

LAFCO *of Santa Barbara County*

LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

2022 Municipal Service Review
and Sphere of Influence Update:



Agencies Providing Water,
Wastewater, Recycled Water, and
Stormwater Services
In Santa Barbara County

Published by the Commission on March 2, 2023

[This page left blank intentionally.]

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
Introduction	1
Report Overview and Organization	4
Recommended Actions	6
Key Findings	9
 CHAPTER ONE: MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW DETERMINATIONS	 29
A. Scope	29
B. Summary of Recommendations	29
C. Overview	30
D. Determinations	30
1. Growth and Population Projections for the Affected Area	30
2. The Locations and Characteristics of any Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities within or Contiguous to the Sphere of Influence	34
3. Present and Planned Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services, and Infrastructure Needs or Deficiencies	36
4. Financial Ability of Agency to Provide Services	44
5. Status of, and Opportunities for, Shared Facilities	45
6. Accountability for Community Service Needs, including Government Structure and Operational Efficiencies	48
7. Any Other Matter Related to Effective or Efficient Service Delivery, as Required by Commission Policy	50
 CHAPTER TWO: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE DETERMINATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	 55
A. Scope	55
B. Summary of Recommendations	55
C. Overview	56
D. Determinations	57
1. The Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area, Including Agricultural and Open-Space Lands	57
2. The Present and Probably Need for Public Facilities and Services in the Area	62
3. The Present Capacity of Public Facilities and Adequacy of Public Services that the Agency Provides or is Authorized to Provide	64
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.	65
5. Present and probable need for public facilities and services of Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities	66

CHAPTER THREE: AGENCY PROFILES	87
A. Carpinteria Sanitary District.....	89
B. Goleta Sanitary District	127
C. Goleta West Sanitary District	159
D. Laguna County Sanitation District.....	189
E. Montecito Sanitary District	221
F. Summerland Sanitary District	253
G. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District.....	277
H. Carpinteria Valley Water District.....	299
I. Cuyama Basin Water District.....	329
J. Goleta Water District.....	353
K. Montecito Water District.....	387
L. San Antonio Basin Water District.....	437
M. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District.....	461
N. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District.....	481
O. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1.....	505
P. Santa Barbara County Water Agency.....	535
Q. Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation.....	561
R. County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)	593
S. Casmalia Community Services District.....	619
T. Cuyama Community Services District	639
U. Los Alamos Community Services District.....	663
V. Los Olivos Community Services District	689
W. Mission Hills Community Services District	711
X. Santa Ynez Community Services District.....	737
Y. Vandenberg Village Community Services District.....	767
Z. City of Buellton.....	797
AA. City of Carpinteria.....	829
BB. City of Goleta.....	853
CC. City of Guadalupe	881
DD. City of Lompoc	911
EE. City of Santa Barbara.....	945
FF. City of Santa Maria	993
GG. City of Solvang	1027

APPENDIX	1056
A. Acknowledgements.....	1056
B. Mutual and Private Water Providers.....	1057
C. Description and Sources of Data.....	1059
D. Relationship to Prior and Future Municipal Service Reviews.....	1061

LIST OF TABLES

Table ES-1: Agency List (33 Agencies) 4
Table ES-2: Area, Population, and Water/Wastewater Capacity (All Agencies) 26
Table ES-3: Annual Upgrades, Replacement, and Repair for Service (All Agencies)27
Table ES-4: Annual Revenue, Fund Balance, and Population (All Agencies) 28

LIST OF MAPS

MAP ES-1: Map of Water, Wastewater, Stormwater Agencies. 2
MAP ES-2: Map of Mutual and Private Water Providers 3
Recommended Carpinteria Sanitary District. 67
Recommended Goleta Sanitary District. 68
Recommended Laguna County Sanitation District. 69
Recommended Montecito Sanitary District. 70
Recommended Summerland Sanitary District. 71
Recommended Carpinteria Valley Water District.72
Recommended Cuyama Basin Water District.73
Recommended Goleta Water District74
Recommended Montecito Water District.75
Recommended San Antonio Basin Water District.76
Recommended Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District. 77
Recommended Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District78
Recommended Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Dist. Improvement Dist. No. 1. . .79
Recommended Santa Barbara County Water Agency80
Recommended Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation. 81
Recommended County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) 82
Recommended Casmalia Community Services District. 83
Recommended Los Olivos Community Services District 84
Recommended Vandenberg Village Community Services District 85

Carpinteria Sanitary District.....	90
Goleta Sanitary District	128
Goleta West Sanitary District	160
Laguna County Sanitation District.....	190
Montecito Sanitary District	222
Summerland Sanitary District	254
Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District.....	278
Carpinteria Valley Water District.....	300
Cuyama Basin Water District.....	330
Goleta Water District.....	354
Montecito Water District.....	388
San Antonio Basin Water District.....	438
Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District.....	462
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District.....	482
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1.....	506
Santa Barbara County Water Agency.....	536
Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation.....	562
County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District)	594
Casmalia Community Services District.....	620
Cuyama Community Services District	640
Los Alamos Community Services District.....	664
Los Olivos Community Services District	690
Mission Hills Community Services District	712
Santa Ynez Community Services District.....	738
Vandenberg Village Community Services District.....	768
City of Buellton.....	798
City of Carpinteria.....	830
City of Goleta.....	854
City of Guadalupe	882
City of Lompoc	912
City of Santa Barbara.....	946
City of Santa Maria	994
City of Solvang	1028

[This page left blank intentionally.]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

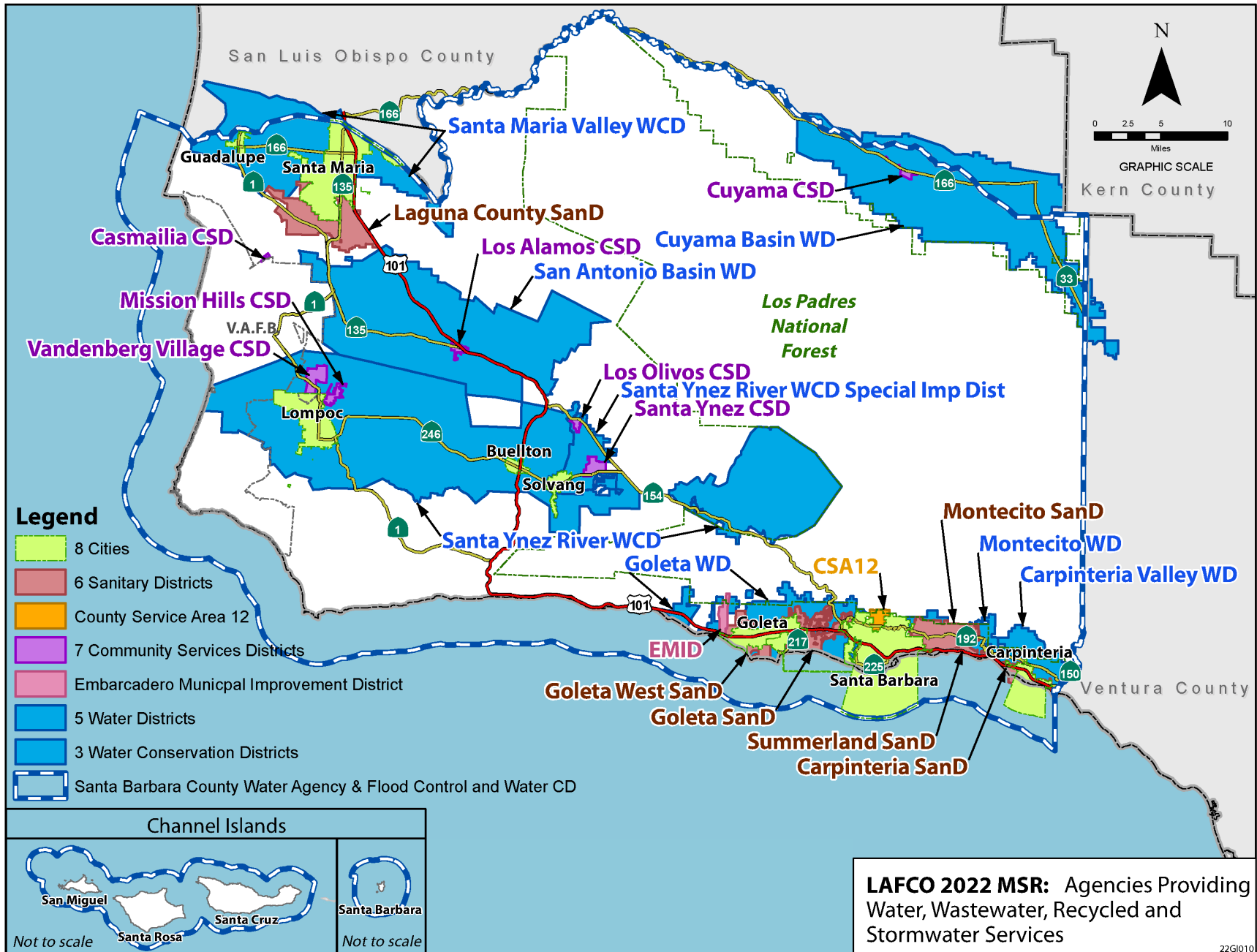
This report provides information about the services and boundaries of Cities and Special Districts providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services in Santa Barbara County. The report is for use by the Local Agency Formation Commission in conducting a statutorily required review and update process. Of the 33 agencies reviewed in this report, ten are Water Districts, two being Countywide Districts, seven Community Services Districts (CSD), six Sanitary Districts, one County Service Area, one Municipal Improvement District, and eight Cities that have Water and Wastewater Departments. While the report discusses the services and boundaries of all of these agencies, formal boundary updates are recommended only for the six Sanitary Districts, nine Water Districts, three CSD Districts, and one CSA. The other fourteen agencies provide multiple types of services; their Spheres of Influence will be updated as part of future municipal service reviews for those agencies.

Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Services are among the most critical services provided by governments. In Santa Barbara County, these services are provided by a network of private and public local agencies. Map ES-1 and ES-2, on the next two pages, illustrates the boundaries of local water, wastewater and stormwater agencies and the responsibility areas of mutual and private water providers.

More than sixty-eight percent of Santa Barbara County residents live within the boundaries of a City. However, when you factor in Special Districts providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services the majority of the residents in the County receive services. Other City services and boundaries will be reviewed by LAFCO within each of the MSR volumes covering the various services and resources they provide. This report focuses on the crucial role of delivering water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services throughout Santa Barbara County. More than 430,000 people receive water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services from one of these agencies, including 91 percent of all unincorporated residents. Special Districts providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services cover 1,006 square miles, greater than thirty-six percent of the land area of Santa Barbara County. Many of these districts have no Spheres of Influence that extend beyond their boundaries. Cities make up 69.6 square miles, less than three percent of the land area, plus another 17.67 square miles in Spheres of Influence. All 444,229 County residents benefit from the County Water Agency and Flood Control and Conservation District that provides Countywide support for water supply and stormwater management to other agencies. As a group, Special Districts and Cities receive approximately \$1.04 billion a year to provide water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services in Santa Barbara County. Agency comparisons are provided in Table ES-2 (page 26), Table ES-3 (page 27) and Table ES-4 (page 28).

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act requires that the Commission conduct periodic reviews and updates of the Spheres of Influence of all Cities and Districts in Santa Barbara County (Government Code section 56425(e)). It also requires LAFCO to conduct a service review of municipal services before adopting Sphere updates (Government Code section 56430). This report complies with State law.

Countywide Sphere and Service Review of 33 Agencies



LAFCO 2022 MSR: Agencies Providing Water, Wastewater, Recycled and Stormwater Services

Mutual Water and Private Water Providers



REPORT OVERVIEW AND ORGANIZATION

This report is composed of three chapters and an appendix. The *Combined Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Study* focuses on the 33 agencies (eight Cities, and twenty-five Special Districts) that provide water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services within Santa Barbara County (County). California state law authorizes Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) within each County to establish boundaries and Spheres of Influence (SOIs) for Cities and Special Districts under their purview and to authorize the provision of services within the approved service areas. The 33 Special Districts and Cities considered in this Municipal Service Review (MSR) are listed in Table ES-1, below:

Table ES-1, Agency List

AGENCIES	WATER SERVICES	SEWER SERVICES	RECYCLED WATER	STORMWATER SERVICES	WATER MANAGEMENT
<i>Special Districts</i>					
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				✓	

AGENCIES	WATER SERVICES	SEWER SERVICES	RECYCLED WATER	STORMWATER SERVICES	WATER MANAGEMENT
<i>Special Districts Cont.</i>					
County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)		✓			
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	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Cities</i>					
City of Buellton	✓	✓		✓	✓
City of Carpinteria				✓	✓
City of Goleta				✓	
City of Guadalupe	✓	✓		✓	✓
City of Lompoc	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Santa Barbara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Santa Maria	✓	✓		✓	✓
City of Solvang	✓	✓		✓	✓

Chapter One is a combined review of water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services provided by 33 agencies. The agencies include six Water Districts, four Water Conservation District, two being Countywide Districts, seven Community Services Districts (CSD), six Sanitary Districts, one County Service Area, one Municipal Improvement District, and eight Cities. The chapter is organized by seven statutory determinations that need to be made for municipal service reviews.

Chapter Two is a combined review of the Spheres of Influence of the County's five Sanitary/Sanitation Districts, five Water Districts, three Water Conservation Districts, two Countywide (Water Agency & Flood Control), Municipal Improvement District, County Service Area, and seven Community Service Districts along with all eight Cities. The chapter is organized by five statutory determinations that need to be made for Sphere of Influence updates. No Sphere changes are necessary or recommended for two of the Sanitary Districts, two Water Districts, four Water Conservation Districts and County Water Agency, County Service Area, and four Community Service Districts; the recommended action is to simply affirm their existing Spheres of Influence, which many are coterminous. A Sphere change is recommended for Carpinteria Sanitary, Laguna County Sanitation, Montecito Sanitary, Summerland Sanitary, Goleta Water. Montecito Water, and Carpinteria Valley Water. Amendments are recommended for the Sphere of Influence of Santa Ynez Community Services District, and Cities of Santa Barbara. These would change once future MSR's are completed. The Sphere of Influence additions are outlined in Chapter Two and discussed in each agencies chapter profile.

Boundaries are discussed, but no Sphere updates are provided, for the Goleta West Sanitary, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Cuyama Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District and Cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, and Solvang that provide water, wastewater, recycled water and/or stormwater services. These SOI updates will be done as part of future reviews.

Chapter Three contains individual profiles for all 33 agencies that provide water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services. These profiles provide a "snapshot" of operations and boundaries.

The **Appendix** contains acknowledgements, information about the network of service providers, data sources, and a description of how this report relates to other municipal service reviews.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The Executive Officer recommends that LAFCO consider and adopt a resolution:

1. Finding that the action is exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (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)). Find that Sections 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State CEQA Guidelines are applicable;
2. Adopting the 2022 Municipal Service Review for all 33 Special Districts and Cities providing Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water and Stormwater Services in Santa Barbara County;
 3. Affirming 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 the map on pages 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 85, and;
 4. Amending 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 the maps on pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, & 72.

The Executive Officer commends and encourages the ongoing work and accomplishments by local water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services providers to cooperatively provide efficient and effective services. Cooperative arrangements will likely continue to take many forms in the future, including exchange agreements, joint power authorities for services, and possibly the functional and/or boundary consolidation of some agencies. Agencies will also continue to explore and implement strategies to maximize revenue and control costs, such as new staffing patterns, increased technology, enhancements towards recycled water opportunities, and assessments in cost measures.

LAFCO commends the agencies reviewed in this report that maintain up-to-date fiscal and operational information. State law¹ requires that each agency file an audit with the State Controller, County Auditor, and LAFCO within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination. All agencies were able to provide LAFCO with an audit, although some arrived late or was not posted on their website. LAFCO encourages all agencies to continue to meet their responsibilities for fiscal disclosure.

¹Government Code section 26909(a)(2).

Thirty-one of the thirty-three agencies surveyed maintained websites which provide basic information on the composition of their board of directors or City Council members and post agendas for upcoming meetings. These agencies are providing the public with needed information. Some agencies also post additional useful information about their operations and finances. 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. Casmalia Community Service District is the only agency that does not maintain a website.

LAFCO encourages agencies without websites to establish one to improve public accessibility. All agencies are encouraged to maintain up-to-date websites that include, at a minimum, a listing of district directors, or City Council members and their terms, announcements of upcoming meetings, meeting agendas and minutes, annual budgets, performance data, and current audits. This information is useful to promote transparency and accountability, as well as allowing public oversight of agency activities.

KEY FINDINGS

Following are the key findings of this report:

1. Spheres of Influence and Agency Boundaries

State law² defines a "Sphere of Influence" as the plan representing LAFCO's determination for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency. Ninety-seven percent of the County's residents live within the boundaries of a City or Special District providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services. Map ES-1 (page 2) shows the boundaries of local service providers. The Santa Barbara County Water Agency and Flood Control and Conservation District both cover the entire unincorporated and incorporated areas. They also contract with some State agencies to bring non-local water supplies and assist with State managed stormwater areas. Map ES-2 (page 3) also shows the location of Mutual and Private Water Providers. Table ES-2 (page 26) lists the estimated area, population, and water/wastewater capacities for each agency.

One of the Sanitary Districts (Summerland), all five 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) have a Sphere of Influence that match their district boundaries. Five Cities have Spheres of Influence that extend beyond their service boundaries: Carpinteria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and Solvang. The Cities of Buellton, Goleta, and Guadalupe have a coterminous Sphere with their service boundaries; however, water and wastewater are provided by other agencies for Goleta and Carpinteria. A total of 42 Study Areas were evaluated with 15 overall being recommended to be added with two areas recommended to be detached from Montecito Water District's Sphere.

No Sphere of Influence change, or designation of a Future Study Area, is necessary or recommended 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. Their Spheres of Influence already well define their probable service areas. The recommended action for these districts is to simply affirm their existing Spheres of Influence. A future study is recommended for the Goleta Sanitary District along with an addition. Future consolidation feasibility study is also recommended for community of Montecito service providers that may affect their boundaries.

²Government Code section 56076.

Sphere expansions are recommended for 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 Study Areas may benefit from local services. These districts support this recommendation and anticipate future annexation applications to extend services to the expansion areas. Maps on pages 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, & 72 show the recommended Sphere amendments for each of these agencies.

This Study covers approximately 2,737 acres containing lands that are serviced Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water and Stormwater Services from 33 agencies. The Study areas also look at portions with overlapping services between agencies and new service needs for some agencies. The Study Areas indicates that some areas may warrant inclusion/exclusion into their Sphere of Influence. The locations of the Study Areas are identified in a map within the agency's profile. The recommended Sphere of Influence expansion would add approximately 1,666 acres across seven (8) agencies. In addition, an additional 394.63 acres are recommended for expansion across two (2) agencies (SYCSD, and City of Santa Barbara) once future service reviews are completed.

This report primarily discusses the water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services delivered by public agencies. Because the report does not address other services provided by the multi-service districts or Cities, no formal recommendations for Sphere of Influence updates are provided at this time. Sphere updates will be done once all future service review of the services and boundaries of the agencies have been completed. These include 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. In addition, eight Cities provide water, wastewater and stormwater services directly or are provided by other agencies, so their Spheres will be updated once future service reviews are completed.

2. Water Services Cooperation

Many of the entities within the County have a long history of working together to resolve water issues, and a framework already exists for addressing key issues related to water resource management. There are multiple partnerships working together regionally to develop larger more cost-effective units of supply that can be stored and shared through transfer, in-lieu, banking and cost sharing agreements.

Historically, significant integrated water resource projects have been developed within the Region. These cross-agency integration and coordination projects include the following:

Cachuma Project (five Cachuma Member Units, Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board, Cachuma Conservation Release Board, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency).

Twitchell Project (the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, and Santa Barbara County Water Agency).

State Water Project (12 local agencies, three private parties, one federal agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Central Coast Water Authority [CCWA], and DWR).

Goleta Valley Water Recycling Project (Goleta Water District and Goleta Sanitary District).

City of Santa Barbara Desalination Project (City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water District, and Montecito Water District).

There is an interconnection between Mission Hills Community Services District and the City of Lompoc to supply emergency water in the event of a water supply emergency. Interconnections between south County water districts (Goleta Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District). Interconnections between central County water districts (City of Solvang and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1). Interconnections between north County water districts (City of Santa Maria, Golden State Water Company) and Nipomo Community Services District (although outside of the IRWM boundary, it is within the central coast funding area and the San Luis Obispo County IRWM region)

The Santa Ynez River watershed is a resource with various entities holding water rights, including the Cachuma Member Units, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and downstream water rights represented by the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. Two documents establish cooperative operations along the Santa Ynez River: the Upper Santa Ynez River Operations Agreement and the Cachuma Project Settlement Agreement.

3. Wastewater Services Cooperation

Wastewater service providers must address increasingly strict discharge limits for WWTPs, requiring increasing costs for wastewater agencies. Systems that discharge to surface water bodies (and the ocean) require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Treatment systems that discharge to land or percolation ponds are regulated by waste discharge requirements. Both kinds of permits are issued and monitored by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The SWRCB General Waste Discharge Requirement for Sanitary Sewer Systems also requires wastewater agencies to evaluate and rehabilitate sewer collection systems with a target of zero sewer overflows.

There are multiple partnerships working together regionally to transport, treat, and dispose of wastewater through cross-agency collaboration and coordination include the following:

LRWRP Plant City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Space Force Base, Vandenberg Village Community Services District.

El Estero Plant City of Santa Barbara and unincorporated Mission Canyon area.

City of Santa Maria and small portion of the unincorporated community of Orcutt working with Laguna County Sanitation.

City of Solvang and portions of the Santa Ynez Valley with SYCSD.

Goleta Regional Treatment Plant - Unincorporated area of Goleta Valley immediately west of and adjacent to the City of Santa Barbara, the City of Goleta around and east of the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, the Goleta West Sanitary District, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and certain Santa Barbara County facilities. Portion of GWSD includes coordination of Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District.

Exchange Agreement for collection and treatment between various agencies including Montecito Sanitary and Summerland Sanitary and Montecito Sanitary and City of Santa Barbara. City of Santa Barbara and Goleta Sanitary.

Table ES-3 (page 27) lists annual³ upgrades or repairs for service for agencies providing water and wastewater in the County. In 2021, about 1,490 miles of water lines are managed and 1,281 of sewer lines are managed by the agencies providing water and wastewater services. Eleven agencies did not report activity, with the average percentage of the fifteen reported agencies was 67.5 % of lines were routinely cleaned, followed by 26.6% system lines being inspected.

³Upgrades and maintenance are a snapshot measurement for FY 20-21. Other repairs and inspections may have been performed or scheduled during previous years.

4. Recycled Water Service Cooperation

Recycled water must meet rigorous water quality standards before it can be reused. Various treatment technologies are approved for treatment of recycled water under Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, but generally they are all referred to as tertiary treatment. The level of treatment required depends on the type of reuse. In addition, other constituents, such as total dissolved solids (TDS), in the treated wastewater sometimes limit the use or require additional treatment for landscape irrigation and groundwater recharge with recycled water.

Currently, three agencies in the County treat all of their effluent to full tertiary levels. These agencies are the Laguna County Sanitation District, the City of Lompoc, and the Summerland Sanitary District. The Laguna County Sanitation District produces approximately 2,242 AFY, which is used for agricultural, landscaping, and industrial purposes, with recycling as its only discharge mechanism. Reverse osmosis is used to reduce TDS to improve water quality. The Summerland Sanitary District treats approximately 168 AFY, which is discharged to the Pacific Ocean due to the lack of infrastructure or the financial capacity to deliver recycled water.

Two other agencies treat some of their flow to tertiary levels for reuse as landscape irrigation: the City of Santa Barbara and the Goleta Sanitary District. The City of Santa Barbara's recycled water system has distribution capacity to deliver 1,400 AFY. The Goleta recycled water system is operated jointly by the Goleta Sanitary District and the Goleta Water District, which acts as the purveyor/retailer of the recycled water to its customers. The system currently serves approximately 785 AFY of recycled water, and the Goleta regional treatment plant can treat up to 1,500 AFY of tertiary effluent.

The City of Lompoc's Recycled Water permit for dust control and compaction allows 62,000 gallons of recycled water sales per day; therefore, the total maximum amount of recycled water yearly sales allowed is 69 AFY of its tertiary treated effluent for reuse. The City currently discharges approximately 2.98 MGD to the Santa Ynez River, through San Miguelito Creek. The Los Alamos CSD discharges all of its approximately 130 AFY of secondary effluent for pasture Irrigation.

According to the County's IRWM Plan the current demand for recycled water in the Region is 4,177 AFY.

5. Storm Water Service Cooperation

Santa Barbara County has led the development of an Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan (SWRP), including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SBCFWCD) is the primary flood control service provider in Santa Barbara County and is governed by the County Board of Supervisors. Many City stormwater systems drain in various fashions, in some cases directly into SBCFWCD channels and in other cases through local creeks and into the Pacific Ocean.

Stormwater services are typically handled by each municipality, by some Community Service Districts, and Water Districts. All the Cities have active street sweeping, storm drain inspection, and litter control programs as required by the NPDES permit and monitor these activities through performance tracking.

Construction of the flood control facilities that make up the flood control and drainage system began in 1950 and has continued up to the present time. The Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District maintains 288.5 miles of levees and channels and 73 special facilities. Following is a list the major facilities that the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District maintains:

- 24.5 miles of levees along the Santa Maria River
- 42 miles of closed conduits
- 22 miles of lined channels
- 50 miles of improved earth channels
- 150 miles of unimproved earth channels
- 38 retarding and recharge basins
- 25 debris basins
- 10 sediment trapping basins

In preparation of the Countywide Stormwater Resource Plan, in 2017 the Goleta Water District conducted an extensive parcel screening analysis based on industry-standard screening practices to find the most feasible parcels for stormwater capture in the Goleta Water District service area that would meet all regulatory standards. This analysis included review of land use, geophysical properties, infiltrative soil types, and other hydrologic factors. The Stormwater Resource Plan identifies 12 potentially feasible projects that present

opportunities to capture runoff during modeled storm events. Each project design involves either recharging the Goleta Groundwater Basin or offsetting potable water use through capture and reuse. The three types of projects are infiltration projects, dry well projects, and capture and reuse projects, described below:

- Infiltration basin projects divert flow from nearby creeks to areas with available land and optimal soil type. The Goleta Water District selected infiltration basin sites that overlie the Central sub-basin, for the most productive use of infiltrated water.
- Dry well projects are designed using gravity-fed excavated pits lined with perforated casing and backfilled with gravel or stone, allowing water to penetrate layers of soil with poor infiltration.
- Capture and reuse projects, also known as “rainwater harvesting,” use a subsurface storage tank to capture flow from nearby creeks and storm drain systems to use for irrigation on site or at feasible locations nearby.

As additional Stormwater Resource Plans are developed within Santa Barbara County, the IRWM Region group will review for compliance with the SWRCB’s Storm Water Resource Plan Guidelines. Future flood control needs in urban areas in California will increase as a result of recent legislation (SB 5) that requires 200-year flood protection. Development will not be allowed without 200-year flood protection in areas with more than 10,000 people. This requirement affects the Cities of Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, Santa Barbara and unincorporated Valley areas. By 2025, existing communities will be required to have 200-year flood protection. Flood control and hazard mitigation planning will also be substantially affected by evolving needs related to climate change.

The City of Santa Maria and the Goleta Water District have prepared SWRPs consistent with mandates of the Storm Water Resource Planning Act. The Central Coast RWQCB uses Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements, commonly known as an “Ag Order,” to control discharges from irrigated agricultural lands to protect surface water and groundwater quality. This permit applies to owners and operators of irrigated land used for commercial crop production; it is intended to control pollution from pesticides, nutrients, and sediments. Each grower in the Central Coast region must submit a Notice of Intent to comply with the Agricultural Order. Many of the other agencies listed in this report provide stormwater management and flood control services implemented locally including all eight Cities, County Water Agency and Flood Control District.

6. Finances

The national pandemic had reduced revenues for virtually all local government agencies. Particularly hard hit were local agencies relying on transient occupancy or sales tax. The rate of residential and commercial development has slowed in areas depriving local government of physical improvements and tax revenues. In the last decade, the State mandated the dissolution of local redevelopment agencies. This dissolution removed an important source of discretionary funds for the County and many local Cities. The pandemic had also reduced use of the airport, and set travel restriction that reduced revenue available to the agencies for all uses. Many of the agencies have recovered from the pandemic effects.

Although all local agencies providing water, wastewater, and stormwater services have been hurt differently by the pandemic, there are significant variations in the amount of revenue received by the agencies. Among the agencies providing these services in Fiscal Year 2020-21, the Montecito Water received \$2,201 in revenue for each resident, while the Goleta West Sanitary received \$227 for each of its residents.

Water and Sewer rates and connection fees and property tax revenues are the primary financing sources for water, sewer enterprises, and storm drainage in the Service Review area. The water and wastewater service providers rely to differing degrees on these and other sources for revenues. Water purveyors largely depend on water sales revenue to operate the utility. Compared with other municipal services, there are relatively few financing constraints for water enterprises. Generally, agencies may establish service charges on a cost-of-service basis and are not required to obtain voter approval for rate increases or restructuring. The boards of each of the public sector water providers are responsible for establishing service charges. Service charges are restricted to the amount needed to recover the costs of providing water service. Similarly with wastewater providers, they depend on flow rates and set user, impact fees, and/or connection costs.

With the exception of Cuyama Basin Water District, Vandenberg Village CSD, City of Buellton, and Los Olivos (yet to hold Prop 218 vote), each of the agencies reviewed here updated their rates recently between 2020 and 2022. Rate increases among the retailers ranged from 1.5 percent to 11 percent, with a median increase of approximately 5 percent.

Water and wastewater service costs vary between providers, due to differences in services provided, water source, treatment methods, service areas, infrastructure age, maintenance efforts and capital financing approaches. The providers vary substantially in size of operations. Comparisons may be drawn by focusing on costs per capita served. While none of the agencies appear to be in fiscal distress and at risk of financial failure, the smaller agencies are often less able to plan for and address fiscal issues. Many agencies, particularly the smaller districts, do not prepare plans and policies representative of “Best Practices.” Without adequate financial

planning documents, it is difficult to assess and provide for financial stability, transparency, and public engagement. Essential planning documents that typically receive low priority include capital improvement programs including costs, timing and future funding sources; fully documented budgets and financial reports; current cost of service studies necessary to adjust rates to assure adequate funding for operations and ongoing capital requirements.

The variation in revenue is due to a number of factors, including: 1) the date of a District's formation or City Incorporation and past taxation levels; 2) differences in assessed valuation; 3) land development and property sales within the agency's boundaries; and 4) the willingness of local voters to propose and approve tax measures.

While LAFCO has little control over most of the factors listed above, LAFCO can ensure the mitigation of negative fiscal or service impacts resulting from annexations or detachments. Mitigation is supported by a local LAFCO policy⁴ that discourages proposals that would have adverse financial impacts because "the extension of services would be financially infeasible." The water and sanitary districts are mostly affected financially by potential City annexations, and district detachments. The 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, SYRWCD ID#1, CSA 12, Casmalia CSD, Cuyama CSD, Los Olivos CSD, Mission Hills CSD, and Vandenberg Village CSD.

In addition to needing adequate revenues, a local agency relies on its fund balance to provide a cushion for unforeseen expenditures or revenue shortfalls. A fund balance helps to ensure that resources are available to meet the cost of operations. As shown in Table ES-4 (page 28), the agencies reviewed in this report have fund balances ranging from 2% of annual budget to 632% of annual budget.

All agencies strive to provide the highest quality of service possible with available resources. Out of necessity, those agencies with the least financial resources must sometimes rely on older, and fewer upgrades to systems. They defer maintenance or capacity studies.

Traditionally, stormwater programs are financed by general funds and assessments. New and evolving requirements have increased the scope of municipal responsibility in this area without additional funding. Funding for stormwater programs is generally inadequate. Current requirements for property owner and/or voter approval for collection of additional fees to support the additional operation, monitoring and reporting requirements of a non-point source water quality program have made it difficult for jurisdictions to provide funding. Table ES-4 (page 28) gives details on the annual revenue of agencies providing water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater services.

⁴ *Policies and Procedures Relating to Spheres and Changes of Organization and Reorganization, Section 7- II, III, & VI Handbook.*

7. Public Accountability and Transparency

Two of the Sanitary Districts (Montecito & Summerland), a 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. While some agencies regularly have contested elections, others routinely hold uncontested elections. 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.

The County Water Agency, Flood Control & Water Conservation District and County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) are dependent Special District governed directly by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors. The five County Supervisors are elected from geographic divisions for four-year terms.

Thirty-two agencies reviewed in this report have prepared up-to-date fiscal and operational information. State law⁵ requires that each agency file an audit with the State Controller, County Auditor and Local Agency Formation Commission within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year or years under examination. LAFCO was not able to review the Cuyama CSD audit, since they have not been completed for the report period.

Of the 33 agencies providing water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services, Thirty-one maintain websites listing information about the Board of Directors or City Council Members and postings of upcoming meeting agendas. Casmalia CSD and CSA 12 do not maintain a website, although information on service type, rates, and informational documents can be found on related County Public Works website for CSA 12. These websites are maintained by the Cities, Water and Sanitary Districts, or multi-service districts containing useful information.

⁵Government Code section 26909(a)(2).

All agencies within the County are encouraged to establish websites if they do not now have them, and to maintain up-to-date websites which include, at a minimum, a listing of district directors/councils and their terms, announcements of upcoming meetings, meeting agendas

and minutes, annual budgets, performance data, and current audits. This information is needed to promote transparency and accountability, as well as allowing public oversight of agencies activities.

8. Potential Effects of Climate Change on Utility Systems

Ongoing climatic shifts will affect water supply reliability throughout Santa Barbara County in the future. However, the degree, timing, and long-term effect will depend on numerous factors including natural climatic cyclicalness (i.e., variability), atmosphere-ocean interactions, the robustness of the Pacific oscillation cycles, global emissions of greenhouse gases, and the Statewide adaptive capabilities of offsetting the resulting hydrologic changes, to name but a few. Since the delicate atmosphere-ocean feedback mechanisms that dictate global circulation of both the atmospheric and oceanic systems are driven by the energy balance of the earth, changes in that balance will affect our climate. Shifts in the energy balance, such as those caused by attenuated outgoing longwave radiation will affect climate to some degree. How such climatic shifts ultimately affect California and, more specifically, Santa Barbara County, will depend on each of the aforementioned factors. A dominating factor in the weather of California is the semi-permanent high-pressure area of the north Pacific Ocean. This pressure center typically moves northward in summer, holding storm tracks well to the north and, as a result, California receives little or no precipitation from this source during that period. In winter, however, the Pacific high typically retreats southward permitting storm centers to swing into and across California. These storms bring widespread precipitation to the State. When changes in the circulation pattern, however, permit storm centers to approach the California coast from a southwesterly direction, copious amounts of moisture are carried by the northeastward streaming air (the "Pineapple Express"). This circulation of the Pacific high, when combined with the topography of California is what influences the actual precipitation patterns observed on the ground.

A major oscillation in the Pacific atmospheric circulation is known as the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) condition. Under an ENSO condition, sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific are above normal and the central and eastern Pacific experience increased convection activity. It is this convection activity that manifests itself into what we observe as a typically wet winter in California. The opposite ENSO phase is known as La Niña where, cold upwelling water in the eastern Pacific coincides with convection activity displaced further westwards towards the central Pacific. In California, this more distant displacement of Pacific convection activity is experienced as a drier period.

For Santa Barbara County, these effects will be experienced in three primary ways. First and foremost, will be a reduction of available imported water supplies. Second, will be a decrease in locally-derived water supplies, should the prevailing storm tracks experience permanent latitudinal shifts. And finally, as the volume of freshwater inflows from melting permanent

icepacks coupled with thermal expansion of the oceanic water bodies will lead to a rise in mean sea levels worldwide.

Santa Barbara County weather is mainly controlled by the Pacific high-pressure system. In the dry season, from about May through September, the Pacific high-pressure system usually occupies the area northeast of Hawaii. During the winter months, it is weaker and positioned farther south. At times, the persistence of the Pacific high-pressure system keeps the Pacific storm track farther to the north. This “blocking high” results in either no precipitation for part or all of California, or, at most, light amounts of rainfall. This climatological scenario is the reason for most of California’s droughts, including those occurring in 1976 to 1977, 1986 to 1991, and the current drought that the County of Santa Barbara is still experiencing.

California's precipitation (and, therefore, primary water source) is largely focused in upper watershed areas or source areas. This time sensitive supply will likely experience both a change in character, from snow to rain, where a higher proportion of the annual precipitation could occur as rain, and a change in overall precipitation quantity as well as timing. With a shift in primary precipitation from snow to rain, the responsiveness of the draining streams and rivers will also be affected. No longer will the time-released capability of the existing snowpack play the role that it does today. It is expected, therefore, that alterations in hydrologic composition will occur and exhibit a more pronounced shift from snow-dominated to rain or rain/snow-dominated systems. For Santa Barbara County this has implications to water supply security by reducing the ability of the existing State Water Project (SWP) terminal reservoirs to manage altered inflow under their existing operational rules.

Generally, it can be surmised that, with less snowfall, watershed responses will be quicker and, in many cases, earlier. For all of the regions and systems within the State that rely on river flows, a decrease in the proportionality of the spring pulse can have significant implications as demands for allocations continue to increase. Under these diverging conditions, there will quite simply be less water to go around. This anticipated shortage includes the entire Delta watershed including the Delta itself, its upper catchments, Central Valley Project (CVP) and SWP terminal reservoirs, the mainstem rivers (Sacramento and San Joaquin) and their tributaries (e.g., Feather, American, Stanislaus, etc.), and to a lesser extent the Coastal watersheds and Southern California watersheds.

Acknowledging the various trends set forth in the numerous hydrological and climatological studies is very useful in providing the baseline from which to forewarn policy makers, water managers, and resource management practitioners of the potential repercussions of climatic shifts to water resources, including governance issues such as water rights.

Some of the likely trends that may negatively affect Santa Barbara County water supply include but are not limited to:

- 1) Lower summer and late-spring runoff,
- 2) Higher mid-winter stream flows,
- 3) Altered total annual precipitation,
- 4) Shift in precipitation form, from snow to rain,
- 5) Snowpack peak water content earlier in the year,
- 6) Lower natural snowpack storage and, therefore, a decrease in time-delay capability,
- 7) More responsive watersheds (quicker flow response),
- 8) Watershed saturation and storage will occur earlier in the season,
- 9) Rates of water flows will be stunted (a more flattened unit hydrograph),
- 10) Existing ephemeral streams may dry up earlier,
- 11) Intensities of individual precipitation events may increase, and
- 12) Likely shift towards overall drier annual conditions.

For each of these general trends, however, variations between watersheds will exist.

Each watershed, some even adjacent to each other, will respond differently depending on their own inherent physiologic, geologic, pedologic, and hydrologic characteristics. Universal applicability of these trends across all watersheds is not possible—despite modelers’ attempts to do so. The degree to which these trends play out across California will depend significantly on the robustness of the shifts in Pacific storm tracks, which as discussed earlier, will depend on a complex series of atmospheric and hydro climatological interactions.

For Santa Barbara County, the potential implications to water supply and water resources management resulting from these likely trends include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Reduced State contract deliveries,
- 2) Increased frequency of shortage impositions by State water managers on contractor deliveries,
- 3) Shifted seasonal availability from which Sierra Nevada supplies would be available,
- 4) Long-term shift away from imported supplies,
- 5) Increased need to develop new local/regional storage—with longer carryover potential,
- 6) Higher variability in inter-annual localized reservoir inflows (more intense drier and wetter periods),
- 7) Greater urgency to develop groundwater storage and banking,
- 8) Increased localized storm intensities,
- 9) Revisiting localized flood detention/stormwater management strategies,
- 10) Increased recycled water development,
- 11) Longer-term sea level rise, and

- 12) Increased frequency of seasonal desiccation of localized streams, but coincident with higher peak flow events.

Under existing conditions, miles of sewer main are potentially impacted by erosion and coastal flooding and erosion may affect more than 450 parcels on septic systems (442 with coastal armoring). All WWTPs along the Santa Barbara County coastline, including those in the cities and communities of Carpinteria, Summerland, Montecito, Santa Barbara, and Goleta, are vulnerable to inundation and flooding as it relates to storm events and sea level rise.

The water supply infrastructure in the County is vulnerable to the impacts of sea-level rise. Most notable are the water supply pipes susceptible to erosion, and the valves that will be flooded. These scenarios would reduce the ability to manage the system. Under existing conditions, potentially 1 mile of water supply mainline pipe is vulnerable to erosion (County of Santa Barbara 2017).

By 2100, 8.7 miles of water main, 186 hydrants, and 184 control valves are projected to be impacted, likely causing failure in the system. Under the coastal armoring scenario, Montecito Water District would have 0.4 miles of water supply mainline pipe and 23 hydrants affected by coastal flooding. With coastal armoring, no valves are expected to be damaged by flooding. Carpinteria Valley Water District anticipates 8.05 miles of water main, 46 hydrants, 630 meters, two pressure regulator stations, 252 valves, and nine private wells to be impacted by 2100 with armoring in place (County of Santa Barbara 2017).

No groundwater wells reported by water districts were found to be vulnerable to existing or future coastal hazards (County of Santa Barbara 2017). The Coastal Branch of the SWP delivers water originating in Northern California to water agencies in Santa Barbara County. The Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) is the central hub of the SWP. Potential impacts to the Delta resulting from climate change include increased risk of levee failure, reduced water quality, and reduced water supply, all of which could significantly impact SWP operations and the supply of water delivered to the IWRM Region. Sea-level rise threatens to disrupt deliveries from the SWP if saltwater advances into the Delta and increased quantities of fresh water would need to be released to protect water quality. Santa Barbara County water agencies should consider adapting to reduced deliveries from the SWP as a component of climate change adaptation (County of Santa Barbara 2017).

Imported water supply from the SWP is projected to decrease by 7% to 10% by 2050, and 21% to 25% by 2100. Seawater inundation in coastal aquifers; increased evapotranspiration rates due to increased temperatures; changes in the amount, timing, and quality of runoff and recharge as precipitation patterns change; increased sedimentation to reservoirs due to

increased wildfires; more extreme storm events; longer and more frequent droughts; and damage to infrastructure due to increased flooding and sea-level rise all present significant risk to local water supply. Although these risks have not been quantified, they are widely recognized.

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board are requiring all discharge agencies to prepare a Climate Change Adaptation Program as part of any new NPDES Permit. The Climate Change Adaptation Program will consist of three separate sections (Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan, Life Expectancy Analysis, and Climate Change Adaptation Plan). The Climate Change Adaptation Plan must provide a clear, long-term plan for providing necessary wastewater treatment functions that are not vulnerable to coastal hazards threatening the existing infrastructure. The Climate Change Adaptation Plan must, at minimum, include a detailed cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs and benefits of two adaptation scenarios: (1) maintaining the plant at the present location versus (2) relocating the plant to an inland location safe from flooding and other coastal hazards over time. Conclusions must be included regarding the expected point in time when investments in infrastructure (including tidal inundation and bluff erosion protection measures) at the current location outweigh investing in a relocated plant at a location that is safe from erosion and other coastal hazards. The Climate Plan must also describe in detail how the District's will identify and address climate change hazards and vulnerabilities at their facilities, including planning to maximize the amount of the facility's treated effluent (either at the current location or a future inland location not subject to coastal hazards) used for beneficial reuse water recycling. This aligns with the State Water Board's *Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* adopts goals to increase the use of recycled water and to reuse all dry weather direct discharges of treated wastewater to ocean waters that can be viably put to a beneficial use. The State Water Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012, *Comprehensive Response to Climate Change*, requires a proactive response to climate change in all California Water Board actions, with the intent to embed climate change consideration into all programs and activities.

As part of the Climate Change Adaptation Program the following elements are required:

- Identification of control measures required for near and long-term protection and accommodation of the existing site such as emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate induced impacts such as changing influent and receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level, storm surges and back-to-back severe storms that are expected to become more frequent.
- Identification of preferred inland site or sites for wastewater treatment functions, including evaluating alternative wastewater treatment options in lieu of building a new inland wastewater treatment plant (including the construction of an inland

package plant or plants, the possibility of combining services with other nearby existing wastewater treatment plants, natural infrastructure alternatives, (e.g., constructed wetlands and similar alternatives).

- Details regarding the production of recycled water to maximize the amount of the Facility's treated effluent used for beneficial reuse water recycling in both adaptation scenarios.
- Details regarding the mechanisms, costs, funding options, and timing for each adaptation scenario.
- Expected costs associated with both adaptation scenarios to: purchase land for a relocated plant, decommission the existing plant and restore the site to its natural state, upgrade wastewater treatment functions to include water recycling (including addressing the potential for joint satellite facilities and/or collaborations with nearby communities and wastewater service providers for water recycling), and maximize energy efficiency and reduce carbon output must be included.
- Timeline of potential major relocation events, including expected timeframes for land acquisition, planning, permitting, design, construction and eventual operation of a relocated plant or alternative wastewater treatment solutions that avoid the significant coastal hazards that threaten the existing facility.

9. Groundwater Sustainability Plans

Ongoing County GSA's have been established, which include the following. There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the WMA, CMA, and EMA. Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA). Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin. The agencies include the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (CMA; EMA; WMA), City of Solvang (EMA), City of Buellton (CMA), City of Lompoc (WMA), County of Santa Barbara (CMA; EMA; WMA), Mission Hills Community Services District (WMA), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (EMA), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (WMA). The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan covers the Cuyama Valley managed by the Cuyama Basin GSA. Directors includes representatives from the four counties that intersect the Basin (Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura), the Cuyama Community Services District, the Cuyama Basin Water District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. The San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SABGSA) developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin. The eight (8)-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the Los Alamos Community Services District and the San Antonio Basin Water District. The draft Montecito Groundwater Basin (MGB) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) is expected to be completed by June 2023. Montecito Water District acts as the sole GSA. The Carpinteria

Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CGSA) include Carpinteria Valley Water District, the City of Carpinteria, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and the County of Ventura. The District is currently preparing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan which is expected to be completed by end of year 2023.

10. Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice (EJ) identifies disadvantaged communities based on income level and relative exposure to environmental risks. These environmental risks include poor air, water, and soil quality as well as incompatible land uses. Environmental Justice also addresses poor sanitation in homes and promotes access to healthy food, public facilities, and physical activity from recreation. Communities that are considered disadvantaged because their median income is 80 percent of the statewide median income in addition to a number of environmental risks within the community are discussed in this report. The main goal of identifying environmental justice characteristics is to reduce the inequitable conditions associated with unfair exposure to environmental hazards. Environmental Justice also focuses on promoting civil engagement in public decision-making processes. These characteristics are discussed further within the MSR report.

Sisquoc, New Cuyama, Garey, Cuyama, Devon, and Casmalia are fairly isolated from other populated areas within the County. Disadvantaged communities face financial hardships that can make paying for reliable, high-quality water supplies challenging for water service providers and individuals. Water quality issues, such as arsenic contamination in the Cuyama Valley, are expensive to treat, increasing costs for service providers and rates for their customers. In an effort to ensure access to affordable supplies for customers, service providers sometimes delay rate increases. When costs increase and rates do not, service providers deplete reserve funds and can handicap their ability to respond to unforeseen challenges, such as infrastructure failures, which threaten supply reliability. Even with timely rate increases, balancing the high costs of treatment can be challenging for small service providers. The community of Isla Vista faces the challenge of undersized and unreliable distribution system. Other isolated pockets of lower income groups existing within the Cities of Goleta, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara, Guadalupe, and Lompoc.

Table ES-2

AREA, POPULATION AND CAPACITY FOR AGENCIES PROVIDING WATER, WASTEWATER, & STORMWATER SERVICES

Agencies	Estimated Area (Square Miles)	Estimated Population (2022)	Water/Wastewater Capacity
Carpinteria Sanitary	3.1	16,702	2.5 mgd
Goleta Sanitary	76	41,111	7.64 mgd
Goleta West Sanitary	6.75	39,500	3.12 mgd
Laguna County Sanitation	16.16	32,000	2.7 mgd
Montecito Sanitary	9.3	8,638	1.5 mgd
Summerland Sanitary	2.0	1,505	0.3 mgd
EMID	1.87	1,000	Included in GWSD portion
Carpinteria Valley Water	17.3	15,996	5,056 afy
Cuyama Basin Water	129	170	31,000 af
Goleta Water	45	84,462	16,244 afy
Montecito Water	15.4	11,769	4,492 afy or 10,685 gpm
San Antonino Basin Water	135	446	23,750 afy
SMVWCD	170	109,702	224,300 af
SYRWCD	281	74,240	1.01 mg
SYRWCD ID#1	16.9	7,022	8,933 afy
Santa Barbara County Water	2,753	444,229	N/A
SBCFCWCD	2,753	444,229	N/A
County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)	1.74	2,649	11 mgd
Casmalia CSD	0.2	150	322 afy
Cuyama CSD	0.6	550	0.5 mgd & 0.2 mgd
Los Alamos CSD	1.0	1,634	1.5 mgd & 0.4 mgd
Los Olivos CSD	0.4	1,000	TBD
Mission Hills CSD	1.3	3,571	1.5 mgd & 0.4 mgd
Santa Ynez CSD	1.7	4,505	0.3 mgd
Vandenberg Village CSD	5.25	7,308	2.2 mgd & 0.89 mgd
City of Buellton	1.6	5,161	2,963 afy & 0.65 mgd
City of Carpinteria	2.6	13,264	5,056 afy by CVWD & 2.5 mgd by CSD
City of Goleta	7.85	32,142	16,244 afy by GWD & 7.6 mgd by GSD
City of Guadalupe	1.31	8,293	2,896 afy & 0.96 mgd
City of Lompoc	11.59	42,753	10 mgd & 9.11 mgd
City of Santa Barbara	19.49	90,911	20,452 afy & 11 mgd
City of Santa Maria	22.78	107,407	37,820 afy & 13.5 mgd
City of Solvang	2.42	5,838	3,600 afy & 1.2 mgd

Table ES-3
ANNUAL UPGRADES OR REPAIRS FOR SERVICE FOR AGENCIES PROVIDING WATER, WASTEWATER, & STORMWATER SERVICES

Agencies	Time Period	Inspected	Cleaned	Replaced	Added	Video	Booster Station	Treatment Plant	Miles in System
Carpinteria Sanitary	FY 2020-2021	2.5%	36%	0.03%	0%	28%	16.7%	16.7%	46
Goleta Sanitary	FY 2020-2021	43.8%	60.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	132
Goleta West Sanitary	FY 2020-2021	11.6%	74.4%	0%	0%	11.6%	0%	0%	68
Laguna County Sanitation	FY 2020-2021	22.6%	49.7%	0.008%	0.007%	0%	1.2%	50%	128
Montecito Sanitary	FY 2020-2021	14.4%	100%	<0.02%	<0.05%	14.4%	0%	0%	77
Summerland Sanitary	FY 2020-2021	11%	100%	22%	0.1%	11%	66.6%	16.7%	9
EMID	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.63
Carpinteria Valley Water	FY 2020-2021	100%	100%	0.01%	0.04%	0%	0%	0%	88.8
Cuyama Basin Water	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Goleta Water	FY 2020-2021	0.1%	18.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0%	12%	0%	270
Montecito Water	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	1.3%	N/A	N/A	3.5%	0.8%	114
San Antonino Basin Water	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SMVWCD	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SYRWCD	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SYRWCD ID#1	FY 2020-2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90
Santa Barbara County Water	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SBCFCWCD	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
County Service Area 12 (Mission)	FY 2020-2021	21.4%	78.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	13
Casmalia CSD	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cuyama CSD	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Los Alamos CSD	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a & 8.5
Los Olivos CSD	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TBD
Mission Hills CSD	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.5 & 30.5
Santa Ynez CSD	FY 2020-2021	9.6%	141%	0.1%	0%	110%	0%	0%	15.2
Vandenberg Village CSD	FY 2020-2021	100%	100%	0.8%	0.016%	0%	0.8%	1%	33 & 29
City of Buellton	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28.5 & 20
City of Carpinteria	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Goleta	FY 2020-2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Guadalupe	FY 2020-2021	0%	13.1%	1.9%	48.6%	0%	0%	0%	20 & 14.4
City of Lompoc	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	135 & 150
City of Santa Barbara	FY 2020-2021	12%	97%	0%	0.3%	97%	21%	10%	312 & 256
City of Santa Maria	FY 2020-2021	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	330 & 250
City of Solvang	FY 2020-2021	50%	43%	0%	0%	43%	20%	15%	41 & 31
Total Miles & Average Percentages		26.6%	67.5%	1.8%	3.3%	21%	9.5%	7.4%	1,490 & 1,281

Table ES-4
ANNUAL REVENUE, FUND BALANCE, AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS PROVIDING WATER, WASTEWATER, & STORMWATER SERVICES

Agencies	Time Period	a. Annual Revenue	b. Fund Balance	c. Fund Balance as a Percent of Annual Revenue (<i>'b/a'</i>)	d. Estimated Population	e. Per Capita Annual Revenue (<i>'a/d'</i>)	f. Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax
Carpinteria Sanitary ¹	FY 20-21	\$6,668,058	\$15,195,058	228%	16,702	\$399	2¢/\$1
Goleta Sanitary	FY 20-21	\$13,320,829	\$22,065,299	167%	41,111	\$324	.002¢/\$1
Goleta West Sanitary	FY 20-21	\$8,973,486	\$16,729,489	186%	39,500	\$227	6¢/\$1
Laguna County Sanitation	FY 20-21	\$14,917,362	\$86,322,429	579%	32,000	\$466	N/A
Montecito Sanitary	FY 20-21	\$7,459,949	\$15,893,249	213%	8,638	\$864	.005¢/\$1
Summerland Sanitary	FY 20-21	\$1,311,855	\$3,800,655	290%	1,505	\$872	5¢/\$1
EMID	FY 20-21	\$423,115	\$1,899,907	449%	1,000	\$423	7¢/\$1
Carpinteria Valley Water	FY 20-21	\$15,433,377	\$25,842,170	167%	15,996	\$965	N/A
Cuyama Basin Water	FY 20-21	\$1,462,109	\$763,431	52%	170	\$8,600	N/A
Goleta Water	FY 20-21	\$41,685,845	\$34,366,479	82%	84,462	\$494	N/A
Montecito Water	FY 20-21	\$25,904,696	\$52,426,159	202%	11,769	\$2,201	N/A
San Antonino Basin Water	FY 20-21	\$921,722	\$898,654	98%	446	\$2,067	N/A
SMVWCD	FY 20-21	\$934,923	\$1,444,395	154%	109,702	\$8.52	.005¢/\$1
SYRWCD ²	FY 20-21	\$11,641,932	\$2,454,119	21%	74,240	\$157	.003¢/\$1
SYRWCD ID#1	FY 20-21	\$12,825,558	\$10,536,803	82%	7,022	\$1,826	N/A
Santa Barbara County Water	FY 20-21	\$3,899,809	\$12,900,181	331%	444,895	\$9	.004¢/\$1
SBCFCWCD	FY 20-21	\$28,669,973	\$70,368,867	245%	444,895	\$64	.003¢/\$1
County Service Area 12 (Mission)	FY 20-21	\$271,403	\$1,716,493	632%	2,649	\$102	N/A
Casmalia CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$83,199	\$866,127	10.4%	150	\$554	N/A
Cuyama CSD ³	FY 18-19	\$438,448	\$362,174	82.6%	550	\$797	N/A
Los Alamos CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$1,527,828	\$6,850,780	448%	1,634	\$935	4¢/\$1
Los Olivos CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$312,887	\$108,493	35%	1,000	\$312	N/A
Mission Hills CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$2,852,167	\$2,444,017	86%	3,571	\$798	N/A
Santa Ynez CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$2,013,961	\$7,800,727	387%	4,505	\$447	3¢/\$1
Vandenberg Village CSD ³	FY 20-21	\$4,658,313	\$11,668,699	250%	7,308	\$637	N/A
City of Buellton	FY 20-21	\$13,817,072	\$11,512,157	83%	5,161	\$2,677	15¢/\$1
City of Carpinteria	FY 20-21	\$18,372,852	\$12,274,965	67%	13,449	\$1,366	9¢/\$1
City of Goleta	FY 20-21	\$48,797,695	\$32,792,658	67%	32,142	\$1,518	5¢/\$1
City of Guadalupe	FY 20-21	\$15,151,045	\$370,356	2%	8,293	\$1,827	13¢/\$1
City of Lompoc	FY 20-21	\$115,881,860	\$34,537,359	30%	42,753	\$2,710	17¢/\$1
City of Santa Barbara	FY 20-21	\$391,429,919	\$38,734,314	10%	90,911	\$4,305	12¢/\$1
City of Santa Maria ⁴	FY 20-21	\$231,374,358	\$52,183,211	2.3%	107,407	\$2,154	12¢/\$1
City of Solvang	FY 20-21	\$18,074,021	\$11,663,928	65%	5,838	\$3,096	6¢/\$1

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 (VVCS D) population is approximately 7,308 people. VVCS D 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 GDCP 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 10.0 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 they sewer budgets, while the Guadalupe, Santa Maria, and Vandenberg Village decreased they 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/pcm/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.

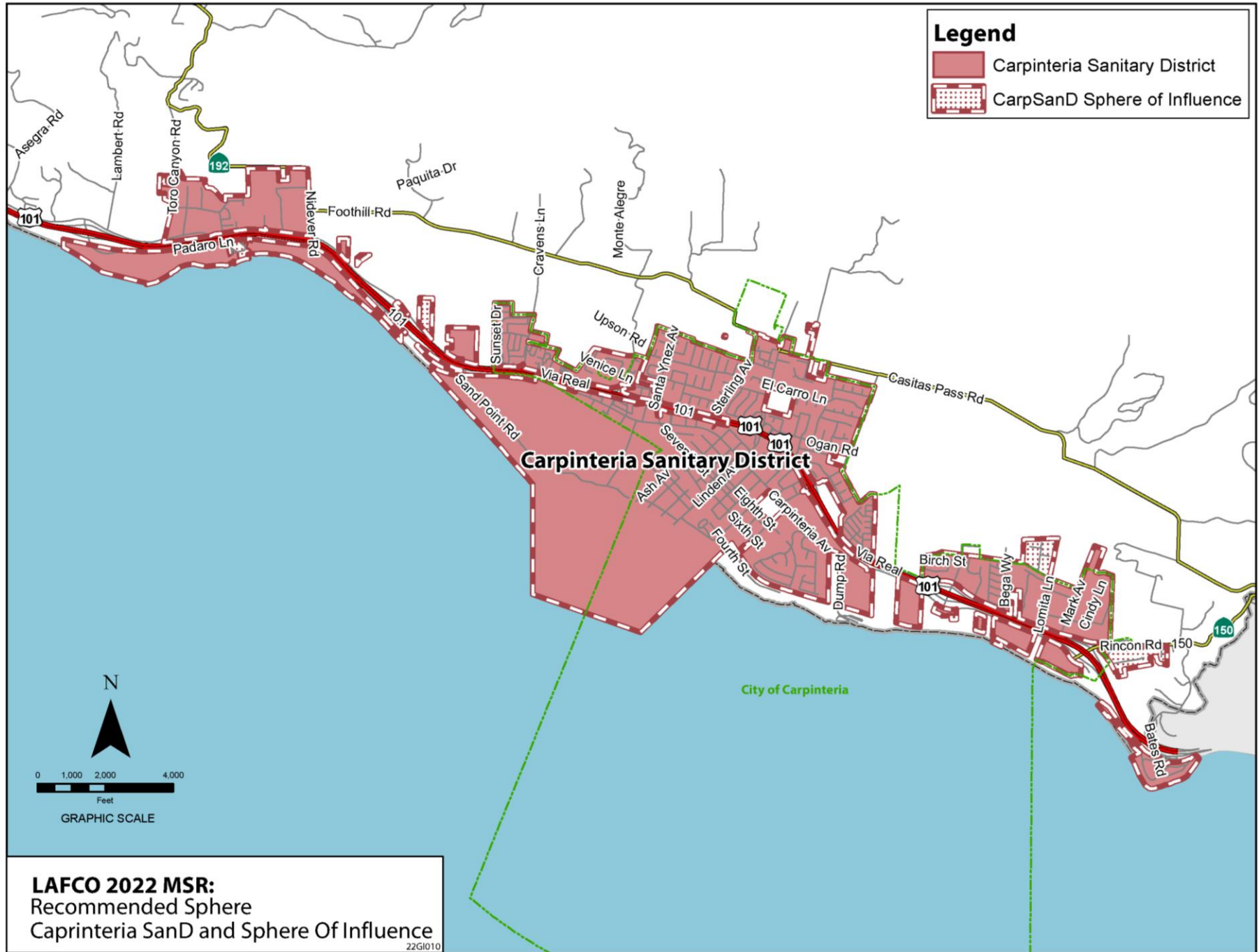
The residents and landowners within the respective communities have an economic interest in the services provided by the agencies as they are either funded through a portion of the one-percent property tax and/or water and sewer rates. The SOI update will not affect the existence of any social or economic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

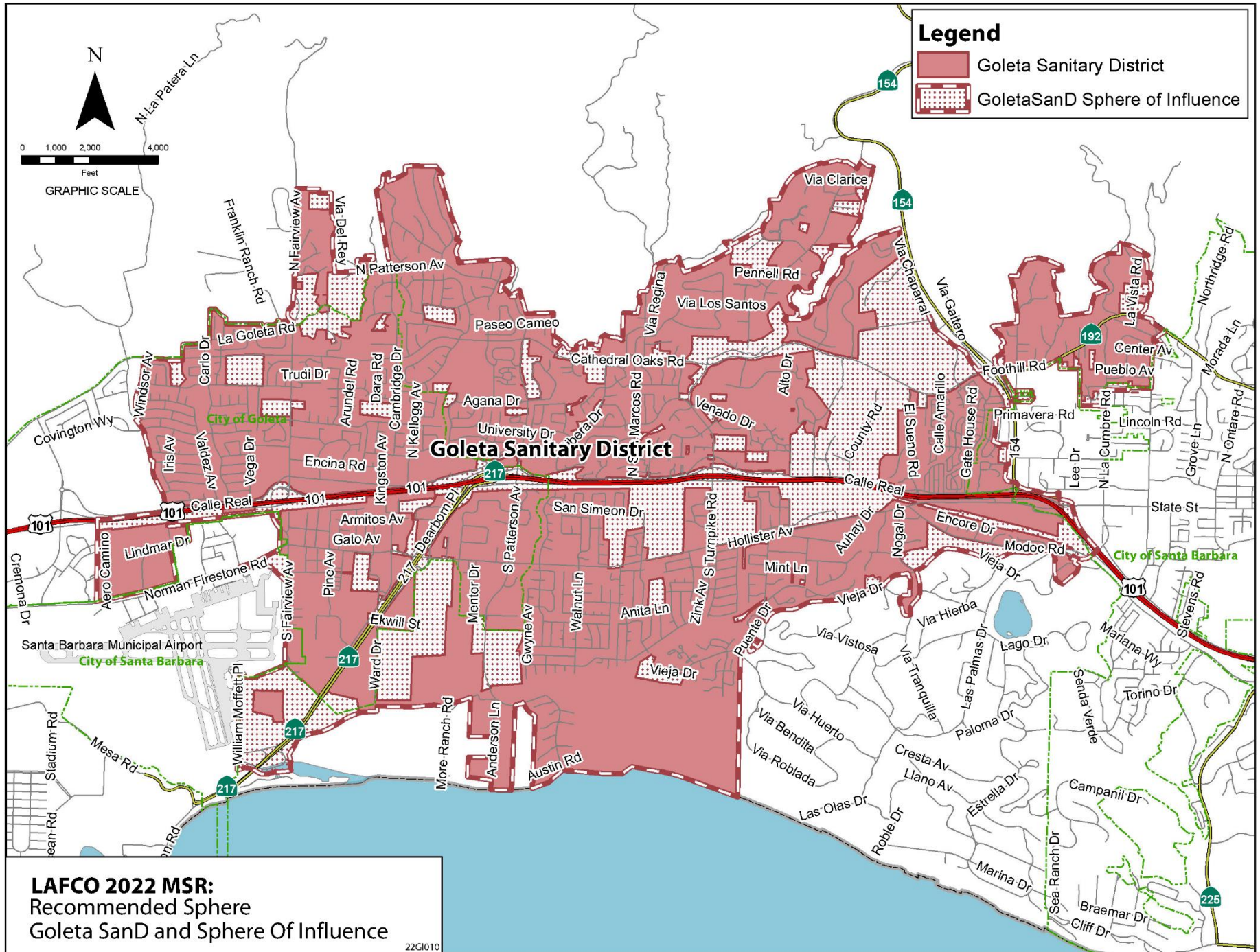
The ratepayers have participated in purchasing the system and funding the infrastructure upgrades for the various agency systems; therefore, the ratepayers have an economic interest in the services provided by the respective agencies.

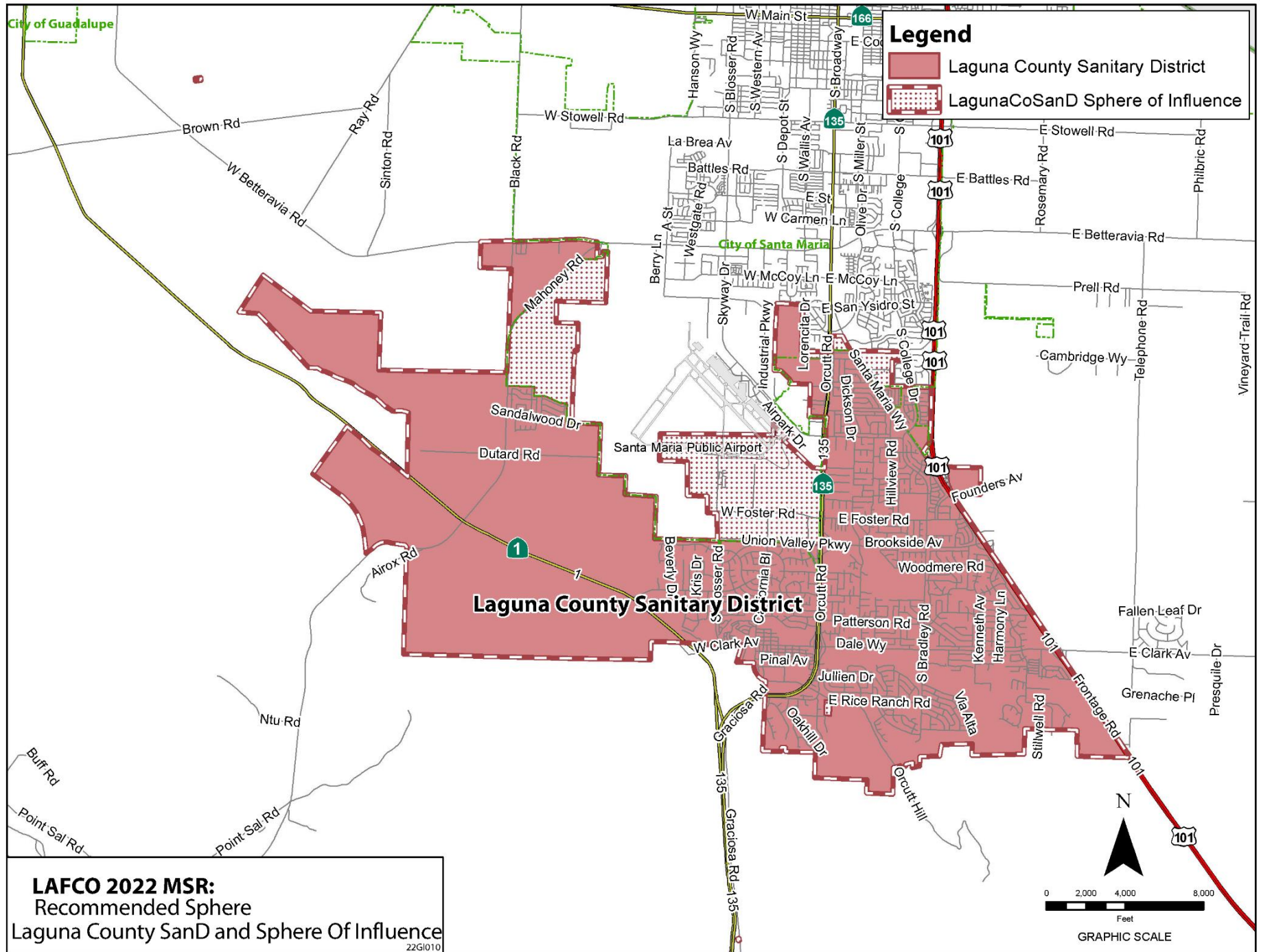
5. THE PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR THOSE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

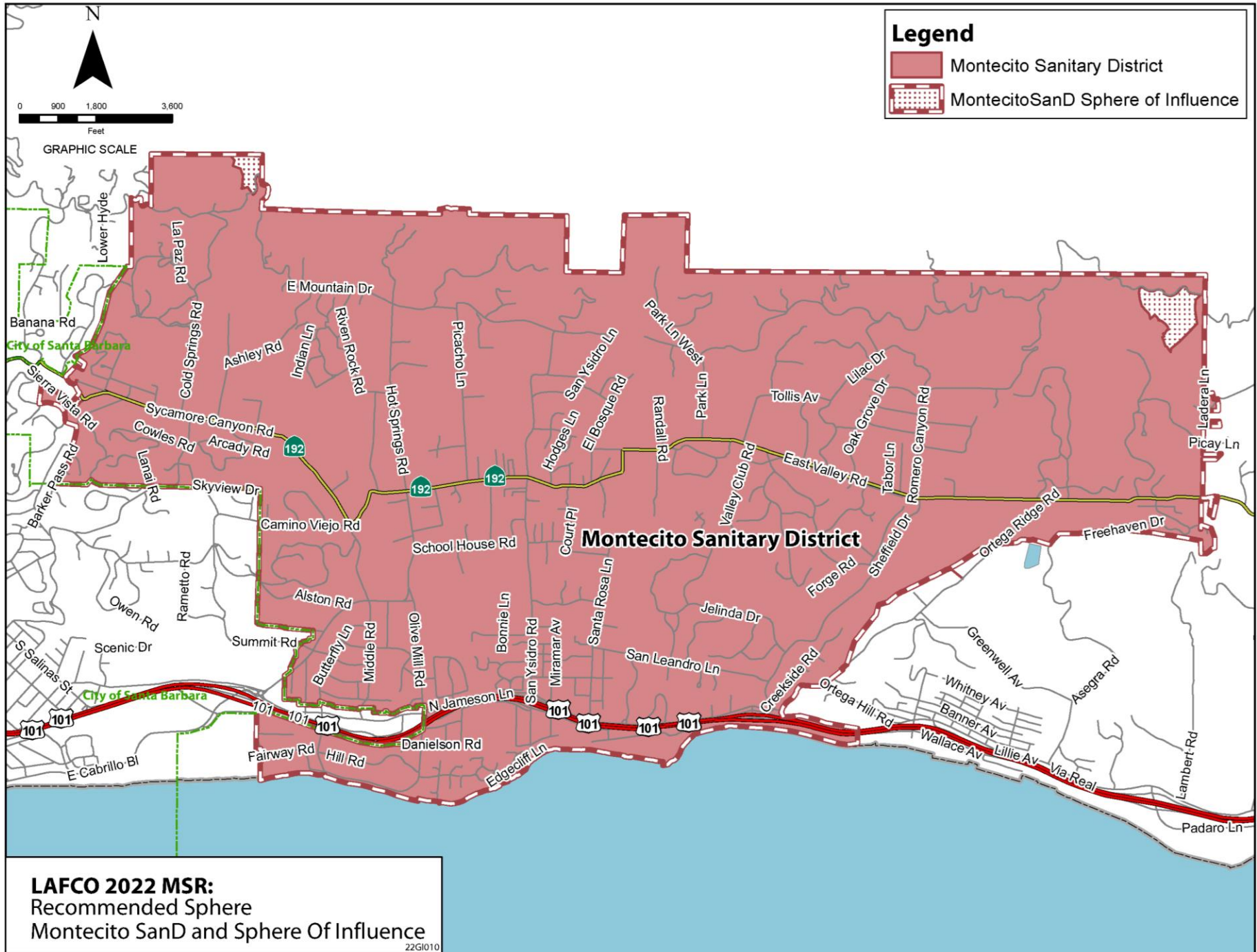
Based on the criteria set forth by SB 244, staff's analysis indicates that the communities of Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Guadalupe, Garey, Devon, Lompoc, portions of Goleta, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara, and Isla Vista were identified as qualifying as disadvantaged communities. The boundaries 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.

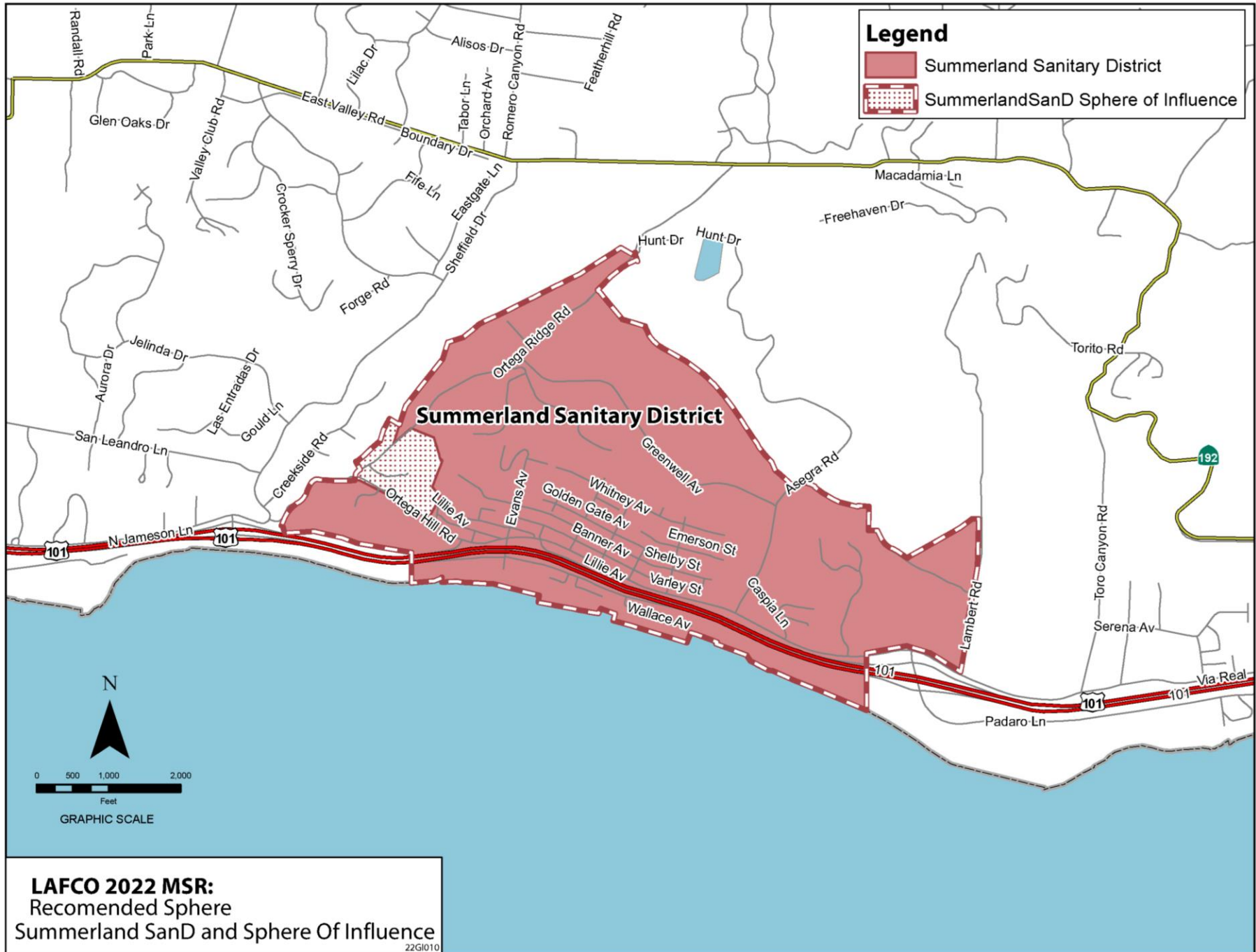
There are no DUCs within or contiguous to the agencies where SOI expansion is recommended.

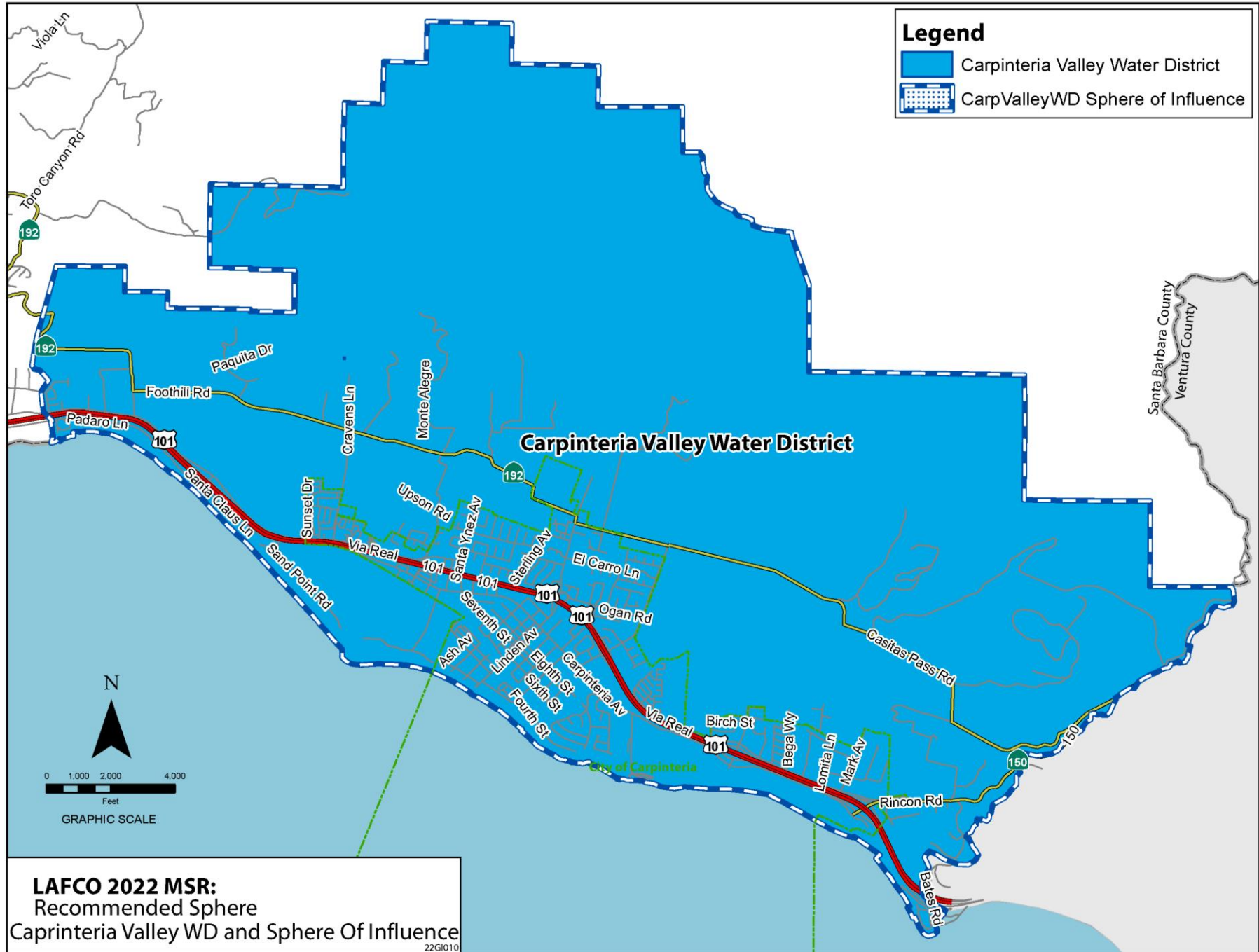


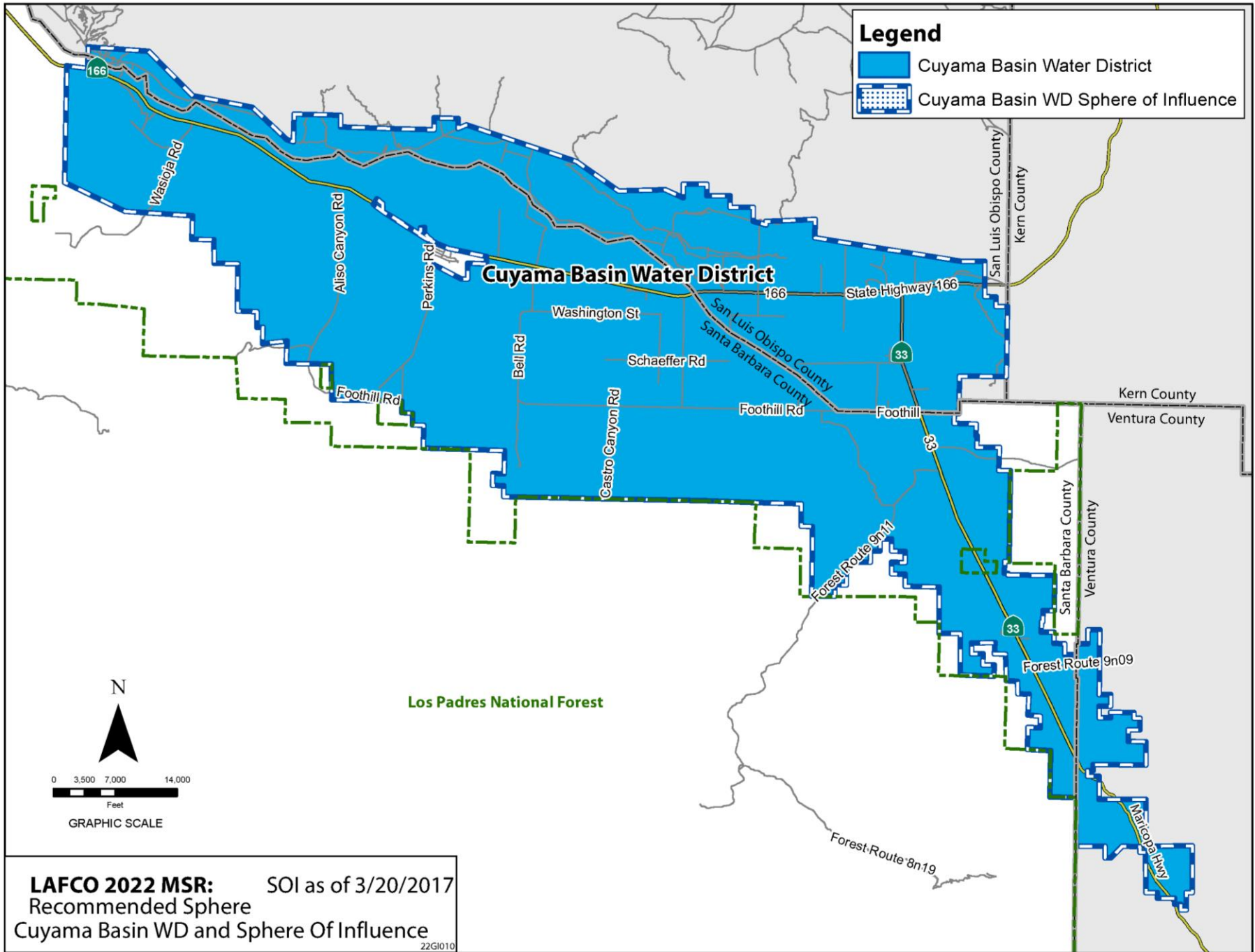


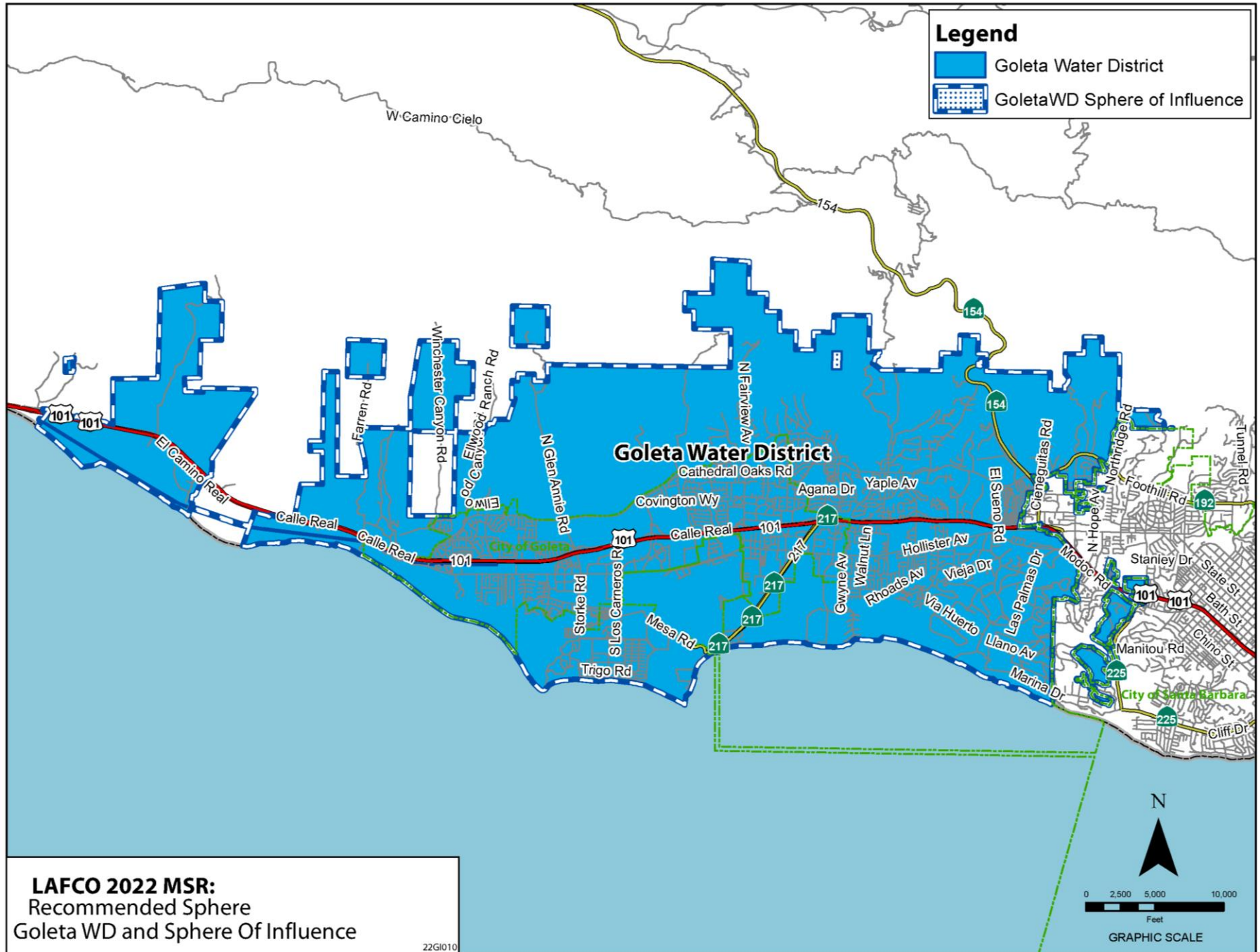


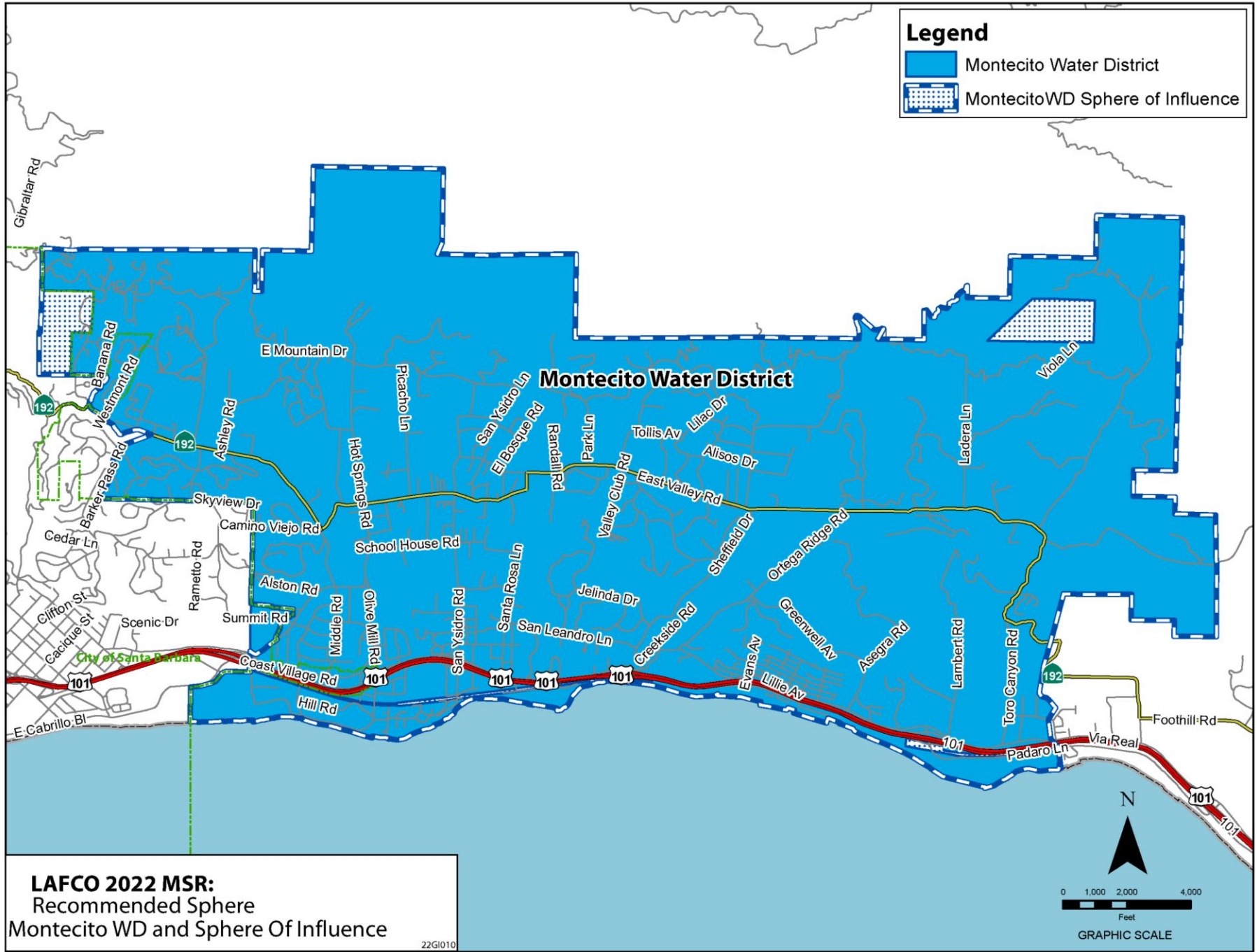


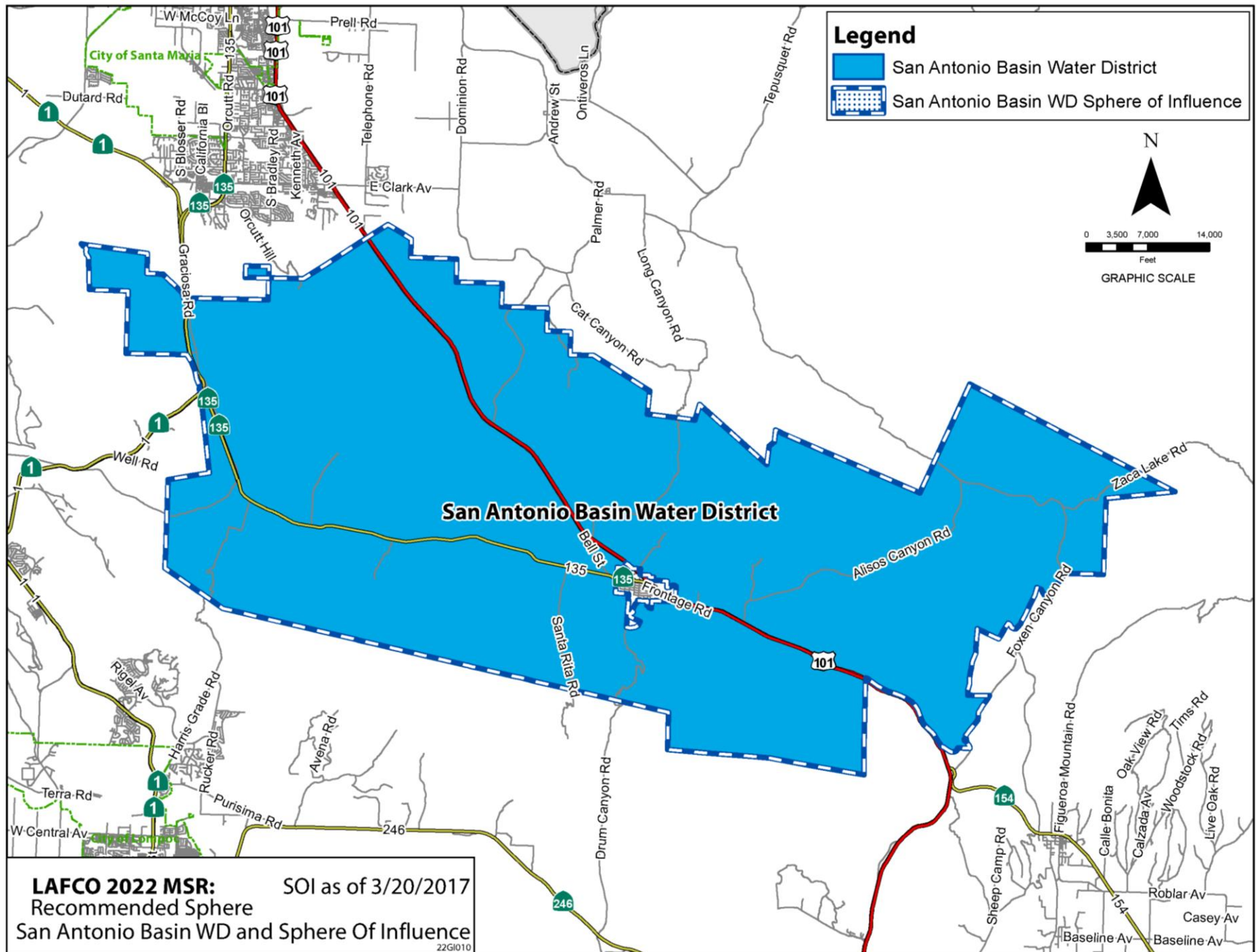


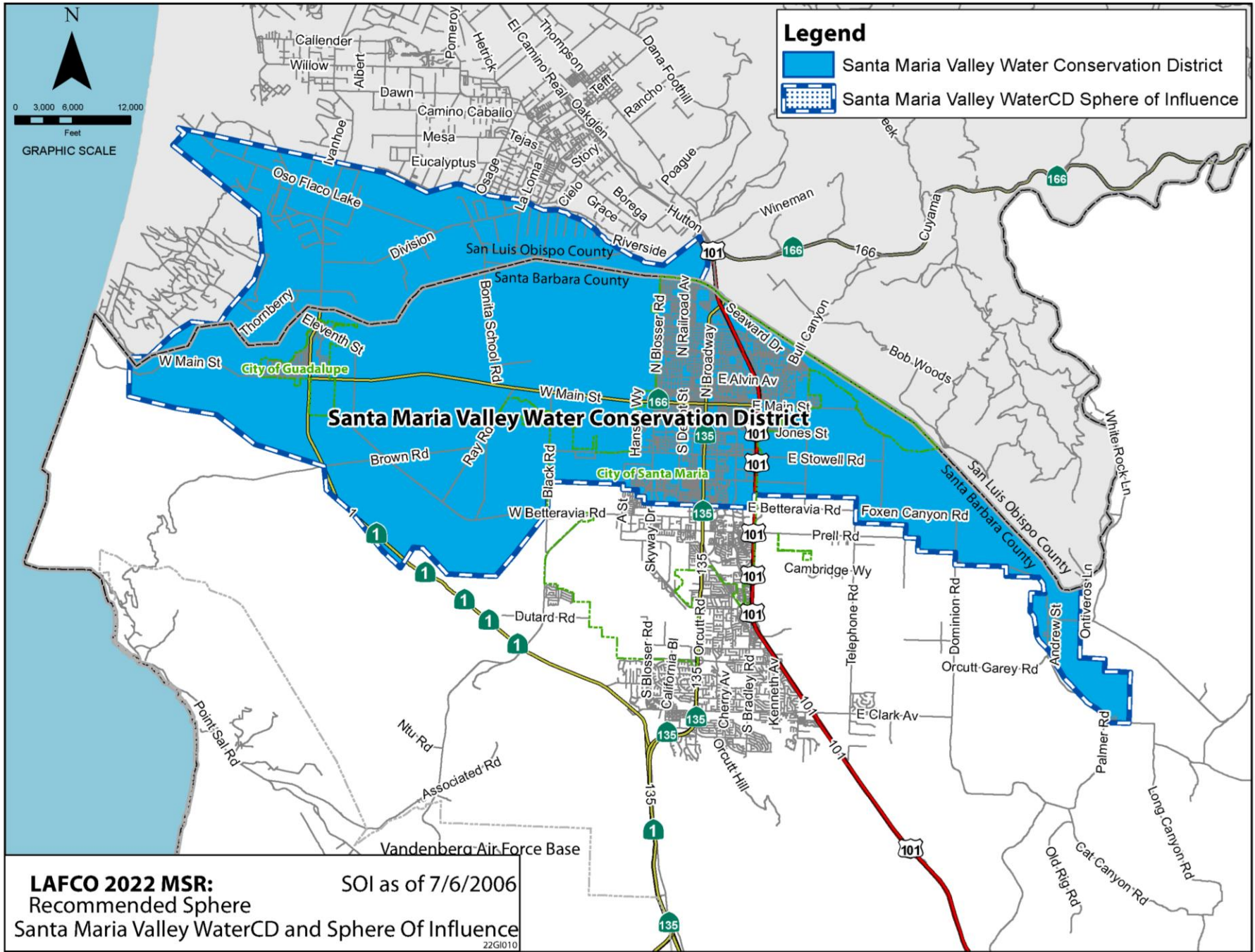


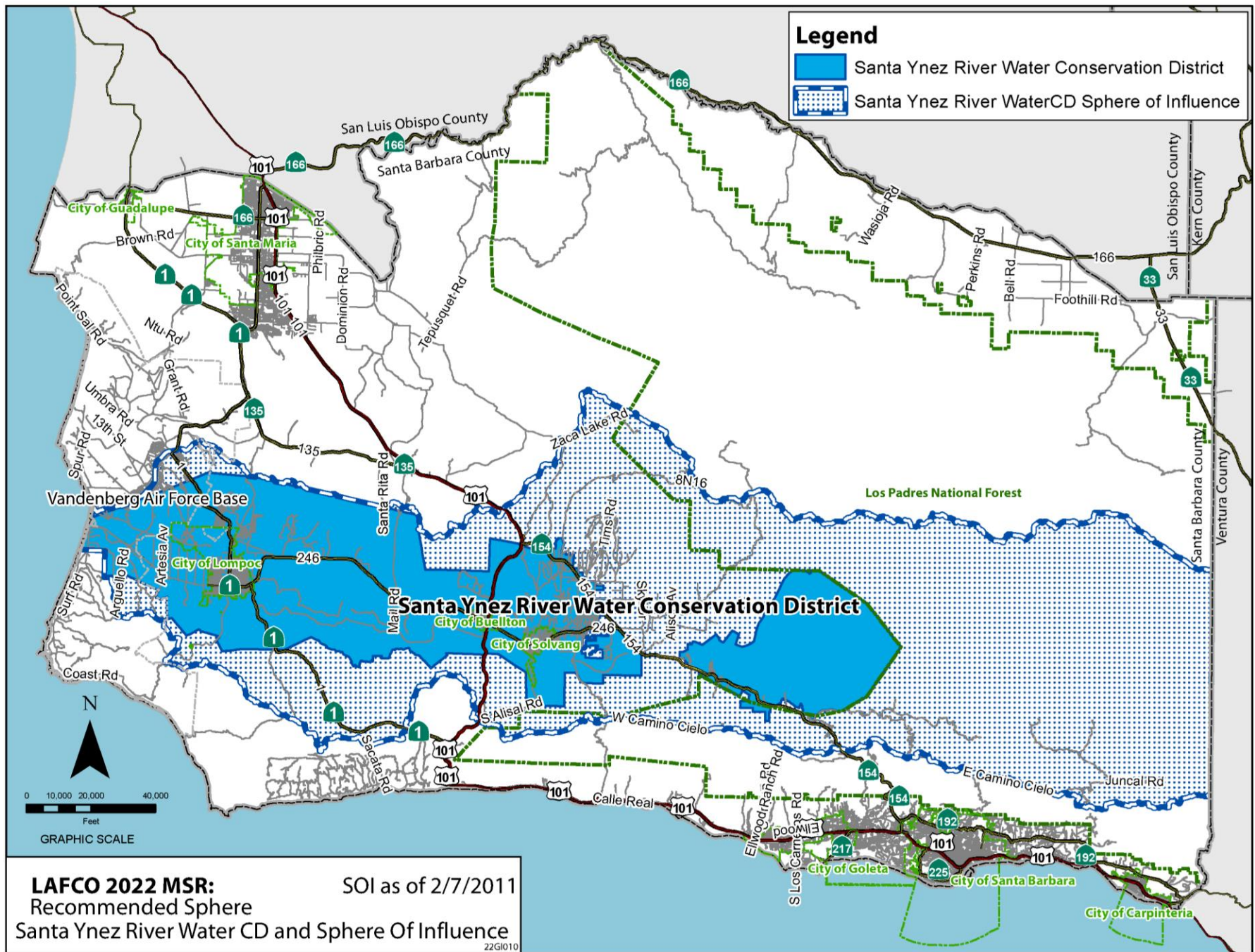


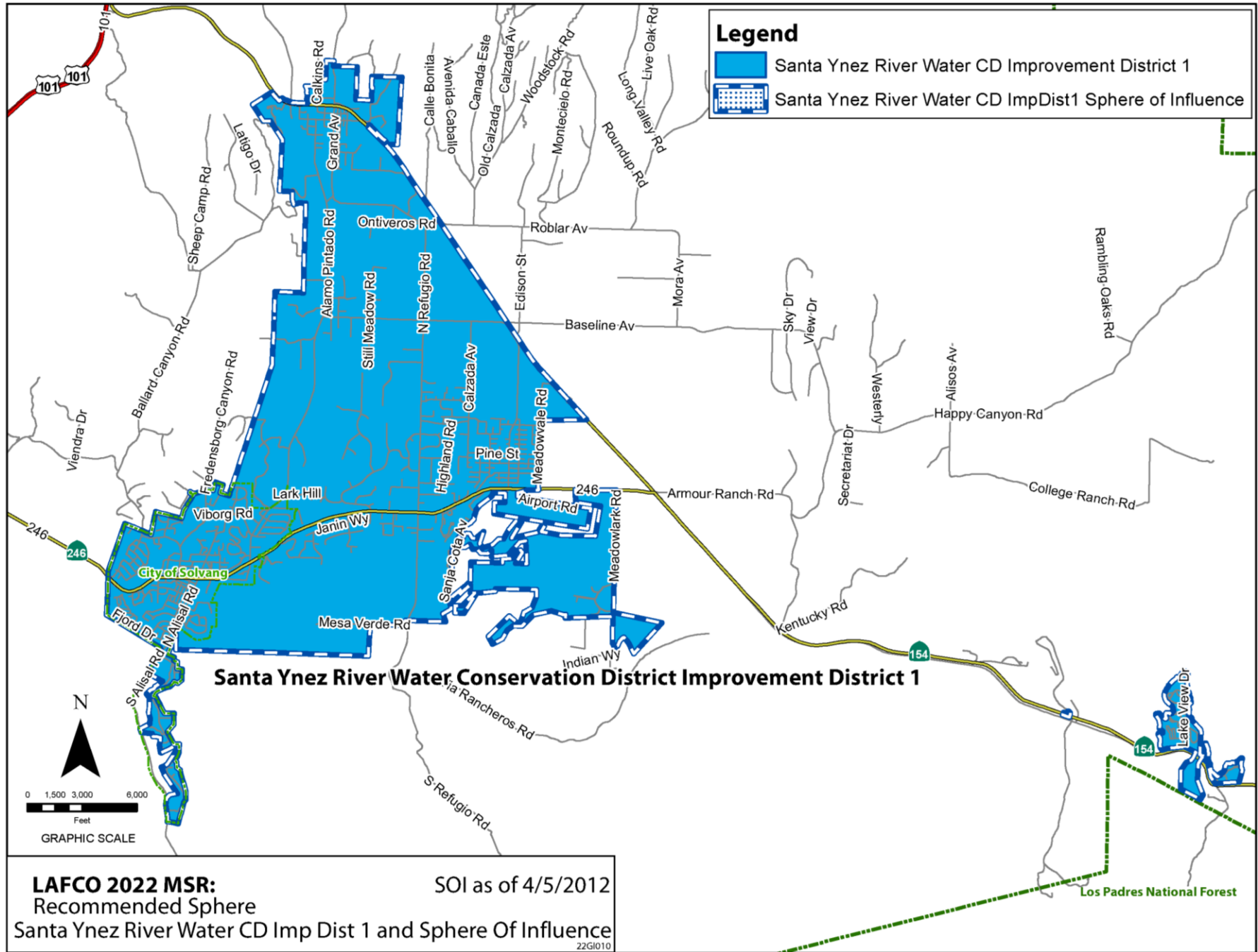


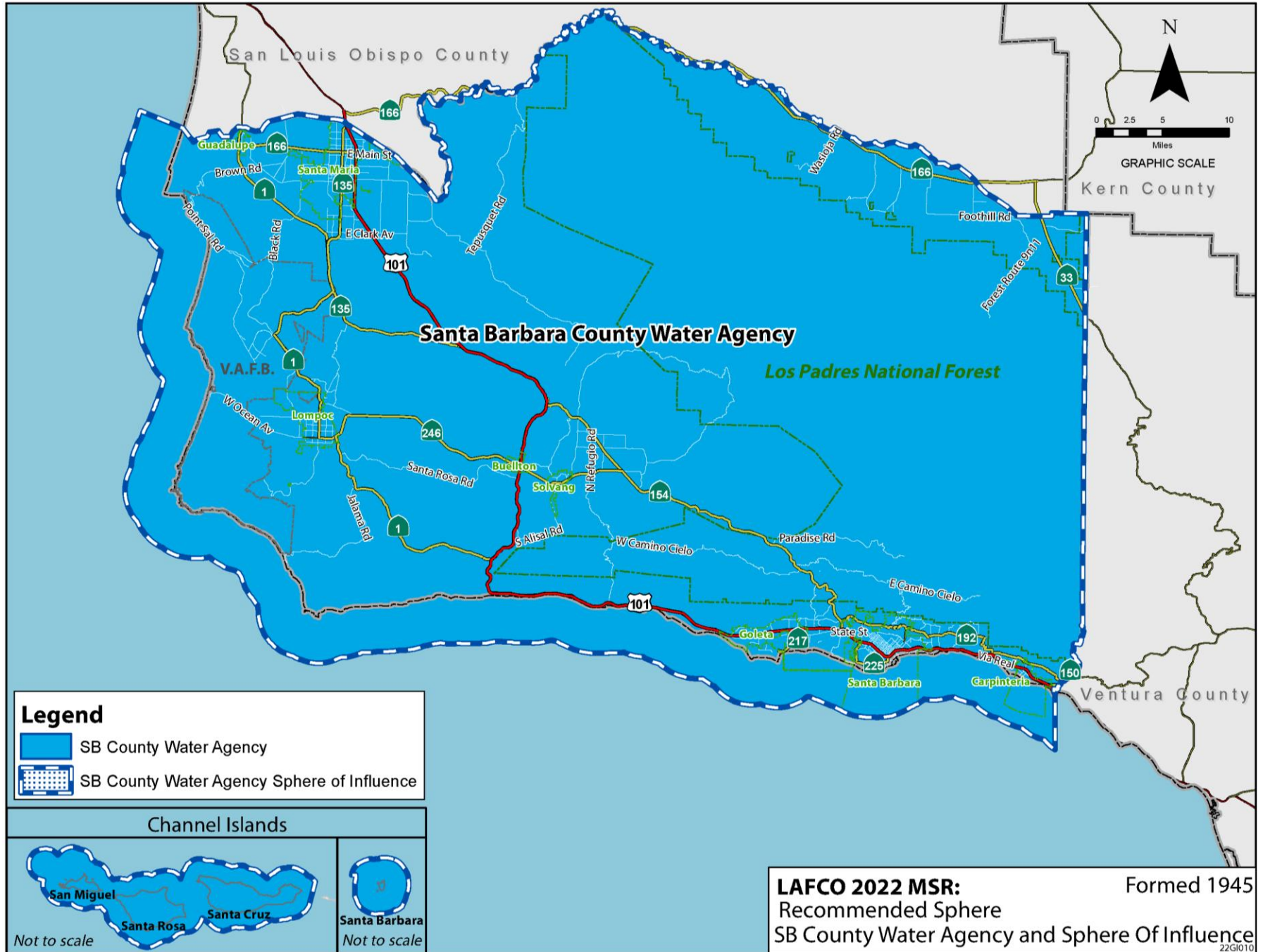


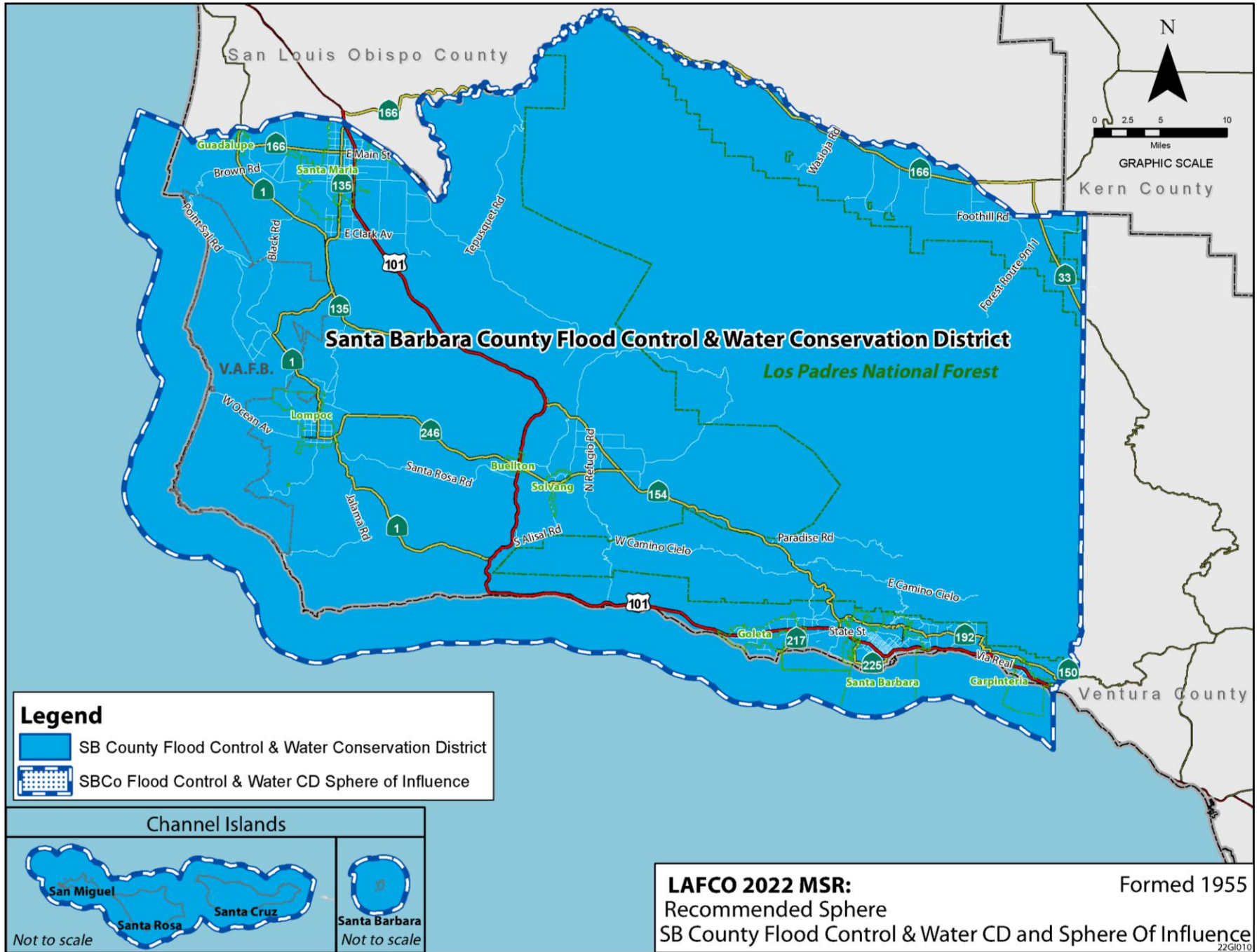


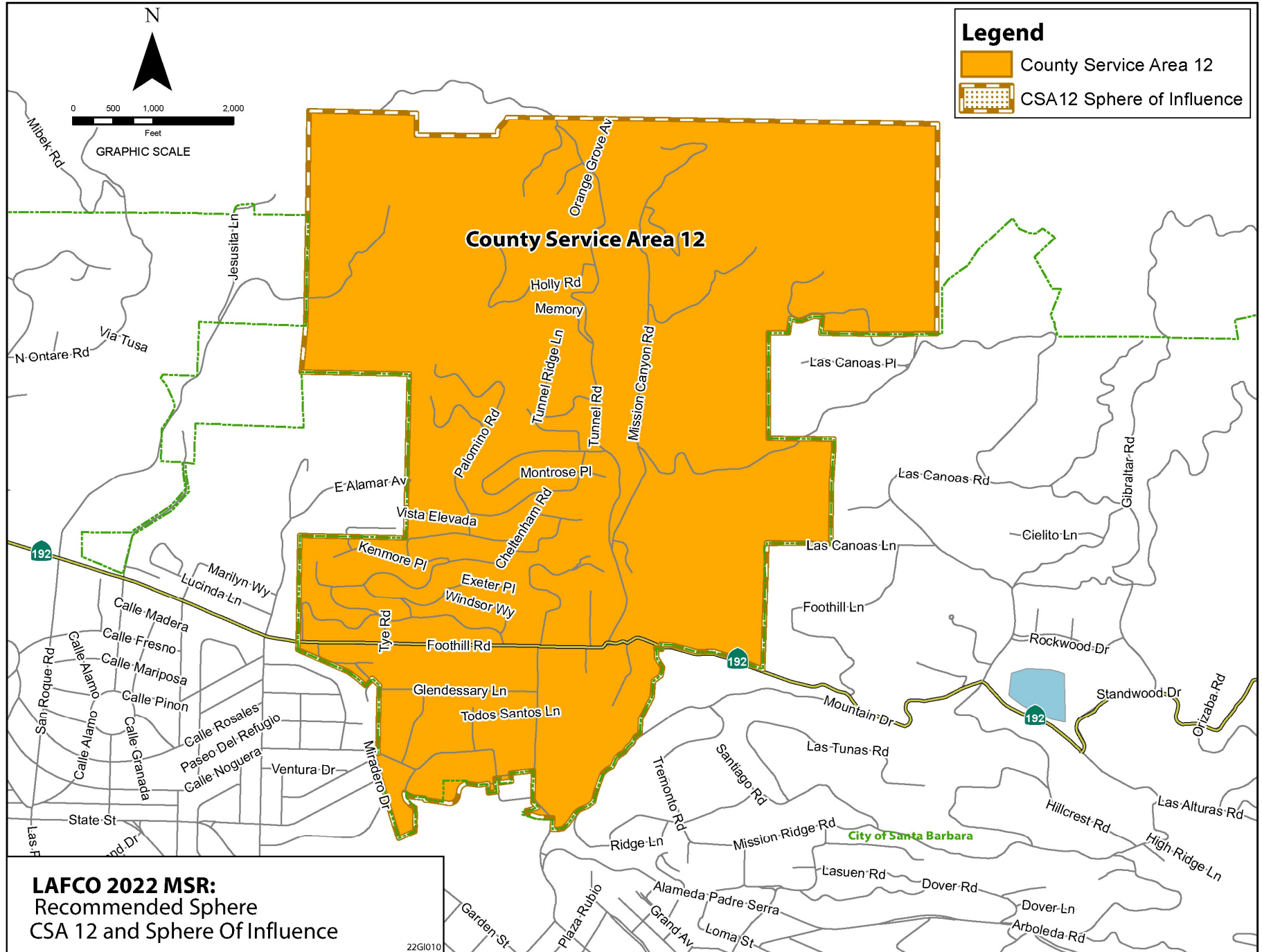


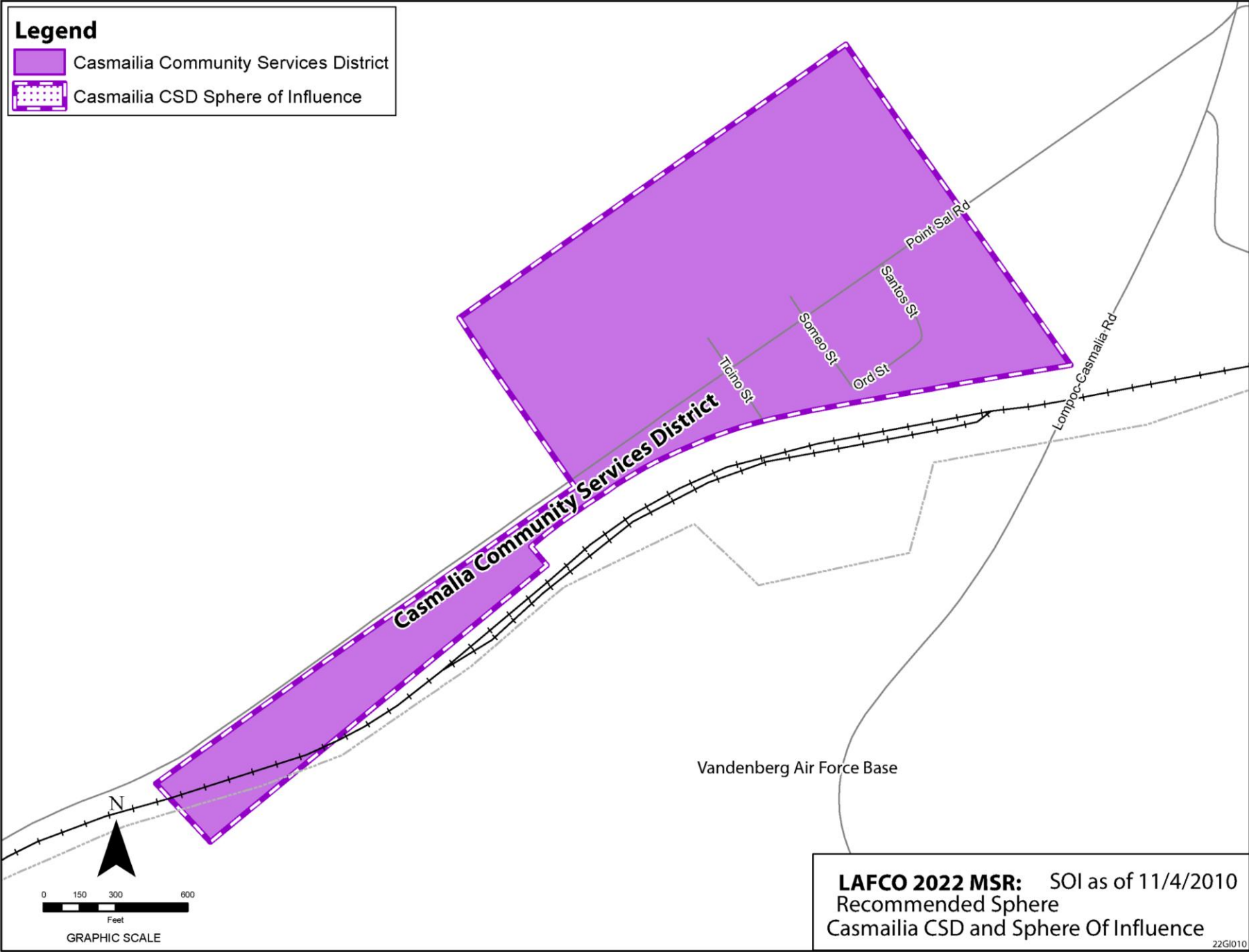


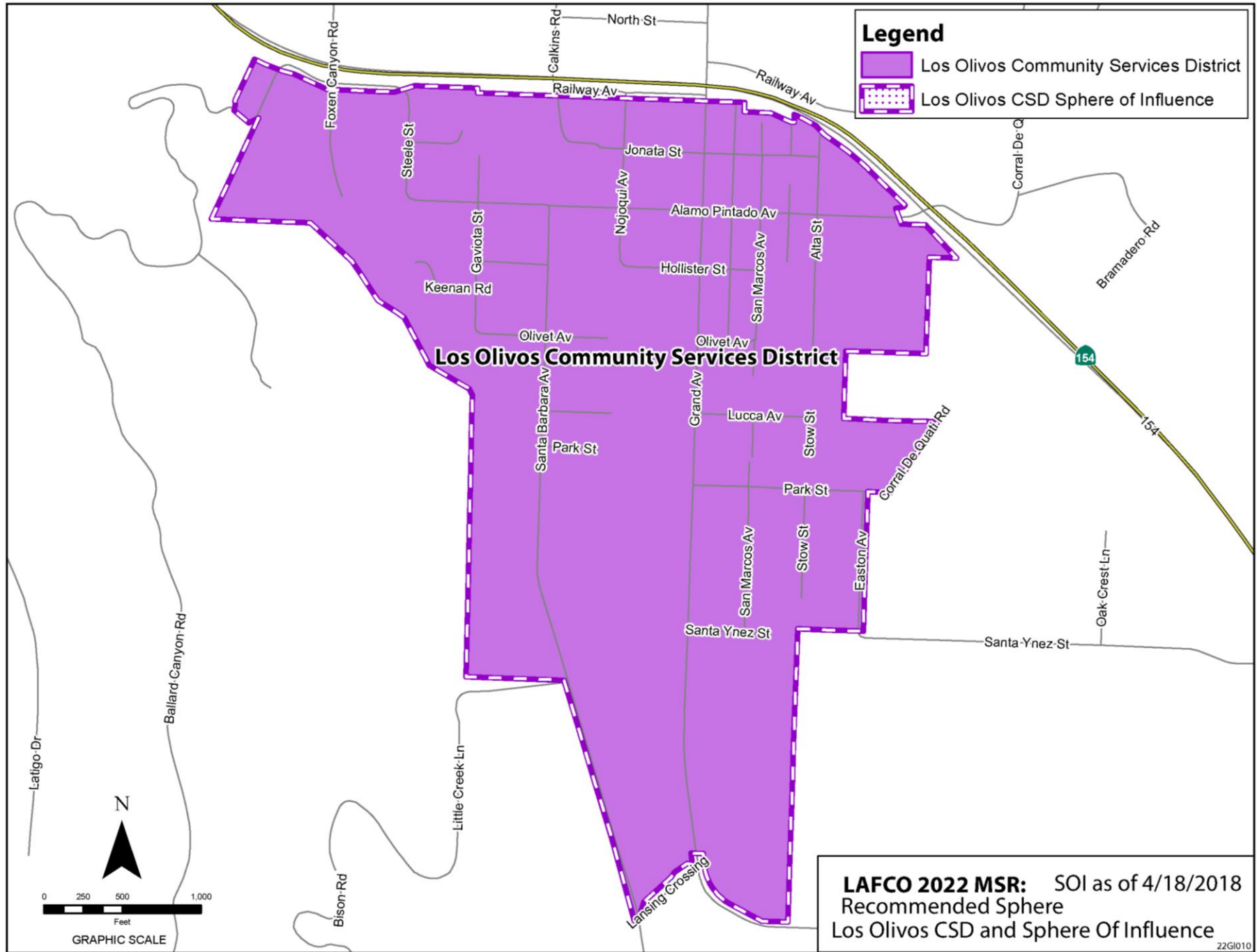


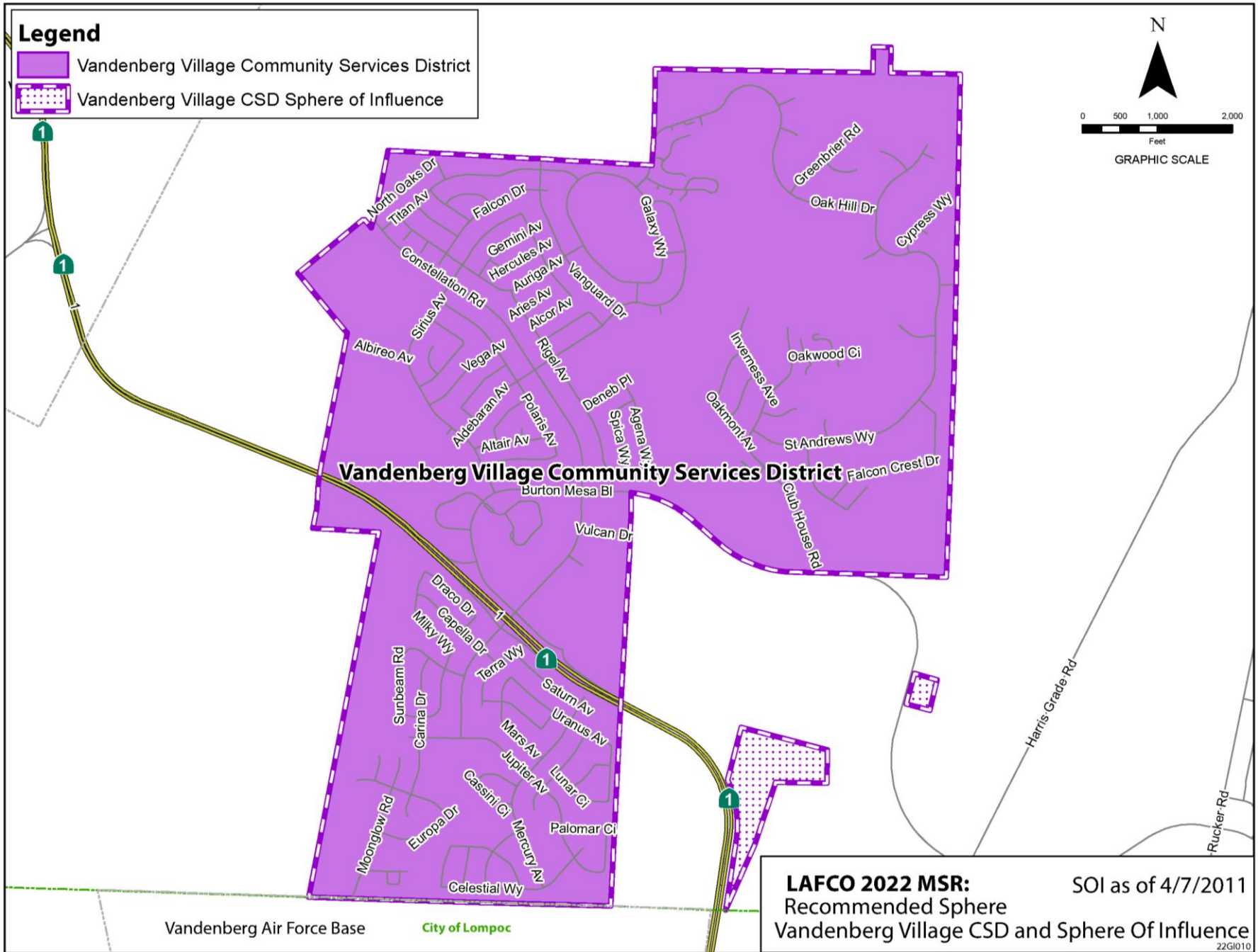












[This page left blank intentionally.]

CHAPTER THREE: AGENCY PROFILES

This chapter contains a review of each of the thirty-three agencies within Santa Barbara County that provide water, wastewater, recycled water, and stormwater services. These Agencies are:

- A. Carpinteria Sanitary District
- B. Goleta Sanitary District
- C. Goleta West Sanitary District
- D. Laguna County Sanitation District
- E. Montecito Sanitary District
- F. Summerland Sanitary District
- G. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District
- H. Carpinteria Valley Water District
- I. Cuyama Basin Water District
- J. Goleta Water District
- K. Montecito Water District
- L. San Antonio Basin Water District
- M. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
- N. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
- O. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1
- P. Santa Barbara County Water Agency
- Q. Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation
- R. County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District)
- S. Casmalia Community Services District
- T. Cuyama Community Services District
- U. Los Alamos Community Services District
- V. Los Olivos Community Services District
- W. Mission Hills Community Services District
- X. Santa Ynez Community Services District
- Y. Vandenberg Village Community Services District
- Z. City of Buellton
- AA. City of Carpinteria
- BB. City of Goleta
- CC. City of Guadalupe
- DD. City of Lompoc
- EE. City of Santa Barbara
- FF. City of Santa Maria
- GG. City of Solvang

[This page left blank intentionally.]

A. Carpinteria Sanitary District

Administrative Office: 5300 Sixth Street, Carpinteria, CA 93013
Mailing Address: 5300 Sixth Street, Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone: 805/684-7214
Fax: 805/684-7213
Email: craigm@carpsan.com
Website: www.carpsan.com
General Manager: Craig Murray
Operations Manager: Mark Bennett

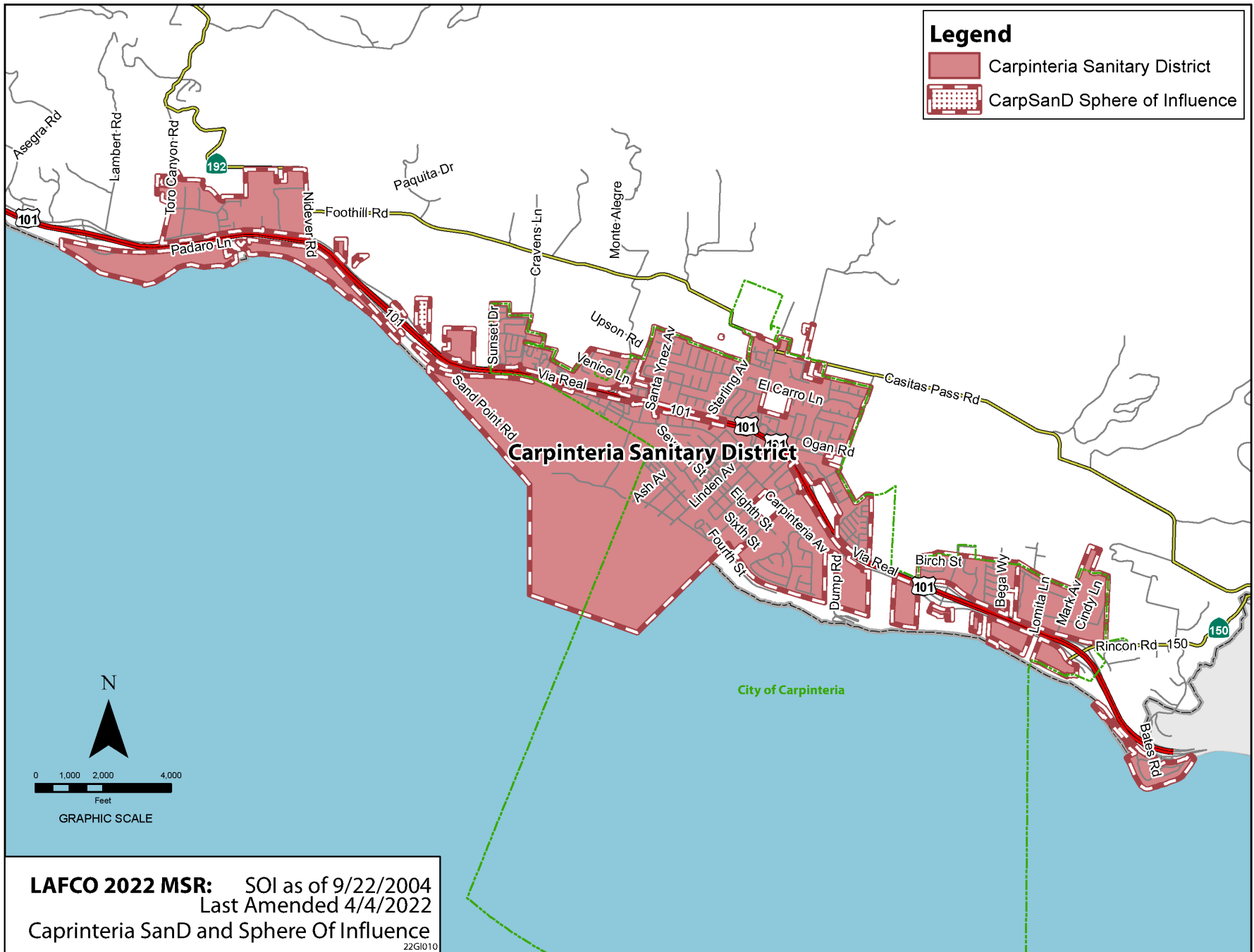
SUMMARY

The Carpinteria Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the residents and businesses of the City of Carpinteria and surrounding unincorporated areas in the Carpinteria Valley to approximately 16,702 people throughout 3.1 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that lies 12 miles east of Santa Barbara and 19 miles northwest of Ventura. The district is located on both sides of U.S. Highway 101 and extends from Bates Road on the east to Toro Canyon Road on the west. Most of the City of Carpinteria is included within the district. The district's boundary and Sphere of Influence are largely coterminous. The District has requested Study Areas for expansion. The district receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$399 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The district has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Carpinteria Sanitary District was formed in 1928. During the 1930's and 40's, wastewater was collected and discharged to the ocean without the benefit of treatment. It was during this period that the bulk of the sewer system serving the downtown area was constructed. The District's first wastewater treatment plant, designed to treat 500,000 gallons per day, was completed and put into operation in 1951. Treated effluent was discharged directly into the Pacific Ocean via an 18" outfall pipe which ran along the eastern bank of Carpinteria Creek. Currently, the system consists of approximately 46 linear miles of sewer pipeline ranging from 6" to 24" in diameter. The District also owns and operates eight sewage pump stations that are necessary to convey flow to the wastewater treatment plant.

The Carpinteria Sanitary District overlaps the Carpinteria Valley Water District, Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Protection District, City of Carpinteria, County Service Areas 11 (Parks) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Montecito Water District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Carpinteria Cemetery District.



The District serves an estimated population of 16,702 people, with 13,335 living within City of Carpinteria. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.7 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the district serves 5,756 parcels, 1,179 in City of Carpinteria, and 4,577 in unincorporated serving approximately 6,826 connections.

OPERATIONS

Carpinteria Sanitary is composed of 10 operators and collection staff, including an Operations Manager, Treatment Supervisor, Collection Supervisor, with six operators, and one lead operator. All District personnel are trained through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Technical Certification Program. The District employs a total of 16 full-time employees.

The District serves approximately 6,826 connections, of which 6,529 are residential and 297 are non-residential. The District is primarily comprised of residential development with limited commercial, light industrial, and agricultural land uses intermixed throughout its service area. The wastewater collection system consists of nearly 975 access structures (manholes and cleanouts), eight (8) lift stations, three (3) inverted siphons, nine (9) creek crossings, seven (7) highway crossings, one railroad crossing, 133 grinder pump units, and 4.0 miles of force main sewer. These facilities convey wastewater to the District's 2.5 million gallons per day (MGD) wastewater treatment plant. Gravity pipelines range in size from 6 to 24 inches in diameter, with nearly 70 percent of the pipes being either six (6) inches or eight (8) inches in diameter. The predominant pipe material is vitrified clay pipe (VCP), accounting for approximately 78 percent of the collections system total length. The average age of the collection system is approximately 40-50 years.

The District's revenues come from sewer service charges, ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property, development impact fees, permit and inspection fees, lab analysis fees, and other miscellaneous fees, charges and interest. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and facilities and to meet debt service obligations. As of June 30, 2021, this fund is estimated to contain \$8,602,360 in unrestricted.

The District current operating expenses include personnel, general expenses such as training, office supplies, licenses and permits, NPDES monitoring, utilities, biosolids disposal, supplies and equipment, repair and maintenance, and other outside support services. The District continues to provide limited funding for a joint indirect potable reuse water recycling project with Carpinteria Valley Water District.

Carpinteria Sanitary has adopted an Operations and Maintenance Program to ensure the wastewater collection system functions reliably. Per regulatory mandates, the District is required to perform and document regular preventative maintenance of the collection system, maintain an updated system map, record work activities in a work management system, and provide a program to target problematic areas with more frequent cleaning. These key components are part of this

program: sewer system mapping that includes spatial and technical information for its wastewater collection system assets including gravity line segments, manholes, lift stations and force mains. A Maintenance Management System utilizes a computerized maintenance management system (CMMS) to facilitate operation and maintenance of its wastewater collection system. The District uses a software application called Lucity. Maintenance and inspection of equipment and facilities include collection system vehicles and cleaning methodology with a system-wide program and priority line schedule strategy, video inspection, collection system rehabilitation and replacement, pump station improvements, and operator training and certification.

Training and professional development of staff members is a key management objective within the District. The District is an active member of the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) at the State level and in the Tri-Counties Section chapter. Collection system and maintenance staff participate regularly in local, regional and state level training sessions and conferences through CWEA.

Other technical training is provided to staff members on a regular basis to support specific roles and duties that are related to collection system maintenance and operation. This includes specialized training provided by vendors and manufacturers, safety training on confined space entry, trench safety, traffic control and other topics, and industry specific training on pertinent topics (e.g. NASSCO PACP, MACP, LACP defect codes, hydro cleaning nozzle selection, etc.).

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The District will transition to by-district elections for 2024 General Election. The Board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the District's Administrative Offices located 5300 Sixth Street, Carpinteria. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

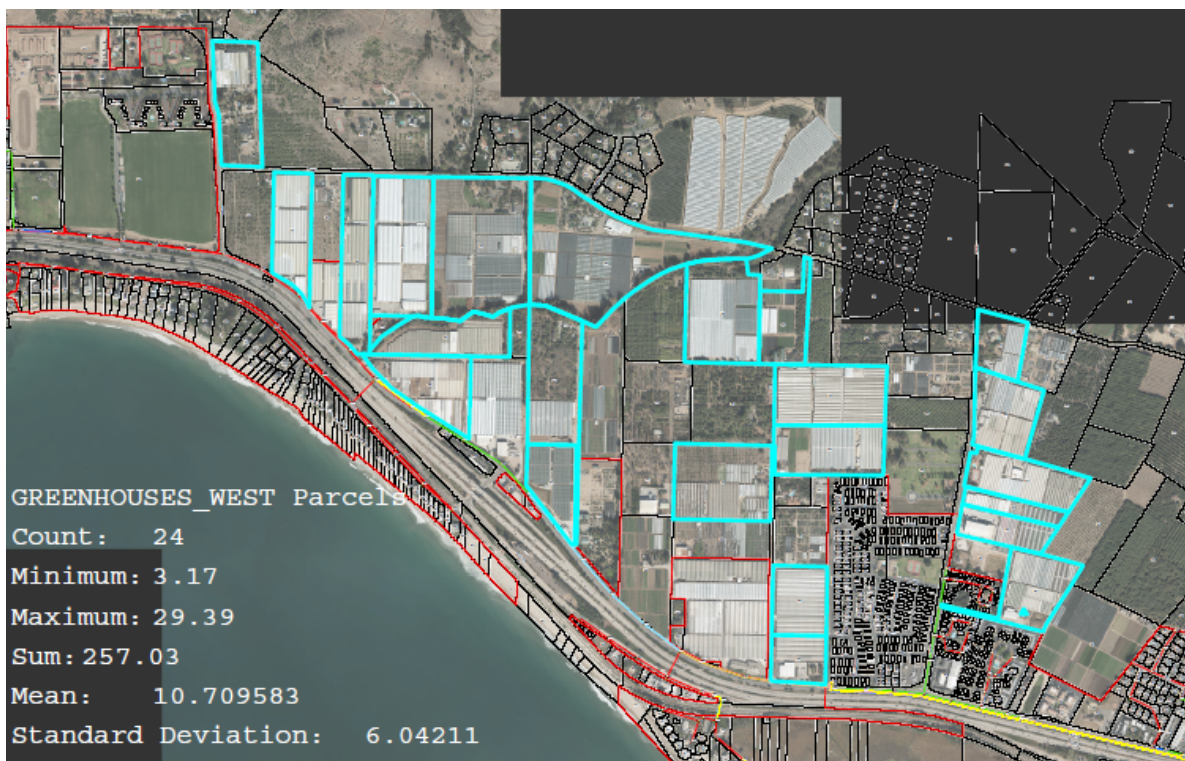
The Carpinteria area, both within the City limits and in the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County, has experienced controlled growth over the past two decades for various reasons. Despite a regional housing shortage, the trend is towards continued limitations on growth in the District's service area. The number of service connections is expected to result from new development in the foreseeable future based on the County Housing Element plans for extensive housing in proximity to the District service area.

The District prepared a Master Plan in 2004 for infrastructure planning purposes. It remains pertinent, as there are no major developments planned or proposed outside the current District boundary, and also due the fact that the County of Santa Barbara has strict policies prohibiting extension of sewers outside of the urban/rural boundary. However, documented ocean and

surface water quality degradation from on-site wastewater (septic systems) have resulted in extension of public sewers to several beachfront communities. These areas were historically outside the existing District boundary, but were annexed over a decade ago.

The District has been approached by surrounding agricultural property owners, particularly with greenhouse structures and related improvements, regarding the potential for sewer service for retail operations, higher density employees, and on-site housing options. The transition from flower production to cannabis cultivation and processing has intensified the use of these properties and increased the need for effective wastewater management. Santa Barbara County Coastal Land Use Plan Policy 2-10 states “Annexation of a rural area(s) to a sanitary district or extensions of sewer lines into rural area(s) as defined on the land use plan maps shall not be permitted unless required to prevent adverse impacts on an environmentally sensitive habitat, to protect public health, or as a logical extension of services.” Disposal of wastewater generated on agriculturally zoned parcels from employee restroom facilities, offices, retail centers, worker housing and other uses could benefit groundwater and surface quality. Certain greenhouse parcels generate non-sanitary waste from water treatment systems, boilers, evaporative cooling towers and other semi-industrial activities. Discharge of nutrient or contaminant laden waters related to growing activities (even in hydroponic operations) may be necessary, periodically, and could also impact surface and groundwater quality.

These areas of agriculturally zoned parcels, specifically fully developed with greenhouse operations consist of areas both west and east of the existing Carpinteria Sanitary District (CSD) current service boundary as shown in the exhibits below.





The District has repeatedly received requests for public sewer service from some of these properties. A small number have been annexed and some have been extended service by agreement, but recent intensification of use associated with the transition to cannabis cultivation and processing has put the need for reliable long-term wastewater management in the forefront. A consideration at some policy concerns related to these greenhouse parcels that may likely be in need of public sewer service in the future and, if so, is the CSD the utility provider who would logically deliver it? These policy discussions include water quality protection, public health and safety, and water supply enhancement. The idea of expanding the District's SOI to strategically include properties likely in need of public sewer service in the future may offer a higher public benefit than excluding them. Study Area #2 is identified as some of these areas meeting the service needs for public sewers that are buildout under agricultural greenhouse uses. The notion of including all of these greenhouse parcels under this service review is not the intent, but rather to raise the policy discussion around the challenges of this topic. Study Area #2 represents the most service requests received to date by the District, but clearly other surrounding properties have interest in the policy discussion.

There are "islands" within the existing service area that should logically be part of the District. There are also developed residential areas that are contiguous with the District's existing service area that the District can reasonably anticipate to serve in the future. The District's existing service area boundary has expanded in a piecemeal manner. A single modification to the SOI, as part of the Municipal Service Review process, that is consistent with area land use and zoning designations would help the District plan for regional growth. Going forward, it would streamline the approval process and would not trigger MSR level review when applicants desiring service approach the District and LAFCO. A clear delineation would also help the District to respond to requests for service.

The opportunity to implement the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP) to recover and reuse a beneficial resource and to establish long term water security for the community would be a benefit to the area. The District is currently working with the Carpinteria Valley Water District to implement the CAPP.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes. The enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Carpinteria based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community. Conversely, the community may be best served by the current arrangement where single purpose special districts individually focus on providing exceptional service and associated value for their constituents.

An initial discussion regarding Summerland Sanitary District may be a starting point for future evaluation of that agency's ability to provide ongoing service within its boundary. Carpinteria Sanitary District could potentially become a future service provider as a more effective solution either by contract or through consolidation.

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

Regional Collaboration

The Sanitary District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The District is collaborating with the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) on a joint indirect potable reuse water recycling project in the future that would provide a new drought-proof water supply for the community. If implemented, the District would own and operate an advanced water treatment facility and a purified water pump station, co-located with their

existing wastewater treatment facility. Purified water would be conveyed to two groundwater injection wells and stored for subsequent potable reuse by CVWD.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Carpinteria Sanitary District is largely coterminous with its service area boundary, with some small areas outside of the service area. The District desires to amend its Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves to include parcels that would appear to be logical annexations in the future. A significant low-income residential land use proposal is being considered that would require a sphere amendment and annexation into the Carpinteria Sanitary District. Discussions are currently taking place between the City, County, Special District and landowners on the appropriate order and land use approvals that still would need to take place. The Bailard Avenue project should proceed under separate review, consideration, and potential future application and will not be evaluated under this service review. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

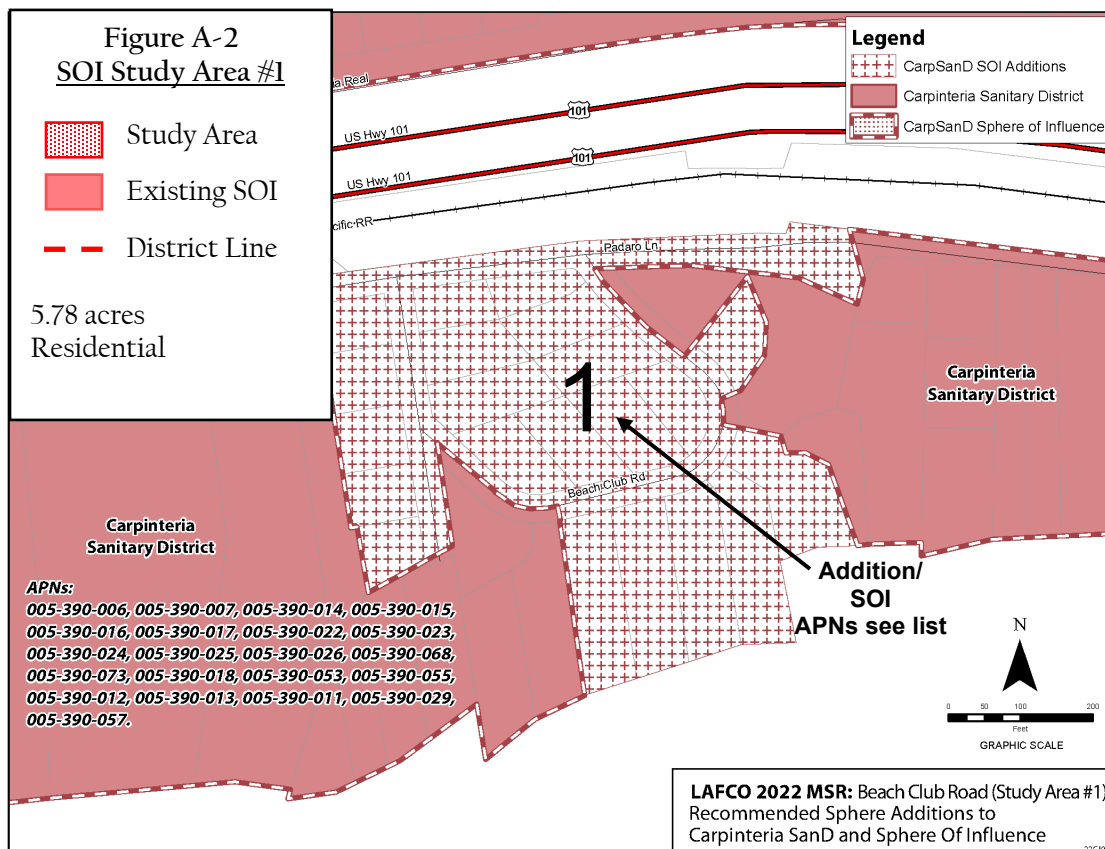
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included five generally described areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary is listed in the table below:

Table A-1: Carpinteria Sanitary Study Areas					
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Beach Club Rd Area 005-390-006 & 007 005-390-011 to 018 005-390-022 to 026 005-390-029; -051; -053; -055; -057; -068; & -073	5.78	Single-Family Residential Res-4.6 (8-R-1)	No	Septic systems with high groundwater elevation
2	(Greenhouses) West & East portion up for policy discussion	423.6	A-1-20	Yes	Outside of Urban Limit Line, Agricultural Land

3a & 3b	Residential Areas (Lomita Ln & Arozena Ln)	20.2 19.2	Single-Family Residential Res-1.0	No	Unknown
4a & 4b	Residential Areas (La Mirada/Paquita Dr. & Ocean Oaks Rd)	41.1 23.5	Single-Family Residential Res-1.0 & 1.8	No	Unknown
5	Parcels between Summerland & Carpinteria Sanitary Districts	142.3	1-E-1; 3-E-1; 8-R-1; 10-R-1 20-R-1; RR-5; RR-10; & AG-1-20	Yes	Outside of Urban Limit Line, Agricultural Land
	Totals	675.68			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in Municipal Service Review, information provided by the District. These five areas are outside both the service area and Sphere of Influence.

SOI Study Area #1 – Beach Club Road Area (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). These twenty-two parcels total 5.78 acres located south of Padaro Lane. The neighboring lots were part of the West Padaro lane Reorganization and added to the SOI in 2014. APN 005-090-056 was another neighboring lot that was annexed in 2017. Five parcels were added and annexed in 2021 along Beach Club. All parcels, with the exception of four have an existing single-family residence that utilizes individual septic systems. These properties would connect to existing main sewer in Padaro Lane (Manhole 3B-083 or 3B-084). They are essentially all at an elevation below the road and would require pumped service. An adjacent single parcel has recently been proposed for annexation to the District due to a failed on-site septic system. The District has historically advocated for a community solution (e.g. gravity sewers and a single public pump station), but to date there has not been consensus support for this.



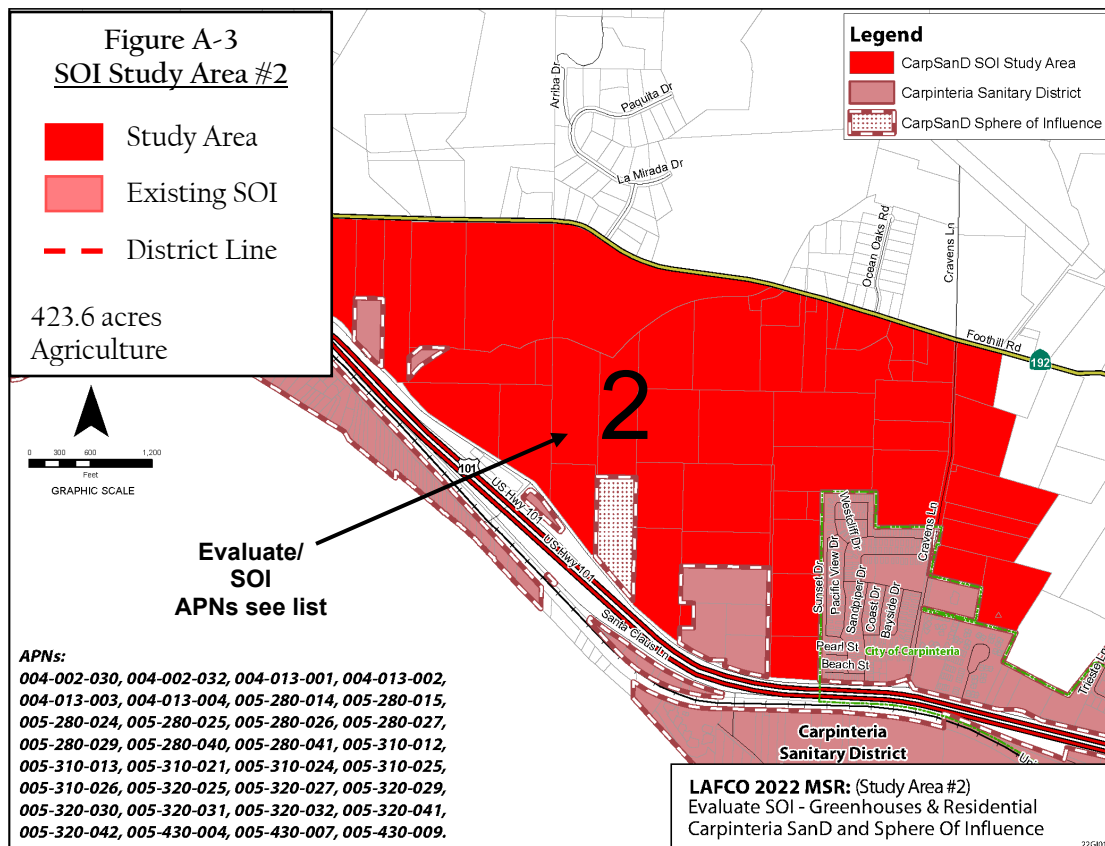
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area One. The eventual annexation should be requested by the District, as needed, at some point in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to add these 22-parcels. The static groundwater elevation, documented in the September 9, 2020, Ground Water Depth Report by GeoSolutions, Inc., indicates a high elevation measuring groundwater at a depth of 17-feet and does not support a conventional septic system. The proximity of the Pacific Ocean also indicates that a public sewer connection would be more protective of nearshore water quality. An 8-inch diameter sewer main exists in Padaro Lane which has capacity to serve this small residential neighborhood. Private sewage ejector pumps and private force mains may be required from the individual parcels based on area topography. Public and private sewer improvements would be paid for by the landowners. If constructed, a public sewer main extension would be dedicated to the Carpinteria Sanitary District for future operation and maintenance. Alternatively, a gravity sewer collection system and centralized pump station could be designed and constructed to serve this area.

The District’s collection system serves about 6,400 connections, representing 5,900 equivalent residential units (EDUs), and a population of about 16,500. The District WWTP is currently permitted to treat an average daily flow of 2.5 MGD. The treatment plant provides secondary treatment and chemical disinfection of collected wastewater prior to discharge into the Pacific Ocean via a dedicated outfall pipe. Currently, the influent flow rate at the WWTP is averaging approximately 1 MGD. Wastewater volumes are projected to increase modestly in the future;

however, water conservation has mitigated flow projections such that adequate treatment plant capacity exists through ultimate buildout.

SOI Study Area #2 – Agricultural Areas Greenhouse Properties (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). This area totals 423.6 acres located south of SR 192 (Foothill Road) and north of Via Real between Nidever Road and Cravens Lane. The area is within the County’s Toro Canyon Planning Area and designated A-I-20. The primary focus of the study are the existing greenhouse developments although of uses exists such as Carpinteria Cemetery and residential. The potential to connect these properties to existing sewers exist directly adjacent to the District existing system. Engineering analysis would be required to estimate flow rates and hydraulic capacity of collection system downstream of point of connection.

There is potential to connect greenhouses east of the High School properties outlined in the exhibit under Opportunities and Challenges to the existing sewer near CHS entrance (Manhole 4G-005). New main sewer(s) could be constructed in SR 192. Engineering analysis would be required to estimate flow rates and hydraulic capacity of collection system downstream of point of those connections. The intent of the Study area is to start a potential policy discussion about the potential to provide public sewer to these largely buildout greenhouse parcels.

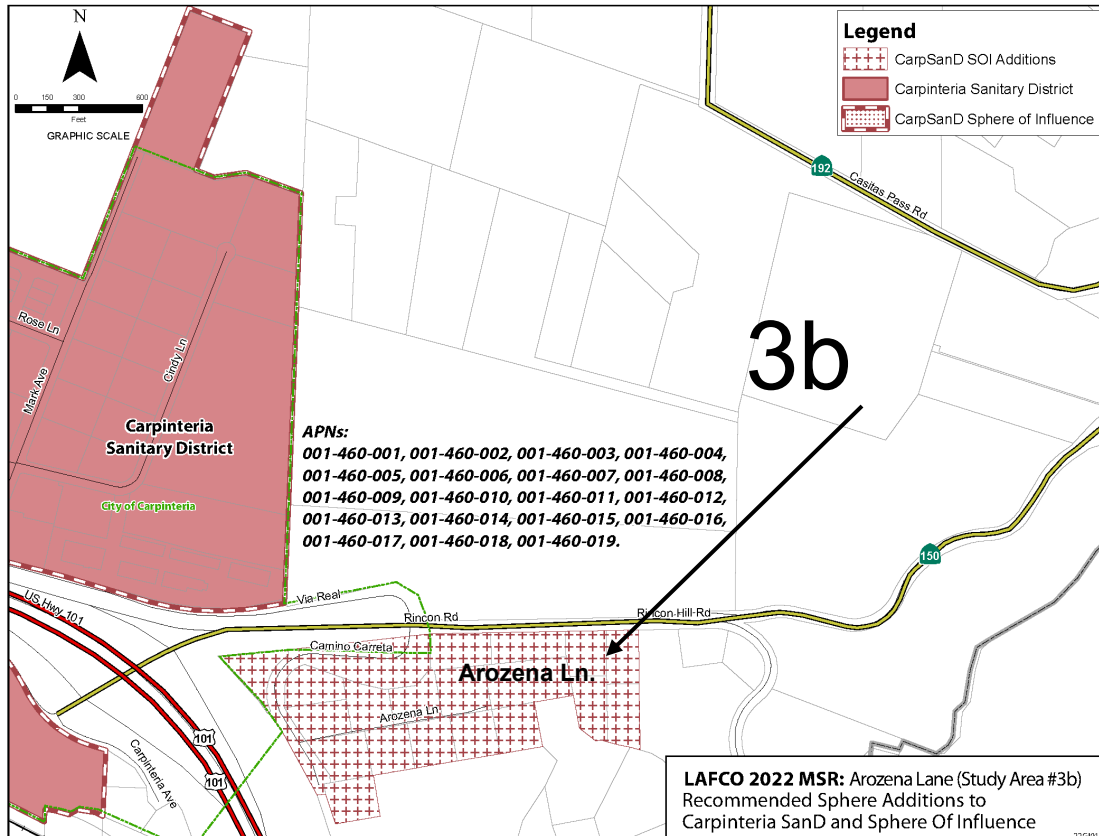
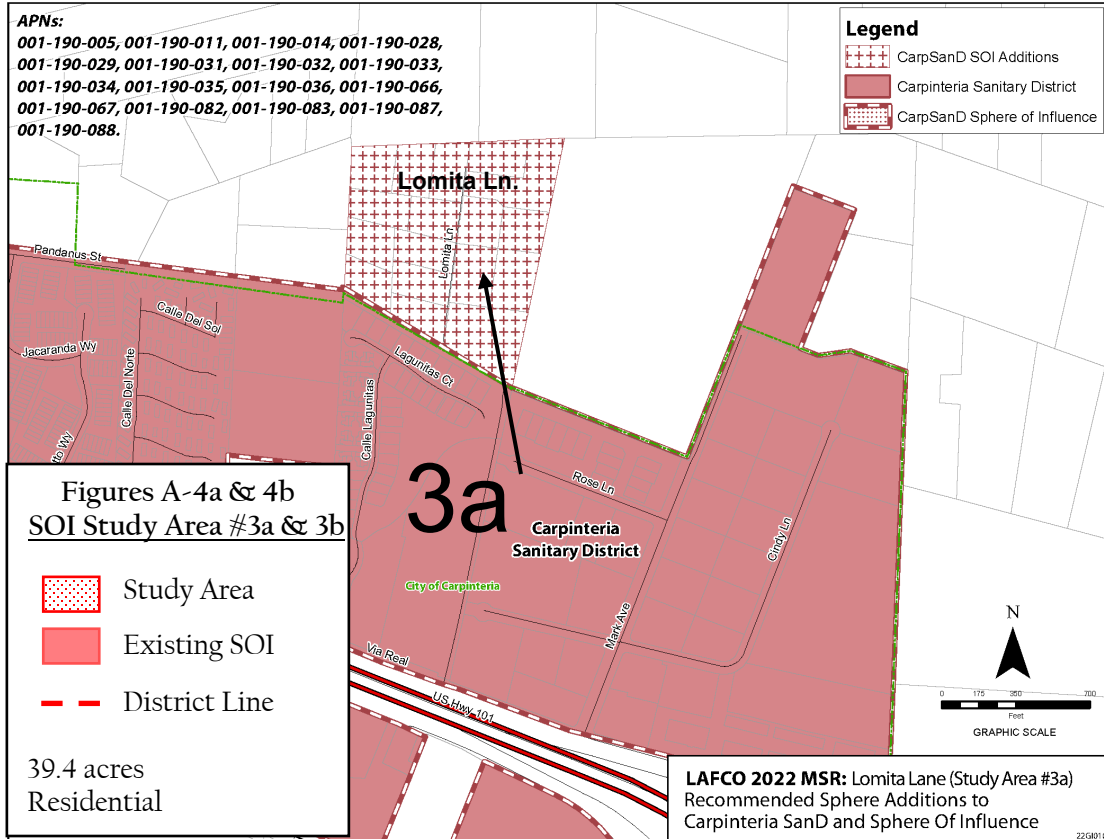


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Two. Santa Barbara LAFCO has a number of policies that discourage the extension of wastewater services to

agriculturally zoned land. LAFCO has additional policies that encourage the conservation of prime agricultural lands and open spaces as defined by *Gov. Code § 56064* that promote the preservation of agricultural uses and consistency with City and County General Plans. The County has a number of policies that also discourage the loss of prime agricultural lands. Proposals which would conflict with the goals of maintaining the physical and economic integrity of such lands will be discouraged. Development shall be guided towards areas containing nonprime agricultural lands. Any LAFCO approval of a change of organization or out-of-agency service agreement that allows the extension of potable water or wastewater services to a parcel zoned for agricultural use will only be approved, if at all, if the approval is limited to that portion of the parcel that includes an approved use that needs potable water or wastewater services, provided the use does not compromise agricultural viability. All of these policies would need to be reconsidered to allow for broad sphere expansion of the west and east greenhouse developed parcels. The Commission recently considered adopting new agricultural policies in 2018, however decided table these policies and keep the existing ones.

SOI Study Area #3a & 3b – Residential Area Lomita Lane & Arozena Lane Properties (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). This area totals 39.4 acres located south of SR 190 (Foothill Road). The area is within the County’s rural area and designated Res 1.0 single-family residential. Eighteen parcels reside within the Arozena Lane area, with 16 existing single-family residences developed on average 1-acre lot. These residential properties are at an elevation above nearest manhole (9K-070). An 8-inch diameter gravity sewer could be constructed in Camino Carreta, across CA 150 to Via Real and then across the parking lot to this existing manhole. The District indicates adequate hydraulic capacity downstream exists for these potential connections.

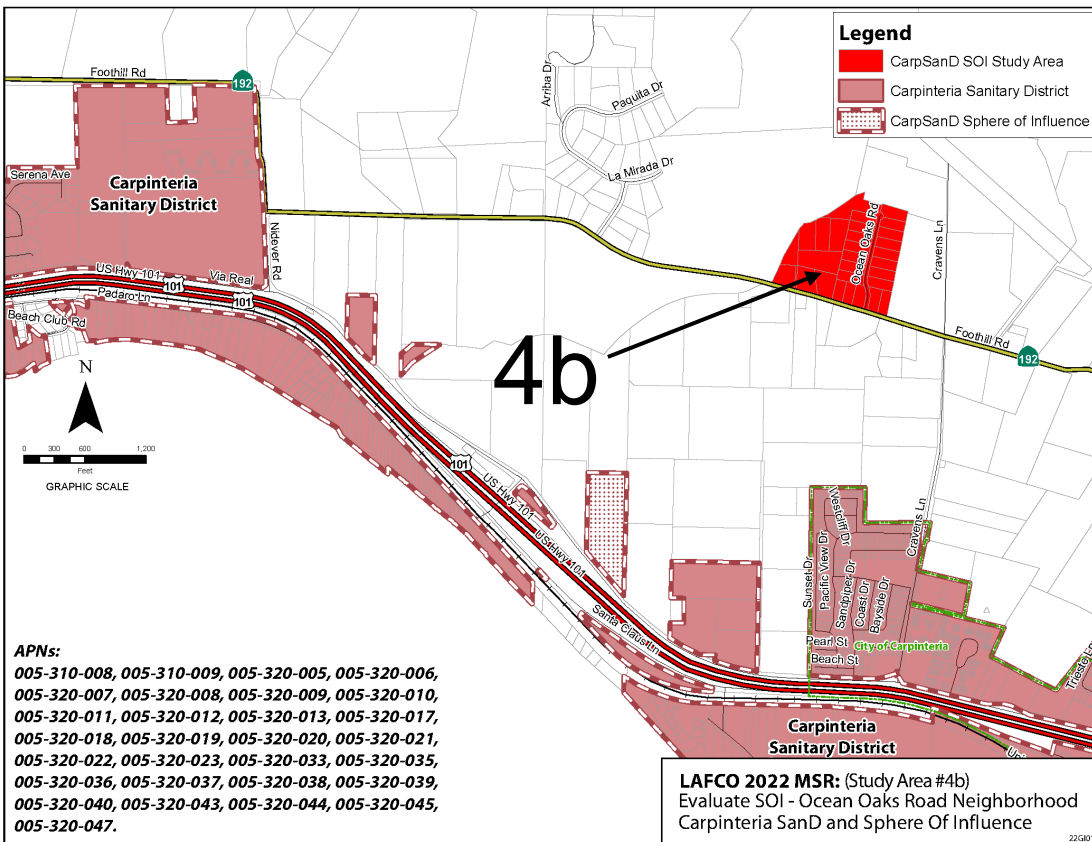
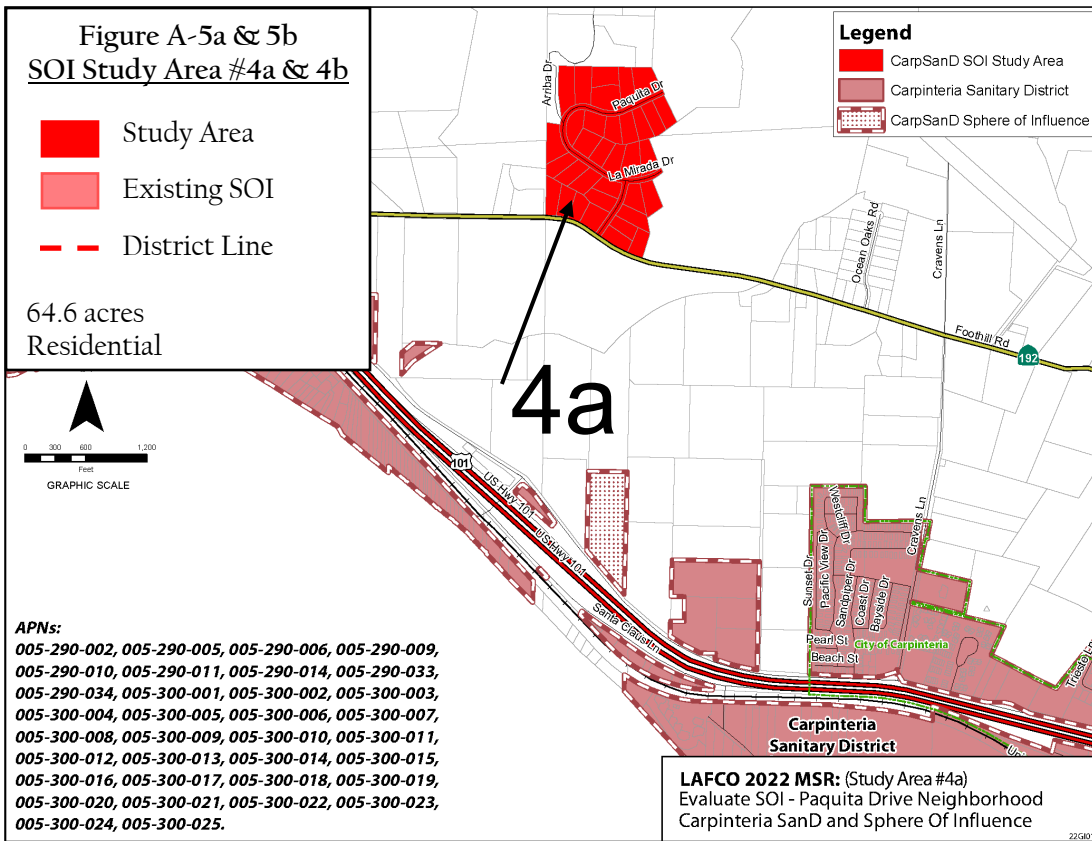
Seventeen parcels reside within the Lomita Lane area, with 15 existing single-family residences developed on average 1-acre lot. These residential properties are at an elevation above nearest manhole (8K-021). An 8-inch diameter gravity sewer could be constructed in Lomita Lane and connect to this manhole. There may be an existing utility easement to this cul-de-sac. The District indicates adequate hydraulic capacity downstream exists for these potential connections.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Three. Staff recommendation is to add these 35-parcels. Both areas are largely built out with existing single-family residences. Arozena Lane and Lomita Lane are adjacent to the District boundary. The District has existing infrastructure in the area that could accommodate the flow demands by connecting to the gravity system.

The District's collection system serves about 6,400 connections, representing 5,900 equivalent residential units (EDUs), and a population of about 16,500. The District WWTP is currently permitted to treat an average daily flow of 2.5 MGD. The treatment plant provides secondary treatment and chemical disinfection of collected wastewater prior to discharge into the Pacific Ocean via a dedicated outfall pipe. Currently, the influent flow rate at the WWTP is averaging approximately 1 MGD. Wastewater volumes are projected to increase modestly in the future; however, water conservation has mitigated flow projections such that adequate treatment plan capacity exists through ultimate buildout.

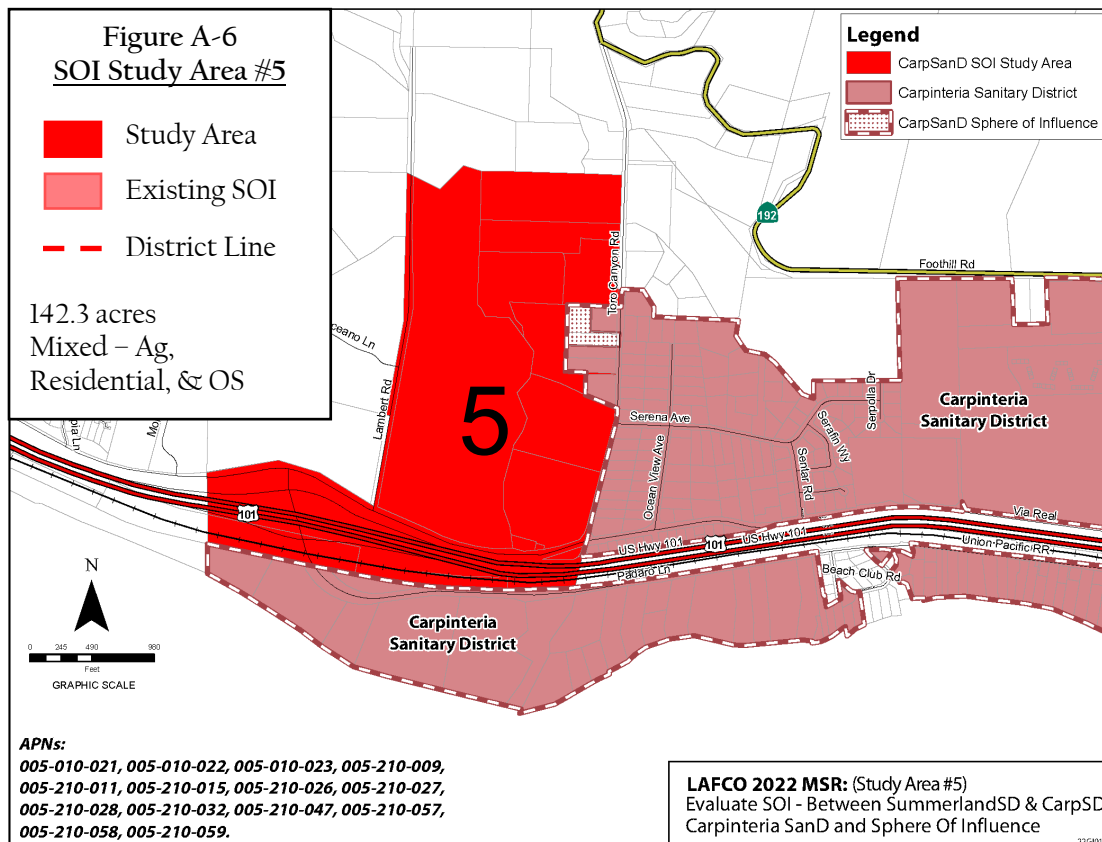
SOI Study Area #4a & 4b – Residential Area La Mirada/Paquita Drive & Ocean Oaks Road Properties (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). This area totals 64.6 acres located north of SR 192 (Foothill Road). The area is within the County's Toro Canyon Planning Area and designated Res 1.0 and Res 1.8. A total of 34 developed parcels resides within the La Mirada Dr/Paquita Dr. subdivision with average lots sizes of 1 to 1.5-acres. Ocean Oaks Rd. consist of 29 developed parcels with average lots size between 0.5 to 1-acre. These properties are geographically distant from the existing sewer collection system, but the District has received inquiries from owners in both neighborhoods about the potential for public sewer service. Connection of these residential parcels would require extension of the existing sewer in Cravens Lane northward to CA 192 and then westward in CA 192 to either neighborhood. Alternatively, new main sewers could be constructed in easement(s) from Via Real.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Four. Staff recommendation is to exclude these 63-parcels at this time. Although both areas are largely built out with existing single-family residences the developments are much further away from existing District infrastructure. La Mirada Dr/Paquita Dr. and Ocean Oaks Rd. are not adjacent to the District boundary. Although new main lines could be extended to connect to the existing infrastructure it could create greater challenges.

SOI Study Area #5 – Parcels between Summerland and Carpinteria Sanitary Districts Service Areas (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). These fifteen parcels total 142.3 acres located along Highway 101 and north covering the Bella Vista Polo Club and surrounding properties. The southern area along the Hwy 101 is located in the Summerland Community Plan and the properties north of Hwy 101 are within the Toro Canyon Plan. The Study Area includes a mix of land use designations including A-I-20, RR-10, to RR-5, Rec/OS, and TC all of this area is within the Rural Area limit line.

The properties between the District’s current SOI boundary and the Summerland SD SOI boundary are generally large parcels with development patterns that may not require public sewer service. However, future connections could be made at existing main sewers in Toro Canyon Road or to the terminal manhole in Via Real (3A-065).



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Five. Staff recommendation is to exclude these 15-parcels at this time and consider a change should it be requested by the

District or property owners at some point in the future. The large parcels and existing development patterns do not require public sewer service at this time. The area is outside of the urban limit line. If an increase in development or need for services arises, then the area could be re-considered in the future. By definition non-contiguous territory is allowed for special districts so individual parcel may request services should the need arises. In the event the Summerland Sanitary District located to the west should need services from the Carpinteria Sanitary District consideration should be given. This evaluation and feasibility should be studied separately and actions taken by the Commission once more information is known. This could include Study Area Five making for a more logical boundary pending subsequent actions.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Carpinteria Sanitary existing boundary spans approximately 3.1 square miles in size and covers 1,554 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than three-fifths in City of Carpinteria. Nearly 60.4% of the jurisdictional service boundary is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Carpinteria. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 39.6% of the total, is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The District serves nine areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 9,877 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carpinteria Sanitary jurisdictional boundary spans 3.1 square miles with 60.4% being in the City of Carpinteria. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Carpinteria Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Carpinteria SD	1,554	100.0%	5,756	9,877
City of Carpinteria	(938)	60.4%	(5,105)	9,087
004-004-031 High Sch	37.64	2.2%	1	0
002-047-040, 041, & 003-280-001 Middle School & City Pool	10.17	0.6%	3	0
004-004-031 Canalino Elementary School	11.6	0.7%	1	0
003-101-026 CVWD Office 1301 Santa Ynez	2.53	0.1%	1	0
005-430-061 Jacobs 3504 Via Real	2.5	0.1%	1	0
005-430-056 Wudl 3700 Via Real	8.88	0.5%	1	0
004-004-037 Van Wingerden 5134 Foothill Rd.	13.03	0.8%	1	2
004-003-008	18.49	1.1%	1	0

Everbloom 4701 Foothill Rd				
005-430-035 Armand 3501 Via Real	1.0	0.0%	1	0
Totals	1,659.84	100.0%	5,767	9,879

Carpinteria Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Carpinteria	938	60.4%	5,105	9,087
County of Santa Barbara	616	39.6%	651	792
Totals	1,554	100.0%	5,756	9,879

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$4.5 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.9 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$271,952 based on the estimated service population of 16,702. Carpinteria Sanitary District receives \$5.8 million dollars in annual charges for service in revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 5,756 legal parcels and spans 1,554 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 82% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 93% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 86 vacant parcels that collectively total 122 acres.

Close to 82% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 93% has been developed.

Carpinteria Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1928
Legal Authority	Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. Transition to by-district elections to be complete for 2024 General Election.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Carpinteria to be 13,449. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Carpinteria population as 13,900 by 2020 and Carpinteria unincorporated areas estimated at 4,700. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Carpinteria/Unincorporated area increased by 11 people (less than 1 percent per year). However, since 2010, the City's estimated population has increased by 224 persons. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020. Overall, City of Carpinteria represents about 3 percent of the County's population.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. Because CSD largest portion of population comes from the City, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Carpinteria as 18 to 64 group at 58.6 percent. Approximately 19.4 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 48.6 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Carpinteria, comprised 45.6 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Carpinteria General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was adopted in 2003, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is currently underway with a General Plan/LCP update with the intent to complete it over the next year.

The current City of Carpinteria Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one percent within the City. The County's Housing Element, covering the same period estimates, less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Carpinteria areas, which faces constraints. The County's General Plan covers Carpinteria and surrounding hill side areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast. CSD estimates are based on the CAFR 2021.

Table A-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Carpinteria Sanitary District	14,528	13,547	16,702	19,200	19,300
City of Carpinteria	13,044	13,557	13,335	14,500	14,600
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Carpinteria was \$74,868 and Carpinteria Valley was \$83,974 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Carpinteria Sanitary District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Carpinteria Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Carpinteria	2.6
• Entire District	3.1
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Carpinteria	13,335
• Entire District	16,702
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$4,542,155,140
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$399
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	2¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$15,195,058
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	35.3%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	227%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Carpinteria Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The District is staffed by 16 full-time staff of which five are treatment operators and four are collection operators, with one lab supervisor.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The wastewater collection system is comprised of approximately 46 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 974 access holes, and eight (8) pump stations. Pipe materials in the system are primarily vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and terracotta clay pipe in older areas of the City. A significant amount of PVC sewer pipe exists in newly constructed areas - generally since 1980. Within the system there are isolated segments of alternative pipe materials, including cast iron pipe (CIP) and ductile iron pipe (DIP). There are eight sewage pump stations within the District's collection system. These pump stations vary in size depending on their

respective service areas. The District owns and maintains approximately 864 manholes and 110 cleanouts throughout the service area. Based on a typical design life for gravity sewer pipelines of 50 years, over a quarter of the District's collection system has exceeded its originally expected service life. However, a significant portion of the system has been renewed using cured in place pipe (CIPP) lining technology, providing an essentially new pipeline with another 50 years of design life. The District's sewers are aging.

Treatment System

The WWTP was originally constructed in 1951 and located between Sixth Street and the Southern Pacific Railroad on 2.78 acres of District-owned land adjacent to Carpinteria Creek within the south-central portion of the District. The treatment facility was upgraded in 1961 and underwent major improvements in 1995 and 2014. The treatment system consists of pretreatment, screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, aerated activated sludge tanks, secondary sedimentation, chlorination, and dechlorination. Treated water is disposed via an ocean outfall located 1,000 feet out from the treatment plant from Discharge Point No. 001 to the Pacific Ocean. The District's municipal wastewater treatment plant is capable of treating up to 2.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, on average. Currently, the average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 1.143 million gallons per day (MGD), which represents 46% of permitted capacity. Biosolids are managed via aerobic digestion, and mechanical dewatering. Biosolids are composted at an off-site third-party facility in Santa Maria, California and subsequently distributed as a soil amendment for commercial purposes. Storm water from the site is collected and directed to the headworks for treatment, and is discharged as treated effluent. Untreated storm water does not discharge from the site.

The CSD WWTP is currently permitted to discharge secondary-23 recycled water. Secondary-23 means the water has been oxidized and disinfected so that the median concentration of total coliform bacteria does not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 23 per 100 milliliters (ml) and the single day maximum does not exceed a MPN of 240 per 100 ml in any 30-day period. There are currently no recycled water facilities at the treatment plant and no recycled water is distributed for public use.

Disposal

After treatment, wastewater is discharged to Pacific Ocean via dedicated outfall to the Pacific Ocean under the District's NPDES permit.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	-

**Carpinteria Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
5351 Sixth Street, Carpinteria Treatment Plant	1951	Excellent	2.78 acres
State Park, Pump Station No. 1	1930s	Good	X2 - 35 hp-2,000 gpm
Aliso School, Pump Station No. 2	1930s	Good	X2 - 15 hp-674 gpm
Treatment Plant Pump Station No.3		Good	X3 - 5 hp-400 gpm
Sandpiper, Pump Station No.4	1970s	Good	X2 - 10 hp-790 gpm
Polo Fields, Pump Station No.5	1977	Good	X2 - 4 hp-151 gpm
Casa Blanca, Pump Station No.6	1994	Good	X2 - 3 hp-200 gpm
Mission Terrace, Pump Station No.7	2007	Excellent	X2 - 3 hp-207 gpm
Rincon Point, Pump Station No.8	2014	Excellent	X2 - 23 hp-121 gpm

The District owns and maintains eight pump stations throughout its service area. A proactive and focused approach to improving and maintaining these facilities is employed. A summary of completed upgrades is provided below.

- Influent Pump Station Pump Replacement
- Pump Station No. 1 and No. 2 Pump Replacement (2009)
- Pump Station No. 1 and No. 2 Flow Meter Installation
- Pump Station No. 1 and No. 2 VFD Replacement
- Pump Station No. 1 and No. 2 Control and Telemetry Replacement
- Pump Station SCADA System Development/Integration
- Pump Station No. 3 Pump Replacement Project
- Pump Station No. 4 Force Main Replacement
- Pump Station No. 4 and No. 5 Complete Rehabilitation (2009)
- Pump Station No. 5 Control Replacement
- Pump Station No. 5 Flow Meter Installation

- Pump Station No. 6 New Panel, Control, and Telemetry Replacement
- Pump Station No. 7 Construction, Startup and Addition to CSD Collections System
- Pump Station No. 8 Construction (To serve Rincon Point Community)
- Pump Station No. 6 Pump Replacement
- Pump Station No. 1 Controller Replacement
- Pump Station No. 2 Controller Replacement
- Pump Station No. 2 Magnesium Hydroxide Odor Control Feed System (2017)
- Pump Station No. 1 Comminutor Pit Modifications (2019)
- Pump Station No. 1 Stationary Emergency Generator Installation (2019)
- Pump Station No. 5 Pump Replacement (2021)
- Lift Station No. 2 Rehabilitation (in progress)

The District has standardization across all pump stations. They have developed a standard specification for pump station controls and telemetry so that each station utilizes the same pump controller, transducers, auto-dialer, and other key equipment. This standardization is beneficial to operators who have to respond to the pump stations for routine or emergency maintenance activities. Similarly, they have made efforts to utilize a common pump style and manufacturer, one that has proved to be extremely reliable, for the same reasons.

The District has developed a SCADA system to monitor its remote pump stations from the central wastewater treatment facility. All of the District's pump stations are equipped with radio-based telemetry systems that continuously communicate with the SCADA computer at the District's treatment plant. The SCADA system provides real-time monitoring of flow, pump conditions, and other key operating parameters. Historical information and trends can be viewed from the SCADA computer. The SCADA system is also tied to the District's automated alarm system so that problems or failures at any station are immediately reported to the system operators at any time, day or night. The automated dialers at each pump station now serve as a redundant backup. Additionally, Lift Stations #1, #2, and #3 all have Smart Cover manhole monitoring at the upstream manhole. The Smart Covers monitor water levels in the manhole and communicate via satellite to an independent alarm system.

Pump Station 1 is the District's largest lift station conveying an average dry weather flow of 0.8 mgd. The station was put in place 92 years ago as a conventional wet pit /dry pit pump station. Major upgrades to equipment and facilities have been made over the past two decades. Installation of two Flygt dry pit submersible pumps in the mid 2000's successfully addressed ongoing maintenance issues and increased system capacity. This pump station has a stationary diesel generator for backup power.

While Pump Station 2 is also approximately 92 years old. Continual upgrades to equipment at this pump station have increased hydraulic capacity and ensured reliable performance. The station has a flow meter and the pumping capacity is sufficient to convey peak wet weather flows. A project to rehabilitate the concrete wet well and improve safe access is currently underway.

Pump Station No. 3 is located at the WWTP. Major improvements to this lift station were completed during plant upgrades and no near-term capital projects are expected to be necessary. A new control panel was installed and other major upgrades were completed in 2014.

Pump Station No. 4 is located on Via Real adjacent to the Sandpiper Mobile Home Park. Originally constructed in the 1970's, the station was redesigned and reconstructed as a submersible pump station in 2009. Duplex Flygt submersible pumps were installed with a new lined concrete wet well, controls, valves and flow metering equipment. The force main for this station was also replaced with a new 10-inch diameter HDPE force main. Pumping capacity is adequate for existing and future flows.

Pump Station No. 5, located on Via Real near Arroyo Paredon, serves the westernmost portion of the District's service area including the Serena Park subdivision and a portion of Padaro Lane. Pump Station No. 5 was fully rehabilitated in 2009. Duplex Flygt submersible pumps were installed, the concrete wet well was lined and new controls, valves and flow metering equipment were installed. Pumping capacity is believed to be adequate for existing and future flows.

Pump Station No. 6 is a small, privately developed package pump station that serves a limited number of residential and commercial connections on the west end of Sand Point Lane (behind Santa Claus Lane). A short force main pipe discharges a manhole in Santa Claus Lane. No capital upgrades to this pumping system are reported to be necessary at this time.

Lift Station No. 7 is located on an alley west of Linden Avenue and adjacent to the Mission Terrace subdivision. The pump station, which exclusively serves the 27-home development, is a package-type submersible pump station equipped with two 3-inch submersible pumps that operate in duplex mode. Transducer level controls with back up float controls are used for pump operation. Discharge is to a 4-inch PVC force main approximately 450 feet in length. An auto-dialer alarm reports conditions such as high and low water, pump failure, and power failure. The station is configured so that backup power can be provided with a trailer mounted portable generator.

Lift Station No. 8 is located in the Rincon Beach County Park west of Bates Road. This lift stations serves the 72 homes in the Rincon Point development and the public restroom in the County Park. The lift station is a package-type submersible pump station equipped with two 4-inch submersible pumps that operate in duplex mode. Transducer level controls with back up float controls are used for pump operation. Discharge is to a 4-inch HDPE force main approximately 3,050 feet in length. An auto-dialer alarm reports conditions such as high and low water, pump failure, and power failure. The station is configured with a stationary diesel generator for backup power.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	5,046	73.9%
Multi-Family	1,483	21.7%
Commercial	240	3.5%
Industrial	53	0.7%
Agricultural	4	<0.2%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	10	0.66
Emergency Operators	2	0.13
Administrative Personnel	1	0.06
Other District Staff	4	0.26

Carpinteria Sanitary has a total of 16 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	31	18
District Administrator (1)	10	10
Operations Manager (1)	33	33
Treatment Supervisor (1)	28	28
Collection System Supervisor (1)	9	9
Laboratory Supervisor (1)	13	3
Treatment Operator III (2)	27.5	27.5
Treatment Operator II (2)	10.5	10.5
Lead Collection Operator (1)	26	26
Operator III (1)	8	8
Operator I (1)	3	3
Engineering Technician (1)	31	13
Administrative Personnel (1)	3	3

Wastewater Capacity

Carpinteria Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 2.5 mgd, which equates to 7,606 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The District allocates available capacity to new users on a “first come, first served” basis.

The Carpinteria Sanitary service area’s maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 2.5 million gallons on average.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 167.4 gallons for every service connection. Average annual wastewater demands overall during the report period have decreased by (2.0%) due to prolonged drought conditions and water conservation.

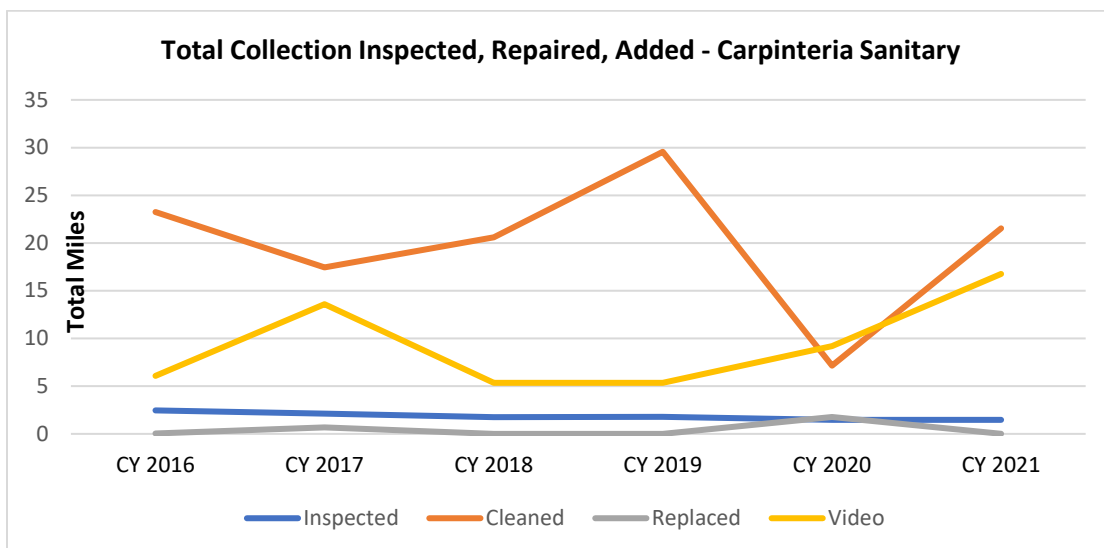
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Carpinteria Sanitary users in the service area has 1.143 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Carpinteria Sanitary service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 1.2 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 46% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs. Significant individual projects may be required to perform loading and hydraulic studies to verify capacity in downstream pipelines and pump stations.

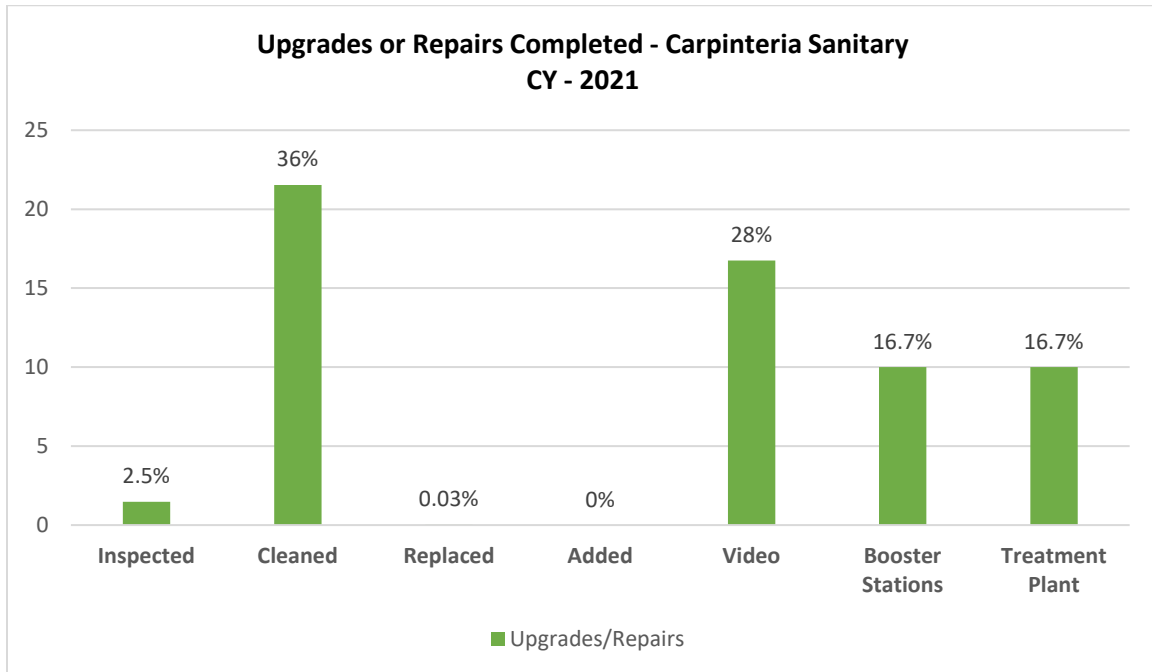
LAFCO estimates Carpinteria Sanitary is presently operating at 46% capacity within its service area in Carpinteria Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

Carpinteria Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: CSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: CSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Carpinteria Sanitary District provides wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Wastewater Master Plan Study of capacity prepared in 2005. The City’s General Plan/Local Coastal Plan, which was last updated in 2021. The County’s Community Plan (portion of Toro Canyon), which was last updated in 2004, and County Local Coastal Plan all containing a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints, and Sea Level Rise Assessment in 2019.

CSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
City GP/LCP	2021
Community Plan	2004
JPA/or MOU	Pending w/ CVWD
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2017
Master Plan	2005
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2017
Sea Level Rise Assessment	2019

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. To date, the District has claimed approximately \$8,000 in direct

COVID related expenses for reimbursement through FEMA (CARES Act disaster assistance). No grant income has been received.

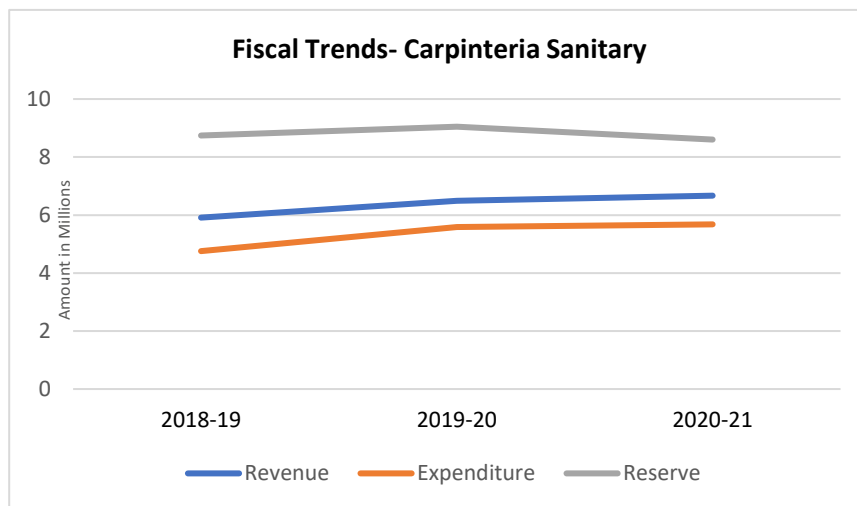
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$5,477,437	84.3%	\$5,805,885	87.1%
Development Impact fees	\$34,265	0.5%	\$44,748	0.7%
Taxes and Assessments	\$699,158	10.8%	\$721,897	10.8%
Investment income	\$207,232	3.2%	\$73,196	1.1%
Reimbursements	\$53,656	0.8%	\$5,976	0.1%
Other Services	\$23,731	0.4%	\$16,356	0.2%
Revenue total	\$6,495,479	100.0%	\$6,668,058	100.0%

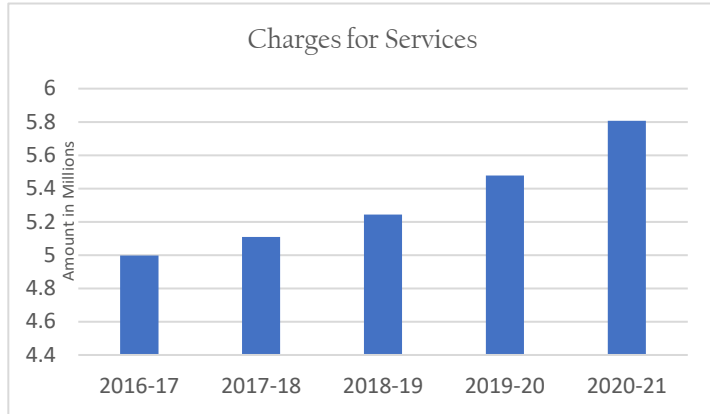
Source: Carpinteria Sanitary, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

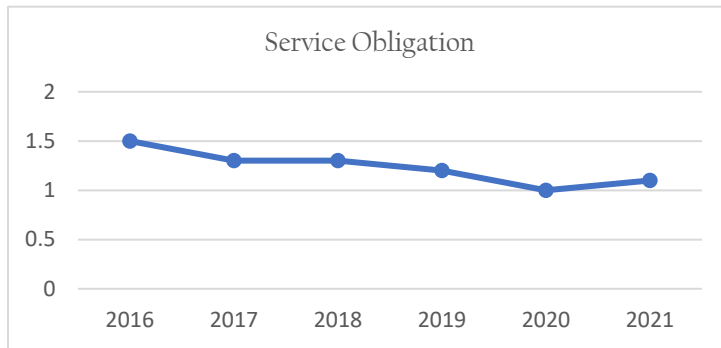
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased consistent with its revenues. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

CARPINTERIA SANITARY





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 6,343,686	\$ 4,209,407	1.5
2017	\$ 5,773,983	\$ 4,441,028	1.3
2018	\$ 6,219,524	\$ 4,740,040	1.3
2019	\$ 5,910,938	\$ 4,755,944	1.2
2020	\$ 6,495,479	\$ 5,583,382	1.1
2021	\$ 6,668,058	\$ 5,678,500	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

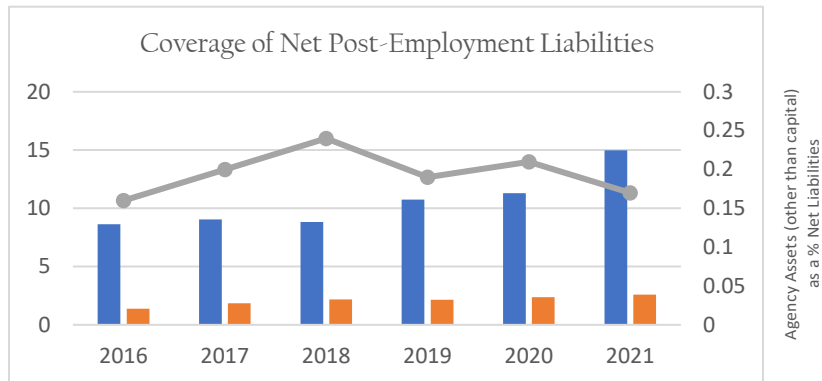
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	76.2%	77.6%	77.7%	77.7%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 2,178,288	\$ 2,140,992	\$ 2,365,657	\$ 2,595,558	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$8,645,818	\$9,034,872	\$8,836,894	\$10,741,949	\$11,295,052	\$14,966,669
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$1,376,393	\$1,837,681	\$2,178,288	\$2,140,992	\$2,365,657	\$2,595,558

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013, that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50, or 52 if in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulates at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, as well as the 1959 Survivor Benefit. The District's net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet at June 30, 2021, was \$2,595,558 as compared to \$2,365,657 at June 30, 2020.

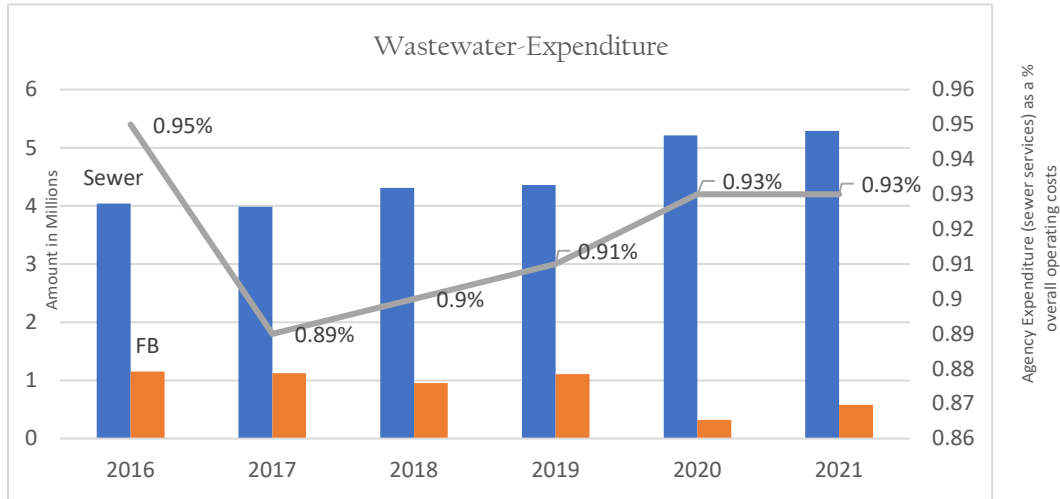
A Section 115 Trust was established in FY 19-20 with Benefit Trust Company, Trustee, and Keenan and Associates, Trust Administrator, as a means to set aside monies to fund the District's pension obligations. Contributions to the Section 115 Trust are irrevocable. The assets are dedicated to providing benefits to plan members and the assets are protected from creditors of the District.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have OPEB obligations offered to retirees.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for operating funding and expenditures. In FY 2020/2021, the District's actual budget expense was \$5,288,753 and decreased that to \$4,361,750 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Capital Replacement Projects. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$244,500 and reduced that to \$231,300 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 2020-2021 total expenditures for equipment capital replacement were \$159,170.

Capital Improvements

The District’s long-term capital improvement plan (CIP) covers the years 2021-2029. The District combined budgets for newly proposed and carry over CIP projects for the 2021/22 fiscal year is \$7,402,000. The list of projects and their funding source is provided below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Collection System Rehabilitation Project - Focused Area \$100,000
- ▶ Vehicle Replacements \$107,000
- ▶ SCADA Server Upgrade/Replacement \$70,000
- ▶ Scum Trough Replacement \$75,000
- ▶ Primary Clarifier Launder Support Beams \$55,000
- ▶ Lift Station No. 2 Force Main Realignment \$700,000
- ▶ Financial Management Software \$100,000
- ▶ Administration Building Replacement Project - Completed in 2022 - \$4,000,000

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Manhole Rehabilitation Program \$200,000 total cost \$400,000 – balance in 27/28

- ▶ Belt Filter Press Replacement \$200,000
- ▶ Grit Pump Replacement \$50,000
- ▶ Submersible Pump Replacement \$40,000 total cost \$210,000 – balance in 25-26 & 27-28
- ▶ Lift Station No. 1 Building Improvements \$125,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

In December 2012, the District issued \$13,630,000 in Wastewater Revenue Bonds due in annual installments of \$135,000 to \$1,050,000 beginning August 1, 2013, and continuing through August 1, 2042, however the most substantial fraction of this obligation will be retired in 2026. The bonds bear interest varying from 2.00% to 5.00%. The bonds are to provide financing for the construction of capital assets for the District and to refund the prior bonds.

The District has pledged a portion of future sewer revenues and a portion of investment earnings to repay the District's Wastewater Revenue Series 2012. The District's Bonds are payable solely from sewer revenues and a portion of investment earnings. Total principal and interest remaining on the Wastewater Bonds are \$9,954,206, payable through fiscal year 2043. For the current year, principal and interest paid by the sewer revenues and investment earnings were \$830,000 and \$350,763.

On December 1, 2020, the District entered into a loan agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. in the amount of \$4,000,000, bearing 1.77% interest to finance the replacement of the District's Administration Building. Annual principal payments through August 1, 2035, range from \$227,000 to \$302,000, paid semiannually. The balance of the loan is \$4,000,000 as of June 30, 2021.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

As a member of the CalWARN, the District's mutual aid agreement between other wastewater agencies provide for personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency. The District is working in collaboration with Carpinteria Valley Water District on an indirect potable reuse water supply project. They anticipate this partnership to be formalized in an agreement in the near future.

The District has been a long-time member (and coordinator) of an agreement based on a staff sharing arrangement whereby multiple agencies employ an experienced Safety Officer on a proportional use basis. Most recently, the District has had this type of cooperative relationship with the Goleta Sanitary District. Formerly, a multi-agency group included sanitary districts from Ojai, Goleta West, Montecito and Summerland.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2022. The rates are based on a 2022 Wastewater Rates and Fees Study Report prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Baseline Development Impact Fee – \$6,230 per new equivalent dwelling unit

B. User Fee per Year

Residential per dwelling* \$754.72

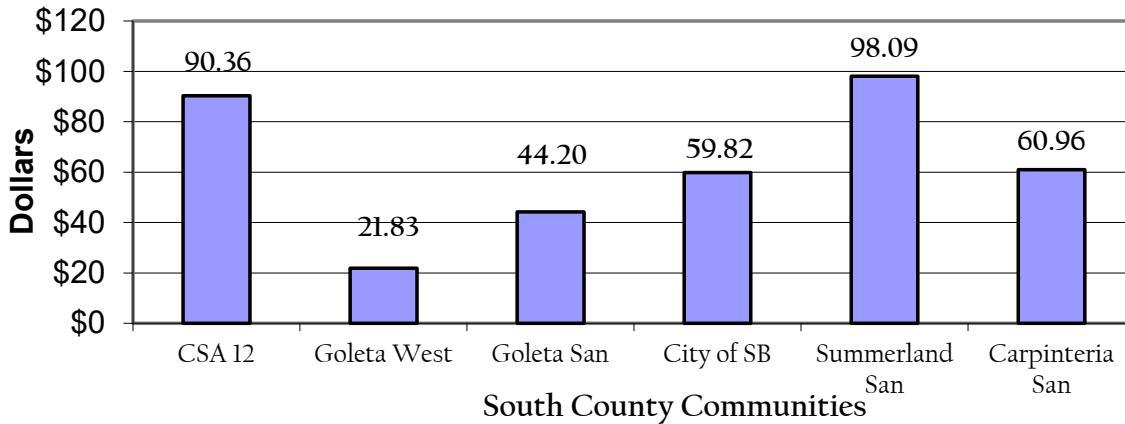
Low < 380 mg/L	\$11.65
Medium Low 380 to 500 mg/L	\$12.61
Medium 501 to 710 mg/L	\$12.83
Medium High 711 to 1100 mg/L	\$14.40
High 1101 to 1700 mg/L	\$18.20
Very High > 1700 mg/L	Individually Calculated
Minimum per parcel	\$754.72

* annual surcharge per parcel low pressure sewer users of \$265.31

Non- Residential users are charged a variable rate based on the average volume and strength of wastewater discharged annually, using a 3-year rolling average of water use data.

Figures A-5 shows a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, Carpinteria Sanitary sewer rates for residential customers are average when compared to other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 Unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Carpinteria Sanitary governance authority is established under the Sanitary District Act of 1923, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq. This principal act empowers Carpinteria Sanitary to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Wastewater
- Recycled Water
- Disposal
- Compost or byproducts

Latent Service Powers

- Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites
- Storm Drains
- Water Service
- Street Sweeping-Cleaning

Governance of Carpinteria Sanitary District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The District will transition to by-district elections for 2024 General Election. Carpinteria Sanitary District holds meetings on the first and third Tuesday of the month. The meetings are held in the District’s Board Room located at 5300 Sixth Street, Carpinteria, California at 5:30 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Carpinteria Sanitary Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Lin Graf	President	Insurance Broker	22
Mike Modugno	President Pro-Tem	Electrical Engineer	12
Michael Damron	Secretary	Cemetery Dist. Manager	29
Gerald Velasco	Secretary Pro-Tem	Attorney	10
Deborah Murphy	Treasurer	Real Estate Broker	4

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Carpinteria Sanitary District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://carpsan.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Carpinteria Sanitary is an independent board-governed district. Refer to www.carpsan.com for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Carpinteria Sanitary District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Carpinteria Sanitary Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Carpinteria Sanitary District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

B. Goleta Sanitary District

Administrative Office: One William Moffett Place, Goleta, CA 93117
Phone: 805/967-4519
Fax: 805/964-3583
Email: swagner@goletasanitary.org
Website: www.goletasanitary.org
General Manager: Steve Wagner
Operations Manager: Pete Regis

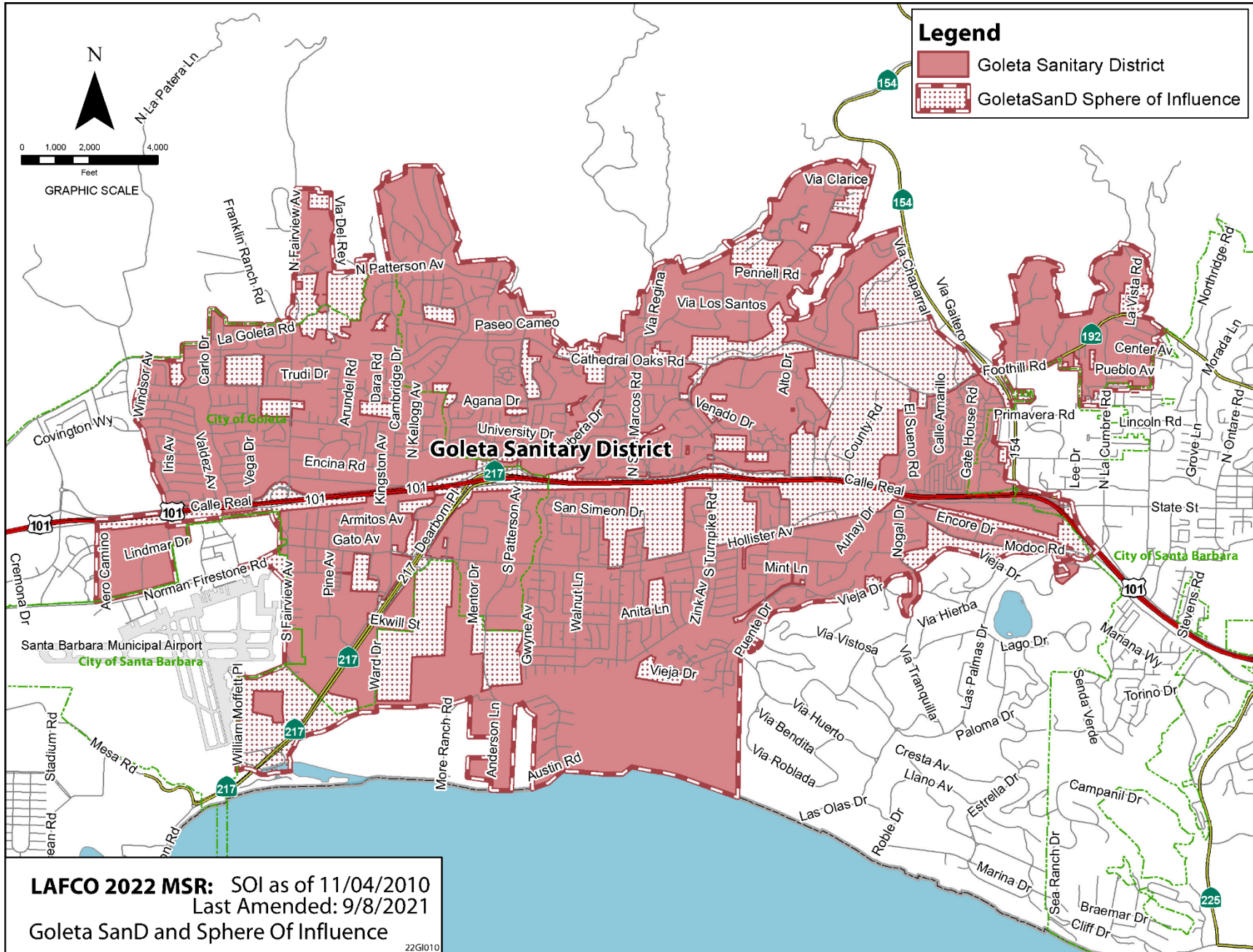
SUMMARY

The Goleta Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the residents and businesses of the City of Goleta and surrounding unincorporated areas in the Goleta Valley to approximately 41,111 people throughout 76 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that extends from the westerly boundary of the City of Santa Barbara to the City's Municipal Airport. Portions of the City of Goleta are included within the District. The District's Sphere of Influence is larger than its boundaries including areas to the north of Hwy 101 towards La Paloma Ave. & South of Hwy 101 from Goleta Cemetery to El Camino School, and several islands surrounded by the District. Study Areas for expansion have been requested. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$324 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Goleta Sanitary District was formed in 1942. It was formed by petition of local residents to provide wastewater management services to the small community of Goleta. The District owns and operates a regional water resource recovery facility that serves approximately 80,000 residents in the Goleta Valley. Approximately half of this population is served under separate contractual agreements with the following four public agencies: Goleta West Sanitary District, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and County of Santa Barbara.

The Goleta Sanitary District overlaps portions of the City of Goleta, a portion of the City of Santa Barbara, County Service Areas 3 (Goleta Valley) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Goleta Cemetery District.



The District serves an estimated population of 41,111 people, with 32,223 living within City of Goleta. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.7 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2022 it was estimated that the District serves 11,500 parcels, 4,350 parcels in the City of Goleta, 112 parcels in the City of Santa Barbara and the remainder in unincorporated Santa Barbara County serving approximately 12,384 connections.

OPERATIONS

Goleta Sanitary is composed of ten (10) state certified operators, including a Plant Operations Manager, Laboratory Manager along with two (2) laboratory operations staff, Collections System Manager with six (6) maintenance technicians. Maintenance Facility Supervisor with six (6) maintenance technicians, an Industrial Waste Control Officer and six (6) Administrative personnel, including the General Manager. All operation personnel are trained through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Technical Certification Program. The District employs a total of 35 full-time employees.

The District's revenues come from sewer service charges, ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property, connection fees, permit and inspection fees, lab analysis fees, and other miscellaneous fees, charges and interest. The District has created specific reserves to plan for Plant capacity expansion, replace needed equipment and facilities, and to meet debt service obligations (depreciation). In June, 2021, these funds are estimated to contain \$4,957,999 and \$3,595,829, respectively.

The Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) is responsible for the production and on-site storage of the reclaimed water. The Goleta Water District independently owns and operates a reclaimed water distribution system used to deliver the reclaimed water to the reclamation customer sites.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected by district to staggered four-year terms. The Board meets the first and third Monday of every month at the District Board Room located at One William Moffett Place, Goleta at 6:30 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

There are "islands" within the existing service area that should logically be part of the District. There are also developed residential areas that are contiguous with the District's existing service area that the District can reasonably anticipate to serve in the future. The District's existing service area boundary has expanded in a piecemeal manner. A single modification to the SOI, as part of the Municipal Service Review process, that is consistent with area land use and zoning designations, would help the District plan for regional growth. Going forward, it would

streamline the approval process and would not trigger a MSR level review when applicants desiring service approach the District and LAFCO. A clear delineation would also help the District to respond to requests for service.

The recent drought has contributed to the change in characteristics of the influent from the collection system of each agency as it is pumped to the regional wastewater treatment plant headworks. Influent and effluent water monitoring is conducted in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved testing procedures as stipulated under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 136. The performance of the regional wastewater treatment plant is measured by its ability to reduce influent contaminants to levels acceptable for discharge to the environment. The decrease in average influent flow observed at the plant is likely due to water conservation implemented by residents in response to the drought conditions. The difference between the influent and effluent flow is due to the production of reclaimed water. The most important factor contributing to fluctuations in the effluent flow is the amount of wastewater that is processed into reclaimed water and used for irrigation.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the other partnership agencies that share wastewater treatment services to continue to plan for upgrades as necessary. Future increases in recycled water opportunities should continue to be pursued. LAFCO also encourages and acknowledge the District's efforts in receiving the Platinum Level District of Distinction accreditation for a second time. This honor was given to the District for implementing a comprehensive of high-level transparency and good governance practices. The Platinum Level District of Distinction is the foundation's highest level of recognition for a Special District and the Goleta Sanitary District is the only two-time winner of this prestigious award. Keep up the excellent work.

Governance Structure Options

The Joint Agreements between the entities and GSD have kept services going for the area residents and businesses. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The opportunities for new governance structures in Goleta Sanitary are small. The District includes the eastern portion of the City of Goleta, the western portion is governed by the Goleta West Sanitary District. The GSD is largely surrounded by western valley hillside and Pacific Ocean. The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes.

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

Regional Collaboration

The District is a member of CSRMA (California Sanitation Risk Management Authority). CSRMA is a JPA made up of similar wastewater agencies throughout California to share risk and provide insurance for the District at an equitable cost.

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, which Goleta Water distributes from a reservoir located on site.

The Sanitary District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Goleta Sanitary District's boundaries are greater than the District service area. The District currently has a Sphere of Influence that include areas to the north of Hwy 101 towards La Paloma Ave. and South of Hwy 101 from Goleta Cemetery to El Camino School, and several islands surrounded by the District. The District requested expansion to their Sphere of Influence, with the Hope Ranch community. If such services are desired by the residents, other proposals are pending annexation. The pending application under review will be considered as a separate action and those applications will not be evaluated under this service review. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the District's need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

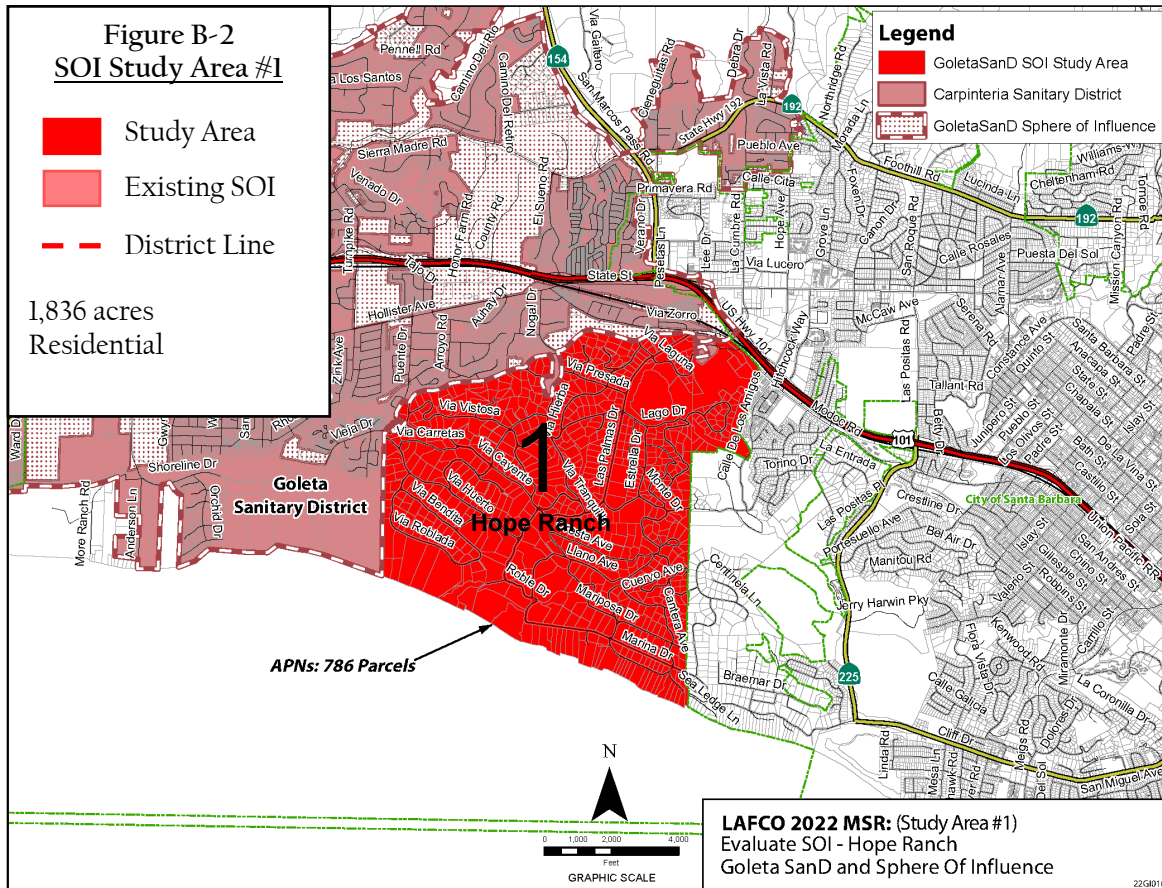
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included one area to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table B-1: Goleta Sanitary Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Hope Ranch	1,836	Single-Family Residential Res-1.0, 0.5, 0.33 Rec/OS	No	Unknown
2	La Cumbre Golf & Country Club	8.42	Recreational REC	No	Annexed in 2017
	Totals	1,844.42			

The Study Area is described in more detail below and includes: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District. The Hope Ranch parcels are outside of the sanitary service area and Sphere of Influence. All 773 parcels operate under a Homeowners Association and are currently on septic systems. An inspection of each property’s septic system(s) is required by the County when a property is sold, and a copy of that report must be submitted to the Association. No request from individual property owners or the Association have been received for future sanitary services at this time.

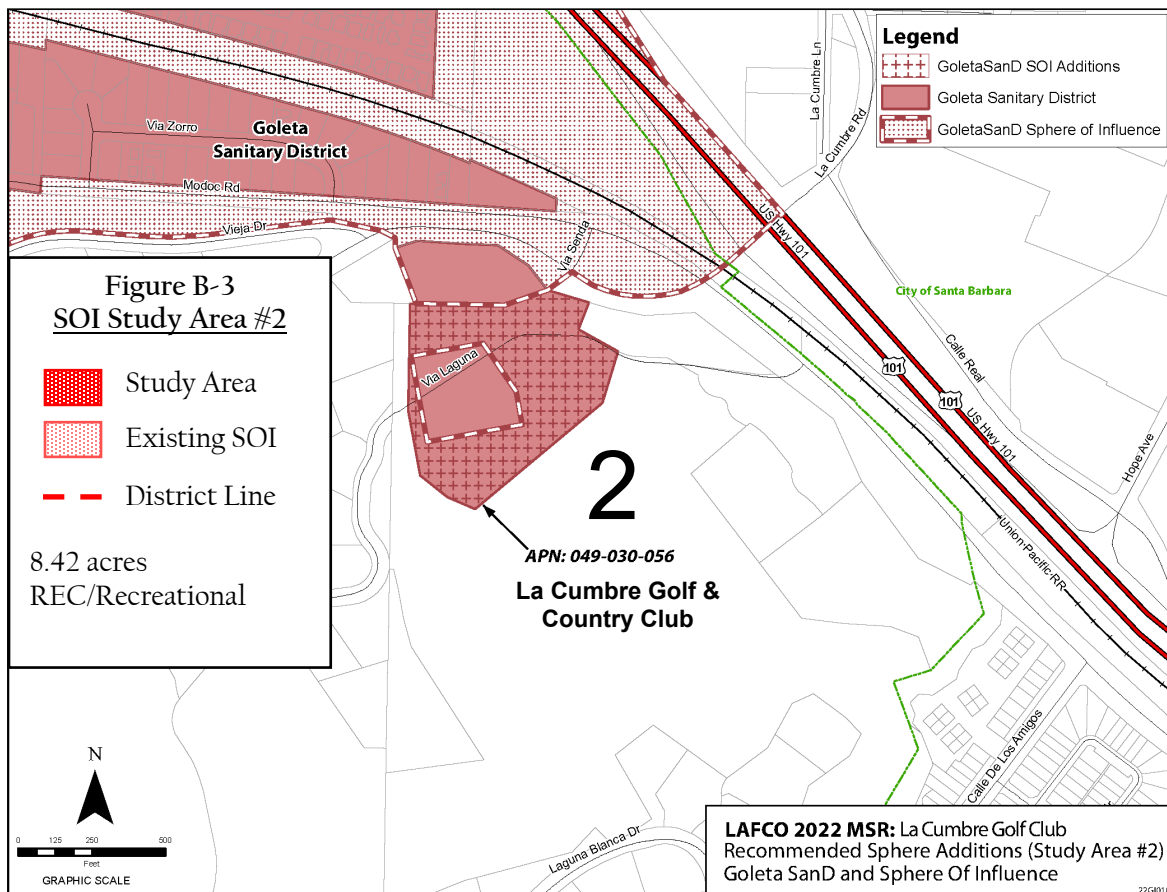
SOI Study Area #1 – Hope Ranch (Located in unincorporated SB County; Outside of SOI). Beginning at the City of Santa Barbara's boundary to the east, extending west to More Mesa, is the exclusive residential community of Hope Ranch. These 773 parcels total 1,836 acres located the southeastern portion of Santa Barbara County between Highway 101 and the ocean. The character of the community is rural and of an estate nature; the topography, rolling. Hill and bluff-top parcels. It consists of a broad flat mesa and low rolling knolls broken by a valley and covered with live oaks. Hope Ranch is divided into acreage plots of varying size. The lots are irregular in shape and laid out with particular regard to the character of the land. The Hope Ranch area is served by the La Cumbre Mutual Water Company. The Goleta Sanitary District's boundaries are Fairview Avenue and the Hope Ranch boundary to the east and west, and the Pacific Ocean to the south.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area One at this time. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note that 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. Rather, the whole Hope Ranch community should be evaluated to determine which portions are appropriate for a Sphere expansion to the GSD. After consultation with the City of Santa Barbara, individual annexation could follow based on the need for sewer connections.

SOI Study Area #2 – La Cumbre Golf & Country Club (Located in unincorporated SB County; Outside of SOI, But annexed in 2017). Located at 4015 Via Laguna, Santa Barbara. The owners of the La Cumbre Country Club constructed a Tennis and Fitness Center that was

annexed into the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) in 2017. At the time of annexation, it was believed to be within the GSD sphere of influence. The annexation was completed and recorded with the State.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is to correct the sphere of influence boundary to align with the 2017 annexation action.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Goleta Sanitary existing boundary spans approximately 76 square miles in size and covers 4,569 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with unserved islands. Nearly 72% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 28% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Goleta. Overall, there are 27,977 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Goleta Sanitary jurisdictional boundary spans 76 square miles with 72% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Goleta.

Goleta Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Goleta SD	4,569	72.0%	13,356	27,977
City of Goleta	(1,068)	28.0%	(3,790)	(6,994)
Totals	4,569	100.0%	13,356	27,977

Goleta Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	4,569	72.0%	13,356	20,983
City of Goleta	(1,068)	28.0%	(3,790)	6,994
Totals	4,569	100.0%	13,356	27,977

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$9.6 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.1 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$234,109 based on the estimated service population of 41,111. Goleta Sanitary District receives \$9.4 million dollars in annual charges for service in revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 13,356 legal parcels and spans 4,569 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-way. Approximately 94% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 84% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 145 vacant parcels that collectively total 494 acres.

Close to 94% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately seven-eighths has been developed.

Goleta Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1942
Legal Authority	Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. Transitioned to District elections in November 2022.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Goleta to be 32,690. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Goleta to be 32,200 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Goleta increased by 2,866 people (8.7 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 12,538 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Goleta as 18 to 64 group at 64.9 percent. Approximately 14.7 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 20.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 50.3 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Goleta, comprised 33.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Goleta General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was adopted in 2006 that has seen twenty-one amendments since adoption. The General Plan Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City added a Land Use Element policy that prohibits the change of land use designation for "Agriculture" lands which are ten acres or more without the approval of voters until 2032 which was passed by voter referendum on November 6, 2012, as Measure G2012: Goleta Heritage Farmlands Initiative.

The current City of Goleta Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies growth to be managed based on the maintenance of service levels and quality of life within the City. The County's Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates 4 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated East/South Coast areas. The Goleta Sanitary District in connection with the Goleta West Sanitary District conducted a Land Use Survey/Wastewater Generation Projection Study in 2020. The firm, TW Land Planning & Development, prepared the study to develop growth projections. The study did not attempt to characterize or quantify development associated with land outside the District service areas which could potentially be annexed to

either District. Annexations that might occur in the future were considered too speculative. Projected demand within the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District (EMID) service area was also accounted for in this study.

In total, the regional wastewater treatment plant appears to have a current remaining capacity of approximately 4.54 MGD based on the maximum facility design capacity and 2.46 MGD based on the current NPDES permit requirements. TW Land P&D evaluated “Ten Year” anticipated developments (and additions) proposed for vacant, undeveloped, and/or already developed parcels, which could occur within the next ten years analysis. Table 2 below summarizes the estimated wastewater demand for the ten-year period for the GSD.

**TABLE 2:
GSD ESTIMATED WASTEWATER DEMAND – TEN YEAR ⁽¹⁾**

AGENCY	CURRENT NPDES CAPACITY	FACILITY DESIGN CAPACITY
GSD Remaining Capacity	1.100	2.090
GSD Estimated Ten Year Flows	0.078	0.078
GSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+1.022	+2.012
⁽¹⁾ Wastewater demand is expressed in million gallons per day (mgd).		

Table 4 on the next page summarize the estimated wastewater demand under community buildout for the GSD.

**TABLE 4:
GSD ESTIMATED WASTEWATER DEMAND – ULTIMATE BUILDOUT ⁽¹⁾**

AGENCY	CURRENT GSD NPDES CAPACITY	GSD FACILITY DESIGN CAPACITY
GSD Remaining Capacity	1.100	2.090
Existing City/ County Zoning	0.249	0.249
GSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.851	+1.841
GSD Remaining Capacity	1.100	2.090
County Zoning + City NZO	0.250	0.250
GSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.850	+1.840
GSD Remaining Capacity	1.100	2.090
County Zoning + City NZO + Bonus Density	0.301	0.301
GSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.799	+1.789
⁽¹⁾ Wastewater demand is expressed in million gallons per day (mgd).		

The concluding findings of the TW Land P&D study were that GSD has a remaining capacity of approximately 2.09 MGD based on the maximum facility design capacity and 1.1 MGD based on the current NPDES permit requirements. Within the next ten years, it is estimated that the Goleta Sanitary District may need to provide additional wastewater treatment services of approximately 0.078 MGD for new development within the District’s service boundaries, which falls well within the GSD’s existing service capabilities. Ultimate buildout, which includes the ten-year development scenario, is anticipated to generate a total future demand of 0.249 MGD of wastewater based on existing zoning, but could be between 0.249 MGD to 0.301 MGD.

The current City of Goleta Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.7 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Goleta South Coast areas. The County’s General Plan covers the Goleta Valley and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast. Goleta Sanitary population is interrupted as 28% of Goleta’s population plus the unincorporated population.

Table B-3. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Goleta Sanitary District	n/a	n/a	41,111	47,500	50,000
City of Goleta	29,888	30,846	32,223	33,912	34,588
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections. Note: Unincorporated Goleta Valley does not meet census criteria to be designated as a place.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for eastern Goleta Valley was \$118,094 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. The Goleta Sanitary District's Sphere 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.

Goleta Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Goleta	7.85
• Entire District	76
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Goleta	32,223
• Entire District	41,111
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$9,624,951,023
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$324
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.002¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$22,065,299
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	49.8%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	60.3%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Goleta Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment, disposal, and resource recovery services. The District is staffed by 35 full-time staff of which there are ten (10) certified operators and seven (7) collection staff, with one (1) Laboratory Manager and two (2) laboratory technicians. Additional employees include one (1) Maintenance Facility Supervisor, five (5) Maintenance Facility Technicians, an Industrial Waste Control Officer, a Finance and H.R. Manager; Senior Management Analyst; Administration Supervisor; Accounting Tech; an Admin. Asst., and two (2) maintenance workers. Operations are overseen by a General Manager who serves as the Legally Responsible Official.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 132 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes from 6-inch to 36-inch diameter and ages, 3,400 manholes, and two (2)

lift stations. There is a total of 2,300 linear feet of pressurized force main pipe from these two lift stations, 2,000' of which was installed in 2010.

Treatment System

The WWTP was originally constructed in 1944 and located on 12 acres of District-owned land. The regional treatment plan is designed to serve about 19,704 ERU's or about 97,000 people. The District's collection system serves about 11,823 equivalent residential units (ERU), representing a population of about 55,000. As a regional treatment facility, the Goleta Sanitary District's combined service area includes most of the Goleta Valley. The areas the District provides wastewater treatment for (but are collected separately) include the homes and businesses within the Goleta West Sanitary District, the University of California, Santa Barbara, the community of Isla Vista, part of the County of Santa Barbara, and the City of Santa Barbara's Municipal Airport. The total areas combined have a population of about 80,000. The partnerships mean that while the collection happens elsewhere, all of the wastewater comes to this regional resource recovery facility to be treated, purified, and reused. The GSD regional wastewater treatment plant has a 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 pursuant to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in concurrence with the States' Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB).

The regional wastewater treatment plant upgrade project to full secondary treatment was completed in 2013. Although the upgraded facility did not include the construction of any new reclamation facilities, full secondary treatment could allow for an expansion of the reclamation facilities in the future. The reclamation facility is designed to treat up to 3.3 million gallons per day of secondary effluent to tertiary standards.

Secondary effluent enters the reclamation facilities where a flash mixer disperses aluminum sulfate (alum) and polymer into the water. The flocculated secondary effluent is then gravity filtered through a bed of anthracite coal where the floe is removed. The filtered water then flows to a chlorine contact tank where sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection. The chlorinated filtered water is then stored in an underground 3-million-gallon storage tank until distribution. Reclaimed water is distributed throughout the Goleta Valley by a distribution system operated and maintained by the Goleta Water District.

Disposal

The Goleta Sanitary District produces recycled water at its wastewater reclamation plant that is then land-applied or used for irrigation purposes. Biosolids are hauled off-site to Kings County for composting processing and beneficial use. Discharge is then sent to ocean outfall 5,800 feet offshore. The treated wastewater is discharged to Pacific Ocean approximately one-mile offshore

of Goleta Beach County Park at a depth of 93-feet. At the terminus, a multi-port diffuser and armor rock with 36, four-inch diameter ports mix one part of effluent with approximately 122 parts of seawater to achieve a high initial wastewater dilution.

Recycled Water

The Goleta Sanitary District produces approximately 785 AFY for Goleta Water District, which is used for dust control, irrigation of landscaping, restroom facilities at the USPS, Goleta Beach County Park, and one floor of Bren Building at UCSB. Reclaimed water disinfection is achieved by adding liquid sodium hypochlorite at the front end of the chlorine contact channel.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	-

Goleta Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
1 William Moffett, WRRF	1944 & 1994	Excellent	12 acres
101 Donaldson Pl, Firestone LS	2010	Good	X2 pumps 1,400 gpm
419 El Sueno Lift Station	1957	Fair	1 pump 55 gpm
On-site Lift Station		Poor	X4 pumps 4,300 gpm

El Sueno Lift Station originally built in 1957, is in a residential area and handles flows from 14 residential units.

The second lift station, completed in 2010 replaced a lift station originally built in 1961, handles flows of approximately 0.1 MGD from an industrial basin and portions of the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport.

The two District lift stations are inspected by staff on a scheduled basis. Repairs are coordinated with the District's Facilities Maintenance Department.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	8,437	68.1%
Multi-Family	2,957	23.9%
Commercial	706	5.7%
Industrial	193	1.6%
Agricultural	12	<0.1%
Institutional	79	0.6%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	10	0.24
Emergency Operators	(10)	0.24
Administrative Personnel	7	0.17
Other District Staff	18	0.43

Goleta Sanitary has a total of 35 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	23	8
Plant Manager (1)	15	8
Operator Supervisor (1)	15	8
Operator I (1)	17	17
Operator III (4)	15.75	11.5
Operator V (1)	4	1
Collection System Manager (1)	33	33
Collection System Supervisor (1)	9	9
Collection Operator (5)	5.8	5.8
Laboratory Supervisor (1)	24	8
Laboratory Tech (2)	14	14
Maintenance Facility Supervisor (1)	30	17
Maintenance Personnel (7)	16	9.8
Industrial Waste Control Officer (1)	23	23
Administrative Personnel (6)	12.5	7.8

Wastewater 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 pursuant to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The reclamation facility is designed to treat up to 3.3 million gallons per day.

The Goleta Sanitary service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the regional wastewater treatment plant for treatment and disposal is 9.7 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 395.6 gallons for every service connection. Average annual wastewater demands overall during the report period have increased by (6.0%) fluctuations have occurred due to water conservation in response to drought conditions.

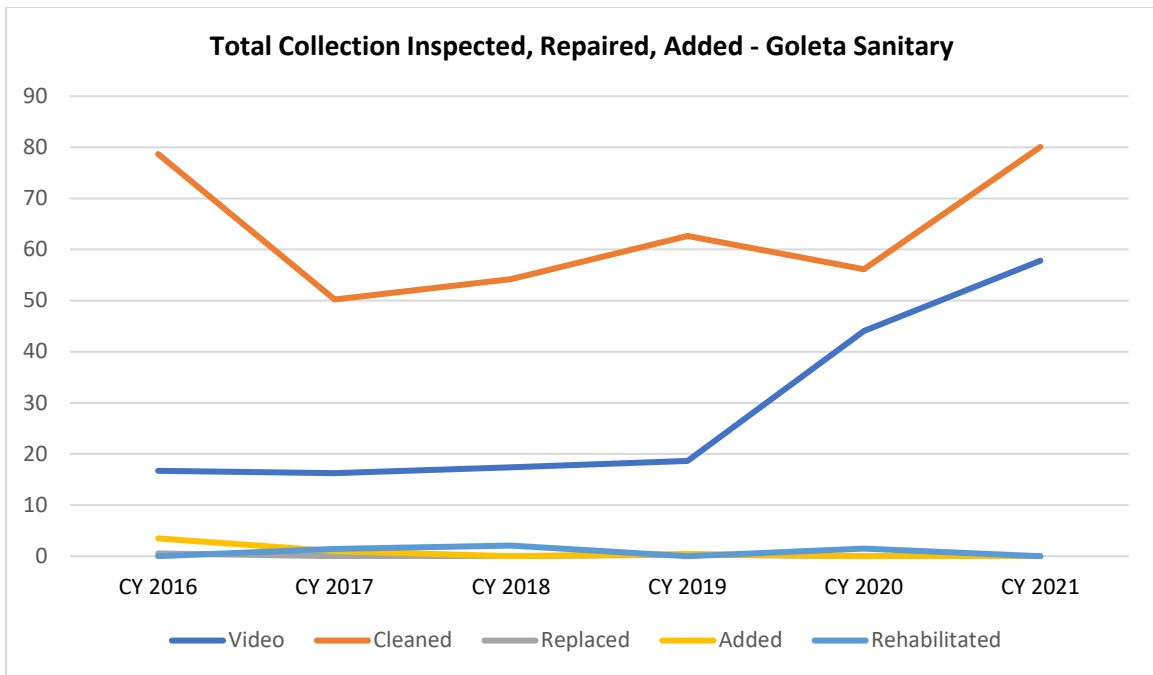
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Goleta Sanitary users in the service area has been 4.9 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Goleta Sanitary service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the regional wastewater treatment plant has been approximately 4.9 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 64% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

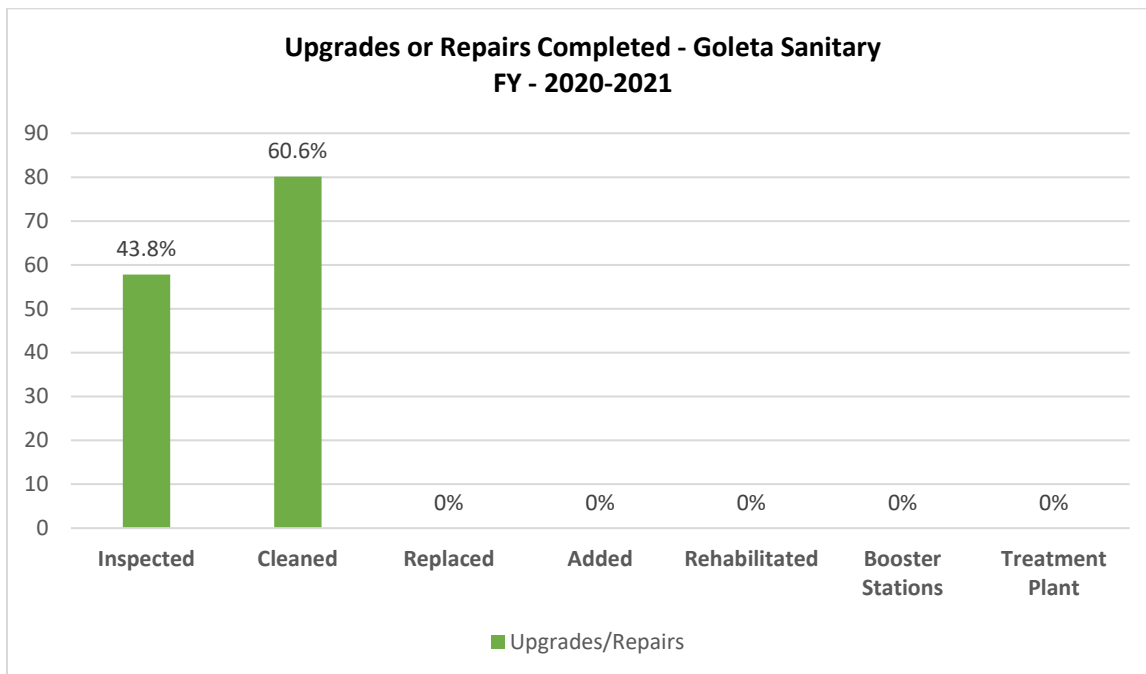
LAFCO estimates Goleta Sanitary is presently operating at 64% capacity within its service area in Goleta Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**Goleta Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: GSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: CSFP Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Goleta Sanitary District provides wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Water Reclamation Study, Strategic Plan, and Biosolids & Energy Plan. The County’s Community Plan (Goleta Valley) and City General Plan 2006, which was last updated in 2004, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints. The District completed its first Climate Action Plan in 2022.

GSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2004
Joint Powers Agreement	unk
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2021
NPDES Monitoring	annually
Water Reclamation Summary	annually
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2017
Biosolids & Energy Plan	2019
Strategic Plan	2020
Climate Action Plan	2022

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The District received \$279,115 in COVID-19 Relief funding.

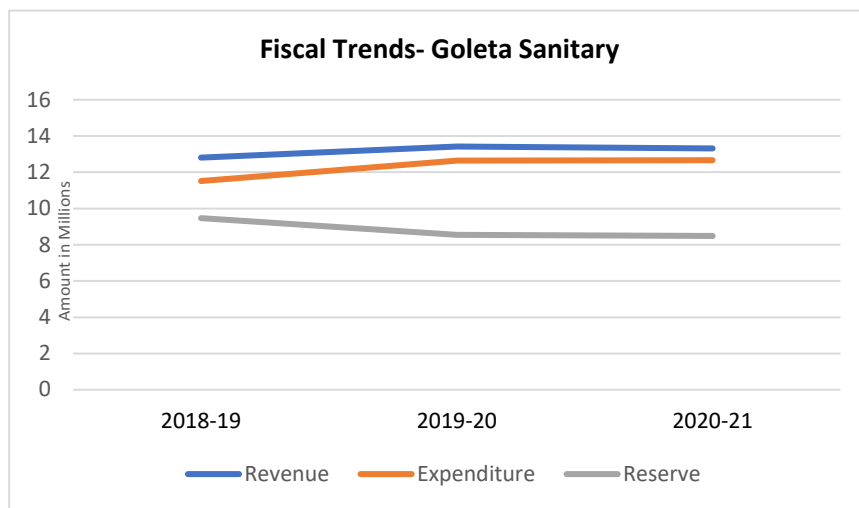
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$9,520,030	0.4%	\$9,405,538	0.8%
Permits, plan check and inspection fees	\$26,559	1.4%	\$26,767	0.9%
Sewage Treatment- other agencies	\$2,909,885	36.8%	\$3,020,912	4.3%
Taxes and assessments	\$178,080	2.0%	\$188,638	2.4%
Administrative Charges	\$187,090	2.0%	\$197,807	2.4%
Intergovernmental	\$772	2.0%	\$774	2.4%
Reimbursement participating agencies	\$2,820	2.0%	\$5,124	2.4%
Interest	\$553,658	0.5%	\$186,551	5.5%
Other Revenue	\$40,263	2.0%	\$288,718	2.4%
Revenue total	\$13,419,157	100.0%	\$13,320,829	100.0%

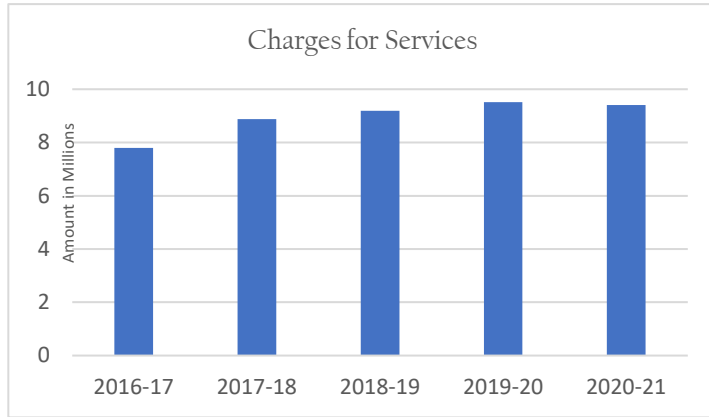
Source: Goleta Sanitary, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

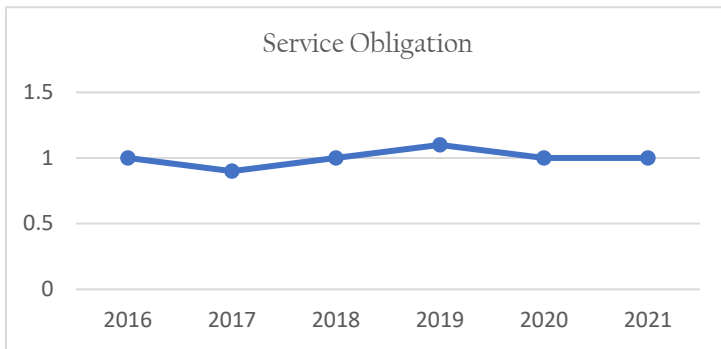
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to inflation. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

GOLETA SANITARY





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 10,552,725	\$ 10,132,470	1.0
2017	\$ 10,667,793	\$ 10,682,996	0.9
2018	\$ 12,029,290	\$ 11,629,955	1.0
2019	\$ 12,684,462	\$ 11,392,841	1.1
2020	\$ 13,414,590	\$ 12,509,604	1.0
2021	\$ 13,308,035	\$ 12,785,981	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension

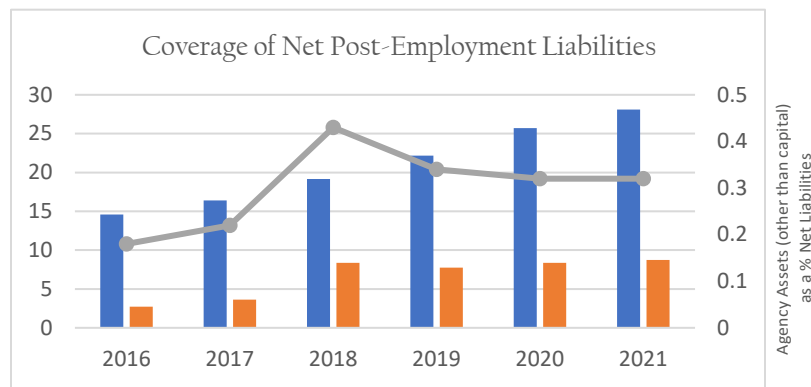
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73.3%	75.2%	75.2%	75.1%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 4,224,332	\$ 4,090,003	\$ 4,442,628	\$ 4,797,712	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 3,931,784

2020 year of OPEB reporting

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$14,584,352	\$16,393,977	\$19,171,026	\$22,171,207	\$25,693,866	\$28,113,236
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$2,739,101	\$3,647,366	\$8,349,249	\$7,740,531	\$8,378,660	\$8,729,496

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District is part of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013, that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA), participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, or the 1957 Survivor Benefit. The District had no outstanding contributions to the pension plan as of June 30, 2021.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District provides other post-employment benefits through the Public Agency portion of the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (CERBT). Benefits are provided to employees who retire at age 50 or older with five years of eligible CalPERS service. Coverage is also provided to eligible retirees, spouses and surviving spouses. These benefits are provided per contract between the District and the employee associations. The District has a trust with the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT). The District currently finances the trust by making 100% of the actuarially determined contribution.

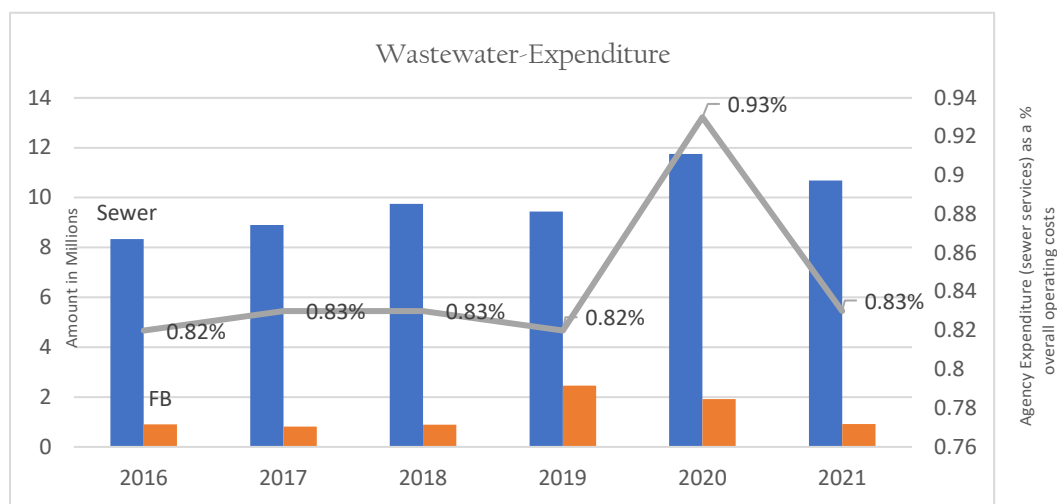
In 2009, the District joined the CalPERS medical program. In 2021, the District contributed the full cost of retiree and spousal coverage, up to the cost of PERS Choice coverage in comparison to the "unequal contribution" approach that was used at the inception of the CalPERS medical program. Currently, contributions are not required from plan members.

As of the June 30, 2020, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 13
- Active employees – 34

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for Fund #4640, #4645, #4650, #4655, #4660, #4666, #4670, & #4675. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$12,785,981 and increased that to \$16,676,742 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Repairs and Maintenance Fund. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$478,892 and maintained that \$478,892 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 2022-2023 total expenditures for repairs and maintenance were \$488,892.

These District “priority areas” are on scheduled cleaning cycles designed to minimize the occurrence of a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO). Approximately seven (7) percent are on a 12-month cycle, two (2) percent are on a six-month cycle, 0.25 percent are on a six-month cycle and 0.75 percent are on a three-month cycle. The work orders for these “priority areas are scheduled throughout the year and generated on cyclic basis. These work orders are routinely completed within the first or second week of each month. The CCTVI schedule of the District collection system is on a five-year timeline. CCTVI is also done in conjunction with Capital Improvement projects and to verify the need for spot repairs. The District utilizes contractors for specialized work such as chemical root treatment. Approximately 15,000 feet to 20,000 feet of sewer line are scheduled on an annual basis for chemical root treatment. The District reviews monthly and annual performance data to ensure the scheduled completion of each 36-month cleaning cycle and the completion of all priority area cleaning within its scheduled month.

A number of maintenance repairs were performed on the reclamation facility equipment during 2020. Repairs can be expected to increase as the facility ages. The repairs were typical of those

needed for a 27-year-old treatment facility that is in operation much of the year. The following is a list of the equipment that was repaired or replaced during 2020:

- Replaced Motor Control Center 8080 and 8081 that provide all power to the production and distribution equipment at the facility.
- Replaced the chlorine flash mixer motor and gearbox.
- Performed filter surveillance to determine the quality of the filter media and the effectiveness of the filtration process.

Capital Improvements

The District has a ten-year capital improvement plan (CIP) used as a predictive tool to determine which pipelines in the system may be approaching their useful lives. The IP condition assessment program identified 35 projects throughout the system. The District created a Story Map that provides visual summary of the District's CIP for the next ten years for both the collection system and the regional wastewater treatment plant. The site can be viewed here [10 Year Capital Improvement Program \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com).

The Capital Projects identified in the FY 20-21 Budget include total project costs of \$756,881, which include the following:

- ▶ GSD 2021 Lines CIP projects \$ 500,000
- ▶ Manhole Raising Program additional 5,000
- ▶ El Sueno Lift Station Force Main Project \$ 132,745
- ▶ Contracted spot repairs \$ 36,679
- ▶ Manhole Raising Program 33,500
- ▶ Capital Improvement Master Plan \$ 48,957

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Manhole Raising Program 20,000
- ▶ GSD 2021 Lines CIP projects \$ 434,935
- ▶ Jocky Pump to regulate flow \$ 50,000
- ▶ 2019 Lift Station Rehabilitation Construction Management \$ 456,072
- ▶ 2019 Lift Station Rehabilitation Construction additional 237,235
- ▶ 2019 Lift Station Rehabilitation Project additional \$ 3,295,246
- ▶ HVAC Air Scrubber additional \$ 120,000

- ▶ HVAC Air Scrubber \$ 40,000
- ▶ Biosolids & Energy Strategic Plan Design
 - Phase 1 additional \$ 58,079
 - Biosolids & Energy Strategic Phase 1 Construction 3,000,000
 - Biosolids & Energy Strategic Phase 1 Construction Management 400,000
 - Biosolids & Energy Strategic Phase 2 Design 1,120,000
- ▶ Advanced Water Treatment Plant Preliminary Engineering \$ 250,000
- ▶ Chemical Storage Discharge Pump \$ 40,000
- ▶ Vehicle Lift 40,000
- ▶ Fire System Isolation Valve replacement 20,000
- ▶ Cathodic Well Replacement Project \$ 53,200

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does have a long-term debt of \$14.135M for the BESP project.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Goleta Sanitary District is connected to the regional treatment plant with four other entities in the area, Goleta West Sanitary District, University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and County of Santa Barbara. Use of the GSD regional wastewater treatment plant is through a joint use agreement for treatment and disposal. The GSD's capacity rights in the regional wastewater treatment plant are 47.87% today.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in July 2022. The rates are based on an annual review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – one equivalent residential unit (ERU) \$2,421

B. User Fee per Year

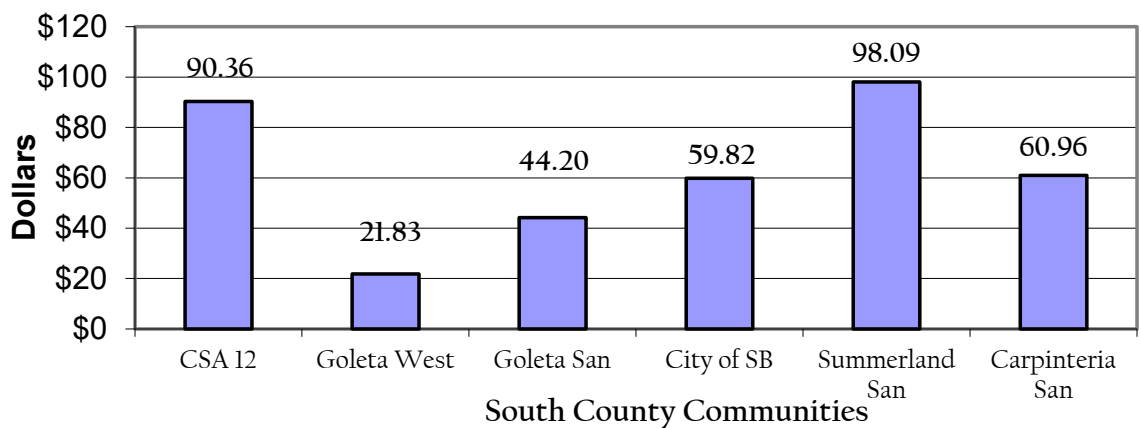
Base Rates*

Single-family/duplex	\$530.38
Multi-family	\$429.71
Mobile Home Park	\$429.71
Motels	\$305.36
Commercial (grocery stores, retail, service, theaters, etc.)	\$429.71
Markets (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$966.18
Banks	\$482.07
Offices	\$90.69
Medical Offices (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$530.38
Bars, Cocktail Lounges & Taverns	\$84.91 per seat
Restaurants (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$1,002.02
Beauty Salons & Barber Shops	\$429.71
Laundromats & Dry Cleaners (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$468.35
Automobile Service Stations	\$543.85
Automobile Service Stations w/ Dump Facilities	\$1,778.54
Car Washes (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$419.55
Factories, Industrial Plants, Water Bottling, & Water Treatment (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$450.54
Mortuaries	\$2,666.66
Hospitals (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$505.96
Churches (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$530.38
Schools	\$26.95 per average daily attendance

Boys & Girls Club	\$13.47 per average daily attendance
Animal Shelters (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$530.38
Machine Shops & Auto Repair	\$482.07
Photographic Processing	\$964.14
Auditoriums, Dance Halls, & Rec Bldg (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$450.54
Private Clubs w. Rec Facilities (Per 74,095 gallon plus volume charge)	\$530.38

Figures B-3 shows a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, Goleta Sanitary sewer rates for residential customers are slightly lower than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 Unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Goleta Sanitary District’s governance authority is established under the Sanitary District Act of 1923, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq. This principal act empowers Goleta Sanitary to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater - Recycled Water - Disposal - Compost or byproducts 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites Storm Drains Water Service Street Sweeping-Cleaning
---	---

Governance of Goleta Sanitary District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected by district to staggered four-year terms. The Board meets the first and third Monday of every month at the District Board Room located at One William Moffett Place, Goleta at 6:30 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Goleta Sanitary Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Steven Majoewsky	President	Engineer	32
George Emerson	Director	Financial Advisor	28
Sharon Rose	Director	Health Social Services	10
Edward Fuller	Director	Real Estate Broker	2
Jerry Smith	Director	Engineer	14

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Goleta Sanitary District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://goletasanitary.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Goleta Sanitary District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://goletasanitary.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Goleta Sanitary District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Goleta Sanitary			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Goleta Sanitary District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

C. Goleta West Sanitary District

Administrative Office: UCSB Campus Parking Lot 32, Santa Barbara CA 93106
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4, Goleta, CA 93116-0004
Phone: 805/968-2617
Fax: 805/562-8987
Email: bmccarthy@goletawest.org
Website: www.goletawest.org
General Manager: Brian McCarthy

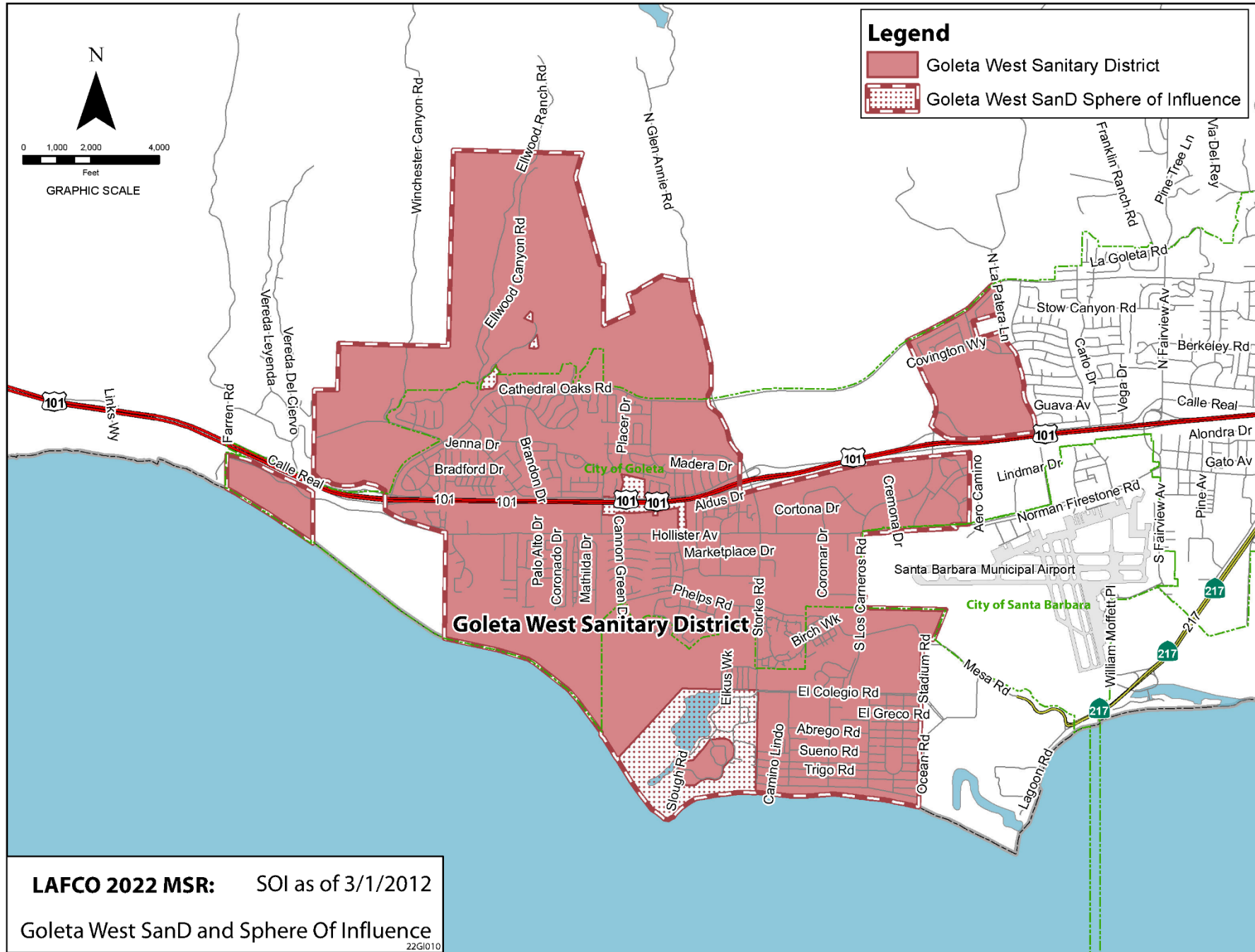
SUMMARY

The Goleta West Sanitary District provides wastewater collection and street sweeping services to the residents and businesses of portions of the City of Goleta and surrounding unincorporated areas in the Western Goleta Valley and Isla Vista. The District services approximately 39,500 people throughout 6.75 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County, specifically in the western Goleta Valley on both sides of Highway 101. The District also provides collection system operation and maintenance to the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$262 per year per residence and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Goleta West Sanitary District was established in 1954 under the Sanitary District Act of 1923 as the Isla Vista Sanitary District to serve the community of Isla Vista and the Western Goleta Valley. In 1990, the name of the District was changed. The District does not operate its own wastewater treatment plant. Goleta West Sanitary District has capacity rights to 40.78% of the total capacity of the regional wastewater treatment plant at Goleta Sanitary District under an agreement dated January 13, 1956.

The Goleta West Sanitary District is comprised of some unincorporated areas within the County of Santa Barbara, including Isla Vista, and portions of the City of Goleta. District services overlap the City of Goleta, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Goleta Water District, County Service Areas 3 (Goleta Valley), 31 (Isla Vista) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Goleta Cemetery District.



The District serves an estimated population of 39,500 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.7 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2021, it is estimated that the District service boundary contains 6,772 parcels, 5,857 in City of Goleta, and 915 in Isla Vista CSD serving approximately 6,432 connections.

OPERATIONS

The Goleta West Sanitary District is composed of seven (7) employees, including a General Manager/Operations Superintendent, Office Manager, Environmental Compliance Specialist, and four utility workers. All District operations personnel are trained through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Technical Certification Program.

The District's revenues come from sewer service charges, ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property, connection fees, permit and inspection fees, and other miscellaneous charges and interest. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and facilities and to meet debt service obligations. For Fiscal Year 2022-2023, total revenues were \$8,045,500.

Goleta West Sanitary District has adopted an Operations and Maintenance Program to ensure that the wastewater collection system functions reliably. Per regulatory mandates, the District is required to perform and document regular preventative maintenance of the collection system, maintain an updated system map, record work activities in a work management system, and provide a program to target problematic areas with more frequent cleaning. These key components are part of this program: sewer system mapping that includes spatial and technical information for its wastewater collection system assets including gravity line segments, manholes, lift stations and force mains.

The District utilizes a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) called ICOM to facilitate operation and maintenance of its wastewater collection system. ICOM sewer asset management software utilizes GIS to inventory and map all District assets. This system is used to schedule and keep records of routine and non-routine maintenance and inspection of equipment, vehicles, facilities, and service calls. The District implements cleaning and maintenance methodology with a system-wide program and priority line schedule strategy, video inspection, collection system rehabilitation and replacement, pump station improvements, and operator training and certification.

The District utilizes a SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system to continuously monitor critical equipment and infrastructure. Telemetry allows District staff to remotely view collection system and pump station operations in real time. The SCADA system is capable of sending alarm notification to on-call and standby staff 24/7. Additionally, the District has SmartCover® sensors positioned in strategic locations throughout the collection system to alert on-call and standby staff 24/7 of non-routine conditions.

Training and professional development of staff members is a key management objective at the District. The District is an active member of the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) at the State level and the local CWEA Tri-Counties Section. Collection system and maintenance staff participate regularly in local, regional, and state level training sessions and conferences through CWEA.

Other technical training is provided to staff members on a regular basis to support specific roles and duties that are related to collection system maintenance and operation. This includes specialized training provided by vendors and manufacturers, safety training on confined space entry, trench safety, traffic control and other topics, and industry specific training on pertinent topics (e.g., NASSCO PACP, defect codes, hydro cleaning nozzle selection, etc.).

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four- year terms. The District will be transitioning to District elections for the November 2024 election. The Board meets the first and third Tuesday of each odd month and on the first Tuesday of each even month in the District's Administrative Offices located in Parking Lot 32 on the UCSB Campus at 5:30 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Goleta West Sanitary District collaborates with and supports various local public agencies and special interest groups such as:

- CAER (Community Awareness & Emergency Response) to promote emergency preparedness and facilitate mutual aid between members.
- GSMC (Goleta Slough Management Committee) to work cooperatively with regulatory agencies, property owners, and public interest groups to provide for the long-term health of the Goleta Slough ecosystem.
- NCOS (North Campus Open Space) to help fund restoration of the upper arms of the Devereux Slough.

The District is currently in construction of a major upgrade to its administrative headquarters buildings and equipment yard. These improvements were identified in the 2011 CIP study. The District recently hired a land use planning consultant to complete the Land Use Survey/Wastewater Generation Projections Study 2020 Update. This Study was referenced by an engineering firm to complete the 2021 GWSD Wastewater Master Plan and Flow Study. The objectives of the 2021 Wastewater Master Plan were to:

- Evaluate the adequacy of the existing sewer collection system.
- Update and review the GIS and system data to ensure its accuracy.

- Update the population and land use data based on current information.
- Prepare a new hydraulic model to assess the current condition of the sewer system.
- Compare the new model to the previous condition.
- Identify future system needs and planned expansion.
- Evaluate the ability of the sewer system to allow for future expansion using the hydraulic model.
- Develop an update to the GWSD Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District to continue implementing the recommendations outlined in the recent reports and studies listed above. LAFCO also encourages and acknowledge the District's efforts for receiving the Transparency Certificate of Excellence from the Special District Leadership Foundation (2019-2021). The District's lead worker, a Utility IV, received the Collection System Person of the Year Award at the annual California Water Environment Association (CWEA) conference in 2019. Following another lead worker, also a Utility IV, who is a previous recipient of this prestigious award. Keep up the excellent work.

Governance Structure Options

The Agreement between the two Districts GWSD and EMID have kept services going for the area residents and businesses. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The District includes the western portion of the City of Goleta, and is largely surrounded by western valley hillside and Pacific Ocean. For these reasons, it is unlikely that GWSD will annex additional land in the near future. The District has not identified any government structure options, and it is unknown whether it is feasible for another local service provider to assume responsibilities within this area. LAFCO therefore does not see the need for structural governance changes. However, there is value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services.

Regional Collaboration

The Goleta West Sanitary District participates in the State-wide Proposition 84 Process and Relater Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Activities in Santa Barbara County. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The District is a member of, and participates in, the following professional organizations:

- CASA (California Association of Sanitation Agencies)
- CSRMA (California Sanitation Risk Management Authority)
- CWEA Tri-Counties Section (California Water Environment Association)

- SAMA (Sanitation Agencies Managers Association)

GWSD has a contractual agreement with the Goleta Sanitary District regional wastewater treatment plant for treatment and disposal of wastewater collected in the District. This agreement dates back to when the District was originally formed in the 1950's. Goleta Sanitary District maintains similar agreements with UCSB, the City of Santa Barbara and the County of Santa Barbara. The District has had agreements with other local wastewater agencies to share proportional costs for employment of a Safety Officer to administer the GWSD safety program.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Goleta West Sanitary District's boundaries are largely coterminous with the District's service area. The District Sphere of Influence includes UCSB Campus beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

While no significant changes are anticipated to District boundaries, the District currently provides contractual services to three areas outside of its boundaries under prior agreements. These areas include; Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District (118-ERU) through a contractual agreement that dates back to 1969, a small maintenance building on Sandpiper Golf Course (connected to GWSD via permit, issued in 1972), and UCSB Faculty Housing near Devereaux. Called West Campus Point Condominiums (65-ERU).

While these areas are outside of the District's service boundary, the requirement for out-of-agency-service agreement (OASA) was not a requirement under the CKH Act until 2001. The areas would continue to be allowed under the original agreements. Any increases in services would be subject to LAFCO review. Therefore, for study purposes the areas are considered for additions to the Sphere.

The Sandpiper Golf Course is currently requesting permits for improvements from the City of Goleta and California Coastal Commission. These improvements would request expanding sewer services from the GWSD. That future proposal will be under review and consideration as a separate action and application and will not be evaluated under this service review.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that includes three areas as identified above to be considered as one Study Area for the Sphere of Influence. Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Area is listed in the table below:

Table C-1: Goleta West Sanitary District Study Areas

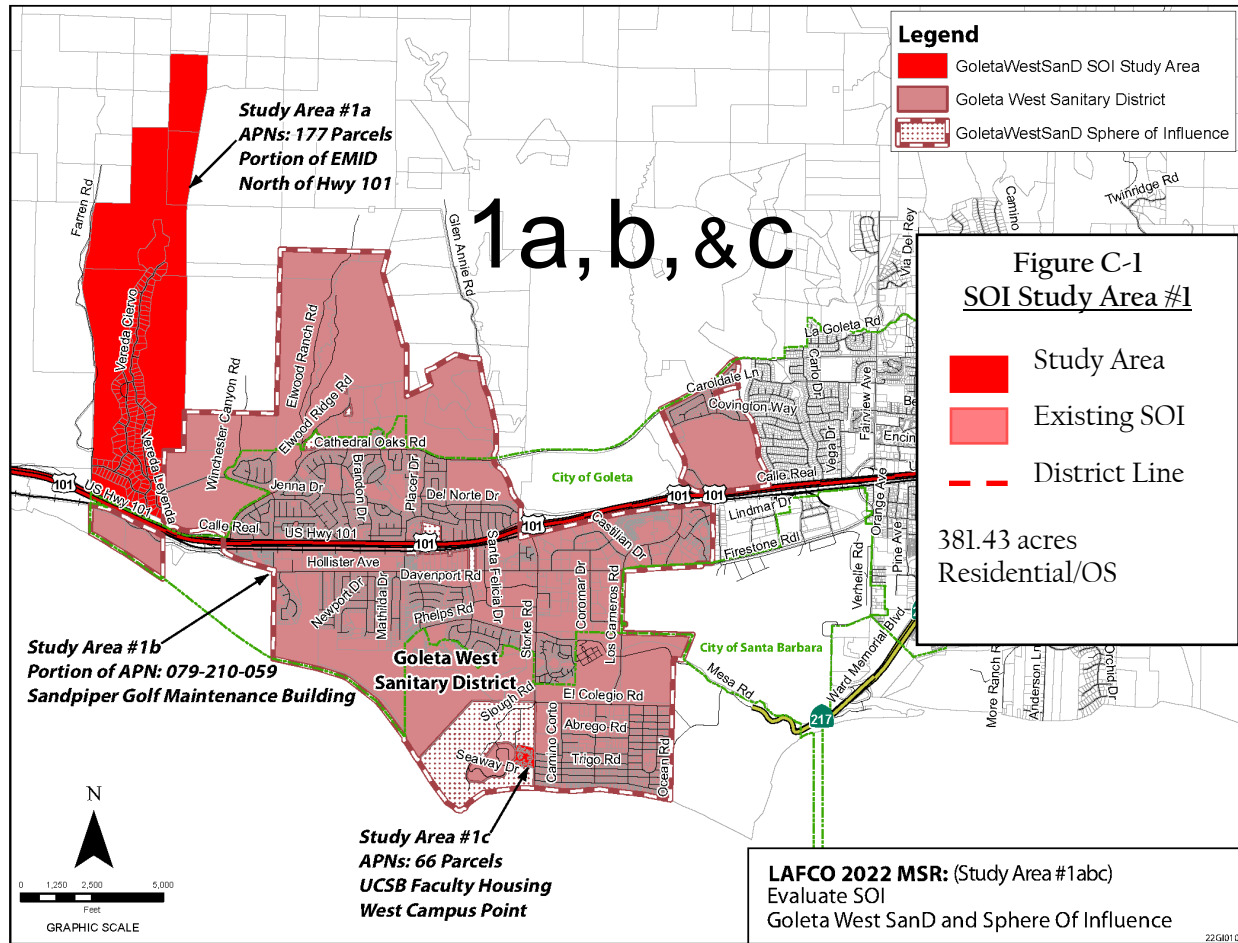
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1 a, b, & c	EMID	177	Rec & OS	No	Unknown, existing service agreements
	Sandpiper Golf Course Maintenance building	192.93	Res-1.0 Open Space/Active Rec		
	UCSB Faculty Housing	11.5	UCSB		
	Totals	381.43			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning, and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in this Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District. These three areas are defined by one Study Area, but each have distinct characteristics and separate agreements currently in place that allows the District to provide sewer services.

SOI Study Area #1 – Existing Service Agreements (Located in unincorporated SB County; Outside SOI). The Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District includes 155 one-acre residential houses that receive sewer service (Rancho Embarcadero) of the total 177 within the subdivision. Goleta West Sanitary District provides support and assists the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District with collection and treatment through the Goleta Sanitary District’s regional treatment plant. The remaining 24 parcels are on septic systems or have not yet been developed.

The Sandpiper Golf Course is located at 7925 Hollister Avenue within the City limits of Goleta and developed in 1972. It was later purchased by its current owner who continues the operations today as an 18-hole golf course measuring over 7000 yards, with a championship rating of 75.1. The maintenance building sits at the northeast corner of the parcel in the Grounds Maintenance Yard accessible off of Hollister Avenue (across from the intersection of Las Armas Road and Hollister Avenue). The agreement includes services for a lavatory sink, toilet, shower, and kitchen/break room sink. All other wastewater generated by the Sandpiper Golf Course is treated by onsite septic system(s).

West Campus Point offers two- and three-bedroom Mediterranean-style townhomes, located on 11.5-acres of UC Santa Barbara's West Campus. The complex is comprised of 65 townhouse units - some attached and some freestanding - grouped into eight clusters. West Campus Point is a series of 65 moderately-priced condominiums built on land leased from the University with the purpose of providing affordable workforce housing for faculty.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area One if increase in services is considered in the future. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future to address out-of-agency-service areas by agreements. Because all service agreements pre-date the LAFCO requirement for an OASA, the need to adjust this boundary is not urgent. The treatment and capacity are measured and maintenance of the system is being addressed. Capacities or limitations are being considered as a result of agreements.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Goleta West Sanitary District existing boundary spans approximately 6.75 square miles in size and covers 3,932 acres (excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than fifty percent in City of Goleta. Nearly 41% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The

Goleta West Sanitary jurisdictional boundary spans 6.75 square miles with 41% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Goleta.

remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 59% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Goleta. The District serves three areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under agreements. Overall, there are 24,139 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Goleta West Sanitary District Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Goleta West SD	3,932	100.0%	6,773	24,139
City of Goleta	(2,333)	59.3%	(1,790)	18,104
Isla Vista CSD	(270)	6.8%	(915)	8,676
Totals	3,932	100.0%	6,773	24,139

Goleta West Sanitary District Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,599	41.0%	4,983	6,035
City of Goleta	2,333	59.0%	1,790	18,104
Totals	3,932	100.0%	6,773	24,139

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$6.1 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$1.5 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$155,330 based on the estimated service population of 39,500. Goleta West Sanitary District receives \$3.2 million dollars in annual property tax revenue and \$4.4 million dollars in annual fees and charges for service generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 6,773 legal parcels and spans 3,932 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 78% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 71% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 93 vacant parcels that collectively total 243 acres.

Close to three-fourths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 71% has been developed.

Goleta West Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1954
Legal Authority	Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health & Safety Code, section 6400 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. Transitioning to by District in 2024.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, disposal services, and street sweeping.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Goleta to be 32,690. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Goleta to be 32,200 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Goleta increased by 2,866 people (8.7 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 12,538 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Goleta as 18 to 64 group at 64.9 percent. Approximately 14.7 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 20.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 50.3 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Goleta, comprised 33.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The Goleta West Sanitary District shared costs with the Goleta Sanitary District to conduct a Land Use Survey/Wastewater Generation Projection Study in 2020. The firm TW Land Planning & Development prepared the study to estimate prospective growth projections. The study did not attempt to characterize or quantify development associated with land outside the District

service areas which could potentially be annexed to either District. Annexations that might occur in the future were considered too speculative. Projected demand within the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District (EMID) service area also was accounted for in this study.

In total, the regional wastewater treatment plant appears to have a current remaining capacity of approximately 4.54 MGD based on the maximum facility design capacity and 2.46 MGD based on the current NPDES permit requirements. TW Land P&D evaluated “Ten Year” anticipated developments (and additions) proposed for vacant, undeveloped, and/or already developed parcels, which could occur within the next ten years analysis. Table 3 on the next page summarizes the estimated wastewater demand for the ten-year period for the GWSD.

**TABLE 3:
GWSD ESTIMATED WASTEWATER DEMAND – TEN YEAR ⁽¹⁾**

AGENCY	CURRENT NPDES CAPACITY	FACILITY DESIGN CAPACITY
GWSD Remaining Capacity	0.990	1.830
GWSD Estimated Ten Year Flows	0.144	0.144
GWSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.846	+1.686
⁽¹⁾ Wastewater demand is expressed in million gallons per day (mgd).		

Table 5 below summarizes the estimated wastewater demand under community buildout for the GWSD.

**TABLE 5:
GWSD ESTIMATED WASTEWATER DEMAND – ULTIMATE BUILDOUT ⁽¹⁾**

Agency	CURRENT GWSD NPDES CAPACITY	GWSD FACILITY DESIGN CAPACITY
GWSD Remaining Capacity	0.990	1.830
Existing City/ County Zoning	0.194	0.194
GWSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.796	+1.636
GWSD Remaining Capacity	0.990	1.830
County Zoning + City NZO	0.195	0.195
GWSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.795	+1.635
GWSD Remaining Capacity	0.990	1.830
County Zoning + City NZO + Bonus Density	0.212	0.212
GWSD EXCESS CAPACITY	+0.778	+1.618
⁽¹⁾ Wastewater demand is expressed in million gallons per day (mgd).		

The concluding findings of the TW Land P&D study were GWSD has a remaining capacity of approximately 1.83 MGD based on the maximum facility design capacity and 0.99 MGD based on the current NPDES permit requirements. Within the next ten years, it is estimated that the Goleta West Sanitary District may need to provide additional wastewater treatment services of approximately 0.144 MGD for new development within the District’s service boundaries, which falls well within the GWSD’s existing service capabilities. Ultimate buildout, which includes the ten-year development scenario, is anticipated to generate a total future demand of 0.194 MGD of wastewater based on existing zoning, but could generate between 0.194 MGD and 0.212 MGD

The City of Goleta General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2006, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The current City of Goleta Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.7 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates 4 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Goleta South Coast areas. The County’s General Plan covers the Goleta Valley and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the State Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast. Goleta the State Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast. Goleta West

Sanitary District’s population is interpreted as 59% of Goleta’s population plus the Isla Vista CDP population.

Table C-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Goleta West Sanitary District	38,000	n/a	39,500	47,400	48,500
City of Goleta	29,888	30,846	32,223	33,912	34,588
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City at half population. SBCAG regional forecast model for Isla Vista area.

** DOF Table E4 projections. Note: Unincorporated Goleta Valley does not meet census criteria to be designated as a place.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for western Goleta Valley average was \$94,570 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, under the DAC Mapping Tool and IRWMP, but not under the other screening tools, the Goleta West Sanitary District’s Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for

smaller portions within the community of Isla Vista for the present and probable need for public facilities and services, however, the area is being served by the District.

Goleta West Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Goleta	7.85
• Entire District	6.75
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Goleta	32,223
• Entire District	39,500
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$6,135,567,358
Number of Treatment Plants	transported to regional treatment plant
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$262
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	6¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$16,729,489
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	24%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	53%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Goleta West Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment, disposal services and street sweeping. The District is staffed by seven (7) full-time staff of which six are certified collection operators, including the General Manager/Operations Superintendent. Operations are overseen by a General Manager who serves as the Legally Responsible Official for reporting to the California Integrated Water Quality System Project (CIWQS) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The sewage collection system is comprised of approximately 68 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 1,600 manholes, and two (2) lift stations. One (1) remote lift station conveys wastewater to, one (1) primary pump station to pump sewage to the Goleta Sanitary District's regional treatment plant. Pipe sizes vary from 6 to 42-inches. Gravity pipelines are made predominately of vitrified clay pipe (VCP), with polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC), asbestos cement pipe (ACP), Centrifugally Cast Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer Mortar (CCFRPM) and ductile iron pipe (DIP). Force mains from GWSD to GSD consist of 8,700- feet of 18-inch and 24-inch pipelines made of ACP and DIP. Force mains from the remote field lift station (Emily) consist of two 2,000-foot long parallel 8-inch pipelines made of HDPE and a combination of ACP and 200 feet of PVC.

Treatment System

The regional WWTP was originally constructed in 1944 and located on 12 acres of Goleta Sanitary District-owned land located at One William Moffett Place in Goleta. Currently, Goleta West Sanitary District is permitted 3.12 million gallons per day (MGD), or 40.78% capacity rights that GWSD owns in the regional treatment plant. The regional treatment plant is designed to serve about 19,704 ERU's or about 97,000 people. The areas the regional WWTP provides wastewater treatment for (but are collected separately) include the homes and businesses within the Goleta West Sanitary District, the University of California, Santa Barbara, the community of Isla Vista, part of the County of Santa Barbara, and the City of Santa Barbara's Municipal Airport. This partnerships with these entities mean that while the collection happens elsewhere, all of the wastewater arrives at the regional resource recovery facility to be treated, purified, and reused or discharged to the ocean. The regional treatment plant capacity allocations are as follows:

- GSD: 47.87%
- GWSD: 40.78%
- UCSB: 7.09%
- City of Santa Barbara: 2.84%
- Santa Barbara County: 1.42%

The design capacity of the facility is 9.72 MGD and the permitted NPDES capacity of 7.64 MGD.

Disposal

Disposal is provided by the Goleta Sanitary District regional treatment plant.

Recycled Water

The Goleta West Sanitary District does not currently produce recycled water.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

Goleta West Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Treatment Plant, GSD	1961	Good	12 acres
Pump Station #1, Lot 32 UCSB Campus	1963	Excellent	X2 – 75 hp-2100 gpm – 75 hp-1500 gpm – 85 hp-3000 gpm
Field Lift Station, Emily 8200 Calle Real, Goleta	~ 1971	Excellent	X2 – 75 hp-1500 gpm – 40 hp-600 gpm

The GWSD owns capacity in the regional wastewater treatment plant to treat up to 3.12 MGD.

Pump station #1 pumps all GWSD's collected wastewater to the Goleta Sanitary District's (GSD) regional treatment plant. The pump station is a wet well/dry well design with a wet well volume of approximately 2,500 cubic feet (cf). The wet well/dry well structure is concrete and cylindrical in shape with an 11-foot radius. Pump station #1 has full capability of handling all GWSD flows. Emergency power for the pump station at the main facility includes a 450 kilowatt (KW) Lawless Detroit Diesel Generator. Pump station #1 includes an 84 HP 3-phase submersible Sulzer pump that can be powered by Edison power, or the District 450 KW Stationary Generator, or the District's 200 KW Onan portable generator.

The field lift station (Emily) is a standard Smith and Loveless, Inc. underground lift station with a wet well volume of approximately 1,500 cf. The dry well is a prefabricated steel structure. The wet well is a separate concrete structure connected to the dry well with piping. The lift station transports water from the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District and Winchester Canyon Development to the main gravity sewer trunk. Emergency power for this pump station can be provided by the District's 200 KW Onan portable generator.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	5,111	79.5%
Multi-Family	725	11.3%
Commercial	596	9.2%
Industrial (Inc in Commercial)	N/A	0%
Agricultural/Other	N/A	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	5	0.12
Emergency Operators	5	0.12
Environmental Compliance	1	0.02
Administrative Personnel	1	0.02
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Goleta West Sanitary has a total of seven (7) permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager/Superintendent (1)	28	19
Operator IV (1)	17.25	17.25
Operator IV (1)	11	11
Operator III (1)	24.5	24.5
Operator I (1)	3.5	3.5
Environmental Compliance (1)	2	0.5
Administrative Personnel (1)	8	8.5

Wastewater 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 of 9.7 million gallons per day (based on average daily flow) that is currently limited to a permitted discharge of 7.64 MGD pursuant to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The reclamation facility is designed to treat up to 3.3 MGD.

The Goleta West Sanitary District’s service area’s maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the regional treatment plant for treatment and disposal is 3.12 million gallons.

System Demands

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); it also translates to 263 gallons for every service connection.

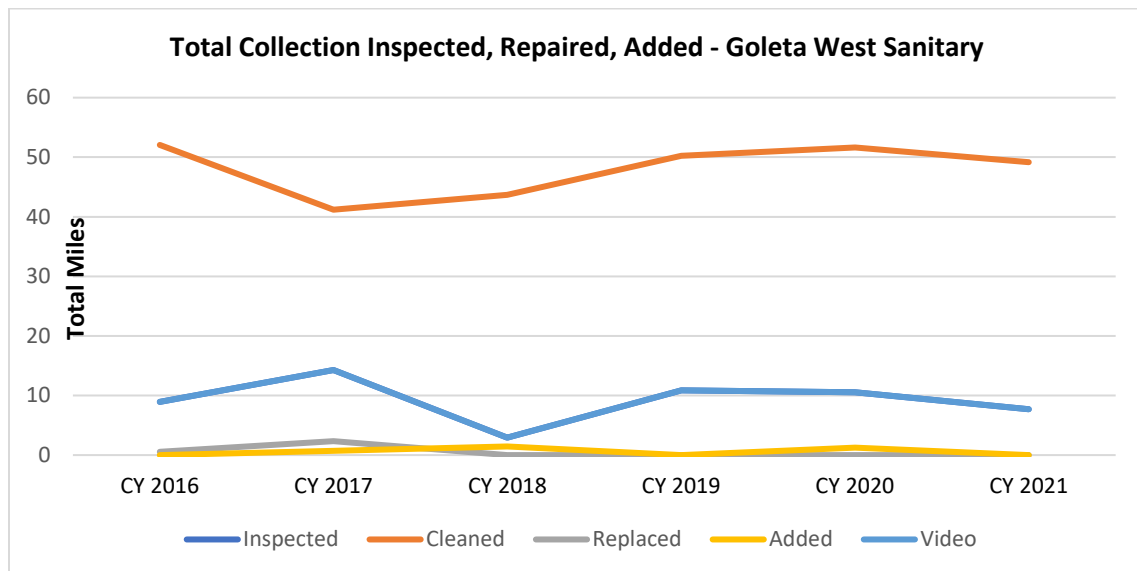
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Goleta West Sanitary District’s users in the service area has been 1.7 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Goleta West Sanitary District’s service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the regional Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 1.7 MGD. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 54% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

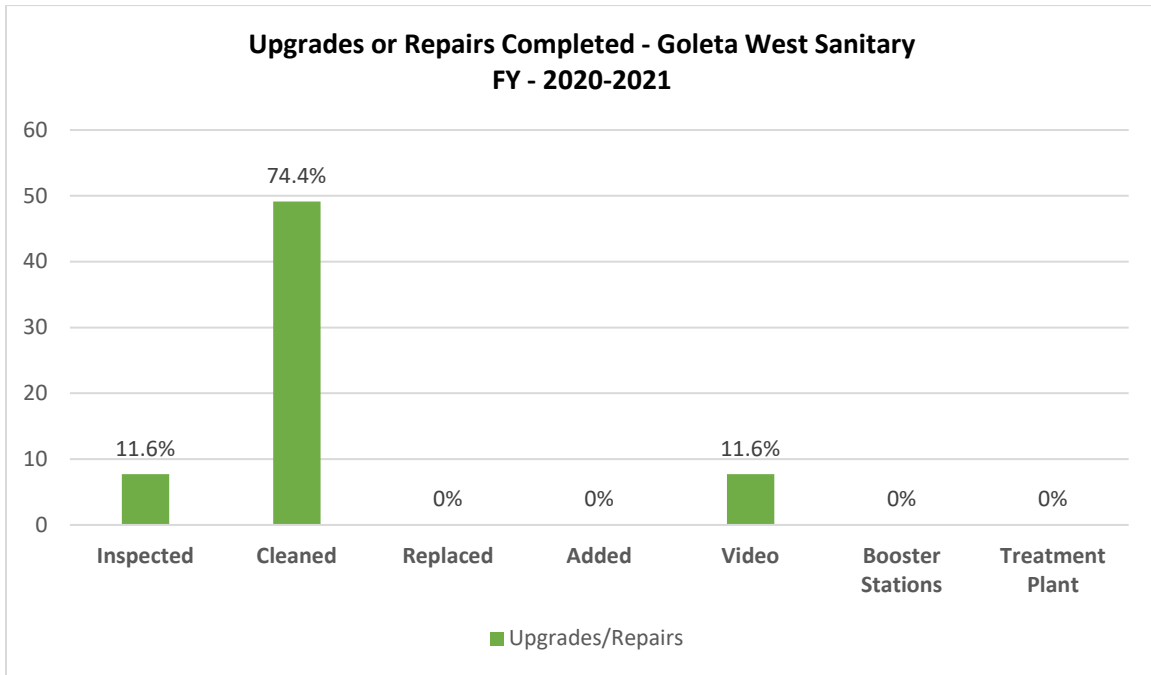
LAFCO estimates Goleta West Sanitary District is presently operating at 54% capacity within its service area in Goleta Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.

Goleta West Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: GWSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: GWSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Goleta West Sanitary District provides wastewater collection treatment, and disposal services to its constituents connected to a regional treatment facility and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Wastewater Master Plan & Flow Study in 2021, and Land Use Survey/Wastewater Generation Projections Study in 2020. The County’s Community Plan (Goleta Valley), which was last updated in 2004, and City General Plan 2006 contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

GWSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2004
City General Plan	2006
Use Agreement with GSD	1950s
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2017
Master Plan & Flow Study	2021
Capital Improvement Plan	2021
LU Survey/WW Projection	2020
Rate Study	2020

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its approved capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The District did not receive any Cares Act funding.

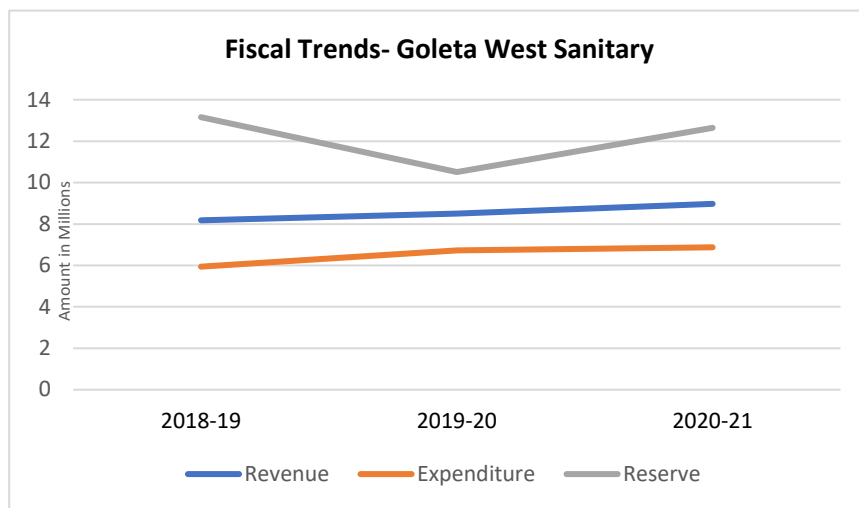
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$4,344,255	51.1%	\$4,416,661	49.2%
Permits, plan check and inspection fees	\$59,363	0.7%	\$92,186	1.0%
Other revenue	\$179,616	2.1%	\$195,802	2.2%
Taxes and assessments	\$3,158,953	37.1%	\$3,278,590	36.5%
Connection fees	\$231,207	2.7%	\$732,775	8.2%
Interest	\$535,590	6.3%	\$257,472	2.9%
Revenue total	\$8,508,984	100.0%	\$8,973,486	100.0%

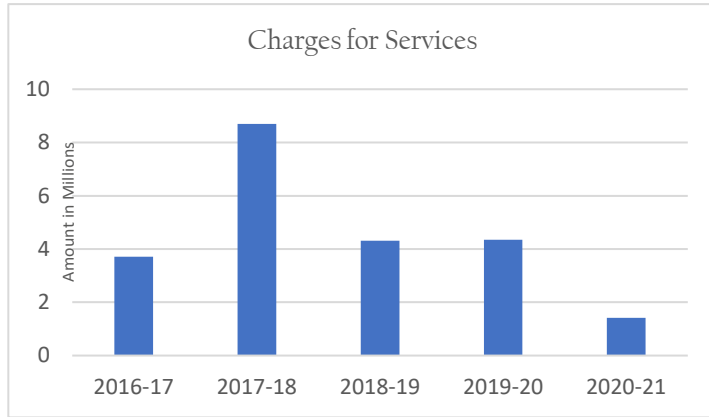
Source: Goleta West Sanitary District, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

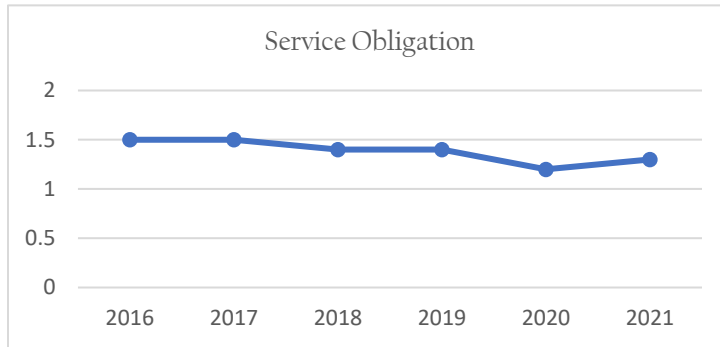
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to long range projects that had been planned and paid for with reserves dedicated for these purposes. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

GOLETA WEST SANITARY DISTRICT





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 8,083,466	\$ 5,227,192	1.5
2017	\$ 8,083,466	\$ 5,307,344	1.5
2018	\$ 8,508,919	\$ 5,828,202	1.4
2019	\$ 8,541,496	\$ 5,941,649	1.4
2020	\$ 8,508,984	\$ 6,720,537	1.2
2021	\$ 8,973,486	\$ 6,875,287	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

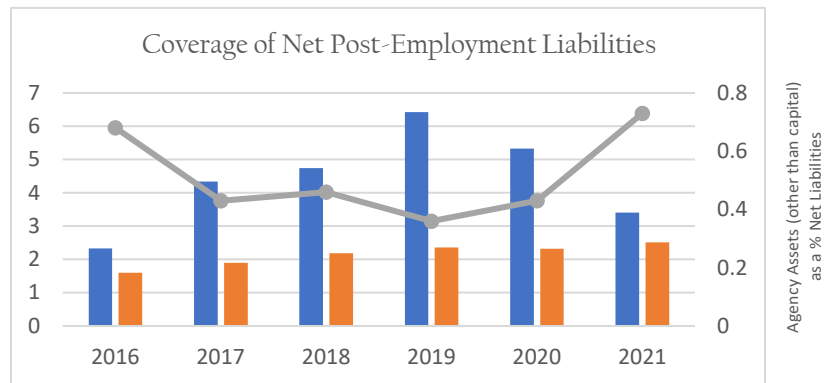
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	79%	80%	74%	74%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 1,074,248	\$ 1,070,754	\$ 1,213,585	\$ 1,341,461	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
 Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)

2020 year of OPEB reporting	0%
	\$ 1,169,511

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$2,328,613	\$4,342,407	\$4,740,323	\$6,426,023	\$5,325,174	\$3,407,731
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$1,595,850	\$1,893,438	\$2,184,165	\$2,363,177	\$2,317,663	\$2,510,972

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013, that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 or 52 if in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulates at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, as well as the 1959 Survivor Benefit. The District's net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet at June 30, 2021, was \$1,341,461 as compared to \$1,213,585 at June 30, 2020.

During the 2017/2018 fiscal year the District entered into a Section 115 trust (pension stabilization fund) with Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS) to address the District's pension obligations.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, four employees were participating in the plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

Beginning in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the OPEB Plan was part of the Public Agency portion of the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (CERBT), an agent multiple employer plan administered by California Public Employees' Retirement System. In November 2017, the District moved the OPEB funds from the CERBT to a Section 115 trust administered by PARS.

The contribution requirements of the District are established and may be amended annually by the Board of Directors. The OPEB Plan was prefunded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, based on the July 1, 2007, valuation performed by an independent actuarial valuation firm.

No subsequent contributions have been made to the OPEB Plan. Essentially the District acts as a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District provides retiree medical and prescription drug coverage to current and future eligible retirees and their dependents (OPEB Plan). Under the OPEB Plan, retired employees who attain age 50 with at least five years of service are eligible to receive benefits. The District pays a monthly premium for the health insurance benefits up to a maximum amount equal to the Blue Shield HMO Family Rate for the “Other Southern California” region. The spouse of an eligible retiree is also eligible to receive benefits from this plan, and benefits continue for the lifetime of the spouse. As of the June 30, 2019, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

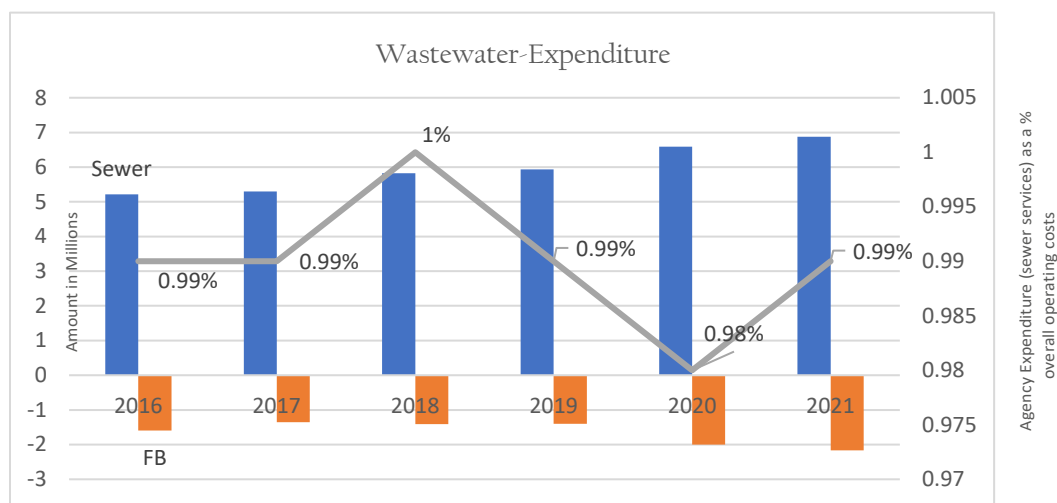
- Retired employees – 6
- Active employees – 7

The Section 115 Trust was established as a means to set aside monies to fund the District’s pension and OPEB obligations. Contributions to the Section 115 Trust are irrevocable, the assets are dedicated to providing benefits to plan members, and the assets are protected from creditors of the District. The Section 115 Trust has two separate components:

- Pension Stabilization Fund – These funds are restricted for use in funding the District’s CalPERS pension plan. The trust was created to address the District’s pension obligations by accumulating assets to reduce the net pension liability. The assets in the Pension Stabilization Fund are not considered to have present service capacity as plan assets and are therefore considered restricted assets of the District rather than pension plan assets. Accordingly, the Pension Stabilization Fund’s assets are recorded as restricted assets on the District’s balance sheet rather than as assets of the pension plan during the measurement of the net pension liability. Assets held in the Pension Stabilization Fund will be considered pension plan assets at the time they are transferred out of the trust into the pension plan. The balance of the Pension Stabilization Fund on June 30, 2021 and 2020 was \$1,480,089 and \$1,172,091, respectively.
- OPEB Fund – These funds are restricted for use in funding the District’s other postemployment benefit plan and are considered to be plan assets, as OPEB benefits are paid directly from the OPEB Fund.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for operating funding and expenditures. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$6,874,130 and decreased to \$5,440,424 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Capital and Plant Upgrade, Building Replacement, and Wastewater O&M. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$14,540,950 and increased that to \$14,895,424 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 2020-2021 total expenditures for street sweeping were \$300,000 for a new Sweeper.

GWSD completed a Flow and I&I Study (\$500,000), Master Plan (\$50,000), new Jet Rodder (\$320,000), and Operations Building and garage construction, Administration building (total for FY 20-22 was \$10,000,000). Other service budget includes routine maintenance between FY 20-22 (coil & PS capital \$270,000) and (computer capital \$10,000). In addition, the Transfer of Funds to reserves Funds #4935 Capital and treatment plant upgrade, Fund #4960 equipment/vehicle replacement, and Fund #4965 building replacement were expenditures/transfers for FY 20-22 for future maintenance and repair costs.

Capital Improvements

The District adopted a capital improvement plan (CIP) in 2021. The purpose of this CIP update was to analyze the sewer collection system including gravity sewers, pump stations, force mains, and manholes, as well as to address other facility, vehicle, operation, and maintenance needs in the future. The conclusions of the 2011 CIP included recommendations for administrative facility

improvements, pump station improvements, vehicle replacement, office equipment replacement, and wastewater treatment plant upgrades undergone by the Goleta Sanitary District for which GWSD needed to provide their share of expenses. The District continuously works towards updates that regularly identify and prioritizes improvements and costs. Generally, the District has been working toward and completed many of these improvements since adoption. Each year through the budget process, expenditures are identified and allocated to meet these replacements or upgrades.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt, other than pension and OPEB as of the reporting period of this MSR (2021).

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The GWSD is connected to the regional treatment plant in the area, which is owned and operated by the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD). Use of the GSD regional treatment plant is through a joint use agreement for treatment and disposal. The GWSD's capacity rights in the GSD regional treatment plant has expanded, from 5% in the 1950's to 40.78% today, to meet GWSD needs.

Since 1956, GWSD has maintained an agreement with the City of Santa Barbara for use of the property where the GWSD administrative offices and equipment yard are located, UCSB Campus Lot 32.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in April 2020. The rates are based on a 2020 Wastewater Connection and Miscellaneous Fees Report prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2020)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – SFR \$4,060, MFR \$4,060 per ERU. Non-Residential - \$4,060 per ERU

B. User Fee per Year

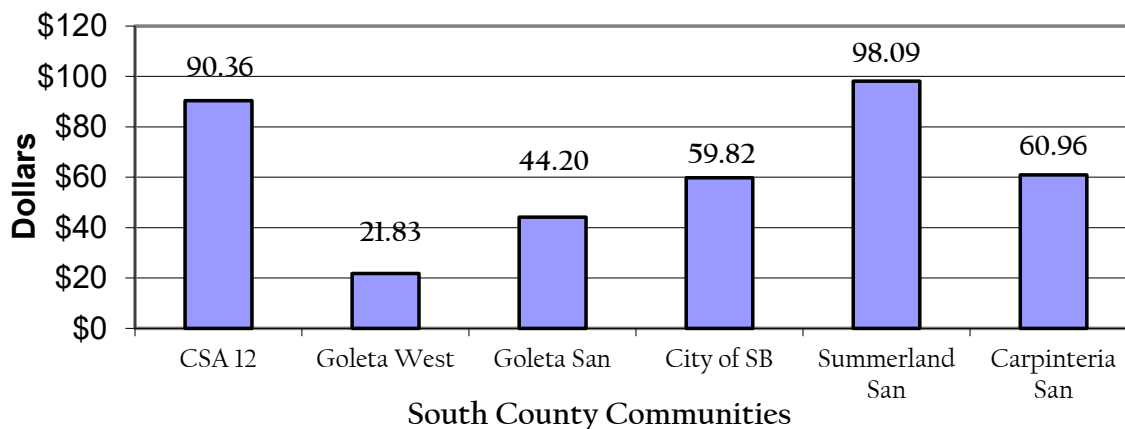
Base Rates*

All users	\$262.00
Surcharges (per ERU)	
Hospitals & Convalescent homes	\$10.00
Service Station w/out trailer dump, Machine Shop, Auto Repair	\$15.00
Hotels, Motels, Boarding, Dorms, Lodging	\$26.00
Service Station w trailer dump	\$84.00
Take out or Drive-in, Churches w/ food service, factories, Industrial Plants, Etc.	\$136.00
Markets w/ garbage disposals, mortuaries	\$260.00
Restaurants, Food service facilities	\$276.00

* One ERU is 74,600 gallons per year of water usage

Figures C-3 shows a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, Goleta West Sanitary District’s sewer rates for residential customers are among the **lowest** compared to other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Goleta West Sanitary governance authority is established under the Sanitary District Act of 1923, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 6400 et seq. This principal act empowers Goleta West Sanitary District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater Collection - Wastewater Disposal - Street Sweeping 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites Storm Drains Water Service Recycled Water Compost or byproducts
---	--

Governance of Goleta West Sanitary District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The District will be transitioning to District elections for the November 2024 election. Goleta West Sanitary District holds meetings on the first and third Tuesday of odd numbered months and on the first Tuesday of even numbered months. The meetings are normally held at the District Headquarters at UCSB Campus Parking Lot 32, Santa Barbara, California at 5:30 p.m. A current listing of the Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Goleta West Sanitary District Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Eva Turenchalk	President	LU Planning Consultant	12.5
Dr. David Bearman	Vice President	MD	21
Craig Geyer	Director	Plumbing Contractor	15.5
David Lewis	Director	Wastewater Chemist	21
Robert Thomas	Director	TBD	2 mo

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Goleta West Sanitary District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://www.goletawest.org/			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Goleta West Sanitary District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.goletawest.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

**Goleta West Sanitary District Questionnaire
Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources**

Goleta West Sanitary District			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Goleta West Sanitary District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

D. Laguna County Sanitation District

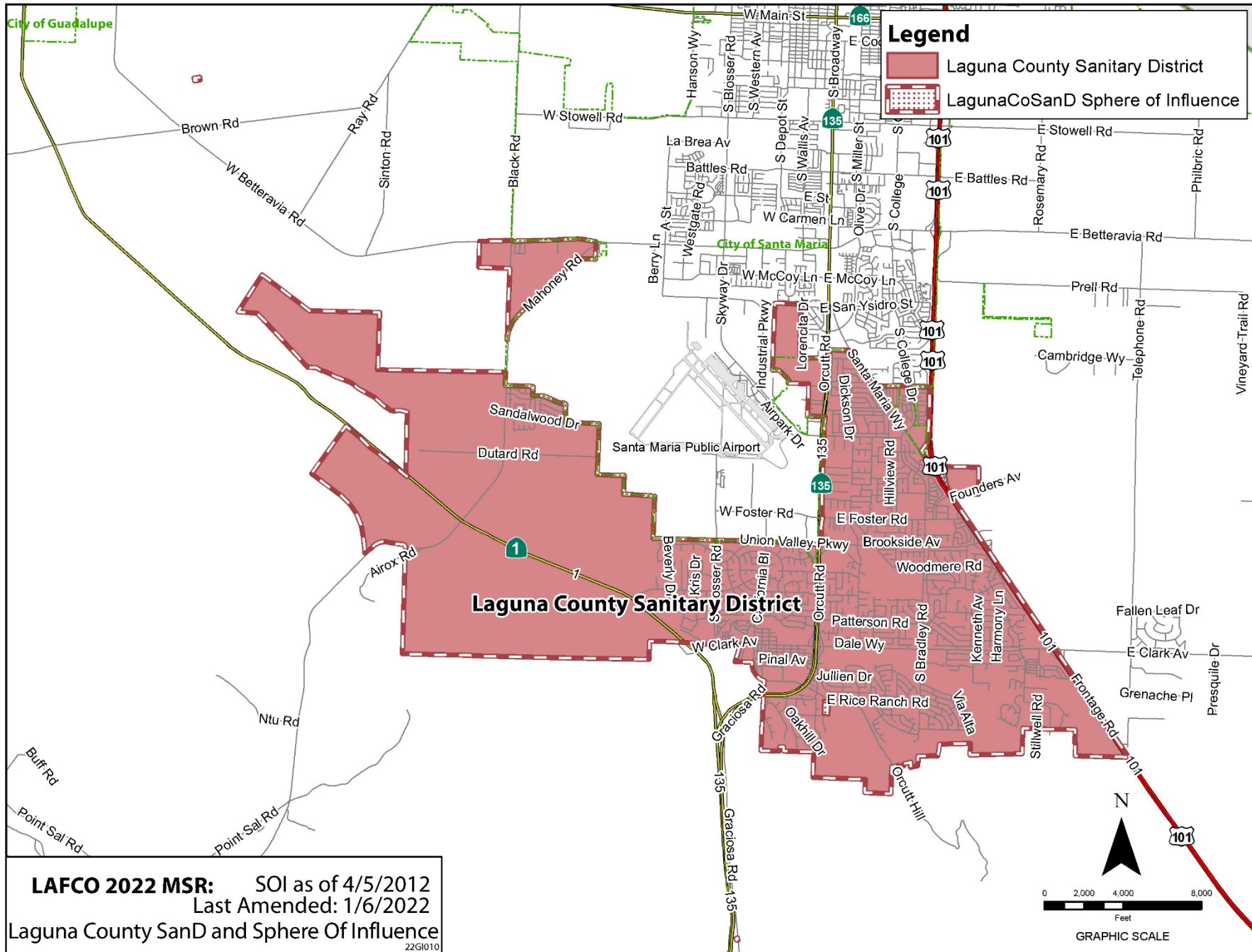
Administrative Office: 620 West Foster Road, Santa Maria, CA 93455
Phone: 805/803-8750
Fax: 805/803-8753
Email: mwilder@countyofsb.org
Website: <https://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/laguna.sbc>
Public Works Director: Scott McGolpin
District Manager: Martin Wilder
Chief Plant Operator: Jerry Nichols

SUMMARY

The Laguna County Sanitation District provides wastewater collection, treatment and discharge services to the residents and businesses of the community of Orcutt and portions of surrounding unincorporated southern Santa Maria to approximately 32,000 people throughout 16.16 square miles in northern Santa Barbara County that extends from West Betteravia on the northwest and easterly to generally U.S. Highway 101. To the southwest it encompasses the Tanglewood tract and undeveloped lands on either side of Highway 1 and continues southerly to the edge of developed and proposed development associated with the County Orcutt Community Plan. A small portion of District is within the Santa Maria city limits. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion, however Study areas are evaluated as needed. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$466 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Laguna County Sanitation District was formed in 1958. It was formed to provide wastewater services for planned new development in the area surrounding the Orcutt area. It is the largest utility that the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department oversees. Pursuant to a reciprocal agreement with the City of Santa Maria, the District serves City customers south of the Santa Maria Airport and the City serves District customers east of the Santa Maria Airport. The 1977 agreement expired in 2017 but was replaced by a subsequent agreement that expires in 2057. The District absorbed the Orcutt Sanitary District in 1961 when that agency decommissioned its treatment plant, along with two other County collection systems (Evergreen and Lakeview) in 1975 when the original U.S. Military-built treatment plant was decommissioned by the Santa Maria Public Airport District.



The Laguna County Sanitation overlaps the Cachuma Resources Conservation District, Santa Maria Valley WCD, portion of City of Santa Maria, County Service Areas 5 (Orcutt) and 32 (Law Enforcement), North County Lighting District, Santa Maria Airport District, Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, the County Water Agency, and the Santa Maria Cemetery District.

The District estimated it serves a population of 32,000 people, with less than 1,000 located within City of Santa Maria. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 13,092 parcels, 259 in City of Santa Maria, and 1,109 in Orcutt serving approximately 12,949 connections.

OPERATIONS

Laguna County Sanitation District is composed of 18 staff, including a District Manager/Engineer, Chief Plant Operator, Supervising Operator, Civil Engineer, Fiscal Analyst, Financial Office Professional, ten Plant Operators, and four Maintenance Workers. The four maintenance workers are dedicated to sewer system work including routine and repetitive flushing maintenance and sewer video inspections in addition to emergency response. All District plant operations personnel are state certified by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Most of the District's general revenues come from charges for service. The District also receives revenue through grants, recycled water sales, and a cattle pasture lease. The District has created specific reserves including a capital replacement reserve estimated to be \$22,556,051 in June 2022.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors are elected to four-year terms, and act as the ex-officio board of directors of the county sanitation district. The Board of Supervisors meets on Tuesdays of every month at Board Chambers in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria. The District maintains a website which includes a list of Board members and agendas for upcoming Board meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Laguna County Sanitation District operates the sewer collection system and has prepared and adopted a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) specific to their system as required by the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order 2006-0003) adopted by the SWRCB, which has jurisdiction and authority to regulate the function of sewer systems under the State Water Code. Overflows can result from blockages due to debris, grease, roots; capacity limitations; infiltration; and illicit discharges. Agencies operating a sewer system have historically employed certain practices to prevent, to the extent possible, overflows and their potential impact to the environment. These practices include response to overflows,

periodic flushing of the sewer pipelines, outreach regarding illegal discharges to the sewer system, pipe repairs, and CCTV investigations of pipeline integrity. This Order is implemented a more formal approach, provided for consistency statewide, and incorporated an online reporting system.

The SSMP addresses the agency's goals; organizational structure; legal authority; existing or proposed operations and maintenance program; design and performance provisions; an emergency response plan; a fats, oil, and grease program; a system evaluation and capacity analysis; performance measurement; plan audits; and a notification process. The plan and its updates must be approved by the agency's governing body. The plan was originally adopted on November 6, 2007 and was most recently updated in October 2022.

Joint Powers Agreement with City of Santa Maria:

The Santa Maria Public Airport District (Airport) inherited ownership of a wastewater treatment plant constructed by the U.S. Military when the airport was initially constructed as the Santa Maria-Lompoc Army Air Base. The County of Santa Barbara, and later the District, managed sewer collection systems serving the Evergreen Acres and Lakeview Subdivision areas that utilized the Airport wastewater treatment plant. Due to regulatory criteria, the Airport elected to decommission its treatment plant pursuant to a three-way agreement between the Airport, District and City of Santa Maria dated June 15, 1977. Per that agreement, pipelines were constructed to convey wastewater between District and City jurisdictions to treatment facilities operated by either agency.

A Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the District and City dated August 8, 1977, addressed terms for the City's acceptance of wastewater generated by District customers, and conversely, the District's acceptance of wastewater generated by City customers. This agreement was replaced by the JPA dated August 1st, 2017, which is subject to expire in 2057. Redirection of agency flows would involve the construction of lift station(s) and force mains to convey wastewater to District pipes. Because this might be a desired option in the future, these flows are added in future sewer system modeling scenarios. However, similar to most of the District area, the JPA area is served by a private water purveyor (Golden State Water Company) which provides water with higher levels of hardness because its main water source is ground water (the adjacent water purveyors, Guadalupe and Santa Maria, acquired state water consisting of better water quality). Due to the elevated water hardness, many residential customers have water softeners which regenerate and discharge salty brine to the sewer system. A plant upgrade completed in 2003, made improvements to the District's wastewater reclamation plant that included tertiary filtration, disinfection and reverse osmosis to remove salts from to water softeners in its existing customer base. This was necessary due to regulatory compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan Objectives. Adding a new customer base with more water softeners would be problematic to the District's plant treatment process, which is why the District adopted a prohibition on salt load style water softeners effective January 1, 2012. The map below shows the JPA area which currently flows to the City of Santa Maria's collection system and the area which

flows to the District wastewater treatment plant. District flows to the city are measured by permanent flow meters. City flows to the District are estimated or based on a percentage of water usage.

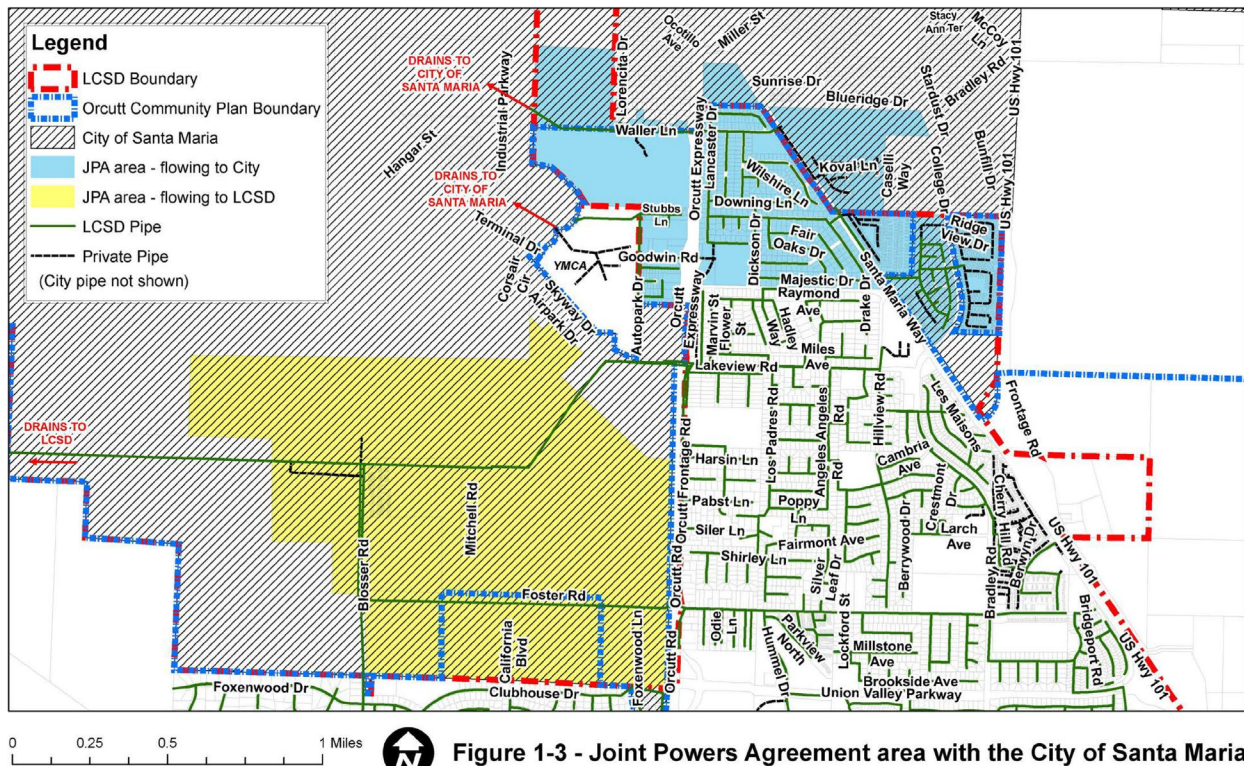


Figure 1-3 - Joint Powers Agreement area with the City of Santa Maria

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the City of Santa Maria to consider options that identify the best agency to provide wastewater services for area customers. Generally, both agencies rely on the current agreement to provide needed services in these areas; however, no progress or advancements in treatment is gained for these customers due to the constraints.

Governance Structure Options

The Joint Powers Agreement between the District and City have kept services going for residents and businesses in these areas. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the City or the District to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible opportunities with both agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The Laguna County Sanitation District is a partner in the Santa Barbara Integrated Regional Water Management Program and assisted in the County’s Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

(IRWMP). The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

In addition to treating wastewater to disinfected tertiary level, the Laguna County Sanitation District employs reverse-osmosis as advanced treatment to remove salts during the early morning flow hours when water softeners discharge waste brine resulting from the softener regenerating process. The use of salt load water softeners is prohibited in certain areas. Water softener brine from canister exchange companies is also trucked to a brine unloading station located at the reclamation plant. Both brine waste sources are disposed of in an Environmental Protection Agency regulated Class 1 nonhazardous disposal well.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Laguna County Sanitation District’s boundaries are coterminous with Districts service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond this boundary, but provides services outside of its service area under a JPA. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

While no significant changes are anticipated to District boundaries, the District requires as a condition of planned development, annexation into the District boundary. This affects some of the proposed development identified in the Orcutt Community Plan. Other planned development located within the Santa Maria Public Airport District property would be consistent with the terms of the Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Santa Maria.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

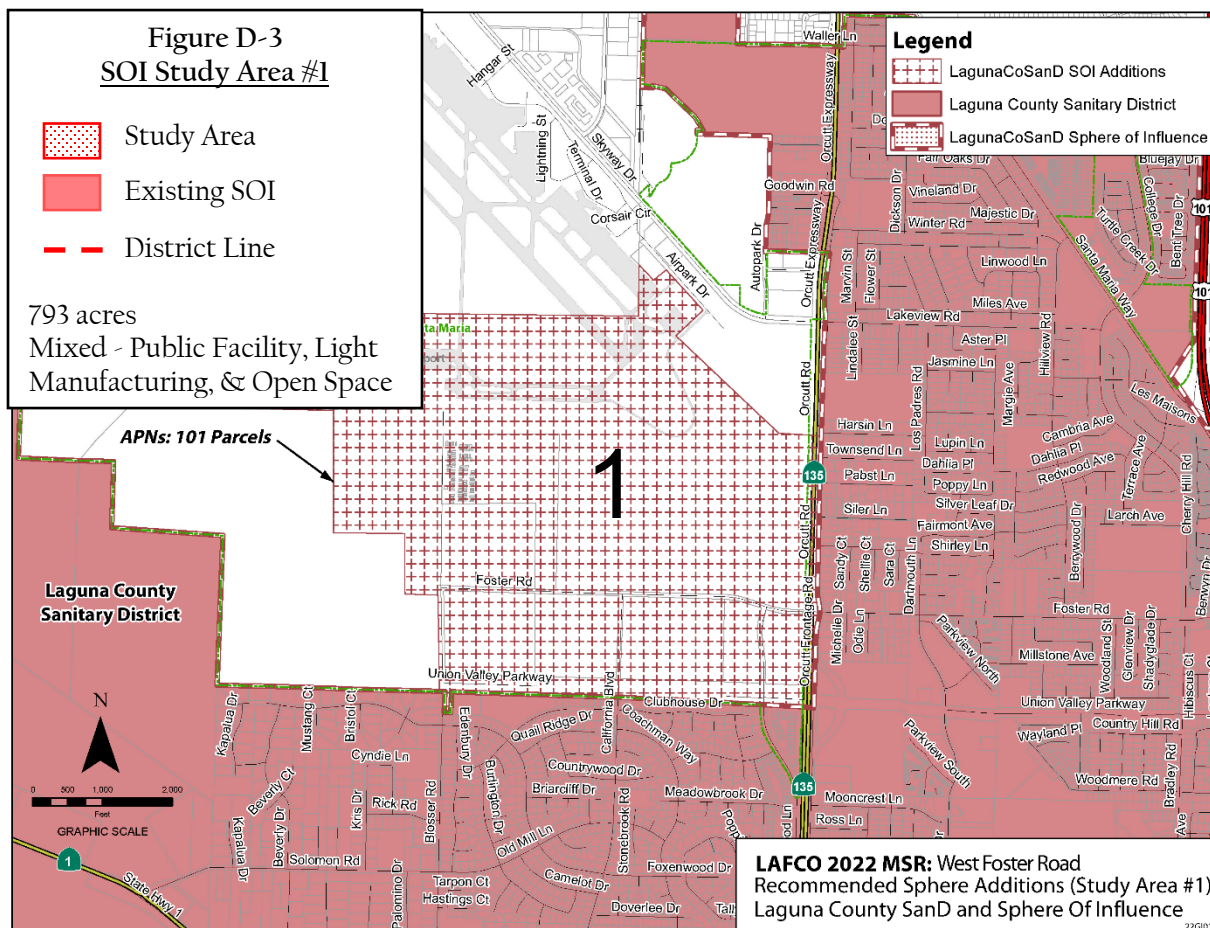
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included four areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table D-1: Laguna County Sanitation Study Areas					
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	City of Santa Maria Limit properties flowing to the District: Exhibit “A1” Area	793	Mixed Public Facility,	No	Unknown

	within JPA Orcutt Expy to Union Valley Pkwy to Blosser Rd		Light Manufacturing & Open Space		
2	Properties flowing to the City of Santa Maria & Laguna: Exhibit "B" Area within JPA	488.6	Mixed Residential, Commercial, & Open Space Res 8.0, Res 4.6, Neighborhood Commercial	No	Unknown
3a, b, & c	City of Santa Maria Limit properties flowing to the District: Exhibit "A2" Area within JPA	25.35 21.87 32.97 Total 80.19	Public Facility Planned Development Commercial Planned Development Single-Family	No	Unknown
4	Refiled Mahoney Ranch Detachment	446	Single-Family Residential Mixed-Use	No	Currently on LCSD systems.
5	Lake Marie Estates	159.3	Single-Family Residential Res-1.0	No	Unknown, currently on septic systems.
	Totals	1,521.09			

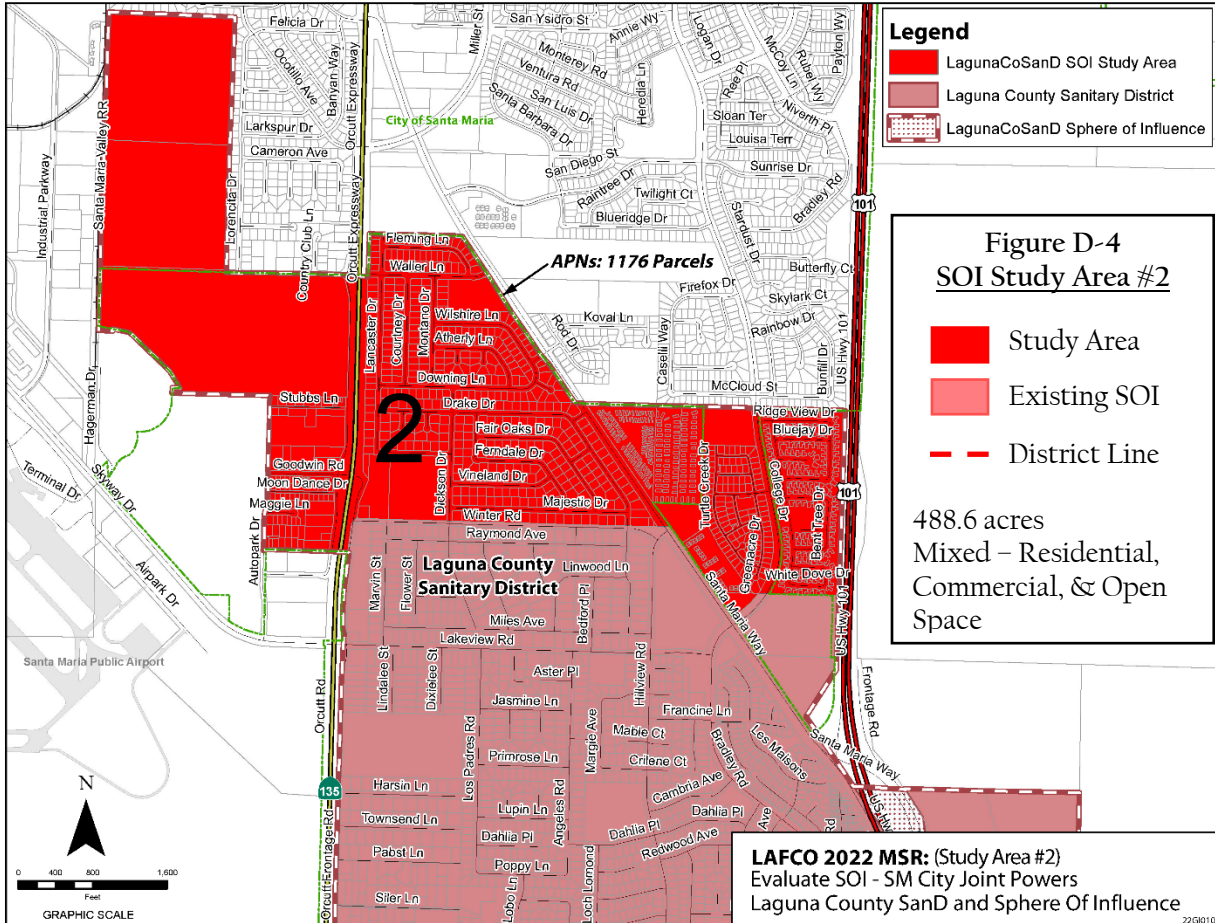
The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District.

SOI Study Area #1 – Existing Served properties by LCSD “A1” Area (Located in SM City; Outside SOI). These seven parcels total 793 acres located north of Union Valley Parkway and southern end of the Santa Maria Airport between Orcutt Expressway and South Blosser Road. A total of 96 mobile homes and several offices are included in the area adjacent to S. Blosser Rd. The area also includes Pioneer Park, a number of Santa Barbara County buildings including Behavioral Wellness, Animal Shelter, Corporation Yard, Planning and Development, Agricultural Commissioner, Public Works, Sheriff Substation, and Juvenile Hall.



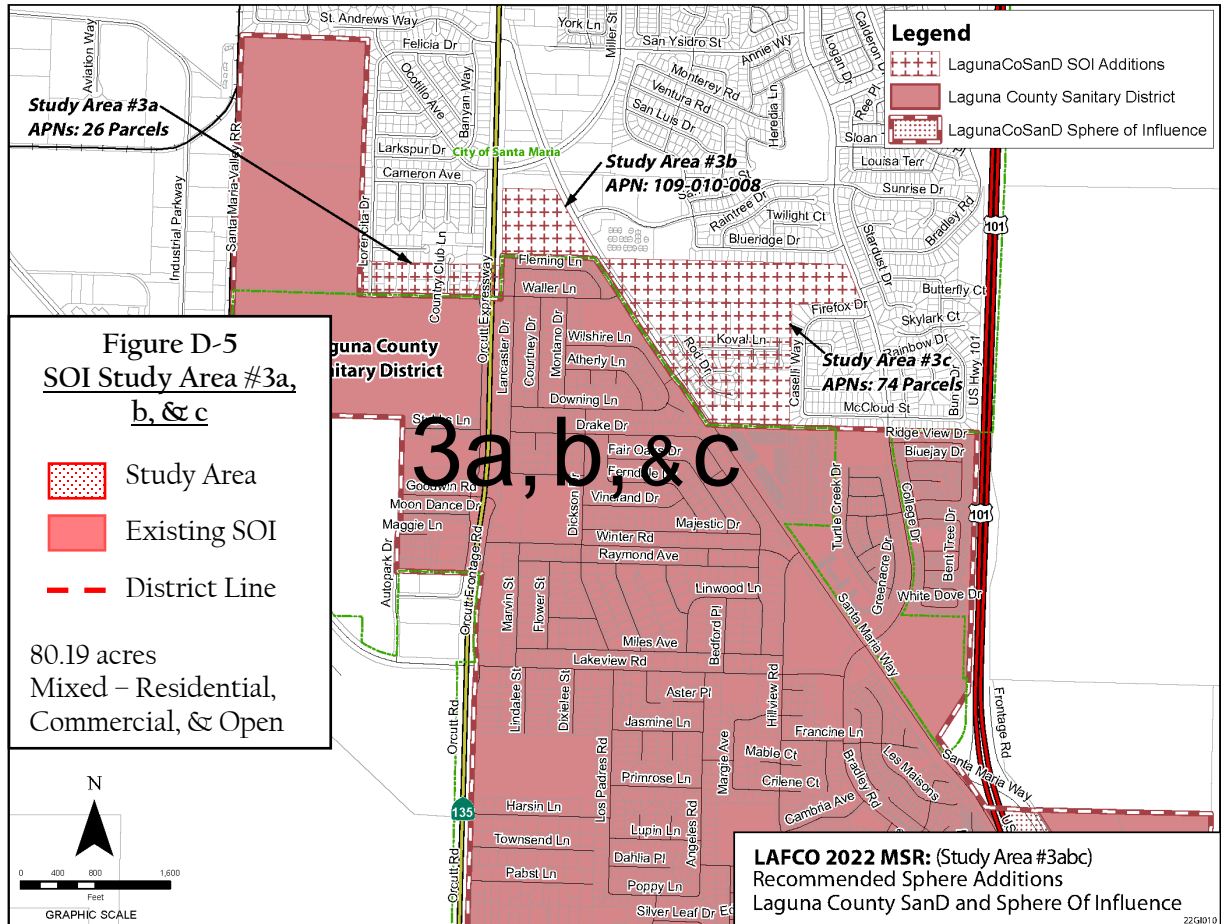
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to expand the Sphere of Influence and note the pre-existing agreement between the City of Santa Maria. “A1” Area shows parcels that use Laguna pipes and WWRP. This area flows to or would flow to the District’s WWRP and should be served by the LCSD. Much of these already developed and any new proposed developments will be solely Laguna customers and expansion would help facilitate future demand. The Santa Maria Public Airport District’s (SMPAD) shows significant future development however the “A1” area is the portion that will be served by Laguna Sanitation. The other is expected to be served by Santa Maria City. This is subjective until SMPAD records a final map and provides improvement plans. Because the agreement was extended to 2057 and requires agreement from both parties to add new connections, an out-of-agency-service-agreement (OASA) may be necessary for any new service arrangements, which requires LAFCO approval. OASA outside of the Sphere of Influence requires a health and safety determination. The Principal Act governed by the Laguna Sanitation District does allow services outside of its territorial limits under Health & Safety Code 5471, however, the Cortese Knox Hertzberg Act also applies for out-of-service agreements to territory outside of the jurisdictional limits, which is determined by LAFCO.

SOI Study Area #2 – Existing Served properties by City of Santa Maria “B” Area (Located in City, Within SOI). These northern District properties described in JPA as Exhibit “B” area total 488.6 acres located south of the City of Santa Maria. The area includes Santa Maria Country Club, Waller Park, residential and neighborhood commercial uses.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and service area should remain in Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is to maintain the existing Sphere of Influence for the Exhibit B properties within the LCSD service area.

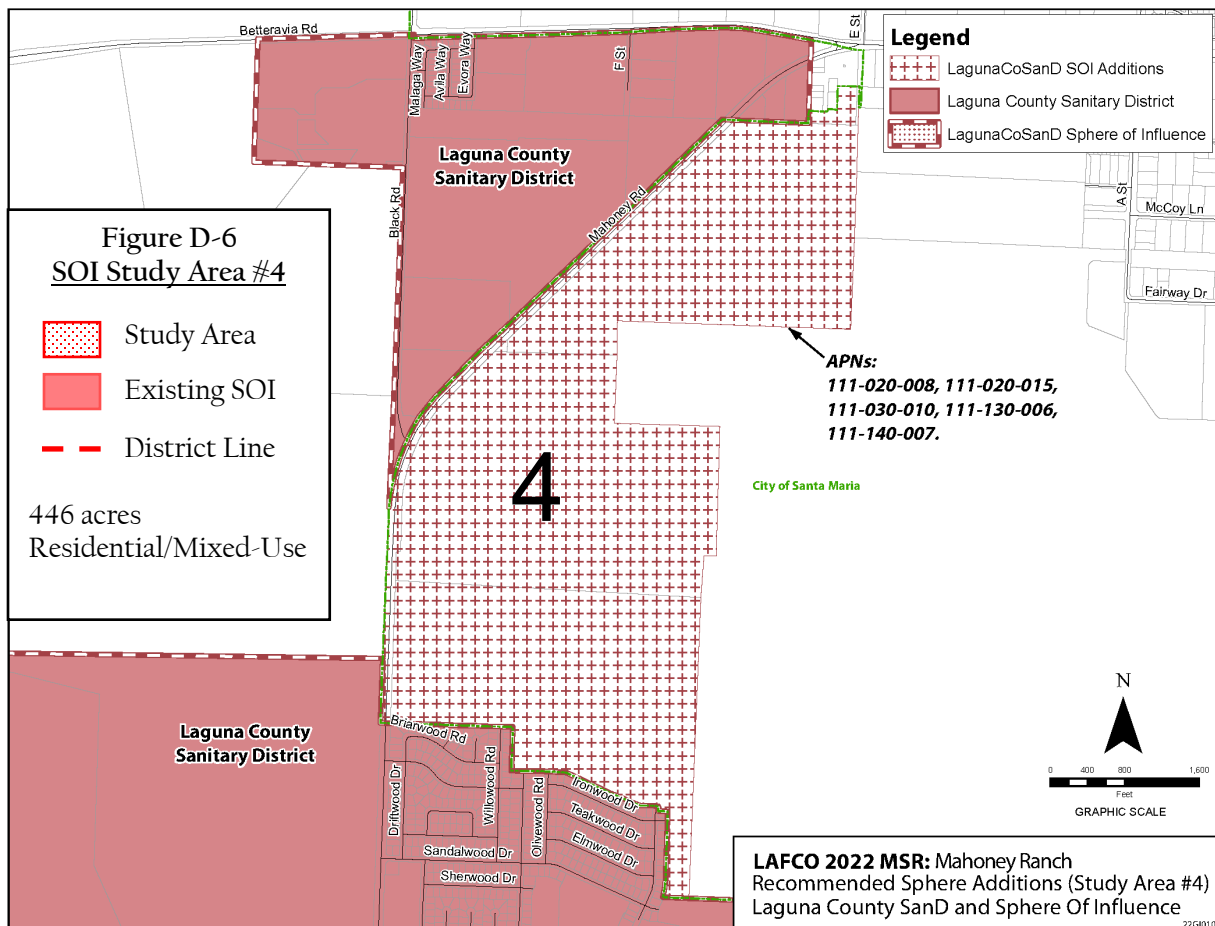
SOI Study Area #3 – Mixed Served properties by City of Santa Maria & LCSD “A2” Area (Located in SM City; Outside SOI). Planned development of the Hi-Way Drive-in (People’s Self-Help Housing) and the Northman property and also included are the 11 homes off Waller Lane developed along with the Lorencita Tract.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area 3a, b, & c “A2” Area. Staff Recommendation is to add these parcels currently outside the LCSD boundary. The reasons for this are the JPA has an expiration date and LSCD is planning to eventually build a lift station to move existing flow to the LCSD WWTP. The area is provided water by Golden State Water Company. The Santa Maria City pipe used by these parcels is only 8-inches whereas the Laguna pipe at the transition is 15-inches. This constriction precludes any new connections without very significant City upsizing. Planned development of the Hi-Way Drive-in (People’s Self-Help Housing) and the Northman property are being conditioned by City to extend sewer mains to existing City pipes at Sunrise Drive. The District contends all parcels on the east side of Santa Maria Way should also connect directly to those improvements (Rolling Hills Estates and Valley View Baptist). This would help fix some of the errors that have occurred over time (these were originally Laguna customers). The east side parcels then at some point may end up with City service only and could possibly be excluded from the LCSD SOI. The District indicates the old K-Mart development (APN 109-010-008) will always be connected to the Laguna system and

therefore should be in the LCSD SOI. The 11 homes off Waller Lane were mostly developed along with the Lorencita Tract. Santa Maria City took over those Lorencita customers in 1994, but these 11 homes were directly connected to a Laguna trunk line and will always be so. These 11 parcels, then, should be in the LCSD SOI.

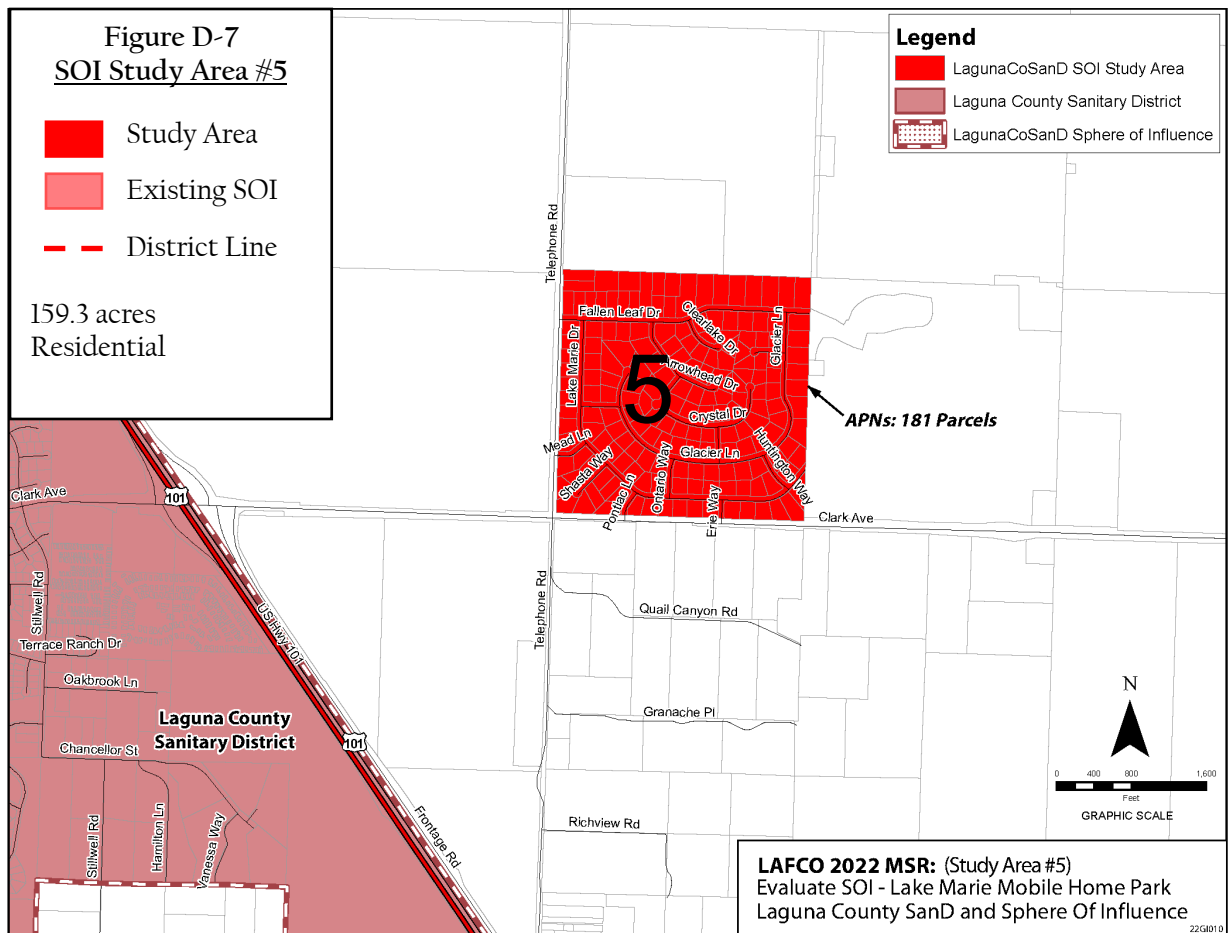
SOI Study Area #4 – Action Activity #37 Refiled Mahoney Ranch Detachment (Located in County; Outside SOI). LAFCO File No. 08-04 was the Refiled Mahoney Ranch Reorganization that detached the area from the Laguna County Sanitation District and annexed the territory into the City of Santa Maria. The area consists of 446 acres located southeast of and including Mahoney Road, east of Black Road, north of the Tanglewood neighborhood and west of the Santa Maria Public Airport. The subdivision of the Mahoney Ranch Specific Plan, included up to 1,722 homes, commercial and manufacturing uses. The area was annexed into the City of Santa Maria. The detachment was likely in error at the time, given the Laguna County Sanitation District provides sewer service to the homes in the existing Tanglewood Tract.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Four. This area is presently developed with single-family residences utilizing Laguna County Sanitation District wastewater systems. The area was detached in 2004 under the Refiled Mahoney Ranch Reorganization application. District infrastructure and capacity includes the uses. The area would also remain

within the City of Santa Maria City limits.

SOI Study Area #5 – Lake Marie Estates (Located in County; Outside SOI). The area consists of 181 parcels totaling 159.3 acres located east of Highway 101 and north of East Clark Avenue along Telephone Road. The subdivision is designated Single-Family Residential, zoned Res- 1.0 within the County as part of the Orcutt Community Plan. The area includes one utility water lot, three vacant lots, and 177 single-family residences on septic systems.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Five. This area is presently developed with single-family residences utilizing septic systems. The area is largely built out. District infrastructure and capacity has not been evaluated at this time. The larger lot pattern (0.5 to 1-acre) does not lend itself to needing urban level services from the District. Water is served by Golden State Water Company – Lake Marie. The area is within the County’s Orcutt Community Plan which calls for the area to remain outside of the urban area and not part of the greater Orcutt urban area. The area is not considered a disadvantaged unincorporated community. The County Public Health Department Environmental Health Services office (EHS) evaluated this area in its county-wider septic study in 2003. The lots were determined to not comply with size requirements for modern development using onsite systems. Most likely a package plant could be the solution in the future.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Laguna County Sanitation existing boundary spans approximately 16.16 square miles in size and covers 10,560 acres (parcels including public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than seven-one hundredths in City of Santa Maria. Nearly 92.7% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 7.3% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Santa Maria. Overall, there are undetermined number of registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Laguna Sanitation jurisdictional boundary spans 16.16 square miles with 92.7% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Santa Maria.

Laguna County Sanitation Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Laguna Sanitation other	9,252	97.2%	11,724	TBD
Orcutt	267	0.03%	(1,109)	1,329
City of Santa Maria	2,271	2.5%	(259)	89
Totals	9,519	100.0%	13,092	TBD

Laguna County Sanitation Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	9,519	97.5%	12,833	1,329 +
City of Santa Maria	2,271	2.5%	259	89
Totals	9,519	100.0%	13,092	TBD

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$4.5 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$474,630. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$141,187 based on the estimated service population of 32,000. Laguna County Sanitation District receives \$15.03 million dollars in annual sewer charges from the property tax roll generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 13,092 legal parcels and spans 9,519 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 75% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 51% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 596 vacant parcels that collectively total 351 acres.

Close to three-fourths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**Laguna County Sanitation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1958
Legal Authority	County Sanitation Law of 1953, Health & Safety Code, section 4700 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Supervisors elected to four-year terms through supervisorial Districts.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, disposal, and recycled water services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Laguna Sanitation (Orcutt) to be 31,353. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Santa Maria unincorporated population as 32,751. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria unincorporated area increased by 14 people (less than 1 percent per year). However, since 2010, the City of Santa Maria's estimated population has increased by 7,854 persons. There are approximately 11,093 households within Orcutt. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020. Overall, north county represents about 90 percent of the County's population.

Demographics for the Orcutt Area are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Communities Survey. Because LCSD largest portion of population comes from Orcutt/urbanized unincorporated Santa Maria, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Orcutt as 18 to 64 group at 60.4 percent. Approximately 17.9 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 21.7 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 62 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Orcutt, comprised 28.4 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County's General Plan and Orcutt Community Plan serves as the area's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within its Planning Area. The County's Orcutt Community Plan was adopted in 1997 and last amended in 2020, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than 1.5 percent within the County. The City of Santa Maria's Housing Element, covering the same period estimates 1.8 percent growth in the surrounding incorporated areas. The County's General Plan covers the Orcutt and surrounding agricultural areas. The following population projections within the District are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Laguna Sanitation District	17,733	18,246	32,000	33,900	34,100
City of Santa Maria	99,553	103,090	107,407	135,071	141,529
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Orcutt was \$95,916 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining

environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, the Laguna County Sanitation District’s Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services. Some areas west of the airport and southern City of Santa Maria contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Laguna County Sanitation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Santa Maria	1.2
• Entire District	16.16
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Santa Maria	1,000
• Entire District	32,000
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$4,518,011,341
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$466
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$86,322,429
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	42%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	578%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Laguna County Sanitation District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The District is staffed by 18 full-time staff. It currently collects 1.7 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater through a system of 128 miles of pipes, manholes, two (2) lift stations and the wastewater reclamation facility. The facility is rated to treat 3.7 mgd of wastewater.

The District tracks certain aspects of the sewer system for performance measures. These include service calls, miles of sewer system cleaned, miles of video inspection, repair/replacement activities, and pretreatment inspections of food service establishments.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 128 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 22 miles are trunk lines, 2,351 manholes, two lift stations, and associated force mains. LCSD has an active sewer system repair and replacement program aimed at improving system integrity, extending useful life, and maintaining service.

Treatment System

The WWRP was originally constructed in 1960 and located at the end of Dutard Road west of Black Road. Land holdings currently include 724 acres that houses the plant, irrigated cattle pasture, and water storage reservoirs and ponds. The 2001-2003 upgrade elevated the plant to Class IV status by adding tertiary treatment using ultrafiltration membranes and UV disinfection. Advanced treatment for salt reduction using reverse osmosis is also employed for the portion of flow containing high salt levels from water softener discharge. Brine from the reverse osmosis system is disposed of in a Class 1 non-hazardous disposal well (modified former oil production well). The facility is rated to treat 3.7 mgd. The WWRP currently treats an average flow of 1.7 million gallons/day. The existing WWRP consists of two parallel streams: a Low Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) stream that treats the bulk of the flow and a High TDS stream that desalinates the portion with elevated salt concentration from water softener recharge. The District prepared a Master Plan in 2010 and followed that study with a Wastewater Reclamation Plant Facilities Master Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan in 2018 to address detailed WWRP upgrades. This plan describes the Phase 1 upgrades currently under construction, which replaces existing outmoded processes, as well as a future Phase 2 capacity upgrade. The following describes these improvements:

Phase I

Headworks

The new headworks consist of an influent structure with an influent flow meter and two channels each a screen. Screened wastewater is pumped to a gravity flow grit chamber. Screened and de-gritted wastewater flows to a splitter box designed to separate the high TDS and low TDS (background) wastewater streams.

High TDS train

The 2003 upgrades are unaffected by the Phase I project. The 2003 improvements included the use of an electrical conductivity (EC) meter that diverts high salt concentration wastewater when a given setpoint is reached. The high TDS wastewater flow will continue to be diverted to screening on its way to a high TDS pond. The capture period is approximately 5 hours and collects the daily high TDS flow. Secondary and tertiary processes follow in a membrane bioreactor (MBR). The ultrafiltration permeate is further processed through reverse osmosis to remove salt. Salt brine is disposed via a class 1 non-hazardous disposal well. RO permeate blends back with low TDS (background) permeate from the Low TDS train.

Low TDS train

The bulk of the Phase I project replaces the low TDS (background) treatment process facilities. . The background or Low TDS water, having been screened and de-gritted is conveyed to the aeration basin/mixed liquor splitter box, which equally distributes wastewater to three activated sludge (AS) aeration basins , which performs biological (secondary) treatment and is supported by a return activated sludge/waste activated sludge (RAS/WAS) pump station and blower facility.

Two circular cone-shaped clarifiers settle the secondary (biological) treated wastewater. RAS from the clarifiers is sent to the aeration basin/mixed liquor splitter box. WAS and surface scum is sent to the concrete lined sludge drying beds. Secondary effluent is equalized by two ponds in series and passes through a fine strainer prior to and tertiary filtration (membrane ultrafiltration). The ultrafiltration permeate is pumped to a break tank to move UF permeate at a static flow rate prior to blending with the RO permeate.

During the high salt capture period, stored wastewater in the Low TDS Pond is pumped to the aeration basin/mixed liquor splitter box to maintain flow through the new Phase I facilities.

Permeate blending

RO permeate from the MBR/RO train meets the ultrafiltration permeate from the low TDS (background) train prior to disinfection by ultraviolet (UV) irradiation. Final effluent meeting disinfected tertiary recycled water standards is sent to two short-term holding tanks from which a recycled water pump station moves water to offsite users or to long term storage. Long term stored water is water that is not used on demand and stored for discharge throughout the year on district owned cattle pasture.

Phase 2

A Phase 2 upgrade would expand the WWRP capacity to meet the needs of anticipated/planned population growth in the LCSD service area. Phase 2 WWRP expansion would generally consist of expansion of the Phase I facilities such as the addition of primary clarifiers and/or an additional activated sludge tank, sludge drying beds, solids handling equipment, and additional or replaced disinfection equipment. This expansion would increase treatment capacity from 3.7 mgd to between 4.5 and 5.0 mgd

Disposal

Disposal of residual wastes include brine from the RO process, described earlier, and hauling biosolids to a composting facility.

Recycled Water

The Laguna County Sanitation District produces approximately 2,000 AFY of recycled water that is used for irrigation and industrial purposes.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	-

Laguna County Sanitation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
APN 113-200-013 Reclamation Plant	1960, 1974, 1986, 2001, 2023	Good	724 acres
Foxenwood/Deerfield, Lift Station	1981	Good	112 gpm
N. County Jail, Lift Station	2018	Good	735.67 gpm

The District’s current lift station, located on Foxenwood Drive serves the following existing developments:

- Lorraine Estates (Tract 14,282)
- Deerfield (12,971)
- Beverly Drive (Tract 14,080 units 1 and 2)
- Kapalua Drive (Tract 13,918)
- Primrose and Magnolia care facilities located on Song Lane (Halsell, APN 105-010-079 & 080)
- Several other homes on Solomon Road

As development occurs (OCP Key Site 22), this lift station may be decommissioned. Doing so is advantageous because in future modeled scenarios, portions of the original north trunk line are capacity limited. Pipelines planned for this scenario were constructed in the developments that currently utilize the lift station, although an extension from the tract to a newer south trunk line would be necessary.

The North County Jail lift station was designed for 1,520 inmate beds but the jail facility has been constructed to house a Phase 1 population of 376 beds. The jail lift station includes a screening facility and uses submersible pumps to move wastewater to a 6-inch force main extending a mile to connect to gravity trunk line near the Tanglewood neighborhood. Full buildout of the jail requires an additional parallel 6-inch force main and replacement of pumps in the lift station. The gravity manhole where the existing 6-inch force main has an unused 6-inch inlet in preparation for the full buildout.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	9,679	74.7%
Multi-Family	2,884	22.3%
Commercial	386	3%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	10	0.47
Emergency Operators	0	0
Collection Maintenance	4	0.125
Management Personnel	1	0.03
Administrative Personnel	3	0.03
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Laguna County Sanitation has a total of 18 full-time employees. Administrative staff includes a general manager, civil engineer, fiscal analyst and an administrative assistant. Because Laguna County Sanitation District is housed in the County Public Work Department, administrative staff also manages other utility functions as well and bills time accordingly to those other utility cost centers. A chief plant operator and supervising plant operator are full time District employees that oversee the remaining operator and collection maintenance personnel, which are also District employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	34	24
Chief Plant Operator IV (1)	18	16
Supervising Plant Operator III (1)	18	18
Operators (10)	Varies	Varies
Maintenance Workers (4)	Varies	Varies
Civil Engineer (1)	9	7
Fiscal Analyst (1)	7	6
Financial Office Professional	4	4

Wastewater 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). In the same way a treatment plant must have reserve capacity to accommodate growth, future recycled water distribution projects are planned that will further increase recycling capacity (recycled water demand exceeds recycled water available).

The current Laguna County Sanitation District treatment capacity is 3.7 mgd.

System Demands

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. As a result of the Governor of California proclaimed drought State of Emergency in 2014, there appears to be a decrease in wastewater flow noticed at wastewater treatment facilities statewide. For the District, this resulted in a 21 percent decrease in measured flow after 2014 compared to prior years. For design and planning purposes, the District has chosen not to decrease recommended sewer duty factors at this time because it is conceivable that during non-drought periods flow levels could return to historical rates. This may be reevaluated based on an observance of consistency over the next few years.

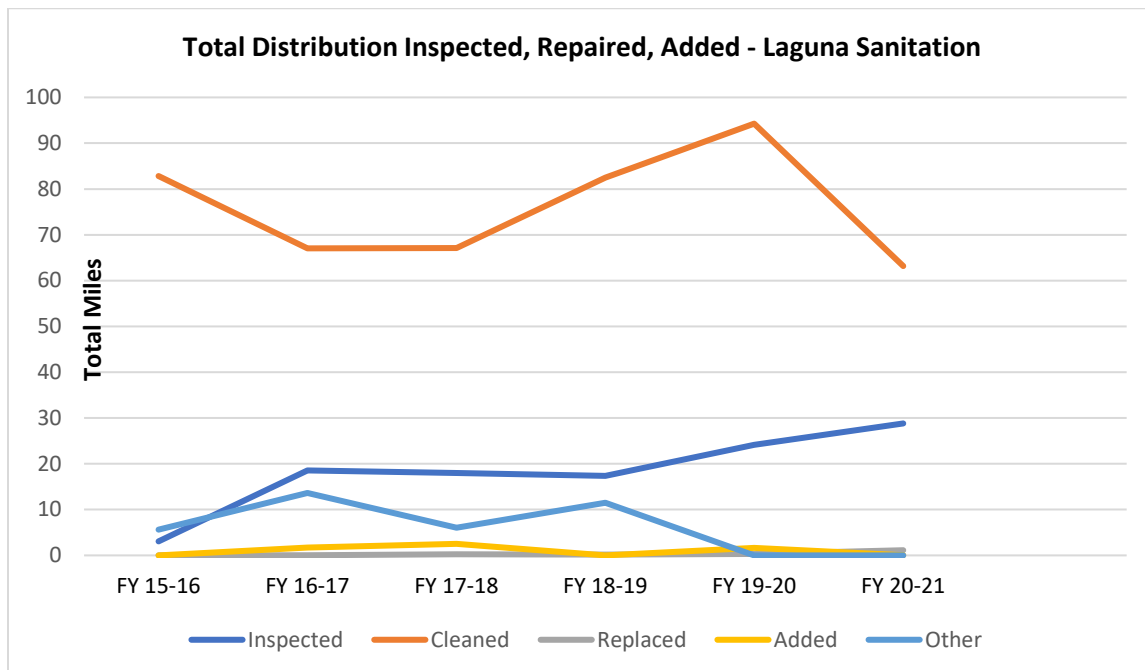
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Laguna County Sanitation District users in the service area is 1.7 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Laguna County Sanitation District’s service area has collected wastewater generated from its customers for subsequent treatment at its reclamation plant and discharge via recycled at a slowly increasing amount due to planned development that has approximated 1.7 million gallons a day over the last three years. LAFCO estimates that this amount represents 46% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

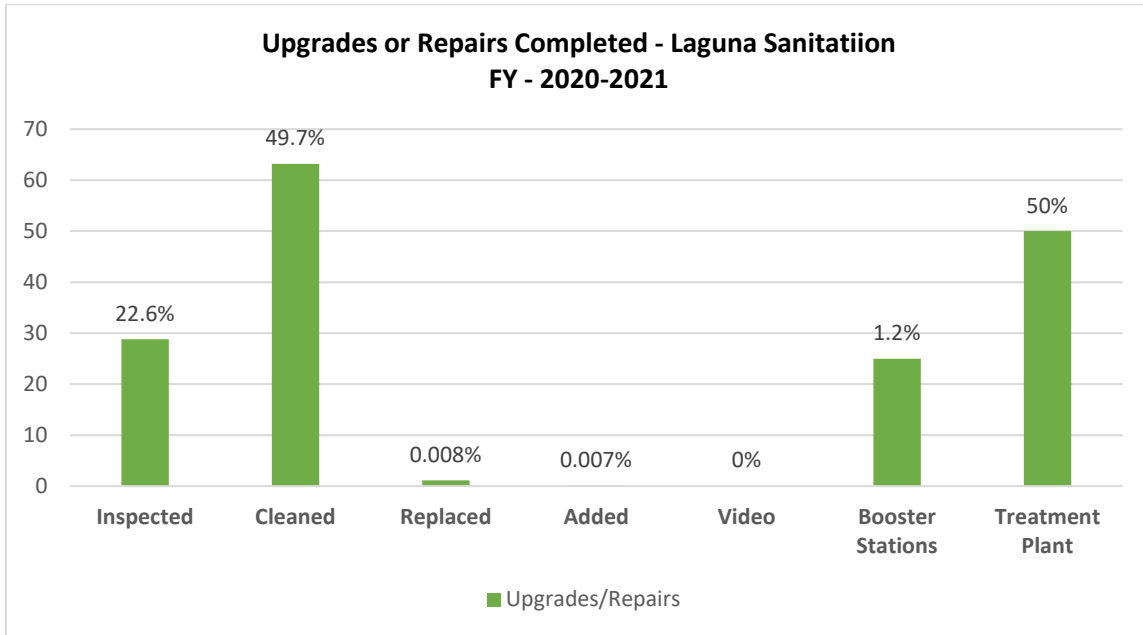
LAFCO estimates Laguna County Sanitation District is presently operating at 46% capacity within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**Laguna County Sanitation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: LCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: LCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Laguna County Sanitation District provides wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Program, and Reclamation Plant Facilities Master Plan Study of capacity prepared in 2018. The County’s Orcutt Community Plan, which was last updated in 2014, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

LCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2020
Joint Powers Agreement	2017
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2022
Capacity Study	2018
Capital Imp Program	annually
Rate Study	2019
Climate Plan	2015

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

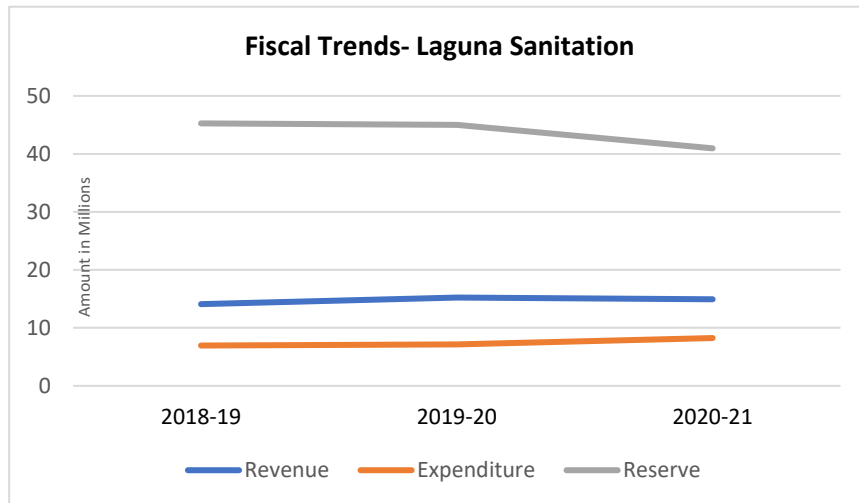
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for sales and services	\$15,208,225	99.8%	\$14,891,217	99.8%
Other	\$19,319	0.2%	\$26,145	0.2%
Revenue total	\$15,227,545	100.0%	\$14,917,362	100.0%

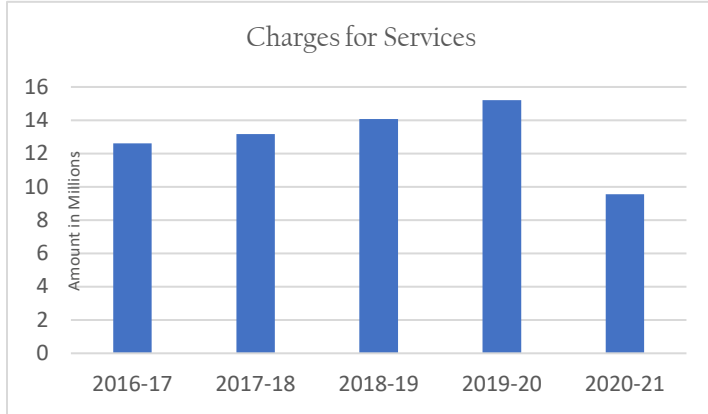
Source: Laguna County Sanitation, Budget Report, 19-20 and 20-21, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

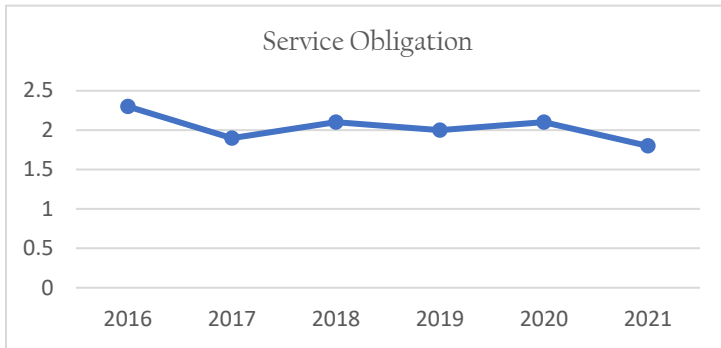
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have remained relatively flat in comparison to its revenues. The Districts expenditures are approximately half of its revenues. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb revenue imbalances and implement upgrades as necessary. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

LAGUNA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services are the primary funding source for the District. A ratio of one or higher below indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 12,376,839	\$ 5,304,943	2.3
2017	\$ 12,644,026	\$ 6,569,896	1.9
2018	\$ 13,183,213	\$ 6,237,397	2.1
2019	\$ 14,091,329	\$ 6,954,037	2.0
2020	\$ 15,227,545	\$ 7,130,532	2.1
2021	\$ 14,917,362	\$ 8,244,530	1.8

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

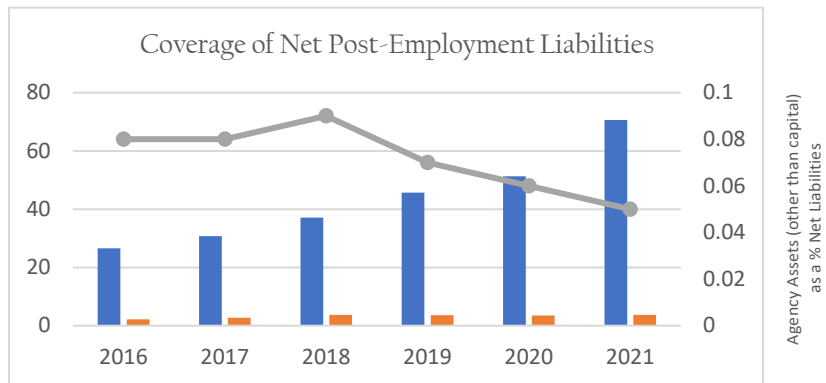
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	77.6%	78.9%	75.2%	89.4%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 3,174,000	\$ 3,057,000	\$ 2,971,000	\$ 3,394,000	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2022 year of OPEB reporting	33.5%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 293,000

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$26,590,000	\$30,770,000	\$37,130,000	\$45,660,000	\$51,254,000	\$70,608,000
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$2,168,000	\$2,701,000	\$3,667,000	\$3,554,000	\$3,446,000	\$3,753,000

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District is part of the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System. Employees, depending on start date, are covered under various retirement plans. The District maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the District.

The District is not separated from the other County pension liabilities, therefore it not known how much the Laguna County Sanitation District portion is. On June 30, 2021, the County, including its discretely presented component unit, reported a liability of \$981,008 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) & 457. Employer-only annual contributions are calculated based upon a percentage of employee compensation under annual agreements with employee bargaining groups and unions. The plan, available to all employees bargaining groups and unions, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

The 457 deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

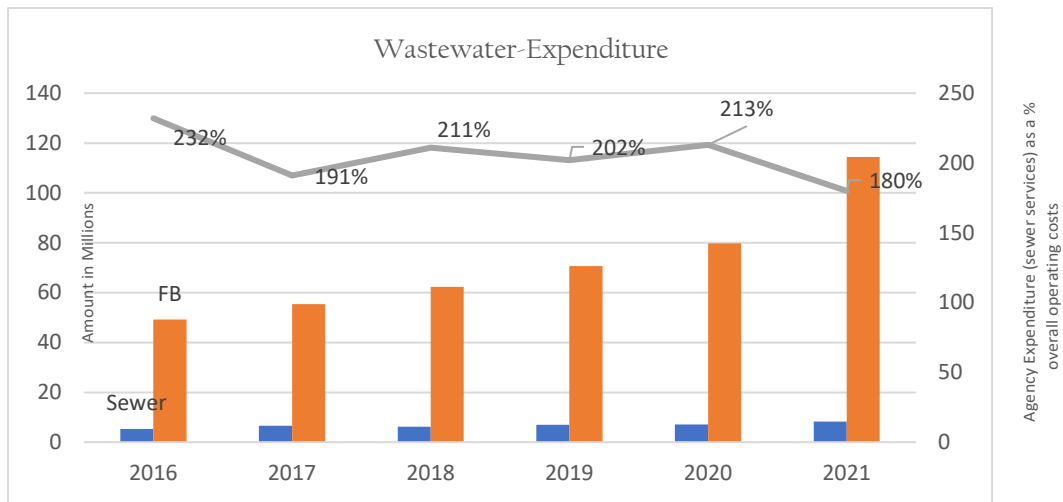
The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The County's agent multiple employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan (OPEB Plan) is administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). The OPEB plan is funded by the County and other plan sponsors and is administered in accordance with §401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). It was established on September 16, 2008, by the County Board of Supervisors who created a 401(h) Medical Trust. The OPEB Plan offers healthcare, vision, and dental benefits to eligible County retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided by third party providers. Retirees are offered the same health plans as active County employees, as well as enhanced senior plans for retirees on Medicare. Retiree premiums are rated separately from active County employees; as such, the County does not have a retiree premium implicit rate subsidy.

The County provides a monthly insurance premium subsidy of \$15 (whole dollars) per year of credit service from the 401(h) account for Eligible Retired Participants participating in a sponsored health insurance plan. If the monthly premium for the health plan selected is less than \$15 times the member’s years of service, the subsidy is limited to the entire premium. The health plans include coverage for eligible spouses and dependents. After the member’s death, a beneficiary is eligible to continue health plan coverage. The subsidy benefit will be equal to \$15 per year of service times the survivor continuation percentage applicable for pension benefits. Retirees who choose not to participate in the County-sponsored health insurance plan receive a monthly benefit of \$4 per year of service. This benefit, known as a Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement, reimburses qualified health care expenses through a health savings account.

On March 1, 2016, the County adopted a resolution approving an OPEB (401(h) Account) Funding Policy. This policy provides for funding the OPEB Plan at 4% of Covered Payroll for the 401(a) Pension Plan. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for Fund #2870. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$8,244,530 and increased that to \$9,980,000 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District's budget includes improvement budgeting through its finance uses #2870. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$35,867,000 and increased that to \$49,641,300 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 2022/2023 total expenditures for financing uses were \$35,638,300.

The District has an ongoing repair and maintenance program for the treatment works that includes membrane replacement, disinfection bulb replacement, pump and motor replacement, routine take down and inspection of tanks and other systems. There is also an ongoing sewer collection system repair and maintenance program that addresses deficiencies identified from video inspections and sewer system modeling. This work includes spot repairs, lining and replacement.

Capital Improvements

The District has completed several capital improvement projects in recent years. These include construction of concrete sludge beds, flood protection barriers, and the distribution of recycled water to Waller Park. The Phase I reclamation plant upgrade is currently under construction. Future recycled water distribution and sewer system projects are proposed. Coat data for recent and proposed public works are summarized below:

- Sludge drying beds, \$4,485,000
- Flood protection, \$1,469,000
- Waller Park Recycled Water Distribution, \$5,000,000
- 3.5 Miles of Trunk Sewer Lining, \$4,500,000
- Plant Upgrade \$ 53,063,500
- Future recycled water distribution, \$ 3,800,000
- Future sewer system improvements, \$ 13,567,418

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District acquired a \$23.6 in bond proceeds for the plant upgrade currently under construction. This retires in 2040.

The District also acquired QECBS to finance a 1 MW solar facility. Energy costs savings cover the costs. This retires in 2026.

Laguna has an SRF loan for the 2001 upgrade that will be retired in 2023

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The 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 District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in December 2019. The rates are based on a 2019 Sewer Utility Rate and Connection Charge Study prepared by Carollo that undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection charge (represents share of capital costs)

Residential –\$9,070 per SFR.

B. Trunkline Fees - \$1,158 and \$2,999 per SFR

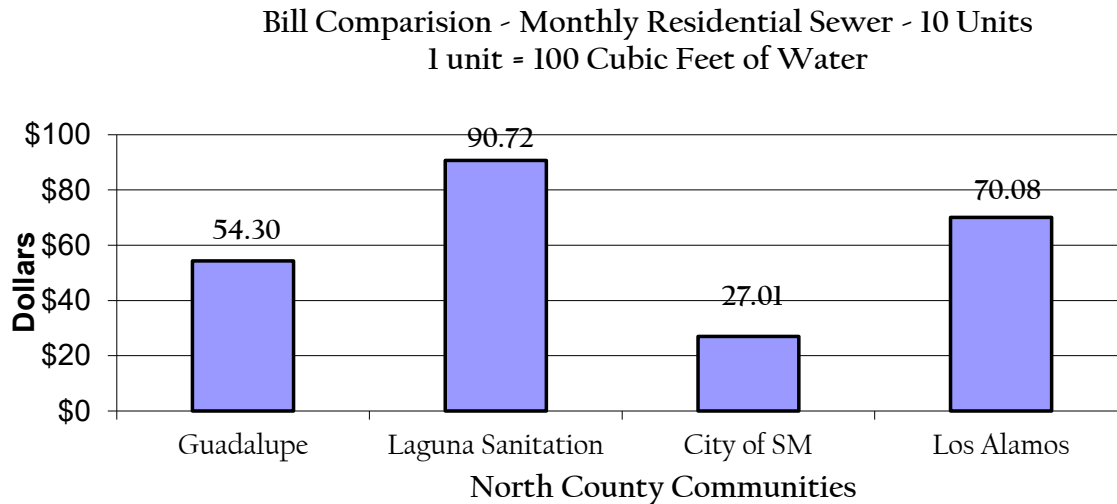
C. User Fee per Year

Residential Flat or Base Rates*

Single-family/duplex	\$1,104.98
Multi-family	\$897.66
Commercial ⁽¹⁾	Per 100 CCF/yr
Auto Service and Gas Stations	\$10.97
Bakeries	\$27.93
Bar	\$10.03
Beauty, Barber Pet Grooming	\$11.30
Car Washes	\$6.67
Churches	\$11.30
Laundromat	\$7.94
Medical	\$7.18
Professional Offices	\$7.18
Recreational and Meeting	\$11.30
Restaurants	\$27.86
Retail	\$8.55
Convalescent Rest Homes	\$9.25

* (1) Based on FYE 2022 allocated revenue for each class. The District does not derive these rates for billing purposes but they represent the average unit cost for the customer class.

Figure D-4 shows a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities, one CSD, and one sanitation District. Overall, Laguna County Sanitation District sewer rates for residential customers are higher than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Laguna County Sanitation District’s governance authority is established under the County Sanitation District Law of 1953, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 4700 et seq. This principal act empowers Laguna County Sanitation to provide a range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Wastewater
- Recycled Water
- Disposal
- Compost or byproducts

Latent Service Powers

- Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites
- Water Service
- Street Sweeping-Cleaning

Governance of Laguna County Sanitation District is dependently provided by the County of Santa Barbara and through its five-member Board of Supervisors acting as the ex-officio board of

directors that are elected by supervisorial division to staggered four-year terms. Laguna County Sanitation District holds meetings as needed and as part of regular meetings held by the Board of Supervisors. A current listing of Board of Supervisors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Laguna County Sanitation Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Das Williams, 1 st District	Vice-Chair	Legislator	6
Laura Capps 2 nd District	Supervisor	Public affairs	2 mo
Joan Hartmann, 3 rd District	Chair	Educator/ government	6
Bob Nelson 4 th District	Supervisor	Educator	2
Steve Lavagnino, 5 th District	Supervisor	Aerospace/ government	12

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Laguna County Sanitation District Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		https://www.countyofsb.org/1355/Laguna-County-Sanitation-District	
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?		X
Board meeting schedule?		X
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X
Audits (past 3 years)?		X
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X
Notes: Laguna County Sanitation is a dependent board-governed Special District. Refer to https://www.countyofsb.org/1355/Laguna-County-Sanitation-District for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Laguna County Sanitation District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Laguna County Sanitation Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Laguna County Sanitation District at this time.

E. Montecito Sanitary District

Administrative Office: 1042 Monte Cristo Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93108
Phone: 805/969-4200
Fax: none
Email: jweigold@montsan.org
Website: www.montsan.org
General Manager: John Weigold
Operations Manager: Vacant

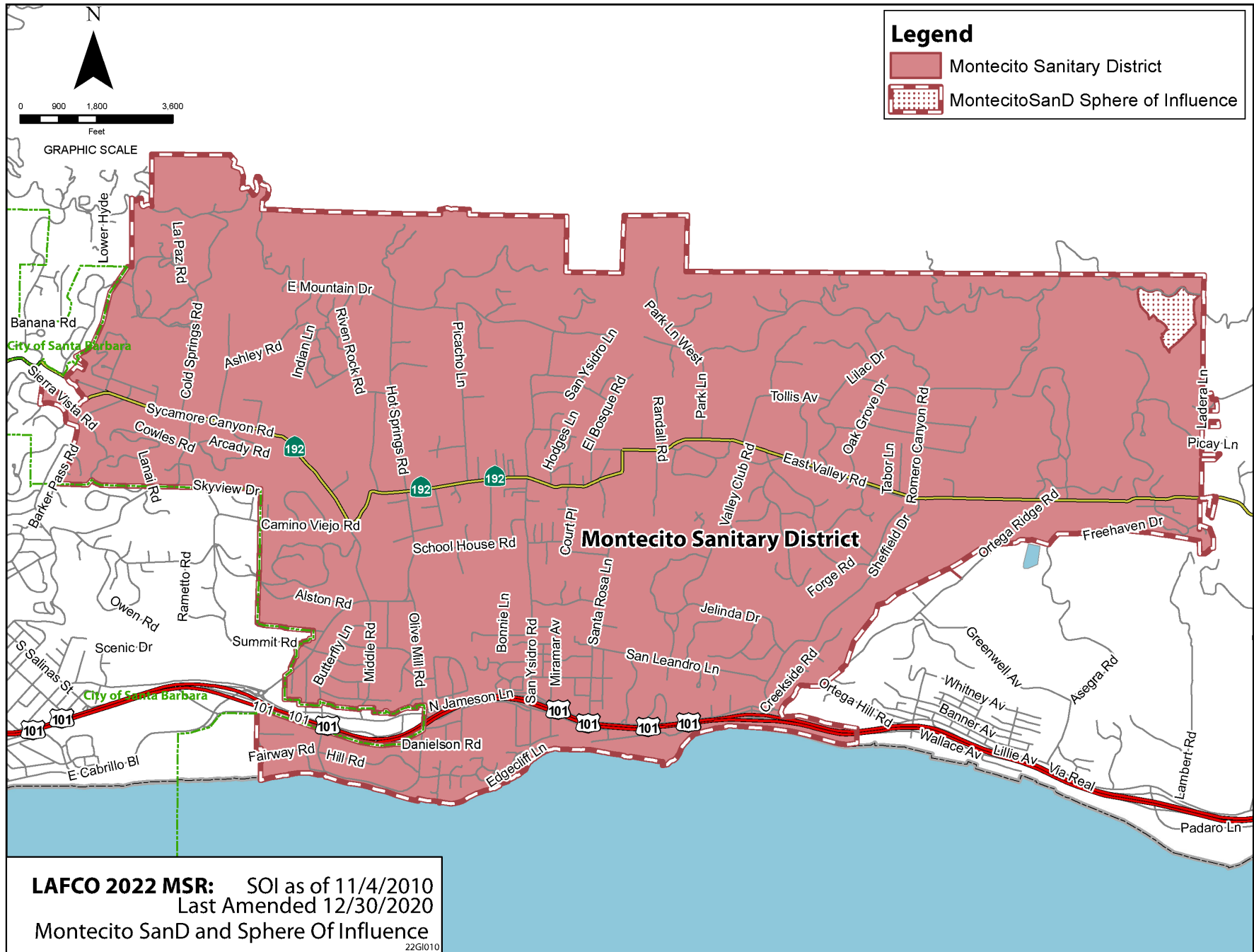
SUMMARY

The Montecito Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment, disposal, and biosolids management services to the residents and businesses within surrounding unincorporated areas in Montecito to approximately 8,638 people throughout 9.3 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that extends from Ladera Lane on the east to the City of Santa Barbara on the west. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion, however, Sphere expansion areas are studied. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$864 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Montecito Sanitary District was formed in 1947. In 1961, the District constructed a secondary level treatment plant capable of processing 750,000 gallons per day, including an ocean outfall (located 1,500 feet offshore) and a trunk sewer system. Currently, the District's treatment plant is designed for 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD). For Calendar Year 2021, the average dry weather flow was approximately 0.54 mgd.

The Montecito Sanitary District overlaps the Montecito Fire Protection District, Montecito Water District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and a portion of Carpinteria Cemetery District.



The District serves an estimated population of 8,638 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 4,003 parcels, 351 on septic systems not available to sewer, 84 on septic but sewer is available, and 175 are either agriculture/vacant/or other. The District serves approximately 3,185 connections.

OPERATIONS

Montecito Sanitary is composed of 18 full-time employees. Staffing¹ includes a General Manager/Engineer, Wastewater Collection System Superintendent, Chief Plant Operator/Wastewater Treatment Superintendent, Lead Collection Operator, with four collection operators, two maintenance workers, and Engineering Manager, a Laboratory & Pretreatment Manager and two administration personnel. Treatment operations include four full-time treatment operators and a Chief Plant Operator/Treatment Superintendent. District personnel are trained through the Cal/OSHA and Southern California Risk Management Associates (SCRMA) training programs. Additionally, California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Collection System Maintenance Certification and State Water Resources Control Board Treatment certifications are required for the applicable operator positions.

The District serves approximately 3,185 connections, of which 3,055 are residential and 130 are non-residential. The District is primarily comprised of residential development with limited commercial, light industrial, and agricultural land uses intermixed throughout its service area. These facilities convey wastewater to the District's wastewater treatment plant rated for treating up to 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of dry weather sewer flows. Gravity pipelines range in size from 6 to 21 inches in diameter, with nearly 70 percent of the pipes being either 8 inches in diameter. The District's collection system is predominantly vitrified clay pipe (VCP) with polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) in the areas where sewer service was provided after 1981. The average age of the collection system is approximately 50-60 years.

The District's revenues come from sewer service charges, some ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property, and other miscellaneous fees, charges and interest. The District has created specific reserves to fund capital improvement projects including replacement of critical equipment and facilities and to meet debt service obligations. In June, 2021, this fund is estimated to contain \$2,016,534.

The District current operating expenses include personnel, general expenses such as training, office supplies, licenses and permits, NPDES monitoring, utilities, biosolids disposal, supplies and equipment, repair and maintenance, and other outside support services.

Montecito Sanitary District Operations are required to comply with applicable regulatory orders

¹ 2022 Organizational Chart - <https://www.montsan.org/staff>

for its collection system and wastewater treatment plant. Collection Operations primary goal is to prevent sanitary sewer spills and comply with the State Water Board Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 and WQ 2013-0058-EXEC. Per State General Order regulatory mandates, the District is required to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows to the State Water Board's online sanitary sewer overflow database, perform and document regular preventative maintenance of the collection system, maintain an updated system map, record work activities in a work management system, and provide a program to target problematic areas with more frequent cleaning. Maintenance and inspection of equipment and facilities include collection system vehicles and cleaning methodology with a system-wide program and priority line schedule strategy, video inspection, collection system rehabilitation and replacement, pump station improvements, and operator training and certification. These key components are part of this program: sewer system mapping that includes spatial and technical information for its wastewater collection system assets including gravity line segments, manholes, lift stations and force mains.

The treatment plant is permitted to discharge disinfected secondary effluent under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (Order No. R3-2022-010). The District has personnel on site during normal business hours and relies on automation such as its Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and Mission alarms to monitor the treatment systems after-hours. Upgrades to the treatment plant SCADA monitoring system were completed in 2011.

Training and professional development of staff members is a key management objective at the District. Staff regularly attends vocational training provided by industry vendors and professionals. The staff attends weekly/monthly meetings to discuss safety, emergency response, and receives training in collection system operations and maintenance. All trainings are documented. The District also trains staff using in-house staff who are responsible for coordinating, performing, and documenting safety training for all employees, conducting regular safety inspections and ensuring ongoing regulatory compliance. The training is based on Cal/OSHA and Southern California Risk Management Associates (SCRMA) training programs.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets on the second and fourth Thursday of the month in the District Board Room located at 1042 Monte Cristo Lane, Montecito, California at 2:00 p.m. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Montecito Sanitary District overall treatment process meets all NPDES Permit requirements and accepted design standards. Several opportunities for process improvements have been noted by various studies. The District has identified these as candidates for future site master planning.

The major treatment deficiencies include:

- Enhanced Rag Removal
- Grit Removal
- Oil and Grease Removal
- Improved Disinfection
- Class B Biosolids Production
- Enhanced biosolids Handling (District staff will implement shortly)
- Wet Weather Storage

Preliminary Treatment Findings:

Future preliminary treatment needs include rag removal and grit removal. Rag removal could be accomplished with several technologies. One popular technology is the "climber screen". There are no mechanical parts submerged in the wastewater. The clear opening can be as small as 1/4 inch. The overall height of the screen from the water surface to the ground level can be 20 feet or more.

Using a small screen clear opening will also remove fecal matter. Screening washer/compactors have become very popular to remove this matter from the screenings. The washer/compactor not only returns organic matter back to the flow stream for treatment, but the compactor portion can remove more than half of the moisture. This greatly facilitates disposal.

The screenings facilities should be enclosed for vector and odor control. The building size would be approximately 18 by 20 feet in plain view.

The grit removal facilities would include the grit chamber, bypass channels, a below grade grit pumping room, and a separate facility to dewater the pumped grit. There are several grit removal technologies including vortex grit and aerated grit chambers. The space planning is based on the use of the vortex technology. Odor control is also recommended for the grit removal process. The grit removal process requires a footprint of 16 by 70 feet.

Primary Clarification Findings:

Primary clarification would consist of rectangular clarifiers similar but smaller in area than the secondary clarifiers. The primary clarifiers would be covered for odor control. The facilities include the clarifiers, primary sludge pumping, scum pumping, and odor control.

Primary clarification would be considered to increase the overall capacity of the plant and to better remove grease, oils, and floatables. The wastewater is held in the clarifiers for about two (2) hours. The quiescent conditions allow the heavier solids to settle to the bottom of the tank. They are removed to one end by a chain and flight mechanism. The lighter grease and oils float to the surface. They are removed by scum skimmers.

Primary clarifiers remove approximately 35 percent of the wastewater biochemical oxygen

demand and 65 percent of the wastewater suspended solids. This reduces the organic load on the aeration basins, and allows the aeration basins to be operated at a shorter detention time. It is possible that the addition of primary clarifiers would allow one aeration basin to be taken out of service. The primary clarifiers would also increase the rated capacity of the aeration basins.

The primary clarifier facilities would have a plan area of approximately 50 by 100 feet. The anaerobic digesters would have a plan area of approximately 32 by 110 feet.

Grease and Oil Removal Findings:

As discussed above, primary clarifiers would remove grease, oil, and other floatables. An alternative project would be to improve the removal at the secondary clarifiers. The improvements would consist of the following:

- Installation of automated scum skimmers in the secondary clarifiers. Motorized operators would automatically tip to remove scum at operator selected time intervals. Scum removal can be required hourly during the day and less frequently at night. A programmable logic controller would be used to select the desired times. This will improve the removal of scum from the clarifier surface.
- Construction of new baffles downstream of the scum skimmers. The existing baffles appear to allow the scum to travel into the chlorine contact chamber.
- Construction of a separate scum pumping station, just north of the secondary clarifiers. The scum would be pumped directly to the aerobic digesters. This will remove the scum from the system. Now, the scum is recycled through the return activated sludge pumps, to the aeration basin, and back to the secondary clarifiers.

Disinfection Findings:

The current disinfection technology consists of adding sodium hypochlorite to the wastewater and holding it in a contact basin. The degree of disinfection is reported as total coliform. These are indicator organisms, and the reduction reflects the overall kill of pathogens including viruses. The disinfection efficiency is related to the initial dose, referred to as C , and the time that the wastewater is held in the contact basin, referred to as T . The product of the two, CT , gives a general indication of the resulting disinfection level. The value C can only be increased to a certain level without also increasing T .

The discharge requirement is currently 23 MPN/100 ml of total coliform. This requirement is compared to other potential requirements in Table 3. These requirements are based on the levels listed in the California Ocean Plan or in proposed revisions to the Plan. The table also gives the needed sodium hypochlorite dose for the value C and the resulting value CT for the existing chlorine contact basin at the rated design flow of 1.5 mgd.

Biosolids Findings:

Biosolids are processed and dewatered using the District's belt press before being hauled off to a composter (Engle and Gray).

Wet Weather Storage Findings:

Based on experience, the peak wet weather flow through the plant should be limited to about 4 mgd. The actual wet weather flow rate coming into the plant could be as high as 7 mgd. Using the third standby pump or a portable bypass pump, wet weather storage is required for the additional 2 mgd. Considering a storm duration of 12 hours, a volume of approximately 1,000,000 gallons is needed. This volume is more than the existing total aeration basin volume of 772,000 gallons.

The wet weather storage could be converted to aeration basins in the future as part of facility replacement. The existing basins could then be rehabilitated or replaced to provide the wet weather storage.

Recycled Water Findings:

In 2021, The District partnered with Montecito Water District to evaluate four recycled water concepts at a very high-level. This study evaluated treating the District's flows to non-potable, indirect potable and direct potable standards. Depending on the outcome of the study and the selected approach to implementing recycled water, whether through partnerships with neighboring agencies or managed jointly between the District and Montecito Water District, recycled water would then be available Montecito Water District for inclusion in its water supply portfolio. The anticipated quantity and approach to implementing recycled water should be more defined as early as 2023.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the Montecito Water District to consider options for recycled water. Generally, both Districts serve the same residents and evaluating the feasibility of consolidation may provide benefits for effective governance and municipal services.

Governance Structure Options

In September 2021, the Joint Strategic Planning Committee, made up of Directors from Montecito Water District and Montecito Sanitary District, directed management to acquire proposals from qualified firms to begin the evaluation of the feasibility of Special District consolidation. On January 31, 2022, the Joint Committee interviewed the two short listed firms and identified Raftelis as the consulting firm to perform this work. The Districts are seeking consulting assistance and expertise to prepare a preliminary assessment to determine if there is a business case affirming that the two Districts can and should consolidate. The report will detail the information collected, the analysis conducted, identify the potential steps, challenges and costs, and prepare the joint Boards for making a decision on how to proceed. It is estimated this work to be completed in 2022 or early 2023.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the two Districts to consolidate to assume responsibilities would benefit the area. Therefore, LAFCO staff

recommends that the District continue to discuss partnerships with the each other for recycled water options and other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, or a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The Sanitary District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan process. The District participates in the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, California Water Environment Association (CWEA) both local Tri-Counties Section and State organization, Santa Barbara County Sanitation Agency Managers Association (SAMA), Special Districts Risk Management Authority, and California Association of Special Districts (CSDA).

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Montecito Sanitary District’s boundaries are coterminous with Districts service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

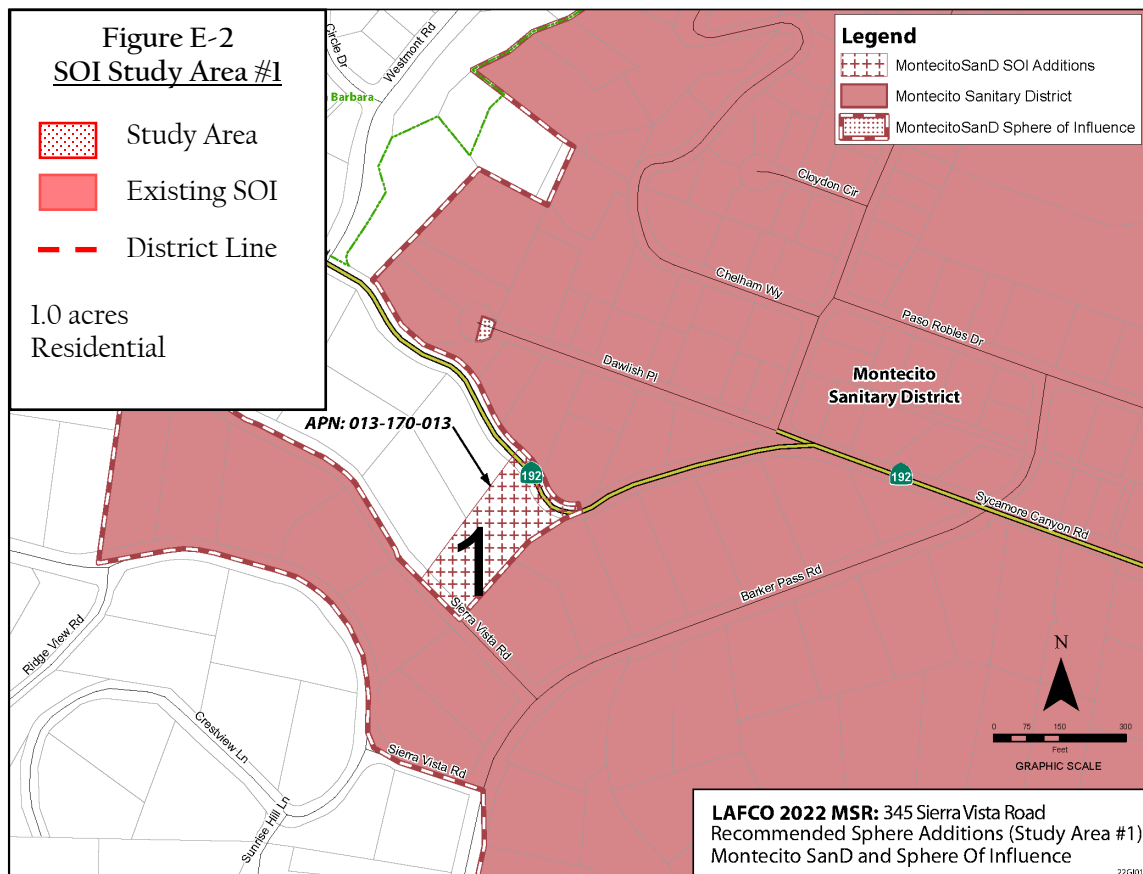
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included two parcels to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table E-1: Montecito Sanitary Study Areas					
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	013-170-013 345 Sierra Vista Road	1.0	Single-Family Residential Semi Rural SRR 0.5	No	Unknown
2	013-040-030 E. Mountain Dr.	9.47	Single-Family Residential Semi Rural SRR 0.33	No	Unknown
	Totals	10.47			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size

and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District.

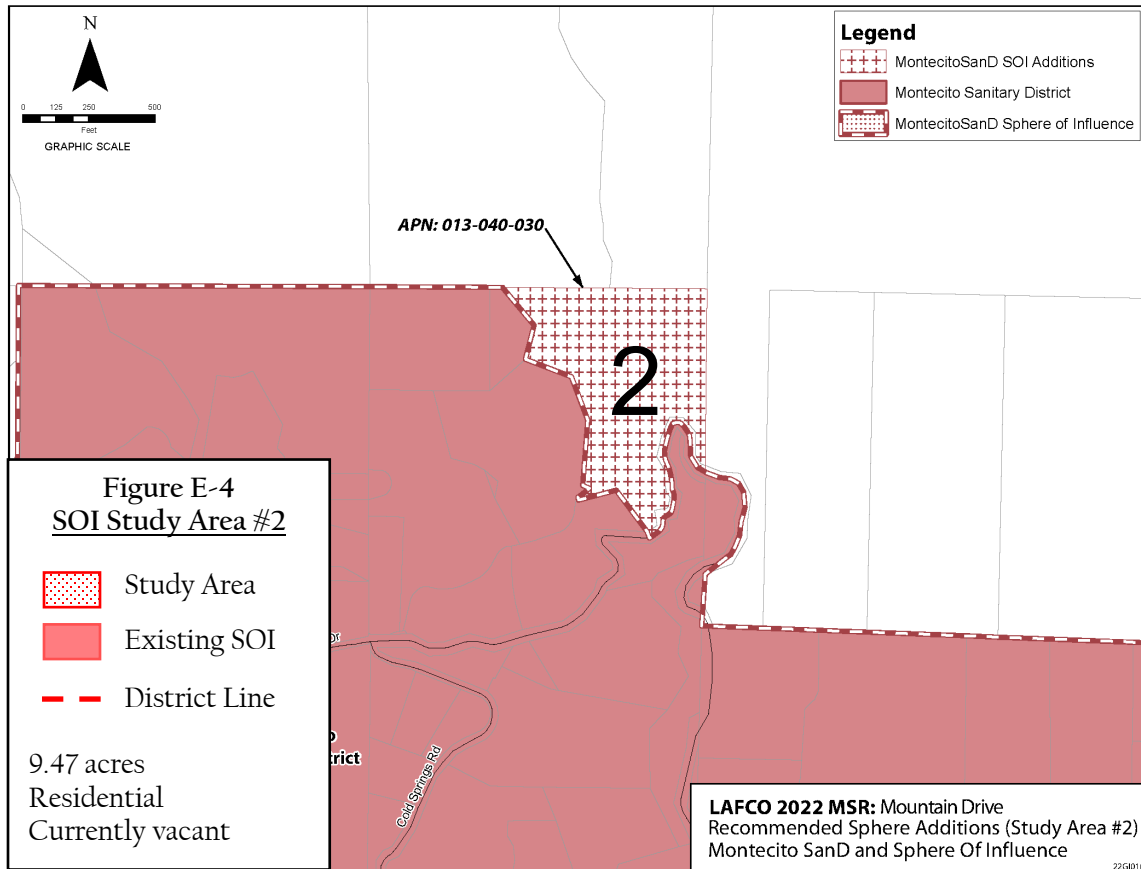
SOI Study Area #1 – APN 013-170-013 (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). This parcel totals 1.0 acres located south of Sycamore Canyon Road; northwest of Barker Pass Road located at 345 Sierra Vista Road. An existing single-family residence totaling 1,284 square feet was built in 1977. The Parcel 0013-170-013 sits adjacent to the District service boundary. The landowners have inquired about annexation and have begun planning for future improvements on the remaining acreage, such as a secondary residential unit. The District has indicated it has infrastructure on two sides of the parcel and already provides sewer service to adjoining properties.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to expand the Sphere of Influence to include this single parcel. Preparation for future service is underway. The District has infrastructure in the area and currently serves the surrounding properties.

SOI Study Area #2 – APN 013-040-030 (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). This parcel totals 9.47 acres located along East Mountain Drive. The landowners have not inquired about annexation of this common ownership property. However, the adjacent 5.64 acres containing the existing residence was added to the Sphere of Influence and annexed in 2020. The existing single-

family residence totaling 3,679 square feet was built in 1964 and under common ownership was connected to sewer service in 2020. The Parcel 013-040-030 sits adjacent to the District service boundary as vacant land currently. The remaining acreage may allow for a second residential unit. The District has indicated it has infrastructure in the area and already provides sewer service to adjoining properties. Including the common ownership of land could create a logical boundary.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is to add Study Area Two to the Sphere of Influence. Including the common ownership of land could create a logical boundary. The new Sphere of Influence would also align with the Montecito Water District.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Montecito Sanitary existing boundary spans approximately 9.3 square miles in size and covers 5,408 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All or 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The District serves two areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under flow-exchange agreements. Overall, there are 6,188 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Montecito Sanitary jurisdictional boundary spans 9.3 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Montecito Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Montecito SD	5,408	88.2%	4,003	6,188
Flow Exchange Agreement w/ SSD	365	5.9%	300	2
Flow Exchange Agreement w/ SB City	TBD	0%	TBD	TBD
Totals	6,138	100.0%	4,603	6,190

Montecito Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	5,408	100.0%	4,003	6,188
Totals	5,408	100.0%	4,003	6,188

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$13.3 billion as of April 2022 and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.4 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$1.5 million based on the estimated service population of 8,638. Montecito Sanitary District receives \$6.5 million dollars in service charges generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 4,003 legal parcels and spans 5,408 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 97% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 86% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 343 vacant parcels that collectively total 643 acres.

Close to 97% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately three-fourths has been developed.

Montecito Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1947
Legal Authority	Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Montecito to be 8,638. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating Santa Barbara unincorporated areas estimated at 78,320 population by 2020 and Goleta's unincorporated eastern population at 53,769 persons. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Barbara unincorporated area increased by 11,104 people (14.1 percent or 1.4 percent per year). However, since 2010, the City's estimated population has increased by 417 persons. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Montecito are based on U.S. Census Bureau estimated in 2020. Montecito is identified as having the largest age group represented as 18 to 64 group at 48.1 percent. Approximately 36.5 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 15.4 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 82 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Montecito, comprised 10.4 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community's vision within the Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 1995, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within Montecito. The County's General Plan covers the Montecito and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the Montecito are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast as a percentage of Santa Barbara unincorporated projections.

Table E-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Montecito Sanitary District	8,965	n/a	8,638	8,923	9,061
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Montecito was \$181,316 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Montecito Sanitary District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Montecito Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • District	9.3
Population (2020 Census): • District	8,638
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$13,391,739,362
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 19-20)	\$864
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.005¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$15,893,249
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	22.6%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	213%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Montecito Sanitary District provides the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. The District is staffed by 18 full-time staff.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 77 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 2,054 manholes, and five (5) lift stations. The District's collection system is predominantly vitrified clay pipe (VCP) with polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC) in the areas where sewer service was provided after 1981.

Treatment System

The WWTP was originally constructed in 1961 and located on 6.5 acres of District-owned land. The wastewater treatment plant consists of an extended aeration, activated sludge plant. Treatment includes preliminary treatment, secondary treatment, disinfection, and biosolids

stabilization and dewatering. The District's treatment plant is designed for 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The current flow is approximately 0.62 mgd. The secondary treatment process used at the plant is referred to as extended aeration. The wastewater is held in the two aeration basins for about 12 hours. Features of the extended aeration process as compared to other activated sludge variations include a longer hydraulic detention time and a higher mixed liquid suspended solids content. The process operates in a mode referred to as nitrification. Characteristics of this treatment process include a very high-quality effluent. The suspended solids left in the effluent are approximately only ten (10) percent of the permitted limit. The process is also very stable to operate. In an extended aeration plant, the grease and oil travel through the process and can affect the aesthetic quality of the effluent, as well as increase operations costs. The lack of rag and grit removal results in increased maintenance.

Disposal

The treated effluent is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, de-chlorinated with sodium bisulfite, and discharged through the outfall off Butterfly Beach approximately 1,500 feet from the shoreline to the Pacific Ocean. The waste activated sludge is aerobically digested and dewatered by a belt filter press. The dewatered biosolids are hauled offsite by a contractor to a remote site in Santa Maria for composting. The compost is sold as Harvest Blend compost.

Recycled Water

In collaboration with Montecito Water District, Montecito Sanitary District is currently evaluating the feasibility of a joint Recycled Water project and the future use of recycled water for the Montecito Community. The District has a small recycled water pilot plant (consisting of ultrafiltration membranes and reverse osmosis membranes) which currently only produces water for use within the District facility.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	-

**Montecito Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Treatment Plant 1042 Monte Cristo	1961	Fair	6.5 acres
1285 Channel Drive LS	1961	Fair	15 hp, 360 gpm
1489 Bonnymede Drive LS	1963	Fair	7.4 hp, 200 gpm
10 Eucalyptus Lane LS	1962	Fair	3 hp, 50 gpm
1649 Posilipo Lane LS	1961	Fair	25 hp, 730 gpm
1595 S Jameson, Miramar LS	2019	Excellent	23 hp, 610 gpm

Channel Drive Lift Station

In the summer of 2011, Lift Station No. 1 was retrofitted with two new pumps. Each pump is capable of handling maximum flows through the lift station. Additionally, the District has purchased a third pump, identical to the two installed, which is stored in the District inventory in case one of the duty pumps fails. This station is equipped with the remote monitoring equipment (Mission Box) mentioned previously as well as the automatic dialing alarm system. Lift Station No. 1 has an on-site emergency diesel backup generator.

Bonnymede Drive Lift Station

This lift station has two installed pumps with each one being capable of handling the maximum flows. The District has a complete shelf unit for this lift station as well. This station is equipped with the remote monitoring equipment mentioned previously as well as the automatic dialing alarm system. In 2014, the District replaced the aged emergency diesel generator with a 60kw Caterpillar.

Eucalyptus Lane Lift Station

This lift station has two air injector pumps. Each of the pumps is capable of handling the maximum flows. The District has a complete shelf unit for this lift station as well. This station is equipped with the remote monitoring equipment mentioned previously as well as the automatic dialing alarm system. In 2019, the District installed an automatic emergency power transfer switch that can be utilized during extended power outages with the use of the District portable emergency generator.

Posilipo Lane Lift Station

In 2009, the District completed the refurbishment of this lift station to include three pumps and two new 8" force mains. Dry weather flows are easily handled with one pump running at this lift station. During wet weather flows, two pumps may have to run for a very short period of time. The third pump provides built in redundancy. This station is equipped with the remote monitoring equipment mentioned previously as well as the automatic dialing alarm system. In

2013, the District replaced the aged emergency diesel generator with a 100 kw Caterpillar. In 2018, the District replaced the perimeter fence with a concrete wall to better protect the lift station from another debris flow.

Miramar Lift Station

In 2019, the Miramar Lift Station was completed to serve the new Miramar Hotel. This lift station has an onsite generator in a three-sided building, a separate electrical room, three equal sized pumps in a dry well, and a wet well. There was a thorough inspection of the Miramar Hotel during construction to ensure that the onsite storm drain system was not connected to the sewer system. The lift station is equipped with remote monitoring and automated dialing alarms.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	2,694	86.9%
Multi-Family	361	11.7%
Commercial	17	0.5%
Industrial	0	0%
Institutional	26	0.8%
Other (Clubhouse)	1	<0.1%
Agricultural	0	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	5	0.57
Emergency Operators	6	0.69
Administrative Personnel	2	0.23
Other District Staff	11	1.27

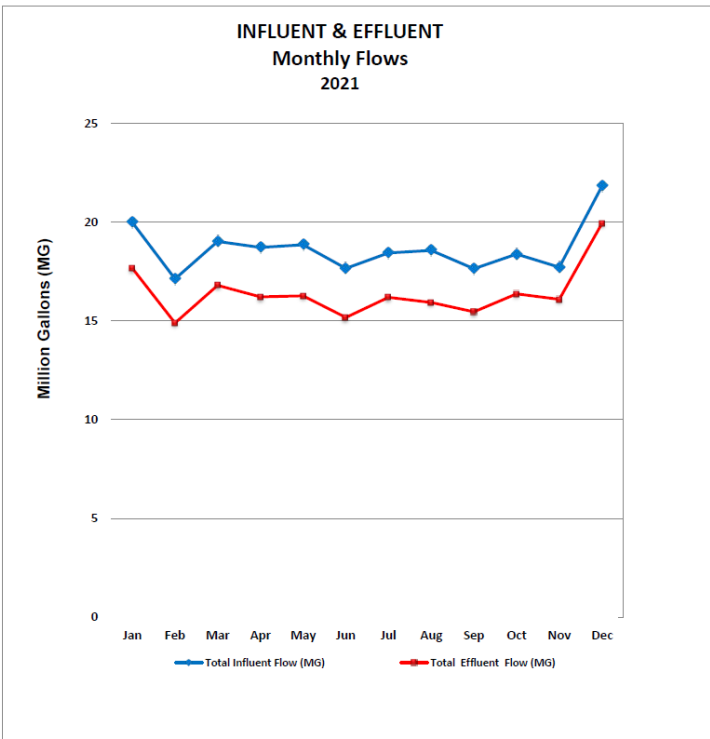
Montecito Sanitary has a total of 18 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	15	1
Plant Operator (1)	14	8
Operator Manger (1)	18	11
Operator IV (1)	3	1
Operator III (2)	3.5	3.5
Operator OIT (1)	1.5	1.5
Chief Maintenance (1)	23	7.5
Facility Maintenance (0)	-	-
Collection Superintendent (1)	18	11
Collection Operator IV (1)	5	3.5
Collection Operator III (1)	6.5	1.5
Collection Operator II (1)	2.5	2.5
Engineer Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Lab & Pretreatment Manager (1)	28	10
District Administrator (1)	n/a	1
Administrative Assistant (1)	n/a	n/a

Wastewater Capacity

Montecito Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 1.5 mgd. The chart and table below were taken from the District's most recent Annual Report submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and shows the total annual volume of treated wastewater for Calendar Year 2021.

The Montecito Sanitary service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 1.5 million gallons.



Month	Total Influent Flow (MG)	Total Effluent Flow (MG)
Jan	19.99	17.67
Feb	17.12	14.89
Mar	19.02	16.80
Apr	18.72	16.22
May	18.85	16.27
Jun	17.66	15.17
Jul	18.44	16.19
Aug	18.56	15.93
Sep	17.64	15.46
Oct	18.38	16.37
Nov	17.71	16.09
Dec	21.82	19.94

Total Annual Flows	223.91	196.98
---------------------------	---------------	---------------

Note: Influent and Effluent flow differences are due to process recycled flows and process cleaning or maintenance which drains water back to the influent flow.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 251 gallons for every service connection.

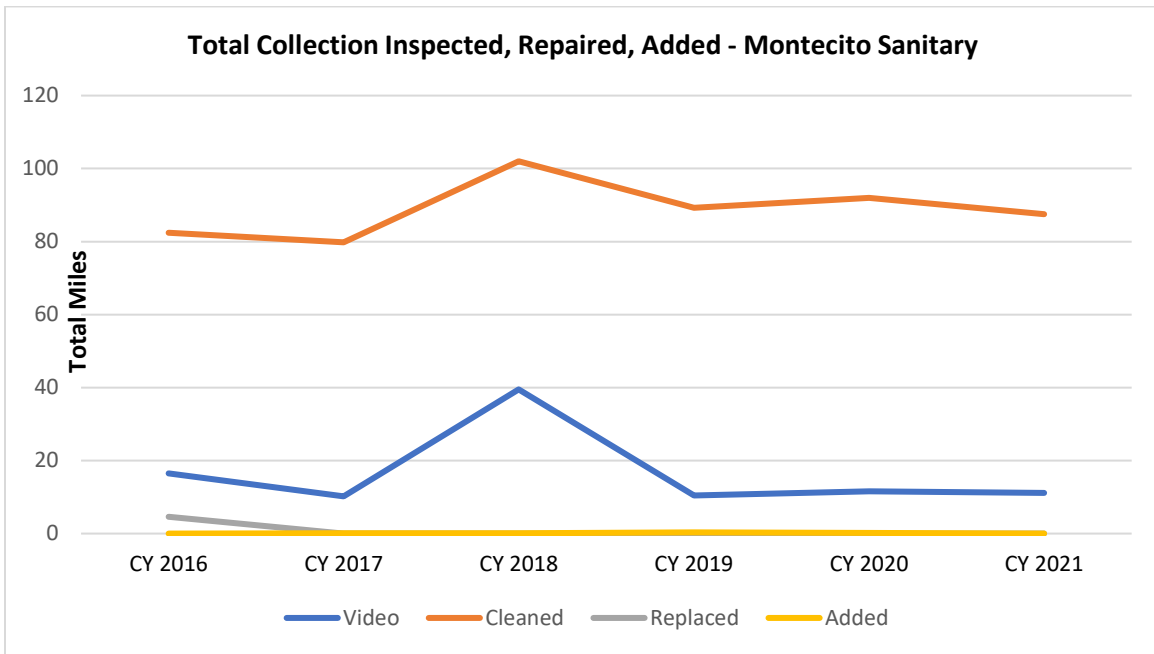
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Montecito Sanitary users in the service area has been 0.62 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Montecito Sanitary service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.62 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 41% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

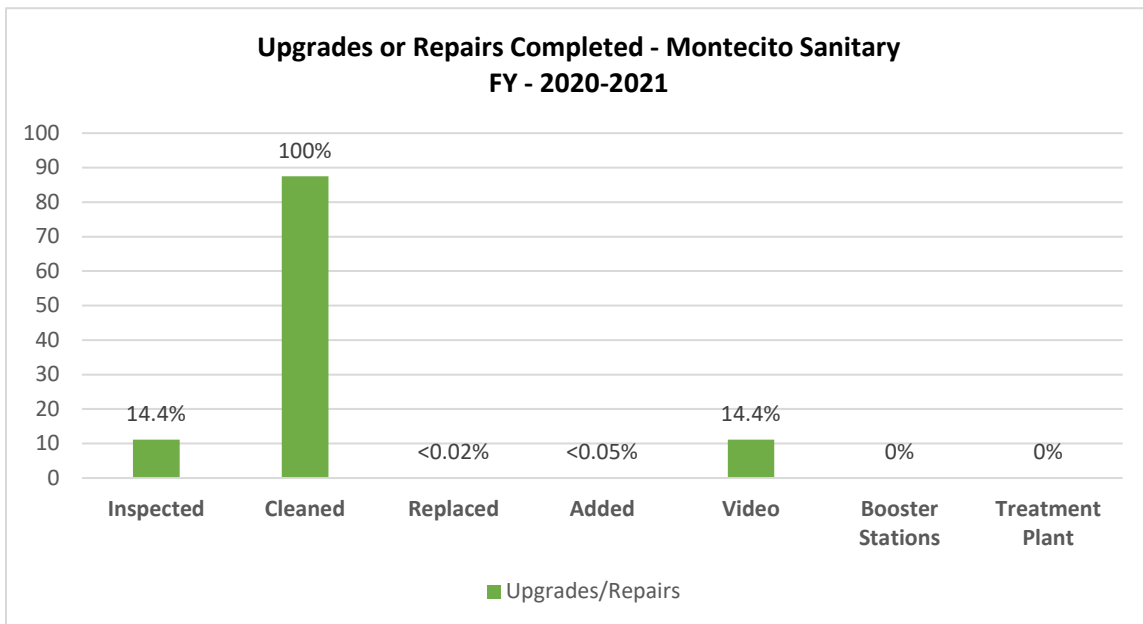
LAFCO estimates Montecito Sanitary is presently operating at 41% capacity within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

Montecito Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: MSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: MSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Montecito Sanitary District provides wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Water Reclamation Study, Strategic Plan, and Biosolids & Energy Plan. The County's Community Plan (Montecito), which was last updated in 2004, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints. The District is completing its first Climate Action Plan in accordance with its NPDES permit issued in August 2022.

MSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2004
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2021
NPDES Monitoring	annually
Water Reclamation Summary	annually
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2017
Biosolids & Energy Plan	2019
Strategic Plan	2020
Climate Action Plan	pending

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. In 2021, the District received \$362,374 in State COVID Relief funds.

District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$6,256,696	84.7%	\$6,533,184	87.6%
Connection fees	\$119,564	1.6%	\$203,860	2.7%
Other services	\$100,843	1.3%	\$104,248	1.4%
Taxes and assessments	\$603,497	8.2%	\$633,568	8.5%
Investment income	\$309,612	4.2%	-\$14,911	-0.2%
Grant revenue for disaster costs	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Revenue total	\$7,390,212	100.0%	\$7,459,949	100.0%

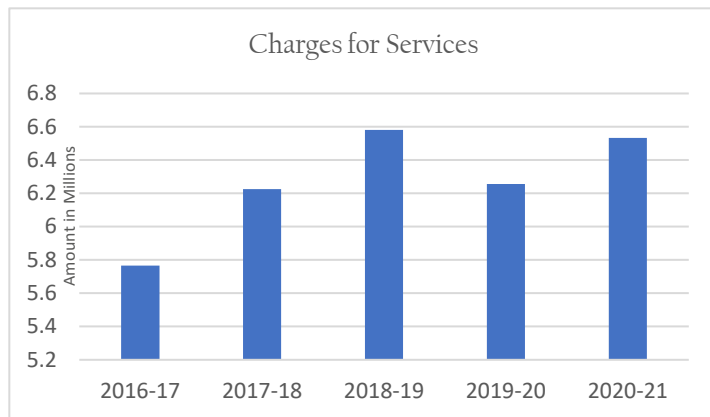
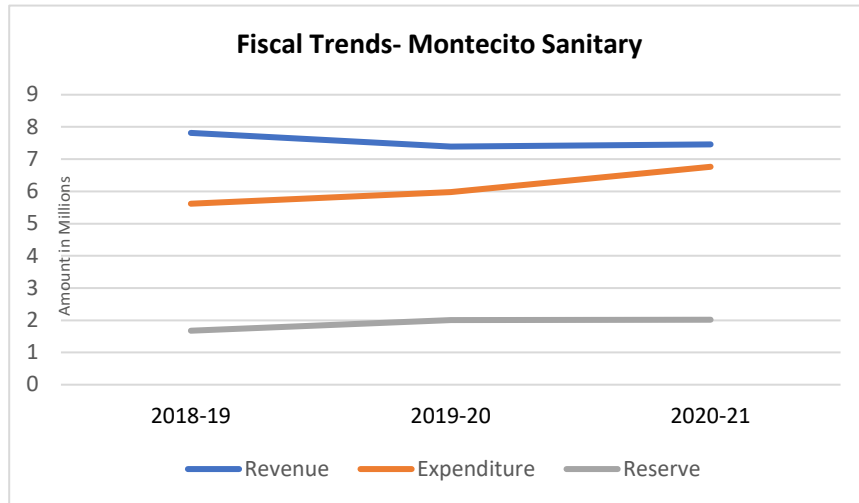
Source: Montecito Sanitary, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

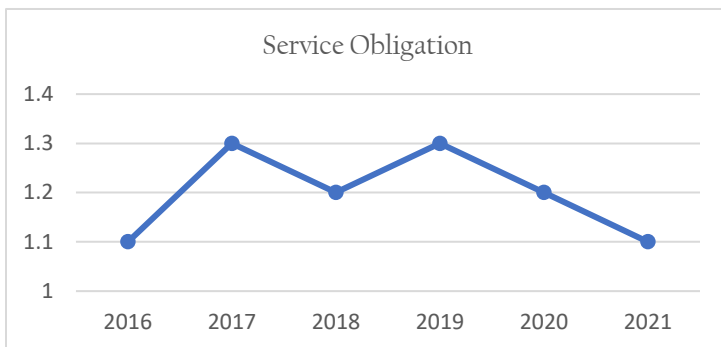
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District's expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to increased liability insurance, legal, board compensation, and chemical costs. The District's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a

measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time. The decrease in revenue is due to lower commercial sewer service charges as a result of businesses being closed and/or operating at significantly lower capacity after the 2018 Debris Flow event.

MONTECITO SANITARY



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 5,340,629	\$ 4,752,551	1.1
2017	\$ 7,478,578	\$ 5,646,299	1.3
2018	\$ 8,635,542	\$ 6,733,414	1.2
2019	\$ 7,814,629	\$ 5,617,123	1.3
2020	\$ 7,390,212	\$ 5,977,580	1.2
2021	\$ 7,459,949	\$ 6,763,188	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

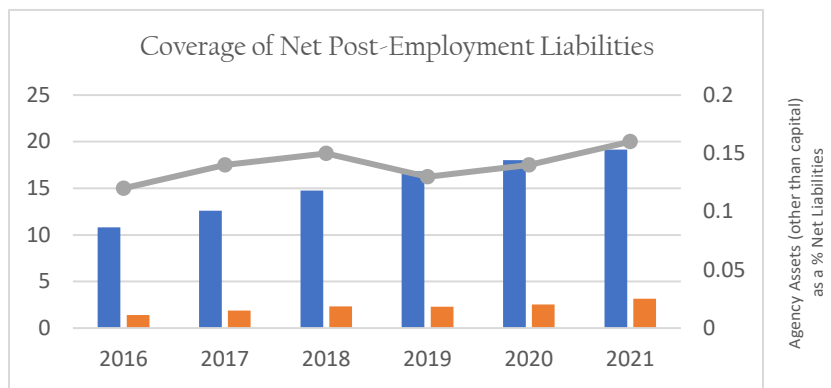
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	75.8%	77%	76%	74.9%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 2,122,293	\$ 2,094,365	\$ 2,317,190	\$ 2,541,896	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2020 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 603,068
--	-----------------------------	------------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$10,791,655	\$12,607,055	\$14,770,800	\$16,808,783	\$18,011,843	\$19,158,689
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$1,394,638	\$1,889,887	\$2,337,120	\$2,287,834	\$2,539,252	\$3,144,964

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013 that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 or 52 if in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulates at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, as well as the 1959 Survivor Benefit. The District's net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet at June 30, 2021 was \$2,541,896, as compared to \$2,317,190 at June 30, 2020.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, 4 employees were participating in the plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

For employees hired before July 1, 2010, the District provides retiree medical coverage to eligible current employees and one dependent as defined by the plan. Under the Plan, retired employees, who attain age 55 with at least ten years of service, are eligible to receive benefits until reaching age 65. The District pays 100% of the health insurance benefits' monthly premium. The dependent of an eligible retiree is also eligible to receive benefits from this plan, and benefits continue until they are Medicare eligible or are no longer considered a dependent under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA). When the retired employee reaches age 65, the retired employee and the dependent are no longer covered. In accordance with Montecito Sanitary District Board of Directors action taken on June 4, 2010, any employee hired by the District after July 1, 2010, is not eligible for postemployment health care benefits.

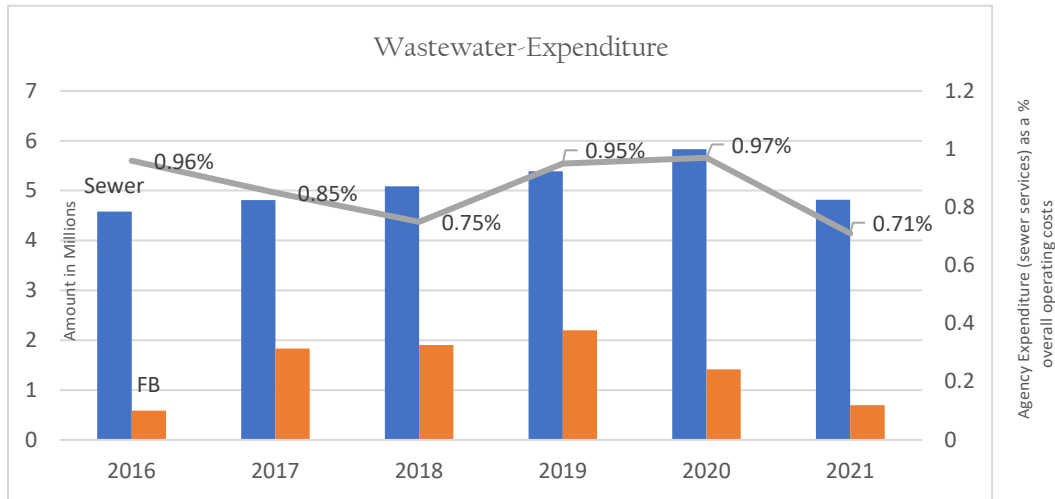
The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Currently, the District has \$184,072 of designated net position set aside to be used to fund the postemployment health care obligation and plans to set aside \$15,000 each July until adequate funds have been established.

As of the June 30, 2020, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 2
- Active employees – 1

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for operating funding and expenditures. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$4,815,179 and increased that to \$4,837,458 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Capital and Plant Upgrade and Wastewater O&M. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$650,627 and decreased that to \$197,500 for FY 2021/2022.

MSD completed the purchase of collections truck (\$36,000), and repaired/replaced annual projects including manhole raising (\$400,000), sewer main (\$150,000), scheduled and emergency replacements (\$100,000). Other on-going projects include sewer main extensions (\$300,000), and Recycled Water – Pilot Project (\$160,000). For FY 21-22 service budget included routine maintenance between (sewer main, manhole raising, scheduled and emergency replacements \$318,200) and (sewer main extensions \$6,251,037).

Capital Improvements

The District adopts a capital improvement plan (CIP), capital replacement plan, and capital outlay plan each year along with their budget for new projects including improvements and costs. The 2021-2022 Montecito Sanitary CIP Program included budgeting for over \$6.4 million of maintenance and upgrades to the system, equipment and buildings. Major improvements identified included the Electrical Rehabilitation Project - AB blower & VFDs, sewer main

extensions Lilac and Oak Grove, and Ashley Road and E. Mountain. The rest of the FY 21-22 CIP Program was shifted into the CIP for FY 22-23. A list of CIP projects for FY 22-23 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Electrical Rehab \$840,000
- ▶ Skimmer troughs \$55,000
- ▶ Digester Blowers replacement \$33,000
- ▶ Roof of Admin building \$65,000
- ▶ Maintenance Gate controller & keypads \$13,500
- ▶ Main Gate replacement \$24,000
- ▶ HVAC system Admin, board room, maintenance building \$40,000
- ▶ Forklift purchase \$35,000
- ▶ Channel Drive Lift Station \$50,000
- ▶ Recycled Water Feasibility Study \$75,000 total cost \$1,190,000

Sewer Main Extensions:

- ▶ Caltrans HOV – Posilipo, design \$177,900
- ▶ Caltrans HOV – Posilipo, construction \$500,000 total cost \$1,000,000
- ▶ Lilac and Oak Grove \$2,323,137
- ▶ Ashley Road pump station \$150,000
- ▶ Ashley Road & E. Mountain, design \$100,000
- ▶ Ashley Road & E. Mountain, construction \$1,250,000 total cost \$2,500,000
- ▶ Enhanced Recycled Water Feasibility Study (assume 50-50 share with MWD) \$1,190,000

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

Collections:

- ▶ Highway 101 Sewer Main Relocation - Design \$200,000
- ▶ Lilac-Oak Grove Sewer Main Extension \$2,390,000
- ▶ Collection System Condition Assessment & Prioritization Plan \$40,000
- ▶ Septic to Sewer Strategic Plan \$70,000
- ▶ Highway 101 Sewer Main Relocation - Construction \$860,000
- ▶ Olive Mill/San Ysidro Roundabout Relocation \$250,000
- ▶ Large Diameter Sewer Main Rehabilitation \$75,000
- ▶ Manhole Rehab lining project \$25,000
- ▶ Manhole Adjustments \$60,000
- ▶ Collection System Emergency Repairs \$30,000
- ▶ Equipment Replacement \$459,000

Lift Stations:

- ▶ Lift Station Condition Assessment & Prioritization Plan \$50,000
 - ▶ Channel Lift Station Improvement \$60,000
 - ▶ Lift Station Emergency Repairs \$ 30,000
-

Treatment & Laboratory:

- ▶ Electrical Rehabilitation & Aeration Blower Replacement \$1,440,000
- ▶ Skimmer troughs replacement \$140,000
- ▶ SCADA Implementation \$ 75,000
- ▶ Disinfection Process Pumps Replacement \$40,000
- ▶ IPS Channel Improvements \$141,000
- ▶ Grinder No. 2 Replacement \$40,000
- ▶ Treatment O/M Emergencies \$100,000
- ▶ Ocean Outfall Assessment \$15,000
- ▶ Equipment Replacement \$50,000

Facilities:

- ▶ Roof for Admin/Operations Building \$65,000
- ▶ Maintenance Gate controller with new keypads \$13,500
- ▶ Main Gate replacement with motorized gate and keypads \$24,000
- ▶ Remodel Men's Restroom in Maintenance Building \$15,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The CSDA Finance Corporation Certificates of Participation 2007 Series UU (“2007 COPs”) were issued March 1, 2007 in the aggregate principal amount of \$14,765,000. On May 3, 2017 the District deposited \$12,797,633 with an escrow agent to provide for payment when due (through July 1, 2017) of all principal and interest with respect to the 2007 COPs. The deposit amount was obtained by using \$1,121,862 available cash, \$957,824 COP reserve funds, and through the issuance of new 2017 Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds. On July 1, 2017, the final payment from the escrow account was made, and the entire outstanding aggregate principal amount and interest of the 2007 COPs was refunded.

The 2017 Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds (“2017 Bonds”) were issued May 1, 2017 in the aggregate principal amount of \$10,020,000 and a premium of \$963,147. The costs of issuance and the underwriter’s discount were \$165,000 and \$100,200, respectively. The Bonds consist of serial certificates in the principal amount of \$10,020,000 bearing interest rates ranging from 2-5%, with the final installment payment due July 1, 2030.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The 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’s Sycamore Canyon pump stations served 133 single-family residences out of 151 parcels. The City Camino Viejo pump station served 34 single-family residences of the 36 parcels. 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 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. Otherwise, the District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in March 2016. The rates are based on a 2016 Wastewater Rate Study prepared by Water Consultancy and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2021)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – primary dwelling \$8,400. Auxiliary structures - \$2,604

B. User Fee per Year

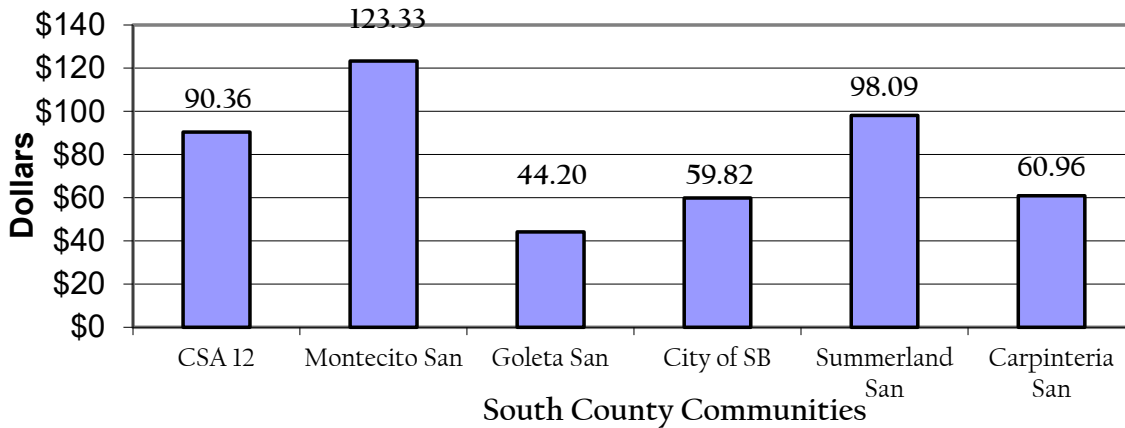
Residential Rates*

Single-family	\$1,480.00
Condos & Multi-use	\$696.00

* Sewer service charges are pro-rated

Figures E-5 shows a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, Montecito Sanitary sewer rates for residential customers are among the **highest** compared to other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 Unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Montecito Sanitary governance authority is established under the Sanitary District Act of 1923, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq. This principal act empowers Montecito Sanitary to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Wastewater
- Recycled Water
- Disposal
- Compost or byproducts

Latent Service Powers

- Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites
- Storm Drains
- Water Service
- Street Sweeping-Cleaning

Governance of Montecito Sanitary District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Montecito Sanitary District holds meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of the month. The meetings are held in the District Board Room located at 1042 Monte Cristo Lane, Montecito, California at 2:00 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Montecito Sanitary Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Woody Barrett	President	Geology	4
Phillip Hogan	Vice President	Geology	2 mo
Edwin Martin	Treasurer	Political Science/Economics	2 mo
Dorinne Lee Johnson	Secretary	Construction Mgmt/Civil Engineering	2
Carter Ohlman	Director	Oceanographer	2 mo

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Montecito Sanitary District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://www.montsan.org			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Montecito Sanitary is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.montsan.org for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Montecito Sanitary District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Montecito Sanitary Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Montecito Sanitary District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

F. Summerland Sanitary District

Administrative Office: 2435 Wallace Avenue, Summerland, CA 93067-0417
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 417, Summerland, CA 93067
Phone: 805/969-4344
Fax: 805/969-5794
Email: msouza@summerlandsd.org
Website: www.summerlandsd.org
Administrative Manager: Marjon (Mar) Souza
Operations Manager: David Lewis

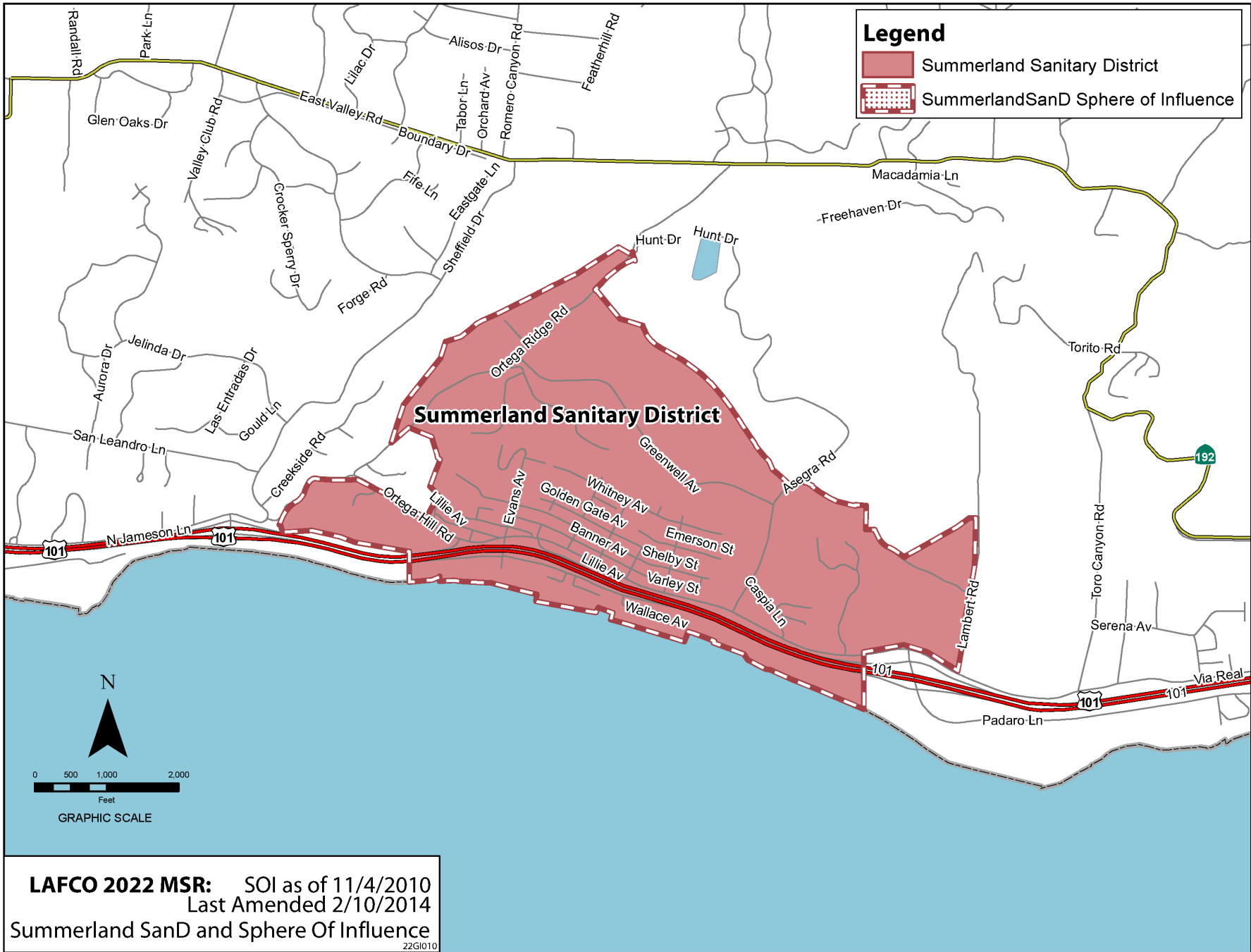
SUMMARY

The Summerland Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the residents and businesses within surrounding unincorporated areas in Summerland to approximately 1,505 people throughout 2.0 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that lies 6.2 miles east of Santa Barbara and 7 miles northwest of Ventura County line. The District is located on both sides of State Highway 101, and extends from Ortega Hill Road on the east to Lambert Road on the west. The District's boundary and Sphere of Influence are coterminous. The District has requested a Study Area for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$872 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Summerland Sanitary District was formed in 1957. It was formed to provide sewage collection and treatment for residents within the District's geographical boundaries under the provisions of the Sanitary District Act of 1923 Health and Safety Code, State of California, Section 6400, et seq.

The Summerland Sanitary District overlaps the Carpinteria/Summerland FPD, Montecito Water District, County Service Areas 11 (Parks) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Cachuma Resource Conservation District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Carpinteria Cemetery District.



The District serves an estimated population of 1,505 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 611 parcels, 50 on septic systems not available to sewer, 84 on septic but sewer is available, and 175 are either agriculture/vacant/or other. The District serves approximately 480 connections.

OPERATIONS

Summerland Sanitary is composed of four (4) operators and collection staff, including an Operations Manager, Plant Operator II, Operator I, Lead Collections/Operator II, and a District Administrator. All Operators are certified through the Operator's Certification Program of the State Water Resources Control Board. Two staff members are Certified through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Technical Certification Program.

The District serves approximately 480 connections, of which 703 EDUs are residential and 172 are non-residential. The District is primarily comprised of residential development with limited commercial land uses intermixed throughout its service area. The wastewater collection system consists of 150 manholes and cleanouts, and three (3) lift stations. These facilities convey wastewater to the District's The wastewater treatment plant is designed to treat 0.3 MGD. Gravity pipelines range in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, with the majority being 8 inches in diameter. The predominant pipe material is vitrified clay pipe (VCP). The average age of the collection system is approximately 60-70 years.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Summerland Sanitary District currently approved a proposal in October 2022 to receive a detailed cost estimate for the replacement of their ocean outfall pipeline. This is expected to be a major financial project, which might drain the district's financial reserves. Financial recuperation of the replacement of ocean outfall pipeline might be challenging since the District has a small customer base with no growth expectancy. The District has sought information from LAFCO regarding a possible dissolution and annexation into a neighboring sanitary district. If a successor agency can be identified, and the Board considers dissolution to provide the best solution for its customers then further exploration will commence.

Annual Sewer Rates: The last rate study was completed and presented to the Board of Directors on December 14, 2017, that adjusted rates until the fiscal year 2023.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the neighboring District to consider options for becoming a successor agency if that becomes the most feasible option for providing services. A collaborative effort of the Districts to identify financial issues and solutions facing the District, level of service issues and solutions if transferring the service, reliable solution for long-

term collection, treatment, and disposal for the community, and reasonable rates established moving forward.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options however consolidation has been considered, but only in an informal setting. The District does see value in evaluating the benefits to the District and its citizens. The need for structural governance changes should be studied and a successor agency identified that can provide efficient and effective sanitary services. The enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other surrounding based local agencies such as Montecito Sanitary District or Carpinteria Sanitary District may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community. Montecito Agencies are currently evaluating consolidation options and expanding the service area of Summerland may be beneficial to both communities. Alternatively, Carpinteria Sanitary District could be another provider adjacent to Summerland. A study consolidating Summerland and Carpinteria has not be conducted or considered to date. The study of dissolution and annexation identifying the Carpinteria Sanitary District as the successor agency could be a feasible solution.

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

Regional Collaboration

The Sanitary District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan process. The District participates in the California Association of Sanitation Agencies, Santa Barbara County Sanitation Agency Managers Association (SAMA), Special Districts Risk Management Authority, and California Association of Special Districts.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Summerland Sanitary District's boundary is coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond this boundary, but provides services outside of its service area. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included subdivision tract within the Ortega Ridge and Summerland Heights neighborhood to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table F-1: Summerland Sanitary Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Ortega Ridge/Summerland Heights	21.1	Single-Family Residential Res-1.0	No	Unknown, Existing connections
	Totals	21.1			

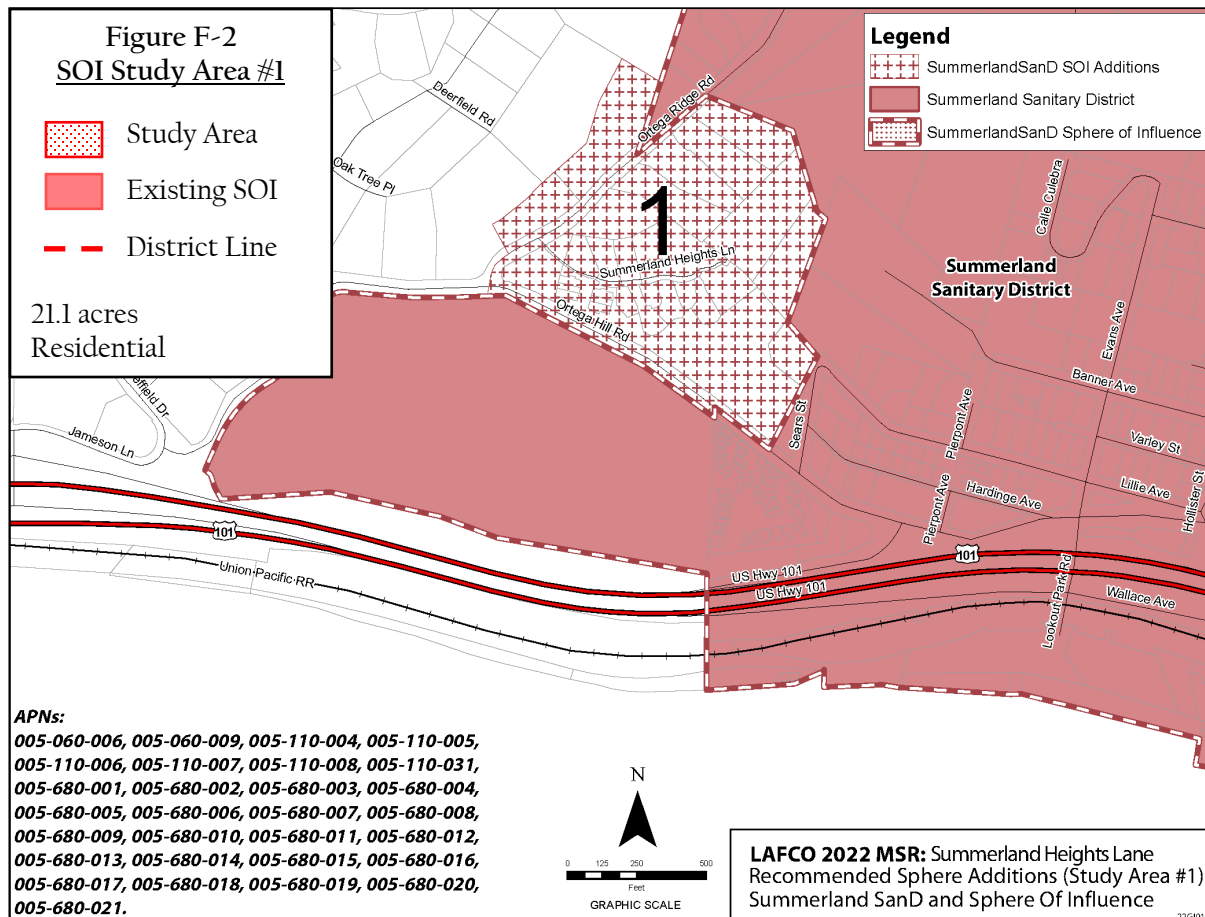
The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning, and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District.

SOI Study Area #1 – Ortega Ridge & Summerland Heights (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). The 22 parcels total 21.1 acres located south of East Valley Road (Hwy 192) to Freehaven Drive at the end of Macadamia Lane. A total of 20 parcels within the Summerland Heights were connected to the District in 2000. The District currently operates and maintains the sewer mainline to this area. The Summerland Heights Tract 14,390 was approved in 1998, and the sewer collection system was installed under an agreement with the developer (Summerland Heights LLC) dated February 17, 1998. The sewer collection system construction was completed in 2000 and was dedicated to the Summerland Sanitary District (District) in the same year. Since the development, the connection fees have been paid and sewer service charges have been levied annually since 2000. The two Ortega Ridge properties do not currently receive sewer services yet. In 2019, an Informal agreement was made between Ms. Gabriel, former General Manager of Montecito Sanitary District (MSD), and Mr. Sullivan, former General Manager of Summerland Sanitary District regarding the following:

- Summerland and the Property Owner of 239 Ortega Ridge Road will reach an agreement for the construction and dedication of sewer facilities to the District.
- That the property 239 Ortega Ridge Road will be served for sewer collection by the Summerland Sanitary District.
- That the 239 Ortega Ridge Road property will pay a connection fee and annual sewer

fees to Montecito Sanitary District and thereafter, the Montecito Sanitary District will submit all such fees to the Summerland Sanitary District.

The property owner of 239 Ortega Ridge Road reached an agreement with the property owner of 229 Ortega Ridge Road to join in the mainline extension project which provided an opportunity to collect sewer service by SSD for both properties. However, both properties are not connected to the main sewer collection system to date. No connection fee has been paid and no request for connection has been made by the property owner. Both Mr. Rahrer, General Manager of MSD, and SSD Management are of the opinion that the properties would be better served if they are included in the service boundary and Sphere of Influence of the Summerland Sanitary District.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to extend the existing Sphere of Influence to include these existing areas either already being served by the District or under the agreement and note the annexation clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. Because the Summerland Sanitary District is already serving the Summerland Heights parcels, the need to adjust this boundary makes sense, however, the need to annex is not urgent. Similar to the Ortega Road properties, although no connection request has been made to date, both Sanitary Districts agree Summerland Sanitary is best to serve the area.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Summerland Sanitary’s existing boundary spans approximately 2.0 square miles in size and covers 505 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All of the area or 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The District serves two areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under flow-exchange agreements. Overall, there are 940 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Summerland Sanitary jurisdictional boundary spans 2.0 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Summerland Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Summerland SD	505	61.9%	611	940
Other unincorporated	202.9	34.4%	238	TBD
Summerland Heights Tract	18.37	3.1%	29	TBD
Totals	726.27	100.0%	878	940

Summerland Sanitary Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	505	100.0%	611	940
Totals	505	100.0%	611	940

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$793.8 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$1.5 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$527,477 based on the estimated service population of 1,505. Summerland Sanitary District receives \$1 million dollars in annual charges for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 611 legal parcels and spans 505 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 85% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 84% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 41 vacant parcels that collectively total 66 acres.

Close to seven-eighths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 84% has been developed.

Summerland Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1957
Legal Authority	Sanitary District Act of 1923, Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Summerland to be 745. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating Summerland unincorporated population as 4,700 by 2020. Summerland's population is estimated at 1,505 persons and 409 households. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of the Carpinteria/Summerland area increased by 11 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Summerland are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Summerland as 18 to 64 group at 53.3 percent. Approximately 41.3 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 5.4 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 100 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white.

Projected Growth and Development

The County's General Plan/Coastal land Use Plan covers the Summerland and surrounding hillside areas. The County's General Plan/Coastal land Use Plan and Summerland Community Plan serves as the vision for long-term land use, development, and growth within the Planning

Area. The County’s General Plan/Coastal land Use Plan was adopted in 1982 and the Community Plan was adopted in 2014, and certified in 2016, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Summerland areas, which faces several constraints. The following population projections within Summerland are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table F-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Summerland Sanitary District	1,448	1,500	745	1,200	1,300
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Summerland was \$108,633 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, a review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiencies within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment,

which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or a precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Summerland Sanitary District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Summerland Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• Entire District	2.0
Population (2020 Census):	
• Entire District	1,505
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$793,853,507
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$872
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	5¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$3,800,655
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	14.1%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	282%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Summerland Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The District is staffed by five (5) full-time staff. The District owns and operates a wastewater collection, and treatment, and disposal facility, which provides service to the community of Summerland. The Facility receives domestic and commercial wastewater (what is commercial wastewater? There are no commercial industries in our Service Boundary? and currently serves approximately 480 connections.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately nine (9) miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 150 manholes, and three (3) lift stations.

Treatment System

The WWTP was originally constructed in the 1950's as a conventional activated sludge process on a 0.92-acre site owned by the District. In 1991, the plant was upgraded to a tertiary treatment facility. The District's municipal wastewater treatment plant is capable of treating up to 0.3 million gallons of wastewater per day, on average. Currently, the average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 0.08 million gallons per day (MGD), which represents 27% of the permitted capacity. Treatment processes at the Facility include preliminary treatment, primary treatment, and secondary treatment using activated sludge, tertiary filtration, and chlorine disinfection. Treatment train unit processes consist of one grinder and bar screen in the headworks, one flow equalization basin, one primary clarifier, two activated sludge aeration basins, two secondary clarifiers, one chlorine contact chamber, tertiary filtration with an anthracite bed filter, and dechlorination prior to final discharge through a 12-inch diameter 740-foot ocean outfall line. Storm water at the facility is collected and diverted to the headworks of the facility.

Disposal

Disposal of Biosolids is managed via aerobic digestion (two aerobic digesters), dewatered by a two-meter belt press, and stockpiled in a sludge holding bed. The holding bed contains drains which permit leachate to flow back to the head of the liquid treatment train for treatment. Biosolids are periodically removed and hauled by San Joaquin Composting, Inc. (Bakersfield, CA) to its 162-acre composting facility in Kern County, California. The Discharger composts approximately 80 tons of biosolids per year. Wastewater Treated effluent water is discharged via a 740-foot ocean outfall/diffuser system at a depth of 20 feet in the Santa Barbara Channel of the Pacific Ocean.

Recycled Water

The Summerland Sanitary District treatment plant currently does not have the infrastructure, nor the financial capacity to produce recycled water, the District has indicated that the use of recycled wastewater is under consideration as part of future facility upgrades.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	-

**Summerland Sanitary District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
2435 Wallace Ave, Treatment Plant	1958	Fair	0.92 acres
LS #1 Finney Street, Summerland	1992	Good	230 gpm, 3 HP
LS #2 Via Real, Summerland	2004	Good	150 gpm 5 HP
LS #3 Lambert Road, Summerland	2011	Good	150 gpm 7.5 HP

Lift Station #1, Two 230 GPM Gorman Rupp centrifugal pumps with 3HP motors. Both pumps are protected with a fiberglass reinforced plastic enclosure that sits on top of a catch basin/well. The well/basin capacity is 575 gallons.

Lift Station #2, Two 150 GPM Gorman Rupp centrifugal pumps with 5HP motors. Both pumps are protected with a fiberglass reinforced plastic enclosure that sits on top of a catch basin/well. The well/basin capacity is 3,017 gallons.

Lift Station #3, Two 150 GPM Gorman Rupp centrifugal pumps with 7.5 HP motors. Both pumps are protected with a fiberglass reinforced plastic enclosure that sits on top of a catch basin/well. The well/basin capacity is 3,244 gallons.

Treatment Plant Upgrades

FY 16/17 Replaced 12" Effluent Tank Valve, Upgraded Chlorine Chemical Pump, FY 17/18 Upgraded Sodium Bisulfite Chemical Pump, FY 18/19 Replaced Upper & Lower Screens on Belt Press, FY 19/20 Replaced Secondary Clarifier #2 Gear Drive, Replaced Filter Media, FY 20/21 Replaced Return Activated Sludge Valve, Replaced 10 ft. of 4" Main Air Supply Pipeline

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	334	69.5%
Multi-Family	104	21.6%
Commercial	42	8.9%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%
Other	0	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	4	2.6
Emergency Operators	3	2.0
Administrative Personnel	1	0.6
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Summerland Sanitary has a total of four (4) permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Administrative Manager (1)	20	20
Operator Manager (1)	8	8
Operator I (1)	29	29
Operator II (1)	1	1
Lead Collection/Operator II (1)	5	5
Administrative Personnel (0)	N/A	N/A

Wastewater Capacity

Summerland Sanitary has a permitted treatment capacity of 0.3 mgd and provides service to 894 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs).

The Summerland Sanitary service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.3 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 167 gallons for every service connection.

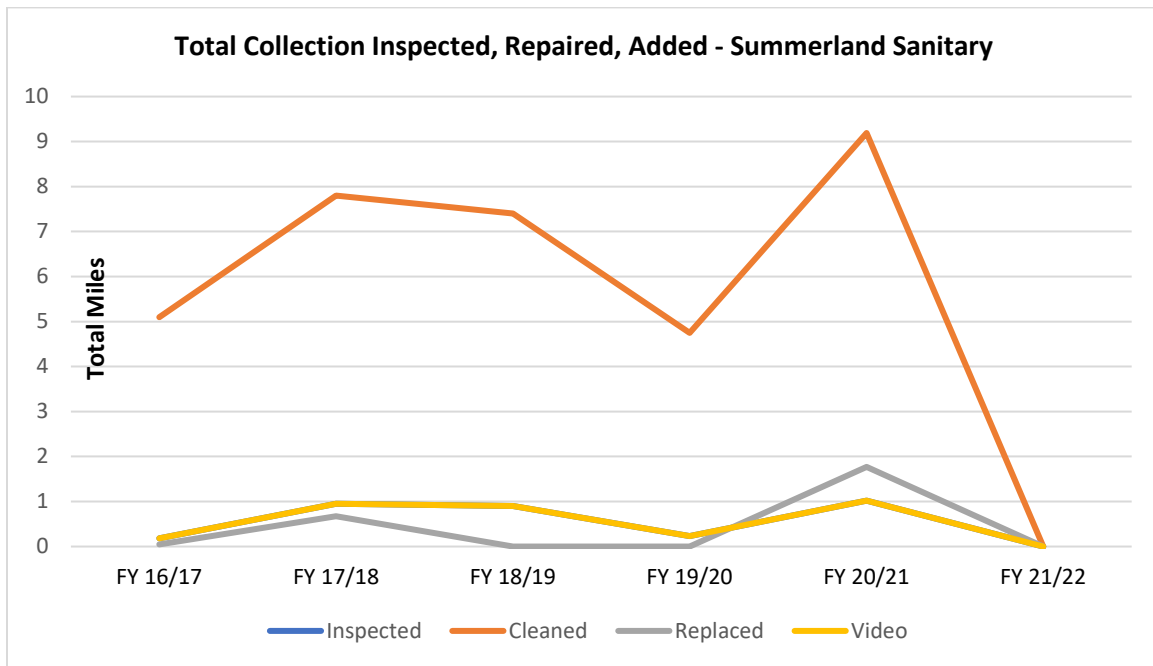
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Summerland Sanitary users in the service area has been 0.13 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Summerland Sanitary service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.08 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO that this represents 27% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

LAFCO estimates Summerland Sanitary is presently operating at 43% capacity within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

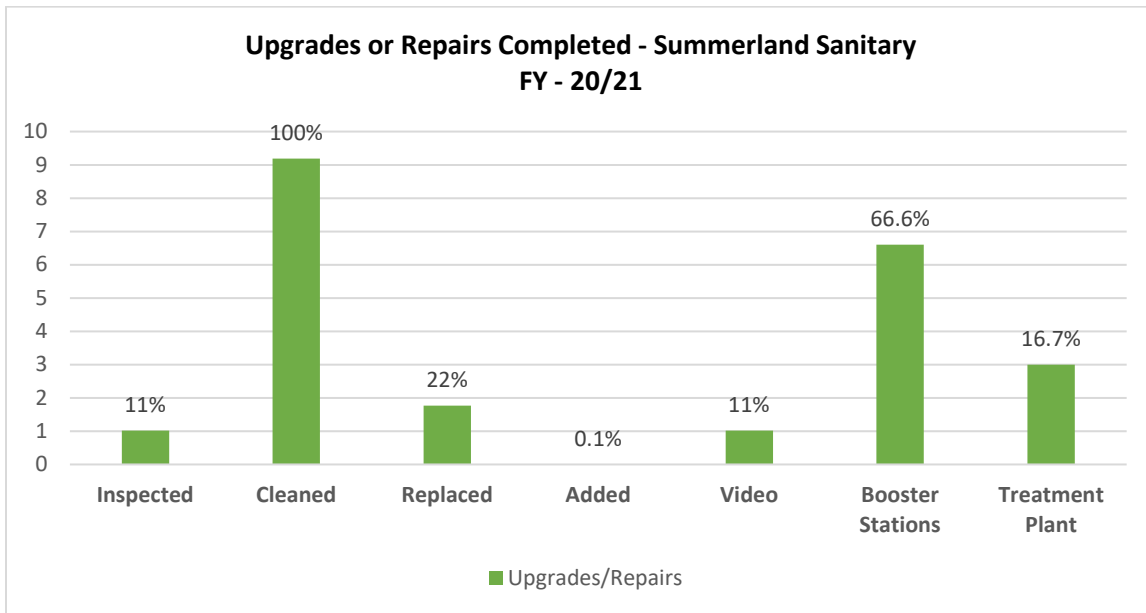
Summerland Sanitary District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: SSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added,

and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and the treatment plant.



Source: SSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Summerland Sanitary District provides wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, and Wastewater Master Plan Study of capacity prepared in 2005. The County’s Community Plan (Summerland), which was last updated in 2004, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, Resource Constraints, and Emergency Action Plan.

SSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2016
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2022
Master Plan	N/A
Capital Improvement Plan	N/A
Rate Study	2017
Emergency Action Plan	2021
Climate Change Adaptation Program	N/A

The District NPDES Permit will require the District to prepare a Climate Change Adaptation Program by 2027, to describe in detail how the District will identify and address climate change hazards and vulnerabilities at the Facility, including planning to maximize the amount of the facility’s treated effluent (either at the current location or a future inland location not subject to coastal hazards) used for beneficial reuse water recycling. The Climate Change Adaptation Program will consist of three separate sections (Coastal Hazards Monitoring Plan, Life Expectancy Analysis, and Climate Change Adaptation Plan).

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services the District also maintains a separate Emergency Repair Fund.

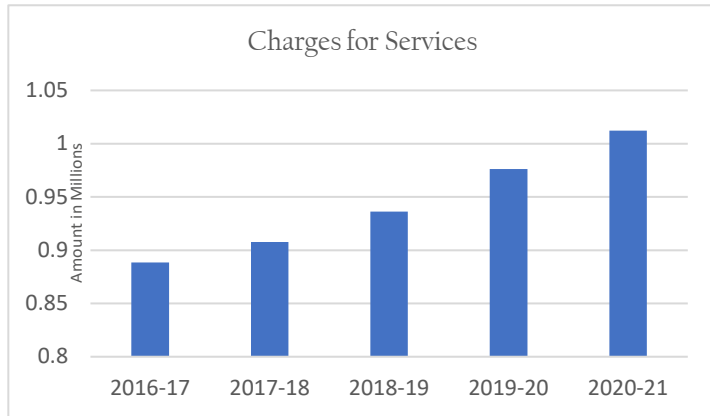
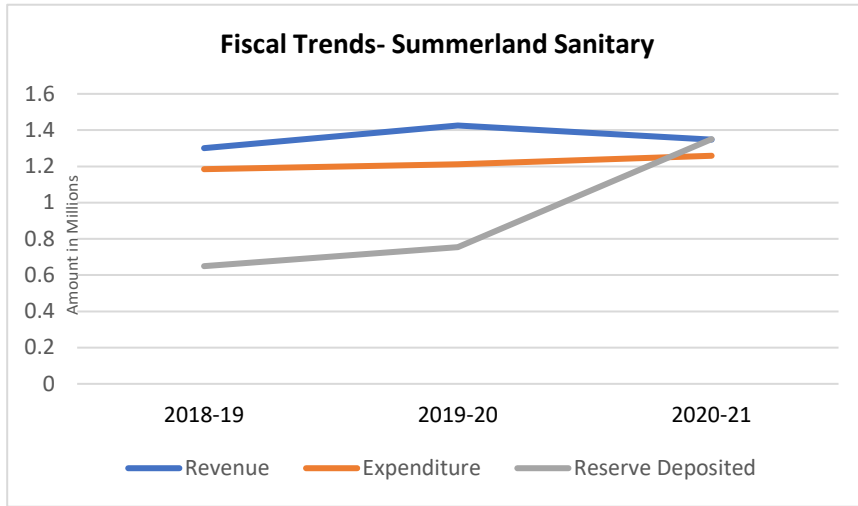
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$976,035	74.1%	\$1,012,298	77.2%
Connection fees	\$37,880	2.9%	\$28,566	2.2%
Inspection fees	\$3,696	0.3%	\$5,371	0.4%
Administration revenue	\$6,884	0.5%	\$8,300	0.6%
Property Taxes	\$253,513	19.2%	\$261,357	19.9%
Investment income	\$39,441	3.0%	-\$4,037	-0.3%
Revenue total	\$1,317,449	100.0%	\$1,311,855	100.0%

Source: Summerland Sanitary, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

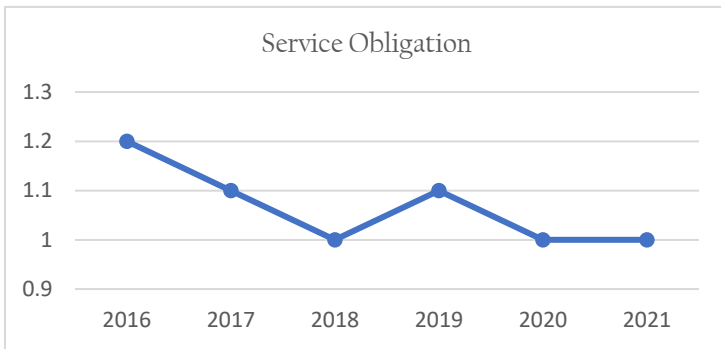
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District's expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The slight increase in expenditures was primarily due to Collection System Mainline Repairs. The District's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.

SUMMERLAND SANITARY



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 1,139,226	\$ 908,207	1.2
2017	\$ 1,156,255	\$ 972,431	1.1
2018	\$ 1,170,537	\$ 1,116,867	1.0
2019	\$ 1,305,897	\$ 1,184,441	1.1
2020	\$ 1,317,449	\$ 1,210,811	1.0
2021	\$ 1,311,855	\$ 1,258,414	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

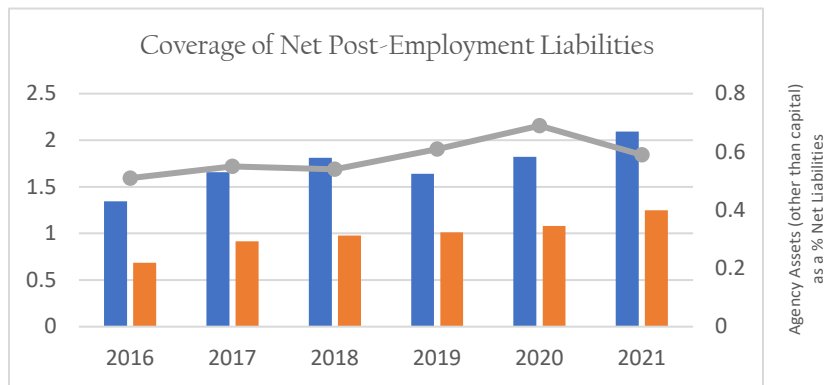
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	74.9%	77.6%	78.9%	75.2%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 813,766	\$ 848,594	\$ 906,106	\$ 1,043,070	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 207,096
--	-----------------------------	------------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$1,343,583	\$1,655,801	\$1,811,373	\$1,639,153	\$1,820,888	\$2,092,412
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$686,290	\$914,829	\$979,096	\$1,010,273	\$1,081,837	\$1,250,166

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District is part of the Santa Barbara County Employees’ Retirement System. General employees are members of General Plan 5B for employees who started prior to January 1, 2013 and PEPRA Plan 8 for employees who started after this date. All plans benefit of members are based upon a combination of age, years of service, final average salary (generally the 12 highest paid consecutive months), and the benefit options selected. Cost-of-living adjustments after retirement are provided in these plans. The District maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the District.

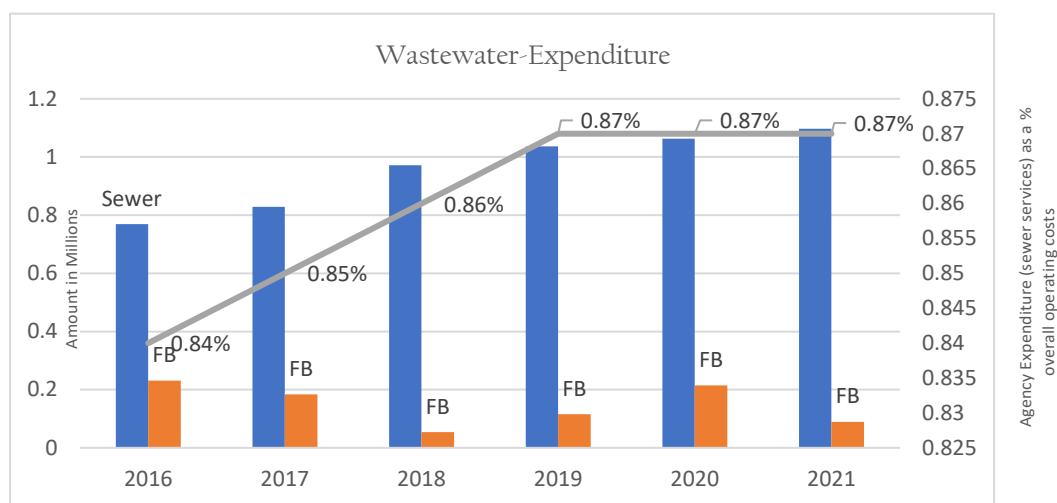
OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District’s plan for its OPEB obligations offers retirees the same health plans as active District employees, as well as enhanced senior plans for retirees on Medicare. Retiree premiums are rated separately from active District employees; as such, the District does not have a retiree premium implicit rate subsidy.

The District provides a monthly insurance premium subsidy of \$15 (whole dollars) per year of credit service from the 401(h) account for Eligible Retired Participants participating in a District-sponsored health insurance plan. If an Eligible Retired Participant does not participate in the District-sponsored health then the maximum monthly amount paid is \$4 (whole dollars) per year of credited service. a member is eligible for a disability retirement benefit and can receive a monthly health plan subsidy of \$187 (whole dollars) per month or a subsidy of \$15 (whole dollar) per month per year of service, whichever is greater. Survivors of Eligible Retired Participants (Spouses and Dependents) continue to receive a subsidy proportionate to their percentage of the retiree’s pension benefit (if any). And its employees have not negotiated changes to OPEB benefits for new employees, significantly reducing the District’s liability going forward.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes operational and capital expenditures for Funds #5215, #5216, & #5217. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$1,210,811 and increased that to \$1,258,414 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Capital Replacement and Repair Fund 5216 and Fund 5217. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$151,000 and reduced that to \$145,000 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 2202-2023 total budgeted expenditures for equipment capital replacement were \$928,300.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a capital improvement plan (CIP) at this time. The District routinely adopts Capital Improvements through its budget that identifies and prioritizes improvements and costs. The FY 2022/2023 include equipment cost of \$153,300 which include emergency replacement of the treatment plant's blowers #1 & #2 and infrastructure costs of \$800,000 to include emergency outfall rehabilitation.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District entered into a loan agreement in March 2022 with CSDA financing to purchase a loan for \$500,000, with a 10-year term and a 3.1% interest rate. The principal and interest payments for the fiscal year 2022-23 are budgeted at \$58,915. The District also has long-term liabilities towards the pension and OPEB benefits.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that Summerland Sanitary does not have any opportunities to do so. Due to relative distance between the District's infrastructure and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future. If dissolution is continued to be studied, options for shared facilities could also be evaluated.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in December 2017. The rates are based on a 2017 Financial Plan and Rate Study prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential Baseline Capital Recovery Fee – \$12,317 per new equivalent dwelling unit

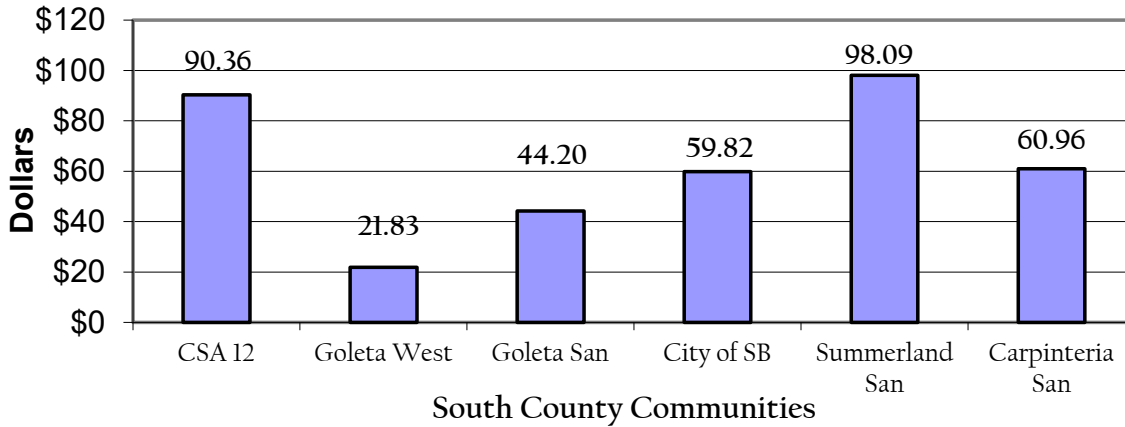
B. User Fee per Year

Base Rates*

Residential Users – Per EDU	\$1,219
Meeting hall/church w/o kitchen	\$1,950
with kitchen	\$6,583
Food market Less than 5,000 sq. ft	\$2,828
Over 5,000 sq. ft.	\$4,254
w/food service	\$8,655
w/food grinder	\$8,655
Bar – no food service	\$2,438
Barber/beauty w/less than 3 operators	\$2,255
Bed and breakfast – per 10 rooms	\$3,657
Mixed use: One unit per dwell. + other assignable units. Sum the various uses	
Offices – per 10 employees / no kitchen	\$1,219
Offices – per 10 employees / with food service	\$2,840
Offices – per 10 employees - medical/dental	\$2,840
Retail – per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,219
Small retail – no kitchen – under 400 sq. ft.	\$853
Restaurants – per 1000 sq. ft.	\$8,411
Schools – per 40 students	\$1,219
Fire station	\$2,438
Park w/restrooms + residence	\$2,438
Coffee shop - per 1,000 sq. ft.	\$1,219
Health club - per 1,000 sq. ft	\$2,438

Figures F-3 shows a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, Summerland Sanitary sewer rates for residential customers are **higher** than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Summerland Sanitary governance authority is established under the Sanitary District Act of 1923, (“principal act”) and codified under Health & Safety Code, section 6400-6830 et seq. This principal act empowers Summerland Sanitary to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Wastewater
- Recycled Water
- Disposal
- Compost or byproducts

Latent Service Powers

- Operate & Collect Garbage/Refuse Dumpsites
- Storm Drains
- Water Service
- Street Sweeping-Cleaning

Governance of Summerland Sanitary District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Summerland Sanitary District holds meetings on the second Thursday of the month. The meetings are held at the District’s Office on 2435 Wallace Avenue, Summerland, California at 3:00 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Summerland Sanitary Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Jolene Colomy	President	Administrator	13
James Witmer	Vice President	Real Estate	4
Gary Robinson	Secretary	Attorney	2 mo
John Franklin	Director	Finance	26
Martin Tucker	Director	Public Services	14

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Summerland Sanitary District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://summerlandsd.org/			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Summerland Sanitary is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://summerlandsd.org/ for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Summerland Sanitary District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Summerland Sanitary Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Summerland Sanitary District at this time.

G. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District

Administrative Office: 224 Vereda Leyenda, Goleta, CA 93117
Phone: 805/968-5885
Fax: 805/685-1081
Email: emid@emidsb.org
Website: www.emidsb.org
General Manager: Susan Paxton-Koesterer
Chief inspector: Brian McCarthy

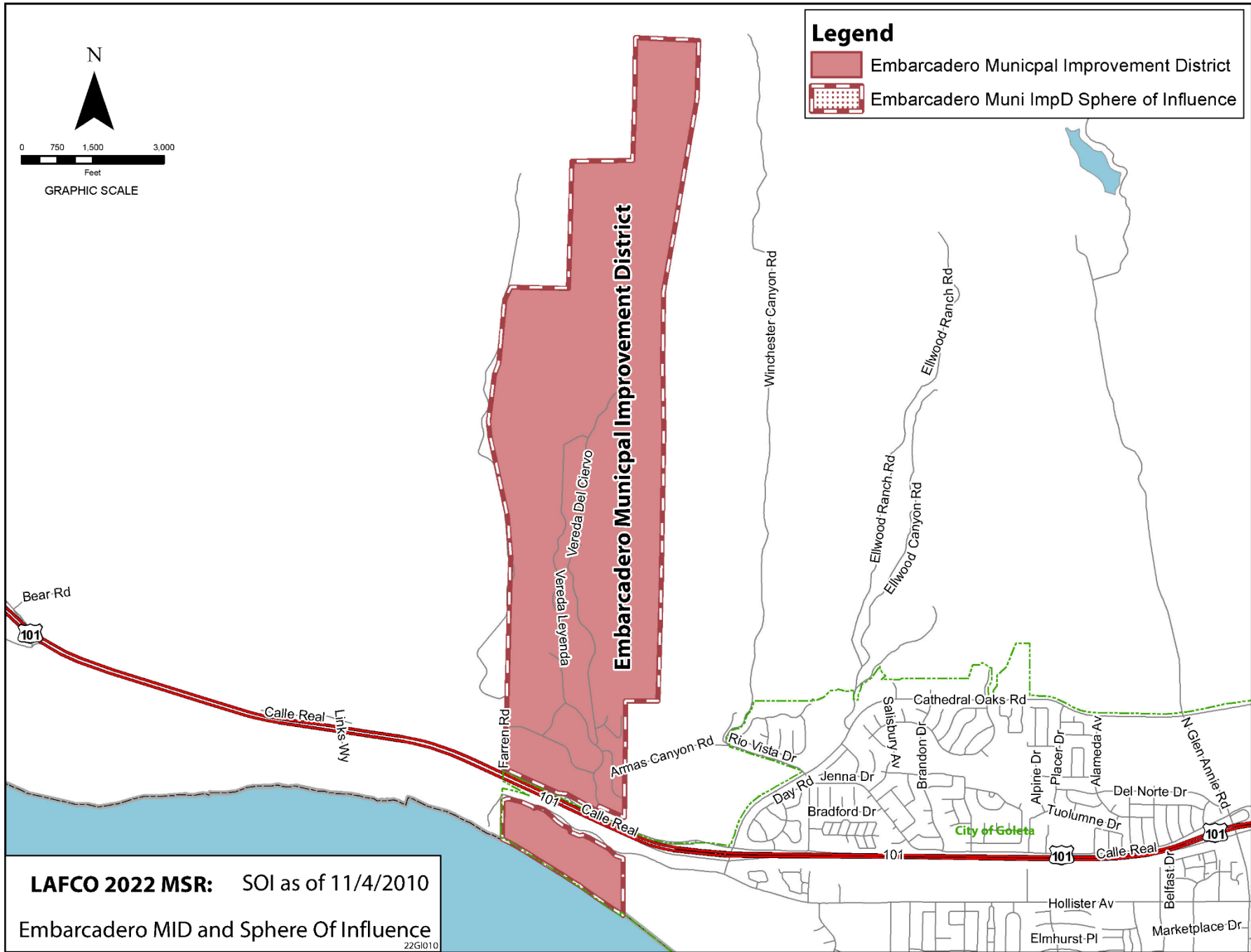
SUMMARY

The Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District provides collection and transports wastewater in the western Goleta Valley under a Joint Powers Agreement between EMID and Goleta West Sanitary District, to approximately 155 one-acre home sites throughout 1.87 square miles in western Goleta Valley that extends both sides of Highway 101. The Goleta Water District provides water services within EMID boundary, as they overlap. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$423 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District was formed in 1960. The District was established as an Independent Special District by a Special Session of the California State Legislature via Bill No. 87 to construct facilities which provide adequate water supply, storage, and distribution systems for public and private purposes and facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage and storm water drainage to the residents within the District. Further the District was empowered to provide street and highway lighting facilities, recreation, parks, and playground facilities, and initially small craft harbor facilities. The Enabling act was amended in 1972 to require directors to be registered voters residing within the District. The Enabling act was amended a second time in 1980 to establish an Embarcadero Architectural Committee for reviewing and approving construction within the District for establishing reasonable animal control, and enforcement of CC&Rs for the residential portion.

The Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District overlaps the portion of City of Goleta, Goleta Water District, Goleta West Sanitary District, County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Goleta Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 1,000 people, with 165 homesites (155 receive sewer services) developed of the 177 within the subdivision plus several residences on the Tecolote Ranch. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 174 residential parcels, rural homesite, orchards, veterinary office, and the Bacara Resort.

OPERATIONS

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District provides sewage collection services under contract with Goleta West Sanitary District. All wastewater treatment is provided by Goleta Sanitary District regional treatment plant. The sewer system is comprised of 3.63 miles of gravity sewer lines and one (1) lift station that serve 155 single family residences. Goleta Water District provides water services within EMID service boundary.

The District's general revenues come from ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and buildings. In June, 2021, this fund was estimated to contain \$1,899,907.

The District under legislature was authorized to provide adequate water supply, storage and distribution systems for public and private purposes, facilities for treatment and disposal of sewage and storm water, street and highway lighting facilities and certain recreational facilities for parks and playground, and small craft harbor facilities. Further, the District was empowered as an Embarcadero Architectural Committee for reviewing and approving construction within the District for establishing reasonable animal control, and enforcement of CC&Rs for the residential portion.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four- year terms. The Board meets the second Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 224 Vereda Leyenda, Goleta, CA. at 7:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The District continues to look to the future with regard to challenges and issues such as repair and replacement of the District owned sewer lines and storm drainage conduits, the potential need to underground utilities for safety purposes, the renewal and development of District Parks and Recreations facilities and activities, and the public's desire to retain the rural nature of the District, providing increased services to areas within our District boundaries, while maintaining local control and monitoring growth and development within our Sphere of Interest. Long term planning sessions resulted in the update of a Master Plan for the District in 2010, and the development of the District's Sewer Service Management Plan in 2013. A new Recovery Contract

between the Goleta West Sanitary District and EMID was signed in late 2010, creating a new revenue stream for the District.

New construction projects will require sewer service fees be collected on behalf of EMID to reimburse original costs for sewer infrastructure paid for entirely by EMID residents. The Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions were updated and renewed in early 2011.

Five Year Objectives:

- Update, renew, and maintain existing Parks and Recreational facilities
- Create new Parks and Recreational facilities
- Increase public Parks and Recreational programs
- Install additional storm drainage facilities as required. Improve maintenance of existing facilities.
- Continue adding funds to the sewer replacement fund
- Expand public outreach programs and information through a new web site

Ten Year Objectives

- Sewer line repairs/replacements
- Drainage facilities improvements

The District has developed a Sewer Service Management and Emergency Response Plan. The District continues to maintain its excellent record for No Sanitary Sewer Spills.

The District has implemented a Public Outreach program in an effort to keep the public informed and received valuable input from the community with regard to project priorities and the administration and management of District funds.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the Goleta West Sanitary District to continue Joint Powers Agreement for sewer services. Other partnerships with agencies that share wastewater treatment services to continue to plan for upgrades as necessary.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Goleta Valley based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for other local service

providers to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible partnerships with other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

As described earlier, GWD provides water to customers within EMID. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District has a JPA Agreement with Goleta West Sanitary District and a Recovery Contract. Treatment is provided by Goleta Sanitary District Regional Treatment Plant that maintains similar agreements with Goleta West Sanitary, UCSB, the City of Santa Barbara and the County of Santa Barbara. The District are members of the Special District Association and Special District Risk Management Authority.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District’s boundaries are coterminous with service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District existing boundary spans approximately 1.87 square miles in size and covers 1,034 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly less than five-one hundreds in City of Goleta. Nearly 95% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 5% of the total, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Goleta. Overall, there are 449 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

EMID jurisdictional boundary spans 1.87 square miles with 95% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Goleta.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
EMID	1,034	94.2%	179	449
City of Goleta	69.2	5.8%	2	0
Totals	1,200	100.0%	179	449

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,034	94.2%	179	449
City of Goleta	69.2	5.8%	2	0
Totals	1,200	100.0%	179	449

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$547.0 million as of April 2022 and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$529,020. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$547,007 based on the estimated service population of 1,000. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District receives 0.4 million dollars in annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 179 legal parcels and spans 1,034 acres with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 100% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 96% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 18 vacant parcels that collectively total 42 acres.

All the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 96% has been developed.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1960
Legal Authority	Special California State Legislature via Bill No. 87. Improvement District Act
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. If the number of candidates equals the number of eligible seats, or if there are no candidates, the Board of Supervisors shall make these appointments pursuant to Elections Code section 10515.
Agency Duties	Collects and transports wastewater, provides local recreation services, conducts architectural plan approval, enforces development standards (i.e. CC&Rs) and addresses community needs such as undergrounding utilities, animal control, and abatement of road and drainage hazards, additional powers not exercised are water supply, storage and distribution, small harbor facilities.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of EMID to be 1,000. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-based allocation methodology estimating the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District population as 1,000 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District area increased by 200 people (0.2 percent or less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for EMID were not included in any age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017. Because specific data does not reflect EMID, the statistics cannot be cited.

The 2020 U.S. Census did not include specific data for the EMID boundary to determine ethnicity.

Projected Growth and Development

The County’s General Plan serves as the areas vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within its Planning Area. The Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of estimates less than one percent growth in the unincorporated areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table G-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
EMID	800	850	1,000	1,100	1,200
City of Goleta	29,888	30,846	32,690	33,912	34,588
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District is unknown and difficult to determine. However, it is estimated that the District does not qualify as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes		
District area (est. square miles):	• City of Goleta	0.1
	• Entire District	1.87
Population (2020 Census):	• City of Goleta (Bacara Resort)	0
	• Entire District	1,000
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)		\$547,007,049
Number of Treatment Plants		transported to GSD
Regular Financial Audits		Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)		\$423
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received		7¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)		\$1,899,907
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2018 to June 2021)		69%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)		449%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District contracts for wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services with Goleta West Sanitary District. The District is staffed by one (1) full-time General Manager and one (1) part-time park staff.

The pervious section lists the other services EMID is empowered to provide. All other services provided by the District are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of 19,185.54 linear feet of pipe, or about 3.63 miles within 96 sections of pipe, mostly comprised of a combination of ACP and VCP. Most sections are 8” in diameter with some 10” and 12”. There are 92 manholes and one clean out.

Treatment System

The WWTP was originally constructed in 1944 and located on 12 acres of Goleta Sanitary District-owned land located at One William Moffett Place in Goleta. The Goleta West Sanitary is currently permitted 3.12 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity rights that GWSD owns in the regional treatment plant of which EMID portion is included.

Disposal

Disposal is provided by Goleta Sanitary District.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Field Lift Station, Emily 8200 Calle Real, Goleta	~ 1971	Excellent	X2 – 75 hp-1500 gpm – 40 hp- 600 gpm

Built by Rancho Embarcadero and dedicated to GWSD (IVSD) it was put into service in 1971. Emily receives wastewater from EMID (-155 SFR) and the San Miguel neighborhood (-131 SFR). Emily is a prefabricated Smith & Loveless pump station mated to a built-in-place concrete wet well. The primary lead pump #1, a 30 HP/250 GPM fixed speed pump, was added in 2003. The two original 75 HP/1500 GPM fixed speed pumps, pump #2 & 3, are called to run in the event of

the wet well level exceeding the call-to-run setpoint, or should pump #1 fail. There are redundant (two) 8” HDPE force mains at Emily utilized to pump/lift wastewater to the GWSD gravity sewer system at the intersection of Calle Real and Cathedral Oaks Road. Approximate length of each force main - 2150’.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	155	99.4%
Multi-Family	N/A	N/A
Commercial	N/A	N/A
Industrial (Inc in Commercial)	N/A	N/A
Agricultural/Other	1	0.6%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	1.8
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	1	0.1
Other District Staff	1	n/a

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement has a total of two (2) employees. Wastewater operations are contracted with Goleta West Sanitary District.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	40	40
Parks Personnel (1)	n/a	n/a

Wastewater 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.

The Goleta Sanitary maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the regional treatment plant for treatment and disposal is 9.7 million gallons.

System Demands

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement service area’s average annual wastewater dry weather flow is - 85,000 gpd; Peak dry weather flow is - 171,000 gpd. The existing system serves EMID’s needs.

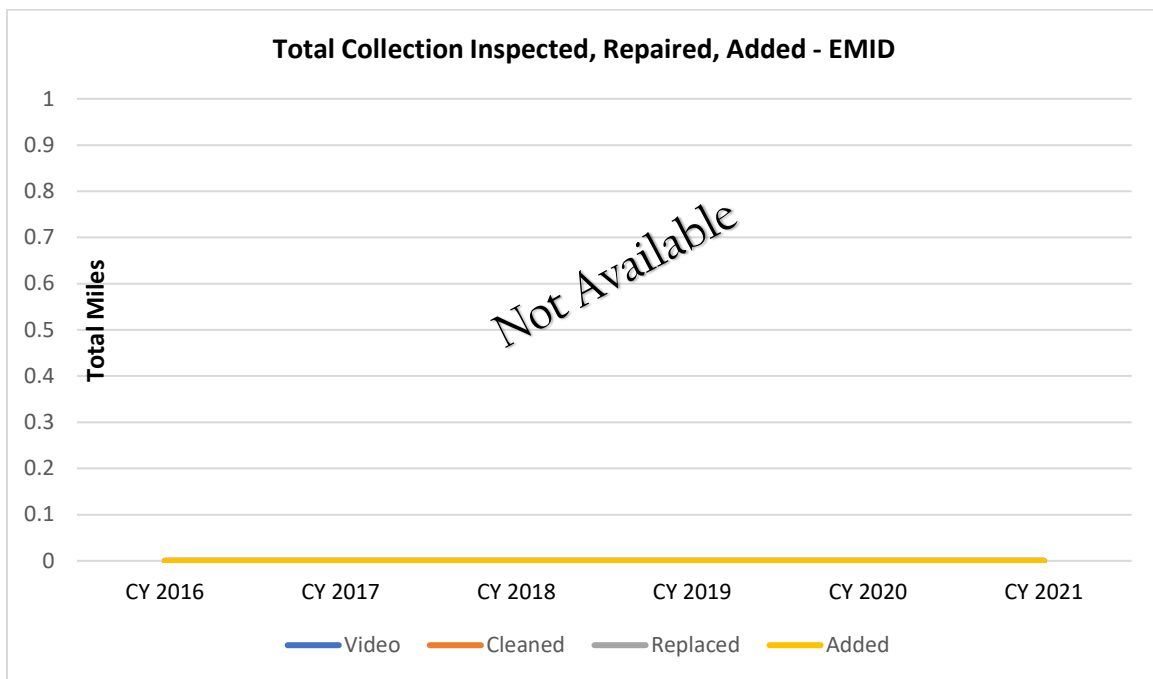
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among EMID users in the service area is 85,000 gpd.

Service Performance

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement contributes to the average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Goleta Sanitary District regional treatment plant as part of the Goleta West Sanitary District capacity. Of the combined amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 64% of permitted capacity.

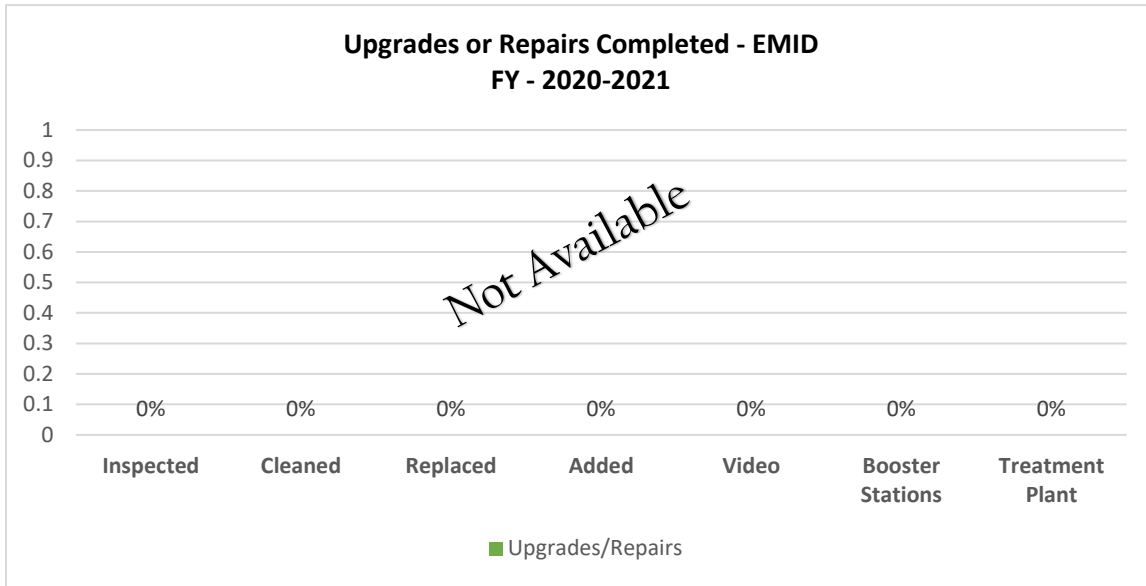
LAFCO estimates Goleta Sanitary is presently operating at 64% capacity within Goleta Valley.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: EMID Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: EMID Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District provides water and wastewater collection and transport services to its constituents either directly or through contract agreements and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Strategic Plan prepared in 2005. The County’s Goleta Valley Plan, which was last updated in 2015, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

VVCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2015
Joint Powers Agreement	1984
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2016
Strategic Plan	2005
Capital Improvement Plan	N/A
Water Reliability Study	1994
Rate Study	1999
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

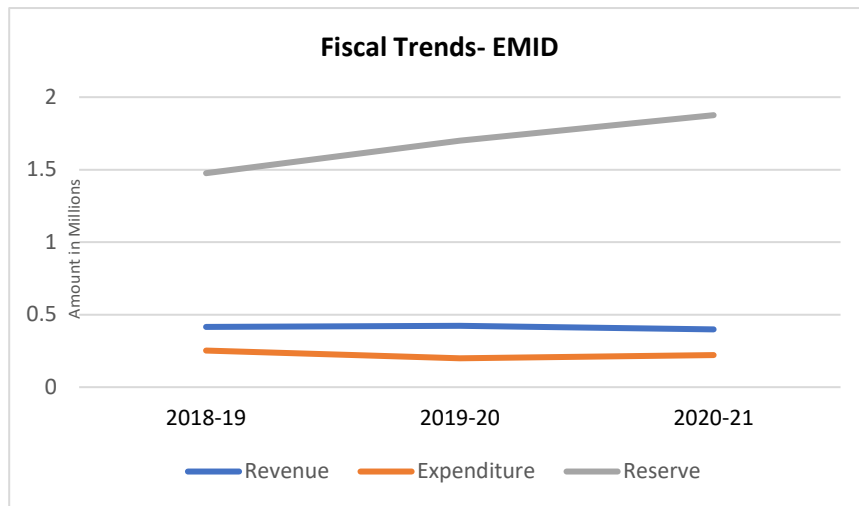
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property Taxes	\$387,458	91.6%	\$394,686	99.0%
Investment income	\$35,023	8.3%	\$3,664	1.0%
Other	\$634	0.1%	\$87	0.0%
Revenue total	\$423,115	100.0%	\$398,437	100.0%

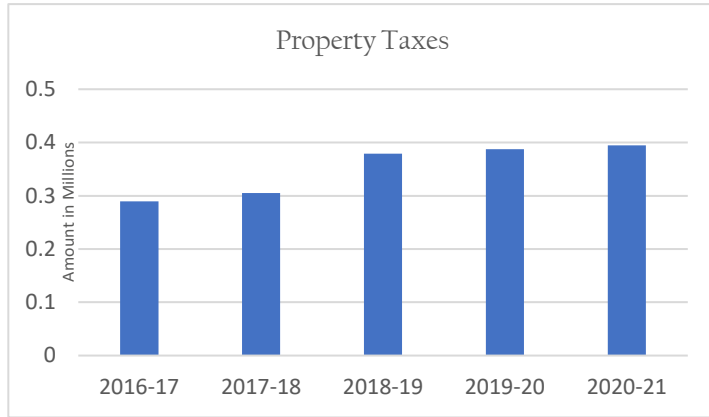
Source: Embarcadero Municipal Improvement, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

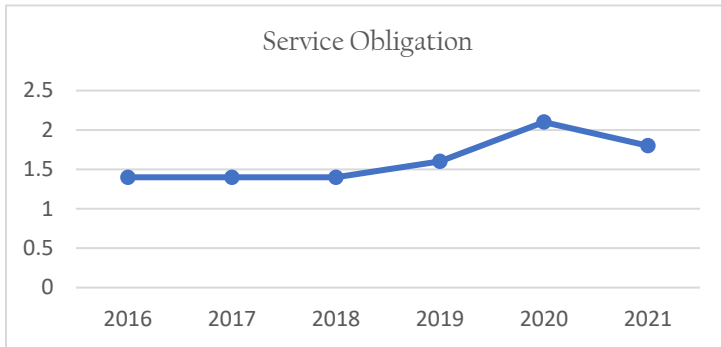
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. Expenditures were relatively flat. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

EMBARCADERO MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT





This indicator addresses the extent to which property taxes covered expenses. Property Tax is the primary funding source for EMID. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ n/a	\$ n/a	1.4
2017	\$ 296,066	\$ 211,440	1.4
2018	\$ 312,785	\$ 211,763	1.4
2019	\$ 414,948	\$ 252,474	1.6
2020	\$ 423,115	\$ 199,107	2.1
2021	\$ 398,437	\$ 222,406	1.8

Post-Employment Liabilities

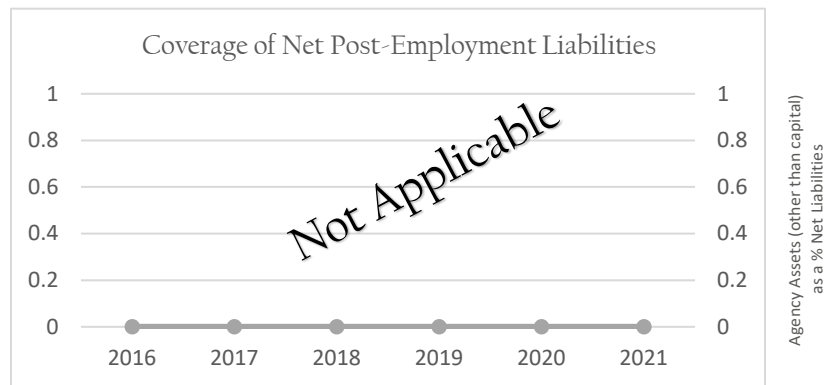
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

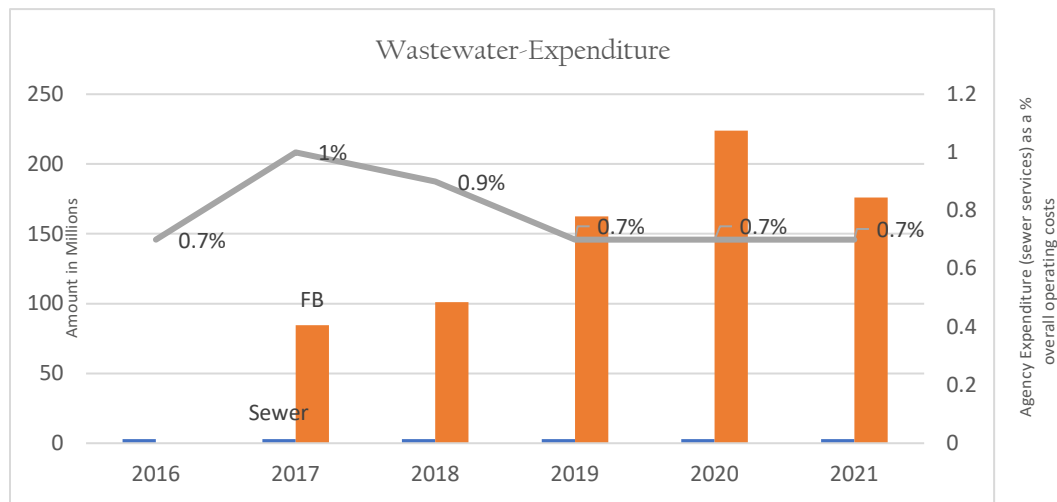
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for operating permit. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$3,000 and remains the same for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in thousands. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

During 2020, GWSD completed a closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspection of the District area. No major problems were found, primarily due to GWSD rehabilitating problem sewer mains during 2010. Due to the good condition of sewer mains throughout the District, GWSD changed the 5-year CCTV schedule to a 7-year CCTV schedule to increase efficiency. The District is scheduled to be CCTV inspected again in 2027.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) at this time. A list of CIP projects for FY 21-22 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Project 1: Meadows Park \$ 20,000
- ▶ Project 2: Tree Trimming \$ 20,000
- ▶ Project 3: Playground Area Improvements \$ 5,000
- ▶ Project 4: Safety & Security Camera System (Internet/Cloud Data Storage Charged Quarterly) \$ 25,000
- ▶ Project 5: Park & Rec Program Devel \$ 5,000
- ▶ Project 6: Entrance and Parking Lot Hardwire Lighting \$ 1,000
- ▶ Project 7: Bridge (Planning, etc) \$ 25,000
- ▶ Project 8: EMID Files Destruction, Documentation and Digitization \$ 10,000
- ▶ Project 9: Emergency Storage (face masks, caution tape, portable generator, etc.) \$ 10,000
- ▶ Project 10: Document Shredding \$ 2,000
- ▶ Project 11: Calle Real Path Maintenance with addition of Crushed Granite or Other \$ 10,000
- ▶ Project 12: Riding Ring Pathways and Hillside Poison Oak Suppression \$ 5,000
- ▶ Project 13: Back Up Power 22 kW Generator, 200 Amp Upgrade and Two Electric Vehicle Stations \$ 30,000
- ▶ Project 14: Trellis over Grass near BBQ \$ 10,000
- ▶ Project 15: Community Center Bathroom Shower Remodel \$ 25,000
- ▶ Project 16: Dog Park Fencing/Mitt Station Rental for 6-month Trial Period if Survey supports it. \$ 5,000
- ▶ Project 17: Addressing Flood Problem Area near 600 Block of Vereda del Ciervo \$ 20,000
- ▶ Project 18: EMID Finance and Project Information Storage Equipment \$ 5,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District through the GWSD is connected to the regional treatment plant in the area, which is owned and operated by the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD). Use of the GSD regional treatment plant is through a joint use agreement for treatment and disposal. The GWSD’s capacity rights in the GSD regional treatment plant has expanded, from 5% in the 1950’s to 40.78% today, to meet GWSD needs which includes EMID. No other opportunities for shared facilities have been identified by staff in the preparation of this report. Due to relative distance between the District and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District are provided by the Goleta West Sanitary District. The last updated and adoption by the GWSD Board of Directors was in April 2020. The rates were based on a 2020 Wastewater Connection and Miscellaneous Fees Report prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2020)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – SFR \$4,060, MFR \$4,060 per ERU. Non-Residential - \$4,060 per ERU

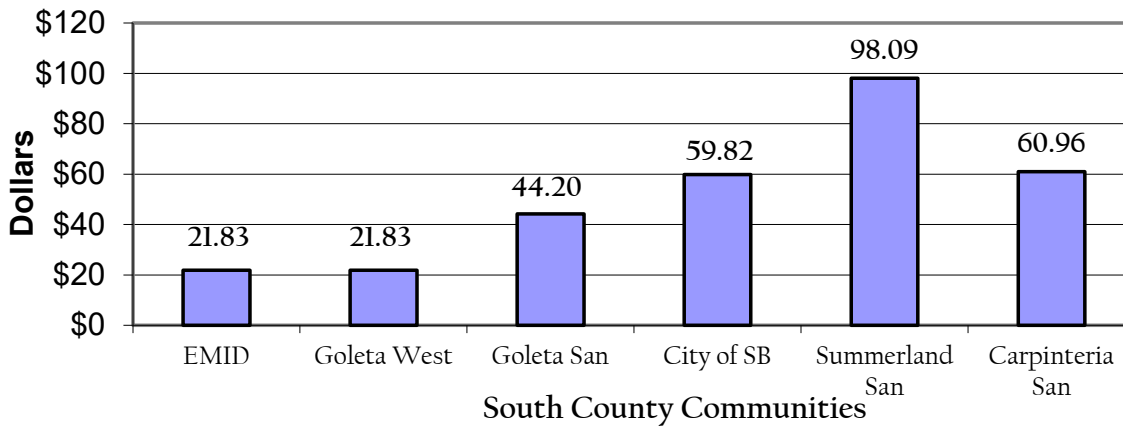
B. User Fee per Month

Residential Base Rates*

All users	\$262.00
Surcharges (per ERU)	
Hotels, Motels, Boarding, Dorms, Lodging	\$26.00

Figures G-3 show a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and EMID. Overall, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement sewer rates for residential customers are slightly lower than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 Unit” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District’s governance authority is established Special Legislation as amended under EMID Act (“principal act”) and codified under Statues of California, 1960 First Extraordinary Session Ch 81, p. 441. This principal act empowers Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Police (contract with Sheriff)
- Fire Protection (provided by County Fire)
- Vector Control
- Building regulation utilizing Architectural Committee
- Parks, open space, and recreation including a playground, BBQ area and equestrian riding ring
- Beautification of public rights-of-ways
- Water supply and storage (provided by GWD)
- Wastewater collection (contract with GWSD)

Latent Service Powers

None

Governance of Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District holds meetings on the second Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 224 Vereda Leyenda, Goleta, Ca. at 7:00 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Michael Taylor	President	Medical Device Sales	2
Holly Duncan	Vice President	College Admissions	3
Peter Bohley	Vice President	Engineer	2
Tom Menna	Financial Officer	Retired Engineer	5
Noel Langle	Secretary	Retired County Planner	11

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District Website Checklist website accessed 8/25/22 https://emidsb.org			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?		X
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?		X

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?		X
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X
Audits (past 3 years)?		X
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: EMID is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://emidsb.org for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Embarcadero Municipal Improvement	Responses by Response		
	Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

H. Carpinteria Valley Water District

Administrative Office: 1301 Santa Ynez Avenue, Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone: 805/684-2816 Ext 112
Fax: 805/880-0480
Email: bob@cvwd.net
Website: www.cvwd.net
General Manager: Robert McDonald
Operations Manager: Greg Stanford

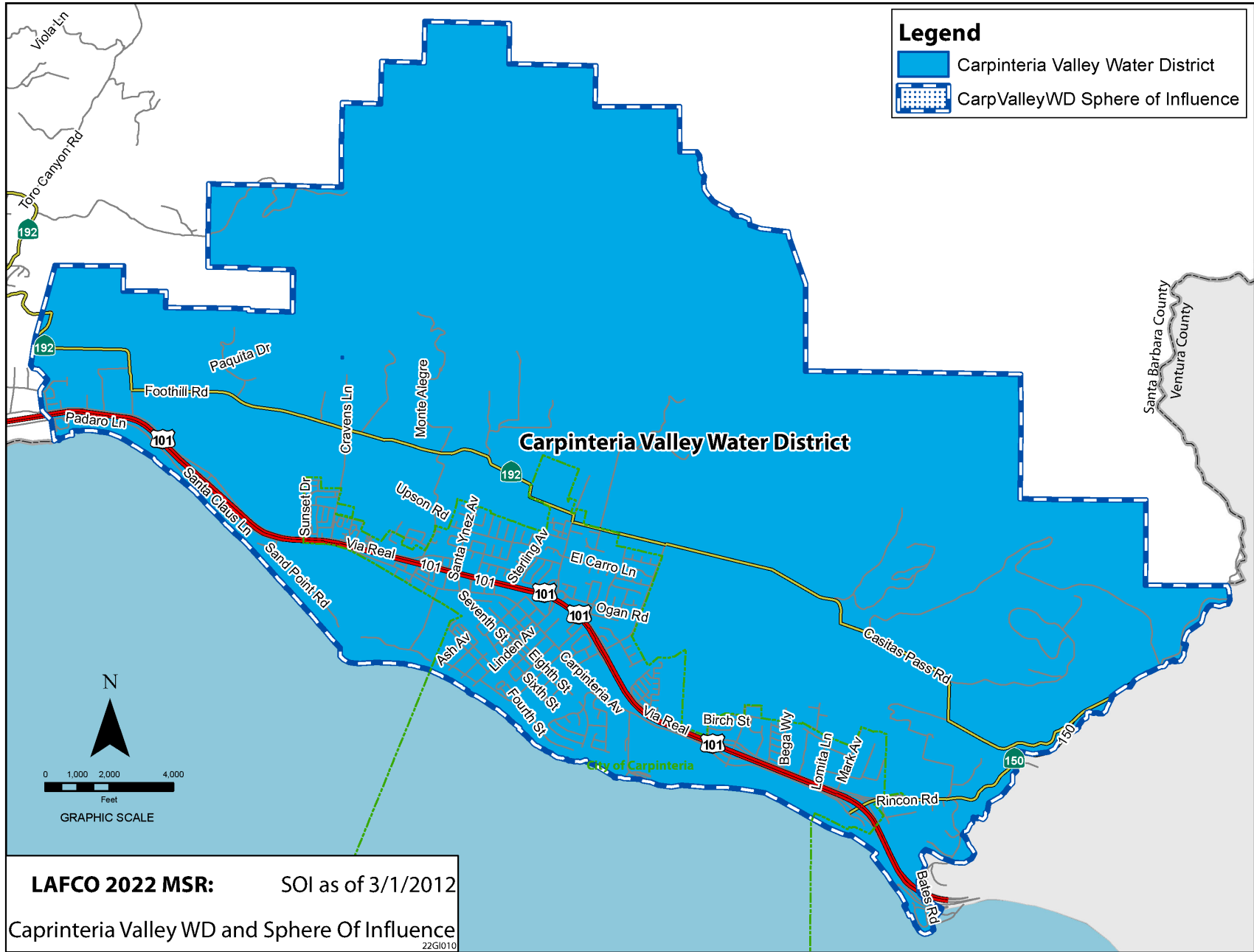
SUMMARY

The Carpinteria Valley Water District provides potable water to the City of Carpinteria and surrounding unincorporated residential, commercial and agricultural customers in the Carpinteria Valley to approximately 15,966 people throughout 17.3 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that extends easterly from the Toro Canyon area to the Ventura County line. The District serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The City of Carpinteria is included within the District. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$965 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Carpinteria Valley Water District was formed in 1941 as an organization to recharge valley wells after several dry years which led to alarming drops in the water table. In 1949, voters elected to participate in the Cachuma Project to bring water from Lake Cachuma behind Bradbury Dam to the Carpinteria Valley. The Cachuma project was completed in 1953 and District began receiving deliveries in 1954. In 1991, voters elected to participate in the State Water Project. The District has three primary sources of water supply – groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, surface water collected and stored in Lake Cachuma (Cachuma Project water), and SWP supplies also stored in Lake Cachuma. The District's service area comprises approximately 11,098 acres. In 1997, the District adopted an AB3030 Groundwater Management Plan establishing its authority as the groundwater management agency, now Carpinteria Basin GSA.

The Carpinteria Valley Water District overlaps the Carpinteria Sanitary District, City of Carpinteria, Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Protection District, County Service Areas 11 (Parks) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Carpinteria Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 15,966 people, with 13,335 living within City of Carpinteria. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.7 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 6,553 parcels, 5,156 in City of Carpinteria, and 397 in unincorporated areas serving approximately 4,490 connections with approximately 3,437 acres of orchards (typically citrus and avocado), and various nurseries and greenhouses.

OPERATIONS

Carpinteria Valley Water District is a single purpose enterprise supported solely by the revenue obtained from the customers it serves. Operation and Maintenance are composed of seven (7) operators and treatment/distribution staff, including an Operations Manager, Treatment Foreman, Distribution Foreman, Water Treatment Operator, and three utility workers. District personnel are certified under the Drinking Water Operator Certificate Program with the State Water Board, as required.

The District's existing water system includes five wells, but only two are functional, with a total capacity of 3.98 million gallons per day (MGD). These wells are located centrally to the suburban section of Carpinteria. The District constructed a new well, Headquarters Well, and a replacement well for El Carro in the last 20 years. These wells were constructed in recent years and retain the ability to both extract and inject Cachuma Project or SWP water. CVWD also owns and operates three reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 10.7 acre-feet (AF). These reservoirs include Shepard Mesa (0.15 AF), Foothill (9 AF), and Gobernador (1.53 AF). The District owns and operates a total of 88.8 miles of distribution pipelines.

The District's revenues come from water sales, service charges, and capital fees for new developments. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and facilities and to meet emergency needs. On June, 2021, these funds were estimated to contain \$1,000,000 (operating reserve), \$11,213,273 (capital reserve), and \$582,750 (emergency reserve).

The District's current operating expenses include personnel, general expenses such as training, office supplies, licenses and permits, NPDES monitoring, utilities, biosolids disposal, supplies and equipment, repair and maintenance, and other outside support services. The District continues to pursue a joint indirect potable reuse water recycling project with Carpinteria Sanitary District.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected by divisions to four-year terms. The Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month at the District Boardroom located at 1301 Santa Ynez Ave, Carpinteria at 5:30 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Carpinteria Valley Water District has identified the need to reduce reliance on surface water and storage and Lake Cachuma. The CVWD has evaluated the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP) that could increase supply reliability by creating a drought-resistant supply that is less affected by regional or statewide disasters or accidents. There is limited opportunity for development in service area due to the City's near-build-out condition and land use designations in the unincorporated portion of CVWD's service area.

The CAPP involves the construction and operation of an advanced water purification facility (AWPF), injection wells, and pipelines to create up to 1.2 million gallons per day (mgd) of new water suitable for groundwater recharge and later recovery for potable use. The Proposed Project components include additional treatment facilities at the Carpinteria Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), pipelines, injection and monitoring wells, pump stations, storage tanks, and other facilities that create advanced treated recycled water and recharge it into the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin.

The CAPP will create a new source of water that can ultimately be used for potable municipal supply. It will create a sustainable and locally controlled future water supply that will address vulnerabilities to CVWD's current water supply systems and sources, such as State Water Project (SWP) conveyance system capacity limitations, decreased reliability of imported water, and increasing costs to sustain reliability; projected yield reductions for the Cachuma Project, increased competition for Lake Cachuma storage, and vulnerability of Cachuma Project conveyance systems; and stricter groundwater management resulting from Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Carpinteria based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

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

Regional Collaboration

The Carter and Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant Facilities is shared with the Carpinteria Valley (20%) and Montecito (19.7%) Water Districts and City of Santa Barbara for water treatment. The District 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. The Cachuma master Contract was renewed or extended in 2020.

There have been and continue to be many programs implemented by the District, in conjunction with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and other local water purveyors through the Regional Water Efficiency Partnership (RWEP). Santa Barbara County Water Agency established a partnership with 18 local water purveyors in the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state, and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The District also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water Districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

The District is collaborating with the Carpinteria Sanitary District for a joint indirect potable reuse water recycling project in the future. The District also participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Program, including partnerships with Central Coast Water Authority and Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness. The District continues to participate in planning and

programs concerning water demand management issues and urban water management in Santa Barbara County and the State of California. Additional benefits of participation include enhanced water resource flexibility in the event of operational disruption, extended drought, or other emergencies.

Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD), the Central Coast Water Authority, and the District are currently collaborating to implement the Ventura-Santa Barbara Counties Intertie Project (also known as the Casitas Intertie Project). The Project will construct 6,000 feet of bi-direction pipeline and two pump stations to convey water from the District to CMWD.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Carpinteria Valley Water District boundary is coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. No significant projects have been identified outside the District boundary that would require District services at this time. No significant changes are anticipated to District boundaries. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that includes one (1) area to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Area is used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added, remain, or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

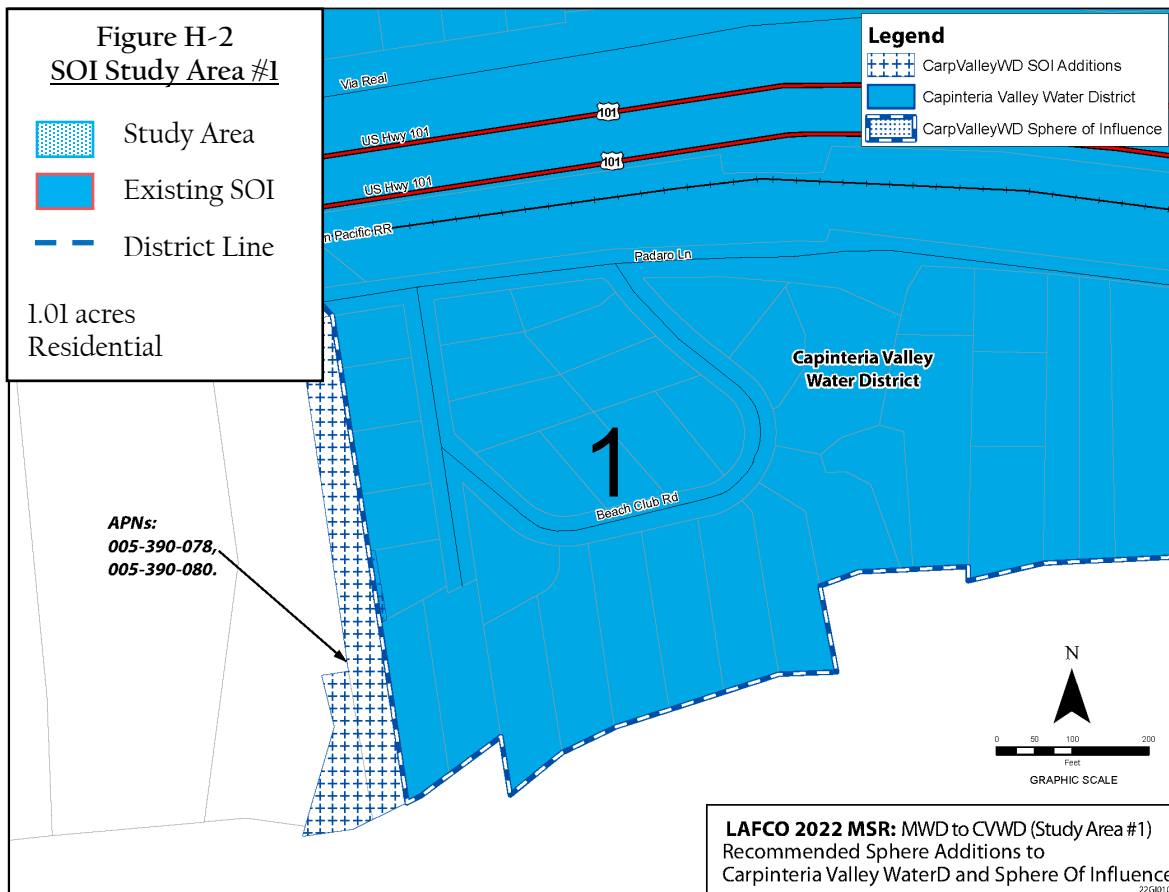
Table H-1: Carpinteria Valley Water Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap	1.01	Single-Family Residential 8-R-1	Yes	Unknown Overlapping providers
	Totals	1.01			

The Study Area is described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in this Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District. The one (1) Study Area is outside the District’s service area, currently being served by the District.

SOI Study Area #1 – Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These two parcels total 1.01 acres located along the shared boundary between MWD and CVWD. APNs 005-390-080 and 005-390-078. The property is developed with a residential single-family home and adjacent vacant lot.

The CVWD and MWD have infrastructure in the area. The CVWD currently provided water through their existing infrastructure. The customers are charges MWD water availability charges but not receiving benefits of the District. Both parcels are outside of the CVWD Sphere and service area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should be added in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to expand Study Area One within Carpinteria Valley Water District Sphere of Influence. The District currently has infrastructure in the area and the property is currently being served by CVWD. Otherwise, the two agencies would need to clear up customer billing records. This would clarify billing, avoid staff time for both agencies to true up water usage each month, accurately reflect both CVWD and MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. A reduction to the MWD would be required. A future annexation change of organization would also need to be processed.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Carpinteria Valley Water District’s existing boundary spans approximately 17.3 square miles in size and covers 11,098 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly less than five-one hundreds in City of Carpinteria. Nearly 89% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 11% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Carpinteria. The District serves one area outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreement. Overall, there are 11,020 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carpinteria/Summerland-Fire jurisdictional boundary spans 17.3 square miles with 89% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Carpinteria.

Carpinteria Valley Water Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Carpinteria Valley WD	10,583	87.6.0%	6,552	11,020
City of Carpinteria	(1,192)	5.0%	(5,105)	(9,087)
005-390-080 and 005-390-078	1.01	0.0	2	TBD
Casitas Customers	2	0.0%	4	TBD
Totals	23,991	100.0%	6,557	11,020

Carpinteria Valley Water Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	9,252	87.4%	5,156	1,933
City of Carpinteria	1,331	12.6%	1,397	9,087
Totals	10,583	100.0%	6,553	11,020

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$5.3 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$509,814. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$337,294 based on the estimated service population of 15,996. Carpinteria Valley Water District receives 14.3 million dollars in annual charges for service in revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into divided into 6,552 legal parcels and spans 10,583 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 95% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 58% having already been developed and/or

Close to 95% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount slightly more than one-half having been developed.

improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 135 vacant parcels that collectively total 238 acres.

Carpinteria Valley Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1941
Legal Authority	County Water District Law, Water Code, section 30000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms by division elections.
Agency Duties	Provide water treatment and distribution services for potable and recycled water to residential, commercial and agricultural customers

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Carpinteria Valley Water District to be 15,966. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Carpinteria population as 13,900 by 2020 and Carpinteria unincorporated areas estimated at 4,700. Between 2013 and 2022, the population of the water district within the Unincorporated area increased by 1,350 people. However, since 2010, the City's estimated population has increased by 224 persons. Overall, City of Carpinteria represents about 3 percent of the County's population.

Demographics for the Carpinteria Valley are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Carpinteria Valley as 18 to 64 group at 56.8 percent. Approximately 23.2 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 20 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 53.2 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Carpinteria Valley, comprised 41.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Carpinteria General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2003, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is currently underway with a General Plan/LCP update with the intent to complete it over the next 2-years.

The current City of Carpinteria Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.7 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Carpinteria areas, which faces some constraints. The County’s General Plan covers the unincorporated Carpinteria and surrounding hillside areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table H-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Carpinteria Valley Water District	15,141	14,993	15,996	18,156	18,516
City of Carpinteria	13,044	13,557	13,335	14,500	14,600
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Carpinteria Valley was \$83,974 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and

Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Carpinteria Valley Water District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Carpinteria Valley Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Carpinteria	2.6
• Entire District	17.3
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Carpinteria	13,335
• Entire District	15,996
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$5,395,361,594
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$965
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$25,842,170
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	-9.7%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	167%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Carpinteria Valley Water District provides water treatment and distribution services. The District is staffed by 19 full-time staff of which five fulfill engineering services, five administrative/customer service, eight operations and maintenance functions of the District. The District has a general manager and assistant manager. As a public health and safety water utility the District provides 24/7 emergency service.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Carpinteria Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CGSA) was formed in 2020. The members include Carpinteria Valley Water District, the City of Carpinteria, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency and the County of Ventura. The Board of Directors includes representatives from the four entities including five (5) Regular Directors from the Carpinteria Valley Water District, and one (1) Optional Director from each of the other members.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The District is currently preparing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan which is expected to be completed by end of year 2023.

Data Management

The District is currently preparing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan which is expected to be completed by end of year 2023. Once completed data management component will be updated.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The District has a balanced water supply portfolio with surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project, surface water from the State Water Project (SWP), and groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. Potential maximum operational yield of groundwater by the District 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.

LOCAL GROUNDWATER

The District overlays the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-018), a relatively large groundwater aquifer, that extends beyond the Ventura County line on the east, to Toro Canyon on the west, from the foothills of Santa Ynez Mountains to the north, and extending offshore to the southwest for over a mile. The District relies on this basin as one of its local supplies.

The Basin includes approximately 16.6 square miles of surface area and multiple water bearing zones. Total storage in the aquifer is estimated to be approximately 700,000 AF (CVWD, 1986), while usable storage for the Basin recharge area was estimated to be nearly 38,926 AF (Marks, 2015). Estimated sustainable yield of the Basin Unit No. 1 is approximately 4,000 AFY (CVWD, 2012). It is not anticipated that the District and the private well owners would operate above the Basin sustainable yield on a long-term basis without implementing efforts to replenish the Basin. From WY2015 to WY 2019, the District pumped an average of 1,953 AFY from the groundwater basin, which represents approximately 46 percent of the District's total supplies over that period.

Groundwater rights in the Basin have not been adjudicated. The District adopted a Groundwater Management Plan in 1996 in order to establish its role as groundwater manager for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The Groundwater Management Plan will ultimately be superseded by a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in 2024, which is currently under development.

SURFACE WATER

The District receives surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project and State Water Project (SWP) Over the period 2016 to 2020. The District has received an annual average of 2,448 AFY (62 percent of District's water supplies) from these sources.

The Cachuma Project includes Lake Cachuma, Bradbury Dam, Tecolote Tunnel, and South Coast Conduit (SCC) and related distribution systems, which were constructed in the early 1950s. The lake includes a surface area of approximately 3,200-acres, 42 miles of coastline, and 195,600 AF of storage. Surface water stored in Lake Cachuma is treated at the City of Santa Barbara's Cater Water Treatment Plant (WTP), before being conveyed to the District. The District purchased an annual average of 1,594 AF from the Cachuma Project over the period 2016 to 2020. This amount represents 41 percent of the District's total water supplies.

The California State Water Project (SWP) is the largest state-built, multi-purpose water project in the country. It was authorized by the California State Legislature in 1959, with the construction of most initial facilities completed by 1973. The SWP's Coastal Branch serves the San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. The Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) was formed to finance, construct, manage, and operate the 42-mile extension of the SWP pipeline from Vandenberg to Lake Cachuma. CCWA contracts with the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SBCFC and WCD) for SWP water. The SBCFC and WCD is a SWP

Contractor, and has a SWP allocation of 45,486 AFY, which is divided across eight member agencies and five other entities (collectively, the “CCWA Participants”). The District contracts directly with CCWA for its SWP allocation, which is set at 2,000 AFY in a normal year.

Additional Existing Water Supply Projects: The District currently participates in two “out of District storage programs”. The first program includes a cooperative arrangement for groundwater banking called “Short-Term Water Storage Partnership” (Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District and Irvine Ranch Water District), which the District has participated in since 2008. This program involves storage of SWP water in the groundwater basins managed by the Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District. The second program involves the District temporarily storing SWP carryover water in San Luis Reservoir. The groundwater banking program and storage in San Luis Reservoir are two programs made available to increase overall SWP supply reliability. Currently, the District has approximately 560 AF of deliverable water stored in these two out of District storage programs. Implementation of a portion of these arrangements, or any future potential water storage or banking arrangements, can reasonably be expected to provide up to 1,000 AF of supply in future years. The District anticipates increasing this out of District storage amount between 2021 and 2045.

Sales, Transfers, and Exchanges: The District participates regularly in a SWP exchange program with Santa Ynez Improvement District No. 1 (ID #1), located downstream of Lake Cachuma. Under the exchange program, the District typically purchases approximately 400 AF of SWP and supplies it to ID #1 for its use. In exchange, ID #1 supplies an equal amount of Lake Cachuma water to the District. In addition, the District can receive water from the Casitas Municipal Water District (CMWD), which is able to provide surface water from Lake Casitas via an 8-inch piped connection between CMWD and the District systems. If more flow is required than the capacity of the existing 8-inch pipeline can deliver, as was the case during the 1987 to 1991 drought, then an overland pipe can be installed to convey the additional flow. An emergency water exchange agreement remains in place with CMWD. For this reason, the District has considered this a limited potential water supply. The District also receives CMWD water for sale to CMWD customers adjacent to the District service area.

Future Water Supplies: Potable reuse via the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP) will produce advanced treated recycled water that will be injected into the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin to be stored and later extracted to meet potable demands. The CAPP is expected to begin delivering water in 2026, and produce approximately 1,000 AFY of reliable, drought-proof local supply. Projected maximum available water supplies for the period 2025 to 2045 will be approximately 5,446 AFY, however, this total is not sustainable over multiple consecutive years.

The City of Santa Barbara reactivated the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant in 2017 in response to the recent historic drought. The plant can provide a supply of up to 3,125 AFY (City of Santa

Barbara, 2021). At present, the District does not plan to purchase water from the City of Santa Barbara ocean desalination facility because costs of the desalinated water exceed costs of the District's other water supplies. The District does not currently have plans to construct a desalination treatment plant nor purchase desalinated water from any agency.

During the 1987 to 1991 drought, the District and other Cachuma project members made use of water from Casitas Lake (managed by CMWD) in Ventura County. Although the drought affected CMWD supply, they still had excess water to sell to water purveyors in Santa Barbara County. An 8-inch pipeline exists between the CMWD and the District systems. The District is collaborating with CMWD to implement the Ventura-Santa Barbara Counties Intertie Project by 2023. An emergency water exchange agreement remains in place. The District has considered this source a limited potential water supply.

Recycled Water: Acceptable uses of recycled water include irrigating crops, parks, and golf courses, as well as water needed for groundwater recharge, industrial processes, power plants, firefighting, and other similar uses, depending on quality of the recycled water. The District does not currently produce or use recycled water. The District is in the process of implementing a potable reuse project to meet future water demands and is not currently considering development of non-potable recycled water supplies. Increased use of recycled water for non-potable uses could reduce the District's reliance on SWP and Lake Cachuma supplies and reduce use of local groundwater supplies. The District intends to maximize the volume of recycled water for potable reuse, and therefore is not planning to produce non-potable recycled water in the future. No additional actions will be necessary to fully use the recycled water for potable reuse, as it will contribute to meeting existing and projected potable demands.

Treatment System

The District relies on the City of Santa Barbara to treat surface water arriving from Lake Cachuma at the Cater Treatment Plant. The Cater WTP is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara and has a capacity to treat 37 MGD. Treatment also includes District-operated treatment at wellheads and District-owned reservoirs, primarily for iron and manganese before distribution to customers. Groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin does not have known contamination issues with respect to the groundwater supply. Manganese arises as a secondary water quality concern for groundwater, and this is controlled via a treatment system. Groundwater is also used to blend with the imported supplies to reduce disinfection by-products. The District has no known water quality violations with respect to groundwater extractions.

The source of SWP water is rain and snow from the Sierra Nevada, Cascade, and Coastal mountain ranges. SWP water is delivered to Lake Cachuma where it is stored when purchased by the District, and then travels to the District via the South Coast Conduit (SCC). There are two WTPs along the SCC: Corona Del Mar and Cater. The Cater WTP treats all Cachuma water delivered to the District. Water treated at this plant can be drawn directly from the SCC or from

Lauro Reservoir. Water in the SCC comes directly from Lake Cachuma via the Tecolote Tunnel, which brings water through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the SCC. Normal operation for the Cater WTP is to draw water from the Lauro Reservoir.

Distribution & Storage

Once water is either treated or pumped, it is distributed to customers. In order to distribute to all customers and maintain system pressure, various pumps, reservoirs, and other facilities are necessary. The District owns and operates a total of 88.8 miles of distribution pipelines. These pipelines include concrete (51%), steel (36%), and other materials (13%). The District's distribution system is looped, and in most cases, water can be rerouted to any area of the District. The distribution system includes the Tecolote Tunnel and South Coast Conduit (SCC) and related distribution systems. The SCC facilities include a steel distribution pipeline that has lateral pipelines bringing water to four regulating reservoirs: Glen Anne Dam and Reservoir, Lauro Dam and Reservoir, Ortega Dam and Reservoir, and Carpinteria Reservoir.

Carpinteria Reservoir, located at an elevation of 360 feet above sea level in the eastern Carpinteria foothills, is a 14-million-gallon concrete reservoir owned and built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) as part of the Cachuma Project in the early 1950s.

Ortega Reservoir, located at an elevation of 454 feet above sea level in the hills behind Summerland, is a 20-million-gallon concrete reservoir owned and built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Water stored in Ortega Reservoir is utilized by both the Carpinteria Valley Water District and the Montecito Water District.

Gobernador Reservoir is a reservoir and potable water storage and distribution facility which is the only source of storage for the remote area of the Gobernador Canyon area of our District. This facility has a storage capacity of 500,000 gallons for firefighting, property protection and consumption to 300 customers.

Shepard Mesa Tank is a potable water storage and distribution facility which is the only source of storage for the remote area of the Shepherd Mesa area of our District. This facility has a storage capacity of 50,000 gallons for firefighting, property protection and consumption for ~300 customers.

Foothill Reservoir is an (underground storage tank built in 2006) reservoir and potable water storage and distribution facility which is situated at an elevation of 260 feet above sea level located within the foothills of Carpinteria. This facility has a storage capacity of three (3) million gallons for gravity flow distribution of well and blended water to most of the City of Carpinteria.

Stormwater

The Carpinteria Valley Water District does not provide stormwater management. Stormwater services are provided by the City of Carpinteria within the City limits.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	X
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Distribution	X
Other	-

Carpinteria Valley Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Cater Water Treatment Plant	1964	Good	37 MGD 12.22 acres
Shepard Mesa pump station	1955	Good	X2 330gpm
Carpinteria Reservoir pump	1957	Good	X3 675 gpm
Lateral 10-L pump	1955	Good	195 gpm
Smillie well pump	1975	Good	220 gpm

Connections		
	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	3,285	75.4%
Multi-Family	354	8.1%
Commercial	213	4.9%
Industrial	58	1.3%
Agricultural	386	8.9%
Irrigation	60	1.4%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	3	1.8
Emergency Operators	3	1.8
Administrative Personnel	4	2.5
Other District Staff	12	7.5

Carpinteria Valley Water has a total of 19 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	30	22
Asst GM Manager (1)	22	22
Operation & Maintenance Manager (1)	30	17
Engineering Manager (1)	22	22
Engineering Analyst (1)	5	5
Treatment Foreman (1)	20	13
Treatment Operator (1)	13	3
Distribution Foreman (1)	23	23
Field Tech (1)	2	1
Utility Worker (3)	6	6
Customer service field tech (1)	8	5
Water Conservation Specialist (1)	28	28
Information Technology (1)	25	10
Customer Service Clerk (2)	12	18.5
Executive Assistant (1)	1	1
Management Analyst (1)	9	1

Water 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.

The Carpinteria Valley Water service area's maximum daily capacity of water to the Treatment Facility for treatment and distribution is delivered from the City of Santa Barbara Cater facility of 37 million gallons per day.

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, while it understands that future deliveries will be less than the maximum allocation. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 2,200 AFY (including 200 AF of drought buffer), while it understands that future deliveries will be less than the maximum allocation. The District's projected conservative long-term groundwater extractions are anticipated to be approximately 1,200 AFY (consistent with Basin sustainable-yield). The District's projected long-term available deliveries of local surface water from the Cachuma Project are anticipated to be approximately 1,970 AFY (including conservative estimate of average annual delivery of 70 percent of allocation due to sedimentation in the lake, releases for fish species, and downstream water rights). The District's projected long-term available deliveries from the SWP are anticipated to be approximately 1,250 AFY (including conservative estimate of average annual delivery of 58 percent of allocation) with approximately 400 AFY exchanged with ID#1. The District's CAPP will begin delivering 1,000 AFY starting in 2026, and will be available at that level through the life of the project.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 300 thousand gallons for every service connection. Between 2015 and 2019, agricultural water use decreased to 1,781, but the transition in crops to cannabis in recent years, coupled with 2020 being a warm, dry year with limited precipitation, resulted in an increase in agricultural water use from 2019. Agricultural customers accounted for over 51 percent (2,093 AF) of water demands in 2020.

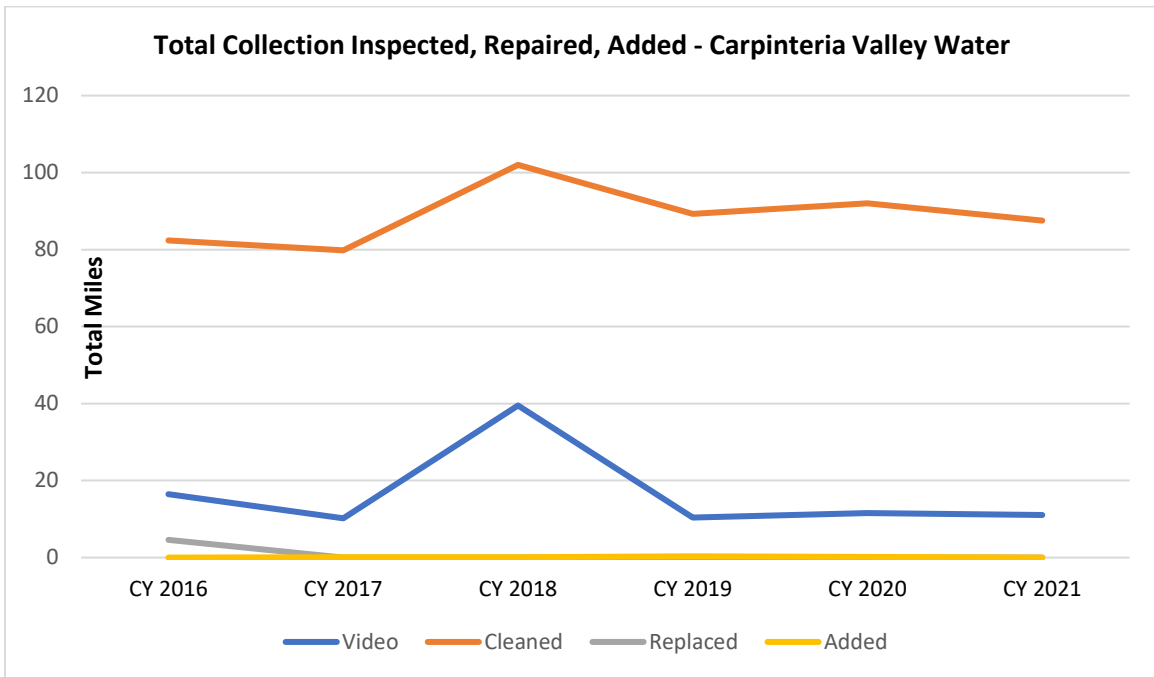
The estimated average annual water generated during the report period among Carpinteria Valley Water users in the service area has been 1.3 billion gallons per year.

Service Performance

Carpinteria Valley Water service area's average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 4,105 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 72% of permitted supplies. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

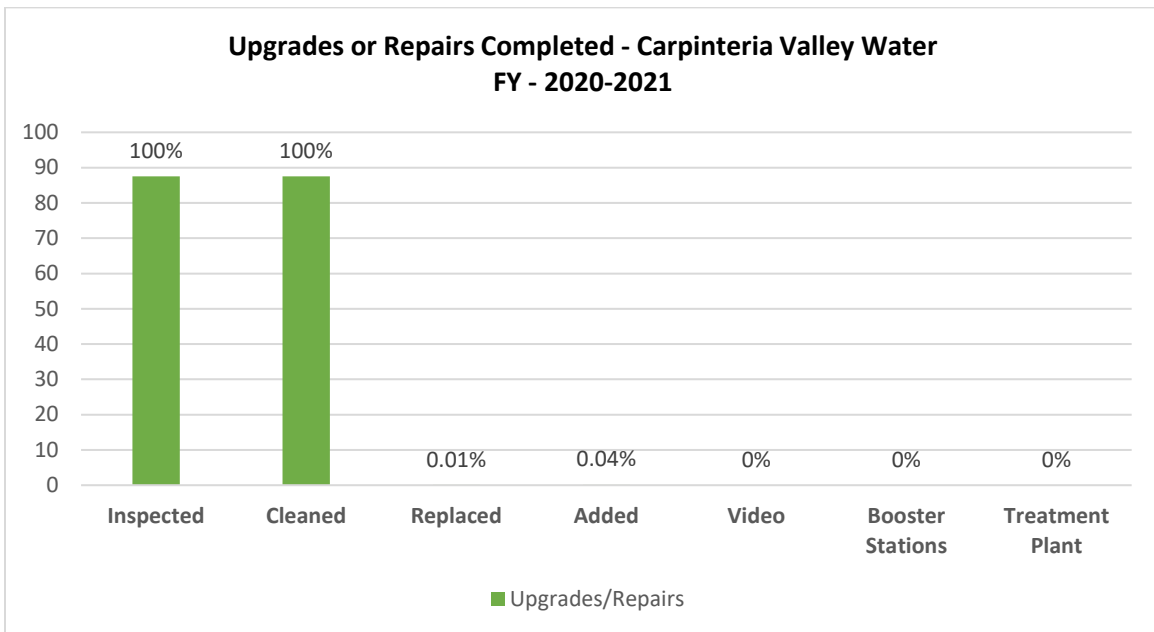
LAFCO estimates Carpinteria Valley Water is presently operating at 72% capacity within its service area in Carpinteria Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**Carpinteria Valley Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: CVWD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: CVWD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

Carpinteria Valley Water provides water services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Master Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Strategic Plan prepared in 2005. The County's Carpinteria Coastal Zon, Foothills, and Toro Canyon Community Plan, which was last updated in 2014, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

CVWD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2004
Joint Powers Agreement	1984 & 2020
Hydrogeologic Report	2012
UWMP	2022
Water Management Plan	2018
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Recycled Water Plan	2016
AG Water Mgmt. Plan	2016
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

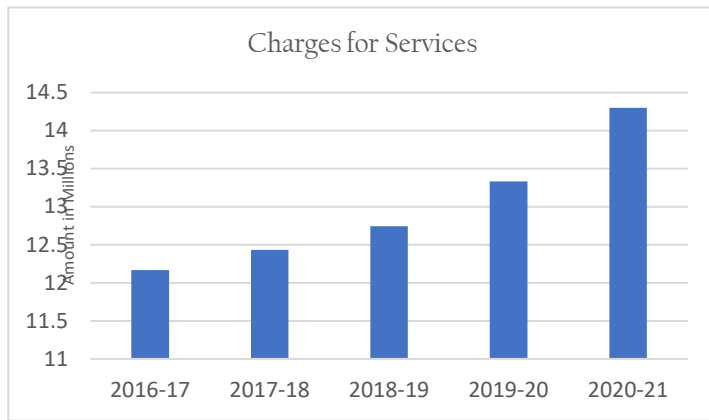
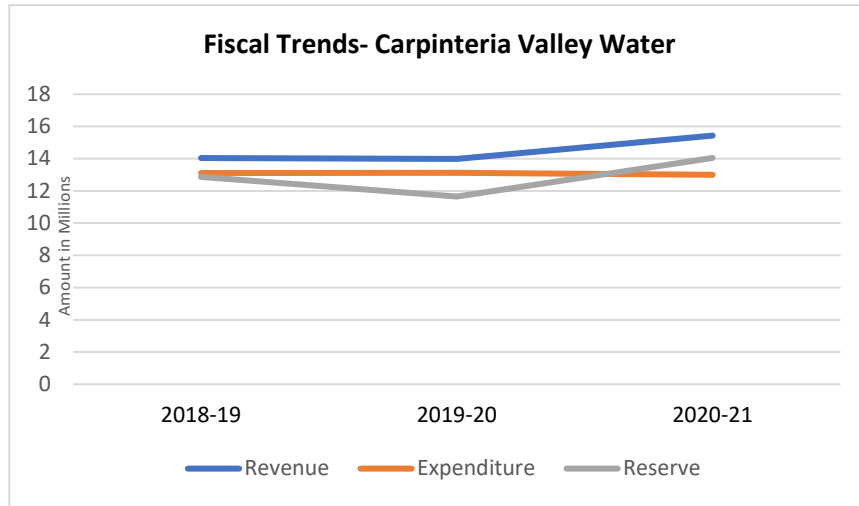
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water sales & Charges for services	\$13,331,513	95.3%	\$14,299,873	92.7%
Capital Recovery Fees	\$162,058	1.2%	\$266,181	1.7%
Fire Protection	\$350,605	2.5%	\$356,377	2.3%
Grants	\$0	0%	\$265,571	1.7%
Other Revenue	\$141,637	1.0%	\$245,375	1.6%
Revenue total	\$13,985,813	100.0%	\$15,433,377	100.0%

Source: Carpinteria Valley Water, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

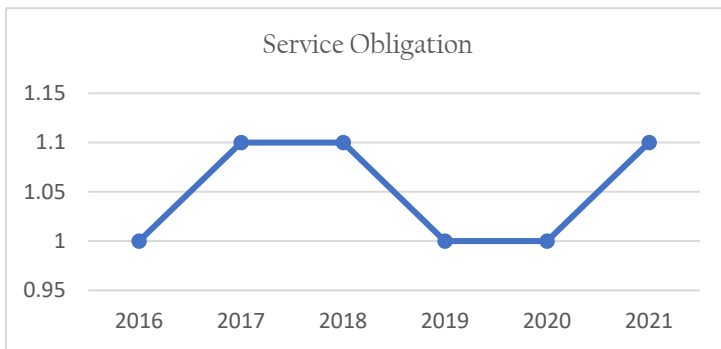
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District's expenditures have decreased in comparison to its revenues. The decrease in expenditures was primarily due to decreases in repair and maintenance costs as well as costs associated with Purchased Water. The District's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER



This indicator addresses the extent to which water sales and charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Water Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 12,418,906	\$ 11,713,422	1.0
2017	\$ 12,651,107	\$ 10,823,002	1.1
2018	\$ 13,162,286	\$ 11,862,188	1.1
2019	\$ 14,043,938	\$ 13,101,293	1.0
2020	\$ 13,985,813	\$ 13,123,510	1.0
2021	\$ 15,433,377	\$ 12,999,686	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

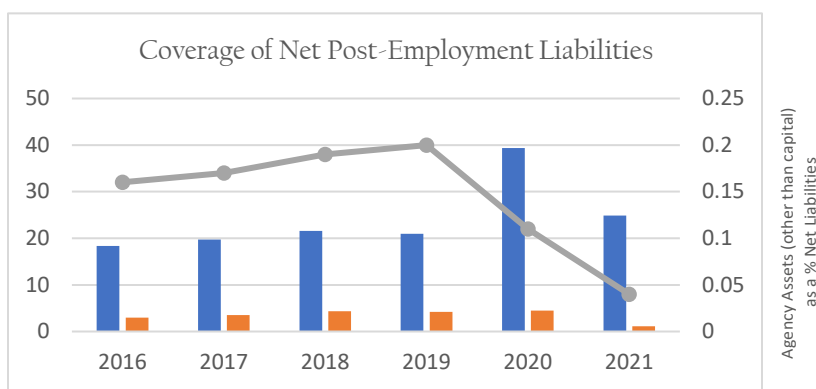
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	67%	70%	70%	99%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 3,672,110	\$ 3,540,891	\$ 3,720,554	\$ 109,401	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 992,812
--	-----------------------------	------------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$18,370,817	\$19,761,043	\$21,616,771	\$20,973,844	\$39,365,198	\$24,871,801
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$3,008,944	\$3,513,824	\$4,317,669	\$4,222,583	\$4,461,151	\$1,102,213

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in “The Plan”. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to Plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 or 52 if in the PEPRA with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after ten (10) years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The District’s net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet on June 30, 2021, was \$109,401 as compared to \$3,720,554 on June 30, 2020.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, long term liabilities decreased by \$3,300,252 primarily due to the prefunding of the Net Pension Liability which was funded by the 2020B bond proceeds.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District’s plan for its OPEB obligations provides retiree medical, dental, vision, and prescription drug coverage to current and future eligible retirees under a single-employer plan. Under the Plan, retired employees who attain age 60 with at least 20 years of service are eligible to receive benefits. Spouses may elect to continue coverage at their own expense

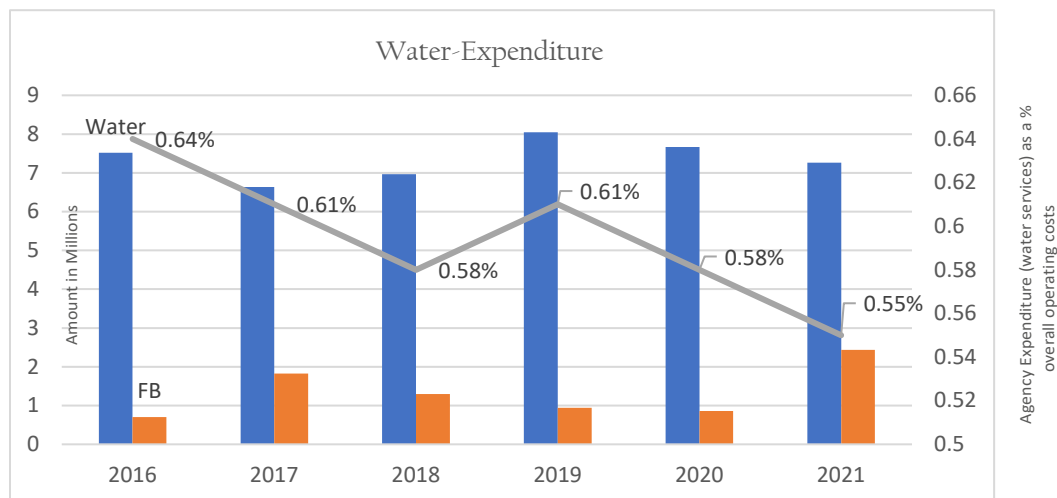
As of the June 30, 2021, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 7
- Active employees – 17

Benefit provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended through agreements and memorandums of understanding between the District and its employees. Employees pay a portion of their monthly premium and the District contributes up to 5% of a retiree’s CalPERS benefit toward the cost of medical coverage for post-65 retirees. Administrative costs of this plan are financed by the District. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the District’s contributions totaling \$16,118 in current year premium payments.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water services and operation expenses. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$12,999,686 and decreased that to \$11,069,865 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District's budget includes improvement budgeting through its repair and maintenance fund. In FY 2019/2020, the District budgeted \$312,787 and increased that to \$501,899 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23 total expenditures for equipment repair and maintenance were \$604,263.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a capital improvement plan (CIP) at this time. The District rather regularly identifies and prioritizes improvements and costs during each budget adoption. The FY 21-22 Summary of expenditures over \$10,000 includes a list of major improvements including the following:

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Infrastructure Maintenance ongoing FY 21 \$200,000; FY 22 \$159,000; FY 23 \$250,000
- ▶ HQ Well Rehabilitation \$44,000
- ▶ EL Carro Well Inspection and Rehab \$275,000
- ▶ Lat 30 Pump Station Meter Replacement \$10,000
- ▶ Santa Claus Lane Rehabilitation \$320,000
- ▶ SCADA Radio Upgrade Phase 3 \$61,000
- ▶ IT Upgrades \$30,000

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Infrastructure Maintenance ongoing FY 22 \$159,000; FY 23 \$150,000
- ▶ Ortega Reservoir Repair (Joint w/MWD) \$65,000
- ▶ Edison Pole Agreement Dissolution \$30,000
- ▶ Santa Claus Lane Rehabilitation (2-year project) FY 23 \$250,000
- ▶ Lat 10 Creek Crossing (2-year project) FY 23 \$80,000
- ▶ No Discharge Water Main Flushing \$18,000
- ▶ El Carro Spare Reclaim Motor \$2,350
- ▶ Cold Planer Attachment for Backhoe \$25,000
- ▶ Water Buffalo (place holder waiting for quotes to come in) \$15,000
- ▶ Vacuum Trailer (place holder waiting for quotes to come in) \$60,000
- ▶ IT Upgrades \$50,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

In 2010, \$8,475,844 of Series 2010A Refunding Revenue Certificates of Participation were issued for the purpose of refinancing the Series 2006A Revenue Certificates of Participation. The purposes were to refund a portion of the District's obligations under the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Contract #SRF99CX125 and to fund certain improvements to the City of Santa Barbara's Cater Water Treatment Plant which serves the District.

In accordance with District's refunding plan, \$1,079,808 was deposited with an escrow agent to provide for payment when due (through July 2015) of all principal and interest with respect to the 2006A Refunded Certificates. The total payments made on the 2006A Refunded Certificates from escrow funds was \$1,000,000 in principal and \$142,800 in interest. The refunding resulted in increased total debt service payments from \$1,142,800 to \$3,300,000, including only amounts related to the 2006A Refunded Certificates. This increased cash flow created an economic loss of approximately \$133,052 when discounted at the 2010A COPs' effective interest rate of 6.61769%.

The District issued the Series 2020A Refunding Revenue Bond in March 2020 to refund the outstanding 2010A Bonds with a principal amount of \$17,915,000 and premium of \$3,668,272 with interest rates of 5%.

In 2016, \$8,765,000 of Series 2016A Refunding Revenue Certificates of Participation were issued for the purpose of refinancing the Series 2006A Revenue Certificates of Participation. The remaining obligations under the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Contract #SRF99CX125 were repaid by funds contributed by the District.

In 2020, \$3,720,000 of Series 2020B Refunding Revenue Bonds were issued with interest rates ranging from 2.56% to 3.32% for the purpose to refund the District's net pension liability and to pay costs of issuance of the 2020 bonds.

Also in 2020, \$1,500,000 of Series 2020C Refunding Revenue Bonds were issued with premium of \$150,000 at interest rate of 5% for the purpose to finance the cost of certain water utility system improvements and to pay costs of executing and delivering the Certificates.

The District entered into a financing agreement with the City of Santa Barbara dated February 27, 2002, which requires the District to pay twenty percent of a loan obligation between the City of Santa Barbara and the California Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The loan proceeds were used to finance certain improvements to the Cater Treatment Plant to meet new water quality standards imposed on public agencies. The loan provides for a 20-year loan amortization maturing on July 1, 2025, bearing an interest rate of approximately 2.5%. The improvements were completed in January 2005 and the District's portion of the loan in the amount of \$3,580,170. The District is required to make semi-annual payments of interest and principal in the amount of \$114,425 payable to the City of Santa Barbara on December 15th and June 15th each year.

The District entered into a master lease agreement with Siemens Financial Services, Inc., on August 2, 2017, in the amount of \$6,468,856 to finance the replacement of all installed mechanical water meters with digital meters, the attendant remote reading and reporting infrastructure, installation of a solar carport and solar panels on a reservoir, and retrofit of all headquarter buildings with LED lights. The lease payment period is fifteen years, commencing August 2018, with an annual amount of \$538,677 paid quarterly and an interest rate of 2.7525%.

The District also routinely leases equipment on an ongoing basis. The District’s 2021 Financial Statement list the schedule for future minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2021 totaling a principal and interest of \$320,657 until year 2026.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Casitas Intertie Project would provide a direct connection 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.

Rate Structure

Water rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors on June 8, 2022. The rates are based on regular review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential –\$19,422 per ¾” meter to \$139,913 per 3” meter Fire Service - \$9,619 per 2” meter to \$213,554 per 10” meter

B. User Fee per Month

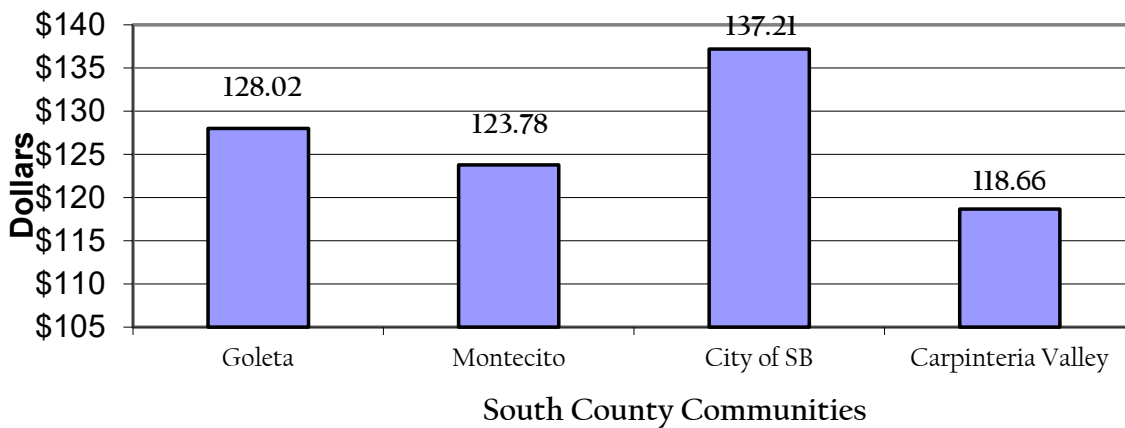
Residential Tier Rates*

	Base	Zone I	Zone II
Tier 1 (6 HCF)	\$3.26	\$3.50	\$3.75
Tier 2 (next 10 HCF)	\$4.93	\$5.17	\$5.42
Tier 3 (>16 HCF)	\$5.67	\$5.91	\$6.16
Commercial			
Base	\$3.76	\$4.00	\$4.25
Peak	\$6.06	\$6.30	\$6.55

Agricultural/Irrigation			
Uniform	\$2.02	\$2.26	\$2.51
REQ	\$17.24	\$17.24	\$17.24

Figures H-3 show a rate comparison for four South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three water Districts. Overall, Carpinteria Valley Water rates for residential customers are lower than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Carpinteria Valley Water District’s governance authority is established under the County Water District Law, (principal act”) and codified under Water Code, section 30000 et seq. This principal act empowers Carpinteria Valley Water District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water	Sewer/Wastewater
- Recycled Water	Fire Protection
- Groundwater Management	Recreation Facilities
	Garbage/Refuse
	Stormwater

Governance of Carpinteria Valley Water District is independently provided through its five Members who are elected by divisions to four-year terms. The Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month at District Boardroom located at 1301 Santa Ynez Ave, Carpinteria at 5:30 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Carpinteria Valley Water Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Matthew Roberts	President, Division 1	Rancher/R&P Director	27
Polly Holcombe	Director Division 2	Intl Trade	10
Casey Balch	Director Division 3	Control System Specialist	2 mo
Case Van Wingerden	Vice President, Division 4	Grower	6
Shirley Johnson	Director Division 5	Retired Intl Trade	4

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Carpinteria Valley Water District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://cvwd.net			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: Carpinteria Valley Water District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://cvwd.net for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Carpinteria Valley Water District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Carpinteria Valley Water			
Responses by Respondence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Carpinteria Valley Water District at this time.

I. Cuyama Basin Water District

Administrative Office: 1800 30th Street, Suite 280, Bakersfield, CA 93301
Phone: 661/616-5900
Fax: 661/616-5890
Email: mklinchuch@ppeng.com
Website: www.cuyamabwd.org
General Manager: Matt Klinchuch

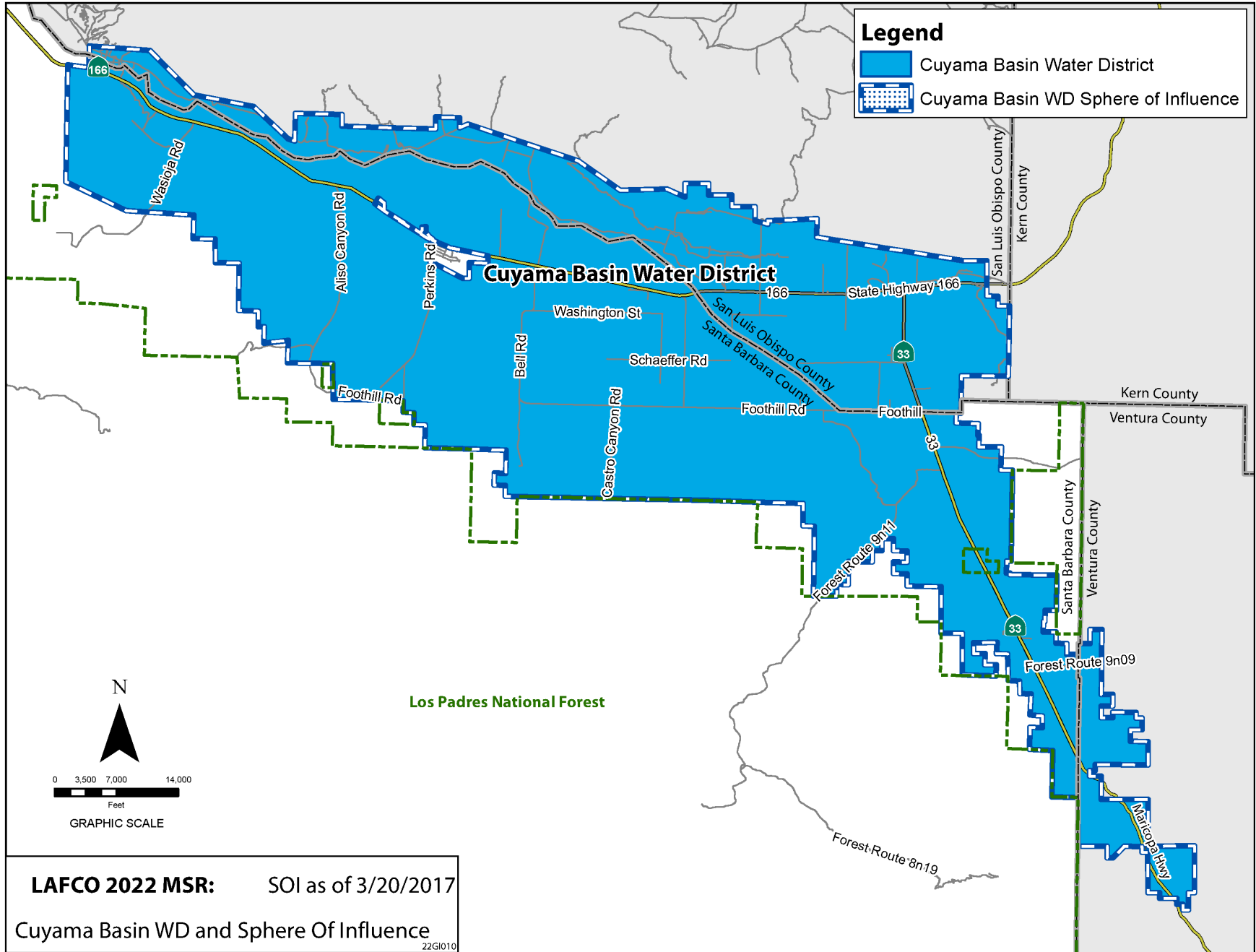
SUMMARY

The Cuyama Basin Water District provides regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to approximately 170 landowners throughout approximately 129 square miles in eastern Santa Barbara County that extends from the Ventura County boundary on the east to the 8.7 miles west of New Cuyama along State Highway 166, crossing into San Luis Obispo County. The town of New Cuyama is not within the water District boundary. The District enter into an agreement with the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Kern and the Cuyama Community Services District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Cuyama Groundwater Basin. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$5.00 per irrigated acre and \$0.44 per non-irrigated acre and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Cuyama Basin Water District was formed in 2017. The District was formed to provide regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014. The District estimated it serves a population of 170 landowners. The District does not anticipate a growth rate within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2021, it was estimated that the District serves 485 parcels.

The Cuyama Basin Water District (CBWD) overlaps the Cachuma Resource Conservation District, Cuyama Valley Recreation & Park District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, and County Flood Control & Water Agency. In Ventura County, CBWD overlaps the County Resource Conservation District, County Fire Protection District, Gold Coast Transit District, CSA 32 (sewage disposal), Watershed Protection District, and Regional Sanitation District.



OPERATIONS

The purpose of the District is to sustainably manage, protect and enhance the groundwater resource as an adjunct to each property within the District while preserving the ability of agricultural lands to remain productive. The District focuses its water management responsibilities primarily on use of groundwater for agricultural purposes. The District serves as a member on the Cuyama Basin Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) for the purpose of developing and implementing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

Most of the District's general revenues come from assessments rates on irrigated and non-irrigated property. The District also receives revenue through grants through the CBGSA. The District has not created specific reserves to fund operations or assist the GSA budget related to projects identified in the GSP. Rather, the agency has an unrestricted net position. On June, 2020, the unrestricted net position is estimated to contain \$967,378.

The GSP describes the projects and management actions and, if demonstrated to be feasible, projects that will increase water supply. One management action, reductions in groundwater pumping, is required to achieve sustainability irrespective of the feasibility of any other water supply projects. The exact amount of required reduction in groundwater pumping will be reevaluated after additional data are collected and analyzed. Based on current information, groundwater pumping in the Basin may have to be reduced by as much as 50 to 67 percent.

Additional management actions included in this Draft GSP include the following:

- Monitoring and recording groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and subsidence data
- Maintaining and updating the Basin DMS with newly collected data
- Monitoring groundwater use using satellite imagery
- Annual monitoring of progress toward sustainability
- Annual reporting of Basin conditions to DWR as required by SGMA

Several alternative projects to potentially increase water supply availability in the Basin were identified and considered. The initial set of alternatives were reviewed with the CBGSA SAC and Board of Directors, resulting in two potential water supply projects included in the GSP. These projects require further analysis and permitting to determine feasibility and cost effectiveness, and are listed below.

The first project is rainfall enhancement through what is commonly referred to as cloud seeding. Preliminary estimates suggest up to approximately 4,000 acre-feet per year of additional water supply could be added to the Basin.

The second potential project is capture of high stormwater flows in the Cuyama River and diversion into recharge basins that would be sited in the Central region of the Basin. The captured stormwater flows would percolate into the groundwater basin resulting in increased recharge of groundwater. The potential stormwater recharge project has several challenges associated with it, including water rights availability, managing sediment that will be present in any diverted stormwater flows, and obtaining lands for construction of the recharge basins. Preliminary estimates suggest that up to 4,000 acre-feet per year of additional water supply could be added to the Basin.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets the fourth Wednesday of every month. The meetings are held in Cuyama Elementary School located at 2300 CA-166, New Cuyama, California at 3:30 p.m. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Cuyama Basin Water District and Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency face the challenge of managing groundwater to achieve sustainability by 2040. The Basin is currently experiencing overdraft, and if current pumping practices continue conditions in the Basin are expected to worsen, increasing uncertainty regarding the availability of reliable groundwater supplies. Development of a pumping allocation plan would provide an opportunity to reduce overdraft related uncertainty in the Basin by shifting pumping towards sustainable levels over time. Two initial identified projects are outlined in the GSP. These projects include initial costs and ongoing maintenance, as well as, establishing groundwater allocations and land acquisition among the challenges.

The rainfall enhancement project would improve precipitation yields in the Basin, helping to reduce the impacts of variable precipitation and providing for increased opportunities for groundwater recharge and stormwater capture. Further, increased precipitation duration and yields would reduce demands for groundwater for irrigation, reducing the risk of crop failure associated with water supply reliability challenges. The 2016 *Feasibility Study* (SBCWA, 2016) recommended installing two or three AHOGS units for ground-based seeding. Each AHOGS unit would cost \$30,000 to build and test, and between \$4,000 and \$6,000 each to install. Annual maintenance was estimated at \$10,000 each. Operational costs for aerial seeding would include flight costs (\$550 per hour in 2016), and the cost of the seeding flares. Seeding flares in 2016 cost \$90 apiece, and up to 50 flares used aurally and approximately 25 flares per AHOGS site in the four-month project period. Annual set-up, take-down, and reporting costs for this project are estimated at \$15,000 for a combined ground-based and aerial seeding effort for the Basin, as well as personnel costs of \$5,000 per month. Estimates for ground-based seeding would cost \$45,500 to \$67,500 for four months, and aerial seeding would cost \$37,750 for four months.

The potential stormwater recharge project has several challenges associated with it, including water rights availability, managing sediment that will be present in any diverted stormwater flows, and obtaining lands for construction of the recharge basins.

Educating and engaging groundwater stakeholders and the community about complex issues while simultaneously meeting deadlines established by SGMA, required an organized stakeholder engagement strategy. An additional challenge to the engagement strategy is that the Basin area is rural, and has no news media outlets serving the area. The combined population per the 2010 Census of the three disadvantaged communities is 666 (Ventucopa 92, Cuyama 57, and New Cuyama 517). The engagement strategy relied primarily on mail and email communications about community workshop and CBGSA meetings. Mailings were sent to 675 parcel owners. Additionally, the CBGSA sent 185 emails stakeholders, engaged with counters who distributed notices, and word of mouth.

The Basin is experiencing overdraft in the Central Basin and Ventucopa management areas, which are the population centers of the Basin. Domestic water users in these areas are experiencing water supply reliability challenges, and in the 2012-2016 drought experienced well failures. While the following actions would not affect the water budget in the Basin, they are intended to address ongoing water supply reliability issues affecting these communities. CCSD only has a single well to serve its customers, and no redundancy in its system. This management action would include consideration of opportunities to improve water supply reliability for Ventucopa and within the CCSD service area. Potential projects that would be considered under this management action include a replacement well for CCSD Well 2, which is currently abandoned, and improvements to Ventucopa Water Supply Company's (VWSC's) existing well. While specific information is not available for improvements (and are therefore not discussed below) for the town of Cuyama, which is served by the CMWC, the CBGSA also supports potential future actions to benefit the town of Cuyama as well.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the surrounding Districts to consider options for infrastructure and system improvements to increase water supply reliability within the basin. Funding for new community wells or well improvements is the responsibility of the three Basin communities. There are potential opportunities for securing grant funds, depending on timing and State and federal grant funding availability.

Governance Structure Options

The Cuyama Basin Water District was formed to assist in the creation of the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency that was formed in May 2017 under a joint powers' agreement between the Santa Barbara County Water Agency, County of San Luis Obispo, County of Ventura, County of Kern, the Cuyama Basin Water District, and the Cuyama Community Services District.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for collaboration with another local service provider to collectively provide services within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible partnerships with other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities or joint effort, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The Cuyama Basin Water District collaborates with the Cuyama Community Services District and other members through the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency. During GSP development, a Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) was formed to act in an advisory capacity to the CBGSA Board of Directors. The members. Two of the positions are currently vacant, which are to be filled by people representing the Hispanic community. The CBGSA is currently in the process of identifying people to fill these positions.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Cuyama Basin Water District’s boundaries are coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Cuyama Basin Water District’s existing boundary spans approximately 129 square miles in size and covers 75,820 acres of contiguous areas. With 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the Counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura. Overall, there are 170 landowner voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Cuyama Basin Water District jurisdictional boundary spans 129 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Cuyama Basin Water Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Landowner Voters
Cuyama Basin WD	75,820	100.0%	485	170
Totals	75,820	100.0%	485	170

Cuyama Basin Water Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Landowner Voters
County of Santa Barbara	55,100	73%	340	130
County of San Luis Obispo	20,300	24%	133	30
County of Ventura	420	3%	12	20
Totals	75,820	100.0%	485	170

Total assessed value (land and structure) within Santa Barbara County portion is set at \$117.0 million and San Luis Obispo County portion at \$59.5 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2,328. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$1,038,426 based on the estimated service population of 170. Cuyama Basin Water District receives \$200,000 dollars in annual assessment revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 485 legal parcels and spans 75,820 acres. Approximately 72% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 61% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 98 vacant parcels that collectively total 2,948 acres.

Close to three-fourths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 61% has been developed.

Cuyama Basin Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	2017
Legal Authority	California Water District Law, Water Code §34000 et seq..
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. If the number of candidates equals the number of eligible seats, or if there are no candidates, the Board of Supervisors shall make these appointments pursuant to Elections Code section 10515.
Agency Duties	Regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Cuyama Unincorporated to be 1,050. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Cuyama Unincorporated population as 1,241 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Cuyama Unincorporated had not changed. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the Cuyama area are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017. Because CBWD largest portion of represented population comes from New Cuyama and the surrounding area, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Cuyama as 10 to 65 group at 62.1 percent. Approximately 21 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 16.9 percent in the under 10 years range.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 50.1 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Cuyama Unincorporated, comprised 45.6 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County's General Plan serves as the Community's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community's vision within the Planning Area. The County's Community Plan was adopted in 2014, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County's Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within Cuyama, which faces some constraints. The following population projections within Cuyama are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table I-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Cuyama Basin District	n/a	n/a	170	170	170
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Cuyama Basin area was \$45,813 in 2022, which does qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, the Cuyama Basin Water District's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services for the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence as a disadvantaged community.

Cuyama Basin Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	129
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	170
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$176,532,431
Number of Treatment Plants	0
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$8,600
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$1,378,753
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2018 to June 2021)	142%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	52%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

The groundwater extraction fee is based on the CBGSA's fiscal year budget and includes an estimated delinquency rate of 10 percent. Water consumption was based on user-reported data from 2020 and was based on evapotranspiration crop factors developed by a Cal Poly Irrigation Training & Research Center (ITRC). Fiscal Year 2021-2022 CBGSA recommends a basin-wide groundwater extraction fee of \$46 per acre-foot. Crop Factors are evapotranspiration (ET) values can be found in the District Groundwater Extraction Report FY 20-21.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the four counties that intersect the Basin (Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura), the Cuyama Community Services District, the Cuyama Basin Water District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan covers the Cuyama Valley managed by the Cuyama Basin GSA. The GSP describes the physical setting of the Basin; quantifies historical, present, and future water budgets; develops quantifiable management objectives that account for the interests of the Basin's beneficial groundwater uses and users and identifies a group of projects and management actions that will allow the Basin to achieve sustainability within 20 years of plan adoption. The goal of the GSP is to sustainably manage the groundwater resources of the Basin for current and future beneficial uses of groundwater, include the following interests:

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including agricultural users and domestic well owners. There are approximately 475 agricultural and domestic wells identified to date in the Basin.
- Public water systems/municipal well operators are CCSD, the Cuyama Mutual Water Company, and the Ventucopa Water Supply Company.
- Disadvantaged communities; there are three disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities in the Cuyama Basin: Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa. The census block groups for the Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo county portions of the Basin are considered disadvantaged.
- Local land use planning agencies are San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Kern counties.
- Entities that monitor and report groundwater elevations are CCSD, San Luis Obispo County, SBCWA, and Ventura County.
- Environmental users of groundwater, including groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs)

Potential interests (listed in California Water Code Section 10723.2) that are not present in the Cuyama Basin include the following:

- Surface water users, if there is a hydrologic connection between surface and groundwater bodies
- Federal government, including, the military and managers of federal lands
- California Native American tribes

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the Cuyama Basin. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the management areas. The plan for the DMS is that a user's primary mode

of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application. The Cuyama Basin DMS uses the Opti platform, utilizes Google maps and other charting tools for analysis and visualization. The site may be accessed at <http://opti.woodardcurran.com/cuyama>.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Cuyama Basin Water District
Overview of Data Management System**

Monitoring Networks	
Data	Description
Chronic lowering of groundwater levels	Water level data, well construction information, and salient information related to measurements
Reduction in groundwater storage	Groundwater storage monitoring network sites
Degraded water quality	Water quality well and station data as reported by the SWRCB DDW and ILRP
Land subsidence	Land subsidence data from the UNAVCO CGPS ORES and InSAR data
Depletions of interconnected surface water	Data related to the interconnected surface water sustainability indicator such as groundwater levels, stream gages, visual streamflow observations, and precipitation stations.
Water use data	Irrigation, municipal, and domestic water use estimates

Notes

- CGPS = Continuous Global Positioning System
- DDW = Division of Drinking Water
- ILRP = Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
- InSAR = Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
- SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
- UNAVCO = University NAVSTAR Consortium

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other District Staff	6	35.0

Cuyama Basin Water has a total of 6 contract personnel for General Management, CPA, Assessment Engineer, and legal counsel.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	1

Water Capacity

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. Continued groundwater withdrawals during the last 80 years have exceeded recharge in many parts of the basin and reduced storage within the aquifer. As part of GSP development, six “threshold regions”, were defined within the basin based on geology, land use, and groundwater conditions for the purpose of setting minimum water level thresholds. The hydraulic response within each region to natural and anthropogenic activity varies, although each region may be at least partially connected hydraulically. The available District groundwater estimate is 31,000 acre-feet.

The Cuyama Valley and in part the Cuyama Basin Water District service area’s maximum capacity to convey water to users is under study. The current GW use is 41,059-acre feet. Estimated capacity is 31,000 acre-feet.

Northwestern Threshold Region

The Northwestern Threshold Region has historically been characterized by rangeland with limited development. In 2015, a new vineyard was developed within the eastern portion of this sub-basin on both sides of the Cuyama River. A limited data set of shallow wells indicates that water levels have historically remained fairly stable throughout this region, and remain stable in the western portion of this region. However, deep wells within the eastern portion of this region have experienced continued declines, with water levels dropping 40 feet on average since pumping began in 2016. It should be noted however, that although water levels continue to decline in this area, stable and static water level measurements are difficult to obtain. The aquifer never fully recovers as a result of pumping.

Western Threshold Region

There is little agricultural use in the Western Threshold Region and minimal use of groundwater. Water levels in shallow wells are close to land surface and based on a limited data set, have generally remained stable for decades.

Central Threshold Region

The majority of the basin's agricultural use is located within the Central Threshold Region. Water levels within this region have been steadily declining since the late 1940s, with long term hydrographs showing declines of nearly 300 feet. Recent monitoring indicates that levels continue to decline in this region, with levels at historic lows.

Eastern Threshold Region

There is moderate agricultural groundwater use in the Eastern Threshold Region. Water levels within this region tend to react quickly to precipitation, showing rapid recharge during times of increased precipitation. Groundwater storage has responded favorably to recent precipitation and are above historic lows.

Southeastern Threshold Region

A small area of the Southeastern Threshold Region is located within Santa Barbara County, with the remainder located within Ventura County. Water levels within this region are shallow, with depth to water about 50 feet.

Badlands Threshold Region

The Badlands Threshold Region is not located within Santa Barbara County. There is little agriculture or development in this area and groundwater use is therefore minimal. No water level data are available for this region.

CUYAMA VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN	
<p>NORTHWESTERN THRESHOLD REGION Northwestern: State Well 11N/28W-27A3 Land Surface Elevation 1,700' Well Depth 730'</p>	
<p>SUMMARY: Shallow wells indicate that water levels have historically remained stable and remain stable in the western portion of this region. However, deep wells along the river to the east have experienced continued declines as a result of recent agricultural development since 2016.</p>	
<p>WESTERN THRESHOLD REGION Sierra Madre Foothill: State Well 30N/26W-4M2 Land Surface Elevation 2,250' Well Depth 500'</p>	
<p>SUMMARY: Water levels in shallow wells are close to land surface and have generally remained stable for many decades.</p>	
<p>CENTRAL THRESHOLD REGION Central Threshold Basin: State Well (combination) Land Surface Elevation 2,284' Well Depth 780'</p>	
<p>SUMMARY: Water levels within this region have been steadily declining since the late 1940s, with long term hydrographs showing declines of nearly 300 feet. Levels are at historic lows.</p>	
<p>EASTERN THRESHOLD REGION Ventucosa Upland: State Well 0N/24W-13M1 Land Surface Elevation 3,049' Well Depth 233'</p>	
<p>SUMMARY: This region has historically remained fairly stable with declining levels during the 2012-2018 drought. In recent years, water level data indicate that the aquifer has stabilized and storage has improved following above average precipitation in 2017 and 2019, with near average precipitation in 2020.</p>	

System Demands

Along with Cuyama Basin Water District service areas and other groundwater users' groundwater use in the Basin averages 41,059-acre feet per year.

The estimated average annual groundwater use is 41,059-acre feet. The Cuyama Valley Basin is designated a High Priority Basin in "Overdraft" by DWR.

Service Performance

Groundwater use within the Cuyama Basin Water District service area exceeds the safe yield of the basin.

LAFCO estimates Cuyama Valley groundwater presently operating over 100% in an "Overdraft" state determined by DWR.

The Cuyama Basin Water District provides groundwater management services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Joint Powers Agreement and rate study.

CBWD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	N/A
Joint Powers Agreement	2017
Rate Study	2017
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its funds.

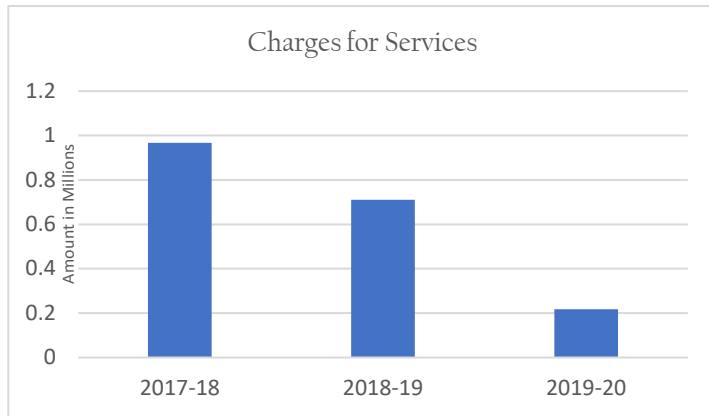
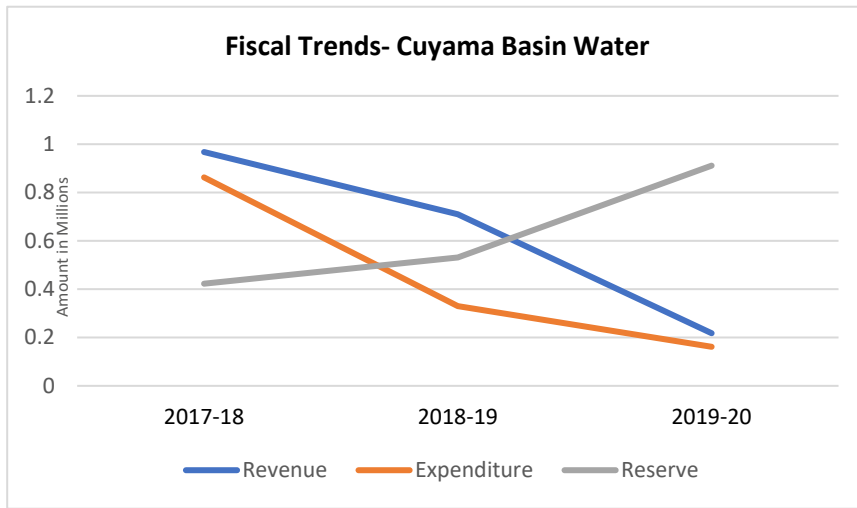
District Revenues				
	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Assessment Fees	\$710,380	100.0%	\$217,747	100.0%
Revenue total	\$710,380	100.0%	\$217,747	100.0%

Source: Cuyama Basin Water District, Financial Statements, December 31, 2019 and 2020, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position – All Fund types.

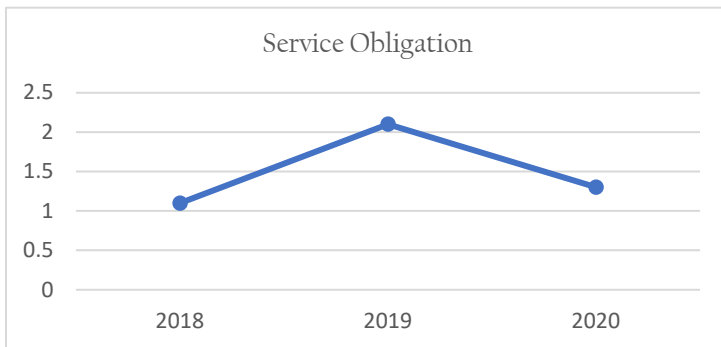
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District's expenditures have fluctuated along with its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to preparation of GSP. The District's net position has steadily increased to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.

CUYAMA BASIN WATER



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Assessment charge is the primary funding source for the District. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2018	\$ 967,601	\$ 862,693	1.1
2019	\$ 710,380	\$ 329,718	2.1
2020	\$ 217,747	\$ 161,650	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

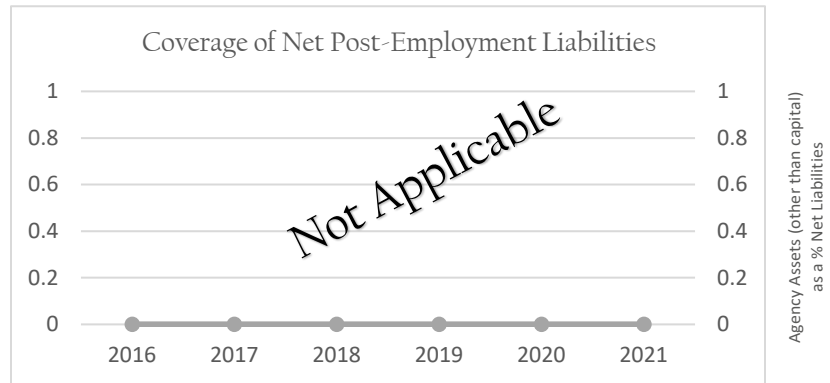
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

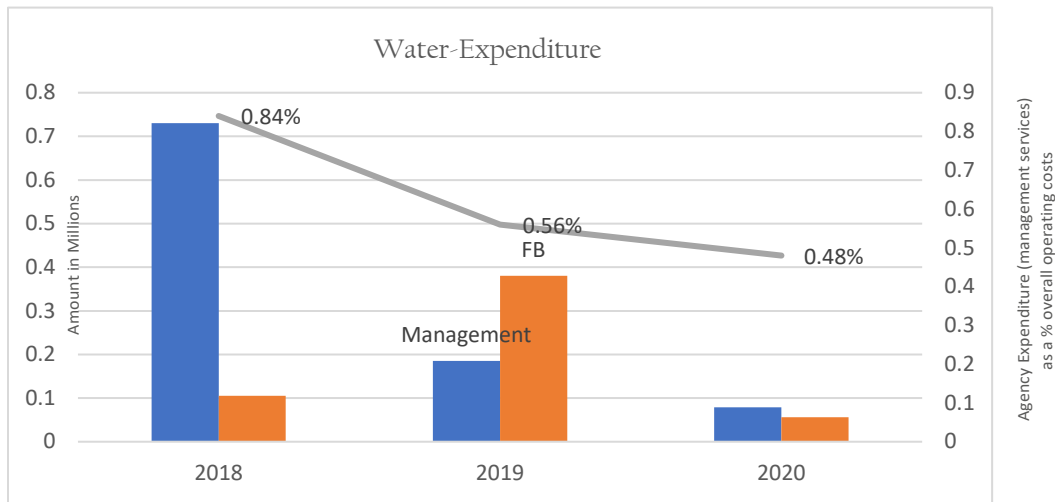
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

In FY 2018/2019, the District’s actual budget expense was \$185,252 and decreased that to \$78,591 for FY 2019/2020. The following chart shows a three-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District does not have any assets to maintain or repair at this time.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a capital improvement plan (CIP) at this time.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that Cuyama Basin Water District may have the opportunity to coordinate efforts with the Cuyama Community Services District Wastewater Treatment Facility for recycled water and reuse in lieu of groundwater pumping or indirect potable reuse.

Rate Structure

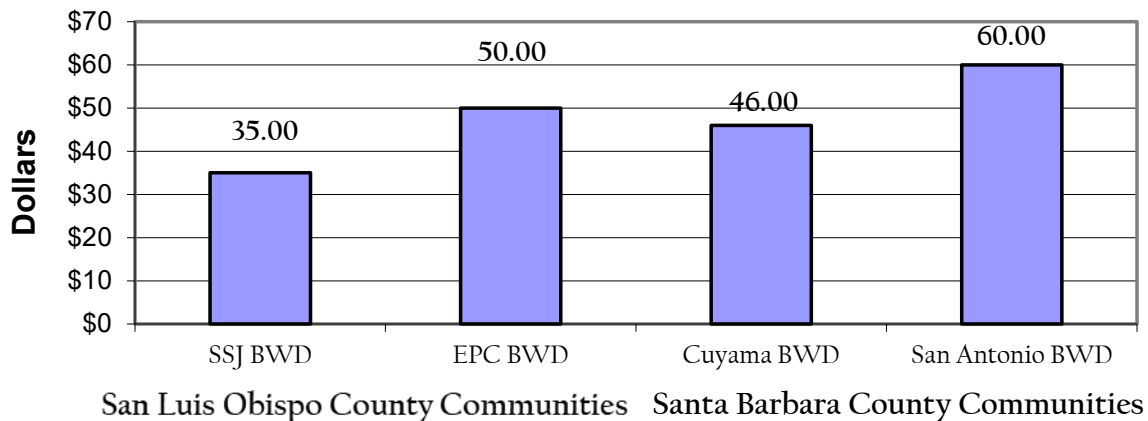
Assessment rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in March 2022. The rates are based on a maximum allowed under the Proposition 218 proceedings to levy and collect assessments conducted in 2017. Assessments undergo annual review and adjustment, per District policy. A new Proposition 218 proceeding would be required if the District were to decide adjustments were necessary beyond the current rates.

Special Benefit Assessment (Effective May, 2017)

- A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)
 - None
- B. Special Benefit Assessment
 - \$5.00 per acre of irrigated acreage
 - \$0.40 per acre of non-irrigated acreage

Figures I-3 show a rate comparison for four Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County. The following charts show the comparison of four California Water Districts. Overall, Cuyama Basin Water assessment rates for members are average when compared to other communities in the San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara County area. The charts are based upon an annual assessment levied by the water District for FY 2021-22.

Assessment Comparison - Annual Values



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Cuyama Basin Water District’s governance authority is established under the California Water District Law (“principal act”), which is codified under Water Code Sections 34000. This principal act empowers CBWD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Distribution - Application for Water - Charges & Assessments 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer
--	---

Governance of Cuyama Basin Water District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Cuyama Basin Water District holds meetings on the fourth Wednesday of every month. The meetings are held in Cuyama Elementary School, located at 2300 CA-166, New Cuyama, California at 3:30 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Cuyama Basin Water Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Derek Yurosek	Chair	Real Estate Investments	6
Byron Albano	Vice Chair	Apple Farmer	6
Rick Burnes	Director	Grapes/Nursery	2 mo
Matt Vickery	Director	Water Resources	2
Jane Wooster	Director	Livestock Rancher	6

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the

website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Cuyama Basin Water District Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		http://www.cuyamabwd.org/	
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?			X
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?			X
Budgets (past 3 years)?			X
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?			X
List of key agency staff with contact information?			X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Cuyama Basin Water District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.cuyamabwd.org/ for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory fire services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Cuyama Basin Water District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Cuyama Basin Water			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Cuyama Basin Water District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

H. Goleta Water District

Administrative Office: 4699 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, CA 93110
Phone: 805/964-6761
Fax: 805/964-7002
Email: dmatson@goletawater.com
Website: www.goletawater.com
General Manager: John McInnes
Engineering &
Infrastructure Manager: Dan Brooks

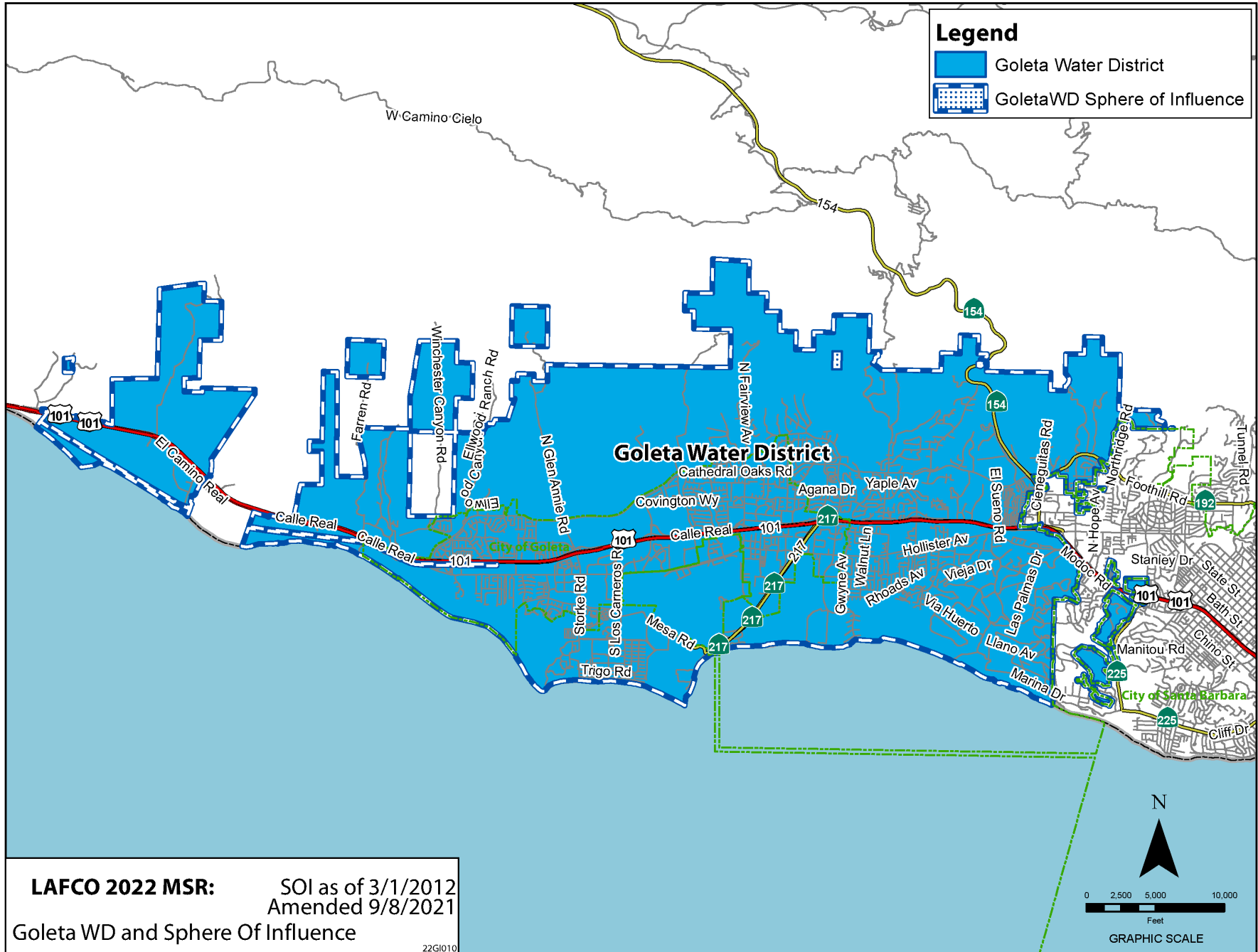
SUMMARY

The Goleta Water District provides potable water to the City of Goleta and surrounding unincorporated residential, commercial and agricultural customers in the Goleta Valley to approximately 84,462 people throughout forty-five square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that extends from the Santa Barbara City limits to El Capitan. The District is bounded on the south by the ocean and on the north by the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The City of Goleta is included within the District. The District 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 boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion, however Study areas are studied. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$494 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Goleta Water District (GWD) was formed in 1944. It was formed to take advantage of the water supply to be developed by the Federal Cachuma Project on the Santa Ynez River. GWD initially relied on local groundwater until the Cachuma Project began making deliveries in 1955. Except for water years 2014/15 through 2017/18 (drought years), the Cachuma Project has served as GWD's primary water supply source. GWD water supplies also include water from the State Water Project (SWP), recycled water, and groundwater.

The Goleta Water District overlaps the City of Goleta, City of Santa Barbara (Airport), University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB), Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta West Sanitary District, County Service Areas 3 (Goleta Valley), 31 (Isla Vista), and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Goleta Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 84,462 people, with 32,339 living within City of Goleta. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.5 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 15,226 parcels, 10,142 in City of Goleta, and 5,084 in unincorporated county serving a total of approximately 16,971 connections.

OPERATIONS

The General Manager oversees day-to-day operations of three departments which include Engineering & Infrastructure, Water Supply and Conservation, and Administration. As of June 30, 2022 the District is staffed by 63 full-time employees, including capital project managers (2), engineers (2), certified treatment (12) and distribution operators (10), operations supervisor and assistant (3), meter crew (6), laboratory supervisor (1), equipment operators (1), water conservation coordinator & water resources (5), recycled water (1), controller (1), policy analyst (1), GIS management (2), finance (7) and administrative staff (6), General Manager (1), and temporary part-time help (1).

Goleta Water District (GWD) provides reliable water supplies to residents in the Goleta Valley and City of Goleta that meet all state and federal drinking water standards. Most of the District's general revenues come from service charges and water sales. The District also receives revenue through conveyance charges, water supply charges, and grants. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and buildings. On June, 2021, these Certificate of Participation funds are estimated to contain \$3,065,572 (restricted) and \$3,660,945 (restricted investments), respectively.

The major activities of the District include acquisition, treatment and delivery of water from multiple sources including the Cachuma Reservoir (which captures Cachuma Project water), groundwater, SWP water, and recycled water. GWD's 2021 potable and raw water deliveries were comprised of 53 percent residential, 24 percent agricultural irrigation, 19 percent commercial and institutional, and 4 percent landscape irrigation (comprised of dedicated irrigation meters). Between 2020 and 2040, total potable demands are projected to increase by 1,035-acre feet per year (AFY) from 10,000 AFY to 11,035 AFY. Approximately 38 percent of the entire service area population lives in the City of Goleta.

GWD has, on occasion, historically engaged in the sale of water to other water purveyors when surplus water was available. GWD has not sold water to other water purveyors since 2013. The District maintains three interconnections with the City of Santa Barbara that can be used during emergencies, shutdowns of the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant or South Coast Conduit, or other times of need for supplemental supplies. The current capacity of the interconnections is approximately 2.3 million gallons per day (mgd), or 2,576 AFY.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four-year

terms. The District will be transitioning to District elections for the November 2022 election. The District will hold elections for directors from District 1 and District 2 at the November 2022 election. The District will hold elections for directors from Districts 3, 4, and 5 at the November 2024 election. The Board normally meets the second Tuesday of every month at the District Board Room located at 4699 Hollister Avenue, Goleta at 5:30 pm, but has been meeting during the pandemic via teleconference under the provisions of AB 361. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Goleta Water District faces several challenges that include more frequent and intense droughts, wildfires, climate change, and regulations that threaten local and statewide water supply reliability; aging infrastructure; an aging system and growing list of capital projects common for an agency that is over 75 years old; uncontrollable externalities such as public safety power shut-offs that affect water system operations; and increasing energy, chemical, materials, and construction costs.

The 2019 IRWM Plan prepared for the County of Santa Barbara presents the most recent and refined analysis to best characterize climate change, energy shortages, wildfires, and droughts for GWD that includes an analysis of climate change vulnerabilities, regional climate change adaptation and mitigation goals and strategies that should be implemented throughout the County of Santa Barbara to meet those goals. GWD participated in this analysis, which is included in the resulting climate change-related and other vulnerabilities, goals and strategies identified. The analysis was incorporated into the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

GWD developed a Potable Reuse Facilities Plan in 2017 to identify expanded recycled water opportunities beyond existing non-potable use, and a Stormwater Resources Plan (SRP) for the purpose of identifying supply augmentation potential from various stormwater capture projects within the service area. GWD actively explores opportunities and local partnerships to identify projects that fully use and increase the long-term viability of recycled water as a permanent supply source for the Goleta Valley in the most efficient way. The 2017 Water Supply Management Plan states the current challenge for GWD is ensuring that use of its various sources of water supply are utilized in a manner that results in the desired level of water supply reliability at the lowest possible cost, both now and in the future.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the other partnership agencies that share recycled wastewater services to continue to plan for upgrades as necessary. Future increases in recycled water opportunities should continue to be pursued.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Goleta Valley based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

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

Regional Collaboration

As described earlier, GWD provides water to the City of Goleta, UCSB, and the Santa Barbara airport (a City of Santa Barbara property). GWD participated in the financing of the City of Santa Barbara's seawater desalination plant during the 1987 to 1991 drought, but no longer has any financial or institutional arrangements with the City. As stated above, the District maintains three interconnections with the City of Santa Barbara that can be used during emergencies. An estimated 2 mgd of capacity that could be pumped into the District's transmission main. The construction of, additional interconnections could increase the capacity of the existing interconnection from 2.3 to 4.3 mgd.

UCSB is the only customer classified as institutional in GWD's system. Institutional water demand projections for UCSB are based on the UCSB 2010 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) that was approved by the California Coastal Commission in November 2014. Potable water supplied to UCSB by GWD is constrained by permits and agreements (Water Reclamation Agreement of 1991 and Devereux Agreement) to a total of 1,010-acre¹ feet per year (AFY) of potable demand. Accordingly, UCSB water use projections included in the UWMP are capped at that amount. Notably, the majority of UCSB's existing landscape is irrigated with Recycled Water and that practice is expected to continue as planned projects are developed. The estimate of total water use upon full buildout of the 2010 LRDP is 970 AFY.

GWD is also party to an ongoing Exchange Agreement with ID#1 whereby Lake Cachuma water is exchanged for SWP water. This is a "one for one" exchange, and does not result in additional water supply for GWD. State water imported in 2022 (181 AF) was "exchanged" with ID#1 per

¹ UCSB also has an additional entitlement of 200 AFY that it acquired via an agreement with the University Exchange Corporation for use at North Campus

the terms of the Exchange Agreement. The purpose of this agreement is to minimize water treatment and delivery costs for the respective agencies.

In December, 2015, the District executed an exchange agreement through the CCWA with the Antelope Valley East-Kern Water Agency (AVEK) for the acquisition of 2,500 AF of supplemental water. The District also purchased 1,000 AF from the City of Santa Maria, and entered into an additional exchange agreement with Castaic Lake Water Agency for 1,500 AF in 2015. The District has not made any water purchases or exchanges with other agencies since that time.

Through an agreement with the Goleta Sanitary District, GWD distributes recycled water within its service area for non-potable uses, such as landscape irrigation. The District also makes recycled water available to Goleta West Sanitary District for street sweeping purposes in the community of Isla Vista, an ongoing partnership since 2019.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Goleta Water District's boundaries are coterminous with its service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

While no significant changes are anticipated to District boundaries within Santa Barbara County,

an approximately 3.48 miles corridor along Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) right-of-way remain outside of the District's Sphere of Influence. The reasons are obvious in that the railway does not or would ever likely need water services, however, it does leave an unusual stretch of right-of-way not included within the District. The easterly 7.93 miles segment remains within the Water District service area. This leaves a portion of Union Pacific corridor that spans the District outside of the Sphere and service area.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

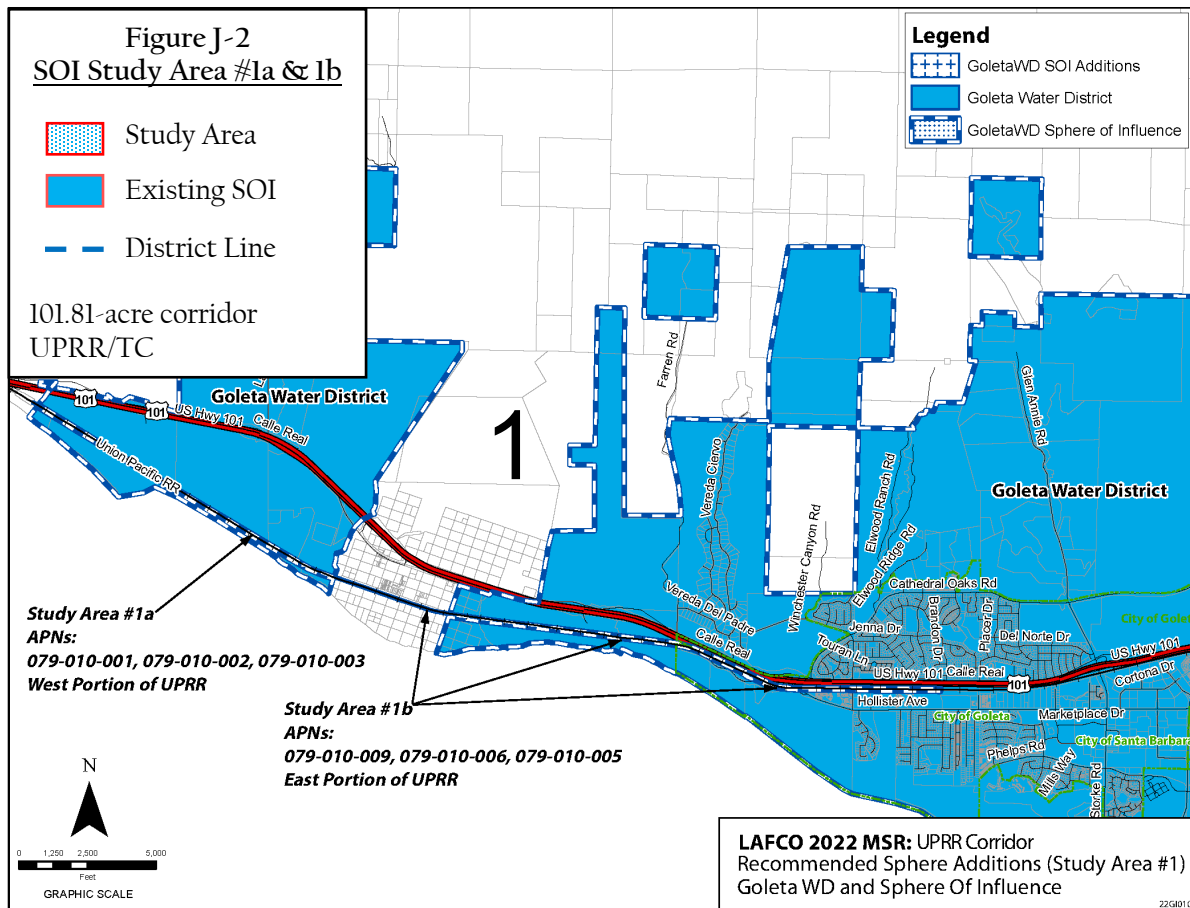
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included UPRR 3.48 mile stretch to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table J-1: Goleta Water Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1a & b	079-010-006	22.9	UP RR	No	None, Within City of Goleta limit line Within County of SB
	079-010-005	47.2	UP RR		
	079-010-009	31.71	Transportation Corridor		
	Totals	101.81			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review, information provided by the District. This 3.48-mile stretch is outside of the Goleta Water District service area and Sphere of Influence.

SOI Study Area #1 – APN 079-010-005, 006, & 009 (Located in City of Goleta & SB County; Outside of SOI). These three parcels total 101.81 acres located south of Highway 101 along the Union Pacific Railroad corridor from the extension of Coronado Drive to the western edge of Water District. A total of 3.48-miles between the UPRR right-of-way.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation could clean up the logical boundary at some point in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to add the 3.48-mile stretch to the District’s Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up annexation actions at some point in the future. Because UPRR does not need or likely will never need services this boundary change is not urgent. The SOI boundary adjustment will allow for a logical boundary that matches the remaining 7.93-miles already within the District’s service area from the easterly end point towards the City of Santa Barbara.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Goleta Water District’s existing boundary spans approximately 45 square miles in size and covers 26,447 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of more or less contiguous areas with slightly less than one fifth in City of Goleta. Nearly 80.8% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 19.2% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Goleta. Overall, there are 58,709 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

The Goleta Water District jurisdictional boundary spans 45 square miles with 80.8% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Goleta.

Goleta Water Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Goleta Water	26,447	100.0%	22,341	58,709
City of Goleta	(5,075)	(19.2%)	(10,142)	(22,667)
Totals	26,447	100.0%	22,341	58,709

Goleta Water Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	21,372	80.8%	12,199	36,042
City of Goleta	5,075	19.2%	10,142	22,667
Totals	26,447	100.0%	22,341	58,709

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$19.5 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$740,521. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$231,874 based on the estimated service population of 84,462. Goleta Water District receives \$12.6 million dollars in annual charge for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 22,341 legal parcels and spans 26,447 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 50% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 75% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 371 vacant parcels that collectively total 1,356 acres.

Close to 50% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 75% has been developed.

Goleta Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1944
Legal Authority	County Water District Law, Water Code, section 30000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. Transitioning to by District in 2022.
Agency Duties	Provide water treatment and distribution services for potable and recycled water to residential, commercial and agricultural customers

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Goleta to be 32,690. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Goleta population as 32,200 by 2020 and unincorporated areas estimated at 15,000. 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. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020. Overall, City of Goleta represents about 7 percent of the County's population.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017, which identified the largest age group represented in Goleta as 35 to 54 group at 28 percent. Approximately 26 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 24 percent in the 20 to 34 years range. Approximately 23 percent of the residents were under the age of 19.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 69.7 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Goleta, comprised 32.9 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Goleta General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was adopted in 2003, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current City of Goleta Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.6 percent within the City. The County's Housing Element, covering the same period estimates 4 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Goleta Valley areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table J-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Goleta Water District	86,946	82,569	84,462	88,191	89,595
City of Goleta	29,888	30,846	32,223	33,912	34,588
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections. 2010 & 2015 figures from the respective UWMP's

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Goleta Valley was \$76,521 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, the Goleta Water District's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the community of Isla Vista and the Old Town area within Goleta City for the present and probable need for public facilities and services, however, the area is being served by the District.

**Goleta Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Goleta	2.6
• Entire District	45.0
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Goleta	32,690
• Entire District	84,462
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$19,584,572,747
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 19-20)	\$494
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$34,366,479
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	-34%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	82%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Goleta Water District provides complex treatment and distribution system that includes over 270 miles of pipeline, nine active groundwater wells, a state-of-the-art water treatment plant, nine reservoirs and a host of other critical water transmission and distribution facilities. The District is staffed by 63 full-time staff.

The District's diverse water supply portfolio is comprised of supplies from four distinct sources (local surface water, local groundwater, imported water, and recycled water) with availability averaging 16,244 acre-feet per year (AFY). All water supplies are secured through collaborative agreements with Federal, State, and local partners. Actual water availability varies from year to year based on weather, Lake Cachuma volume, exchange agreements, spill water and State Water Project water. Demand also fluctuates, driven by weather, conservation, and economic conditions.

Under normal conditions, approximately 75% of the average annual planned demand can be met with supplies from Lake Cachuma. In non-drought years, the District is entitled to 9,322 AFY of Cachuma supplies through coordinated agreements with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) and the other Cachuma Member Units: City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and Improvement District Number 1 (ID #1). The water system includes over 270 miles of pipelines, a water treatment plant, storage reservoirs, pumping facilities, nine wells, a recycled water system, and connections with Lake Cachuma and the State Water Project.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

The Goleta Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-16) has been classified as a very low-priority basin, and is not required to form a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) and adopt a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) or submit an alternative to a GSP. DWR determined that as a “Basin with Adjudication & Non-Adjudicated GW Use <9,500 AF,” under Component 8 C&D of DWR’s review, the Basin is a “very low-priority basin.” The District, Santa Barbara County, and the City of Goleta all made decisions not to form a GSA for the areas of the Basin not subject to the adjudication, and the District continues to administer its duties under the Wright Judgment adjudication.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The District is not required to prepare a Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Data Management

The Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) was adopted in 2016, and is currently being updated in 2022. The GMP addresses constraints and changes in infrastructure, infrastructure planning, engineering, and operations that GWD has made or is planning to make to meet the changing water supply conditions. Such changes include addressing GWD’s limitations on groundwater extraction by adding treatment to wells, and taking steps to construct new supply wells and additional injection wells, and evaluating stormwater capture projects within the jurisdiction of the City of Goleta and Santa Barbara County Flood Control, to enhance groundwater recharge. Groundwater elevations have been collected from wells in the Basin since at least the 1940s. These records now have been collected and entered into digital geographic information system (GIS) database for analysis. GWD’s Goleta Groundwater Basin Numerical Model (the Model) was completed in 2010 using MODFLOW-2000 and the pre- and post-processing software package Groundwater Vistas. GSI extended the Model from 2007 to 2013, and is currently extending the model through 2022 to reflect the latest conditions.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The Districts water supply portfolio consist of four distinct water sources – Lake Cachuma, the Goleta Groundwater Basin, recycled water, and imported water from the State Water Project. The District has approximately 16,500 AFY of water available for the service area in an average year and access to additional groundwater and State Water under certain circumstances. The water system is comprised of approximately 270 miles of pipeline to provide water.

Lake Cachuma is the largest water supply source. Under normal conditions, the majority of the District water supply is from the Cachuma Project. Lake Cachuma provides about 85 percent of the water for the 250,000 residents and 12,000 acres of agriculture along the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. Supplies from Cachuma are also released for downstream water rights and federal fish protection requirements. The District is entitled to 36 percent, or 9,322 AFY, of the Lake yield, which provides for approximately three-quarters of District customer demand in normal years.

Cachuma supplies are delivered to the Goleta Valley through the Tecolote Tunnel and the South Coast Conduit and treated at the District Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant.

Cachuma Project Facilities

The Cachuma Project consists of Bradbury Dam, Tecolote Tunnel, South Coast Conduit, and various water conveyance facilities.

- **Bradbury Dam:** Bradbury Dam is an earth fill structure, containing 6,695,000 cubic yards of material, and standing 279 feet high. The dam impounds up to 205,000-acre feet of water along the Santa Ynez River, approximately 45 miles from the river outlet at the ocean.
- **Tecolote Tunnel:** Water is diverted from Lake Cachuma to the South Coast through the Tecolote Tunnel, which was bored approximately 6.4 miles through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the head works of the South Coast Conduit at Glen Annie Reservoir.
- **South Coast Conduit Pipeline and Reservoirs:** The South Coast Conduit extends for a distance of approximately 24 miles along the South Coast from Goleta to Carpinteria, and includes four regulating reservoirs. The South Coast Conduit delivers Cachuma Project raw water to the District at the Corona del Mar Treatment Plant. The Conduit also delivers water to the other South Coast Cachuma Member Units: City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District.

The **Goleta Groundwater Basin** is a reliable source of ongoing supply as well as a supplemental source of water in emergency or drought situations. The 1989 Wright Judgment and 1991 voter-approved SAFE Ordinance set forth a complex set of management parameters for the Goleta Basin, including defined limits on extraction, storage requirements, allowed uses, and the establishment and maintenance of a Drought Buffer for use in times of drought emergency. The

District has a court-determined right to pump and treat 2,350 AFY of the court-defined annual safe yield of the Basin. The portion of the annual right to extract groundwater that is not exercised by the District is stored in the Basin for use in dry years.

The District currently has nine production wells, which when fully operational have the capability of producing up to 5,000 AF and 6,000 AF per year in drought conditions, enough to meet the minimum health and safety needs of the community. The District also possesses a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board to use these wells to inject excess water from Lake Cachuma into the groundwater Basin during wet winters when excess water is available, providing additional stored water for future use during dry periods. The wells and aquifer storage can provide a substantial backup source of quality water in the event that Lake Cachuma water is temporarily reduced by a drought, earthquake, or other emergency.

In the Goleta Valley recycled water plays a critical role in drought planning since it remains available even during periods of low rainfall. Since 1995, the District has served recycled water for irrigation and restroom facilities through a partnership with the Goleta Sanitary District. The District's largest recycled water customers are UCSB, and several golf courses in the area.

While the majority of recycled water produced today is used for irrigation, to support long term sustainability and reliability the District is pursuing grant funding opportunities and local partnerships to identify projects that can expand the uses of recycled water to realize its full potential as a permanent supply source for the community.

Under a partnership with the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD), the District historically serves approximately 1,000-acre feet per year (AFY) to 30 customers in the Goleta Valley. Recycled water represents approximately 7% of District supplies. As a result of regulations limiting the use of recycled water as currently treated, and constraints in the existing recycled water distribution system, however, the District is only able to utilize a third of the capacity (1 million gallons per day) of the recycled water treatment plant at Goleta Sanitary District (GSD).

State Water is a vital supplemental source of supply, providing our community with added insurance against the impacts of long-term dry periods. In 1991, following a severe drought, District customers voted to purchase an allotment of imported water from the State Water Project. The Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), a California Joint Powers Agency, was formed by its nine public agency members, including the District, to construct the necessary facilities to deliver State Water Project water. The Coastal Branch facilities were completed and deliveries to Santa Barbara County began in 1997. Today CCWA operates and maintains these facilities on behalf of its members.

The District is entitled to up to 7,450 AFY of State Water, which includes an additional 2,500 AFY of permanent entitlement purchased in 1994 to improve reliability and availability in dry years, known as a "drought buffer.". The District's State Water entitlement represents more than

40 percent of the entire South Coast allotment. State Water deliveries are limited by the annual allocation set by the Department of Water Resources based on the water content of the Sierra snowpack and statewide water availability. While an average of 3,800 AFY of State Water is available to the District, the District is able to meet customer demands with less than 1,000 AF of State Water under normal conditions. Any allocated State Water that the District does not use in a given year is remotely stored for future District use in San Luis Reservoir located in Merced County.

Recycled Water Available for Delivery

GWD has been serving recycled water to customers since 1995. In 2020, the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant produced 4,930 AF of secondary treated effluent. 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). The ability to fully utilize recycled water, however, is limited by outdoor irrigation recycled water demand patterns. While storage is available to address daily needs, storage is not available to address seasonal variability in irrigation demand between the wet winter months and dry summer months. Currently GWD is delivering approximately 785 AFY to customers, and would require additional infrastructure to deliver recycled water more than 1,150 AFY.

Treatment System

GWD's Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant (CDM WTP) treats raw surface water from Lake Cachuma (a blend of Cachuma and SWP water). The Plant was originally constructed in 1973 and is located on 32.0 acres of District-owned land. The treatment plant removes microbial and particulate matter substances via coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection via chlorination. Chlorination provides a disinfectant residual that is required by federal and state regulations and helps maintain a safe drinking water supply throughout the potable water distribution system.

Dried organic solids are hauled away for off-site disposal every one to two years. Solids handling upgrades are planned 2023-2024 for Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant.

Distribution

The distribution system includes over 270 miles of pipelines ranging in size from two inches to 42 inches in diameter. To maintain system pressure, various pumps, reservoirs, and other facilities are necessary. Much of the system has been designed to operate by gravity, minimizing the need for electricity. Water from Lake Cachuma, GWD's primary supply source, flows by gravity through the Santa Ynez Mountains via the Tecolote Tunnel to reach GWD's distribution system without the need for electrical power. Delivering groundwater requires the District use pump stations to lift groundwater from wells located at lower elevations to customers located in higher

elevations along the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The District's pump stations are also vital for meeting necessary pressures for fire-fighting at higher elevations. Three of the District's booster pump stations were designed for emergency use only and not for continual use as needed during prolonged water shortages.

Recycled Water

The Goleta Sanitary District produces approximately 785 AFY for Goleta Water District, which is used for irrigation of landscaping and recreational fields, dust control and restroom facilities at USPS, Goleta Beach County Park, and the Bren Building at UCSB. Reclaimed water is also an approved use for toilet flushing at residential San Joaquin Towers at UCSB. Reclaimed water disinfection is achieved by adding liquid sodium hypochlorite at the front end of the chlorine contact channel and peracetic acid prior to entering the recycled water storage reservoir. Approximately 68 recycled meters are connected to the system.

Stormwater

In recognition of the potential of stormwater to provide new additional water supplies, GWD developed a Stormwater Resources Plan (SRP). The SRP explores how much potential stormwater capture projects within the jurisdiction of the City of Goleta and Santa Barbara Flood Control could provide, identifies possible types of stormwater capture projects, and analyzes each hydrologic region to determine where the best locations for projects exist. Based on the hydrologic analysis, twelve conceptual projects within the City and the County were identified that could capture approximately 1,700 AF stormwater for either direct use or infiltration to the groundwater basin. In addition, these projects can provide additional benefits such as flood management, water quality, and environmental and community benefits. Because these projects are still in the conceptual stages and are not yet planned for implementation, stormwater has not been included as contributing to supply projections.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	X
Disposal	-
Recycled	X
Other	-

**Goleta Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant, Goleta	1973	Good	680,000 SF on 32 acres
Patterson Booster Pump Station	1998	Good	2,400 gpm
Edison Emergency Pump Station	1998	Good	1,300 gpm
Van Horne Emergency Pump Station	2003	Good	1,000 gpm
San Marcos Pump Station	1954	Good	300 gpm
Debra Pump Station	1960	Good	150 gpm
La Vista Pump Station	1955	Good	150 gpm
Hollister Booster Pump Station	1995	Good	1,500 gpm
Goleta Sanitary District Pump Station	1995	Good	3,500 gpm

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	13,423	80.1%
Multi-Family	1,824	10.9%
Commercial/ Institutional	992	5.9%
Industrial	n/a	0%
Agricultural	165	1.0%
Irrigation	298	1.8%
Other	55	0.3%

The residential single-family connections are equivalent to 865.1 units on 804 parcels. Four commercial connections are equivalent to 16.1 single-family units. Other includes 475 fire lines, 20 temporary meters, and 66 recycled meters.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	23	0.26
Emergency Operators	23	0.26
Administrative Personnel	18	0.21
Other District Staff	22	0.26

Goleta Water has a total of 63 full-time employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	12
Asst General Manager (1)	n/a	11
Treatment Chief Operator (1)	n/a	21
Treatment Superintendent (1)	n/a	15
Treatment Supervisor (1)	n/a	18
Treatment Operator I (2)	n/a	2
Treatment Operator II (4)	n/a	14
Control Sys/Treatment Operator (2)	n/a	10.5
Chief Distribution Operator (2)	n/a	19.5
Distribution Superintendent (1)	n/a	24
Distribution Operator I (1)	n/a	1
Distribution Operator II (3)	n/a	14.6
Operations Supervisor (1)	n/a	1
Operations Assistant (1)	n/a	21
Equipment Operator (2)	n/a	11
Engineering Supervisor (1)	n/a	5
Engineering & Infrastructure Manager (1)	n/a	6
Engineering Assistant (1)	n/a	24
Laboratory Supervisor (1)	n/a	20
Water Conservation Manager (1)	n/a	8
Capital Project Lead (2)	n/a	6.5
Controller (1)	n/a	5

Principal Policy Analyst (1)	n/a	8
Meter Crew Chief (1)	n/a	15
Meter Specialist I (2)	n/a	11
Meter Specialist II (3)	n/a	13.6
Acct & Info Sys Supervisor (2)	n/a	12
Recycled Wtr/Crss Con Spec II (1)	n/a	1
Chief Communications Admin (1)	n/a	9
Customer Service Supervisor/Accountant (1)	n/a	15
Senior Financial Analyst (3)	n/a	7
Account Clerk II (1)	n/a	7
Customer Service Representative I (2)	n/a	2.5
GIS Asset Management (1)	n/a	1
Senior Water Resources Associate (1)	n/a	10
Senior Water Resources Analyst (2)	n/a	15
Associate Water Res Analyst (1)	n/a	9
Executive Secretary (1)	n/a	2
Human Resources Administrator (1)	n/a	2
Temporary/Part Time (1)	n/a	4

Water Capacity

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).

The Goleta Water groundwater wells can produce a maximum daily capacity of 5.0 million gallons per day.

System Demands

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 GDCP for each person; or 193 thousand gallons for every service connection. District customers use an estimated 56 Residential GPCD (R-GPCD), which makes residential customers among the most water efficient users in the state. Typical water use decreased during the recent drought (2012 through 2017) as a result of more robust conservation efforts, and customer demand never fully recovered.

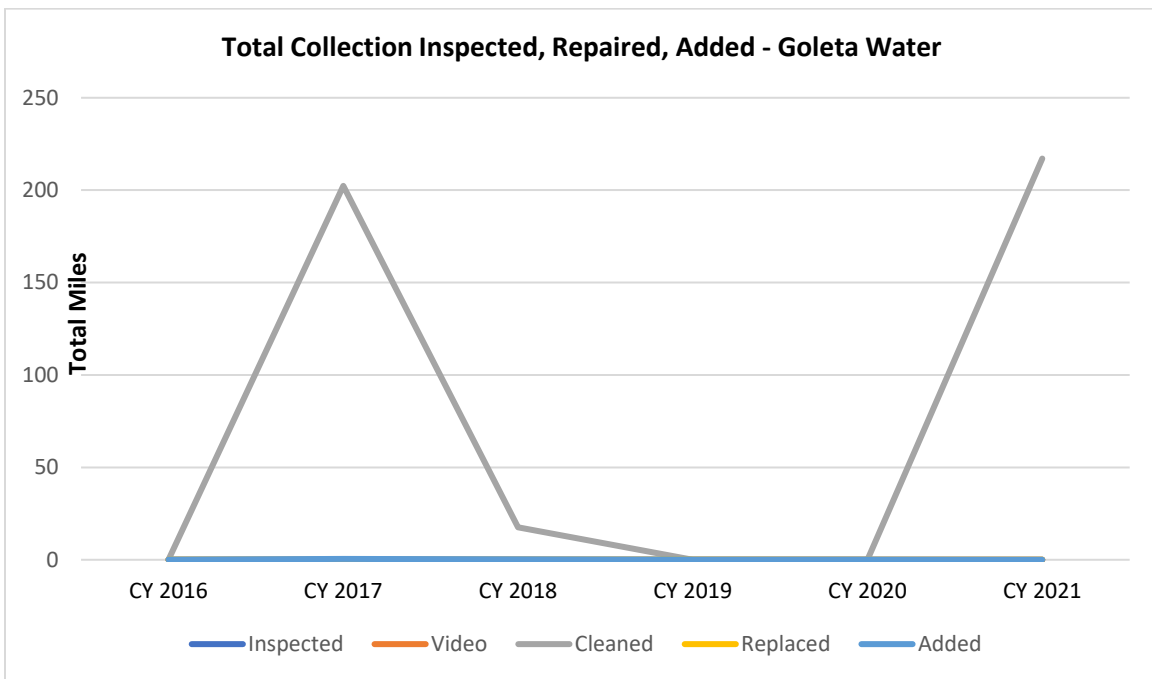
The estimated average annual water generated during the report period among Goleta Water users in the service area has been 3.29 billion gallons; an amount that translates to 98.6 gallons per day per person.

Service Performance

Goleta Water service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 10,100 AFY. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 79% of permitted anticipated reliable supplies. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

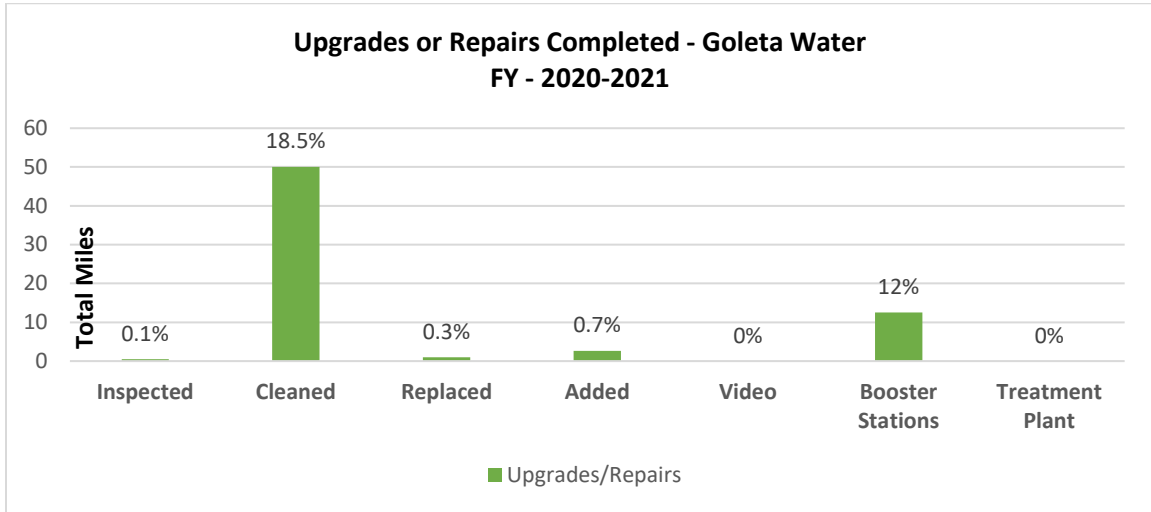
LAFCO estimates Goleta Water is presently operating at 79% capacity within its service area in Goleta Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary).

**Goleta Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: GWD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: GWD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

Goleta Water provides water services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Supply Management Plan, Urban Water Management Plan, Groundwater Management Plan, and Infrastructure Improvement Plan 2020-2025. The County’s Mission Canyon Community Plan, which was last updated in 2014, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

GWD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2014
Sustainability Plan	2022
Joint Powers Agreement	1984
Water Supply Plan	2016
Strategic Plan	2005
Infrastructure Imp. Plan	Annually
Rate Study	2020
UWMP	2021
GW Management Plan	2016
Sustainability Plan	2022
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statements.

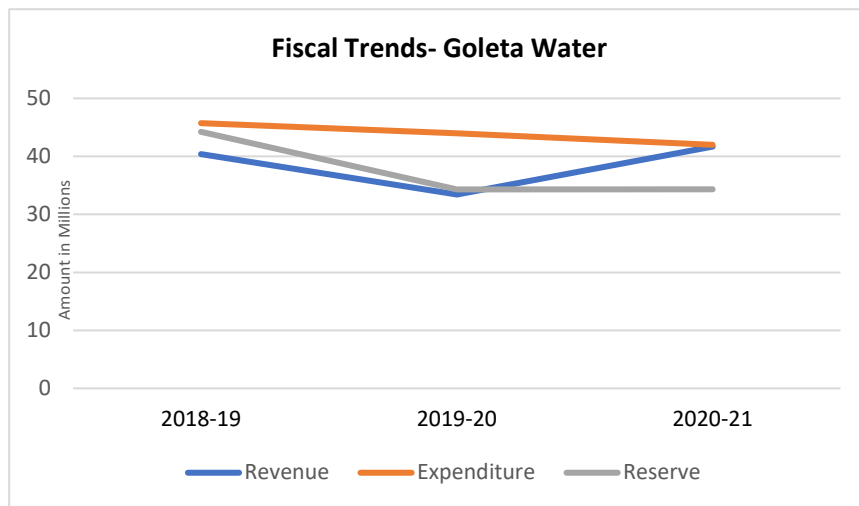
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water Sales	\$22,205,407	66.4%	\$28,117,046	67.4%
Charges for services	\$10,286,970	30.8%	\$12,640,473	30.3%
Conveyance charges	\$186,717	0.6%	\$211,037	0.5%
Other charges for services	\$371,648	1.1%	\$555,030	1.3%
Investment income	\$337,631	1.0%	\$129,175	0.3%
Other non-operating revenue	\$32,118	0.1%	\$33,084	0.2%
Revenue total	\$33,420,491	100.0%	\$41,685,845	100.0%

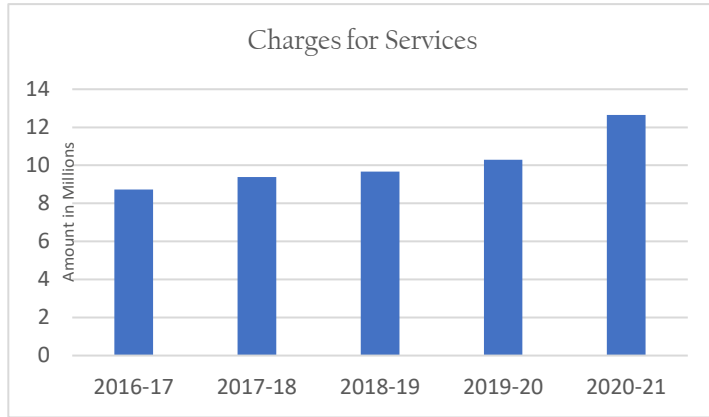
Source: Goleta Water, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

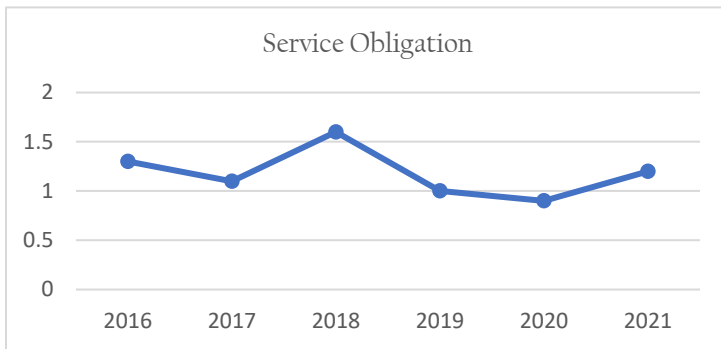
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have exceeded its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to unexpected events, including wildfires in the water shed and resulting water quality issues, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

GOLETA WATER





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Water Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 39,174,119	\$ 29,820,487	1.3
2017	\$ 38,016,844	\$ 33,407,576	1.1
2018	\$ 43,479,431	\$ 27,750,020	1.6
2019	\$ 40,389,412	\$ 38,045,673	1.0
2020	\$ 33,420,491	\$ 36,082,209	0.9
2021	\$ 41,685,845	\$ 34,131,260	1.2

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

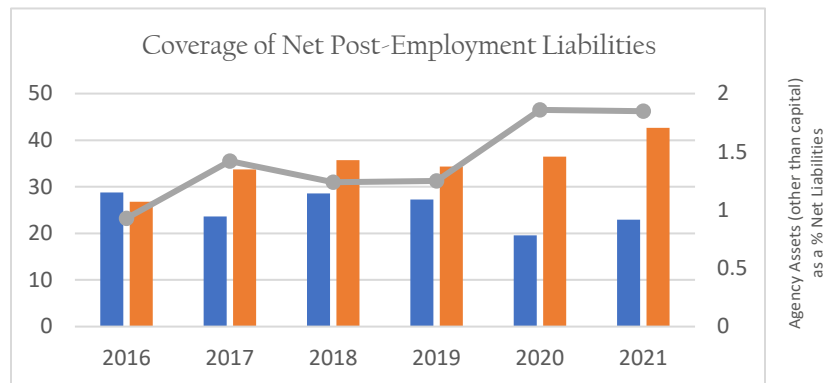
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	75%	77%	77%	77%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 16,533,639	\$ 15,900,230	\$ 16,801,573	\$ 17,664,353	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 24,985,276

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$28,769,546	\$23,618,696	\$28,600,524	\$27,278,097	\$19,593,350	\$22,954,526
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$26,819,358	\$33,696,213	\$35,700,159	\$34,342,013	\$36,484,260	\$42,649,629

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's, "Plan". CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to Plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for nonindustrial disability benefits after five years of service. The death benefit is one of the following the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for each Plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law. The District's net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet at June 30, 2021, was \$17,664,353 as compared to \$16,801,573 at June 30, 2020.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees an optional deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, 27 active employees were participating in the deferred compensation plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District provides health insurance benefits through the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA/JPIA) to retired employees who satisfy the eligibility rules hired on or before August 12, 2014, but are not eligible to change plans. Employees hired on or before August 12, 2014, in order to be eligible for lifetime post-employment medical benefits: (1) Attainment of age 50, (2) 5 years of consecutive full-time service, and (3) Retirement from the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and from the District (the District must be the last employer prior to retirement). Employees hired after August 12, 2014, have the same eligibility criteria except they must be at least 52 years of age, have 10 years of service, and are eligible to receive \$20 per month for each year of service toward the purchase of their own health care benefits until reaching age 65.

The benefit provisions and the contribution requirements of OPEB Plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the Board and the Service Employees International Union

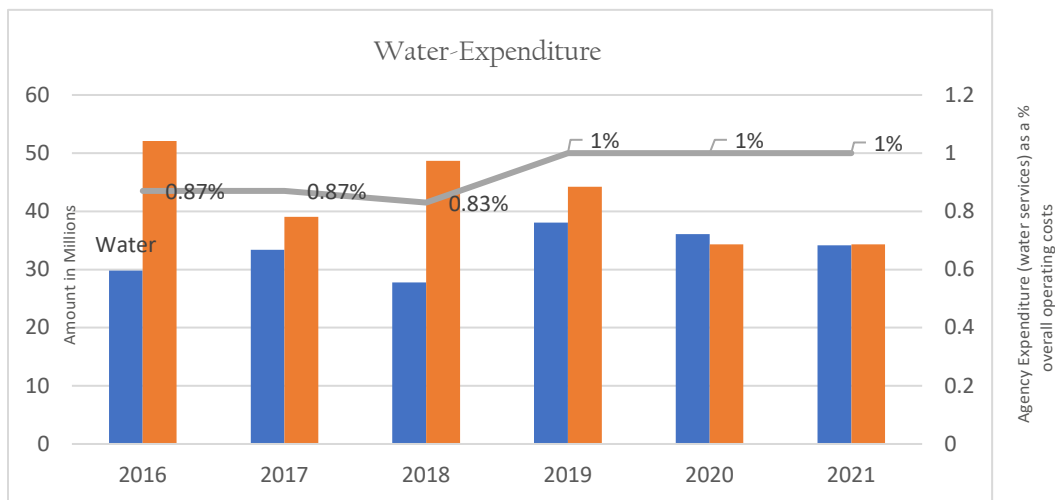
Local 620 (SEIU). As of the June 30, 2020, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 59
- Active employees – 60

Administrative costs of this plan are financed by the District. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the District’s contributions totaling \$1,576,006 in current year premium payments.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes costs for water supply agreements and operations & maintenance. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual expenditures for water supply agreements were \$14,378,179. Operations & Maintenance expenditures were \$7,389,353 (excluding personnel costs). The FY 2021/2022 budget for water supply agreements decreased to \$13,269,836 and budgeted operation & maintenance costs decreased to \$7,234,129 (excluding personnel costs). The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District repairs and replaces infrastructure each year. In FY 2019/2020, the District budgeted \$2,429,468 and increased that to \$6,170,000 for FY 2020/2021. The various projects in process at fiscal year-end included the following:

Construction-in-process	2021	2020
Corona Del Mar Plant Aeration System	\$2,029,622	\$464,476
General Wells Upgrade and Management	960,447	960,447
7000 Hollister Mixed Use (Westar)	388,860	386,808
SCADA Improvements / Upgrades	293,832	-
Cathodic Protection Upgrades	208,161	-
CDMWTP Sludge Handling Improvements	190,080	-
GW Conduit Leak Repair DPR	126,595	-
CDM WTP Leach Field Replacement	114,092	-
80' Monopole at Corona Del Mar	114,029	112,736
Hollister/217 Improvements	113,729	84,177
Ekwil/Fowler Waterline Relocation	111,929	97,959
San Marcos Preserve	107,440	106,046
Cortona Corner Apts (176)	70,647	-
Mariposa Assisted Living Project	66,250	66,250
CDM Slide Gate Replacement	60,607	-
8501 Hollister Fireline and RW	54,211	-
Transmission Main Relocation Phase 1	52,688	-
DBP Reduction Corona Del Mar	24,939	-
Corona Reservoir Pipe Extension	-	644,391
Electrical Upgrade San Marcos Well	-	245,772
UCSB San Joaquin Apartments	-	168,505
Recycled Water Booster Pump Station Modification Hollister	-	137,592
Sludge Beds	-	100,763
Cielo/Cambridge Wharf Head to Hydrant Upgrades	-	68,067
UCSB 12116 Blow Off Leak	-	61,408
Various Other Minor Projects.	428,611	825,640
Total Construction-in-Process	\$ 5,516,769	\$ 4,531,037

Capital Improvements

The District amends its Infrastructure Improvement Plan with each budget. The FY 22-23 Summary includes a list of major improvements and asset replacements that include the following:

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ P-1 Worker Safety Electrical Upgrades \$270,000
- ▶ P-3 Ekwill, Fowler, and Hollister Infrastructure Relocation \$400,000
- ▶ P-4 City, County, Caltrans Relocations Required Projects \$200,000
- ▶ P-6 Inoperable Small Meter Replacements \$270,000
- ▶ P-7 Inoperable Large AMI Meter Replacements \$215,000
- ▶ P-9 Transmission Main Relocation \$750,000
- ▶ P-10 Exposed Goleta West Conduit Pipelines \$45,000

- ▶ P-11 Inoperable Chlorination and Treatment Equipment Replacements \$95,000
- ▶ P-12 Inoperable Pipeline and Service Line Replacements \$430,000
- ▶ P-13 Inoperable Cathodic Protection System Replacements \$190,000
- ▶ P-14 Inoperable Reservoir and Reservoir Component Replacements \$80,000
- ▶ P-15 Inoperable Electrical Power System Replacements \$45,000
- ▶ P-16 Inoperable Pump and Motor Replacements \$80,000
- ▶ P-17 Anita Well Filtration Treatment \$350,000
- ▶ P-20 Inoperable Above Ground Well Facility Replacements \$115,000
- ▶ P-21 Inoperable Interconnect Component Replacements \$10,000
- ▶ P-22 Inoperable Valve Replacements \$225,000
- ▶ P-23 Inoperable Fire Hydrant Replacements \$180,000
- ▶ P-24 Inoperable Recycled Water Facility Replacements \$20,000
- ▶ P-25 Inoperable Computer and Electronic Hardware Replacements \$30,000
- ▶ P-26 Pavement Replacements \$150,000
- ▶ P-27 Inoperable Building Component Replacements \$50,000
- ▶ P-28 Required Main Upsizing \$30,000
- ▶ P-29 Obsolete SCADA Replacement \$600,000
- ▶ P-30 SCADA Antenna (Monopole) Replacement \$830,000
- ▶ P-32 Inoperable Light Vehicle Fleet Replacement \$50,000
- ▶ P-35 CDMWTP Additional Sludge Bed \$950,000
- ▶ P-36 CDMWTP New Sludge Drying Bed Pump Station \$210,000
- ▶ P-37 CDMWTP New Sludge Bed Overflow Basin \$900,000
- ▶ P-38 CDMWTP Reclaimed Water Pipe Relocation \$240,000
- ▶ P-39 CDMWTP Backwash Basin Pump Station Modification \$200,000
- ▶ P-41 Water Quality Maintenance in Distribution System: Phase 1 \$25,000
- ▶ P-44 University Well Treatment \$130,000
- ▶ P-45 Airport Well Treatment Upgrade \$300,000
- ▶ P-46 New Replacement Well \$50,000
- ▶ P-48 Creek Crossing Inspection and Repair Program: Exposed Pipes \$30,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

In 2003, \$47,000,000 was executed to refund the 1993 Goleta Water District Refunding Revenue COP and to finance certain improvements to the District's water supply, treatment, and

distribution systems. The 2003 COPs have been fully refunded with the issuance of the \$33,915,000 2010 Series A Revenue COPs followed by the issuance of the \$19,050,000 2014 Series A Revenue COPs.

In 2010, the District issued the \$33,915,000 2010 Series A Revenue COPs to (i) refund a portion of the 2003 COPs; (ii) refund outstanding bank loans and related financing costs; (iii) refund outstanding amounts under a loan contract with the State Water Resources Control Board; (iv) fund \$5,000,000 of improvements to the water system; (v) fund a reserve; and (vi) pay related costs of execution and delivery of the 2010 Series A COPs. The advanced refund of the 2003 COPs resulted in an economic loss of approximately \$1.7 million and a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of approximately \$1.6 million. The difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as Deferred Outflows of Resources, is being charged to interest through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st of each fiscal year commencing March 1, 2012, with interest rates ranging from 4.25% to 5.00%. Principal payments are scheduled to commence on September 1, 2025, and continue through September 1, 2035. The capital improvement projects financed from \$5,000,000 of the COPs proceeds include:

- Cathedral Oaks Highway 101 overcrossing;
- Old Town Goleta waterline replacement;
- Santa Barbara County El Embarcadero system improvements;
- San Antonio well site purchase;
- Anita Wellhead treatment plant;
- Relocation of the Goleta Beach recycled waterline;
- Recycled water booster pump controls rebuild; and
- Other critical treatment plant and infrastructure replacements.

On January 22, 2014, the District issued the \$19,050,000 2014 Series A Revenue COPs to (i) refund a portion of the 2003 Revenue Certificates of Participation; (ii) fund \$5,540,575 of improvements to the water system; and (iii) pay related costs of execution and delivery of the 2014 Series A COPs. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1st and December 1st of each fiscal year commencing June 1, 2014, with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%. Principal payments commenced on December 1, 2014, and continue through December 1, 2024. The capital improvement projects financed from \$5,540,575 of the COPs proceeds include:

- Improvements to the Corona del Mar Water Treatment Plant for process enhancements;
- Distribution system reliability improvements, including booster systems upgrades, new valves,
- system interconnection improvements, and mainline replacements;
- Meter replacements;
- Well augmentations to support groundwater pumping and injection capabilities;

- Renewable energy generating projects; and
- Other critical treatment plant and infrastructure replacements.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District maintains three interconnections with the neighboring City of Santa Barbara water supply. Together, the current capacity of the interconnections is limited to a maximum flow of 2 million gallons per day.

Rate Structure

Water rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2020. The rates are based on a 2020 Cost of Services and Rate Design Study prepared Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – ranges from \$26.78 per ¾” meter Ultra low flow (6HCF or less) to \$7,664.09 per 10” meter. Fire line Charge is \$9.73.

B. User Fee per Month

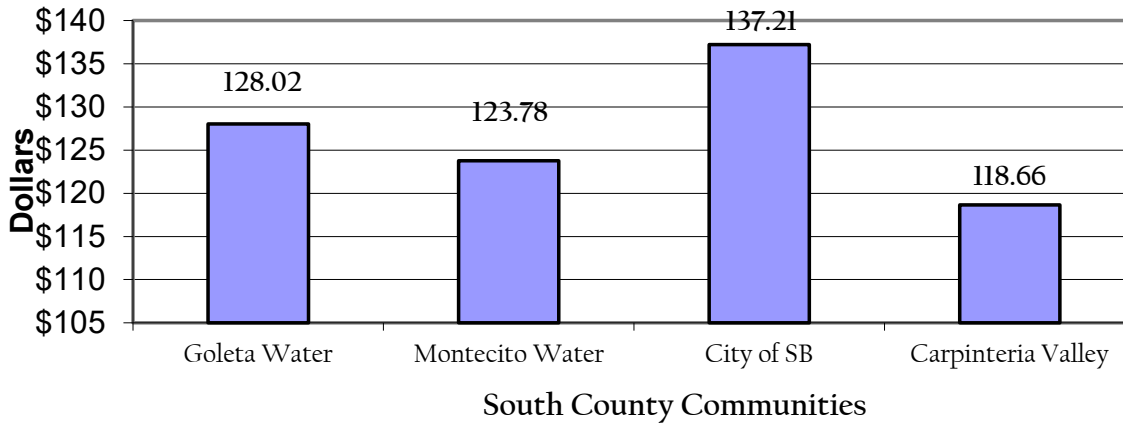
Residential Tier Rates*

Residential	
Tier 1 (6 HCF)	\$7.01
Tier 2 (next 6 HCF)	\$9.46
Tier 3 (all additional HCF)	\$12.06
Urban	\$8.68
Recreation Irrigation	\$9.20
Urban Agriculture	\$2.85
Goleta West Conduit	\$2.33
Recycled	\$4.69
Temporary	\$10.21

Figures J-3 shows a rate comparison for four South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three water Districts. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis, but nearly half of Goleta Water District customers (6,909

connections) qualify for Tier 1 usage by using less than 6 HCF per month, and thus pay significantly less. Goleta Water District rates for residential customers using 10 HCF are thus not representative of the average customer, and are slightly **higher** than two other communities in the South County area, but still significantly **lower** than the most expensive agency.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Goleta Water District’s governance authority is established under the County Water District Law of 1913 (“principal act”) and codified under Water Code Sections 30000. This principal act empowers Goleta Water to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water	Sewer/Wastewater
- Recycled Water	Fire Protection
- Groundwater Management	Recreation Facilities
- Stormwater	Garbage/Refuse

Governance of Goleta Water District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The District will be transitioning to District elections for the November 2022 election. The District will hold elections for directors from District 1 and District 2 at the November 2022 election. The District will hold elections for directors from Districts 3, 4, and 5 at the November 2024 election. The Board meets

the second Tuesday of every month at District Board Room located at 4699 Hollister Avenue, Goleta at 5:30 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Goleta Water Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Kathleen Werner	President	Water Chemist	4
Farfalla Borah	Vice President	Attorney	4
Tom Evans	Director	Water Resources Eng.	4
Lauren Hanson	Director	Business	14
Bill Rosen	Director	Attorney	14

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Goleta Water District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://www.goletawater.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Goleta Water District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.goletawater.com for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Goleta Water District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Goleta Water			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	1	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	1
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	1
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	1
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	1

A total of 1 response was provided by the community that answered the survey questions. The community rated the agency with 0 satisfactory, 1 unsatisfactory and 4 undecideds. Additional comments were provided.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

K. Montecito Water District

Administrative Office: 583 San Ysidro Road, Montecito, CA 93108
Phone: 805/969-2271
Fax: 805/969-7261
Email: nturner@montecitowater.com
Website: www.montecitowater.com
General Manager: Nick Turner
Treatment Supervisor: Chad Hurshman

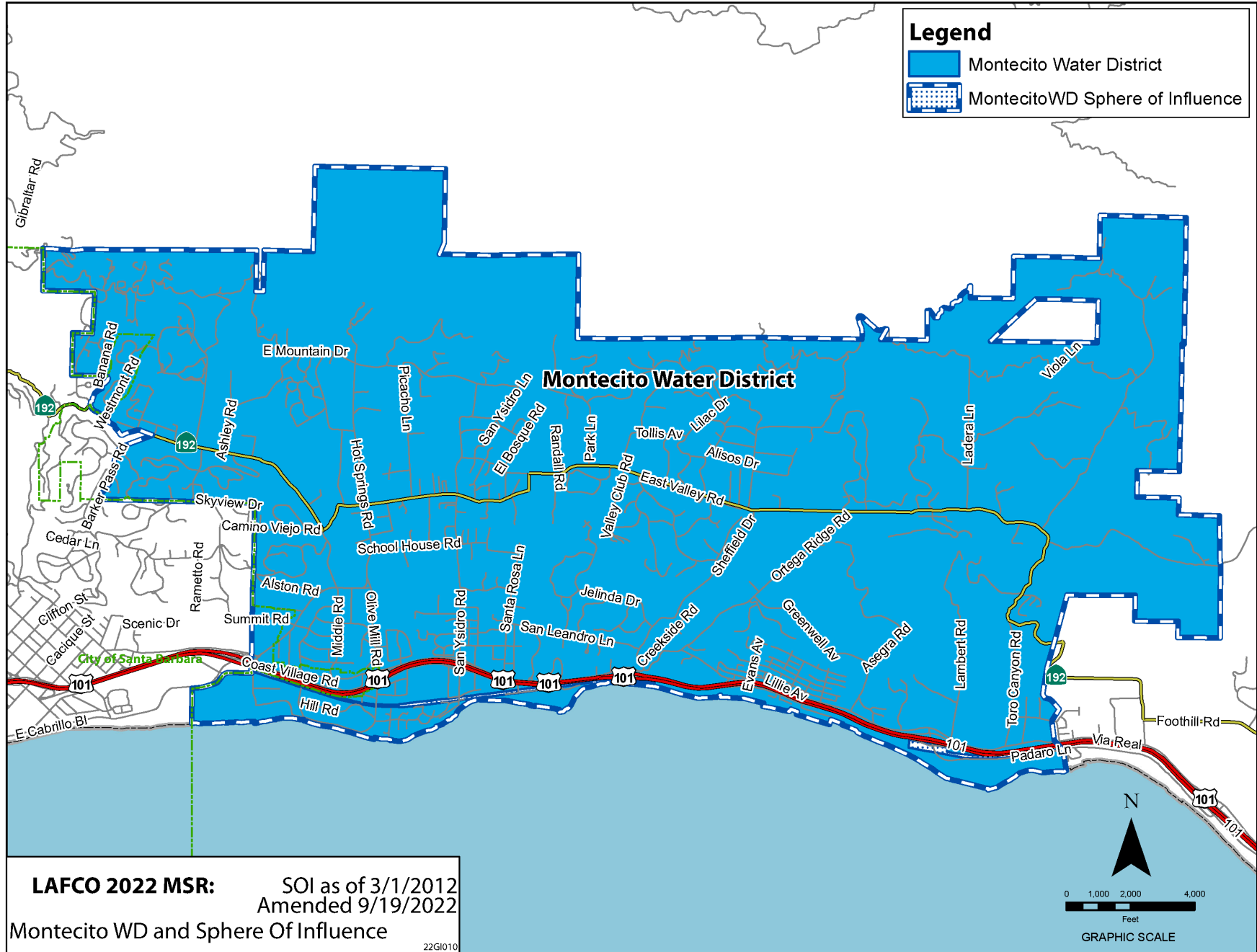
SUMMARY

The Montecito Water District (MWD) provides potable water to the Montecito and Summerland residential, commercial and agricultural customers in the surrounding unincorporated areas to approximately 11,769 people throughout 15.4 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County from east of Toro Canyon Road on the east to the City of Santa Barbara on the west. MWD serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Montecito Groundwater Basin. The District produces approximately 4,300 AFY of water for the service area in an average year. MWD's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence. Sphere expansion areas are studied some relate to the feasibility studies on consolidation work underway by both districts. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$2,201 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. MWD has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Montecito Water District was formed in 1921. In the early beginnings water was provided by numerous small private water companies that tapped into springs, creeks, and water wells that were at times unreliable due to inadequate seasonal rainfall. The community was rooted in its agricultural estate beginnings consisting of a number of large estates. Following the formation, the District set out to build Juncal Dam and Jameson Lake, the 2-1/4-mile long Doulton tunnel through the Santa Ynez coastal range, and 50 miles of distribution pipelines within its service boundary. The District has 10.3 percent of the Lake Cachuma reservoir's current annual safe yield. In addition to the State Water Project, supplemental water purchases are made from around the State, desalination, and groundwater are current supplies.

The Montecito Water District overlaps the Montecito Fire Protection District, Montecito Sanitary District, City of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Protection District, Summerland Sanitary District, Carpinteria Sanitary District, County Service Areas II (Parks) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and a portion of Carpinteria Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 11,769 people, with 1,335 living within City of Santa Barbara. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 5,478 parcels, with approximately 223 in City of Santa Barbara, 611 in Summerland, and 4,644 in Montecito serving approximately 4,640 connections.

OPERATIONS

The General Manager oversees day-to-day operations of the different departments which include Water Treatment, Distribution, Engineering and Business and groundwater management. The District has a staff of 28 full time employees; including engineers (2), certified treatment (6) and distribution operators (10), water conservation experts (1), finance (4) and administrative staff (2), General Manager (1), Assistant General manager (1), and Business Manager (1).

Montecito Water District provides safe and reliable water supplies to residents in the Montecito and Summerland communities. Most of the District's general revenues come from service charges, water availability charge, and water sales. Also, it receives revenue through groundwater sustainability fees, grants, and rental revenue. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and buildings. On June, 2021, the unrestricted reserves for MWD and the GSA total \$5,137,500.

The major activities of the District include acquisition, treatment and delivery of water from multiple sources including Jameson Lake, Cachuma Project, State Water Project, Doulton Tunnel, Montecito Groundwater Basin and the City of Santa Barbara. In September 2020, the District effectuated a long-term Water Supply Agreement with the City of Santa Barbara, in connection with its Charles E. Meyer Desalination Facility, for delivery of 1,430 acre-feet of water annually for 50 years. This new source, which commenced delivery on January 1, 2022, provides approximately 35% of District's current annual water supply needs and significantly improves the overall water supply reliability. In addition, the District also acquires supplemental water on an as-needed basis from various water agencies and private entities throughout the State.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets the fourth Tuesday of every month (third Tuesday in November & December due to holidays) at District Board Room located at 583 San Ysidro Road at 9:30 a.m. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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 study is

to be completed by the end of 2022 and could offset a portion of MWD customer potable use with recycled wastewater.

MWD is also currently analyzing the expansion of its current regional groundwater banking capabilities to further shore up the reliability of water supplies for the community for years to come. This analysis is expected to be complete near the end of 2022.

In March 2022, Montecito Water District prepared a 5-year Strategic Plan that seven priority challenges have been identified and will be addressed to ensure the reliability of water service as the District enters its second century. These challenges were identified as:

1. Projected Water Supply Shortage.

The impact of climate change is becoming more evident as worsening drought conditions reduce the District's available water supplies. Increasing supply options, reducing customer water use, or a combination of the two is necessary to avoid a potential future water supply shortage.

2. Aging Infrastructure and Facilities.

Much of the District's infrastructure, including transmission and distribution piping and facilities, is nearly 100 years old, is approaching its useful lifespan, and is prone to failure. Increasing near-term action on infrastructure replacement could improve the reliability of the community's water system and service.

3. Aging Workforce.

Several of the District's employees have retired in the last 5 years and many more are expected to reach retirement age within the next decade. Succession planning is vital to the successful transition of District leadership should a planned or unplanned change take place.

4. Need for Employee Development.

Too often the lack of time and / or resources can delay or prevent employees from acquiring training necessary for development which can lead to a reduction in efficiency, increased costs, and employee turnover. Providing development opportunities and training to employees allows the District to pinpoint knowledge and skills needed and desired to build on excellence and promote fulfillment.

5. Water Policy Impacts.

Water policy is continually becoming more restrictive, resulting in both a reduction in availability water supplies and increased limitations on its uses. Often this policy is established at a State or Federal level. Despite its small size, the District must find ways to be impactful in the public policy making process.

6. Managing Water Supplies Efficiently.

Rapidly changing conditions in almost every arena - climate, policy, technology, population - complicate the already complex world of water supply management. Navigating these changes effectively requires a comprehensive and long-term approach to water management with consideration of all sources of available water supply including surface water, groundwater, stormwater, and wastewater.

7. Implementing Water Reuse.

“Recycling” water is not as easy as it sounds - it comes with variables such as high cost for infrastructure, potential limited use options, uncertainty of pending State and Federal regulations, and a relatively low quantity of water available for “recapture.” Maximizing the beneficial reuse of the community’s wastewater is critical to improving long-term water supply reliability for the District and for reducing the discharge of treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the Montecito Sanitary District to consider options for recycled water along with similar agreements with the City of Santa Barbara to diversify its water portfolio. Generally, both Districts serve the same residents and evaluating the feasibility of consolidation may provide benefits for effective governance and municipal services.

Governance Structure Options

In September 2021, the Joint Strategic Planning Committee, made up of Directors from Montecito Water District and Montecito Sanitary District, directed management to acquire proposals from qualified firms to assist with the evaluation of the feasibility of Special District consolidation. In January 31, 2022, the Joint Committee interviewed the two short listed firms and identified Raftelis as the consulting firm to perform this work. The Districts are seeking consulting assistance and expertise to prepare a preliminary assessment to determine if there is a business case affirming that the two Districts can and should consolidate. The report will detail the information collected, the analysis conducted, and give a recommendation. It is estimated completion will be near the end of 2022.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the two Districts to consolidate to assume responsibilities would benefit the area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss partnerships with each other for recycled water options and other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, where all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, then a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The District is a member of four Joint Power Authorities (JPAs) for the purchase, management, treatment and delivery of water. These JPAs include the Cachuma Operations & Maintenance

Board (COMB), Cachuma Conservation & Release Board (CCRB), Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) and Cater Treatment Plant.

The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) is a Joint Powers Agency formed in 1956 pursuant to an agreement with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The agreement transferred to COMB the responsibility to operate, repair and maintain all Cachuma Project facilities, except Bradbury Dam, which the USBR has continued to operate. COMB's member agencies (Cachuma Member Units) include City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District. COMB's Board of Directors is made up of elected representatives from each of its member agencies. The District's percentage of participation for this JPA is 11.50%.

The Cachuma Conservation Release Board (CCRB) is a Joint Powers Agency formed in January 1973 between Montecito Water District (MWD), Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD), Goleta Water District (GWD), and the City of Santa Barbara (City). CCRB was established to jointly represent the water agencies in protecting the Cachuma Project water rights and interests. In 2011, CVWD withdrew from CCRB, increasing the percentage of participation for the remaining member agencies. The District's current percentage of expenses for this JPA is 13.09%. CCRB's Board of Directors is made up of an elected representative from each of the three remaining member agencies.

On June 4, 1991, District voters approved participation in the California State Water Project (SWP) which allowed the District to participate in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). The CCWA was formed on August 1, 1991, as a JPA under Government Code Section 6500, Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 providing for a total of 45,486 AF of SWP Table "A" and drought buffer water supplies to Santa Barbara County. The actual right to the 45,486 AF of State Water is held by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, which acquired the State Water Project supply in 1963. CCWA, by way of a transfer agreement, is the agency responsible for managing the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the SWP facilities necessary for the delivery of SWP water and other supplemental supplies to the eight Central and South Coast SWP contractors, which include the Cities of Buellton, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara and Santa Maria; Carpinteria Valley Water District; Goleta Water District; Montecito Water District and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (ID#1). SWP Table "A" water is water made available to SWP contractors on a calendar year basis as established by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The Board of Directors is made up of one representative from each participating entity. Votes on the Board are apportioned based on an allocated percentage of SWP Table "A" water under the governing rules and obligations of CCWA. MWD has a voting percentage of 9.5% in CCWA.

The District entered into a JPA with the City of Santa Barbara and CVWD on July 5, 1978, followed by contract amendments for payment of the capital cost and debt service for treatment plant construction and all future capital improvements needed to remain in compliance with State and

Federal water quality standards. It was decided by MWD, CVWD and the City that the construction of a regional water treatment facility would be the most efficient and cost-effective means to treat this water supply. Under the JPA, neither Montecito nor Carpinteria Valley Water Districts have any ownership in the Cater Treatment facility.

In September 2020, the District and the City of Santa Barbara effectuated a 50-year Water Supply Agreement (WSA) whereby the City is obligated to supply, and the District is obligated to accept, 1,430 AF of water annually irrespective of hydrologic conditions. The WSA was pursued by the District because its current water supply sources are increasingly affected by changing regulations, environmental, and climatic challenges.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The District also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Montecito Water District’s boundaries are coterminous with its service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

While no significant changes are anticipated to the District boundaries, any pending applications under review will be considered as a separate action and those applications will not be evaluated under this service review. The District has requested expansion and reduction to their Sphere of Influence based on past request from landowners. Montecito Water and the Sanitary Districts are currently evaluating the feasibility of consolidation. Both service areas generally follow the same territory, with MWD being 40% larger and only a few minor deviations. In addition, existing service area agreements and overlapping boundaries with the City of Santa Barbara and Carpinteria Sanitary District are considered within this review. These areas along with a few others, that would potentially close any gaps between neighboring agencies, are considered for study purposes. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the District’s need to expand their Sphere of Influence.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that includes 11 areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added, remain, or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table K-1: Montecito Water Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Barker Pass Agreement	5.61	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Existing service agreement
2	Sierra Vista Additions	14	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Unknown
3	Coyote Road Agreement	78.5	Single-Family Residential RS-1A & P-R	No	Unknown Existing service agreement
4	Coyote Road APN 013-070-024	0.81	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Unknown
5a, b, & c	Coyote Road OASA APN 013-070-022 & 032 and 013-250- 003	6.95	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Existing service agreement
6	APN 013-240-007 Detach	4.52	Single-Family Residential 5-E-1	No	Unknown
7	Carpinteria Sanitary Overlap	135.6	Single-Family Residential 1-E-1 20-R-1 3-E-1 Rec/O.S.	Yes	Unknown Overlapping providers
8a & b	City of Santa Barbara Overlap	50.4 Westmont Rd. 89 Coast Village Rd	Single-Family Residential RS-6 SP5 -WC A-2/S-D-3 & C-1/S-D-3	No	Unknown Existing service agreement
9a & b	Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd & Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante	30.7	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Unknown
10a & b	Eucalyptus Hill (APN 013-240-008) & Alston Rd (APNs 009-091-003 & 037)	8.61	Single-Family Residential 5-E-1 2-E-1	No	Unknown

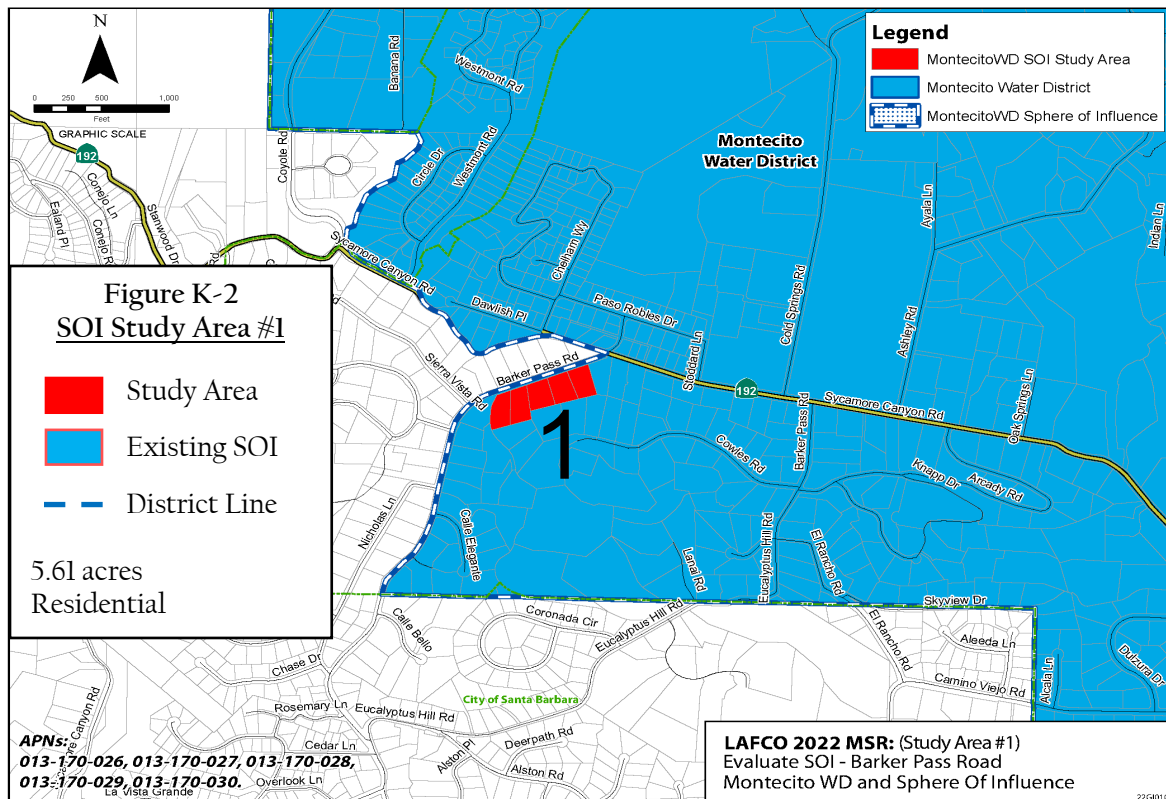
11	Island south of Toro Canyon (APN 155-010-006 & 045)	80.7	Mountainous Area MA 40 & MA 100	No	Mountainous Hillside
12	Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap	1.01	Single-Family Residential 8-R-1	Yes	Unknown Overlapping providers
	Totals	506.5			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in this Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District. These 11 Study Areas are either outside the District’s service area, currently have an out-of-agency service agreement, or may need amending if future consolidation were to occur between the Montecito Water and Sanitary Districts into a new District. This could align the service area and Sphere of Influence and/or makes a logical boundary.

SOI Study Area #1 – Barker Pass Agreement (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These six parcels total 5.61 acres located along Barker Pass Road. APNs are 013-170-026, 027, 028, 029, 030, & (formerly 013-210-027 now 013-210-053). The City and District entered into the Barker Pass Agreement in 1979, as a result of the Districts deteriorating 12-inch waterline that excessively caused costly repairs, interruption of service, and waste of water during breaks. The City had an existing 8-inch water main fronting the properties capable of serving the area. The MWD customers are currently provided City of Santa Barbara water through the City’s infrastructure, however, they are billed by the MWD at the Districts rates. The District computes the total amount of water metered during each monthly billing and reports it to the City who then deducts this amount plus ten (10) percent contingency loss factor from the water received by the City from the District via the Coyote and Alston Road Agreements.

Adjustment of these six parcels 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. The District has requested these parcels should be billed by the City and not MWD and ultimately be detached from the District. The area consists of six existing single-family residences each on approximately 1-acre lots, built between 1959 and 1964, with the newest in year 2000. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The nearest City limit boundary is approximately 0.37 miles southerly along Barker Pass Road. The six parcels are separated by ten intermediate parcels in order to be annexed into the City. Study

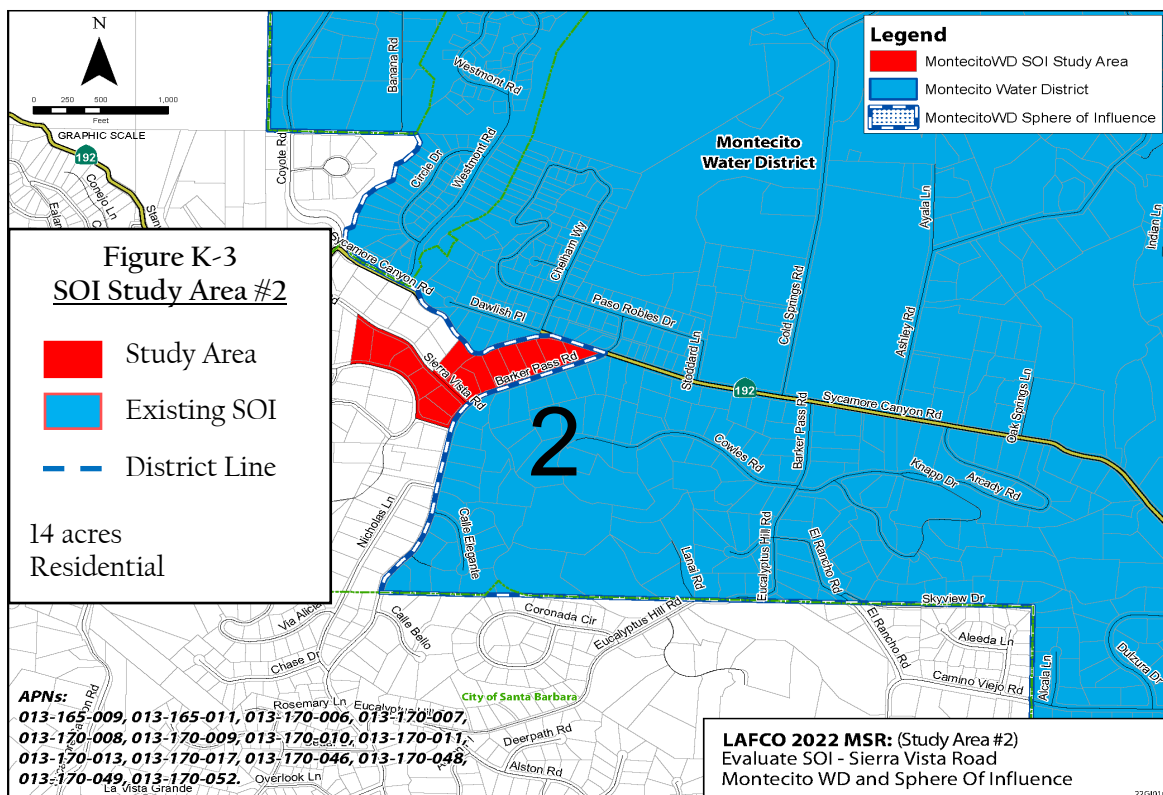
Area 8 includes the intermediate parcels that would create a contiguous boundary.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual detachment could be cleaned up at some point in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. The existing Barker Pass Agreement allows the City to provide water services to these six parcels. LAFCO would agree that cleaning up the Barker Pass Agreement area 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, it might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to these six parcels and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the six parcels would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the District may request detachment and sphere amendment from its boundary. A negative sphere of influence in this area would suggest a future detachment should be considered, however, the area may need service from a future consolidated district. The Barker Pass Agreement may remain in place as necessary, which would allow the City to provide water service to a non-contiguous area from a recognized prior out-of-agency agreement.

SOI Study Area #2 – Sierra Vista Additions (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These 15 parcels total approximately 14-acres located northenly Barker Pass Road and Sierra Vista Road. APNs are 013-170-006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 013, 017, 048, 049, & 052, 013-165-009, 010, & 011. Fourteen (14) of these parcels are served by the Montecito Sanitary District (MSD) and one is being studied for addition to SOI of MSD. The area consists of 14 existing single-family residences (013-165-009 is vacant) each on approximately 0.47 to 1.25-acres lots, built in the 1950’s and 1970’s. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1.

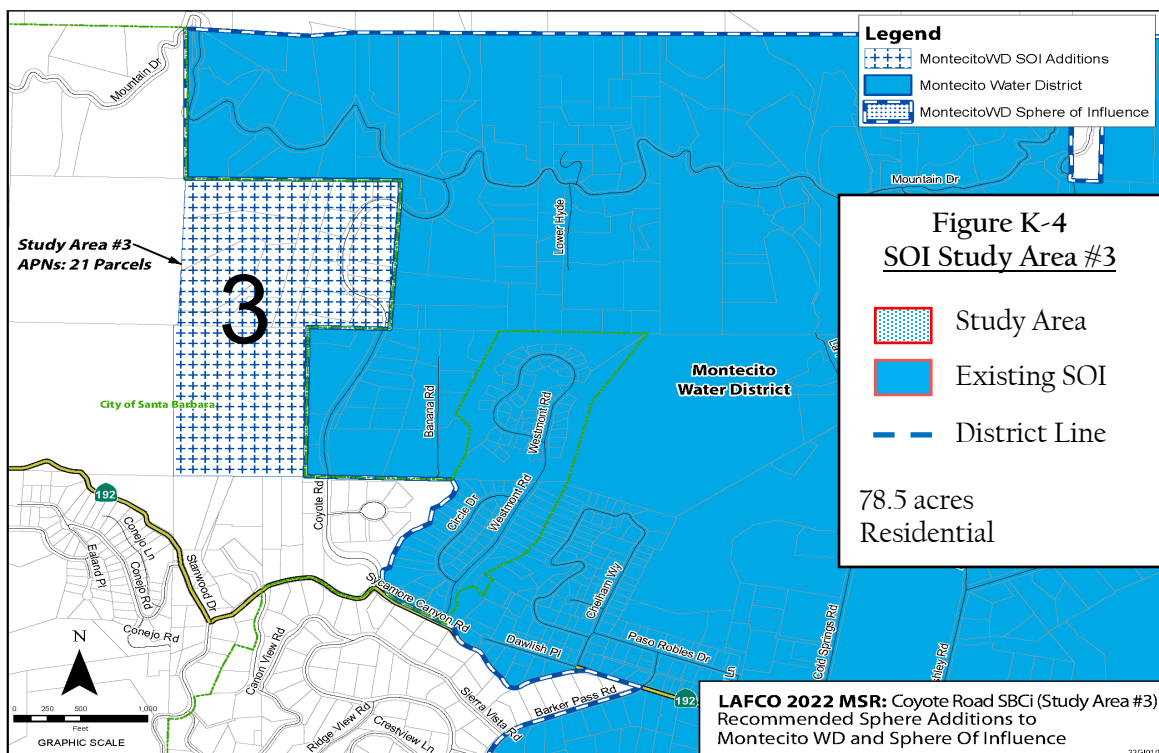
The District did not request these parcels be added to the sphere of influence, however, they are being studied because the Montecito Water and Sanitary Districts are considering consolidation. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the 15 parcels would need to be included within the Districts service boundary. The Montecito Water District does not currently have infrastructure in the area and providing such service would incur significant costs. The area is currently served water by private wells. The City of Santa Barbara does have an existing 8-inch water main line within Barker Pass Road.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. Staff recommendation is to maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence in Study Area Two. The District currently does not have infrastructure in the area and providing services would be difficult. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is requested.

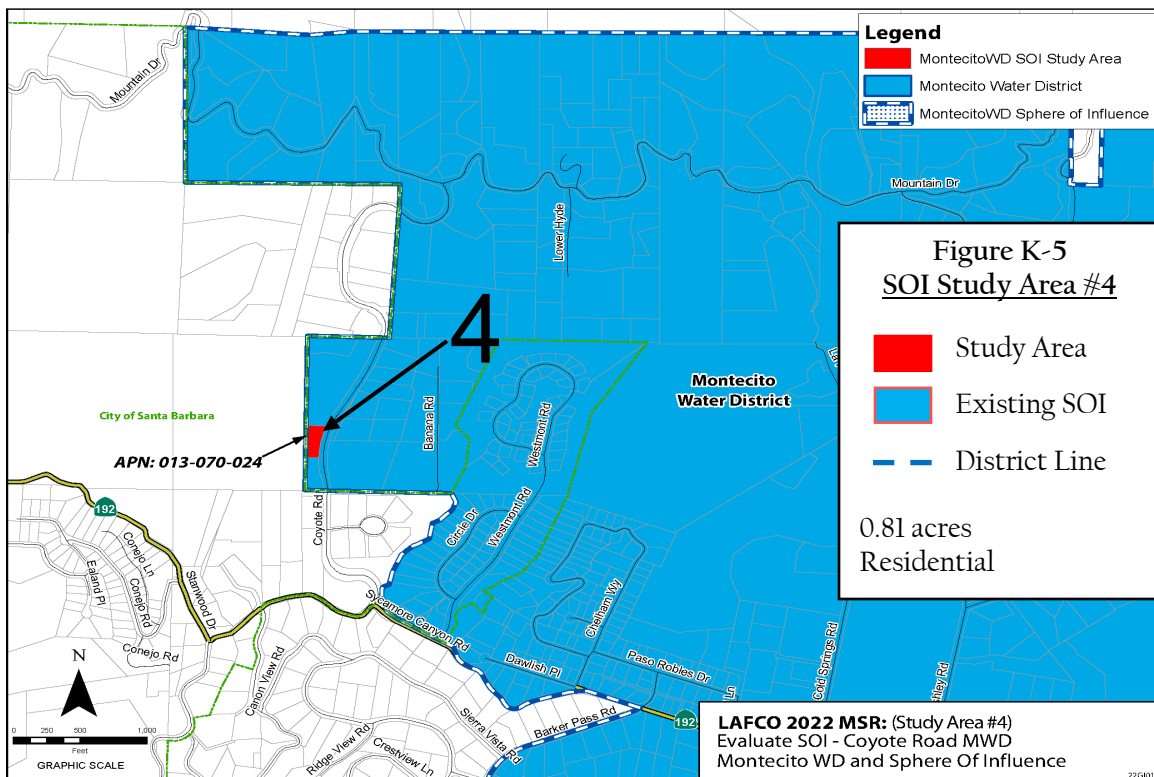
SOI Study Area #3 – Coyote Road Agreement (Located in SB City; Outside SOI). These 21 parcels total 78.5 acres located within the City limits of Santa Barbara along Coyote Road. APNs are 021-061-002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013, 014, 020, 021, 022, 023, & 024, 021-062-001, 002, 004, 005, & 006, and 021-130-002. The City and District entered into the Coyote Road Agreement in 1955, as a result of the finding that it was infeasible for the City to supply water to the area customers and the District had water mainlines in the area at the junction of Mountain Drive and Coyote Road. The City incurred costs and labor to install and complete a 6-inch water main from the District’s existing line in exchange for water delivered to Bothin Reservoir to cover the water usage. The City customers are currently provided MWD water through the District’s infrastructure, however, they are billed by the City at the City rates.

Adjustment of these 21 parcels 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. The District has requested these parcels be added to the District sphere of influence and billed by the MWD and not the City and ultimately be annexed into the District. The area consists of 16 existing single-family residences each lots vary in size from 0.7 to 7-acres, APN 021-130-002 is 30-acres. Five (5) parcels are vacant with APN 021-062-004 being a small 0.07-acre sliver and not buildable. The few homes were built between 1957 and 1972, with most of them between 2006 and 2019. The area is within incorporated City designated single-family residential and zoned RS-1A and P-R.



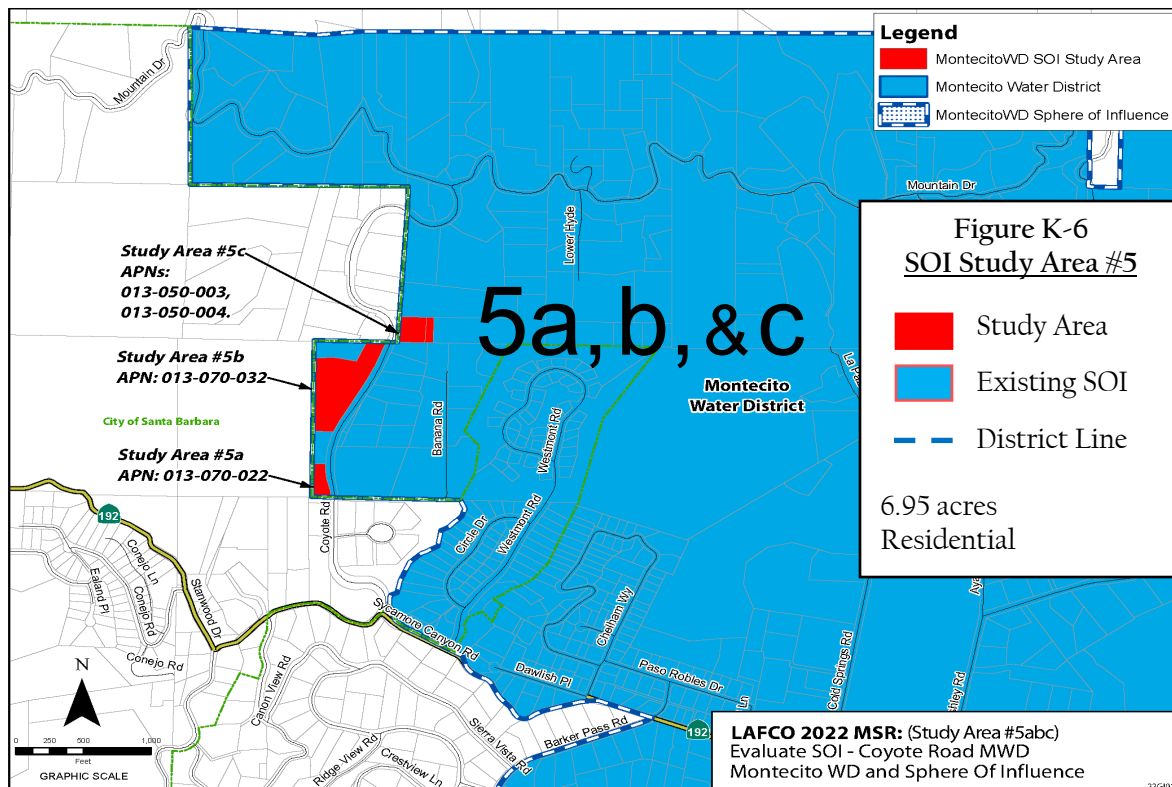
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Three. Staff recommendation is to include Study Area Three that would allow the Montecito Water District to correctly bill customers for water service received by the District. Adjustment of these 21 parcels would clarify billing, avoid staff 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. The District has requested these parcels be added to the District Sphere of Influence and billed by the MWD and not the City and ultimately be annexed into the District. This would create an overlap of service providers, however, the City of Santa Barbara and MWD currently overlap in a number of other places and would not be unusual between the two agencies.

SOI Study Area #4 – Coyote Road (APN 013-070-024) (Located in SB County; Within SOI). This single parcel totals 0.81 acres located west side of Coyote Road. The vacant parcel is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The property can only be served MWD water due to location of existing water mains.



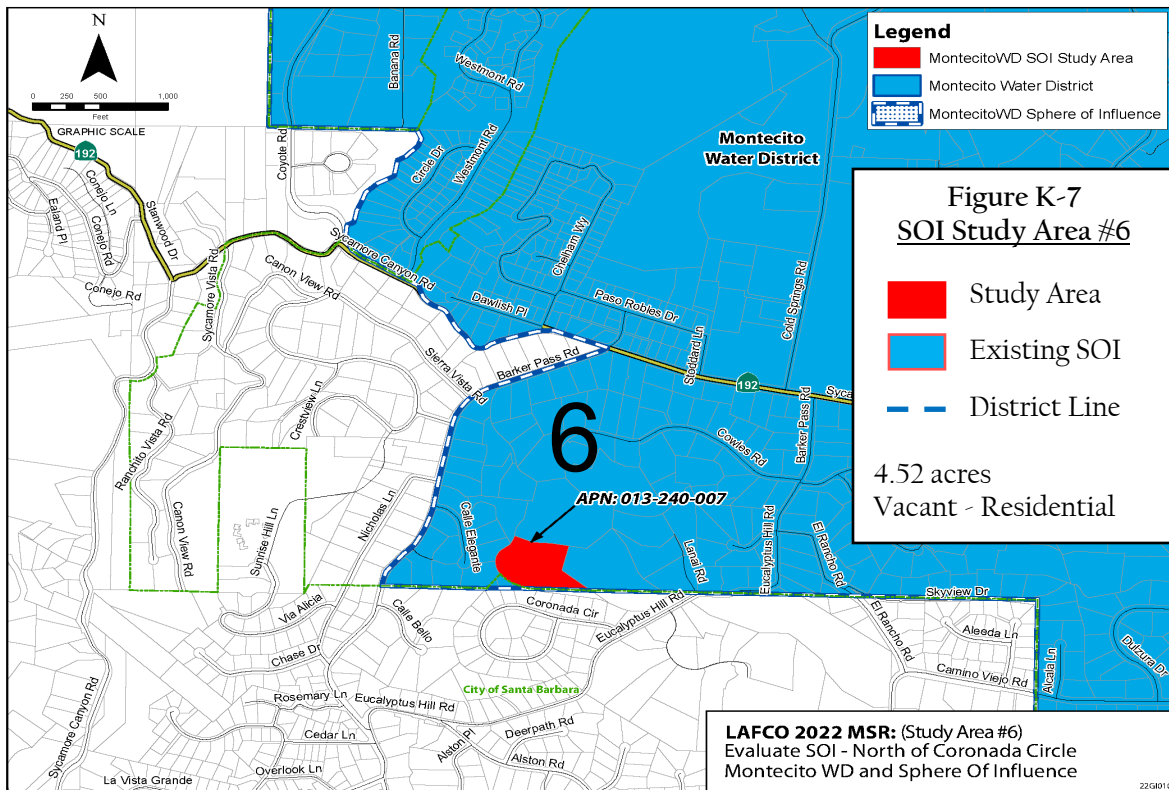
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should remain in Study Area Four. Staff recommendation is to maintain Study Area Four within Montecito Water District service area and Sphere of Influence. The District currently has infrastructure in the area and the property can only be served by MWD. The surrounding properties evaluated as Study Area Five are currently being served by the City of Santa Barbara under prior Agreement. No changes are required to the boundary.

SOI Study Area #5 – Coyote Road OASA (APN 013-070-022 & 032 and 013-050-003) (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These three parcels total 6.95 acres located west side of Coyote Road. All three parcels are within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The properties are being served and billed by City of Santa Barbara. The properties should be served MWD water due to location of existing water mains.



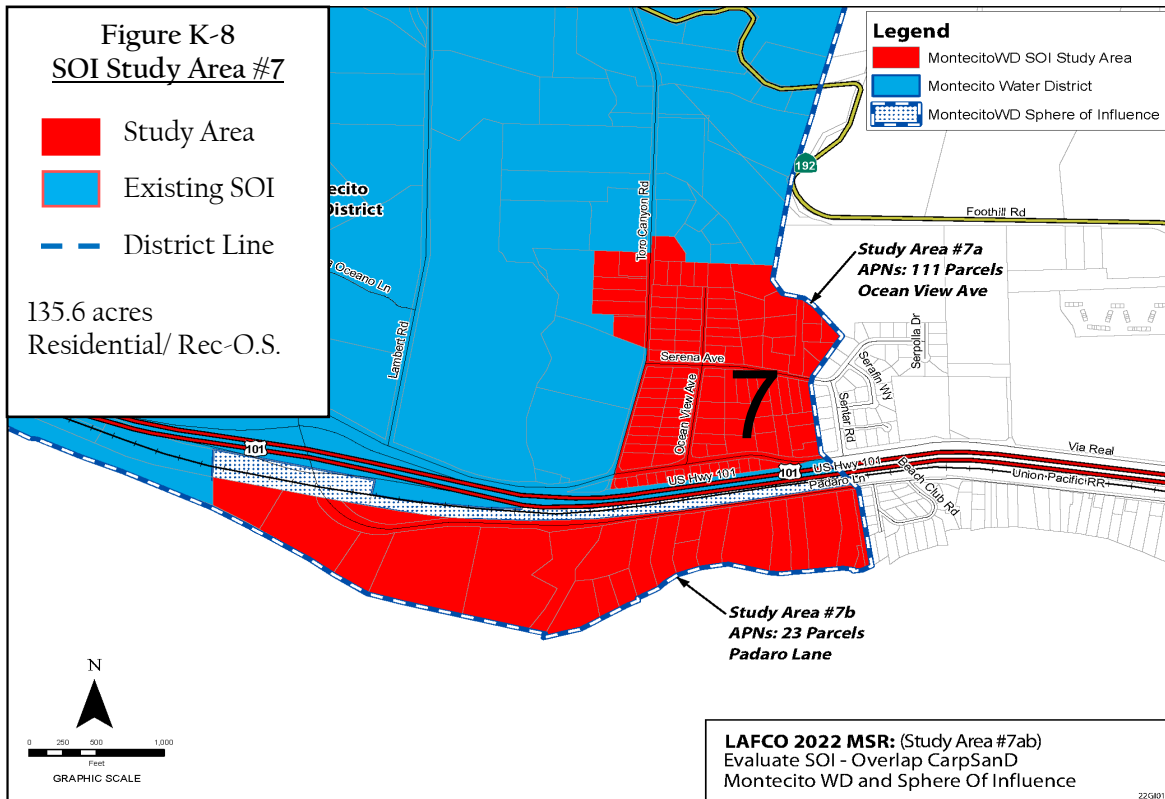
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should remain in Study Area Five. Staff recommendation is to maintain Study Area Five within Montecito Water District service area and Sphere of Influence. The District currently has infrastructure in the area and the property should be served by MWD. These three properties are currently being billed by the City of Santa Barbara; however, the water supply comes from the MWD. The two agencies need to clear up customer billing records. This 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. No changes are required to the boundary.

SOI Study Area #6 – APN 013-240-007 (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). This vacant single parcel totals 4.52 acres located northerly of Eucalyptus Hill Road. The parcel is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 5-E-1. The property is better served by City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water mains in the area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual detachment should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area Six. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is requested. It might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to this parcel and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the parcel would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the District may request detachment and sphere amendment from its boundary. A negative sphere of influence in this area would suggest a future detachment should be considered, however, the area may need service from a future consolidated district.

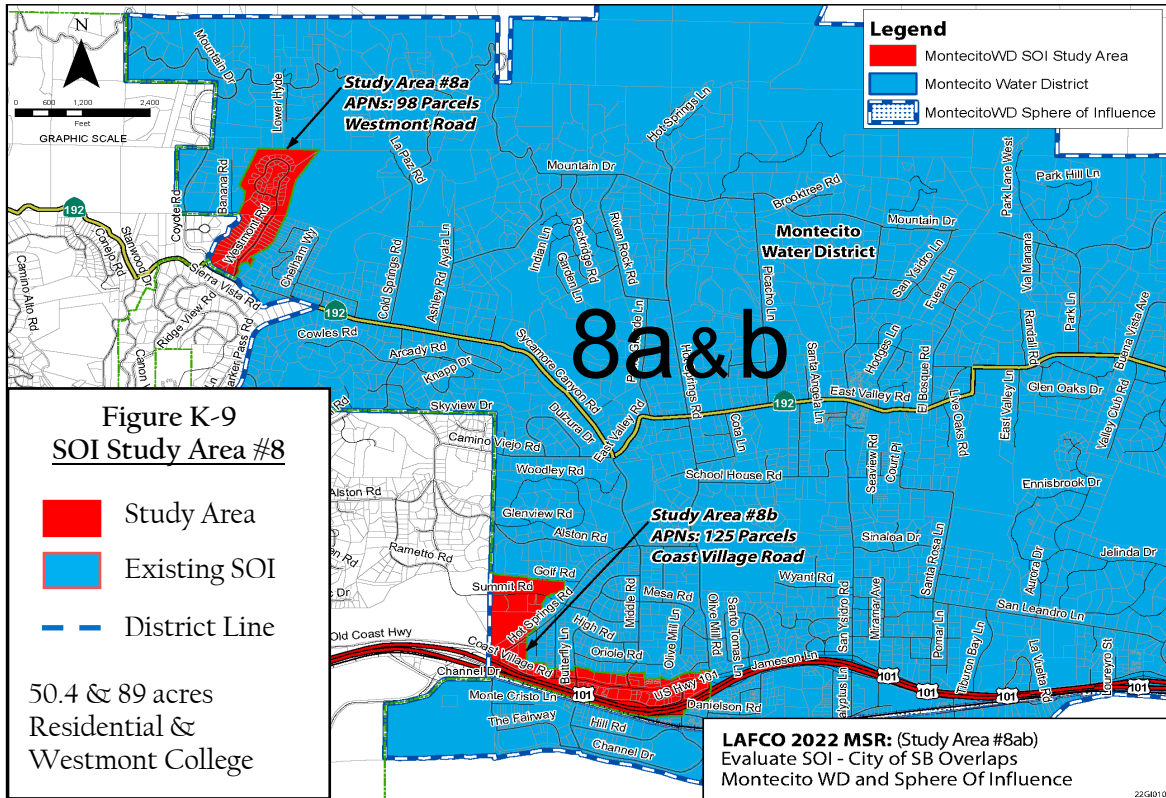
SOI Study Area #7 – Carpinteria Sanitary Overlap (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These 117 parcels total 135.6 acres located along both sides of US Highway 101 from Padaro Lane to Sentar Road. The area is located in the unincorporated County designated residential and recreation open space zoning varies between I-E-1, 20-R-1, 3-E-1, and Rec/O.S. Prime soils existing within the area. The Montecito Water District currently provides water service to the area. Carpinteria Sanitary District currently provides wastewater collection and treatment in the area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should remain in Study Area Seven. Staff recommendation is to maintain Study Area Seven within Montecito Water District service area and Sphere of Influence. The District currently has infrastructure in the area and provides water service. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the potential overlap of service providers if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is requested. It might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary Districts were to pursue consolidation. If a new Community Services District (CSD) or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the Carpinteria Sanitary District and new CSD would require some contractual agreement arrangement, so that, Carpinteria Sanitary District is identified as the primary service provider for wastewater services.

SOI Study Area #8 – City of Santa Barbara Overlap (Located in SB City; Within SOI). This area is divided into two distinct and separate overlapping areas. The first area consists of 96 parcels within the Westmont College and surrounding residential subdivision. The City designation is residential and zoned SP5-WC and RS-6. The MWD provides services to the area. The second overlapping area is located near Coast Village Road between Golf Road to the north and US Hwy 101 along the southern boundary to Olive Mill Road at the eastern edge. This area consists of approximately 90 parcels with mixed designations of residential and commercial areas along the Coast Village corridor. The City zoning is A-2/S-D-3 and C-1/S-D-3. Uses include CVS Pharmacy to the east with restaurants and business and Vons Center & Montecito Country Mart where the boundary turns northerly. The Montecito Club is located in this overlapping area. The

area is served by both the MWD and City of Santa Barbara. The City general served the western portion and the MWD serves the eastern portion.



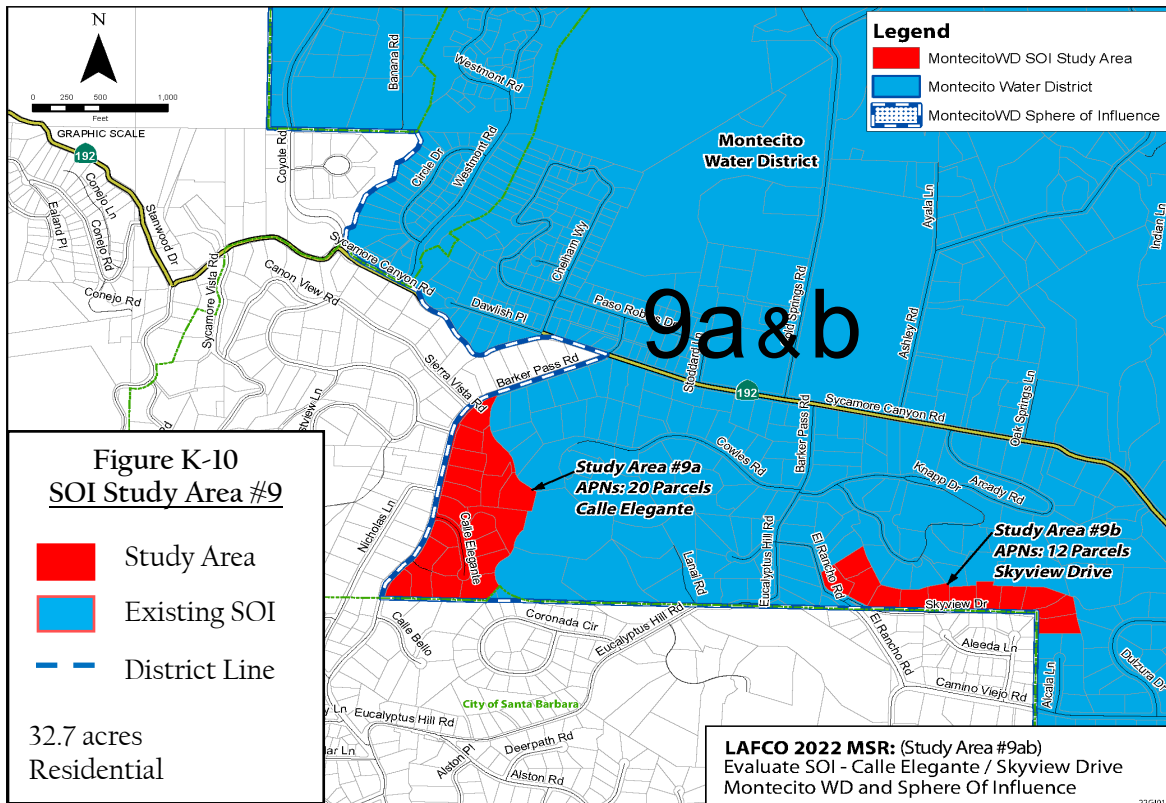
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should remain in a portion of Study Area Eight. Staff recommendation is a mix of maintaining and reducing areas within Study Area Eight. The Westmont College Road area should remain within Montecito Water District service area and Sphere of Influence (8a). The District currently has infrastructure in the area and provides water service.

The southeastern portion along Coast Village Road is a mixture of City of Santa Barbara service and MWD service. Most of this area is built out with the western portion being served by the City. MWD does not have any infrastructure in the western portion. This area includes the area from Golf Road southerly to Hot Springs Road containing eight parcels (009-151-006, 007, 009-091-014, 019, 020, 026, 027, & 028). These parcels should be removed from the MWD’s SOI. The Montecito Water District does have infrastructure from Hot Springs Road to Olive Mill Road and provides water service to this area. The recommendation is to maintain the Sphere of Influence and service area over this portion of Study Area 8b. Adjustment of these boundaries would clarify billing, avoid water availability charge on property tax roll, accurately reflect MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise.

SOI Study Area #9 – Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd & Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These parcels total 30.7 acres located north of the City of Santa Barbara limit line. A total of 20 parcels totaling 20.5-acres are nearest to Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante that are developed with residential single-family homes. The other area consists of 11 parcels nearest Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd totals 10.2-acres also developed with residential single-family homes.

The MWD does not have infrastructure in the area. The City currently provided City of Santa Barbara water through the City’s infrastructure. Some of the customers are charged MWD water availability charges (property tax) but not receiving benefits of the District.

Adjustment of these 31 parcels would clarify billing, avoid water availability charge on property tax roll, accurately reflect MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. The District has requested these parcels should be detached from the District. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The nearest City limit boundary is contiguous to the City of Santa Barbara.

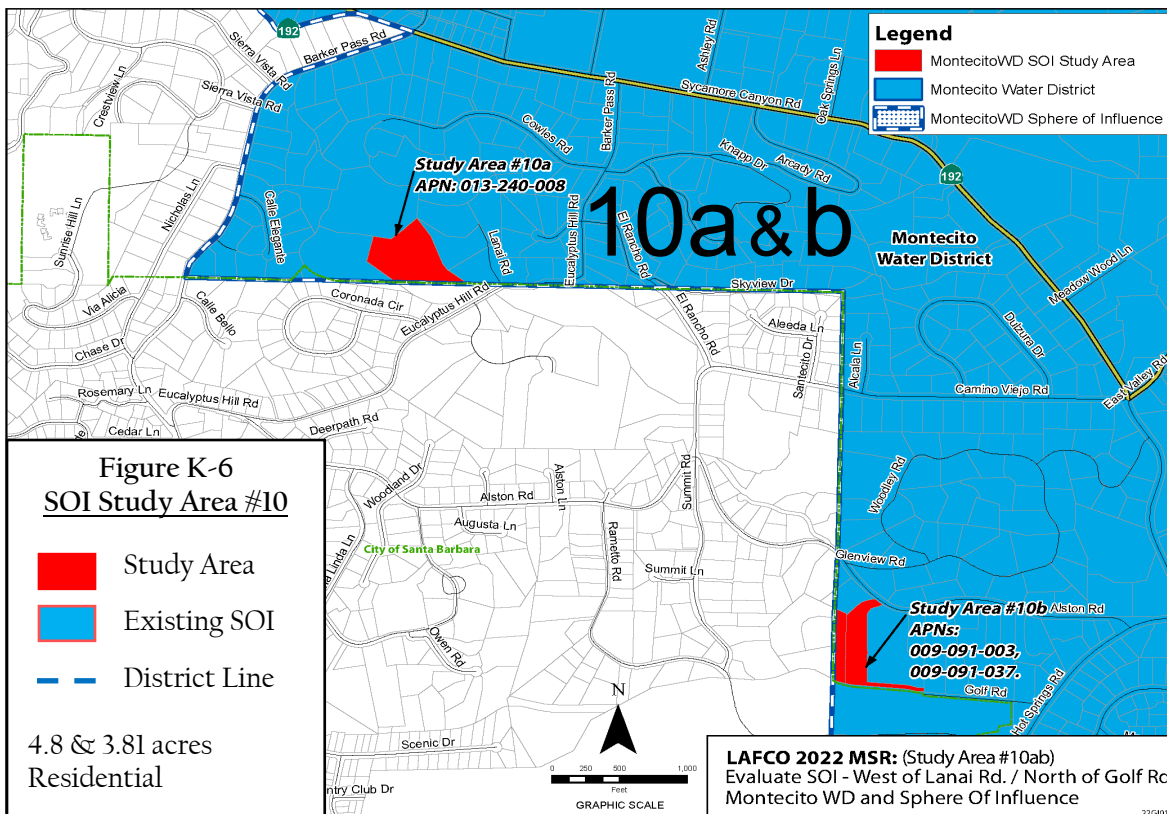


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. Staff recommendation is to maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence in Study Area Nine. The District currently does not have infrastructure in the area however, future connection could be possible. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO

can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is requested. Adjustment of these 31 parcels would clarify billing, avoid water availability charge on property tax roll, accurately reflect MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. The District has requested these parcels be detached from the District. The City of Santa Barbara either already serves or could serve these parcels. The area is contiguous to the City boundary and dual action of adjustment to the City of Santa Barbara Sphere of Influence and detachment would make some sense once the outcome of the consolidation study is known.

SOI Study Area #10 – Eucalyptus Hill (APN 013-240-008) & Alston Rd (APNs 009-091-003 & 037) (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These three parcels total 8.61 acres located contiguous to the City of Santa Barbara limit line. The Eucalyptus Hill parcel is adjacent to Study Area Six. The parcel is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 5-E-1. The property is better served by City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water mains in the area.

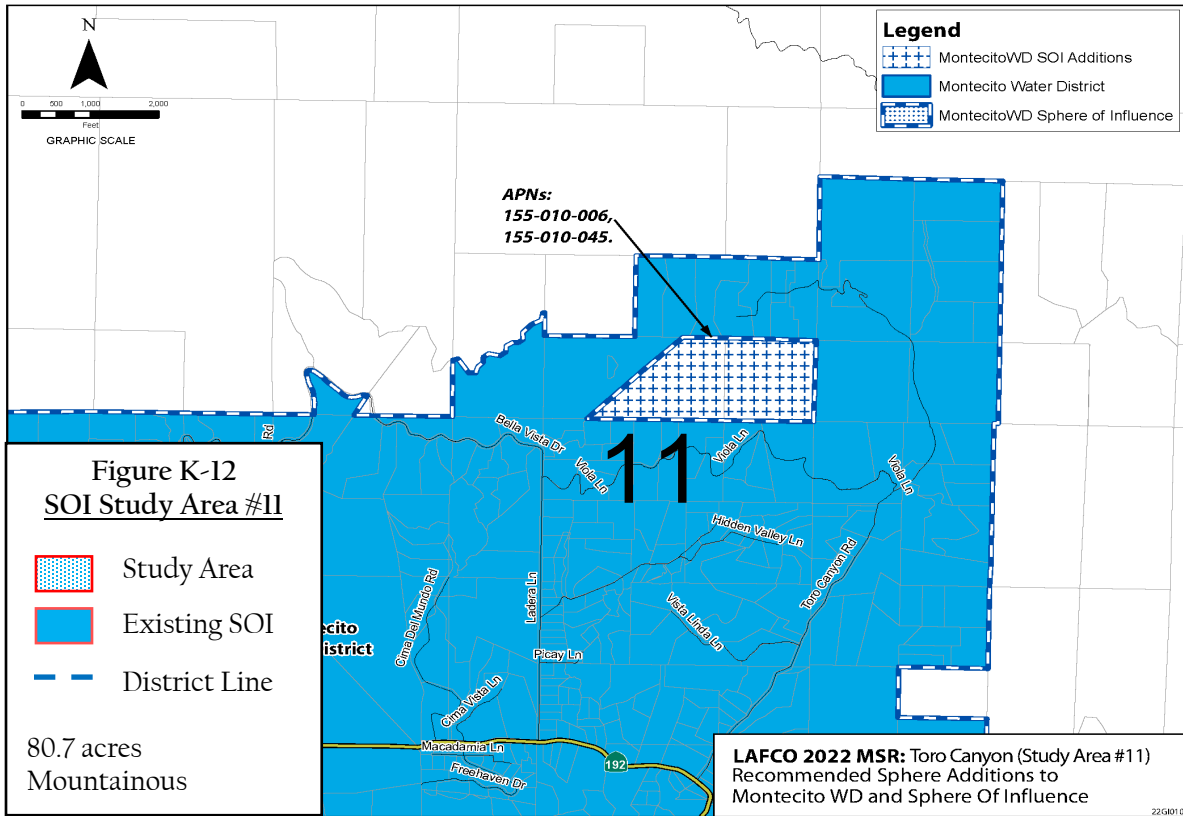
The Alston Road parcels are just north of southeastern portion of Study Area Eight. These two parcels are within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The property is better served by City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water mains in the area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual detachment should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area Ten. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is requested. It might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to this parcel and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the parcel would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the District may request detachment and sphere amendment from its boundary. A negative sphere of influence in this area would suggest a future detachment should be considered, however, the area may need service from a future consolidated district.

Along with Study Area Eight Recommendation, if the area along the Golf Road southerly to Hot Springs Road were to be amended (i.e., detached from the MWD and expanded into the City of Santa Barbara Sphere of Influence), then these two parcels should be included in that action.

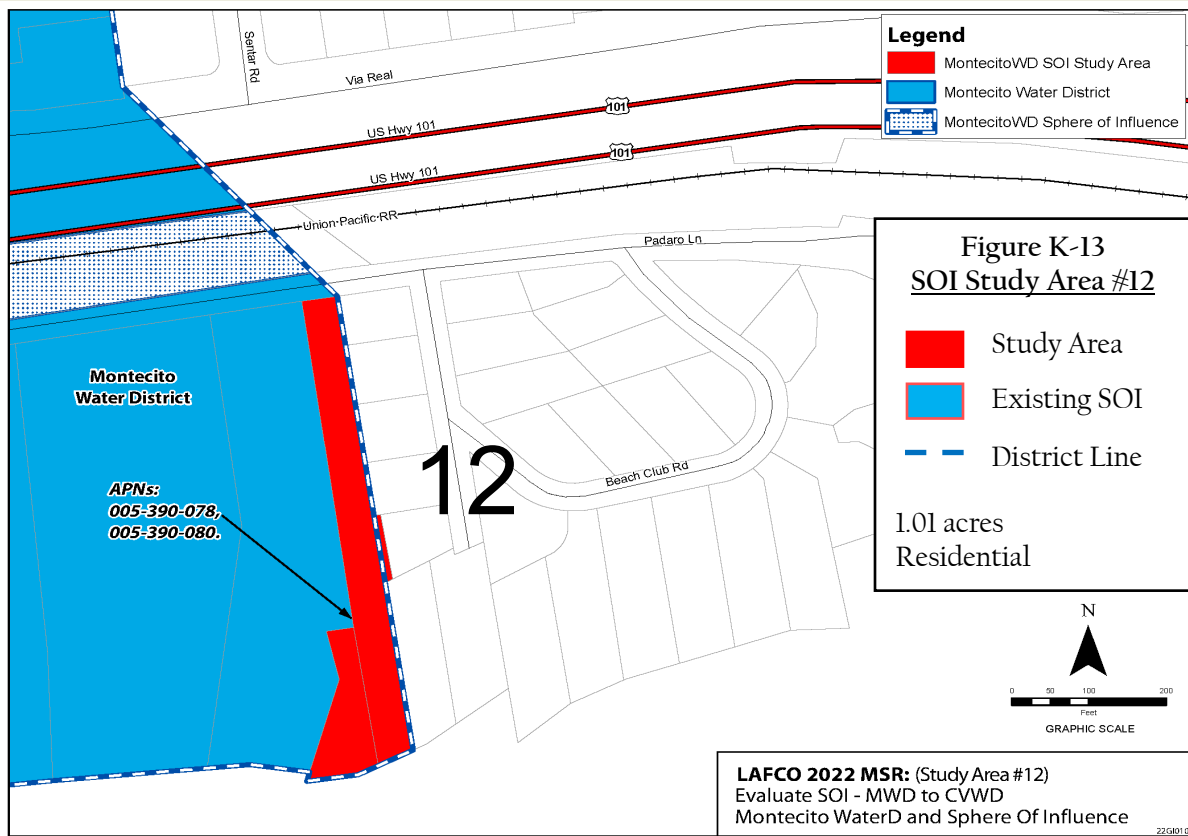
SOI Study Area #11 – Island South of Toro Canyon (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These two parcels total 80.7 acres located northwestern portion of the MWD service boundary surrounded by other served properties. The area is designated Mountainous within the unincorporated County. The area creates an island who can only be served by the MWD.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Eleven. Staff recommendation is to include Study Area Eleven that would allow the Montecito Water District to serve the parcels. The District is the only logical service provider and this would clean up an island territory.

SOI Study Area #12 – Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These two parcels total 1.01 acres located along the shared boundary between MWD and CVWD. APNs 005-390-080 and 005-390-078. The property is developed with a residential single-family home and adjacent vacant lot.

The CVWD and MWD have infrastructure in the area. The CVWD currently provides water through their existing infrastructure. The customers are charges MWD water availability charges but not receiving benefits of the District. Both parcels are outside of the CVWD Sphere and service area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should be reduced in Study Area Twelve. Staff recommendation is to retract Study Area Twelve within Montecito Water District service area and Sphere of Influence. The Carpinteria Valley Water District currently has infrastructure in the area and is currently providing service to the property and should remain the service provider. Otherwise, the two agencies would need to clear up customer billing records. This would clarify billing, avoid staff time for both agencies to true up water usage each month, accurately reflect MWD and CVWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. A negative Sphere of Influence in this area would suggest a future detachment should be considered. A reorganization between the MWD and CVWD to reflect accurate service area would be required.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Montecito Water District’s existing boundary spans approximately 15.4 square miles in size and covers 9,888 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than one percent in City of Santa Barbara. Nearly 98.9% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 1.1% of the total is

Montecito Water District jurisdictional boundary spans 15.4 square miles with 98.9% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Santa Barbara.

incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Santa Barbara. The District serves one area outside of its jurisdictional service area under exchange agreements. Overall, there are 8,571 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Montecito Water Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Montecito Water	9,300	93.5%	5,478	8,571
City of Santa Barbara	(103.5)	1.1%	(223)	TBD
Summerland	(505)	5.4%	(611)	(940)
Totals	9,300	100.0%	7,787	8,571

Montecito Water Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	9,196.5	95.0%	5,255	8,571
City of Santa Barbara	103.5	5.0%	223	TBD
Totals	9,300	100.0%	5,478	8,571

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$16.0 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$1.7 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$1.3 million based on the estimated service population of 11,769. Montecito Water District does not receive annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary, but rather operates entirely using water sales, water service charges, water surcharges, and water availability charges as operating revenue and groundwater sustainability fee, grant funding, and rental revenue as non-operating revenue. Montecito Water District receives \$4.8 million dollars in annual charges for service and water availability in revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 5,748 legal parcels and spans 9,300 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 91% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 85% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of approximately 491 vacant parcels that collectively total 1,283 acres.

Close to 91% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 85% having been developed.

**Montecito Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1921
Legal Authority	County Water District Law, Water Code, section 30000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Provide water sales/treatment and distribution services for potable and recycled water to residential, commercial and agricultural customers

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Montecito to be 8,955. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating Santa Barbara unincorporated areas estimated at 78,320 population by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Barbara unincorporated area increased by 11,104 people (14.1 percent or 1.4 percent per year). 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. The District UWMP estimated 11,769 people by 2020.

Demographics for the Montecito are based on an age characteristic report by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Montecito as 35 to 54 group at 50.7 percent. Approximately 38.9 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group. Approximately 10.4 percent of the residents were under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 90.4 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Montecito, comprised 10.4 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community’s vision within the Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 1995, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within Montecito. The County’s General Plan covers the Montecito and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the City portion of overlapping service area are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast as a percentage of Santa Barbara unincorporated projections.

Table K-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Montecito Water District	11,292	11,370	11,769	12,250	12,730
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Montecito was \$181,316 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool

in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Montecito Water District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Montecito Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	15.4
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	11,769
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$16,065,736,078
Number of Treatment Plants	2
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$2,201
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$52,426,159
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	50.8%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	202%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Montecito Water District (MWD) operates and maintains two water treatment facilities (Bella Vista and Doulton Treatment Plants), nine pump stations, a surface water reservoir (Jameson Lake) and an associated State registered dam (Juncal Dam) on the upper Santa Ynez River, nine water storage tanks, six potable water production wells and six non-potable production wells, and over 114 miles of pipelines, valves and pressure regulators necessary to deliver water to its

customers. Treated water is delivered and sold to approximately 4,633 residential, agricultural, institutional and commercial customers. The District is staffed by 28 full-time staff.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Montecito Groundwater Sustainability Agency (Montecito GSA) was formed in 2018 for the purpose of sustainably managing groundwater and developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Montecito Groundwater Basin. DWR Basin No. 3-049 has been classified as a medium-priority basin, and thereby required to comply with SGMA by forming a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) and adopt GSP or submit an alternative to a GSP. The District acts as the sole GSA for the areas of the Montecito Groundwater Basin (MGWB). The Agency Board has formed two advisory committees, the Stakeholder Advisory Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee, with the express goal of gaining public involvement.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The District is currently preparing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan which is expected to be completed by June 2023. The draft Montecito Groundwater Basin (MGB) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) is organized into four major parts, as follows: Chapter 2: Basin Setting, Chapter 3: Sustainable Management Criteria, Chapter 4: Projects and Management Actions to Achieve Sustainability Goal, and Chapter 5: Implementation Plan. Chapter 1 is an Introduction section.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

All District potable water is treated to meet all federal and state drinking water standards. The Cachuma water supply and State Water Project water are treated by the City of Santa Barbara regional Cater Water Treatment Plant. This treated supply is then conveyed to the District via the USBR owned SCC transmission pipeline. The Jameson Lake water supply is treated at the District's Bella Vista and Doulton Water Treatment Plants. Groundwater for potable use is treated at each well site.

Jameson Lake

Between 1924 and 1930, the District completed the building of Juncal Dam to form Jameson Lake. Doulton Tunnel conveys water from the lake to the District's treatment and distribution system. This was the District's primary supply of water for decades, until the construction of Lake Cachuma.

Categorized as a "surface supply," Jameson Lake remains an important local source of water.

Doulton Tunnel

Doulton Tunnel is a 2.2-mile-long tunnel that conveys surface water from Jameson Lake through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the District's Bella Vista treatment plant.

Groundwater infiltration through Doulton Tunnel is a distinct and important source of water supply for the District. During consecutive years of normal rainfall, groundwater infiltration through the tunnel produces approximately 300-to-350-acre feet per year. This groundwater is commingled with surface water being conveyed from Jameson Lake, but is considered as a separate source. When no water is being delivered from Jameson Lake, groundwater infiltration continues to flow through the tunnel. In fact, the water needs of the District were entirely supplied from Doulton tunnel between 1924 and 1927, before it was holed through to meet the reservoir.

Groundwater pumped from District wells makes up 10-15% of our water supply portfolio (approximately 600 AFY), and is a local and reliable source of supply. MWD's monthly groundwater production varies, averaging about 50 AF per month. Groundwater supplies remain depleted from the extreme drought began in 2011. MWD forecasts that it will take several consecutive years of above average rainfall for the groundwater basin to recover.

Proper management of this essential resource is necessary and required in accordance with the State's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

The Cachuma Project, completed in 1953, provides an important source of water to Montecito Water District and other south coast water purveyors. The federally owned facilities include Lake Cachuma (an open surface water reservoir), Bradbury Dam, related infrastructure, and conveyance pipelines.

Water from the Santa Ynez River is impounded in Lake Cachuma by Bradbury Dam, and this is categorized as a "Surface Supply." The Cachuma Project can provide more than 50% of the District's consumption in average or above-average rainfall years when full allocations are received.

The Cachuma Project also receives, stores, and delivers State Water Project Allocations and Supplemental Water Purchases.

The California State Water Project (SWP) is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants extending more than 700 miles—two-thirds the length of California. Planned, constructed, and operated by the Department of Water Resources, the SWP is the nation's largest state-built, multi-purpose, user-financed water project. It supplies water to more than 27 million people in northern California, the Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley,

the Central Coast, and Southern California. SWP water also irrigates about 750,000 acres of farmland, mainly in the San Joaquin Valley.

Popular vote approved the construction of the State Water Project Coastal Branch Aqueduct following a serious drought between 1987 and 1991. Deliveries of State Water to Montecito began in 1999. In some drought years, MWD has relied on the SWP and its facilities for imported water to meet more than 80% of customer demand.

MWD has relied heavily on Supplemental Water purchases from other agencies and private entities when local surface supplies are depleted or State Water Project (SWP) allocations are reduced.

For example, in 2018, MWD purchased 2,800 AF of supplemental water. This allows them to continue maximizing deliveries from San Luis Reservoir to Lake Cachuma, using pipeline capacity that otherwise would not be filled since State Water allocations are reduced.

Supplemental water purchases that remain stored in distant reservoirs year to year may be at risk of spill and/or evaporation. In 2017, MWD initiated a regional groundwater banking program with Semitropic Water Storage District which allows them to store surplus SWP water and other supplemental water purchased without risk of spill or evaporation. This protects these purchases and improves water supply reliability. Currently, MWD has 1,800 AF stored in the Semitropic Groundwater Banking and Exchange program. This water can be accessed in the future if/when needed.

A Potential Source

The District's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) specifies the development of local, reliable water supplies could be one component of a well-diversified water supply portfolio.

The City of Santa Barbara's Charles D. Meyer Desalination Facility

Originally constructed in 1991 in response to the water supply crisis that occurred in the late 1980s, the plant operated for only five months. In 1992 abundant rainfall relieved the drought condition and the plant was put on stand-by and eventually decommissioned. MWD and Goleta Water District were initial investors in the plant and held five-year contracts which neither were renewed. In 2016, the plant was reactivated to mitigate the drought crisis and to provide long-term water supplies in the region. The City has incorporated this supply into its long-range planning as a permanent water source.

Recycled Water is a potential new source for the District which would extend drinking water supplies, enhance water supply reliability, and reduce reliance on imported water supplies.

The District's Urban Water Management plan (2020) identified Recycled Water as a long-term local reliable supply and projects the District may add 1,000-acre feet to its annual water portfolio by 2025.

A comprehensive Recycled Water Feasibility Plan (RWFP) was completed in late 2018. It was funded in half by a grant the District applied for and received from the State Water Resources Control Board, and identified potentially viable water reuse projects. The top recommended recycled water project was non-potable reuse (NPR) for large irrigation users with the option of indirect potable reuse (IPR) pending a hydrogeologic investigation of the Montecito Groundwater Basin.

In January, 2019, MWD's Board voted unanimously in favor of the additional technical studies required to move forward with recommended projects from the RWFP.

In February, 2019, MWD's Strategic Planning Committee began meeting jointly with Montecito Sanitary District's Administration and Operations Committee.

In September, 2019, MWD's Board adopted Resolution 2187 regarding a Joint Recycled Water Pilot Project in Montecito.

In October, 2019, results from a Groundwater Augmentation Feasibility Study indicated limited potential for an Indirect Potable Reuse Project (groundwater injection).

In November, 2019, MWD's Board adopted Resolution 2189, further refining its plan for recycled water.

MWD and the City of Santa Barbara have agreed to a Long-Term Water Supply Agreement to provide a structure for ongoing regional collaboration on water supply. In September 2020, the District and the City of Santa Barbara (City) effectuated a 50-year Water Supply Agreement (WSA) whereby the City is obligated to supply, and the District is obligated to accept, 1,430 AF of water annually irrespective of hydrologic conditions. While this is typically discussed in the context of purchasing delivery from the City of Santa Barbara's newly recommissioned Charles D. Meyer Desalination Facility, the City could fulfill the delivery from a different source.

MWD and MSD are currently collaborating on an enhanced recycled water feasibility study to evaluate four reuse projects, with particular focus on potable reuse. This enhanced study is in response to nearly released state guidelines on potable reuse. The study is projected to be completed by the end of 2022.

Recycled Water Available for Delivery

Eligible property owners within Montecito Water District's service area can participate in Goleta Water District's Recycled Water Hauling Program to have recycled water delivered and applied to their landscape.

Treatment System

The Bella Vista Treatment Plant and its smaller companion, the Doulton Treatment Plant, were completed in 1993 and serve the District exclusively. Jameson Lake water supply is treated at the Bella Vista and Doulton Water Treatment Plants. The Bella Vista Treatment plant is a 2.2 MG per day (6.7 AF per day) treatment facility that is used to treat water received from Jameson Lake and Doulton Tunnel intrusion. The Bella Vista Treatment Plant went into service in 1994 and provides up to 30% of the District's potable water supply during normal water supply conditions.

Doulton Treatment Plant, a secondary 0.15 MG per day (0.46 AF per day) treatment facility, is located at the top of Toro Canyon Road. The Doulton Treatment Plant also went into service in 1994 and treats the same water supply as Bella Vista Treatment Plant. This treatment plant is used to deliver treated water to a small, isolated section of the District's customers located on upper Toro Canyon Road.

Upgrades were made to the Bella Vista water treatment plant to reduce the potential for the development of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) in the future. These upgrades will make the District more resilient to future wildfire impacts. The District implemented a treatment improvement project at its Bella Vista water treatment facility to respond to the increased presence of ash and other debris that react during the treatment process. Deliveries from Jameson Lake were 983 and 991 AF in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

District groundwater production includes six potable groundwater wells capable of producing up to approximately 75 AF per month. Each potable groundwater well has a well-head treatment which includes disinfection and filtration of iron and manganese from the groundwater.

The Cater Water Treatment Plant has a production capacity of 37 MGD and is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara. The City of Santa Barbara and the Montecito and Carpinteria Valley Water Districts jointly participate in the Cater Treatment Plant. The District has a 20 percent interest in the Cater facility.

The William B. Cater Water Treatment Plant treats raw water received from Lakes Gibraltar and Cachuma to drinking water standards, producing more treated water than any other source within the South Coast water system. It provides the City of Santa Barbara with the majority of its drinking water while also supplying treated water to the Districts of Montecito Water, Carpinteria Valley Water, Goleta Water, and La Cumbre Water.

The plant employs a conventional treatment process of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration to treat up to 37 million gallons of water per day (mgd). Constructed in 1964 with

an original capacity of 10 mgd, it is the oldest treatment plant within the South Coast water system. In 1981, addition of five new filters increased water production to the plant's present capacity.

Over the past 40 years, drinking water regulations have become more stringent while various components within the plant have worn out or become obsolete. Though challenged by these circumstances, plant staff consistently produced a safe and reliable drinking water supply for the citizens they serve. Improvements completed in 2004 are one step in a series of upgrades that allow the William B. Cater Water Treatment Plant to continue to provide a reliable source of treated water that meets increasingly more stringent regulatory requirements for the foreseeable future.

In May 2017, the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant began treating water. A lot has changed in desalination technology since the plant was built in 1991.

The reactivated plant...

- Uses 40 percent less energy than the original design, greatly reducing its electricity demand and carbon footprint, by using high-efficiency pumps, motors, and improved filter technology.
- Uses ocean intake pipes equipped with wedge wire screens recognized by the State Water Resources Control Board as a best available technology for screened open ocean intakes. The screens are made of durable copper-nickel alloy and have one-millimeter openings to minimize marine life entrapment and impingement.

Distribution

The distribution system is complex due to the geographical features of the area and its semi-arid climate. The major features of this system, including the SWP South Coast Conduit, Doulton tunnel, reservoirs, conduits, treatment plants, groundwater wells, storage tanks, and pipelines. The District built Juncal Dam, the 2-1/4-mile long Doulton tunnel through the Santa Ynez coastal range, and 50 miles of distribution pipelines within its service boundary. The majority of the District's potable water distribution system was designed and operated as gravity-fed system with a series of pressure regulating stations. The hydraulic grade line of the SCC was below the operational grade line of District's storage reservoirs which required the construction of pump stations at the SCC turnouts to boost water into the District's distribution system. Currently, the District's potable water treatment and distribution system is comprised of two surface water treatment plants, nine storage reservoirs, approximately 114 miles of pipeline, nine pumping stations, six potable water production wells and six non-potable production wells. Much of MWD's potable water distribution system dates from the late 1920s to the late 1940s. MWD's distribution system was severely affected during the January 9, 2018, debris flows resulting from heavy rains on recently fire-affected hillsides in the service area. Damage primarily consisted of water distribution pipelines, fire hydrants, and water services which have since been repaired.

Recycled Water

The Montecito Water District does not currently use any recycled water but is pursuing options for recycled water supplies. The District completed a Recycled Water Feasibility Plan in 2018, which was funded in part by the State Water Resources Control Board Water Recycling Funding Program grant. In 2019, the District began discussions with MSD to further explore options. The District is also monitoring the evolving regulations around direct potable reuse (DPR) to ensure the selected recycled water project is the best long-term solution for the community. At this time, it is difficult to estimate future recycled water deliveries given the uncertainty of future regulations, possibilities for regional cooperation, and technical limitations such as required brine flow rates. For the purposes of the 2020 UWMP, the District assumes 500 AFY of recycled water supply starting in 2030. The 2030 timeline allows for the release of DPR regulations from the state and further study of recycled water project options. The District and Montecito Sanitary District are currently collaborating on an enhanced recycled water feasibility study to evaluate four reuse projects, with particular focus on potable reuse. This enhanced study is in response to nearly released state guidelines on potable reuse. The study is projected to be completed by the end of 2022.

At least 920 parcels are served by septic tanks, including a significant portion of residents in the Toro Canyon area. Conversion of septic units to one of the wastewater collection and treatment systems will increase the overall wastewater volume and potential recycled water supplies.

Stormwater

The District does not consider stormwater a quantifiable source of water supply to the District, Due to hydrogeologic, available land, treatment challenges, high cost, and other limitations, it is not expected to provide a measurable amount of water over the planning horizon.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	X
Disposal	-
Recycled	X
Other*	X

* note other includes groundwater management

**Montecito Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Tanks & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size/Capacity
2750 Bella Vista -Treatment, Santa Barbara	1992	Good	4,400 sqft on 5.5 acres 2.2 MGD 1,800 gpm
1075 Toro Canyon -Doulton Water Treatment, Santa Barbara	1992	Good	800 sqft on 42 acres 0.15 MGD 105 gpm
South Coast Conduit (9 MWD turnouts)		Good	8,200 gpm
Groundwater Wells		Good	580 gpm
Terminal, storage		Good	2.94 MG
Cold Springs, storage		Good	0.91 MG
Hot Springs, storage		Good	0.81 MG
Park Lane, storage		Good	1.13 MG
Romero, storage		Good	0.82 MG
Buena Vista, storage		Good	0.78 MG
Bella Vista, storage		Good	2.13 MG
Toro Canyon, storage		Good	0.73 MG
Doulton, storage		Good	0.20 MG
Ortega, storage		Good	12.36 MG
Barker Pass Pump Station, 585 Barker Pass Road		Good	125 hp, 900 gpm
Office Pump Station, 583 San Ysidro Road		Good	2 x 60 hp, 1,850 gpm
East Valley Pump Station, 2297 East Valley Road		Good	2 x 100 hp, 2,050 gpm
Ortega Ridge Pump Station, 484 Ortega Ridge Road		Good	120 hp, 1,000 gpm
Mountain Drive Pump Station, 495 East Mountain Drive		Good	160hp, 1,500 gpm
Romero Pump Station LP, 777 Romero Canyon Road		Good	150 hp, 625 gpm
Romero Pump Station HP, 777 Romero Canyon Road		Good	125 hp, 210 gpm
Buell Pump Station, APN: 155-090-024		Good	10 hp, 72 gpm
Bella Vista Pump Station, 2750 Bella Vista		Good	17.5 hp, 200 gpm
Doulton Pump Station, 1275 Toro Canyon Road		Good	2 x 10 hp, 320 gpm

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	4,251	91.9%
Multi-Family	66	1.4%
Commercial/Institutional	266	5.7%
Non-Potable (golf course)	8	<0.1%
Agricultural	42	0.9%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Treatment Operators	9	0.76
Emergency Operators	9	0.76
Administrative Personnel	3	0.25
Other District Staff (incl. other Operators)	16	1.35

Montecito Water has a total of 28 permanent full-time employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	7
Asst GM/Engineering Manager (1)	n/a	6
Treatment Chief Operator (1)	n/a	21
Treatment Superintendent (1)	n/a	21
Operator II (2)	n/a	29
Control System Tech (1)	n/a	17
Distribution Superintendent (1)	n/a	21
Operator III (3)	n/a	25
Operator II (4)	n/a	9.25

Fleet Tech/ Operator I (1)	n/a	12
Engineering Assistant (2)	n/a	3
Water Conservation Specialist (1)	n/a	16
Groundwater Specialist (1)	n/a	3
Dam Caretaker (1)	n/a	5
Business Manager (1)	n/a	1
Financial Analysis (1)	n/a	1
Public Information Officer (1)	n/a	6
Administrative Assistant (1)	n/a	1
Administrative Personnel (3)	n/a	1

Water Capacity

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 shown in the table below.

The Montecito Water service area's maximum daily capacity of water to the Treatment Facilities for treatment and distribution is delivered from all sources is 3.1 million gallons per day. Additional deliveries from the City of Santa Barbra Cater facility of 37 million gallons per day.

Name	Capacity (gpm)
Bella Vista Treatment Plant	1,800
Doulton Treatment Plant	105
South Coast Conduit (9 MWD turnouts)	8,200
Groundwater Wells	580
Total	10,685

System Demands

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); it also translates to 860 gallons per day per service connection.

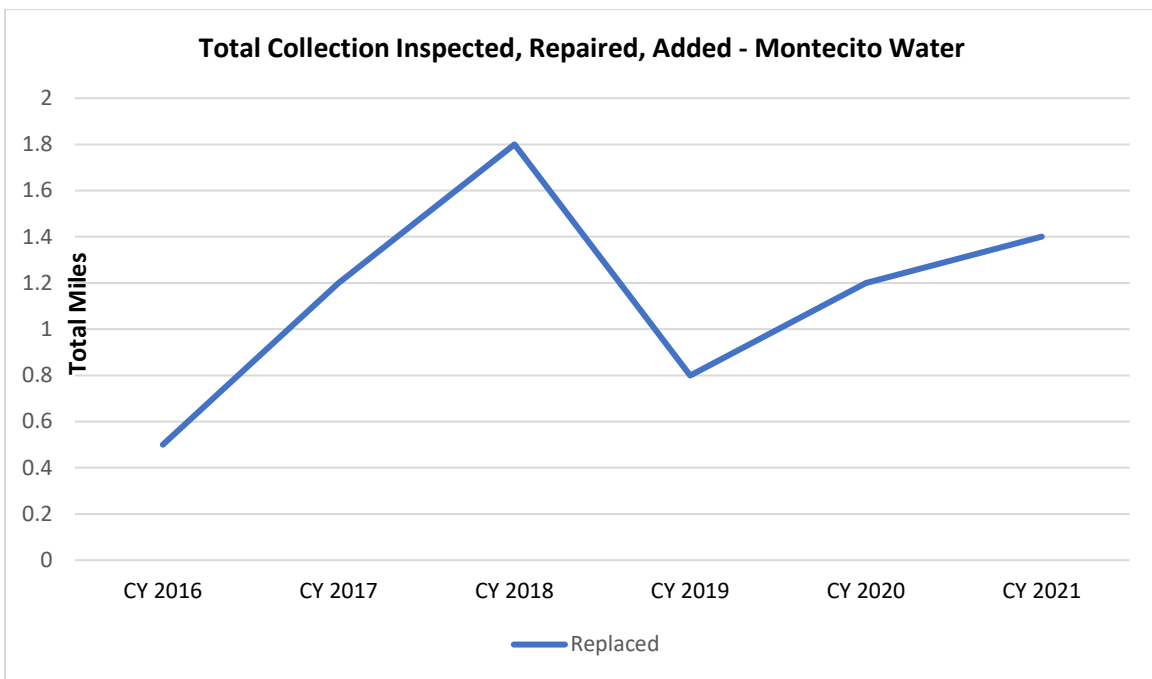
The estimated average annual water generated during the report period among Montecito Water users in the service area has been 1.4 billion gallons per year.

Service Performance

Montecito Water service area’s average annual water demand generated during 2020 for subsequent treatment and distribution was 4,492 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 26% of permitted supplies. The District estimated supplies and demands over the next 5 years assuming the next 5 years are as dry as the 2012-2016 drought. The results indicate that the District does not have sufficient supplies to meet unconstrained demands without implementing WSCP actions during four out of five years of the simulated drought. A Stage 1 Water Shortage Condition, as described in the District’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the following chapter, is necessary for the first year and third years of the drought, and the more serious Stage 2 Water Shortage Condition would be invoked in the last two years of drought.

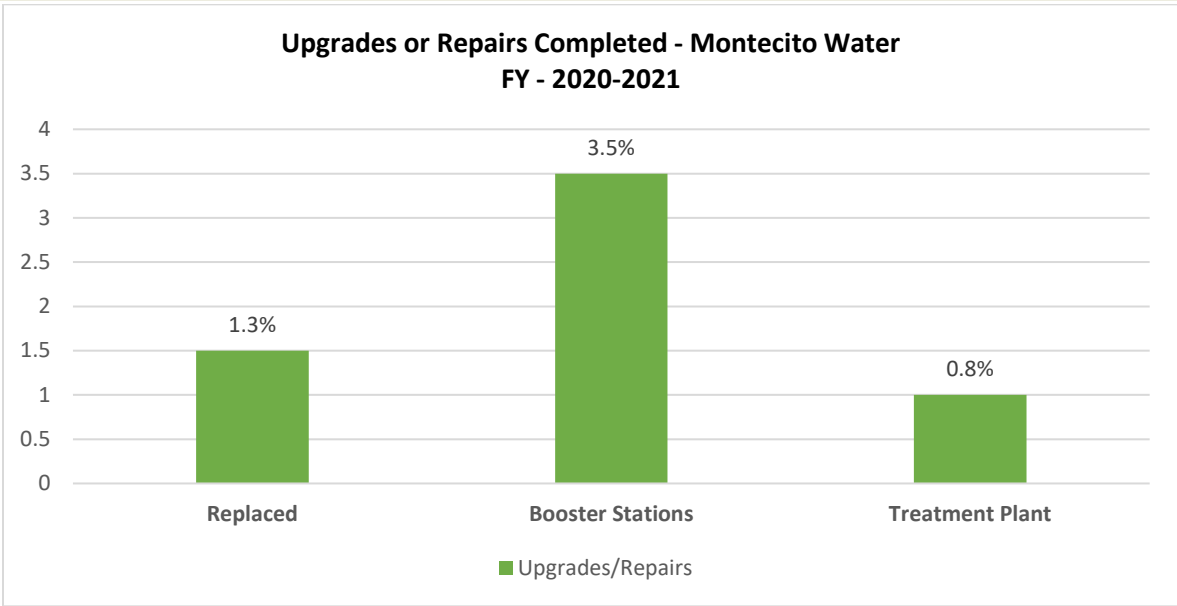
LAFCO estimates Montecito Water is presently operating at 26% capacity within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**Montecito Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: MWD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of replaced.



Source: MWD Data.
Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Montecito Water provides water services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Future Water Demand and Supply Options, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Recycled Water Feasibility Study, and Strategic Plan prepared in 2022. The County’s Montecito Community Plan, which was last updated in 1995, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

MWD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	1995
Joint Powers Agreements	N/A
GSP	2023
UWMP	2020
5-Yr Strategic Plan	2022
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Demand/Supply Options	2020
Rate Study	2020
Recycled Water Study	2022
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. MWD received \$23,617.88 from the State Water Resources Control Board “water Arrearage Program” for customer accounts in arrears from March 2020 through June 2021. A total of \$22,929.98 was applied to customer accounts and \$687.90 was used to cover MWD administrative costs.

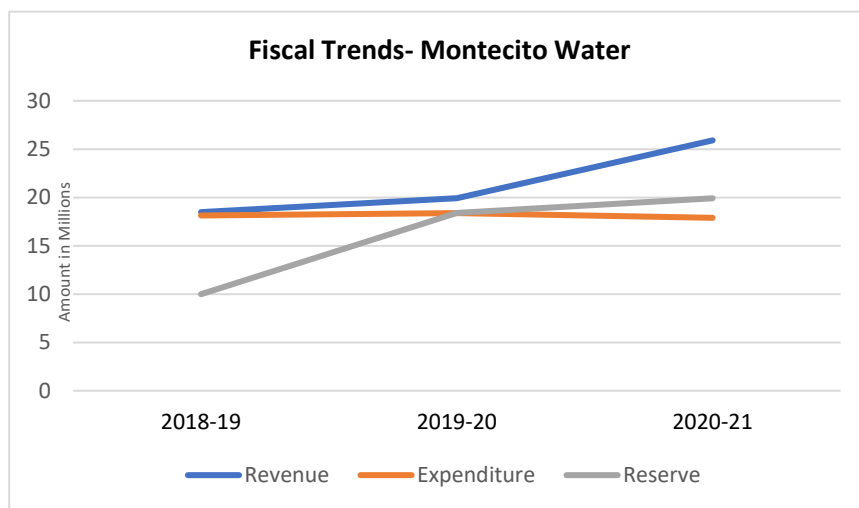
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water Sales	\$9,317,500	46.8%	\$19,065,915	73.6%
Charges for services	\$4,276,307	21.5%	\$4,486,101	17.3%
Surcharges	\$5,753,179	28.9%	\$306,330	1.2%
Rental Income	\$42,785	0.2%	\$43,905	0.2%
Investment income	\$192,392	0.9%	\$31,515	0.1%
Groundwater Sustainability fees	\$0	0%	\$1,002,486	3.9%
Grants	\$0	0%	\$286,330	1.1%
Other operating revenues	\$135,111	0.7%	\$334,142	1.3%
Other non-operating revenues	\$209,752	1.0%	\$347,972	1.3%
Revenue total	\$19,927,026	100.0%	\$25,904,696	100.0%

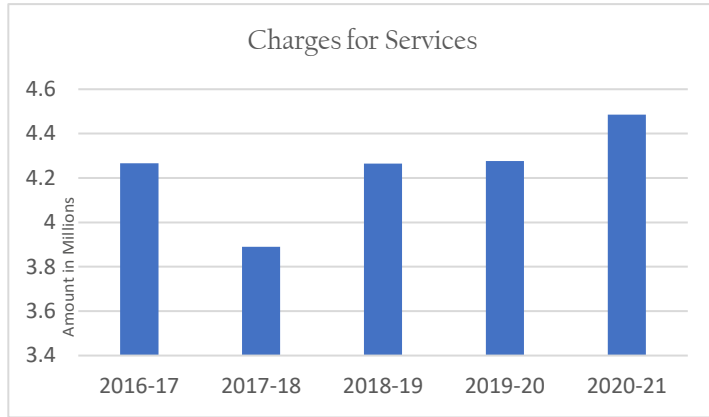
Source: Montecito Water, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

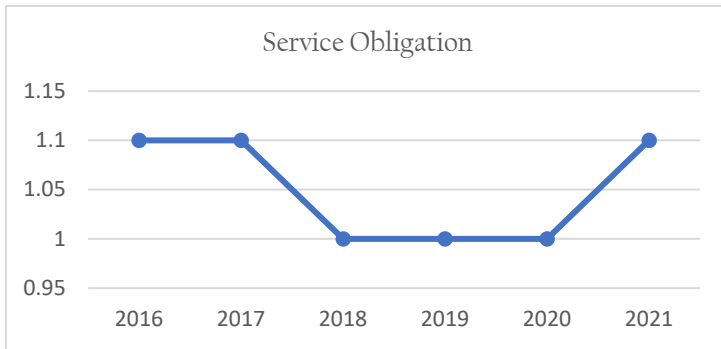
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures relatively flat in comparison to its revenues. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

MONTECITO WATER





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Water Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 20,255,716	\$ 18,405,473	1.1
2017	\$ 18,753,778	\$ 15,922,692	1.1
2018	\$ 18,794,431	\$ 17,183,831	1.0
2019	\$ 18,484,264	\$ 18,149,093	1.0
2020	\$ 19,927,026	\$ 18,381,215	1.0
2021	\$ 25,904,696	\$ 17,892,820	1.4

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

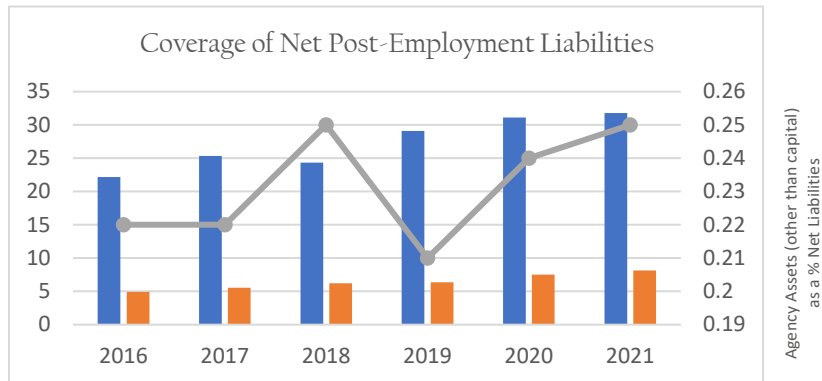
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	75.5%	76.8%	75.6%	74.2%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 4,469,835	\$ 4,401,585	\$ 4,845,784	\$ 5,286,724	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 2,868,492

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$22,193,269	\$25,342,382	\$24,338,864	\$29,102,225	\$31,090,727	\$31,783,394
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$4,924,294	\$5,564,686	\$6,211,192	\$6,341,718	\$7,526,962	\$8,155,216

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District provides retirement benefits through the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are required to participate in the District’s, “The Plan”. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to Plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for nonindustrial disability benefits after five years of service. The death benefit is one of the following the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for each Plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law. The District’s net pension liability recognized on the balance sheet at June 30, 2021, was \$5,286,724 as compared to \$4,845,784 at June 30, 2020.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees either a CalPERS deferred compensation plan and/or Lincoln Financial Plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, ten employees were participating in the CalPERS plan and eight employees participate in the Lincoln Financial plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District provides health insurance benefits through the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA/JPIA), Blue Cross plan and Kaiser Permanente (small business plan) to some employees who retire. The medical, dental, and vision benefits are paid for life for retiring employees that were hired on or before May 16, 2013. For employees hired after May 16, 2013, the District will not provide group medical, vision care, and dental health insurance plans after their retirement.

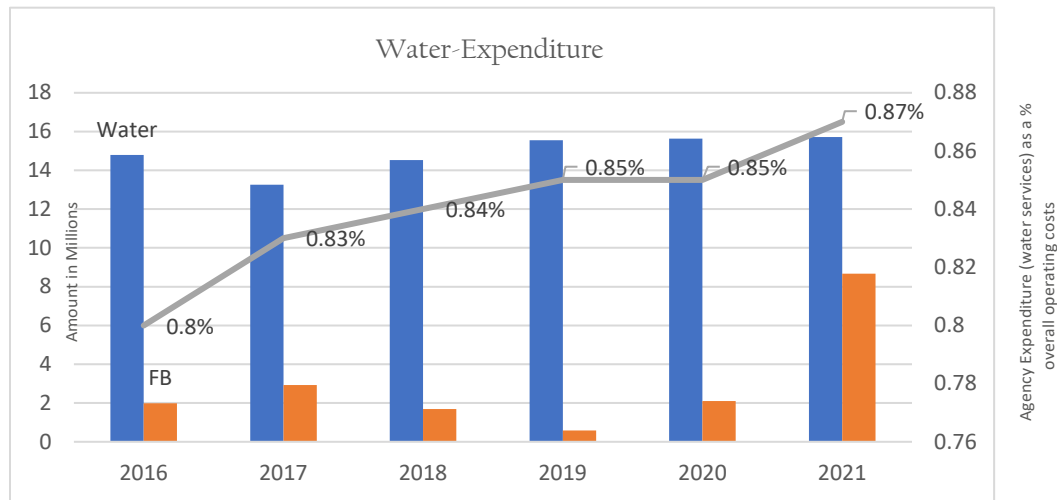
The spouse of an eligible retiree is also eligible to receive benefits from this plan, and benefits continue for the lifetime of the spouse. As of the June 30, 2020, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 10
- Active employees – 27

Benefit provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended through agreements and memorandums of understanding between the District and its employees. The plan does not require employee contributions. Administrative costs of this plan are financed by the District. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the District’s contributions totaling \$64,205 in current year premium payments.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water services for direct and indirect Funds. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget direct expense for JPA was \$7,839,106 and direct expenses was \$3,175,133. Indirect expenses were \$6,255,651. The District decreased these to \$7,560,583 (JPA), \$3,270,214 (direct), and indirect expenses increased to \$9,262,118 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting to maintain and repair District equipment, including vehicles and heavy machinery such as backhoes and dump trucks along with repairs to transmission and distribution system. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$2,090,583 and increased that to \$4,540,000 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23 total expenditures for equipment capital replacement were \$4,509,000.

Capital Improvements

The District has a 10-year capital improvement plan (CIP) that guides annual CIP budgets. The 10-year CIP includes infrastructure improvements for all District assets including pipelines, reservoirs, pump stations, groundwater wells, equipment, Jameson Lake and Juncal Dam assets,

and extraordinary projects. The FY 22-23 Summary includes a list of major improvements including the following:

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Ennisbrook 5 Updates (VFD, storage, cl analyzer) \$20,000
- ▶ Barker Pass Generator Grant Match (25%) \$150,000
- ▶ Emergency Operations Center/Shop Area Design \$150,000
- ▶ Bella Vista Storage Building \$50,000
- ▶ Replace Office Generator (requesting additional budget of \$27k) \$110,000
- ▶ Alder Creek Flume (FEMA 6.25% match) (Approved 12/15/20) \$100,000
- ▶ Smart Metering Program Implementation (Approved 8/25/20) \$280,000
- ▶ ASADRA Reservoir Replacement/Retrofit Project (Approved 3/23/21) \$90,000
- ▶ Monte Cristo and Channel Drive Water Main Replacements \$480,000
- ▶ Buena Vista Water Main Replacement \$500,000
- ▶ San Ysidro Roundabout Water Main Replacement \$170,000
- ▶ US101 Crossing Abandonments (Miramar and Olive Mill) \$75,000
- ▶ US101 Segment 4C Crossing Construction Phase \$700,000
- ▶ Ortega Reservoir Cleaning & Repairs (CVWD split 50%) \$140,000
- ▶ Reservoir Mixers Doulton and Cold Springs \$36,000
- ▶ Doulton Pump and Motor Replacements \$120,000
- ▶ Bella Vista Treatment Plant Improvements \$250,000
- ▶ Doulton Treatment Plant Improvements \$115,000
- ▶ Office and Romero PLC Replacements \$28,000
- ▶ Doulton Generator Site Work \$40,000
- ▶ Ennisbrook 2 Backwash Recycling System \$90,000
- ▶ Juncal Dam Emergency Release Valve Rehabilitation Project \$500,000
- ▶ Barker Pass Pump Station Improvements (meter, vault, site) \$80,000
- ▶ Asphalt and Valve Repairs in County Roadways \$50,000
- ▶ Pressure Regulator Repairs \$50,000
- ▶ Alder Creek Modeling \$70,000
- ▶ Office Servers Replacement \$35,000

- ▶ Office Demonstration Garden \$30,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

In December 2003, the District entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement, along with Carpentaria Valley Water District, with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for a loan of 10,840,000, which was increased to \$19,900,000 in July 2006. The District's share of this loan is 50% of the total amount, which is a total of \$9,950,000. The District pledged its water sales revenue as collateral to secure the loan and those revenues will be used to pay all outstanding debt principal and interest in the event of a default. The proceeds from this loan were being used to refinance the construction of a roof on the Ortega Reservoir. California Bank & Trust is the fiscal agent responsible for acting as trustee for the loan repayment with semi-annual payments of \$295,210 including principal and interest at an annual rate of 2.5132%. The District was required to fund its share of a reserve fund equal to two semi-annual payments. The funds are to be accumulated within a ten-year period and be held by a trustee. In fiscal year 2021, the District paid off this loan early in full.

In 1998, \$13,690,000 of Series 1998A revenue certificates of participation were issued. Payments of interest only were due through fiscal year 2014. Annual principal payments of \$340,000 to \$1,290,000 plus interest were due for the years ending June 30, 2014, through June 30, 2027, with a true interest cost of 5.37% over the life of the bonds. On April 8, 2010, the District refinanced the 1998 COPs with the 2010A COPS.

In 2010, \$13,360,000 of Series 2010A Refunding Revenue Certificates of Participation were issued for the purpose of refinancing the Series 1998A Revenue Certificates of Participation. Scheduled annual interest payments are \$690,463 for the years ending June 30, 2010, through June 30, 2022. Annual principal payments of \$1,385,004 to \$1,990,000 plus interest are due beginning in fiscal year 2023 and ending in fiscal year 2030 with a true interest cost of 5.25% over the life of the bonds. On September 9, 2020, the District refinanced the 2010A COPS with the 2020 COP Refunding Bonds.

On September 9, 2020, the District took advantage of the decline in interest rates and the funding received from the legal settlement to refinance (defease) its DWR – Ortega Loan and the 2010A Refunding Revenue Certificates of Participation Bonds with a new \$11,390,000/ 2020 Certificate of Participation Refunding Bonds debt offering. The District achieved a net present value savings from the defeasance of \$3,302,335. These bonds mature in various amounts through July 1, 2029. Principal and interest are payable annually on July 1 at rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00%.

On June 4, 1991, the voters of the District approved participation in the California State Water Project (WP). As a result, the District joined in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in September 1991. The purpose of the CCWA is to provide for the financing,

construction, operation and maintenance of certain local (non-state owned) facilities required to deliver water from the SWP to certain water purveyors and users in Santa Barbara County. Each Santa Barbara County State Water Project participant, including the District, has entered into a Water Supply Agreement in order to provide for the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the CCWA Project. The projected required costs of State water Project for the District do not reflect the effects of prepayments and credits held at CCWA. The prepayments and credits lower the future of payments to CCWA for the State water Project. Estimates of the District's share of the project fixed costs of the State Water Project (SWP) are provided annually by the State. The estimates are subject to future increases or decreases resulting from changes in planned facilities, refinements in cost estimates and inflation. During the next five years and thereafter, payments under the State Water Contract, exclusive of variable power costs, *are currently* estimated by the State and CCWA to be as follows:

- 2022 \$3,630,599
- 2023 \$4,033,497
- 2024 \$4,038,457
- 2025 \$4,126,616
- 2026 \$4,067,863
- Thereafter \$40,959,436

On June 24, 2020, the District approved the Montecito GSA Groundwater Sustainability Fee to develop and implement the GSP. The fee is based on customer parcel-size and is designed to equitably recover costs of the GSA while ensuring that the benefit received from sustainable management of the Montecito Groundwater Basin is proportional to the fees paid. The fee is scheduled for five-years beginning in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The District is also receiving state grant funding to support the required preparation of the GSP.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District has an existing exchange agreement and JPA with the City of Santa Barbara. 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. Otherwise, the District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report.

Rate Structure

Water rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2020. The rates are based on a 2020 Cost of Services and Rate Study prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Meter Charges (represents share of capital costs) per month

Residential – ranges from \$49.53 per ¾” meter to \$3,431.36 per 6” meter. Private Fire Charges - \$20.46 per 2” meter to \$571.69 per 8” meter.

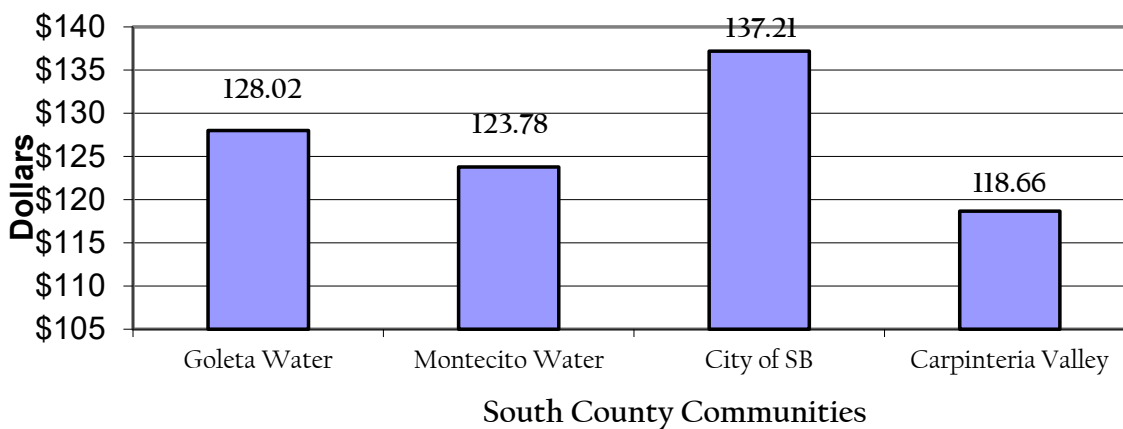
B. User Fee per Month

Residential Tier Rates*

Residential	\$/HCF
Tier 1 (9 HCF)	\$6.94
Tier 2 (10-35 HCF)	\$11.79
Tier 3 (36+ HCF)	\$13.02
Commercial	\$10.18
Institutional	\$11.19
Agriculture	\$5.82
Non-Potable	\$1.92

Figures K-4 shows a rate comparison for five South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three water Districts. Overall, Montecito Water, water rates for residential customers are slightly lower than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Montecito Water District’s governance authority is established under the County Water District Law of 1913 (“principal act”) and codified under Water Code Sections 30000. This principal act empowers Montecito Water to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Recycled Water - Groundwater Management - Stormwater 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer/Wastewater Fire Protection Recreation Facilities Garbage/Refuse
---	--

Governance of Montecito Water District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The District meets the fourth Tuesday of every month (third Tuesday in November and December due to holidays) at District Board Room located at 583 San Ysidro Road at 9:30 am. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Montecito Water Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Tobe Plough	President	Management Consultant	6
Ken Coates	Vice President	Finance	4
Cori Hayman	Director	Attorney	4
Brian Goebel	Director	Attorney	4
Floyd Wicks	Director	Water Consultant	6

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the

website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Montecito Water District Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		http://www.montecitowater.com	
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Montecito Water District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.montecitowater.com for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Montecito Water District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Montecito Water			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Montecito Water District at this time.

L. San Antonio Basin Water District

Administrative Office: 1005 S. Broadway, Santa Maria, CA 93454
Phone: 805/928-8349
Fax: none
Email: admin@sanantoniobasinwd.org
Website: www.sanantoniobasinwd.org
General Manager: Donna Glass

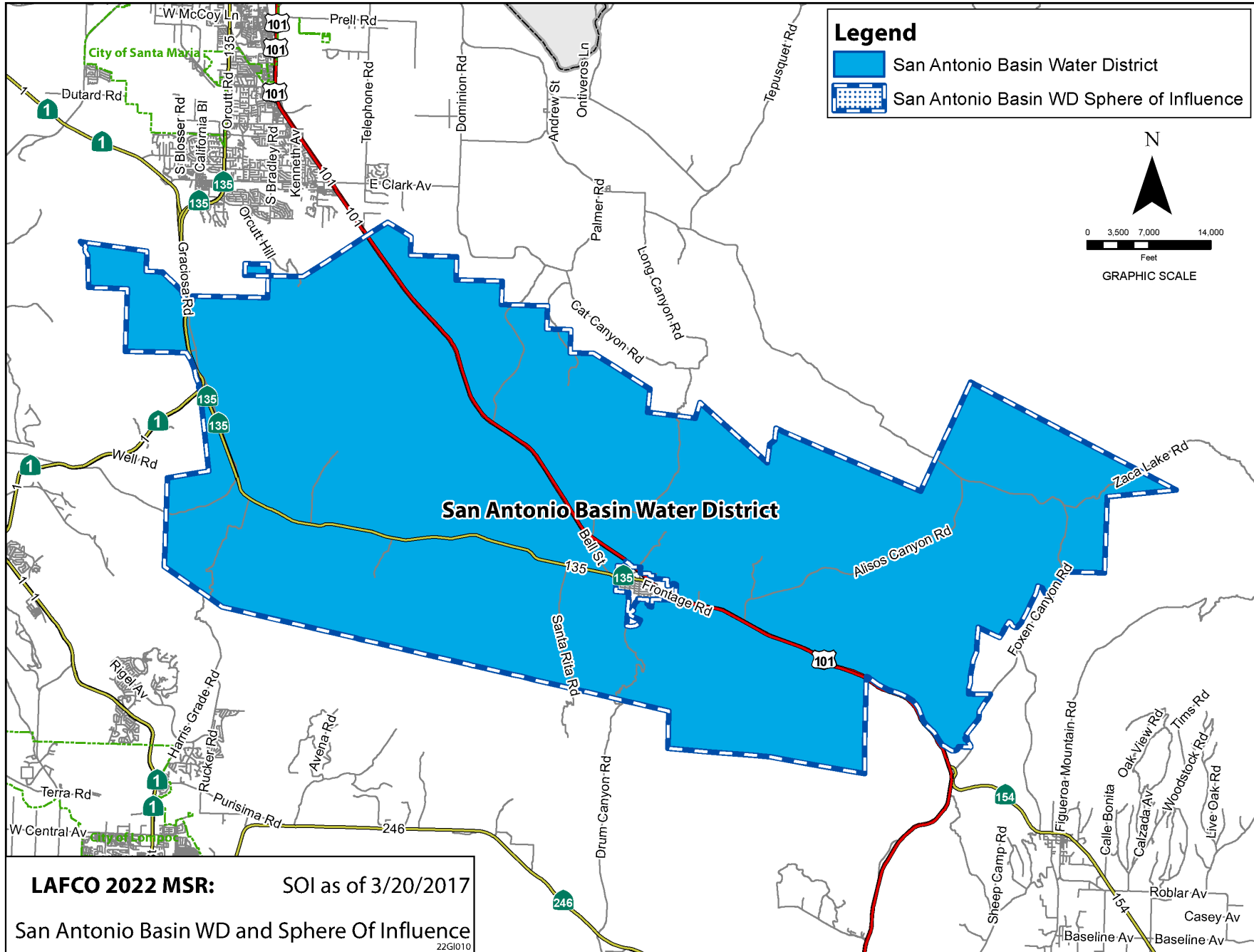
SUMMARY

The San Antonio Basin Water District provides regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to approximately 234 landowners throughout 135 square miles in northern Santa Barbara County that extends from the flat valley to the foothills of the San Antonio Creek Groundwater Basin. The District boundaries exclude the Los Alamos Community Services District. The basin is a rural agricultural area that is reliant on local water supplies, predominantly groundwater. Because of the growth of irrigated agriculture in the area, water demands have increased significantly taxing local groundwater supplies. Groundwater resources are also used to supply local inhabitants, as well as parts of Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB). The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$2,067 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The San Antonio Basin Water District was formed in 2020. An election was conducted on April 7, 2020 and over 79% of the acreage held by landowners in the District voted in favor of formation. The District was formed to provide regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014. The District estimated it serves a population of 446 people, within 135 single family residences. The District does not anticipate a growth rate within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2021, it was estimated that the District serves 238 parcels.

The San Antonio Basin Water District overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Cachuma RCD, Santa Maria Public Airport District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, North County Lighting District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Santa Maria Cemetery, portion of Oak Hill Cemetery, and Los Alamos Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The purpose of the District is to sustainably manage, protect and enhance the groundwater resource as an adjunct to each property within the District while preserving the ability of agricultural lands to remain productive. The District focuses its water management responsibilities primarily on the use of groundwater for agricultural purposes. The District serves as a member on the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SABGSA) for the purpose of developing and implementing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

Most of the District's general revenues come from assessments rates on irrigated and non-irrigated property. The District also receives revenue through grants. The District has created specific reserves to fund operations and assist the GSA budget related to projects identified in the GSP. In June, 2021, the reserve funds are estimated to contain \$259,854.

The GSP describes the projects and management actions that will allow the Basin to attain sustainability in a phased manner. Groundwater management actions generally refer to activities that support groundwater sustainability through policy and regulations without infrastructure. The identified management actions and potential future projects are classified using a tiered system, with the implementation of Tier I management actions to be initiated within one (1) year of GSP adoption by the SABGSA. Tier I management actions are focused primarily on filling identified data gaps, developing funding for SABGSA operations and future Basin monitoring, registering and metering wells, and developing new and expanding existing water use efficiency programs for implementation within the Basin. As a critical element of GSP implementation, the Groundwater Pumping Fee Program is included as a Tier I management action to provide the SABGSA with a source of funding for operation and the continued monitoring of conditions in the Basin. These management actions and projects are as follows:

Management Actions

- Address Data Gaps
- Groundwater Pumping Fee Program
- Well Registration Program and Well Meter Installation Program
- Water Use Efficiency Programs
- Groundwater Base Pumping Allocation (BPA) Program
- Groundwater Extraction Credit (GEC) Marketing and Trading Program
- Voluntary Agricultural Crop Fallowing Programs

Projects

- Non-Native/Invasive Species Eradication
- Barka Slough Augmentation Project with Groundwater Supplies
- Watershed Management Projects, Including Controlled Burns

- Distributed Storm Water Managed Aquifer Recharge (DSW-MAR) Basins (In-Channel and Off-Stream Basins)
- LACSD Wastewater Treatment Facility Recycled Water and Reuse In Lieu of Groundwater Pumping or Indirect Potable Reuse
- SABGSA to Become Funding Partner to Santa Barbara County Precipitation Enhancement Program
- Vandenberg Space Force Base, previously Vandenberg Air Force Base, Groundwater Pumping Reduction Capital Project Participation (Desalination and/or Recharge and Recovery)
- Barka Slough Augmentation Project with State Water Project or Banked Supplemental Water Supplies
- In Lieu Recharge Projects to Deliver Unused and Surplus Imported Water to Offset Groundwater Extractions from LACSD and Agricultural Pumpers
- SABGSA to provide Technical Assistance and Financial Incentives for High Tunnel (“Hoop Houses”) Rainwater Harvesting Projects for Supplemental Irrigation Water Supplies and/or Groundwater Recharge
- Additional Projects for Potential Future Consideration by SABGSA
 - Development of Water Supply Wells in Bedrock Formations
 - Use of Treated Oilfield Produced Water for Irrigation
 - Water Exchanges to Secure Other Agency State Water Project Allocations

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four- year terms. The Board meets on the third Tuesday of the month. The meetings are held in Los Alamos Community Service District Office located at 82 North Saint Joseph Street, Los Alamos, California at 1:00 p.m. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

As a member of the SABGSA, various financing options to cover operational costs and to generate funding for monitoring of the Basin and the implementation of management actions and potential future projects will be explored. A Groundwater Pumping Fee Program will be developed as part of a portfolio of management actions, which may also include the Well Registration and Well Metering Installation Programs; Voluntary Agricultural Crop Fallowing Programs; Groundwater BPA Program; and the GEC Marketing and Trading Program. The fees to be levied for groundwater pumping will likely be in addition to a tiered base fee structure that will be levied against all groundwater pumpers in the Basin, including de minimis (less than 2 AFY) pumpers. De minimus pumpers will not be metered and will not be required to pay an extraction-related pumping fee. This approach includes challenges associated with formulating a reasonable basis of estimating groundwater use based on estimates of crop water use and acreage estimated using satellite imagery. These methods for estimating water use have fairly high levels of uncertainty. It

may be necessary for the SABGSA to use this approach until a metering program is fully in place.

The Basin consists of an elongated bowl-shaped structure that is oriented east-west and was formed by compressional forces. Two relatively thick geologic units fill the Basin; the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand. Both have been identified as principal aquifers. The GSP describes the current and historical groundwater conditions in the Paso Robles Formation and Careaga Sand in the Basin. Groundwater flow direction is generally to the west across most of the Basin, except in the northwest area of the Basin, where groundwater flow is to the south in the Paso Robles Formation and to the south-southwest in the Careaga Sand. In general, groundwater flow in the Basin tends to converge toward the lower groundwater levels in the San Antonio Creek and Barka Slough.

The Paso Robles Formation is approximately 2,000 feet thick, and much of it is saturated. It underlies the San Antonio Creek Valley and outcrops in large areas along the valley flanks and in the adjacent Solomon Hills, Casmalia Hills, and Zaca Canyon. The Paso Robles Formation consists of stream-deposited lenticular beds of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Generally, the sand is silty and includes stringers of coarse sand and small pebbles. Coarse-grained beds in the formation yield water freely to wells, while fine-grained zones act as confining beds and are the cause of the artesian conditions that were historically reported in some wells screened within the Paso Robles Formation. The lower part of the Paso Robles Formation contains occasional beds of limestone, ranging in thickness from approximately 1 to 30 ft, that may restrict the vertical movement of groundwater.

The Careaga Sand outcrops extensively in the Purisima Hills and in large areas in the Solomon and Casmalia Hills and underlies the Paso Robles Formation in the Basin. The exposed Careaga Sand dips northward in the Purisima Hills and passes under the San Antonio Creek Valley at a depth of several thousand feet. The Careaga Sand is approximately 1,500 ft thick, and much of the formation is saturated. It consists of fine- to medium-grained sand with some silt and abundant pebbles. The upper member of the Careaga Sand is coarse-grained and uniformly graded. The Careaga Sand has a large storage capacity and transmits water readily to wells and to the overlying younger formations.

Natural areal recharge in the Basin occurs through distributed areal infiltration of precipitation and through infiltration of surface water from San Antonio Creek and tributary drainages. Recharge to the Paso Robles Formation and Careaga Sand also occurs through direct infiltration of precipitation and infiltration in creek beds in the higher elevations where these units crop out at the surface. Natural groundwater discharge areas in the Basin include springs and seeps, groundwater discharge to the lower end of San Antonio Creek and Barka Slough, and evapotranspiration (ET) by phreatophytes. Phreatophytes are plants whose roots tap into groundwater present in the alluvium along creeks and streams. Springs tend to be located in the uplands of the Solomon Hills and San Rafael Mountains ranges. Groundwater discharge also likely occurs in the vicinity of Barka Slough on the west end of the Basin.

Long-term groundwater elevation declines are evident on the hydrographs of wells completed in the Paso Robles Formation, shown in Appendix D. The magnitude of measured declines for Paso Robles Formation wells with a period of record of at least 10 years ranges from approximately 26 to 143 ft. The most significant water level declines occurred during the current drought (2012 to the present). Since 2017, observed water levels in some Paso Robles Formation wells indicate stabilization, while the trend is unclear in others. Long-term groundwater elevation declines are evident in virtually all of the hydrographs for wells completed in the Careaga Sand, also shown in Appendix D. The magnitude of measured declines for Careaga Sand wells with a period of record of at least 10 years ranges from approximately 1 to 70 ft. Although some recovery has occurred in groundwater levels in Careaga Sand wells during periods of above average rainfall. The overall trend shows sharply declining water levels.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the Groundwater Sustainability Agency to achieve regional sustainability for investments in groundwater recharge projects with surface water, stormwater, recycled water, and other conjunctive use projects that would benefit the basin and region through the implementation of the GSP.

Governance Structure Options

The San Antonio Basin Water District was formed to assist in the creation of the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency that was formed in May 2017 under a joint powers' agreement between the Cachuma Resource Conservation District and the Los Alamos Community Services District. When the GSA was formed, the Cachuma RCD's participation in the GSA was envisioned as potentially interim in nature. The JPA Agreement expressly provided for the substitution of the Cachuma RCD as a "Member" of the GSA with a subsequently formed water District overlying the San Antonio Creek Groundwater Basin and representing at least 50% of Basin pumping. Following the formation of the San Antonio Basin Water District, it replaced the Cachuma RCD as a Member of the GSA, effective as of May 19, 2020.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for collaboration with another local service provider to collectively provide services within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible partnerships with other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities or joint effort, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The San Antonio Basin Water District collaborates with the Los Alamos Community Services District through the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency. The Cachuma Resources Conservation District may cooperate to conduct or manage some efforts to implement the GSP. The County is a non-voting stakeholder represented on the Groundwater Sustainability

Plan Committee. A Stakeholder Committee and Advisory Committee also participates in the local outreach.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the San Antonio Basin Water District’s boundaries are coterminous with the District’s service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

San Antonio Basin Water District’s existing boundary spans approximately 135 square miles in size and covers 86,425 acres of contiguous areas. With 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 234 landowner voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

San Antonio Basin Water District jurisdictional boundary spans 135 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

San Antonio Basin Water Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Landowner Voters
San Antonio Basin WD	86,425	100.0%	234	234
Totals	86,425	100.0%	234	234

San Antonio Basin Water Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Landowner Voters
County of Santa Barbara	86,425	100.0%	234	234
Totals	86,425	100.0%	234	234

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$447.1 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$5,173. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$959,531 based on the estimated service population of 466. San Antonio Basin Water District receives \$800,000 thousand dollars in annual assessment revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 238 legal parcels and spans 86,425 acres. Approximately 98.2% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 72.7% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 3 vacant parcels that collectively total 21 acres.

Close to 98.2% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 72.7% has been developed.

San Antonio Basin Water District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	2020
Legal Authority	California Water District Law, Water Code §34000 et seq..
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. If the number of candidates equals the number of eligible seats, or if there are no candidates, the Board of Supervisors shall make these appointments pursuant to Elections Code section 10515.
Agency Duties	Regulatory assistance in response to Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD to be 22,690. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated population as 12,646 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020. The Districts population is estimated to be 446 people.

Demographics for the Solvang-Santa Ynez sub-region are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Communities Survey. Because SABWD population aligns with this sub-region, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Solvang-Santa Ynez as 18 to 64 group at 57.2 percent. Approximately 23.2 percent

of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 19.6 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 70.7 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD, comprised 20.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community's vision within the Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 2011, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 1.2 percent within (Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area). The County's General Plan covers the San Antonio Creek Planning Area and Los Alamos Community Plan areas. The following population projections within the area are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast as a percentage of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated projections.

Table L-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
San Antonio Basin District	N/A	N/A	446	446	446
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for San Antonio Basin was \$99,731 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics

that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the San Antonio Basin Water District’s Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**San Antonio Basin Water District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	135
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	446
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$447,141,661
Number of Treatment Plants	0
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$2,067
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$898,654
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2020 to June 2021)	45%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	109%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

San Antonio Basin Water District (SABWD) levies a special benefit assessment to fund District operations, including contributions to the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency. The District tracks irrigated, non-irrigated, and non-overlying acres within their boundaries for the purpose of monitoring water demand. A total of 12,940 acres are irrigated and 47,437 acres are considered non-irrigated with 26,078 acres considered non-overlying¹.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SABGSA) was formed in 2017 for the purpose of sustainably managing groundwater and developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin. The eight (8)-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the Los Alamos Community Services District and the San Antonio Basin Water District. Although not a member agency, Santa Barbara County has land use planning authority in the Basin and participates in SGMA implementation through its representation on the Groundwater Sustainability Plan Committee.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The GSP describes the physical setting of the Basin; quantifies historical, present, and future water budgets; develops quantifiable management objectives that account for the interests of the Basin's beneficial groundwater uses and users and identifies a group of projects and management actions that will allow the Basin to achieve sustainability within 20 years of plan adoption. The goal of the GSP is to sustainably manage the groundwater resources of the Basin for current and future beneficial uses of groundwater, including Barka Slough, through an adaptive management approach that builds on best available science and monitoring and considers economic, social, and other objectives of Basin stakeholders.

The Basin consists of an elongated bowl-shaped structure that is oriented east-west and was formed by compressional forces. Two relatively thick geologic units fill the Basin; the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand. Both have been identified as principal aquifers. The alluvium in the Basin may be water bearing, particularly in the lower reaches of San Antonio Creek, because it receives recharge from San Antonio Creek. It is not considered a principal aquifer because there are no known wells completed in this unit and it does not produce sufficient quantities of water to support agricultural operations.

¹ Non-Overlying property are parcels or portions of parcels within the district that are either wholly or partially outside the Basin boundary. Non-Overlying properties are not subject to the assessment.

The water budgets presented in the GSP provide an accounting and assessment of the total annual volume of surface water and groundwater entering and leaving the Basin, including historical, current, and projected water budget conditions, and the change in the volume of groundwater in storage. Groundwater from the Basin's two identified principal aquifers, the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand, supplied all the groundwater pumped and used in the Basin over the historical water budget period (water years 1981–2018) or historical period. The historical groundwater budget includes a summary of the estimated groundwater inflows, groundwater outflows, and change in groundwater in storage. The results of the water budget indicate that average annual outflows from the Basin (28,100 AFY) have exceeded average annual inflows to the Basin (17,500 AFY) throughout the historical period, resulting in a deficit of groundwater in storage of approximately 10,600 AFY from year to year.

The historical basin yield was calculated by summing the average annual groundwater in storage decrease of 10,600 AFY with the estimated total average annual amount of groundwater pumping, of 19,500 AFY, for the historical period. This results in a historical basin yield for the Basin of about 8,900 AFY. This estimated value reflects historical climate, hydrologic, and pumping conditions and provides insight into the amount of groundwater pumping that could be sustained in the Basin to maintain a balance between groundwater inflows and outflows. It is anticipated that this value may fluctuate in the future as conditions change or as more data are obtained.

Data Management

Basin yield, or safe yield, of a groundwater basin is defined by SGMA as the maximum quantity of water that can be continuously withdrawn from a groundwater basin without adverse effect (e.g., chronic and continued lowering of groundwater levels and the volume of groundwater in storage). Basin yield is not a fixed constant value but a dynamic value that fluctuates over time as the balance of the groundwater inputs and outputs change. The calculated basin yield of the Basin will be estimated and likely modified with each future update of the GSP. Basin yield is not the same as sustainable yield. Sustainable yield is defined in SGMA as “the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply *without causing an undesirable result*” (emphasis added). Calculating the basin yield provides a starting point for later establishing sustainable yield by considering the sustainability indicators.

There are currently 50 wells included in the groundwater level monitoring network used as a proxy for the groundwater storage monitoring network. All but six wells in the groundwater level monitoring network are monitored by the GSA. Four of the six wells are monitored by the Los Alamos Community Services District. Static water levels are provided to the GSA on a quarterly basis. The remaining two wells are monitored by Santa Barbara County, and data are provided semiannually. The monitoring network will enable the collection of data to assess sustainability

indicators, evaluate the effectiveness of management actions and projects that are designed to achieve sustainability, and evaluate adherence to minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each applicable sustainability indicator.

There are currently 89 wells included in the groundwater quality monitoring network. The groundwater quality monitoring network includes eight municipal drinking water supply wells and 81 wells monitored as part of the state Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP). Of the ILRP wells, 21 were determined to be domestic supply wells, and 60 wells were determined to be agricultural supply wells. Groundwater quality data do not indicate a need for additional monitoring locations. Current programs provide adequate spatial and temporal coverage for the purposes for the GSP.

SGMA-related data for the Basin is being incorporated into the Data Management System (DMS) (currently under development). The GSA and entities that collect and report data within the Basin will have access to the DMS and authorization to upload data into the DMS. The data and information stored in the DMS will be checked for quality. The DMS will manage and present the data in a centralized environment to enable utilization of the data by the SABGSA Board and GSP consultant. The data will be used to support GSP development, demonstrate progress towards Basin sustainability, and will be used to communicate with basin stakeholders and the state.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**San Antonio Basin Water District
Overview of Data Management System**

Monitoring Networks	
Data	Description
Groundwater Levels	Water level data, well construction information, and salient information related to measurements
Groundwater Storage	Groundwater storage monitoring network sites
Water Quality	Water quality well and station data as reported by the SWRCB DDW and ILRP
Land Subsidence	Land subsidence data from the UNAVCO CGPS ORES and InSAR data
Interconnected Surface Water	Data related to the interconnected surface water sustainability indicator such as groundwater levels, stream gages, visual streamflow observations, and precipitation stations.
Water use data	Irrigation, municipal, and domestic water use estimates

CGPS = Continuous Global Positioning System
 DDW = Division of Drinking Water
 ILRP = Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
 InSAR = Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
 SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
 UNAVCO = University NAVSTAR Consortium

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	1	0.1
Other District Staff	0	n/a

San Antonio Basin Water District has a total of 1 part-time District Manager and contracts for CPA, Assessment Engineer, and legal counsel.

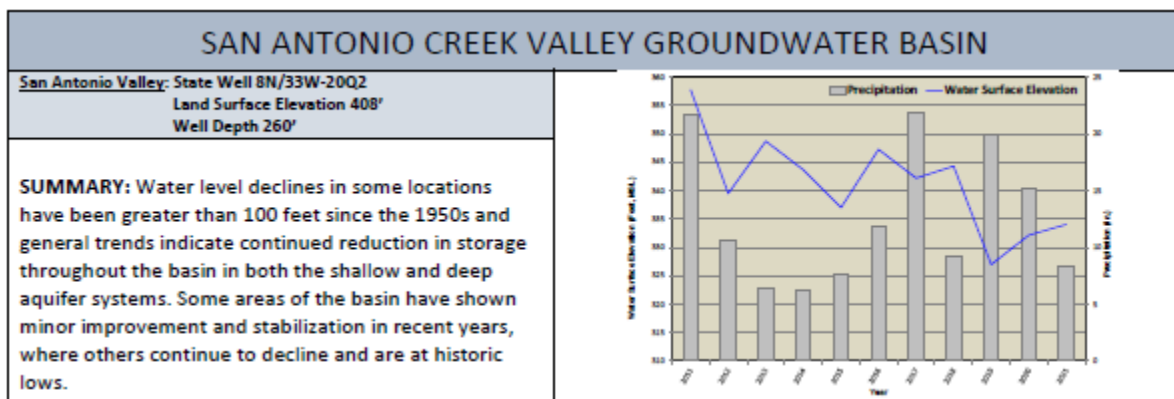
Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	15	3

Water Capacity

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

The San Antonio Creek Valley and in part the San Antonio Basin Water District service area's maximum capacity to convey water to users is under study. The current GW use is 23,750-acre feet.

level declines in some locations have been greater than 100 feet since the 1950s. Recent monitoring indicates levels have stabilized or continue to decline in all basin formations. Storage is therefore at or near historic lows.



System Demands

San Antonio Basin Water District service area’s along with the remaining groundwater users currently use 23,750-acre feet per year.

The estimated average annual groundwater use is 41,059-acre feet. The San Antonio Creek Valley Basin is designated a Medium Priority Basin nearing overdraft by DWR.

Service Performance

Groundwater use within the San Antonio Basin Water District service area is near the safe yield of the basin.

LAFCO estimates San Antonio Creek Valley groundwater presently operating near 100% as determined by DWR

The San Antonio Basin Water District provides groundwater management services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the San Antonio Creek Groundwater Basin Study, and Benefit Assessment Evaluation prepared in 2020. The County’s San Antonio Creek Planning Area and Los Alamos Community Plan, which was last updated in 2011, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

SABWD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2011
Joint Powers Agreement	2017
San Antonio Creek Groundwater Study	2022
Rate Study	2020
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate

capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

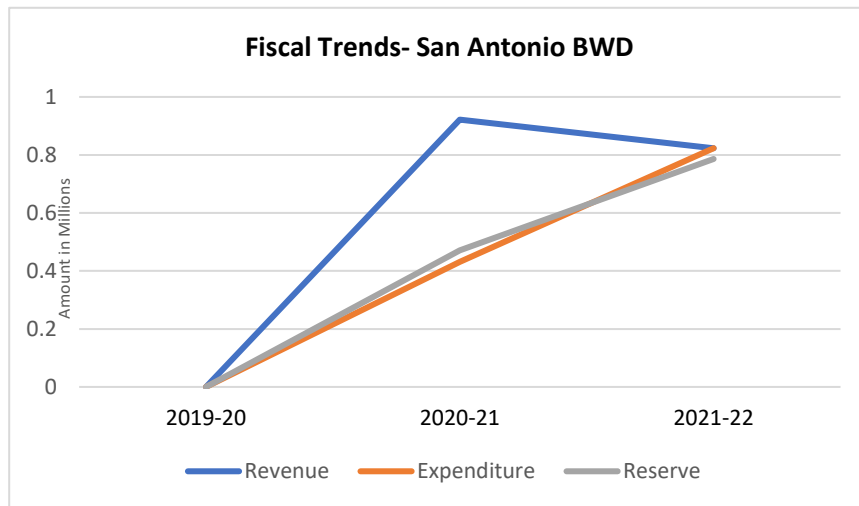
District Revenues				
	2020-2021		2021-2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Prop 218 Assessments	\$660,198	71.6%	\$800,179	97.2%
Friends of SAB carry-over funds	\$261,524	28.4%	\$0	0%
Miscellaneous payments	\$0	0%	\$23,068	2.8%
Investment income	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Revenue total	\$921,722	100.0%	\$823,247	100.0%

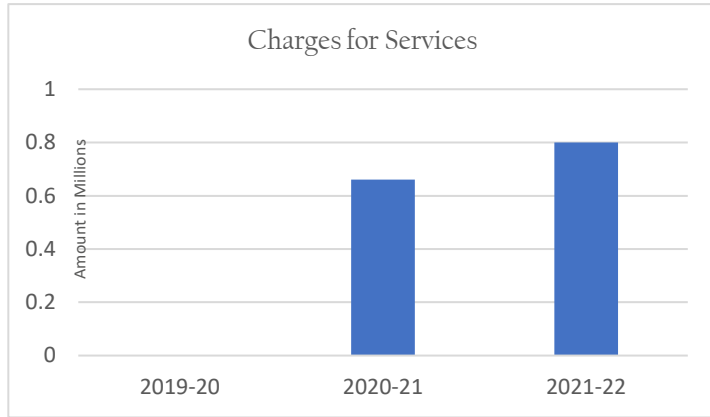
Source: San Antonio Basin Water, Financial Statements, June 30, 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types. Approved 21-22 Budget.

Fiscal Indicators

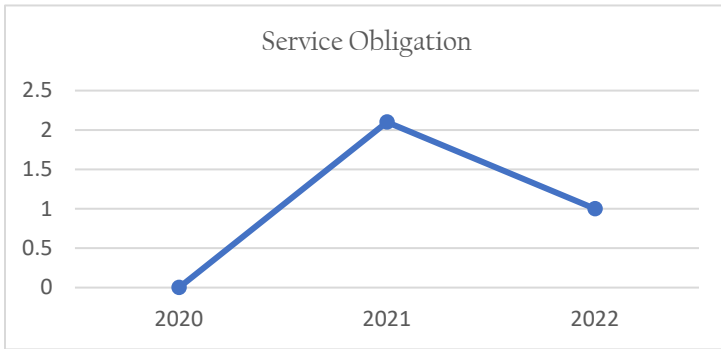
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to development of a GSP. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

SAN ANTONIO BASIN WATER





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for the District. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2020	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2021	\$ 921,722	\$ 431,068	2.1
2022	\$ 823,247	\$ 823,247	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

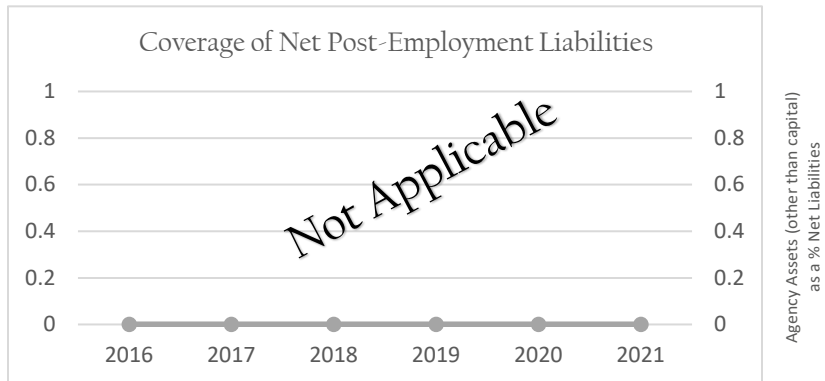
Pension	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)

2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
	\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

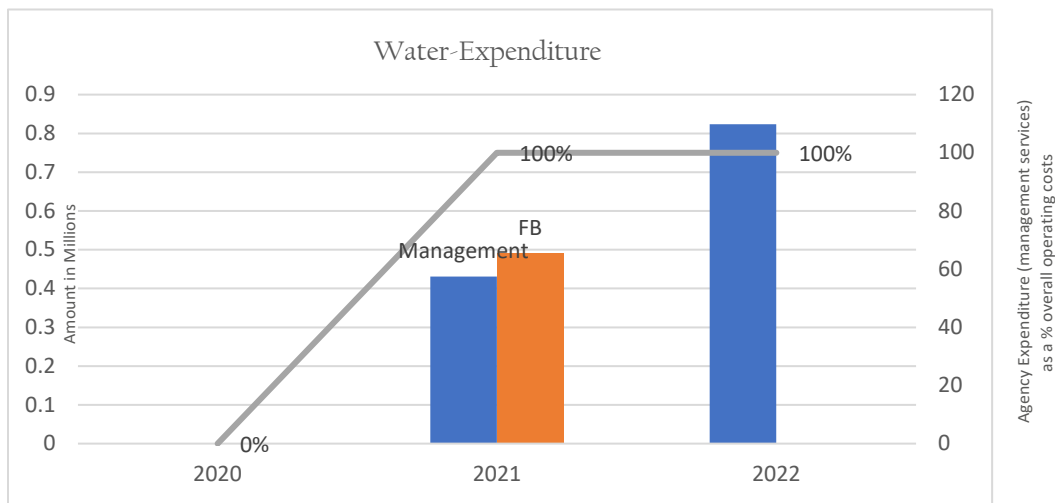
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes financing for groundwater management services for funding at \$60.00 per irrigated acre. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s actual budget expense was \$431,068 and increased that to \$823,247 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a three-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District does not have any assets to maintain or repair at this time. Through the Groundwater Sustainability Plan the SABGSA may adopt a policy to define groundwater extraction carryover provisions year-to-year and/or allow multi-year pumping averages. The inter-annual flexibility may be useful to growers who could change cropping patterns or fallow acreage. Though there is a risk that extreme drought may induce exceptionally high pumping in a single year, under this program, groundwater users may be able to strategize and better manage their assets. The goal of the groundwater extraction credit carryover structure is to provide groundwater pumpers with more flexibility in using their groundwater allocation year to year. The District may assist Water suppliers within the District with construction or repair of wells or maintenance of storage facilities and/or distribution system in the future.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have any capital improvement plans or projects at this time. The SABGSA may consider providing financial assistance and/or other forms of support in the future to support the development and implementation supplemental water supply projects on VSFB, which would allow VSFB to not increase and further reduce its reliance on groundwater pumping from the Basin.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that San Antonio Basin Water District may have the opportunity to coordinate efforts with the Los Alamos Community Services District. The use of Wastewater Treatment Facility for recycled water and reuse in lieu of groundwater pumping or indirect potable reuse could benefit the local groundwater. The District may also coordinate with Vandenberg Space Force Base for a groundwater pumping reduction capital project participation (Desalination and/or Recharge and Recovery). Additional Projects for potential future consideration by SABGSA could be, Development of Water Supply Wells in Bedrock Formations, Use of Treated Oilfield Produced Water for Irrigation, or Water Exchanges to Secure Other Agency State Water Project Allocations. Due to relative distance between the District's and some of the infrastructure needs and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities may be limited.

Rate Structure

Assessment rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in July 2022. The rates are based on the maximum allowed under the Proposition 218 proceedings to levy and collect assessments conducted in 2020. Assessments undergo annual review and adjustment, per District policy. A new Proposition 218 proceeding would be required if the District were to decide adjustments were necessary beyond the current rates.

Assessment Rates (Effective July, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

None

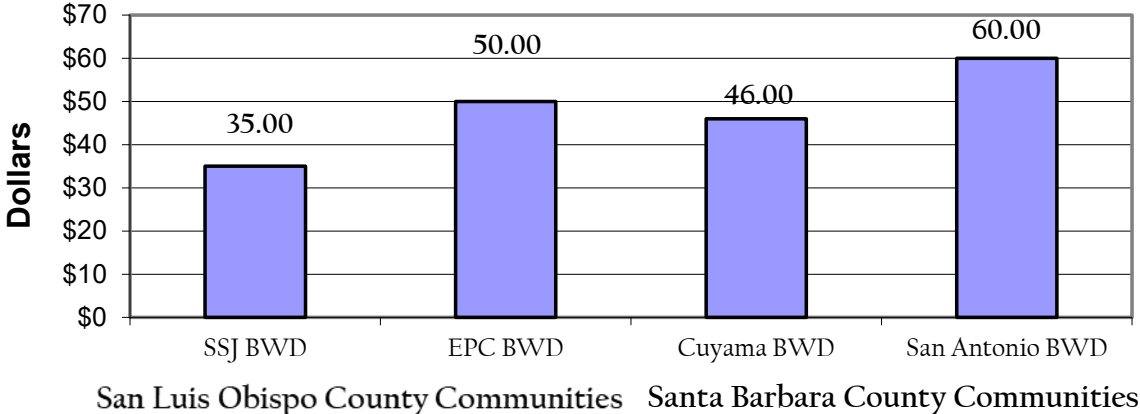
B. Assessment per Acre

Fiscal Year Assessment Values*

Irrigated Land	\$60.00
Non-Irrigated Land	\$0.50
Non-Overlying Land	\$0.00
Minimum Assessment	\$50.00

Figure I-3 show a rate comparison of four water Districts in Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County. The following charts show the comparison of four California Water Districts. Overall, San Antonio Basin Water assessment rates for members are slightly **higher** than other communities in the San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara County area. The charts are based upon an annual assessment levied by the water District for FY 2021-22.

Assessment Comparison - Annual Values



ORGANIZATION

Governance

San Antonio Basin Water District’s governance authority is established under the California Water District Law (“principal act”), which is codified under Water Code Sections 34000. This principal act empowers SABWD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water Distribution	Sewer
- Application for Water	

- Charges & Assessments
- Substitute for Cachuma Resources Conservation District for GSP purposes

Governance of San Antonio Basin Water District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. San Antonio Basin Water District holds meetings on the third Tuesday of the month. The meetings are held in Los Alamos Community Service District Office located at 82 North Saint Joseph Street, Los Alamos, California at 1:00 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

San Antonio Basin Water Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Kevin Merrill	President	Vineyard Manager	2
Randy Sharer	Vice President	Farmer	2
Victor Schaff	Treasurer	Farmer/Seedsman	2
Craig Reade	Secretary	Vegetable Grower	2
Ken Hunter	Director	Rancher	2

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

San Antonio Basin Water District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://sanantoniobasinwd.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: San Antonio Basin Water District is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://sanantoniobasinwd.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, recycled water, stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

San Antonio Basin Water District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

San Antonio Basin Water			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to San Antonio Basin Water District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

M. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District

Administrative Office: 2255 South Broadway, Suite 8E, Santa Maria, CA 93456
Mailing Address: P.O. Box Box 364, Santa Maria, CA 93456
Phone: 805/925-5212
Fax: 805/739-0763
Email: DistrictOffice@smvwcd.org
Website: www.smvwcd.org
Interim GM: Vacant
Dam Tender: Jaamon Frazier

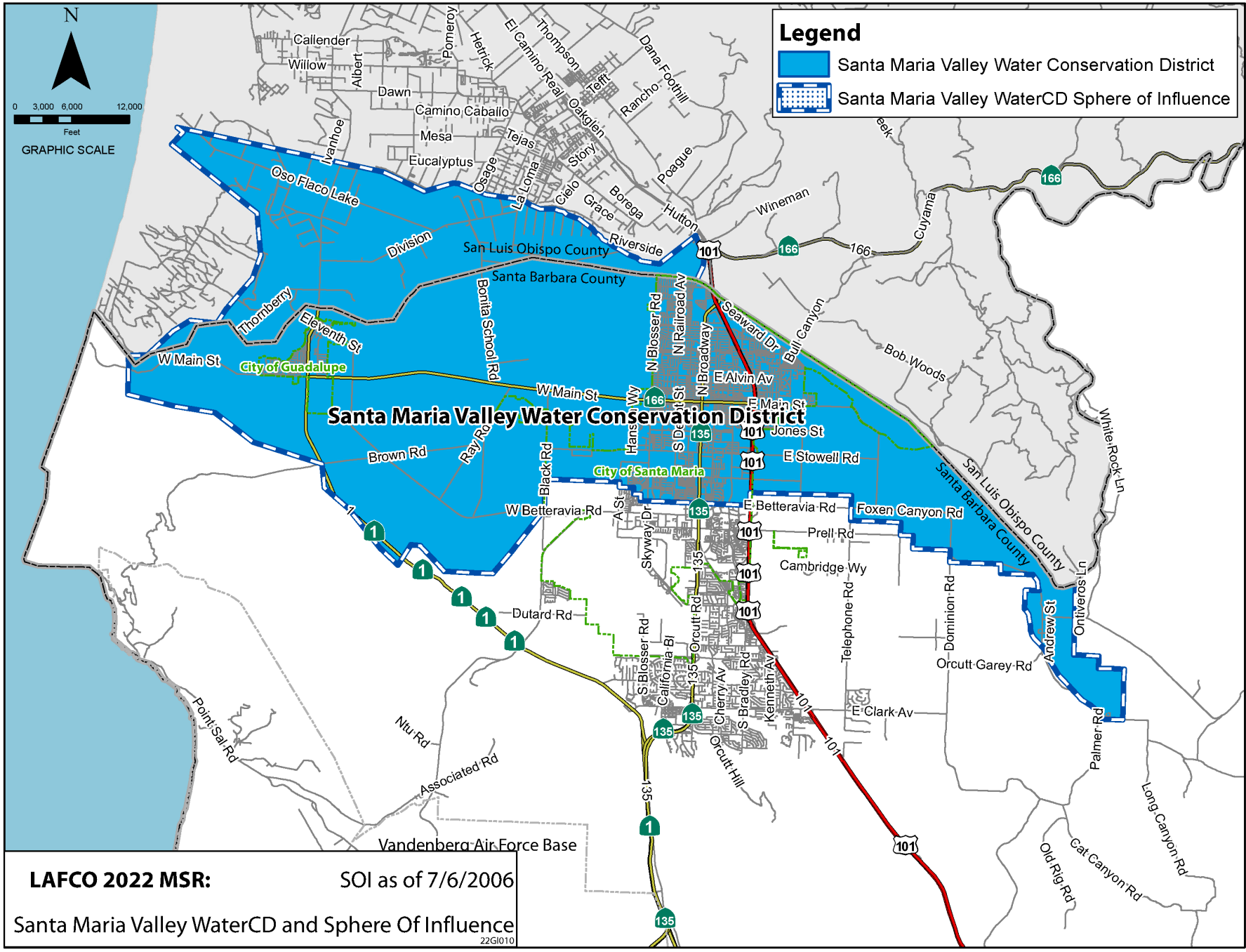
SUMMARY

The Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District oversees the maintenance and operations of Twitchell Dam. It helps recharge the groundwater basin and provides some protection from flooding to approximately 109,702 people throughout 170 square miles in northern Santa Barbara County that extends slightly into San Luis Obispo County. It reaches west from the Sisquoc area, northeast of Orcutt above the confluence of the Sisquoc and Cuyama Rivers almost to the Pacific Ocean. The Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria are included within the District. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$8.52 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District was formed in 1937. In February of 1937, a flood struck, ripping out highways, bridges, communications and power lines. A large piece of valuable irrigated land was inundated. This flood was credited with the speedy formation of a water conservation district program which would provide relief for the entire valley. As a joint water conservation and flood control project, it consists of the Twitchell Dam where construction began in July 1956 and was completed in October 1958. The Reservoir was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation, and a system of river levees was constructed by the Corps of Engineers.

The Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District overlaps the Cachuma RCD, City of Santa Maria, City of Guadalupe, Santa Maria Public Airport District, Guadalupe Lighting District, Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Santa Maria and Guadalupe Cemetery Districts. A portion overlaps the Laguna County Sanitation District. In addition to the agencies in northern Santa Barbara County, the District overlies a portion of San Luis Obispo County and the Nipomo Community Services District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 109,702 people, with 8,293 living within City of Guadalupe and approximately 85,925 in Santa Maria. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than 1 percent a year within its boundaries. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 22,600 parcels, 2,205 in Cities of Guadalupe, and 19,721 in Santa Maria.

OPERATIONS

The United States Bureau of Reclamation owns and the District operates and maintains (O&M) Twitchell Dam and Reservoir, which are actually outside the District boundaries on the Cuyama River northeast of the City of Santa Maria. Water produced by the Dam is managed by the District for water conservation and flood control. These services are the main purpose and function of District operations, and paramount in providing for the groundwater and flood control needs of the citizens of the Santa Maria Valley.

The District provides water conservation, groundwater basin recharge and flood control services. It operates Twitchell Dam and Reservoir, which were constructed to provide flood control and storage for groundwater recharge, and for purposes of irrigation, domestic, salinity control, municipal, industrial and recreational uses as provided in the water right license for the Twitchell Project. By utilizing the Dam to regulate the water flow from the Cuyama River, the District can reduce impacts on the Santa Maria Valley Flood Control levy system. Water is held during periods of high flow and released after the Sisquoc River recedes. Twitchell water is prevented from discharging directly to the Pacific Ocean.

The District Board of Directors is composed of seven members who are elected by division to four-year terms. The Board meets the second Thursday and Tuesday of every month at District Office located at 2255 S. Broadway, Ste 8E, Santa Maria at 6:30 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, however minutes of past meetings, budgets, and audits are under construction.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Groundwater litigation between the District, Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria, the California Cities Water Company and numerous landowner parties had been ongoing since 1997. A stipulated judgment has been reached.

The Twitchell Management Authority is a committee formed to administer the relevant provisions of the stipulation regarding the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. The Twitchell Management Authority would be comprised of one representative of each the City of Santa Maria, the City of Guadalupe, Southern California Water Company, the District, and Overlying Owners holding rights to Twitchell Yield, the total amount of groundwater allocated annually to the stipulating parties. The Twitchell Management Authority is not a public entity subject to the

jurisdiction of LAFCO; rather, it is a committee established under the jurisdiction of the court.

The Twitchell Management Authority also works with the District to develop an integrated operation and maintenance procedure manual for the Twitchell Project and provide recommendations for capitol and maintenance projects that are consistent with the operational parameters set forth in the stipulation.

The courts have determined that the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin is not in overdraft and the stipulated judgment reflects this. The terms and conditions of the stipulation are intended to impose a physical solution establishing a legal and practical means for ensuring the basin's long-term sustainability. The physical solution would govern groundwater, State Water Project water and storage space, and is intended to ensure that the basin continues to be capable of supporting all existing and future reasonable and beneficial uses. The groundwater, State Water Project water and storage space would be allocated and managed in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, with a court-approved monitoring program and annual reports established to collect and analyze data regarding water supply and demand conditions.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District, the neighboring Cities, and other members of the Santa Maria Valley Management Area to maintain annual reports and collaboration on solution for future reasonable and beneficial uses of groundwater supply.

Governance Structure Options

The formation of the Twitchell Management Authority is not within LAFCO jurisdiction, it provides an opportunity for the District to combine resources to better serve the long term needs of the community.

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

Regional Collaboration

The District under the Stipulation Agreement work with the Santa Maria Valley Management Area monitoring program and annual reports.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District's boundaries are coterminous with the District's service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence

beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District’s existing boundary spans approximately 40 square miles in size and covers 23,991 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly less than five-one hundreds in Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria. Nearly 78.5% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 21.5% of the total, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria. Overall, there are 43,019 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District jurisdictional boundary spans 40 square miles with 78.5% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
SMVWCD	37,310	100.0%	22,600	43,019
City of Guadalupe	(691)	1.8%	(2,205)	3,800
City of Santa Maria	(7,367)	19.7%	(19,721)	23,489
Totals	37,310	100.0%	7,787	43,019

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	29,252	78.5%	2,682	15,730
City of Guadalupe	691	1.8%	2,205	3,800
City of Santa Maria	7,367	19.7%	19,721	23,489
Totals	37,310	100.0%	7,787	43,019

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$8.8 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$237,205. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$80,674 based on the estimated service population of 109,702. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District receives \$423,721 dollars in annual property tax and acreage usage fee revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 22,600 legal parcels and spans 37,310 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 59% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 52% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 245 vacant parcels that collectively total 238 acres.

Close to 59% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1937
Legal Authority	California Water Conservation Law of 1931, Water Code Section 74000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Seven Directors elected to four-year terms by division elections.
Agency Duties	Twitchell Dam and Reservoir, water conservation and flood control.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Maria Valley to be 109,711. The 2020 population of Guadalupe CCD was 7,722 and the Santa Maria CCD to be 141,642. In 2012 Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040. The 2019 forecast for the year 2050 only included incorporated cities, while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. The 2012 report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Guadalupe unincorporated population as 271 and the Santa Maria Unincorporated population as 32,751 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria Valley unincorporated area increased by 20 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the Guadalupe CCD sub-region and Santa Maria CCD are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Communities Survey. Because SMVWCD population aligns with these sub-regions, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Guadalupe CCD as 18 to 64 group at 55.4 percent.

Santa Maria CCD largest age group was 18 to 64 group at 58.7 percent Approximately 8.5 and 11.9 percent, respectively of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 36.1 and 29.4 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 4.4 and 25.7 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white within the Guadalupe CCD and Santa Maria CCD respectively. The Hispanic population, which is the largest group in both CCD, comprised 91.8 & 66.2 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria General Plans serves as the respective City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2021 & 2011, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City of Santa Maria is currently underway with a General Plan update with the intent to complete it over the next 2-years.

The current Cities of Guadalupe and Santa Maria Housing Elements (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within the respective Cities for territory overlapping the SMVWCD. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Santa Maria Valley areas outside of Orcutt. The County’s General Plan covers the Santa Maria Valley and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the Cities are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table M-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation	n/a	n/a	109,702	n/a	n/a
City of Guadalupe	7,080	7,266	8,293	9,309	9,660
City of Santa Maria	99,553	103,090	107,407	135,071	141,529
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Santa Maria CCD was \$74,095 in 2022 and \$55,645 in Guadalupe CCD, which does qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the communities of Guadalupe, Garey, portions of Santa Maria for the present and probable need for public facilities and services contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Guadalupe	1.31
• City of Santa Maria	13.8
• Entire District	170.0
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Guadalupe	8,293
• City of Santa Maria	107,407
• Entire District	109,702
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$8,850,121,551
Number of Treatment Plants	0
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$8.52
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.005¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$1,444,395
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2018 to June 2021)	51%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	154%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District (SMVWCD) oversees the maintenance and operations of Twitchell Dam. The District is staffed by four (4) full-time staff.

Twitchell Reservoir is a reservoir in southern San Luis Obispo County, California. The reservoir has a capacity of 224,300-acre feet and is formed by Twitchell Dam on the Cuyama River about 66 miles from its headwaters in the Chumash Wilderness Area and about six (6) miles from its confluence with the Sisquoc River, where they form the Santa Maria River. Twitchell dam was built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation between 1956 and 1958. The original names were Vacquero Dam and Vacquero Reservoir, but they were changed to honor T. A. Twitchell of Santa Maria, a proponent of the project.

The dam and reservoir provide flood control and water conservation. The Central Coast of California only receives significant amounts of rainfall during the winter. This area averages 14-inches per year.

The water is stored in the reservoir during big winter storms and released as quickly as possible while still allowing it to percolate into the soil and recharge the groundwater. This means that the reservoir is usually far from full. It is estimated that the project increases recharge by 20,000-acre feet per year.

Sedimentation is a problem for the reservoir, as the reservoir is being filled faster than expected. This reduces its capacity and blocks the water inlet to the control gates. Some sediment has been removed by flushing it out during releases, but much of it is simply deposited immediately downstream, interfering with flows.

Originally Twitchell Reservoir had a storage capacity of 240,000 acre-feet with 89,000 acre-feet of the total storage capacity allocated to flood control. The remaining 151,000 acre-feet was dedicated to Active Conservation Storage. Silt deposits have reduced the storage allocation by about 41,000 acre-feet.

Although Twitchell Dam is currently in good condition, at some point in the future there may be a need for structural dam repairs, removal or management of accumulated silt in order to restore storage capacity. The District should develop a long-term master plan and capital improvement program for the dam's future.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

The Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin has been Adjudicated under a settlement agreement (Stipulation) and is classified as a high-priority basin. However, the basin is not required to form a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) and adopt a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) or submit an alternative to a GSP. DWR determined that SGMA does not apply to the portion of the Santa Maria Basin that is at issue in the litigation (“adjudicated area”) provided that certain requirements are met. The City of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, and other water providers all made decisions not to form a GSA for the areas of the Basin not subject to the adjudication, and the district continues to administer its duties under the Stipulation.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The District is not required to prepare a Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Data Management

The Twitchell Management Authority administer a monitoring program to determine land and

water uses in the basin, sources of supply to meet those uses, groundwater conditions including groundwater levels and quality, the amount and disposition of developed water supplies and the amount and disposition of any other sources of water supply in the basin. An annual report is prepared by a management area engineer and submitted along with its recommendations to the court.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Twitchell Reservoir	1959	Poor	240,000 acre-feet

Twitchell Reservoir is important to both the water supply and the flood protection of the Santa Maria Valley. The reservoir supplies about 20,000 AF of recharge to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin annually. As of 2018, the accumulated sediment had reached an estimated 45,836 AF. Because of this, the SBCWA and the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District have prepared a sediment management plan. This plan will help to ensure the continued safe operation of the reservoir's water release works, and also extend the usable life of the reservoir.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	1.8
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	2	0.1
Other District Staff	2	n/a

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation has a total of 4 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Dam Tender (1)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (2)	n/a	n/a

Water 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.

The Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation service area's capacity to divert floodwater is 224,300 acre-feet.

System Demands

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation service area's average annual water demand generated by the agencies within their boundary include: City of Guadalupe annual water demand at 1,078 acre-feet. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 1112 gallons per capita day for residential usage; it also translates to 144 gallons for every service connection. City of Guadalupe pumped about 1,078 AF from groundwater in 2021.

The estimated average annual water demand generated during the report period among SYRWCD users in the service area has been 5.6 million gallons per day.

City of Santa Maria service area's average annual water demand is 13,244 afy. 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.; it also translates to 526 gallons for every service connection. The City of Santa Maria has greatly reduced pumping since the importation of SWP water began, from 12,800 AF in 1996 to an annual average of about 3,420 AF for subsequent years. City of Santa Maria pumped about 9,406 AF from groundwater in 2021.

Golden State Water Company (GSWC) pumped about 6,691 AF of groundwater in 2021.

Agricultural water uses. Total water requirement was 113,199 AF, with Rotational Vegetables comprising by far the greatest component, 74,492 AF, primarily because about 56 percent of the total acreage was dedicated to those crops. Strawberries comprised the next largest crop acreage and had an associated water requirement of 26,021 AF. Vineyard, hoop house berries, and pasture water requirements ranged from 5,510 AF down to 1,879 AF. All remaining crop types had water requirements at or below 500 AF.

Service Performance

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.

LAFCO estimates Twitchell Reservoir is presently operating at 0% capacity.

The Santa Maria Valley Water provides water management services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Master Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Twitchell Reservoir Results Aerial Survey and Sedimentation Update completed in 2018. The Annual Santa Maria Valley Management Area Hydrogeologic Report.

SMV Water Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Santa Maria Valley Rural	2016
Stipulation Agreement	2008
Twitchell Reservoir Report	2018
Master Plan	2009
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Annual SMVMA Report	2022
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

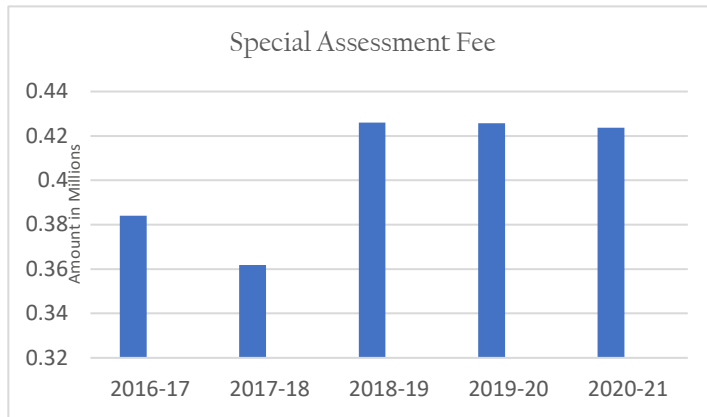
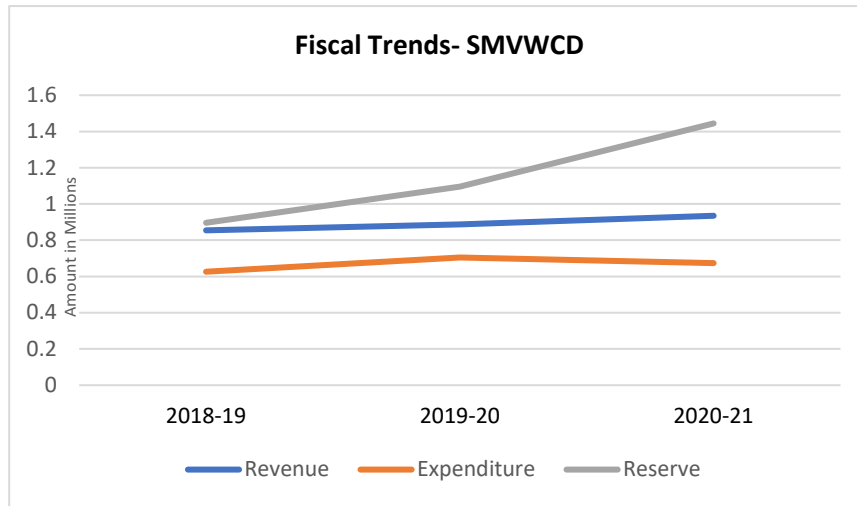
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property taxes and fees	\$453,245	51%	\$474,167	50.7%
Investment income	\$1,734	0.2%	\$470	0.1%
Aid from Other Government Agencies	\$1,657	0.2%	\$35,764	3.8%
Special Assessments	\$425,774	48%	\$423,724	45.3%
Miscellaneous	\$5,375	0.6%	\$798	0.1%
Revenue total	\$887,785	100.0%	\$934,923	100.0%

Source: Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

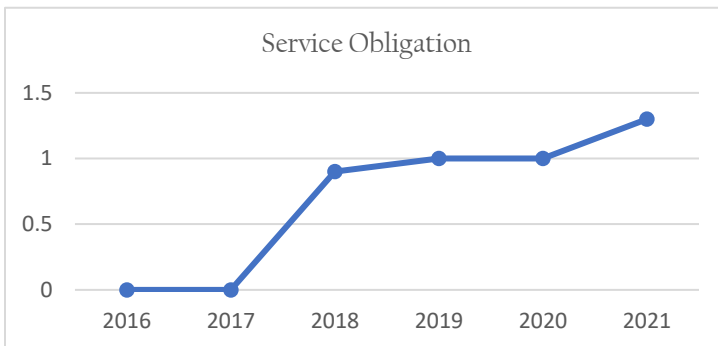
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The decrease in expenditures was primarily due to The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

SANTA MARIA VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services collected on property tax roll is the primary funding source for Water Conservation Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2017	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2018	\$ 877,325	\$ 902,534	0.9
2019	\$ 871,034	\$ 814,788	1.0
2020	\$ 887,785	\$ 836,016	1.0
2021	\$ 934,923	\$ 674,153	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

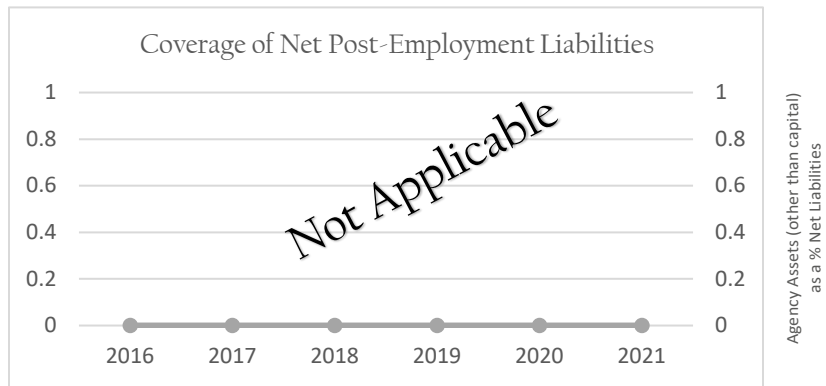
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)
 Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)
 Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)

2021 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 0
-----------------------------	------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Agency Assets (other than capital)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

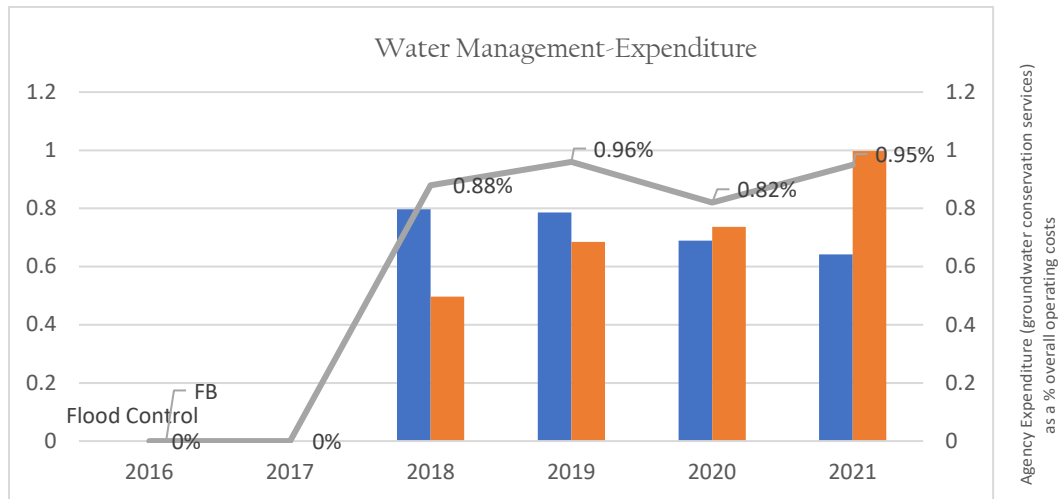
The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Special Assessment Replacement Fund #4877. In FY 2019/2020, the District’s actual budget expense was \$689,007 and decreased that to \$642,271 for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.

In 2001, the District applied a new assessment of \$50,000 to fund the operation and maintenance costs of the Twitchell Dam Project as required by contractual obligation. As this contract was in force prior to the passing of Proposition 218, it is the District’s position that the District may

legally apply the assessment without following the voter challenge provision of Proposition 218. Should this assessment be challenged, there is the possibility the assessment might be invalidated which could require repayment of assessments collected. It is the District’s opinion that the District would prevail in the event the assessment is challenged. The District expects to continue the assessment in subsequent fiscal years.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

A Sediment removal project is currently being implemented at Twitchell reservoir as part of the SMVWCD ongoing operations and maintenance work. The District’s financial statements for 2021 identify a deficit fund balance of \$387,774.00 within the Capital Projects Fund. The deficit is due to the District incurring costs related to the Twitchell Dam FEMA project without yet receiving any state of federal reimbursement. As of June 30, 2021 the District had not yet applied for reimbursement on this project. In FY 2021/2022, the District budgeted \$22,000 and maintained that for FY 2022/2023 for maintenance and equipment expenses.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) at this time.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

On October 2017, the District agreed to lease equipment through Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation valued at \$119,203. The District is required make 46 monthly payments of \$2,702.39 and the last payment of \$2,803.39 starting November 30, 2017.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

There are no obvious opportunities for shared facilities in the operations of the District.

Rate Structure

Annual funding is derived from a portion of the property tax generated within the District and in Improvement District No. 1 on a fixed cost per acre basis.

Special Assessment Fees (Effective April 15, 2021)

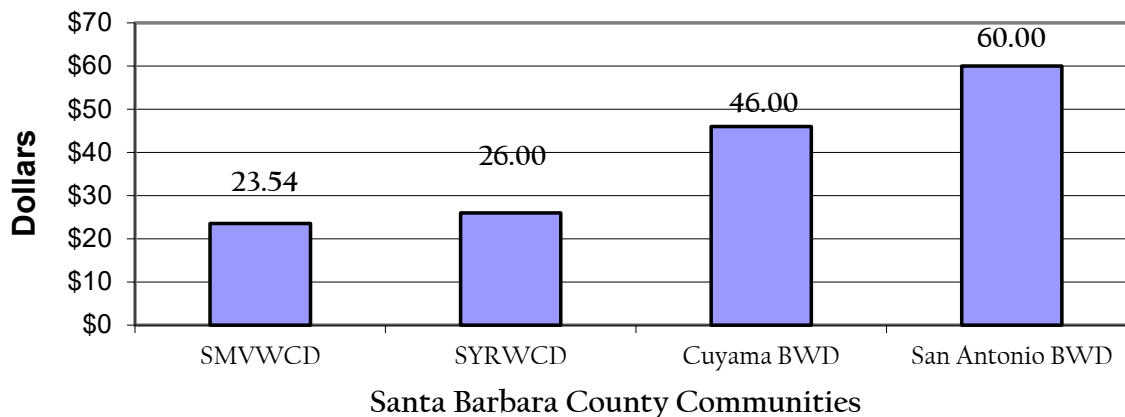
A. Assessment per Parcel

Fiscal Year Assessment Values*

Per # of parcels	\$23.54
------------------	---------

Figures M-3 show a rate comparison of four Santa Barbara County communities. The following charts show the comparison of two California Water Districts and two conversation districts. Overall, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation assessment rates for members are slightly lower than other communities in the Santa Barbara County area. The charts are based upon an annual assessment levied by the District for FY 2021-22.

Assessment Comparison - Annual Values



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District’s governance authority is established under the Water Conservation District Law, Water Code §74000 et seq. This principal act empowers Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Management - Flood Control - Twitchell Dam 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational Facilities
--	---

Governance of Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District is independently provided through its seven-member Board of Directors that are elected by divisions to staggered four-year terms. The Directors also sit on committees of the District. Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District holds meetings the second Thursday and Tuesday of every month at District Office located at 2255 S. Broadway, Ste 8E, Santa Maria at 6:30 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Keith Hadick	President Division 3	Manager at Teixeira Farms	8
Greg Flores	Vice President Division 1	Sales Associate	14
Casey Conrad	Treasurer Division 6	Mechanical Engineer	12
Andy Adam	Director Division 2	Farmer	6 months
Gerald Mahoney	Director Division 4	Farmer	8
Thomas Gibbons	Director Division 7	Business	20
Vacant	Director Division 5	TBD	TBD

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in

advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.smvwcd.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?			X
Service area map?			X
Board meeting schedule?			X
Budgets (past 3 years)?			X
Audits (past 3 years)?			X
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?			X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?			X
Notes: SMVWCD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://www.smvwcd.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation Responses by Responce			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District at this time.

N. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District

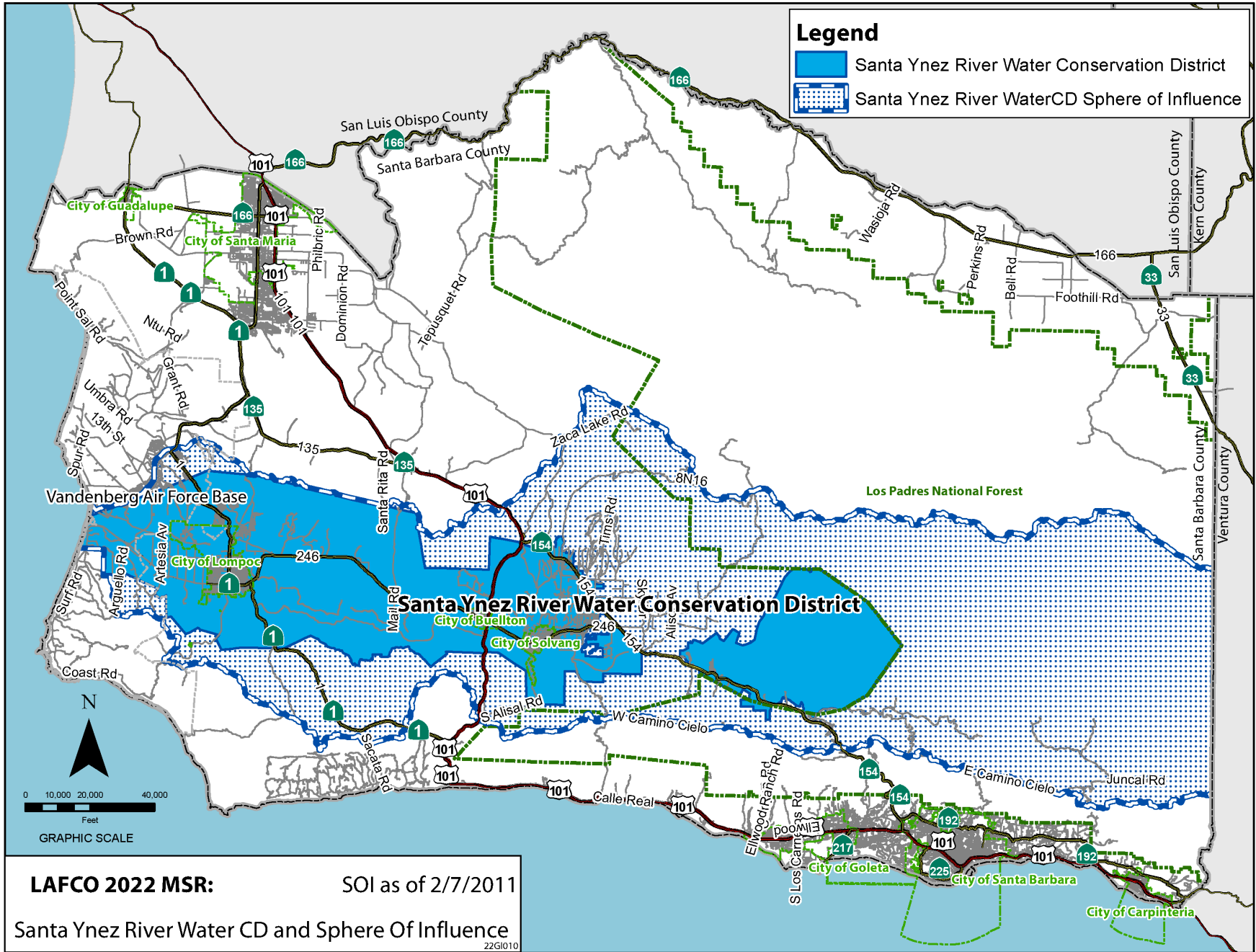
Administrative Office: 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, CA 93460
Phone: 805/693-1156
Fax: 805/693-4607
Email: kwalsh@syrwcd.com
Website: www.syrwcd.com
General Manager: Kevin Walsh

SUMMARY

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District protects water rights and supplies within the Santa Ynez River watershed, manages releases of water from Bradbury Dam to replenish downstream basins along the river and on the Lompoc Plain, and monitors, reports, and manages groundwater conditions in the District according to statutory mandates. It provides regional water management throughout a service area of 281 square miles to approximately 74,240 people located in the Santa Ynez River Watershed. Two non-contiguous areas comprise the District. The largest area extends easterly from the mouth of the river at Surf to a point about three miles downstream of Bradbury Dam. The smaller area lies north and east of Lake Cachuma. The incorporated Cities of Buellton, Solvang and Lompoc are included within the District. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence (SOI) and there are no proposals for expansion, at this time. The District receives almost all of its financial support from property taxes and groundwater pumping charges. The District maintains a reserve fund balance to meet future contingencies. LAFCO estimates the financial support at a rate of approximately \$157 per resident. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District was formed in 1939. It was formed for the primary purpose of protecting water rights on the lower Santa Ynez River. Reservoirs had been constructed in the upper reaches of the Santa Ynez River by the City of Santa Barbara (Gibraltar Reservoir) and the Montecito Water District (Jameson Lake), and litigation by downstream riparian landowners challenging those projects was not totally successful. At the time, additional projects and schemes for exportation of water out of the watershed were being studied, primarily the Cachuma Project, which was administratively authorized under Section 9(a) of the Federal Reclamation Act of 1939 and completed in 1953. For these reasons, the people of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys joined together to form the District in order to prevent the entirety of the upstream Santa Ynez River being diverted out of the watershed to the south coast area extending from El Capitan on the Gaviota Coast to the Ventura County line.



The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District overlaps the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, City of Solvang, City of Buellton, City of Lompoc, Santa Ynez CSD, Los Olivos CSD, Vandenberg Village CSD, Mission Hills CSD, Santa Rita Hills CSD, Cachuma RCD, County Service Areas 4 (North Lompoc) 32 (Law Enforcement) and 41 (Rancho Santa Rita), Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Lompoc Health Care District, County Flood Control & Water Agency and its associated zones, Oak Hill Cemetery and Lompoc Cemetery Districts.

The District also overlaps several school and streelighting districts, several mutual water compaies formed as corporations under State law, portions of a federal military installation known as Vandenberg Space Force Base, the Lompoc federal penitentiary, a portion of the sprawling Los Padres National Forest, and some of the lands held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the federally recognized Chumash Tribe.

NOTE:

“This District should not be confused with the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (Special) Improvement District No. 1 (ID No. 1) which was formed as a water purveyor by the District in 1961. ID No. 1 became a separate entity in 1968 after its Board of Trustees was established in accordance with Water Code Section 75165. A small number of statutory and contractual provisions govern the relationship between this District and ID No. 1.”

The 2020 US Census determined that the District serves a population of 74,240 people, with 5,161 living within City of Buellton, 5,838 living within City of Solvang, and 43,786 living within City of Lompoc. There are additional populations of 7,308 living within Vandenberg Village CSD, 3,571 living within Mission Hills CSD, 1,000 living within Los Olivos CSD and 4,505 living within Santa Ynez CSD, none of which overlap each other or overlap the three incorporated cities. The County of Santa Barbara anticipates a population growth rate between 0.45 and 1.3 percent a year within the District boundaries in the coming years. Based upon the 2022 County Assessor’s data, it was estimated that the District contains 24,145 parcels, 2,168 in City of Buellton, 2,361 in City of Solvang, and 11,008 in City of Lompoc, with the remaining within the unincorporated area.

While Agricultural is by far the largest user of water in the District, this MSR primarily, but not exclusively, concerns itself with the municipal benefit services that the District provides to the Cities of Solvang, Buellton, and Lompoc. It should be noted that the District provides NO direct municipal services at all to anyone anywhere at any time. Municipal (water) services are directly provided by the three incorporated cities (municipal corporations) in the District.

OPERATIONS

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (SYRWCD) monitors and charges a fee for

groundwater production. Municipal groundwater use for the incorporated cities, the CSDs, and IDI is metered and reported to the District. All water wells, regardless of use, are required to be registered with the District under Water Code Section 75641.

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has established six groundwater charge zones based upon surface and ground water hydrology.

Zone A – District portion of the Santa Ynez River alluvial channel from San Lucas Bridge downstream to Lompoc Narrows.

Zone B – District portion of the Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Upland and Lompoc Terrace groundwater subareas.

Zone C – All other portions of the District not included in Zones A, B, D, E and F.

Zone D – District portion of the Buellton Upland subarea.

Zone E – District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland subarea.

Zone F – District portion of the Santa Rita Upland subarea.

About one-third of the District’s total general revenues come from ad valorem taxes on real and unsecured property. An additional 65% of the revenue is received through per acre-foot charges on groundwater extractions. The District has created specific reserves for operational and legal contingencies. On June 30, 2021, this fund is estimated to contain \$1,914,000.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members that are elected by Divisions to staggered four-year terms. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District holds regular meetings quarterly on the first Wednesday of March, June, September, and December at 6:30 p.m. The meetings are held at various locations within the District. These are typically at the Vandenberg Village CSD, 3745 Constellation, Lompoc; Santa Ynez CSD, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez; or Buellton Council Chambers, 140 West Highway 246, Buellton. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

In order to monitor the groundwater conditions of the Lompoc Upland, , Lompoc Terrace, Santa Rita Upland, the Buellton Upland, and the District portions Santa Ynez Upland , nodal systems for each groundwater zone have been established. The nodal systems are used to estimate the annual change in the quantity of groundwater in storage and overdraft.

The amount of groundwater charge levied by the Board is based upon the estimated amount of supplemental revenue required to continue essential District activities without increasing the cost of water to a producer at a point where it is not financially feasible for the producer to utilize the water. The most recent Annual Report (June 1, 2022) states that the average annual overdraft for the immediate past ten (10) water years is 4,540 acre-feet. The accumulated overdraft as of the last day of the preceding (2021-22) water year is 153,800 acre-feet in terms of accumulated dewatered storage. Accumulated overdraft as defined in Water Code Section 75505 is nominal, at this time.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes. The LAFCO enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. Given the regional nature of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, it would not appear a legal or functional consolidation with other existing Santa Ynez Valley based local agencies would result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The District owns no facilities or meters to control, collect, store, distribute, treat, or measure water flows. Nor at this time does it exercise any control over who pumps any groundwater, whether naturally recharged or recharged by required release flows from Lake Cachuma. The District's purpose is to: protect downstream water rights, manage the surface and groundwater resources per Water Code Statute 74,000 et. seq, manage surface water flows required to be released from Lake Cachuma per State Water Resources Control Board orders, participate fully in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), and monitor activities by others with regard to joint cooperative agreements.

Regional Collaboration

The District entered into three Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) for the development and implementation of the SGMA mandated Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP) for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin. These MOAs are with: The City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, and Mission Hills Community Services District in the Western Management Area (WMA); the City of Solvang and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, in the Eastern Management Area (EMA); and The City of Buellton in the Central Management Area (CMA). The County of Santa Barbara is a party to these MOAs in all three management areas (WMA, CMA, and EMA;).

The District also has separate agreements regarding legal cooperation regarding water resources with the Cities of Solvang, Buellton, and Lompoc; Improvement District No. 1, and the Cachuma

Conservation and Release Board (CCRB-a Joint Powers Agency).

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The District may call for the release of "water rights" water from the Cachuma Reservoir and manages the timing, volume, and rates of those flows in order to promote recharge along the river and on the Lompoc Plain. The District collaborates with the operational decisions of the US Bureau of Reclamation Cachuma Project in order to ensure the preservation and satisfaction of the water rights belonging to downstream properties.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District's boundaries are considerably larger than the District service area. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

SYRWCD's existing boundary is comprised of two non-contiguous areas which span approximately 281 square miles (180,000 acres). Nearly 95% of the area within the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the either the County of Santa Barbara or the federal government. Of the remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands, approximately 5% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the three Cities of Buellton, Solvang, and Lompoc. Overall, there are 47,581 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

SYRWCD jurisdictional boundary spans 281 square miles with 95% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the Cities of Buellton, Solvang, and Lompoc.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
SYRWCD unincorporated	175,669	95.2%	8,604	16,168
City of Buellton	838	0.5%	2,168	3,822
City of Solvang	1,254	0.7%	2,365	4,359
City of Lompoc	6,625	3.6%	11,008	23,232
Totals	184,386	100.0%	24,145	47,581

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	175,669	95.2%	8,604	16,168
City of Buellton	838	0.5%	2,168	3,822
City of Solvang	1,254	0.7%	2,361	4,359
City of Lompoc	6,625	3.6%	11,008	23,232
Totals	184,386	100.0%	24,145	47,581

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$11.6 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$62,961. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$156,374 based on the estimated service population of 74,240. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District receives \$355,000 thousand dollars in fiscal year 2022-23 property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 24,145 legal parcels and spans 184,386 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 27% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 49% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 357 vacant parcels that collectively total 1,013 acres.

Close to one-quarter of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1939
Legal Authority	Water Conservation District Law of 1931, California Water Code Section 74000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through five divisions.
Agency Duties	Administration and management of surface water, groundwater, and contractual water rights. The District is also a member agency of each of the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD to be 22,690 and the Lompoc CCD to be 59,964. In 2012 Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040. The 2019 forecast for the year 2050 only included incorporated cities, while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. The 2012 report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated population as 12,646 and the Lompoc Unincorporated population as 15,625 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people (less than 1 percent per year) and Lompoc Unincorporated had no change. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the Solvang-Santa Ynez sub-region and Lompoc CCD are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Communities Survey. Because SYRWCD population aligns with these sub-regions, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Solvang-Santa Ynez as 18 to 64 group at 57.2 percent. Lompoc CCD largest age group was 18 to 64 group at 61.8 percent. Approximately 23.2 and 11.9 percent, respectively of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 19.6 and 26.2 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 70.7 and 36.9 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white within the Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD and Lompoc CCD respectively. The Hispanic population, which is the largest group in Lompoc CCD and

second largest ethnic group in Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD, comprised 51.1 & 20.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community’s vision within the various Planning Areas. Each City adopts their own community plan. The unincorporated Community Plan was adopted in 2009, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 1.2 percent within (Solvang-Santa Ynez and Lompoc unincorporated areas). The County’s General Plan covers the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valley’s and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the District are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table N-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Santa Ynez River WCD	17,733	18,246	74,240	19,200	19,300
City of Buellton	4,828	4,965	5,464	7,088	7,403
City of Solvang	5,245	5,449	5,838	5,922	5,958
City of Lompoc	42,434	44,327	43,786	46,975	47,723
VVCSD	6,497	6,763	7,308	7,700	8,000
MHCSD	3,576	3,679	3,571	4,900	4,900
SYCSD	4,418	n/a	4,505	4,794	n/a
LOCSD	1,733	1,166	1,000	1,286	1,286
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. 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. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other

applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution.

The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area.

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC.

In some cases, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the community of Lompoc and Cachuma Village for the present and probable need for public facilities and services contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Buellton	1.6
• City of Solvang	2.42
• City of Lompoc	11.59
• VVCSD	5.25
• MHCSD	1.3
• SYCSD	1.8
• LOCS	0.4
• Entire District	281
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Buellton	5,161
• City of Solvang	5,838
• City of Lompoc	43,786
• VVCSD	7,308
• MHCSD	3,571
• SYCSD	4,505
• LOCS	1,000
• Entire District	74,240
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$11,609,227,182
Number of Treatment Plants	N/A
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$157
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.003¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$2,454,119
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	1.5%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	147%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (SYRWCD) provides monitoring, management, and protection of surface and groundwater storage, diversion, use, and rights. In response to the

State of California's historic passage of significant groundwater legislation (Sustainable Groundwater Management Act or "SGMA"), the District took a leadership role in initiating activities to more aggressively manage groundwater in the watershed. The District is staffed by three (3) full-time staff, a General Manager, Groundwater Program Manager, and District Administrator.

Other services include well registration, tracking of groundwater production, collection of groundwater production fees, monitoring and reporting of groundwater conditions, estimates of dewatered storage, estimates and forecasting of groundwater storage and overdraft, estimates of groundwater withdrawn and projected to be withdrawn, estimates of water necessary for surface water distribution, determination of water which is necessary for replenishment of the dewatered storage, reporting of river system conditions, reporting of basin surface use, reporting of water obligated to be purchased by contract, coordination of and participation in Groundwater Sustainability Agencies activities.

SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District is responsible for and actively manages the so-called 89-18 water rights releases that are mandated by the State Water Resources Control Board to be made from Lake Cachuma in order to recharge alluvial aquifers. These releases are made from water which has accrued in Lake Cachuma in Above Narrows (ANA) and Below Narrows (BNA) accounts. The planned start, end date, release rate, and total amounts released is subject to preceding groundwater conditions and the aquifer response experienced during the release period.

In consideration of continuing drought conditions and future climate uncertainties, a portion of the (BNA) water is held in reserve as a hedge against consecutive dry winters. In recent years, downstream releases have occurred almost every year.

The releases are coordinated with United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Operations staff, Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board (COMB) Fisheries Division, Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), County of Santa Barbara, and City of Lompoc.

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SYRGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the eight agencies that intersect the Basin which include: the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (CMA; EMA; WMA), City of Solvang (EMA), City of Buellton (CMA), City of Lompoc (WMA), County of Santa Barbara (CMA; EMA; WMA), Mission Hills Community Services District (WMA), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (EMA), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (WMA).

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three management areas in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin), the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each management area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) comprised of member agencies: the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (CMA, EMA, WMA), City of Solvang (EMA), City of Buellton (CMA), City of Lompoc (WMA), County of Santa Barbara (CMA, EMA, WMA), Mission Hills Community Services District (WMA), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (EMA), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (WMA). These GSAs have developed Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed and implemented under existing coordination agreements, or possible Joint Powers Agreements. To date, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA planning and coordination efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, for the WMA, CMA, and EMA, providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in all three management areas WMA, CMA, and EMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the management areas. The plan for the DMS in the WMA is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is also being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter. The current VPS provider for the WMA, CMA DMS, is Host Winds. The EMA/DMS configuration is a database built in Oracle plus a web application designed in JAVA. The EMA data viewer will be designed as a GIS web-based interface. The DMS is a database plus an online web viewer. Data stored in the DMS is

separated by categories into tables. The tables contain columns and rows of data. Each field holds a specific type of data, such as a number, text, or date.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

Other services include Surface Water of Santa Ynez River with water release operations from Cachuma Reservoir down the Santa Ynez River, Well Registration and Groundwater production data collection, and Groundwater Sustainability Agency Member and coordinator.

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Reservoirs, Alluviums, & Basins			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Capacity
Lake Cachuma	1953	Fair	184,121 AF
State Water Project incl. 4 entities	1991	Fair	8,078 AFY
Alisal Reservoir	1969	Good	2,342 AFY
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	n/a	Good	100,500 AF
Buellton Upland	n/a	Good	27,500 AF
Santa Ynez Upland	n/a	Good	21,000 AF
Santa Rita Upland	n/a	Good	56,500 AF
Lompoc Plain, Upland, Terrace	n/a	Good	715,000 AF

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	N/A	N/A
Emergency Operators	N/A	N/A
Administrative Personnel	3	0.04
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation has a total of 3 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	48	4
Groundwater Programs Manager (1)	29	7
District Administrator (1)	6	6

Water Capacity

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 Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District service area's capacity for public agency water rights to the area users is unknown #AFY.

System Demands– Public Agencies

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation service area's average annual water demand generated by the public water supply agencies within their boundary include:

The estimated average annual water demand generated during the report period among SYRWCD public water agency users in the service area has been 5.6 million gallons per day.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 three-year average annual water demand at 3,815 acre-feet. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 218 gallons per capita day for residential usage; it also translates to 1,297 gallons for every service connection.

City of Solvang service area's average annual water demand is 1,300 afy. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 0.7 HCF units per day for each resident, or 236 gpcd of water; it also translates to 653 gallons for every service connection.

City of Buellton's service area's average annual water demand is 1,250 acre-feet. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 95 gallons per day for each resident; it also translates to 706 gallons for every service connection.

City of Lompoc service area's average annual water demand is 4,235 afy, or 1.38 mgd. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 65.5 gpcd of water or estimated 117 gallons per day for each resident; it also translates to 386 gallons for every service connection.

Vandenberg Village Community Services service area’s average annual water demand is -1.5 MGD, or 1,400 afy. 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; it also translates to 576 gallons for every service connection.

Mission Hills Community Services service area’s average annual water demand is -0.52 mgd, or 585 afy. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 146 gallons per day per person; it also translates to 140 gallons for every service connection.

Service Performance

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.

LAFCO estimates that public water supply agencies within the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District are presently operating on average at 39.6% capacity within its service area in Lompoc and Santa Ynez Valley’s.

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District provides water rights and release operations services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Annual Engineering and Survey Report, and the Annual Groundwater Sustainability Agencies Reports. The County’s Community Planning Areas (Lompoc Valley and Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan), which was last updated in 2009, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

SYRWCD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan’s	1999, 2009
Annual Engineering & Survey Reporting	annually
GSA Reports	annually
Annual Water Rights Release	annually
Sea Level Rise/Climate	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and monthly financial statements, which includes details for revenue and expenditures.

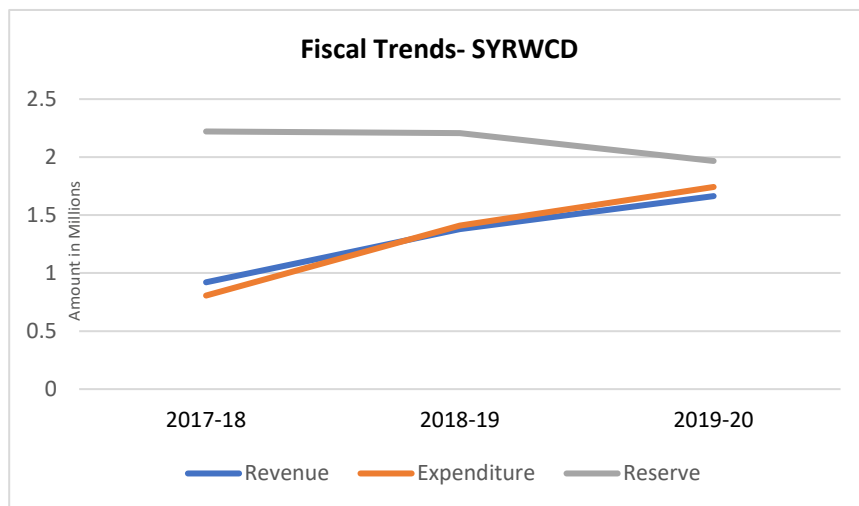
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Groundwater Charge Rates	\$549,164	40%	\$612,736	37%
Investment Income	\$51,322	4%	\$7,968	0.4%
SB County Property Taxes	\$320,145	23%	\$334,008	20%
Grant Reimbursement (Pass-Thru on behalf of GSAs) *	\$457,484	33%	\$708,916	42.6%
Other Revenue	\$893	0%	\$177	0%
Revenue total	\$1,379,008	100.0%	\$1,663,805	100.0%

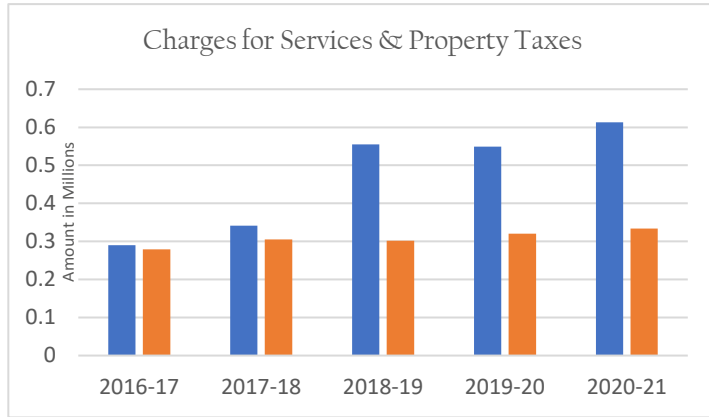
Source: Santa Ynez River Water Conservation, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

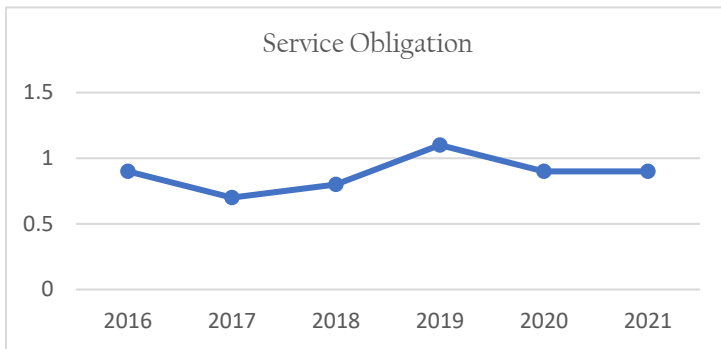
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to costs related to the mandated Sustainable Groundwater Management Act planning process. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 543,560	\$ 549,440	0.99
2017	\$ 584,381	\$ 751,966	0.78
2018	\$ 676,856	\$ 769,141	0.88
2019	\$ 920,845	\$ 806,544	1.14
2020	\$ 1,379,008	\$ 1,408,464	0.98
2021	\$ 1,663,805	\$ 1,742,546	0.95

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension

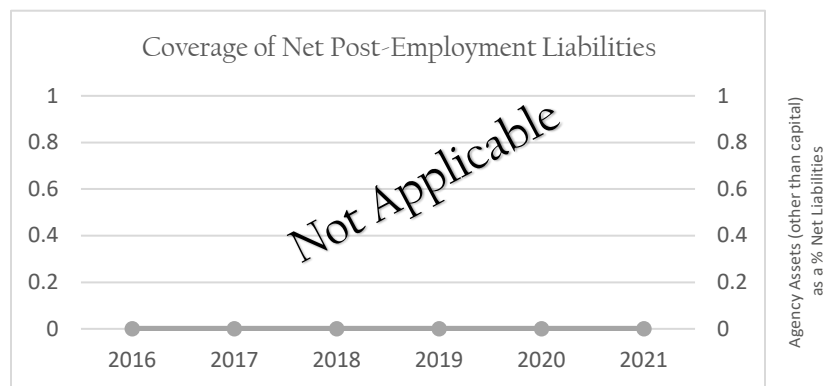
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0

2021 year of OPEB reporting

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any pension obligations.

Deferred Compensation Plan

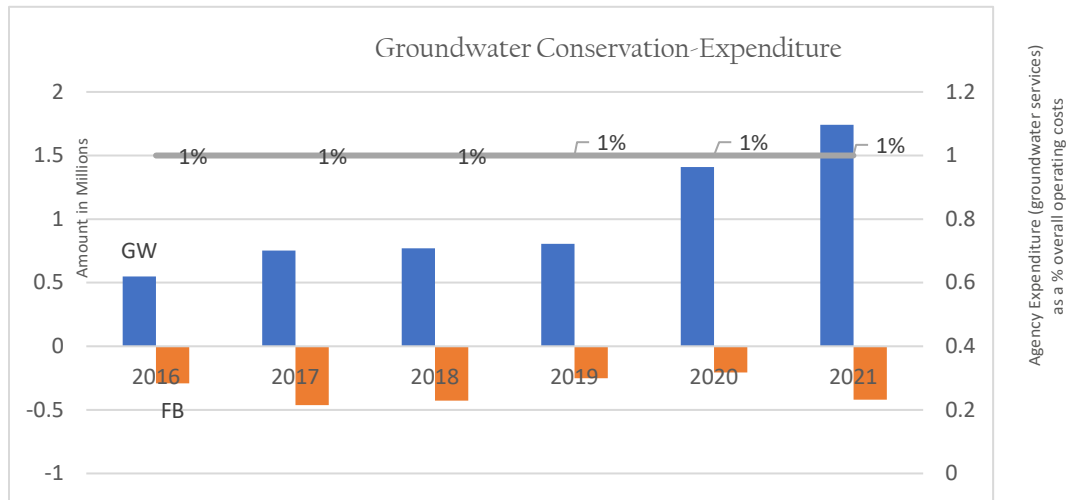
The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The District annually contributes a matching of employee contributions up to 7% of each individual employee compensation. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, three employees were participating in the plan. For fiscal year 2022-23, the District is projected to contribute \$30,000 to the Plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not provide Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). Employees who retire from active service are not offered any medical, dental, vision, or prescription drug coverage.

Non-Enterprise Funding

The District files its Financial Transaction Reports (FTR) with the State Controller's Office (SCO) under the Flood Control and Water Conservation category as a non-enterprise activity. The District determines and collects groundwater charges annually that partially support operations, as well as the planning and implementation efforts of the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA). In FY 2019/2020, the District's actual expense was \$1,408,464 (includes \$457,484 SGMA pass through grant expense) and increased to \$1,742,546 (includes \$708,916 SGMA pass through grant expense) for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District does not own any capital assets needing anything but de minimus maintenance and repair. Maintenance and repair are limited to individual workspace computers.

Capital Improvements

The District does not own any significant capital equipment, and therefore does not have a capital improvement plan (CIP). The District does not maintain capital infrastructure, but rather protects water rights and associated supplies by participating in study, planning, and operational decisions of the Cachuma Project, the mandated Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, and statutorily required groundwater monitoring and reporting.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District entered into a lease agreement for office space in Santa Ynez, California, beginning August 1, 2018, and expiring July 31, 2023. Monthly rent is \$1,500. Rent expense under the lease as of June 30, 2020, was \$18,000. (In an area of increasing inflation, it is noted that a fixed rate lease is an asset rather than a liability.)

The District has never had any debt, does not now have any debt, and does not foresee the need to ever have any debt.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District currently participates in a shared facilities for Cahuma Project as reservoir storage, and groundwater management. As member of three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies, the

District may in the future be a participant in “shared facilities” through that joint agency mechanism, but not directly or contractually own or be obligated for any facilities.

Rate Structure

Service rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2022. The rates are uniform across all zones and all users. The most commonly used Method Worksheets are Method A (meter readings) and Method C (estimation by type of use). Each well operator calculates total number of acre-feet used under their preferred method for both Ag and other non-Ag production. The groundwater fees and water use factors undergo annual review and adjustment, per District policy and statute.

Groundwater Extraction Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Assessment Fees

Every owner or operator of a water producing facility (water well) within the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District must register the well and file Semi-Annual Water Production Statements for each well setting forth total production, in acre feet, of water used for the preceding six-month period.

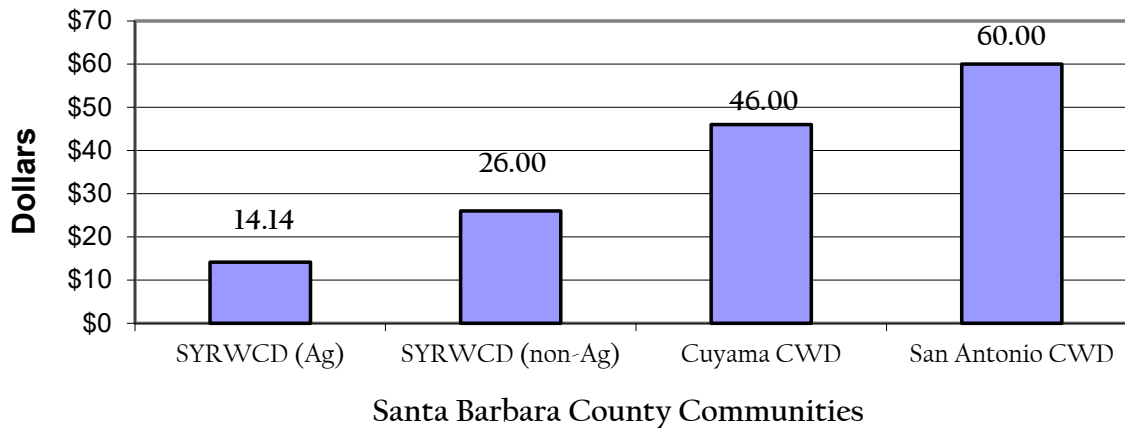
B. Assessment per Acre-Foot

Fiscal Year Assessment Values*

	Ag Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation
Zones A thru F	\$14.14	\$14.14	\$14.14

Figures N-3 shows an assessment comparison of two Santa Barbara County and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District AG and Non-Ag users’ assessment on average. Overall, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation assessment rates for members are lower than other communities in the area. The charts are based upon an annual assessment levied by the water Districts for FY 2021-22.

Assessment Comparison - Annual Values



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District’s governance authority is established under the Water Conservation District Law, (“principal act”) and codified under Water Code §74000 et seq. This principal act empowers Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District to provide a moderate range of water supply and management services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Those listed under WAT Code 74500, Part 5	Recreational Facilities

Governance of Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected by Divisions to staggered four-year terms. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District holds regular meetings quarterly on the first Wednesday of March, June, September, and December, at 6:30 p.m. The meetings are held at various locations within the District. These are typically at the Vandenberg Village CSD, 3745 Constellation, Lompoc; Santa Ynez CSD, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez; or Buellton Council Chambers, 140 West Highway 246, Buellton. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Cynthia Allen	Division 1 President	CSD Admin/Public Policy	8
Steve Jordan	Division 2 Director	Agriculture/Farmer	35
Mark Altshuler	Division 3 Director	Finance	4
Art Hibbits	Division 4 Director	Agriculture/Farmer	17
Brett Marymee	Division 5 Vice President	Aerospace	8

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.syrwcd.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: SYRWCD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://www.syrwcd.com for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation			
Responses by Respondence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District at this time.

O. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1

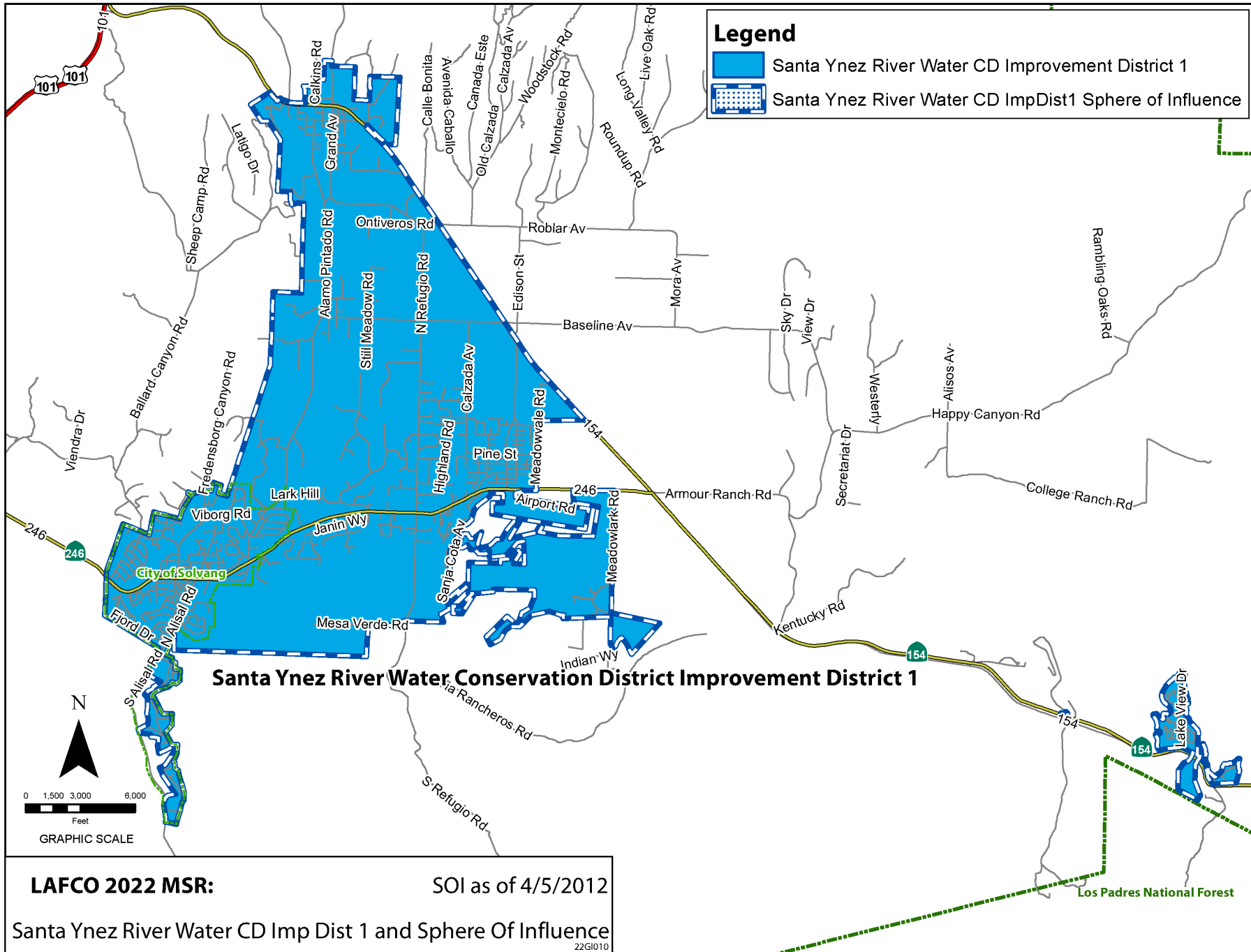
Administrative Office: 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, CA 93460
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 157, Santa Ynez, CA 93460
Phone: 805/688-6015
Fax: 805/688-3078
Email: general@syrwd.org
Website: www.syrwd.org
General Manager: Paeter Garcia
Superintendent: Joe Come'

SUMMARY

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (ID No.1 or ID#1) provides potable water to domestic, municipal, industrial, commercial, and agricultural customers in portions of the Santa Ynez Valley. The District's service area includes approximately 7,022 people (excluding the City of Solvang) throughout 16.9 square miles in central Santa Barbara County that extends from Solvang on the west, Los Olivos towards the north, and Santa Ynez on the east. 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. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District collects rates, fees and charges for the provision of water service and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No.1 was formed in 1959 as an Improvement District of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. It was formed to provide the residential, agricultural, and other customers in its service area with reasonably priced, reliable, high quality water supply, and efficient and economical public services based on the cost of the services provided to customers directly. The District became a separate entity in 1968 after its governing board was established in accordance with Water Code Section 75165. LAFCO recognizes the District as an independent special District. The District obtains its water supplies from the Cachuma Project via exchange of State Water Project supplies, direct diversions from the Cachuma Project (as needed), direct deliveries from the State Water Project, production from the Santa Ynez Uplands Groundwater Basin, and diversions from the Santa Ynez River alluvium.



The boundaries of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 overlap with the respective boundaries of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, City of Solvang, Santa Ynez CSD, Los Olivos CSD, Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Cachuma RCD, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Oak Hill Cemetery District.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau 2020 census, the District's service area includes a population of 7,022 people, excluding the City of Solvang. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2022, it was estimated that the District covers 5,178 parcels, 1,240 in Santa Ynez, 384 in Los Olivos, 129 in Ballard, and 26 in Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians serving approximately 2,624 municipal and industrial customers and approximately 97 agricultural customers.

OPERATIONS

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No.1 (ID No.1 or ID#1) is composed of 20 authorized employees, including an Operations & Maintenance Superintendent, Distribution & Operations Supervisor, six (6) field crew positions, and eight (8) administrative staff. Management employees include General Manager, Assistant General Manager, Water Resources Manager, and Government Affairs & Policy Manager.

Most of the District's general revenues come from water rates/water sales, ad valorem special tax assessment, interest income, and new service and capital facilities charges. The District also receives revenue through City of Solvang State Water Passthrough payments. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and facilities. On June 30, 2021, the fund is estimated to contain \$10,536,803.

The District Board of Board of Trustees is composed of five members who are elected by four divisions and one at-large to four- year terms. The Board meets the third Tuesday of every month at Santa Ynez Community Services District conference room located at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, at 3:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Trustees, agendas of upcoming meetings, minutes of past meetings, and various information related to District business.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Like many other agencies in California, the District is currently facing financial challenges due to drought and increasing regulatory requirements. California is currently in the eighth year of a severe drought and has been under a "drought State of Emergency" since January 2014. New water conservation regulations, changing water use practices, and new private well installations within the District have caused a substantial reduction in District water sales. These factors, together with additional regulatory constraints such as the proposed new Chromium-6 drinking water

standard, increased water quality testing, increased restrictions under the state and federal Endangered Species Acts, and climate change initiatives impose new financial demands on the District and are driving the need to increase rates and revenues in order to fund the District's cost of providing service and maintaining financial resiliency.

Chromium 6 (hexavalent chromium) is a naturally occurring compound that is common in groundwater supplies in some areas of the State. While the District's water supply meets all current regulatory requirements, some of the District's groundwater supply has been found to have levels of Chromium 6 that exceed 10 parts per billion (ppb), which has been proposed as California's strict new regulatory limit for drinking water supplies. In order to meet the proposed new regulation, the District will need to evaluate a number of project alternatives and move forward with a new Chromium 6 treatment facility when the regulation is adopted. Total project costs could be in excess of \$20 million.

Limitation and release requirements on Cachuma Project operations, which have been imposed by the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB"), the United States Bureau of Reclamation ("USBR"), and the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS"), restrict the amount of water available to the District from the Cachuma Project. From 1999 to 2021, administrative proceedings were held before the SWRCB to address downstream flow requirements and water releases to protect public trust resources and improve the habitat of the steelhead/rainbow trout which were listed by NMFS in 1997 as an endangered species under the federal Endangered Species Act. In September 2021, the SWRCB issued Water Rights Order 2019-0148 which requires USBR to operate the Cachuma Project according to the water release restrictions and requirements contained in the 2000 biological opinion issued by NMFS, plus additional restrictions and release requirements in normal and above-normal water years. Order 2019-0148 also requires various studies to be prepared to evaluate whether additional waters from the Cachuma Project are needed to protect steelhead and other natural resources in the Lower Santa Ynez River below Bradbury Dam. Furthermore, NMFS is preparing to replace the existing 2000 biological opinion with a new biological opinion that would impose more restrictions on Cachuma Project operations. These existing and proposed new regulatory restrictions by the SWRCB and NMFS continue to reduce the yield of the Project and the amount of water supply available to the District. In 2022, the California Fish and Game Commission listed Southern California steelhead/rainbow trout as a Candidate Species under the California Endangered Species Act. In the coming year, the Commission will determine whether to officially list the species as endangered under California law. If so, additional regulatory restrictions could apply to Cachuma Project operations and river diversions throughout Santa Barbara County and other portions of Southern California.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District to complete Phase 2 treatment plant expansion and future blending facility.

Governance Structure Options

ID No.1 operates under a Joint Powers Agreement and Exchange Agreement between the District and various other agencies. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The concept of whether public service economies might be achieved if a single agency provided water supply and wastewater collection services within the District's service area would require a detailed evaluation by affected agencies including the Santa Ynez Community Services District and the City of Solvang. Current information indicates that the opportunities for new governance structures in the District are small. As indicated above, the District includes and 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. As part of its water supply functions, the District is involved with various other agencies, including but not limited to: the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District relating to downstream water rights; the Central Coast Water Authority pursuant to a JPA Agreement; the South Coast Cachuma Project Member Units in accordance with the 1993 Exchange Agreement and numerous other agreements related to the Cachuma Project; the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency under the Cachuma Project Master Contract and the Member Agency Water Supply Agreement; the State Water Resources Control Board based on the District's Water Rights Licenses; and the Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency pursuant to the GSA Memorandum of Agreement. For these reasons, it is unlikely that the District will annex additional land in the near future. The District has not identified any alternative government structure options for carrying out its water supply functions. Thus far no or little interest has been expressed by these other local agencies in considering a reorganization involving the District. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes.

Regional Collaboration

As a small public water system in the State of California, the District operates under a Water Supply Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). As a Cachuma Project Member Unit, the District reports annually on its municipal and agricultural water use in relation to the Project. Annual reporting is required for compliance with NPDES permitting as directed by SWRCB General Order No. CAG140001 for Drinking Water Discharges to Waters of the United States. The District holds three water rights licenses from the SWRCB Division of Water Rights for the diversion and use of water from Santa Ynez River alluvium. The District is a Cachuma Project Member Unit, a member agency of the Central Coast Water Authority, and a member agency of the Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin. In these capacities, the District is continuously collaborating with a broad array of other public agencies and stakeholders in the management of water supplies, water rights, interagency contractual matters, environmental review and compliance, and various regulatory processes. The District is also a participating member of the Santa Barbara County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

Program. It is a member of CalWARN, a mutual assistance organization formed to support and promote regional and statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance for public and private water and wastewater utilities.

The Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) works in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors to administer the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). RWEP is a collaborative water conservation partnership among SBCWA and the purveyors, where SBCWA co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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 No.1, City of Solvang, Vandenberg Space Force Base, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District.

The District also participates in the Santa Barbara County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the IRWMP is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural uses, and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1's boundaries are coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

ID#1's existing boundary spans approximately 16.9 square miles in size and covers 10,850 acres (parcels and including public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than 12 percent in the City of Solvang. Nearly 87% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 12% of the total is

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 jurisdictional boundary spans 16.9 square miles with 87% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Solvang.

incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Solvang. Overall, there are 9,931 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement No. 1 Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
ID#1	9,915	100.0%	5,178	9,931
City of Solvang	(1,254)	(12.6%)	(2,361)	(4,359)
Totals	9,915	100.0%	7,787	9,931

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement No. 1 Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	8,661	87.4%	2,817	5,572
City of Solvang	1,254	12.6%	2,361	4,359
Totals	9,915	100.0%	7,787	9,931

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$39.2 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$3.9 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$5.5 million based on the estimated service population of 7,022. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 receives \$9.2 million dollars in annual charges for service revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 5,178 legal parcels and spans 9,915 acres. Approximately 92% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 89% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 132 vacant parcels that collectively total 279 acres. Of the 9,915 acres within the District, approximately 5,000 are residential at densities up to five acres per parcel, 150 acres are commercial, 400 acres are schools, parks and cemeteries, 3,137 are irrigated agriculture and 2,163 are used for grazing or are unused.

Close to 92% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 89% has been developed.

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1959
Legal Authority	Water Conservation District Law of 1931, California Water Code Section 74000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Trustees elected to four-year terms through four divisions and one at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water service, and administration of surface water, groundwater, and contractual water rights, and the production, treatment, conveyance, storage, management, protection, and conservation. The District is also a member agency of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Eastern Management Area (EMA) of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD to be 22,690. Because ID No.1 does not fall within a designated census place other references were used to draw comparisons. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated population as 12,646 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated area increased by 169 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the Solvang-Santa Ynez sub-region are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Communities Survey. Because SYRWCD ID#1 population aligns with this sub-region, these statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Solvang-Santa Ynez as 18 to 64 group at 57.2 percent. Approximately 23.2 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 19.6 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 70.7 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD, comprised 20.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Solvang General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the unincorporated community’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2003, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current City of Solvang Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 3 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period estimates 1.2 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Santa Ynez Valley areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table O-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
ID#1	Unk	Unk	7,022	Unk	Unk
City of Solvang	5,245	5,449	5,562	5,922	5,958
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Santa Ynez Valley was \$99,731 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and

Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1's Sphere of Influence qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the Cachuma Village area for the present and probable need for public facilities and services contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• City of Solvang	2.42
• Entire District	16.9
Population (2020 Census):	
• City of Solvang	5,562
• Entire District	7,022
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$39,248,191,144
Number of Treatment Plants	0
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$1,826
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$10,536,803
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	55%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	86%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1's major activities include acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of works and facilities for the development and use of water resources and water rights including, without limitation, works and facilities to divert, store, pump, treat, deliver, and sell water for reasonable and beneficial uses by the District's domestic, commercial, institutional, and agricultural customers. The District is staffed by 15 full-time staff with four (4) vacancy position to be filled.

The District owns and operates a water system that includes three pressure zones, 17 active wells, approximately 90 miles of water transmission and distribution pipelines, four booster pump stations, one State Water Project turnout, and two reservoirs and two water tanks with a combined capacity of 16.7 million gallons.

The District has initiated a systemwide Water Meter Replacement Program (Program). The Program is currently scheduled to be completed within the next six months and will replace the approximately 2,700 water meters throughout the District's service area that have been in service for more than 15 years. The new meters have an expected service life of 20 years or more, are higher in reliability, lower in maintenance, and equipped with enhanced metering accuracy. Customers are not charged for the new meters or the installation process.

The Program is being conducted in phases until the Program is complete. For each phase, District personnel with appropriate identification will be accessing District easements and utility right-of-ways and may need to enter some properties on a limited basis to complete the installation. All customers have been requested to ensure that the meter serving their parcel is clear of any obstacles for accessibility purposes. Prior to the meter replacement work, customers receive a pre-recorded phone call that work will be conducted at their premises during the following week. Customer phone numbers on file with the District are used for the pre-recorded phone calls. In addition to the pre-recorded phone call, field staff attempt to knock on a customer's door prior to commencing work. All meter replacement work is conducted Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), three Management Areas and three GSAs have been established in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin): the Western Management Area, the Central Management Area, and the Eastern Management Area. ID No.1 is located in the Eastern Management Area (EMA) and is one of the agencies that formed the EMA GSA. Other members of the EMA GSA are the City of Solvang, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water

Agency. Each of the three GSAs has prepared its own Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), and in January 2022 all three GSPs were submitted to DWR under a coordination agreement.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

As noted above, there are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 is part of the Eastern Management Area. Three separate Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) were prepared for the three different Management Areas, and the three GSAs and Committees will work together under a coordination agreement to achieve sustainability for the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be compile and input data providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in the Basin. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the Basin. The EMA DMS configuration is a database built in Oracle plus a web application designed in JAVA. The EMA data viewer will be designed as a GIS web-based interface. The DMS is a database plus an online web viewer. Data stored in the DMS is separated by categories into tables. The tables contain columns and rows of data. Each field holds a specific type of data, such as a number, text, or date.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The District has four sources of water supply including groundwater, Santa Ynez River underflow, State Water Project entitlements (2,000-acre feet), plus 200-acre feet of drought buffer, and water supply from the USBR Cachuma Project which is subject to an Exchange Agreement with a number of water agencies on the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. The District's State Water Project supplies are imported and treated by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), a joint powers authority which includes the District as one of eight member agencies. The City of Solvang purchased from the District 75 percent or 1,500-acre feet of the total

amount of water that the District contracts to purchase from the State Water Project. The District retains 700-acre feet for use within the District. The City of Solvang is not a member of CCWA.

The District's river water supply is subject to the conditions of its water rights licenses issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. Surface water diversions are subject to federal and state Surface Water Treatment Rules. Diversions from the lower Santa Ynez River are also affected directly by regulations imposed by federal and state agencies, including the National Marine Fisheries Service, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife relating to the protection of public trust resources below Bradbury Dam, including the protection of steelhead/rainbow trout under the federal and state Endangered Species Acts.

The District extracts groundwater from the Santa Ynez Uplands Groundwater Basin, which has been in a known overdraft condition since 1968. The District mitigates the impact of these groundwater conditions by importing significant amounts of water into the basin, which results in reducing pumping both by the District and by overlying owners who are customers of the District.

The amount of Cachuma Project water allocated to the District as a Cachuma Project Member Unit is set forth in both the USBR Master Water Service Contract (I75r-1802) as amended and the applicable Member Unit Contract between the District and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. The District's contractual share of Project entitlement is 10.31%. The Project's total capacity is now 192,978-acre feet with a contractual operating yield of 25,714-acre feet per year. Pursuant to a 1993 Exchange Agreement, the District exchanges its Cachuma Project water with various South Coast water purveyors, who hold State Project water entitlements for treated State Project water through the Central Coast Water Authority. The exchange water eliminates the District's need to treat the Cachuma Project water, which would otherwise require surface water treatment. In the event of an emergency and if needed, a direct diversion of water supplies from the Cachuma Project to the District may be transported by a 30-inch pipeline now operated by the Central Coast Water Authority.

Another source of water for the Central Coast is The State Water Project. The Coastal Branch has the ability to supply as much as 47,816 acre-feet a year to supplement supplies from other sources. The District has contracted to receive 2,000 acre-feet of State Water Project water. This water will be used for elimination of groundwater overdraft and as a supplemental supply for system reliability. The City of Solvang has agreed to purchase from the District 75%, or 1,500 acre-feet, of the total amount of water the District is obligated to by contract. In addition to the 500 acre-feet which the District imports for its own use, it has the right to an additional 200 acre-feet of "drought buffer" water from the same source.

Treatment System

The District treats its local water supplies (Upland groundwater and River alluvium) through wellhead chlorination. The District uses chlorination treatment to ensure that water is suitable for potable uses and meets all applicable state and federal drinking water standards. The State Water Project water purchased by the District from CCWA passes through the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant in San Luis Obispo County, where it is processed through flash mixing, coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection processes. This filtered and chloraminated water is then conveyed through the Coastal Branch/Santa Ynez Extension pressurized pipeline to the District's turnout facility and commingled with District water supplies. The State Project entitlement and Cachuma Project/State Water exchange are treated sources of supply.

Distribution & Storage

As discussed above, the District's water system includes three pressure zones, 17 active wells, approximately 90 miles of water transmission and distribution pipelines ranging from 4 inches to 24 inches in diameter, four booster pump stations, one State Water Project turnout, and two reservoirs and two water tanks with a combined capacity of 16.7 million gallons (MG).

Water storage includes two 6.5 MG storage reservoirs, one in each of the two lower elevation pressure zones. Storage in the third pressure zone totals 3.7 MG and is made up of two tanks, one steel tank at 0.5 MG and the other partially buried concrete tank at 3.2 MG. The system pressure in each zone is maintained by the water surface elevation in the reservoirs and supplemented by booster pumps within the system. (The maximum elevation is 690 feet in the Zone 1 reservoir, 800 feet in the Zone 2 reservoir, and 980 feet in the Zone 3 reservoir.) All well pumps and booster pumps adjust discharge pressure and flow based upon the water surface elevation and system demands.

The Zone 1 Reservoir is located in the southwest quadrant of the District. It is used as a regulatory reservoir to maintain delivery system pressure in that zone and as the first storage facility for water deliveries from the Cachuma Project/State Water exchange, State Project entitlement and river underflow. The storage capacity is 20 acre-feet.

The Zone 2 Reservoir is located on the western boundary near the mid-point of the District. It is also used as a regulatory reservoir to maintain system pressure in that zone. This reservoir also stores uplands well water and water supplies transferred from Zone 1 and its reservoir. It has a capacity of 20 acre-feet.

The Zone 3 Reservoir is made up of two water storage tanks located in the northeastern quadrant of the District in the upper most pressure zone. The original Zone 3 reservoir is a steel tank with a capacity of 500,000 gallons (1.53 acre-feet) and now serves as the secondary and integrated

storage reservoir for that area. The primary Zone 3 reservoir is a 3.25 million gallon (10 acre-feet) pre-stressed concrete tank.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	-

**Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Mesa Verde Pump Station – Mesa Verde Road	1997	Good	X3 - 75 hp- 1,300 gpm X2 - 50 hp- 1,100 gpm
Refugio 2 Booster Pump Station – North Refugio Road	1984	Good	X1 - 50 hp- 1,000 gpm X2 - 25 hp- 550 gpm
Meadowlark Booster Pump Station – Meadowlark Road	1962	Good	X4 - 100 hp- 1,800 gpm
Alamo Pintado Booster Pump Station – Alamo Pintado Road	1965	Good	- 125 hp- 2,000 gpm X1 - 75 hp- 1,000 gpm X1 - 50 hp- 700 gpm
Refugio 3 Booster Pump Station – North Refugio Road	1967	Good	1 - 75 hp- 900 gpm

Water from Zone 1 can be delivered to Zone 2 and Zone 3 to meet demands or to fill the Zone 2 and Zone 3 reservoirs. Water transmission from Zone 1 to Zone 2 occurs through two pump stations: the Meadowlark and the Refugio No. 2 pump stations. The Meadowlark Pump Station has a total pumping capacity of 4,000 gpm and an approximate lift of 110 feet. This pump station is used to convey water from the Cachuma Project/State Water exchange and/or State Project entitlement and river underflow water in Zone 1 to Zone 2. The Refugio No. 2 Pump Station has a pumping capacity of 1,600 gpm and an approximate lift of 140 feet. The Refugio No. 2 Pump

Station pumps Zone 1 water (river water and State Water Project water) to Zone 2 and the reservoir.

Water from Zone 2 can be delivered to Zone 3 to meet demands or to fill the Zone 3 reservoirs through the Alamo Pintado and the Refugio No. 3 booster pump stations. The Alamo Pintado Pump Station has a pumping capacity of approximately 2,000 gpm. and an approximate lift of 200 feet. The Refugio No. 3 Pump Station has a pumping capacity of 1,100 gpm. Water from Zone 3 can be delivered back to Zone 2 by gravity through either of two Cla-Val automatic control valves. The capacity of each valve is approximately 750 gpm.

The Mesa Verde Pump Station, containing five pumps, is designed for a maximum pumping rate of 5,200 gpm and an approximate lift of 175 feet. This pump station is designed to deliver Cachuma Project/State Water exchange and State Project entitlement water supply to Zone 1. The ground surface elevation at this pump station is approximately 460 feet. The State Water Project intake pressure at this pump station ranges from 55 psi. to 65 psi. The normal intake pressure is approximately 60 psi.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	1,989	73.1%
Multi-Family	0	0%
Commercial	165	6.0%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	97	3.5%
Rural Residential	363	13.4%
Other (On-demand, Cachuma Park, Solvang)	13	<0.5%
Fire Service	94	3.5%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	8	0.99
Emergency Operators	8	0.99
Administrative Personnel	8	0.99
Managers	4	0.85

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 has a total of 20 authorized permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	23	5
Assistant General Manager (1)	18	18
Operations & Maintenance Superintendent (1)	24	4
Operations & Distribution Supervisor (1)	20	1
Operator III (1)	18	18
Operator II (2)	21.5	21.5
Operator OIT (2)	7	3
Maintenance Worker (1)	17	2
Water Resources Manager (1)	35	25
Office Administrator (1)	1	1
Administrative Personnel (3)	12	11

Water Capacity

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1 has three water rights licenses issued by the State Water Resources Control Board for authorized diversions 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. In

addition to its River licenses, the District has established groundwater rights in the Upland Groundwater Basin. The District’s contractual share of Cachuma Project entitlement is 10.31%. The Project’s total capacity is now 192,178-acre feet with a contractual operating yield of 25,714-acre feet per year, which translates to 2,651 acre-feet per year to the District when a 100% allocation is determined for the Cachuma Project by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Maximum Table A allocation from the SWP is 2,000 afy (with 200 afy drought buffer). The

The ID#1’s River licenses total 5,582 afy. Cachuma Project water contract is 10.31% for up to 2,651 afy. SWP is up to 700 afy for District use. The District also has established groundwater rights in the Upland Basin.

District retains 700 afy for use within the District when a 100% allocation is determined for the SWP by the California Department of Water Resources.

System Demands

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 three-year (2020-2022) average annual water demand is approximately 3,815 acre-feet. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 218 gallons per capita day for residential and rural residential usage; it also translates to 1,297 gallons for every service connection.

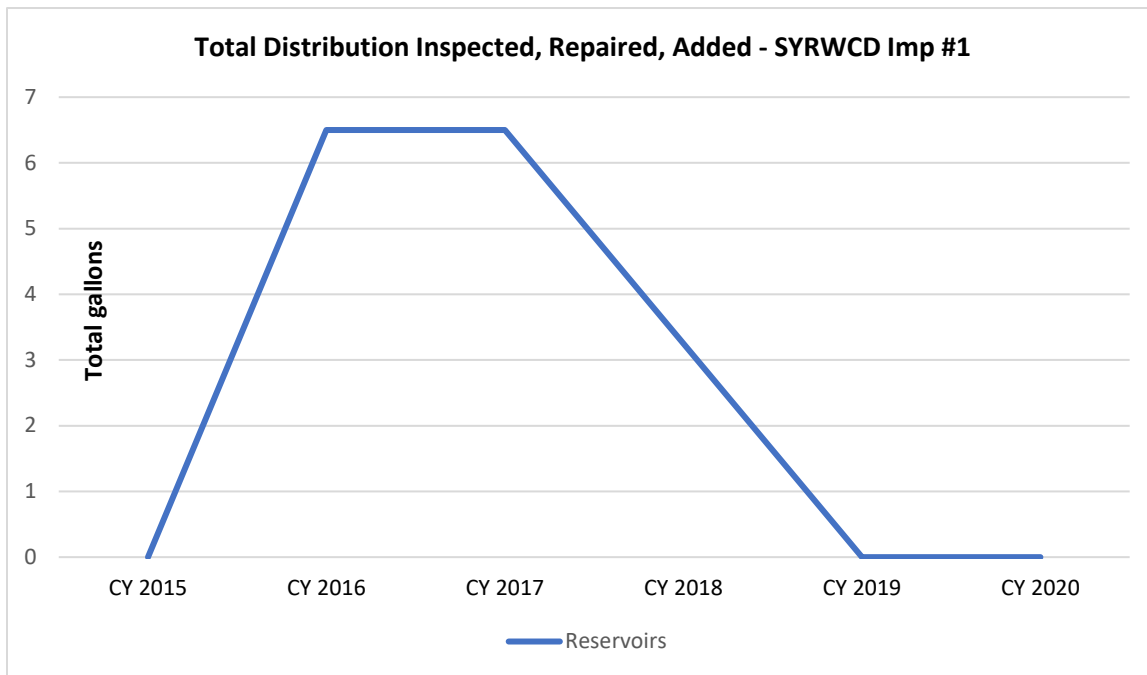
The estimated average annual water demand generated during the report period among ID No.1 users in the service area has been approximately 3,815 acre-feet.

Service Performance

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation ID#1 service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 3,815 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 42% of permitted supplies.

LAFCO estimates ID#1 is presently operating at 42% capacity within its service area in Santa Ynez Valley. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: SYRWCD ID#1 Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates gallons in millions resurfaced, cleaned, repaired, or inspected. Reservoirs include ID#1, #2, & #3.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1		
<u>Reservoir Projects</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Completed</u>
Zone 2 Reservoir Relining	Remove old liner and reline reservoir with new reinforced polyethylene (Hyplon) liner.	July 2016
Zone 1 Reservoir Relining	Reline reservoir with new reinforced polyethylene (Hyplon) liner.	Mar 2017
Zone 3 Steel Tank Painting	Preparation and coating of the 0.5 MG steel water storage tank - interior and exterior.	June 2018
Zone 3 Concrete Tank Cleaning and Inspection	District staff cleaning of 3.2 MG concrete water storage tank; consultant inspection.	Feb 2019
Reservoirs 1 and 2 Cleaning and Inspection	Potable dive cleaning and inspection of 6.5 MG reservoirs in Zones 1 and 2.	Apr 2021
Reservoir Mixers Installed	Grid Bee and Solar Bee mixers installed in Reservoirs 1 and 2, respectively.	May 2021
<u>Distribution System Projects</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Completed</u>
Lateral Replacement - Phase 2	Replace and upgrade aging and undersized water mains at 8 locations - 2,472 feet total.	July 2021
Meter Replacement Program	Multi-phase meter replacement of old Sensus meters with new Neptune meters. (e.g., 2021 calendar year - 741 meters replaced)	In progress

Source: SYRWCD ID#1 Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The District activities regarding major reservoir sites occurred between 2016 and 2022.

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District ID No.1 provides water services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Rate Study prepared in 2016 and adjusted each year. The County’s Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan, which was last updated in 2009, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

SYRWCD #1 Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2009
EMA GSP	2022
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2016
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital projects and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

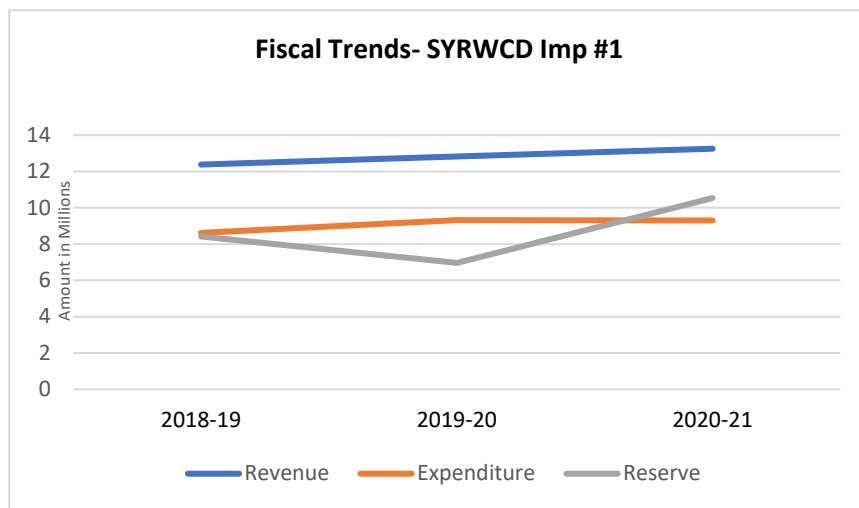
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water sales	\$8,365,131	0.4%	\$9,288,125	0.8%
State Water Contract	\$3,141,649	36.8%	\$2,747,650	4.3%
Miscellaneous	\$110,957	0.5%	\$162,636	5.5%
Investment income	\$322,337	1.4%	\$33,195	0.9%
Special Assessment	\$873,887	2.0%	\$909,707	2.4%
Capital Facility Fees	\$11,597	2.0%	\$111,904	2.4%
Revenue total	\$13,253,217	100.0%	\$12,825,558	100.0%

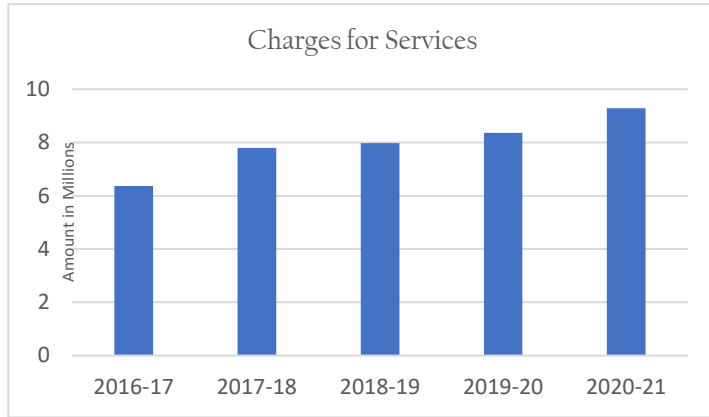
Source: Santa Ynez River Water Conservation, Financial Statements, June 30, 2019 and 2020, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

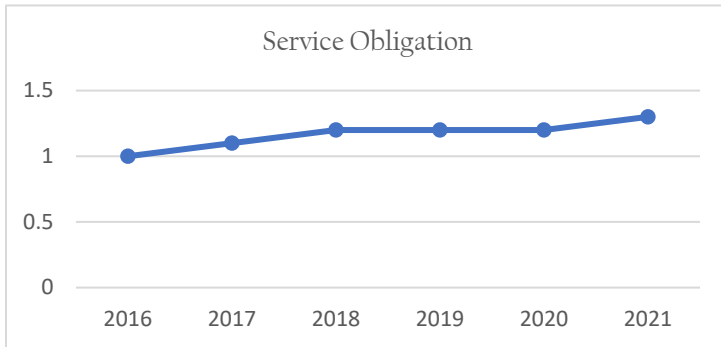
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The expenditures remain relatively flat. The District’s reserve balances now have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT No. 1





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 9,657,032	\$ 9,586,003	1.0
2017	\$ 10,127,574	\$ 9,102,224	1.1
2018	\$ 11,585,534	\$ 9,333,921	1.2
2019	\$ 12,379,921	\$ 9,783,019	1.2
2020	\$ 12,825,558	\$ 10,196,319	1.2
2021	\$ 13,253,217	\$ 10,181,011	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension

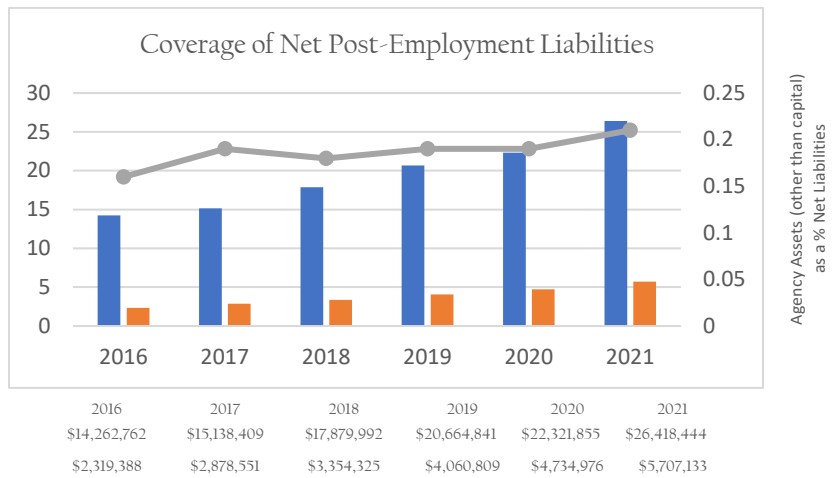
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	75%	77%	78%	78%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 1,905,629	\$ 1,828,856	\$ 1,981,106	\$ 2,138,465	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 3,568,668

2021 year of OPEB reporting

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$14,262,762	\$15,138,409	\$17,879,992	\$20,664,841	\$22,321,855	\$26,418,444
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$2,319,388	\$2,878,551	\$3,354,325	\$4,060,809	\$4,734,976	\$5,707,133

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District is part of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan, a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013, that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan.

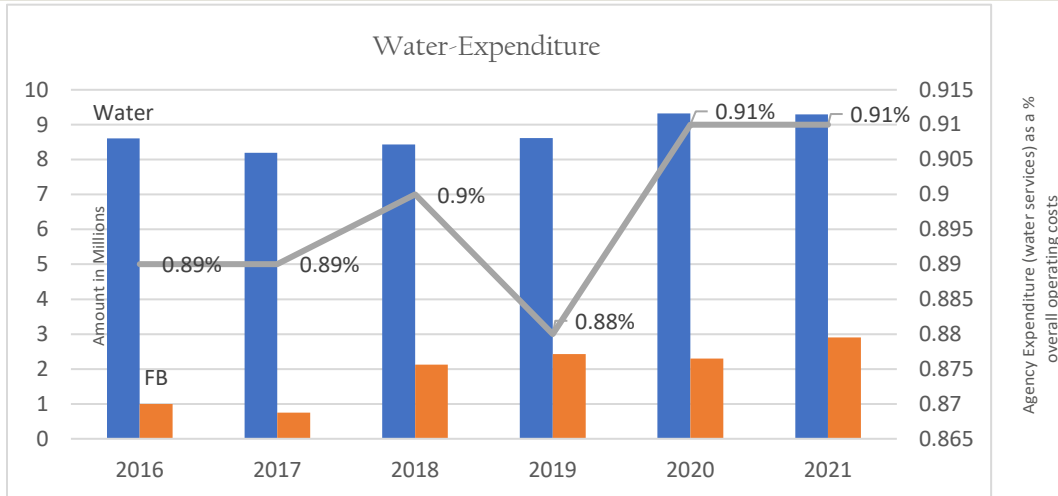
Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 or 52 if in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan with statutorily reduced benefits. An optional benefit regarding sick leave was adopted. Any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement will be converted to credited service at a rate of 0.004 years of service for each day of sick leave. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, as well as the 1959 Survivor Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for each Plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law. As of June 30, 2021, the District reported a liability of \$2,138,465 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The District's plan for its OPEB obligations offers contributes up to the amount of the monthly premium for ACWA Advantage coverage for employee and family, plus administrative fees and Contingency Reserve Fund assessments. The specific contribution percentage is based on District years of credited service. The District's plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan which provides retiree medical and prescription drug coverage to eligible retirees and their dependents. Employees who attain age 55 and 10 years of service and retire from active employment are eligible to receive pro-rated benefits from the Plan. Medical coverage is offered under a fully-insured PPO plan option and a fully-insured HMO plan option, through the Association of California Water Agencies Health Plan, consistent with the coverage provided under the CalPERS Health Program.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water services for operating expenditures including Operation & Maintenance, General & Administrative. In FY 2020/2021, the District's actual budget expense was \$9,298,392 and increased to \$9,920,122 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes Plant Expansion and Repair & Replace Funds ID#106, 373, 198, 102 and other. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$2,375,000 and reduced that to \$1,873,439 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23 total expenditures were budgeted at \$2,396,817.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a standardized capital improvement plan (CIP). Rather every fiscal budget year CIP projects are identified and operating expenditures allocated towards budgeted projects. As referenced in “Asset Maintenance and Repair” discussion above, the District identified funds for the proposed \$1,837,439 Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) Program for FY 2021/22 and \$2,396,817 for FY 2022/23 CIP projects. In years past, the District’s CIP program was seriously compromised by shortfalls in operating revenues caused by outdated water rates and a multi-year suspension on the levy of a Special Tax Assessment. Those shortfalls required incremental drawdowns of District reserves simply to meet annual operating expenses and debt service. Consequently, monies were not available to fund the CIP program, and needed capital improvements to the District’s aging water system were deferred. In FY 2020/21, the District was able to budget for important infrastructure investments. While many of those CIP projects were undertaken and completed, several of them were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Uncompleted capital projects during FY 2020/21 have been rolled forward into the FY 2021/22 and 2022/23 Final Budgets. The CIP items include projects needed for replacements, improvements, upgrades, and repairs of the District water supply and distribution system.

CIPs for FY 21/22 include:

- ▶ Acct 100332 (\$375,000) – Water Treatment Plant/Building
- ▶ 100333 (\$385,000) – Cr6 Blending Station/Facilities
- ▶ 100318 (\$481,200) – Meter Replacement/Utility Billing

- ▶ 100371;100140 (\$55,000) – Office Building/Shop Improvements
- ▶ 100350 (\$114,139) – Upland Wells
- ▶ 100106 (\$60,000) – Rehab/Replace/New Transmission Mains/Laterals/Valves
- ▶ 100170 (\$25,000) – 6 CFS Well Field
- ▶ 100335 (\$5,000) – SWP Pump Station/Pipeline
- ▶ 100373 (\$47,000) – Fleet Vehicle Replacement
- ▶ 100171 (\$22,000) – 4 CFS Well Field
- ▶ 100311 (\$11,837) – Chlorine Facilities/Wells
- ▶ 100195 (\$7,000) - Refugio 2 Booster Pump Station
- ▶ 100196 (\$134,263) – Alamo Pintado Booster Pump Station
- ▶ 100197 (\$48,500) – Refugio 3 Booster Pump Station
- ▶ 100198 (\$23,500) – Meadowlark Booster Pump Station
- ▶ 100102 (\$20,000) Zones 1 & 2 Reservoirs

CIPs for FY 22/23 include:

- ▶ Account 900332 (\$125,000) – Water Treatment Plant/Building (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900333 (\$285,000) – Cr6 Blending Station/Facilities (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900372 (\$65,750) – Office Computers, Furniture & Equipment
- ▶ 900318 (\$710,0000) – Meter Replacement/Utility Billing
- ▶ 900371 (\$61,250) – Office Building/Shop Improvements (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900376 (\$20,000) – Communication/Telemetry Equipment (SCADA)
- ▶ 900181 (\$1,000) – ESRI CAD-GIS (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900378 (\$10,000) – Major Tools, Shop & Garage Equipment
- ▶ 900350 (\$332,781) – Upland Wells (Partial Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900106 (\$60,000) – Rehabilitate/Replace/New Transmission Mains/Laterals/Valves (Partial Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900170 (\$96,522) – 6 CFS Well Field (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900335 (\$5,000) – SWP Pump Station/Pipeline
- ▶ 900373 (\$47,000) – Fleet Vehicle Replacement (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900171 (\$102,313) – 4 CFS Well Field (Partial Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900195 (\$50,313) – Refugio 2 Booster Pump Station
- ▶ 900196 (\$174,573) – Alamo Pintado Booster Pump Station (Partial Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900197 (\$63,793) – Refugio 3 Booster Pump Station (Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900198 (\$76,522) – Meadowlark Booster Pump Station (Partial Roll forward Project)
- ▶ 900102 (\$110,000) – Zone 1, 2, 3 Reservoir

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

As of June 30, 2021, the District had total outstanding debt of \$433,097 related to the issuance of the Series 2004A Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board (COMB) Bonds which were used to refinance the 1993 Cachuma Project Authority Revenue (CPA) Bonds. The CPA Bonds had been issued to refinance the State of California Department of Water Resources contract #E58028, the 1988 General Obligation Bond, and to finance the construction of the Zone 3 water storage reservoir. The debt term extends to fiscal year ending 2023.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District has identified a need to construct new Chromium 6 treatment facility and subsequent water blending facility as a result of naturally occurring compound that is common in groundwater. The facility could share via on a customer basis with other water providers in the Santa Ynez Valley who draw water supply from the same source.

The District provides water to 2,624 municipal and industrial connections and 97 agricultural connections. The City of Solvang is within the boundaries of the District. In addition to the City's own water sources, which include underflow from the Santa Ynez River, the City can purchase water from the District on a wholesale/on-demand basis through two master meters. The City of Solvang operates and maintains its own distribution system and storage facilities and sells water to its own customers.

Rate Structure

Water rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Trustees in October 2016. The rates are based on a 2016 Water Financial Plan & Rate Study prepared by Bartle Wells Associates and underwent a public review and adoption process.

Water Rates and Charges (Effective July 1, 2021)

A. Commodity Rates (represents rates for actual water usage)

See Chart Below.

B. Meter Charges per Month

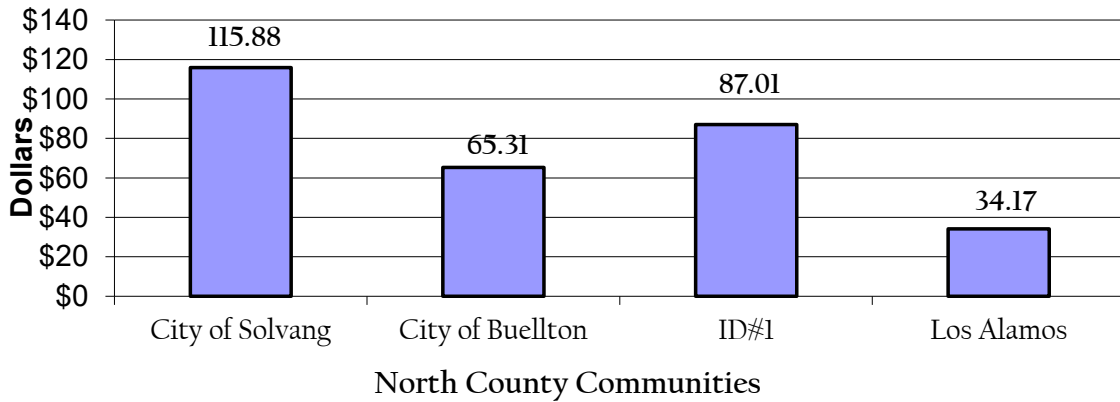
See Chart Below *

Meter Size	Monthly Service Charges
Domestic, Rural Residential / Limited Agriculture	

5/8"	\$ 44.19
3/4"	\$ 53.03
1"	\$ 88.38
1 1/2"	\$ 176.76
2"	\$282.82
3"	\$530.29
4"	\$883.81
6"	\$1,767.62
8"	\$2,828.19
Agricultural	
1 1/2"	\$73.35
2"	\$117.37
3"	\$220.06
4"	\$366.77
6"	\$733.54
Private Fire Protection	
5/8" - 1"	\$8.80
1 1/2"	\$17.70
2"	\$28.30
3"	\$53.00
4"	\$88.40
6"	\$176.80
8"	\$282.80
Commodity Rates Based on Type of Use	Per 100 Cubic Feet
Domestic	\$5.15
Rural Residential/Limited Ag	1st 125 Units \$5.15
	Over 125 Units \$2.69
Agriculture (No Dwellings)	\$1.87
On-Demand	\$10.30
Temporary	\$15.46
Cachuma Park	\$1.80

Figures O-3 show a rate comparison for three Santa Barbara County agencies. Overall, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 water rates for members are comparable to other communities in the Northern Santa Barbara County area and substantially lower than communities in the Southern Santa Barbara County area. The charts are based upon water rates and charges levied by the water District for FY 2021-22.

**Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water**



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (ID#1)’s governance authority is established under the Water Conservation Law of 1931, Division 21 of the (“principal act”) and codified under California Water Code Section 74000 et seq. This principal act empowers ID#1 to provide a moderate range of water-related municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Those listed under	Recreational Facilities
- WAT Code 74500, Part 5	

Governance of ID#1 District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Trustees that are elected by four divisions and one at-large to four- year terms. The Board meets the third Tuesday of every month at Santa Ynez Community Services District conference room located at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, at 3:00 pm. A current listing of Board of Trustees along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement No. 1 Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Jeffery Holzer	Division 1 Trustee	Business	2
Jeff Clay	Division 2 President	Pastor	13
Nick Urton	Division 3 Trustee	Medical Professional	-less than 1 year
Michael Burchardi	Division 4 Trustee	Pilot	7
Brad Joos	At-Large Vice President	Ret. U.S. Forest Service	9

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.syrwd.org			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Carpinteria/Summerland Fire is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://www.syrwd.org for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory fire services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

P. Santa Barbara County Water Agency

Administrative Office: 130 East Victoria Street, STE 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: 805/568-3440
Fax: 805/568-3434
Email: wateragency@countyofsb.org
Website: www.countyofsb.org/2510/Water-Agency
Public Works Director: Scott McGolpin
Water Agency Manager: Matt Young

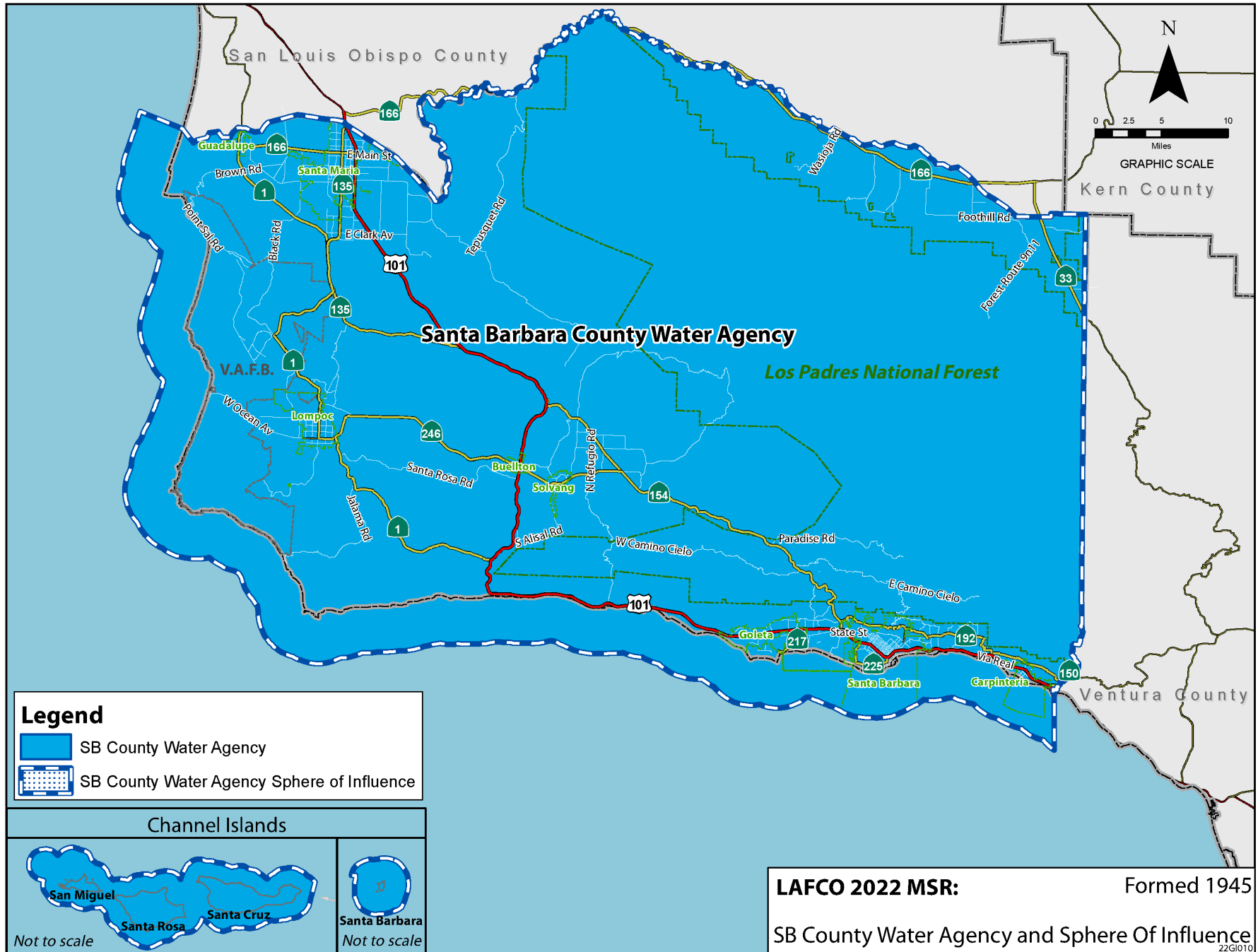
SUMMARY

The Santa Barbara County Water Agency (Water Agency) provides water project contracting, water conservation, hydrologic data collection, assessment and dissemination and cloud seeding countywide to approximately 444,229 people throughout its 2,753 square miles. The Water Agency boundaries coincide with those of the Santa Barbara County. The Water Agency offers technical assistance to other County departments, water Districts, and the public concerning water availability. The Water Agency also administers the Cachuma Project and the Twitchell Dam Project contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and participates in Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). The Water Agency's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The Water Agency receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$9 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The Water Agency has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Barbara County Water Agency was formed in 1945 and soon thereafter contracted with USBR to develop the Cachuma Project. The Water Agency's purpose is to control and conserve storm, flood, and other surface waters for beneficial use and to enter into contracts for water supply. The Water Agency includes all of Santa Barbara County and has significant geographical diversity, containing five major watersheds, 100 miles of coastline, and 215,000 acres of Los Padres National Forest. There are eight incorporated cities in the Region as well as 21 distinct unincorporated communities.

The Water Agency is countywide and overlaps, all eight cities, eight County Service Areas, Cachuma Resource Conservation District (RCD), twelve Water and Sanitary Districts, three Fire Protection Districts, nine Community Services Districts, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Municipal Improvement and Airport Districts, Healthcare District, and seven Cemetery Districts.



The Water Agency estimated it serves a population of 444,229 people, with 305,954 living within Cities. The Water Agency anticipates a growth rate of approximately 9.8 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the Water Agency serves 132,898 parcels, 83,249 in Cities, and 49,649 in unincorporated county.

OPERATIONS

The Water Agency is responsible for the following: partners and collaborates with many other water providers on regional programs, regional water use efficiency and conservation, County-wide hydrologic data and development of hydrologic models, County-wide groundwater conditions, stormwater, administration of regional water supply projects. The Water Agency has been the lead agency and point of contact for the Integrated Regional Water Management Program (IRWMP) and is the liaison between all entities involved in the program. The Water Agency coordinates regional conservation and drought planning. The Drought Task Force is led by the Water Agency, Office of Emergency Management, and Environmental Health Services. The Water Agency is part of the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department and does the following:

- Preparing investigations and reports on the County's water requirements, groundwater conditions, efficient use of water, and other water supply related technical studies.
- Managing County-wide programs, including the (IRWMP)
- Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP), and winter cloud seeding program.
- Providing technical assistance to other County departments, water Districts, and the public concerning water availability.
- Administering certain provisions of the Cachuma Project and the Twitchell Dam Project contracts with the (USBR).
- Participating in GSAs.

The Water Agency is a member of the Carpinteria Basin and Cuyama Groundwater Basin GSAs. The Water Agency also participates in the Santa Ynez Valley Groundwater Basin within each management area, Western, Central, and Eastern (WMA, CMA, and EMA).

Water Agency is primarily funded from ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property, with additional funding received through grants. The Water Agency has approximately \$12,900,181 of restricted funds as of June, 2021.

The Water Agency Board of Directors is composed of five Board of Supervisor Members who are elected by supervisorial Districts to four-year terms. The Board meets on Tuesdays of every month at Board Chambers. The Water Agency maintains a website which includes a list of Board members and agendas for upcoming Board meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Santa Barbara County IRWM plan identifies projects that meet objectives of various agencies while addressing regional water supply related challenges. The resource management strategy (RMS) identifies actions to aid in water supply issues, including: reducing water demand, improving operation and efficiency of water supply storage/distribution systems, increasing water supply (through groundwater storage, desalination, precipitation enhancement, recycled municipal water, matching water quality needs to use, and surface storage), improving water quality (in drinking water treatment/distribution, groundwater aquifer treatment, pollution prevention, salt management, and urban runoff management), practicing resources stewardship (through economic incentives, land use planning, protection of recharge areas, and promoting water-dependent recreation), improving flood management, etc. The RMS identified pollution prevention and urban runoff management as regional strategies, which includes coordination with the State and Central Coast Water Quality Control Boards (SWRCB and CCRWQCB), to comply with TMDLs, NPDES and WDR Permits, monitoring programs, and non-point source management programs.

Other opportunities for the Water Agency are the cloud seeding program which targets two geographical areas: the Santa Ynez River watershed above Lake Cachuma in Santa Barbara County and the Alamo and Huasna tributaries of the Twitchell Reservoir watershed within Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. These seeding opportunities occurred on nine (9) days during the 2021-2022 season. Six of these were in December, with one seeded event in January, one in March, and an additional event per special extension in April after the regular season. This extension to seed a storm on April 21 was offered by the North American Weather Consultants NAWC at no cost except for flare usage. A total of 82 flares were successfully burned at the three ground sites, releasing an estimated 1,312 grams of silver iodide (AgI). Unfortunately, no seeding opportunities occurred during February. There were no seeding suspensions during the season.

The Water Agency completed a Long-Term Supplemental Water Supply Alternatives Report (LTSWAR) in 2015 that identified options for increasing water supplies available to meet long-term Santa Barbara County demands. The immediate interest in determining supply options was in part a result of the challenges faced within the County during the most recent and, in some ways, most severe drought on record. Santa Barbara County has a number of water supply options available to it, each with its own unique benefits and considerations. The LTSWAR provides a summary of each options' unit cost and volume of those options that are less than \$3,000/AF (acre-foot) but provide more than 2,000 AFY (acre-feet per year). These higher volume, lower cost options, were highlighted as those with the most potential to meet the greatest regional needs. Of the 120 options explored by Study Table 3-31 below, a listing of all options that meet the thresholds of \$3,000/AFY in unit cost and 2,000 AFY in volume are provided.

Table 3-31: Options More Attractive for Regional Consideration

Option	Supply (AFY)	Unit Cost (\$/AF)	Implementation Timeframe
Direct Recycled Water Use			
Recycled Water - NPR			
Laguna San NPR (M&I)	2,900	\$300	<5 years
Laguna San NPR (Ag)	5,000	\$300	<5 years
Lompoc NPR (Ag)	4,400	\$1,200	<5 years
Recycled Water - DPR			
Laguna San DPR	4,700	\$1,400	5-10 years
Lompoc DPR	3,700	\$1,550	5-10 years
Goleta DPR	6,500	\$1,300	5-10 years
Santa Barbara DPR	6,600	\$1,800	5-10 years
Groundwater Recharge and Storage			
Recycled Water - IPR			
Laguna San IPR (injection)	4,700	\$1,300	<5 years
Laguna San IPR (surface)	5,540	\$700	<5 years
Lompoc IPR (injection)	3,700	\$1,500	<5 years
Lompoc IPR (surface)	4,400	\$500	<5 years
Goleta IPR (injection)	6,500	\$1,300	<5 years
Goleta IPR (surface)	7,600	\$1,400	<5 years
Santa Barbara IPR (injection)	6,600	\$1,200	<5 years
Santa Barbara IPR (surface)	7,500	\$2,200	<5 years
Stormwater/Surface Water – Centralized Recharge			
Sisquoc River Diversions to Spreading Basins	2,500	\$2,800	<5 years
Sisquoc River Diversions for Ag Spreading	2,500	\$2,600	<5 years
Carpinteria Creek Diversions to Ag	3,000	\$200	<5 years
Santa Ynez Diversions to Spreading Basins	2,500	\$2,800	<5 years
Santa Ynez Diversions to Ag Spreading	2,500	\$2,600	<5 years
Cuyama River Diversions for Spreading Basins	4,400	\$600	<5 years
Cuyama River Diversions for Ag Spreading	4,400	\$60	<5 years
Imported Water – California (Recharge)			
SB Undelivered SWP for Spreading Basins	6,300	\$2,800	<5 years
SB Undelivered SWP for Injection Wells	6,300	\$1,900	<5 years
Ocean Desalination Plants			
Southern SLO Plant Local Desal Supply	6,300	\$2,700-\$2,800	5-10 years
Southern SLO Plant Regional Desal Supply	26,000	\$1,900-\$2,000	5-10 years
San Antonio Regional Desal	14,400	\$2,200-\$2,300	5-10 years
Montecito Plant Desal	2,800	\$2,700-\$2,900	5-10 years
Santa Barbara Local Plant Desal Supply	3,100	\$2,400	5-10 years

Table 3-31 Continued

Option	Supply (AFY)	Unit Cost (\$/AF)	Implementation Timeframe
Increase Surface Storage Capacity			
Stormwater/Surface Water – Dam Modifications			
Twitchell Operational Modifications	7,600	\$12	<5 years
Cachuma Dam Modifications (Dam Raise)	34,500	\$1,000	>10 years
Cachuma Dam Modifications (Flashboard Increase)	3,700	\$20	<5 years
Stormwater/Surface Water – Offstream Storage or New Dam			
Round Corral Reservoir	6,700	\$2,100	>10 years
Salsipuedes Creek Reservoir	2,850	\$2,000	>10 years
Importing Water from Outside the Region			
Imported Water – California (Direct Use)			
SB Undelivered SWP for Direct Use	6,300	\$1,700	<5 years
SB Suspended Table A	8,000	\$600	<5 years
SLO Undelivered SWP	3,400	\$650	<5 years
SWP Article 21	5,000	\$400	<5 years
Undelivered CA Imports, Short-Term Agreement	6,300	\$1,800	<5 years
Undelivered CA Imports, High Cost Long-Term Agreement	6,300	\$1,600	<5 years
Undelivered CA Imports, Low Cost Long-Term Agreement	6,300	\$1,000	<5 years
Groundwater Cleanup			
Santa Ynez Uplands Basin Chrom-6 Treatment	9,800	\$900	<5 years
Santa Maria Basin TDS Treatment	12,000	\$1,400	<5 years

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the Water Agency and City of Santa Maria to continue to look for ways to assist Casmalia Community Services District CSD. In addition, continued pursuit of any Long-Term Supplemental Water Supply Alternatives identified in the report with focus on local supplies is encouraged. The Water Agency should take advantage of all opportunities that arise for cloud seeding events that provide the most value for the cost.

Governance Structure Options

The Joint Powers Agreements (JPAs) between the Water Agency and various other agencies helps continue services for the area residents and businesses. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The opportunities for new governance structures in the Water Agency are small. The Water Agency includes all of the County and has JPAs or Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with the Cities, Water Districts, and GSAs. For these reasons, it is unlikely that the Water Agency will annex additional land in the near future. The Water Agency has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes.

Regional Collaboration

The Water Agency collaborates with the USBR for a supply of water from the Cachuma Project on the Santa Ynez River. Additionally, the Water Agency and USBR work with a group of water purveyors including Goleta, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito, Carpinteria, and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1.

The Water Agency established RWEPP, a water conservation partnership with eighteen local water purveyors. Through the RWEPP collaborative, the Water Agency co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the USBR. 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.

The Water Agency participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Program (IRWMP) process. The intent of the IRWMP in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, improved water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The County of Santa Barbara is involved in the WMA; CMA; EMA; of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin. A Coordination Agreement between the three GSAs and its member agencies ensures the three management areas regionally collaborate and implement their respective Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) using the same methodologies and data.

The County of Santa Barbara entered into three memorandums of agreement (MOA) with the member agencies of the WMA, CMA, and EMA for the implementation of Sustainability Groundwater Act (SGMA) in the three management areas of the Santa Ynez River Basin and the development of GSPs for the Basin.

The WMA GSA consists of the Water Agency, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, and Mission Hills Community Services District. The CMA GSA consists of the Water Agency, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District and City of Buellton. There is minimal groundwater production in the area

outside the jurisdiction of the other WMA and CMA member agencies, therefore, the Water Agency is a non-voting member on both the WMA and CMA GSA Committees.

The EMA GSA consists of the Water Agency, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, City of Solvang, and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 and the Water Agency is a voting member of the EMA GSA Committee.

The Water Agency is also a voting member of the Cuyama Basin GSA, a joint-powers agency that is comprised of Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties, the Cuyama Community Services District, and the Cuyama Basin Water District. The Water Agency is a non-voting member of the Carpinteria GSA through a JPA among the Water, Agency, Carpinteria Valley Water District, City of Carpinteria, and County of Ventura.

The County cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan (SWRP) including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water Districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan, and intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Water Agency's boundaries are coterminous with service area. The Water Agency currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the Water Agency Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Water Agency's existing boundary spans approximately 2,753 square miles in size and covers almost two (2) million acres (parcels and including public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. Nearly 97.8% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 2.2% of the total, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the eight Cities. Overall, there are 273,593 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency jurisdictional boundary spans 2,753 square miles with 97.8% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the eight Cities.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Incorporated Cities	38,502	2.2%	83,249	176,776
Other unincorporated	1,705,725	97.8%	49,649	96,817
Totals	1,744,227	100.0%	132,898	273,593

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,705,725	97.8%	49,649	96,817
Incorporated Cities	38,502	2.2%	83,249	176,776
Totals	1,744,227	100.0%	132,898	273,593

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$101.1 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a value ratio of \$57,986 per acre. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$227,680 based on the estimated service population of 444,229. The Water Agency receives \$3.3 million dollars in annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 132,898 legal parcels and spans 1.7 million acres while the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 95% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 51% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 3,817 vacant parcels that collectively total 10,007 acres.

Close to 95% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Water Agency Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1945
Legal Authority	State Legislation in 1945, Water Code, Chapter 51
Board of Directors	Five Supervisors elected to four-year terms through supervisorial Districts.
Agency Duties	Water project contracting, water conservation, hydrologic data collection investigations and reports on the County’s water requirements, groundwater conditions, efficient use of water, assessment and dissemination and cloud seeding, and participating in GSAs.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Barbara County to be 444,229. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Cities population as 317,900 by 2020 and unincorporated areas estimated at 143,000. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of County increased by 22,070 people (5.7 percent or less than one (1) percent per year).

Demographics for the County are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in County as 18 to 64 group at 62.5 percent. Approximately 15.3 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22.3 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 43.9 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the largest ethnic group in County, comprised 45.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara’s General Plan serves as the County’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the Count’s vision within its Planning Area. The County’s

General Plan was adopted in 2016, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 9.5 percent within the County. The following population projections within the County are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table P-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Unincorporated	133,413	140,158	143,000	149,100	151,300
Incorporated	290,482	301,805	317,900	352,400	362,000
County	423,895	441,963	460,900	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Countywide was \$78,925 in 2022, which does not qualify the County as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its IRWM Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or

precursor to DUC. In the study of the other cases, 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. Therefore, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency’s Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services in the areas stated above, however, these areas are contiguous and being served by the Water Agency.

**Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
Water Agency area (est. square miles):	
• Cities	69.62
• Entire Water Agency	2,753
Population (2020 Census):	
• Cities	305,954
• Entire District	444,229
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Water Agency portion)	\$101,142,126,777
Number of Treatment Plants	1 Contract w/ CCWA
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire Water Agency (FY 20-21)	\$9
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.004¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$12,900,181
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	50%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	617%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

The Water Agency monitors over 300 groundwater wells annually throughout the County triennial reports are prepared using the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program. The Water Agency is staffed by five (5) full-time staff.

The Water Agency conducts a precipitation enhancement program, also known as "cloud seeding," to augment natural precipitation to increase surface water runoff in watersheds behind

the major water reservoirs. These reservoirs include Cachuma Reservoir, Gibraltar Dam, and Jameson Reservoir on the Santa Ynez River and Twitchell Reservoir on the Cuyama River near Santa Maria.

Through the (RWEP) the Water Agency promotes the efficient use of urban and agricultural water supplies countywide, and provides information and assistance to the eighteen local water purveyors within the county. Through the RWEP, the Water Agency coordinates a collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, three management area GSAs CMA, EMA, and WMA of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin were formed in 2017. The Water Agency is also a member of the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) that formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the four counties that intersect the Basin (Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura), the Cuyama Community Services District, and the County Water Agency.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the WMA, CMA, and EMA. Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. These GSAs and Committees developed and are working to implement Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed under a coordination agreement per GSP regulations. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin. The Cuyama Basin GSP covers the Cuyama Valley managed by the Cuyama Basin GSA.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the WMA, CMA, and EMA, and provides up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in all three management areas, WMA, CMA, and EMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data,

pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the management areas. The plan for the DMS in the WMA is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter. The current VPS provider for the WMA, CMA DMS, is Host Winds. The EMA DMS configuration is a database built in Oracle plus a web application designed in JAVA. The EMA data viewer will be designed as a GIS web-based interface. The DMS is a database plus an online web viewer. Data stored in the DMS is separated by categories into tables. The tables contain columns and rows of data. Each field holds a specific type of data, such as a number, text, or date. The Cuyama Basin DMS uses the Opti platform, utilizes Google maps and other charting tools for analysis and visualization. The site may be accessed at <http://opti.woodardcurran.com/cuyama>.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Sources

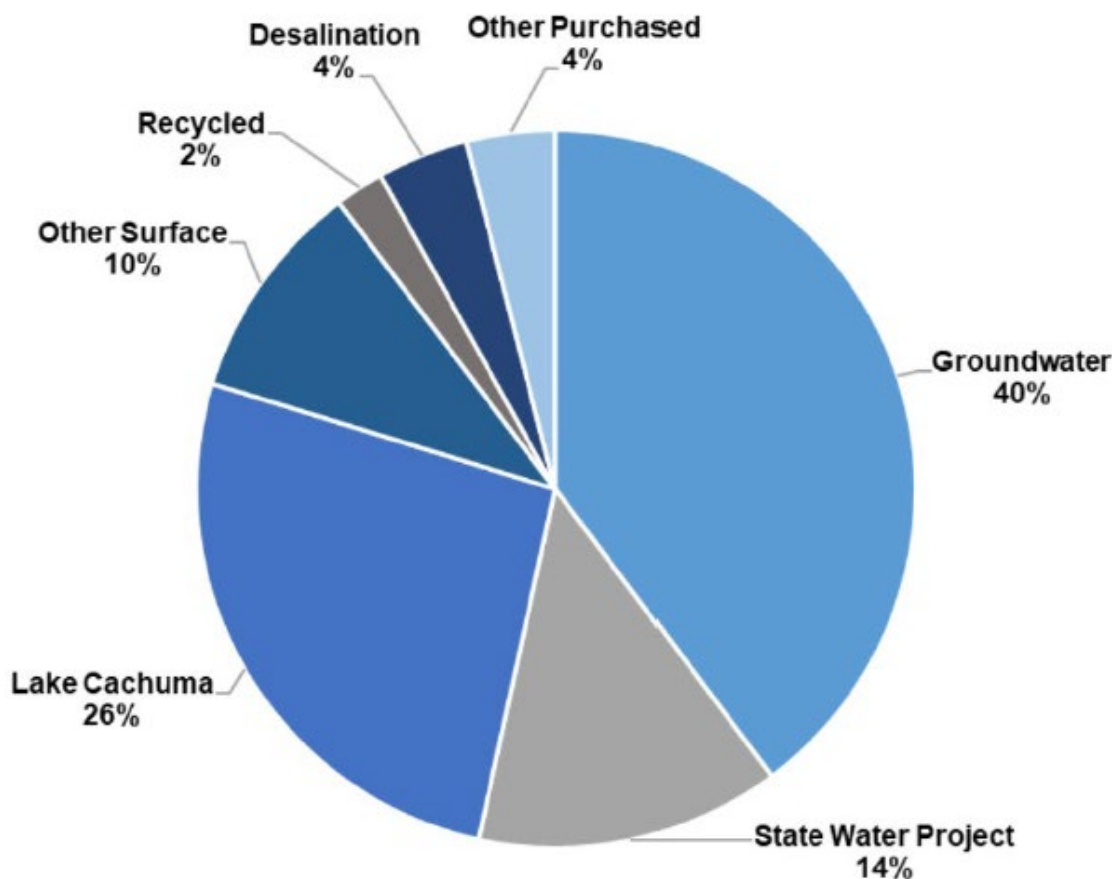
In 1945, the Water Agency was established by the State of California. The Water Agency entered into a master contract with the (USBR) for the development of the Cachuma Project. Subcontracts were made with Carpinteria Valley Water District, Montecito Water District, the City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water District, and the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, all of which are designated as Member Units of the project. The project was authorized in 1948, by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 9(a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. Construction of the Cachuma Project by the USBR began in 1950 and was completed in 1953.

Water is diverted from the reservoir using the 6.4-mile long Tecolote Tunnel through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the South Coast Conduit and distribution systems. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement No. 1 receives its Cachuma allocation through State Water exchanges with the other member units.

The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) was formed in 1956 pursuant to an agreement with the USBR. The agreement transferred to the Member Agencies the responsibility to operate, repair and maintain all Cachuma Project facilities, except Bradbury Dam, which the

USBR continues to operate. COMB's Member Agencies include Goleta Water District, the City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District. COMB is responsible for the diversion of water from Lake Cachuma to the Member Agencies through the Tecolote Tunnel. In addition, COMB operates and maintains the South Coast Conduit pipeline, flow control valves, meters and instrumentation at control stations and turnouts along the South Coast Conduit and at four regulating reservoirs.

2020 County of Santa Barbara Water Production



Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Santa Barbara County Water Agency
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Water Sources & Reservoirs'			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition*	Size
Cachuma	1961	Good (97.7% full)	Drainage area is 417 sq. mi, surface area 3,200 ac, capacity 193,304 AF
Gibraltar	1925	Good (99.1% full)	
Jameson	1982	Good (100.6% full)	
Twitchell	1958	Poor (35.5% full)	
SWP	1991	Fair (56% allocation) **	

* As of January 25, 2023 - ** Draft State Water Project Delivery Capability Report 2021

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Other District Staff	5	0.13
Administrative Personnel	unk	n/a

The Water Agency has a total of five (5) permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ Water Agency
General Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Other Office (5)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (unk)	n/a	n/a

FINANCES

The Water Agency is a dependent special district governed by the Board of Directors, which is comprised of the same individuals as the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors. For financial reporting purposes, the County’s basic financial statements include all financial activities that are controlled by or are dependent upon actions taken by the County’s Board. These special districts do not issue separate financial statements. The governmental reporting entity consists of the

County and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially accountable or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Water Agency is primarily funded through property taxes, charges for services, and state grants. The Agency's budget is prepared annually prior to the start of each fiscal year. The budget supports the Agency's operations such as providing technical assistance to County departments, water districts, and the public relative to ground water availability and water-well locations and design. Using data from the last three years, the Agency received an average annual income of \$3.5M from taxes, while the average cost of operations \$3.3M. The Agency does not have a formal contingency policy; however, the Agency retains a \$14M fund balance for emergency responses.

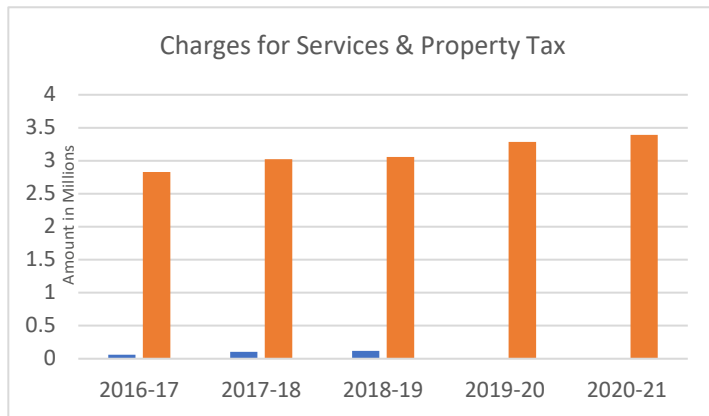
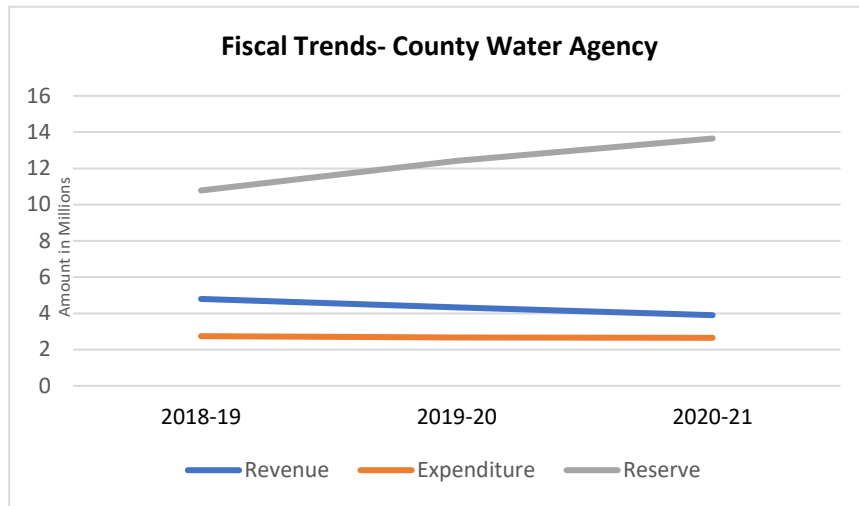
Water Agency Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property Taxes	\$3,284,591	76.0%	\$3,391,220	86.9%
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	349	0%	\$146	0%
Use of Money and Property	\$217,073	5.0%	\$-21,166	-0.5%
Intergovernmental Revenue State, Federal, Other	\$584,732	13.5%	\$526,509	13.5%
Charges for services	\$232,128	5.4%	\$2,825	0.1%
Miscellaneous	\$2,954	0.1%	\$275	0%
Revenue total	\$4,321,827	100.0%	\$3,899,809	100.0%

Source: Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

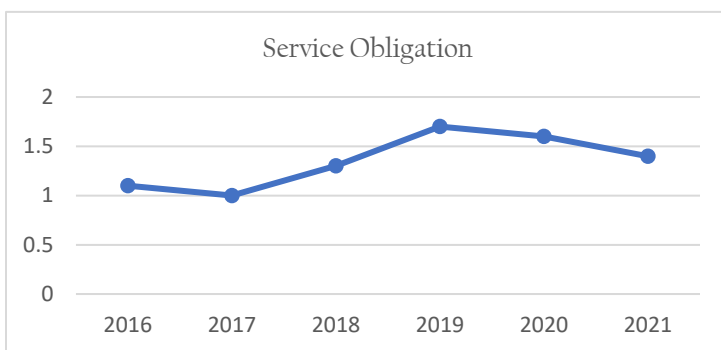
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the Water Agency expenditures remain relatively flat. The Water Agency's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY WATER AGENCY



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Property Taxes are the primary funding source for the Water Agency. Charges for Services are presented. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 4,164,500	\$ 3,569,660	1.1
2017	\$ 3,207,956	\$ 3,079,707	1.0
2018	\$ 3,850,476	\$ 2,850,444	1.3
2019	\$ 4,795,712	\$ 2,740,745	1.7
2020	\$ 4,321,828	\$ 2,666,713	1.6
2021	\$ 3,899,809	\$ 2,650,387	1.4

Post-Employment Liabilities

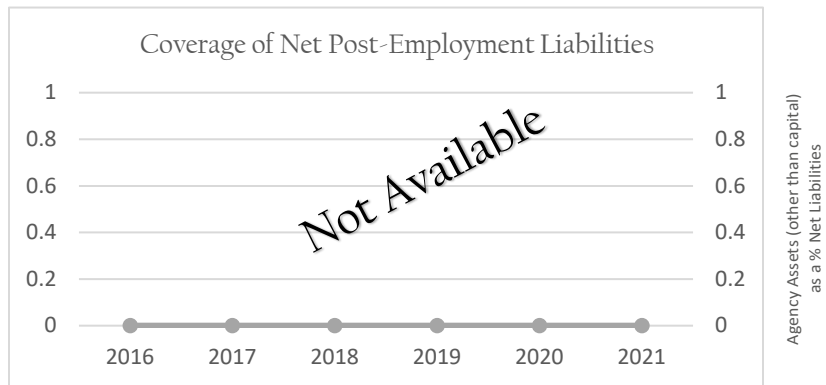
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	➔

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

The County provides pension benefits to eligible employees through cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans (pension plans) administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees’ Retirement System (SBCERS). SBCERS administers six County pension plans. With the passage of the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act (PEPRA), the County established a new pension plan, Plan 8, with two rate tiers – one for safety and one for general members. As of January 1, 2013, Plan 8 is the only pension plan available to new employees. For each of the plans, the County’s contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was a specified percent of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Additional amounts required to finance any unfunded accrued liability are the responsibility of the plan sponsors. At June 30, 2021, the County, including its discretely presented component unit, reported a liability of \$981,008 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

SBCERS issues its own Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that may be obtained by writing to SBCERS at 130 Robin Hill Road, Suite 100, Goleta, CA 93117 or on the SBCERS website at: <http://cosb.countyofsb.org/sbcers>.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) & 457. Employer-only annual contributions are calculated based upon a percentage of employee compensation under annual agreements with employee bargaining groups and unions. The plan, available to all employee bargaining groups and unions, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

The Section 457 deferred compensation plan is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The County's agent multiple employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan (OPEB Plan) is administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). The OPEB plan is funded by the County and other plan sponsors, and is administered in accordance with §401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). It was established on September 16, 2008, by the County Board of Supervisors who created a 401(h) Medical Trust. The OPEB Plan offers healthcare, vision, and dental benefits to eligible County retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided by third party providers. Retirees are offered the same health plans as active County employees, as well as enhanced senior plans for retirees on Medicare. Retiree premiums are rated separately from active County employees; as such, the County does not have a retiree premium implicit rate subsidy.

The County provides a monthly insurance premium subsidy of \$15 (whole dollars) per year of credit service from the 401(h) account for Eligible Retired Participants participating in a sponsored health insurance plan. If the monthly premium for the health plan selected is less than \$15 times the member's years of service, the subsidy is limited to the entire premium. The health plans include coverage for eligible spouses and dependents. After the member's death, a beneficiary is eligible to continue health plan coverage. The subsidy benefit will be equal to \$15 per year of service times the survivor continuation percentage applicable for pension benefits. Retirees who choose not to participate in the County-sponsored health insurance plan receive a monthly benefit of \$4 per year of service. This benefit, known as a Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement, reimburses qualified health care expenses through a health savings account.

On March 1, 2016, the County adopted a resolution approving an OPEB (401(h) Account) Funding Policy. This policy provides for funding the OPEB Plan at 4% of Covered Payroll for the 401(a) Pension Plan. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan.

Enterprise Funding

The Water Agency is not an enterprise fund.

Asset Maintenance and Repair

The Water Agency does not have infrastructure to maintain or repair.

Capital Improvements

The Water Agency does not have a standalone Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Rather the County of Santa Barbara adopted its Fiscal Year 21-26 which does not identify proposed projects for the Water Agency.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The Water Agency has no long-term debt associated with capital improvement projects and infrastructure. There are no current plans to add long-term debt financing.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Water Agency currently participates in shared facilities for Reservoir storage, and groundwater management.

Rate Structure

The Water Agency does not charge rates; however, the agency does monitor and report countywide rates to the Board of Supervisors periodically. The table below includes the February 2021 countywide comparison.

WATER RATES COUNTYWIDE COMPARISON TABLE

City/District or Company	Billing interval <i>Monthly, Bi-mthly</i>	Rate * structure <i>Uniform, Block etc</i>	<u>Water Rates -- per hundred cubic feet</u>								Meter Fee & Charges For a 5/8 or 3/4 meter
			Single Family Residential (SFR)		Multi-Family Residential (MFR)		Commercial		Agriculture, Landscape, Recreation or Other		
			HCF Units	\$\$	HCF Units	\$\$	HCF Units	\$\$	HCF Units	\$\$	
Buellton	Monthly	Uniform	Per HCF	2.98	Per HCF	2.98	Per HCF	2.98	Per HCF	2.98	35.51
Carpinteria Valley Water District	Monthly	Block	Base (0-6) Peak (>6)	3.90 5.12	Base Peak	3.90 5.12	Base Peak	3.90 5.12	Agriculture Tier 1 Tier 2	1.97 3.90 ***	*47.84 + 19.20 per 6 HCF + 0.54 + 3.00 per 6 HCF **
Casmalia CSD	Monthly	Flat plus Uniform	≤3.45 >3.45	90 flat 0.10/cf	n/a	-	≤3.45 >3.45	180 flat 0.10/cf	n/a	-	None
Cuyama CSD	Monthly	Block	<4 >4	0.79 0.79	<4 >4	0.79 0.79	<4 >4	0.79 0.79	<4 >4	0.79 0.79	85.50
Golden State Water Co. (Orcutt, Santa Maria area)	Monthly	Block for S/MFR; Uniform Comm'l & Irrig'n	0-15 15- 27 >27	3.435 3.950 4.543	0-15 15-27 >27	3.435 3.950 4.543	Per HCF	3.435*	Per HCF	2.372 **	19.01/month , 0.405/HCF surcharge, 1.43% CPUC fee
Goleta Water District	Monthly	Block & Uniform	≤6 7-12 >12	5.79 7.81 9.96	Per HCF	7.17	Per HCF	7.17	Urban-Ag GWC-Ag* Recycled Recreation Landscape Temporary	2.35 1.91 3.87 7.60 7.17 8.43	≤6 = 22.12 7-12 = 39.76 >12 = 56.41
Guadalupe	Monthly	Flat plus Uniform	0-6 >7	31.07 flat; 5.18/HCF	0-6 >7	31.07 flat; 5.18 /HCF	0-6 >7	31.07 flat; 5.18 /HCF	0-6 >7	31.07 flat; 5.18 /HCF	None
La Cumbre Mutual Water Company	<i>Bi-mthly</i>	Block	≤20 21- 40 41- 80 >80	5.75 8.00 13.25 22.00	≤20 21-40 41-80 >80	5.75 8.00 13.25 22.00	Tier 1= 3-yr avg Tier 2	7.60 13.25	Agriculture: Tier 1 ≤20 Tier 2 <870 HCF per year Tier 3 >870 HCF per year	5.75 6.75 13.25	Meter fee bi-mthly: 28.00 if <u>annual</u> use ≤49HCF; 56.00 if <u>annual</u> use 50- 99HCF; 84.00 for >99HCF.
Lompoc	Monthly	Block for SFR; Uniform for others	0-10 10.1- 20 20.1+	4.33 4.63 5.53	Per HCF	4.33	Per HCF	4.45*	Per HCF	4.33	36.06 / 47.15 ** ***
Los Alamos CSD	Monthly	Flat Rate	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	-	3.90
Mission Hills CSD	Monthly	Block	1-100	2.46	n/a	-	1-100	2.46	n/a	-	43.52

CHAPTER THREE: P. SANTA BARBARA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Montecito Water Dist.	Monthly	Block	0-9 10-35 36+	6.56 11.14 12.31	0-9* 10-35* 36+*	6.56 11.14 12.31	Uniform	9.63**	0-9* AGI	6.56 5.50	46.86
Santa Barbara	Monthly	Block	1-4 5-16 17	4.44 12.96 23.98	1-4 Per DU* 5-8 Per DU 9 Per DU	4.44 12.96 23.98	Base***= past avg off- peak HCFs Above base amt	7.01 23.91	Recr'n <mo budget >mo budget Ag'l <mo budget >mo budget Comm'l or Res'l Irrig'n <mo budget >mo budget ***	4.88 23.98 3.01 23.98 12.96 23.98	28.92
Santa Maria	Monthly	Block	1-5 5-15 >15	4.96 5.15 5.51	1-5 5-15 >15	4.96 5.15 5.51	1-5 5-15 >15	4.96 5.15 5.51	1-5 5-15 >15	4.96 5.15 5.51	40.88
Santa Ynez River WCD ID#1	Monthly	Uniform	Per HCF	5.05	Per HCF	5.05	Per HCF	5.05	Agriculture No dwelling:	1.59	42.98 for non-Ag meter
Solvang	Monthly	Block	1-16 >16	3.45 4.05	Per HCF	3.75	Per HCF	3.75	Per HCF	3.75	75.43 5/8" 113.15 3/4"
Vandenberg Village CSD	Monthly	Block	1-10 11+	1.83 2.75	1-10 11+	1.83 2.75	1-10 11+	1.83 2.75	Landscape	1.83	17.04

*Footnotes -- to Water Rates in Santa Barbara County; February 2021:

A "Uniform Rate" exists when water is priced at one single rate (dollars per hundred cubic feet, HCF) for all water used.

A "Block Rate" exists when water is priced at a different rate (\$/HCF) for each volume or "block" of water used, with rates increasing with each higher volume. A customer's bill will include multiple rates if multiple blocks of water are used.

A "Flat Rate" exists when the charge is the same regardless of the amount of water used. "Flat plus uniform" describes a standard charge up to a specified volume of use, plus a charge per unit for each additional unit of water used.

Carpinteria Valley WD's water rate structure uses a unique customer-specific, usage-based block rate for all residential, commercial, institutional, and public authority accounts. The first block (Base tier) is the customer's 5-year December-through-March average monthly consumption. (There is a minimum Base of 6 HCF). Any water consumption above the Base block falls into the Peak block.

* The smallest meter in the District is 3/4"

**The District has imposed a temporary drought surcharge of \$0.54 for a 3/4" meter and \$0.50 per HCF (minimum 6 HCF or \$3.00)

*** City of Carpinteria Parks pays \$3.90 per HCF flat rate; other landscape meters pay single-family tiered rates.

Golden State Water Company, as an Investor-Owned Utility is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) which has assigned certain surcharges, credits and fees that are in addition to approved water rate and meter charges. CPUC approved surcharges vary may vary by account type. One-time credit: Residential/Non-Residential 5/8" x 3/4" \$0.93 and LM Irrigation 3/4" \$1.39.

*Non-Residential: 5/8 x 3/4 meter, \$21.80/month, \$3.435/HCF, \$0.405/HCF surcharge, 1.43% CPUC fee.

**Limited Metered Irrigation Service: 3/4-inch meter, \$90.25/month, \$2.372/HCF, \$0.770/HCF surcharge, 1.43% CPUC fee. Limited Metered Irrigation Service is only for the unincorporated area known as Lake Marie Ranches located in the former Lake Marie Service Area. Rate changes in effect January 1, 2021.

Goleta Water District

* "GWC-Ag" represents Goleta West Conduit System Agricultural.

La Cumbre Mutual Water Company's bi-monthly meter charge is \$84.00 if annual usage is greater than 99 HCF. If annual usage is less than or equal to 49 HCF, the bi-monthly charge is \$28.00; if annual usage is 50 to 99 HCF, the bi-monthly charge is \$56.00.

Lompoc

*City has a separate rate for institutional customers: uniform rate at \$4.33/HCF.

**Monthly water service rates and charges increase as the size of the water meter increases; monthly fee for a 1-inch meter is \$69.31.

***Meter size varies from 5/8"-10".

Los Alamos CSD's water service charges were changed from a tiered rate system to a flat rate system effective August 1, 2016.

Montecito

* = Multi-Family Residential (MFR) rates are per dwelling unit. For example, if there are three units, the first 27 HCF is \$6.56.

**City has a separate rate for institutional customers: uniform rate at \$10.58/HCF.

Santa Barbara uses a typical inclining block rate structure for residential customers, but a different structure applies to commercial customers. The commercial account structure is similar to Carpinteria Valley Water District's rate structure. In FY14, the City implemented a water budget structure for irrigation customers, whereby Tier 1 water use is determined based on ET data and landscaped area.

*DU = dwelling unit

**Base = off peak (Jan - June) average usage adjusted for maximum number of days in billing cycle.

***Monthly irrigation budgets are based on the irrigated area and real time weather data (Eto data).

Charges for *commercial* accounts with La Cumbre Mutual Water Company, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and the City of Santa Barbara are calculated using a 'base' or 'tiered' amount of water usage per time period, which varies by district.

[Information was compiled by Santa Barbara County Water Agency in January – February 2021. Phone contact is (805)-568-3440.]

ORGANIZATION

Governance

Water Agency's governance authority is established under State Legislation in 1945, Water Code, Chapter 51 section 3000. This principal act empowers the Water Agency to provide a range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water Resources Supply	None
- Stormwater Capture	
- Cloud Seeding	

Governance of Santa Barbara County Water Agency is dependently provided by the County of Santa Barbara and through its five-member Board of Supervisors that are elected by supervisorial division to staggered four-year terms. Water Agency holds meetings as needed and as part of regular meetings held by the Board of Supervisors. A current listing of Board of Supervisors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Board
Das Williams, 1 st District	Vice-Chair	Legislator	6
Laura Capps 2 nd District	Supervisor	Public affairs	2 mo
Joan Hartmann, 3 rd District	Chair	Educator/ government	6
Bob Nelson 4 th District	Supervisor	Educator	2
Steve Lavagnino, 5 th District	Supervisor	Aerospace/ government	12

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.countyofsb.org/2510/Water-Agency			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?		X
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?		X
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: Water Agency is a dependent board-governed Special District. Refer to https://www.countyofsb.org/2510/Water-Agency for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Barbara County Water Agency Responses by Respondence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to the Water Agency at this time.

Q. Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District

Administrative Office: 130 East Victoria Street, STE 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: 805/568-3440
Fax: 805/568-3434
Email: fccontact@countyofsb.org
Website: www.countyofsb.org/2155/Flood-Control
Public Works Director: Scott McGolpin
Deputy Director: Walter Rubalcava –Water Resources

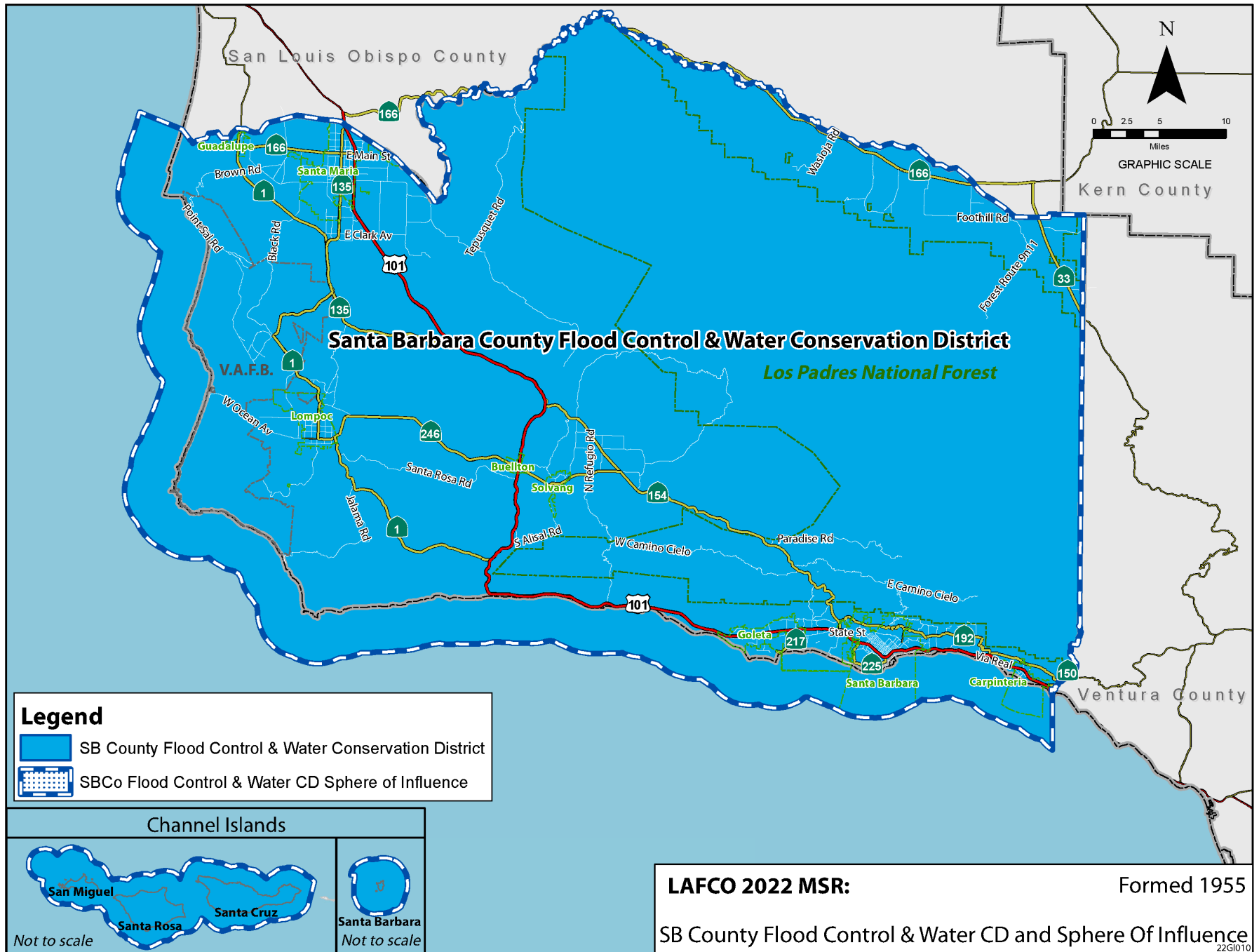
SUMMARY

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (SBCFCWCD) primary purpose is to provide flood protection and to conserve storm, flood and surface waters for beneficial public use to the approximately 444,229 people throughout the Countywide 2,753 square miles. The District boundaries coincide with those of the Santa Barbara County. The Flood Control's major programs involve channel maintenance, design and construction of capital improvements, review of new development, and operation of a hydrological data collection/flood warning system. Flood Control is divided into ten active flood control zones including most of the unincorporated area and the eight cities in the county. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$64 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation was formed in 1955 by State Legislature. The SBCFCWCD includes all of Santa Barbara County and has significant geographical diversity, containing five major watersheds, 100 miles of coastline, and 215,000 acres of Los Padres National Forest. There are eight incorporated cities in the Region as well as 21 distinct unincorporated communities. This includes five designated disadvantaged communities and one federally recognized tribal community, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

The SBCFCWCD is countywide and overlaps, all eight cities, County Water Agency, eight County Service Areas, Cachuma RCD, twelve Water and Sanitary Districts, three Fire Protection Districts, nine Community Services Districts, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Municipal Improvement and Airport Districts, Healthcare District, and seven Cemetery Districts.



The District estimated it serves a population of 444,229 people, with 305,954 living within Cities. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately less than 9.8 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 132,898 parcels, 83,249 in Cities, and 49,649 in unincorporated county.

OPERATIONS

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District provides flood protection throughout the County by constructing flood control facilities; acquiring federal funds and assistance for capital projects; assisting other County departments regarding flood control issues; regulating development to meet FEMA and District standards, measuring and recording rainfall, stream flow and reservoir level information, and maintaining capacity in key watercourses to protect public infrastructure, life and property.

Most of the District's general revenues come from ad valorem taxes on real estate and unsecured property. The District also receives revenue through benefit assessments and grants. The District has created specific reserves to replace needed equipment and buildings. On June, 2021, these two funds are estimated to contain \$674,478 and \$296,812, respectively.

The SBCFCWCD's operates under an Annual Routine Maintenance Program that was developed after many years of environmental study and coordination with the public, environmental groups, and permitting agencies. The program started in 1987, with the final Program EIR issued in 1991. In 2001, after a successful nine-year implementation of the maintenance program revisions were made. The 21/22 Annual Routine Maintenance Plan is the 30th annual plan since inception.

Between 2002 and 2020 the District 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. Within North County 13.4 of the 16.9 acres is within the Santa Maria River. The creek-bank restoration includes 13.3 acres throughout the County is equivalent to 9.14 miles of creek banks being restored. The District continues to implement restoration to mitigate temporal impacts to native vegetation for the duration of the Annual Routine Maintenance Program at a 1:1 ratio.

In the past thirty 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.

The Development Review Section provides development review and plan check review for the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County and, when requested, for the Cities of Santa Maria, Lompoc, Buellton, Guadalupe, Solvang, Santa Barbara and Carpinteria.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Board of Supervisor Members who are elected

by supervisorial Districts to four- year terms. The Board meets on Tuesdays of every month at Board Chambers. The District maintains a website which includes a list of Board members and agendas for upcoming Board meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

In 1963, the SBCFCWCD executed a water supply contract with the DWR for delivery of up to 57,700 AFY from the from the State Water Project (SWP). In 1979, a bond election for construction of in-County facilities to convey the water failed to be passed by the voters. As a result, the County sought financing through agreements with local water purveyors. The contracts with local water purveyors total 45,486 AFY.

In 1991, the CCWA was formed 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.

In March 2021, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District approved extension of the contract from 2035 to through 2085. Factors that affect the State Water Project's long-term reliability include timing of additional SWP storage facility construction, ongoing environmental challenges to the SWP, and eventual utilization of full SWP entitlement by other SWP water contractors.

Construction of the facilities which make up the flood control and drainage system began in 1950 and has continued to the present time. Keeping the underground storm drain pipe system in operation and repairing or replacing work to damaged facilities is a major ongoing obligation. Maintenance activities are completed on numerous drainages in the County each summer and fall, prior to the winter. There are six primary types of activities involved in the program, that include Selective Brushing, Herbicide Spraying, Channel Shaping and Bank Stabilization, Bank Protection Repair (Unlined Channels), Maintenance and Repair of Lined Channels, and Channel Desilting. The average number of drainages maintained each year is 11 and four (4) on the South Coast and in the North County, respectively. More maintenance work occurs on the South Coast compared to the North County. There are more drainages near developed areas on the South Coast where flooding and bank erosion problems could threaten public infrastructure and other public facilities. More drainages are subject to maintenance work in years following flood events because there has been damage (usually bank erosion) and deposition of debris (e.g., down trees, wood and sand debris piles).

The main objectives of the Phase II Drainage Area and General Feasibility Evaluation were to assess the relative potential benefits from capturing and using (i.e., infiltrating, using as non-potable water supply, or treating and discharging) the runoff from the project drainage areas, and

to identify any major barriers to BMP implementation not already addressed (e.g., major trees, utilities) for the top rank projects. To combine scores resulting from the project conditions (Phase I) and drainage area and general feasibility (Phase II) evaluations, the scores from the two phases were averaged to determine an overall ranking score for each project ranging from 0 to 3. The overall scores for all the Stormwater Resource Plan (SWRP), prepared by Geosyntec Consultants with assistance from Dudek in 2019, projects evaluated in Phase II are included as:

- Buellton 137-090-007 & 137-090-006 indirect use; 099-690-034 & 099-550-077 direct use;
- Carpinteria 001-190-098 & 001-180-026 indirect use; 003-230-018, 003-323-001, 004-008-067 & 004-004-031 direct use;
- County of Santa Barbara 097-371-004, 097-442-021, & 103-530-069 indirect use; 069-060-020, 065-180-044 & 065-040-017 direct use;
- CVWD 001-190-098, 001-020-029, & 001-180-026 indirect use; 003-230-018, 003-323-001, 001-020-021 & 004-008-067 direct use;
- Goleta 077-130-006, 079-121-011, & 077-351-001 indirect use; 069-322-011, 071-140-064 & 069-413-010 direct use;
- MWD 007-220-001 indirect use; 155-150-013, 155-150-023 & 009-151-006 direct use;
- Solvang 137-360-056, 137-160-062, 137-670-001, & 139-181-014 indirect use; 137-260-021, 139-490-074, 139-300-001 & 139-250-005 direct use;
- Guadalupe 113-070-024 & 113-070-020 direct use;
- UCSB 073-120-014, 073-120-013, 073-090-056 & 073-090-029 direct use.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the other agencies to continue to collaborate managing the needs of stormwater program. Generally, all drainages need to be maintained each year. Watercourses cross between urban, rural, and natural environments these waterways should continue to be evaluated under the SWRP project that identifies and ranks projects through a process in conjunction with the cooperating entities.

Governance Structure Options

The Joint Powers Agreement between the District and various other agencies helps keep services going for the area residents and businesses. LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. The opportunities for new governance structures in SBCFCWCD are small. The District includes all of the County and has JPAs or MOUs with some Cities. For these reasons, it is unlikely that SBCFCWCD will annex additional land in the near future. The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes.

Regional Collaboration

SBCFCWCD is a cooperating partner of the Statewide and Countywide Integrated Regional Water Management Program. It is also a member of the of the State and Central Coast Region of County Engineers Association of California. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water

Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SBCFCWCD has JPAs with the Cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Guadalupe and Solvang for review of new development in regards flood control.

SBCFCWCD has a JPA with the County of San Luis Obispo to own and maintain a portion of the Santa Maria River Levee within SLO County.

SBCFCWCD has a contract with the California Department of Water Resources for delivery of water from the (SWP). SBCFCWCD has transferred financial and operational responsibility for SWP to the Central Coast Water Authority.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District's boundaries are coterminous with service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

SBCFCWCD owns and maintains a portion of the Santa Maria River Levee within the San Luis Obispo County under a JPA.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation's existing boundary spans approximately 2,753 square miles in size and covers almost two (2) million acres (parcels and including public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. Nearly 97.8% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 2.2% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the eight Cities. Overall, there are 273,593 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carpinteria/Summerland-Fire jurisdictional boundary spans 40 square miles with 97.8% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the Cities.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Incorporated Cities	38,502	2.2%	83,249	176,776
Other unincorporated	1,705,725	97.8%	49,649	96,817
Totals	1,744,227	100.0%	132,898	273,593

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,705,725	97.8%	49,649	96,817
Incorporated Cities	38,502	2.2%	83,249	176,776
Totals	1,744,227	100.0%	132,898	273,593

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$101.1 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$57,986. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$227,680 based on the estimated service population of 444,229. SBCFCWCD “District” receives \$13 million dollars in annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 132,898 legal parcels and spans 1.7 million acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 95% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 51% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 3,817 vacant parcels that collectively total 10,007 acres.

Close to 95% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1955
Legal Authority	State Legislation in 1955, Water Code, Chapter 74
Board of Directors	Five Supervisors elected to four-year terms through supervisorial Districts.
Agency Duties	Flood control flood protection and to conserve storm, flood and surface waters

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Barbara County to be 444,229. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Cities population as 317,900 by 2020 and unincorporated areas estimated at 143,000. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of County increased by 22,070 people (5.7 percent or less than 1 percent per year).

Demographics for the County are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in County as 18 to 64 group at 62.5 percent. Approximately 15.3 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22.3 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 43.9 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the largest ethnic group in County, comprised 45.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara’s General Plan serves as the County’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the Count’s vision within its Planning Area. The County’s General Plan was adopted in 2016, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 9.5 percent within the County. The following population projections within the County are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table Q-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Unincorporated	133,413	140,158	143,000	149,100	151,300
Incorporated	290,482	301,805	317,900	352,400	362,000
County	423,895	441,963	460,900	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Countywide was \$78,925 in 2022, which does not qualify the County as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In the study of the other cases, 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. Therefore, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services in the areas stated above, however, these areas are contiguous and being served by the District.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles):	
• Cities	83
• Entire District	2,753
Population (2020 Census):	
• Cities	305,954
• Entire District	444,229
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$101,142,126,777
Number of Treatment Plants	N/A
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$64
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	.003¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$ 70,368,867
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	3.6%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	526%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

SBCFCWCD provides flood protection throughout the County by constructing flood control facilities; acquiring federal funds and assistance for capital projects; assisting other County departments regarding flood control issues; regulating development to meet FEMA and District standards, measuring and recording rainfall, stream flow and reservoir level information and maintaining capacity in key watercourses to protect public infrastructure, life and property. The District is staffed by 41 full-time staff. Managers (8), Admin/Acct (5), Maintenance (15) Others Office (13).

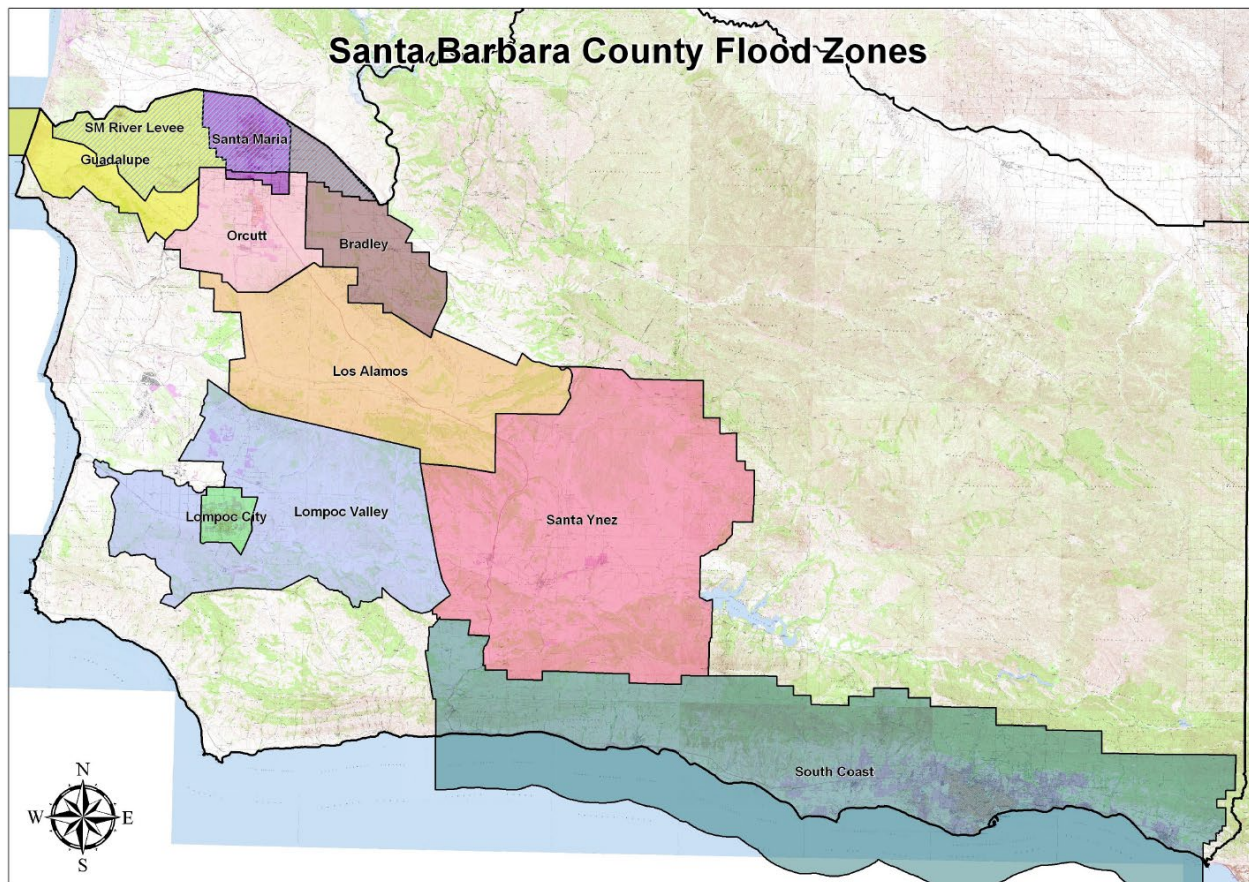
Each year in March and April, District staff inspects all of the County's maintained drainages. A total of 67 drainages are specifically inspected (36 on the south coast and 31 in North County) for a total of approximately 105 miles of inspected drainages. The staff includes the Maintenance Superintendent, Environmental Manager, Environmental Planner, and Maintenance staff. For situations needing engineering expertise, engineering staff or consultants may also participate in the field inspections. The staff discuss maintenance needs and objectives in the field, determines

what reasonable alternatives exist, and develops avoidance/minimization/compensation measures for each maintenance task. District environmental staff reviews the sites for sensitive habitat or special status species and determine if further surveys are warranted.

The District maintains various flood control projects throughout the County that were constructed and funded by the federal government or the District, including debris basins, flood control channels and levees, storm drains facilities, and grade control structures. The District also conducts maintenance of most regional flood control channels and drainage facilities within the boundaries of the municipalities in the county.

The general revenues come from property taxes on real estate and unsecured property. The District also receives revenue through benefit assessments. Assessment rates are based upon the proportionate amount of stormwater runoff. These rates vary from Flood Zone to Flood Zone and are based on the long-range cost of system operation and maintenance and of the remaining needed capital improvements for the Zones. In the Primary Election of 1996, the voters approved an increase in the Benefit Assessment rate in the South Coast Flood Zone. The increase was requested to enable the District to perform its maintenance functions and to address the list of much needed capital improvement projects in light of the significant cost increases that had occurred since the inception of the Benefit Assessment program. In no Zone would the proposed fiscal year 2021-22 Flood Control Benefit Assessment rate exceed \$26.60 per Basic Assessment Unit (Single Family Residence on a lot of 0.3 acres or less). The District is authorized by County Ordinance No. 3150 to increase the assessments by a percentage not greater than the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index during the preceding year.

A Map of the 10 Flood Zones is provided below:



Construction of the facilities which make up the flood control and drainage system began in 1950 and has continued up to the present time. The following summary shows the major facilities which the District maintains.

DISTRICT MAINTAINED FACILITIES

- 42 miles of closed conduits
- 22 miles of lined channels
- 50 miles of improved earth channels
- 150 miles of unimproved earth channels
- 24.5 miles of levees

TOTAL 288.5 MILES OF LEVEES AND CHANNELS

- 38 retarding and recharge basins
- 25 debris basins
- 10 sediment trapping basins

TOTAL 73 SPECIAL FACILITIES

It is estimated that it would cost well over \$1 billion to replace this system at today's dollars.

The physical facilities, comprising of storm drains, channels (and levees), dams and debris basins, is an integral part of the community. Transportation, utility and communication systems have been installed on the basis that the flood protection system will remain in good working order. Almost every community whether hillside, valley or flat land is situated with an inherent flood,

erosion, overflow or debris problem and is habitable only to the extent that the flood protection system is in good working order. The primary components of the flood control system are:

1. Urban Drainage: The District has constructed numerous underground storm drainpipe systems in urbanized areas that serve a regional benefit. These systems carry the water safely to a major channel or the Pacific Ocean. Keeping the underground storm drain pipe system in operation and repairing or replacing work to damaged facilities is a major ongoing obligation.

2. Major Channels: The 264 miles of major channels perform two functions: they carry the enormous peak flood runoff from the hills and uplands safely through the developed communities in the valley and coastal plain; and, to provide an outlet for the extensive urban drainage system extending throughout urbanized areas.

Maintenance and repair of the channels is a major ongoing obligation. Wherever possible, the District encourages the preservation of natural creek channels as open space green belts. These generally require more maintenance than modified channels.

3. Debris Basins: The major channels and the storm drains are effective only if they are clear and free to carry storm flows. Flood runoff from the hillsides, and particularly from those hillsides recently denuded by fires, slides or developments, is heavily laden with sand, silt and mud. The debris basins perform the function of settling out the sand, silt and mud so the clear water can safely flow through the channels and drains. Keeping these basins cleared and ready for floods is a major ongoing obligation.

4. Flood Control: The District's dams and retarding basins perform several functions; flood control, debris control, and water conservation. They require constant attention to assure the structural stability of the dams and the operational readiness of the mechanical equipment such as valves and gates.

5. Flood Warning System: Flood Control works are not economically justified on the Santa Ynez River. In order to give residents along the river time to evacuate themselves, equipment and livestock when flood is pending, the District operates an elaborate flood warning system. It includes telemetered rain gages, water level sensors and dam gate position indicators. Data from the telemetry is fed into a computer which generates flow forecasts. This system requires ongoing maintenance and operation by expert personnel or it will not function when needed.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Flood Zones & Basins (Watershed Management Zones)			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Santa Maria Valley	1950s	Good	1,845-square-mile
San Antonio Creek		Poor	165 square miles
Santa Ynez		Fair	900 square miles
South Coast		Good	416 square miles
Goleta Slough Watershed			45 square miles
Mission Creek			7,786 acres
Arroyo Burro Creek			6,217 acres
Carpinteria Creek Watershed			9,410 acres
Rincon Creek Watershed			10,219 acres

Santa Maria River Watershed (Including Cuyama River Watershed) Regional Issues –

- Changes in clean water standards may require modification of stormwater and water quality management
- Over regulation
- Sediment accumulation in Twitchell Reservoir reduces storage capacity and threatens operability of release works.
- Potential releases from Twitchell Reservoir for fish migration may reduce available water supply for groundwater recharge.
- Portions of the Santa Maria River Levee are classified as ‘Deficient.’

Santa Ynez River Watershed and San Antonio Creek Watershed) Regional Issues –

- Changes in clean water standards may require modification of stormwater and water quality management.
- Over regulation
- Scour from gravel mining in Solvang may cause problems for infrastructure such as bridges and other facilities.

South Coast Watershed Regional Issues –

- Changes in clean water standards may require modification of stormwater and water quality management
- Over regulation
- Flooding causes public health and safety risks.
- The infeasibility of improving flood control capacity to a 100-year return storm level due to urban encroachment and high ROW acquisition costs.
- Debris management and disposal locations

The Operation and Maintenance Program is one of the District's highest priority ongoing programs. It involves normal operation of the District's basins, channels, and other flood protection facilities and the routine and emergency maintenance and repair of these facilities. Maintenance of channels, levees, debris basins, dams and storm drain facilities prevents minor storm problems from becoming major flood problems. Inoperative facilities or blockage caused by trash or mud could unnecessarily result in extensive damage to private property. It includes the routine maintenance and operation of dams, 264 miles of channels and storm drains, 78 retention/recharge/debris basins and many major storm drain systems.

The SBCFCWC District's channel maintenance program is directed at preserving and maximizing the flood carrying capacity of existing creeks, channels and rivers. Channels are managed to remove obstructive vegetation and deposited sediments in order to allow flood waters to flow within the channels.

In addition, the maintenance program operates and maintains a series of debris basins, retardation basins, and groundwater recharge basins. Routine maintenance of these facilities is essential to preserving their operating effectiveness.

Flood control maintenance is accomplished through three basic methods: heavy equipment work, hand clearing, and herbicide application. Throughout the County, natural and man-made flood control facilities in the County are subject to damage and loss of capacity through sedimentation, vegetation growth, bank erosion, and other obstructions by debris. The District uses heavy equipment to remove sediment, clear obstructive vegetation, and correct minor erosion problems. In many streams on the South Coast, obstructive vegetation is removed by hand crews using chain saws and other hand tools. Throughout the County, herbicides are used to inhibit the growth of obstructive vegetation and to control weed growth on a variety of sites. The Division's maintenance crews are generally separated into a South Coast crew based in Santa Barbara, and a North County crew with shops in Santa Maria and Lompoc.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Maintenance	15	0.33
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	5	0.11
Other District Staff	21	0.46

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District has a total of 41 permanent employees. In addition to the maintenance crews in the field, the District has three full-time staff to fulfill the environmental requirements of the District Maintenance operations. These staff members are responsible for permitting of maintenance activities, monitoring of activities for compliance, planning/implementing mitigation efforts associated with maintenance work, and assisting other District and Departmental needs on environmental issues.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Director (1)	n/a	n/a
Managers (8)	n/a	n/a
Maintenance (15)	n/a	n/a
Other Office (11)	n/a	n/a
Operations Permitting (2)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (5)	n/a	n/a

Watercourse Capacity

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.

The SBCFCWCD service area’s conveyance capacity for maintenance consists of routine maintenance and mitigations measures to maintain existing capacities.

System/Maintenance Demands

Alamo Pintado Creek originates in the San Rafael Mountains and flows southward through pasture, cultivated fields and the towns of Los Olivos, Ballard and Solvang before flowing into the Santa Ynez River. Alamo Pintado Creek drains a 19,000-acre watershed along the western boundary of the Santa Ynez Valley, which is capable of producing 7,400 cfs at Highway 246 during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

The SBCFCWCD provides routine maintenance to 67 different channels/basins or drainages throughout the entire county.

Bradley Canyon Channel begins approximately 0.7 miles upstream (south) of Betteravia Road and flows northward to the Santa Maria River, a total distance of approximately two (2) miles. This drainage is confined by a levee on the west side of the 100-foot-wide channel and an earthen slope on the east side.

Foxenwood 3 Basin collects runoff from the surrounding residential development where it slowly evaporates over the summer months, rarely going completely dry due to hard pan underlying the basin. The basin receives runoff even during the summer months from residential landscape irrigation and urban tailwater. If the basin overflows, the water exits via a concrete spillway and flows into the large surrounding open space owned by the Airport where it seeps into the ground. When the valves are in working order, water can be released via a pipe and flows to Getty Basin where it contributes to groundwater recharge of the Santa Maria Valley.

Green Canyon drainages begins south of the town of Guadalupe and terminates approximately two (2) miles east of the confluence with Orcutt/Solomon Creek. The Green Canyon system is divided into three (3) channels: North, Middle, and South. South Green Canyon flows into Orcutt/Soloman Creek in agricultural fields near Highway 1. North Green Canyon flows into Middle Green Canyon, which meets Orcutt/Soloman Creek near the Santa Maria River.

The Mission Hills Channel runs along the northeast area of Lompoc, along the east side of the Mission Hills subdivision. The channel widens into a basin of approximately one (1) acre on the west side of the channel. The basin provides overflow capacity and sediment capture upstream of the Mission Hills Community Services District water treatment facility. The Mission Hills channel and basin are prone to sedimentation and culvert blockage at the basin outlet. These conditions present a flood hazard adjacent to the Mission Hills Community Services District treatment facility and the upstream neighborhoods adjacent to the basin.

Orcutt/Solomon Creek originates in the Solomon Hills southeast of Santa Maria and drains a 27,357-acre watershed. The District's management area includes the semi-urban reach of the watershed running through the community Orcutt, as well as portions of the creek running near the Laguna Sanitation Water Treatment Plant and the downstream confluence of Orcutt Creek and the Santa Maria River.

Pine Canyon Creek is a tributary to Solomon Creek and runs through the southern portion of Orcutt. The sandy substrate in the creek invert held some standing water at the time of the inspection but the majority of this stretch of creek did not contain flowing water. The creek dries out during the summer months and only occasionally contains water due to irrigation runoff from adjacent neighborhoods.

The Rodeo-San Pascual Basin is formed at the confluence of Rodeo Channel (also called La Salle Canyon) coming from the west and San Pascual Channel (also called Sloan Canyon) from the east. These two canyons run through the Lompoc Foothills into concrete lined channels, meeting south of Ocean Avenue, where each tributary flows through a concrete culvert under agricultural access roads. Rodeo Channel is concrete lined from approximately 2000' feet upstream of the basin and San Pasqual Channel is concrete lined from approximately 4600 feet above the basin. At the point of confluence, the drainages expand into a settling basin, approximately 1 acre in surface area. Flows into Rodeo-San Pascual Basin are mostly agricultural tailwater during summer months. The basin remains wet year-round due to natural seepage and irrigation in the watersheds.

San Antonio Creek, located in northwestern Santa Barbara County is near the unincorporated area of Los Alamos. The area where maintenance will occur is an approximately five (5)-mile portion of San Antonio Creek. San Antonio Creek through the maintenance area is low gradient, with sand and gravel substrate, running through low density urban areas of Los Alamos and agricultural fields downstream.

Airport Channel begins a short distance to the west of the intersection of Skyway Drive and Lakeview Road northeast of the Santa Maria Airport. The Airport Ditch is a trapezoidal channel that has been reinforced with hard bank structures (i.e., concrete riprap) in some locations. The ditch trends northwest along Skyway Drive for approximately one (1) mile. After passing beneath Skyway Drive, the ditch runs generally westward along the south side of the former Sunset Ridge Golf Course. Runoff is directed from north and west of the golf course to a weir structure in the corner of the channel adjacent to the golf course. The weir enables water to be diverted into a natural, westward-trending channel that leads to Betteravia Lakes. A three-quarter mile segment of the Airport Ditch between Air Park Lane and the point where Skyway Drive turns north is concrete lined.

The Santa Maria River originates in the Los Padres National Forest and drains a 1,600 sq. mile watershed capable of producing 100,000 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event. Two main tributaries, the Sisquoc River and Cuyama River, join east of the City of Santa Maria and continue westward to the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 26 miles of the River are bounded by a levee along portions of the north and south banks to protect farms, and the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe. Between the levees, the Santa Maria River is a wide sandy corridor with a series of active and inactive braided channels.

The Santa Ynez River is one of the largest rivers in Santa Barbara County. The River is approximately 78 miles long and drains a watershed of 789 square miles. The River runs from west to east along the north slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range. The lower watershed is on federal and private property. The river above the Lompoc Regional Waste Water Treatment Facility flows intermittently during the wet season, depending on rainfall and releases from the Bradbury Dam upstream. The river most often dries up during the summer months upstream of the City of Lompoc. Just below the WWTP, the river is perennial due to outflow from the facility.

Tanglewood Channel begins at the end of Myrtlewood Avenue in the Tanglewood Subdivision. The channel begins as a storm drain outlet that receives run-off from the subdivision streets. Along with run-off from the subdivision, the ditch also collects street trash such as papers, soda cans, bottles, metal debris, and miscellaneous litter. This ditch runs approximately 330 feet to the south and then takes a 90-degree turn to the west for a distance of 460 feet where it flows under Black Road and eventually down to some ponded wetlands. The drainage meets with Orcutt Creek, although surface water is typically only present during the rainy season in the lower 460 feet of the drainage while the upper 330 feet of the drainage retains stagnant water year-round.

West Main Channel is a degraded unlined trapezoidal roadside ditch that runs from just west of Blosser Road in Santa Maria parallel to West Main Street for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles where it flows under West Main Street through a culvert and enters Unit II Channel. Unit II Channel is a constructed trapezoidal channel that trends north from West Main Street to the Santa Maria River Levee, a distance of about 2 miles, where it enters the Santa Maria River. Unit II Tailwater Channel is an unlined, trapezoidal channel that carries highly turbid irrigation and storm water runoff from agricultural fields south of the Santa Maria River. The channel trends westward for about 1.5 miles parallel to the Santa Maria River Levee and discharges into the river just east of Bonita School Road. The segment of East Channel that is maintained by the District is a 2-mile portion of the ditch that runs parallel to the Santa Maria River on the south side of the levee. The East Channel runs along agricultural fields and drains into Unit II, then through the levee via culvert.

Zaca Creek is a tributary to the Santa Ynez River and runs through the central portion of the city of Buellton. The District routinely maintains Zaca Creek from upstream of Highway 101 to the Santa Ynez River. Zaca Creek drains a 21,000-acre watershed capable of producing 4,600 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

Zanja de Cota Creek is a small, intermittent drainage that runs through the community and back yards of Santa Ynez. The drainage collects mostly stormwater from the residential lots on both sides of the surrounding watershed. The channel is shallow, generally only a few feet lower than the adjacent yards.

Arroyo Burro Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 5,559-acre watershed capable of producing 5,400 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

Land use adjacent to the creek is residential and open space. There are two sections of Arroyo Burro Creek, which are owned and in the process of being restored by the City of Santa Barbara. Due to irrigation installation limiting access and direction from City Staff not to maintain these areas, the District will no longer maintain the stretches of creek from Calle De Los Amigos to Torino Drive and from Stonecreek Road to the end of Alan Road.

Arroyo Paredon Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 2,995-acre watershed capable of producing 3,500 cfs during a 100-year precipitation event.

Canada de la Pila originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and flows through a 48" high density polyethylene pipe for approximately 2,700 feet around the west side of the Tajiguas Landfill. The 48" pipe discharges into a box culvert which discharges into the natural channel approximately 200 feet south of the maintenance shop. Three litter fences (trash racks) are present in the natural creek channel to control/collect litter.

Carpinteria Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 9,680-acre watershed capable of producing 8,900 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event. The upper watershed was burned during the Thomas Fire and the entire creek was affected by the January 9, 2018, debris flow. Due to the volume of material moving through the system, a large amount of vegetation growing within the creek banks was lost. However, the watershed is beginning to recover and a large amount of willow sprouts are growing throughout the creek invert.

El Encanto Channel is a mostly channelized tributary to Devereux Creek. A major improvement project in 2017 was performed by UCSB, converting the Ocean Meadows Golf Course to the North Campus Open Space. The project reduced flood elevations in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Montecito/Cold Springs/Hot Springs Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 3,890-acre watershed (excluding the La Vereda Creek Watershed) capable of producing 5,700 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

Maria Ygnacio Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 4,535-acre watershed capable of producing 7,200 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

Mission Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 7,589-acre watershed capable of producing between 5,800 and 7,500 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

San Jose Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 5,503-acre watershed capable of producing 5,300 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

San Pedro Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 4,555-acre watershed capable of producing 6,200 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

San Ysidro Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 2,621-acre watershed capable of producing 3,500 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

Tecolotito Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and drains a 3,858-acre watershed capable of producing 4,600 cfs during a 100-year return period precipitation event.

The above list is not an exhaustive list of all 67 channels and basins, but provides a general description of some of the channels and basins. A complete list can be view by visiting the County website.

Service Performance

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.

LAFCO estimates 26.7-acres of restoration throughout the County directly related to annual routine maintenance plan.

The SBCFCWCD provides water management and flood control services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Annual Maintenance Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, and Benefit Assessment Report prepared in 2021. The County’s Land Use Element, which was last updated in 2016, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

SBCFCWCD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Land Use	2016
Joint Powers Agreement	1984
Maintenance Plan	annually
IRWMP	2019
Capital Improvement Plan	2021
Benefit Assessment	2021
Hydrology Report	2020
Climate Plan	2011 & 2015

FINANCES

The Flood Control District is a dependent special district governed by the Board of Directors, which is comprised of the same individuals as the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors. For financial reporting purposes, the County’s basic financial statements include all financial activities that are controlled by or are dependent upon actions taken by the County’s Board. These special districts do not issue separate financial statements. The governmental reporting entity consists of the County and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially accountable or other organizations whose nature

and significant relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The District is divided into ten active flood control zones including most of the county unincorporated area and the seven cities in the County. The district is primarily funded through property taxes, charges for services, benefit assessments, and federal grants. The District's budget is prepared annually prior to the start of each fiscal year. The budget supports routine operations and maintenance, and its CIP (Capital Improvement Program). Using data from the last three years, the District received an average annual income of \$17.3M from taxes and benefit assessments, while the average cost of operation and maintenance cost was \$13.1M. The District received over \$20M in State and Federal grant funding for debris flow and debris laden flood mitigation projects coming out of the 19 Debris Flow Emergency. The District does not have a formal contingency policy; however, the District retains significant fund balances for capital projects and to hedge against storm related disasters.

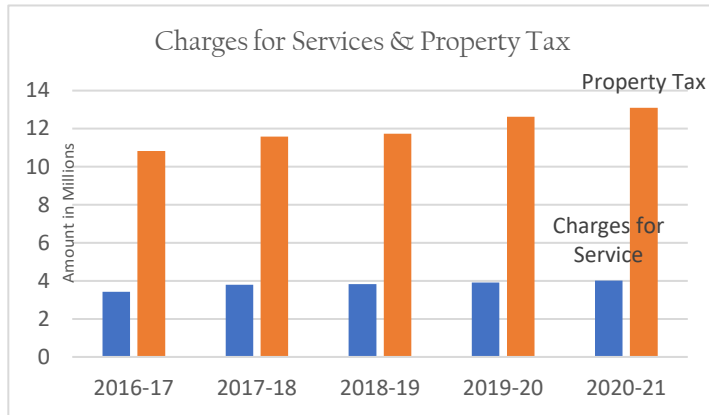
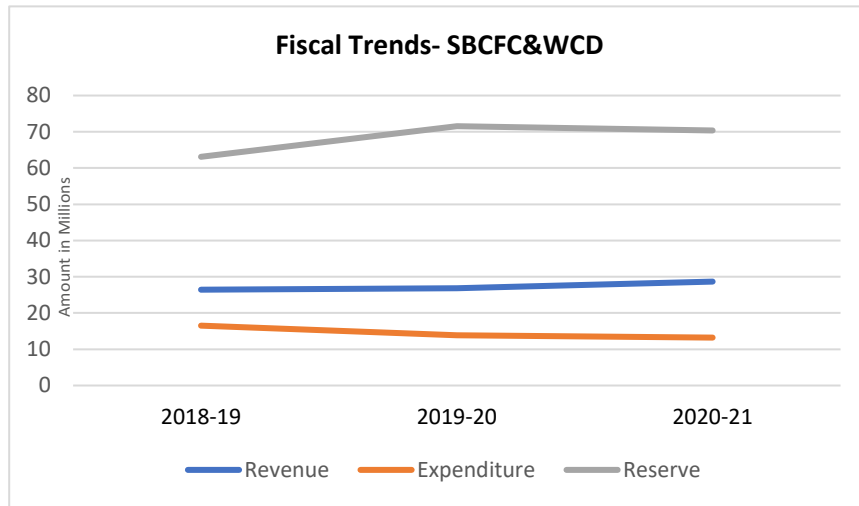
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property Taxes	\$12,631,330	47.1%	\$13,092,296	45.6%
Licenses, permits, and Franchises	\$16,939	0.1%	\$19,659	0.1%
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	\$1,343	0%	\$562	0%
Use of Money and Property	\$1,332,583	4.9%	\$-115,946	-0.4%
Intergovernmental Revenue State, Federal, Other	\$7,673,874	28.5%	\$11,656,088	40.7%
Charges for services	\$3,909,280	14.5%	\$4,011,423	14.0%
Miscellaneous	\$1,258,818	4.9%	\$5,891	0%
Revenue total	\$26,817,167	100.0%	\$28,669,973	100.0%

Source: Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

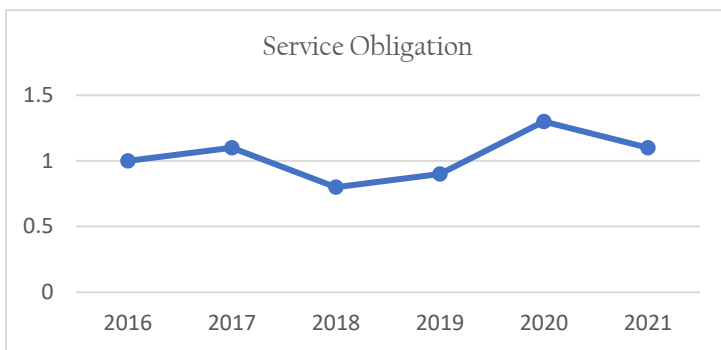
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District's expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to the Thomas Fire and debris flow. The District's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services and Property Taxes are primary funding source for Flood Control Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 6,785,471	\$ 6,438,740	1.0
2017	\$ 15,727,360	\$ 13,567,656	1.1
2018	\$ 21,609,240	\$ 25,231,668	0.8
2019	\$ 26,437,418	\$ 28,106,390	0.9
2020	\$ 26,824,167	\$ 20,429,222	1.3
2021	\$ 28,669,974	\$ 29,843,266	0.9

Post-Employment Liabilities

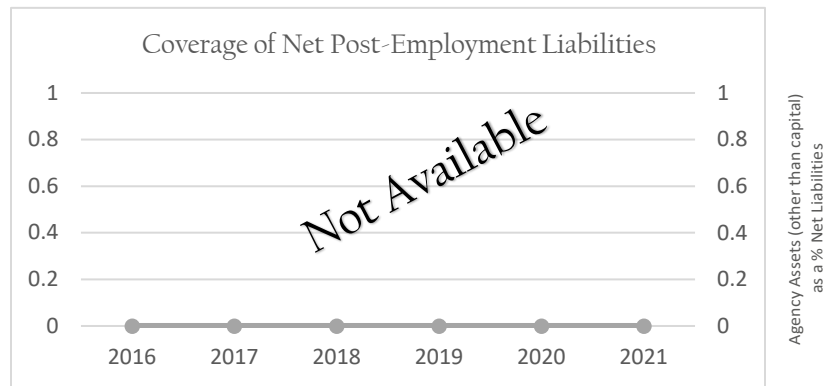
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Agency Assets (other than capital)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

The County provides pension benefits to eligible employees through cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans (pension plans) administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). SBCERS administers six County pension plans. With the passage of the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA), the County established a new pension plan, Plan 8, with two rate tiers – one for safety and one for general members. As of January 1, 2013, Plan 8 is the only pension plan available to new employees. For each of the plans, the County's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was a specified percent of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Additional amounts required to finance any unfunded accrued liability are the responsibility of the plan sponsors. At June 30, 2021, the County, including its discretely presented component unit, reported a liability of \$981,008 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

SBCERS issues its own Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that may be obtained by writing to SBCERS at 130 Robin Hill Road, Suite 100, Goleta, CA 93117 or on the SBCERS website at: <http://cosb.countyofsb.org/sbcers>

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) & 457. Employer-only annual contributions are calculated based upon a percentage of employee compensation under annual agreements with bargaining groups and unions. The plan, available to all employees bargaining groups and unions, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

Section 457 deferred compensation plan is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

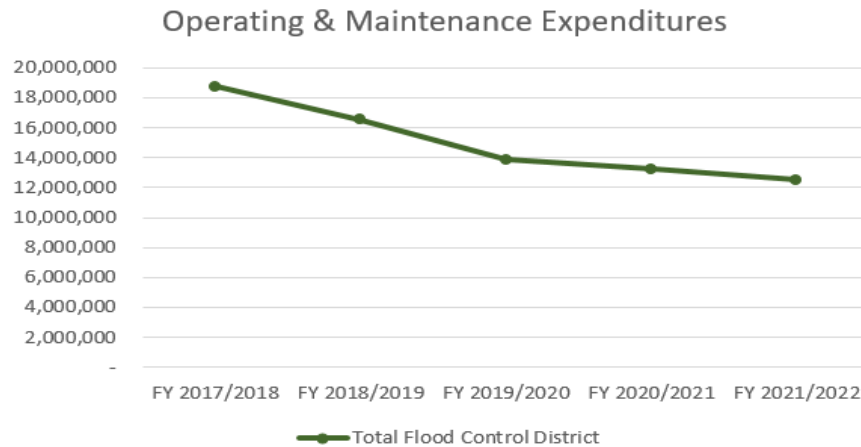
The County's agent multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan (OPEB Plan) is administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). The OPEB plan is funded by the County and other plan sponsors, and is administered in accordance with §401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). It was established on September 16, 2008, by the County Board of Supervisors who created a 401(h) Medical Trust. The OPEB Plan offers healthcare, vision, and dental benefits to eligible County retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided by third party providers. Retirees are offered the same health plans as active County employees, as well as enhanced senior plans for retirees on Medicare. Retiree premiums are rated separately from active County employees; as such, the County does not have a retiree premium implicit rate subsidy.

The County provides a monthly insurance premium subsidy of \$15 (whole dollars) per year of credit service from the 401(h) account for Eligible Retired Participants participating in a sponsored health insurance plan. If the monthly premium for the health plan selected is less than \$15 times the member's years of service, the subsidy is limited to the entire premium. The health plans include coverage for eligible spouses and dependents. After the member's death, a beneficiary is eligible to continue health plan coverage. The subsidy benefit will be equal to \$15 per year of service times the survivor continuation percentage applicable for pension benefits. Retirees who choose not to participate in the County-sponsored health insurance plan receive a monthly benefit of \$4 per year of service. This benefit, known as a Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement, reimburses qualified health care expenses through a health savings account.

On March 1, 2016, the County adopted a resolution approving an OPEB (401(h) Account) Funding Policy. This policy provides funding for the OPEB Plan at 4% of Covered Payroll for the 401(a) Pension Plan. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan.

Funding

The District budget includes operation and maintenance for the district and its ten flood zones. The following chart reflects the actual cost for the district’s operating and maintenance expenditures throughout the county.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District does not budget for asset maintenance and repairs.

Capital Improvements

The District’s Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Fiscal Year 21-26 identifies approximately \$12,992,000 in FY 2021-22, \$24,230,000 in FY 2022-23, and \$8,345,000 in FY 2023-24. The following are included;

- ▶ Culverts & Drainage Structures - \$315,000 (FY21-22), \$579,000 (FY 22-23), \$300,000 (FY 23-24)
- ▶ Maria Ygnacio Main Debris Basin Modification - \$968,000
- ▶ Maria Ygnacio East Debris Basin Modification - \$880,000
- ▶ Randall Road Debris Basin - \$24,292,000
- ▶ Cold Springs Debris Basin Modification - \$2,570,000
- ▶ Romero Cr Debris Basin Capacity Improvement Project - \$2,406,000
- ▶ San Ysidro Debris Basin Modification - \$2,460,000
- ▶ Santa Monica Debris Basin Modification – \$6,766,000
- ▶ Bradley Channel Improvement Project - \$8,780,000

- ▶ Channel - Debris Stockpile Area - \$130,000
- ▶ Channel - Lower Mission Creek Flood Control Proj, (Reach 2b-2 & 3) - \$36,204,000
- ▶ Equipment Replacement Program – Flood Control District - \$745,000

Prior Accomplishments include:

- ▶ Cold Springs Basin expansion, Contract awarded, completed fall 2020.
- ▶ East Side Storm Drain outlet, this facility drains half the City of SB and the outlet is in a marine environment and in need of replacement, contract awarded, completed late 2020.
- ▶ Randall Road Debris basin, Contract awarded, completed summer 2022.
- ▶ Romero Debris Basin modification, Contract awarded, expected completion fall 2022.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District has no long-term debt associated with capital improvement projects and infrastructure. There are no current plans to add long-term debt financing.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

SBCFCWCD has numerous agreements and MOUs for specific flood control improvement projects with various government agencies and private entities, include most (if not all) the Cities within the County, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Rate Structure

Rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2021. The rates are based on a 2021-22 Benefit Assessment Report and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy. The District is authorized by County Ordinance No. 3150 to increase the assessments by a percentage not greater than the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index during the preceding year.

Benefit Assessment Rates (Effective FY 2021-2022)

A. Assessment per Group

Fiscal Year Assessment Values*

	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		Group E	
	FY 2021-2022		FY 2021-2022		FY 2021-2022		FY 2021-2022		FY 2021-2022	
	\$/Ac	Min \$ Assmt	\$/Ac	Min \$ Assmt	\$/Ac ¹ (over 0.3 Ac only)	Min \$ Assmt	\$/Ac	Min \$ Assmt	\$/Ac	Min \$ Assmt
Bradley #3	47.50	14.25	35.62	10.69	0.00	7.17	1.78	0.52	0.17	0.05
Guadalupe #3	25.15	7.54	18.87	5.67	0.00	3.79	0.95	0.29	0.10	0.02
Lompoc City #2	106.10	31.83	79.56	23.86	0.00	15.92	3.99	1.19	0.38	0.11
Lompoc Valley #2	41.44	12.42	31.05	9.31	0.00	6.20	1.55	0.46	0.16	0.04
Los Alamos #1	52.69	15.81	39.53	11.84	0.00	7.90	1.97	0.58	0.19	0.05
Orcutt #3	31.58	9.48	23.68	7.11	0.00	4.75	1.18	0.35	0.12	0.04
Santa Maria #3	101.01	30.31	75.77	22.79	0.00	15.14	3.80	1.14	0.35	0.11
SMR Levee	27.26	8.18	20.44	6.14	0.00	4.10	1.01	0.32	0.11	0.02
SantaYnez #1	23.28	6.99	17.46	5.23	0.00	3.48	0.86	0.27	0.10	0.02
South Coast #2	177.32	53.20	132.98	39.89	0.00	26.60	6.65	2.00	0.66	0.19

GROUP A - Commercial Industrial.

GROUP B - Institutions and Apartments

GROUP C - Single-family residential and small multiple (2 to 4 units), cemeteries.

GROUP D - Irrigated agriculture, golf courses.

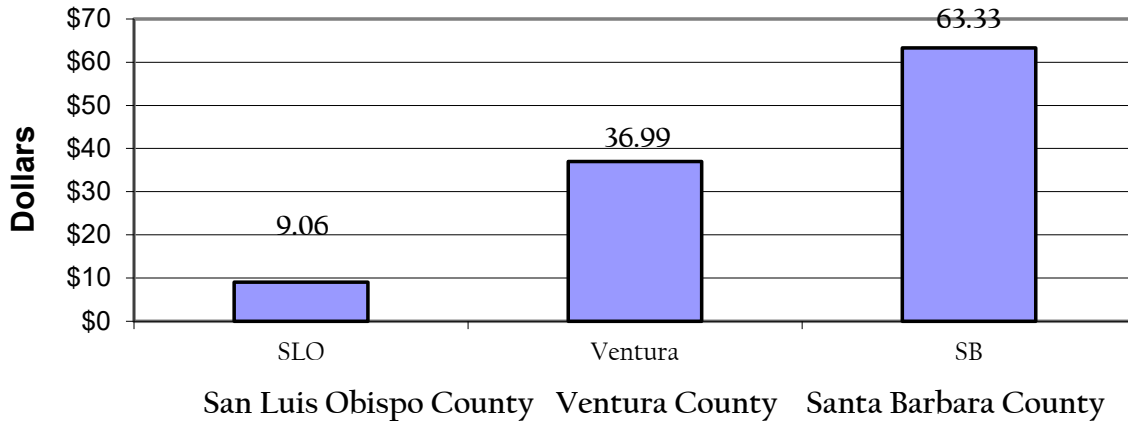
GROUP E - Dry farmed agricultural, vacant ground.

Note: A \$1.00 per parcel assessment is added per Resolution No. 82-209 pursuant to Government Code Sections 29304 and 51800.

¹Minimum assessment included up to 0.3-acre lot. Any single family "Group C" lot area over 0.3 acres will be additionally charged in accordance with the schedule for "Group D".

Figure Q-3 shows a rate comparison for four Santa Barbara County, Ventura County, and San Luis Obispo County. The following charts show the comparison of three County's Flood Control Districts. Overall, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation assessment rates for members are **higher** than other communities in the San Luis Obispo and Ventura County area. The charts are based upon an annual assessment levied by Flood Control Districts for FY 2021-22.

Assessment Comparision - Annual Values



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District’s governance authority is established under State Legislation in 1955, Water Code, Chapter 74. This principal act empowers SBCFCWCD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Flood Control	None
- Storm Water	

Governance of Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is dependently provided by the County of Santa Barbara and through its five-member Board of Supervisors that are elected by supervisorial division to staggered four-year terms. SBCFCWCD holds meetings as needed and as part of regular meetings held by the Board of Supervisors. A current listing of Board of Supervisors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Das Williams, 1 st District	Vice-Chair	Legislator	6
Laura Capps 2 nd District	Supervisor	Public affairs	2 mo
Joan Hartmann, 3 rd District	Chair	Educator/ government	6
Bob Nelson 4 th District	Supervisor	Educator	2
Steve Lavagnino, 5 th District	Supervisor	Aerospace/ government	12

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.countyofsb.org/2155/Flood-Control			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?		X
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?		X
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: SBCFCWCD is a dependent board-governed Special District. Refer to https://www.countyofsb.org/2155/Flood-Control for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

R. County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)

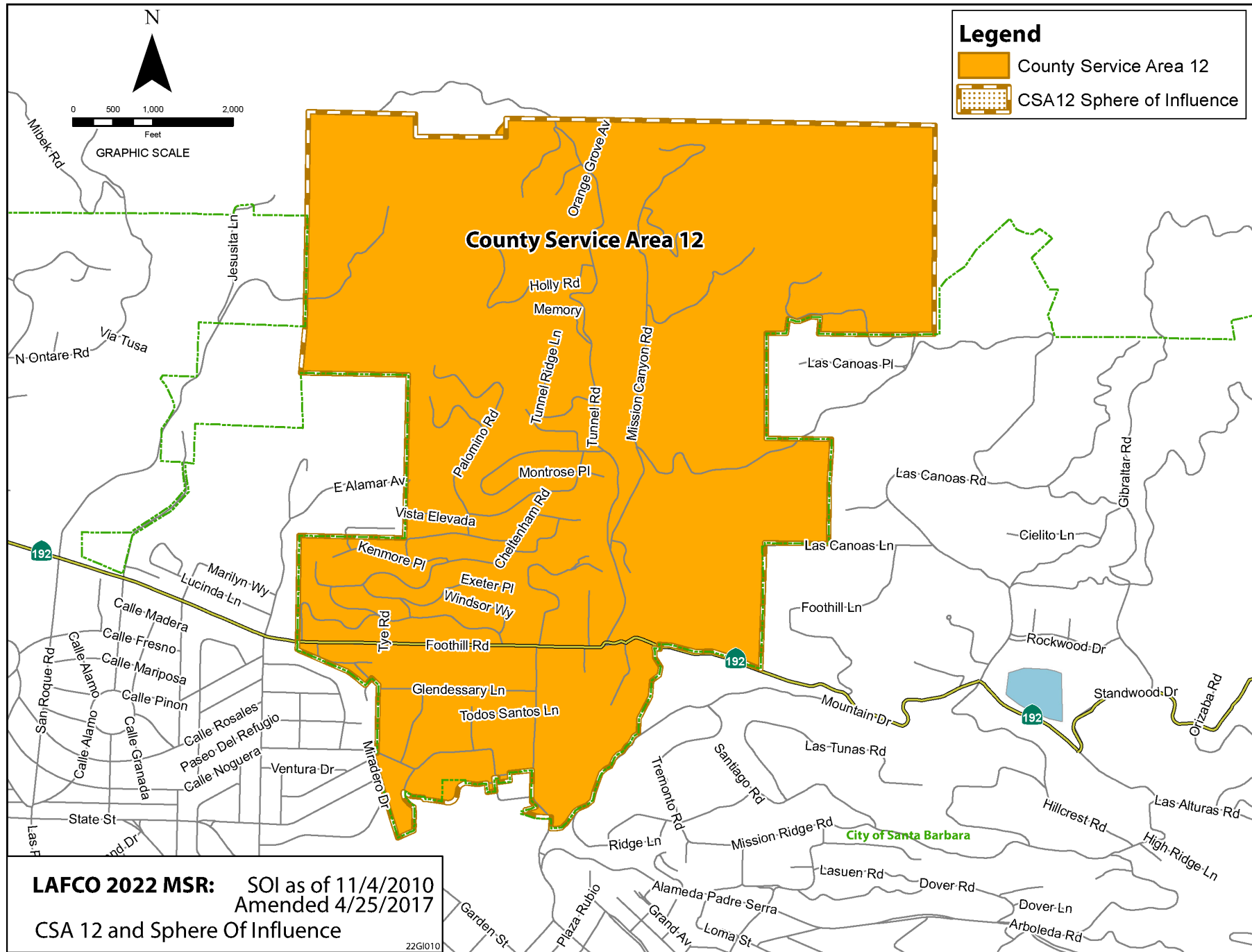
Administrative Office: 620 West Foster Road, Santa Maria, CA 93455
Phone: 805/803-8750
Fax: 805/803-8753
Email: pwweb@countyofsb.org
Website: www.countyofsb.org/1163/County-Service-Area-12
Public Works Director: Scott McGolpin
Utilities Manager: Martin Wilder

SUMMARY

The County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) provides collection of sewage and inspection of septic tanks for about 2,649 people throughout 1.74 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County that largely encompasses the Mission Canyon Planning Area and portions of the City of Santa Barbara. The CSA 12 sewer system serves approximately 804 parcels. Under a JPA with the City of Santa Barbara, the wastewater is further collected, treated, and discharged. Sewer service charges for operation and maintenance of the sewer system are assessed on the tax roll in an amount to cover its costs, which is approximately \$317 per year and includes a reserve to meet future needs. City sewer costs are directly billed by the City on the City water bill. Septic tank performance tracking is managed by the County Public Health Department. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion, however Study Areas are considered. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$102 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon) was formed in 1984. It was formed to construct a sewer system to convey wastewater from failing septic systems in the Mission Canyon area as well as tracking performance of septic systems that were allowed to remain in use but located on larger parcels further up the canyon. Wastewater is conveyed to the City of Santa Barbara collection system and wastewater treatment plant. The Mission Canyon Sewer Assessment was established in 1985 and retired in 2004 to fund the approximately \$6 million cost of the sewer system construction project, which was completed in November 1986. The sewer system is regulated by Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems General Order 2006- 0003 issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. These Orders implemented a more formal approach to sewer system operation, provided for consistency statewide, and incorporated an online reporting system. Septic systems are regulated by the County Public Health Department Environmental Health Services Office.



County Service Area 12 overlaps the Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, portion of Mission Canyon Lighting District, County Service 32 (Law Enforcement), and County Flood Control & Conservation District, and the County Water Agency.

The District estimated it serves a population of 2,649 people. The District anticipates a minimal growth rate within Mission Canyon area in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 804 parcels and 20 connections.

OPERATIONS

County Service Area 12 provides sewage collection services to an unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County (Mission Canyon area) and is a satellite to the City of Santa Barbara's El Estero wastewater treatment plant. The CSA 12 sewer system is managed by the County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department with operational and maintenance services provided by private contractors. The septic systems in CSA 12 are managed by the County of Santa Barbara Environmental Health Services office of the Public Health Department. The sewer system is comprised of 13 miles of gravity sewer lines, 0.40 miles of force main, and two (2) lift stations that serve eight (8) and ten (10) parcels each.

Most of the District's general revenues come from rates adopted annually and are collected on the tax roll as a fixed charge similar to a benefit assessment. Rates are based on administration, operation and maintenance, and capital reserve costs.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Board of Supervisor Members who are elected by supervisorial Districts to four- year terms. The Board meets on Tuesdays of every month at Board Chambers. The District maintains a website which includes a list of Board members and agendas for upcoming Board meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

In 1978, partially due to the problematic nature of wastewater disposal within the area, the Board of Supervisors designated Mission Canyon a "Special Problems Area." In 1983, the Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted Resolution 83-04 prohibiting the discharge of waste from certain individual sewage disposal systems and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared to address the environmental impacts of extending sewer service to portions of Mission Canyon. The City of Santa Barbara expressed concerns related to growth inducement issues, particularly in terms of potential conflicts with the City's Charter Amendment adopted in 1982, which states "...land development shall not exceed its public services and physical and natural resources...". The City was also concerned that if it agreed to provide contract sewer services, it would have no control over future

building density. A Supplemental EIR was prepared to respond to the City's concerns. The Supplemental EIR concluded that the adoption of a "Specific Plan" could control the rate of growth within the area more effectively than existing regulations. The Specific Plan concept was approved by the County, a Joint Powers Agreement with the City was adopted that recognized the City's provision of sewer service and required approval of both entities for any amendments to the Specific Plan. A Mission Canyon Area Specific Plan was adopted by both the County and City in October 1984.

County Service Area 12 currently operates under a JPA with the City of Santa Barbara to provide sewer collection and treatment. The collection system and lift stations have capacity to add a greater number of residences to the system and decrease the use of septic systems in Mission Canyon area consistent with the JPA Agreement. Approximately 85% of the total parcels in Mission Canyon are developed with a housing unit. Prior to public sewer service in Mission Canyon, the Plan Area had a long history of problems related to the use of onsite wastewater treatment and disposal. These problems resulted from a combination of unfavorable soil and subsoil characteristics, steep slopes, relatively dense residential development in some areas, and a lack of routine onsite wastewater treatment system maintenance by homeowners.

The City provides wastewater treatment and disposal for all existing and future buildings requiring sewers in the Service Area as well as receipt, treatment, and disposal of effluent pumped from onsite wastewater treatment systems located in the Maintenance Area. The County constructed the sewer facilities and contracts out operation and maintenance activities. Although not a part of the Joint Powers Agreement, the City also provides potable water to Mission Canyon residents. The agreement for this service is referenced in the 1984 Specific Plan as originating from a 1912 Water Services Agreement.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages CSA 12 and the City of Santa Barbara to continue operating under the JPA. Capital improvements, infrastructure, and facilities should be planned for the upper end of the Heights.

Governance Structure Options

Most of CSA 12 boundary is included in the City of Santa Barbara's Sphere of Influence. While eighteen properties currently within the City are being served by CSA 12, at some point the City should be the service provider. Annexation of the area should include conversations with the residents and capital infrastructure planning put in place before such actions are considered.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the City to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that CSA 12 continues to discuss partnerships with the City and operate under the existing JPA. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

County Service Area 12 currently operates under a JPA with the City of Santa Barbara to provide sewer collection and treatment. County Environmental Health Department manages the private septic systems within CSA 12 service boundary.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the CSA 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) boundaries are coterminous with fire District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

While no significant changes are anticipated to the District boundaries the sewer system is located south and north of Foothill Road (SR 192) where denser developments on smaller lots exist. The upper end of the Heights neighborhood is still on septic systems, but within the CSA 12 boundary. Eighteen (18) parcels are located within the City limits of Santa Barbara that are served by CSA 12, yet outside of the sphere under a prior agreement.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

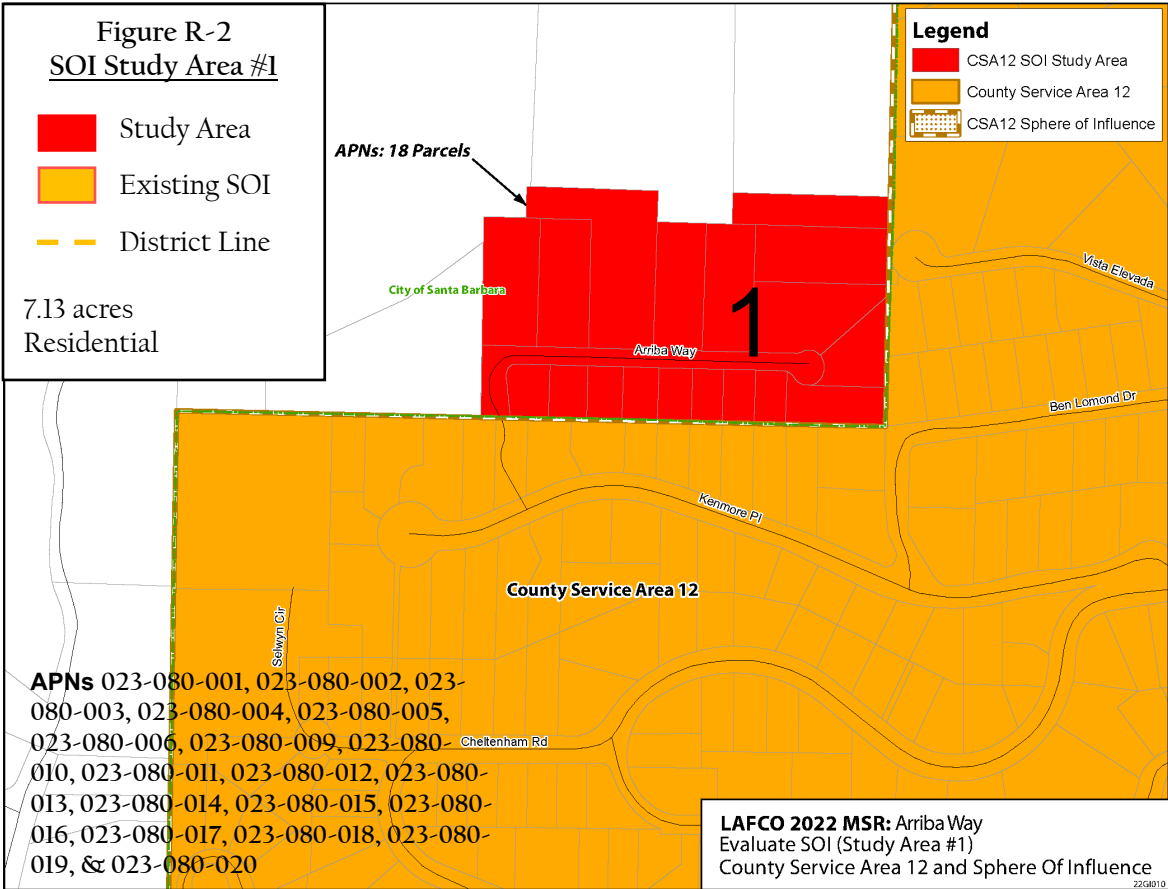
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included one generally described area to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table R-1: County Service Area 12 Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Arriba Way Area 023-080-001; 023-080-002; 023-080-003; 023-080-004; 023-080-005; 023-080-006; 023-080-009; 023-080-010; 023-080-011; 023-080-012; 023-080-013; 023-080-014; 023-080-015; 023-080-016; 023-080-017; 023-080-018; 023-080-019; 023-080-020	7.13	Single-Family Residential RU-3LR (RS-15)	No	None, already connected for sewer collection by CSA 12 and treatment by City of Santa Barbara.
	Totals	7.13			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in Municipal Service Review and information provided by the District and City.

SOI Study Area #1 – Arriba Way Area (Located in SB City; Not Within SOI). These 18 parcels total 7.13 acres located along a southern notch of City limits at Arriba Way. This area along with the northern neighborhood are within the City of Santa Barbara. However, only the 18 parcels are connected to CSA 12 sewer collection system. All 18 parcels have an existing single-family residence that utilizes collection systems that is ultimately treated at the City’s El Estero Plant.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to exclude these 18 parcels from CSA 12 Sphere of Influence. The area is largely buildout with existing single-family residences. The area is already within the City of Santa Barbara for all other services. The City and CSA 12 (via County of Santa Barbara) have a Joint Powers Agreement for wastewater collection and treatment for the entire Mission Canyon boundary. Under the JPA the County provides for all operational and maintenance activities and only collects sewer charges to cover its costs. The Mission Canyon CSA 12 boundary currently resides within the City of Santa

Barbara’s Sphere of Influence, as well, this indicates at some point the area would be best served by the City in the future.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

County Service Area 12’s existing boundary spans approximately 1.74 square miles in size and covers 1,115 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly less than five-hundred in City of Santa Barbara. Nearly 99.5% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 0.5% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are undetermined number of registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carpinteria/Summerland-Fire jurisdictional boundary spans 1.74 square miles with 99.5% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Santa Barbara.

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon) Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Santa Barbara	2.0	0.1%	2	TBD
CSA 12	1,050	99.5%	1,134	TBD
APN list Served by CSA 12 within City Limits: 023-250-052; 023-080-001; 023-080-002; 023-080-003; 023-080-004; 023-080-005; 023-080-006; 023-080-009; 023-080-010; 023-080-011; 023-080-012; 023-080-013; 023-080-014; 023-080-015; 023-080-016; 023-080-017; 023-080-018; 023-080-019; 023-080-020	7.13	0.4%	19	N/A
Totals	1,057	100.0%	1,134	TBD

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon) Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,050	99.5%	1,134	TBD
City of Santa Barbara	7.13	0.5%	18	TBD
Totals	1,057	100.0%	1,152	TBD

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$1.0 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$963,987. The former amount further represents a per capita value of

\$382,283 based on the estimated service population of 2,649. County Service Area 12 receives \$271,403 in annual sewer charges billed on the tax roll in revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 1,134 legal parcels and spans 1,115 acres including jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 90% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 79% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 100 vacant parcels that collectively total 204 acres.

Close to 90% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately four-fifths having been developed.

**County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1984
Legal Authority	County Service Area Law, Government Code Sections 25210–25217.4.
Board of Directors	Five Supervisors elected to four-year terms through supervisorial Districts.
Agency Duties	Wastewater collection and septic maintenance.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Mission Canyon to be 2,649. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projections for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Santa Barbara unincorporated population to be 78,320 by 2020. The projected population of Mission Canyon at buildout is approximately 2,731 persons. Mission Canyon’s current population is estimated at 2,649 persons. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of CSA 12 area increased by 268 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the CSA 12 are based on an age characteristic report American Community Survey. Mission Canyon statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group

represented in CSA 12 as 18 to 64 group at 63.1 percent. Approximately 26 percent of the population was in the 65 or older and 11.2 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 82.2 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Mission Canyon, comprised 8.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City/County of Santa Barbara Specific Plan serves as the common vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within its Mission Canyon Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 1984, although the County updated a Community Plan in 2014. The Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The County’s HE and Community Plan does not anticipate significant growth in the Mission Canyon Area. A total of 195 potential new units although a theoretical buildout of 1,172 are documented, with the following statement, “*the number of additional potential units is very likely overestimated because there are many constraints not considered such as access issues, onsite wastewater treatment system installation challenges, and biological resources.*”

The current City of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Mission Canyon area. The following population projections within the area are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table R-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
County Service Area 12	2,381	2,515	2,649	2,731	2,802
City of Santa Barbara	88,410	92,305	93,511	94,876	96,000
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is

\$64,352. The MHI for Mission Canyon was \$150,924 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District's) Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District)
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes		
District area (est. square miles):	• City of Santa Barbara	0.002
	• Entire District	1.74
Population (2020 Census):	• City of Santa Barbara	40
	• Entire District	2,649
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)		\$1,012,669,136
Number of Treatment Plants		None, conveyed to SB El Estero plant
Regular Financial Audits		Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)		\$102
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received		N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)		\$1,716,493
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2015 to June 2021)		97%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)		158%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) provides wastewater collection to the Mission Canyon area. The system consists of approximately 13 miles of pipeline and two lift stations. The sewer system is regulated by the California State Water Resources Control Board. Wastewater is further collected, treated, and disposed of by the City of Santa Barbara at the El Estero wastewater treatment plant pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement, updated in 2015. The user charge for fiscal year (FY) 2021-22 (July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022) is \$316.82 per year for operation and maintenance. A one-time capacity charge is paid for the connection of new development and is \$5,633 per residential unit for FY 2021-22. The City of Santa Barbara issues a separate bill to these customers for water and sewer services and collects its own connection charges. Administration of CSA 12 sewer operations performed by three (3) staff in the County Public Works Department. Septic system performance is administered by the County Public Health Department primarily through the submission of septic tank pumping records.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 13 miles of gravity sewer lines, 0.40 miles of force main, and two (2) lift stations. The sewer mains vary in sizes 4", 6", 8" and 10". The two lift stations are located on Vista Elevada and Andante Road. A third force main is located on Palomino Road, which consists of a low-pressure system and individual private grinder pumps. The majority of the sewer system was installed in 1986 in response to a septic tank prohibition in the Mission Canyon area adopted per Regional Water Control Board Resolution 83-04. The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden project installed 0.24 mile of 8" sewer main in 2014 and a private developer installed a portion of the Palomino Road low pressure system in 2016. Approximately 75% of the system is located in roadways, while the other 25% of the system is located in easements on private property. A map of the collection system is provided below.

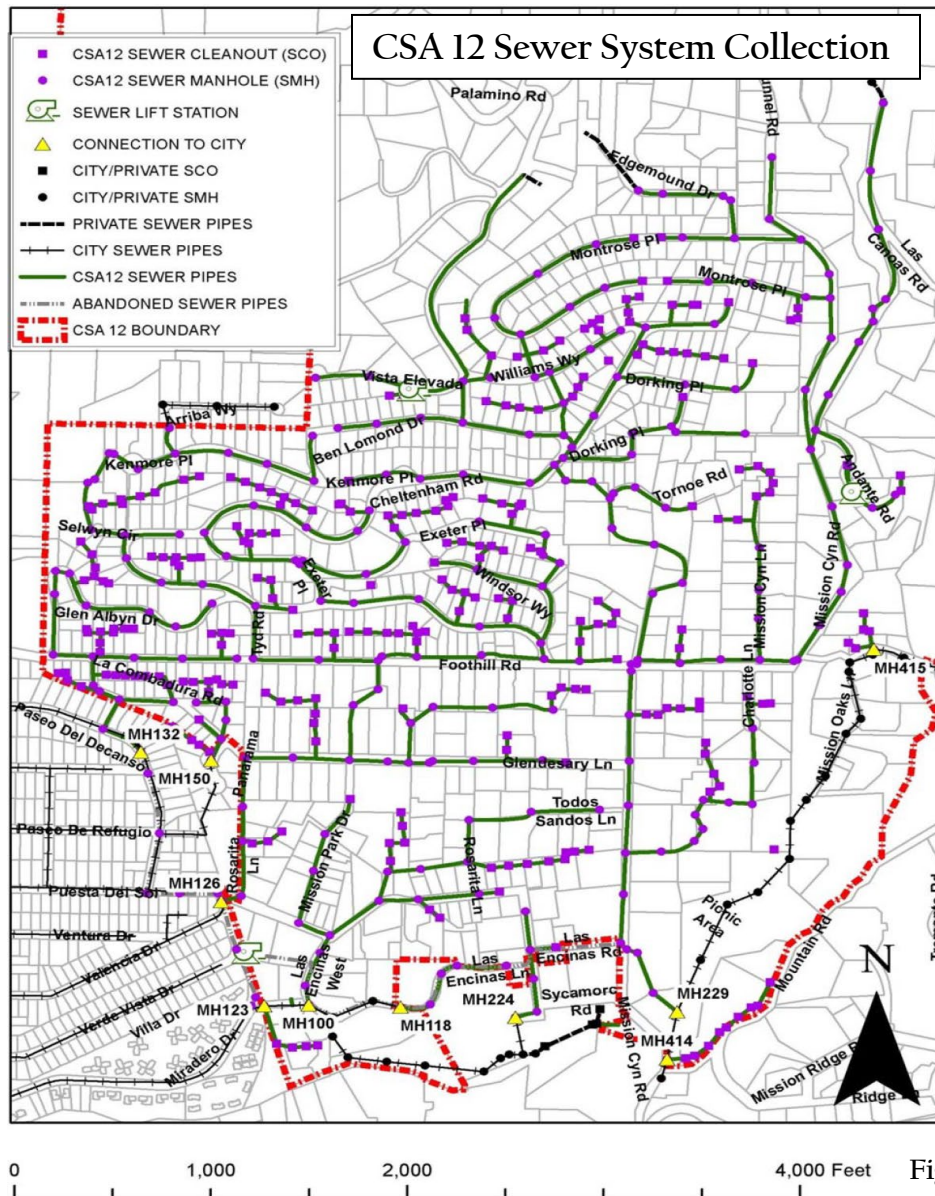


Figure R-3

Treatment System

The City of Santa Barbara's El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant provides wastewater treatment for city residents, as well as for the Mission Canyon Service Area pursuant to the original 1984 Joint Powers Agreement. The design capacity of the El Estero Wastewater Treatment Plant is 11 million gallons per day (MGD), and currently operates at 73% capacity, treating approximately eight (8) MGD of wastewater. Future development under the *Plan Santa Barbara* General Plan Update is projected to increase wastewater service to approximately 8.55 MGD.

An onsite individual wastewater treatment system is used for the disposal of wastewater from structures that do not have access to a public wastewater treatment facility. As of 2013, there are 238 parcels using onsite wastewater treatment systems. Nearly all of the lots, with onsite wastewater treatment systems (in the upper Plan Area) are greater than one-half acre in size, and nearly 60% are larger than one acre

Disposal

Disposal is provided by the City of Santa Barbara.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	-

County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon) Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant & Booster Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
960 Andante Road	1986	Good	1,000 gal 7.5 hr 3hp
2826 Vista Elevada	1986	Good	1,100 gal 7.5 hr 3hp

According to the 2017 Sewer Collection System Hydraulic Model prepared by County Public Works Department staff, the two lift stations within the CSA 12 are located at Vista Elevada and

Andante Road. They serve ten (10) and eight (8) connections respectively, and have a wet well to a force main configuration before discharging back to gravity sewer. The pump was simulated to give an output of approximately 50 gallons per minute when turned on, which closely matches the installed pump specifications.

As of the date of this report, the 1100 Palomino Road property was the only property connected to the Palomino Road force main. This system has been designed to accommodate future development (exceeding 40 connections, each with individual grinder pumps).

The CSA 12 sewer collection system drains all of its flow to the City of Santa Barbara, through ten (10) unique connections to the City. The original Joint Powers Agreement with the City of Santa Barbara (City), circa 1984, determined how to calculate the average annual wastewater flow of CSA 12. The method involves comparing City to CSA 12 populations and refers to the City’s wastewater treatment plant influent flow values, among other factors. CSA 12’s annual wastewater flow was approximately 48 million gallons in one year. In order to estimate a sanitary hydraulic loading for each equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) connection, the total flow was divided by the number of CSA 12 connections, resulting in 160 gallons per day (gpd).

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	2,176	99.8%
Multi-Family	0	0%
Commercial	4	0.2%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%

The residential single-family connections are equivalent to 865.1 units on 804 parcels. Four commercial connections are equivalent to 16.1 single-family units.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	N/A	N/A
Emergency Operators	N/A	N/A
Management Personnel	1	0.4
Other District Staff	0	n/a

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) wastewater collection is managed by Public Works Department. Public Health Department EHS manages septic system performance. Operations work is performed by contractors.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	34	24
Civil Engineer (1)	5	5
Fiscal Analyst (1)	7	6

Wastewater 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.

The County Service Area 12 service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 160 gallons per day per SFR.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 160 gallons for every service connection. The 2017 Sewer Collection System Hydraulic Model updated build-out scenarios comparing hydraulic loadings for all scenarios were assigned a base rate of 160 gpd per one EDU connection. Future build-out sanitary hydraulic loading adds build-out factors from the 1984 *Mission Canyon Area Specific Plan* to the existing sanitary hydraulic loading. The Specific Plan listed "probable", "worst case", and "worst case with granny units" build-out scenarios. In addition to the 1984 Specific Plan, a conceptual design study, dated 2009 and authored by Penfield and Smith (now Stantec), studied the feasibility of 49 single family dwelling units connecting to public sewer for a Tunnel Road sewer extension.

The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among CSA 12 users in the service area has been 0.003 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

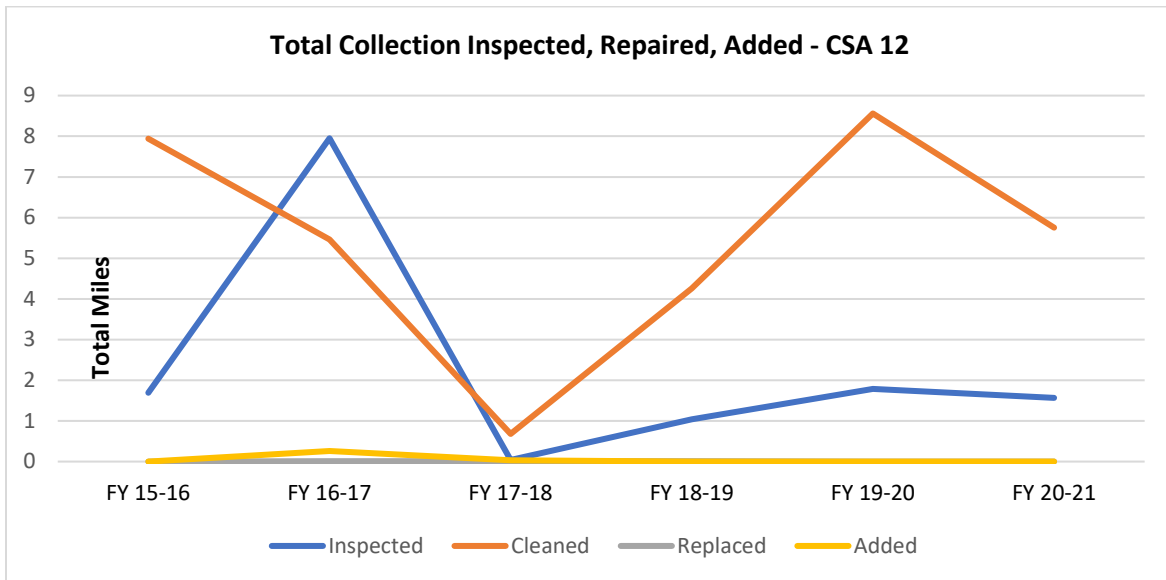
CSA I2 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) service area's average annual wastewater collection demand, generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility, has been approximately 0.003 million gallons a day, plus City of Santa Barbara demand totaling 8 mgd. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 73% of permitted capacity. The City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future District needs.

LAFCO estimates Laguna Sanitation along with the City of Santa Barbara is presently operating at 73% capacity within the combined service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

Based on design criteria ($Q_{max}/Q_{full} \geq 0.5$), there are no capacity deficient pipes. However, Q_{max}/Q_{full} slightly exceeds 0.50 for P070 if both Andante and Vista Elevada Lift Stations are simulated to discharge throughout the model period during the future build-out case 2 scenario. The recommendation from the 2017 Hydraulic Study included; some pipes have velocities that are less than one (1) foot per second, for the identified low velocity pipes, monitoring during routine hydro jetting maintenance and video inspection, and noting any observed irregular settled solids. If needed, the pipe's hydro jetting maintenance frequency can be increased. To improve the sewer model, flow monitoring studies on key manholes could be done. Surveys could be done to validate the slopes of the pipes in the model.

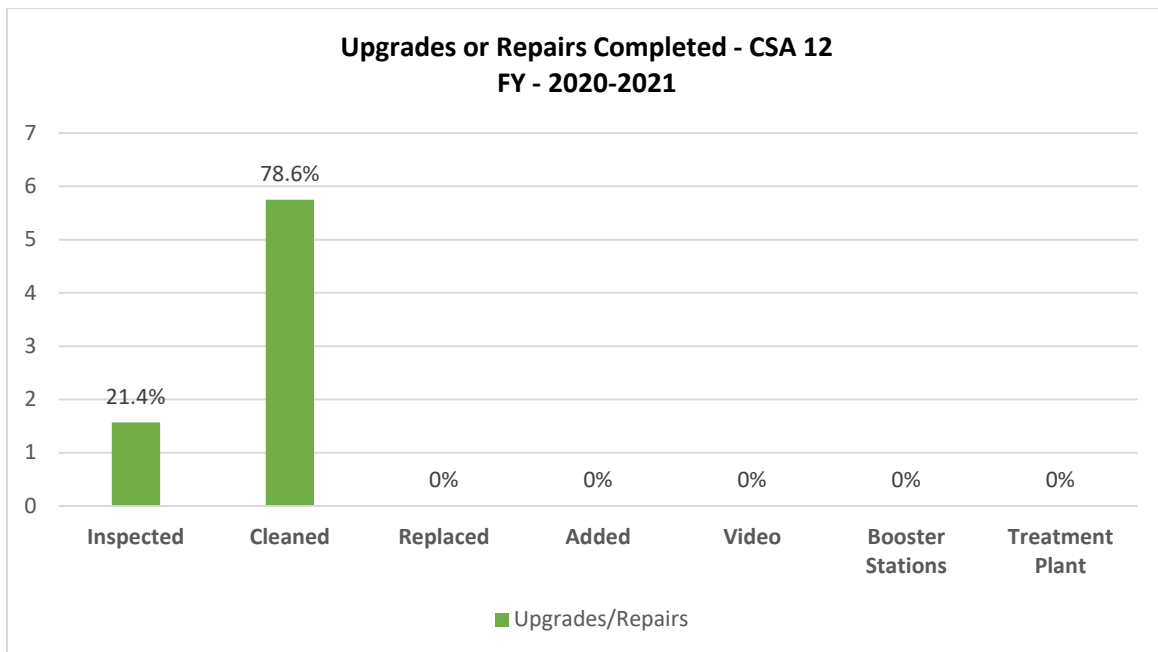
A typical onsite wastewater system includes tanks for retention and initial treatment and leach fields or drywells for disposal. Leach fields must be relatively shallow (less than five feet in depth) to allow for evapotranspiration and provide maximum separation from the groundwater table. Drywells involve vertical disposal of wastewater effluent and are only allowed in areas where leach fields are determined to be infeasible. Drywells are more likely to be used higher up in the Plan Area where soil profiles are too shallow for leach fields. Most leach fields eventually fail, when the ability of the soil to percolate is impaired over time from buildup of bacterial growth in the absorptive surfaces of the soil. When wastewater from a treatment tank can no longer percolate downward, it will rise to the surface of the ground, a phenomenon called "daylighting." Poorly maintained systems are more likely to fail than systems that are inspected regularly and pumped out as required. It is generally recommended that systems be inspected annually and pumped out every three to five years. System failure is not only expensive for the homeowner but can also lead to public health risks, including pollution of groundwater and creeks. Mission Canyon received a Medium-High Problem rating in the 2003 *Septic System Sanitary Survey* for Santa Barbara County due to the combination of very difficult soil-geologic conditions in many areas, the large number of older systems, the moderate number of failures and problems reported, and the proximity to Mission Creek.

County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon)
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: CSA Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: CSA Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The County Service Area 12 provides wastewater collection and septic system maintenance services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Collection System Hydraulic Model Study of capacity prepared in 2017. The County’s Mission Canyon Community Plan, which was last updated in 2014, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

CSA 12 Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2014
Joint Powers Agreement	2015
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2021
Capacity Study	2017
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	N/A
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial report as part of the County annual review, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. A separate assessment may be charged to properties remaining on septic systems in order to provide septic performance tracking.

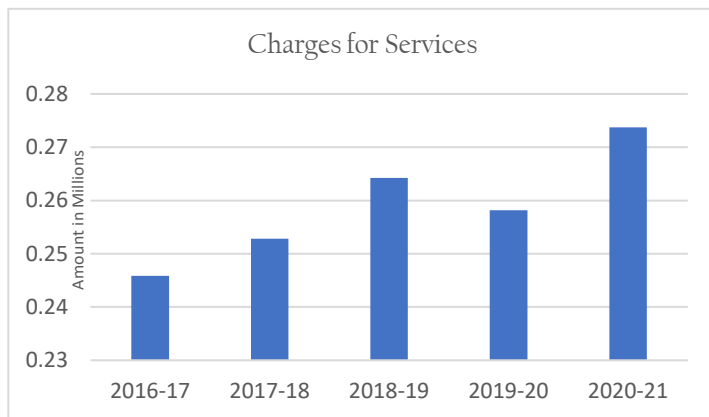
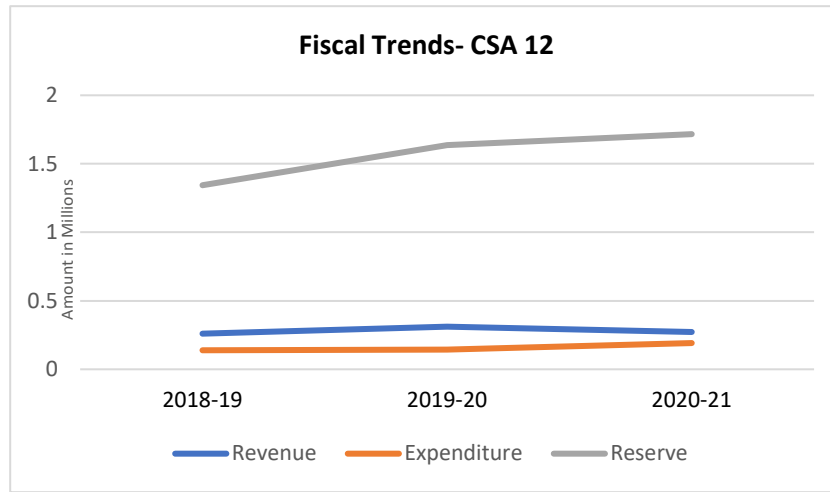
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Use of Money and Property	\$31,415	10.1%	-\$2,344	-0.8%
Aid from Other Government Agencies	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Charges for services	\$258,181	82.9%	\$273,747	100.8%
Miscellaneous	\$21,640	7%	\$0	0%
Revenue total	\$311,236	100.0%	\$271,403	100.0%

Source: CSA 12 (Mission Canyon), Budget Report, 19-20 and 20-21, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

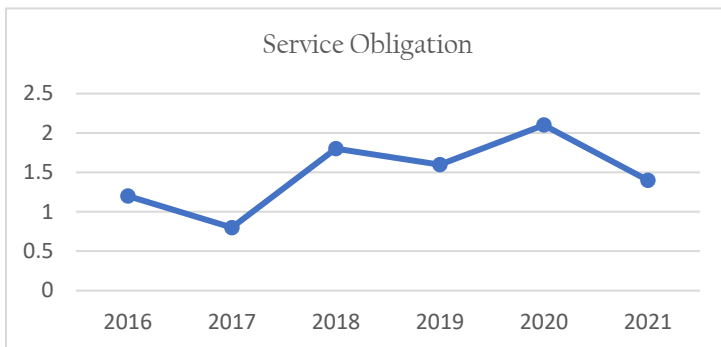
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to the Thomas Fire. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

CSA 12 (MISSION CANYON SEWER)



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary services. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 710,340	\$ 561,170	1.2
2017	\$ 251,759	\$ 300,587	0.8
2018	\$ 260,113	\$ 138,897	1.8
2019	\$ 308,868	\$ 182,638	1.6
2020	\$ 311,236	\$ 144,575	2.1
2021	\$ 271,403	\$ 191,450	1.4

Post-Employment Liabilities

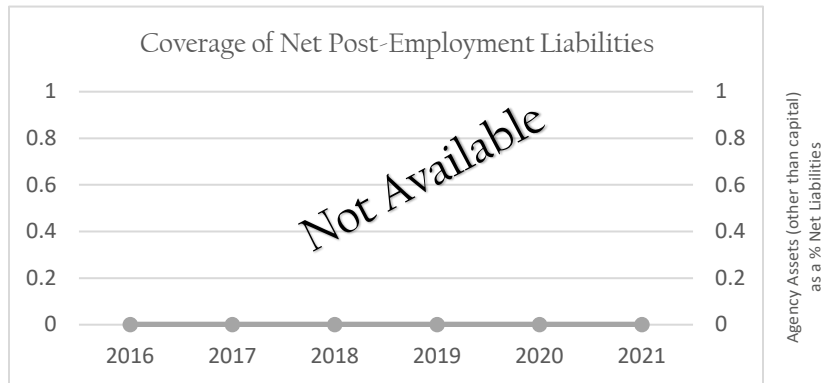
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

CSA 12 is part of the Santa Barbara County Employees’ Retirement System. General employees are members of General Plan 5A. The District maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the District.

CSA 12 is not separated from the other County pension liabilities; therefore, CSA 12 portion is unknown. At June 30, 2021, the County, including its discretely presented component unit, reported a liability of \$981,008 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. Public Works staff manages various utility cost centers such as CSA 12, Laguna County Sanitation District, etc. Staff time for CSA 12 work is billed to CSA 12.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) & 457. Employer-only annual contributions are calculated based upon a percentage of employee compensation under annual agreements with employee bargaining groups and unions. The plan, available to all employees bargaining groups and unions, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

The 457 deferred compensation plan is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District has adopted a pay-as-you-go basis for funding retiree medical benefits. The County's agent multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan (OPEB Plan) is administered by the Santa Barbara County Employees' Retirement System (SBCERS). The OPEB plan is funded by the County and other plan sponsors, and is administered in accordance with §401(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). It was established on September 16, 2008, by the County Board of Supervisors who created a 401(h) Medical Trust. The OPEB Plan offers healthcare, vision, and dental benefits to eligible County retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided by third party providers. Retirees are offered the same health plans as active County employees, as well as enhanced senior plans for retirees on Medicare. Retiree premiums are rated separately from active County employees; as such, the County does not have a retiree premium implicit rate subsidy.

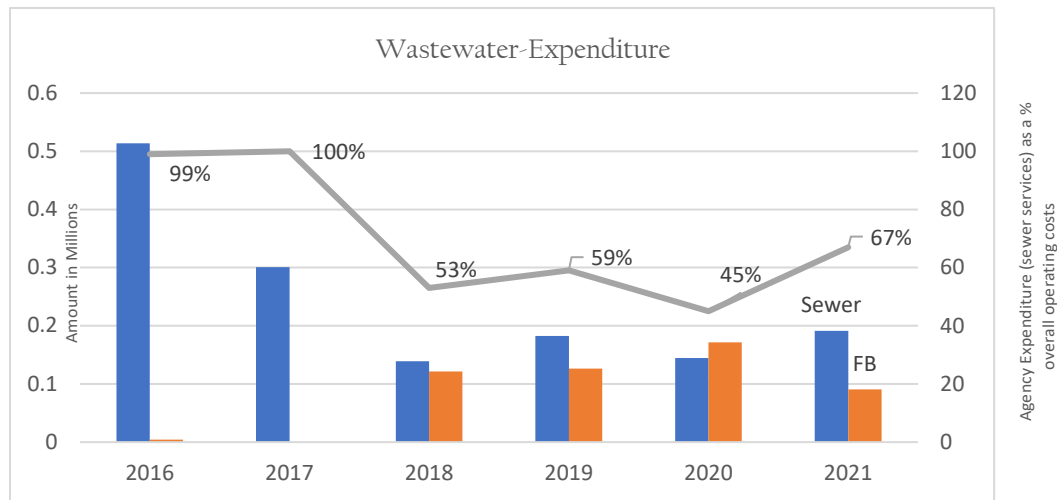
The County provides a monthly insurance premium subsidy of \$15 (whole dollars) per year of credit service from the 401(h) account for Eligible Retired Participants participating in a sponsored health insurance plan. If the monthly premium for the health plan selected is less than \$15 times the member's years of service, the subsidy is limited to the entire premium. The health plans include coverage for eligible spouses and dependents. After the member's death, a beneficiary is eligible to continue health plan coverage. The subsidy benefit will be equal to \$15 per year of service times the survivor continuation percentage applicable for pension benefits. Retirees who choose not to participate in the County-sponsored health insurance plan receive a monthly benefit of \$4 per year of service. This benefit, known as a Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement, reimburses qualified health care expenses through a health savings account.

On March 1, 2016, the County adopted a resolution approving an OPEB (401(h) Account) Funding Policy. This policy provides for funding the OPEB Plan at 4% of Covered Payroll for the 401(a) Pension Plan. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for Fund #2185. In FY 2020/2021, the District's actual budget expense was \$191,450 and increased that to \$232,400 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in

millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its finance uses #2185. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$207,900 and increased that to \$232,400 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23 total expenditures for financing uses were \$196,000. The Districts operation and maintenance activities include cleaning the gravity system twice in five years and a CCTV inspection once in five years. The current vendor contract for these services is in effect from July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2025. Biannual cleaning of certain pipes in the system is included in addition to periodic cleaning and inspection of the two lift stations. Manhole level sensors with alarm capabilities (5 units) were installed at key locations in 2016. Repair and replacement of deficient sections of pipelines, primarily located in off-road sewer easements is done as needed. A new effort to assess repair needs is planned during the next the five-year CCTV inspection effort. The Andante Road lift station was rehabilitated in 2007. A similar rehabilitation is completed for the Vista Elevada lift station in 2016.

Capital Improvements

The County adopts the County Service Area 12 Mission Canyon Sewer District Collection System Capital Improvement Program (CIP Master Plan as a long-term tool for budgeting and reserve balance purposes. CSA 12 completed annual improvements over the last 3-years from 2018 to 2020 as shown in the table below:

FYE	Completed CIP
2018	\$ 71,253
2019	\$ 93,603
2020	\$ 43,000
Total	\$ 207,856

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District has no long-term debt. The original construction bond was retired in 2003.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The 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. Use of the treatment plant is through a joint use agreement for treatment and disposal. No other opportunities for shared facilities have been identified by staff in the preparation of this report. Due to relative distance between the District and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for CSA 12 were last updated and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in May 2022. The rates are adopted annually and are collected on the tax roll as a fixed charge similar to a benefit assessment. Rates are based on administration, operation and maintenance, and capital reserve costs.

Wastewater Fees (Effective July 1, 2021)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential –from \$5,633 per SFR equivalent.

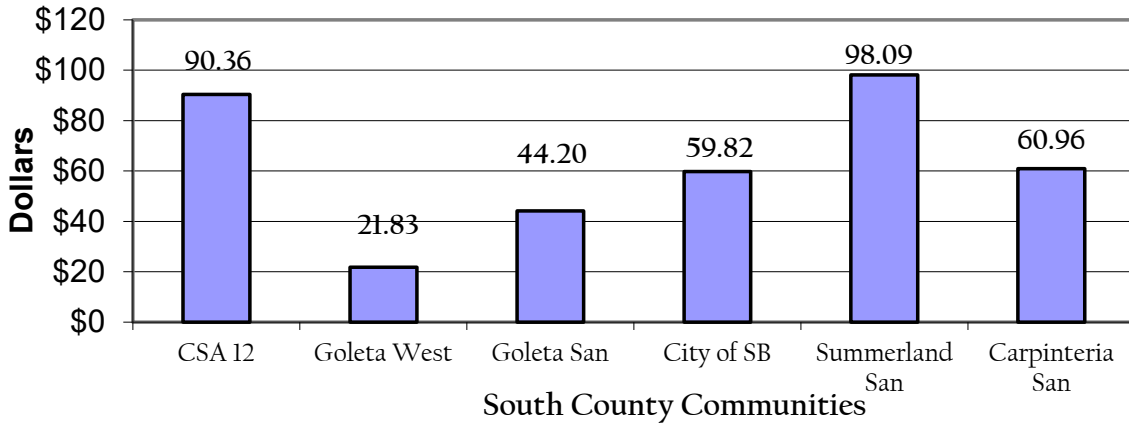
B. User Fee per Month

Residential Flat or Base Rates*

Single-family	\$26.40
Commercial	\$26.40
Flat monthly charge per unit	

Figures R-3 show a rate comparison for six South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, four sanitary Districts, and one CSA. Overall, CSA 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) sewer rates for residential customers are lower than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “1 unit” as a basis. CSA 12 rate structure is based on a flat rate for single-family residence.

Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 Unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



ORGANIZATION

Governance

County Service Area 12’s governance authority is established under the County Service Area Law, (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 25210–25217.4. The governing body, which is established by law to administer the operation of a County Service Area, is the Board of Supervisors. The intent of the County Service Area law is to give an alternative method for providing governmental services by counties within unincorporated areas, many of which have had large population growth as well as commercial and industrial development. It also provides for services to be provided in small rural communities. This principal act empowers CSA 12 to provide a range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wastewater Collection - Septic System Maintenance 	All other powers listed under (25212 - 25213)

Governance of CSA 12 is dependently provided by the County of Santa Barbara and through its five-member Board of Supervisors that are elected by supervisorial division to staggered four-year terms. County Service Area 12 holds meetings as needed and as part of regular meetings held by the Board of Supervisors. A current listing of Board of Supervisors along with respective backgrounds follows.

County Service Area 12 Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Das Williams, 1 st District	Vice-Chair	Legislator	6
Laura Capps 2 nd District	Supervisor	Public affairs	2 mo
Joan Hartmann, 3 rd District	Chair	Educator/ government	6
Bob Nelson 4 th District	Supervisor	Educator	2
Steve Lavagnino, 5 th District	Supervisor	Aerospace/ government	12

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon) District Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		https://www.countyofsb.org/1163/County-Service-Area-12	
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?		X
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?		X
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: County Service area 12 is a dependent governed District. Refer to https://www.countyofsb.org/1163/County-Service-Area-12 for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory wastewater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon) Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

CSA 12 (Mission Canyon)			
Responses by Respondence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District) at this time.

S. Casmalia Community Services District

Administrative Office: 3325 Point Sal Road, Casmalia, CA 93429
Phone: 805/937-6151
Fax: 805/937-6391
Email: Terri2@ix.netcom.com
Website: none
General Manager: Luis Meza
Utilities Manager: Fluid Resources Management, Jeff Cedillos

SUMMARY

The Casmalia Community Services District provides water services to the community of Casmalia to approximately 150 people throughout 0.2 square miles in northern Santa Barbara County that is 1.5 miles north of Vandenberg Space Force Base. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$554 per resident and does maintain a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has filed annual audits. The District has difficulties keeping a full Board. The District has consistently had 3 board members for the past 22 years.

BACKGROUND

The Casmalia Community Services District was formed in 1981. It was formed as a sub-unit of the School District. Its geographic boundaries were that of the Casmalia School District, which no longer exist as it was taken over by the Orcutt Unified School District a few years ago. The town is perhaps best known for the Hitching Post Restaurant. The District in 2009 replaced portions of the water system that were in poor condition and/or that have exhibited poor reliability. The project included providing a replacement storage tank with a capacity of 200,000 gallons, repair of the tank access road and adjacent piping, and replacement of plastic service laterals. An increase in tank size was needed to meet fire code requirements.

The Casmalia Community Services District overlaps the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, North County Lighting District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Maria Public Airport District, Cachuma RCD, and County Flood Control & Water Agency.



The District estimated it serves a population of 150 people. The District does not anticipate a growth rate in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 55 parcels, serving 52 residential and two (2) commercial water connections.

OPERATIONS

Casmalia Community Services District is composed of three (3) members, in addition to a General Manager and Secretary. The District hired Fluid Resources Management to maintain operations. Casmalia gets its water from the Casmite Water Corp., owned by Chevron.

Most of the District's general revenues come from water service charges.

The District Board of Directors is composed of three members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The board is currently seeking to fill the two (2) vacant seats. The Board meets the second Thursday of every month at Casmalia School located at 3491 Point Sal Road, Casmalia at 5:00 pm. The District does not maintain a website.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Casmalia Resources Superfund Site is an inactive, 252-acre commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility in Northern Santa Barbara County, CA. The site was formerly called the Casmalia Hazardous Waste Management Facility. The former facility's operations caused contamination of soil, soil vapor, surface water, sediment and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. The Casmalia Resources Superfund Site is separate from the town of Casmalia. The District has always purchased water from Casmite, a subsidiary of Chevron (formerly Unocal) since the early 1920's.

In the early 1990's EPA response teams used Superfund authorities to take early actions to protect human health and the environment. Under EPA oversight, the site investigations, cleanup work, physical improvements, and long-term operations and maintenance (O&M) have been ongoing.

As background, EPA approved the site's Remedial Investigation (RI) Report in April 2011. The RI explains the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA approved a Final Feasibility Study (FS) Report in April 2016. In November 2017, EPA issued a Proposed Plan that presented a final cleanup and closure approach (remediation) and ways to manage contamination at the site.

Approximately 400 monitoring wells and probes have been installed at the site. Remedial site investigations included extensive sampling of soils, surface water, groundwater, pond sediments, and soil vapor. Routine environmental monitoring continues with comprehensive sampling events conducted two times per year.

The District should fill the two (2) vacant seats to maintain a full Board of Directors as a typically

Community Services District. The District states it manages to have a quorum for meetings approximately 50% of the time. However, being such a small district, the District business gets completed. A limited population and interest on serving on the Board could make it difficult to meet all requirements of a public agency. The District does not maintain a website, but does hold regular meetings, prepare annual budgets and audits.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Casmalia CSD are small. One governmental structural option is to dissolve the District as an independent agency. It could be replaced by a dependent agency such as a County Service Area, governed by the Board of Supervisors, or the community could be annexed to another local Special District, such as the Vandenberg Village CSD. Under either option, an agency with a professional staff could, for a fee, manage the water facilities and billing accounts. The Community has not expressed interested in a change of government structure.

Regional Collaboration

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Casmalia Community Services District’s boundaries are coterminous with fire District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Casmalia Community Services District’s existing boundary spans approximately 0.2 square miles in size and covers 56 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with 100% within County of Santa Barbara. One hundred percent (100%) of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 85 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Casmalia CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 0.2 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Casmalia Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Casmalia CSD	56	100.0%	67	85
Totals	56	100.0%	67	85

Casmalia Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	56	100.0%	67	85
Totals	56	100.0%	67	85

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$7.7 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$137,860. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$51,468 based on the estimated service population of 150. Casmalia Community Services District receives \$83 thousand dollars in annual water service charge revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 67 legal parcels and spans 56 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 93% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 21% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 12 vacant parcels that collectively total 36 acres.

Close to 93% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 21% has been developed.

Casmalia Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1981
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water distribution.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Casmalia to be 88. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Santa Maria unincorporated population as 32,751. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria unincorporated area increased by 14 people (less than 1 percent per year). In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Casmalia are based on an age characteristic report American Community Survey. The largest age group represented in Casmalia as 65 or older at 67.1 percent. Approximately 33 percent of the population was in the years age group 18 to 64 and 0 percent in under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 85.2 percent of the total population identified themselves as Hispanic. The black population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Casmalia, comprised 14.8 percent of the total population. White ethnic group was 0 percent.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara’s General Plan serves as the Community vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within its Santa Maria Valley Planning Area. The County’s General Plan was adopted in 1980 and last updated in 2016, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current, 2023-2031 County Housing Element identifies an estimated growth rate of zero (0) percent within the Casmalia area. The County’s Housing Element, has identified several constraints. The following population projections within the Casmalia are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table S-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Casmalia CSD	138	130	88	140	200
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. 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. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Casmalia Community Services District's Sphere of Influence qualifies under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services any areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Casmalia Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	0.2
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	150
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$7,720,204
Number of Treatment Plants	None
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$554
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$866,127
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2020 to June 2021)	4.5%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	1,042%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Casmalia Community Services District (CCSD) provides water services to the town of Casmalia. The District is staffed by two (2) part-time staff.

Casmite is a totally owned subsidiary of the Chevron Corporation providing water service to 12 service connections and seven customers in an area located near Santa Maria in or near Casmalia in Santa Barbara County. One customer has two service connections and one customer has five service connections which include two service connections that have water provided at no charge pursuant to a 1912 Grant Deed. One customer is the Casmalia Community Services District (CCSD) with 52 residential and two commercial customers. Casmite is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The Santa Maria Groundwater Basin is the sole water supply. The system once received water from one well, now inactive. Water is currently provided by Casmite. Casmite reported the last three years of water usage by the Casmalia CSD: 2021 = 4,264 CCF (9.7 afy); 2020 = 3,944 CCF (9.0 afy); and 2019 = 3,931 CCF (9.0 afy).

Casmite has two water wells, but currently is only using well #2 (which is the newer well). Well #2 has a pumping capacity of 200 gpm, with a depth to water of 133 feet. The completed well depth is 400 feet, with a 30 HP pump at 480v.

Treatment System

The well site has no treatment system.

Distribution

The system receives water from one well with a capacity of 200 gallons per minute. The water from the well goes into two 10,000-gallon capacity holding tanks. A chlorination system has been installed near the well site for injection into the line between the well and the holding tanks. With an in-line 75 horsepower (at 3600 rpm) booster pump, the water is pumped approximately 7,400 feet to a 48,000-gallon storage tank on top of a hill. A pressure of 480 to 500 pounds per square inch (psi) is required to pump the water from the holding tanks to the storage tank. Two water pressure reducers have been installed between the storage tank and Casmite's customers. The distance from the storage tank to CCSD is approximately 15,250 feet. The transmission lines are 4-inch steel, polyethylene, and cast iron.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Casmalia Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
None			

Connections		
	# of Accts	% of Total
Single-Family	52	96.3%
Multi-Family	0	0%
Commercial	2	3.7%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	1	6.6
Emergency Operators	1	6.6
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other District Staff	4	0.6

Casmalia Community Services has a total of five (5) part-time employees. Fluid Resources Management operates and maintains the Districts water system.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Operator Supervisor (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator III (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator II (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator I (0)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (1)	n/a	n/a

Water Capacity

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.

The Casmalia service area's maximum daily capacity to store water is 180 thousand gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 168 gallons for every service connection.

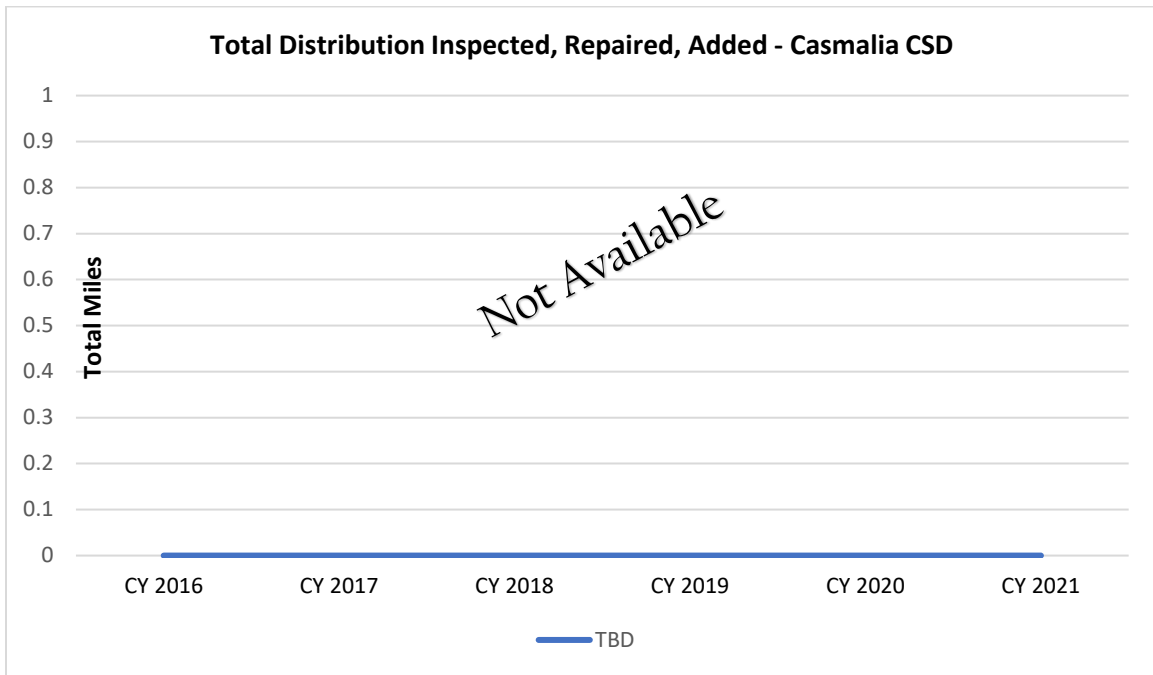
The estimated average annual water demand generated during the report period among Casmalia users in the service area has been 11 acre-feet per year.

Service Performance

Casmalia Community Services service area's average annual water demand generated during the report period has been approximately 11 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 3% of permitted supplies.

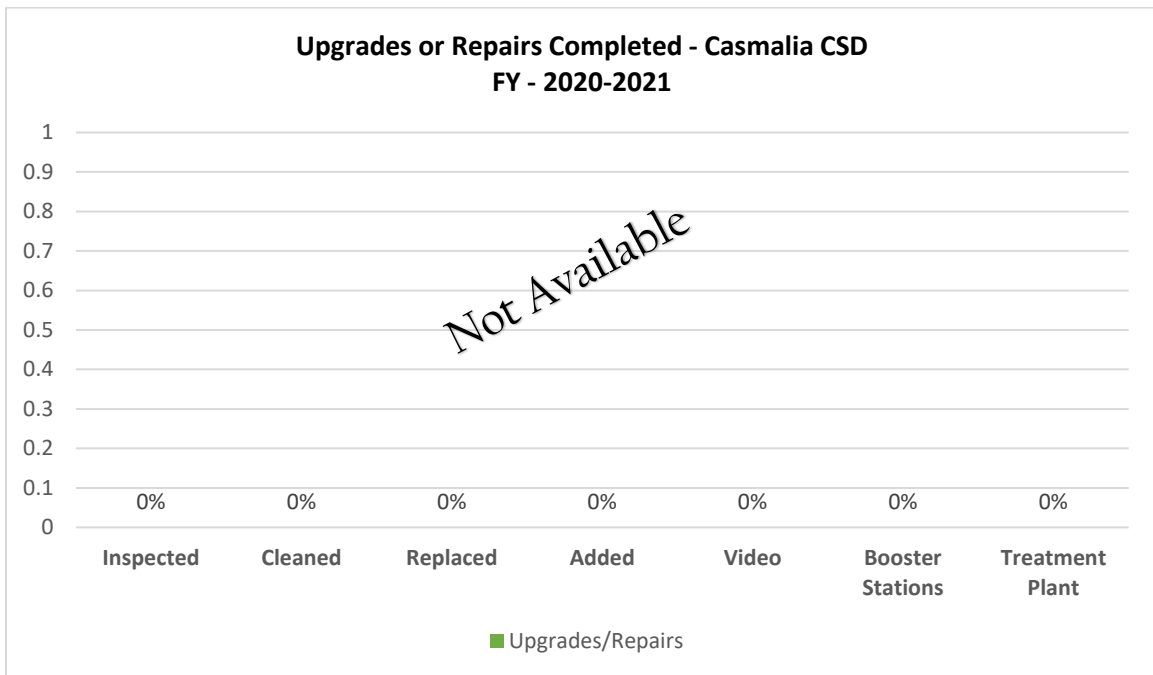
LAFCO estimates Casmalia CSD is presently operating at 3% capacity in water service capacity in service area for Casmite.

**Casmalia Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: CCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding pump stations and treatment plant.



Source: CCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Casmalia CSD provides water services to its constituents under agreement with Casmite Corp. Unfortunately, no planning documents were submitted or available for this service.

CCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	none
Capital Improvement Plan	none
Water Studies	none
Rate Study	N/A
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds.

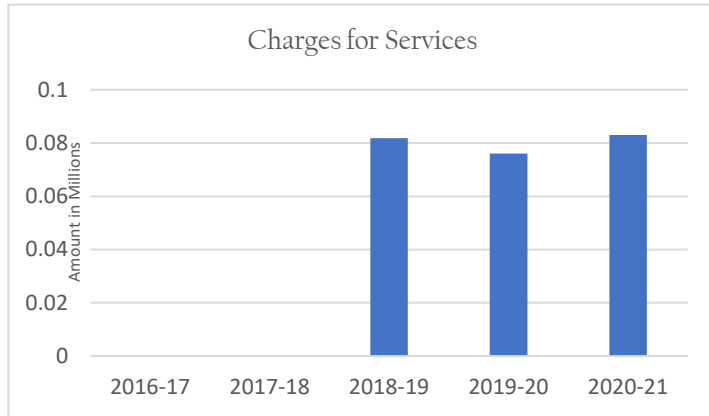
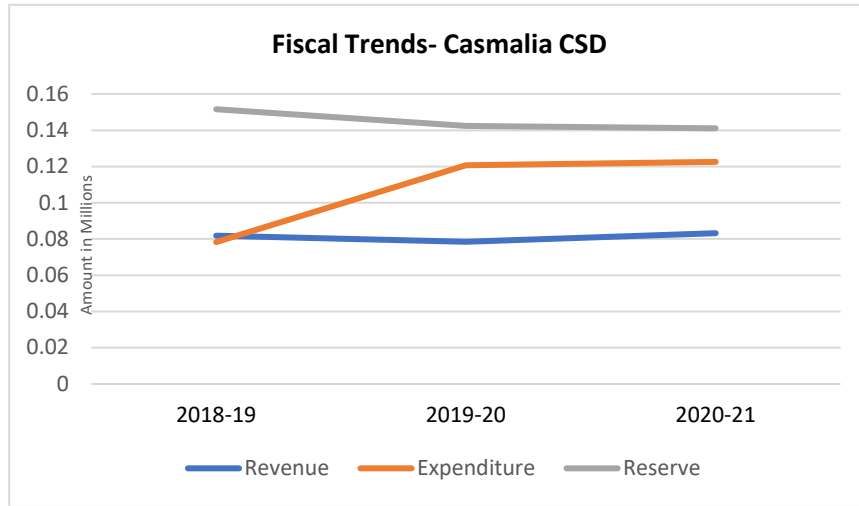
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water sales	\$76,079	97.0%	\$83,057	99.8%
Connection fees	\$350	0.4%	\$65	0.1%
Miscellaneous	\$1,911	2.5%	\$0	0%
Investment	\$122	0.1%	\$77	0.1%
Revenue total	\$78,462	100.0%	\$83,199	100.0%

Source: Casmalia Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

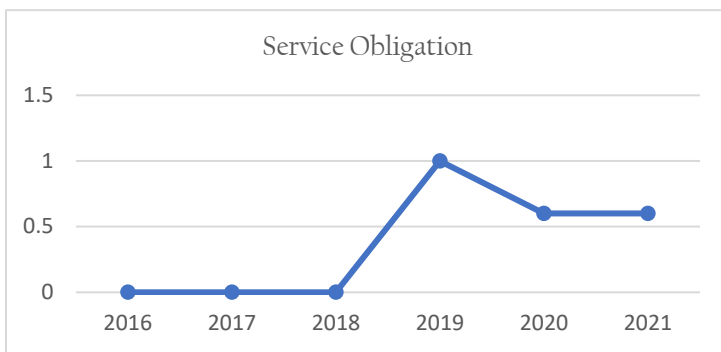
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to services and supplies. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

CASMALIA COMMUNITY SERVICES SERVICES



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Enterprise Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2017	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2018	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2019	\$ 81,763	\$ 78,296	1.0
2020	\$ 78,462	\$ 120,620	0.6
2021	\$ 83,199	\$ 122,551	0.6

Post-Employment Liabilities

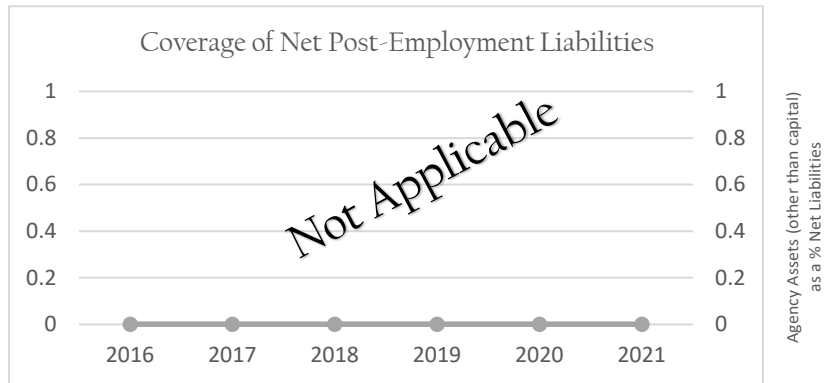
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Agency Assets (other than capital)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

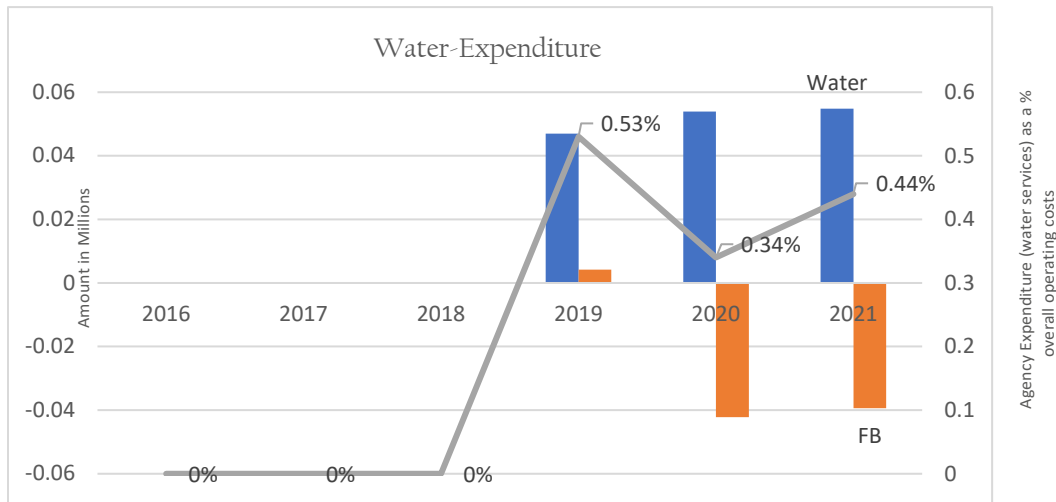
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water services for contract services. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s budget expenses are estimated to total \$122,551. The following chart will be updated to shows a six-year trend when available, three years are shown. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair.

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Repair & Maintenance Fund #6300. In FY 2019/2020, the District budgeted \$9,000 and maintained that for FY 2020/2021 and in FY 21-22 total expenditures for repair and maintenance were \$6,000.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) at this time.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt. Part of the District's water system is located on land that is subject to a license agreement with the United States Department of the Air Force (the Grantor). The license provides the District rights to utilize the Grantor's land for five-year terms. The current term remains in effect until April 30, 2018; however, the license may be terminated at will by the Grantor. Furthermore, upon termination, the license terms and conditions require the District to remove all property and restore the lands to their original condition. As 2021 the date of the audit report, the easement has not been terminated or renewed by the Grantor. The District has continued to pay yearly easement fees to continue the use of the easement.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. Due to relative distance between the District and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Water rates for the District are passed on from Casmite Corp. Casmite rates are approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. The Casmalia CSD has a two-inch meter.

Water Fees (Effective Jan 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – unknown at this time

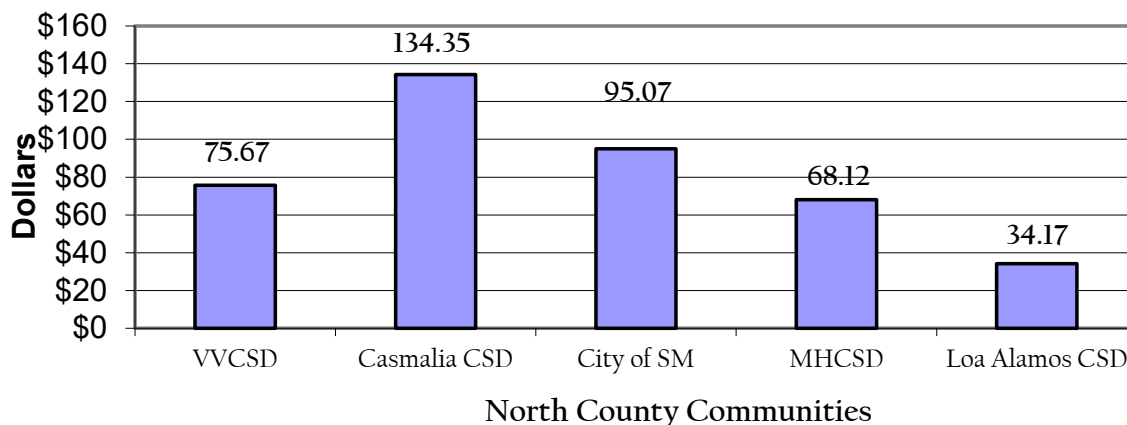
B. Service Charge per Month

Residential Base Rates*

	Water
2-inch meter	\$1,206.82
For all water used, per 100 cu. ft.	\$9.508

Figures S-3 show a rate comparison for five North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and four Community Service Districts. Overall, Casmalia Community Services water rates for residential customers are **higher** than other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Casmalia Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Casmalia CSD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water	All others listed in G.C. 61000

Governance of Casmalia Community Services District is independently provided through its three-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. The two (2) vacant seats are for 2-year terms. Casmalia Community Services District holds meetings on the second Thursday of the month. The meetings are held in the Casmalia School at 3491 Point Sal Road, Casmalia at 5:00 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Casmalia Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Virgil Veglia	President	Commercial Refrigeration Specialist	15
Bill Ostini	Director	Restaurant Owner	22
Phil Meza	Director	Chef	8
Vacant	Director	TBD	0
Vacant	Director	TBD	0

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Casmalia Community Services District does not maintain a website.

Casmalia Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 None Available			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)		X
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?		X
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?			X
Service area map?			X
Board meeting schedule?			X
Budgets (past 3 years)?			X
Audits (past 3 years)?			X
List of elected officials and terms of office?			X
List of key agency staff with contact information?			X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?			X
<i>Notes: Casmalia CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to None Available for the required checklist items.</i>			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

**Casmalia Community Services District Questionnaire
Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources**

Casmalia Community Services			
Responses by Responce			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Casmalia Community Services District at this time.

T. Cuyama Community Services District

Administrative Office: 4853 Primero Street, New Cuyama, CA 93254
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 368, New Cuyama, CA 93254-0368
Phone: 661/766-2780
Fax: 661/766-2632
Email: cuyamacsd@gmail.com
Website: www.cuyamacsd.specialDistrict.org
General Manager: Vivian Vickery

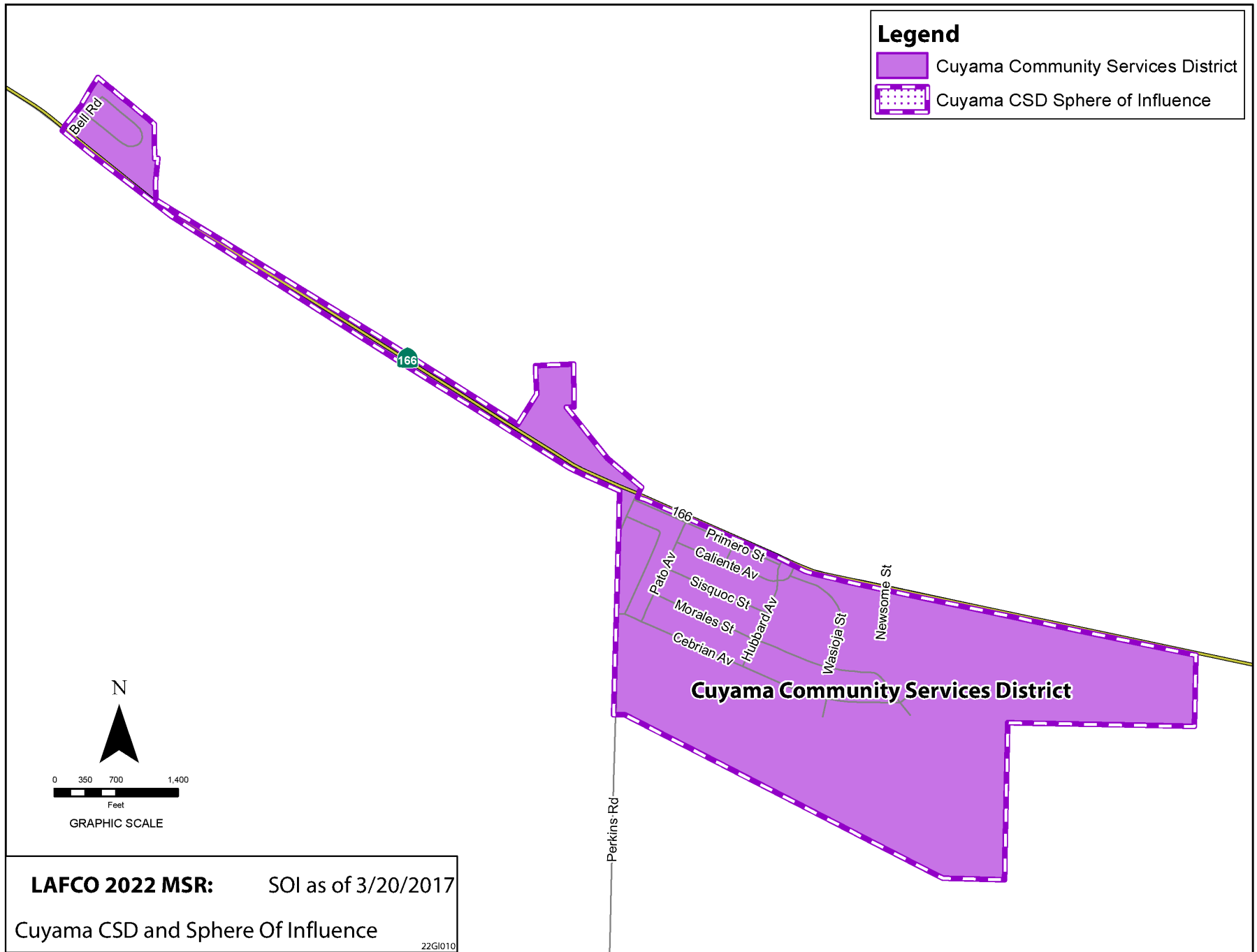
SUMMARY

The Cuyama Community Services District provides water service, wastewater collection and treatment for the New Cuyama area to approximately 550 people throughout 0.6 square miles in eastern Santa Barbara County that runs along Highway 166. The District is located forty-seven miles east of Santa Maria in northern Santa Barbara County, with its northeast border along the Los Padres National Forest. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$797 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District does not have financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Cuyama Community Services District was formed in 1977. In the 1950s, the Atlantic Richfield Company settled and developed the town of New Cuyama. It built the town, funded schools, and provided all utilities except electricity. The Cuyama River runs along Highway 166 and borders Los Padres National Forest. The Cuyama Valley is an agricultural area, with some cattle grazing and oil drilling nearby. Because the Cuyama Valley is a flood basin for the Cuyama River, the majority of the original town was moved westward to New Cuyama in 1951. New Cuyama is where the Community Services District is located.

The Cuyama Community Services District overlaps the Cachuma Resource Conservation District, Cuyama Valley Recreation & Park District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, and County Flood Control & Water Agency.



The District estimated it serves a population of 550 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 355 parcels, serving 254 water and 197 wastewater connections.

OPERATIONS

Cuyama Community Services District is composed of four (4) employees, including a General Manager, two part-time Lead Field and Assistant Field Operations/Maintenance Worker, part-time Office Assistant. Part time employees are called in when needed to complete specific projects. The District provides water, wastewater, and streetlighting services. This District contracts for Chief Water Distribution Operator D3 and Water Treatment Operator T3, (same operator) and Assistant Water Distribution Operator D3 Water Treatment Operator T2, (same operator).

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets the second Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 4853 Primero Street, New Cuyama at 6:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD) performs monitoring on its two production wells, one of which has been retired. The CCSD wells are just south of the CCSD. The District currently only has a single well to serve its customers, and no redundancy in its system. CCSD has documented challenges with their water supply systems, including lack of redundancy, wells that do not adequately meet domestic water supply requirements, and limited capacity.

Salinity (measured as TDS), arsenic, and nitrates have all been identified by local stakeholders as potentially being of concern for water quality in the Basin. In the case of arsenic, the high concentration measurements have been taken either at CCSD Well 2, which is no longer in operation, or at groundwater depths of greater than 700 feet, which is outside of the range of pumping for drinking water. Because arsenic occurs in the subsurface at different elevations and densities throughout the Basin, arsenic issues are localized and different at each well location.

Identified within the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan the potential opportunity of a CCSD Replacement Well could be a future capital project for the GSA who would drill a new well in CCSD's service area to replace Well 2, which has been abandoned due to an electrical failure that damaged the well and pumping equipment and subsequent damage incurred when an attempt was made to remove the pump. A replacement well for Well 2 was attempted, but found

to produce water that was unsuitable for potable use due to the design and construction of the well. Construction of the new well would include:

- Drilling, installing, and testing a new well
- Installing a well head, submersible well pump, and electrical panel
- Construction of an 8-inch pipeline to connect the new well to CCSD's system

As planned, up to 460 gallons per minute could be made available to CCSD. Benefits of this project would be measured by the volume of water produced by the new improved well and reduction in the number of days system failures threaten access to water supplies. CCSD's 2018 Engineering Report for Well 4 estimated project costs of \$489,800 for drilling and \$485,280 for equipping, for a total cost of \$975,080.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the Groundwater Sustainability Agency to consider options for well replacement. Generally, Cuyama Groundwater users could benefit from adequate and safe water supply. The District's new well should be added to the monitoring system for metered use and condition of the groundwater.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Cuyama CSD are small. The District is isolated from most other local agencies, limiting the potential for governmental structure options. The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes.

Regional Collaboration

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with 18 local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to

promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Cuyama Community Services District’s boundaries are coterminous with the District’s service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Cuyama CSD’s existing boundary spans approximately 0.6 square miles in size and covers 334 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 275 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Cuyama CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 0.6 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Cuyama Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Cuyama CSD	334	77.0%	355	275
OASA- 1220 Perkins Rd	100	23.0%	1	0
Totals	434	100.0%	356	275

Cuyama Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	334	100.0%	355	275
Totals	334	100.0%	355	275

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$25.7 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$77,231. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$46,900 based on the estimated service population of 550. Cuyama Community Services District does not receive any annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates entirely using enterprise funding with \$438,000 dollars in annual services charges.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 355 legal parcels and spans 334 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 77% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 32% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 71 vacant parcels that collectively total 16 acres.

Close to three-fourths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 32% has been developed.

Cuyama Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1977
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water service along with collection of wastewater and treatment, and streetlighting services.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of New Cuyama to be 550. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 in 2019 forecasted projects for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating Cuyama unincorporated population as 1,241 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Cuyama unincorporated area did not change. However, since 2010, the Cuyama unincorporated estimated population has decreased by 691 persons. In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for New Cuyama are based on an age characteristic report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Surveys. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Cuyama as 18 to 64 group at 61.5 percent. Approximately 16.4 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22.2 percent under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 54.7 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Cuyama, comprised 42.6 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County’s General Plan serves as the Community’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community’s vision within the Planning Area. The County’s Community Plan was adopted in 2014, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County’s Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within Cuyama, which faces several constraints. The following population projections within Cuyama are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table T-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Cuyama CSD	517	533	550	567	583
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Cuyama was \$46,719 in 2022, which does qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and

Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In most cases, the Cuyama Community Services District’s Sphere of Influence qualifies under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services any areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Cuyama Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	0.6
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	550
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$25,795,182
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY209-21)	\$797
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$362,174
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2018 to June 2021)	42.3%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	82.6%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Cuyama Community Services District (CCSD) provides water, wastewater collection, treatment and disposal, and streetlighting services. The District is staffed by three (3) part-time staff and a full-time General Manager. CCSD currently operates one production well for residential distribution in the Basin with an estimated 162 AFY water demand.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CBGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the four counties that intersect the Basin (Kern, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura), the Cuyama Community Services District, the Cuyama Basin Water District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan covers the Cuyama Valley managed by the Cuyama Basin GSA. The GSP describes the physical setting of the Basin; quantifies historical, present, and future water budgets, develops quantifiable management objectives that account for the interests of the Basin's beneficial groundwater uses and users, and identifies a group of projects and management actions that will allow the Basin to achieve sustainability within the 20-year plan adoption. The goal of the GSP is to sustainably manage the groundwater resources of the Basin for current and future beneficial uses of groundwater, include the following interests:

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including agricultural users and domestic well owners. There are approximately 475 agricultural and domestic wells identified to date in the Basin.
- Public water systems/municipal well operators are CCSD, the Cuyama Mutual Water Company, and the Ventucopa Water Supply Company.
- Disadvantaged communities; there are three disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities in the Cuyama Basin: Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa. The census block groups for the Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo county portions of the Basin which are considered disadvantaged.
- Local land use planning agencies are San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Kern counties.
- Entities that monitor and report groundwater elevations are CCSD, San Luis Obispo County, SBCWA, and Ventura County.
- Environmental users of groundwater, including groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs)

Potential interests (listed in California Water Code Section 10723.2) that are not present in the Cuyama Basin include the following:

- Surface water users, if there is a hydrologic connection between surface and groundwater bodies
- Federal government, including, the military and managers of federal lands
- California Native American tribes

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the Cuyama Basin. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the management areas. The plan for the DMS is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application. The Cuyama Basin DMS uses the Opti platform, utilizes Google maps and other charting tools for analysis and visualization. The site may be accessed at <http://opti.woodardcurran.com/cuyama>.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

Presently the only drinking water source available to the District is groundwater from the Cuyama Groundwater Basin. The existing operating system consists of one operating well. The Cuyama Aquifer is large (230 sq. mi), but is currently being over drafted and drawn down. 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 (less than 1%).

Treatment System

The water quality from existing Well No. Rehoboth #1 exceeds the arsenic levels set by national and state requirements. CCSD operates and maintains a filtration treatment facility for arsenic removal with disinfection using ferric chloride and sodium hypochlorite. Rehoboth #2 Water Well was abandoned in November 2016. California Division of Drinking Water regulations, a minimum of two wells is required for community water systems using only groundwater such as the District, which is currently in the process of replacing its second well. The projected schedule for completion of construction of Well No. 4 Project is the end of February 2025.

Distribution & Storage

The distribution system is classified as a D1 and T2 water system. Storage consists of 365,000-gallon tanks. The well water is routed to CCSD's four 80,000-gallon raw water storage tanks. The treated water is pumped to finished water storage reservoir. A finished water booster pump station is maintained to pump water from the storage reservoir through the distribution system.

Collection System

The wastewater collection system is comprised of 3.6 miles of 6-inch to 12-inch pipes made of cast iron with three main gravity sewer lines. The collection system is entirely gravity flow and does not include any pump/lift stations or force mains. The entire collection system is cleaned on a periodic basis and the last cleaning was performed more than 10 years ago. Manholes are inspected every 5 years. In 2011 the entire collection system was inspected by CCTV.

Treatment System

The Wastewater Treatment System for the town of New Cuyama is comprised of a 66-acre extended aeration, activated sludge plant located approximately 1/4-mile northwest of the town with a design capacity (dry weather flows) of 150,000 gallons per day. The CCSD is currently operating flows average approximately 30,600 gallons per day at 20% of its capacity. The WWTP Effluent Removal Remediation Project was completed in January 2018; the project involved constructing evaporation ponds lined with on-site clay or HDPE to dispose of the Cuyama CSD treated wastewater. A concrete effluent basin, duplex pump station, and valve and meter vault were constructed. A pump station and 6-inch pipeline were constructed to facilitate recycled water use by the adjacent landowner for non-food, root stock crops.

Disposal

The plant's reclamation method currently uses discharged to evaporation ponds or land applied on adjacent property for irrigation of non-food crops.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Cuyama Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
WWTP 5033 Highway 166	2000	Good	66.18-acres 150,000 gpd
Booster pump	2011	Good	20 hp 700 gpm
Intake booster pump	1999	Good	5 hp

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	212	197
Multi-Family	0	0
Commercial	22	0
Industrial	0	0
Agricultural	0	0
Other (Landscape)	20	0

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	2	4
Emergency Operators	2	4
Administrative Personnel	1	2
Other District Staff	1	2

Cuyama Community Services has a total of four (4) employees. Contract services for Water/Sewer Operators, two part time Filed maintenance workers, and a part time Office Assistant

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager/CPO (1)	n/a	27
Lead Field Operations (1)	n/a	29
Assistant Field Operations (1)	n/a	5
Administrative Personnel (1)	n/a	1

Water Capacity

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. CCSD would be provided allocations based on historical water use, and would not be required to reduce pumping over time. It would be limited in how much pumping could increase in the future, with an allowance for changes in population in the CCSD service area.

The Cuyama CSD service area's maximum daily capacity to store water is 0.4 million gallons. The maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 1.5 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 569 gallons for every service connection.

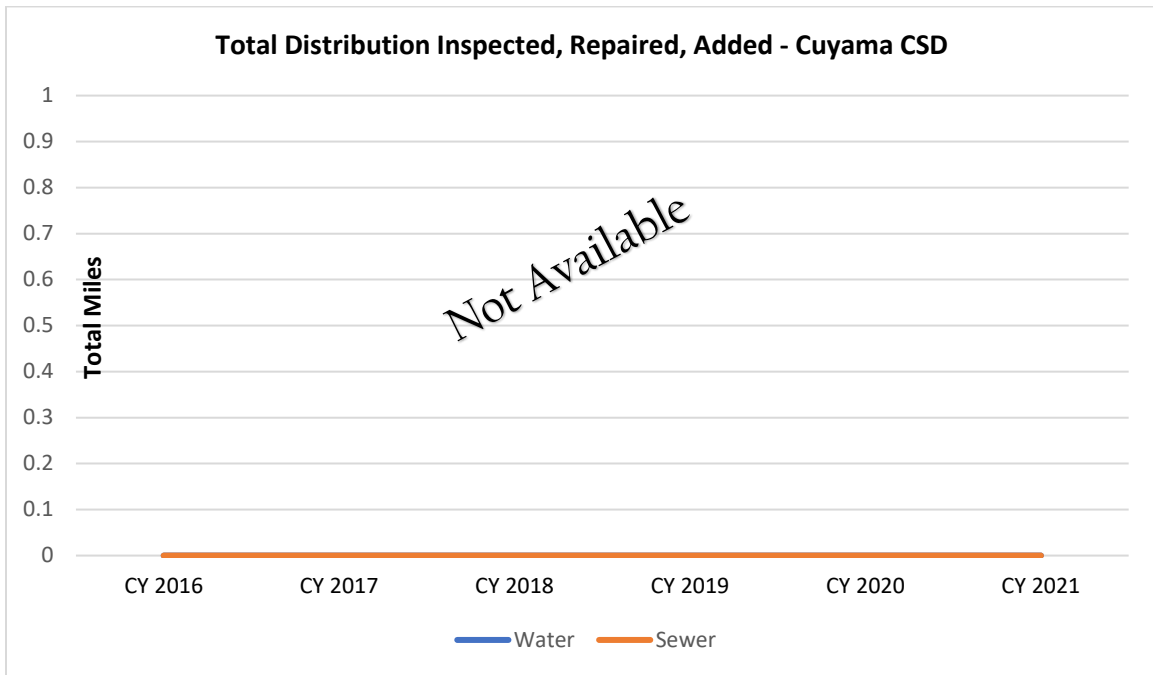
The estimated annual water demand is 162 afy and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Cuyama users in the service area has been 0.03 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Cuyama Community Services service area's average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 162 afy. 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. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

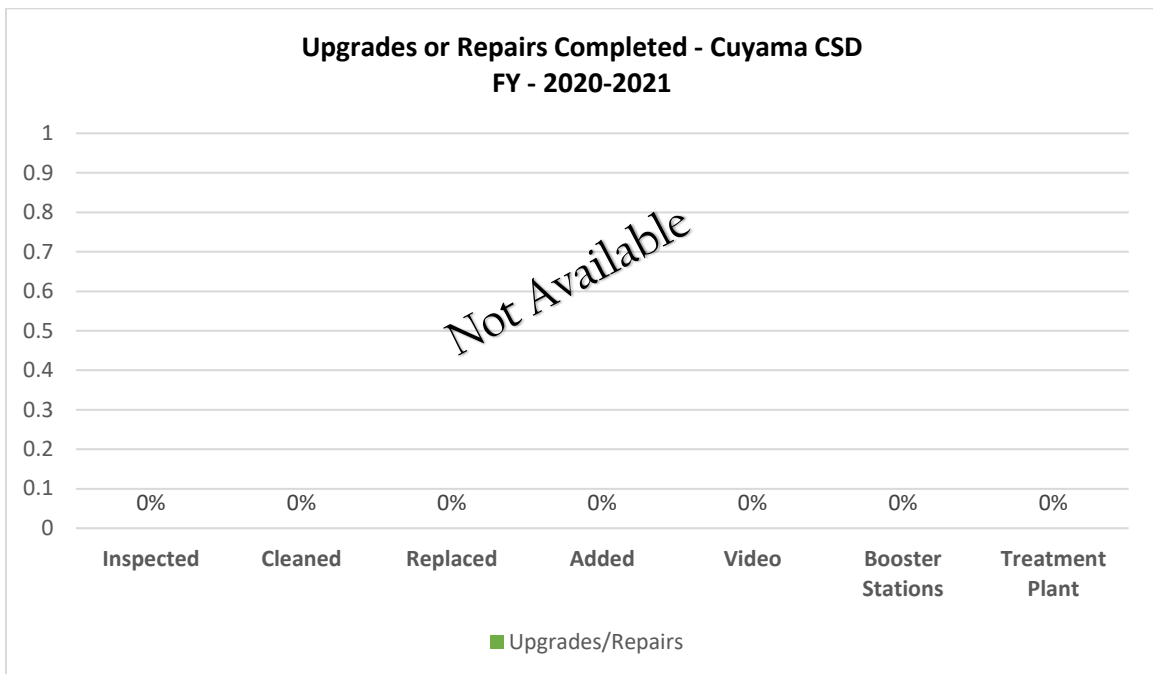
LAFCO estimates Cuyama CSD is presently operating at 1% capacity in water service and 20% capacity in wastewater within its service area in Cuyama.

**Cuyama Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: CCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: CCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Cuyama CSD provides water and wastewater collection and transport services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents. Unfortunately, no planning documents were submitted or available for this service. The County adopted the Cuyama Valley Area Map, which was last updated in 2014.

CCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Map	2014
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2014
Master Plan	2019
Capital Improvement Plan	none
Rate Study	2020
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

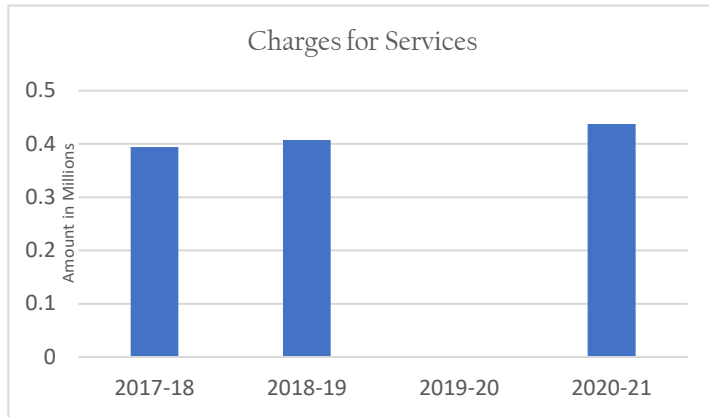
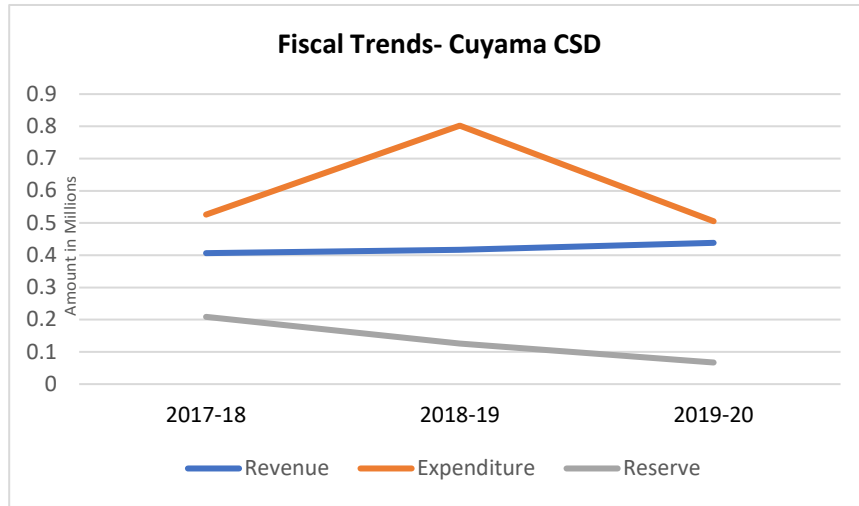
District Revenues				
	2017-2018		2018-2019	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Water sales	\$237,928	58.5%	\$248,014	59.5%
Sewer services	\$156,166	38.4%	\$158,502	38.0%
Investment income	\$8,017	2.0%	\$10,289	2.4%
Other revenue	\$4,353	1.1%	\$332	0.1%
Revenue total	\$406,464	100.0%	\$417,137	100.0%

Source: Cuyama Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2018 and 2019, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

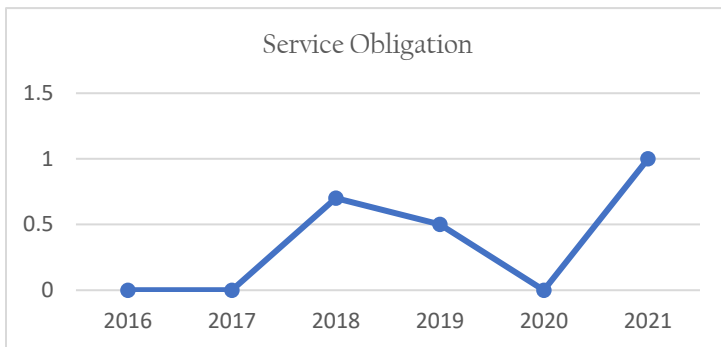
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past two fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to depreciation costs and repairs. The District’s reserve balances are on the margin to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

CUYAMA COMMUNITY SERVICES



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for CSD Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ unk	\$ unk	TBD
2017	\$ unk	\$ unk	TBD
2018	\$ 406,464	\$ 526,019	0.7
2019	\$ 417,137	\$ 802,196	0.5
2020	\$ unk	\$ unk	TBD
2021	\$ 438,448	\$ 407,347	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

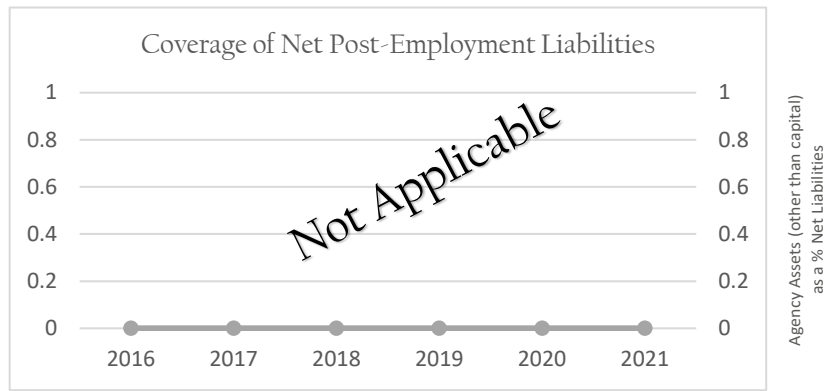
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 0
--	-----------------------------	------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

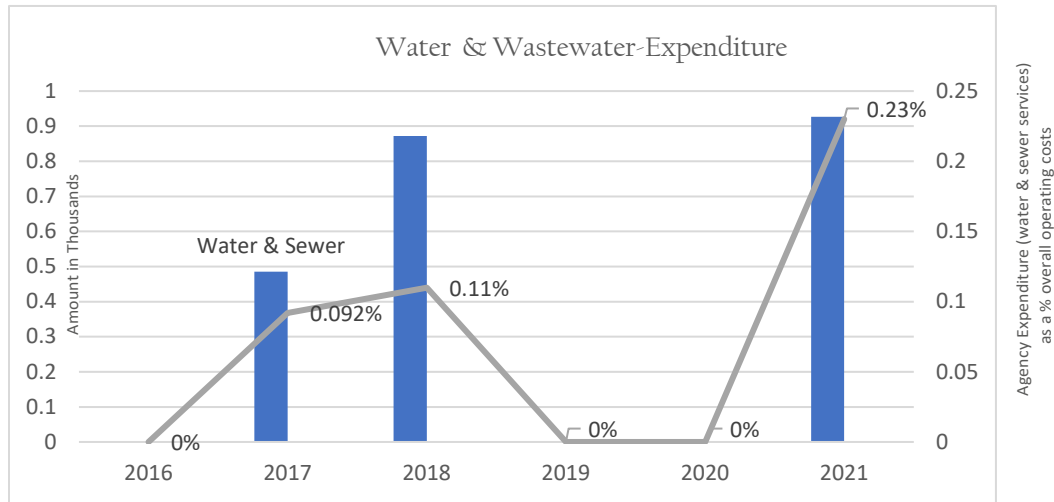
The District does not have any pension obligations. The District does have a plan for its full-time employees where it contributes an amount equal to 5% of employees' gross annual wages into an IRA account held in the employees' name at JP Morgan Chase Bank.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and sewer services. In FY 2017/2018, the District's actual budget expense was \$48,516 and increased that to \$87,214 for FY 2018/2019. The following chart shows a three-year trend based on the information provided. The graph below shows the current financial trend in thousands. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Parts/Repair Fund. In FY 2017/2018, the District budgeted \$9,419 and reduced that to \$8,883 for FY 2018/2019 and in FY 20-21 total expenditures for equipment repairs were \$1,100.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) at this time. Capital projects are considered during each budget adoption, as needed.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

On November 30, 1999, the District issued \$205,500 in Certificates of Participation to the United States Department of Agriculture under the Rural Utilities Service Financial Assistance Program. The purpose of the certificates of participation was to provide funds for the Sewer Treatment Facility Project. The certificates were issued at an interest rate of 3.25% and are payable in semi-annual installments until the fiscal year 2040.

On November 10, 1999, the District entered into a loan agreement for \$42,600 with the Rural Utilities Service Financial Assistance Program. The purpose of the loan was to improve the Sewer System Treatment Facility Plant. The loan carries a 3.25% interest rate and is payable in annual installments of \$1,918, including principal and interest until the fiscal year 2040.

On April 7, 2005, the District entered into a loan agreement for X230,980 with the Rural Utilities Service Financial Assistance Program. The loan carries a 4.25% Interest rate and is payable in annual Installments of \$12,108, which includes principal and interest until the fiscal year 2045.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. Due to relative distance between the District and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in August 2020. The rates are based on a 2021 Rates and Fees Schedule that undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water and Sewer Fees (Effective Jan 1, 2021)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential Water –\$1,500 per meter. Residential Wastewater - \$1,400 per unit. Non-Residential \$900 per 1-4 fixtures each additional \$100. Industrial – same per 1-6 fixtures.

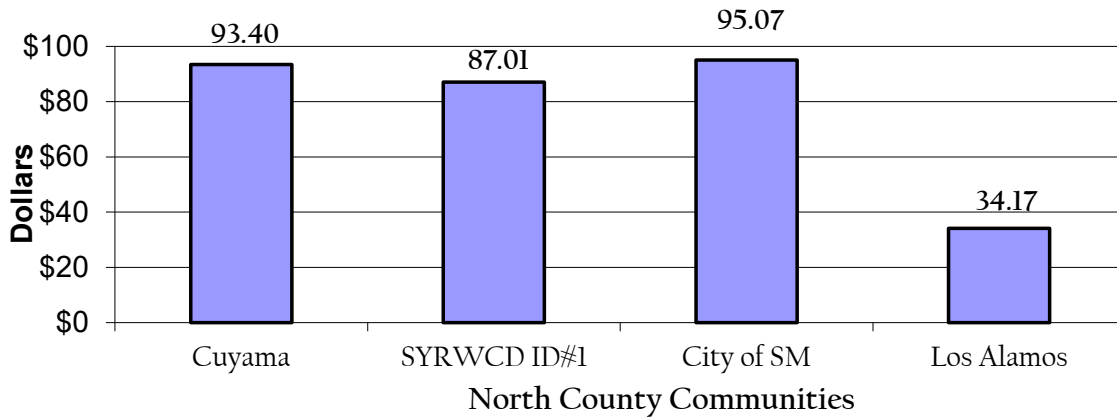
B. User Fee per Month

Residential Base Rates*

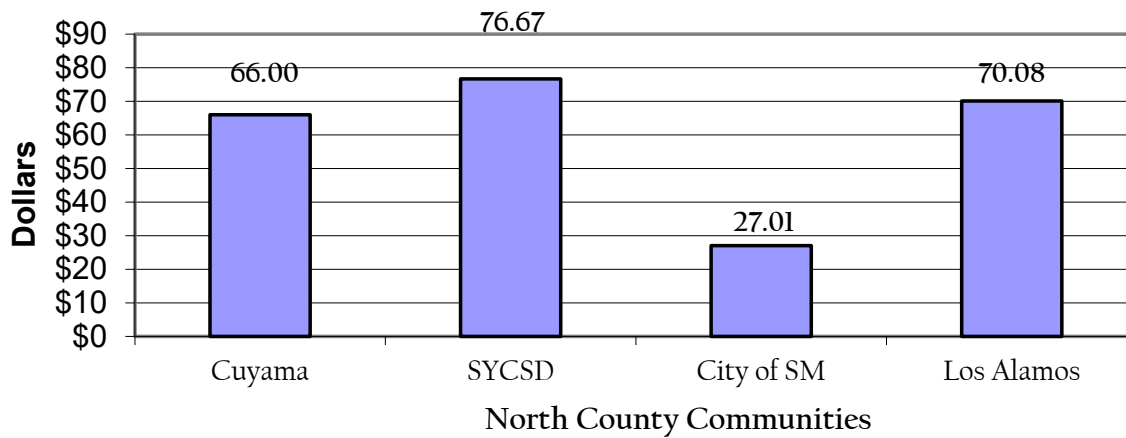
	Water	Wastewater
Single-family/condo	\$85.50	\$66.00
Multi-family ¾" meter	\$86.10	\$62.70
Apartments 1" meter	\$88.50	\$56.10
Commercial (2" meter) Overage charge > 2,000 cu. ft.	\$95.50 \$0.79 per 100 cu. ft.	\$66.00 \$0.09 per 100 cu. ft.
3" meter	\$109.50	-
4" meter	\$120.50	-
6" meter	\$147.50	-
Construction Use		
Per month service charge	\$150.00	-
Per gallon (metered delivery)	\$0.0175	-

Figures T-3 and T-4 show a rate comparison of four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three Community Service Districts. Overall, Cuyama Community Services sewer rates for residential customers are average with other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

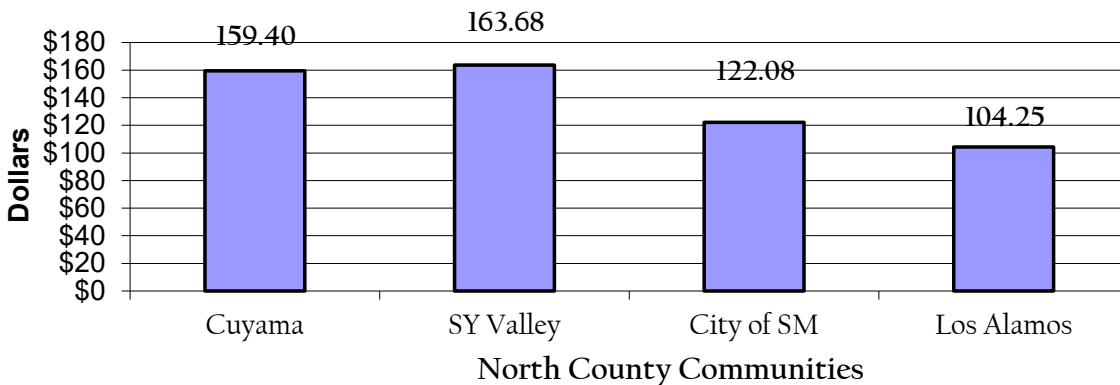
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Cuyama Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Cuyama Community Services District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water	- Parks and Rec
- Wastewater	- Transportation
- Street Lighting	- All others listed in Principal Act

Governance of Cuyama Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Los Alamos Community Services District holds meetings on the second Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 4853 Primero Street, New Cuyama at 6:00 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Cuyama Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Paul Chounet	Chair	Educator	7
Malcolm Ricci	Vice Chair	Ag/Food (Bolthouse)	30
Deborah Williams	Secretary	Military/IT	7
Terri Cox	Director	Educator	3
Karen Adams	Director	Paralegal	5 mo

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the

website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Cuyama Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://cuyamacsd.specialDistrict.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?			X
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?			X
Audits (past 3 years)?			X
List of elected officials and terms of office?			X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Cuyama CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://cuyamacsd.specialDistrict.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Cuyama Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Cuyama Community Services			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Cuyama Community Services District at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

U. Los Alamos Community Services District

Administrative Office: 82 North Saint Joseph Street, Los Alamos, CA 93440
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 675, Los Alamos, CA 93440
Phone: 805/344-4195
Fax: 805/344-2908
Email: cclark@losalamoscscsd.com
Website: www.losalamoscscsd.com
General Manager/: Juan Gomez
Plant Operator: Juan Gomez

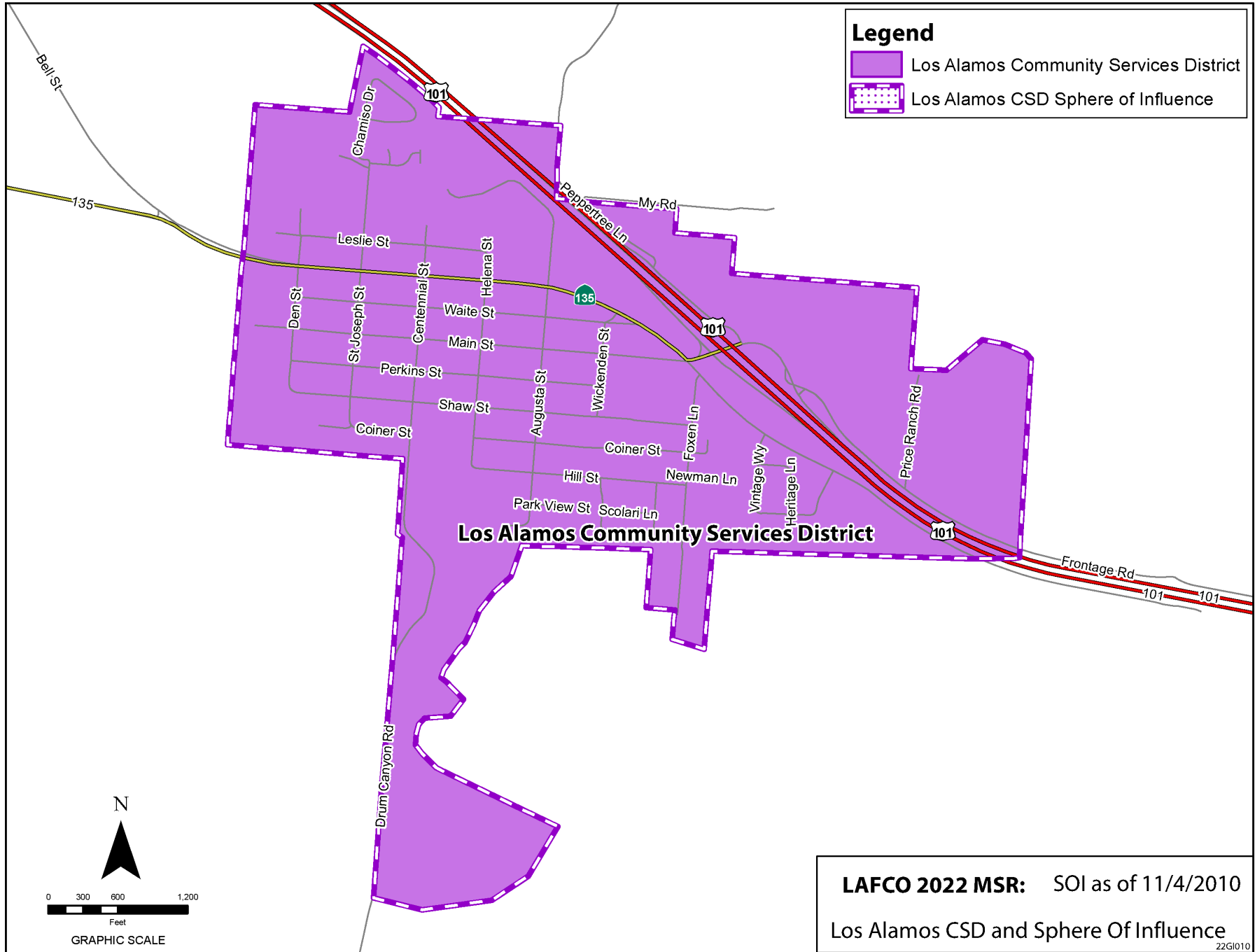
SUMMARY

The Los Alamos Community Services District provides water treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment and public parks services for the Los Alamos area to approximately 1,634 people throughout one square miles in west-central Santa Barbara County between Buellton and Santa Maria. It extends from State Route 135 on the west as the main access corridor and U.S. Highway 101 passes through the community in a northwest to southeast direction. The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$935 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Los Alamos Community Services District was formed in 1956. It was formed under Division 4 of the Street and Highway Code for the purpose of providing water service to the Community of Los Alamos utilizing the 1915 Act for a special assessment District. Water service began in 1958. In 1985, the District was awarded a Federal EPA Grant and a grant from the California State Water Resources for the design and construction of the Los Alamos Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project. The project was completed in 1988 and sewer service was provided to the community. The District provides public park services for Ferrini Park. The Los Alamos Community Plan defines the limits of the District's potential for geographic expansion (approximately 16 large parcel's, 3-5 acres each zoned to accommodate 22 residential units) within the remaining Urban Boundary Line.

The Los Alamos Community Services District overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, North County Lighting District, Cachuma RCD, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Maria Public Airport District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Los Alamos Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 1,634 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2020, it was estimated that the District serves 742 parcels, and serves 614 water and wastewater connections.

OPERATIONS

Los Alamos CSD is composed of seven (7) employees, including a General Manager/Chief Plant Operator, an Office Manager/Treasurer, four (4) Operators of all grade levels and a part-time Customer Service Representative. All District operators are trained and certified with the State Water Resources Board.

The District currently operates 8.5 miles of water distribution system, four groundwater wells #3A, #4, #5 & #6, one steel 200,000-gallon tank, one 500,000-gallon underground concrete reservoir, one one-million-gallon steel tank and a single pressure zone distribution network of water mains.

The District also operates 8.5 miles of wastewater collection system, with two pumping lift stations, a force main, and 137 manholes. The Wastewater Treatment System for the town of Los Alamos is comprised of a 3.1-acre facultative pond treatment facility and 47.6 acres of an effluent disposal system (spray irrigation fields), including five (5)-retention basins for a total of 66.18 acres that are maintained by District. The treatment capacity is rated at 400,000 gpd. The LACSD is currently operating at 55% of its capacity. The historic average of sewer flow per residential dwelling unit ranges from 157 to 209 gpd. The projected buildout average daily flow is 253,083 gpd.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets the fourth Wednesday of every month at District Board Room located at 82 North Saint Joseph Street, Los Alamos at 6:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors and agendas of upcoming meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Los Alamos CSD assesses impact fees on sewer connections to offset costs related to the construction of new physical capital improvements, while monthly fees are used to cover costs associated with daily operation and maintenance of the plant and administration services. The cost of the connection fees is calculated based on the District's existing and projected infrastructure demands. The one-time connection fee is based on the type of development proposed and whether the proposed project is located within the existing LACSD boundaries or requires annexation into the District.

The rising cost for services, coupled with regulatory requirements cumulatively, create a

significant disincentive to development. The LACSD contracted with Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. (RFC) to prepare its 2016 Water and Wastewater Capacity Fee Study. The analysis modified the Water Capacity Fee to \$8,153 for a ¾" Meter or less and the Wastewater Capacity Fee to \$7,903 per EDU. Effective, November 1, 2022 the Water Capacity Fee is \$10,339 for a ¾" Meter and the Wastewater Capacity Fee is \$10,024 based on a ¾" Meter.

The District's water and wastewater systems both have some capacity within the existing system to serve future growth; however, there are also specific growth-related capital projects necessary for growth to occur. Therefore, the Hybrid approach was used to determine the Capacity Fees for both the water and wastewater utilities. In conjunction with adopting updated Capacity Fees, RFC recommends that the District apply the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index 20-Cities Average to adjust the fees in subsequent years to keep pace with inflation. The District should also conduct a comprehensive review of the capacity fees every three to five years to ensure appropriate funding of capital projects and equity among customers. A Water, Wastewater Rate Study, along with a Capacity Fee Study will be initiated in January 2023.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District to continue to keep pace with capacity needs and evaluate every three to five years appropriate funding for capital projects.

Governance Structure Options

The District is isolated from most other local agencies, limiting the potential for governmental structure options. Consideration in the past was given to consolidate with the Los Alamos Cemetery District, but concluded that it was not a cost-effective change, nor are they compatible principal acts allowing for joint operations. A legislative fix would be required.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for the District to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible partnerships with the Cemetery District and find a legislator who would allow for joint services. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state, and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The Los Alamos Community Services District collaborates with the San Antonio Basin Water District through the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Los Alamos Community Services District’s boundaries are coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Los Alamos CSD’s existing boundary spans approximately one square miles in size and covers 380 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 1,130 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Los Alamos CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 1 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Los Alamos Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Los Alamos CSD	380	100.0%	742	1,130
Totals	380	100.0%	742	1,130

Los Alamos Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	380	100.0%	742	1,130
Totals	380	100.0%	742	1,130

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$293.5 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$772,422. The former amount further represents a per capita value of

\$179,633 based on the estimated service population of 1,634. Los Alamos Community Services District receives \$0.1 million dollars in annual property tax revenue and mostly operates using enterprise funding through \$0.5 million dollars in annual services charges generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 742 legal parcels and spans 380 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 79% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 78% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 64 vacant parcels that collectively total 49 acres.

Close to 79% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 78% has been developed.

Los Alamos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1956
Legal Authority	Division 4 of 1931 Act, Street and Highway Code, section 2800 et seq. Transition to Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water delivery, the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater, and public parks.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Los Alamos to be 1,275. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 completed in 2019 was for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated population as 12,646 by 2020. In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Los Alamos are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Surveys. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Los Alamos as 18 to 64 group at 51.1 percent. Approximately 23.7

percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 25.3 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 49.2 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Los Alamos, comprised 28.3 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community’s vision within the Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 2011, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within Los Alamos Community Plan area. The following population projections are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast as a percentage of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated projections.

Table U-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Los Alamos CSD	1,890	1,800	1,634	2,087	3,769
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes build-out of Los Alamos Community Plan.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Note: 2010 U.S. Census estimate included 3.9 sq mi. area of Los Alamos. (District service area is 1 sq mi.)

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Los Alamos was \$72,688 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated

Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Los Alamos Community Services District’s Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

**Los Alamos Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	1.0
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	1,634
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$293,520,404
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$935
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	4¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$6,850,780
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2017 to June 2021)	5.3%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	448%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Los Alamos Community Services District (LACSD) provides water, wastewater, and parks services. The District is staffed by six (6) full-time and one (1) part-time staff.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In accordance with SGMA, the San Antonio Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SABGSA) was formed in 2017 for the purpose of sustainably managing groundwater and developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin. The eight (8)-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the Los Alamos Community Services District and the San Antonio Basin Water District. Although not a member agency, Santa Barbara County has land use planning authority in the Basin and participates in SGMA implementation through its representation on the Groundwater Sustainability Plan Committee.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The GSP describes the physical setting of the Basin; quantifies historical, present, and future water budgets; develops quantifiable management objectives that account for the interests of the Basin's beneficial groundwater uses and users and identifies a group of projects and management actions that will allow the Basin to achieve sustainability within 20 years of plan adoption. The goal of the GSP is to sustainably manage the groundwater resources of the Basin for current and future beneficial uses of groundwater, including Barka Slough, through an adaptive management approach that builds on best available science and monitoring and considers economic, social, and other objectives of Basin stakeholders.

The Basin consists of an elongated bowl-shaped structure that is oriented east-west and was formed by compressional forces. Two relatively thick geologic units fill the Basin; the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand. Both have been identified as principal aquifers. The alluvium in the Basin may be water bearing, particularly in the lower reaches of San Antonio Creek, because it receives recharge from San Antonio Creek. However, it is not considered a principal aquifer because there are no known wells completed in this unit and it does not produce sufficient quantities of water to support agricultural operations.

The water budgets presented in the GSP provide an accounting and assessment of the total annual volume of surface water and groundwater entering and leaving the Basin, including historical, current, and projected water budget conditions, and the change in the volume of groundwater in storage. Groundwater from the Basin's two identified principal aquifers, the Paso Robles Formation and the Careaga Sand, supplied all the groundwater pumped and used in the Basin over the historical water budget period (water years 1981–2018) or historical period. The historical

groundwater budget includes a summary of the estimated groundwater inflows, groundwater outflows, and change in groundwater in storage. The results of the water budget indicate that average annual outflows from the Basin (28,100 AFY) have exceeded average annual inflows to the Basin (17,500 AFY) throughout the historical period, resulting in a deficit of groundwater in storage of approximately 10,600 AFY from year to year.

The historical basin yield was calculated by summing the average annual groundwater in storage decrease of 10,600 AFY with the estimated total average annual amount of groundwater pumping, of 19,500 AFY, for the historical period. This results in a historical basin yield of about 8,900 AFY. This estimated value reflects historical climate, hydrologic, and pumping conditions and provides insight into the amount of groundwater pumping that could be sustained in the Basin to maintain a balance between groundwater inflows and outflows. It is anticipated that this value may fluctuate in the future as conditions change or as more data are obtained.

Data Management

Basin yield, or safe yield, of a groundwater basin is defined by SGMA as the maximum quantity of water that can be continuously withdrawn from a groundwater basin without adverse effect (e.g., chronic and continued lowering of groundwater levels and the volume of groundwater in storage). Basin yield is not a fixed constant value but a dynamic value that fluctuates over time as the balance of the groundwater inputs and outputs change. Thus, the calculated basin yield will be estimated and likely modified with each future update of this GSP. Basin yield is not the same as sustainable yield. Sustainable yield is defined in SGMA as “the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply *without causing an undesirable result*” (emphasis added). Calculating the basin yield provides a starting point for later establishing sustainable yield by considering the sustainability indicators.

There are currently 50 wells included in the groundwater level monitoring network used as a proxy for the groundwater storage monitoring network. All but six wells in the groundwater level monitoring network are monitored by the GSA. Four of the six wells are monitored by the Los Alamos Community Services District. Static water levels are provided to the GSA on a quarterly basis. The remaining two wells are monitored by Santa Barbara County and data are provided semiannually. The monitoring network will enable the collection of data to assess sustainability indicators, evaluate the effectiveness of management actions and projects that are designed to achieve sustainability, and evaluate adherence to minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each applicable sustainability indicator.

There are currently 89 wells included in the groundwater quality monitoring network. The groundwater quality monitoring network includes eight municipal drinking water supply wells and 81 wells monitored as part of the state Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP). Of the ILRP wells, 21 were determined to be domestic supply wells, and 60 wells were determined to be

agricultural supply wells. Groundwater quality data do not indicate a need for additional monitoring locations. Current programs provide adequate spatial and temporal coverage for the purposes for the GSP.

SGMA-related data for the Basin is being incorporated into the Data Management System (DMS) (currently under development). The GSA and entities that collect and report data within the Basin will have access to the DMS and authorization to upload data into the DMS. The data and information stored in the DMS will be checked for quality. The DMS will manage and present the data in a centralized environment to enable utilization by the SABGSA Board and GSP consultant. The data will be used to support GSP development, demonstrate progress towards Basin sustainability, and to communicate with basin stakeholders and the state. The data that will be housed in the DMS are listed below.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

Presently the only drinking water source available to the District is groundwater from the San Antonio Groundwater Basin. The existing operating system consists of four operating wells (Wells No. 3A, 4, 5 and 6), one steel 200,000-gallon tank, one 500,000-gallon underground concrete reservoir partially buried storage reservoir, one one-million-gallon steel tank and a single pressure zone distribution network of water mains.

Treatment System

The water quality from existing Wells No. 3A, 4, 5 and 6 meets all national and state requirements using sodium hypochlorite, for disinfection and liquid sodium hydroxide for corrosion control. The aquifer and pumping equipment at well #3A (completed in December 2010) is 500' deep, 12" diameter PVC casing and currently capable of supplying 430 gpm. Well #4 is capable of supplying 220 gpm. Well #5 is approximately 1000' deep, 12" diameter stainless steel casing and currently capable of supplying 750 gpm to the system. Well #6 is approximately 960' deep, 12" diameter PVC casing and currently capable of supplying 600 gpm to the system.

Distribution & Storage

Three reservoirs, located in the hills west of the District provide storage and pressure for the water distribution system. The existing water storage facilities total nearly 1.5 million gallons of storage. Although the existing steel 200,000-gallon reservoir has been epoxy coated, it provides back-up emergency to provide adequate fire flows. Due to the lower high-water elevation of the 200,000-gallon tank compared to the other two reservoirs, this tank can only be used by manually operating the valve. This emergency storage tank is operated once a week to maintain the quality of the water. The existing 500,000-gallon reservoir is an underground concrete reservoir

connected to the distribution system by a 12-inch distribution main. The wood roof needs structural repair and the District should consider the possibility of replacing the 500,000-gallon reservoir within the next 10 years. The installation of a new one (1) MG welded steel tank was constructed in 2004 next to the 500,000-gallon reservoir. The site for the tank was graded to provide for a future one (1)-million-gallon tank recommended to offset the replacement of the 500,000-gallon tank and to provide for additional development. The steel tanks are lower than the high-water elevation for the underground reservoir, thus sacrificing some volume in the 500,000-gallon reservoir.

The distribution system throughout Los Alamos is comprised of 6 and 8-inch diameter distribution mains. The original distribution mains are asbestos-cement piping with PVC piping being installed since the 1980's. At this time, all future mains installed will be PVC. A 12-inch transmission main connects the one-million-gallon, 500,000-gallon and 200,000-gallon reservoirs to the distribution system near the turnout to the 200,000-gallon tank by the park. Wells #3A, #4 and #5 are connected to the distribution system within the 6 and 8-inch diameter distribution mains that lead to the 12" diameter transmission main with one pressure zone. A bypass line and valves were installed in May 2009 at the junction of the 12" transmission main and the 8" distribution mains heading north and east into town from the tanks to provide the ability to serve the town with the 200,000-gallon tank during maintenance operations on the larger tanks.

Collection System

The wastewater collection system is comprised of 44,750 linear feet or 8.5 miles of all plastic pipes, two sewer lift stations (one with two additional wet wells), and one-half mile of forced sewer main. The sewer mains are a minimum of 6-inches in diameter. With the exception of one developed residential property located on Augusta Street, north of San Antonio Creek, all development within the Los Alamos Community Services District gravity flows to the main lift station on Bell Street.

The sewer trunk for the town of Los Alamos consists of 10-inch diameter line is rated at 450-gpm peak hourly flow that runs west along Main Street connecting the east side of Highway 101 to the western edge of the town. A 12-inch sewer trunk is rated at 615-gpm peak hourly flow then continues from Main Street north on Den Street, west on Waite Street, then north again along the westerly edge of town to Bell Street. The 12" trunk continues westerly on Bell Street to the primary Bell Street lift station.

Treatment System

The Wastewater Treatment System for the town of Los Alamos is comprised of a 3.1-acre facultative pond treatment facility and 47.6 acres of an effluent disposal system (spray irrigation fields), including five (5)-retention basins for a total of 66.18 acres that are maintained by District

personnel. The treatment capacity is rated at 400,000 gpd. The LACSD is currently operating at 55% of its capacity. The wastewater treatment facilities include headworks consisting of a grinder (comminutor) with a permitted capacity of 225,000 gpd, a 2-inch bypass bar screen and piping to the aeration treatment ponds and two partial mix facultative ponds with a capacity of 1.4 million gallons each. The two ponds are aerated approximately 18 feet of depth and have an average detention time of 7 days each.

Disposal

The plant's reclamation method currently uses 47.6 acres of spray irrigation fields (12 acres with Phase I, 17.6 acres with Phase II and 18 acres with Phase III). The reclamation area for Phases I and II is formed by the natural watershed of a small bowl-shaped valley bisected by Bell Street. The two-Phase II basins are linked, such that the Upper Basin drains to the Lower Basin, and can be drained into the Master Basin to be pumped back into the treatment ponds for irrigation. Phase III WWTP expansion added 18 acres of irrigation between Highway 101 and Bell Street just south of the Phase II expansion. The reclamation area for Phase III is sloped to the southwest corner next to Bell Street.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

Los Alamos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
WWTP	1988	Good	66.18-acres
Bell Street, LS	1988	Good	X2 -7.5 hp-270 gpm
140 Augusta Street, LS	1988	Good	0.5 hp-88 gpm

The treatment facilities are comprised of the head works and treatment ponds.

The Bell Street lift station is the main lift station serving the community of Los Alamos. Everything within the sewer collection system is gravity fed to this lift station. The crucial components to the

lift station are two 7.5 horsepower pumps operating at 270 gpm each that transfers the town’s sewage the last half mile to the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Bell Street lift station is equipped through telemetry with a high- and low-level alarm that are tied into an automated control dialer that will call the on-call operator in the event of a high- or low-level situation at the lift station. The auto dialer also notifies the on-call operator in the event of a power outage to the lift station or treatment plant. The alarms are tested weekly at the lift station and the District has a consultant available at all times in the event that repairs/replacement of equipment is necessary to the telemetry system.

The Augusta Street lift station is the smaller of the Districts two lift stations that currently serves 1-home. The crucial components to the lift station are 2-inch sump pump is used to transfer sewage from one side of San Antonio Creek to the other and into the collection system.

Two additional holding tanks with a capacity of 3000 gallons each were added to allow for additional capacity in the event of lift station pump failure. As a safeguard, the District, as part of Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase III Expansion Project completed in October of 2006, added two additional wet wells that are interconnected with the primary wet well. The two new wet wells have a capacity of 3000 gallons each and have improved the lift station operation by reducing pump cycles and have increased storage capacity in the event of lift station pump failure. An earthen dyke surrounds the lift station for added protection.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	472	466
Multi-Family	83	83
Commercial	31	31
Industrial	0	0
Agricultural	0	0
Other	28	28

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	5	3.0
Emergency Operators	5	3.0
Administrative Personnel	2	1.22
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Los Alamos Community Services has a total of six (6) permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager/CPO (1)	19	17.5
Office Manager/Treasurer (1)	26	26
Operator II (1)	25	25
Operator I (1)	5-6 months	5-6 months
Operator I (1)	3	3
Administrative Personnel (1)	3	3

Water & Wastewater 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.

The Los Alamos CSD service area's maximum daily capacity to store water is 1.5 million gallons. The maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.4 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 325 gallons for every service connection.

The estimated average annual water demand is 93.5 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Los Alamos CSD users in the service area has been 0.2 million gallons per day.

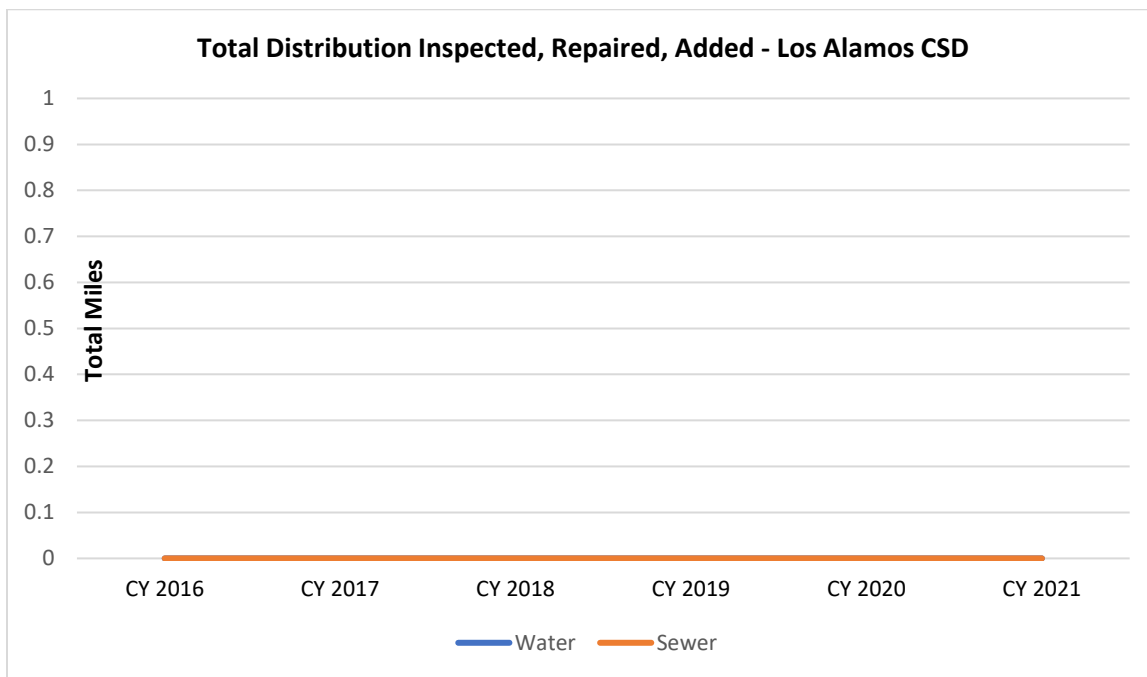
Service Performance

Los Alamos Community Services area average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 16.5 afy. 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. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

LAFCO estimates Los Alamos CSD is presently operating at 55% capacity in water service and 50% capacity in wastewater within its service area in Los Alamos.

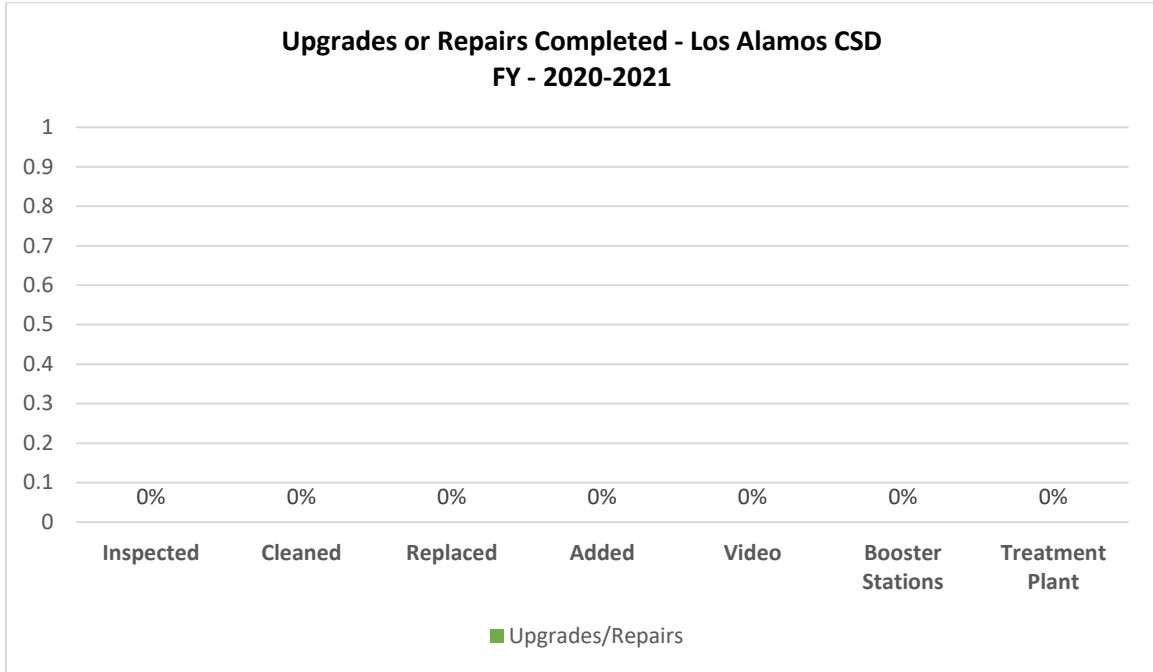
The wastewater collection system is expandable by way of main line extensions, including laterals. The Capacity is limited only to the pipe sizing and the related ability of the connected lift stations. The wastewater treatment plant was also constructed to far exceed full build-out of the town. As the demand on the collection system increases, evaluation needs to be given to the District’s current permitted capacity of the effluent spray irrigation and related infrastructure improvements that will be needed. As part of the District’s Wastewater Discharge Permit, No. R3-2005-0133, when the District reaches 75% of its permitted capacity, the District will start the process of evaluating the need to expand the spray irrigation fields and related infrastructure to increase our permitted capacity with the RWQCB.

Los Alamos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: LACSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. The District indicated no maintenance was performed on the systems over the past five years.



Source: LACSD Data.
 Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Los Alamos CSD provides water and wastewater collection and transport services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Water & Wastewater Facility Studies prepared in 2011, updates are pending. The County’s Los Alamos Community Plan, which was last updated in 2011, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

LACSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2011
Joint Powers Agreement	2022
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2022
Water Facility Study	2022
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Wastewater Collection & Treatment Study	2022
Rate Study	To begin in 2023
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

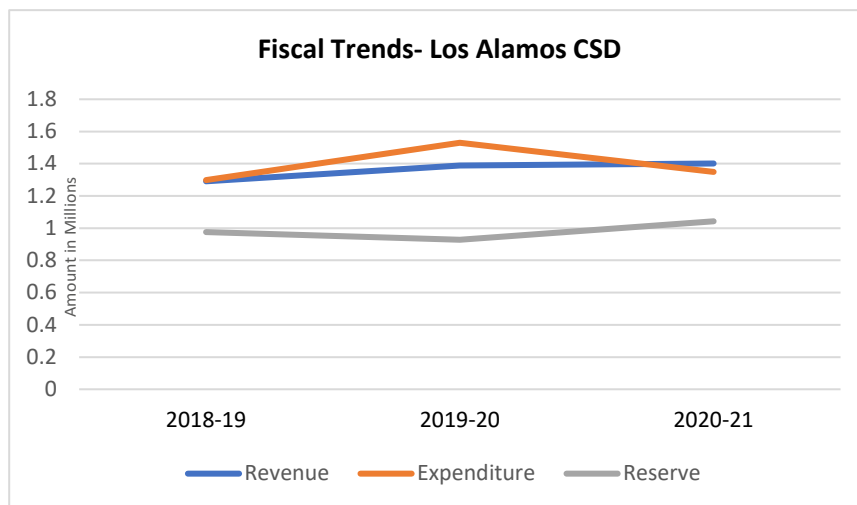
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property taxes	\$85,786	6.2%	\$89,824	5.9%
Investment income	\$2,344	0.2%	\$1,662	0.1%
Charges for services	\$1,301,462	93.6%	\$1,401,368	91.7%
Contributions & grants	\$0	0%	\$34,974	2.3%
Revenue total	\$1,389,592	100.0%	\$1,527,828	100.0%

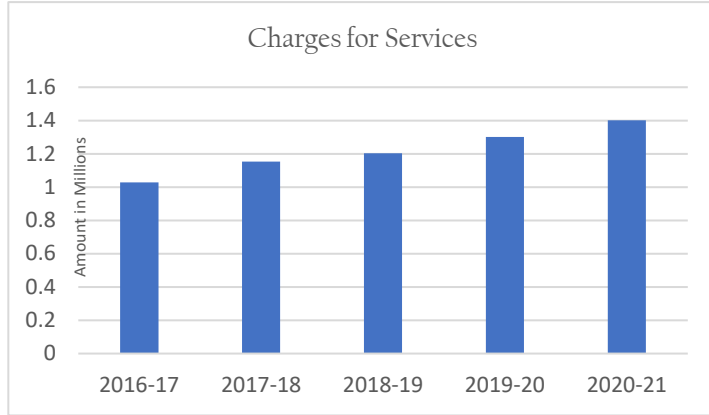
Source: Los Alamos Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021 (draft), Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

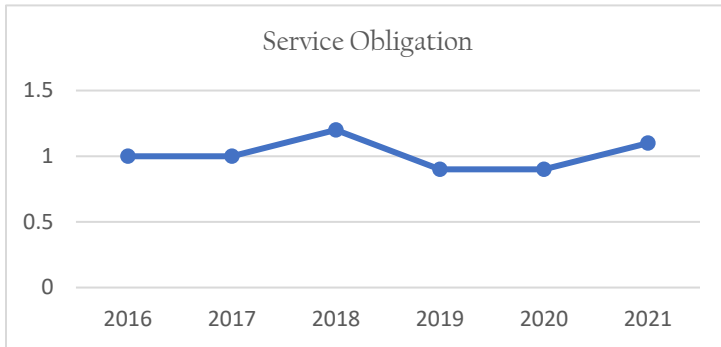
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to cost of Operations and Maintenance. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

LOS ALAMOS COMMUNITY SERVICES





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Water & Sewer services. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	1.0
2017	\$ 1,051,000	\$ N/A	1.0
2018	\$ 1,317,956	\$ 1,045,520	1.2
2019	\$ 1,290,904	\$ 1,298,499	0.9
2020	\$ 1,389,592	\$ 1,530,093	0.9
2021	\$ 1,527,828	\$ 1,349,324	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

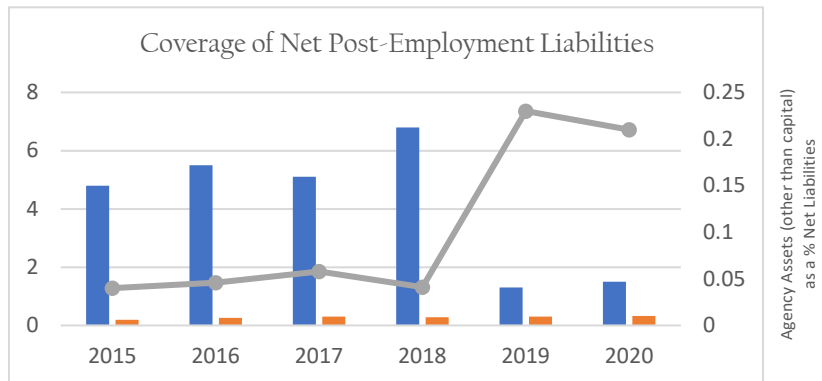
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73%	75%	75%	75%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 301,830	\$ 280,133	\$ 303,707	\$ 328,471	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$1,315,808	\$1,559,963
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$192,330	\$259,383	\$301,830	\$280,133	\$303,707	\$328,471

Pension Obligations and Payments

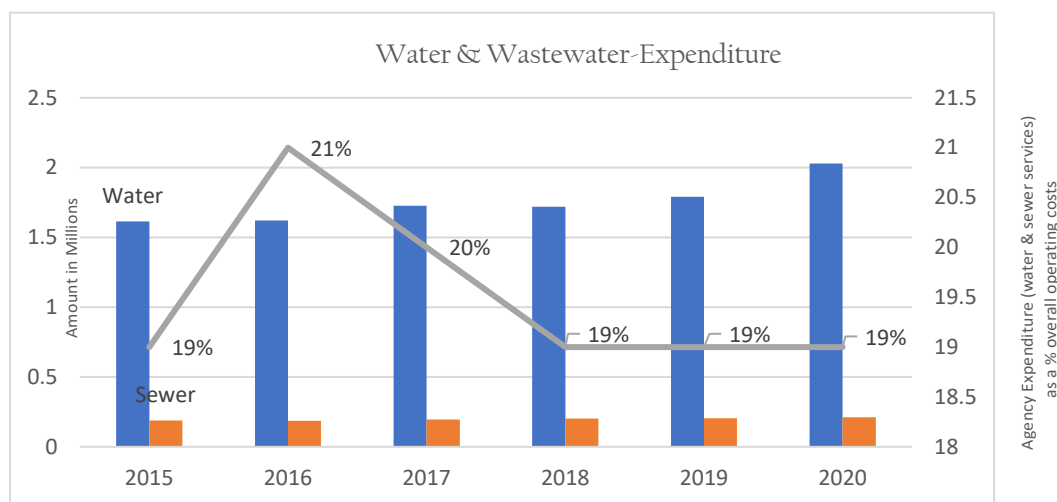
The District is part of the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). All qualified employees are eligible to participate in the District’s Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan. Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2013, that are considered new members as defined by the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act (PEPRA), participate in the PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, as discussed above. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The system also provides for the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit, or the 1957 Survivor Benefit. The District had \$55,414 outstanding contributions to the pension plan as of June 30, 2019.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not provide Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). Employees who retire from active service are not offered any medical, dental, vision, or prescription drug coverage.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and wastewater services for Fund #501. In FY 2019/2020, the District’s actual budget expense was \$2,204,361 and increased to \$2,364,720 for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District's budget includes Renewal and Replacement (R&R) funds. The assets are identified below along with Capital Improvements.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) at this time. The District adopts project expenses from Capital and Renewal and Replacement (R&R) funds. For FY 2021-2022 the following projects were listed:

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ 5-Year Facilities Planning Studies Water/Sewer \$30,000
- ▶ Ongoing Water Valve Replacement \$50,000
- ▶ Painting the outside of the District Office \$5,200
- ▶ Replacing Backhoe \$ 75,000
- ▶ Inspection/Cleaning @ One Million Tank \$9,750
- ▶ Reservoir/Tank 3 \$3,250
- ▶ Sludge Maintenance \$17,300
- ▶ Storage Return Pump \$ 16,821
- ▶ WWTP Asphalt Overlay \$56,000
- ▶ Office Parking Asphalt Overlay \$18,000
- ▶ WWTP 25-A Flail Mower Attachment \$6,500
- ▶ 40 x 20 Concrete Slab/Lean-to cover for Utility Equipment \$12,000
- ▶ Office Outside Lighting, Electrical & Security Camera's \$8,000
- ▶ Water Well 3A Equipment Replacement & Video Inspection \$30,000
- ▶ Covid-19 Shield Covers for Front Office Counter \$5,000
- ▶ Ongoing Water Valve Replacement \$50,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District entered into a lease agreement with the Municipal Finance Corporation for \$610,000 to be used for the Well #6 project. Future payments will be paid over 10 years, financed at 2.8%.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities with other agencies. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that Los Alamos Community Services District may have the opportunity to coordinate efforts with the San Antonio Basin Water District. The use of Wastewater Treatment Facility for recycled water and reuse in lieu of groundwater pumping or indirect potable reuse could benefit the local groundwater. Due to relative distance between the District's and some of the infrastructure needs and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities may be limited.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2016. The rates are based on a 2016 Water and Wastewater Rate Study prepared by Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water and Sewer Fees (Effective July 1, 2020)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs) Effective November 1, 2022

Water – ranges from \$10,339 per ¾” meter to \$448,073 6” meter. Sewer – ranges from \$10,024 ¾” meter to \$434,361 per 6” meter.

B. User Fee per Month

Meter Size*

	Water
¾" or less	\$34.17
1"	\$45.09
1½"	\$72.41
2"	\$105.21
3"	\$209.01
4"	\$361.99
6"	\$728.03
Volume Charge (per 100 af)	\$3.90

* The District adopted drought rates for when conditions are met.

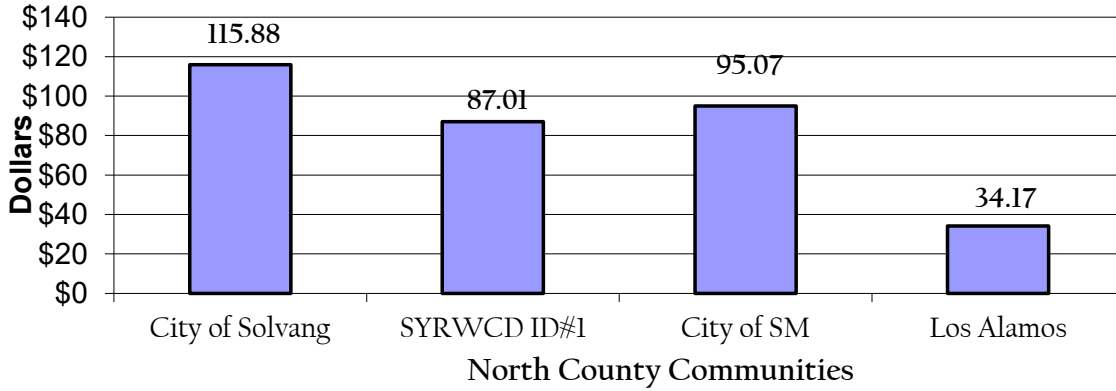
Wastewater Rates

Customer Class	Monthly Charge
Single-Family	\$70.08
Multi-family	\$61.27
Non-Residential	\$43.64
One Dwelling Unit Equivalent	\$70.08
Variable Charges (per 100 af)	\$3.47

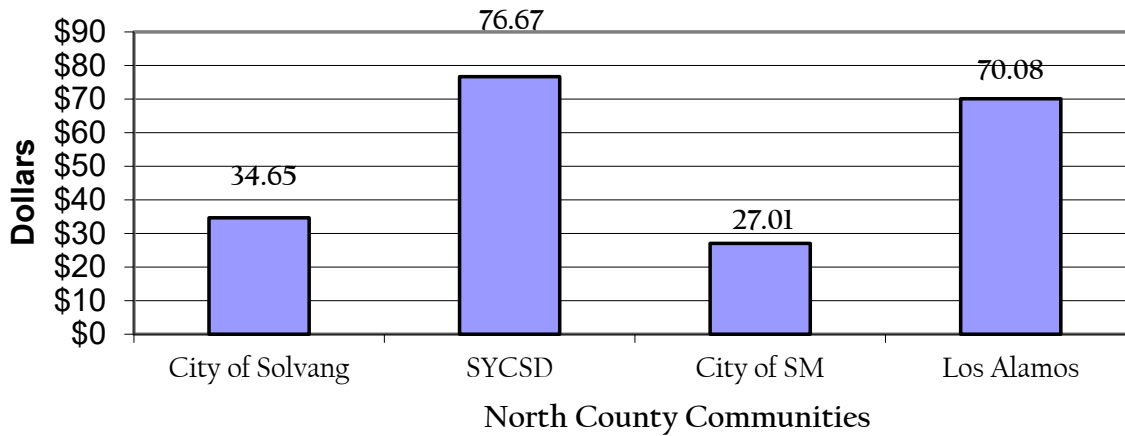
Figures U-3 and U-4 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities and two CSD's. Overall, Los Alamos Community Services sewer rates for residential customers are lower than other communities in the North

County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

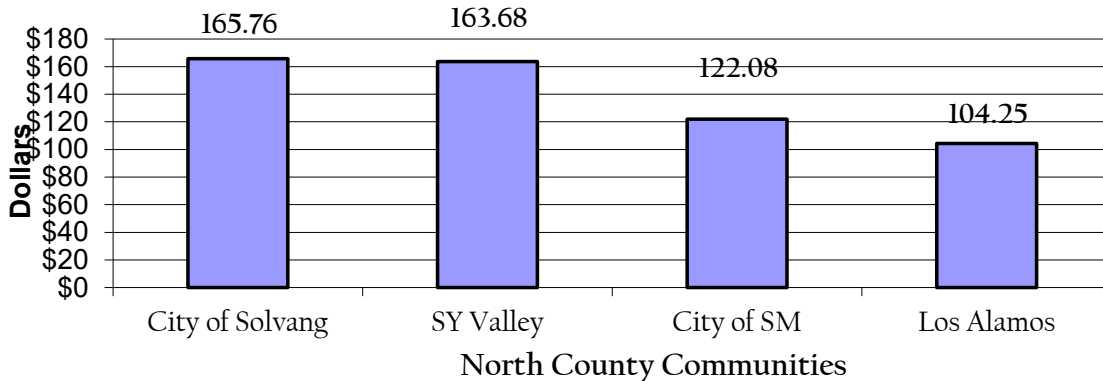
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Los Alamos Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Los Alamos Community Services District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Water	- Fire Protection
- Wastewater	- Transportation
- Parks and Rec	- All others listed in Principal Act

Governance of Los Alamos Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Los Alamos Community Services District holds meetings on the fourth Wednesday of every month at District Board Room located at 82 North Saint Joseph Street, Los Alamos, CA at 6:00 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Los Alamos Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Leonard Bileti	President	Fed Manager/Finance	10
Brad Vidro	Vice President	Retired City Manager	2
Charles Gonzales	Director	Restaurant Owner	1.5
Susan Gregg	Director	Human Resources	9
Vacant	Director	TBD	0

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because

of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Los Alamos Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://www.losalamoscscd.com			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Description of services?	X	
	Service area map?	X	
	Board meeting schedule?	X	
	Budgets (past 3 years)?		X
	Audits (past 3 years)?		X
	List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
	List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
	Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X
Notes: Los Alamos CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.losalamoscscd.com for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Los Alamos Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Los Alamos Community Services			
Responses by Respendence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	1	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	1	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	1	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	1	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	1	-	-

A total of 1 response was provided by staff and 0 responses by the community that answered the survey questions. The staff rated 100% satisfactory. No additional comments were provided.

V. Los Olivos Community Services District

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 345, Los Olivos, CA 93441
Phone: 805/500-4098
Fax: none
Email: gm.locsd@gmail.com
Website: www.losolivoscsd.com
General Manager: Guy Savage

SUMMARY

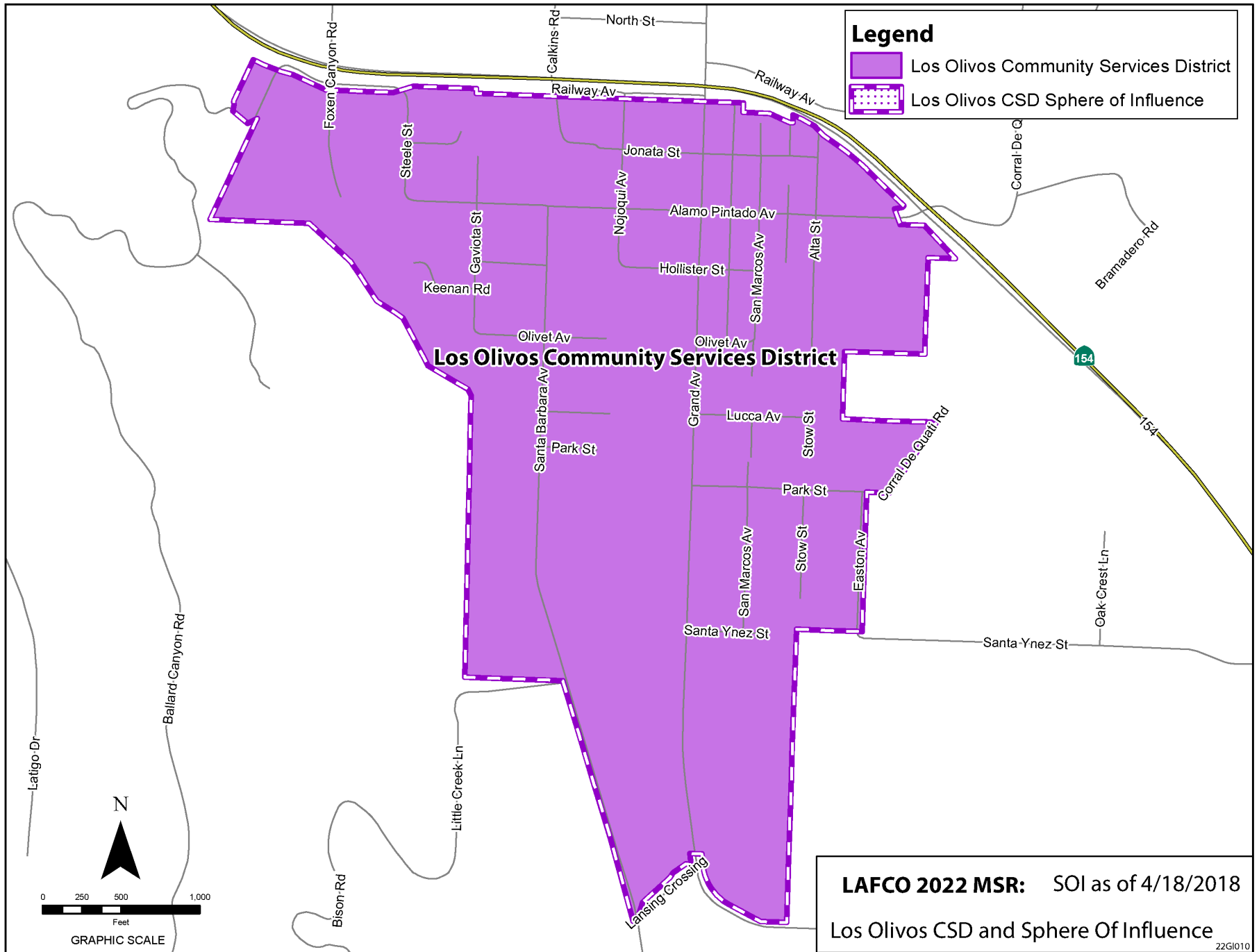
The Los Olivos Community Services District is authorized to provide collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, recycled water, and storm water facilities in Los Olivos area to approximately 1,000 people throughout 0.4 square miles in the central part of Santa Ynez Valley. Los Olivos receives drinking water from the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 (ID#1). The District's boundary is the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$312 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Los Olivos Community Services District was formed in 2018. It was formed to provide a funding mechanism for the building and operation of facilities needed to collect, treat, and dispose of sewage, wastewater, recycled water, and storm water in Los Olivos. In October, 2021, the District Board authorized Stantec Engineering to move forward with the concept and preliminary design of a project. On February 2, 2022, Stantec provided the Board with the Basis of Design report, which is the first step in the preliminary design process for the project.

The District estimated it serves a population of 1,000 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. The District is estimated to conduct its Proposition 218 benefit assessment election to fund the completion and operation of the wastewater collection and treatment system by end of 2022.

The Los Olivos Community Services District overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Cachuma RCD, Santa Ynez River WCD Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Oak Hill Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

Los Olivos Community Services District contracts for all services, including General Manager. The District is still designing a WWTP. It is estimated at full implementation to serve 100,000 gpd, peak (at 20-year build-out estimate) of 385,000 gpd facility.

In 2015, the state and county began requiring Los Olivos to comply with the state's septic-to-sewer conversion program. On August 14, 2019, the LOCSD adopted Resolution 2019-04 and approved the Los Olivos Community Wastewater Program Project Description. The purpose of the Los Olivos Wastewater Reclamation Program Project Description is to define a strategy to provide economically viable wastewater treatment and reclamation solutions to the residents and property owners within the District that meets public health needs and the regulatory requirements of the Regional Water Quality Board (RWQCB).

The Los Olivos Wastewater Reclamation Program is comprised of four distinct components, each being interdependent and implemented concurrently:

1. Development of Residential Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) Requirements
2. Financial Outreach and Assistance for Program Development, Construction and Operation
3. Implementation of a Local Groundwater Monitoring Program; and
4. Phased Collection and Treatment

Most of the District's general revenues will come from Assessment taxes. The District will also seek all available grants and additional sources to augment revenue through public-private partnerships. Revenue from assessments is anticipated to total \$188,887, or 28% of the budget total. In FY 2021-2022 revenues available to the District totaled \$676,257.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets Wednesday after the 2nd Tuesday of the month located at St. Mark's in the Valley Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall 2901 Nojoqui, Ave., Los Olivos at 6:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Los Olivos Special Problems Area designation was established in 1974. The County prepared a Los Olivos Wastewater Management Plan (LOWWMP) in 2010 that established a goal to protect public health and safety by recommending a process to mitigate the negative effects of

existing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) on groundwater quality under and around Los Olivos. Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) in Los Olivos are governed by the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department's (County EHS) Local Area Management Plan (LAMP).

Like much of the Valley, the Special Problem Area is over both a perched, or shallow groundwater that is tapped by private wells generally between 25 and 180 feet deep and deeper aquifer which is tapped by wells between 250 and 600 feet deep. In the Los Olivos area, 32 private wells tested demonstrate similar levels of nitrate in both shallow and deep aquifers as defined. However, outside the immediate area, deeper wells sampled show considerably less nitrates. Indicating that shallow wells in and around the problem area, as well as deeper wells immediately under or adjacent to the problem area are most influenced by the nitrate contamination.

The District continues to pursue information on potential wastewater treatment package plant siting locations so that an accurate Assessment Engineer's Report and Financial Plan can be prepared. The initial site evaluation process is intended to determine a realistic range of expected costs for budgeting purposes, and to see if there are any potential "acquisition opportunities of convenience", meaning potential sites that may include excess right-of-way, or private land that may be offered for sale. To that end, the District secured an easement agreement with the County of Santa Barbara in 2019 for a .25-acre parcel located adjacent to the southern border of Mattei's Tavern that could potentially be used in the overall system design and siting process.

Last fall in 2021, the Board directed Stantec Engineering to perform a 3rd party assessment of the 18 potential package plant sites first identified in the June 2021 Urban Planning Concepts' Desktop Siting Analysis. Stantec has developed a matrix to rate the sites based on a technical, engineering, and environmental perspective that works best for system operations and the community. The results of the study were provided to the Board at its February 2, 2022 meeting.

The Board recently executed funding agreements for the State Grant which will provide up to \$150,000 in matching funds for the preliminary design of the septic to sewer conversion project. The District is also working with Santa Barbara County and are beneficiaries of a \$180,000 funding for preliminary studies. They are working with others, including the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) group, and non-profit Heal the Ocean, to develop funding partnerships.

The District will seek every potential source of funds to minimize any eventual Fee Assessment that must be established in accordance with State Law (Proposition 218), and as required by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) conditions.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District to identify a construction site and finalize a facility design. Completing these steps will allow the District to complete the Proposition 218 process and meet their conditions. The Districts, and the surrounding communities should consider options for public sanitary services. Generally, the Special Problem

Areas will need to work together to resolve the water quality concerns.

Governance Structure Options

The District has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Santa Ynez Valley based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community. Pending the success of Los Olivos CSD compliance with LAFCO conditions potential alternatives could be considered.

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

Regional Collaboration

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Los Olivos Community Services District's boundaries are coterminous with the District service area. The District currently has no Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

The Board directed Stantec Engineering to perform a 3rd party assessment of the 18 potential package plant sites first identified in the June 2021 Urban Planning Concepts' Desktop Siting Analysis. Stantec has developed a matrix to rate the sites based on a technical, engineering, and environmental perspective that works best for system operations and the community. The results of the study were provided to the Board at its February 2, 2022 meeting. The Board has yet to select a site. Consideration and LAFCO action may be required depending on the location selected. At this time, no additional study areas are identified for study purposes. Any future proposal will be under review and consideration as a separate action and application and will not be evaluated under this service review.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Los Olivos CSD's existing boundary spans approximately 0.4 square miles in size and covers 306 acres (parcels and including public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 585 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Los Olivos CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 0.4 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Los Olivos Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Los Olivos CSD	257	100.0%	384	585
Totals	257	100.0%	384	585

Los Olivos Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	306	100.0%	2,682	585
Totals	306	100.0%	7,787	585

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$298.1 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$1.1 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$298,155 based on the estimated service population of 1,000. Los Olivos Community Services District receives \$0.6 million dollars in annual assessment tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 384 legal parcels and spans 257 acres excluding public right-of-ways. Approximately 96% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 86% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 17 vacant parcels that collectively total 29 acres.

Close to 96% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 86% has been developed.

**Los Olivos Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	2018
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Collect, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. Additional services include recycled water, and storm water

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Los Olivos to be 838. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 completed in 2019 was for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated population as 12,646 by 2020. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Los Olivos are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Surveys. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Los Olivos as 18 to 64 group at 50 percent. Approximately 32.9 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 17.1 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 83.8 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Los Olivos, comprised 16.2 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan serves as the Community's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the community's vision within the Planning Area. The Community Plan was adopted in 2009, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one (1) percent within (Los Olivos unincorporated area). The County’s General Plan covers the Santa Ynez Valley Planning Area. The following population projections within the area are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast as a percentage of Solvang-Santa Ynez unincorporated projections.

Table V-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Los Olivos	1,733	1,166	1,000	1,286	1,286
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Based on a constant growth rate model prepared by AECOM in 2016.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Los Olivos was \$102,589 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be

a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Los Olivos Community Services District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Los Olivos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	0.4
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	1,000
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$298,155,053
Number of Treatment Plants	Proposing 1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$312
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$108,493
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2018 to June 2021)	100%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	16%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Los Olivos Community Services District (LOCSD) is authorized to provide collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, recycled water, and storm water facilities. The District is staffed by three (3) contract staff.

Location and siting of the facility remains under examination. Given the above siting factors, the District prefers that the location be within District boundaries and south of State Route 154. Currently, potential locations include:

- County parcels
- County Right of Ways

- Institutional parcels including churches and schools
- Commercial parcels, and
- Private land Construction

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Collection System

The Sanitation system has not been fully designed yet. The collection system is anticipated to include a subsurface wastewater collection structure consisting of gravity pipelines, lift stations as required, and effluent handling facilities returning drinking water, quality reclaimed water, to customers or the groundwater basin for beneficial reuse. The collection system “backbone” will consist of underground gravity sewer pipe that will be strategically placed under community streets and alleys to allow for the closest possible connection to parcels in the high-density water use areas of the downtown C-2 Commercial Core and small-lot residential parcels near the downtown core. Maintenance holes and an “end of the line” lift station will be provided, with an associated force-main (pressure main) to move the wastewater to the MBR package plant for treatment, as necessary. Structures will be connected to the District-owned collection system via privately owned laterals. Existing septic systems and leach fields will be abandoned as required by local codes. Certain laterals may be successfully connected with gravity flow while many may require small private grinder pumps to move the sewage into the collection system. District participation in lateral grinder pump and septic abandonment costs would depend on grant and funding sources. Potential expansion of the collection system, as with the treatment system, will be determined based on results of the groundwater monitoring and in coordination with the RWQCB.

Treatment System

The proposed Treatment Facility will be consistent with the policies and development standards of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, including the Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan and the Santa Barbara County Land Use and Development Code. The system will be designed for potential future expansion and to provide treatment that improves wastewater quality before it is reused, recycled or discharged into the environment. Reclaimed wastewater would be treated to levels compliant with California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22 discharge requirements to allow for:

- Beneficial reuse through underground infiltration
- Groundwater recharge
- Strategic flushing of existing nitrate/contaminates
- Local irrigation as site conditions allows

Because the project will generate in excess of 10,000 gallons per day, which is the per day County EHS limit, it will be under the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Wastewater Quality Control Board, who would be the lead regulator agency, review the system and issue all appropriate permits. The treatment facility will be comprised of a high-efficiency, low odor, expandable Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) package plant sized to serve Phase I needs and sited to accommodate modular expansion should further study warrant a facility expansion. The facility will be operated by a California licensed and properly trained wastewater treatment plant operator, who will be responsible for ensuring proper operation and maintenance of plant equipment as well as required reporting.

Disposal

The District is still designing the system. Groundwater degradation is a major concern for the Los Olivos SPA. The RWQCB policies would require the addition of disinfection for this disposal method if seasonal groundwater levels are within five feet of the infiltration surface. Therefore, the distance to the nearest well, depth to groundwater, and mounding potential must be considered in addition to water quality. Sizing and siting requirements for the percolation ponds will depend on the types of soils, and the results percolation testing.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	X

Los Olivos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
None at this time	TBD	New	Unk

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family*	340	86.7%
Multi-Family	0	0%
Commercial*	52	13.3%
Industrial	0	0%
Institutional	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%

* Designing for approximate

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other District Staff	1	n/a

Los Olivos Community Services has a total of three (3) contract employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Engineers (2)	n/a	n/a
Operator Supervisor (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator I (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator II (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator III (0)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (0)	n/a	n/a

Wastewater 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.

The Los Olivos service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is estimated at 0.1 million gallons.

System Demands

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.

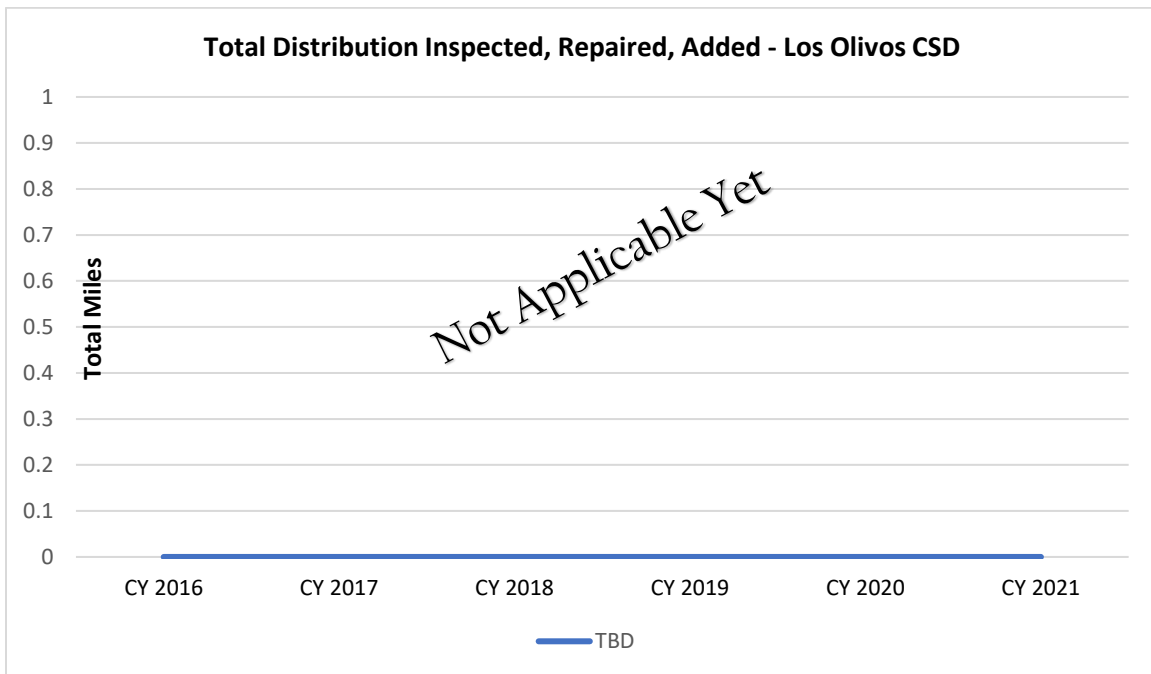
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated in the Phase I service area is 0.07 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Los Olivos Community Services service area's estimated average annual wastewater collection demand generated during for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.7 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 72% of permitted capacity.

LAFCO estimates Carpinteria Sanitary is expected to operate at 72% capacity within its service area.

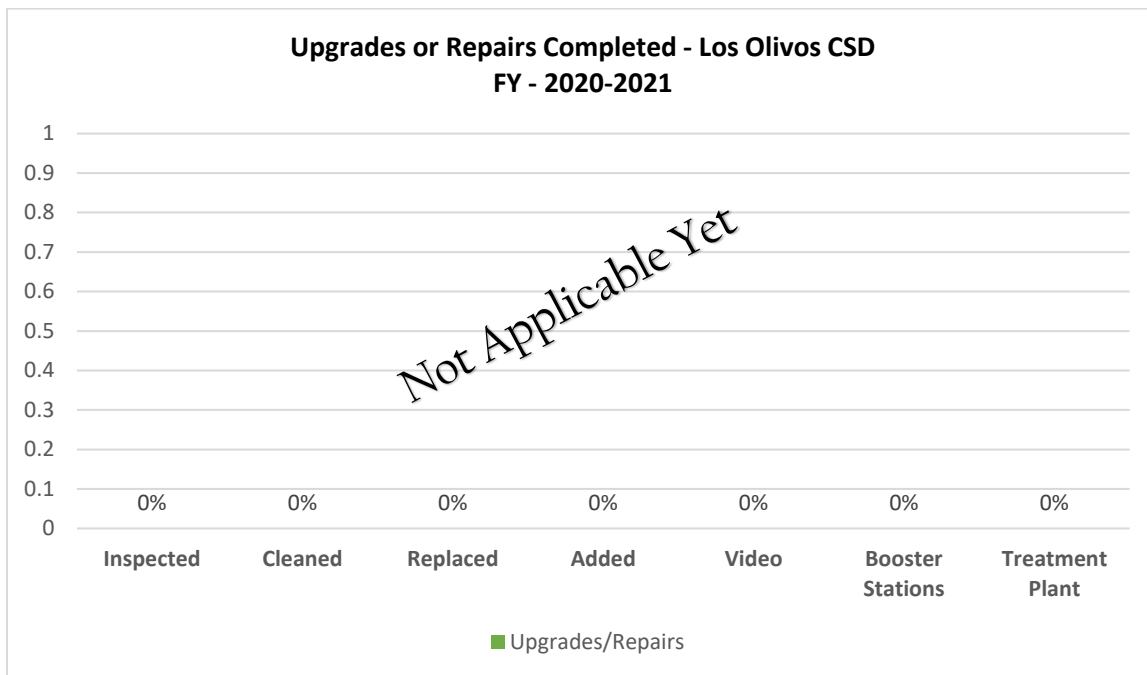
Los Olivos Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: LOCSA Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added,

and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: LOCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Los Olivos CSD will provide wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the pending Design Capacity Study. The County’s Santa Ynez Valley Planning Area, which was last updated in 2009, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

LOCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2009
Capacity Study	pending
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	N/A
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

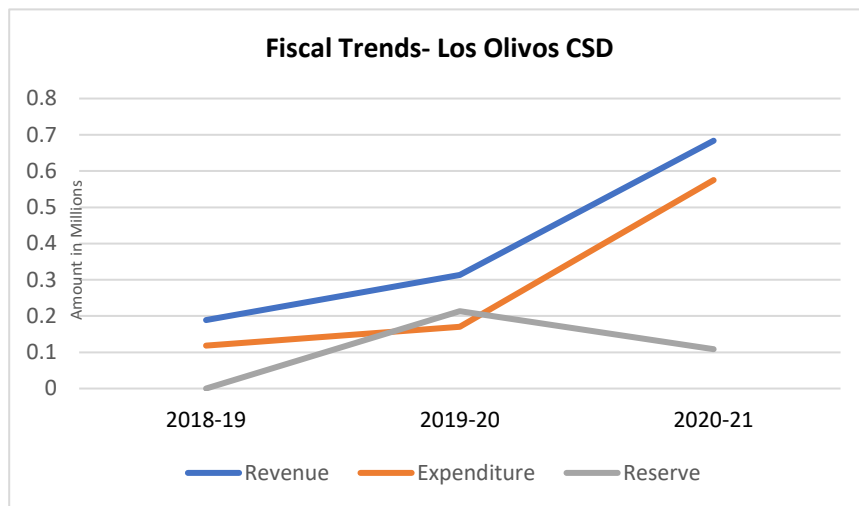
District Revenues				
	2020-2021		2021-2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Special Tax Assessment	\$188,887	60.4%	\$196,253	28.7%
Grant Revenue	\$124,000	39.6%	\$274,000	40.1%
Investment income	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Other Revenue	\$0	0%	\$213,370	31.2%
Revenue total	\$312,887	100.0%	\$683,623	100.0%

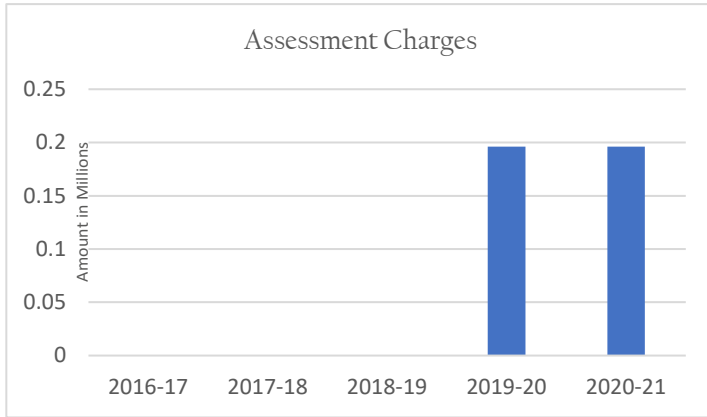
Source: Los Olivos Community Services, Adopted Budget, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

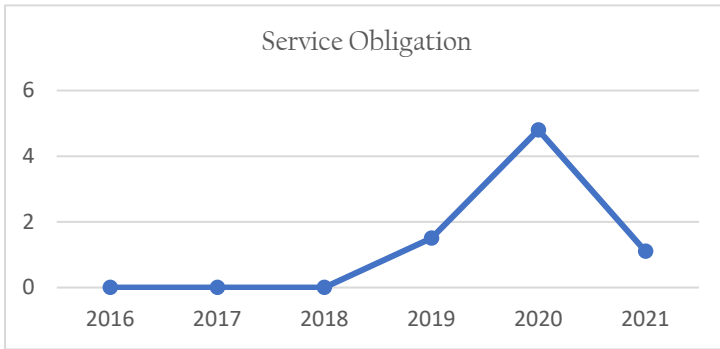
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased consistent with its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to technical studies, plant design, cost estimating, permitting and approval activities. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

LOS OLIVOS COMMUNITY SERVICES





This indicator addresses the extent to which assessment charges for service covered expenses. Assessment is the primary funding source for the District. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2017	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2018	\$ 0	\$ 0	0
2019	\$ 188,887	\$ 118,406	1.5
2020	\$ 312,887	\$ 169,998	1.8
2021	\$ 683,623	\$ 575,130	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

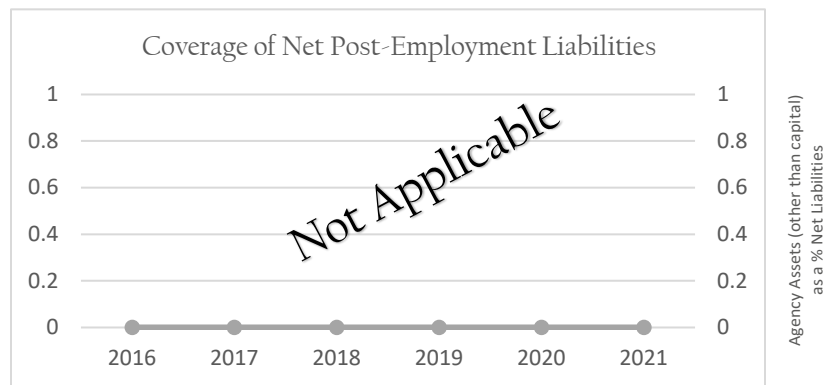
Pension

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

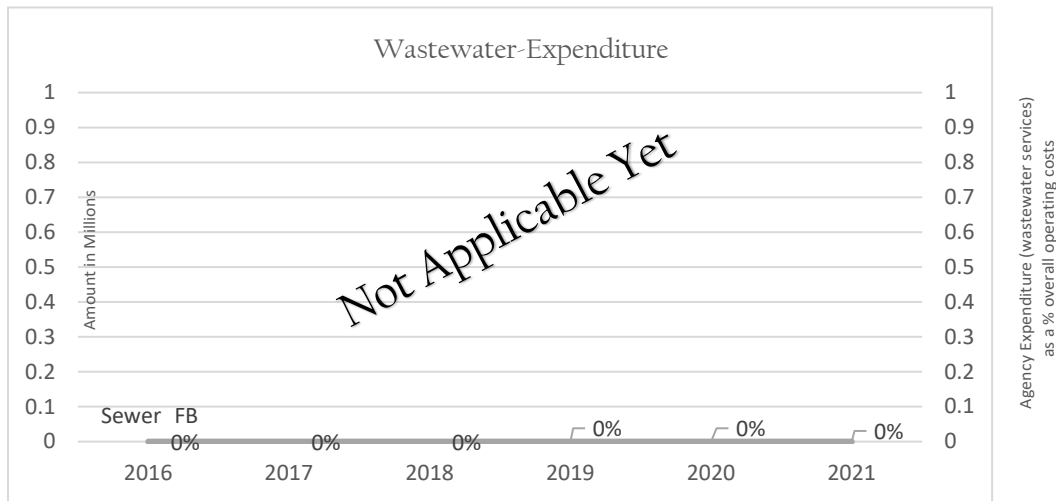
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater services for contract services. In FY 2020/2021, the District’s budget expenses are estimated to total \$565,130. The bulk of the expenditures, 78% of the budget, will be for technical studies, plant design, cost estimating, permitting and approval activities required to achieve a green light for the project. Administrative costs are minimized and are less than 25% of total expenditures. The following chart will be updated to shows a six-year trend when available. The graph below will show the current financial trend in millions. This indicator will provide a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget currently includes expenditures for technical studies, plant design, cost estimating, permitting and approval activities. Once a plant is constructed future budget expenses will document the improvement projects.

Capital Improvements

The District does not have a capital improvement plan (CIP) at this time. Once the District has completed the design and construction of a treatment plant and disposal process, future capital improvements would regularly be identified and prioritize improvements and costs.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District does not have any long-term debt.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so, have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report. Although over the years it was recommended the District’s consideration of shared wastewater facilities and service with nearby communities including Ballard, and Janin Acres. It is unlikely that such a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District have not been adopted by the Board of Directors as of Jan 2022. The rates will be based on a Cost of Services Study and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

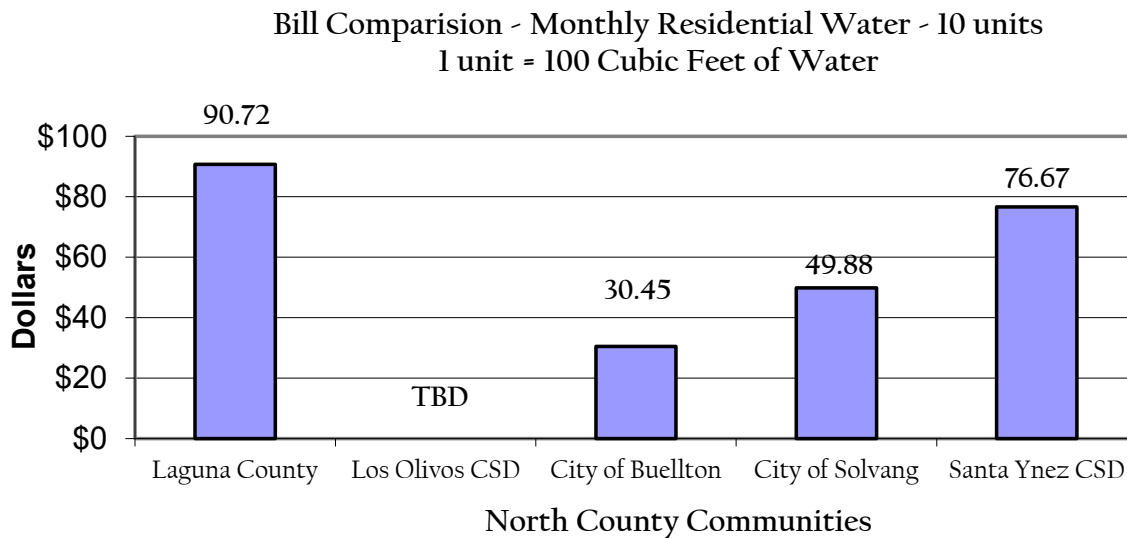
Wastewater Fees (Effective TBD)

- A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)
 - Residential – These will be evaluated and determined on a Study
- B. User Fee per Month
 - Residential Flat or Base Rates*

	Wastewater
Single-family/duplex	TBD
Multi-family	TBD
Commercial	TBD

Figures V-3 show a rate comparison for four north County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities, one CSD, and one Sanitation District. Overall, Los Olivos Community Services sewer rates will still need to be determined. The charts are based upon a

sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Los Olivos Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Los Olivos CSD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers	Latent Service Powers
- Wastewater collection	Water
- Treatment & Disposal	All others listed in G.C. 61000
- Recycled Water	
- Stormwater	

Governance of Los Olivos Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Los Olivos Community Services District holds meetings on Wednesday after the 2nd Tuesday of the month located at St. Mark’s in the Valley Episcopal Church, Stacy Hall 2901 Nojoqui, Ave., Los Olivos at 6:00 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Los Olivos Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Tom Fayrum	President	Civil Engineer	2
Brad Ross	Vice President	Mechanical Engineer	2
Lisa Palmer	Director	Communications	4
Mike Arme	Director	Utility Contractor	4
Julie Kennedy	Director	TBD	2 mo

Website Transparency

The table, below and on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Los Olivos Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://www.losolivoscscd.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
<i>Notes: Los Olivos CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to https://www.losolivoscsd.com for the required checklist items.</i>		

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Los Olivos Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Los Olivos Community Services			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	1	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	1	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	1	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	1	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	1	-	-

A total of 1 response was provided by the community that answered the survey questions. The community rated the agency with all satisfactory. Additional comments were provided.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

W. Mission Hills Community Services District

Administrative Office: 1550 East Burton Mesa Blvd, Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone: 805/733-4366
Fax: 805/733-4188
Email: hagemann.associates@gmail.com
Website: www.mhcsd.org
General Manager: Brad Hagerman
Plant Operator: Javier Rodriguez

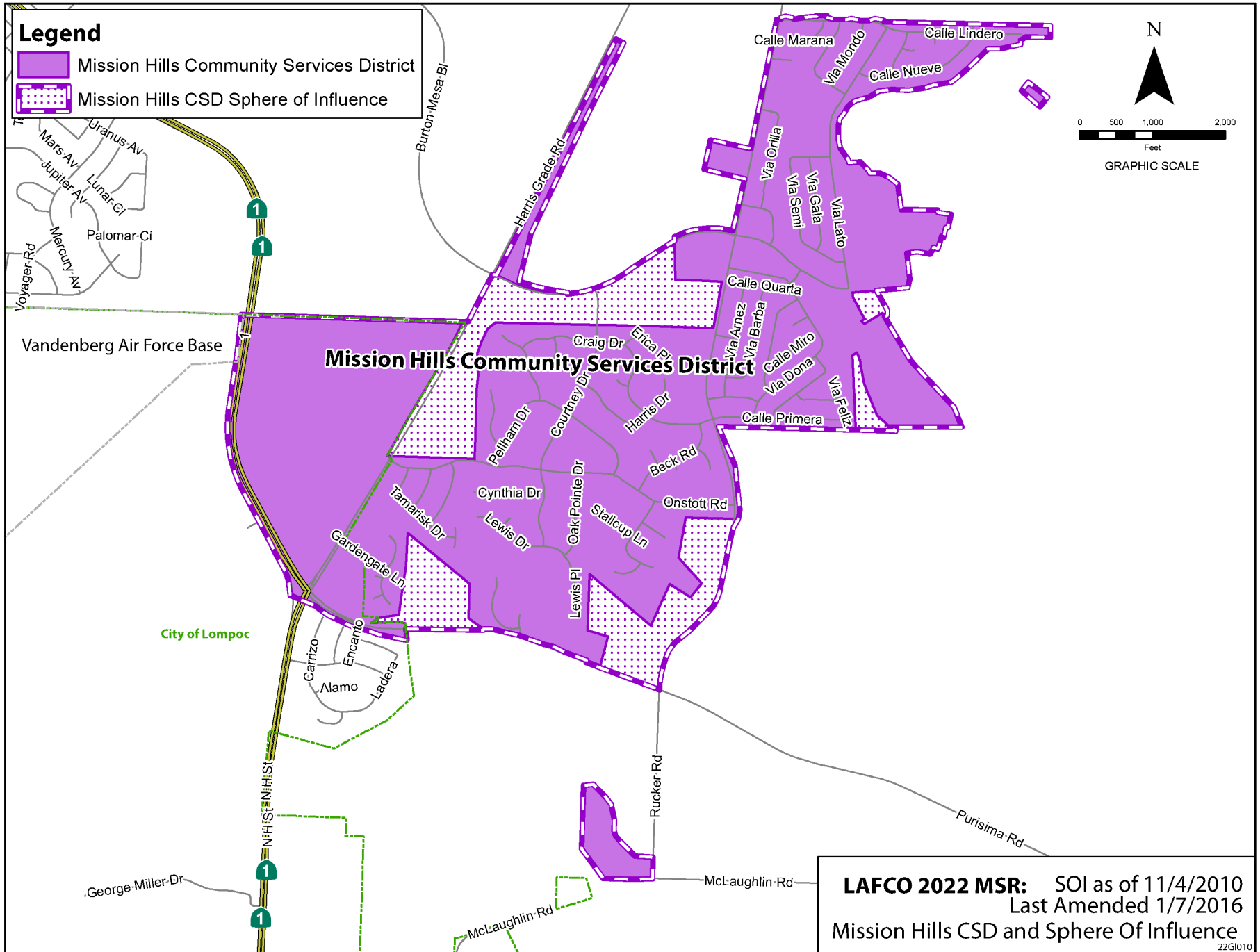
SUMMARY

The Mission Hills Community Services District provides retail water service, wastewater collection and treatment and street sweeping to approximately 3,571 people throughout 1.3 square miles in midwestern Santa Barbara County on State Highway 1 adjacent to the City of Lompoc. The District's Sphere of Influence boundary is slightly larger than its services area and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support from rate payers at a rate of approximately \$798 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Mission Hills Community Services District was formed in 1979. The CSD is part of the unincorporated communities within the Lompoc Valley. This area also includes the City of Lompoc and the unincorporated communities of Vandenberg Village and Mesa Oaks. Located in the midwestern portion of the county, near Vandenberg Space Force Base, and is separated from the rest of the county by the Purisima, Santa Rita, Santa Rosa, and White Hills. The Santa Ynez River also traverses the Lompoc Valley in a westerly direction and eventually drains into the Pacific Ocean.

The Mission Hills Community Services District overlaps the City of Lompoc, County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Cachuma RCD, County Service Areas 4 (Open Space Maintenance) and 32 (Law Enforcement), North County Lighting District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Lompoc Health Care District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Lompoc Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 3,571 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of less than one percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2022, it was estimated that the District contains 1,373 parcels, and serving 1,314 water and 1,250 wastewater connections.

OPERATIONS

Mission Hills Community Services District provides retail water service, the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater, and street sweeping. The water operations is responsible for the installation of new water service, well head and service meter repairs and readings, water treatment and testing, production tracking, well levels measurements, and other related functions. The wastewater operations are responsible for the collection, treatment of and disposal of wastewater, wastewater treatment and testing, tracking and measuring pond levels, and other related functions.

The water and wastewater operations group consist of four licensed staff members trained to ensure the safe and health of the system. All employees are licensed with the State and obtain continuing education to maintain their State licenses. There is always at least one qualified operator on call to respond to community water and wastewater emergencies.

Most of the District's revenues come from water and sewer service charges. The District also receives revenue through nonoperating revenues such as investments. The District has adopted policies for cash reserves, operating reserves, and capital reserves. On June 30, 2021, these funds are estimated to contain \$661,269.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four- year staggered terms. The Board meets the third Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc at 4:30 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Mission Hills Community Services District currently is trying to resolve a lawsuit filed by the City of Lompoc regarding providing water and sewer service to the proposed Burton Ranch housing project within the City of Lompoc. A prior agreement had expired in 2014 and a new agreement has not been reached. The City in 2019 granted an extension to the Specific Plan and subdivision approvals until 2024. The Burton Ranch project will require significant infrastructure upgrades to have the capacity to serve the development by the Mission Hills CSD system. The Burton Ranch Reorganization was approved by LAFCO in 2006 that included an annexation agreement between the District and City that mutually agreed the CSD will have jurisdiction over water and sewer services.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District, City, and Developer to settle the lawsuit and reach a reasonable agreement so future improvement to the CSD system can be completed and the 150-acre site can be developed in a logical and orderly manner.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Mission Hills CSD (MHCSD) are small. The District is largely surrounded on three sides by the protected Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve (owned by the State of California and leased to the Department of Fish and Wildlife) and adjacent to Vandenberg Space Force Base and the City of Lompoc on the fourth side. For these reasons, it is unlikely that MHCSD will annex additional land in the near future with the exception of territory already within its Sphere. The Vandenberg Village CSD and City of Lompoc are the nearest communities along the southern and western border of the District. The Santa Ynez River, located to the north and eastern edge of Lompoc, has a floodplain which restricts development outside of the City's eastern boundary, also encompassing Mission Hills CSD and VVCSD.

Regional Collaboration

There is an interconnection between Mission Hills Community Services District and the City of Lompoc to supply water in the event of a water supply emergency. The District owns and maintains a dedicated mobile pump that can be used to pump water from the City distribution system to the District system.

The District is part of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) which is a mutual aid agreement between California water and wastewater agencies to provide personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency.

The District is a member of Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Powers Insurance Authority (ACWA/JPIA) which provides insurance coverage for member public agencies pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 990, 990.4, 990.8 and 6500 et. Seq.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEF) for which the District participates in. Through the RWEF collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state, and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The District is a member of the Western Management Area (WMA) of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin. It consists of the Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Terrace, and Lompoc Upland. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, the City of Lompoc, the Mission Hills CSD, the Vandenberg Village CSD, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency formed the WMA GSA. These are the only public agencies eligible to form a GSA as designated by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Santa Barbara County Water Agency has “de minimis” groundwater production and constitutes a trivial percentage of the total WMA. Therefore, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency is not a voting member of the WMA GSA Committee.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Mission Hills Community Services District’s boundaries are slightly larger than the District service area. The District’s Sphere of Influence includes the areas beyond the boundary it serves in the southeast west of Rucker Road and southwest north of Purisima Road. A map of the District’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Mission Hills Community Services District’s existing boundary spans approximately 1.3 square miles in size and covers 773 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with slightly more than 20% overlapping the City of Lompoc. Nearly 80% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remaining portion of jurisdictional service lands approximately 20.5% of the total is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City of Lompoc. Overall, there are 2,767 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Mission Hills CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 1.3 square miles with 80% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The remainder of the jurisdictional boundary lies within the City of Lompoc.

Mission Hills Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total		% of Total Total	
	Assessor Parcel Acres	Assessor Parcel Acres	Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Mission Hills CSD	733	100%	1,373	2,767
City of Lompoc	(158)	20.5%	(58)	TBD
Totals	733	100.0%	1,373	2,767

Mission Hills Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	773	79.5%	1,314	2,767
City of Lompoc	(158)	20.5%	58	TBD
Totals	733	100.0%	1,373	2,767

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$474.4 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$613,761. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$132,858 based on the estimated service population of 3,571. Mission Hills Community Services District collects approximately \$2.2 million dollars in annual water and sewer service revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 1,373 legal parcels and spans 773 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 93% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 61% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 12 vacant parcels that collectively total 29 acres.

Close to 93% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 61% has been developed.

**Mission Hills Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1979
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water sales and distribution and collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater, and street sweeping.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Mission Hills to be 3,509. In 2012, the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for years between 2010-2040. The Forecast for 2050 completed in 2019 was for the Cities while the

2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Lompoc unincorporated population to be 15,652 by 2020. This includes the communities of Vandenberg Village, Mission Hills, and Mesa Oaks. 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. In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020. Overall, Lompoc Valley represents about 13 percent of the County’s population.

Demographics for the Mission Hills CSD are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Surveys. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Mission Hills as 18 to 64 group at 64.8 percent. Approximately 16.7 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 18.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 54.4 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Mission Hills, comprised 31.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan and Lompoc Area Guidelines serves as the area’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within Mission Canyon area. The County’s General Plan and Guidelines were adopted in 2016 and 1999, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than one percent within the Mission Hills CSD. The County’s General Plan covers the Mesa Oaks and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the District are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table W-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Mission Hills CSD	3,576	3,679	3,571	4,900	4,900
City of Lompoc	13,044	13,557	13,335	14,500	14,600
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Mission Hills CSD was \$85,268 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Mission Hills Community Services District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Mission Hills Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	1.3
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	3,571
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$474,437,828
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$798
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$2,444,017
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	79%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	86%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Mission Hills Community Services District (MHCS D) provides water and wastewater services and street sweeping. The District is staffed by seven (7) full-time staff and one (1) part-time General Manager. The District currently operates 27.5 miles of water distribution system, three (3) groundwater wells, two 800,000-gallon tank reservoirs and a pressure filtration treatment system. The District also operates 30.5 miles of wastewater collection system, with one pumping lift station, an aerated pond wastewater treatment plant and percolation ponds for wastewater disposal.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has called for a downstream 89-18 water rights release to be made from Lake Cachuma in summer 2021. The release was scheduled to start on Monday August 2, 2021. It is anticipated to end on November 1, 2021 for a total release of about 5,800 acre-feet of water. The release will be from the Above Narrows Account (ANA) only. The planned end date and total amount released is subject to actual conditions experienced during the three-month time frame and is subject to change.

In consideration of continuing extreme drought conditions and future projections, the Below Narrows Account (BNA) water is being held back as a hedge against another potentially consecutive dry winter. There is a high probability of a combined ANA/BNA release next summer (2022), depending upon rainfall this coming winter.

This release has been coordinated with United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Operations staff, Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board (COMB) Fisheries Division, and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA).

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SYRGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors are representatives from the eight agencies that intersect the Basin which includes, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (CMA; EMA; WMA), City of Solvang (EMA), City of Buellton (CMA), City of Lompoc (WMA), County of Santa Barbara (CMA; EMA; WMA), Mission Hills Community Services District (WMA), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (EMA), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (WMA).

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin): the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. These GSAs and Committees are working together to develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed under a coordination agreement per GSP regulations. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the WMA, providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing the data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in the WMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the WMA. The plan for the DMS is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a

web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is also being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter. The current VPS provider for the WMA DMS is Host Winds.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The District sits on top of the Lompoc Uplands Groundwater Basin, which is a different basin than the City of Lompoc source. The District's water comes from three wells pumped from this aquifer. Based on numerous studies and reports completed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the best estimate of this existing water supply source is 400,000-acre feet or approximately 131,340,000 gallons of water. The District produces approximately 641-acre feet per year of water.

Water Treatment System

Mission Hills CSD water is transported from the wells to the treatment plant, where excess iron manganese is removed and the water is disinfected. The MHCSD tests all wells for drinking water contaminants and routinely monitors for constituents in accordance with Federal and State Regulations. In 2019, the District was cited for violation of the requirements due to samples collected March 20, 2019, only one repeat sample was collected instead of the required upstream, downstream and source samples. The resample collected March 22, 2019 came back absent for all forms of coliform. The District properly notified all customers under Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g). No contaminants have been detected and meets or exceeds all standards and no additional treatment requirements are necessary.

In 2020, iron, manganese, and total dissolved solids (TDS) were found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) standards. The secondary MCLs are set to protect customers against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are most likely due to leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes, and runoff.

Water Distribution & Storage

The District owns and maintains approximately 27.5 miles of various sized pipes that bring the water from the distribution network to its customers. These pipes require continuous repair and replacement to avoid leaks and system failures. The District has two 800,000-gallon storage tanks that are located at the highest point in the District. These tanks provide water system pressure and storage allowing for a more economical pumping operation.

Wastewater Collection System

The wastewater collection system transports wastewater from the homes via the 30.5 miles of various sized piping. Approximately 70% of the wastewater flows via gravity to the treatment plant. A portion of the Moss Oaks area wastewater flows to Purisima pumping station and is then pumped to a gravity line that discharges to the WWTP.

Wastewater Treatment System

The Mission Hills CSD WWTP has a permitted capacity of 400,000 gallons per day. Currently, the average flow is approximately 0.2 mgd, which represents 50% of the permitted capacity. The system consists of a headworks system, a rag removal system, two aerated treatment ponds, and five disposal ponds. The function of the headworks is to consolidate the water received from the gravity drain system and monitor the flow. The solid waste removal system is the preliminary treatment process. Macerators grind the larger particles into smaller pieces to enhance treatment and remove any solid materials that may have been put into the system. The seven treatment ponds provide the actual cleaning of the wastewater. The first two lined ponds provide a means for the solid material to settle to the bottom of the ponds. Treatment is assisted by introducing air and allowing the enzymes to reduce the volume of the waste material. As the solid material settles out of the water, the clear water is gravity flowed into the next treatment pond. This continues throughout the remaining five ponds. Ponds 3 through 7, also known as percolation and evaporation ponds, provide groundwater recharge to the Upland aquifer. The entire wastewater treatment process is completed by natural biological activity and supply a habitat for many duck and bird species.

Wastewater Disposal

The plant's reclamation currently uses aeration ponds, balancing ponds, and overflow to Rucker ponds for evaporation and percolation.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

**Mission Hills Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
La Purisima WWTP	1983	Good	2.78 acres
Mesa Oaks Lift Station	1980's	Fair	X 2 - 35 hp- 400 gpm

The Mesa Oaks Lift Station, under current conditions, is marginally adequate to handle the flows. Any new development at the Wye contributing loads to this lift station will trigger the need for lift station improvements. Mesa Oaks Lift Station is designed to pump a maximum of 0.576 million gallons of wastewater per day, if operated continuously. However, it is not recommended to operate the pumps more than 50%-75% of the time. The lift station was designed to accommodate motor and impeller upgrades. If the existing pumps or motors are upgraded, however, the force main should be assessed for water hammer and transient forces. The District is currently in the design phase to rebuild the lift station.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	1,303	1,303
Multi-Family	0	0
Commercial	11	11
Industrial	0	0
Agricultural	0	0

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	4	1.12
Emergency Operators	4	1.12
Administrative Personnel	3	0.84
Other District Staff	1	n/a

Mission Hills Community Services has a total of seven (7) permanent employees and one (1) part-time.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	40	1
Chief Plant Operator/Supervisor (1)	6	3
Operator II (1)	6	3
Operator I (2)	15.5	2
Administrative Personnel (3)	8.3	11

Water & Wastewater 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 MHCSO Treatment Facility has a permitted treatment capacity of 0.4 million gallons per day.

The Mission Hills CSD maximum daily capacity to convey water to the Treatment Facility for is 1.5 million gallons. Its capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.4 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 140 gallons for every service connection.

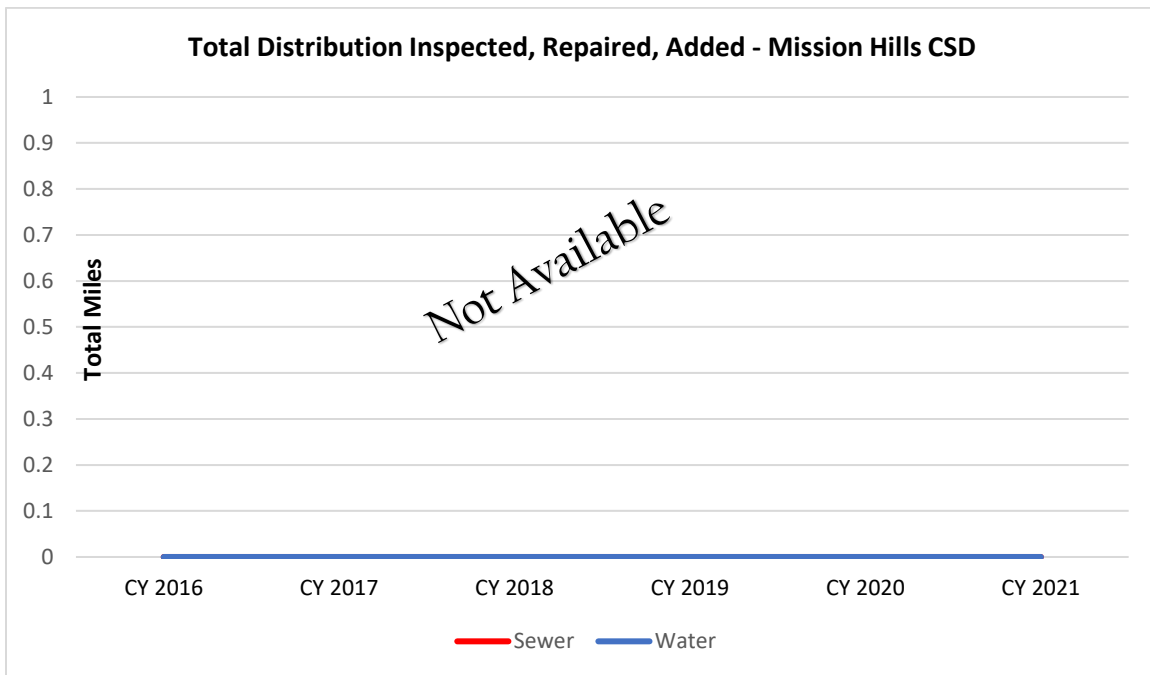
The estimated average annual water demand is 0.52 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Mission Hills CSD users in the service area has been 0.2 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Mission Hills Community Services service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 585 afy. 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. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

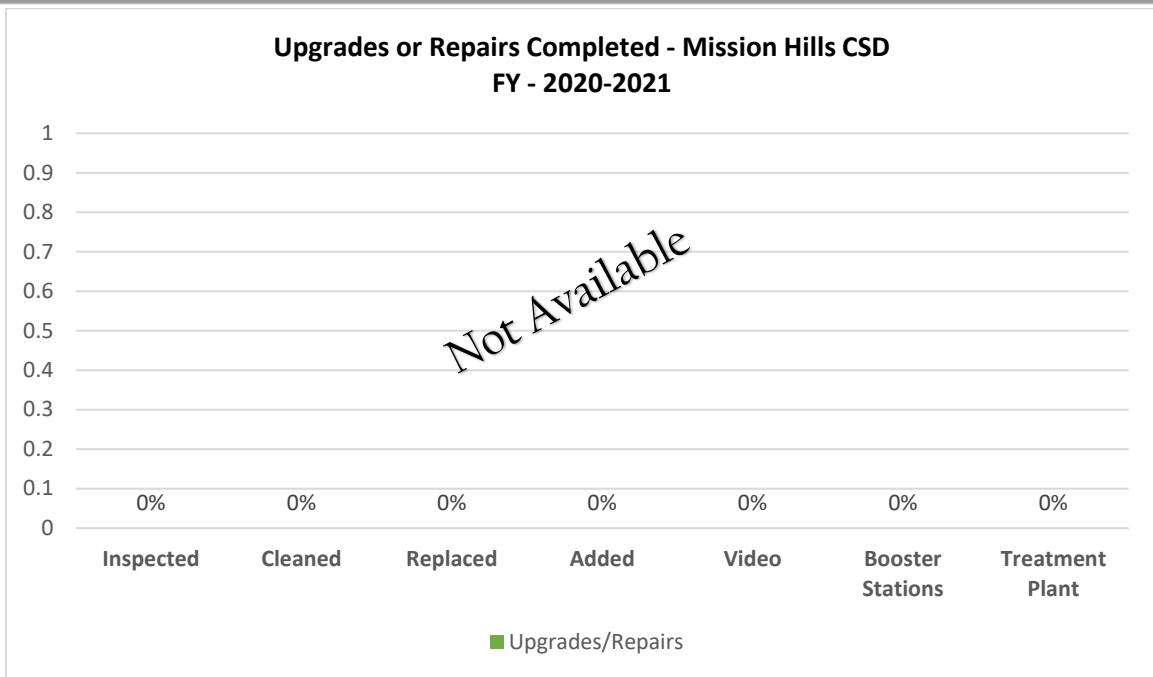
LAFCO estimates Mission Hills CSD is presently operating at 34% capacity in water service and 30% capacity in wastewater within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

Mission Hills Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: MHCS Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: MHCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Mission Hills CSD provides water and wastewater collection and transport services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Strategic Plan prepared in 2005. The County’s Mission Canyon Community Plan, which was last updated in 2014, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

MHCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2014
Joint Powers Agreement	1984
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2016
Strategic Plan	2005
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Water Reliability Study	1994
Rate Study	2022
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The District received \$16,676 in COVID-19 Relief funding in 2021.

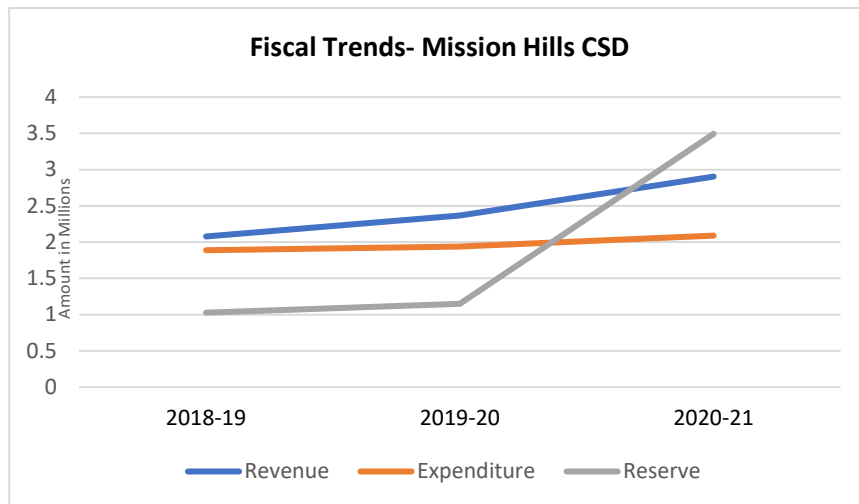
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for services	\$2,090,735	88.3%	\$2,270,474	79.6%
Late Charges and Other Revenue	\$180,416	7.6%	\$576,120	20.2%
Investment Income	\$92,947	4.0%	\$5,573	0.2%
Property and equipment	\$3,100	0.1%	\$0	0%
Revenue total	\$2,367,198	100.0%	\$2,852,167	100.0%

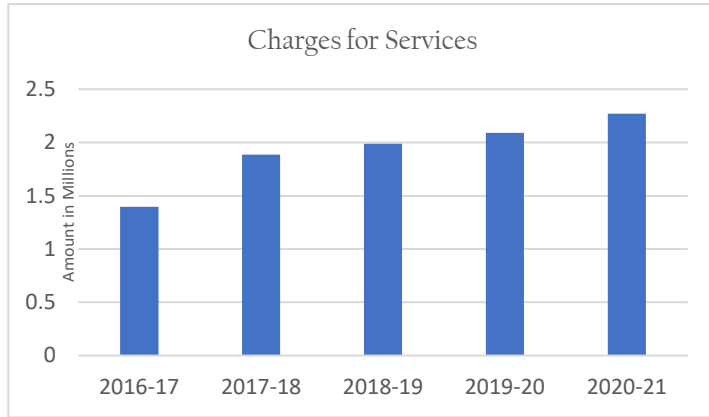
Source: Mission Hills Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

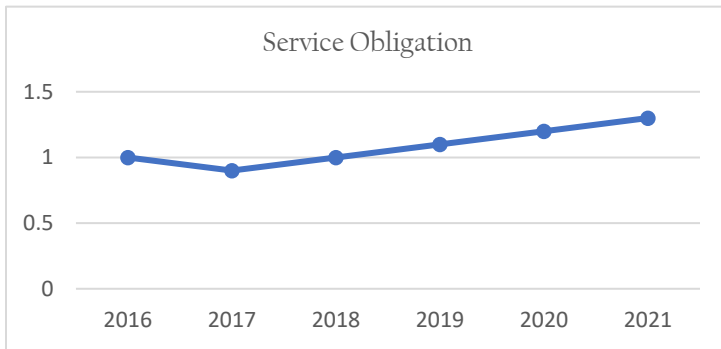
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The expenditures were relatively flat. The District’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

MISSION HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Water & Sewer services. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 1,524,134	\$ 1,493,021	1.0
2017	\$ 1,724,029	\$ 1,865,090	0.9
2018	\$ 1,917,854	\$ 1,754,359	1.0
2019	\$ 2,078,067	\$ 1,888,042	1.1
2020	\$ 2,367,198	\$ 1,939,294	1.2
2021	\$ 2,852,167	\$ 2,038,182	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

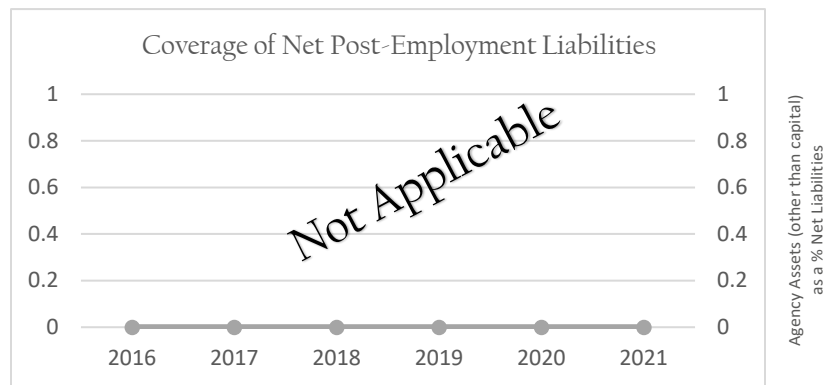
Pension

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$4,805,721	\$5,571,131	\$5,177,234	\$6,839,207	\$12,735,813	\$TBD
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

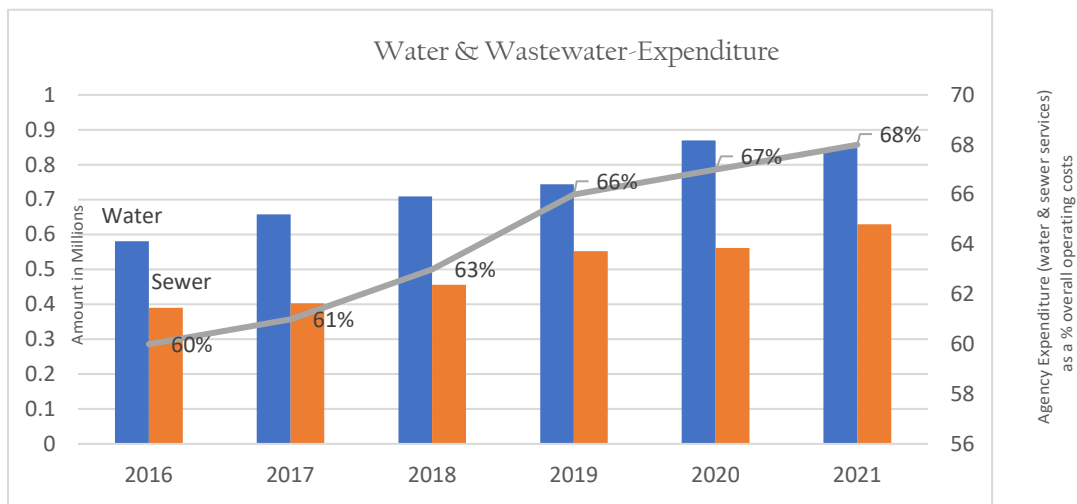
The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District is currently participating in an FTJ Fund Choice governmental eligible 457 Plan administered by Bayhill Advisors, Inc. effective January 1, 2007. The Mission Hills CSD 457 Plan is a deferred compensation plan and covers all employees of the District. Employees may elect to contribute a portion of their salary to the plan with no limitations other than those legally imposed. An employee can also elect to contribute their social security taxes in lieu of paying into social security and the District contributes the employer portion as well. All other District contributions are discretionary and all contributions are vested 100% immediately. Assets are held separately from the District's funds. Total District contributions were \$48,364 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and wastewater services for operating expenses. In FY 2020/2021, the District's actual budget expense was \$2,050,672 and increased that to \$2,305,231 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District's budget includes improvement budgeting through its repairs and maintenance expenses. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$236,000 and reduced that to \$175,000 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23, total expenditures for repairs and maintenance were \$80,000.

Capital Improvements

The District has identified \$554,000 in its Capital Improvement Projects to be completed in FY 20-21 and about \$678,500 in FY 21-22. The FY 22-23 Capital improvements Program includes \$476,000 in Water projects and \$440,000 in Wastewater projects over a five-year period. A list of CIP projects for FY 21-23 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Valve Replacement Project (\$20,000)
- ▶ Upgrade Cla-Vals - Pressure Reducing Stations (\$15,000)
- ▶ Meter Replacement Program (\$75,000)
- ▶ SCADA System (\$75,000)
- ▶ Purchase Company Vehicle GM -50% (\$15,000)
- ▶ Rehabilitate Reservoir Tanks Tank #1 East (Repair) (\$30,000)
- ▶ Rehabilitate Reservoir Tanks Tank #2 West (Initial Repair) (\$30,000)
- ▶ Well #7 Rehabilitation (\$150,000)
- ▶ Video & Clean Sewer Lines (\$40,000)
- ▶ New Jetter (\$40,000)
- ▶ Lift Station (Replace Lift Station with back-up power) (\$165,000)
- ▶ Pond Valve Stem Replacement (\$40,000)

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Valve Replacement Project (\$50,000)
- ▶ Meter Replacement Program (\$30,000)
- ▶ Case Tractor / Backhoe (50% water) (\$60,000)
- ▶ Rehabilitate Reservoir Tanks Tank #1 East (Repair) (\$175,000)

- ▶ Rehabilitate Reservoir Tanks Tank #2 West (Initial Repair) (\$25,000)
- ▶ Well #6 Rehabilitation (\$85,000)
- ▶ Video & Clean Sewer Lines (\$50,000)
- ▶ Case Tractor / Backhoe (50% sewer) (\$60,000)
- ▶ Lift Station (Replace Lift Station with back-up power) (\$200,000)
- ▶ Wastewater SCADA Install (\$25,000)
- ▶ Pond Valve Stem Replacement (\$50,000)
- ▶ Solar/Battery Energy Installation PM Estimate (\$15,000)

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District has no long-term debt. Compensated absence balance owed for June 30, 2021 was \$41,596. The District has three leases for equipment with term ranging from two to five years expiring in September 2025. Monthly lease payments are \$814. The total operating lease expense was \$8,824 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The Mission Hills CSD is currently in discussion with the City of Lompoc regarding upgrades or collaboration to construct a new wastewater treatment plant. The District and the Vandenberg Village CSD District should consider the options for sharing an emergency intertie for water services. Otherwise, the District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor any opportunities to do so have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2022. The rates are based on a 2019 Water, Wastewater, and Street Sweeping Rate Study prepared by Tuckfield & Associates and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water & Wastewater Fees (Effective October 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – ranges from \$7,316 per ¾” meter to \$640,199.49 per 8” meter. Non-Residential – sewer facilities are \$3,030 per dwelling unit, plus \$856 per motel or hotel rental unit > one.

B. User Fee per Month

Water Flat or Base Rates*

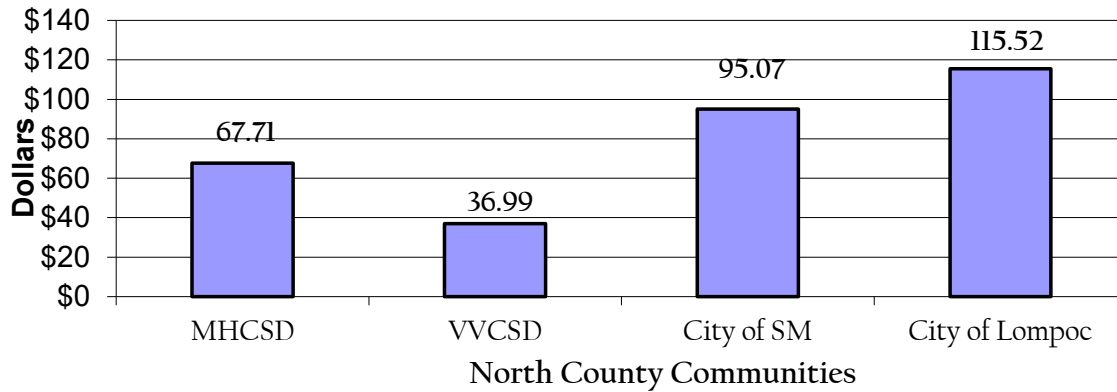
3/4" or less	\$42.01
1"	\$43.47
1 1/2"	\$45.42
2"	\$50.78
3"	\$90.25
4"	\$104.87
Fire Protection	\$6.67
Volume Charge (per 748 gal)	
0-9 units	\$2.31
10-19 units	\$2.57
19 and over	\$3.85

Wastewater Rates

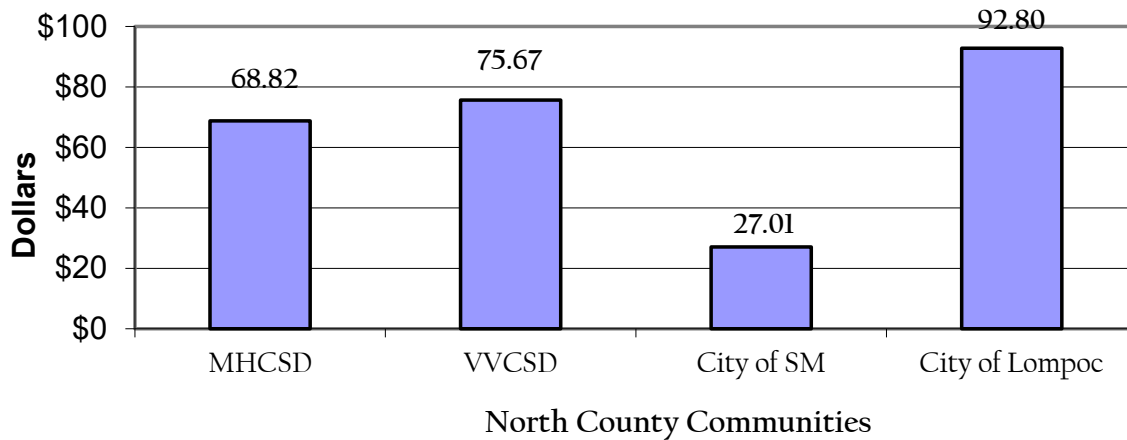
Customer Class	Monthly Charge
Residential	\$68.82
Commercial	\$68.82
Variable Charges (per 748 gal)	\$5.04

Figures W-3 and W-4 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities and two CSDs. Overall, Mission Hills Community Services water and sewer rates for residential customers are slightly **higher** than other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

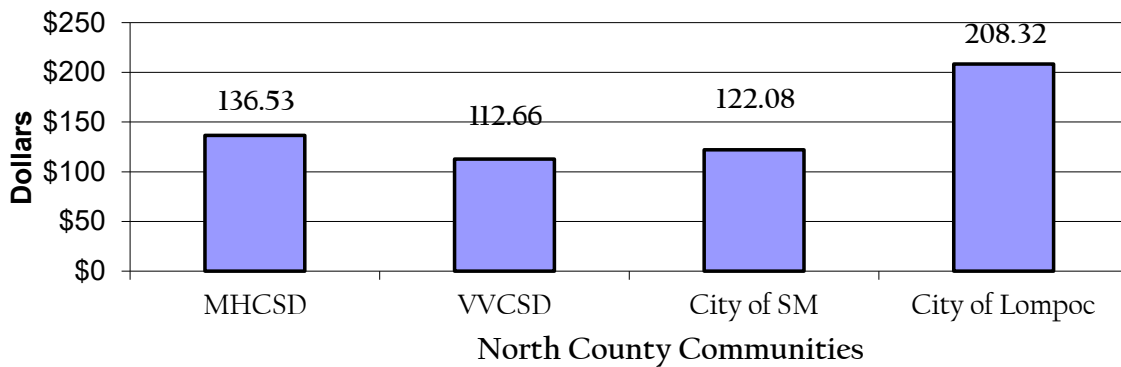
Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparision - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Mission Hills Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Mission Hills Community Services District to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Wastewater 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All others listed in Principal Act
---	--

Governance of Mission Hills Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors that are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Mission Hills Community Services District holds meetings on the third Wednesday of every month at District Office located at 1550 East Burton Mesa Boulevard, Lompoc at 4:30 pm. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Mission Hills Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Jim MacKenzie	President	Engineer	6
Matthew Starbuck	Vice President	TBD	2 mo
James Keeling	Finance Officer	TBD	2 mo
Steve Dietrich	Director	Construction	6
Myron Heavin	Director	Engineer	6

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Mission Hills Community Services District Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		http://www.mhcsd.org	
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?			X
Board meeting schedule?			X
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Carpinteria/Summerland Fire is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.mhcsd.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Mission Hills Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Mission Hills Community Services			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Mission Hills Community Services District at this time.

X. Santa Ynez Community Services District

Administrative Office: 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA 93460
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 667, Santa Ynez, CA 93460-0667
Phone: 805/688-3008
Fax: 805/688-3006
Email: wendy@sycsd.com
Website: www.sycsd.com
General Manager: Loch Dreizler

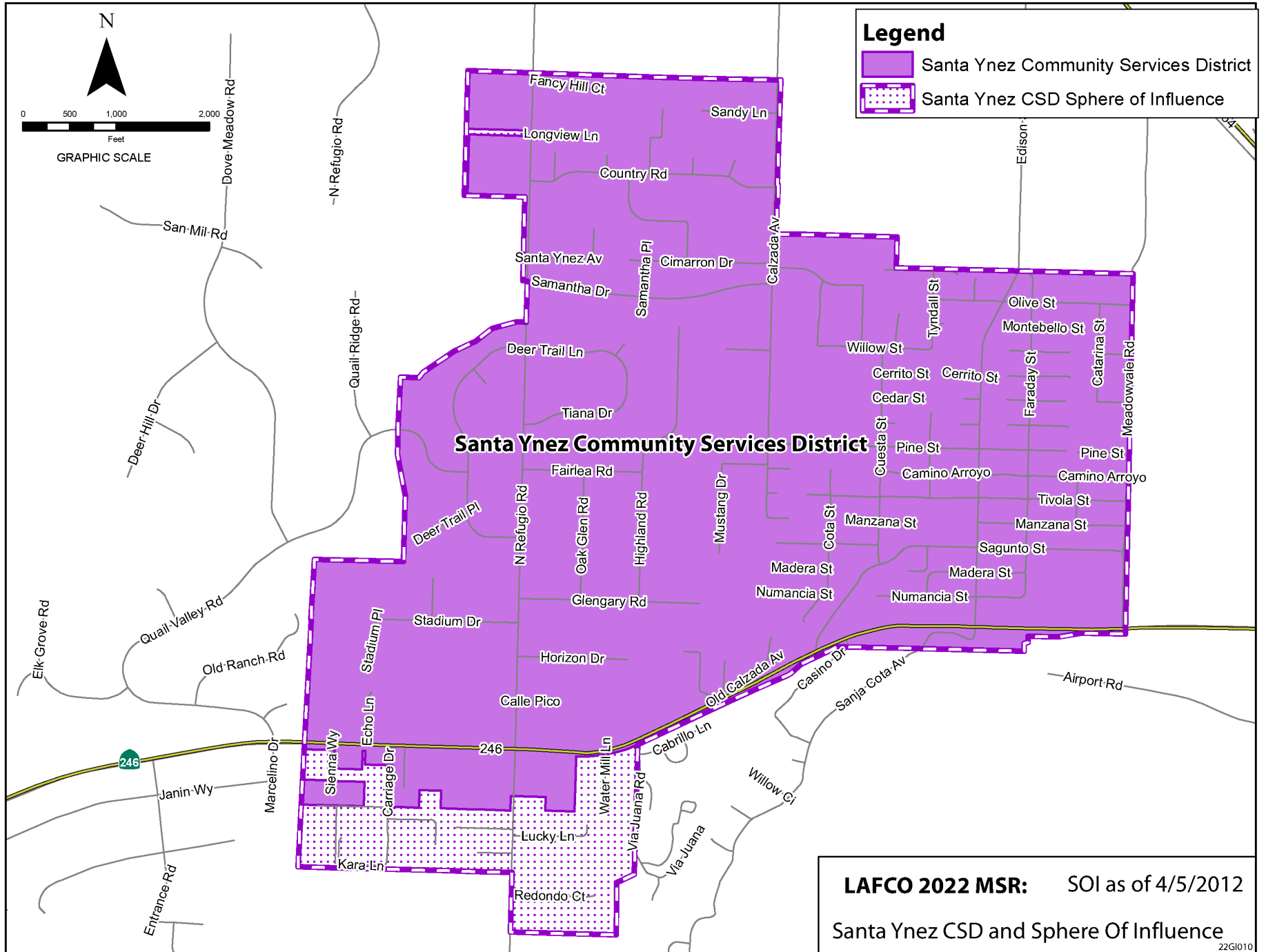
SUMMARY

The Santa Ynez Community Services District provides wastewater collection to approximately 2,000 via 733 service connections. The 2020 population of the services area boundary is approximately 4,505. District service area covers approximately 1.7 square miles (or 1,100 acres). Effluent collected by the District is treated at the City of Solvang's wastewater treatment plant. Santa Ynez is located east of the City of Solvang and west of the junction of Highways 154 and 246. However, the District operates and maintains the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Reclamation Facility. The District's Sphere of Influence is 123 acres beyond service area boundary, which includes areas south of Hwy 246 along Kara Lane and Redondo Court to Via Juana Road. There are no proposals for expansion and the District did not request expansion areas. However, LAFCO did evaluate four Study Areas. The District receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$447 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Santa Ynez Community Services District was formed in 1971. It was formed to address failing septic systems in the Santa Ynez community and to protect local groundwater and surface water resources from contamination. The District in 2017, completed a large annexation of the West Santa Ynez territory consisting of 382 single-family homes covering 434-acres. This area along with additional territory are within the Special Problems Area identified in the County's LAMP. The District continues to make itself available for sewer services to alleviate area concerns.

The Santa Ynez Community Services District overlaps, the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Cachuma RCD, Santa Ynez River WCD Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, County Service Areas 32 (Law Enforcement), County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Oak Hill Cemetery District.



The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately 0.67 percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years.

OPERATIONS

Santa Ynez Community Service District (SYCSD) is composed of six (6) personnel that operate and collect wastewater, this includes a Chief Plant Operator, Operations Supervisor, Collection Operators, Secretary/Treasurer and a General Manager. Collection personnel are trained through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) Technical Certification Program.

The District operates and maintains the collection system only. The effluent flows to Solvang's treatment plant. The District has a contractual agreement with the City of Solvang to treat the District's wastewater. By contract, the District operates and maintains the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Reclamation Facility.

SYCSD collects approximately 140,000 gallons per day (.14mgd) of wastewater, which flows to the City of Solvang for treatment. The City of Solvang's wastewater plant has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day (1.5mgd) that is contractually allocated between the City of Solvang 1,200,000 gallons per day (1.20mgd) and SYCSD 300,000 gallons per day (0.30mgd). 88,000 gallons per day of the SYCSD allocation is apportioned to the Chumash, but the Chumash do not currently use this apportioned amount.

The Chumash Water Recycling Facility (WRF) serves approximately 6,450 people on the Santa Ynez Reservation, Casino & Hotel Complex, Administration Buildings and Health Clinic, including about 350 residents, 100 employees, and 6,000 patrons per day.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five Members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The District will be transitioning to District elections by 2024. The Board meets the third Wednesday of the month. The meetings are held in the District Board Room located at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, California at 5:30 p.m. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

In the Santa Ynez Valley, there are a number of challenges to maintaining water quality standards for many surrounding communities including Los Olivos, Ballard, Janin Acres, and west of Santa Ynez which are all located along a north-south line paralleling Alamo Pintado Creek. Soil and groundwater conditions in these areas are known to be severely constrained for septic effluent disposal. These areas are designated by the County as "Special Problem Areas" for wastewater disposal. In early 2000, the Santa Barbara County Department of Public Works conducted an analysis of the unincorporated areas of the entire County to locate, characterize and track septic

systems. They identified 24 “Focus Areas,” which encompassed the heaviest concentrations of septic systems and areas of potentially greatest concern from a public health and water quality perspective. A part of the Santa Ynez Valley was determined to be a special problem area due to infiltration and contamination of the groundwater during heavy rains.

Much of Los Olivos is characterized by small parcels and shallow (less than 10-feet deep) groundwater. Ballard is characterized by clay soils and very small parcels. In Janin Acres, the groundwater produced by the local mutual water company has, at times, exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrates in drinking water. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District #1 (ID#1), has also idled two wells that also exceed the MCL for nitrate. Although return flows from irrigated agriculture can be a major source of nitrate contamination in groundwater, these areas are not characterized by large-scale irrigated agriculture.

Residential parcels are semi-rural to rural in nature with a median parcel size of 2.5 acres. Conditions for the use of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) vary, ranging from very good to poor, with areas with restrictive soil characteristics, shallow groundwater and or difficult topographic features such as steep slopes and drainages.

The residential and commercial structures in the townships of Los Olivos and Ballard are served by OWTS. The use of OWTS in these areas is problematic due to a combination of poor soils, high groundwater, and small parcels. Both Los Olivos and Ballard were listed as Focus Areas in a Sanitary Survey.

Janin Acres is also listed as a Focus Area in the Survey. Janin Acres is a residential subdivision consisting of approximately 80 parcels located east of the City of Solvang along Highway 246. While the median parcel size is approximately 2 acres, poor shallow soil conditions generally result in the use deep trenches or seepage pits for effluent dispersal.

County Public Works staff develop and adopted the 2016 County’s Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) to ensure that coastal ocean water, streams and groundwater are not adversely affected by inadequate or failing septic systems.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and the surrounding communities to consider options for public sanitary services. Generally, the Special Problem Areas will need to work together to resolve the water quality concerns. Evaluating the feasibility of annexation may provide benefits for landowners. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for local service providers to assume responsibilities within the Special Problem Area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the District continue to discuss possible options with other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in who would be best suited to take on the responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point. LAFCO Staff recommends that the Santa Ynez CSD Sphere of Influence (SOI) exclude Ballard, Los Olivos and the Chumash Tribe Study Areas. However, the SYCSD could apply to LAFCO for the sphere

amendment and annexation of Los Olivos, Ballard, or Janin Acres, pending the success of Los Olivos CSD compliance with LAFCO conditions. The SYCSD Board would need to evaluate and determine based on their policy and any final action would be contingent on LAFCO approval.

Governance Structure Options

The 2009 Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan discusses several approaches to address wastewater issues in the area including public sewer extension to Los Olivos, Ballard, or Janin Acres such as a sewer extension and connection from the City of Solvang or the Chumash treatment facility to serve Ballard and Los Olivos. As noted with the Formation of the Los Olivos CSD a sewer extension from the City of Solvang or the Chumash treatment facility raised significant policy concerns and potential environmental impacts. The Santa Ynez CSD annexation was a potential option, later dropped in favor of forming a new District. Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan policies recognize and support preservation of distinct, and separate urban townships, and the preservation and enhancement of agriculture.

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

Regional Collaboration

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The District is a member of California Special Districts Association (CSDA) and the Santa Barbara chapter of CSDA.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Santa Ynez Community Services District's boundaries includes an area south of the Districts service area, approximately 123 acres. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

The City of Solvang completed a WWTP Remaining Capacity TM by Cannon in 2016, that considered existing and projected flows for Solvang and SYCSD through buildout (based on

existing general plan) and annexation of Sphere of Influence areas. As states in the 1998 Interagency Agreement, the District is not to allow additional connections to the System if they will bring the District’s predicted flow to or above 95% of its Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF), or an adjusted capacity limit of 285,000 gallons per day. The District’s flow was 45% as of February 2022. 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.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included four areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table X-1: Santa Ynez Community Services Study Areas					
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Ballard	173	Single-Family Residential 1-E-1; 10-R-1; Commercial Neighborhood (CN)	Yes	Special Problem Area
2	Los Olivos	287	Single-Family Residential 1-E-1; 15-R-1; RR-5 Commercial Neighborhood (CN); C-2	Yes	Special Problem Area
3	Janin Acres & Western Santa Ynez Special Problem Area	278+	Single-Family Residential 1-E-1	Yes	Special Problem Area
4	Chumash Tribe Existing Service Lease	111	Chumash Reservation Hotel & Casino	No	Unknown
Totals		849			

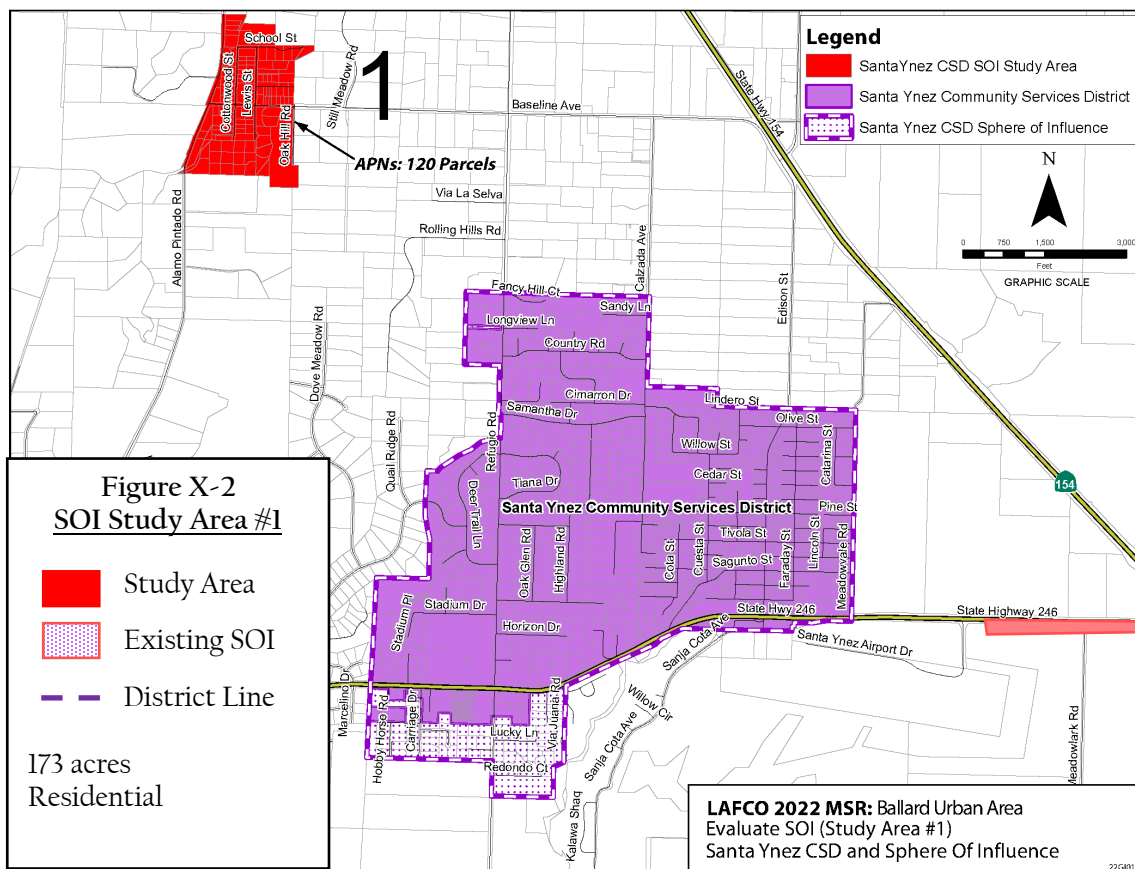
The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on each particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review and

information provided by the District.

SOI Study Area #1 – Ballard (Located in SB County; Outside of SOI). Ballard has over 129 parcels (nearly all) with private septic systems. The community of Ballard has an estimated 500 residents and encompasses 94 acres and 118 parcels. Nearly, 75% of the township is designated for residential use, with approximately four acres of commercial property. A mix of smaller agricultural parcels (5 to 40 acres) surrounds Ballard.

Ballard overlies the Santa Ynez Uplands Groundwater Basin which is used extensively as a source of agricultural and domestic-municipal water supply. The groundwater basin has been identified by the Central Coast RWQCB as one of three basins in Santa Barbara County experiencing an increase in groundwater nitrate concentrations. It has been recommended for further investigation with respect to sources and corrective strategies. The Basin Plan identifies Ballard as urbanizing areas that need wastewater management.

Special Problem Area: consists of medium to large-lot rural town, medium to high density of septic systems, fair to good conditions for septic systems, many older developed properties with possible code compliance problems, adjacent to Alamo Pintado Creek, and is a tributary to Santa Ynez River. Flood control improvements completed at the northeast end of the village alleviated shallow groundwater issues.



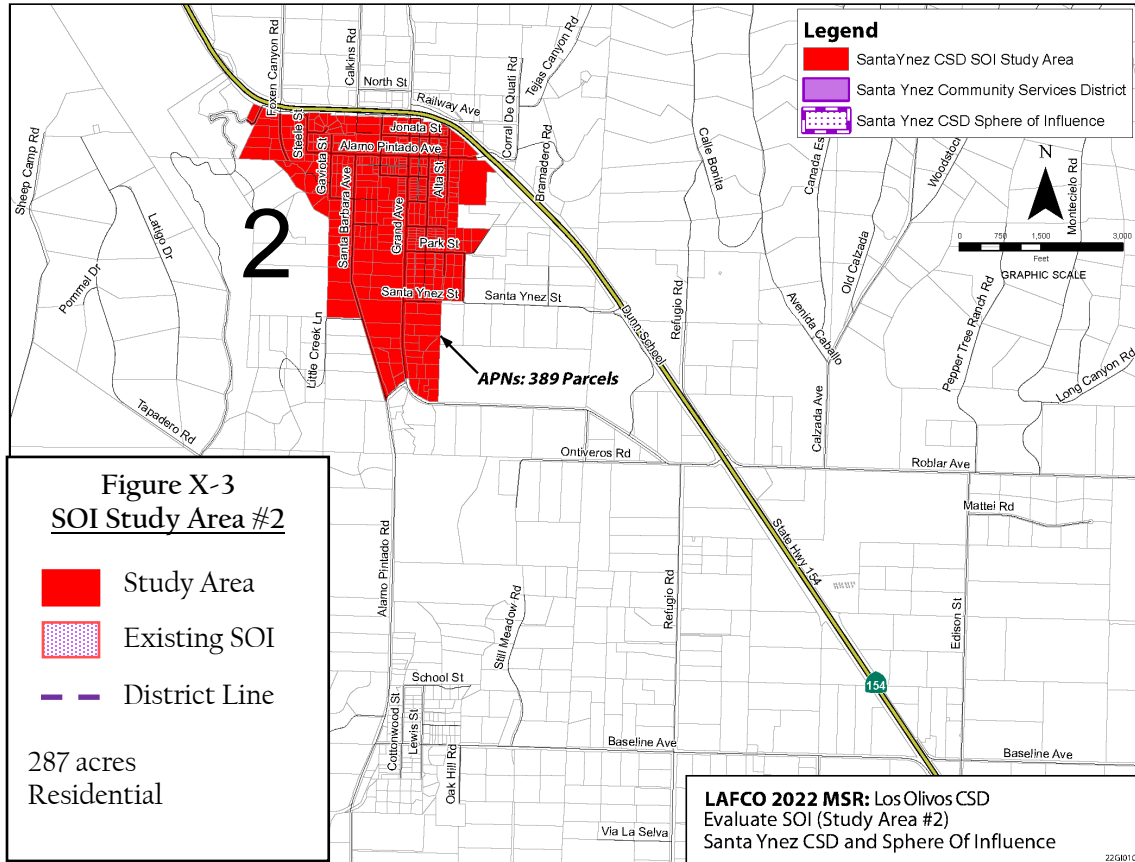
LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to exclude the Sphere of Influence in this area. Connecting to Ballard conflicts with the Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan (SYVCP) policy WW-SYV-3, which discourages annexation or extension of sewer lines into other jurisdictions due to its growth-inducing impacts. Therefore, this option would require an amendment to the SYVCP or a Board of Supervisors' finding that the existing conditions constitute a threat to public health. The Special Problem Area should be addressed by considering the formation of a County Service Area (CSA). The County could evaluate the feasibility of a package plant that only serves the town of Ballard to minimize the costs.

SOI Study Area #2 – Los Olivos (Located in SB County; Outside of SOI). Los Olivos is entirely served by septic systems. Los Olivos has over 340 residential and commercial parcels. The township of Los Olivos is located in the northern part of the Santa Ynez Valley region and consists of 287 acres with a population of approximately 1,000 people. There is a 22-acre commercial District at the northern end of the township. Low to medium density residential surrounds the commercial core and accounts for over 85% of the total land area of the township.

In addition, the area is underlain with high groundwater and the soils are not conducive to wastewater disposal. This poses a significant constraint for septic system usage especially in the commercial core. Los Olivos overlie the Santa Ynez Uplands Groundwater Basin which is used extensively as a source of agricultural and domestic-municipal water supply. The groundwater basin has been identified by the Central Coast RWQCB as one of three basins in Santa Barbara County experiencing an increase in groundwater nitrate concentrations. It has been recommended for further investigation with respect to sources and corrective strategies. The Basin Plan identifies Los Olivos as urbanizing areas that need wastewater management.

Constraints affecting septic system performance in Los Olivos include the large number and very high density of septic systems, lack of favorable soil and groundwater conditions, and the age and non-conforming design of the systems. The Los Olivos Community Service District is in the process of developing a local community wastewater treatment facility to address these concerns.

Special Problem Area: consists of large number of small to very small lots in densely developed septic town setting, shallow groundwater in large portions of town, drywells discharge directly to water table, groundwater nitrate impacts documented, recommended for wastewater management plan by Regional Water Quality Control Board, prior septic tank maintenance study, dissected by Alamo Pintado Creek, and is a tributary to Santa Ynez River.

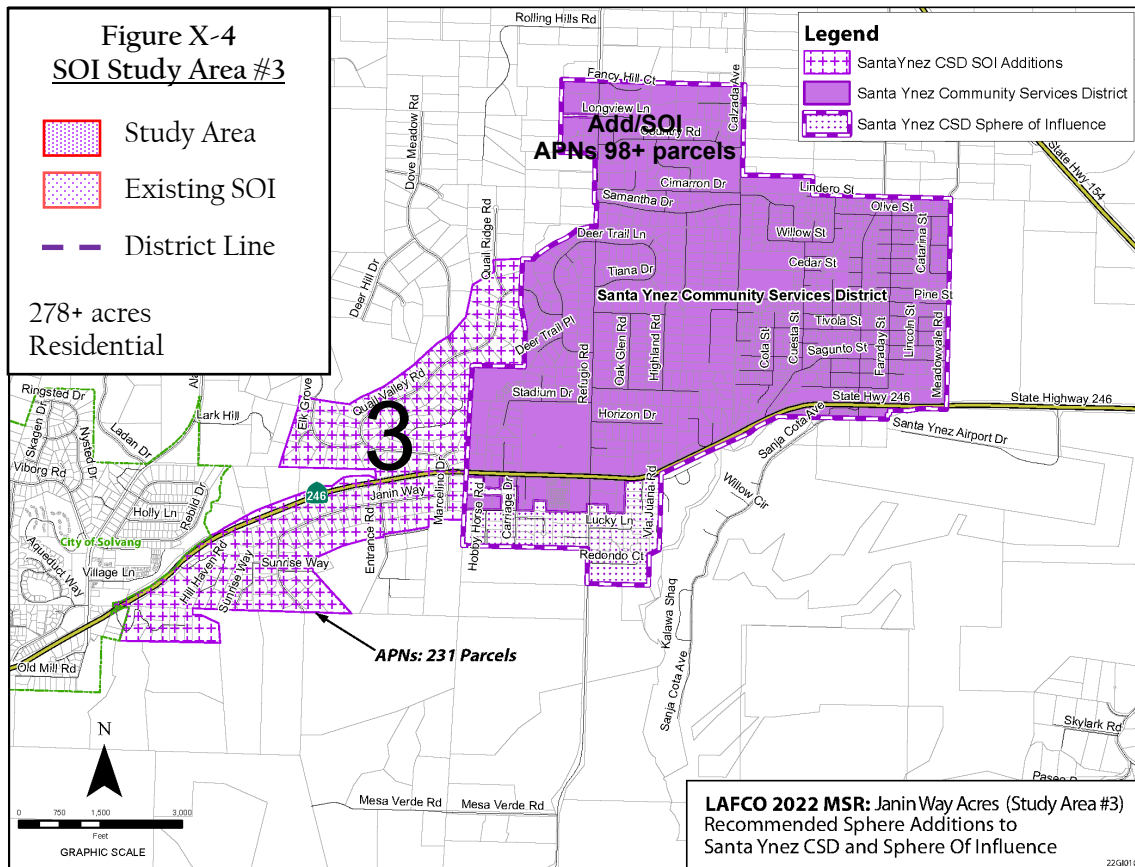


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is to exclude the Sphere of Influence in this area and note the efforts the Los Olivos CSD are making. If a Proposition 218 vote were to fail, expansion actions may be necessary at some point in the future to address the Special Problem Area.

SOI Study Area #3 – Janin Acres & Western Santa Ynez Special Problem Area (Located in SB County; Outside of SOI). The Janin Acres subdivision, located between Solvang and Santa Ynez, was developed in the late 1960s. It consists of approximately 80 parcels and obtains its water supply from two local wells owned and operated by the Rancho Marcelino Water Company. The median parcel size is approximately two (2) acres with poor shallow soil conditions. Many of the parcels in the subdivision utilize deep trenches or drywells for onsite sewage disposal. Sampling of the Rancho Marcelino water wells over the past 40 years has indicated a significant increase in nitrate concentration that coincides with the development of the subdivision and the use of onsite sewage disposal systems in the area. The nitrate concentrations found in the wells has increased from less than 10 mg/l to over 50 mg/l (i.e., exceeding the drinking water limit) during this period. The data shows a strong correlation between groundwater quality degradation and the installation and use of septic systems in the Janin Acres subdivision and neighboring areas in Santa Ynez (to the north).

Special Problem Area includes: rural residential subdivision and some commercial properties,

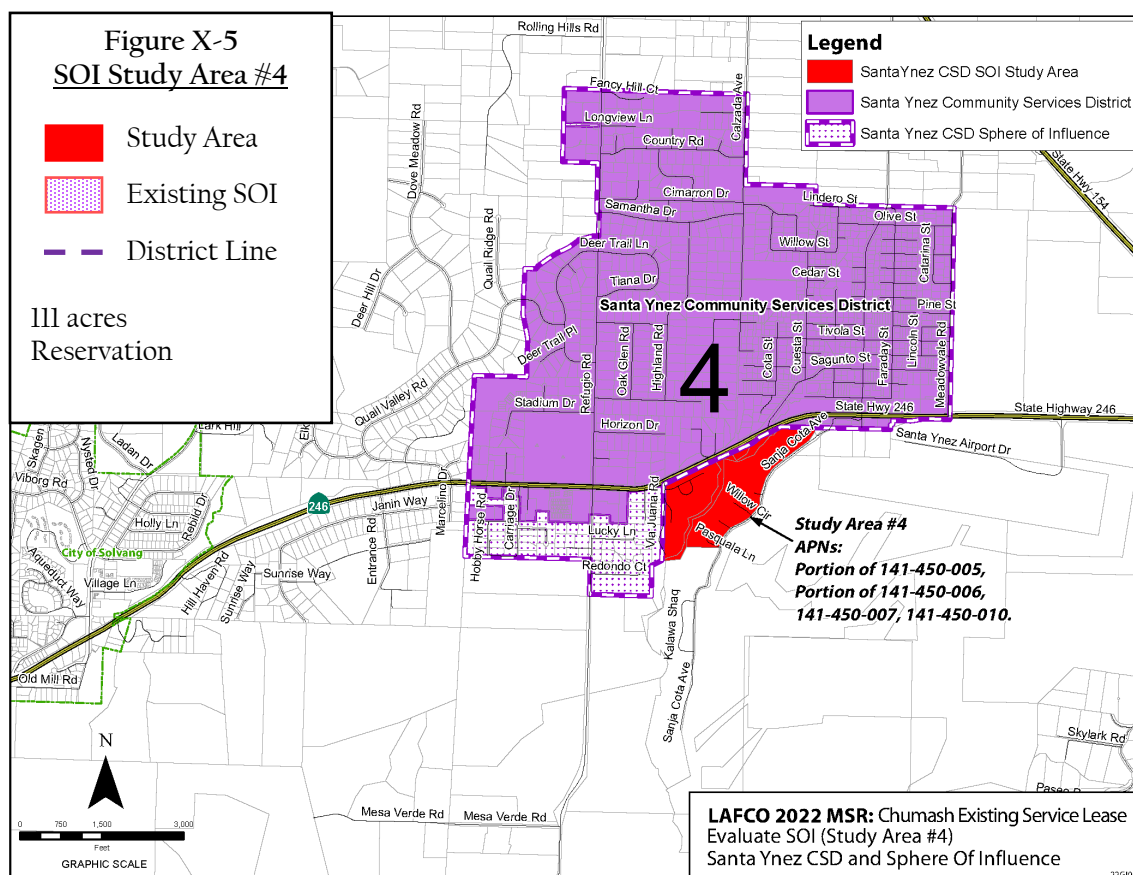
located between Santa Ynez and Solvang and shallow restrictive soils favoring deep trenches and dry-wells have apparently led to elevated nitrate levels in groundwater/local water supply wells (Rancho Marcelino Water Company).



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Three. Staff recommendation is to include Study Area Three that would allow sewer connections to the District without the need for a threat to public health and safety determination. Santa Barbara LAFCO in 2019 approved out-of-agency service agreements for sewer services from the Santa Ynez CSD to two properties along Janin Way. A third extension was granted in September 2022. After discussion with Caltrans and determining the requirements to extend services within Hwy 246 (Mission Drive), the prior landowners elected not to seek services from the District. It appeared the challenges to extend services likely prevented those landowners from connecting to District infrastructure. Caltrans has changed its position and the third out-of-agency service agreement now seeks to complete this connection for services from SYCSD. The City of Solvang Sphere of Influence cover the Janin Acres Special Problem Area, but the SYCSD already has infrastructure in the area and may provide a better opportunity to serve the area in the future when the need arises.

SOI Study Area #4 – Chumash Tribe (Located in SB County; Outside of SOI). Chumash Reservation has one (1) parcel within its boundaries on private treatment systems that is managed by the Santa Ynez CSD. The Chumash Water Reclamation Facility serves approximately 6,450 people on the Santa Ynez Reservation, Casino & Hotel Complex, Administration Buildings and Health Clinic, including about 350 residents, 100 employees, and 6,000 patrons per day. 88,000 gallons per day (.088mgd) of the SYCSD allocation is apportioned to the Chumash, that the Chumash do not currently use. By contract, the District operates and maintains the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Reclamation Facility, Kalawa Shaq pump station, two casino lift stations and collection lines located at 3400 Highway 246, Santa Ynez, CA 93460. The Chumash Wastewater Reclamation Facility is a 320,000 gpd membrane bioreactor (MBR) with chlorine disinfection and Title 22 Recycled Water Distribution of 200,000 gpd. The wastewater treatment plant was built in 2005 and upgraded to a MBR plant in 2015 and covers approximately ¼ acre. The Tribe collection system includes 1.8 miles of 8-inch VCP, 33 manholes, three (3) lift stations and 0.9 miles of 4-inch force mains from the three stations. Treated wastewater is used for irrigation on the reservation and/or discharged to the nearby creek. Biosolids from the treatment plant are composted off-site. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians facility discharges up to 200,000 gallons per day into Zanja de Cota Creek.

SYCSD collects approximately 0.14 MGD of wastewater from its own system, which is conveyed to the City of Solvang for treatment.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Four. Staff recommendation is to exclude the Sphere of Influence in this area and note the existing agreement between the Chumash Tribe and Santa Ynez CSD. The small amount of the SYCSD allocation proportioned to the Chumash Reservation (88,000 gallons per day) is not being used. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Reclamation Facility has adequate capacity to meet the reservation needs and is under contract to be maintained by the District. Re-evaluation could occur if the Chumash Tribe exercises the allotment to serve the area in the future when the need arises.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Santa Ynez Community Services District’s existing boundary spans approximately 1.7 square miles in size and covers 1,100 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas with 100% of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The Study area portions are also within the jurisdictional land use authority of the County. Overall, there are 2,590 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Santa Ynez CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 1.7 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Santa Ynez Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Santa Ynez CSD	875	100.0%	1,245	2,590
Pace OASA	1.0	0.0%	1	0
<i>Anticipated Study Areas</i>				
Los Olivos	365	1.5%	300	585
Ballard	22434	93.5%	2,382	TBD
Janin Acres	289	93.5%	2,382	TBD
Totals	23,991	100.0%	7,787	11,612

Santa Ynez Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	875	100.0%	1,245	2,590
Totals	875	100.0%	1,245	2,590

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$797.9 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$911,940. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$177,125 based on the estimated service population of 4,505. Santa Ynez CSD receives \$1.2 million dollars in annual charges for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 1,245 legal parcels and spans 875 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 91% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 93% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 20 vacant parcels that collectively total 7.5 acres.

Close to 91% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 93% has been developed.

**Santa Ynez Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1971
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections. Transitioning to Districts by 2024.
Agency Duties	Collects wastewater and transports to Solvang plant. District also manages the sewer collection system and wastewater treatment plant located on Chumash Reservation.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Ynez to be 4,728. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 completed in 2019 was for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Santa Ynez Valley unincorporated population to be 12,646 by 2020. Santa Ynez’s population is estimated at 4,505 persons. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Ynez’s area increased by 87 people (1.9 percent or less than 1 percent per year). However, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for Santa Ynez are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. The largest age group represented in Santa Ynez as 18 to 64 group at 58.2 percent. Approximately 21.3 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 20.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 66.5 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Santa Ynez, comprised 21.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara’s General Plan serves as the District’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within Santa Ynez Valley Planning Area. The County’s General Plan was adopted in 2009, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 1.2 percent within the Santa Ynez Valley, which faces some constraints. The County’s General Plan covers the Santa Ynez, Ballard, Los Olivos, Janin Acres, and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the District are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table X-2. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Santa Ynez CSD	4,418	n/a	4,505	4,794	n/a
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2021, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Santa Ynez was \$99,349 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and

Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Santa Ynez Community Services District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community. In May of 2022, the Chumash Reservation, was designated as a disadvantaged community by CalEPA, which is Study Area #4.

**Santa Ynez Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	1.7
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	4,505
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$797,948,200
Number of Treatment Plants	0 Solvang WWTP & Operate Chumash WRF
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$447
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	3¢/\$1
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$7,800,727
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	86%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	387%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Santa Ynez Community Services District collects and diverts wastewater from their service area to the Solvang WWTP by operating two lift stations and approximately 15.2 miles of sanitary sewer collection system. The District owns a 20% share of the City of Solvang's 1.5 million gallon per day (mgd) wastewater plant, equating to a treatment capacity of 300,000 gallons per day (gpd). The District also manages the Chumash Reservation collection and WRF facility. The District is staffed by six (6) full-time staff.

WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 15.2 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 386 manholes, and two (2) lift station. Wastewater from SYCSD is commingled with wastewater flow from the City of Solvang at the City's Fjord Road Lift Station, which pumps sewage across the Santa Ynez River to the Solvang WWTP. The influent quality of SYCSD flows is not routinely analyzed so historical water quality data for SYCSD wastewater flows do not exist.

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of 13.8 miles of gravity sewers (approximately 9,576-line segments), 386 manholes, 0.84 miles of force mains, and two (2) pump stations. The sewer lines range in size from eight (8) inches to fifteen (15) inches in diameter. Gravity lines consist of (7.53 miles of 8-inch VCP gravity line, 4.25 miles of 12-inch VCP gravity line, 1 mile of 10-inch gravity line and 2.1 miles of 15-inch VCP gravity line).

Treatment System

The District contracts with the City of Solvang to treat and dispose of the District's wastewater. The City of Solvang operates and maintains a 1.5 MGD Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) activated sludge wastewater treatment plant built in 1997. The treatment plant is located at 101 S. Alisal Rd., Solvang.

The Solvang WWTP, processes include a mechanical bar screen, screenings compactor and washer, vortex grit separator, and a sequencing batch reactor (SBR) wherein the wastewater is mixed, aerated, and settled. Waste sludge from the SBR is pumped to the digester where it is aerobically digested. After digestion, sludge is dewatered by a belt press. Biosolids accumulate in roll-off bins and are hauled away by an offsite composting contractor. Wastewater from the belt press is routed back to the headworks. The treated wastewater is disposed of to a polishing pond, which then drains to one of two percolation ponds located within the Santa Ynez River floodplain. On high flow days or during significant rain events, the large percolation pond overflows into a small percolation pond for additional storage. The City of Solvang is in the

process of upgrading their wastewater treatment facility. Phase 1 was completed in December 2021 and consisted of replacing the mixing and aeration system. Phase 2 of the upgrade is planned for 2022/2023.

The SYCSD’s agreement for 0.30 MGD of the 1.5 MGD total WWTP capacity ends up equating to 0.20 MGD once two items are accounted for: 1) agreement limits available capacity to 95% of the purchase capacity (0.285 MGD); and 2) 0.088 MGD of SYCSD’s capacity is reserved for the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians.

Disposal

The City’s WWTP discharges treated wastewater to percolation ponds located adjacent to the plant. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians discharges treated wastewater from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Treatment Plant to Zanja de Cota Creek, tributary to the Santa Ynez River.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	-

Santa Ynez Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
101 S. Alisal Rd, WWTP Solvang	1997	Good	20% capacity 1.5 MGD
246 LS, Hwy 246/Casino Drive	1983/rebuilt 2014	Excellent	1,240 gpm
Golden Inn LS 890 N. Refugio Rd	2016	Excellent	268 gpm
Kalawa Shaq LS	1998	Good	X2-27 Hp 150 gpd

Note: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Reclamation Facility not part of District system.

The STCSD 2017 Recycle Plan evaluated pipelines, lift stations, defective and deficient sewer installations, and septic system neighborhoods in the service area. The renewal and replacement

projects identified were prioritized based upon results of the hydraulic model, field information and velocity information used in the model. In addition, the prioritization also takes into account SYCSD maintenance activities in the service area. The District accepted dedication of the Golden Inn Senior facility lift station in 2020. Generally, it takes 38 minutes for Districts flows to reach the Fjord Lift Station in Solvang.

Connections		
Type	# of Acct	% of Total
Single-Family	672	91.7%
Multi-Family	0	0%
Commercial	61	8.3%
Industrial	0	0%
Agricultural	0	0%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	4	0.8
Emergency Operators	4	0.8
Administrative Personnel	1	0.2
Other District Staff	1	0.2

Santa Ynez Community Services has a total of six (6) permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	20	6 mo
Chief Plant Operator (1)	20+	2
Operator Supervisor (1)	21	21
Operator II (1)	3 mo	3 mo
Operator I (1)	7	7
Administrative Personnel (1)	n/a	n/a

Wastewater Capacity

Santa Ynez Community Services has a 20% share of the City of Solvang’s permitted treatment capacity of 1.5 mgd plant.

The Santa Ynez CSD service area’s maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.3 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 206 gallons for every service connection.

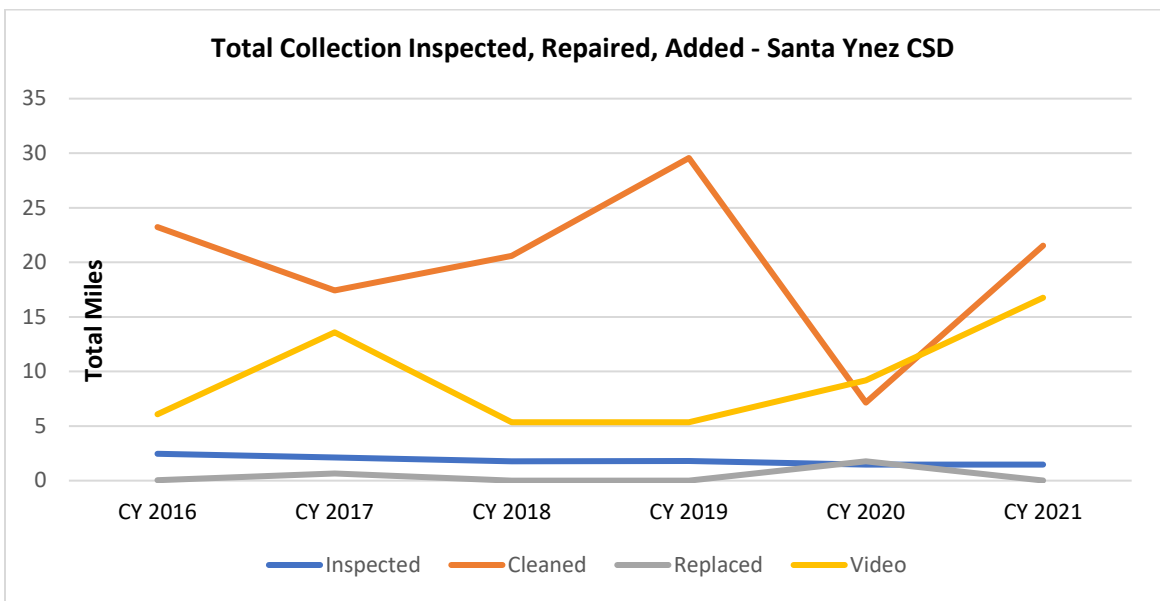
The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Santa Ynez CSD users in the service area has been 0.13 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Santa Ynez Community Services service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 0.13 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 45% of permitted capacity. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

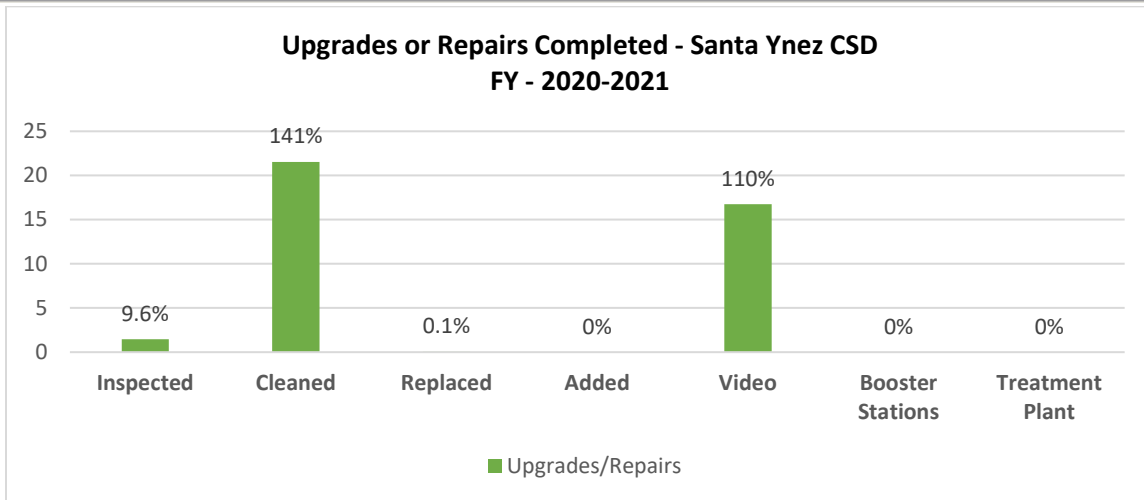
LAFCO estimates Santa Ynez CSD is presently operating at 45% capacity within its service. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**Santa Ynez Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: SYCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: SYCSD Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The Santa Ynez CSD provides water and wastewater collection and transport services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Strategic Plan prepared in 2005. The County’s Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan, which was last updated in 2009, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Resource Constraints.

SYCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	2009
Joint Powers Agreement	1998
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2020
Strategic Plan	2005
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Wastewater Recycle Plan	2017
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital project and replacement funds. The District maintains a separate capital fund for replacement needs, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The District did not apply for Cares Act funding.

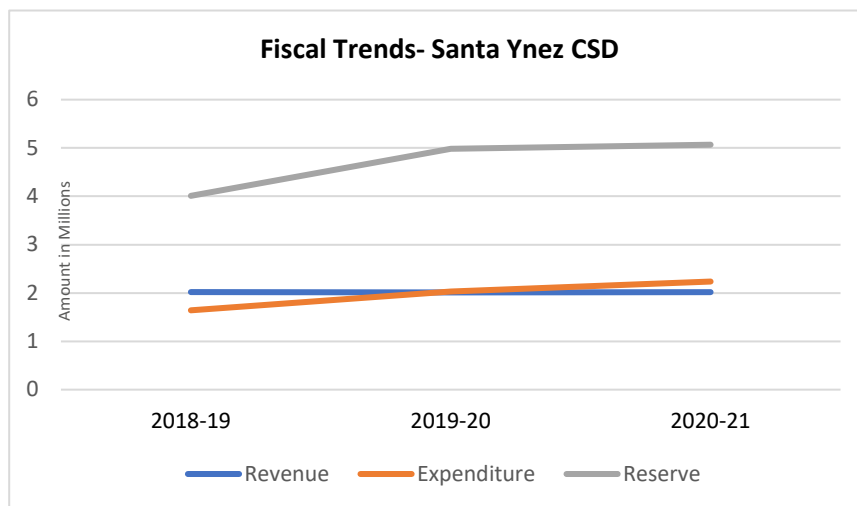
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Service Charges	\$1,149,614	57.2%	\$1,217,750	60.5%
Benefit Fees	\$38,829	2.0%	\$38,863	1.9%
Other Charges for Service	\$29,089	1.4%	\$9,149	0.5%
Property Taxes	\$190,750	9.5%	\$197,017	9.8%
Voter Approved Taxes	\$1,799	0.1%	\$1,812	0.1%
Annexation Fees	\$8,762	0.4%	\$9,924	0.5%
Investment income	\$74,729	3.7%	\$22,848	1.1%
Indian Reservation Contract	\$517,543	25.7%	\$516,598	25.6%
Revenue total	\$2,011,115	100.0%	\$2,013,961	100.0%

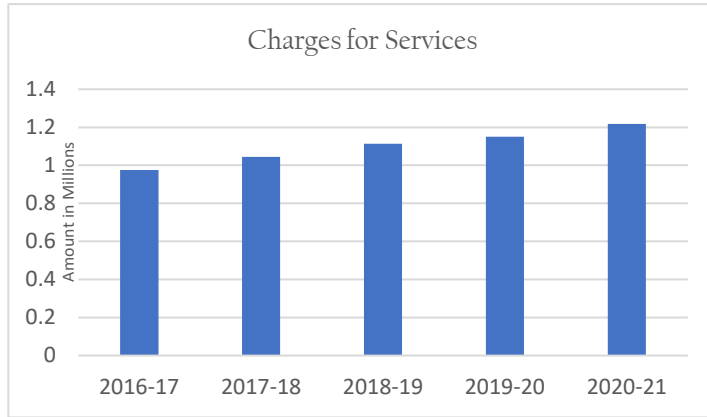
Source: Santa Ynez Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

Fiscal Indicators

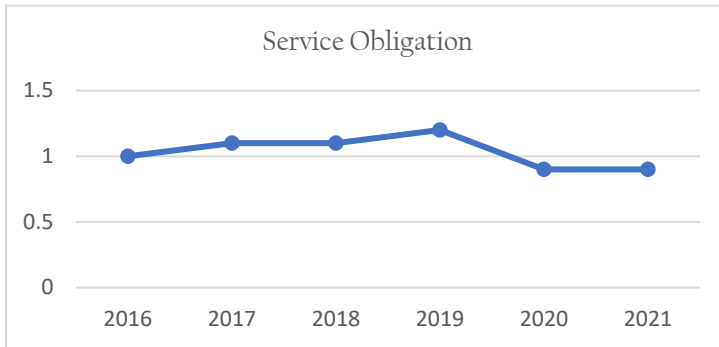
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures is offset by the increase in reserves, and the District’s reserve balance has sufficient funds to absorb minor fluctuations. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.

SANTA YNEZ COMMUNITY SERVICES





This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for the District. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 1,602,537	\$ 1,555,957	1.0
2017	\$ 1,804,878	\$ 1,549,958	1.1
2018	\$ 1,871,200	\$ 1,629,182	1.1
2019	\$ 2,018,606	\$ 1,641,246	1.2
2020	\$ 2,011,115	\$ 2,032,808	0.9
2021	\$ 2,013,961	\$ 2,236,523	0.9

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

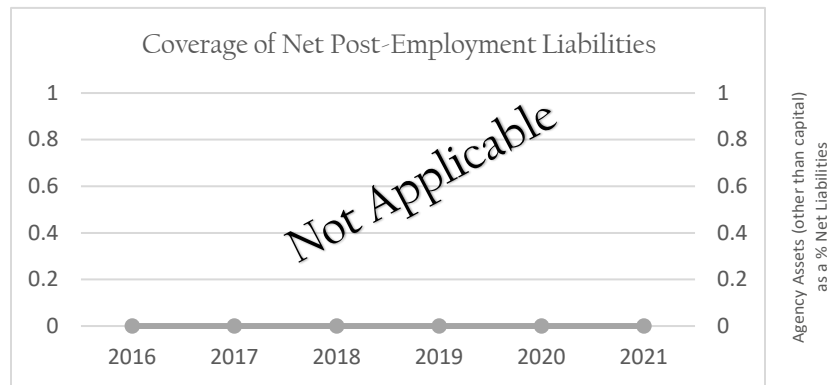
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$2,702,050	\$3,011,822	\$3,412,060	\$4,068,726	\$4,397,253	\$4,897,041
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Pension Obligations and Payments

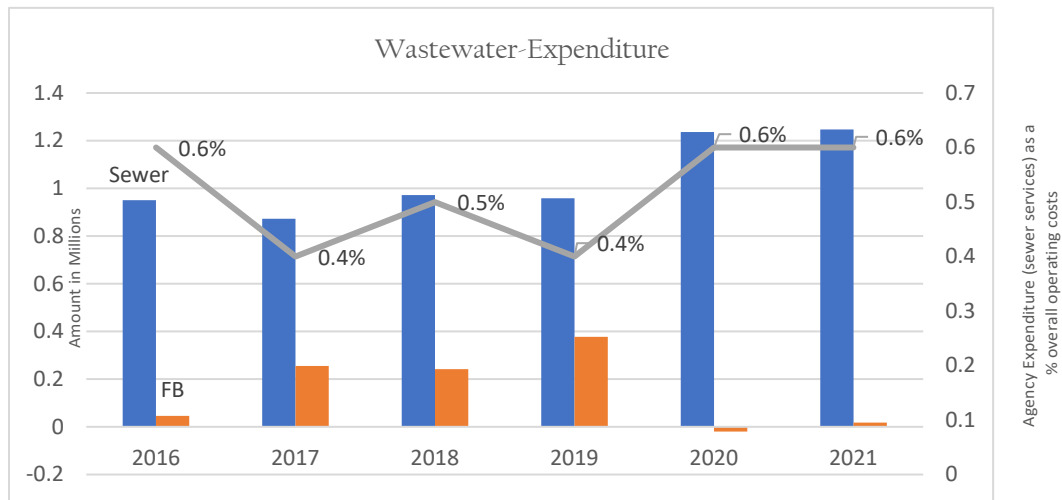
The District does not have any pension obligations.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not have any post-employment obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes wastewater operating expenses. In FY 2019/2020, the District’s actual budget expense was \$1,236,717 and increased slightly to \$1,247,551 for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes improvement budgeting through its Capital Projects Fund #53. In FY 2020/2021, the District budgeted \$1,000,000 and increased that to \$1,515,000 for FY 2021/2022 and in FY 22-23, total expenditures for capital projects were \$650,000.

Capital Improvements

The District has identified \$9.4 million in its Capital Improvement Program to be completed over the next ten (10) years to District system. The Wastewater Treatment Plant phase upgrades include an additional \$16.9 million in capital upgrades over the next ten-years. These include about \$15.9 million for Phases 2 & 3. A list of CIP projects for FY 21-23 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Sewer Main Repair Projects (\$85,000)
- ▶ Future Expansion - West Side Ext, Hydro-jetter (\$1,000,000)
- ▶ Solvang WWTP Upgrade (\$565,000)
- ▶ WWTP Water Quality Project - Phases 2&3 (\$6,000 SYCSD 20%)

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Sewer Main Repair Projects (\$85,000)
- ▶ Force Main Bracing (\$200,000)
- ▶ Operations Vehicle (\$85,000)
- ▶ Sewer Camera (\$50,000)
- ▶ Manhole Cover Replacements (\$50,000)
- ▶ WWTP Water Quality Project - Phases 2&3 (\$180,000 SYCSD 20%)

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District has a small 1.3-million-dollar loan that will be repaid with additional sewer connections. Compensated absence balance owed for June 30, 2021 were \$27,907.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District shares wastewater treatment capacity with the City of Solvang and the District also operates the Chumash Water Reclamation Facility. Otherwise, the District does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so have been identified by staff in the preparation of this report. Although over the years it was recommended the District's consideration of shared wastewater facilities and service with nearby communities including Ballard, and Los Olivos.

Rate Structure

Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in May 2021 per Ordinance O-21-01. The rates are based on a 2021 Wastewater Rate Study conducted by Tuckfield & Associates and undergo annual review and adjustment, per District policy.

Sewer Fees (Effective July 1, 2021)

Sewer Service Charges 21/22										
User	Flow/ Unit	Strength Factor	ERU Multiple	Current Charge	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
Projected Rate Increase [1]					0.00%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%	
Residential Fixed Charges										
Single Family	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Multi-family	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Second Unit/Studios	160	1.00	0.74	\$57.06	\$57.06	\$59.49	\$62.01	\$64.65	\$67.40	
Mobile Home/Trailers										
Manager Residence	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Trailer Space	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Mobile Home Park Laundry	140	1.00	0.65	\$49.92	\$49.92	\$52.04	\$54.25	\$56.56	\$58.96	
Retirement Facility										
Manager Residence	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Rooms w/o Kitchens	100	1.00	0.47	\$35.67	\$35.67	\$37.19	\$38.77	\$40.41	\$42.13	
Rooms w/ Kitchens	150	1.00	0.70	\$53.49	\$53.49	\$55.76	\$58.13	\$60.60	\$63.18	

CHAPTER THREE: X. SANTA YNEZ COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

User	Flow/ Unit (gpd)	Strength Factor	ERU Multiple	Current Charge	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
Non-Residential Fixed Charges										
Motel/Hotel										
Manager Residence	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Rooms w/o Kitchens	100	1.00	0.47	\$35.67	\$35.67	\$37.19	\$38.77	\$40.41	\$42.13	
Rooms w/ Kitchens	150	1.00	0.70	\$53.49	\$53.49	\$55.76	\$58.13	\$60.60	\$63.18	
Laundrettes, per machine	160	1.00	0.74	\$57.06	\$57.06	\$59.49	\$62.01	\$64.65	\$67.40	
Beauty & Barber Shops	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Each Sink Over 2	100	1.00	0.47	\$35.67	\$35.67	\$37.19	\$38.77	\$40.41	\$42.13	
Gas Station w/Restroom	325	1.00	1.51	\$115.91	\$115.91	\$120.84	\$125.97	\$131.33	\$136.91	
Cocktail Lounge	430	1.00	2.00	\$153.35	\$153.35	\$159.87	\$166.66	\$173.74	\$181.13	
Additional Seating	8	1.00	0.04	\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.97	\$3.10	\$3.23	\$3.37	
Market, Major	750	1.76	6.14	\$470.74	\$470.74	\$490.75	\$511.60	\$533.35	\$556.01	
Convenience Market	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Convenience Market w/Deli	270	1.76	2.21	\$169.47	\$169.47	\$176.67	\$184.18	\$192.01	\$200.17	
Deli	260	1.00	1.21	\$92.72	\$92.72	\$96.66	\$100.77	\$105.05	\$109.52	
Office & Retail	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Units w/o Toilets	100	1.00	0.47	\$35.67	\$35.67	\$37.19	\$38.77	\$40.41	\$42.13	
Restaurant Full Service	600	1.76	4.91	\$376.59	\$376.59	\$392.60	\$409.28	\$426.67	\$444.81	
Additional Seating - Food	12	1.76	0.10	\$7.54	\$7.54	\$7.86	\$8.19	\$8.54	\$8.91	
Additional Seating - Bar/Banquet	8	1.00	0.04	\$2.85	\$2.85	\$2.97	\$3.10	\$3.23	\$3.37	
Coffee Specialty Retail	270	1.00	1.26	\$96.29	\$96.29	\$100.38	\$104.65	\$109.10	\$113.73	
Restaurant - Fast Food	240	1.76	1.96	\$150.64	\$150.64	\$157.04	\$163.72	\$170.67	\$177.93	
YMCA [2]				-	-	-	-	-	-	

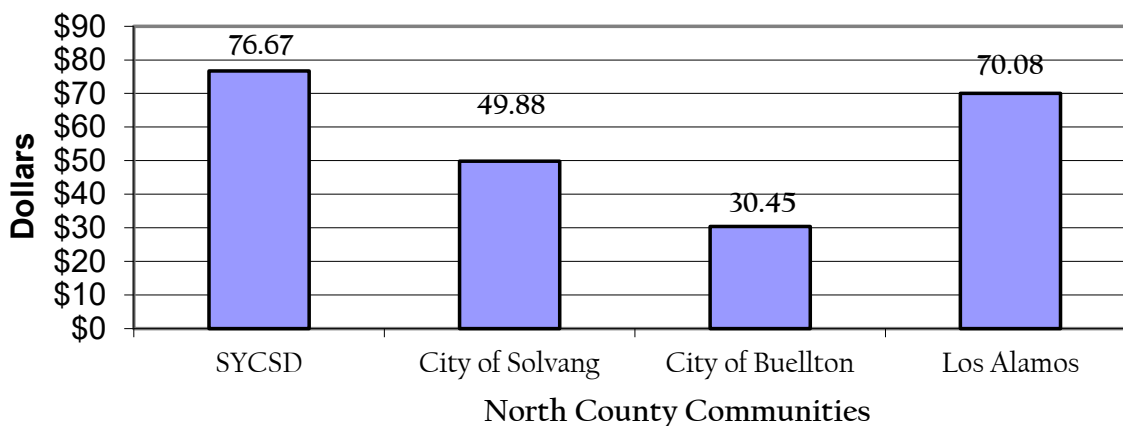
Institutional										
Church	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Pre/Elementary School, Per Student	7	1.00	0.03	\$2.30	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50	\$2.61	\$2.72	
High School, per Student	9	1.00	0.04	\$3.21	\$3.21	\$3.35	\$3.49	\$3.64	\$3.79	
Museum	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Post Office	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
Public Park	500	1.00	2.33	\$178.31	\$178.31	\$185.89	\$193.79	\$202.02	\$210.61	

Sewer Service Charges 21/22										
User	Flow/ Unit (gpd)	Strength Factor	ERU Multiple	Current Charge	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	
Additional Sewer Service Charges										
Senior Living										
Manager Residence	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
per Bed	125	1.00	0.58	\$44.58	\$44.58	\$46.47	\$48.45	\$50.50	\$52.65	
Food Service	600	1.76	4.91	\$376.57	\$376.59	\$392.60	\$409.28	\$426.67	\$444.81	
Additional Seating (per seat)	12	1.76	0.10	\$7.53	\$7.54	\$7.86	\$8.19	\$8.54	\$8.91	
Recovery Ranch										
Manager Residence	215	1.00	1.00	\$76.67	\$76.67	\$79.93	\$83.33	\$86.87	\$90.56	
per Bed	70	1.00	0.33	\$24.96	\$24.96	\$26.02	\$27.13	\$28.28	\$29.48	
Food Service	600	1.76	4.91	\$376.57	\$376.59	\$392.60	\$409.28	\$426.67	\$444.81	
Additional Seating (per seat)	12	1.76	0.10	\$7.53	\$7.54	\$7.86	\$8.19	\$8.54	\$8.91	
Medical, Dental, Veterinarian										
Clinic or Building (per 1,000 sf)	300	1.15	1.60	\$123.03	\$123.03	\$128.26	\$133.71	\$139.39	\$145.31	
Billiard/Café (per 1,000 sf)	150	1.15	0.80	\$61.51	\$61.51	\$64.13	\$66.85	\$69.70	\$72.66	
Food Service	600	1.76	4.91	\$376.57	\$376.59	\$392.60	\$409.28	\$426.67	\$444.81	
Additional Seating (per seat)	12	1.76	0.10	\$7.53	\$7.54	\$7.86	\$8.19	\$8.54	\$8.91	
Cocktail Lounge with Food	430	1.76	3.52	\$269.88	\$269.88	\$281.35	\$293.31	\$305.77	\$318.77	
Additional Seating	8	1.76	0.07	\$5.02	\$5.02	\$5.23	\$5.46	\$5.69	\$5.93	
Car Wash	1,350	1.15	7.22	\$553.63	\$553.63	\$577.16	\$601.69	\$627.26	\$653.92	
Winery and Wine Tasting	270	1.00	1.26	\$96.28	\$96.29	\$100.38	\$104.65	\$109.10	\$113.73	
Wine Tasting with Food	430	1.76	3.52	\$269.88	\$269.88	\$281.35	\$293.31	\$305.77	\$318.77	
Additional Seating	8	1.76	0.07	\$5.02	\$5.02	\$5.23	\$5.46	\$5.69	\$5.93	

[1] All sewer service charges are effective July 1.
 [2] The YMCA has a payment agreement based on annual flow.

Figures X-6 shows a rate comparison for four South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities and two Community Service Districts. Overall, Santa Ynez Community Services sewer rates for residential customers are higher than other communities. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

**Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water**



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Santa Ynez Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Santa Ynez CSD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

Active Service Powers

- Wastewater collection
- Treatment
- Street Lighting

Latent Service Powers

- Water/Recycled
- All others listed in G.C. 61000

Governance of Santa Ynez Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors. In 2022, the District adopted Resolution 22-06 in favor of election system by Districts. The District declared its intention to transition from at-large elections to District-based elections pursuant to California Elections Code Section 10010 starting in 2024 election. Currently members are elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Santa Ynez Community Services District holds meetings on the third Wednesday of the month. The meetings are held in the District Board Room located at 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, California at 5:30 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Santa Ynez Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Karen Jones	President	Healthcare	6
David Beard	Vice President	Business	4
Tina Padelford	Director	Business	4
Frank Redfern	Director	Mechanical Engineer	3
Bradlee Van Pelt	Director	e-Bike Industry/Sports	1

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Santa Ynez Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://www.sycsd.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	

<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?	X	
Service area map?	X	
Board meeting schedule?	X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: Santa Ynez CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://www.sycsd.com for the required checklist items.		

Survey Results

The table on the next page includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Santa Ynez Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Santa Ynez Community Services			
Responses by Respondence			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to Santa Ynez Community Services District at this time.

Y. Vandenberg Village Community Services District

Administrative Office: 3745 Constellation, Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone: 805/733-2475
Fax: 805/733-2109
Email: jbarget@vvcasd.org
Website: www.vvcasd.org
General Manager: Joe Barget
Operations &
Maintenance Manager: Michael Garner
Administrative Services
Manager: Cynthia Allen

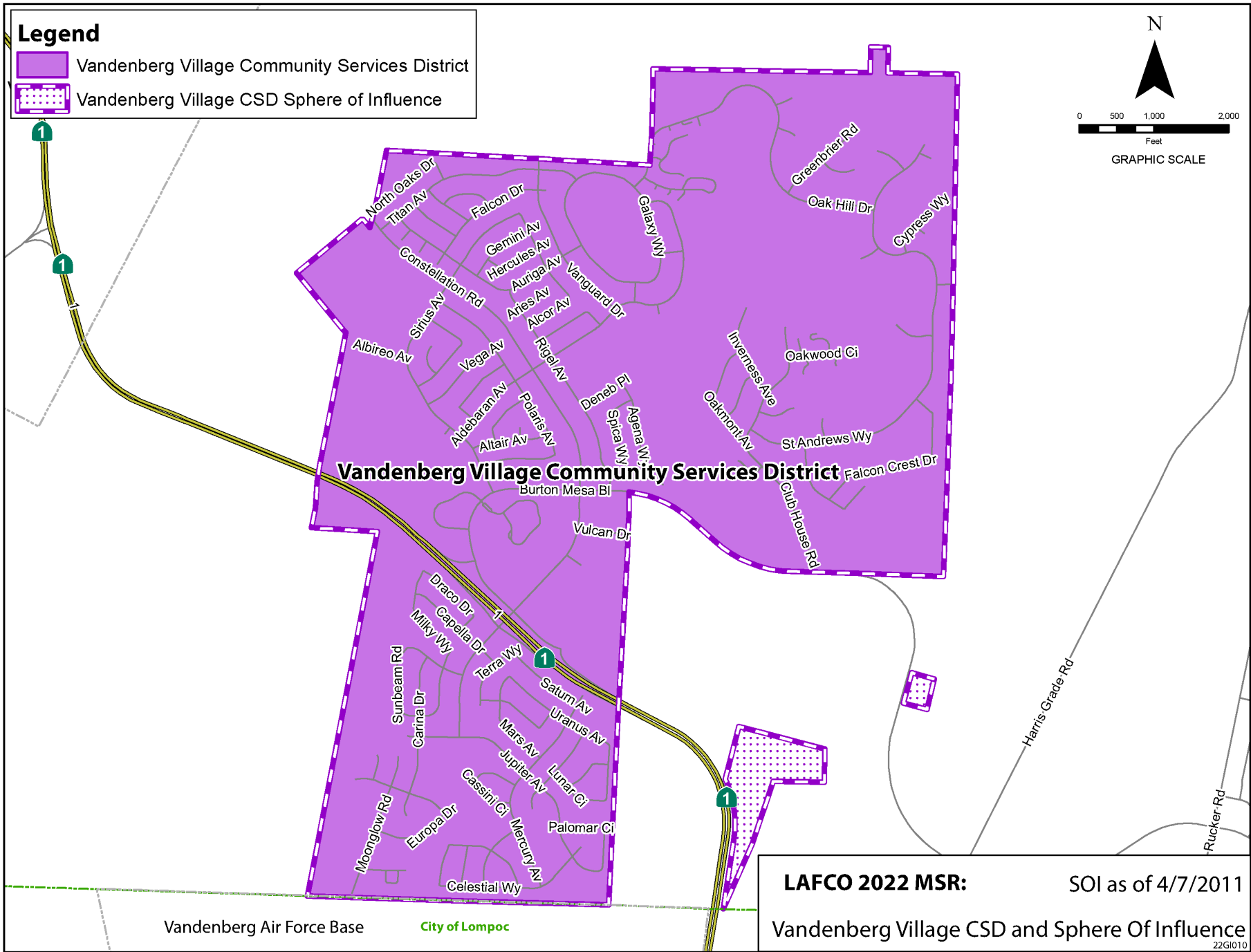
SUMMARY

The Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD) provides water and wastewater services for the Vandenberg Village area to approximately 7,308 people throughout 5.25 square miles located in northern Santa Barbara County, on State Highway 1 between the City of Lompoc and the Vandenberg Space Force Base. The District contracts with the City of Lompoc for wastewater treatment. Effluent collected by the District is treated at the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP). The District's boundary is largely the same as its Sphere of Influence and there are no proposals for expansion. The District receives financial support at an annual rate of approximately \$637 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The District has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits.

BACKGROUND

The Vandenberg Village Community Services District was formed in 1983 to provide water and wastewater services to the community of Vandenberg Village. Until 1978, wastewater treatment was provided locally. Since then, the Village's wastewater system has been connected to the LRWRP for treatment and disposal.

The Vandenberg Village Community Services District overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Cachuma RCD, County Service Areas 4 (Open Space Maintenance) and 32 (Law Enforcement), North County Lighting District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Lompoc Health Care District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Lompoc Cemetery District.



The District estimated it serves a population of 7,308 people. The District anticipates a growth rate of approximately one (1) percent a year within its boundaries in the coming years. In 2021, it was estimated that the District serves 2,740 parcels, and serves just under 2,600 water and wastewater connections.

OPERATIONS

The Vandenberg Village Community Services District is composed of nine (9) staff members, a General Manager, Administrative Services Manager, Finance Administrator, Accounting Assistant and Board Secretary, Water Conservation Coordinator, and Operations Staff which include the Operations & Maintenance Manager, with three Utility Service Persons. All utility service persons are certified water treatment, water distribution, and wastewater collection system operators.

The District currently operates 33 miles of water distribution system, three groundwater wells, one 500,000-gallon tank reservoir, one 300,000-gallon tank reservoir, two 1,000,000-gallon tank reservoirs, three booster stations, two pressure reducing stations, and a pressure filter treatment system. The District also operates three standby diesel generators to maintain normal operations during power outages.

The District also operates 31 miles of wastewater collection system, with four lift stations and 574 manholes. Until 1978, wastewater treatment was also provided locally. Since then, the Village's wastewater system has been connected to the LRWRP for treatment and disposal. The District has a contractual entitlement to 0.89 million gallons per day (MGD), 16.18 percent, of Lompoc's 5.50 MGD plant capacity.

The District Board of Directors is composed of five members who are elected at-large to four-year terms. The Board meets the first Tuesday of every month at the District Office conference room located at 3745 Constellation Road, Lompoc at 7:00 pm. The District maintains a website which includes a list of members of the Board of Directors, agendas of upcoming meetings, and minutes of past meetings.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Some Vandenberg Village residents seek to expand park facilities within the community and have informally approached the CSD about maintaining a proposed, new park on a vacant parcel of County-owned land. Santa Barbara County already provides parks and recreation services within Vandenberg Village through CSA 4 and the District believes the County is best suited to continue providing these services. VVCSD is not interested in activating the latent recreation and parks powers.

Vandenberg Village has always been dependent on a sole source of water: groundwater from the Lompoc Upland aquifer. Voters in the community rejected State Water in 1991.

Since 1959, when construction began in Vandenberg Village, two generations of wells (eight wells total) have been drilled to provide drinking water. The first generation of five wells failed and the second generation of three wells is now 35-45 years old. According to *Groundwater and Wells*, Third Edition: (1) a principal objective of good well design is a well that has a long life (25 years or more), and (2) engineers occasionally specify stainless steel casing for municipal wells to increase the life of a well. The first five wells were constructed with *mild steel* casings. The last three wells, which are still in service, were constructed with *stainless steel* casings. Stainless steel lasts longer than mild steel but it does not last forever. And, all well casings are vulnerable to earthquake destruction.

The District's three water wells and water treatment facilities are located within a patchwork of confined easements on former Union Oil Company of California (Unocal) land. Unocal gave 5,125 acres of land, including the parcel containing these easements, to the California State Lands Commission (SLC) in 1991. The SLC leased it to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in 2000 via PRC Lease 8129, 49-year term, December 4, 1999, through December 3, 2048. The California Fish and Game Commission formally designated the land as the Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve (BMER), in 2004.

In 2009, VVCSD started searching to acquire or lease additional land in the same vicinity—and within the same, relatively narrow, water-bearing zone of Careaga Sand in the aquifer—to eventually replace its three aging wells. The District submitted an Application to Lease State Lands to the SLC on July 22, 2015. The application reflected four possible locations: Proposed Project Well Site A and Alternative Well Sites B, C, and D. A fifth location, Alternative Well Site E (0.684 acres), was conceived following the discovery of high levels of arsenic in groundwater at a test well drilled in 2017 at Alternative Well Site D (old county fire station) in 2017.

Alternative Well Site E is less than an acre and smaller than a football field. It is contiguous to an existing 40-foot road and pipeline easement and it is the closest alternative to underground water transmission mains and overhead electrical transmission lines. Most well-drilling equipment and operations could occur within the 40-foot easement resulting in little impact to the BMER. There will not be any chain-link fencing, just one small, stand-alone metal enclosure to protect and secure each well.

Applied Earthworks, Inc., Lompoc, CA, completed a cultural resources study and Native American consultation in 2018. Althouse and Meade, Inc., Paso Robles, CA, conducted extensive field surveys and completed a biological resource assessment in 2022.

At their March 2, 2021, meeting, the VVCSD Board of Directors found the project to lease Alternate Well Site E was categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act

(CEQA) because it involves the replacement or reconstruction of existing utility facilities (groundwater wells) involving negligible or no expansion of capacity.

VVCSD intends to amend its application to SLC to specifically request a long-term lease for Alternate Well Site E.

No actual well-drilling will proceed until the failure, or eminent failure, of an existing well.

At least three active groundwater wells are required to meet the needs of the community. Securing additional land and planning for the next generation of replacement wells is a high priority for the District.

LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District and nearby Mission Hills Community Services District (MHCSD) to consider options for sharing an emergency intertie for water services. Both Districts rely on groundwater to meet demand needs. The Districts should consider only the ability to meet existing demand needs and not increase the amount of water currently being supplied to existing customers or to provide water to areas currently not serviced by the Districts. This type of intertie would not be subject to Government Code Section 56133 regarding water service agreements outside a public agency's jurisdictional boundaries. Section 56133(e) exemptions may also qualify, but LAFCO would need to evaluate and determine applicability.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Vandenberg Village are limited. The District is surrounded on three sides by the protected Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve (owned by the State of California and leased to the Department of Fish and Wildlife) and adjacent to Vandenberg Space Force Base and the city of Lompoc on the fourth side. For these reasons, it is unlikely that VVCSD will annex additional land in the near future. Mission Hills and Lompoc are the nearest communities along the southern and southeast border of the District. The Santa Ynez River, located to the north and eastern edge of Lompoc, has a floodplain which restricts development outside of the City's northern and eastern boundary.

Regional Collaboration

The District is part of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) which is a mutual aid agreement between California water and wastewater agencies to provide personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency.

The District has lease agreements with the State Lands Commission (SLC) and historic easements within the Burton Mesa Ecological Reserve for water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

The District is a member of Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Powers Insurance Authority (ACWA/JPIA) which provides insurance coverage for member public agencies pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 990, 990.4, 990.8 and 6500 et. Seq.

The District entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, City of Lompoc, and MHCSD for implementing the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in the Western Management Area of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin and the development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Cuyama Community Services District, Goleta Water District, Golden State Water Company in 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 Water Conservation District ID #1, City of Solvang, Vandenberg Space Force Base, Vandenberg Village Community Services District.

The District participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The Sphere of Influence for the Vandenberg Village Community Services District's boundaries are largely coterminous with the exception of a small parcel that houses the County Fire District Burton Mesa Training Center and a portion of a large parcel 097-371-049 owned by the State of California that contains two well sites. Water service to the Burton Mesa Training Center is provided through an out-of-area-service agreement by the District. These two areas totaling approximately 20-acres are currently the Districts Sphere of Influence beyond the boundary it serves. A map of the District's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

The District continues to work with the State Lands Commission and California Department of Fish and Wildlife on obtaining additional land to drill replacement wells in the future within this territory. The District drilled a test well on the old County Fire Station 51 property in May 2017. Water quantity there was excellent but it exceeded the maximum contaminant level for arsenic. Preliminary investigations into options for arsenic removal revealed extraordinarily high capital and operating costs. The District is continuing to pursue new well locations within this SOI area as described in Opportunities and Challenges Section above.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Vandenberg Village CSD’s existing boundary spans approximately 5.25 square miles in size and covers 1,502 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) of contiguous areas. All of the jurisdictional service boundary is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The District serves two areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under an out-of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 5,710 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Vandenberg Village CSD jurisdictional boundary spans 5.25 square miles with 100% being unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara.

Vandenberg Village Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
Vandenberg Village CSD	1,253	99.0%	2,740	5,710
097-371-013 Fire Training Center	4	0.003%	1	0
097-371-049 Well Sites portion	15.5	0.01%	1	0
Totals	1,272.5	100.0%	2,742	5,710

Vandenberg Village Community Services Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
County of Santa Barbara	1,253	100.0%	2,740	5,710
Totals	1,253	100.0%	2,740	5,710

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$1.0 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$807,021. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$138,368 based on the estimated service population of 7,308. Vandenberg Village CSD receives \$5 million dollars in annual charges for service in revenue generated within its boundary.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 2,740 legal parcels and spans 1,253 acres. The remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Approximately 74% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 80% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 35 vacant parcels that collectively total 96 acres.

Close to three-fourths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 80% has been developed.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

District Formation and Duties	
Formation Date	1983
Legal Authority	Community Services District Act, Government Code, section 61000 et seq.
Board of Directors	Five Directors elected to four-year terms through at-large elections.
Agency Duties	Retail water treatment and distribution. Wastewater collection and treatment.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. 2020 Census resident population of Vandenberg Village CSD was 7,308. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2010-2040 in 2012. The Forecast for 2050 completed in 2019 was for the Cities while the 2012 report included unincorporated communities by sub regions. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the Lompoc unincorporated population to be 15,652 by 2020. This includes the communities of Vandenberg Village, Mission Hills, and Mesa Oaks. The projected population of Vandenberg Village CSD at buildout is approximately 8,000. Vandenberg Village CSD’s current population is estimated at 7,308. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Vandenberg Village CSD increased by 811 (11 percent or slightly more than 1.1 percent per year). However, since 2000, the City of Lompoc’s estimated population has increased by 3,341 or 7%. In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the District are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey. These statistics are cited herein, which identified the largest age group represented in Vandenberg Village as 18 to 64 group at 59.6 percent.

Approximately 18 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22.4 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 62.6 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Vandenberg Village, comprised 24.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The County of Santa Barbara General Plan and Lompoc Area Guidelines serves as the areas vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the vision within Village Planning Area. The County’s General Plan and Guidelines were adopted in 1999 and 2016, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current County of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of less than 1 percent within the Village. The County’s General Plan covers the Vandenberg Village and surrounding hills side areas. The following population projections within the District are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table Y-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Vandenberg Village CSD	6,497	6,763	7,308	7,700	8,000
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	501,500	513,300

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the Lompoc Unincorporated. SBCAG regional forecast model extrapolated for Vandenberg Village.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is less than 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2021, the statewide MHI was \$90,100, 80 percent of that is \$72,080. The MHI for Vandenberg Village was \$81,045 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool

and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the Vandenberg Village Community Services District's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
District area (est. square miles): • Entire District	5.25
Population (2020 Census): • Entire District	7,308
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: District portion)	\$1,011,198,421
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Annual
Annual Revenue Per Capita, Entire District (FY 20-21)	\$637
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	N/A
Ending Total Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$2,903,339 W \$8,765,360 WW
Change in Total Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	-4.4% W 29.1% WW
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	65% W 31% WW

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing 2020 US Census Data; Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from District Audit; Other information from District.

SERVICES

Overview

Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD) provides water and wastewater services. The District is staffed by nine (9) full-time staff. The District currently operates 33 miles of water distribution system, three (3) groundwater wells, six (6) holding tanks that can hold a total of 3,300,000 gallons and is classified as a T-1, D-2 water treatment system. The District also operates 31 miles of wastewater collection system, with four (4) lift stations that convey wastewater to Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP) where they own a 0.89 MGD capacity right.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has called for a downstream water rights release under State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order 89-18 from Lake Cachuma

in summer 2022. The release occurred August 8-October 5, 2022, for a total volume of 9,913 acre-feet.

This release has been coordinated with United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Operations staff, Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board (COMB) Fisheries Division, and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA).

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) were formed for each of the three management areas within the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin: Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). VVCSD is a member of the WMA GSA.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed under a coordination agreement per SGMA legislation. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the WMA, providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in the WMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the WMA. The plan for the DMS is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is also being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter.

The current VPS provider for the WMA DMS is Host Winds.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The District's water comes from three wells which draw from the Lompoc Upland Aquifer. These wells are located at 702 and 704 Highway 1 about 1/4 mile west of the "Wye" intersection. During 2020, Well 1B produced 22%, Well 3A produced 43%, and Well 3B produced 35% of the water. The current water system can produce 1,800-2,000 gallons per minute (GPM), The capacity of the pressure filter system that removes iron and manganese is the limiting factor.

Treatment System

The VVCSD tests all wells for drinking water contaminants and routinely monitors for constituents in accordance with Federal and State laws. No contaminants have been detected, which meets or exceeds all standards and no additional treatment requirements are necessary. The District treats the water with an iron/manganese filter and chlorine disinfection system. The water treatment plant maximum demand capacity is 2.2 MGD. Current average demand is 1.5 MGD. The SWRCB classifies the District as a T-1, D-2 water system.

Distribution & Storage

The District owns and operates three water wells with each providing roughly one-third of the total water demand. The District has four welded steel tanks that can hold a total of 3,300,000 gallons. In 1999, the District constructed the newest one-million-gallon water tank.

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 31 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, and four (4) lift stations. VVCSD sewer pipe diameters range from 4" through 15" and there are 514 manholes in the collection system. Nearly all of the manholes serving 12" and smaller sewer lines on the collection system are located in paved streets, on the centerline crown. This placement limits the potential for inflows from surface drainage since the storm water system is completely separate. The hilly nature of the entire Village area ensures rapid runoff with little potential for street flooding where manholes are located. For the 79 manholes not located in paved streets, the District undertook an extensive program in FY 98-99 and FY 99-00 to raise the off-site manholes by adding grade rings, where appropriate, and installing locking manhole covers to prevent vandalism. These actions ensure better protection from inflow and preclude past problems of vandals throwing debris into manholes causing blockages and overflows at remote sites.

There are four lift stations in the collection system. All are test run on a monthly basis and used to pump wastewater under loaded conditions to ensure readiness.

Lift Station # 1 serves the largest area (and volume) and currently receives wastewater flow from 305 homes and the Village Country Club. Two new developments will contribute additional wastewater to this lift station: Clubhouse Estates, (52 Single Family Equivalents); and Ebbert, (55 Single Family Equivalents). It was replaced in 2019. The old, small concrete wet well (1,024 gallons) was replaced with a new, larger Armorock concrete polymer wet well (7,676 gallons). The site has a dedicated standby diesel generator with automatic transfer switch in the event of commercial power outage.

Lift Station # 2 serves a limited number of commercial accounts and has significant remaining capacity. Lift Station 2 is located near the northeast corner of the Village Inn Hotel property. This station was replaced in 2022. No dedicated standby generation is provided as the wet well has sufficient capacity to handle an extended power outage under current use conditions.

Lift Stations # 3 and # 4 were replaced in 2017. A portable trailer-mounted diesel generator, with quick-connect couplings, is dedicated for standby generation in the event of commercial power outage.

Treatment System

The District owns a 0.89 MGD capacity right in the LRWRP. Current average demand is -0.45 MGD. Wastewater from the Vandenberg Village area is collected, treated, and disposed of by the VVCSD. Since 1978, wastewater has been connected and treated at the City of Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP). This plant also serves the Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) area. VVCSD has a contractual entitlement to 16.18 percent of the LRWRP capacity, which has a design flow of 5.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and a permitted flow of 5.0 MGD. The Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant was completed in November 2009. The average dry-weather flow design capacity of the upgraded facility is 5.5 MGD, with a peak dry-weather flow of 9.5 MGD. The peak wet-weather capacity is 15 MGD. The upgraded Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant achieves biological nutrient (nitrogen) removal by using oxidation ditches with denitrification and nitrification treatment.

Disposal

Disposal is provided by the City of Lompoc. A portion of the final effluent is used for plant processes, including landscape irrigation for areas inside the facility. This occurs before the remainder of the plant flow is discharged to its surface receiving water, the Santa Ynez River, via San Miguelito Creek.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	-

Vandenberg Village Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
704 Highway 1, Treatment Plant ¹	1959	Excellent ³	Well Site 1 (2.07 acres)
702 Highway 1, Raw Water Tank ²	1965	Excellent ³	Well Site 3 (0.866 acres)
BS #1 – 704 Highway 1	1975	Excellent	motor #1 - 75 hp-600 gpm motor #2 - 75 hp-600 gpm motor#3 - 100 hp-800 gpm
BS #4 – St. Andrews Way	1994	Excellent	BS #4 – 20 hp-500 gpm
BS #5 – Oak Hill Drive	1977	Excellent	BS #5 – 20 hp-500 gpm
PRS #1 – Constellation Road	2010	Excellent	N/A
PRS #2 – Mercury Avenue	2010	Excellent	N/A
LS #1 – off Club House Road	1961	Excellent	LS #1 – 155 gpm
LS #2 – behind Village Inn hotel	1968	Excellent	LS #2 – 180 gpm
LS #3 – St. Andrews Way	1977	Excellent	LS #3 – 100 gpm
LS #4 – Stanford Circle	1978	Excellent	LS #4 – 75 gpm

Notes: BS – Booster Station (water); PRS – Pressure Reducing Station (water); LS – Lift Station (sewer)

¹ Filtration and disinfection

² Aeration

³ Excluding asphalt concrete pavement on access road and within sites which is in poor condition

Lift Station #1 receives wastewater flow from 357 homes in the Village Country Club area, golf course (The Mission Club), and one large undeveloped parcel: APN 097-371-041, 40.6 acres.

Lift Station #2 is located near the northeast corner of the recently renovated Village Inn Hotel property, 15 small commercial parcels, and one large, undeveloped 26.11-acre parcel: APN 097-371-075, zoned C-2 & DR-12.

Lift Station #3 serves 46 single-family homes in the County Club area.

Lift Station #4 serves 24 condominiums in the Oak Hill Clusters #2 development located on Stanford Circle.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	2,443	2,447
Multi-Family	56	52
Commercial	69	34
Industrial	0	0
Agricultural	0	0
Other (Irrigation)	13	0
Other (School)	4	4

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	4	0.54
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	5	0.68
Other District Staff	0	n/a

Vandenberg Village Community Services District has a total of nine (9) full-time employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
General Manager (1)	26	17
Operator Supervisor (1)	30	12.6
Operator I (1)	18	14.5
Operator II (2)	10	5.3
Administrative Services Manager (1)	29	29
Administrative Personnel (3)	46	46

Water & Wastewater 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.

The Vandenberg Village CSD service area’s maximum daily capacity to convey water to the Treatment Facility for is 2.2 million gallons. Its wastewater capacity right is 0.89 million gallons per day.

System Demands

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 and 576 gallons for every service connection.

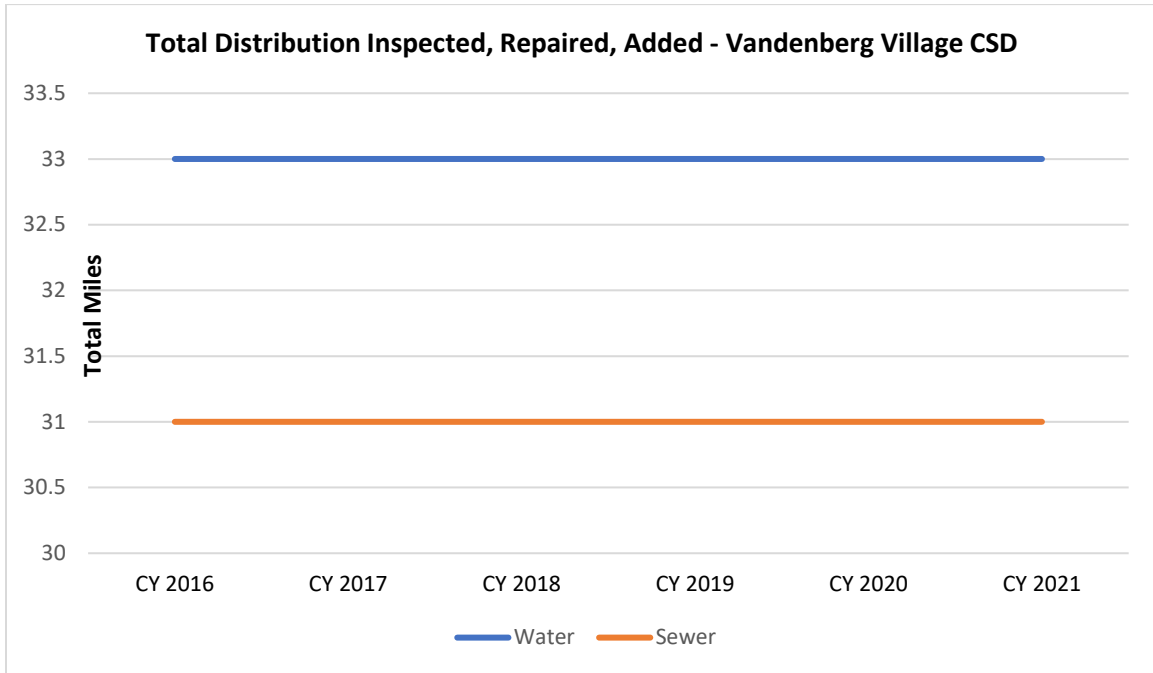
The estimated average annual water demand is 1.5 MGD and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Vandenberg Village CSD users in the service area has been 0.40 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

Vandenberg Village Community Services service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 1,400 AFY. 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. The District generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

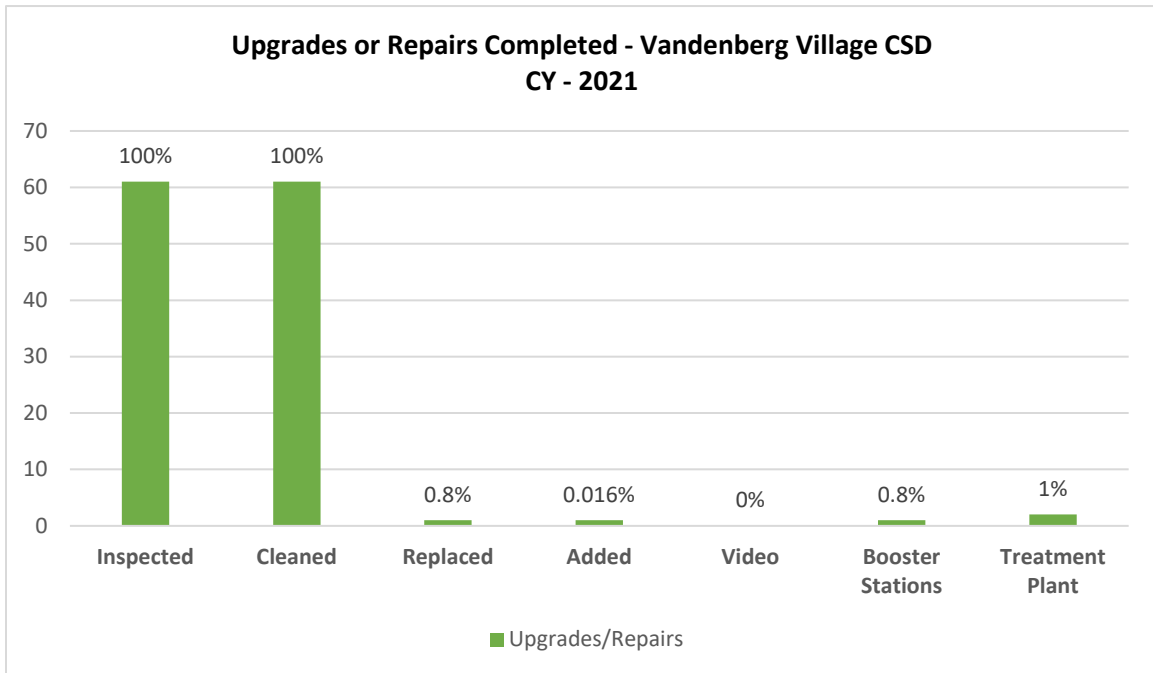
LAFCO estimates Vandenberg Village CSD is presently operating at 68% capacity in water service and 50% capacity in wastewater within its LRWRP ownership rights. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: VVCS D Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: VVCS D Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

Annually, all water valve and fire hydrants are inspected and exercised. On an annual, biennial, or

triennial schedule all 31 miles of sewer mains are cleaned. In 2021 the District replaced 79 gate valves, 59 fire hydrants, contributed capital from Heritage II adding 2460 LF 6" water main, 2895 LF 6" sewer main, eight (8) each 6" gate valves, 32 water services, seven (7) fire hydrants, 61 sewer clean-outs, 15 manholes. A sewer camera and transit van were purchased in 2019. A program to video all sewer lines on a regular schedule is being developed. The booster stations replaced soft starters, rehabilitated motors and the water treatment plant upgraded system meters, rehabilitated filter pump, replaced soft starters, inspected and replaced well column pipe, and replaced chemical pumps. Between 2017-2022, the District replaced all four of its lift stations.

The Vandenberg Village CSD provides water and wastewater collection and treatment services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Sewer System Management Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, and Strategic Plan. The County’s Lompoc Valley Interpretive Guidelines, which were last updated in 1999, contains a Land Use and Resource Constraints.

VVCSD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan	1999
Sewer System Mgmt. Plan	2022
Strategic Plan	2005
Capital Improvement Plan	2022
Water Reliability Study	1994
Rate Study	N/A
Climate Plan	N/A

FINANCES

The District prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its enterprise funds. The District maintains separate capital reserve funds for replacement projects, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for future costs of providing such services.

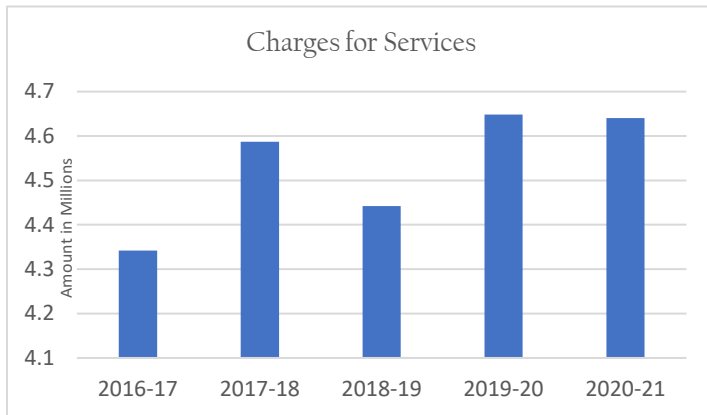
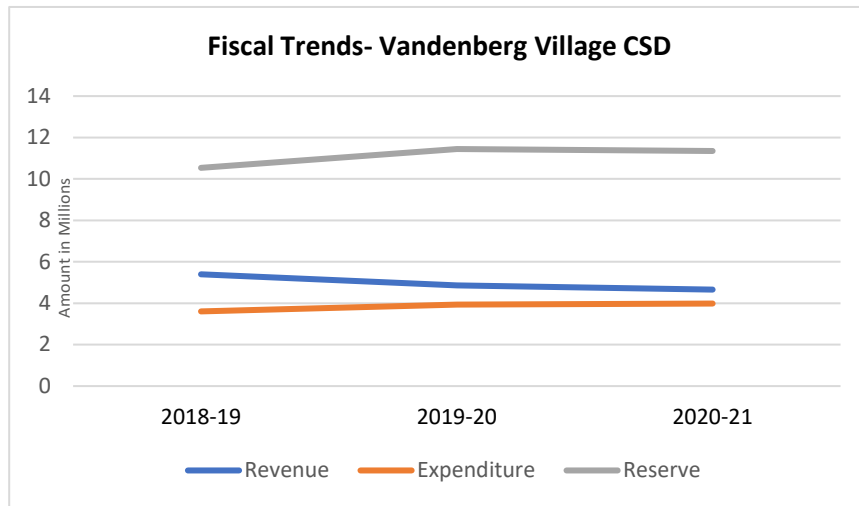
District Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Charges for Services	\$4,648,489	95.6%	\$4,640,166	99.6%
Connection Fees & Contributions	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Investment Earnings	\$205,305	4.2%	\$15,154	0.3%
Other Revenue	\$9,720	0.2%	\$2,993	0.1%
Revenue total	\$4,863,514	100.0%	\$4,658,313	100.0%

Source: Vandenberg Village Community Services, Financial Statements, June 30, 2020 and 2021, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – All Fund types.

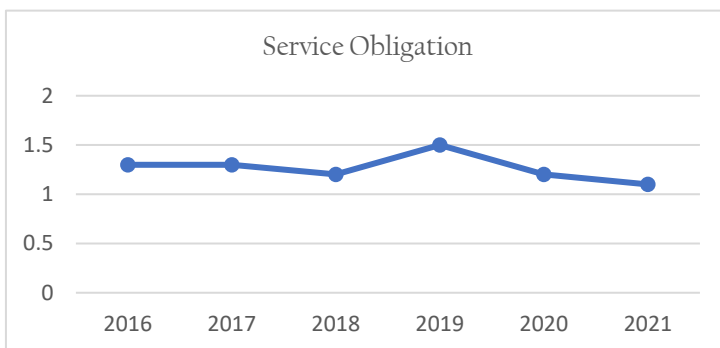
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the District’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to inflation. The District’s reserve balances are sufficient to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time. The District received \$8,631.40 Cares Act funding for water and \$5,231.63 for wastewater portion.

VANDENBERG VILLAGE COMMUNITY SERVICES



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for the District. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 4,294,690	\$ 3,151,516	1.3
2017	\$ 4,848,829	\$ 3,629,267	1.3
2018	\$ 4,692,642	\$ 3,675,214	1.2
2019	\$ 5,396,972	\$ 3,605,967	1.5
2020	\$ 4,863,514	\$ 3,941,460	1.2
2021	\$ 4,658,313	\$ 3,984,671	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

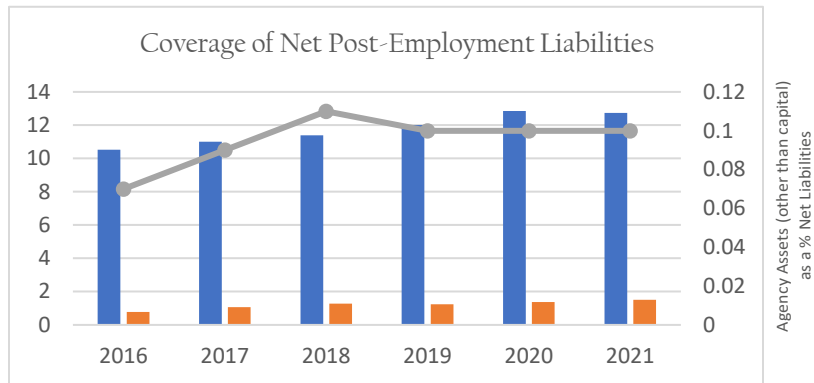
<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73%	75%	75%	75%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 1,268,715	\$ 1,238,381	\$ 1,368,316	\$ 1,502,320	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)

2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
	\$ 0

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$10,529,883	\$11,001,015	\$11,399,515	\$12,014,607	\$12,855,734	\$12,741,046
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$787,410	\$1,072,559	\$1,268,715	\$1,238,381	\$1,368,316	\$1,502,320

Pension Obligations and Payments

The District participates in the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) but does not participate in social security. District employees are in the CalPERS *Local Miscellaneous* group for which five different retirement formulas are available. The District currently contracts for the 2.7% @ 55 Classic benefit formula and 2% @ 62 PEPRA benefit formula. The District has an unfunded liability of \$1,703,329 (\$1,699,175 for Classic employees and \$4,154 for PEPRA employees).

Deferred Compensation Plan

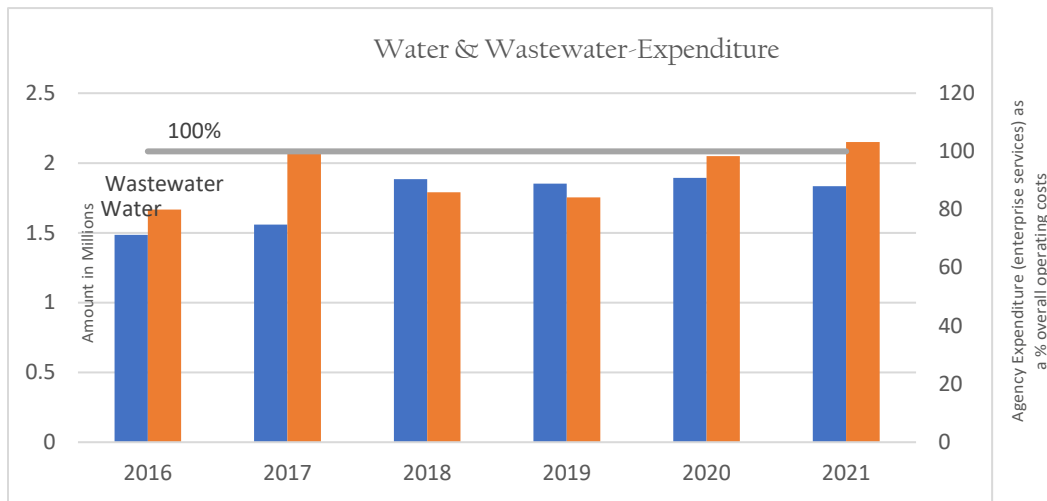
The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All amounts of compensation deferred, all property and the rights purchased, and all income, property, or rights are (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As of June 30, 2021, all employees were participating in the plan.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The District does not offer OPEB benefits or obligations.

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and wastewater services for each fund, with separate accounting for LRWRP capital expenses. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The District’s budget includes capital investment focused on maintaining, repairing, rehabilitating, and replacing aging infrastructure in both the water distribution and wastewater collection systems.

Old valves and hydrants in the water distribution system are being replaced every few years. In 2020, the District completed a comprehensive \$840,000 project to rehabilitate all four of its welded-steel water tanks.

The District continues to work with the State Lands Commission and California Department of Fish and Wildlife on obtaining additional land to drill replacement wells in the future. The District drilled a test well on the old County Fire Station 51 property in May 2017. Water quantity there was excellent, but it exceeded the maximum contaminant level for arsenic. Preliminary investigations into options for arsenic removal revealed extraordinarily high capital and operating costs.

Capital Improvements

The District recently prepared a 20-year capital improvement plan. A list of CIP projects for FY 21-22 and FY 22-23 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Rehabilitate Tanks 1, 3, 5A & 5B \$700,000
- ▶ Valve Operator and Truck \$220,000
- ▶ Site #1/Site #3 Roof Repair \$20,000
- ▶ Hydrant Replacement Project \$112,000
- ▶ Ford F-250 Pickup Truck \$47,000
- ▶ Oak Hill Condos Water Service Lines \$112,000
- ▶ Ford F-650 Diesel Dump Truck \$95,000
- ▶ Camera Truck \$300,000

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Geographic Information System (GIS) \$100,000
- ▶ Security Systems \$25,000
- ▶ Computer Network Server \$10,000
- ▶ Computer Workstations (2 each) \$2,500
- ▶ SCADA Computer \$10,000
- ▶ SCADA Upgrade \$102,000
- ▶ Soft Starter \$5,000
- ▶ L/S #2 Replacement \$135,000
- ▶ Sewer Main Replacement \$73,000
- ▶ Manhole Ring Replacement \$32,000
- ▶ Raise Two Offsite Manholes \$27,000
- ▶ Fence & Gate Repair Site #1/Site #3/Site #5 LS #1, Burton Mesa \$42,000
- ▶ Ford F-150 Pickup Truck \$45,500
- ▶ Confined Space Safety Equipment \$10,000
- ▶ New Wells \$350,000
- ▶ Meter Reading Radio and Mounts \$8,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The District is contractually obligated to pay its proportionate share of capital costs for 0.89 MGD capacity rights of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP). In 2007, the city of Lompoc received a State Revolving Fund loan to upgrade the plant. VVCSD's share of the

loan is \$14,821,821. The balance, as of June 30, 2021, was \$5,478,897. The annual principal and interest payment is \$741,091. The final payment is due August 31, 2029.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The District currently shares the LRWRP facility with the City of Lompoc. As a member of CalWARN, the District’s mutual aid agreement between other water and wastewater agencies provide for personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the District were last updated and adopted by the Board of Directors in January 2018. The capacity charges are based on a 2015 Ordinance that will undergo review and adjustment, per District policy.

Water Fees and Wastewater Fees (Effective August 2019 & January 4, 2018, for rates)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential fees– ranges from \$8,792 per ¾” meter and for Non-Residential, the range is \$8,792 per ¾” meter to \$94,145 per 4” meter. Wastewater discharge ranges from \$6,069 per ¾” meter to \$121,386 per 4” meter residential. Hotel/Motel \$8,792 water and \$6,069 wastewater plus \$500 per unit.

B. User Fee per Month

Base Rates*

¾"		\$18.69
1"	Apartment/Condo	\$25.03
		\$20.79
1 1/2"	Apartment/Condo	\$33.09
		\$28.85
2"	Apartment/Condo	\$73.74
	Commercial/Ind	\$49.56
	Fire Sprinkler	\$53.80
		\$5.00
3"	Apartment/Condo	\$209.79
	Commercial/Ind	\$95.88
	Fire Sprinkler	\$100.12
		\$7.50
4"	Commercial/Ind	\$125.98

Fire Sprinkler	\$10.00
6" Commercial/Ind Fire Sprinkler	\$223.40 \$15.00
8" Commercial/Ind Fire Sprinkler	\$311.29 \$20.00
10" Commercial Fire Sprinkler	\$386.15 \$25.00
Apartment/Condo surcharge	\$4.24
Volume Charge (per ccf) first 10	\$1.83
Volume Charge (per ccf) 11+	\$2.75

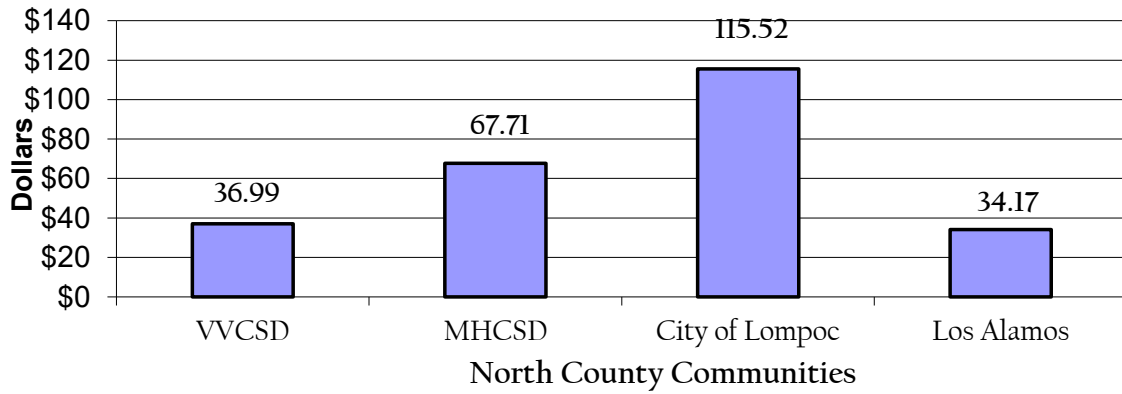
Minimum Irrigation rate per month \$230.58

Wastewater Rates

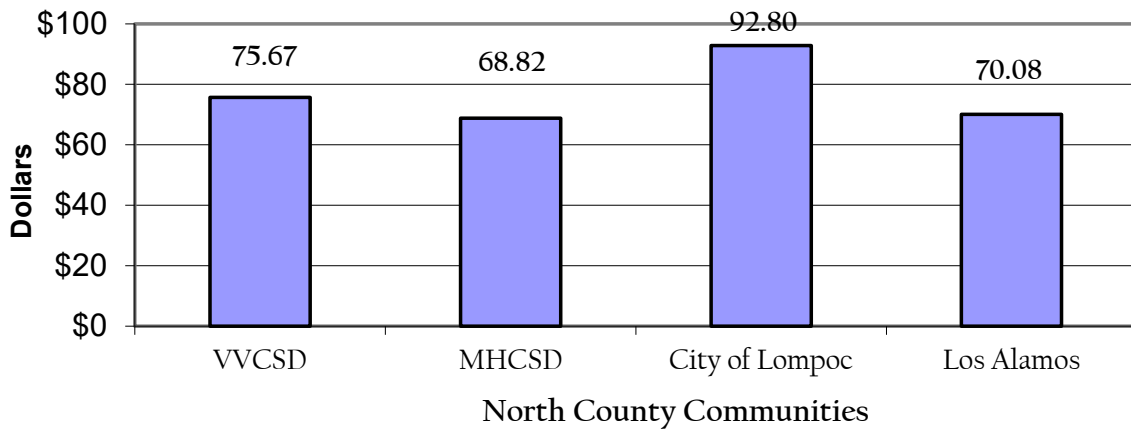
Customer Class	Monthly Charge
Residential	\$45.55
Commercial/Ind Disposal Rate	\$45.55 \$8.90
LRWRP Commercial/Ind per ccf	\$30.12 \$4.15

Figures Y-2 and Y-3 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three CSDs. Overall, Vandenberg Village Community Services District water and sewer rates for residential customers are average for communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

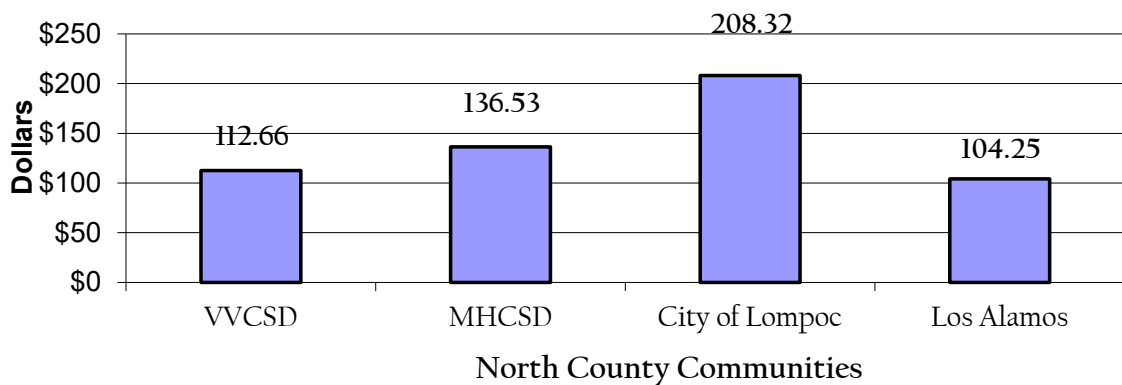
Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparision - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

Vandenberg Village Community Services District’s governance authority is established under the Community Services District Act (“principal act”) and codified under Government Code Sections 61000. This principal act empowers Vandenberg Village CSD to provide a moderate range of municipal services. A list comparing active and latent powers follows.

<p>Active Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water - Wastewater 	<p>Latent Service Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All others listed in Principal Act
---	--

Governance of Vandenberg Village Community Services District is independently provided through its five-member Board of Directors elected at-large to staggered four-year terms. Vandenberg Village Community Services District holds meetings on the first Tuesday of the month. The meetings are held in the District Office located at 3745 Constellation Road, Lompoc, California at 7:00 p.m. A current listing of Board of Directors along with respective backgrounds follows.

Vandenberg Village Community Services Current Governing Board Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on District
Christopher Brooks	President	Educator	17
Richard Gonzales	Vice President	Firefighter	1.5
Steven Heuring	Director	Military (Air Force)	0
Robert Bumpass	Director	Federal Government	5
Ronald Stassi	Director	Public Utility Mgmt.	1

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because

of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://vvcasd.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?			X
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Vandenberg Village CSD is an independent board-governed District. Refer to http://vvcasd.org/ for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory water and wastewater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

Vandenberg Village Community Services District Questionnaire Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

Vandenberg Village Community Services Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	1	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	1	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	1	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	1	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	1	-	-

A total of 1 response was provided by the agency staff that answered the survey questions. The staff rated the agency with 4 satisfactory, 1 unsatisfactory and 0 undecideds. Additional comments were provided.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

Z. City of Buellton

Address: 107 West Highway 246,
Buellton, CA 93427
P.O. Box 1819, Buellton, CA 93427

Phone: 805/686-0137
Fax: 805/686-0086
Email: scott@Cityofbuellton.com

City Manager: Scott Wolfe
Plant Operator: David Miklas
Storm Water: Rose Hess

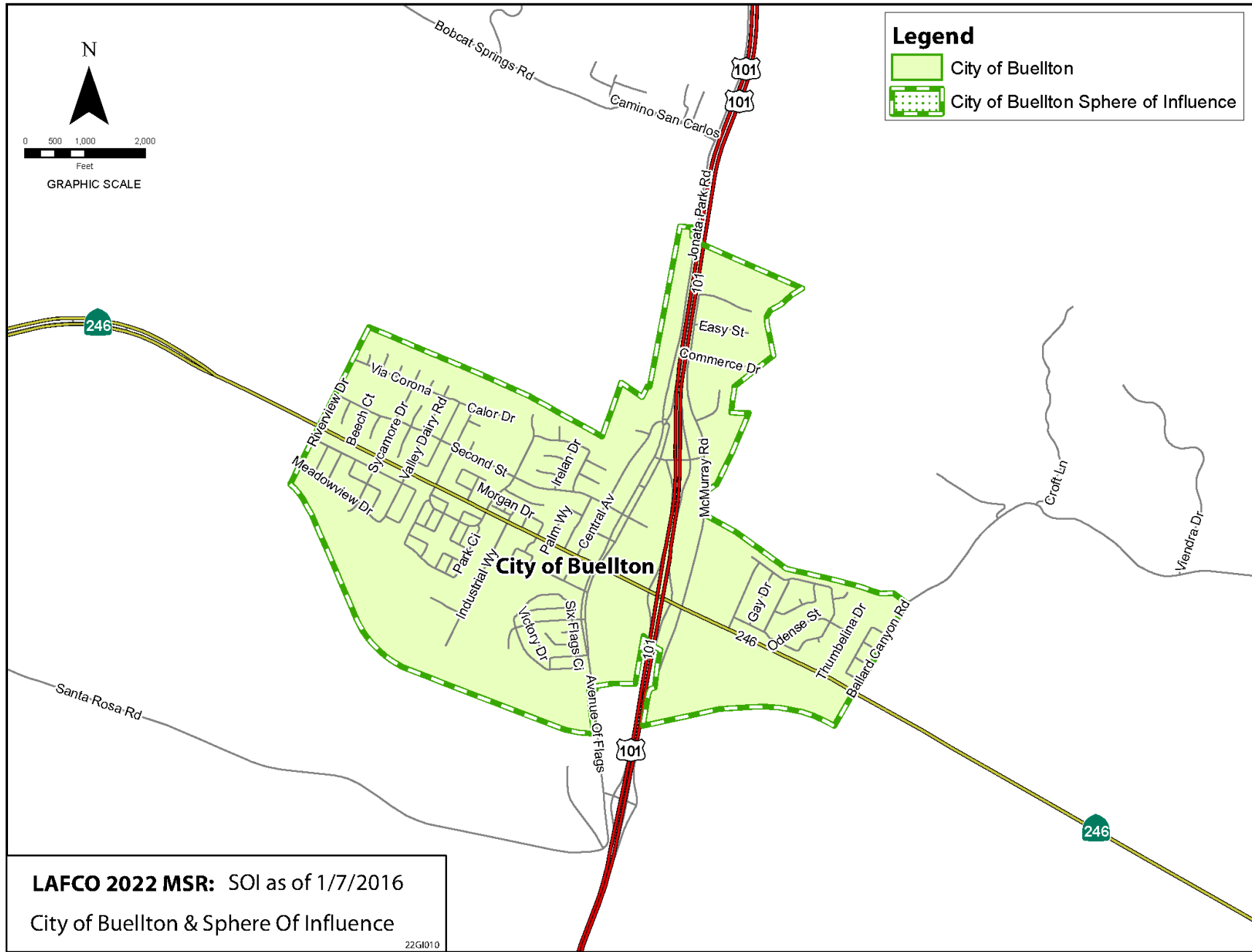
SUMMARY

The City of Buellton represents the rural Santa Ynez Valley. The City's boundaries cover a total of 1.6 square miles and include an estimated 5,161 residents. The City provides water, wastewater services, stormwater maintenance, and groundwater management services within City boundaries. The City serves as a member of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Central Management Area. The City has full time staff to operate the City's WWTP. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$2,677 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The City boundaries and Sphere of Influence are the same and no plans to expand this area are being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Buellton was incorporated on February 1, 1992. The City operates pursuant to the general laws codified under Government Code Sections 34000. The City is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River in central Santa Barbara County. It is at the confluence of State Highway 101 and 246. The City is governed by a five-member City Council whose members are elected at large. In 2019, the City voted in favor of election system by districts. The City's declared its intention to transition from at-large elections to district-based elections pursuant to California Elections Code Section 10010 starting with the 2022 election. It has a City manager form of government and is a contract City providing many essential City services by contract with other government agencies or private businesses.

The City of Buellton overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Oak Hill Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The City of Buellton's Public Works Department is responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of the City's infrastructure, which includes streets, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, sewer system, storm drain system, and water systems. The City has full time staff, including a new Chief Plant Operator (CPO), to operate the City's WWTP.

The City employs approximately 20 full-time employees including the City Manager who oversees the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring district, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District to participate as a Groundwater Sustainability Agency; and City of Solvang to manage watershed and supplies, and continues to forge relationships to improve service and reduce costs. The recently completing an update to their 2025 General Plan's Land Use and Circulation Element. The City is underway preparing an update to their 2023 Housing Element. This update will allow the City to identify any challenges and possible opportunities to ensure the delivery of City services are in an efficient and effective manner and adequate land is available for future housing needs. Like many smaller California municipalities, the City can struggle with shortages in revenue to meet general fund and enterprise fund related needs. The geographic proximity and socioeconomic similarities with Santa Ynez and Solvang may be a viable opportunity to share and/or combine resources in delivering water, wastewater, stormwater, and flood control services within their respective jurisdictions. The City is at a transition point where existing facilities are nearing their capacities in water, sewer or storm drain systems and require further evaluation.

The City has created and shown a serious commitment toward implementing sustainability practices through the Buellton Green Scene. This is information and resources for residents and business community members in Buellton to provide leadership in environmental sustainability. The information helps promote Citywide resource conservation and efficiency by identifying and gathering various Green standards and incentives that may be offered and are available to the community.

Governance Structure Options

The City has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Santa Ynez Valley based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

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

Regional Collaboration

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout

Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

The City of Goleta took over direct management of the Goleta Valley Library Branch on July 1, 2018. With the success of that, the City is now also managing the libraries in the Santa Ynez Valley as of July 1, 2019. The Buellton Library is located at 140 West Highway 246 in Buellton. The library also offers the Bookshelf program in partnership with the service organization Las Aletas for patrons unable to visit the library due to a temporary or permanent medical condition. You may request specific material or have Las Aletas volunteers choose material based on your interests. During COVID 19, library card holders of the Goleta Valley, Solvang, and Buellton libraries could pick up their hold requests and return borrowed items to the book drops at their local library.

Citizens of Buellton can also utilize Santa Ynez Valley Transit (SYVT) curb-to-curb service for seniors over sixty (60+) and ADA-certified patrons (regardless of age) within 3/4 of a mile of the SYVT fixed route. Other fixed route trips can get you places on the Express Route or Los Olivos Loop. Dial-A-Ride service is available Monday through Saturday 6:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Call (805) 688-5452. Another regional transit service includes the Breeze Bus which is a commuter service between Santa Maria, Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Los Alamos, Buellton, and Solvang that operates Monday through Friday.

The City collaborates with the County's Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division for providing regional solid waste management services. Marborg Industries provides weekly garbage collection and disposal. Waste is taken to the Santa Barbara County ReSource Center.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Buellton has no Sphere of Influence beyond City boundaries. The City's SOI is considered coterminous. The City did not request expansion to their Sphere of Influence. No significant projects have been identified that would require City services at this time. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City's need to expand their Sphere of Influence. On November 4, 2008, the citizens of Buellton adopted an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) that is co-terminus with the City limits. The UGB requires that all annexations and all extensions of public services outside the City limits go to a vote of the people within the City of Buellton. Exceptions are included for affordable housing projects and other housing related projects that are the subject of State mandates that cannot be accommodated within the City limits. The UGB is in place until 2025.

In 2007, the City conducted a SOI Baseline Conditions Report to identify a long-range program for the location, phasing, nature of the City's growth, and to determine appropriate land uses and policies for areas within a potential SOI expansion area. The selection of areas for study in that

report did not presuppose the expansion of the SOI to any particular area. The report was intended to inform the selection of alternative land use scenarios by identifying areas within the SOI study area that contain environmental, planning, or public facilities constraints. The City has not taken any actions since that baseline report was prepared to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

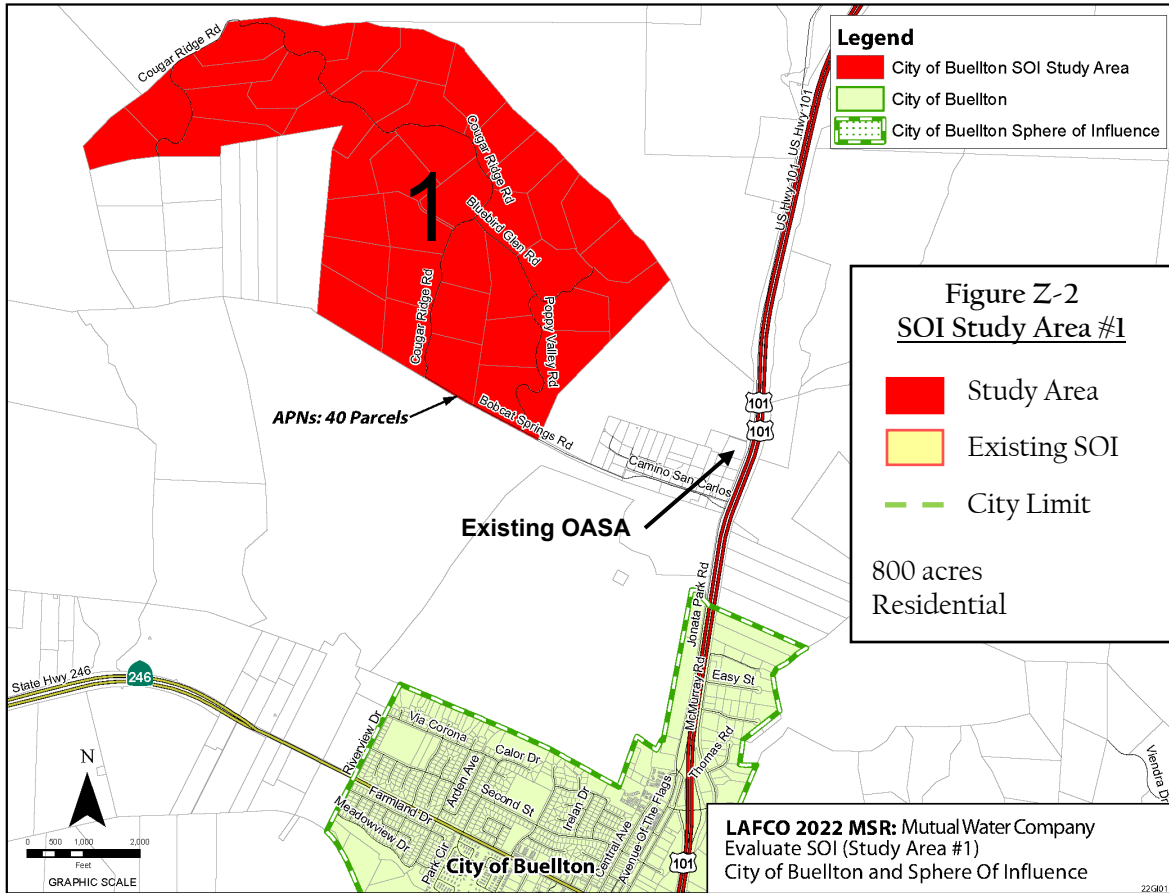
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included a few parcels to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table Z-1: City of Buellton Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Bobcat Springs Ranch Mutual Water Company	800	AG-1-20	No	Agricultural uses
	Totals	800			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in Municipal Service Review, information provided by the district. These parcels are within both the Carpinteria/Summerland and Montecito Fire Districts service area and Sphere of Influence. All parcels are within the majority of the Montecito Fire boundary and within Tax Rate Area 059017.

SOI Study Area #1 – Bobcat Springs Ranch Mutual Water Company (Located in SB County; Not Within SOI). Bobcat Springs Ranch Mutual Water Company filed Articles of Incorporation in the State of California on September 12, 1966. The Mutual Water Company served approximately 120 people with 47 water connections, 46 of which are residential and one (1) commercial connection. Water source is groundwater with two (2) active wells, six (6) inactive wells, and two (2) water reservoirs. The area is located along the northernmost portion of City of Buellton City limits. The area consists of the Jonata Springs Ranch, a private gated equestrian community. The Ranch comprises over 800 acres divided into 44 individual parcels of twenty or more acres. Some interest in water serves by the City has been inquired.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area One. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note that the landowners are working through the City process and should provide greater information in order to bring the request forward to the City Council, such as water demand, documented need, and explore alternatives, etc. Any State grant for a feasibility study for connection should also be submitted for evaluation. The Buellton City Council would need to review the information provided from these reports before requesting approval of the connection to LAFCO. The area is characterized by relatively steep topography. Much of region is composed of agriculture (grazing and pasture). Agricultural conversion and conflicts with agricultural uses are potential constraints for annexation.

The City has an existing reservoir located at the northeast corner of region with a capacity of 850,000 gallons. Service would need to be extended to area through expansion of this reservoir or construction of another reservoir. An alternative would be to utilizing the existing water main that was extended northerly. The extension was installed in 1996 when Zaca Creek Restaurant was granted an Out-of-Area Service Agreement for water connection with the City. However, because the area has steep topography, 300 to 400 feet higher than the existing water facilities, any additional facilities and supply would likely require a lift station expansion. It would be very

likely any future service connections would be made through construction of an additional groundwater well and treatment facility.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

The City’s existing boundary spans approximately 1.6 square miles in size and covers 1,025 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) in one contiguous area. Nearly all of the jurisdictional service boundary, approximately 99.0%, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remaining portion of served land approximately 1.0% of the total is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The City serves one area outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreement. Overall, there are 3,822 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

City of Buellton’s jurisdictional boundary spans 1.6 square miles with 99.0% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City.

City of Buellton Boundary Breakdown by Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Buellton	838	99.0%	2,168	3,822
OASA – Zaca Creek (099-600-042)	2.86	0.1%	1	0
Totals	840.86	100.0%	2,169	3,822

City of Buellton Boundary Breakdown by Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Buellton	838	99.0%	2,168	3,822
Co of Santa Barbara	2.86	0.1%	1	0
Totals	840.86	100.0%	2,169	3,822

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$1.12 billion as of April 2022 and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$1.3 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$218,425 based on the estimated service population of 5,161. City of Buellton receives \$4,085,591 in annual charges for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates as an enterprise for other services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 2,168 legal parcels and spans 838 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 97% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 80% already developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as

More than four-fifths of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 80% has been developed.

allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 13 vacant parcels that collectively total 37.45 acres. The jurisdictional boundary does not qualify as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

City of Buellton
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1992
Legal Authority	General Law pursuant to Article XI of the California Constitution, Sections 34000 et seq.
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council elected by district starting in 2022.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance. The City of Buellton contracts for Fire Protection and Police services through the County.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Buellton to be 5,276. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Buellton population as 5,500 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Buellton increased by 448 people (8.5 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 2,049 households within the City. In contrast, the County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Buellton as 18 to 64 age range group at 59.6 percent. Approximately 17.2 percent of the population was in the 65 and older range. Approximately 23.2 percent of the residents were under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 71.8 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Buellton, comprised 23.5 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Buellton General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2022, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is currently underway with a Housing Element update with the intent to complete in 2023.

The current draft City of Buellton Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 6.9 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates 1.2 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Santa Ynez areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table Z-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Buellton	4,828	4,965	5,464	7,088	7,403
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Buellton was \$105,694 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the

environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the City of Buellton's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor in the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence as a disadvantaged community.

SERVICES

Overview

City of Buellton provides water, wastewater services, stormwater maintenance, and groundwater management services within City boundaries. The City serves as a member of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Central Management Area. The City hired temporary staff to operate the City's WWTP. The water and wastewater departments are staffed with two (2) operators for water treatment and two (2) operators for wastewater, including (1) Chief Operator Grade III and one (1) Operator II Grade II personnel. All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SYRGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the eight agencies that intersect the Basin.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. The City of Buellton is part of the Central Management Area. These GSAs and Committees are working together to develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed under a coordination agreement

per GSP regulations. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the CMA providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in CMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the management areas. The plan for the DMS in the CMA is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is also being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter. The current VPS provider for the CMA DMS is Host Winds.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City of Buellton's water is supplied by groundwater and supplemented by State Water Project. The City's groundwater basin is informally managed by the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. The City's permit to draw from the Santa Ynez River Underflow is currently 1,385 AFY. For planning purposes, the City estimates 1,000 AFY from Buellton Uplands. Although, there are currently no permit restrictions on pumping from the Buellton Uplands. The City's State Water Project allocation is 578 AF with 58 AF drought buffer. Buellton has one turn-out from the Central Coast Water Authority pipeline that delivers water directly to the City's distribution system.

The City currently has four wells as part of the water supply system: three shallow wells in the Santa Ynez Underflow and one in the Buellton Uplands. The City also has two additional wells, located in the Santa Ynez Underflow. However, both wells are used solely for irrigation purposes for the Zaca Creek Golf Course and for hillside/field irrigation at the Willemsen Ranch.

Treatment System

The City has two water treatment facilities. The McMurray Water Treatment Plant treats water pumped from the three wells in Santa Ynez River Underflow. The City's permit to draw from the Santa Ynez River Underflow is currently 1,385 AFY. The City's 246 Water Treatment Plant treats water pumped from one well in the Buellton Uplands. There are currently no permit restrictions on pumping from the Buellton Uplands. During normal and wet years, the primary wells utilized are in the Santa Ynez River Underflow. During dry/drought years, the primary will be utilized is in Buellton Uplands.

Distribution & Storage

The Buellton water system infrastructure includes four groundwater wells, an SWP connection, two groundwater treatment systems, a booster pump station, three reservoirs, and a water distribution network. There are two pressure zones within the system, a low-pressure zone and a high-pressure zone. The distribution network includes approximately 28.5 miles of distribution piping, as summarized in Table below.

Table ES-1: Pipe Lengths and Materials of Construction in Distribution System

Pipe Material	Pipe Length (feet) By Diameter (inch)					Total Material Length (feet)
	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	
Asbestos Cement	993	35,140	51,434	10,799	2,806	101,172
PVC	0	2,506	41,617	1,306	0	45,429
Steel	0	0	184	0	0	184
Ductile Iron	0	3,382	303	345	0	4,030
Total (feet)	993	41,028	93,538	12,450	2,806	150,815

The City owns three reservoirs to store treated water for use in the distribution system. Reservoir No. 1 has a capacity of 117,000 gallons. Reservoir No. 2 has a capacity of 286,000 gallons. Reservoir No. 3 has a capacity of 879,000 gallons. In total, the City currently has 1,282,000 gallons of storage. The minimum storage volume requirement is driven by maximum daily demand and fire demands. A minimum storage volume of 2,181,465 gallons is required for the low-pressure zone. A minimum

storage volume of 1,307,160 gallons is required for the high-pressure zone. The City's Draft Water Master Plan 2017 recommended the City provide additional potable water storage to overcome the storage deficits. Adding a second reservoir in the high-pressure zone with a capacity of 900,000 gallons would alleviate storage deficiencies for both pressure zones. If additional storage is provided, chlorine injection and mixing systems may be required to maintain chlorine residuals in stored water during low-use periods.

Recycled Water

The City of Buellton contributes to the replenishment of the groundwater system. The City's wastewater treatment plant currently discharges approximately 478,000 gallons of secondary treated effluent per day (2020 ADF) into infiltration basins. A Recycled Water Feasibility evaluation has been conducted, however, the cost-benefit to construct the necessary plant improvements and City-wide infrastructure to treat, produce and deliver tertiary treated, Title 22 compliant effluent cannot be met due to the limited number of potential users that could utilize the reclaimed water. The City will continue to keep this option available if funding becomes available.

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 20 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes from 6-inch to 15-inches and ages predominately of clay pipe along with 850-feet of force mains, 379 manholes and other structures such as clean outs and inspection holes, and 2 lift stations. The wastewater collection system has been modeled using recent sewer network software. There are no substantially undersized lines or regular overflows being experienced. The City's sewers are aging identified by the years during which the associated percentages of the sewer system were constructed.

Pipeline Age Distribution	
Decade Constructed	% of Total
1960 to 1979	50%
1980 to 1999	23%
2000 to present	27%

Treatment System

The City operates a wastewater treatment plant serving the City. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1960 and located on 11.17 acres of City-owned land. The system serves approximately 1,536 connections and collects, treats and disposes of 450,000 gallons of wastewater per day. The overall capacity of the City's existing wastewater treatment facility is 650,000 gallons per day (gpd). All of the water is treated to secondary treatment levels and

discharged to percolation basins located at the southern end of the City. The City's updated 2025 General Plan Land Use Element considers additional buildout potential of the existing City limits. The Program EIR estimated that 90% of water demand could become wastewater, new development planned in the Land Use Element Update would increase wastewater generation by about 0.47 mgd. The total wastewater flow at buildout would be about 0.87 mgd thereby exceeding the current City's wastewater treatment plant capacity.

The wastewater treatment plant would require additional future improvements to meet tertiary treatment permitting standards from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Such improvements could potentially necessitate the acquisition of land for future treatment facilities adjacent to the existing facilities.

Disposal

The City maintains eight ponds for effluent disposal via percolation. Ponds #1-4 are utilized under normal WWTP effluent disposal operations. Ponds #5-8 were formerly used as sludge drying beds and are now being utilized as redundant/backup effluent disposal ponds in the event of an emergency or when Ponds #1-4 are offline for maintenance. The percolation ponds are located along the western and northern edge of the City's property. The City dewateres sludge with a mechanical belt press. Sludge is dewatered and temporarily stored in roll off bins before being transported to Engel and Grey composting facility in Santa Maria, Ca. for composting. Based on the results, for the 12-month period January through December 2020, the City disposed of a total of 208 dry tons or an average of 1,142 pounds of dry solids per day. Annual sludge disposal costs are estimated at approximately \$100,000 annually. The only drawback to this system is that there is a single belt press with no redundancy. City staff indicated that when the belt press needs repairs, repairs generally must be accomplished on a relatively urgent basis, as the plant can only store solids for several days before process issues arise.

Stormwater

The conducting of storm water runoff monitoring is provided by a partnership made up between the County and its partners agencies of Carpinteria, Goleta, Solvang, and Buellton. Buellton has approximately 42% of its total area covered by impervious surfaces. The City is developed with approximately 43% residential and 26% commercial/industrial with about 17% of land held in City owned property and 14% undeveloped. The City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System consists of curbs and gutters, a network of open and closed storm water drains and portions of Zaca and Thumbelina creeks and an unnamed creek all flow through Buellton to the Santa Ynez River. Nojoqui Creek flows north and joins the Santa Ynez River south of the City limits.

The larger storm water conveyance ditches, channels, and basins are primarily owned and maintained by Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCD). The City essentially discharges to the FCD's system. City flow then co-mingles with County flow and

agricultural tail water. The City currently has an atlas of its underground storm drains that shows major pipes and outfall locations of the City’s storm drain system; however, additional research is necessary to confirm the completeness of the storm drain system map.

The storm drain system, operates for the most part without blockages and therefore major maintenance is performed on an as-needed basis. Open channels and drop inlets, are cleaned annually prior to the rain season to remove fallen leaves and other debris collected in the system. The entire system including open channels, drop inlets, pipelines and catch-basins, are cleaned on an as needed basis.

The entire flood control system was initially constructed with the intent to manage and convey flood waters many years before water quality issues were a concern. In recent years it has become recognized that this co-mingled surface flow is impacting both groundwater and the Santa Ynez River. The Santa Ynez River is under the jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara and is currently listed as “impaired” by the State of California for nutrients, salinity and sedimentation/siltation. The primary flooding problem in the central portion of the City is from Zaca Creek. During a 100-year storm, the creek overflows its channel and floodwaters flow down Highway 101 and through the Avenue of Flags/Highway 246 area. The culverts under Highway 101 and Highway 246 through the Pea Soup Anderson property are currently undersized to handle the 100-year flow.

City of Buellton
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	1.58
Population (2020 estimated)	5,161
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$1,127,293,740
Number of Treatment Plants	2 WTP 1 WWTP
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita	\$2,677
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	15¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$11,512,157 \$4,296,253 W \$1,689,512 WW
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	32%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	83%

Source: City area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from

City. NOTE: The County of Santa Barbara provides sheriff, fire protection and emergency medical services to the City.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

**City of Buellton
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
79 Industrial Way, Treatment Plant	1961	Good	11.17-acres 0.65 mgd
Riverview Park Lift Station	1925	Good	120 gpm
Zaca Creek Golf Course Lift Station	1982	Good	120 gpm

Riverview Park lift station is equipped to operate under emergency conditions, such as a power outage utilizing an emergency backup generator

The Zaca Creek Golf Course discharges to a force main which is not owned or operated by the City. The force main is owned and maintained by the Rancho de Maria Homeowners Association. This lift station is not equipped with a power cord to connect to an emergency power supply. The City has access to a rented trailer-mounted generator in the event emergency power is necessary.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	1,334	1,345
Multi-Family	25	25
Commercial	192	144
Industrial	27	22
Agricultural	0	0

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	4	0.77
Emergency Operators	4	0.77
Administrative Personnel	2	0.38
Other City Staff	12	2.3

Buellton has a total of 20 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Public Works Director (1)	31	11
Operator III (1)	6	3
Water Operator II (1)	13	13
Treatment Operator II (3)	6	6
Administrative Personnel (2)	5.5	12
Other City Staff	14.3	8.6

Water & Wastewater 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.

Buellton's groundwater can divert 2,385 afy. SWP is 578 afy. The McMurray WTP capacity is 1,500 gpm. Its maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.65 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 706 gallons for every service connection.

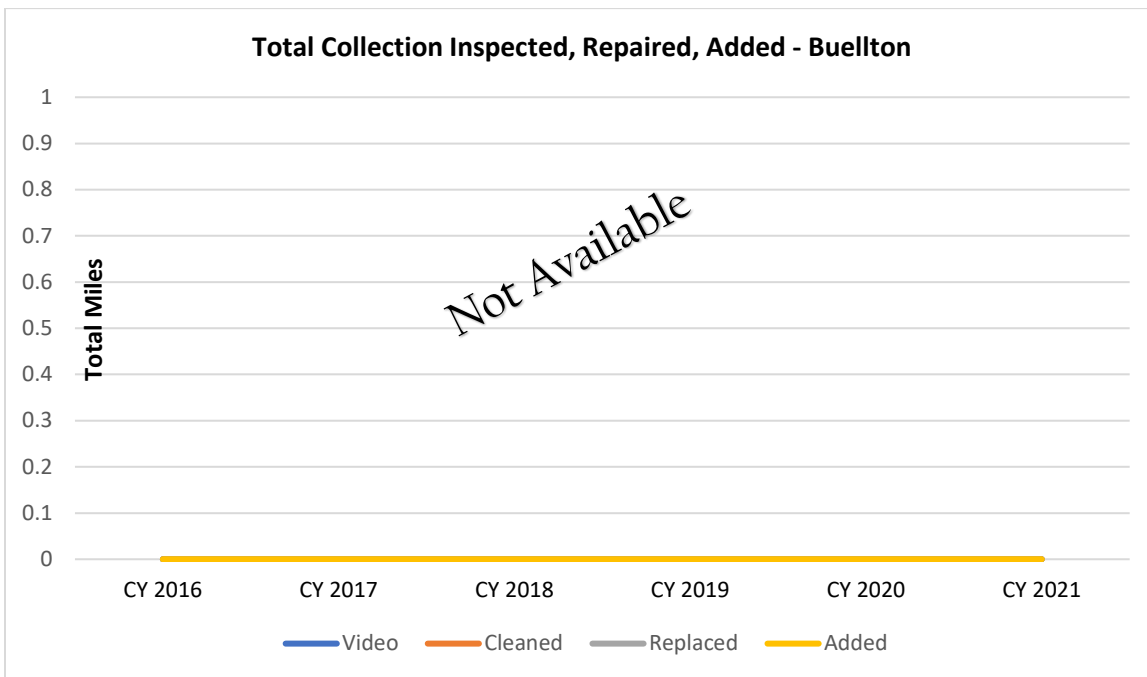
The estimated average annual water demand is 1.1 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Buellton users in the service area has been 0.45 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

City of Buellton service area's average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 1,250 afy. 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 City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

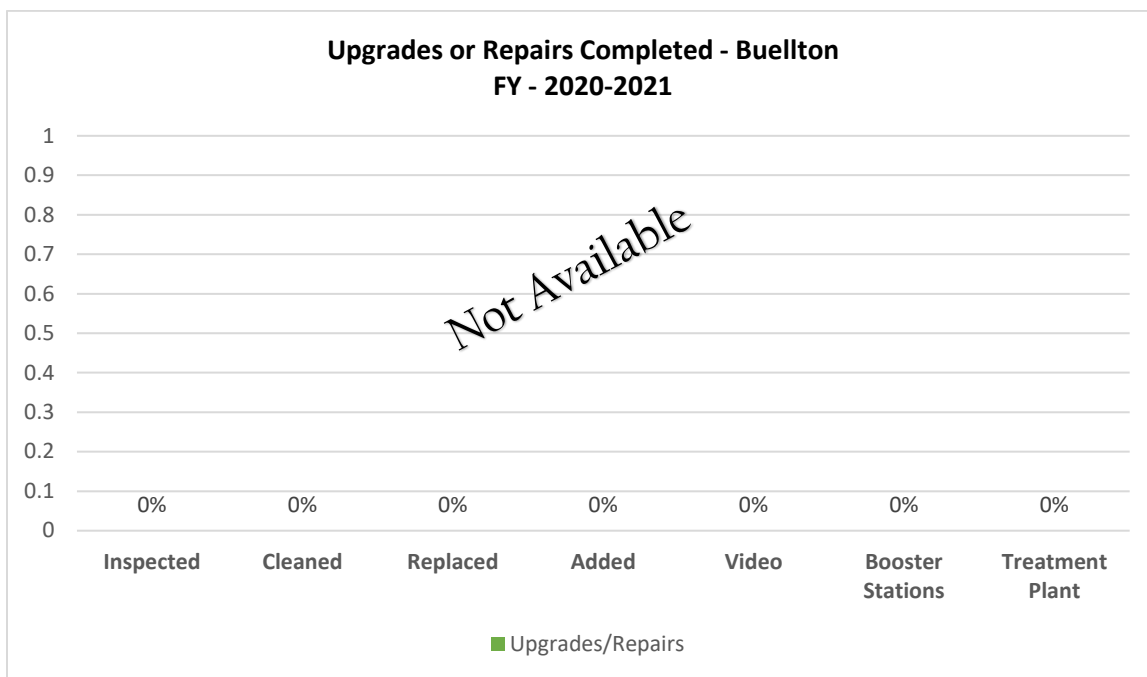
LAFCO estimates Buellton is presently operating at 41% capacity in water service and 69% capacity in wastewater service within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

City of Buellton
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: Buellton Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: Buellton Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City.

The City’s sewer cleaning plan is to clean the entire gravity collection system every three years and to inspect problematic sewer lines, which also called high maintenance areas (HMAs) or “hot spots”, on a weekly basis with physical cleaning occurring based on Staff’s assessment of the internal condition of these lines.

The City of Buellton provides water, wastewater, and stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Master Plan adopted in 2021, Draft Sewer System Master Plan underway, Capital Improvement Plan, Utility Rate Study in 2021, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan, which was last updated in 2021, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, Safety Elements.

Buellton Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2021
Water Master Plan	2021
Sewer System Master Plan	Draft 2022
Stormwater System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

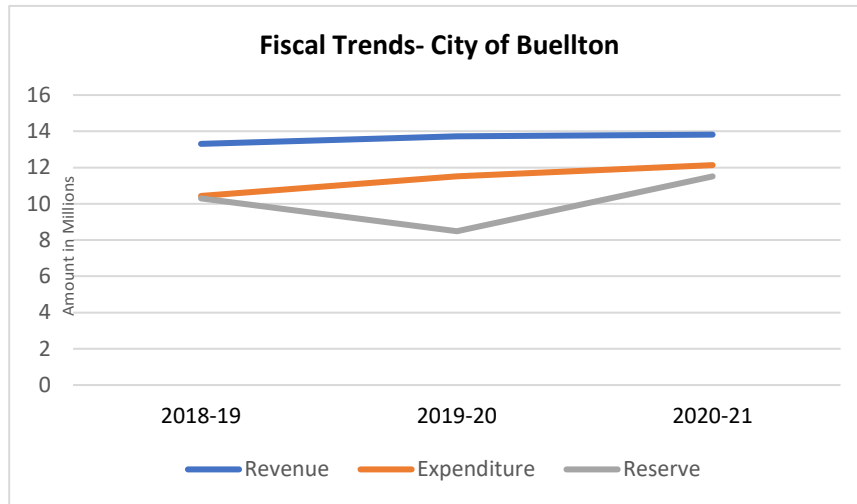
FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for water and wastewater services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

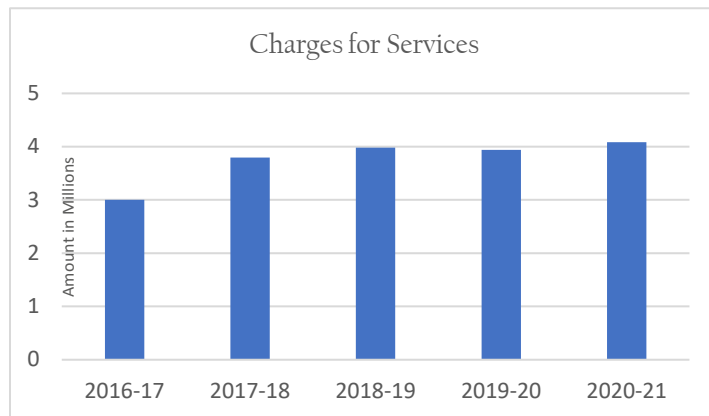
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$1,599,958	11.7%	\$1,670,306	12.1%
Sales & use tax	\$2,536,781	18.5%	\$2,934,332	21.2%
TOT tax	\$2,548,842	18.6%	\$3,020,078	21.9%
Franchise fees	\$299,751	2.2%	\$330,044	2.4%
Other taxes	\$48,143	0.4%	\$37,456	0.3%
Fines	\$15,972	0.1%	\$8,654	0%
Charges for services	\$3,937,757	28.7%	\$4,085,591	29.6%
Grants & contributions	\$2,196,978	16.0%	\$1,557,864	11.3%
Interest	\$523,061	3.8%	\$144,948	1.0%
Other revenue	\$8,210	0%	\$27,799	0.2%
Revenue total	\$13,715,453	100.0%	\$13,817,072	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

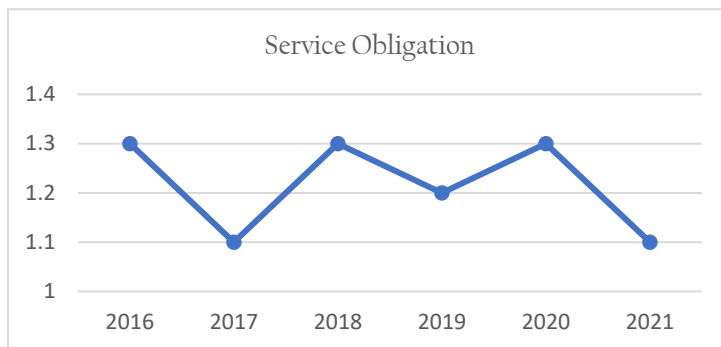
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City’s expenditures have remained relatively consistent with its revenues decreasing slightly. The decrease in expenditures have flattened the City’s reserve. The City’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances.



CITY OF BUELLTON



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise funds. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 11,295,755	\$ 8,628,581	1.3
2017	\$ 10,850,358	\$ 9,640,963	1.1
2018	\$ 12,244,104	\$ 9,660,768	1.3
2019	\$ 13,307,341	\$ 10,433,930	1.2
2020	\$ 13,715,453	\$ 11,510,609	1.3
2021	\$ 13,817,072	\$ 12,133,968	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

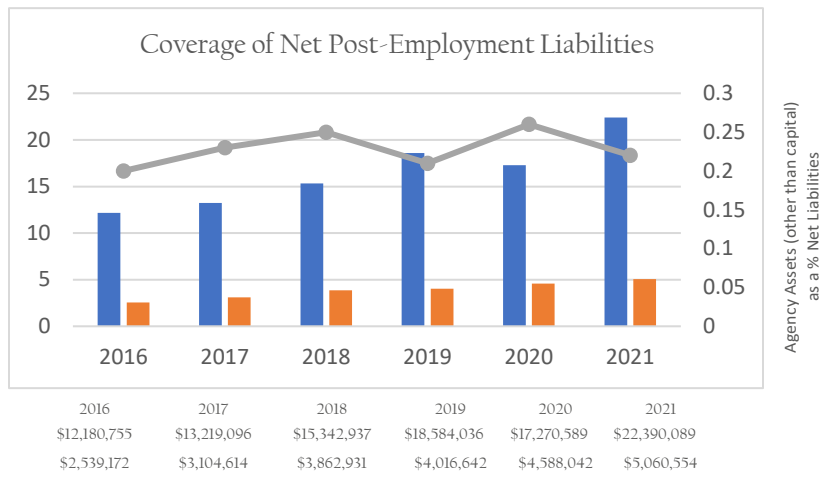
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73.3%	75.2%	75.2%	75.1%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 2,153,367	\$ 2,102,906	\$ 2,255,555	\$ 2,411,265	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
		\$ 2,649,289

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Pension Obligations and Payments

The City maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the City. The City should adopt a policy to commit excess revenues on an annual basis to reduce pension liabilities going forward. The result could be a substantial future pension cost savings.

The City is projecting relatively significant pension cost increases over the next several years, including a roughly 15% cost for Water and Wastewater allocations. The General Fund’s liability is 70% of the total cost of \$156,312, exclusive of any accelerated pension funding the City may opt to make through a budget amendment.

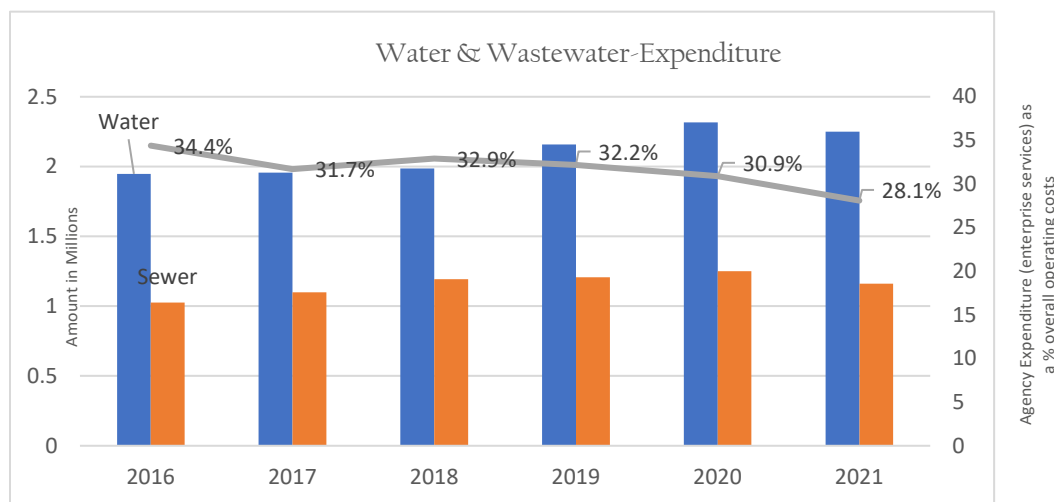
OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City currently finances benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City has deferred contribution annually in excess of 100% of its actuarially determined annual required contribution to current and future retirees of the City. Typically, the General Fund has been used in the past to liquidate the net OPEB obligation. The City contributes up to \$800 per month on behalf of each active employee and covered dependents. The employee is responsible for the excess if any of the total PEMHCA premium is over \$800 per month. The City offers the same medical plans to its retirees as to its active employees, with the general exception that upon reaching age 65 and becoming eligible for Medicare, the retiree must join one of the Medicare Supplement coverages offered under PEMHCA. The City's contribution on behalf of retirees is the same as for active employees - 100% of PEMHCA premium for retiree and covered dependents, but not to exceed \$800 per month. Benefits continue for the lifetime of the retiree with survivor benefits extended to surviving spouses. Membership of the plan consisted of nine retirees currently receiving benefits. The City pays a 0.27% of premium administrative fee on behalf of employees and retirees. As of the June 30, 2019 measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees – 18
- Active employees – 18

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and wastewater services for Fund #020 & #005. In FY 2020/2021, the City's actual budget expense was \$3,412,728 and increased that to \$4,012,556 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City budget includes Maintenance and Repair Fund #60250. In FY 2020-21, the City budgeted \$235,400 and decreased that to \$220,200 for FY 2021/2022. Projects included maintenance to the Buellton Rec Office and the Zone. Other routine storm drain cleaning is budgeted \$20,000 annually. The City has also established a maintenance and repair budget for various park and building facilities (\$70,000), Wastewater Treatment Plant maintenance and repair, including sewer collection system cleaning (CCTV) (\$55,000), Water Plant maintenance and repair (\$65,000).

Capital Improvements

The City has a 5-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which is updated regularly and identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The key components of the Capital Improvement Program for 2021-22 includes large investments to upgrade Water and Wastewater Treatment facilities and infrastructure upgrades such as streets and sidewalks. In total, the City's 2021-22 CIP budget was about \$7.4 million. These capital improvements along with future identified improvements will be considered in further detail under the pertinent MSR study. For FY 21-23 the following projects were identified related to water, wastewater, and stormwater:

- ▶ Project #102: Outfall Repairs and Reestablishment \$40,000
- ▶ Project #704: Sewer Line Replacement \$250,000
- ▶ Project #706: WWTP Facilities Maintenance \$300,000
- ▶ Project #710: WWTP and Lift Station and Plant Power Reliability \$ 300,000
- ▶ Project #603: WTP Facilities Improvement \$150,000
- ▶ Project #605: Water Treatment Plant \$100,000
- ▶ Project #607: Water Meter Upgrades \$100,000
- ▶ Project#609: Supplemental Well/WTP Feasibility \$50,000
- ▶ Project#610: Water Distribution System Improvement \$100,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City of Buellton, at the end of the current and previous fiscal year, had no long-term debt outstanding. The City has no general obligation or revenue bonds.

On October 18, 2016, the City entered into a capital lease agreement with Coastal Copy, Inc. The lease proceeds were used to purchase two copiers for City Hall. The amount of the lease was \$16,359. On July 14, 2017, the City entered into a capital lease agreement with Avaya Financial

Services. The lease proceeds were used to purchase the Avaya IP500 City phone system. The amount of the lease was \$21,400 and the agreement was for 60 months at 0% interest.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City does not currently share facilities but does share services with the County for building permit review and issuance and building inspection services. No other opportunities to do so have been identified by staff in the preparation of this report. Due to relative distance between the City and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future. Although, there are some arrangements for providing community services such as library, with other local agencies.

Rate Structure

On September 22, 2016, Water and Sewer Rates increased per Resolution No. 16-19. The first-rate increase occurred on November 1, 2016, followed by the second-rate increase taking effect on November 1, 2017. The final and most recent rate increase went into effect on July 1, 2018.

Water Rates (Effective July 1, 2018)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Residential – ranges from \$3,038 per ¾” meter to \$53,165 per 4” meter Non-Residential – \$3,640 per unit or \$5,200 per acre-foot of water use.

B. User Fee per Month

Meter Size *

Meter Size	Monthly Service Charges
5/8" and 3/4"	\$ 35.51
1"	\$ 96.89
1 1/2"	\$ 191.90
2"	\$ 301.60
3"	\$ 646.19
4"	\$ 1,176.31
6"	\$ 2,511.90
8"	\$ 3,364.78
Consumption Charge (per HCF)	\$ 2.98
Additional Dwelling Unit Charge (Monthly)	\$ 24.86

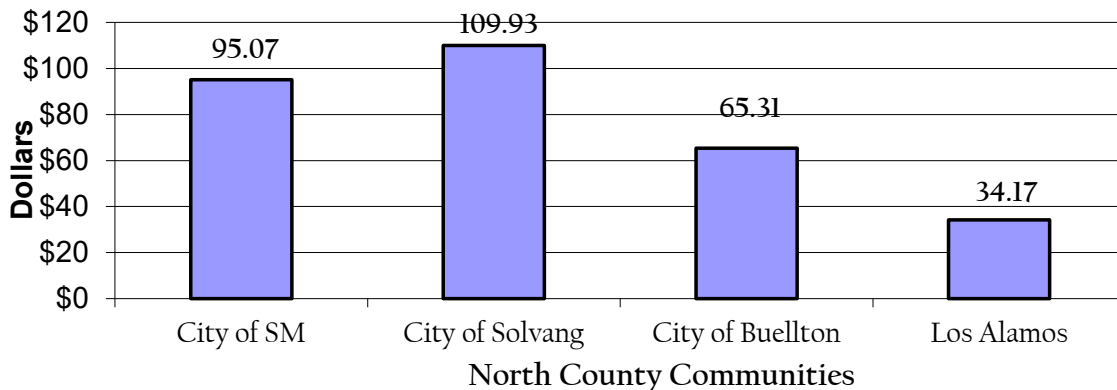
Wastewater Rates

Customer Class	Monthly Charge	Charge for Excess Water Use (for water use over 1400 cf)
Residential Accounts		
Single-Family Dwelling	\$30.45 (plus \$21.31 for each add. Unit)	
Multiple Dwelling	\$30.45 (plus \$21.31 for each add. Unit)	
Multi-Family Townhouses & Condos	\$30.45 (plus \$21.31 for each add. Unit)	
Multi Family-Apts	\$30.45 (plus \$21.31 for each add. Unit)	
Mobile Home Parks	\$30.45 (plus \$15.22 for each add. Unit)	
Commercial Accounts		
Motels	\$60.72	6.05/hcf
Restaurant	\$60.72	6.05/hcf
Fast Food/Bar	\$60.72	6.05/hcf
Theaters/Banquest	\$60.72	6.05/hcf
Camper/Trailer Parks (unmetered)	\$60.72 (plus \$15.22 for each add. Space)	
Camper/Trailer Parks (metered)	60.72 for first space	6.05/hcf
Schools	\$29.98	0.56/hcf
Churches (w/o school)	\$29.98	0.56/hcf
Other Commercial	\$68.44	6.05/hcf
Industrial Accounts	Determined by PW Dir. (base rates start at \$46.76 and variable for excess water is \$7.26/hcf)	
Combinations	Determined by Public Works Dir.	

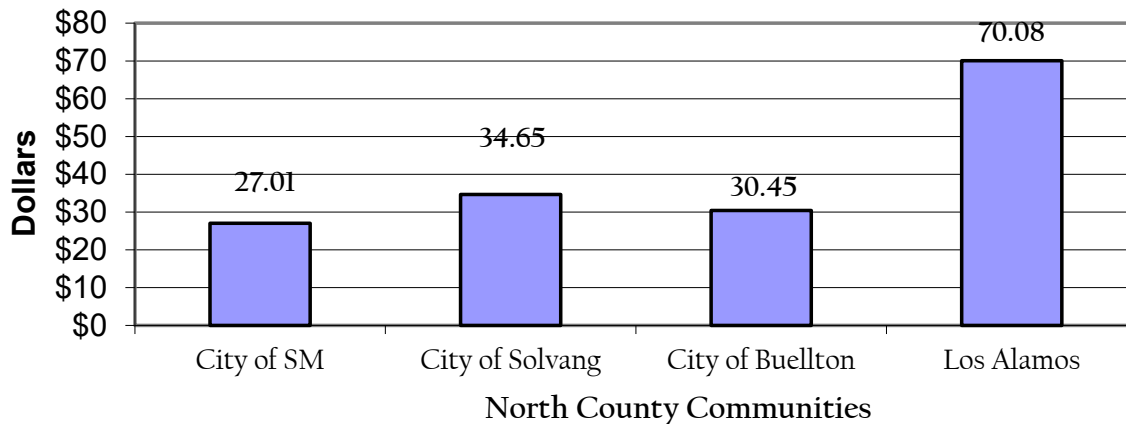
Figures Z-3 and Z-4 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of three Cities, one CSD. Overall, Buellton water and sewer rates for

residential customers are slightly lower than other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

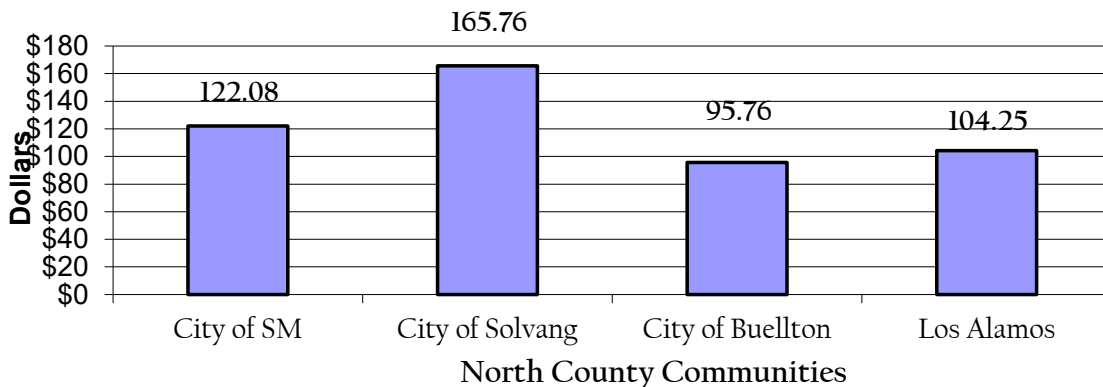
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Buellton’s governance authority is established under general law for Cities codified under Government Code Section 34000. Cities are authorized to provide all municipal services. A five-member City Council, four elected by-districts, governs the City of Buellton. Every two years, the citizens elect a Mayor at-large for a period of two years. There is a limit of three consecutive terms as a City Councilmember or Mayor. In 2019, the City voted in favor of election system by districts. The City’s declared its intention to transition from at-large elections to district-based elections pursuant to California Elections Code Section 10010 starting in 2022 election. Districts 1 & 4 will hold elections in 2022 and district 2 & 3 in 2024. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City’s administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters and appoints a five-member Planning Commission. The City employs approximately 20 full-time employees and 1 contract employee that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance. The City of Buellton contracts for Fire Protection through the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District (Station 31), and Police services through the County Sheriff’s office.

City of Buellton holds meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm in the Council Chambers, 140 West Highway 246, Buellton. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Buellton Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
David King	Mayor	Retired CHP Officer	5
John Sanchez	Vice Mayor	Retired City Employee (PW)	3
Hudson Hornick	Council Member District 1	Attorney	2 mo
David Silva	Council Member District 4	Non-Profit Admin	2 mo
Elysia Lewis	Council Member	Finance Officer/Legal	2

Website Transparency

The table below is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Buellton Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22 https://Cityofbuellton.com			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Buellton is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://cityofbuellton.com/ for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Buellton Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Buellton			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to City of Buellton at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

AA. City of Carpinteria

Administrative Office: 5775 Carpinteria Ave,
Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone: 805/684-5405
Fax: 805/684-5304
Email: daved@carpinteriaca.gov
Website: www.carpinteriaca.gov
City Manager: Dave Durflinger

SUMMARY

The City of Carpinteria is located in the southernmost coastal area of Santa Barbara County. The City's incorporated area is a total of 7.3 square miles which includes 2.6 square miles of land and 4.7 square miles of tideland. The total population of the Carpinteria community is 13,264 (source: 2020 Decennial Census. U.S. Census Bureau). The City's revenues are supported at a rate of approximately \$1,366 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The City's financial procedures provide for the preparation of timely agency audits consistent with state laws, requirements of revenue sources, and financial best practices. The City boundaries and Sphere of Influence are largely coterminous.

BACKGROUND

The City of Carpinteria was incorporated on September 28, 1965. The City operates in accordance with the general laws codified under Government Code Sections 34000. The City is governed by a five-member City council whose members are elected by-district (transitioned to by District in 2022). It operates under a council-city manager form of government providing direct City services. The City Council is a five-member body, and Council members are elected by district. The City is located in southern Santa Barbara County. The City limits (i.e., jurisdictional boundary) are generally bounded by State Route 192/Foothill Road in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the south, State Route 150/Rincon Road in the east, and Cravens Lane in the west. The Carpinteria Valley Water District provides water services, and the Carpinteria Sanitary District provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal. Carpinteria/Summerland Fire protection District provides fire services.

The City of Carpinteria also overlaps the Cachuma RCD District, Santa Barbara County Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Santa Barbara County Service Areas 11 (Carpinteria Valley) and 32 (Law Enforcement), Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, and Carpinteria Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The City employs approximately 39 full-time equivalent employees and part-time equivalent employees. The City's organization is comprised of the Administrative Services Department; Community Development Department; General Government Department; Parks, Recreation and Public Facilities Department; and Public Works Department.

Community Development Department

The Community Development Department (CDD) has several distinct divisions including Planning (current and advanced planning), Building, and Code Compliance (parking enforcement, animal control, and zoning and building compliance).

Parks, Recreation and Public Facilities Department

The Carpinteria Library is owned, operated, and maintained by the City since July 1, 2022. The Library is located at 5141 Carpinteria Avenue in Carpinteria.

Public Works

The City operates and maintains the City's public infrastructure and facilities including bridges, buildings, parks/grounds, parking lots, shorelines, storm drainage, streets/roadways, and urban forestry. The City provides contract solid waste hauling and street sweeping services. The City also provides contract law enforcement services through the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department and fire protection services through the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. Finally, the City provides contract paratransit services through Easy Lift Transportation and Help of Carpinteria, respectively.

The Carpinteria community is provided utility services including water by the Carpinteria Valley Water District, wastewater collection and treatment by the Carpinteria Sanitary District, electrical service by Southern California Edison, telecommunication by Cox Communications and Frontier Communications, and natural gas by Southern California Gas Company. Transit services are provided by the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District and Ventura County Transportation Commission, respectively. A greater discussion of these services and operation can be found under the respective Agency Profiles.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The Carpinteria area, both within the City limits and in the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County, has experienced controlled growth over the past two decades for various reasons. The City has discussed two parcels located along Bailard Avenue across from Monte Vista Park that were considered for additions to the Sphere and to possibly be annexed in the future. In October

of 2021, the City requested the Board of Commissioners for the Housing Authority of County of Santa Barbara to abandon the 173-unit multi-family housing project being considered at Bailard Avenue. This letter of objection outlined the City's concerns and asked that the project comply with land use policy and regulatory requirements including annexation and pre-zoning into the City, density, protection of agricultural lands, expansion of Urban/Rural Boundary, park space, and address City services and infrastructure impacts.

The Bailard Avenue multi-family housing project is a current planning application with the County of Santa Barbara Planning & Development Department. The environmental review and land use entitlements process has recently started that considers annexation into the Carpinteria Sanitary District (CSD) for wastewater services among other policy and environmental concerns. This site already resides within the CSD Sphere of Influence. This evaluation process could potentially consider also amending the City of Carpinteria's Sphere of Influence and potential annexation in the future.

Governance Structure Options

The City has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Carpinteria based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is still unknown whether it is feasible for other local service providers to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO staff recommends that the City continue to discuss possible partnerships with other neighboring agencies. If an agreement is made, in which all affected parties agree in the transfer of responsibilities, a change of organization may be considered at that point.

Regional Collaboration

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resource Plan (SWRP) including eight cooperating entities- cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang; water special districts of Carpinteria Valley and Montecito, and University of California

at Santa Barbara. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

Law enforcement services are provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Within Carpinteria State Beach, law enforcement services are jointly provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department and State Park Rangers.

Ventura County Engine #25 is available to Carpinteria for first alarm calls through a mutual aid agreement. Through the South Coast Mutual Aid Response Agreement, the City is also covered by the Montecito Fire Protection District which resides to the north.

Solid waste collection services are provided by the City through a franchise agreement with E.J. Harrison and Sons, Inc. Solid waste is then taken to the Gold Coast Transfer Station and is disposed of at the Toland Road Landfill pursuant an agreement with the Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD).

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Carpinteria's Sphere of Influence is largely coterminous with the City's boundary with the exception of a small area within the neighborhood around Venice Lane and Santa Monica Road totaling 18.4 acres. The City has discussed and sent a letter of objection for a proposed multi-family residential project located on two parcels along Bailard Avenue across from Monte Vista Park that could be added to the Sphere and annexed in the future.

The City of Carpinteria request for the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara to abandon the project could result in collaboration with the various agencies in order to develop a successful project that may lead to the need to expand and annex surrounding parcels. A significant residential land use proposal is being considered that would require a sphere amendment and annexation into the Carpinteria Sanitary District first. If successful, then at some future point, the City could amend their sphere and annex the property. Discussions are currently taking place between the City, County, Special Districts and landowners on the appropriate order and land use approvals that still would need to take place. As the Bailard Avenue project proceeds or any other proposal, the subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to highlight the City's need or desire to expand their Sphere of Influence in anticipation of future annexation.

The State Coastal Zone established through the Coastal Act includes all of the City and the unincorporated Carpinteria Valley. The result of Coastal Act and Local Coastal Program policies aimed at preserving agricultural land as a unique coastal resource has effectively put a halt to City expansion. Where once the City may have viewed its jurisdictional boundary as flexible and capable of expanding in response to regional and local growth trends, today it is viewed as a rigid

line with few exceptions, set for perpetuity as both the City limit and the limit of urbanization. The City has adopted policies that support these limits to expansion being largely surrounded by agricultural land. A map of the City’s incorporated limits, Sphere of Influence and the urban/rural limit line can be seen at the beginning of this profile and is discussed in more detail in the following section.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Carpinteria’s existing boundary spans approximately 2.6 square miles of land and 4.7 square miles of tidelands. The land area includes 1,664 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) along the coastline in one contiguous area with 100% of the jurisdictional boundary incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The City does not provide any out-of-agency service agreements to any property. The surrounding lands are served by the Carpinteria Valley Water and Carpinteria Sanitary Districts and are unincorporated under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 9,087 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Carpinteria’s jurisdictional boundary spans 2.6 square miles of land with 100% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The Carpinteria Valley Water and Carpinteria Sanitary Districts also serves the surrounding area.

City of Carpinteria Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Carpinteria	1,183	100.0%	5,156	9,087
Totals	1,183	100.0%	5,155	9,087

City of Carpinteria Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Carpinteria	1,183	100.0%	5,156	9,087
Totals	1,183	100.0%	5,156	9,087

Total assessed value of land and structure is set at \$2.8 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.4 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$215,299 based on the estimated service population of 13,264. City of Carpinteria receives \$123,000 in annual charges for stormwater revenue and \$4.9 million in property taxes generated within its jurisdictional boundary and the City operates as an enterprise for other services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 5,156 legal parcels and spans 1,183 acres the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public rights-of-way. Close to 74% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 81% of this having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 50 vacant parcels that collectively total 27 acres with some areas not developable. The jurisdictional boundary does not qualify as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

Approximately 74% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount nearly 81% has been developed.

**City of Carpinteria
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	September 28, 1965
Legal Authority	General Law pursuant to Article XI of the California Constitution, Sections 34000 et seq.
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council elected at-large. By district starting in 2022.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Parking & Lighting, Stormwater Management, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Parks, Recreation & Facilities, Administration and Finance. The City of Carpinteria receives Fire Protection through the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, and Police services through contract with the County Sheriff.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Carpinteria to be 13,264. In 2019, the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating Carpinteria to be 13,900 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Carpinteria increased by 224 people (1.6-percent or less than 1-percent per year). There are approximately 5,063 households. In contrast, Santa Barbara County region’s population increased by 5.7-percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics of Carpinteria are based on an age-characteristics report, as prepared by SBCAG and American Community Survey in 2017, which identified an 18 to 64-age group at 58.6-percent. Approximately 19.4-percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 22-percent in the under 18-age group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 48.6 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Carpinteria, comprised 45.6 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Carpinteria General Plan and Local Coastal Plan serve as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan and Local Coastal Plan were adopted in 2003. The Housing Element is updated every eight years in accordance with state regulations. The sixth cycle to the Housing Element is currently being prepared and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is also currently updating the General Plan and Local Coastal Plan for the 2020 to 2040 planning horizon.

The current City of Carpinteria Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.7-percent within the City. The County of Santa Barbara’s Housing Element, which covers the same period, estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Carpinteria and Summerland areas. The following population projections are based on the California Department of Finance’s Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table AA-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Carpinteria	13,044	13,557	13,361	13,825	13,893
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Carpinteria was \$74,868 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the City of Carpinteria's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

SERVICES

Overview

The Public Works Administration Program administers the Engineering Permits Service. Under this service, engineering administers the City floodplain management regulations. The purpose of these regulations is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. The department is staffed by 3 full-time staff.

The Watershed Management Program includes education programs and field inspections, as well as construction project management and development review as it relates to surface water quality.

Activities include public outreach and education of water quality; tracking of illegal discharges of materials into the storm drain system and local waterways; water quality testing at storm drain inlets or discharge areas; implementation and enforcement of best management practices (BMPs) for development, redevelopment, and City operations; regional coordination; and the overall stewardship of local watersheds by regulating storm water runoff into creeks and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh.

WATER, WASTEWATER AND STORM DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

The following services are provided by Carpinteria Valley Water District for water services and Carpinteria Sanitary District for wastewater services. A summary is provided here, a greater discussion of these services and operation can be found under the respective Agency Profiles.

Water Supply

The Carpinteria Valley Water District's water supply consists of surface water supplies from the Cachuma Project, surface water from the State Water Project (SWP), and groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin.

Water Treatment System

The Carpinteria Valley Water District relies on the City of Santa Barbara to treat surface water arriving from Lake Cachuma at the Cater Treatment Plant. SWP water is delivered to Lake Cachuma where it is stored when purchased by the District. There are two water treatment plants (WTPs) along the South Coast Conduit (SCC): Corona Del Mar and Cater.

Water Distribution

The Carpinteria Valley Water District owns and operates a total of 88.8 miles of distribution pipelines.

Wastewater Collection System

The Carpinteria Sanitary District sanitation system is comprised of approximately 46 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 850 manholes, and 8 pump stations.

Wastewater Treatment System

The wastewater treatment system consists of pretreatment, screening, grit removal, primary

sedimentation, aerated activated sludge tanks, secondary sedimentation, chlorination, and dechlorination. The wastewater treatment plant is capable of treating up to 2.5 million gallons of wastewater per day, on average. Currently, the average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 1.6 million gallons per day (MGD), which represents 64% of permitted capacity.

Disposal

After treatment, wastewater is discharged to Pacific Ocean via dedicated outfall to Carpinteria Creek under the Carpinteria Sanitary District's NPDES permit.

Storm Drainage

The City's stormwater drainage system is comprised approximately 30 miles of storm drains, which includes approximately 350 drainage inlets. The City maintains a storm drain asset inventory and condition assessment program as part of its NPDES Phase II small MS4 permit. The City's Storm Drainage Master Plan was last updated in 2009.

The City is currently designing a flood mitigation project for the eastern portion of Via Real and Poplar Street. Design work will be completed soon, and the City plans to hold a public meeting in March to present design details. The City prepared a Sea-Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Dune and Shoreline Management Plan, respectively, in order to address coastal flooding and storm wave attacks.

Generally, utility infrastructure is largely set back from the coastline. The nearest sewer pipes, water mains, electrical mains, and natural gas pipelines are located along Avenue Del Mar in Reach 1 and Sandyland Road in Reach 2. Drop inlets, hydrants, and manholes are distributed throughout the Beach Neighborhood in Reach 2, though none are present west of Sandyland Road. Utility infrastructure along the coastline in Reaches 3 and 4 exists primarily along Fourth Street northeast of the campground areas. Implementation of a living shoreline along any of the four reaches is not anticipated to substantially affect utility infrastructure, as the infrastructure exists inland from the beach. Every winter, the City implements a temporary winter protection berm located along the entire length of Carpinteria City Beach between Linden Avenue and the western limits of the City along the coastline. The berm consists of approximately 13,200 cy of sand, stretching for 1,440 linear feet between Linden and Ash Avenues. The City created Assessment District No. 5 to fund the Winter Protection Berm Program through Resolution Number 3061 on December 14, 1992.

City of Carpinteria
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	2.6
Population (2020 estimated)	13,264
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$2,855,728,429
Number of Treatment Plants	None (Utilizes CSD)
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$1,366
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	9¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$12,274,965
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	29%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	67%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other City Staff	39	2.9

The City of Carpinteria is provided water and wastewater services by the Carpinteria Valley Water District and Carpinteria Sanitary District. The City has a total of 39 permanent FTE employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Plant Manager (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator Supervisor (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator III (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator II (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator I (0)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (0)	n/a	n/a
Other City Staff	n/a	n/a

Water & Wastewater Capacity

The City of Carpinteria receives water services from Carpinteria Valley Water District and wastewater services from Carpinteria Sanitary District. Carpinteria Valley Water District 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. Carpinteria Sanitary District has a permitted treatment capacity of 2.5 mgd.

The Carpinteria Valley Water District's service area's maximum daily capacity of water to the Treatment Facility for treatment and distribution is delivered from the City of Santa Barbara Cater facility of 37 million gallons per day.

Carpinteria Sanitary District's service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 2.5 million gallons

System Demands

Carpinteria Valley Water District's 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; it also translates to 300 thousand gallons for every service connection.

The estimated average annual water generated during the report period among Carpinteria Valley Water District users in the service area has been 1.3 billion gallons per year.

The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Carpinteria Sanitary District users in the service area has 1.143 million gallons per day.

Carpinteria Sanitary District's 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; it also translates to 167.4 gallons for every service connection.

Service Performance

Carpinteria Valley Water District service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 4,105 afy. LAFCO estimates this amount represents approximately 72% of permitted supplies. Carpinteria Sanitary District service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 1.2 million gallons a day over the last three years. LAFCO estimates this figure represents 46% of permitted capacity.

LAFCO estimates Carpinteria Valley Water District is presently operating at 72% capacity within its service area in Carpinteria Valley. Carpinteria Sanitary District is presently operating at 46% capacity within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

The City of Carpinteria does not provide water, or wastewater service, however the City does provide stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Dune and Shoreline Management Plan adopted in 2022, Capital Improvement Plan, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan/Local Coastal Plan, which was last updated in 2021 contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Safety Elements.

Carpinteria Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan/ LCP	2021
Shoreline Mgmt. Plan	2022
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A
Sea Level Rise	2019
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

FINANCES

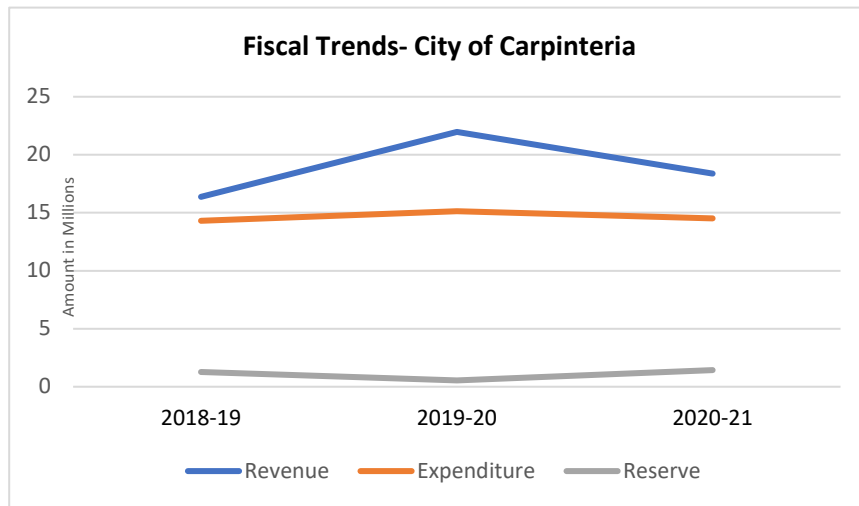
The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and capital improvement funds. The City maintains a separate Measure A fund for local transit, street and right-of-way maintenance and improvements and street related services. This means that revenues from county wide sales tax on motor vehicle fuel approved by the voters of the County are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

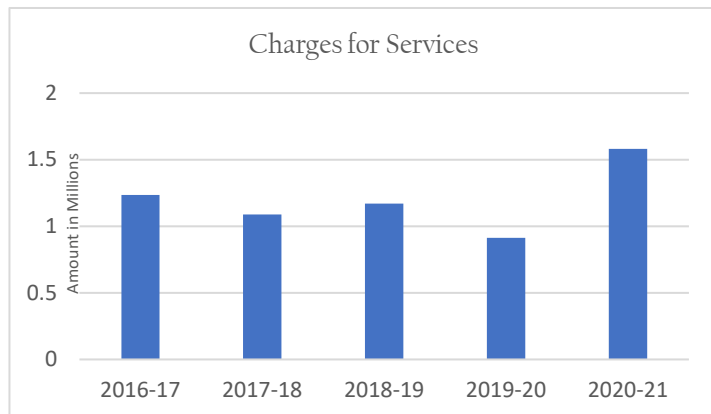
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$4,686,335	21.3%	\$4,939,368	27.0%
Sales tax	\$4,714,243	21.5%	\$5,271,570	28.7%
TOT tax	\$2,023,128	9.2%	\$2,209,191	12.0%
Franchise fees	\$757,307	3.5%	\$689,056	3.8%
Other revenue	\$4,442,528	20.2%	\$538,381	3.0%
Fines & Forfeits	\$75,501	0.3%	\$58,649	0.3%
Charges for services	\$1,216,121	5.5%	\$1,854,567	10.1%
Grants & contributions	\$3,424,354	15.6%	\$2,688,352	14.6%
Use of Money	\$627,348	2.9%	\$82,559	0.5%
Revenue total	\$21,966,865	100.0%	\$18,372,852	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

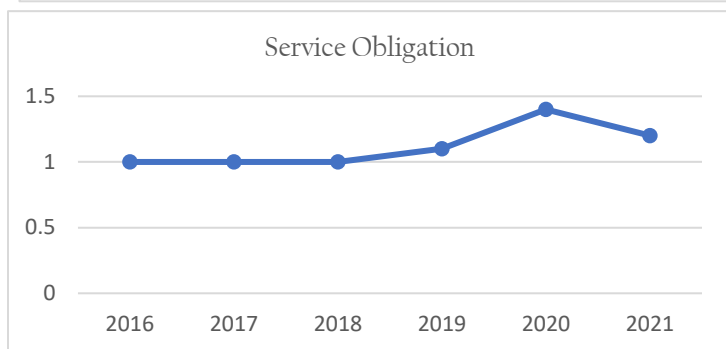
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically on the next page. Over the past three fiscal years, the City’s expenditures have decreased in comparison to its revenues. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to reduction in other revenue category. The City’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.



CITY OF CARPINTERIA



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise funds. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 12,748,048	\$ 12,383,606	1.0
2017	\$ 13,223,323	\$ 12,980,190	1.0
2018	\$ 14,732,424	\$ 14,547,321	1.0
2019	\$ 16,370,826	\$ 14,305,905	1.1
2020	\$ 21,966,865	\$ 15,131,622	1.4
2021	\$ 18,372,852	\$ 14,511,577	1.2

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

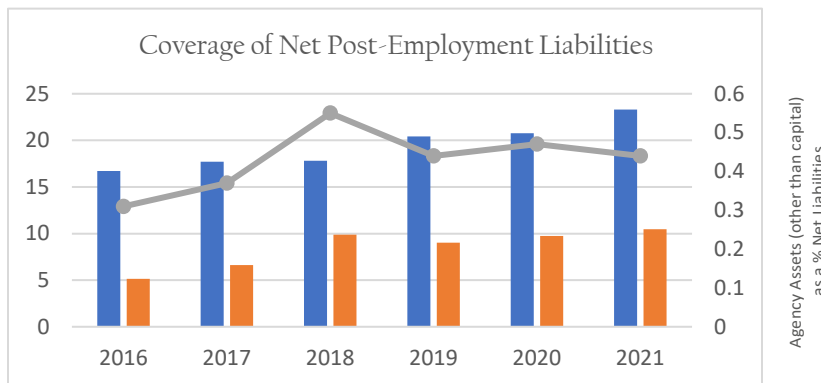
Pension	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73.3%	75.3%	75.2%	75.1%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 7,595,683	\$ 7,510,128	\$ 8,100,834	\$ 8,749,282	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 1,701,229

2021 year of OPEB reporting

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$16,714,354	\$17,725,225	\$17,809,816	\$20,423,058	\$20,772,022	\$23,288,645
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$5,134,179	\$6,617,331	\$9,872,130	\$9,009,227	\$9,742,317	\$10,450,511

Pension Obligations and Payments

The City participates in the CalPERS provided retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are defined as 2.7 percent of the employees final 12 months average compensation times the employee's years of service (2.0 percent for safety employees). The public safety plan is closed to new entrants. In 2017 the City adopted a Five-Year Financial Plan that quantified revenue shortfalls. In 2018, the City took several actions to implement the plan including creating a Revenue Policy change, establishing a Pension Trust Fund and requesting voter approval of a revenue increase.

For the measurement period ending June 30, 2020 (the measurement date), the average active employee contribution rate to the PERF-C cost sharing plan ranged from 2 percent to 15.25 percent of annual pay, and the employer contribution rates ranged from 6.9 percent to 11.82 percent. Contributions (employer) to the plans were \$783,279 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

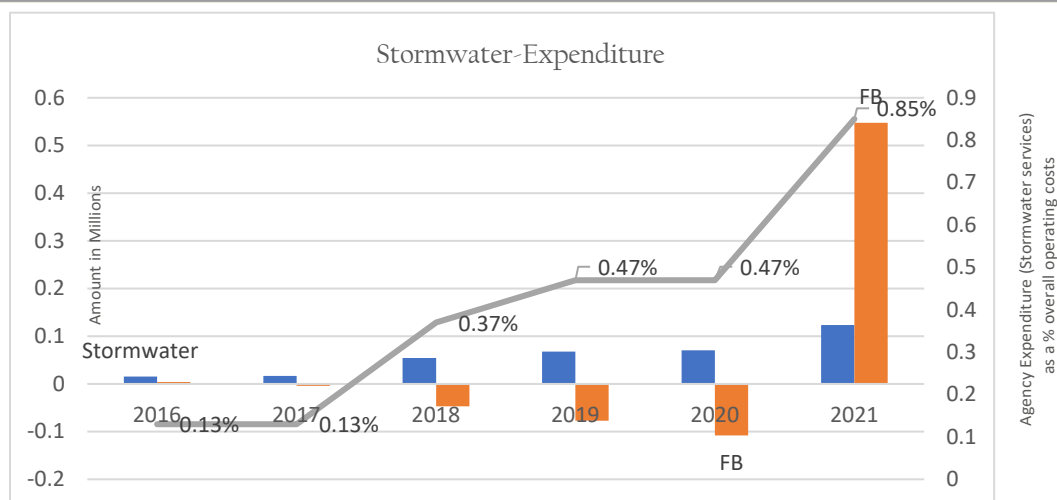
OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City currently finances benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City's OPEB plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided through third party insurers, and the full cost of the benefits is provided by the Plan. This benefit provides retirees (employed on June 30, 1988) with single-coverage HMO insurance through the City's insurance program at the City expense. At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

- Retired employees – 12
- Active employees – 32

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes stormwater services for Fund #53 & #51 Program 451. In FY 2020/2021, the City's actual budget expense was \$123,810 and increased that to \$171,500 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City’s fiscal year budgets include the Street Maintenance Program, Right-of-Way Maintenance Program, and Park and Public Facilities Maintenance Program. The City follows a long-standing practice of subsidizing maintenance and services with General funds as respective fund balances are depleted and expenses continue to outpace revenues. The Park Maintenance (\$448,500), Right-of-Way Assessment District (\$284,550), and Recreation Services funds (\$925,700) require increasing support totaling \$1,658,750 in FY 2021-22.

Capital Improvements

The City regularly develops and maintains a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) under the City’s Capital Improvements Program. (The term, Capital Improvements Program, also refers to a budgetary category in the City’s fiscal year budget and is interchangeably called CIP.) The purpose of the CIP is for the financial planning of capital projects over a multi-year period.

The City’s last update to the CIP was in August 2017, and the City prepared the 2022 CIP as the next update. On May 2, 2022, the Planning Commission determined the City’s 2022 CIP to be in conformance with the General Plan and Local Coastal Plan in accordance with Government Code Section 65401. On August 8, 2022, the City Council adopted the 2022 CIP.

The 2022 CIP is a five-year period from Fiscal Year 2022/2023 through Fiscal Year 2026/2027 and identifies capital projects in the following categories:

CIP Categories

- Alternative Transportation (AT)
- General Facilities (GF)
- Highway Interchanges and Bridges (HI)
- Parking Facilities (P)
- Parks and Recreation Facilities (PR)
- Storm Drain Facilities (SD)
- Streets and Thoroughfares (ST)
- Traffic Control Facilities (TC)

Alternative Transportation (AT) capital projects generally include pedestrian and bicycle improvements. General Facilities (GF) capital projects generally include building and site improvements. Highway Interchanges and Bridges (HI) capital projects generally include highway interchange, vehicular bridge, pedestrian bridge, and overcrossing improvements. Parking Facilities (P) capital projects generally include on-street and off-street parking improvements. Parks and Recreation Facilities (PR) capital projects generally include park and recreation facility improvements. Storm Drain Facilities (SD) capital projects generally include drainage and stormwater quality improvements. Streets and Thoroughfares (ST) capital projects generally include street and roadway improvements. Traffic Control Facilities (TC) capital projects generally include traffic control device improvements.

Capital projects are greater than \$10,000 in value and generally financed with specific funds intended only for capital improvements. A summary list of all capital projects is provided in the CIP. A worksheet of each capital project from Fiscal Year 2022/2023 through Fiscal Year 2026/2027 is provided in the CIP showing the general scope of work, objective, estimated costs, and funding sources. The approximate value of the 2022 CIP within the five-year period is \$78.2 million.

Capital projects are substantiated or prioritized in conformance with the General Plan and Local Coastal Plan, master plans, and/or special studies. Capital projects are often long-term, and expenditures occur over multiple years. In many cases, capital projects may have had prior design work completed or may even have had partial construction completed prior to the current fiscal year. In other cases, capital projects may be completed in future years.

Finally, the CIP is used as the basis in establishing the City's development impact fees in accordance with the Mitigation Fee Act (Government Code Section 66000 et seq.). A list of CIP projects for FY 22-23 are listed below.

Projects that are budgeted for Fiscal Year 2022/2023 include:

- ▶ Franklin Creek Trail Improvement Project (\$297,100)
- ▶ Rincon Multi-Use Trail Project (\$826,300)
- ▶ Linden Avenue Improvements Project- Carpinteria Avenue and Linden Avenue Overcrossing (\$270,300)
- ▶ City Hall Storage Project (\$494,000)
- ▶ City Hall Solar Energy Generation and Storage Project (\$409,250)
- ▶ Carpinteria Avenue Bridge Replacement Project (\$21,000)
- ▶ Former Venoco Oil Pipeline 0470 Abandon Project (\$475,000)
- ▶ Playground Equipment Replacements Project (\$250,000)
- ▶ Lifeguard Tower Replacement Project (\$125,000)
- ▶ Community Farm Project (\$300,000)
- ▶ Carpinteria Skate Park Project (\$2,146,000)
- ▶ Bluffs II Trail Project (\$390,600)
- ▶ Bluffs III Park Project (\$575,000)
- ▶ Concha Park Project (\$570,000)
- ▶ Dune and Shoreline Management Plan (\$115,000)
- ▶ East Via Real Stormwater Project (\$1,569,700)
- ▶ Highway 101 Carpinteria to Santa Barbara Phase 4A Project (\$26,300)
- ▶ 2022 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (\$970,000)
- ▶ 2022 Pavement Maintenance Project (\$800,000)
- ▶ Carpinteria Avenue and Palm Avenue Intersection Improvements Project (\$354,000)
- ▶ Carpinteria High School Area Crosswalk Safety Improvements Project (\$604,750)

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City retired in FY 2018 all remaining 1993 Certificate of Participation debt and has no long-term debt outstanding at year end.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

Through lease agreements with the County, the City and County cooperate concerning shared use and management of public facilities at City Hall (South Coast Substation of the Sheriff's

Office) and the Veterans Memorial Building at 941 Walnut (Public Health Clinic, Library and meeting room/event space). The City and the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District (SBMTD) have an agreement concerning Shuttle Services in the City that includes permitting MTD to establish storage and charging facilities at City Hall and for SBMTD employees to park at the City Hall campus (Seaside Shuttle Services are currently suspended and the City and MTD have initiated discussions about the future of the service). The City also permits County Fire and Public Works to park agency vehicles at City Hall in order to reduce employee commuting.

Rate Structure

Development Impact Fees for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in June 2021. The rates are based on a Resolution No. 5750 established by the City in 2017.

Storm Drain Facilities Fees (Effective July 1, 2021)

	Storm Drain Facilities
Single-family	\$4,137.56
Multi-family	\$1,033.93
Congregate Care	\$1,033.93
Accessory Dwelling Unit ²	\$1,862.17
Commercial per gross sq. ft.	\$0.87
Industrial per gross sq. ft.	\$0.62

2) Accessory dwelling units should be charged storm drain fee when construction of unit increases impervious surface. No storm drain fee charged if unit created within existing building footprint

ORGANIZATION

Governance

Cities are authorized to provide all municipal services. The City operates in accordance with the general laws codified under Government Code Sections 34000. The City Council is a five-member body, and Council members are elected by district (beginning in 2022). Every four years, the citizens elect Council members with overlapping terms. The Mayor and Vice-Mayor are selected by their fellow Council members and serve a period of two years. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. In 2017, the City Council initiated the process to transition the City from at-large to district elections for City Council seats (Resolution No. 5743). The City selected Map A.2 and will hold the first election by districts at the regular municipal election of November 2022, where three of the five City Council seats will be decided Districts 1, 3, & 5. Districts 2 & 4 will take place in 2024.

The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City's administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters and a five-member Planning Commission. The City currently maintains 39 full-time positions and 45 part time and part time seasonal positions that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Parking & Lighting, Stormwater Management, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Parks, Recreation & Facilities, Administration and Finance. The City of Carpinteria receives Fire Protection services through the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District and Police services through contract with the County of Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department. The Carpinteria Sanitary District provides sewer/wastewater services and the Carpinteria Valley Water District provides water services.

City of Carpinteria City Council holds its regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 5:30 pm in the Council Chambers, 5775 Carpinteria Avenue, Carpinteria. A current listing of City Councilmembers along with their respective backgrounds follows.

City of Carpinteria Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Al Clark	Mayor, District 5	Engineer	15
Natalia Alarcon	Vice Mayor	Non-Profit Mgmt.	1
Wade Nomura	Council Member	Landscape/Design Contractor	9
Mónica Solórzano	Council Member District 1	Policy Analyst	2 mo
Roy Lee	Council Member District 3	Small Business Owner	3

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current

website requirements.

City of Carpinteria Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22 https://carpinteriaca.gov/			
<i>Required</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Description of services?	X	
	Service area map?	X	
	Board meeting schedule?	X	
	Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
	Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
	List of elected officials and terms of office?		X
	List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
	Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: Carpinteria is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://carpinteriaca.gov/ for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Carpinteria Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Carpinteria			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to City of Carpinteria at this time.

BB. City of Goleta

Agency Office: 130 Cremona Drive Suite B,
Goleta, CA 93117
Phone: 805/961-7500
Fax: 805/685-2635
Email: rnisbet@cityofgoleta.org
Website: www.cityofgoleta.org
City Manager: Robert Nisbet
Floodplain Admin: Charlie Ebeling

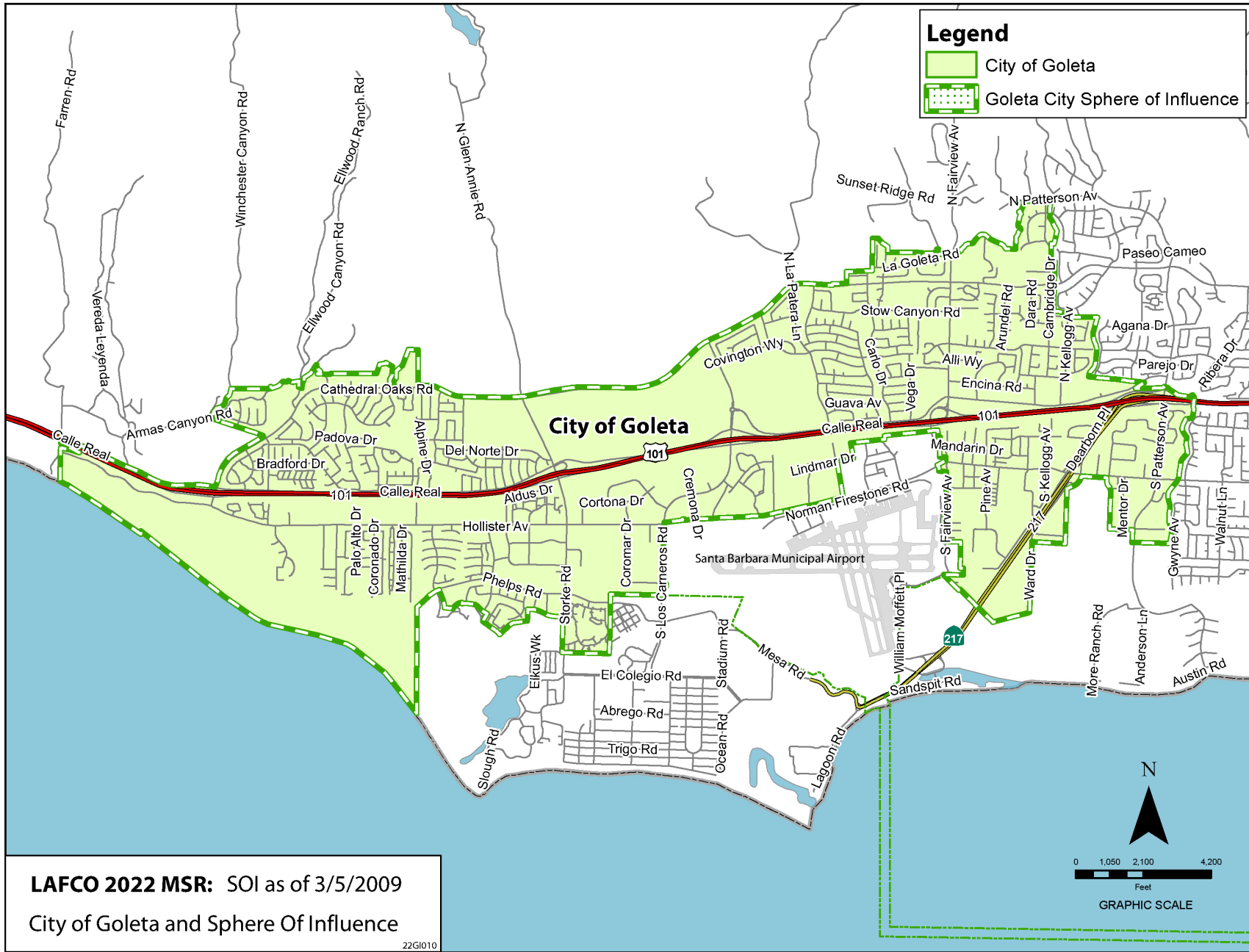
SUMMARY

The City's boundaries cover a total of 7.85 square miles and include an estimated 32,142 residents. The City receives water and wastewater services from Goleta Water District, Goleta Sanitary District, and Goleta West Sanitary District within City boundaries. The City provides stormwater maintenance and watershed management. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$1,518 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The City boundaries and Sphere of Influence are the same and no plans to expand this area are currently being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Goleta was incorporated on February 1, 2002. The City operates pursuant to the general laws codified under Government Code Sections 34000. The City is located in the Goleta Valley part of the south coast of Santa Barbara County. The City is governed by a five-member City Council. The Mayor is directly elected and serves a four-year term. Beginning November, 2022, the City will be divided into four districts, and voters in each district will elect a City Councilmember who lives in their own district. District elections will start with a staggered approach. Only Districts 1 and 2 will have elections in 2022. Districts 3 and 4 will have elections in 2024. It has a City Manager form of government and is a contract City.

The City of Goleta overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Cachuma RCD, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Goleta West Sanitary District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, County Service Area 3 (Goleta Valley), County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Goleta Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The City of Goleta receives water and wastewater services from Goleta Water District, Goleta Sanitary District, and Goleta West Sanitary District within City boundaries. The City provides stormwater maintenance and watershed management. A greater discussion of these services and operation can be found under the respective Agency Profiles.

The City employs approximately 114 full time and part time employees, and 24 hourly employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: General Government, Economic Development, General Services, Finance, Emergency Services, Business Licensing, Street Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Parks and Open Space Maintenance, Capital Improvement Program, Street Lighting, Stormwater Management, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Sustainability, Housing, Recreation & Parks, Administration, and Library Services.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked with the County of Santa Barbara and the City of Santa Barbara to forge relationships to improve service and reduce costs. Like many smaller California municipalities, the City can struggle with shortages in general fund revenue to meet community needs. Additionally, the City of Goleta's primary revenue streams are also unique in comparison to most cities, due to its revenue sharing agreement with Santa Barbara County, known as the Revenue Neutrality Agreement (RNA). The geographic proximity and socioeconomic similarities with Santa Barbara may be a viable opportunity to share and/or combine resources in delivering services within their respective jurisdictions.

Additional challenges include increased funding needs for pavement maintenance, facility and park maintenance, implementation of master plan documents, new programs and departments, additional personnel, capital improvement projects, retiree health care liabilities, rising pension costs, and public safety contract costs. The City's net operating revenues will continue to be restricted under the RNA entered into with the County as part of the City's incorporation, which requires property tax revenue and sales tax sharing in perpetuity. The City will face an ongoing challenge as the City is required to rely heavily on volatile revenue sources such as transient occupancy tax.

Governance Structure Options

The City of Goleta receives water and wastewater services from the surrounding special district. Greater discussion regarding governance options can be found in the respective Agency Profile.

LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. It is unknown whether it is feasible for the local service provider to assume responsibilities within this area. Therefore, LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes for the City.

Regional Collaboration

The City has established partnerships with Santa Barbara County's Project Clean Water and Santa Barbara Channelkeeper (SBCK). SBCK Stream Team citizen science program (Stream Team) conducts monthly water monitoring. Data collected by the Stream Team is evaluated on an ongoing basis to inform important pollution prevention programs and water resource management decisions. There are 25 monitoring sites that are sampled by the Stream Team within City creeks on a monthly basis.

In addition to the monthly SBCK data, the City also collects dry weather flow sampling. This sampling is conducted in order to further help evaluate potential non-stormwater sources of dry weather flows and pollution. Additionally, the City of Goleta participates in a regional monitoring program, where sampling is conducted during rain events. The purpose of this is to evaluate pollutant loads in different land use areas (industrial, residential, etc.) during rain events. The monitoring data is used to assess the effectiveness of the City's stormwater program. Additionally, the City will often conduct sampling if it is suspected that an illicit discharge has made its way to our storm drain system.

The City has established partnerships with the Goleta Water, Goleta Sanitary and Goleta West Sanitary Districts for illicit discharge detection and water quality and pollution matters.

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan, which includes eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Goleta has no Sphere of Influence (SOI) beyond City boundaries. The City’s SOI is considered coterminous. The City did not request expansion to their Sphere of Influence as part of this Municipal Service Review. No significant projects have been identified that would require City services at this time. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City’s need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

The City’s General Plan has identified a Goleta Planning Area that extends from the western Sphere of Influence boundary of the City of Santa Barbara in the east to the westernmost boundary of the service area of the Goleta Water District at the El Capitan area to the west. The purpose was to identify possible areas for future service delivery and boundary expansion by the City and to influence the amount and character of land use change and development in nearby areas of the Goleta Valley that may result in impacts inside the City.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

The City’s existing boundary spans approximately 7.85 square miles in size and covers 5,075 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) in one contiguous area. One hundred percent of the jurisdictional service boundary is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. Overall, there are 22,667 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

City of Goleta’s jurisdictional boundary spans 7.85 square miles with 100% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City.

City of Goleta Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Goleta	4,052	100.0%	10,146	22,667
Totals	4,052	100.0%	10,146	22,667

City of Goleta Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Goleta	4,052	100.0%	10,146	22,667
Totals	4,052	100.0%	10,146	22,667

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$8.3 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.0 million. The gross assessed amount further represents a per capita value

of \$259,365 based on the estimated service population of 32,142. City of Goleta receives approximately \$8.7 million in annual property tax revenue for fiscal year end 2022 generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates the general fund for services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 10,146 legal parcels and spans 4,052 acres with the remaining jurisdictional acreage totaling 1,023 acres consists of public right-of-ways. Most of the City or 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 91% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 84 vacant parcels that collectively total 100 acres. In May 2022, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) identified the eastern portion of Goleta as a disadvantaged community. More specifically, the Old Town Goleta census tract, including properties in both the County and City, was identified as a disadvantaged community due to mainly to air quality indicators, unemployment, poverty, impaired waters, and children’s lead risk from housing.

Close to 49-50 of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately one-half has been developed.

**City of Goleta
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	February 1, 2002
Legal Authority	General Law pursuant to Article XI of the California Constitution, Sections 34000 et seq.
Mayor & Council Members	Directly elected Mayor and four-member City Council elected by district.
Agency Duties	General Government, Economic Development, General Services, Finance, Emergency Services, Business Licensing, Street Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Parks and Open Space Maintenance, Capital Improvement Program, Street Lighting, Stormwater Management, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Sustainability, Housing, Recreation & Parks, Administration, and Library Services. The City of Goleta receives water through the Goleta Water District and sewer services through Goleta West and Goleta Sanitary Districts.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Goleta to be 32,142. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Goleta to be 32,200 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Goleta increased by 2,802 people (8.5 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 12,359 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Goleta as 18 to 64 group at 64.9 percent. Approximately 14.7 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 20.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 50.3 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Goleta, comprised 33.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Goleta General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was adopted in 2006 that has seen twenty-five amendments since adoption. The General Plan Housing Element is updated every eight (8) years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period and is under review for amendments. The City added a Land Use Element policy that prohibits the change of land use designation for "Agriculture" lands which are ten acres or more without the approval of voters until 2032. It was passed by voter referendum on November 6, 2012, as Measure G2012: Goleta Heritage Farmlands Initiative.

The current City of Goleta Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies growth to be managed based on the maintenance of service levels and quality of life within the City. The County's Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates 4 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated East South Coast areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table H-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Goleta	29,888	30,846	32,690	33,912	34,588
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Goleta was \$98,035 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0, the CalEPA tool for designating disadvantaged communities, was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. The City of Goleta's Sphere 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.

SERVICES

Overview

The Environmental Services Division, the City of Goleta's Stormwater subdivision is responsible for ensuring Goleta's clean watersheds, thriving habitats, and clean communities. The primary goal of the Stormwater subdivision is to prevent pollution. Stormwater pollution is urban runoff water that has picked up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system—a network of channels, gutters and pipes that collect runoff from city streets, neighborhoods, agriculture, construction sites and parking lots—and empties directly into local waterways. The City employs a number of strategies to prevent and clean watershed which include, a street sweeping program, a mutt mitt program, creek cleanups, and facility maintenance including stormwater infrastructure and illicit discharge detection and reporting.

All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The Goleta Water District water supply consist of four distinct water sources – Lake Cachuma, the Goleta Groundwater Basin, recycled water, and imported water from the State Water Project. The District has approximately 16,500 AFY of water available for the service area in an average year and access to additional groundwater and State Water under certain circumstances.

Treatment System

Goleta Water District provides complex treatment and distribution system that includes over 270 miles of pipeline, nine active groundwater wells, a state-of-the-art water treatment plant, nine reservoirs and a host of other critical water transmission and distribution facilities. Cachuma supplies are delivered to the Goleta Valley through the Tecolote Tunnel and the South Coast Conduit and treated at the District Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant.

Distribution

The water system is comprised of approximately 270 miles of pipeline to provide water.

Collection System

The Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) and Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD) provide wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The GSD sanitation system is comprised of approximately 132 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes from 6-inch to 36-inch diameter and ages, 1,000 manholes, and two (2) lift stations. There is a total of 2,300 linear feet of pressurized force main pipe from these two lift stations, 2,000' of which was installed in 2010. The GWSD sanitation system is comprised of approximately 66 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 1,440 manholes, and two (2) lift stations. One (1) remote lift station, one (1) primary pump station to pump effluent to the Goleta Sanitary District treatment plant.

Treatment System

The Goleta Sanitary District WWTP was originally constructed in 1944 and located on 12 acres of District-owned land. The regional treatment plan is designed to serve about 19,704 ERU's or about 97,000 people. The district's collection system serves about 11,823 equivalent residential units (ERU), representing a population of about 55,000. As a regional treatment facility, the Goleta Sanitary District's combined service area includes most of the Goleta Valley. The areas the District provides wastewater treatment for (but are collected separately) include the homes and businesses within the Goleta West Sanitary District, the University of California, Santa Barbara, the community of Isla Vista, part of the County of Santa Barbara, and the City of Santa Barbara's Municipal Airport. The total areas combined have a population of about 80,000. The GSD treatment plant has a 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. The reclamation facility is designed to treat up to 3.3 million gallons per day of secondary effluent to tertiary standards. The treatment facility flow capacity allocations as follows:

- GSD: 47.87%
- GWSD: 40.78%
- UCSB: 7.09%
- City of Santa Barbara: 2.84%
- Santa Barbara County: 1.42%

Disposal

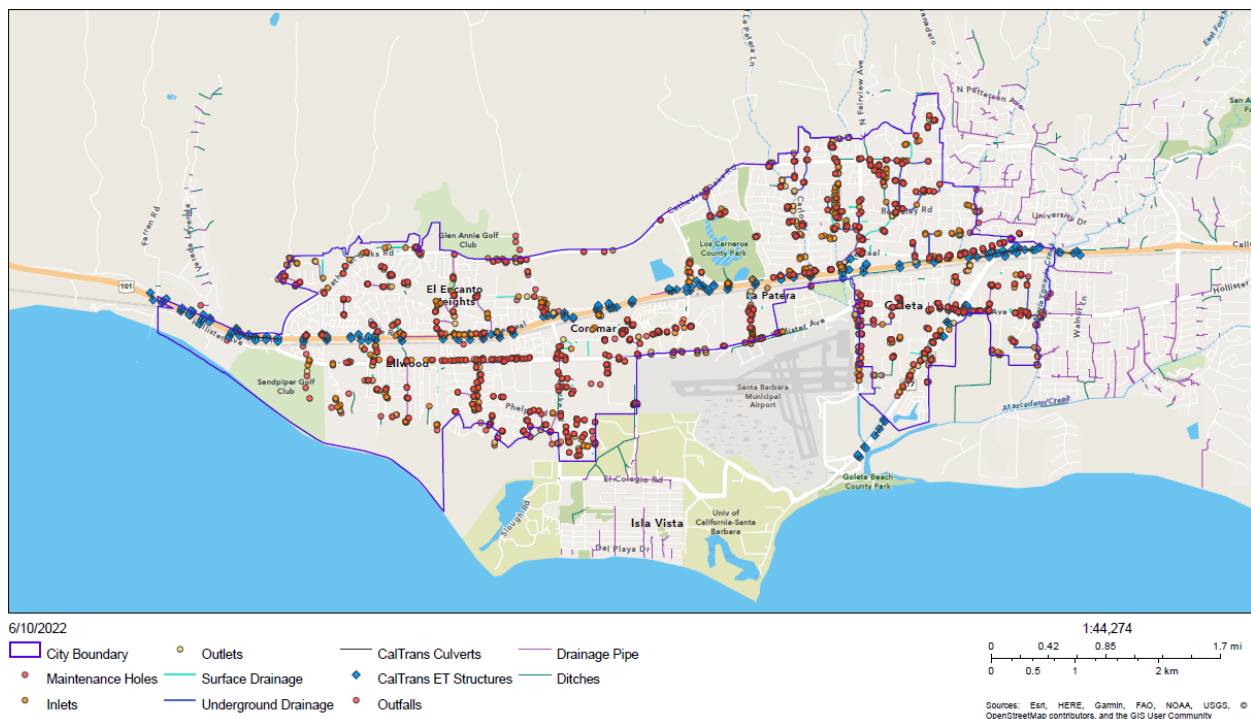
The Goleta Sanitary District produces recycled water at its wastewater reclamation plant that is then land-applied or used for irrigation purposes. Biosolids are hauled off-site to King County for composting processing and beneficial use. Discharge is then sent to ocean outfall 5,800 feet offshore.

GWD has been serving recycled water to customers since 1995. In 2020, the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant produced 4,930 AF of secondary treated effluent. 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). The ability to fully utilize recycled water, however, is limited by outdoor irrigation recycled water demand patterns. While storage is available to address daily needs, storage is not available to address seasonal variability in irrigation demand between the wet winter months and dry summer months. Currently GWD is delivering approximately 785 AFY to customers, and would require additional infrastructure to deliver recycled water more than 1,150 AFY.

Stormwater

The City’s stormwater system is comprised of over 1,000 inlets and outlets, that are constantly inspected and maintained. Storm drains are prioritized for cleanup based on inspection ratings. Maintenance includes procurement of contractors for storm drain cleanout and repairs, although City staff performs minor cleanout and repairs, including updating inlet placards utilizing 1.5 employees. Maintenance for storm drain cleanout ranges widely depending on precipitation and the need for major maintenance. Contractor costs averaged around \$1,000/yr from 2017-2019; over \$11,000 in 2020, and roughly \$2K/year since.

Storm Drain Infrastructure (No Drainage Catchments)



A list of assets include:

Type	Count
Maintenance Holes	587
Inlets	783
Outlets	285
Drainage Pipe	1412
Ditches	275

Note that not all underground drainage pipe has recently been field verified, and this table likely underrepresents the City drainage pipe infrastructure.

City of Goleta Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	7.85
Population (2020 estimated)	32,142
Assessed Property Tax Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$8,655,521
Total Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22)	9,040,334,496
Number of Treatment Plants	Treatment provided by Goleta Water & Sanitary
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue (All Funds) Per Capita (FY 21-22)	\$1,526
Average Annual Revenue (General Fund) Per Capita (FY 21-22)	\$964
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	5¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$32,792,658
Ending Balance All Funds (June 2021)	\$70,346,307
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	84.2%
Change in All Funds (from June 2016 to June 2021)	54.6%
General Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	106%
General Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 21-22 Unaudited)	105%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	143%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Collection	-
Treatment	-
Disposal	-
Recycled	-
Other	X

**City of Goleta
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
N/A	n/a	n/a	n/a

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	0	0
Emergency Operators	0	0
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other City Staff	146	4.56

The City of Goleta is provided water and wastewater services by the Goleta Water District, Goleta West Sanitary District, and Goleta Sanitary District. The City has a total of 146 permanent FTE employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Plant Manager (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator Supervisor (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator I (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator II (0)	n/a	n/a
Operator III (0)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (0)	n/a	n/a
Other City Staff	n/a	n/a

Water & Wastewater Capacity

The City of Goleta receives water services from Goleta Water District and wastewater services from Goleta West and Goleta Sanitary District. Goleta Water District 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 Goleta Water and Sanitary service area's maximum daily capacity to convey water and wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment is 5.0 million gallons per day for water and disposal is 9.7 million gallons. Approximately, 16,244 afy of water is available.

Goleta Sanitary District 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 pursuant to a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The reclamation facility is designed to treat up to 3.3 million gallons per day. Goleta West Sanitary District has 40.78% or 3.12 mgd of the Goleta Sanitary District's permitted treatment capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day.

System Demands

Goleta Water District's service area's average annual water demand generated for treatment and distribution is approximately 3.29 billion gallons per year, or 10,100 afy. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 90 gallons per day, or 98.6 gpcd for each person; it also translates to 193 thousand gallons for every service connection.

The average annual water generated during the report period among Goleta Water users in the service area has been 3.29 billion gallons.

The estimated average annual wastewater flows generated during the report period among Goleta Sanitary users in the service area has been 4.9 million gallons per day.

Goleta Sanitary District's 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; it also translates to 395.6 gallons for every service connection. Goleta West Sanitary District's service area's average annual wastewater collection demand generated approximately 1.7 million gallons per day. It also translates over the report period to an estimated 184 gallons per day.

Service Performance

Goleta Water District’s service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 10,100 afy. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 79% of permitted anticipated reliable supplies. Goleta Sanitary District’s service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 4.9 million gallons a day over the last three years. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 64% of permitted capacity. Goleta West Sanitary District’s service area’s average annual wastewater collection demand generated for subsequent treatment and disposal at the Treatment Plant Facility has been approximately 1.7 million gallons a day. Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 54% of permitted capacity.

LAFCO estimates Goleta Water is presently operating at 79% capacity within its service area in Goleta Valley. Goleta Sanitary is presently operating at 64% capacity within its service area. Goleta West Sanitary is presently operating at 54% capacity within its service area (This estimate includes service agreements outside of service providers service boundary).

The City of Goleta does not provide water, wastewater, however they do provide stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, Capital Improvement Plan, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan, which was last updated in 2021, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Safety Elements. The City adopted a Climate Action Plan in 2014, Vulnerability resolution in 2015, and Energy Efficiency Plan in 2012.

Goleta Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2021
Stormwater System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	2014
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

FINANCES

The City prepares a two-year budget plan and annually updates and adopts the budget. The second year of the two-year budget plan is known as the mid-cycle budget. Included in the budget plan is an updated five-year forecast for the General Fund and five-year Capital Improvement Program. The City Council receives an update on revenue and expenditure activity of the adopted budget each quarter. Annual financial statements are then prepared after the City’s year-end which is June 30 and undergoes an independent audit. Results of the audit, along with the audited financial statements, required supplementary information and statistical data are then presented in a document called the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and reports on the City’s financial position on June 30. These documents, include details and financial data for each of its government activities.

Revenue Neutrality Agreement.

As part of the City's incorporation process in 2002, the City of Goleta and the County of Santa Barbara entered into a Revenue Neutrality Agreement (RNA). This agreement included shared tax revenues over the first ten full fiscal years, known as the mitigation period, and tax revenue sharing in perpetuity. The mitigation period concluded June 30, 2012, and included three primary City revenue sources:

1. 50% of the property tax that would otherwise accrues to the County under the provisions of Government Code 56815
2. City Bradley-Burns retail sales tax – 50% for the first ten years of the RNA and 30% thereafter
3. 40% of the City's Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) for the first ten years of the RNA.

The tax revenue sharing in perpetuity includes the City continuing to allocate 50% of the City's portion of property tax and 30% of the City's portion of the 1% retail sales tax to the County. Taken as a whole, the City generated approximately \$6.5 million in revenues that were received by the County of Santa Barbara in FY 19/20 in accordance with the RNA. The RNA revenues to the County were projected at \$6.6 million in FY 20/21. The total contribution since City incorporation is estimated at approximately \$129.1 million by June 30, 2021.

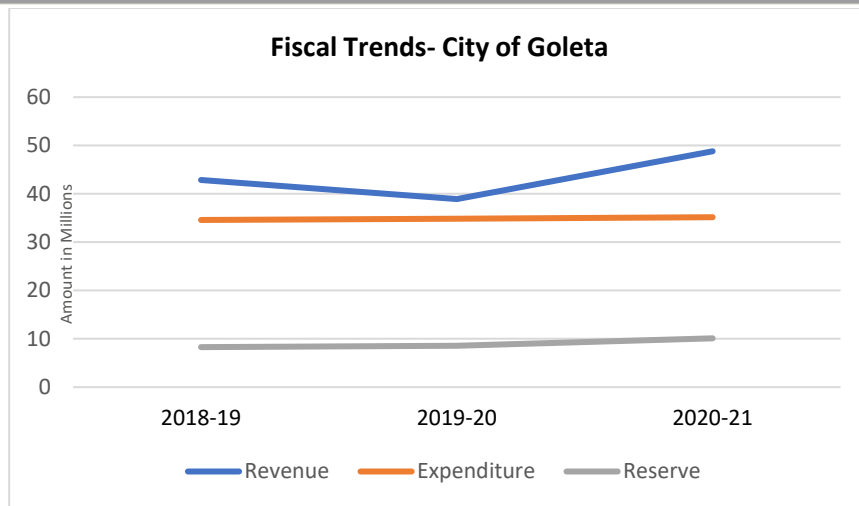
While the City has successfully adopted a balanced budget over the years and maintain prudent reserves with the RNA in place, the City's net operating revenues will continue to be restricted. The City will face an ongoing challenge as the City is required to rely heavily on volatile revenue sources particularly impacted by the pandemic, as costs continue to rise, and new services or programs are considered.

The following table on the next page summarizes the City's revenues for all funds reported using the full accrual method.

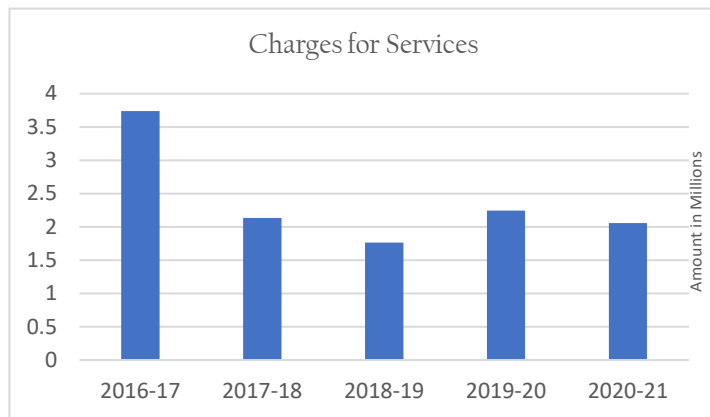
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$7,323,010	18.8%	\$7,578,502	15.5%
Sales & use tax	\$8,359,879	21.5%	\$9,391,156	19.2%
TOT tax	\$9,197,440	23.6%	\$9,239,079	18.9%
Franchise fees	\$1,431,693	3.7%	\$1,478,848	3.0%
Other taxes	\$1,892,658	4.9%	\$3,935,165	8.0%
Fines	\$170,392	0.4%	\$119,026	0.3%
Charges for services	\$2,245,584	5.8%	\$2,056,659	4.2%
Grants & contributions	\$5,942,462	15.3%	\$14,243,256	29.1%
Use of money & property	\$1,531,668	4.0%	\$310,821	0.6%
Other	\$816,402	2.0%	\$445,183	0.9%
Transfer In	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Revenue total	\$38,911,188	100.0%	\$48,797,695	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

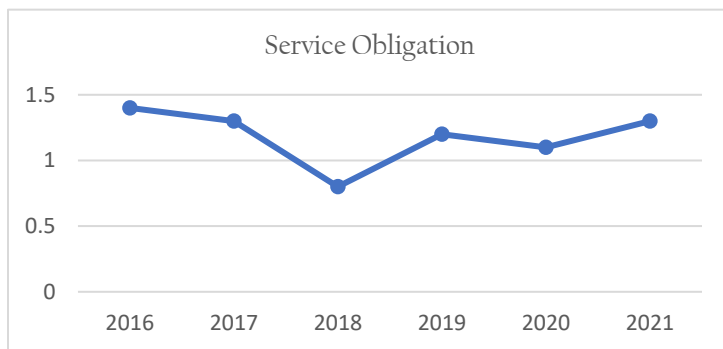
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City's expenditures have decreased in comparison to its revenues. The decrease in expenditures was primarily due to large one-time capital improvement program project activity and special projects experienced in FY 2017-18. These projects included the San Jose Creek Emergency Repair Project, the FY 2017/18 Pavement Preparation and Slurry Project, Hollister Class I Bike Lane Project and purchasing the former Direct Relief International Building, that would be used for the future Goleta Train Depot. The City's reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.



CITY OF GOLETA



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 39,779,107	\$ 27,792,323	1.4
2017	\$ 44,173,070	\$ 31,971,735	1.3
2018	\$ 39,534,737	\$ 45,078,617	0.8
2019	\$ 42,863,121	\$ 34,587,722	1.2
2020	\$ 38,911,188	\$ 34,814,773	1.1
2021	\$ 48,797,695	\$ 35,156,118	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

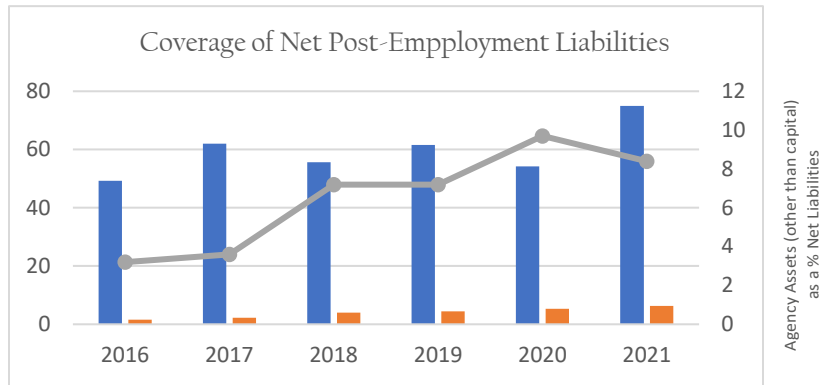
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73.8%	75.4%	75.3%	75.3%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 2,749,352	\$ 2,659,577	\$ 3,064,002	\$ 3,536,142	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 2,766,199

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$49,268,939	\$62,009,688	\$53,646,474	\$61,573,694	\$54,216,063	\$74,963,995
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$1,601,976	\$2,233,916	\$4,041,320	\$4,486,912	\$5,305,110	\$6,302,341

Pension Obligations and Payments

The City maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the City. The City takes advantage of the annual lump-sum prepayment option for the unfunded accrued liability (UAL) portion of costs for annual savings of approximately \$6,000. The City has set aside funds in reserves for pension UAL and is in process of transferring funds set aside specific for pension obligations to a Section 115 Trust administered by PARS. The initial amount set aside in reserves for pensions is \$170,000. The City will be developing and adopting a funding strategy for future ongoing contributions related to pensions to the trust. While the Section 115 Trust will be used as a pension rate stabilization tool, the City will continue to evaluate shortening the UAL amortization schedule, making additional one-time payments to assist with savings in the long-term (assuming no investment losses).

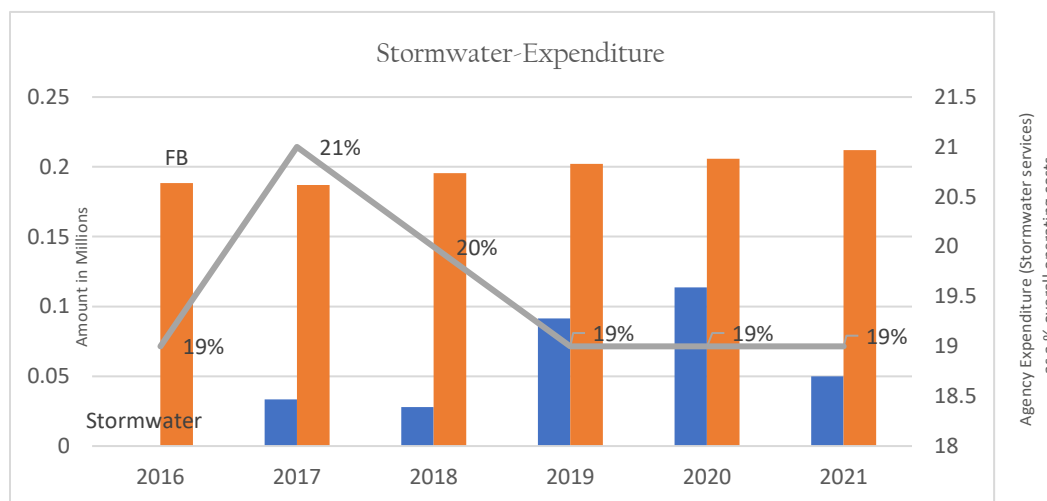
OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City currently finances retiree health care benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The City provides post-employment health care benefits through the CalPERS cost-sharing multiple employer health care program and is subject to the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) minimum contributions to eligible employees. The City pays the greater of \$142 per month or the current PEMHCA minimum of \$143 for 2021 and is subject to annual inflationary increases.

To be eligible for post-retirement health benefits, employees must complete at least five (5) years of continuous service and be a minimum of 50 years of age. The plan was not administered through a qualified trust in 2020. The City has set aside funds in reserves for OPEB UAL and is in the process of transferring \$333,500 for OPEB UAL. The City will be developing and adopting a funding strategy for contributions made to the trust. Benefit payments of \$30,499, \$30,876 and \$16,745 were made on a pay-as-you-go-basis for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019 respectively. As of June 30, 2021, the OPEB plan is not administered through a qualified trust. The City has since established a Section 115 trust and will begin to have a funded ratio for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Stormwater Funding

The City’s budget includes Storm Drain services for Fund #234. In FY 2021/2022, the City’s actual budget expense was \$50,000 and increased that to \$550,000 for FY 2022/2023. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City prepares an Annual Work Program for its Public Works Department to maintain, repair or replace equipment, facilities, and/or City owned property. The City faces a backlog of deferred maintenance related to critical infrastructure such as pavement and unfunded priorities in its Capital Improvement Program (CIP). This backlog of deferred maintenance includes, but is not limited to, a funding gap of over \$100 million in the current five-year CIP budget and an annual funding gap of \$3.3 million per year for the City's annual pavement rehabilitation projects. The City each year makes key accomplishments for maintenance and repairs under the Facilities Division, or Parks and Open Space Division. In 2019 to 2021 such milestones include Goleta Library, Goleta Valley Community Center, and Corporate Building, Stow Grove Redwoods maintenance, irrigation systems at various parks, and upgrade trash cans and add recycling.

Capital Improvements

The City has a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Division, which updates the five-year CIP projects regularly and identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The 2021-2023 Goleta Strategic Plan guides the City using nine overarching Citywide strategies. These overarching strategies serve as an umbrella for the strategic goals and objectives which are: support environmental vitality, support community vitality and enhanced recreational opportunities, ensure financial stability, support economic vitality, strengthen infrastructure, return old town to a vital center of the City, maintain a safe community, enhance the efficiency and transparency of City operations, ensure equity, inclusion, and access in City programs, services and activities. The Annual Work Program for FY 21-22 includes over \$200 million of maintenance and upgrades to the streets, bike paths, bridge, transit, and buildings. Major capital improvement projects identified include Ekwill street and Fowler Road Extensions (approximately \$34,000,000), San Jose Creek Bike Path Project (approximately \$29,500,000), Goleta US 101 Overcrossing (approximately \$49,000,000), and Hollister Avenue Bridge (approximately \$22,500,000). A list of CIP projects for FY 21-23 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2023

- ▶ Ekwill Street & Fowler Road Extensions (Project No. 9002), approximately \$34,000,000
- ▶ San Jose Creek Bike Path – Northern and Southern Segments (Project No. 9006), approx. \$27,000,000
- ▶ San Jose Creek Bike Path – Middle Extent (Project No. 9007), approx. \$2,800,000
- ▶ Fire Station 10 (Project No. 9025), approx. \$23,600,000
- ▶ Goleta US 101 Overcrossing (Project No. 9027), approx. \$49,000,000
- ▶ Hollister Avenue Bridge (Project No. 9033), approx. \$22,500,000
- ▶ Cathedral Oaks Crib Wall Repair (Project No. 9053), approx. \$8,000,000
- ▶ LED Street Lighting (Project No. 9056), approx. \$1,200,000

- ▶ RRFB* at Chapel/PHB* at Kingston (Project No. 9058), approx. \$750,000
- ▶ Storke/Hollister Transit, Bike/Ped, and Median Improvements (Project No. 9062), approx. \$900,000
- ▶ Evergreen Park Improvements (Project No. 9063), approx. \$3,200,000
- ▶ Miscellaneous Park Improvements (Project No. 9066), approx. \$750,000
- ▶ Goleta Community Center Improvements (Project No. 9067), approx. \$8,100,000
- ▶ Improvements at Athletic Field at Goleta Community Center (Project No. 9071), approx. \$600,000
- ▶ Stow Grove Multi-Purpose Field (Project No. 9074), approx. \$900,000
- ▶ Goleta Train Depot and S. La Patera Improvements (Project No. 9079), approx. \$19,000,000
- ▶ Traffic Signal Upgrades (Project No. 9083), approx. \$3,200,000
- ▶ Community Garden (Project No. 9084), approx. \$1,300,000
- ▶ Crosswalk PHB* on Calle Real near Encina Lane (Project No. 9087), approx. \$400,000
- ▶ RRFB* Improvements at School Crosswalks (Project No. 9088), approx. \$770,000
- ▶ Goleta Traffic Safety Study (Project No. 9089), approx. \$350,000
- ▶ San Miguel Park Improvements (Project No. 9093), approx. \$250,000
- ▶ Santa Barbara Shores Park Improvements (Project No. 9094), approx. \$200,000
- ▶ Crosswalk at Calle Real/Fairview Center PHB* (Project No. 9099), approx. \$500,000
- ▶ City Hall Purchase and Improvements - Elevator (Project No. 9101), approx. \$12,100,000
- ▶ Old Town South Fairview Avenue Drainage Improvements (Project No. 9107), approx. \$350,000
- ▶ Winchester II Park Improvements (Project No. 9108), approx. \$300,000
- ▶ Hollister Class I Bike Path Lighting (Project No. 9110), approx. \$700,000
- ▶ JDW Neighborhood Park Phase 2 – Splash Pad (Project No. 9111), approx. \$850,000
- ▶ Ellwood Butterfly Habitat Management Plan (Project No. 9112), approx. \$3,900,000
- ▶ Mathilda Park Improvements (Project No. 9113), approx. \$200,000
- ▶ Hollister Avenue Old Town Interim Striping (Project No. 9114), approx. \$600,000
- ▶ Public Works Corporation Yard Repairs/Improvements (Project No. 9115), approx. \$600,000
- ▶ Pickleball Courts (Project No. 9116), approx. \$100,000
- ▶ Goleta Traffic Safety Study (GTSS) and Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) (Project No. 9089) - \$353,700
- ▶ Concrete Repair Project, approx. \$230,000
- ▶ Hollister Avenue Complete Streets Corridor
- ▶ Annual Pavement Rehabilitation Project approx \$4,690,000

* RRFB = Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon, PHB = Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon

The City has several CIPs that are currently under construction or are anticipated to be in the construction phase over the next year. These projects include, but are not limited to, Ekwil Street & Fowler Road Extensions, Hollister Avenue Bridge, San Jose Creek Bike Path – Middle Extent, Fire Station 10, LED Street Lighting, Miscellaneous Park Improvements, Improvements at Athletic Field at Goleta Community Center, Community Gardens, RRFB at Chapel/PHB at Kingston, Crosswalk PHB on Calle Real near Encina Lane, RRFB Improvements at School Crosswalks, Goleta Traffic Safety Study, Crosswalk at Calle Real/Fairview Center PHB, Winchester II Park Improvements, and Hollister Avenue Old Town Interim Striping.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

At fiscal year-end of 2020, the long-term liabilities reported by the City included compensated absences, successor agency settlement agreement, other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability (retiree health care) and net pension liability. At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability of \$3,064,002 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability and \$2,438,474 for total OPEB liability.

On September 24, 2018, the City agreed to a settlement agreement to transfer \$6,431,587 to the Successor Agency from the Goleta Redevelopment Agency. The City paid \$1,000,000 within 90 days of the settlement date and then pays \$775,941 annually by June 30th of each year for seven years. The 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds were refunded in full in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, with the issuance of the 2020 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds by reducing the interest rate for a net present value of savings of \$8,874,835.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City does not currently share facilities but does manage library services for the cities of Solvang and Buellton on a contract basis. The City does not pool or share revenues for libraries. The City has a Memorandum of Understanding with the American Red Cross for shelter services. There are four Red Cross emergency trailers deployed throughout the City. No other opportunities to do so have been identified by staff in the preparation of this report. Due to relative distance between the City and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future. Although, Fire Station 10 is underway being built as a City facility that County Fire will be able to operate from. The City paid for acquisition and is paying for development and construction along with some of the maintenance of the facility. The County will generally be paying for operations and some maintenance pursuant to the MOU and Easement Operating Agreement approved by both the City and the County. The City's sources of funds from: General Fund, Public Administration Development Fees, Fire Development Fees, Developer Agreements and County Fire Development Impact Fees, and will require additional to be determined funding.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City are charged and collected by the local District which provide that service. Storm Drain and other fees based on: 1. "Development Impact Fee Program Update Report" prepared by Urban Economics and approved by City Council on February 19, 2019; and 2. "Establishment of Beneficial Projects Categories Eligible for Development Impact Fee Reductions or Waivers" approved by City Council on July 16, 2019.

Storm Drain Fees (Effective April 1, 2019)

A. Per Dwelling Unit or 1,000 square feet of floor area

Flat or Base Rates*

	DIF/ DU or KSF
Single-family detached	\$3,926
All Other Residential	\$2,848
ADU greater than 500 SF	\$543
Retail & Commercial	\$2,171
Office & Medical	\$2,916
Industrial	\$1,082

ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Goleta's governance authority is established under general law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34000. Cities are authorized to provide all municipal services. A five-member City Council governs the City of Goleta. The Mayor is directly elected and serves a four-year term. Beginning November, 2022, the City will be divided into four districts, and voters in each district will elect a City Councilmember who lives in their own district for a four-year term. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. The City operates under a City Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City Manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City's administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters. The City employs approximately 114 full time and part time employees, and 24 hourly employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: General Government, Economic Development, General Services, Finance, Emergency Services, Business Licensing, Street Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Parks and Open Space Maintenance, Capital Improvement Program, Street Lighting, Stormwater Management, Engineering, Solid

Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Sustainability, Housing, Recreation & Parks, Administration, and Library Services. The City of Goleta contracts for Police services through the County Sheriff's office. Fire Protection is by County Fire (Stations 10, 11, 12, & 14).

City of Goleta holds meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm in the Council Chambers, 130 Cremona Drive, Suite B, Goleta. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Goleta Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Paula Perotte	Mayor	Non-Profit	12
Kyle Richards	Mayor Pro Tem	Finance	6
Luz Reves-Martin	Council Member District 1	Public Affairs	2 mo
James Kyriaco	Council Member District 2	Government	4
Stuart Kasdin	Council Member	Professor	6

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Goleta Website Checklist			
website accessed 7/25/22		https://Cityofgoleta.org	
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? <i>(required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)</i>	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Goleta is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://Cityofgoleta.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The City of Goleta conducts community surveys for input and feedback on City services. In 2018, the City conducted a survey to get feedback from residents about issues of importance within the City and to better understand how we were performing. In the prior Community Satisfaction Survey 2008, the City revealed the overall satisfaction rate was 65% and in 2018 year, the overall satisfaction rate was 82%.

City Survey Results are below:

Overall, 30% of residents had been in contact with City staff in the year prior to the interview.

Eighty-two percent (82%) of Goleta residents indicated they were either very (31%) or somewhat (51%) satisfied with the City's efforts to provide municipal services. Approximately 11% were very or somewhat dissatisfied, whereas 7% were unsure or unwilling to share their opinion.

When asked to prioritize among nine projects and programs that could receive funding in the future, improving the City's ability to operate in an environmentally sustainable way (78% high or medium priority), funding programs to reduce homelessness (75%), supporting the development of affordable housing (71%), and making the City more bike and pedestrian-friendly (70%) were assigned the highest priorities.

Residents with recent staff contact provided high ratings for City staff across the three dimensions tested, with more than eight-in-ten residents indicating that Goleta staff are accessible (94%), professional (90%), and helpful (87%).

Overall, 79% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the City's efforts to communicate with residents through newsletters, the Internet, local media, and other means. The remaining respondents were either dissatisfied with the City's efforts in this respect (12%) or unsure of their opinion (9%).

Respondents cited email and electronic newsletters as the most effective method for the City to communicate with them (90% very or somewhat effective), followed by the City's website (85%), direct mail (79%), text messages (76%), and a smart phone app (75%).

The survey indicated that two-thirds (2/3rds) of the respondents were satisfied with the City's communications.

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, sewer, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

**City of Goleta Questionnaire,
Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources**

City of Goleta			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to City of Goleta at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

CC. City of Guadalupe

Agency Office: 918 Obispo Street,
Guadalupe, CA 93434
Phone: 805/356-3891
Fax: 805/343-5512
Email: tb@ci.gaudalupe.ca.us
Website: www.ci.gaudalupe.ca.us
City Administrator: Todd Bodem
Public Works: Shannon Sweeney
Water Supervisor: Jamie Vidales
Wastewater Supervisor: David Miklas

SUMMARY

The City of Guadalupe represents the rural area along northwest of Santa Barbara County. The City's boundaries cover a total of 1.31 square miles and include an estimated 8,293 residents. The City provides water, wastewater services, and stormwater maintenance services within City boundaries. Total fund balance has increased steadily from 2015 to 2021. The General Fund balance is \$370,356. The City continues to have expenditures higher than revenues in the General Fund. In addition, the General Fund has a large interfund loan payable balance. The City receives a portion of the County's 1% base property tax of 13¢/\$1. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$1,827 per resident and maintains a fund balance to assist with future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The most recent audit by the City was on June 30, 2021. The City boundaries and Sphere of Influence are the same and no plans to expand are being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Guadalupe was incorporated in 1946. The City was established under general law for Cities codified under Government Code Section 34000. The City is about ten miles west of Santa Maria and to the west is the Guadalupe Dunes. State Highway US 1 runs right through town and US 101 is ten miles to the west. The City is governed by a five-member City council whose members are elected at large. It has a City manager form of government and is a full-service City, providing all essential City services.

The City of Guadalupe overlaps the Santa Maria Valley WCD, Cachuma RCD, Guadalupe Lighting Districts, Santa Maria Airport District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Guadalupe Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The City of Guadalupe’s Public Works Department is responsible for the management, operation and maintenance, of the City’s infrastructure, which includes streets, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, parks, landscaping, street lighting, civic facilities, sewer system, storm drain system, and water systems.

The Department’s focus is on fixing and maintaining aging infrastructure and public facilities and planning to avoid unnecessary expansion projects. A number of recommendations were made under the 2015 Wastewater Master Plan in order to improve effluent quality and meet permit and regulatory requirements and 2021 Water Master Plan to improve water supply, storage, and distribution system. The City continues to work towards these improvements. In addition, the department strives to meet its NPDES compliance requirements for stormwater. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for water and sewer services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The City also has almost \$2.3 million in long-term debts.

The City employs approximately 41 full-time employees, two (2) part-time, two (2) interns, and two (2) contract employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning & Land Use, Building & Fire Safety, Code Compliance, Police, Recreation & Parks, Library, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring City of Santa Maria to forge relationships to improve service. A large housing development “Pasadera” has been approved by the City of Guadalupe which will result in 800 new homes currently being built. Public facilities and services in Guadalupe may need expansion and improvement to accommodate future increases in population. The City’s General Plan calls for additional potable water allocation, enhanced stormwater and wastewater facilities, new and expanded schools, increased presence of police, fire, and emergency services as areas of opportunities and challenges.

The City adopted a Water Master Plan update which included development and evaluation of a hydraulic model of the City of Guadalupe’s distribution system. The fire flow assessment indicated that the distribution system was unable to provide the minimum required flow and residual pressure to schools and industrial zones, as set forth by the City of Guadalupe Fire Chief. This project was completed in August 2022, to implement the water distribution system upgrades recommended to meet fire flow requirements under existing and future conditions.

The Wastewater Master Plan included development and evaluation of a hydraulic model of the City of Guadalupe's collection system, along with a comprehensive review of the City of Guadalupe's WWTP capacity and operations. The assessment indicated that the collection and treatment systems have significant deficiencies under existing and future conditions, and recommended various upgrades to address the deficiencies.

In 2012, the City of Guadalupe completed WWTP improvements for effluent quality and to meet permit requirements. The project was the first phase of a larger improvement plan recommended to meet permit conditions and improve operability over a 30-year design life. The project scope was reduced to meet available grant funding while performing the minimal improvements necessary to ensure compliance with the existing Waste Discharge Requirements.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Guadalupe are small. The City of Guadalupe is largely surrounded by farmland under Williamson Act land protection. For these reasons, it is unlikely that Guadalupe will annex additional land in the near future. The City of Santa Maria is the nearest community at least ten miles to the east. The Santa Maria River, located to the north of Guadalupe, has a floodplain which restricts development outside of the City's northern boundaries.

Regional Collaboration

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with eighteen local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City of Guadalupe coordinates policing services with the Santa Maria Airport for patrol services. The Guadalupe City Council acts as the decision body for the Guadalupe Lighting District. Public transit services and facilities, such as the Guadalupe Flyer bus transit service, makes twelve round trips a day between Santa Maria and Guadalupe. Guadalupe is to connect to

the dunes and Santa Maria by regional bicycle infrastructure.

Waste Management’s Health Sanitation Service company division provides solid waste management services with weekly garbage collection and disposal. Unrecyclable solid waste from the City of Guadalupe is ultimately disposed at Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill, located in the City of Goleta.

The City of Guadalupe is a cooperating partner in the Regional Water Management Group and assisted in the County’s Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The City collaborates with other parties to manage the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin. It is a participant in the State Water Project water supply received via Central Coast Water Authority and Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant. The City also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Guadalupe has no Sphere of Influence beyond City boundaries. The City’s SOI and City boundary are considered coterminous. The City did not request expansion to their Sphere of Influence. No significant projects have been identified that would require City services at this time. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City’s need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City’s Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Guadalupe’s existing boundary spans approximately 1.31 square miles in size and covers 715 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) within a contiguous area with 100% incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The City does not serve any parcels outside of its jurisdiction. The surrounding jurisdictional land is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. Overall, there are 3,800 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

City of Guadalupe’s jurisdictional boundary spans 1.31 square miles with 100% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The City does not serve any parcels outside of its jurisdiction.

City of Guadalupe Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Guadalupe	691	100.0%	2,205	3,800
Totals	691	100.0%	2,205	3,800

City of Guadalupe Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Guadalupe	691	100.0%	2,205	3,800
Totals	691	100.0%	2,205	3,800

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$576.8 million as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$834,820. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$69,559 based on the estimated service population of 8,293. City of Guadalupe receives \$5.1 million in annual charges for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates as an enterprise for these services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 2,205 legal parcels and spans 691 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 93% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 49 vacant parcels that collectively total 103 acres. The jurisdictional boundary qualifies as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

Close to 49-50 of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 93% has been developed.

City of Guadalupe
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1946
Legal Authority	General Law pursuant to Article XI of the California Constitution, Sections 34000 et seq.
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council elected at-large.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Transit, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Library, Fire and Police, Code Compliance, Administration and Finance.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Guadalupe to be 7,654. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Guadalupe to be 7,900 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Guadalupe increased by 574 people (7.4 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 1,912 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Guadalupe as 18 to 64 group at 55.5 percent. Approximately 8 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 36.5 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 4.4 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the largest ethnic group in Guadalupe, comprised 91.9 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Guadalupe General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2021. The Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current City of Guadalupe Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 1.2 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas. The County’s General Plan covers the surrounding Guadalupe-Casmalia areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table CC-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Guadalupe	7,080	7,266	8,293	9,309	9,660
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Guadalupe was \$55,511 in 2022, which qualifies the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities’ assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining

environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the City of Guadalupe's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services within the service areas and contiguous to the Sphere of Influence as a disadvantaged community.

SERVICES

Overview

City of Guadalupe provides water, wastewater services, and stormwater maintenance services within City boundaries. Guadalupe is part of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin which has been adjudicated and not subject to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The City is staffed by 41 full-time employees, two (2) part-time, two (2) interns, and two (2) contract employees. The Public Works Department, oversees the operations and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems that are staffed with two (2) operators for water treatment, including a Water Supervisor Grade II, Water Operator Grade I, and two (2) operators for wastewater, including Wastewater Supervisor Grade III and Wastewater Operator Grade II personnel. All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City of Guadalupe's water is supplied by groundwater and supplemented by State Water Project. The City's two groundwater wells draw from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin; 1,300 AFY¹ of developed water may be produced per a January 25, 2008 Stipulation (Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara) from Twitchell reservoir, and also an unquantified amount of prescriptive and appropriative rights to groundwater. The City's State Water Project allocation is 550 AF with 55 AF drought buffer. The City sold 30 AFY of unused allotment to the

¹ Until a water shortage is identified in the annual hydrogeologic report developed for the Twitchell management authority, the City does not have a defined limit on the amount of groundwater that may be pumped.

City of Solvang in 2017. In addition, as Pasadera develops, there is approximately 25-acre feet of Twitchell Yield that will be transferred to the City.

The City currently has two wells as part of the water supply system: Obispo well in central part of town and Pasadera well (formerly DJ Farm) located in the northeast portion of the Pasadera Development. Both have a pump capacity of 1,000 gpm. The City also has had four additional inactive or abandoned wells (Tognazzinni, 5th Street, 9th Street, & 242 Obispo Street), located within the City that have been utilized in the past, but those wells have been decommissioned because of water quality and/or operation issues.

Treatment System

The city water from their wells is treated at a distribution center, then mixed into three reservoirs for distribution. Water from the State project is treated at the Polonio Pass Water Treatment Plant and delivered directly to city storage tank.

Distribution

There is one pressure zone within the City. Since the topography of the City is relatively flat, the City must rely on either elevated storage or pumping facilities to pressurize the City's water system to an adequate hydraulic grade. The City's existing water distribution system contains over 20 miles of water mains ranging from 4-inch to 16-inch in size and a variety of pipe material and sizes. There is some cast iron pipe still in service that was installed in 1928. There is also a dedicated 12-inch transmission pipeline from the Pasadera Well to the Obispo Tank Site. The City has three water storage facilities in operation that holds 1.7 million gallons; the Obispo Street tank (1,480,000 gallons), the Elevated storage tank (100,000 gallons), and Obispo Street Reservoir #2 (700,000 gallons). A fourth tank, Bonita Reservoir, is currently offline due to degraded physical condition. The Bonita Reservoir has a total volume of 0.5 MG. The City's Water Master Plan 2015 states:

“A portion of the Obispo Street tank is not always readily available for emergency storage. When State Water is available, it is delivered on a continual 24-hour basis and the Obispo Street tank must have an available capacity to accept this constant supply during periods of low demand. Assuming a delivery of 150 gpm, based on the City's modified 40% SWP allocation long-term projected delivery, and reserving a volume equal to 10 hours of storage (90,000 gallons), the available storage for the Obispo Street tank is approximately 1,480,000 gallons.”

Recycled Water

The City of Guadalupe contributes to the replenishment of the groundwater system. The City's wastewater treatment plant currently discharges approximately 820,000 gallons of secondary treated effluent per day (2020 ADF) used for spray irrigation. The City has not conducted a Recycled Water Feasibility evaluation. However, it is assumed the cost-benefit to construct the necessary plant improvements and city-wide infrastructure to treat, produce and deliver tertiary treated, Title 22 compliant effluent cannot be met due to the limited number of potential users that could utilize the reclaimed water.

Collection System

The City of Guadalupe's wastewater collection system serves residential, commercial, and industrial users. The City's wastewater collection system includes approximately 14.1 miles of gravity sewer line, 0.26 miles of force main, 266 manholes, and four (4) lift stations. The mainlines are made of a variety of materials, depending on the age. Terra cotta salt glazed pipe, vitrified clay pipe (VCP), and polyvinyl chloride are the materials currently utilized in sewers. There are no substantially undersized lines or regular overflows being experienced. The system is maintained regularly by City staff. Staff inspects known hot spots on a weekly basis. Staff also inspect flows in various parts of the collection system on a weekly basis. It is estimated that all wastewater collection pipes are cleaned every four years, with pipes vulnerable to blockages cleaned more frequently. The City schedules professional flushing of complete collections system every three years to ensure system functionality. Hot spots are documented and are jetted, as necessary. The City currently has an ongoing contract with a FOG hauler to ensure that 100,000 feet of sewer line are cleaned yearly.

Treatment System

The City operates a wastewater treatment plant serving the City. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1940s and located on 12.88 acres of City-owned land. The system serves approximately 2,333 connections and collects, treats and disposes of 820,000 gallons of wastewater per day. The plant was upgrade in 2011 was a conversion of an Activated Integrated Pond System (AIPS) into a new Biolac extended aeration biological process with provisions for nitrogen removal. Other improvements included retrofit of the headworks with a new influent bar screen, construction of an integral clarifier, a new blower aeration system, a grit removal system, a new emergency standby generator, and sludge dewatering facilities. The overall capacity of the City's existing wastewater treatment facility is 960,000 gallons per day (gpd). All of the water is treated to secondary treatment levels and discharged to percolation basins located at the western end of the City.

Disposal

Disposal of treated wastewater involves a series of ponds and spreading or spray irrigation to a nearby property under the City's NPDES permit.

Stormwater

The conducting of storm water runoff monitoring is provided by a partnership made up between the County and its partners agencies under the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan. Guadalupe was concerned that many residents were paving most or all of their front, side and rear yards. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 2018-468 which added restrictions on rear yard paving of residential properties. Currently a residential property can pave 40 percent of the rear yard, 67 percent of the front yard and both side yards. When the building footprint, driveway and any other impervious surfaces are added cumulatively, most of the lot results in excess runoff. The City is considering an amendment to the zoning ordinance such that a minimum of 25 percent pervious surfaces will remain on each residential lot. The City's municipal storm system consists of limited curbs and gutters, a network of open and closed storm water drains and portions of Santa Maria River.

The larger storm water conveyance ditches, channels, and basins are primarily owned and maintained by Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCD). The City essentially discharges to the FCD's system. City flow then co-mingles with County flow and agricultural tail water. The City's storm drain system includes 76 drains, unknown number of culverts, with cleanout operations on an as needed basis. The storm drain system, operates for the most part without blockages and, therefore, major maintenance is performed on an as-needed basis. Open channels and drop inlets are cleaned annually prior to the rain season to remove fallen leaves and other debris collected in the system. The entire system including open channels, drop inlets, pipelines and catch-basins, are cleaned on an as needed basis.

City of Guadalupe
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	1.31
Population (2020 estimated)	8,293
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$576,860,795
Number of Treatment Plants	1 (WW)
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$1,827
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	13¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$370,356
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2017 to June 2021)	184%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	11.2%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Note: City General Fund Balance was a deficit of \$684 thousand in 2017.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	X

City of Guadalupe
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

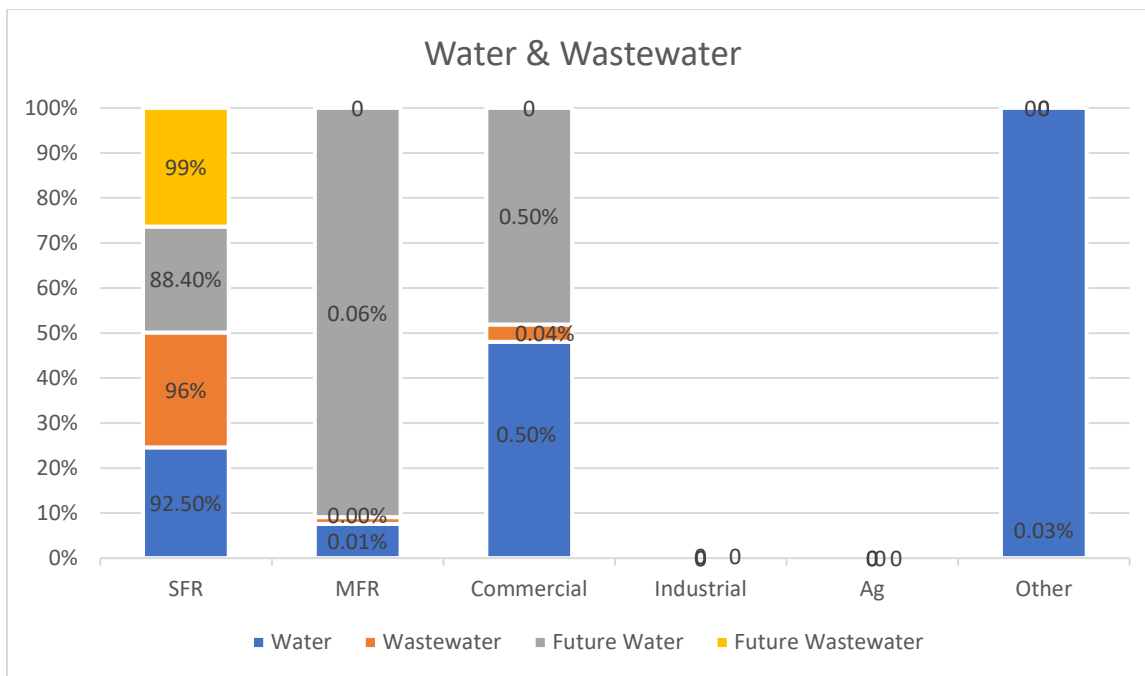
Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
5125 W Main St, Treatment Plant	1940s	Good	12.88 acres
303 Obispo Street Blend Facility	2008	Good	1.75 acres
Obispo Street Booster		Good	6,750 gpm
Bonita Booster	1981	Poor No longer in service	to be demolished
Highway 1/6 th Street Lift station	1960s	Needs replacing	570 gpm
Pioneer/8 th Street Lift Station	1950s	Needs replacing	230 gpm
Gularte/La Guardia Lift Station	2005	Good	150 gpm
4 th Lift Station (Pasadera)	2010s	New	Interim 135 gpm

The Obispo Street BPS consists of three low flow (booster) pumps and three high flow (fire) pumps, all utilizing variable frequency drives (VFDs). The booster pumps feature a 2+1 configuration (two operational pumps, with one standby). The booster pumps alternate and are used to maintain system pressure and low system demand. The three fire pumps are used to meet all other system demands including fire-flow. Each booster pump has a rated capacity of 500 gpm at the design head of 115 feet and each fire pump has a rated flow of 1,750 gpm at a design head of 115 feet. Based on input from City's Water Operation staff, the Obispo Street BPS is regulated by an external pressure gauge to maintain a constant system pressure of no less than 70 psi.

The booster pump station at the Bonita Reservoir is currently offline due to condition issues associated with the Bonita Reservoir. Under normal operating conditions, the Bonita Reservoir and BPS were only operated during off-peak hours. The Bonita BPS is currently equipped with two pumps. The existing generator at Bonita is no longer in service and slated for demolition.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	2,266	2,240
Multi-Family	12	3
Commercial	111	90
Industrial	0	0
Agricultural	0	0
Other	60	0

In 2021, Guadalupe reported that the water purveyor serves approximately 2,449 municipal connections and 2,333 wastewater connections. The MKN 2021 Water Master Plan report indicates 985 afy of metered water use broken down as follows:



Under the existing General Plan, the City’s build-out would increase water demand by an estimated 311,404 gpd. The total water demand is estimated to be 1.179 mgd in 20 years.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	6	0.07
Emergency Operators	0	0
Stormwater Personnel	2	0.02
Administrative Personnel	0	0
Other City Staff	35	4.22

Guadalupe has a total of six (6) permanent employees providing water and wastewater services and two (2) shared employees (between streets and transit) providing stormwater maintenance all managed under the Public Works Director.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Operator Supervisor (1)	16	16
Operator I (1)	5	1
Wastewater Supervisor (1)	5	3
Operator II (1)	5	1
Public Works Director (1)	26	3
Other City Staff	N/A	N/A

Water & Wastewater 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. Approximately 62 percent was used for residential consumption, 33 percent for commercial, and the remaining five percent for miscellaneous purposes. The largest single water user in the city is Taylor Farms, a vegetable processing, washing, and packaging facility. Guadalupe's 2021 General Plan estimates a buildout population for Guadalupe of 12,479 persons (8,081 existing persons + 4,398 additional persons = 12,479 persons). According to the 2019 water evaluation, this level of population growth would generate a demand for potable water between 2,187 and 2,322 acre-feet annually, a 120 percent increase in water demand through buildout. The General Plan estimated that groundwater resources meet existing demand and that the City can increase its use of State Water Project supply by 60% to meet future water demand. The 2021 Water Master Plan also states the long-term reliability and allocations of State Water is not guaranteed. Wastewater after 2031, the City indicates an update of the wastewater treatment plant is necessary to meet future demand. Maximum allocation from the SWP is 550 afy (with 55 afy drought buffer). The City operates a 0.96 mgd capacity wastewater treatment plant.

The Guadalupe service area's maximum daily capacity to convey water to the blending Facility is 2.2 million gallons. The maximum daily capacity to treat wastewater at the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 0.96 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 144 gallons for every service connection (one industrial customer is 25% of demand). The City's updated 2040 General Plan Land Use Element

The estimated average annual water demand is 0.955 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Guadalupe users in the service area has been 0.82 million gallons; an amount that translates to 112 gallons per day.

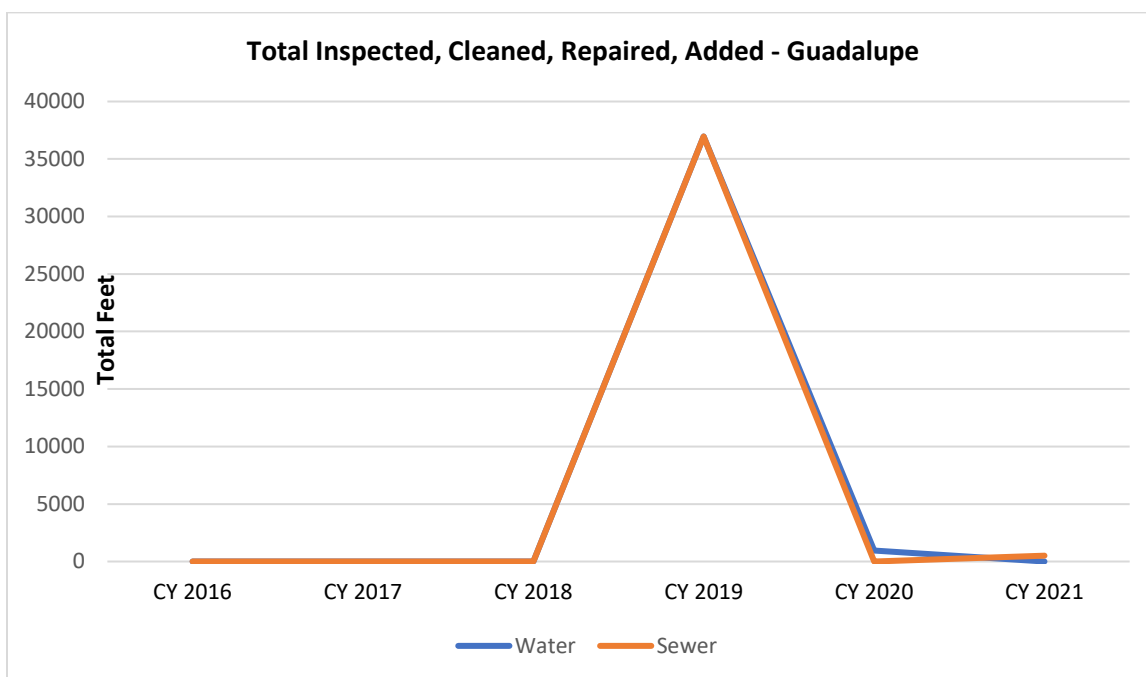
considers additional buildout potential of the existing city limits. The City anticipates an expansion of the wastewater treatment plant will increase treatment capacity to 1.5 mgd, which based on a per capita wastewater generation of 80 gallons per day, will accommodate a population of about 18,750 residents.

Service Performance

City of Guadalupe service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 1,070 afy. 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. The estimate gallons per day for each resident or equivalent unit is 112 gpcd.

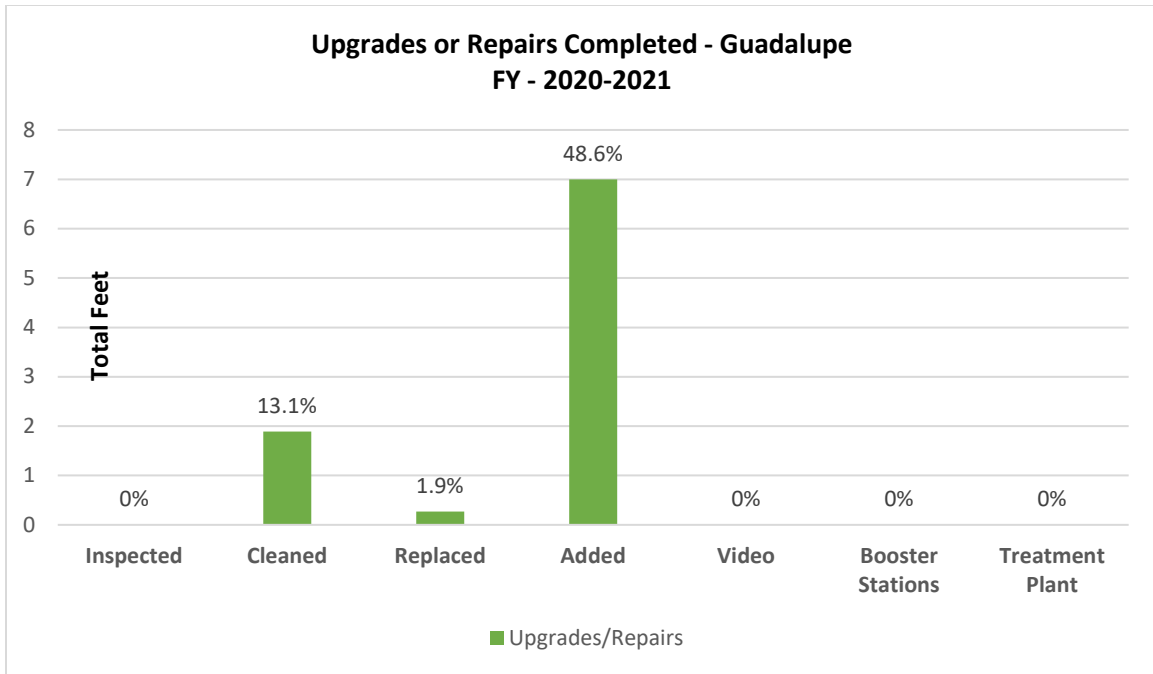
LAFCO estimates Guadalupe is presently operating at 37% capacity in water service and 85.4% capacity in wastewater service within its service area. (There are no service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**City of Guadalupe
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: City Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City. Also, this table tabulates are in feet of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed.



Source: City Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift/booster stations and treatment plant included as part of percentage improved.

The City of Guadalupe provides water, wastewater, and stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Master Plan adopted in 2021, Draft Sewer System Master Plan underway, Capital Improvement Plan, Utility Rate Study in 2021, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan, which was last updated in 2021, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, Safety Elements.

Guadalupe Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2021
Water Master Plan	2021
Sewer System Master Plan	Draft 2022
Stormwater System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

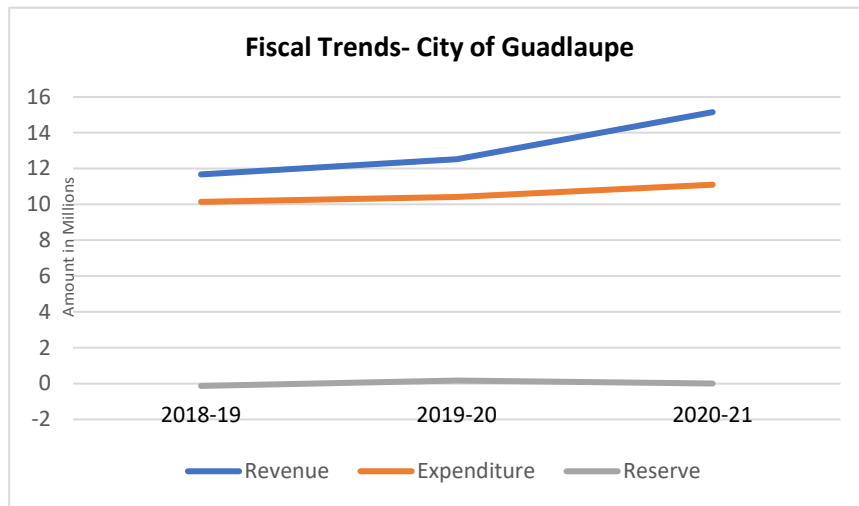
FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for water and wastewater services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The City’s ending fund balance for water operation in 2021 was \$4,303,899 and wastewater operation in 2021 was \$6,435,392. The City received \$99,777 from CARES Act in FY 2021.

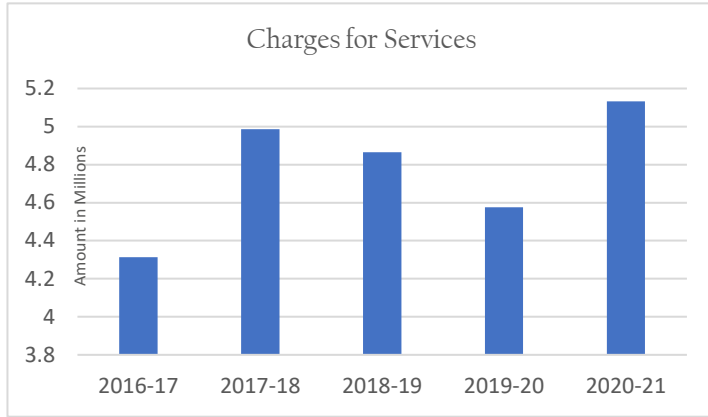
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$1,547,855	12.4%	\$1,740,033	11.4%
Sales & use tax	\$603,956	4.8%	\$811,141	5.4%
Utility User tax	\$442,934	3.5%	\$480,619	3.2%
Other taxes	\$538,839	4.3%	\$544,711	3.6%
Charges for services	\$5,758,960	46.0%	\$6,038,041	39.9%
Grants & contributions	\$3,083,130	24.6%	\$5,183,017	34.2%
Interest	\$257,352	2.1%	\$170,365	1.1%
Miscellaneous	\$284,317	2.3%	\$183,118	1.2%
Revenue total	\$12,517,343	100.0%	\$15,151,045	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

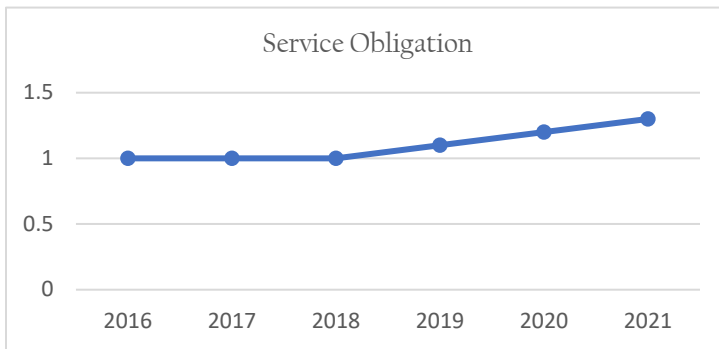
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City’s expenditures have decreased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in revenues were primarily due to increase in grant funding/contributions and increase in development of Pasadera. The City’s reserve balances are now positive after prior two years being negative. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.



CITY OF GUADALUPE



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise funds. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 8,371,654	\$ 7,921,244	1.0
2017	\$ 8,661,435	\$ 8,275,638	1.0
2018	\$ 10,249,961	\$ 9,431,893	1.0
2019	\$ 11,675,687	\$ 10,142,881	1.1
2020	\$ 12,517,343	\$ 10,423,984	1.2
2021	\$ 15,151,045	\$ 11,101,191	1.3

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

Pension

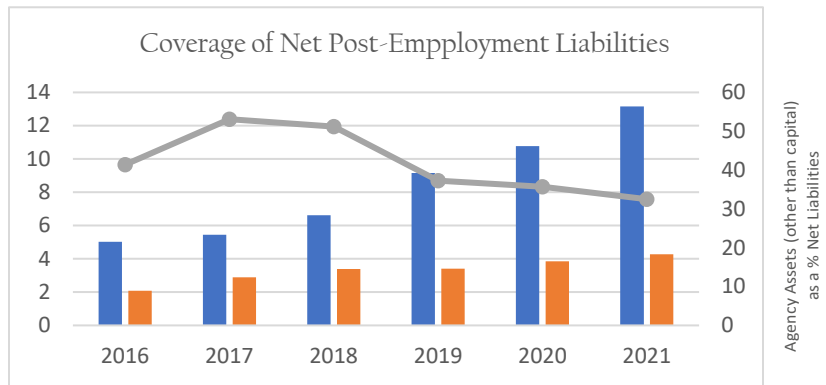
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	73%	75%	75%	75%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 3,065,323	\$ 3,050,995	\$ 3,387,991	\$ 4,157,638	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 494,819

2021 year of OPEB reporting

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$5,021,316	\$5,441,320	\$6,622,538	\$9,152,070	\$10,778,989	\$13,149,970
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$2,081,300	\$2,891,293	\$3,395,162	\$3,413,998	\$3,858,739	\$4,276,907

Pension Obligations and Payments

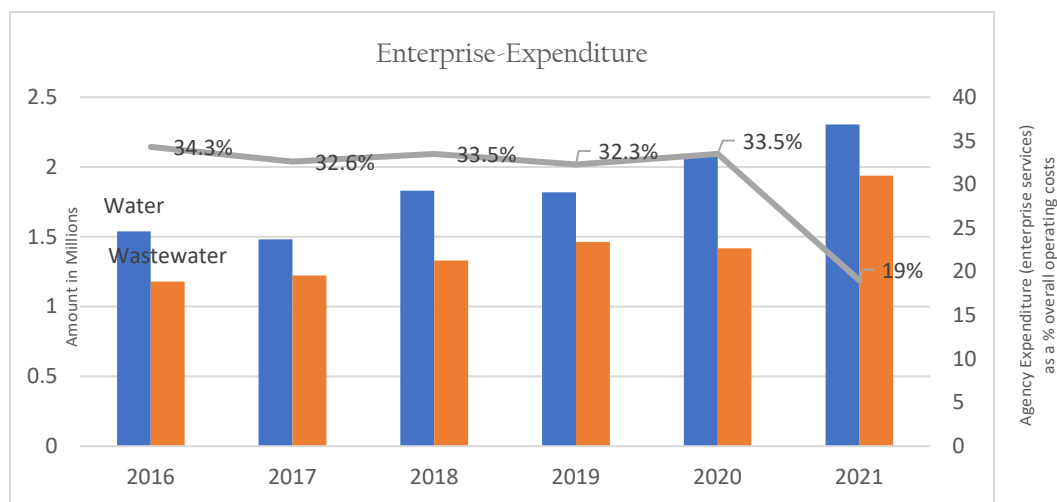
The City offers all qualified permanent and probationary employees who are eligible to participate in the Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). The City sponsors four rate plans: two miscellaneous and two safety. As of June 30, 2021, the City reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of \$3,782,088.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms on a pay-as-you-go basis and sets its maximum monthly and contribution rates for health insurance to the PEMHCA statutory minimum. The City entered the PERS medical insurance program in 1990 under the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). The City provides post-employment health care insurance to all employees who retire from the City on or after attaining age 50 with at least 5 years of PERS credited service. Employees covered under PERS on or after January 1, 2013, the eligibility requirements are attaining age 52 and 5 years of PERS credited service. Benefits are paid for the lifetime of the retiree, spouse or surviving spouse, and dependents up to the age of 65. The City’s OPEB Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Enterprise Funding

The City budget includes water and wastewater services for business type activities. In FY 2020/2021, the City’s actual budget expense was \$3,428,278 and increased that to \$3,546,634 for FY 2021/2022 and \$4,895,314 for FY 2022-2023. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City prepares an Annual Work Program for maintenance, repair or replace equipment, facilities, or City owned property. The City's maintenance from 2020 to 2021 list includes corporation yard building, park improvements, street maintenance, water and wastewater systems. Equipment, facility, and vehicle maintenance have had little or no budget for the last three years for most departments. The police and fire departments have included some maintenance budget for vehicles and equipment replacement of this time frame.

Capital Improvements

The City has a capital improvement plan (CIP), adopted each year CIP projects improvements and costs. The 2020-2021 Guadalupe Annual Work Program includes over \$11 million of maintenance and upgrades to the streets, bike paths, parks and buildings, and water and wastewater. Major improvements identified include Leroy Park – Community Center (\$3,850,000), Obispo and West Main waterlines (\$1,000,000), Hwy 1 Lift Station (\$1,000,000), and Sewer Main Improvements (\$1,400,000). A list of CIP projects for FY 21-22 are listed below.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2022

- ▶ Public Works Corporation Yard Building No. 089-101 \$300,000
- ▶ Financial Accounting Software No. 089-104 \$156,000
- ▶ General Plan Update No. 089-105 \$164,220
- ▶ O'Connell Park Improvement No. 089-202 \$200,000
- ▶ La Guardia and Gularte Lanes Pedestrian Improvements No. 089-307 \$179,537
- ▶ Recoat Elevated Tank (Design and Construction) No. 089-401 \$490,000
- ▶ Well Abandonment (9th St., 5th St., Obispo) No. 089-104 \$100,000
- ▶ Collection System Cleaning No. 089-506 \$60,000
- ▶ Aeration Basin Improvements No. 089-507 \$150,000
- ▶ WWTP Site Improvements No. 089-508 \$106,000
- ▶ Public Safety Equipment Annual Leases \$ 6,000 Equipment
- ▶ Vehicle Special Equipment \$ 34,000 Equipment
- ▶ Vehicle Rotation Safety and Purchase \$ 80,000 Equipment
- ▶ Police Body Camera Replacement Program \$ 27,000 Equipment
- ▶ Termite repair American Legion \$ 70,000 Capital Project
- ▶ City Hall roof repairs \$ 40,000 Capital Project

- ▶ Biometric locking system \$ 60,000 Capital Project
- ▶ Facilities master plan \$ 90,000 Capital Project
- ▶ Pedestrian Improvements \$ 179,537 Capital Project

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2022 to 2023

- ▶ Effluent Irrigation Pump Station Rehabilitation No. 089-503 \$522,821
- ▶ Hwy 1 Lift Station No. 089-504 \$1,200,000
- ▶ AIPS vault No. 089-510 \$90,000
- ▶ Elevated Tank Repairs/Evaluate Antenna Revenue No. 089-406 \$95,000
- ▶ Advanced Metering Infrastructure Phase 1 No. 089-407 \$200,000
- ▶ SCADA Improvements No. 089-408 \$50,000
- ▶ Bonita Tank Demolition No. 089-410 \$40,000
- ▶ Storm Drain Improvements 089-311 \$60,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City on June 30, 2021, had almost \$2.5 million in long-term debt outstanding. The City leases vehicles and equipment under capital leases with terms that expire in December 2021. Compensated absences in the governmental funds are generally liquidated by the General Fund on a pay as you go basis. On December 21, 2000, the City issued certificates of participation through the Guadalupe Financing Authority which were purchased by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS), amounting to \$1,429,800, in an agreement which included a grant of \$875,200 for water and sewer line replacement. The certificates of participation bear interest at 4.5% per annum, with principal and interest payments due semiannually through August 1, 2040. At June 30, 2021, the principal balance outstanding was \$992,240.

On July 27, 2005, the City issued certificates of participation which were purchased by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Utilities Service (RUS), amounting to \$1,203,900 and in an agreement, the City has pledged tax increment revenues for the payment of debt service. The certificates of participation bear interest at 4.125% per annum, with principal and interest payments due semiannually through July 28, 2035. At June 30, 2021, the principal balance outstanding was \$780,109.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City does not currently share facilities with other agencies. Limited dispatch and airport patrol is shared with the City of Santa Maria. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that Guadalupe does not have any opportunities to do so. Due to relative distance between the City and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in November 2021. The rates are based on a 2021 Utility Rate Study prepared by Willdan.

Water and Sewer Fees (Effective December 31, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Water – ranges from \$2,905 per ¾” meter to \$39,231 per 8” meter. Wastewater – ranges from \$4,359 per ¾” meter to \$58,841 per 8” meter.

B. User Fee per Month

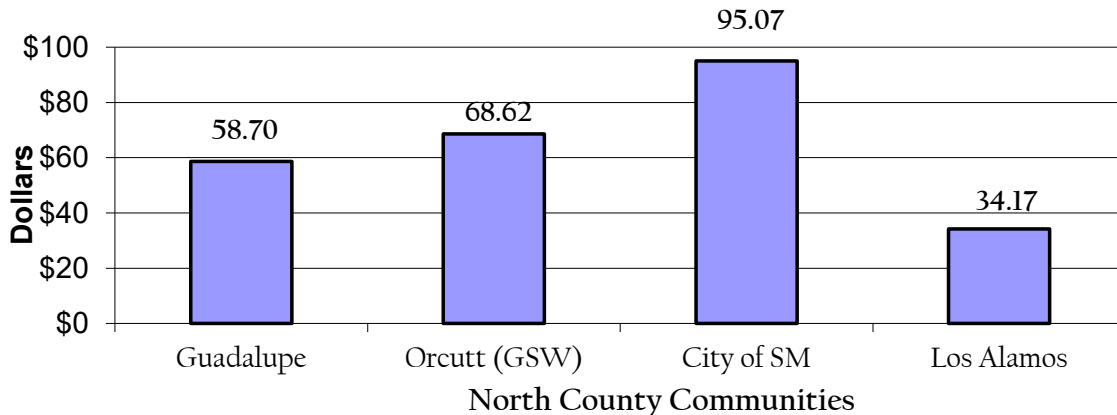
Base Rates*

	Water	Wastewater
Residential	\$32.00	\$54.30
Up to 500 cu. ft.		
600 cu. ft.	\$37.34	
700 cu. ft.	\$42.68	
800 cu. ft.	\$48.02	
1000 cu. ft.	\$58.70	
1200 cu. ft.	\$68.38	
Commercial	\$32.00	\$54.30
all cu. ft.		
Consumption Charge (per HCF)	\$5.34	\$2.29

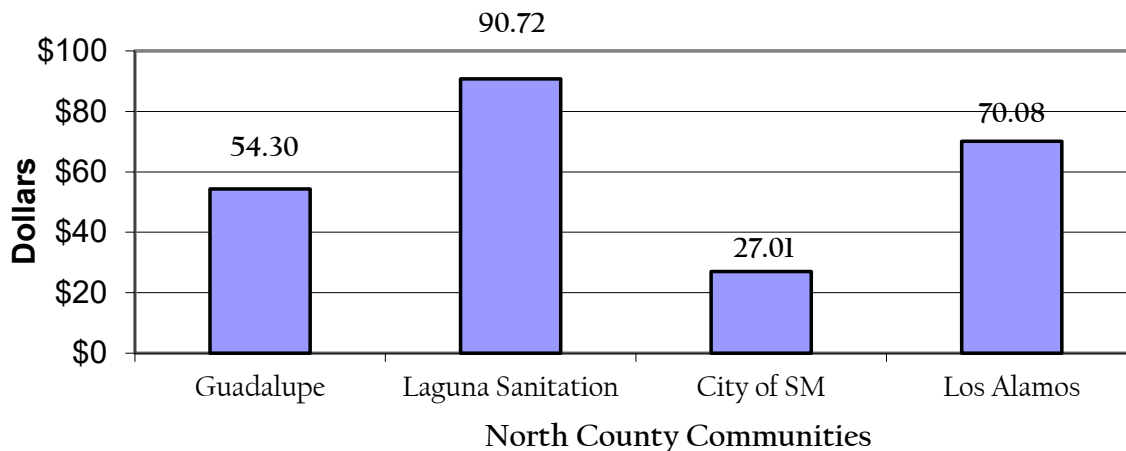
Figures CC-3 and CC-4 show a rate comparison of four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities, one sanitary District, and one CSD. Overall, City of Guadalupe water and sewer rates for residential customers are slightly lower than other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10

units” as a basis.

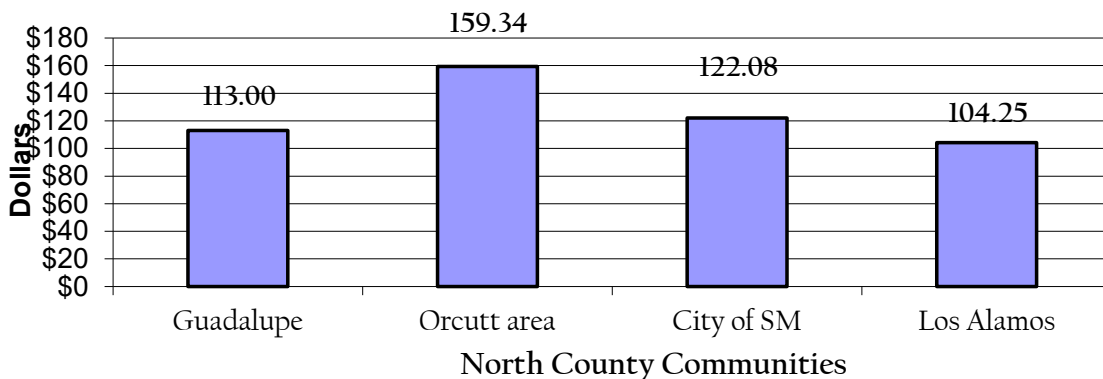
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Guadalupe’s governance authority is established under general law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34000. Cities are authorized to provide all municipal services. A five-member City Council, elected at-large, governs the City of Guadalupe. Every two years, the citizens elect a Mayor for a period of two years. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City’s administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters, a five-member Planning Commission and Recreation Commission. The City employs approximately 41 full-time employees, two (2) part-time, two (2) interns, and two (2) contract employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Transit, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Library, Fire and Police, Administration and Finance.

City of Guadalupe holds meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm in the Council Chambers, 918 Obispo Street, Guadalupe. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Guadalupe Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Ariston Julian	Mayor	Facility Director	9
Eugene Costa Jr.	Mayor Pro Tem	School Custodian	4
Vacant	Council Member	TBD	0
Christina Hernandez	Council Member	Non-Profit	2 mo
Gilbert Robles	Council Member	Self Employed	2

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in

advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Guadalupe Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://ci.guadalupe.ca.us			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?		X
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency’s website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller’s Government Compensation website?		X
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?			X
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Guadalupe is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://ci.guadalupe.ca.us for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Guadalupe Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Guadalupe			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	1	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	1	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	1	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	1	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	1	-	-

A total of 1 response was provided by staff and 0 responses by the community that answered the survey questions. The staff rated 100% satisfactory. No additional comments were provided.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

DD. City of Lompoc

Agency Office: 100 Civic Center Plaza,
Lompoc, CA 93436
Phone: 805/736-1261
Fax: 805/736-5347
Email: d_albro@ci.lompoc.ca.us
Website: www.Cityoflompoc.com
City Manager: Dean Albro
Water Supervisor: Shaun Ryan
Wastewater Supervisor: Dong Hyun

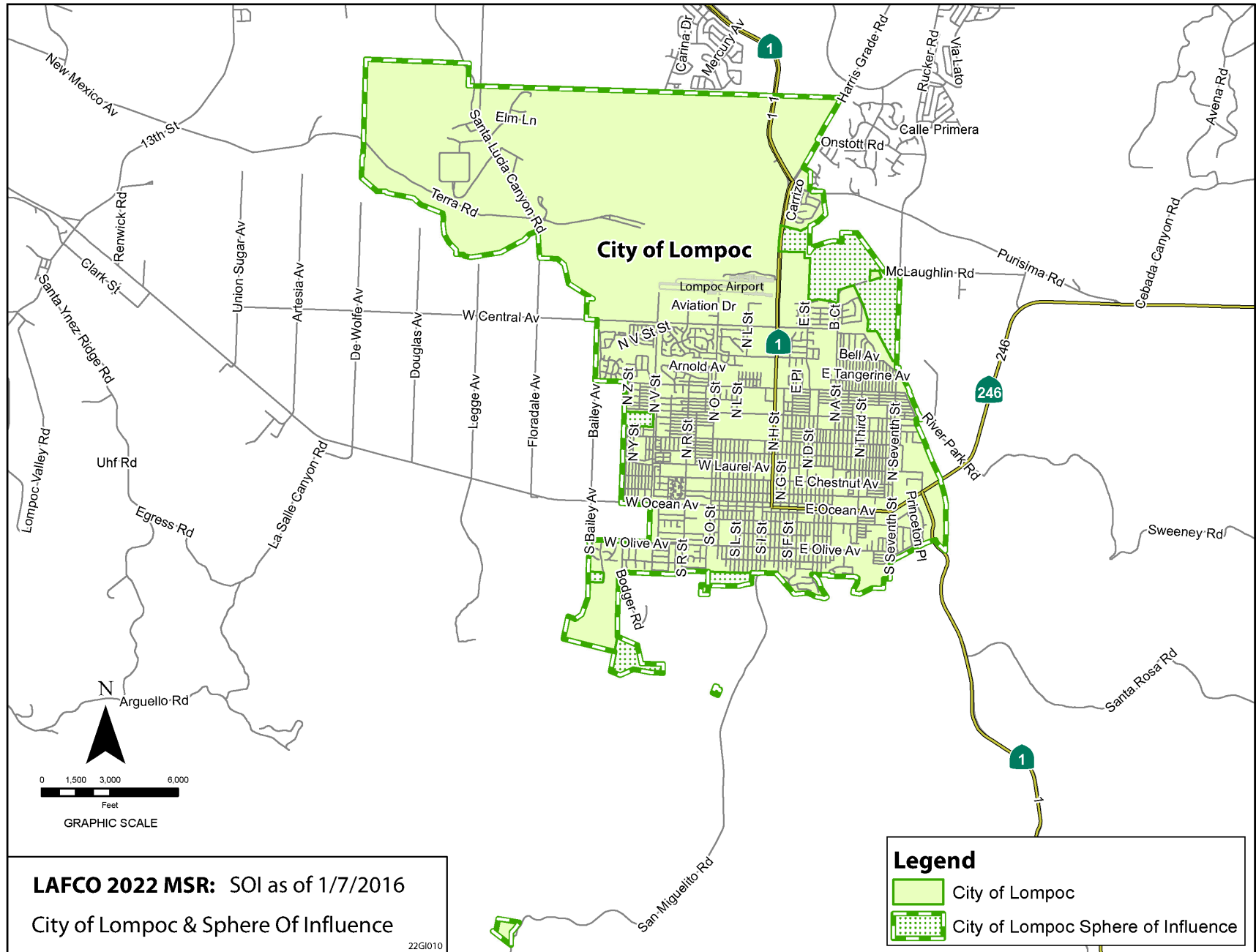
SUMMARY

The City of Lompoc is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River in the Lompoc Valley in northern Santa Barbara County. The City's boundaries cover a total of 11.59 square miles and include an estimated 42,753 residents. The City expends approximately \$24,371,354 per year for water and sewer services. Total fund balance has increased from 2016 to 2021. The General Fund balance is now over \$8.7 million. The City receives a portion of the County's 1% base property tax of 17¢/\$1. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$2,710 per resident. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The most recent audit by the City was for the year ending June 30, 2021. The City's Sphere of Influence is 376 acres beyond City boundaries, which includes a few small areas west along V Street and West Airport Avenue, towards the south, two southeastern parcels, and primarily to the east of the City. Plans to expand the sphere are being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Lompoc was incorporated on August 13, 1888. The City operates pursuant to the general laws codified under Government Code Sections 34000. The City is located in northern Santa Barbara County adjacent to the Santa Ynez River in Lompoc Valley. Located at the intersection of State Highway 1 and 246, it is adjacent to and includes a portion of Vandenberg Space Force Base. The City is governed by a five-member City council whose Mayor is elected at-large and Council Members are elected by Districts. It has a City manager form of government and is a full-service City, providing most essential City services.

The City of Lompoc overlaps the Community Service Districts of Mission Hills. Other Districts include Cachuma RCD, Lompoc Valley Medical Hospital, Santa Ynez River WCD, Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and Lompoc Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The Public Utilities and Public Works departments are tasked with providing and maintaining the infrastructure of the City. Lompoc's public utilities is Santa Barbara County's only customer-owned, not-for-profit water, power, wastewater, and solid waste utility provider.

The City collects and treats wastewater. As well, it provides treatment and disposal of wastewater for two agencies; Vandenberg Space Force Base and Vandenberg Village Community Service District.

The City's current water supply consists almost entirely of groundwater pumped from 11 City-owned wells serving 9,917 service connections. The City operate and maintain two (2) water treatment plants and one (1) regional wastewater reclamation facility. The City serves existing residences in the Miguelito Canyon area with water from Frick Springs (located on San Miguelito Road, approximately 4.5 miles south of Willow Avenue) and the city water system.

Charges for services and other water and wastewater resources revenue constitute approximately 59.6% of all City's revenues, while water and sewer services represent approximately 23.3% of City's expenses. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for other services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The City also has \$96.9 million in long-term debts with \$70.4 million reported in governmental activities, \$26.6 million in business-type activities, and \$0.3 million in fiduciary funds.

The City employs approximately 343 full-time, 119 part-time employees and one (1) contract employee that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning & Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Police & Fire, Recreation & Parks, Library, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring communities, Vandenberg Village CSD, Mission Hills CSD, and Vandenberg Space Force Base, to forge relationships to improve service and reduce costs. Lompoc is currently experiencing no capacity limitations and maintains surplus capacity within the City's water, wastewater, storm drain, and electric utility systems.

Public facilities and services in Lompoc may need expansion and improvement to accommodate future increases in population. The City's General Plan states 44% of residents are employed in the City of Santa Barbara, or other Cities outside of the Lompoc Valley, and commute from

Lompoc. The current General Plan calls for the City to “maintain a compact urban form and growth pattern”. Associated policies include encouraging the development of underdeveloped and vacant land within the City, limiting development of agricultural land surrounding the City, protecting of prime agricultural land outside of the Urban Limit Line, and encouraging mixed-use development in certain areas.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Lompoc are small. The City of Lompoc is largely surrounded by farmland under Williamson Act land protection. For these reasons, it is unlikely that Lompoc will annex additional land in the near future. The Community Services Districts of Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills are the nearest communities along the northern and northeast border of the City. The Santa Ynez River, located to the north and eastern edge of Lompoc, has a floodplain which restricts development outside of the City’s eastern boundary.

Regional Collaboration

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. The Collaborative advances regional scale climate solutions through coordination and partnership. works with external stakeholders to develop climate-related policies and programming that enhance the environment and overall quality of life. The City of Lompoc has begun to coordinate projects and programs related to water use efficiency with the Collaborative, as well as other regional stakeholders and local water purveyors. Some local water purveyors are also required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 local water purveyors which the City of Lompoc coordinates BMPs with include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City of Lompoc coordinates fire and policing services with the Vandenberg Air Force Base for services. Sewage effluent from the City, Vandenberg Village and Vandenberg Air Force Base is

treated and disposed of at the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant operated by the City of Lompoc.

Public transit services and facilities such as the COLT bus system, which serves Lompoc, Mission Hills, and Vandenberg Village provides five bus routes available from 6:30 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays, and 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturday. Curb-to-curb service is also available for persons with disabilities. Lompoc is also served by three regional commuter transit providers. The Breeze Bus offers service from the City of Lompoc to Vandenberg Air Force Base and the City of Santa Maria to the north. Clean Air Express offers service to the south, connecting Lompoc to the Cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara. Wine Country Express is a transit service operated by COLT through a partnership with the Cities of Lompoc, Buellton, and Solvang, as well as Santa Barbara County. The airport is not served by the City's public transit system. Since the airport manager also manages the City Transit System, consideration should be given to developing a joint facility that houses City Transit functions.

The City of Lompoc provides all weekly garbage and recycling collection services in the City and owns and operates the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, which also receives waste from adjacent unincorporated County areas including Mission Hills, Mesa Oaks and Vandenberg Village.

The City entered into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, and Mission Hills Community Services District, for implementing SGMA in the Western Management Area of the Santa Ynez River Basin and the development of the GSP for the Basin.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Lompoc has a Sphere of Influence that is 376 acres beyond City boundaries. The City's SOI extends to the west along V Street and West Airport Avenue, towards the south, two southeastern parcels, and primarily parcels to the east of the City. Lompoc's SOI exceeds the current City limits in the following locations:

- Open space areas east of City Limits, including River Bend Park
- A portion of the landfill property
- One very low-density residential area south of West Willow Avenue
- The Wineman property west of V Street
- The Drive-in Property east of H Street

The City requested expansion to their Sphere of Influence, with the Bailey Avenue proposal. The Bailey Avenue properties are under review and consideration as a separate action and application and will not be evaluated under this service review. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City's need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City's

Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Lompoc’s existing boundary spans approximately 11.59 square miles in size and covers 6,625 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) within mostly a contiguous area with a few municipal facilities being non-contiguous. Nearly all of the jurisdictional service boundary, approximately 98.2%, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remaining portion of served land approximately 1.8% of the total is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The City serves six areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 23,232 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Lompoc’s jurisdictional boundary spans 11.59 square miles with 98.2% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The City does serve parcels outside of its jurisdiction.

City of Lompoc Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Lompoc	6,627	98.2%	11,000	23,232
OASA – Beattie	TBD	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – GTE	TBD	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – Campbell	120.85	1.7%	1	0
OASA – Bodger	TBD	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – Perry	0.27	0.1%	1	TBD
16 connections – 12 active, 4 inactive Frick Springs	TBD	TBD	52	TBD
Totals	6,748	100.0%	11,057	23,232

City of Lompoc Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Lompoc	6,627	98.2%	11,000	23,232
Co of Santa Barbara	TBD	1.8%	57	TBD
Totals	6,748	100.0%	11,057	23,232

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$3.5 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$527,064. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$81,698 based on the estimated service population of 42,753. City of Lompoc receives \$69 million in annual charges for services revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates as an enterprise for these services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 11,000 legal parcels and spans 6,627 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 88% already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 109 vacant parcels that collectively total 319 acres. The jurisdictional boundary qualifies as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

Close to 98% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 88% has been developed.

City of Lompoc Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1888
Legal Authority	General Law pursuant to Article XI of the California Constitution, Sections 34000 et seq.
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council Mayor is elected at-large Council Members by Districts.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Broadband, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Library, Recreation & Parks, Fire and Police, Administration and Finance.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Lompoc to be 42,753. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Lompoc to be 45,500 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Lompoc increased by 1,694 people (3.8 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 13,216 households within the City. In contrast, the County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Lompoc as 18 to 64 group at 61.4 percent. Approximately 11.2 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 27.4 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 29.1 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the largest ethnic group in Lompoc, comprised 60.4 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Lompoc General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2013, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period.

The current City of Lompoc Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.45 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates less than one percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Vandenberg/Mission Hills areas. The County’s General Plan covers the Lompoc Valley and surrounding hillside areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table DD-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Lompoc	42,434	44,327	43,786	46,975	47,723
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Lompoc was \$57,071 in 2022, which qualifies the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the City of Lompoc's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services within the service areas.

SERVICES

Overview

The City of Lompoc owns and operates a municipal wastewater collection, Tier IV Extended Aeration Tertiary Treatment Wastewater Plant and disposal system that discharges tertiary treated wastewater to San Miguelito Creek. The Facility receives wastewater from the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (VVCSD). The City also provides water treatment and distribution and stormwater maintenance within city limits. The City is staffed with a full-time: Utility Director (1), WW Superintendent (1), Supervisor (4), Admin (1), Operator (5), Other Staff (10) and a part-time General Technician (1) that maintain wastewater services. For water services a full-time: Utility

Director (Same person, 1), Water Superintendent (1), Supervisor (2), Admin (1), Operator (6), Other Staff (12) and two part-time General Technician (2).

All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has called for a downstream 89-18 water rights release to be made from Lake Cachuma in summer 2021. The release was scheduled to start on Monday August 2, 2021. It is anticipated to end on November 1, 2021 for a total release of about 5,800 acre-feet of water. The release will be from the Above Narrows Account (ANA) only. The planned end date and total amount released is subject to actual conditions experienced during the three-month time frame and is subject to change.

In consideration of continuing extreme drought condition and future projections, the Below Narrows Account (BNA) water is being held back as a hedge against another potentially consecutive dry winter. There is a high probability of a combined ANA/BNA release next summer (2022), depending upon rainfall this coming winter.

This release has been coordinated with United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Operations staff, Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board (COMB) Fisheries Division, and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA).

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

In accordance with SGMA, the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SYRGSA) was formed in 2017. The 11-member Board of Directors includes representatives from the eight agencies that intersect the Basin which includes, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (CMA; EMA; WMA), City of Solvang (EMA), City of Buellton (CMA), City of Lompoc (WMA), County of Santa Barbara (CMA; EMA; WMA), Mission Hills Community Services District (WMA), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 (EMA), and Vandenberg Village Community Services District (WMA).

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. The GSPs have been developed and submitted to the State. The GSAs are currently working to implement Projects and Management Actions. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be a central source for groundwater data, specifically for the WMA, providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing these data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in the WMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the WMA. The plan for the DMS is that a user's primary mode of interaction will be to open and interact with a web application (built on the Linux Apache MySQL PHP (LAMP) web stack), through a modern web browser. Several user levels and roles have been established with different access privileges, and some roles have limited administrative capacity. In addition to the database server, a map server is also being run on the system to provide access to certain kinds of complex geospatial data. A map server is an intermediary program that takes the source geographic information system (GIS) data and provides it on demand in a format that client interface programs can access. Currently, this map server is the QGIS server program and the MapProxy cache program. Additional user notification is provided through an email service, currently through the Postfix program. The DMS is currently located on a virtual private server (VPS) rented from a datacenter. The current VPS provider for the WMA DMS is Host Winds.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City relies on groundwater to meet current and future water demands. The City pumps water from the Lompoc Plain using 11 wells located in the east-northeast part of the City. The combined capacity of the ten (10) wells is 7,360 gallons per minute, or 10.6 million gallons per day (MGD).

The Lompoc Plain stays in equilibrium because during certain periods of time, water is released from Lake Cachuma to recharge groundwater levels in the eastern portion of the Lompoc Plain. Water quality in the Lompoc Plain varies significantly both geographically and throughout the upper and lower aquifer zones. Generally, groundwater quality degrades from east to west as water nears the coastline of the Pacific Ocean. The City draws water from the Lompoc Plain portion of the basin with average well depths of approximately 200 feet.

Water Treatment System

Water from the wells is conveyed to the Lompoc Water Treatment Plant (LWTP). The LWTP was constructed in 1963 and employs a lime-caustic soda softening process to treat the water for hardness and to reduce total dissolved solids (TDS). Waste sludge from the softening process, along with waste filter wash water, is discharged and dried in on-site sludge lagoons or dried in centrifuges. The dried sludge is utilized as an alternate daily cover material at the City's landfill. The peak treatment capacity of the LWTP is 10.0 MGD. Lompoc Water Treatment Plant re-claims and treats over 1.4 billion gallons of water every year.

Water Distribution

The City's distribution system consists of 135 miles of water mains ranging between two and 16 inches in diameter size, a pump station, as well as four storage reservoirs having a total usable storage capacity of 10 to 11 million gallons, valves, and meters. The lines are located in a looping pattern, thereby, maintaining pressure for fire flow requirements.

Sewer Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 150 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, 2,200 manholes, and four (4) lift stations. The lengths of sewer collection pipes are broken down by age below:

Pipeline Age Distribution			
Pipe Diameter (inches)	Length (feet)	Length (miles)	% of System by Length
4	1,280	0.24	0.2
6	2,207,220	339.44	335.6
8	2,240,110	445.47	441.0
10	30,455	5.77	55.2
12	18,770	3.55	33.2
15	27,145	5.14	44.6
18	43,285	8.20	7.4
21	9,075	1.72	11.5
27	6,115	1.16	1.0
30	585	0.11	00.1+
36	595	0.11	00.1+
48	110	0.02	00.0+
56	80	0.02	00.0+
Total	585,825	110.95	100.0

Pipeline Age Distribution			
Pipe Age	Length (feet)	Length (miles)	% of System by Length
2000-present	105,944	20.06	18
1960-1999	369,054	69.9	63
1916-1959	110,827	21.00	19
Total	585,825	110.95	100.0

Wastewater Treatment System

The LRWRP located at the northwest corner of the City of Lompoc adjacent to San Miguelito Creek. The Wastewater Division operates and maintains 150 miles of sanitary sewer collection infrastructure and a regional Tier IV Extended Aeration Tertiary Treatment Wastewater Plant with an average dry weather flow capacity of 5.5 million gallons per day (MGD). There are approximately 53,494 municipal and industrial users. The wastewater generated from the service area is approximately 90% domestic and 10% from a mixture of commercial, light industrial, and military sources.

The LRWRP was upgraded in 2009 and has an average dry-weather flow design capacity of 5.5 MGD, with a peak dry-weather flow of 9.5 MGD. The peak wet-weather capacity is 15 MGD. The upgraded LRWRP achieves biological nutrient (nitrogen) removal by using oxidation ditches with denitrification and nitrification treatment. The flow enters secondary clarifiers before being transferred to flow equalization basins. Equalized flow is pumped through cloth media filters to prepare it for disinfection by ultraviolet radiation. The facility has used ultraviolet disinfection since November 2009. Maximum flow through the disinfection units is 5.5 MGD.

Biosolids Disposal

The LRWRP discharged approximately 3,133 AFY to the Santa Ynez River via San Miguelito Creek. Biosolids from the Facility are thickened in two dissolved air floatation thickeners before being fed to aerobic digesters. The digested material is transferred to a facultative lagoon before being dried in sludge drying beds. The dried sludge is then shipped offsite for composting.

Recycled Water

The Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP) can produce tertiary recycled water for landscape irrigation and construction purposes.

Stormwater

Lompoc’s stormwater infrastructure consists of channelized drainages, detention basins, standard storm drain inlets and sub-surface storm drainage systems, and curbs and gutters. Both the City and County maintain stormwater infrastructure within the City of Lompoc. The City of Lompoc maintains the East-West Channel drainage and the City’s curbs and gutters. The County maintains all the V Street Channel. Most stormwater flows are directed, to detention basins prior to entering the sub-surface drainages to avoid sediment loading. Stormwater ultimately flows into the subsurface drainages, which then flow to either the East–West Channel, the V Street Channel, or directly into the Santa Ynez River.

City of Lompoc Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	11.59
Population (2020 estimated)	42,753
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$3,492,854,989
Number of Treatment Plants	1 W 1 WW
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$2,710
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	17¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$34,537,359
Water Fund Balance	\$22,754,582 W
Wastewater Fund Balance	\$45,552,934 WW
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	79%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	108%
Water Fund Balance	189% W
Wastewater Fund Balance	307% WW

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller’s Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	X

City of Lompoc
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
LRWRP 1801 W Central Ave	1950s	Fair	5.5 mgd
WTP groundwater plant 601 E. North Ave.	1962	Good	10.2 acres
WTP surface plant 3765 Miguelito Cyn Rd	1995	Good	6,000 sq ft
BJM shredder	2001	Fair	5 HP 341 gpm
Gorman-Rupp	1998	Fair	X2 - 6.2 HP 345 gpm
River Bend Park, 900 McLaughlin Road	2004	Good	X2 - 5 HP 130 gpm
Ken Adams Park	1990	Good	X2 - 5 HP 330 gpm

The first pump lift station includes a 100-kW Chevy 454 V-8 natural gas emergency engine/generator. It has two submersible 5-hp BJM shredder pumps with float control that convey sewage collected from the River Park under the Santa Ynez River to connect to the northeastern portion of the collection system.

The second, third and fourth lift stations have Honda 5 KW portable generators for backup power. Gorman-Rupp pumps lifts the sewage from the northern portion of the collection system to be pumped to maintenance hole 18-507 across the 'H' street bridge.

A third submersible shredder pump lift station with float control at River Bend Park, 900 McLaughlin Road, pumps to maintenance hole 26-706 900 Canfield Ave.

A fourth submersible shredder pump lift station with float control at Ken Adams Park pumps to maintenance hole 18-518, 2400 Hancock Road.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	8,128	10,161
Multi-Family	752	5,384
Commercial	717	266
Industrial	5	98
Agricultural/Irrigation	141	0
Other	52	0

The residential single-family connections are equivalent to 865.1 units on 804 parcels. Four commercial connections are equivalent to 16.1 single-family units.

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	18	0.42
Emergency Operators	2	0.05
Administrative Personnel	25	0.58
Other City Staff	300	7.02

Lompoc has a total of 343 permanent employees, of which 22 provide wastewater services, 22 provide water services, along with two administrative personnel. Emergency Operators can be hired from Fluid Resource Management (FRM) if necessary.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ District
Utility Director (1)	24	24
Wastewater Superintendent (1)	18	1.5
Operator Supervisor (1)	18	19
Operator IV (1)	17	17
Operator III (3)	10.3	2.8
Operator II (1)	5	2.5
Collections Supervisor (1)	28	20
Collections Worker (2)	6.75	6.75
Electric/Mech Technician (2)	13.5	11
Water Superintendent (1)	15	15
Treatment Operator Supervisor (1)	12	11
Treatment Operator II (2)	9.5	9
Treatment Operator I (1)	3	3
Treatment Operator OIT (2)	0.75	0.75
Distribution Supervisor (2)	17.5	17.5
Lead Distribution Operator (1)	4	4
Sr. Distribution Operator (3)	10.6	10.6
Distribution Operator (2)	3	1.25
Laboratory Technician (2)	7.5	3
PT General Technician (1)	20	9
Chemist (2)	7.5	9
SCADA Analyst (2)	17	11
Water Resources Tech (1)	1	1
Facility Maintenance Supervisor (1)	19	12
Maintenance Supervisor (1)	12	3
Sr. Maintenance Tech (1)	30	30
Maintenance Tech (2)	8	8
Sr. Meter Tech (3)	14.6	14.6
Administrative Personnel (2)	12	2
Other City Staff	N/A	N/A

Water & Wastewater 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 10.0 mgd.

The Lompoc service area's maximum daily capacity to convey water to the Treatment Facility for is 2.2 million gallons. Its maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 10.0 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 386 gallons for every service connection.

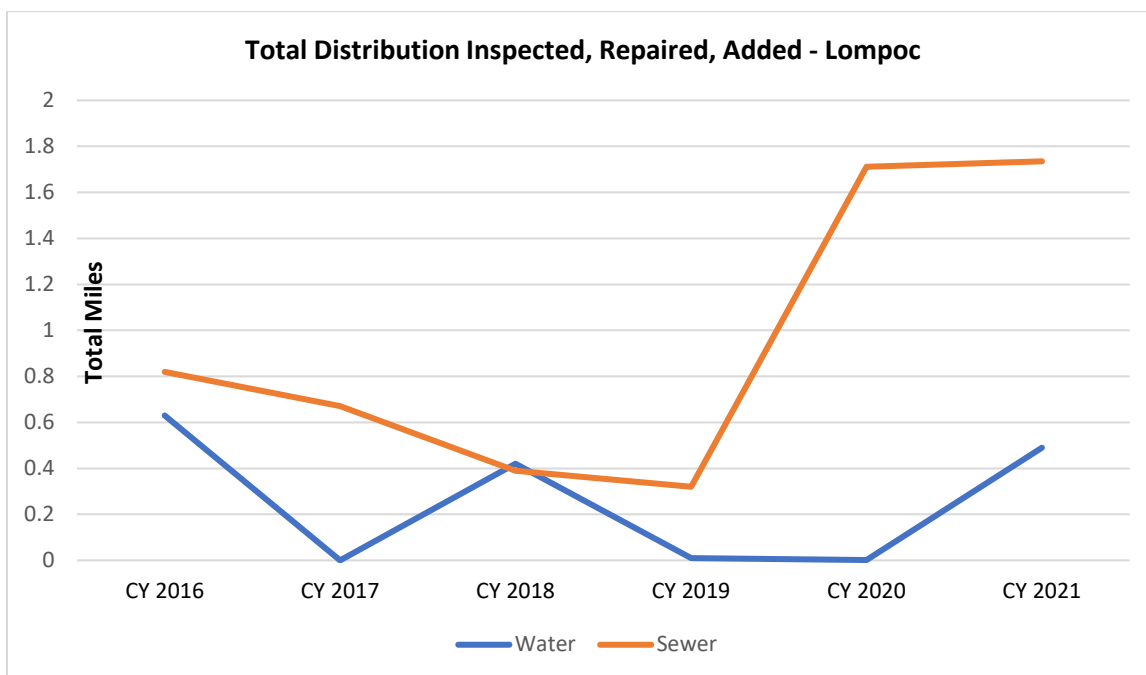
The estimated average annual water demand is 1.38 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Lompoc users in the service area has been 2.98 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

City of Lompoc service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 4,235 afy. 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. The City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

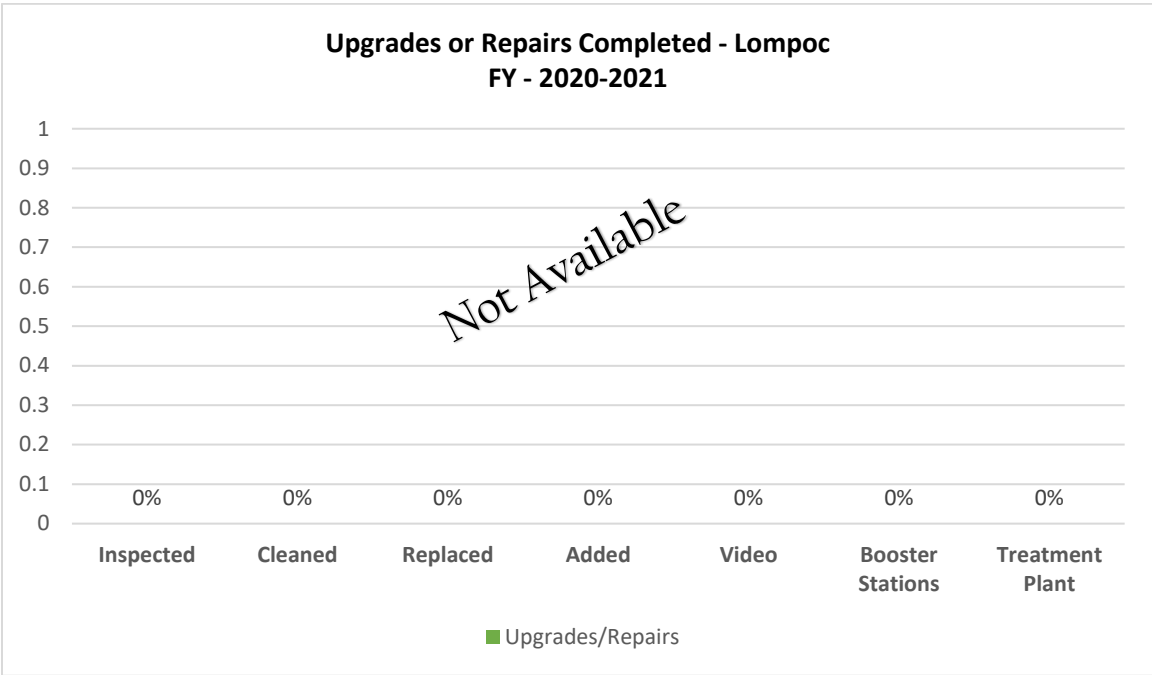
LAFCO estimates Lompoc is presently operating at 37% capacity in water service and 60% capacity in wastewater service within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**City of Lompoc
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: Lompoc Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: Lompoc Data.
Note: Information is for the entire City.

The City of Lompoc provides water, wastewater, and stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Master Plan adopted in 2021, Draft Sewer System Master Plan underway, Capital Improvement Plan, Utility Rate Study in 2022-2023, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan, which was last updated in 2021, contains Land Use, Public Facility, and Safety Elements.

Lompoc Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2021
Water Master Plan	2021
Sewer System Master Plan	2022
Stormwater System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

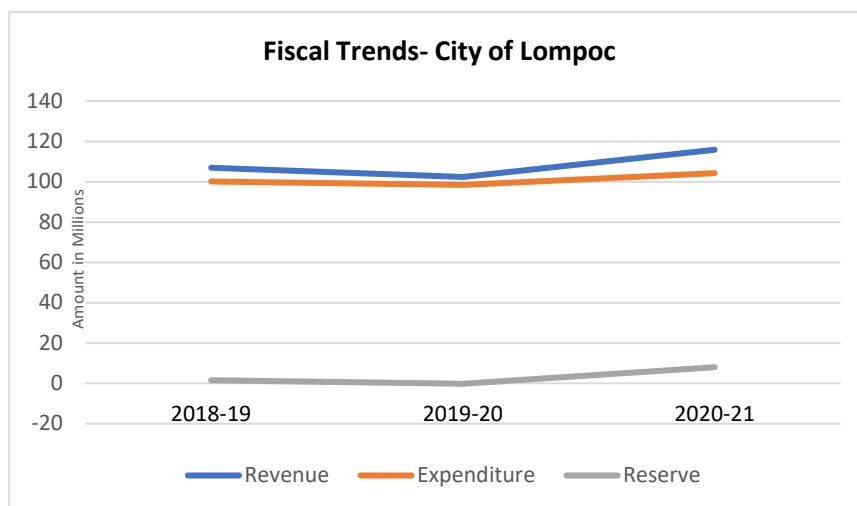
FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for water and wastewater services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

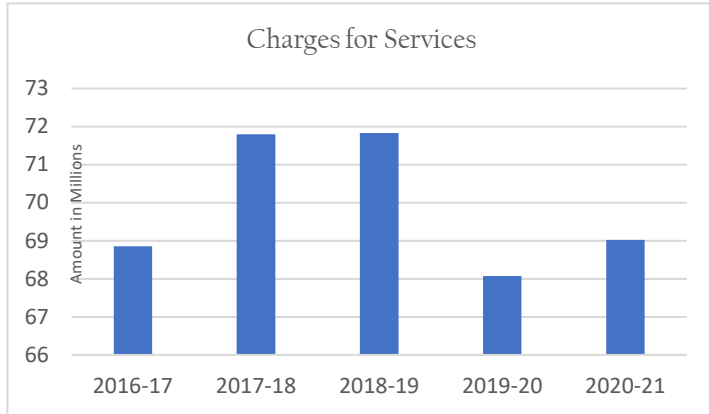
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$5,233,491	5.1%	\$5,393,831	4.6%
Sales tax	\$7,511,905	7.3%	\$15,034,182	12.9%
Other taxes	\$8,365,473	8.2%	\$9,578,372	8.3%
Grants & contributions (not restricted)	\$643,210	0.6%	\$646,527	0.6%
Charges for services	\$68,070,924	66.5%	\$69,022,411	59.6%
Grants & contributions	\$8,977,772	8.8%	\$14,905,701	12.9%
Interest	\$2,579,023	2.5%	\$375,816	0.3%
Other revenue	\$990,827	1.0%	\$925,020	0.8%
Revenue total	\$102,372,625	100.0%	\$115,881,860	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

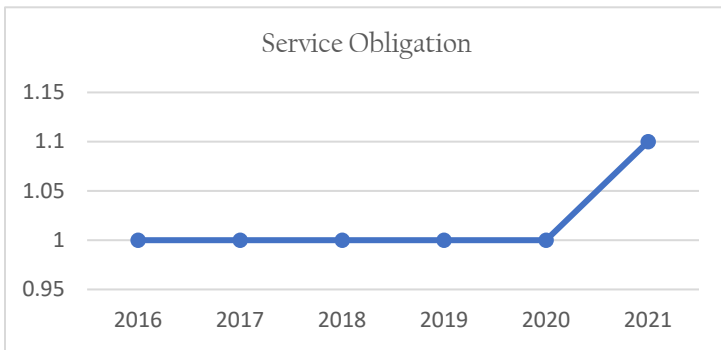
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City’s expenditures have remained relatively flat in comparison to its revenues. The increase in revenue was primarily due to increased charges for services. The City’s reserve balances are insufficient to absorb revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time. The City received \$450,052 Cares Act funding for the water portion and wastewater funding received \$945,144.



CITY OF LOMPOC



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise funds. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 97,479,833	\$ 88,626,310	1.0
2017	\$ 101,345,340	\$ 94,145,090	1.0
2018	\$ 103,130,209	\$ 97,613,048	1.0
2019	\$ 106,901,540	\$ 100,063,027	1.0
2020	\$ 102,372,625	\$ 98,435,626	1.0
2021	\$ 115,881,860	\$ 104,273,174	1.1

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

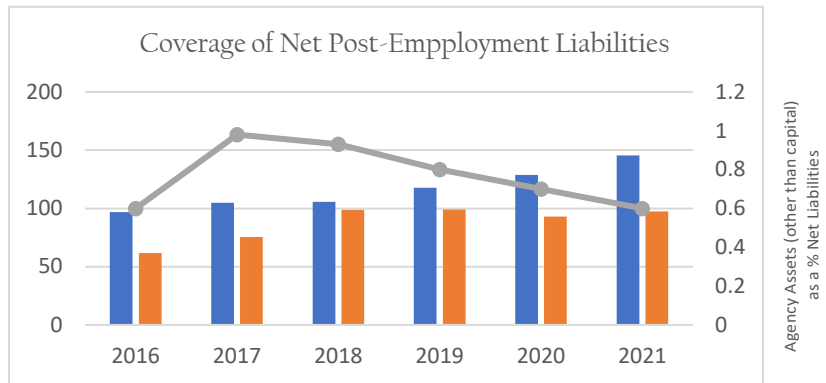
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	71.2%	71.9%	71.3%	70.4%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 83,754,319	\$ 85,250,404	\$ 90,600,620	\$ 96,939,409	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	98.1%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 399,968

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Agency Assets (other than capital)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$96,844,060	\$104,936,232	\$105,716,729	\$117,687,417	\$128,730,798	\$145,540,490
	\$61,761,744	\$75,329,931	\$98,739,319	\$99,039,317	\$92,974,795	\$97,339,377

Pension Obligations and Payments

The City contributes to CalPERS for a defined benefit pension plan for all qualified permanent and probationary employees. The City participates in one agent-multiple employer plan for its miscellaneous employees (Miscellaneous Plan) and one cost-sharing employer plan with five tier groups for its safety employees (Safety Plan). Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits.

While the City's Miscellaneous Plan is not closed to new entrants, the component option of 2.7% @ 55 is closed to new entrants. Classic Members, as defined by CalPERS, entering the City's Miscellaneous Plan would enter the 2% @ 60 option while New Members, as defined by CalPERS, entering the City's Miscellaneous Plan would enter the 2% @ 62 option.

The City participates in one safety cost-sharing multiple-employer plan with five tiers. The Safety Plan consists of Police and Fire Tier 1, Police Tier 2, Fire Tier 2, Police PEPRA and Fire PEPRA. The Police Tier 1 effective prior to November 19, 2011, and the Fire Tier 1 effective prior to September 24, 2011, are closed to new entrants.

OPEB Obligations and Payments

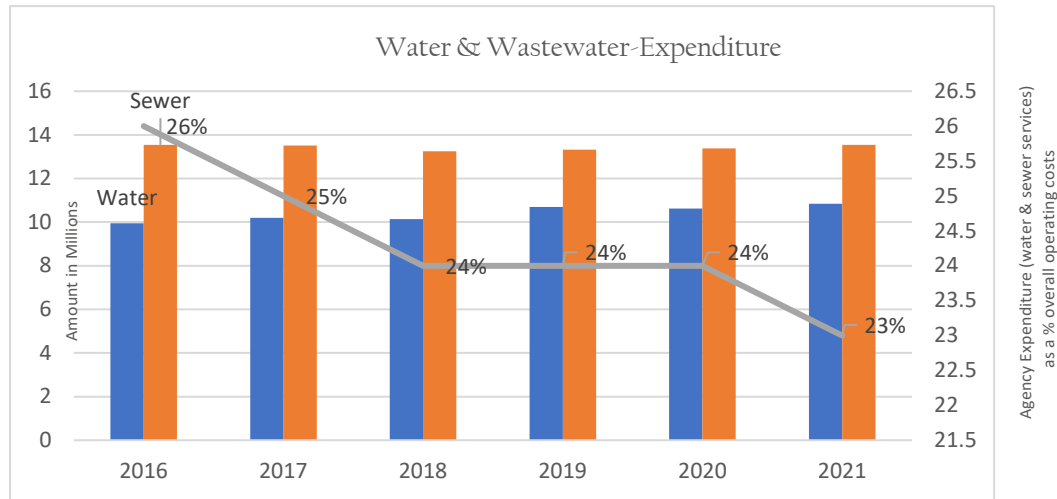
The City's primary Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) cost obligation is for retiree health benefits, under its election to participate in the California State Associations of Counties – Excess Insurance Authority's (CSAC-EIA) health care plans, which is an agent multiple-employer defined benefits OPEB plan. Effective December 31, 2018, the City changed medical providers, leaving the CalPERS Health Benefit Program under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), and joined the CSAC-EIA health care plan.

The City entered into an agreement with California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) to pre-fund the City's OPEB liability. The City entered the PERS medical insurance program in 1990 under the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). The City provides post-employment health care insurance to all employees who retire from the City on or after attaining age 50 with at least 15 years of OPEB credited service and a minimum of 10 consecutive years of full-time City service. Of the 165 retirees who had met eligibility requirements, 126 elected to receive benefits under the plan. Retirees need to elect to receive benefits under the plan upon retirement and if they do not, they are ineligible to elect in at any time in the future. On June 30, 2020, there are 331 active employees covered by the benefit terms for the plan.

The City pays a percentage of the cost incurred by pre-Medicare retirees toward health, dental and vision insurance, beginning with 50% with 15 years of service and increasing 2.5% with each year, to a maximum of 75% with 25 years of service. The City also reimburses a fixed amount up to \$100 per month for a Medicare supplement for the 65 retirees eligible for Medicare.

Enterprise Funding

The City’s budget includes water and wastewater services for public utilities. In FY 2020/2021, the City’s actual budget expense were \$24,371,354 and increased that to \$37,453,784 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The various City’s Division strives to maintain and preserve facility assets and equipment for the purpose of helping the City function at its best. The facilities include:

- The Corporate Yard
- City Hall
- Police Department
- Police Department Pistol Range
- Fire Station 1
- Fire Station 2
- Lompoc Library
- Lompoc Museum
- Lompoc Landfill
- Solid Waste V Street Yard
- Art Gallery
- Dick DeWees Center
- Anderson Rec Center
- Civic Auditorium
- Aquatic Center
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Plant

ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR FYS 2019-21

- City Council Chambers: Completed replacement of HVAC system.
- Restoration of the third of four Dewatering Units at the Water Treatment Plant Facility. Re-storing the unit increased operational flexibility.
- Completed a major retrofit of existing back-up generator to support business continuity during loss of utility power.
- Rehabilitation of Well #5.
- Completed the required annual Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), utilizing The Nelac Institute (TNI) international standards adopted in 2020-21.
- Expanded our porta potty program from 2 to 6 vendors and restarted the original plant upgraded dump station. This change increased efficiency and safety for both the dumpers and the plant influent equipment. The original plant dump station eliminates the need to unclog the old dump point which was time consuming and dangerous.
- Hauled 2,477 tons of bio solids to certified composting facility per the hauling contractors certified scales.
- Completed contract with Vandenberg Space Force Base to haul their biosolids to VSFB for land-fill decommissioning project, this saved hauling costs by 55% for Fiscal years 2019-20.
- Initiated planning and implementation of sludge dewatering equipment and determined the proper polymer product for the upcoming installation of the sludge dewatering equipment
- Contracted to review and upgrade the Plant's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to allow access to the system's advanced management capabilities. This was a key component to removing the graveyard shift.
- Enhanced plant physical security system by repairing perimeter fencing, installing a CCTV camera system and a fire/intrusion alarm service all monitored 24 hours a day 7 days a week.
- Rehabilitated Final Effluent Structure.
- Reinitiated and updated pretreatment programs.

OBJECTIVES FOR FYS 2021-23

- City Hall: Remove fluorescent fixtures and install LED lighting fixtures in lobby ceiling.
- Water Distribution Main replacement – Plan and design future phases of the distribution main as part of a comprehensive asset management program.
- Installed new lime slaking system. Continue to optimize plant operations.

-
- Continue to upgrade and improve the meter reporting capabilities, accuracy, and efficiency of the radio and mechanical water meters to ensure proper billing and to assist with customer understanding of meter reads.
 - Support conservation activities consistent with regulatory and council policies.
 - Support Santa Barbara County Regional Climate Collaborative to facilitate and implement equitable climate policies, programs, and projects within Santa Barbara County.
 - Establish new financial reporting funds to better reflect sources and uses of designated activities. Such activities include existing water retrofit resources and programs, vehicle replacement program, renovation and re-placement (R&R) of infrastructure, and other programs not directly related to the operations of the water system.
 - Complete replacement of Vandenberg Village Community Services District's transmission line segment.
 - Coordinate with Vandenberg Space Force Base to enact a medium term (10–30-year term) successor agreement for wastewater treatment services.
 - Ensure regulatory compliance for a new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit which was issued on May 1, 2022. New compliance limits were set for Boron, Sulfate and Chromium VI. A Time Schedule Order (TSO) was put in place to assist with the new requirements and to assist with implementing process changes or system enhancements to meet the new NPDES requirements.
 - Institute a new Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) for the Operations, Maintenance, Collections and Laboratory departments.
 - Implemented remote plant operations via SCADA thru a dedicated remote laptop carried by the designated-on call operator as a replacement for the graveyard shift.
 - Optimize oxidation ditch process maintaining the proper dissolved oxygen set point is essential as both too low and too high oxygen levels hinder process functions and efficiency.
 - Plan and design the decommissioning of abandoned facilities from the 1974 plant.
 - Improve Headworks to optimize screening debris and grit removal from raw wastewater.
 - Rehabilitate emergency holding basin for proper drainage and lining.
 - Establish new financial reporting funds to better reflect sources and uses of designated activities. Such activities may include existing recycled water programs, vehicle replacement program, renovation and replacement (R&R) of infrastructure, and other programs not directly related to the operations of the wastewater system.
 - Fulfillment of Needs: continue prioritizing and implementing work to improve safety and reduce losses; continue safety assessments of City transportation and drainage

infrastructure, and implement improvements when warranted; and continue coordinating with other agencies to implement warranted safety improvements to non-City-owned infrastructure serving Lompoc.

- Public Safety and Function: enhance public safety and usability through effective and efficient maintenance of all City roadways, sidewalks, signs, traffic markings, traffic signals, alleyways, storm drains, and related areas and improvements within City street and alley rights-of-way.

Capital Improvements

The City has a 15-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which is updated regularly and identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The 2021-2023 CIP is divided into five categories: Public Safety, Municipal Improvements and Support, Transportation, Enterprise Utilities, and Citywide Internal Service Funds. Summary includes over \$42 million in upgrades.

Projects Budgeted or Estimated 2021 to 2023

- ▶ Full Trash Capture Connector Pipe Screens \$50,490
- ▶ Full Trash Capture Coanda Screens \$16,000
- ▶ Automatic Retractable Screens \$4,500
- ▶ 23Water Distribution Mains \$4,240,000
- ▶ Meter Replacements \$430,000
- ▶ Reservoir Mixing Units \$50,000
- ▶ Reservoir Chlorination Project \$65,000
- ▶ Filter Body Feed System Upgrade \$45,000
- ▶ Frick Springs Vehicle Bridge \$320,000
- ▶ Reservoir tank re-coating \$150,000
- ▶ Sewer Line Replacement \$4,000,000
- ▶ Drying Bed Paving \$285,000
- ▶ Replace Perimeter Fence Sections \$25,000
- ▶ Rebuild Secondary Clarifiers \$250,000
- ▶ Laboratory Upgrades \$75,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City's 2004 direct borrowing tax allocation bonds in the amount of \$9,955,000 were issued to finance the construction and maintenance of the Aquatic Center, park improvements and other capital improvements. The portion of the bonds related to the former Redevelopment Agency have

been transferred to the Successor Agency Trust Fund as of February 1, 2012. The bonds bear interest rates from 2.75% to 4.85%. Principal and interest payments are due each March 2 and September 2 through September 2, 2034. The bonds contain a provision in the event of default, the outstanding principal balance and accrued interest are due and payable immediately. On June 30, 2021, the principal balance outstanding on the City's portion of the bonds was \$1,680,000.

The City leases vehicles and equipment under direct borrowing capital leases that expire through 2035 and are reported as financed purchases of the underlying assets. The City has pledged the underlying assets as collateral on the leases, for a total value of \$2,511,597 and for a total value of \$3,805,710. The leases contain the provision that in the event of default, the lessor may retake possession of the underlying asset or require payment for the entire balance of the remaining lease term. On June 30, 2021, future minimum payments on direct borrowing capital leases are 2022 - \$1,442,015, 2023-\$1,128,602, 2024-\$1,030,888, 2025-\$937,866, 2026-\$939,353, and thereafter-\$2,704,628.

On April 6, 2018, the City issued \$9,875,000 in direct borrowing Water Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A. The proceeds of the bond issue were used to fully extinguish the Water Enterprise's portions of the 1998, 2005, and 2007 revenue bond issues. The refunding resulted in a difference of \$153,693 between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. The bonds bear interest from 3.00% to 5.00% and are due in semi-annual installments on March 1 and September 1 through March 1, 2037. On June 30, 2021, the principal amount outstanding on the bond was \$7,960,000.

On April 6, 2018, the City issued \$15,190,000 in direct borrowing Wastewater Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A. The proceeds of the bond issue were used to fully extinguish the Wastewater Enterprise's portion of the 1998, 2005, and 2007 revenue bond issues. The refunding resulted in a difference of \$168,029 between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. The bonds bear interest from 2.00% to 5.00% and are due in semi-annual installments on March 1 and September 1 through March 1, 2037. On June 30, 2021, the principal amount outstanding on the bond was \$13,250,000.

On May 3, 2007, the City entered into a direct placement financing contract for the Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade project from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Proceeds borrowed during the construction phase that were converted to the loan payable were \$76,337,875. Under the terms of the agreement, the loan was considered to be interest free during the construction phase with a required matching portion of \$15,267,940 which was equal to 16.67% of the total estimated cost of the project. The total repayment obligation, including imputed interest, to the SWRCB loan was \$91,605,815. Repayment on the loan began during the year ending June 30, 2011, and is due in equal annual payments of \$4,580,291 through 2030. The imputed interest rate on the loan is approximately 1.77%. On June 30, 2021, the principal balance outstanding was \$37,767,239.

On March 1, 2017, the City entered into a direct placement financing contract with the State of California, Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). On July 23, 2018, the City secured \$1,000,000 in financing for the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program for the City of Lompoc Landfill Gas Collection and Control System (LGCCS) project from CalRecycle. The total repayment obligation, including interest, to the CalRecycle loan is \$1,033,723. Repayment on the loan began during the year ending June 30, 2020, and is due in equal annual payments of \$103,372 through fiscal year 2029. The interest rate on the loan is 0.599% per annum. On June 30, 2021, the principal balance outstanding was \$804,873.

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its sanitary landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty (30) years after closure. Closure and post-closure costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste. The City reports a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The landfill closure and post-closure care liability is \$7,856,162 on June 30, 2021, and represents the cumulative amount based on the use of 52.7% of the estimated capacity of the landfill used to date. The City expects to close the landfill in the year 2047.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City currently share facilities or services with other agencies, such as the wastewater treatment facility. 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. This would provide flexibility in delivering water among agencies during water supply interruptions and/or during other water emergency situations. As of 2020, there are no transfer or exchange agreements in place. No other opportunities have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in February 2016. The rates are based on a 2016 Enterprise Reimbursement Study prepared by HF&H Consultants, LLC and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per City policy.

Water & Sewer Fees (Effective July 1, 2020)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Water – ranges from \$4,322 per ¾” meter to \$420,997 per 12” meter. Wastewater - ranges from \$4,191 per ¾” meter to \$408,240 per 12” meter

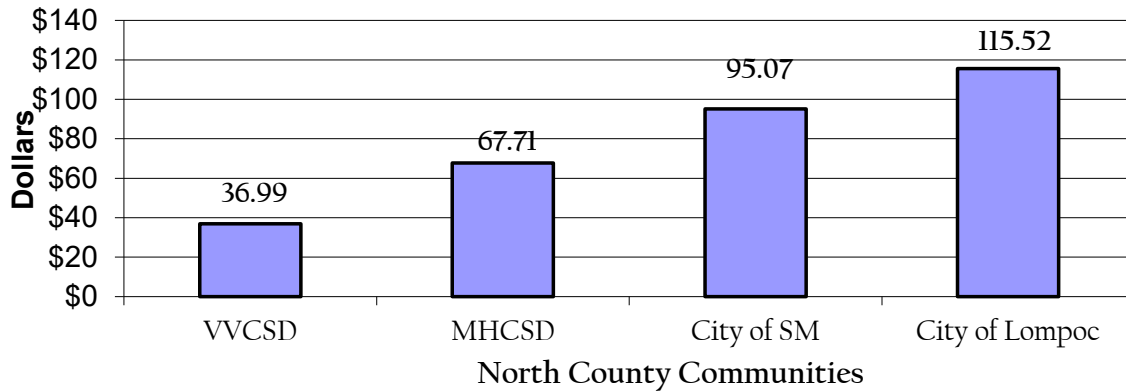
B. User Fee per Month

Base Rates*

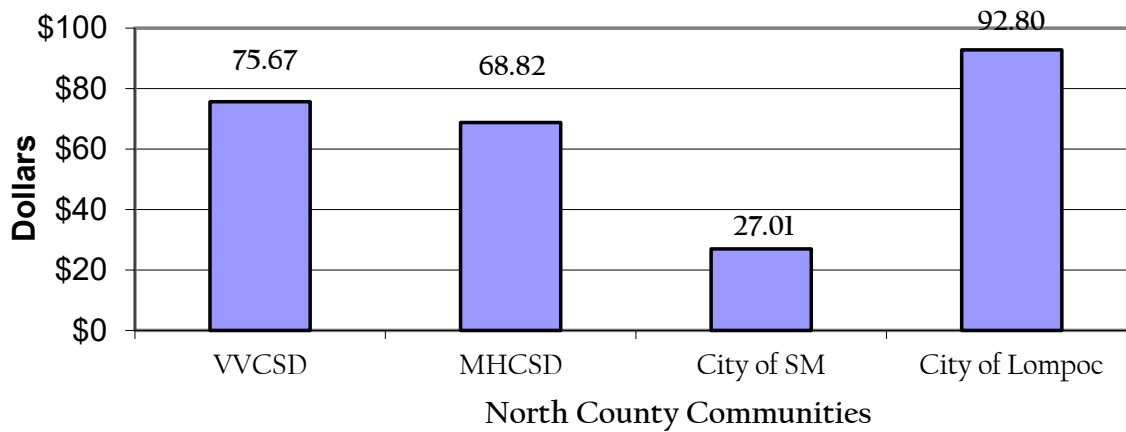
Meter Size	Water Usage per HCF	Wastewater
5/8"	\$41.47	\$46.40
3/4"	54.22	
1"	\$79.71	\$62.25
1 1/2"	\$143.43	\$65.45
2"	\$219.90	
3"	\$398.33	
4"	\$653.22	
6"	\$1,290.46	
8"	\$2,055.15	
10"	\$2,947.29	
12"	n/a	
Commodity Charge (per 100 HCF)		
Tier I (0-10 HCF)	\$6.13	\$9.28
Tier II (10.1-20 HCF)	\$6.56	\$9.28
Tier III (20.1+ HCF)	\$7.85	\$9.28
Multi-family	\$6.12	\$9.28
Commercial	\$6.29	\$12.45
Institutional/Landscape	\$6.78	\$12.45
Industrial	\$6.12	\$13.09

Figures DD-3 and DD-4 show a rate comparison for four County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of two Cities and two Community Service Districts. Overall, Lompoc water and sewer rates for residential customers are much **higher** than other communities in the County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

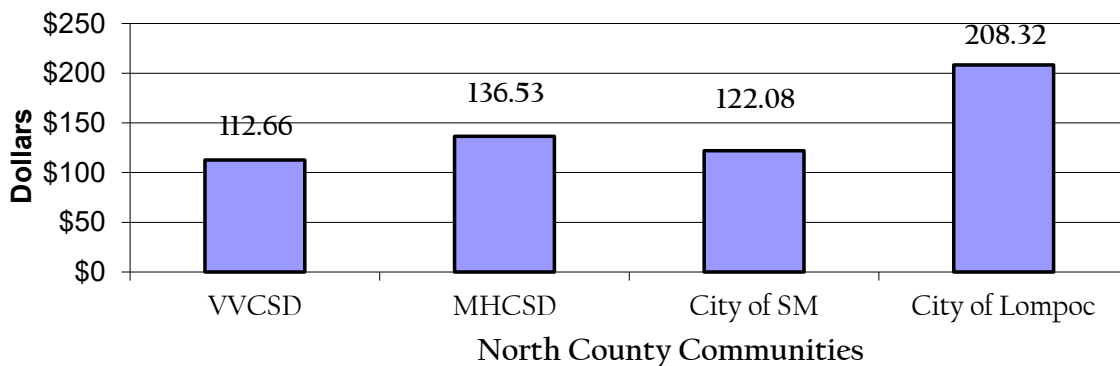
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Lompoc’s governance authority is established under general law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34000. Cities are authorized to provide all municipal services. A five-member City Council governs the City of Lompoc with the Mayor elected at-large and Council Members by Districts. The citizens elect a Mayor every four years. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City’s administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters, a five-member Planning Commission, Airport Commission, Parks and Recreation Commission, and various other commissions and committees. The City employs approximately 343 full-time, 119 part-time employees and one (1) contract employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Broadband, Planning, Land Use, Building & Safety, Library, Recreation & Parks, Fire and Police, Administration and Finance.

City of Lompoc holds meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm in the Council Chambers, 100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Lompoc Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Jenelle Osborne	Mayor	Small Business	6
Gilda Cordova	Council Member District 1	Business Owner	3
Victor Vega	Council Member District 2	Real Estate/Sm Bus	8
Dirk Starbuck	Council Member District 3	Business Owner	12
Jeremy Ball	Mayor Pro Tem District 4	Business Owner	2

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Lompoc Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://Cityoflompoc.com			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Lompoc is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://Cityoflompoc.com for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Lompoc Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Lompoc			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	2	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	2	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	2	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	2	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	2	-	-

A total of one (1) response was provided by the community and one (1) response by staff answered the survey questions. The community and agency staff rated 100% satisfactory. Additional Comments were provided to place more efforts toward stormwater retention/conservation.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

EE. City of Santa Barbara

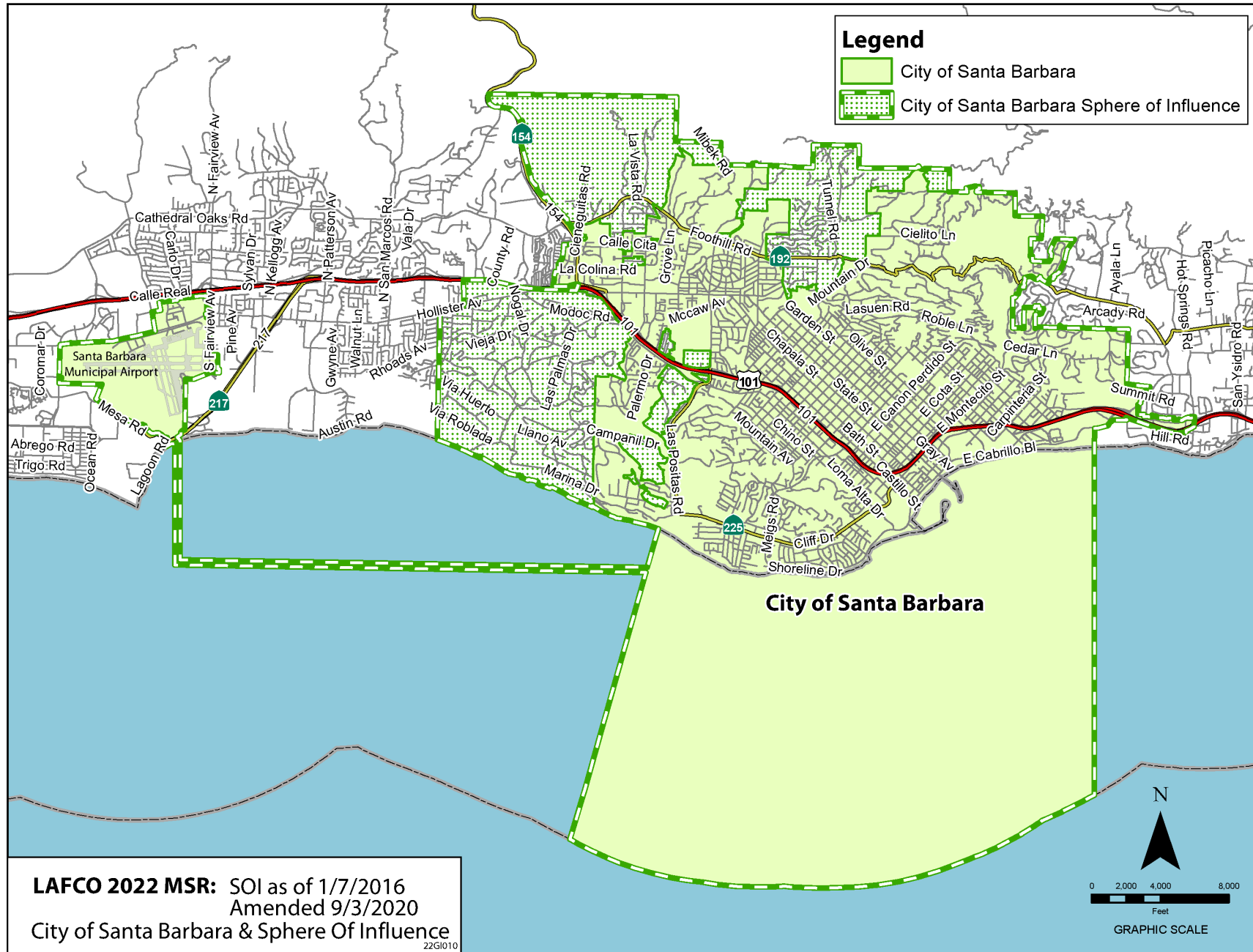
Agency Office: P.O. Box 1990, Santa Barbara, CA 93102
Phone: 805/963-0611
Fax: 805/564-5475
Email: rbjork@santabarbaraca.gov
Website: www.santabarbaraca.gov
City Administrator: Rebecca Bjork
Water Plant Operations: Andrew Rhodes
Wastewater Operations: Thomas Welche

SUMMARY

The City of Santa Barbara is located in southern Santa Barbara County, situated between the Pacific Ocean and coastal mountains. The City's boundaries cover a total of 19.49 square miles of land and 22.5 square miles of water and include an estimated 90,911 residents. The City expends approximately \$76,408,077 per year for water & sewer services. Total fund balance has increased steadily from 2015 to 2020. The General Fund balance is now over \$38,734,314, which can be used to offset short term funding lows. The City receives a portion of the County's 1% base property tax of 12¢/\$1. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$4,305 per resident and maintains a fund balance to assist with future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The most recent audit by the City was for June 30, 2021. The City's Sphere of Influence is larger than its boundaries including areas to the north (Mission Canyon & San Marcos Foothills) and west (Los Positas), and several islands surrounded by the City that have not been annexed. Plans to expand the Sphere are being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Barbara was incorporated on August 26, 1850. The City was established under charter law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a). The City is located in southern Santa Barbara County and is the County Seat. The City extends from Montecito on the east to Highway 154 and Hope Ranch on the west. The City is governed by a seven-member City Council with mayor elected at-large and six Council Members elected by Districts. It has a City manager form of government and is a full-service City, providing most essential City services.



The City of Santa Barbara overlaps the Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta Water District, Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Control District, Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency and the Goleta Cemetery District. A portion overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District and Mission Canyon Lighting District.

OPERATIONS

The water and wastewater systems are operated and maintained by the Water Resources Division of the City's Public Works Department. The water system is supported by 79.5 employees and the wastewater and recycled water system are supported by 52 employees. The City's Water Resource Division provides water and wastewater services to 27,330 connections to residences, businesses, and other facilities. Currently, the City obtains its water from nine sources: Cachuma Project, Gibraltar Reservoir, Devil's Canyon Creek, Mission Tunnel, State Water Project, Groundwater, Desalination, Recycled Water, and Storm Drainage.

The City has several service agreements with neighboring agencies for water and sewer services. Some of the agencies receive water or City wastewater treated by City's regional Cater WTP and El Estero WRC. The total population the City reported to DWR for service records total 94,929 people. The City, through a JPA, treats the raw surface water allotments for Montecito Water District and Carpinteria Valley Water District. This portion of the water supply belongs to the Districts as part of their Cachuma Project water that just gets routed through the City treatment plant and the City only receive reimbursement for the treatment costs. A similar situation also exists between the City of Santa Barbara and La Cumbre Mutual Water District where the City treats their State Project Water for them.

Charges for services and other water and wastewater resources revenue constitute approximately 48.3% of all City's revenues, while water and sewer services represent approximately 20.9% of City's expenses. The City maintains separate enterprise funds for other services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The City also has \$182.5 million in business-type activities in long-term debts with no reported debt in governmental activities.

The City employs approximately 1,074 full-time employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Storm Drainage Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning & Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Police & Fire, Recreation & Parks, Waterfront/Harbor, Airport, Library, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring communities, Goleta, Montecito, and Carpinteria, to forge relationships to improve service and reduce costs. The operations and services have been defined along the borders through exchange agreements and JPAs. The City provides existing utility service to pockets of unincorporated areas completely surrounded by the City, towards the north (Mission Canyon area) and west side of the City. It also provides water and sewer service outside the eastern edge of the City. This infrastructure was built prior to LAFCO regulation requiring authorization of this kind of service expansion.

The City has several property owners interested in connecting to their sewer system. In general, the City supports getting customers off septic but believes the process for single family residential properties is cumbersome and expensive. The City would welcome support that would streamline this effort for property owners.

Like most full-service municipalities, personnel costs are the largest area of expense in the General Fund. Although salary increases have been low to moderate in comparison to other agencies, increases in retirement costs are driving the overall cost increases with regard to City personnel costs. Starting in 2016, CalPERS adopted more conservative funding policies, resulting in substantial increases in employer contributions and will continue until at least 2025 and beyond. Modest revenue growth coupled with exceptional increases in retirement costs over the next five years will challenge the City to maintain a balanced budget. Fiscal Year 2022 adopted budget identified \$6.8 Million of General Fund operating savings, along with additional strategies, in order to balance the budget.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Santa Barbara are small. The City of Santa Barbara is largely surrounded by suburban residential, National Forest, and the Santa Barbara Channel. The City of Goleta and community of Montecito are the nearest along the eastern and western border of the City. The Pacific Ocean is located to the south. In the early 2000's the eastern Goleta Valley citizens committee applied to LAFCO to become part of the City of Santa Barbara. This application was declined by LAFCO and subsequently a request to amend the City's Sphere of Influence in 2006 was also declined. The incorporation of the Goleta was approved in 2002. In 2007, the Committee for One proposal was declined because it included additional territory comprised of the surrounding mobile home parks which if annexed into the City could have potentially lost their rent control protection.

The City seeks interest in a streamline provision for utility service to properties outside City limits, specifically within nearby existing City utility infrastructure. The City believes getting these properties on existing municipal services could reduce the need for emergency connections in the future due to failed groundwater wells or septic systems. The City and landowners feel the annexation process is long and financially infeasible for most applicants. The City desires a streamlined out-of-agency service agreement process. The Commission has adopted policies regarding out-of-agency service agreement which include the following:

Considerations for Approving Agreements:

Annexations to cities and special districts are generally preferred for providing public services, however, out-of-agency service agreements can be an appropriate alternative. While each proposal must be decided on its own merits, the Commission may favorably consider such agreements in the following situations:

1. Services will be provided to a small portion of a larger parcel and annexation of the entire parcel would be inappropriate in terms of orderly boundaries, adopted land use plans, open space/greenbelt agreements or other relevant factors.
2. Lack of contiguity makes annexation infeasible given current boundaries and the requested public service is justified based on adopted land use plans or other entitlements for use.
3. Where public agencies have a formal agreement defining service areas, provided LAFCO has formally recognized the boundaries of the agreement area.
4. Emergency or health related conditions mitigate against waiting for annexation.
5. Other circumstances which are consistent with the statutory purposes and the policies and standards of the Santa Barbara LAFCO.

Agreements Consenting to Annex:

Whenever the affected property may ultimately be annexed to the service agency, a standard condition for approval of an out-of-agency service agreement is recordation of an agreement by the landowner consenting to annex the territory, which agreement shall inure to future owners of the property.

Regional Collaboration

The City of Santa Barbara Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP - SB County conservation collaboration program), Cachuma Operations & Maintenance Board (COMB), Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), Cachuma Conservation Resource Board (CCRB), Sanitation Agencies Managers Association (SAMA), and Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) are all collaborations the City participates in. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with 18 local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEF). Through the RWEF collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City 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 and Santa Barbara City College (SBCC) share specific parking resources subject to the terms of a Joint Use Agreement and subsequent Five-Year Supplemental Parking Agreements. In addition to other terms, the agreements establish fees and seasonal use of the Waterfront Department's Leadbetter and Harbor West parking lots (Leadbetter lots) and SBCC's La Playa West and East parking lots (La Playa lots).

Public transit services and facilities are provided by the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District (MTD) throughout the City and to neighboring jurisdictions. The Waterfront and Downtown Shuttles, operated by MTD and partially funded by the City, provide frequent lower cost service along Cabrillo Boulevard between the Harbor and the Santa Barbara Zoo and along State Street to Downtown.

The City of Santa Barbara provides all weekly garbage and recycling collection services through MarBorg Industries. The Material Recovery Facility receives recycling materials collected. Waste is taken to the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station. Unrecyclable solid waste from the City is ultimately disposed at Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill located in the City of Goleta.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Santa Barbara has a Sphere of Influence that totals 5,430 acres beyond City boundaries. The SOI boundary includes areas to the north (Mission Canyon & San Marcos Foothills) and west (Los Positas & Hope Ranch), and several islands surrounded by City. The City has generally considered annexations on a case-by-case basis at the request of the property owner. The resultant City boundary line is somewhat irregular with enclosed peninsulas and islands of County land completely surrounded by City territory. In 2000, the City passed an ordinance setting priorities for future annexations. The goal of that ordinance is to simplify the City boundaries and provision of services by encouraging annexation of unincorporated islands and peninsulas of land contiguous to the City. A map of the City's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

Sphere of Influence Study Areas

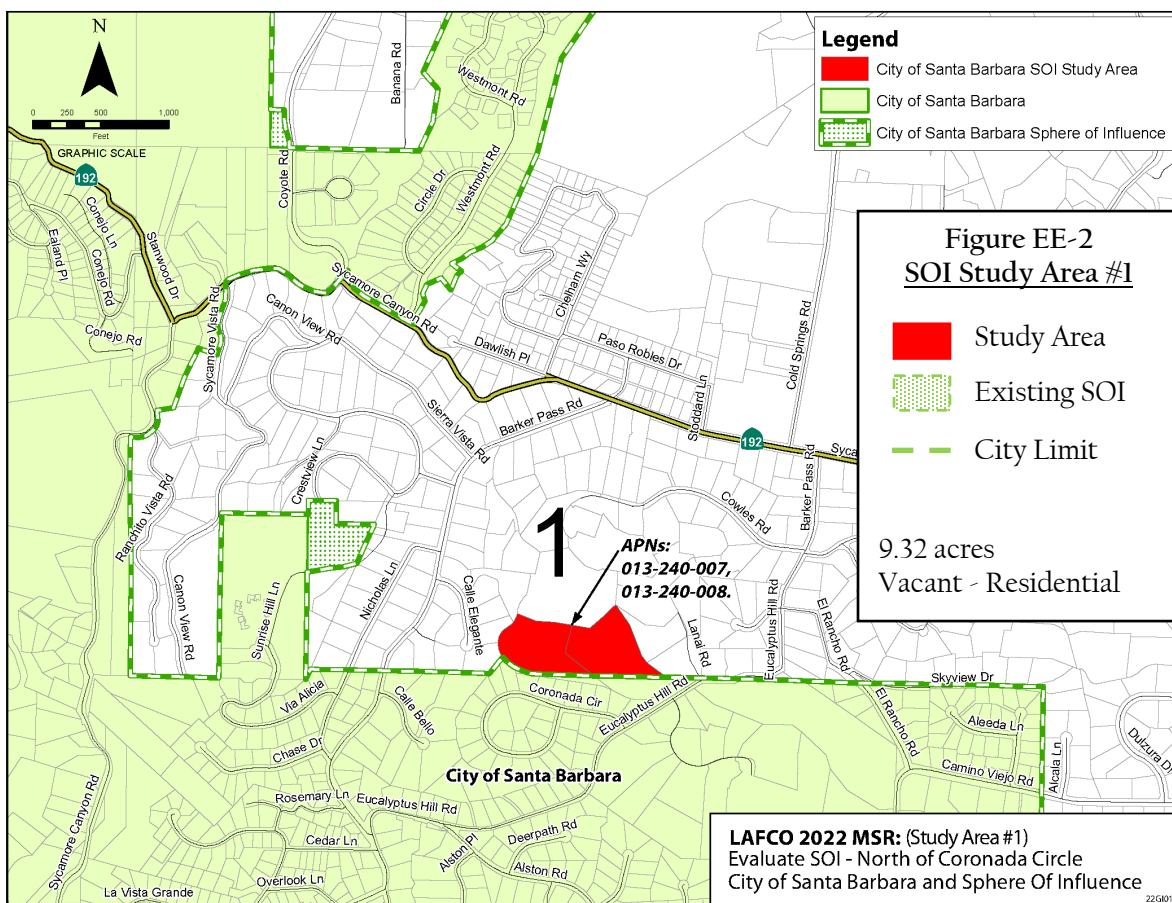
For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included five (5) areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table EE-1: City of Santa Barbara Study Areas

Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Eucalyptus Hill (APNs 013-240-007 & 008)	9.32	Single-Family Residential 5-E-1	No	Unknown
2	Alston Rd (APNs 009-091-003 & 037)	3.81	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Unknown
3	Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd & Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante	32.7	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Unknown
4	Barker Pass Agreement	5.61	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1	No	Existing service agreement
5	Sunrise Hill Lane Gap	110	Single-Family Residential 2-E-1 5-E-1	No	Unknown
	Totals	161.44			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in Municipal Service Review and information provided by the City. Most of these five areas are within both the Montecito Water Districts service area and Sphere of Influence.

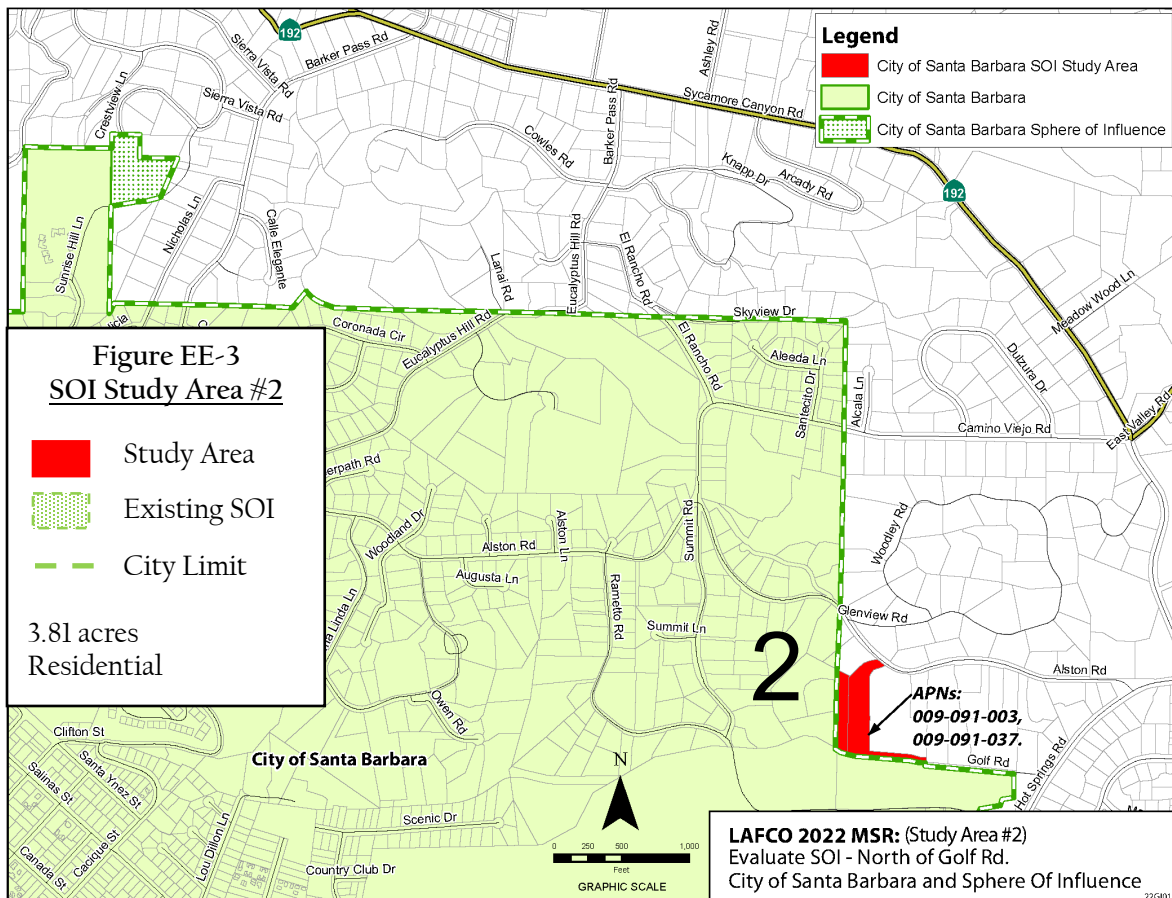
SOI Study Area #1 – Eucalyptus Hill APN 013-240-007 & 008 (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These two vacant single parcel totals 9.32 acres located northerly of Eucalyptus Hill Road. The parcels are within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 5-E-1. The properties are better served by City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water and sewer mains in the area.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. 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 this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need

if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is not requested. It might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to these parcels and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the parcels would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the City may request Sphere of Influence amendment and annexation into its boundary.

SOI Study Area #2 – Alston Rd (APNs 009-091-003 & 037) (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). These two parcels total 3.81 acres located contiguous to the City of Santa Barbara limit line. The Alston Road parcels are just north of City limits. These two parcels are within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The property is better served by City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water and sewer mains in the area.

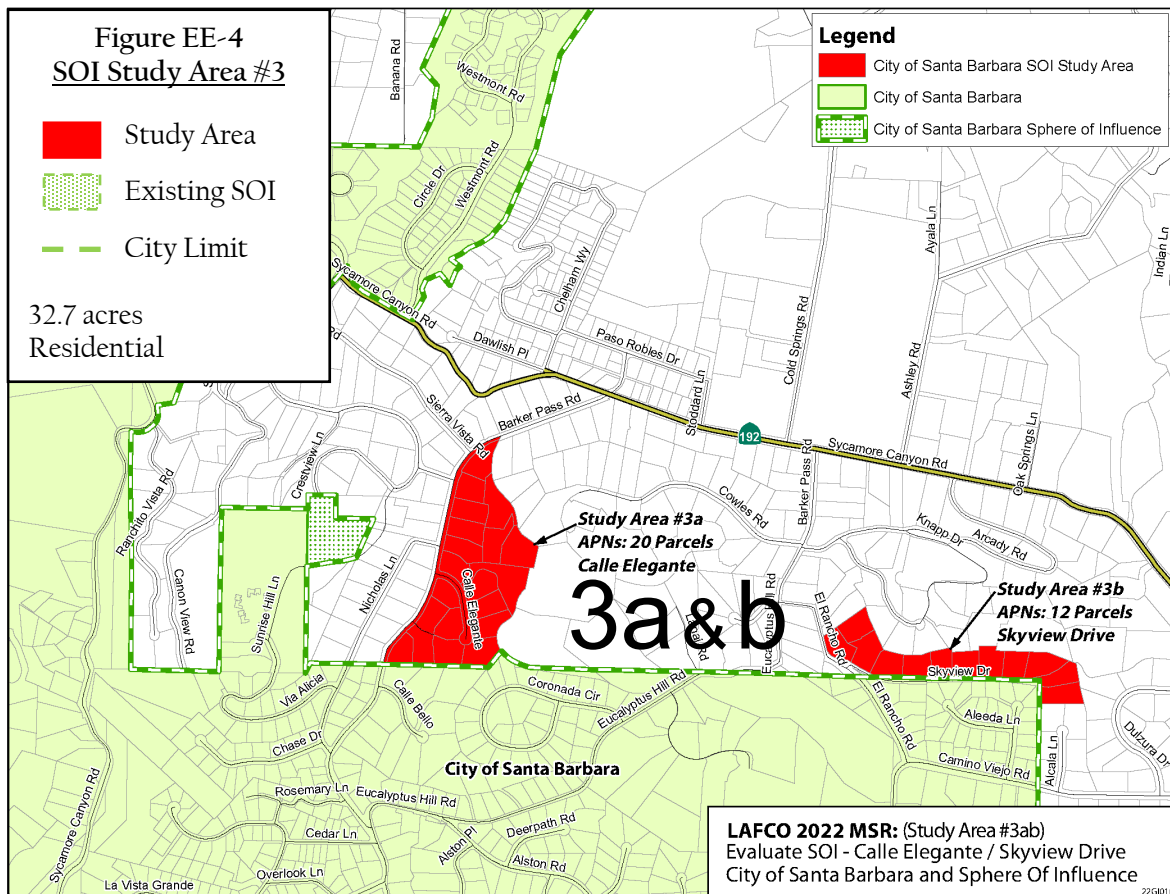


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation should be cleaned up at some point in Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. At the conclusion of the Montecito Water and Sanitary Districts consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is not requested. It might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to these parcels and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the parcels would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the City may request Sphere of Influence amendment and annexation into its boundary.

Along with Montecito Water District Study Area Ten Recommendation, if the area northerly along Golf Road were to be amended (i.e., detached from the MWD and added to the City of Santa Barbara), then these two parcels should be included along with any action to amend the City's Sphere of Influence as one action.

SOI Study Area #3 – Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd & Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These parcels total 32.7 acres located north of the City of Santa Barbara limit line. A total of 20 parcels totaling 20.5-acres are nearest to Calle Hermoso/Calle Elegante that are developed with residential single-family homes. The other area consists of 13 parcels nearest Skyview Dr/El Rancho Rd totals 12.2-acres also developed with residential single-family homes. The MWD does not have infrastructure in the area. The City currently provided City of Santa Barbara water through the City's infrastructure in the area.

Adjustment of these 33 parcels would clarify billing, avoid water availability charge on property tax roll, accurately reflect MWD service boundary, and provide clear messaging to the customers about water source and water related emergencies/notices as they arise. The District has requested these parcels should be detached from the District. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The nearest City limit boundary is contiguous to the City of Santa Barbara.

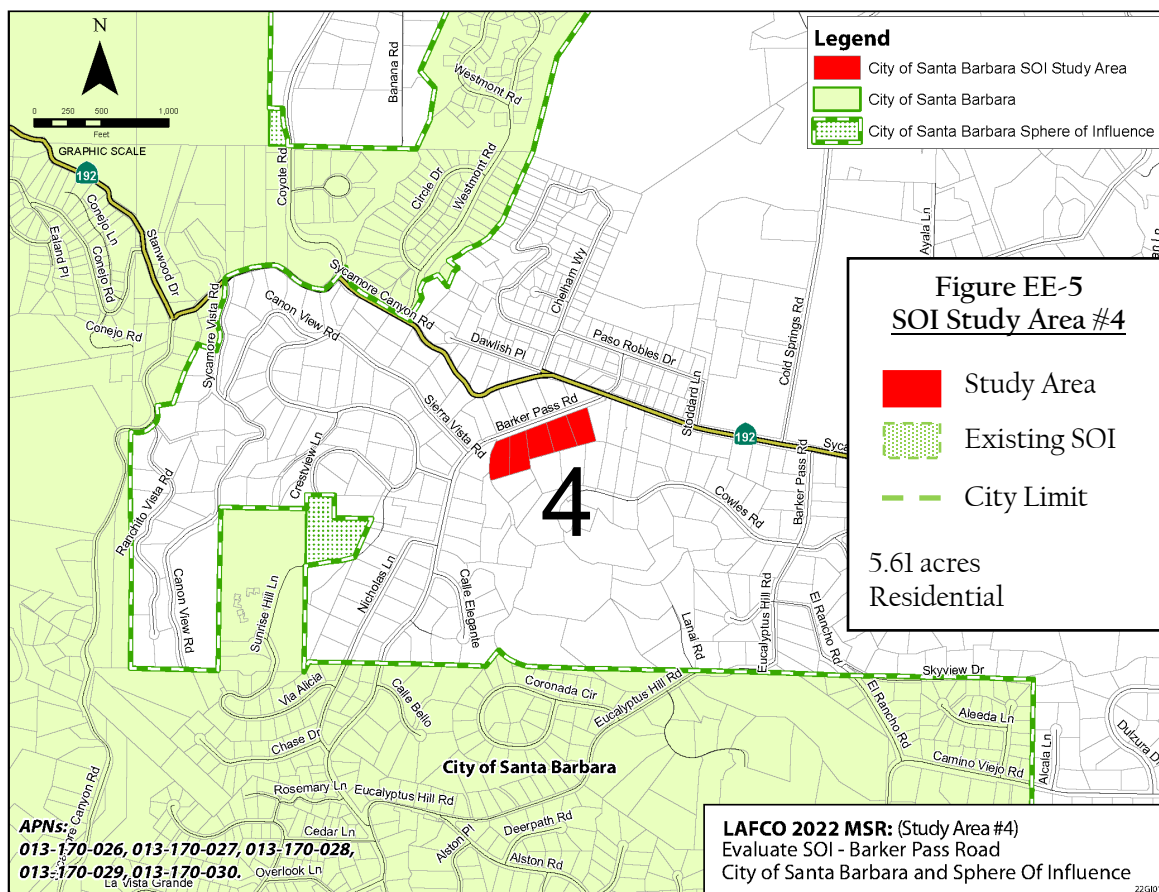


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. Staff recommendation is to maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence in Study Area Three. The City does have infrastructure in the area however, future connection by the MWD could be possible. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if adjustment to the Sphere of Influence and service area boundary are necessary, LAFCO can consider this request at that time. The Study Area and alignment concern is only being raised here to document the need if consolidation or activated of latent wastewater power is not requested. The District has requested these parcels be detached from the District. The area is contiguous to the City boundary and dual action of adjustment to the City of Santa Barbara Sphere of Influence and detachment would make some sense once the outcome of the consolidation study is known.

SOI Study Area #4 – Barker Pass Agreement (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These six parcels total 5.61 acres located along Barker Pass Road. APNs are 013-170-026, 027, 028, 029, 030, & 041. The City and District entered into the Barker Pass Agreement in 1979, as a result of the Districts deteriorating 12-inch waterline that excessively caused costly repairs, interruption of service, and waste of water during breaks. The City had an existing 8-inch water main fronting the properties capable of serving the area. The MWD customers are currently provided City of Santa Barbara water through the City’s infrastructure, however, they are billed by the MWD at the Districts rates. The District computes the total amount of water metered during each monthly

billing and reports it to the City who then deducts this amount plus ten (10) percent contingency loss factor from the water received by the City from the District via the Coyote and Alston Road Agreements.

Adjustment of these six parcels 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. The District has requested these parcels should be billed by the City and not MWD and ultimately be detached from the District. The area consists of six existing single-family residences each on approximately 1-acre lots, built between 1959 and 1964, with the newest in year 2000. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1. The nearest City limit boundary is approximately 0.37 miles southerly along Barker Pass Road. The six parcels are separated by ten intermediate parcels in order to be annexed into the City. Study Area 3 includes the intermediate parcels that would create a contiguous boundary.

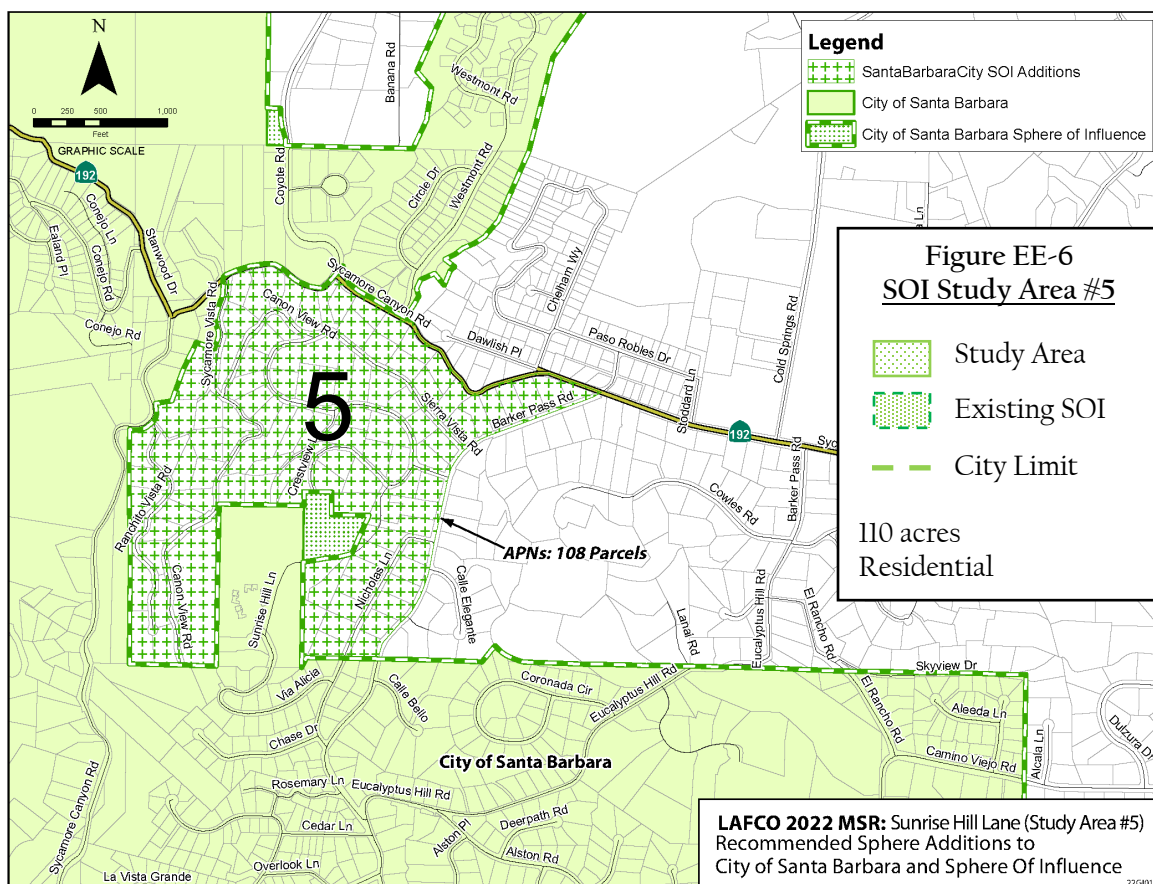


LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI and eventual annexation could be cleaned up at some point in Study Area Four. Staff recommendation is maintaining the existing Sphere of Influence and note the clean-up actions necessary at some point in the future. The existing Barker Pass Agreement allows the City to provide water services to these six parcels. LAFCO would agree that cleaning up the Barker Pass Agreement area 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, it might be premature if the Montecito Water and Sanitary District were to pursue consolidation. Montecito Sanitary currently provides wastewater collection and treatment to these six parcels and the surrounding parcels. If a new Community Services District or other consolidated agency were to be formed or MWD activated latent power of wastewater services, then the six parcels would need to be included within the District service boundary. At the conclusion of the consolidation feasibility study, if no follow-up actions are recommended or acted upon, then the District and City may request reorganization and sphere amendment from its boundary. The Barker Pass Agreement may remain in place as necessary, which would allow the City to provide water service to a non-contiguous area from a recognized prior out-of-agency agreement.

The City and MWD would also need to request a portion of Study Area Three be included in the Sphere of Influence expansion/reorganization after the consolidation outcome in order for a contiguous area to be served by the City.

SOI Study Area #5 – Sunset Hill Lane Gap (Located in SB County; Within SOI). These 103 parcels total approximately 110 acres located just north of the City limits creating a gap area of underserved properties. The area is outside of the City's Sphere of Influence, outside of the Montecito Water District service area, and outside of the Montecito Sanitary District service area. The area is largely built out with existing single-family residences. The properties are better served by the City of Santa Barbara due to location of existing water and sewer mains in the area. The City already services some parcels water along Sierra Vista Road. The area is within unincorporated County designated single-family residential and zoned 2-E-1 and 5-E-1. In 2020, LAFCO amended the City's Sphere to include an adjacent parcel to the City's boundary located at 4 Sunrise Hill, APN 013-210-049 within the SOI and authorize an out-of-agency service agreement for water and sewer services.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should include Study Area Five. Staff recommendation is to include Study Area Five this would allow the City to be the service provider in the area. The City is the most logical provider and has infrastructure in the area and already services some parcels. LAFCO has approved similar Sphere expansions and out-of-agency service agreements recently. The area is largely built out with existing single-family residences. Including the area into the City’s Sphere would remove a gap area and make for orderly development.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

City of Santa Barbara’s existing boundary spans approximately 19.49 square miles of land and 22.5 square miles of water in size and covers 10,965 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) between one non-contiguous area with the airport connected by a narrow strip. Nearly all of the jurisdictional service boundary (defined as all areas the City provides service to), is approximately 90.7%, incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remaining portion of served land approximately 9.3% of the total is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The City serves sixteen areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-

Santa Barbara’s jurisdictional boundary spans 19.49 square miles of land with 90.7% being served as incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remainder of the service boundary lies within the County of Santa Barbara.

of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 62,830 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

City of Santa Barbara Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Santa Barbara	10,965	90.7%	25,584	62,830
OASA – 013-210-049	1	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 013-070-022	0.78	TBD	1	0
OASA – 051-253-018, 051-261-002, 051-262-009, 051-263-007	0.72	TBD	4	TBD
OASA – 013-170-014	1.01	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 013-170-021	1	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 013-170-023	1	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 051-262-013	0.16	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 013-164-012	1	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 055-221-005	0.23	TBD	1	TBD
OASA – 013-123-008 015	0.76	TBD	2	TBD
OASA - MacIntyre	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
OASA – Sunset Rd area	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
OASA - Rockhar	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Served by City within CSA 12: All APN's	1,050	9.2%	1,134	612
Served by City within Montecito Water: 013-170-026, 027, 028, 029, 030, & (formerly 013-210-027, 013-070-022 & 032 and 013-050-003	12.56	0.1%	9	TBD
Served by City within Montecito Sanitary: 013-170-006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 013, 017, 048, 049, & 052, 013-165-009, 010, & 011	14	0.1%	14	TBD
Totals	12,041	100.0%	26,755	63,442

City of Santa Barbara Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Santa Barbara	10,957	90.7%	25,584	62,830
Co of Santa Barbara	1,084	9.3%	1,171	612
Totals	12,041	100.0%	26,755	63,442

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$27.0 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$2.4 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$297,923 based on the estimated service population of 90,911.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 25,584 legal parcels and spans 10,957 acres with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 76% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with nearly or 94% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 521 vacant parcels that collectively total 591 acres. The jurisdictional boundary does not qualify as a disadvantaged unincorporated community.

Close to 76% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 94% has been developed.

**City of Santa Barbara
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1850
Legal Authority	Charter Law, California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a) Sections 34450
Mayor & Council Members	A seven-member City Council with mayor elected at-large and six Council Members elected by Districts.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Storm Drainage Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Harbor, Airport, Library, Recreation & Parks, Police and Fire, Administration and Finance.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Barbara to be 90,911. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Santa Barbara to be 95,100 by 2020. 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). There are approximately 37,806 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group in Santa Barbara as 18 to 64 group at 63.6 percent. Approximately 19.6 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 16.8 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 55.8 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Santa Barbara, comprised 36.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Santa Barbara's General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was adopted in 2011, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City plans to start an update to the General Plan within the next year.

The current City of Santa Barbara Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 0.3 percent within the City. The County's Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates less than 4 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas. The County's General Plan covers the South Coast and surrounding hillside areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table EE-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Santa Barbara	88,410	92,305	93,511	94,876	96,000
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Santa Barbara City was \$81,618 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In most cases, the City of Santa Barbara's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community. In the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 tool and EJScreen, City of Santa Barbara has a small portion within the East Beach area Census Tract

6083000804 that was in the 73rd percentile largely due to environmental effects of groundwater threats, impaired waters, cleanup sites, and solid waste having scores in the 80 plus range. However, this would not qualify the City as a disadvantaged community under LAFCO's definition.

SERVICES

Overview

The City Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the City's Public Right of Ways, infrastructure facilities, and managing the water and wastewater infrastructure and system. The City's Water Resources Division manages and maintains the City's water and wastewater infrastructure system. Ensures quality water delivery and treatment that meets regulatory requirements. The Streets Operations & Infrastructure Management Division (Streets Division) cleans and maintains the City's existing transportation and storm drain system infrastructure within the public right of way. The City maintains three water treatment facilities (Cater Water Treatment Plant Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant, and Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant), 15 water pumping stations, 15 balancing reservoirs, 16 pressure-reducing stations, nine (9) production wells, to deliver water to its customers. For wastewater seven (7) lift stations, 25 creek crossings, over 7,000 access structures (manholes and cleanouts), and the El Estero Water Resource Center facility provides wastewater treatment to its customers. The water system is supported by 79.5 employees and the wastewater and recycled water system are supported by 52 employees.

All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

The City obtains pumped groundwater from three hydrogeologic basins: Foothill Basin, Storage Unit I, and Storage Unit III. All three are classified as very-low priority basins. Generally, under a conjunctive management program, the City increases pumping of groundwater during periods of drought or emergency to replace diminished surface water supplies. During normal to wet years when surface water is available, pumping from the groundwater basins is decreased and the basins are allowed to recharge. Natural recharge can be augmented by injecting treated surface water. A primary goal is to use the sustainable yield of the groundwater basins while maximizing available storage for use during extended drought conditions.

DWR determined that SGMA does not apply to the portion of the Santa Barbara Basins. The City's groundwater basins were rated "very low" priority based on the prioritization analysis by DWR following passage of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014. The City of Santa Barbara and County and other water providers made the decision not to form a GSA for the areas of the Basin not subject to SGMA.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The City is not required to prepare a Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The City plans to prepare a short annual report that describes the current conditions in the basin through a series of maps, charts, and tables. After completing its first annual groundwater report, the City will consider whether to prepare a GSP in compliance with the SGMA or an equivalent GSP that meets the City's needs but is outside of SGMA compliance and reporting.

Data Management

The City, in partnership with the USGS, has been the lead water agency studying the basin through data collection and groundwater modeling for decades. The City has implemented several groundwater management actions. In addition to water conservation and use of alternative supplies (described in section below), the City has implemented the following groundwater management actions:

- Groundwater level and water quality monitoring
- Metering and measuring of groundwater pumping
- Groundwater well permitting
- Groundwater modeling to estimate sustainable yield
- Recharge and Conjunctive Use Programs

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City's diverse water supply portfolio, includes the following sources:

- Cachuma Project
- Gibraltar Reservoir
- Devil's Canyon Creek
- Mission Tunnel
- State Water Project
- Groundwater
- Desalination
- Recycled Water

- Stormwater

A summary of each water source is provided below. On average the Cachuma Reservoir provides about 52 to 54% of the water supply, Gibraltar Reservoir about 33 to 35%, and groundwater about 8 to 12%. Reclaimed water use is about 4 to 5%.

Cachuma Project

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) constructed Lake Cachuma and Bradbury Dam as part of the Cachuma Project in the early 1950s. The project is a 188,030 AF reservoir formed by Bradbury Dam on the Santa Ynez River and operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The Cachuma Project is currently operated at a total annual supply yield of 25,714 AFY in non-drought periods for the advantage of the five water agencies benefiting from project water. These agencies — referred to collectively as the Cachuma Member Units — are the City of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Goleta Water District, Montecito Water District, and Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1. The City's current share of the annual yield is 32.19%, or 8,277 AFY, in normal years. Water is conveyed from Lake Cachuma through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the South Coast via the 6.4-mile Tecolote Tunnel, through the 24.3-mile South Coast Conduit, and to three regulating reservoirs, completed in 1956. Deliveries during extended drought can be expected to be reduced by up to 40%.

The USBR operates the Cachuma Project pursuant to a water rights permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Project water, or that portion of the water stored in Lake Cachuma that has been allocated to Cachuma Member Units for water supply purposes, is administered via the Cachuma Master Contract between the USBR and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. In this capacity, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency acts on behalf of the Cachuma Member Units. The Cachuma Master Contract was last renewed in 1996 for a 25-year term. Renewal discussions started again in 2017, and USBR recently extended the contract through September 30, 2023. USBR indicated its desire to complete negotiations on a long-term contract by 2023; however, USBR has yet to schedule the start of negotiations.

During recent Cachuma Master Contract extension negotiations, USBR expressed a strong desire to limit or cap the amount of carryover water Cachuma Member Units can bank in Lake Cachuma. Carryover water is annually allocated Cachuma water that has not been used by a Cachuma Member Unit in the year it was allocated, although no formal decision or contract has been made. Historically, Cachuma Member Units have been allowed to bank carryover water in Lake Cachuma until the carryover water is used or until the Bradbury Dam spills, which then erases all banked carryover water. Such a substantial change would cause the Cachuma Member Units to reconsider how they manage their water supplies and would impact their ability to prepare for a drought. The other existing large storage options for the City are SWP water in San Luis Reservoir and groundwater storage in the City's groundwater basins, but both have smaller storage and

production capacities. The ability to store non-project supplies, such as Gibraltar Reservoir pass-through water, SWP water, or other surface water conveyed to the lake, would provide the City with additional operational flexibility and cost-effective reliable supplies during drought conditions.

Gibraltar Reservoir

The City has pre-1914 water rights to divert water from the Santa Ynez River. Gibraltar Dam, which is City owned and operated, is located on the Santa Ynez River, about eight miles north of Santa Barbara and upstream of where Lake Cachuma was subsequently constructed with a current volume of 7,098 AF. Construction of Gibraltar Dam was completed in 1920. The dam formed Gibraltar Reservoir, which had an initial storage capacity of 15,793 AF. Annual bathymetric surveys performed on the reservoir since 2017 demonstrate that Gibraltar has suffered an overall reduction of 2,267 AF in storage capacity over the past three years, leaving the reservoir with a current storage capacity of 4,559 AF.

The City operates the reservoir under the 1989 “Pass Through Agreement” with other Santa Ynez River water agencies and generally diverts approximately 5,000 AFY from the reservoir when not constrained by drought. The average long-term average yield is approximately 4,300 AFY. The City agreed to defer its planned enlargement of the Gibraltar Reservoir in exchange for provisions that would allow the City to “pass through” a portion of its Gibraltar water to Lake Cachuma for storage and delivery through Cachuma Project facilities. Due to the impact of the Zaca Fire on the Gibraltar Reservoir, the City elected to commence this phase of operations and is working with the USBR to negotiate a “Warren Act” contract as the preferred approach of accounting for the City’s pass-through water.

To execute a Warren Act contract, the USBR must prepare an environmental assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act. The USBR released a draft environmental assessment that has gone through public review. The final environmental assessment has yet to be released by the USBR. Staff worked with the USBR in 2018 to review and negotiate draft Warren Act contract language. Staff continues to wait for a response from the USBR regarding outstanding environmental assessment issues.

Water from Gibraltar Reservoir is conveyed to the Cater WTP for treatment via Mission Tunnel. Water quality is affected by turbidity during high-flow periods in the Santa Ynez River, which temporarily interrupts diversions. Since the reservoir is drafted heavily to maximize its yield, there are years when little or no water is available from Gibraltar.

Devil’s Canyon Creek

The City has pre-1914 water rights to divert water from Devil’s Canyon Creek and maintains a small diversion works on Devil’s Canyon Creek below Gibraltar Dam, which diverts water from

Devil's Canyon Creek into Mission Tunnel. From 1976 to 2020, annual yield ranged from 0 AFY to 557 AFY and averaged 120 AFY. Water, when available, is diverted to help improve the quality of Gibraltar's water, as it flows into Mission Tunnel. Diverted water is counted as a part of allowable diversions under the Pass-Through Agreement.

Mission Tunnel

Mission Tunnel conveys water from Gibraltar Reservoir through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the City. The tunnel construction was originally completed in 1910, and rehabilitation work was completed in 1994. The tunnel is 3.7 miles long from the North Portal (located approximately 1,700 feet downstream of Gibraltar Dam) to the South Portal (located along Mission Creek, approximately 3 miles north of downtown Santa Barbara). Infiltration into the tunnel from watersheds on both sides of the mountains contributes about 1,100 AFY to the City's supply during normal years.

Water supplies from infiltration to Mission Tunnel have varied from a low of 500 AFY in 1951 to a high of 2,375 AFY, with an average annual yield of 1,125 AFY based on analysis in the EIR for the Cachuma Project water rights hearings. Tunnel infiltration augments water conveyed from Gibraltar Reservoir and flows to the Cater WTP via the penstock hydroelectric facility and Lauro Reservoir. Water quality is relatively hard, as is typical of the region, but otherwise good.

State Water Project

The City is a participant in the State Water Project with a "Table A" allotment of 3,000 AFY with an additional 10% drought buffer entitlement to firm up deliveries during drought. Deliveries are made on an "as available" basis. During the recent drought, the City purchased supplemental water through the CCWA. Some of the water purchase agreements have required an exchange, which means the City must return the water, or a portion of the water, within a certain period of time. The City's current "water debt" is 2,000 AF to Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency. The agreement requires the water to be returned within a 10-year period.

Cater Water Treatment Plant

The City treats water from Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Reservoir, Devil's Canyon Creek, Mission Tunnel, and the SWP at the City's regional Cater WTP, which has a capacity of 37 million gallons per day (MGD). Cater WTP provides treated water to City customers and treated Lake Cachuma and SWP water is allocated to Montecito Water District and Carpinteria Valley Water District.

Groundwater

The City obtains pumped groundwater from three hydrogeologic basins: Foothill Basin, Storage Unit I, and Storage Unit III. The City water well system is capable of extracting up to 4,500 AFY.

Generally, under a conjunctive management program, the City increases pumping of groundwater during periods of drought or emergency to replace diminished surface water supplies. During normal to wet years when surface water is available, pumping from the groundwater basins is decreased, and the basins are allowed to recharge. Natural recharge can be augmented by injecting treated surface water. A primary goal is to use the sustainable yield of the groundwater basins while maximizing available storage for use during extended drought conditions. Below provides a description of each basin, along with the City's groundwater management strategies.

Foothill Basin

The Foothill Basin, referred to as Basin No. 3-53 in DWR Bulletin 118, is an approximately 4.5-square-mile groundwater basin bounded by tertiary sedimentary rocks of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north and northeast; the Goleta fault to the northwest; the Modoc, More Ranch, and Mesa faults to the southwest; and the Mission Ridge fault to the southeast. The lower boundary of the basin was formed by tertiary sedimentary rock. The principal aquifer of the basin is the Santa Barbara Formation. This formation is primarily composed of marine sand, silt, and clay and has a maximum thickness of approximately 400 feet. The entirety of the formation is overlain by alluvium, except where it crops out south of the Goleta fault.

Water quality in the Foothill Basin is relatively good, and only wellhead disinfection is required. The primary pumpers of the basin include the City, which operates three municipal production wells in the basin, and LCMWC, which pumps up to 300 AFY. There are some private pumpers in the basin as well. Their pumping is estimated to be about 150 AFY.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) developed a three-dimensional finite-difference model for the Foothill Basin in 1989. The calibrated model estimated recharge was determined to be 905 AFY (438 AFY from stream recharge and 367 AFY from aerial recharge). The production from other pumpers in the basin was approximately 450 AFY, leaving about 450 AFY for the City. The USGS has since improved understanding of the Santa Barbara and Foothill Basins and developed a calibrated three-dimensional density-dependent groundwater flow-and-solute transport model that was documented in *USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2018-5059: Santa Barbara and Foothill groundwater basins Geohydrology and optimal water resources management — Developed using density dependent solute transport and optimization models* (Nishikawa 2018). In the 2018 report, the USGS developed a multi-objective simulation-optimization model to derive optimal management strategies and estimate the maximum pumping rates. Groundwater modeling analyses performed in the USGS study estimated that the drought yield available to the City from Foothill Basin groundwater storage is 8,100 AF over a 10-year period. However, the USGS does not identify a sustainable yield for the Foothill Basin.

Storage Unit I

Storage Unit I and Storage Unit III (discussed subsequently) are recognized collectively by DWR as the Santa Barbara Basin (and are labeled Basin No. 3-17 in DWR's Bulletin 118). Storage Unit I underlie downtown Santa Barbara and covers approximately seven square miles. It is bounded to the northwest by the Mission Ridge fault, to the northeast by the Santa Ynez foothills at the Sycamore and Lagoon faults, to the southeast by the Mesa fault; to the east by the Montecito Groundwater Basin; and to the southeast by the Pacific Ocean.

The unconsolidated deposits range in thickness from less than 200 feet to more than 1,000 feet and have been divided into five zones, including the shallow zone, the upper producing zone, the middle zone, the lower producing zone, and the deep zone. The upper producing and lower producing zones are the main water-producing zones of the basin, with the lower producing zone being the major source of groundwater for wells located within the basin.

Natural recharge can be augmented by injecting treated surface water at the San Roque, Alameda, and High School Wells in Storage Unit I. Seawater intrusion into Storage Unit I is a key concern because the groundwater basin is in contact with seawater from the Pacific Ocean that can flow into the basin during periods of heavy pumping. Under normal periods of little or no pumping, the groundwater flow is toward the ocean, which stops intrusion and pushes the seawater interface seaward.

The City works with the USGS regularly to monitor the groundwater quality of Storage Unit I with four of six groundwater monitoring wells located between the ocean and the municipal supply wells which have shown chloride levels greater than 1,000 milligrams/liter. This is indicative that seawater contamination is linked to heavy pumping in the basin, although no significant degradation of municipal production wells has occurred.

Along with the Foothill Basin, the USGS developed a multi-objective simulation-optimization model to estimate pumping levels during a critical drought period that represent a compromise between maximizing production and minimizing seawater intrusion in Storage Unit I. The model estimated a drought yield available to the City from Storage Unit I groundwater storage of roughly 16,100 AF over a 10-year period, depending on level of seawater intrusion that is allowed into the basin.

Storage Unit III

Storage Unit III lies to the southwest of Storage Unit I and covers an area of about 2.5 square miles. Its geology is quite similar to Storage Unit I although it is much smaller. The basin is bounded to the north by the Mesa fault, to the west by an unnamed fault, to the south by the Lavigia fault, and to the east by an offshore fault. Like Storage Unit I, Storage Unit III consists of five zones. The major source of water to wells in this unit is the lower producing zone, which

ranges from 100 to 140 feet thick. Groundwater quality in the basin is quite poor. The City operates one municipal well in the basin, the Valle Verde well, that is not treated to potable standards and is instead used to supplement the City's recycled water distribution system on an as-needed basis. The average annual yield is approximately 200 AFY. Assuming approximately 100 AFY of pumping by other private wells, the yield available to the City is 100 AFY.

Treatment System

The water treated at Cater WTP first passes through Lauro Reservoir, which is operated by the City. Water from Lake Cachuma via the Tecolote Tunnel, including SWP water, and water from Gibraltar Reservoir, Devil's Canyon Creek, and Mission Tunnel mixes in Lauro Reservoir prior to treatment. Water from Gibraltar Reservoir, Devil's Canyon Creek, and Mission Tunnel passes through the Gibraltar Hydroelectric Facility prior to entering Lauro Reservoir. In normal precipitation years when Gibraltar Reservoir is full, power generated at the hydroelectric facility can offset 100% of Cater WTP's electricity needs.

Storage Unit I water source requires treatment at the Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant prior to use as potable water. The Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant treats naturally occurring constituents, primarily sulfides, iron, and manganese. The City is the only known major pumper in this basin, operating five municipal wells. The Ortega Park Well was the sixth operational well, but it has been abandoned because of poor production. At some point in the future, the City may choose to drill a replacement well in the vicinity of the abandoned Ortega Park Well. The average annual sustainable yield for Storage Unit I is estimated to be 1,850 AFY.

The Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant was reactivated in 2017 in response to the recent drought. The desalination facility built in 1991-92, is at a capacity of 7,500 AFY. The plant can provide 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of supply, equivalent to 3,125 AFY at 93% of production capacity. New infrastructure is needed to produce up to 10,000 AFY however, the permits are in place to expand to maximum capacity. Desalination is needed in most years to bridge the supply/demand gap during non-drought conditions, especially if existing supplies decline. The City in 2021 adopted a Long-Term Water Supply Plan (LTWSP) Adaptive Management Plan does allow the Water Resources Manager to put the desalination plant in standby mode when water supply conditions warrant it. The LTWSP also provides some suggested water reserve thresholds to assist the Water Resources Manager in making such a decision.

The system includes treated filter backwash water, including dewatering of backwash and lime clarifier solids. Backwash water is produced by the desalination facility's granular media filtration process, which removes naturally occurring solids and biological material from the seawater before it is desalinated by the facility's reverse osmosis process. Ferric sulfate and polymer may be added to the influent seawater to assist in the removal of the particulate matter by the granular media filtration process. Upon backwashing the filters, the backwash water is treated by a

sedimentation process, aided by more polymer addition, where the backwash solids are thickened into a sludge that is subsequently dewatered and disposed of at a landfill. Solids and maintenance flows produced by the desalination facility's lime treatment system are also discharged to the backwash water treatment system where these solids and flows are treated and dewatered with the filter backwash water. The treated backwash water is subsequently combined with discharges that flow to the ocean outfall

Distribution

The City's water distribution system encompasses 312 miles of water mains, 15 water pumping stations, 15 balancing reservoirs, 16 pressure-reducing stations, nine (9) production wells, and 27,252 service connection and meters. Some areas within the City limits are served by other public water agencies, including Coast Village Road (Montecito Water District) and the north city boundary (Goleta Water District). City water is also supplied to unincorporated areas, including Mission Canyon, the Barker Judgment area, and portions of the Las Positas Valley and Hope Avenue/La Cumbre Road area. There are approximately 250 customers of the Goleta Water District in the Hope/La Cumbre area and the Las Positas Valley that are supplied with water from the City's water system under an Overlap Agreement. This constitutes a demand of approximately 250 AFY. Efforts are being made to develop an agreement to transfer these customers to the City in order to resolve the operational complexities of overlapping service responsibilities.

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 256 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes and ages, seven (7) lift stations, 25 creek crossings, over 7,000 access structures (manholes and cleanouts), two (2) miles of pressurized force mains, and the El Estero Water Resource Center (El Estero).

Treatment System

The City's wastewater treatment plant, El Estero Water Resource Center (WRC), has a design capacity of 11 million gallons per day (MGD) and an average flow of 6.0 MGD. The plant is located in the Coastal Zone between Highway 101 and the railroad tracks at 520 East Yanonali Street. El Estero WRC includes 2.5 MGD of tertiary filtration and disinfection capacity to produce recycled water for use at the plant and for the recycled water distribution system. The treatment process at the City's El Estero WRC includes secondary treatment for all wastewater collected and tertiary treatment for the City's recycled water system. Full secondary treatment involves the removal of solids and the reduction of the biological oxygen demand of the wastewater through a series of physical and biological processes. After secondary treatment, the wastewater is chlorinated, and then de-chlorinated, in order to eliminate remaining pathogens prior to

discharge. Bio-gas generated in the treatment process is converted to electricity to offset 70% of the electrical needs at El Estero.

Design work is underway to modify El Estero's secondary treatment process to a nitrification/denitrification system, along with other upgrades. The nitrification/denitrification process will produce a more stable secondary effluent, increase production of higher-quality process water for subsequent production of recycled water, and yield a higher quality of treated effluent discharge.

Disposal

Disposal of approximately four (4) tons/per day of biosolids is composted by Engel, Gray and Liberty Composting. Secondary effluent that does not go through the tertiary treatment process is discharged through an effluent outfall pipeline that discharges treated effluent into the ocean at a water depth of 70 feet, approximately 1.5 miles offshore of East Beach. With the exception of approximately 100 parcels near the western City limits, all Coastal Zone properties are connected to the City's sanitary sewer system.

Recycled Water

There are 88 direct recycled water supply connections within the City system, although 80 are active for landscape irrigation the remainder are truck meters. There are 13 industrial and 16 dual-plumbed connections. Under normal conditions, the existing recycled water customer demand is approximately 700 AFY plus approximately 300 AFY of process water for use at El Estero WRC.

The City initiated planning for a recycled water project in the early 1980s. Phase I was completed at El Estero WRC in 1989. It included a tertiary treatment plant with carbon filtration and disinfection, a 670,000-gallon distribution reservoir and pumping station, and 5.1 miles of distribution mains. Phase II was completed in 1992, which added an additional pumping station, a 1.5-million-gallon reservoir at the Santa Barbara Golf Club, and 8.3 miles of distribution main. The system now consists of 13.5 miles of distribution main, two (2) balancing reservoirs, and four (4) pump stations. In 2015, the City completed upgrades to its tertiary treatment plant to include an ultrafiltration treatment process.

Stormwater

The City is active in stormwater management through programs run by the Creeks Division of the City's Parks and Recreation Department. The City has separate storm water and sanitary sewer conveyance systems. Everything that enters the storm water conveyance system is transported directly to receiving waters such as local creeks, streams, and the ocean. It is not treated in a

wastewater treatment plant. The program identifies, promotes, and/or enforces, as applicable, BMPs for minimizing urban runoff to the ocean and local creeks. These include:

- Required design elements for promoting storm drain infiltration in lieu of runoff to the stormwater system on any significant new development projects
- A series of BMPs for use during all construction activities for capturing runoff and sediment
- Various educational efforts to encourage voluntary actions to minimize stormwater runoff

In the City, the beneficial effects of stormwater management relate mostly to improved quality of stormwater runoff and some augmentation of groundwater in the shallow groundwater zones, which in turn may augment creek flows, thereby supporting habitat. The water quality program focuses on creek clean-up, street sweeping and stormwater projects. The Creeks Division has prepared Watershed Action Plans for Santa Barbara's three major watersheds. The City also participates in the County-Wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan. The City of Santa Barbara has adopted the LID model of addressing local non-point sources of water pollution. The details of the City's storm drain and inlets system was not available during the preparation of this report. The City's stormwater and watershed plan document the requirements, purpose, and regulatory reasons the City implements management, but none of the documents describe the existing system.

City of Santa Barbara Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	19.49
Population (2020 estimated)	90,911
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$27,084,538,558
Number of Treatment Plants	4 total 3 water and 1 sewer
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$4,305
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	12¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$38,734,314
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	7.8%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	9.8%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa

Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	X
Other	X

City of Santa Barbara
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
Cater	1964	Good	37 MGD 12.22 acres
Ortega	1974	Good	1,850 afy 1,800 gpm 10,000 sq.ft.
Desal	1991	Good	3 MGD 1.47 acres
El Estero	n/a	Good	11 MGD 12.0 acres
Braemar LS, 1 Alan Rd, SB	n/a	Good	unk
Camino De La Luz LS, 1901 El Camino De La Luz, SB	n/a	Good	unk
La Colina LS, 4001 La Colina Rd, SB	n/a	Good	unk
Linda Rd LS 312 Linda Rd, SB	n/a	Good	unk
Skofield LS, 1819 Las Canoas Rd, SB	n/a	Good	unk
Tallant LS, 524 Tallant Rd, SB	n/a	Good	unk
Via Lucero LS, 3959 Via Lucero, SB	n/a	Good	unk

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	16,790	16,326
Multi-Family	6,888	6,731
Commercial	2,716	2,668
Industrial	52	57
Agricultural	68	N/A
Landscape	816	N/A

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	29	0.31
Emergency Operators	16	0.17
Administrative Personnel	5	0.5
Other City Staff	1,040	11.1

City of Santa Barbara has a total of 1,074 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ City
Water Resources Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Supply/Service Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Service Supervisor (2)	n/a	n/a
Water Conservation Analyst (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Resources Analyst (1)	n/a	n/a
PW Oper Assistant (2)	n/a	n/a
Water Resources Specialist (2)	n/a	n/a

Water Tech II (2)	n/a	n/a
Water Tech I (2)	n/a	n/a
Water Quality Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Desal Treatment Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Laboratory Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Laboratory Coordinator (2)	n/a	n/a
Laboratory Water Analyst (2)	n/a	n/a
Laboratory Wastewater Analyst (2)	n/a	n/a
SLIP Sr. Program Coordinator (1)	n/a	n/a
SLIP Project Coordinator (3)	n/a	n/a
Water System Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Project Engineer (1)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Superintendent (1)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Chief Operator (1)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Supervisor (3)	n/a	n/a
Sr. Cross Connection Specialist (1)	n/a	n/a
Cross Connection Specialist (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Maintenance Planner (1)	n/a	n/a
Account Assistant (3)	n/a	n/a
Admin Specialist (2)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Project Coordinator (2)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Lead Operator Tech (2)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Operator Tech I (9)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Operator Tech I/II (8)	n/a	n/a
Distribution Operator Tech OIT (4)	n/a	n/a
Sr. Control System Specialist (2)	n/a	n/a
Control System Specialist I (1)	n/a	n/a
Dam Caretaker (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Treatment Superintendent (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Treatment Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Water/Wastewater Planner (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Treatment Chief Operator (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Treatment Operator III (9)	n/a	n/a
Wastewater System Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
WW Collection Superintendent (1)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Maintenance Planner (2)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Project Coordinator (1)	n/a	n/a
WW Comp Specialist (1)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Lead (2)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Sr. Operator (5)	n/a	n/a
WWCS Operator II (2)	n/a	n/a

WWCS Operator I (5)	n/a	n/a
WW Treatment Superintendent (1)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Maintenance Planner (1)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Chief Operator (1)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Sr. Operator (2)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Operator III (10)	n/a	n/a
WWTP Operator OIT (1)	n/a	n/a
Treatment Plant Tech Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Sr. Control System Specialist (1)	n/a	n/a
Control System Specialist II (2)	n/a	n/a
Sr. Treatment Plant Tech (2)	n/a	n/a
Treatment Plant Tech (3)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (1)	n/a	n/a
Other City Staff	n/a	n/a

Water & Wastewater 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.

Santa Barbara's Cater WTP capacity is 37 mgd. Groundwater can divert 550 afy. SWP is 3,000 afy, Creek supplies are 1,200 afy, and Desal has a capacity of 3,125 afy. Its service area's maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facilities for treatment and disposal is 11 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 429 gallons for every service connection.

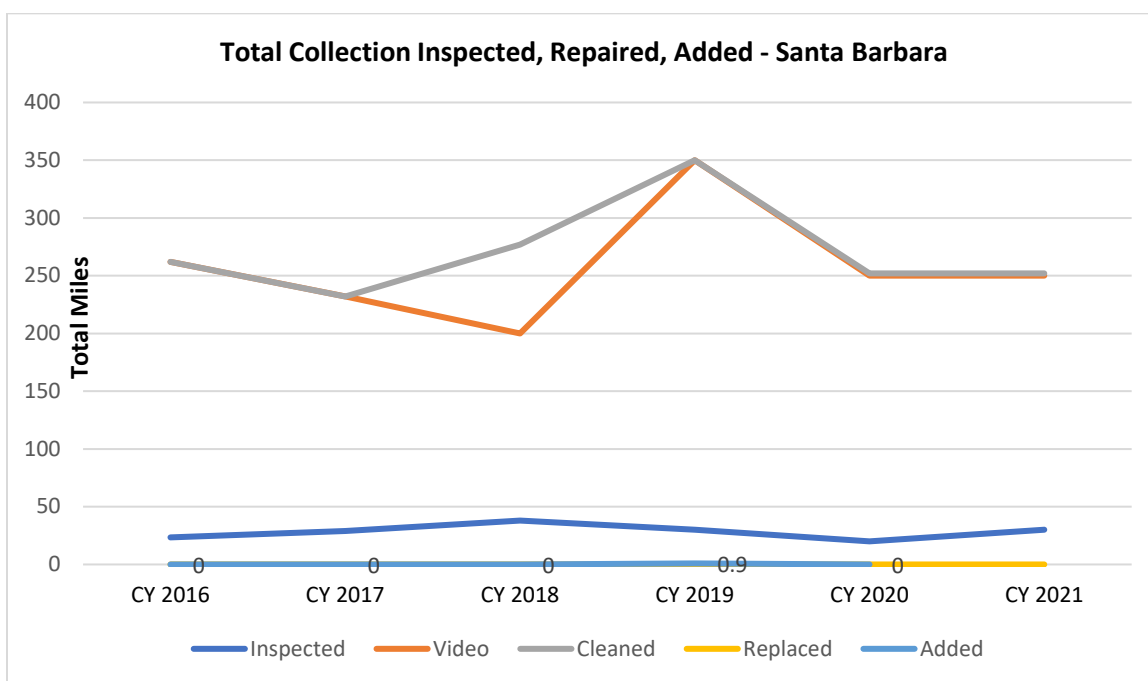
The estimated average annual water demand is 9.7 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Santa Barbara users in the service area has been 6.5 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

City of Santa Barbara service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 10,920 afy. 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. The City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

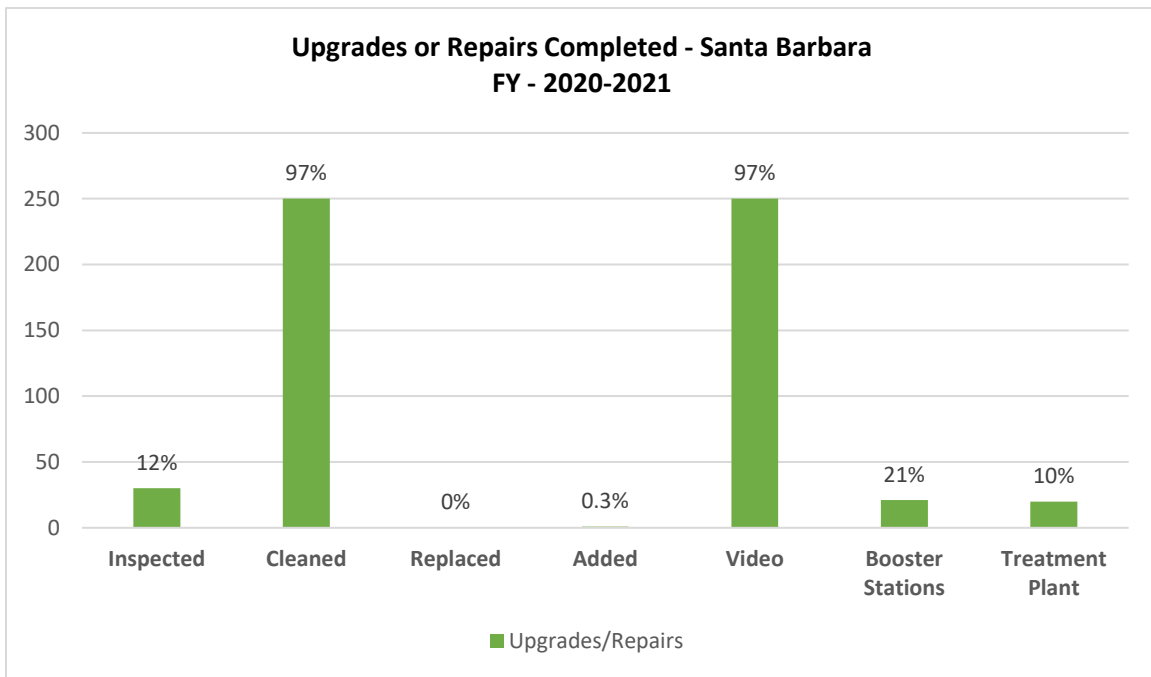
LAFCO estimates Santa Barbara is presently operating at 56% capacity in water service and 59% capacity in wastewater service within its service area. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

**City of Santa Barbara
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**



Source: SB Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City system. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades preformed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: SB Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City system.

The City of Santa Barbara provides water, wastewater, and storm drainage services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Draft Sewer System Master Plan underway, Capital Improvement Plan, Water Rate Study in 2021, Wastewater Rate Study in 2022, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan/LCP, which was last updated in 2019, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Safety Elements.

Santa Barbara Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan/LCP	2011 & 2019
UWMP	2020
Sewer System Master Plan	2018
Storm Drainage System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021 & 2022
Climate Plan	2020
Sea Level Rise Plan	pending
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

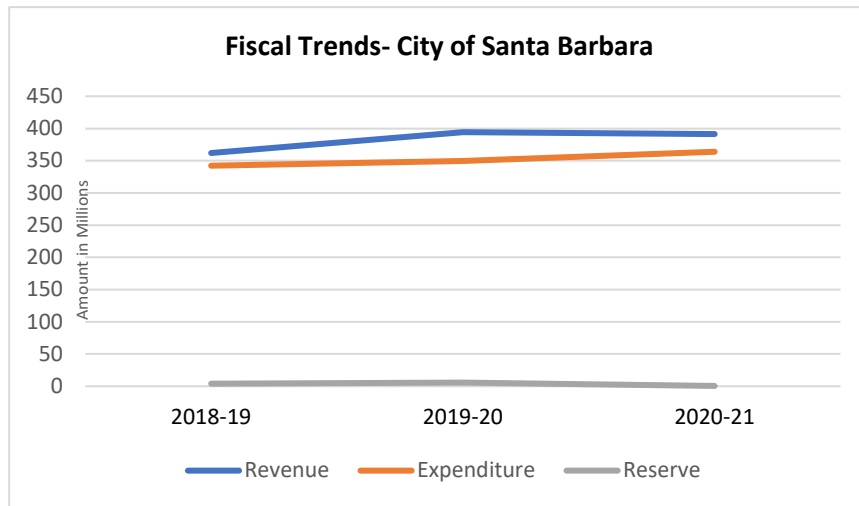
FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for wastewater services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

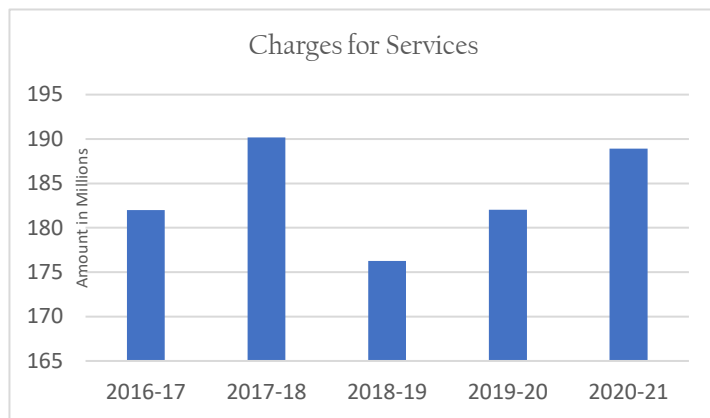
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$38,148,151	9.7%	\$39,861,718	10.2%
TOT tax	\$18,168,065	4.6%	\$18,807,331	4.8%
Sales & use tax	\$44,533,319	11.3%	\$49,770,272	12.7%
Business Licenses	\$2,765,152	0.7%	\$2,542,827	0.6%
Utility User	\$14,120,037	3.6%	\$14,673,886	3.7%
Cannabis	\$1,051,592	0.3%	\$1,920,398	0.5%
Property Transfer Tax	\$657,612	0.2%	\$1,144,357	0.3%
Other taxes	\$3,488	0.0%	\$336	0.01%
Franchise fees	\$3,634,849	0.9%	\$3,851,973	1.0%
Motor Vehicle fees	\$74,026	0.02%	\$68,584	0.02%
Charges for services	\$182,047,000	46.2%	\$188,931,000	48.3%
Grants & contributions	\$42,992,000	10.9%	\$66,681,000	17.0%
Other Revenue	\$37,855,436	9.6%	\$278,656	0.07%
Interest	\$8,242,899	2.0%	\$2,897,581	0.7%
Revenue total	\$394,293,626	100.0%	\$391,429,919	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

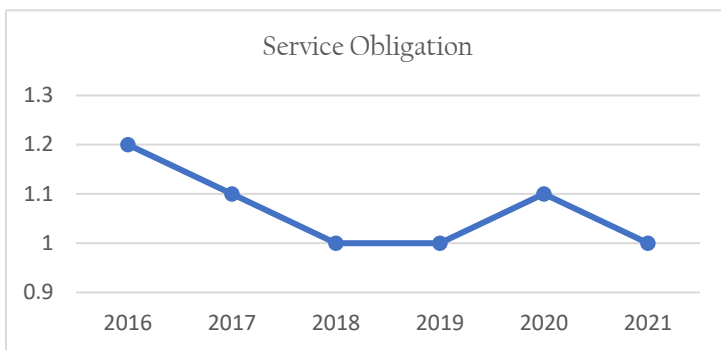
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically on the next page. Over the past three fiscal years, the City's expenditures have increased steadily, while revenues have outpaced these increases. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to increased spending in personnel expenses including medical insurance and pension costs, as well as inflationary increases from supplies, services, and capital projects. The City used the general fund reserve to balance FY 2021 budget, as well as implement over \$6 million of departmental expenditure reductions in order to balance the budget during COVID. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency's financial condition over time.



CITY OF SANTA BARBARA



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise funds. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 332,774,948	\$ 266,808,030	1.2
2017	\$ 321,437,787	\$ 279,530,288	1.1
2018	\$ 345,324,864	\$ 325,689,029	1.0
2019	\$ 361,962,044	\$ 342,271,422	1.0
2020	\$ 394,293,626	\$ 349,463,775	1.1
2021	\$ 391,429,919	\$ 363,903,714	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

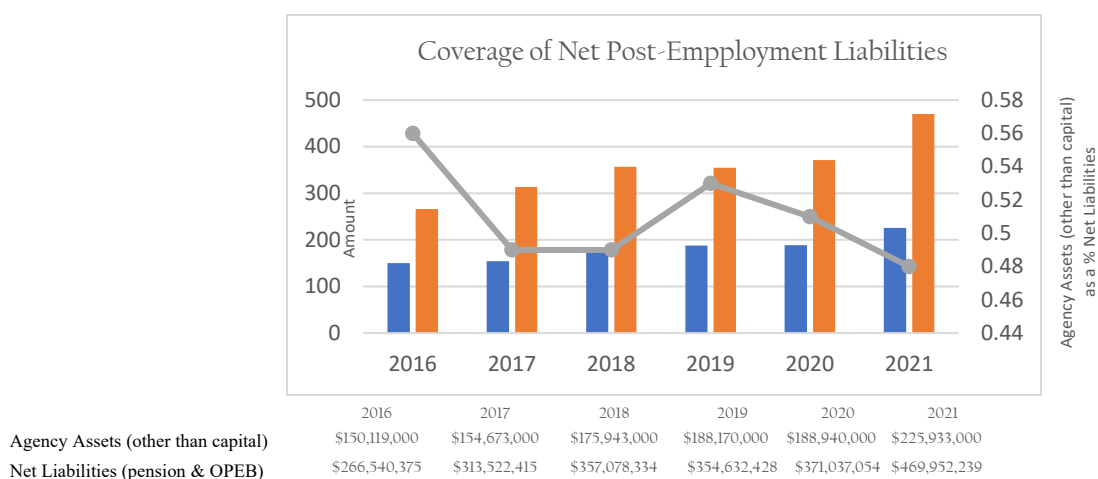
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	68.5%	71.5%	71.5%	66.9%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 330,936,334	\$ 328,048,428	\$ 344,469,054	\$ 415,775,168	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities) Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0% \$ 54,177,218
--	-----------------------------	---------------------

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Pension Obligations and Payments

The City contributes to CalPERS for a defined benefit pension plan for all qualified permanent and probationary employees. The City participates in one agent-multiple employer plan for its miscellaneous employees (Miscellaneous Plan), Safety (Police and Fire) cost-sharing employer plans (Safety Plan). Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 to 62 with statutorily reduced benefits.

The City maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the City. As of June 30, 2021, the City reported a net pension liability \$21,320,474 for its Miscellaneous, \$14,431,400 Safety Police, and \$9,703,820 Safety Fire Plans.

The City participates in pension trust fund for Safety Plan employees hired between 1937 and 1965 who are disabled due to job-related injuries. Pursuant to PEPRA, the Miscellaneous and Safety “Classic” plans are closed to new entrants as of 2013. At the liability measurement date of June 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Safety</u>
- Retired employees –	1,096	263
- Active employees –	742	138

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms on a pay-as-you-go basis and sets monthly amount by the applicable Memorandum of Agreement of the retired employee.

The payment is based upon the employees' years of service up to a maximum of 35 years, multiplied by the annual amount for the respective employee unit. The City will continue to make its contribution until the retiree reaches age 65 or dies, whichever occurs first. However, provided that if the retiree dies before reaching the age of 65 and there is a surviving spouse or registered domestic partner, the City's contribution shall cease when the retiree would have reached age 65. Thereafter, the spouse may remain on the insurance plan, at his/her own cost, subject to the conditions set forth by the insurance company.

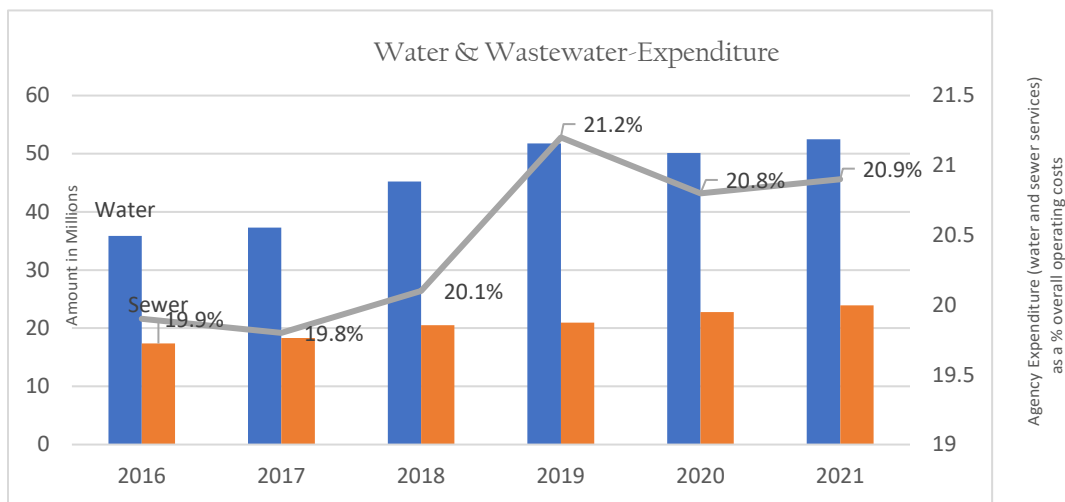
For the Police bargaining unit only: The City will continue the normal retiree medical allowance past the age of 65 for the six (6) specified employees named in the Police Memorandum of Understanding who retire after December 23, 2006 and thereafter certify, on an annual basis, that they are not eligible to apply for Medicare Part A (hospitalization) coverage on the basis of their City service. Other covered employment, through a spouse's covered employment, or through any other means. The OPEB plan does not have a stand-alone financial report.

In addition to the direct City paid contributions, retirees covered under the City's plans receive pre-65 benefits that are subsidized, as the cost of their coverage is based on blended (active and retiree) premium rates instead of normally higher retiree only rates. This implicit subsidy is also considered in the valuation for retirees electing City healthcare plan coverage. However, it does not apply to retirees electing coverage in non-City plans. As of the June 30, 2021, measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees –	236
- Active employees –	944

Enterprise Funding

The City budget includes water and wastewater services for enterprise funds. In FY 2020/2021, the City’s actual budget expense was \$72,916,213 and increased that to \$136,866,413 for FY 2021/2022. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency’s expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City budget includes Measure C funding, a voter approved 1% sales tax measure in 2017. These funds are used to fund a new police station and address deferred maintenance needs on City facilities, such as recreation and library, repair deteriorated streets and sidewalks, fund street lighting improvements, storm drains and other street related infrastructure. Water and Wastewater operations and maintenance do not use Measure C funding. Some Measure C programs include: Business Corridor Improvements (\$500,000, in 2022 and 2023) total needed is \$2,500,000, Gutierrez Storm Drainage (\$150,000, 2022), Laguna Pump Station Repair (\$300,000, 2022 and 2023), Citywide Drainage Assessment (\$100,000, over next 5 years) totaling \$500,000. The City has capital improvement needs that are addressed in their 6-year Capital Improvement Program involving annual or ongoing maintenance projects. Annual update of the CIP is a vital component to its successful implementation.

Capital Improvements

The City's 6-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is updated regularly. The CIP identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The 2023 CIP Summary includes over \$45.1 million of maintenance and upgrades to City programs. Approximately, \$1.1 million worth of projects are General Fund identified funding and all other are funded by Measure C. The City's infrastructure needs and projects are classified by the following categories: Airport, Public Safety, Parks and Recreation, Creeks, General Administration, Roadway Infrastructure, Bike & Pedestrian, Parking, Water & Wastewater, Waterfront, Technology, and Vehicles and Equipment. To accomplish the list of projects in the CIP, a number of funding sources and their restrictions are identified which include, but not limited to, General Fund, Enterprise Fund, Airport Fund, Downtown Parking Fund, Creeks Fund, Gold Fund, Wastewater Fund, Water Fund, Waterfront Fund, Internal Service Funds, Facilities Fund, Fleet Fund, Information Technology Fund, Department Funding Sources, Creeks and Water Quality (Measure B, 2000 voter approved measure), Grants, Street Capital Fund (Utility users Tax), Measure A is a 2008 half cent sales tax, Measure C is a one cent general purpose sales tax, and Harbor Preservation Fund.

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City has a total of \$41.1 million in outstanding revenue bonds including the following: \$27.8 million of 2019 Airport refunding bonds, \$6.8 million of 2016 Sewer refunding bonds, \$6.4 million of 2014 Waterfront refunding bonds. The Water Fund has \$10.8 million in outstanding COP bonds which refunded the 2002 COP bonds in 2013 issued at \$22.7 million. These proceeds were used to finance capital improvements to the water distribution system.

The outstanding \$130.6 million in loans payable in the Business-Type Activities includes \$86.4 million related to the Water Fund. Two of the Water Fund loans are low-interest loans from the State Department of Water Resources (SDWR) used to fund the Cater Water Treatment Plant Project, the Ortega Ground Water Treatment Plant Project, and the Cater Water Treatment

Plant-Phase III Project. Approximately 40% of the SDWR loans will be reimbursed by the Montecito Water District and the Carpinteria Water District for the Cater Water Treatment Plant Project pursuant to a long-standing joint powers agreement. The third loan is a low interest loan from the State Water Resources Control Board used to fund the Desalination Plant Reactivation Project. The Desalination Project loan was issued for \$80 million, with an outstanding balance of \$62.1 million on June 30, 2021. The Desalination Project was completed in Fiscal Year 2018.

The Waterfront Fund has \$9.0 million in outstanding loans from the State Department of Parks & Recreation, Division of Boating and Waterways, is used to finance major renovations to the marina.

The Airport Fund carries outstanding loans from the State Department of Transportation totaling \$0.6 million, used to finance capital improvements at the airport. Lastly, the Wastewater Fund accounts for \$34.6 million in loans from the California State Water Resources Control Board for sewer infrastructure improvements.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City 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. The Agreement was established in 1996 and amended in 2003. In 2018, the JPA Separation Agreement was signed acknowledging the removal of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation Improvement District No. 1 from COMB membership. COMB is responsible for diversion of water to the South Coast through the Tecolote Tunnel, and operation and maintenance of the South Coast Conduit pipeline, flow control valves, meters, and instrumentation at control stations, and turnouts along the South Coast Conduit and at four regulating reservoirs.

The Cachuma Conservation Release Board (CCRB) is a joint powers agency formed in 1973 by the City of Santa Barbara, Goleta Water, Carpinteria Valley Water, and the Montecito Water Districts. In 2011, Carpinteria withdrew its membership. In 1993, CCRB began a Fish Management Plan Program in the Lower Santa Ynez River with many federal, state, and local partners. CCRB was the primary implementing agency of the fisheries program until 2011. At that time, implementation of the Fish Management Plan was transferred to the (COMB). Since that time, CCRB has focused on issues related to the Cachuma Project water rights.

The City joined in the formation of the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) in 1991. The purpose of the Central Coast Water Authority is to provide for the financing, construction, operation, and maintenance of certain local (non-state owned) facilities required to deliver water from the SWP to certain water purveyors and users in Santa Barbara County. The City's voting share of the project, based upon approximate allocation of State Water entitlement, is 11.47%. CCWA is composed of eight members, of which all are public agencies.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in June 2021 and April 2022. The rates are based on a 2021 Water Rate Study and 2022 Wastewater Rate Study prepared by HDR and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per City policy.

Water & Sewer Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Capacity Charges (represents share of capital costs)

Water – ranges from \$10,248 per 5/8” meter to \$81,988 per 2” meter. Wastewater – ranges from \$3,744 per 5/8” meter to \$29,954 per 2” meter. These do not include installation fees.

B. User Fee per Month

Base Rates*

Meter Size	Monthly Service Charges
5/8"	\$ 31.05
3/4"	\$ 45.45
1"	\$ 74.26
1 1/2"	\$ 146.27
2"	\$ 232.69
3"	\$ 506.35
4"	\$ 909.64
6"	\$ 1,874.64
8"	\$ 3,458.98
10"	\$ 5,475.41
Residential	
Tier 1 (0-4 HCF)	\$4.85
Tier 2 (5-16 HCF)	\$14.46
Tier 3 (over 16 HCF)	\$27.19
Commercial/Industrial	
All other users Charge (per HCF up to 100% of base)	\$ 7.40
All other use	\$27.10
Irrigation/Agricultural	
All use within monthly budget (per HCF)	\$ 3.63
All other use	\$26.93
Irrigation/Recreation	
All use within monthly budget (per HCF)	\$ 5.59
All other use	\$26.93

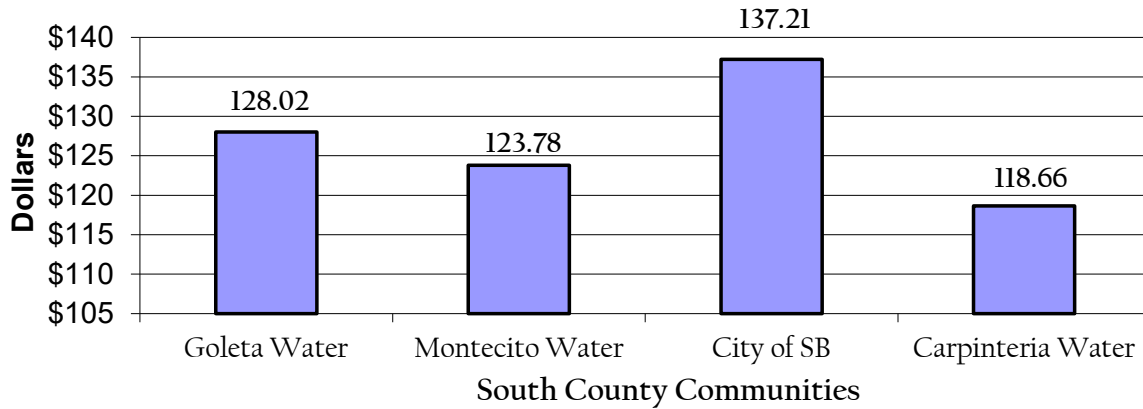
Irrigation/Urban	
All use within monthly budget (per HCF)	\$ 14.46
All other use	\$27.19
Recycled Water	
All HCF	\$4.75

Wastewater Rates

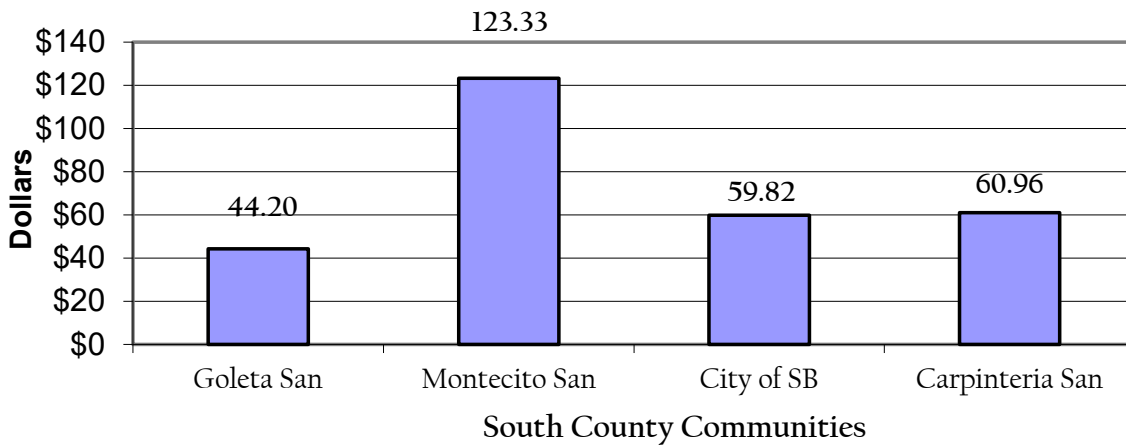
Customer Class	Fixed Monthly Charge	Volume Monthly Charge
Residential Accounts		
Single-Family Residential	\$25.35	\$3.83 up to 9 HCF
Multi-family Residential 1-4 units	\$25.35 per dwelling unit	\$3.83
Multi-family Residential 5 + units	\$25.35 per dwelling unit	\$3.83
Commercial Accounts	Minimum Charge Based on Meter Size	Volumetric Charge (\$/HCF)
Commercial	\$46.65 for a 5/8" meter	\$4.94
Commercial High Strength/Ind	\$61.04 for a 5/8" meter	\$6.24

Figures EE-3 and EE-4 show a rate comparison of four South County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City and three Water and Sanitary Districts. Overall, City of Santa Barbara's water and sewer rates for residential customers are slightly **higher** than other communities in the South County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using "10 HCF" as a basis.

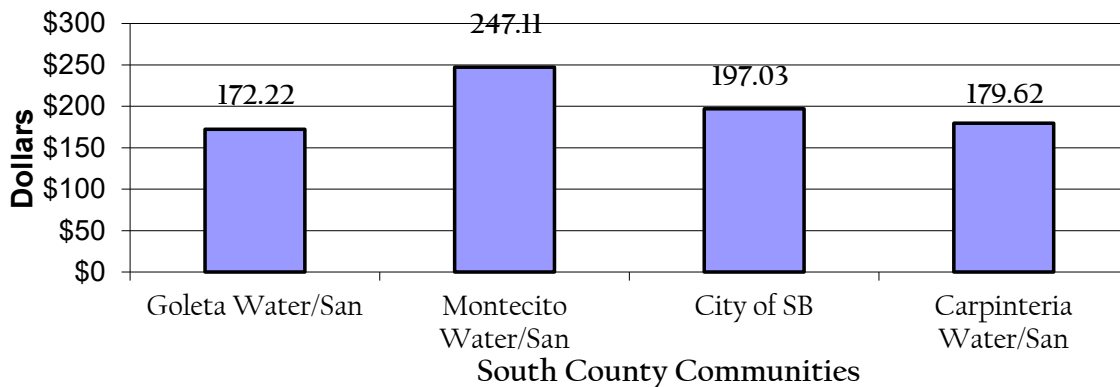
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 1 unit
 1 unit = varies per each agency



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 HCF
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water or varies for sewer



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Santa Barbara's governance authority is established under charter law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a). Cities are authorized to provide municipal affairs outlined in their charter. A seven-member City Council with mayor elected at-large and six Council Members elected by Districts governs the City of Santa Barbara. Every four years, the citizens elect a Mayor for a period of four years. There are term limits of eight consecutive years a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City's administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters, a seven-member Planning Commission, Fire & Police Commission, Harbor Commission, Housing Authority, Parks and Recreation Commission, and a number of committees. The City employs approximately 1,037 full-time employees that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Storm Drainage Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Harbor, Airport, Library, Recreation & Parks, Police and Fire, Administration and Finance.

City of Santa Barbara holds meetings every Tuesday of each week at 2:00 pm in the Council Chambers, 735 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Santa Barbara Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Randy Rowse	Mayor	Ret, Restaurant Owner	1
Alejandra Gutierrez	Council Member District 1	Career Center Tech	3
Mike Jordan	Council Member District 2	Finance	3
Oscar Gutierrez	Council Member District 3	Journalism	3
Kristen Sneddon	Council Member District 4	Educator	4
Eric Freidman	Council Member District 5	Grocery Crew Member	4
Meagan Harmon	Mayor Pro Tem District 6	Real Estate Attorney	3

Website Transparency

The table below is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Santa Barbara Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://santabarbaraca.gov/			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (<i>required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020</i>)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
<i>The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</i>			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
	Description of services?	X	
	Service area map?	X	
	Board meeting schedule?		X
	Budgets (past 3 years)?	X	
	Audits (past 3 years)?	X	
	List of elected officials and terms of office?	X	
	List of key agency staff with contact information?	X	
	Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?	X	
Notes: Santa Barbara is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://santabarbaraca.gov for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Santa Barbara Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Santa Barbara Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	1
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	1
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	1
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	1
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	1

A total of 1 response was provided by the community that answered the survey questions. The community rated the agency with all undecided. No additional comments were provided.

FF. City of Santa Maria

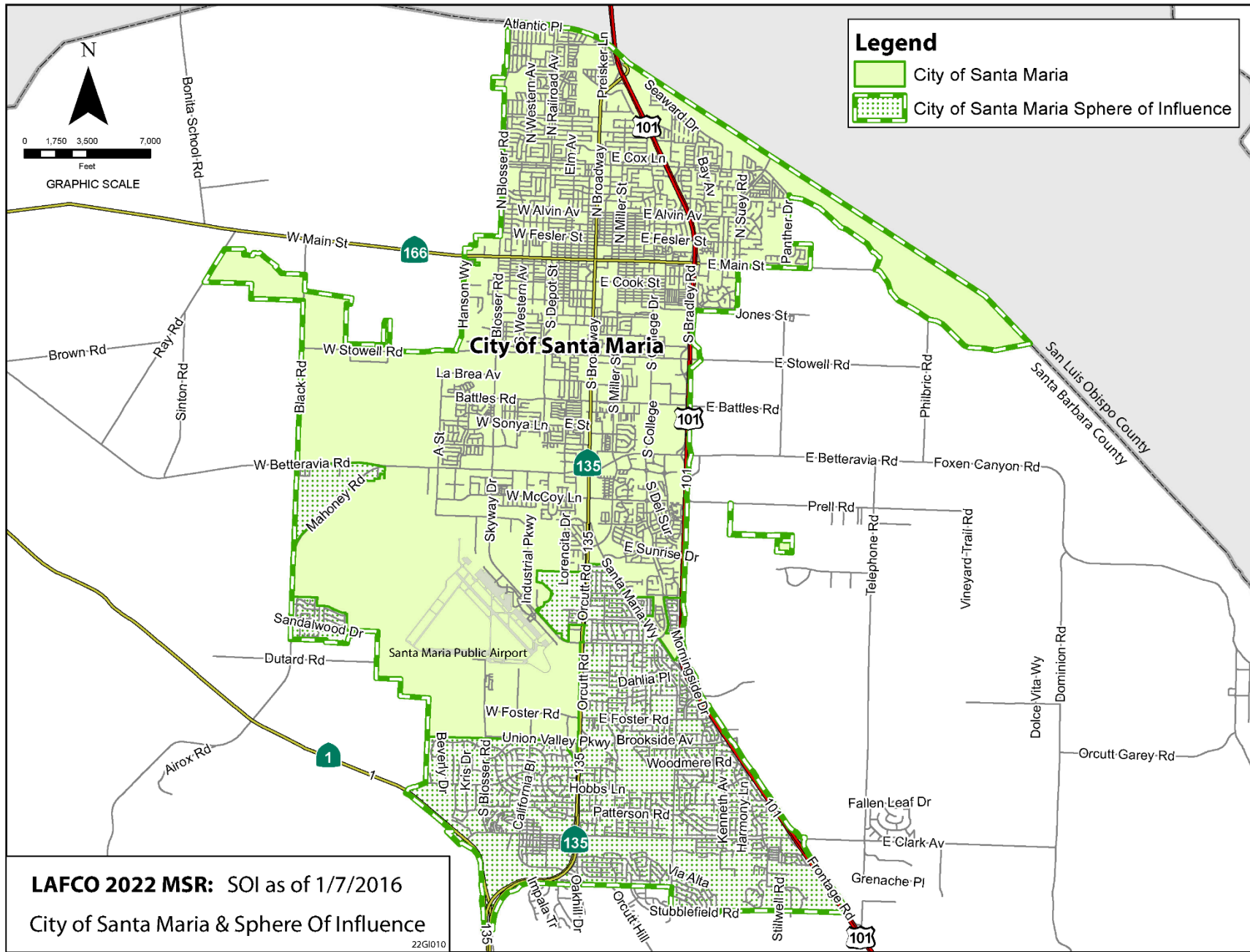
Agency Office: 110 East Cook Street,
Santa Maria, CA 93454
Phone: 805/925-0951 Ext 2200
Fax: 805/349-0657
Website: www.Cityofsantamaria.org
Email: jstilwell@Cityofsantamaria.org
City Manager: Jason Stilwell
Water Res. Manager: Alexandra Griffith

SUMMARY

The City of Santa Maria is located in the Santa Maria Valley in northern Santa Barbara County, situated just south of Santa Maria River and San Luis Obispo County. The City's boundaries cover a total of 22.78 square miles and include an estimated 107,407 residents. The City expends approximately \$69.9 million per year (in 2021) for water and wastewater services. Total fund balance has increased steadily from 2015 to 2020. The General Fund balance is now over \$45,904,080, with an unrestricted fund balance of approximately \$17,039,890, which can be used to offset short term funding lows. The City receives a portion of the County's 1% base property tax of 12¢/\$1. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$2,154 per resident and maintains a fund balance to assist with future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The most recent audit by the City was for June 30, 2021. The City's Sphere of Influence is larger than its boundaries including areas to the south (Orcutt) and a few parcels along the southwest. Plans to expand the Sphere are being discussed. Study areas are being studied.

BACKGROUND

The City of Santa Maria was incorporated on September 12, 1905. The City was established under general law, but later adopted charter laws for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a). The majority of the City is situated west of State Highway 101. The City is governed by a five-member City Council with a Mayor elected at-large and four Council Members elected by Districts. It has a City manager form of government and is a full-service City, providing most essential City services.



The City of Santa Maria overlaps the Cachuma RCD, Laguna County Sanitation District, Santa Maria Public Airport District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Santa Maria Cemetery District. A portion overlaps the North County Lighting District.

OPERATIONS

The City's Water Resource Division provides water and wastewater services to 22,888 homes, businesses, and other facilities. Currently, the City obtains its water from two sources: State Water Project surface water imported from northern California through a series of canals and pipelines and groundwater that is pumped to the surface with several wells. The groundwater basin is recharged with water from Twitchell Reservoir.

The City has a service agreement with Laguna County Sanitation District. Some of the City's wastewater discharges are treated by Laguna County Sanitation District, and some of the wastewater flows generated within Laguna's jurisdiction are treated at the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The City provides water to a portion of the unincorporated area, which is approximately 600 acres of land. A small portion comprised of about 96 acres within the City limits is served by Golden State Water Company (GSWC). A few residents may be served by private wells.

Charges for services and other water resources revenue constitute approximately 21.6% of all City's revenues, while water and sewer services represent approximately 20.4% of City's expenses. The City maintains separate enterprise funds for water, sewer, solid waste, and solid waste collections, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services. The City also has \$271.8 million in long-term debts with \$167.6 million reported in governmental activities and \$104.2 million in business-type activities.

The City has authorized (budgeted) to employ 578 full-time and 78 part-time positions that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning & Land Use, Building & Safety, Code Compliance, Police & Fire, Recreation & Parks, Transit, Library, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring communities City of Guadalupe, Nipomo Community Services District, and private

water providers to maintain operations. The City is nearing completion of an update to their General Plan. The City is also underway preparing an update to their 2023 Housing Element. This update will allow the City to identify any challenges and possible opportunities to ensure the delivery of City services are in an efficient and effective manner and adequate land is available for future housing needs. Like many California municipalities, the City can struggle with shortages in revenue to meet general fund related needs. The lack of geographic proximity and socioeconomic similarities with neighboring communities make it difficult to share and/or combine resources in delivering water, wastewater, stormwater, and flood control services within their respective jurisdictions. Santa Maria is currently experiencing no capacity limitations with the City's water, wastewater, and storm drain systems.

Governance Structure Options

The opportunities for new governance structures in Santa Maria are small. The City of Santa Maria is largely surrounded by farmland under Williamson Act land protection towards the north. The southern border is covered by the Orcutt Community Plan and County Service Area No. 5. This area is within the Santa Maria's Sphere of Influence. However, for these reasons, it is unlikely that Santa Maria will annex additional land along the northern boundary in the near future. The Orcutt Community Plan along the southern border of the City limits the City's growth potential. Santa Maria is undergoing a General Plan update that will consider governance options and/or potential growth expansion areas.

The City has been in discussions with the Saint Marie Mobile Home Park and Ray Water Company for consolidating water services for both private and Mutual Water providers. Both areas are within the City's Sphere of Influence and Saint Marie MHP was granted an out-of-area service agreement in 2019 by the Commission. Ray Water Company is under evaluation as a Study Area within this report that discusses the needs further. If the City were to take over water services, an out-of-agency service agreement and/or future annexation could occur under separate applications.

Regional Collaboration

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with 18 local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEP). Through the RWEP collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City of Santa Maria coordinates services with mutual aid agreements among Guadalupe Fire, Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo County.

The City's Utilities Department provides weekly garbage collection and disposal. Unrecyclable solid waste from the City of Santa Maria is ultimately disposed at Santa Maria Regional Landfill, located at 2065 East Main Street, Santa Maria. The site is located along the Santa Maria River levee, northeast of the City, and serves the City of Santa Maria and surrounding communities. However, the construction and operation of a new proposed Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWWMF) would replace the existing landfill and provide needed capacity to the area to meet the disposal needs of the City of Santa Maria and surrounding communities for approximately 90 years.

The City participates in the following groups; the Central Coast Water Authority, Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Local Task Force, California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System, California Risk Management Authority, Central Coast Cities Self-Insurance Fund for Workers' Compensation Insurance, and fire protection and hazardous materials authorities.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Santa Maria has a Sphere of Influence that totals 5,084 acres beyond City boundaries. The SOI boundary includes areas to the south (Orcutt) and southwest adjacent to the City limits. The City is currently undergoing a General Plan Update that will consider a number of options and potential new sphere of influence boundaries to consider. The City did not request expansion to their Sphere of Influence. No significant projects outside of existing SOI have been identified that would require City services at this time. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City's need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

A Private and Mutual Water Company have expressed interest in out-of-agency service

agreements for water services with the City. These include the Saint Marie Mobile Home Park (MHP) and Ray Water Company. The Saint Marie MHP is located outside the City limits but within the City’s Sphere of Influence and was authorized for an out-of-agency-service agreement in July 2019 by LAFCO that authorized water service from the City. Saint Marie MHP does not need amendments for services because it is already receiving water service. Ray Water Company is located outside of the City limits and also within the City’s Sphere of Influence. Ray Water Company is included in this review as Study Area No.1. The existing service agreements along the northeast area is included as Study Area No.2.

In addition, the City’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan identifies potential service expansion areas outside of the City limits as illustrated in the City UWMP document Figure 3-1 on page 3-2. These areas generally include small portions at northern and western ends along with a larger portion of the southeastern territory under agricultural land uses. These expansion areas are not being considered under this service review.

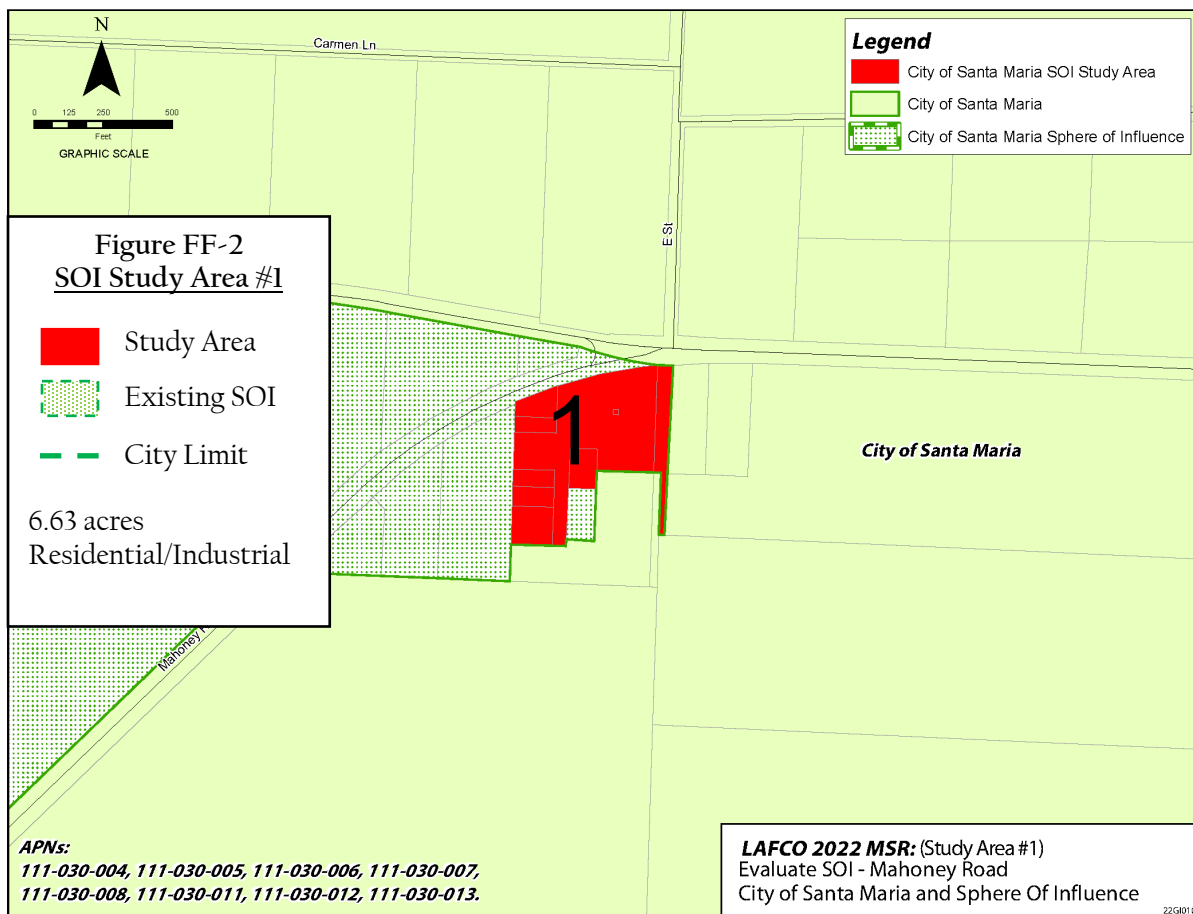
Sphere of Influence Study Areas

For study purposes, LAFCO staff has prepared the following table and map that included two areas to be considered as the Study Areas for the Sphere of Influence. The Study Areas are used to help analyze and identify which properties should be added or excluded from the Sphere of Influence. A summary of the Study Areas is listed in the table below:

Table FF-1: City of Santa Maria Study Areas					
Study Area	Description	Acres	Existing Zoning	Prime AG Land	Constraints
1	Ray Water Company III-030-005 to 013	6.63	Industrial M-2	No	Failing water system
2	128-094-025, 027, 067, 069 & 128-064-007	506	Agriculture A-11-40	Yes	Unknown, existing service agreements Field crops, poultry,
	Totals	512.63			

The Study Areas are described in more detail below and include: a map that focuses on the particular area and the recommendation made by LAFCO Staff. The discussion addresses the size and location of the area, current zoning and other relevant information. The staff recommendation for each area is based upon the information in the Municipal Service Review and information provided by the City.

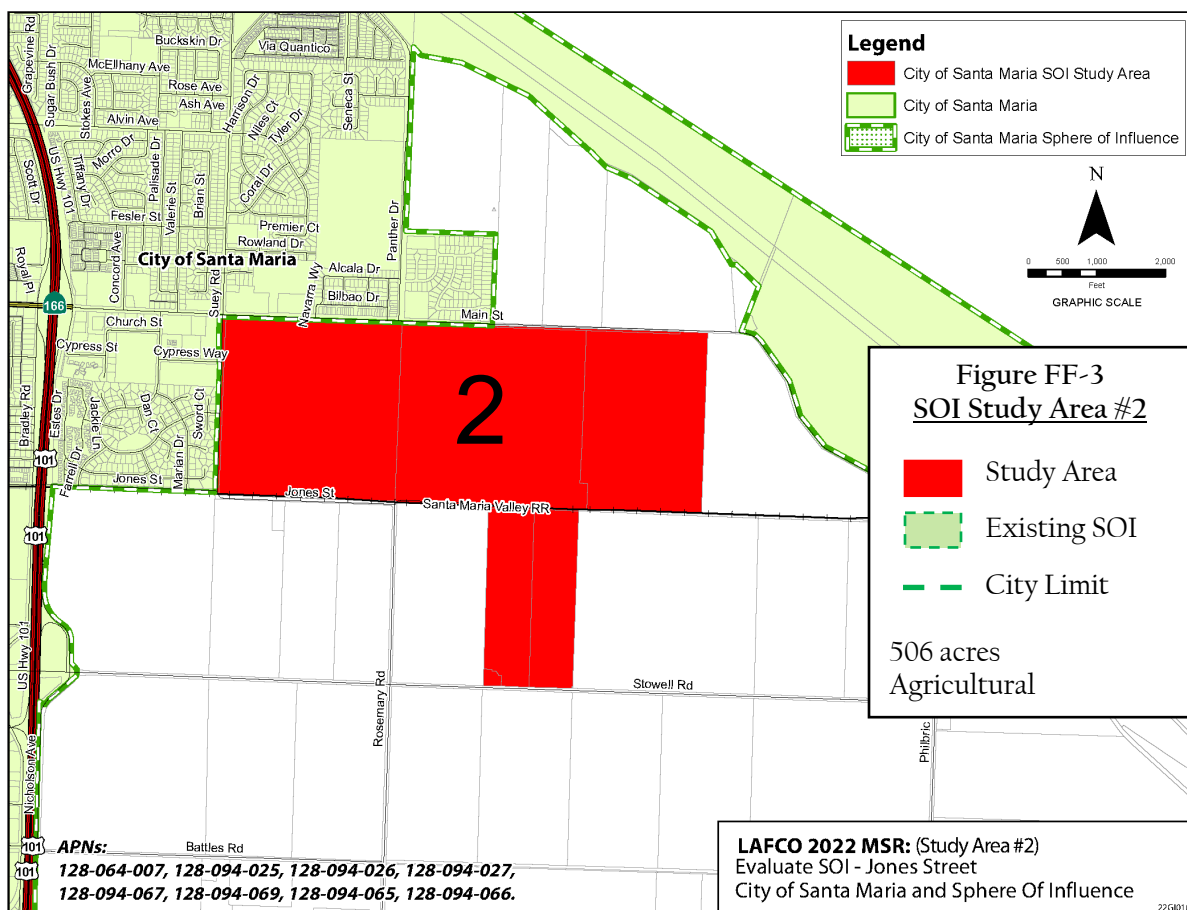
SOI Study Area #1 – APN III-030-005 to 013 Ray Water Company (RWC) (Located in SB County; Within SOI). This area includes eight parcels totals 6.63 acres located west of City limits located at 1800 West Betteravia Road between Rayville Lane and A Street. The area includes a total of 13 connections serving 45 people with one existing groundwater well and one steel water storage tank. The steel tank is 32-feet tall, 12-feet in diameter, with a capacity of approximately 25,000-gallons. The service includes residential and general industrial uses. The Water Company has experienced high arsenic, chromium, and nitrates. Over the years, RWC has had ongoing difficulties meeting regulatory requirements – primarily due to aging and outdated infrastructure. Based on these challenges, RWC received a Technical Assistance Grant to help bring their water system into regulatory compliance.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should remain in Study Area One. Staff recommendation is to maintain Study Area One. The City of Santa Maria is preparing for a consolidation of the Ray Water Company with the City’s water system. These components would include 4,860 linear feet (0.92 miles) of new pipelines. The site is located on the western edge of the City of Santa Maria. The existing uses are anticipated to use 4,885 gallons per day to meet existing demand. The State Water Resources Control Board has identified the Ray Water Company in need of meeting regulatory compliance and has identified the system as a public

health threat. RWC has received numerous notices of violation (from Santa Barbara County) dating back to 1980. Santa Barbara County issued RWC an enforcement action Compliance Order on March 6, 2020 due to ongoing nitrate concentrations above the MCL. The Compliance Order required RWC to inform all residents of the elevated nitrate concentrations, submit a progress report, and submit a corrective action plan to resolve the nitrate issue. The consolidation of the RWC and City system would resolve the compliance order. The City would extend water main, a distribution line, and service connections. The City has submitted an Out-of-Agency Service Agreement application to LAFCO. Maintaining the Sphere of Influence would assist in allowing the City to provide water service. If in the future annexation is requested or conditioned having the site within the sphere would be necessary.

SOI Study Area #2 – APN 128-094-025, 027, 067, 069 & 128-064-007 - AG Parcels (Located in SB County; Outside SOI). The City has two active connections for the same customer on these parcels, one 6” connection for fire protection and one 6” meter service (no sewer). The address is listed as 720 Rosemary and the customer is listed as Rio Mesa Landco, Inc.



LAFCO Staff Recommendation. The SOI should exclude Study Area Two. Staff recommendation is to maintain the existing Sphere of Influence in this area and note the existing water service agreement with the five AG parcels.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Santa Maria’s existing boundary spans approximately 22.78 square miles in size and covers 12,922 acres (parcels and excluding public rights-of-ways) within a contiguous area. Nearly all of the jurisdictional service boundary, approximately 99.5%, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remaining portion of jurisdictional lands, approximately 0.02%, of the total, is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The City serves thirteen areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 46,979 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Santa Maria’s jurisdictional boundary spans 22.78 square miles with 99.5% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remainder of the service boundary lies within the County of Santa Barbara.

City of Santa Maria Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Santa Maria	12,922	99.5%	24,625	46,979
OASA – 128-093-023	0.7	0.005%	1	0
OASA – 128-096-018	35.8	0.3%	1	0
OASA – 128-093-013	7.6	0.05%	1	0
OASA – Terra Cotta I III-630-010	0.6	0.005%	1	TBD
OASA – III-110-016	0.8	0.005%	1	0
OASA – Terra Cotta II III-630-004	1.5	0.01%	1	TBD
OASA – Orcutt Apts III-110-042	5.8	0.04%	1	TBD
OASA – St Marie MHP II7-200-028	5.13	0.04%	1	TBD
Prior Agreement 128-094-025	38.58	0.005%	1	0
Prior Agreement 128-094-027	38.57	0.005%	1	0
Prior Agreement 128-094-067	162.51	0.005%	1	0
Prior Agreement 128-094-069	106.99	0.005%	1	0
Prior Agreement 128-064-007	154.56	0.005%	1	0
Totals	13,482	100.0%	24,638	46,979

City of Santa Maria Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Santa Maria	12,922	99.5%	24,625	46,979
Co of Santa Barbara	559.81	0.5%	13	0
Totals	13,482	100.0%	24,638	46,979

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$10.6 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a per acre value ratio of \$823,106. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$99,026 based on the estimated service population of 107,407. City of Santa Maria receives \$5,233,491 in annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates as an enterprise for other services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 24,625 legal parcels and spans 12,922 acres, with the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 89% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with approximately 90% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 262 vacant parcels that collectively total 193 acres. The jurisdictional boundary qualifies as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

Close to 89% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 90% has been developed.

City of Santa Maria Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1905
Legal Authority	Charter Law, California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a) Sections 34450
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council Mayor is elected at-large Council Members by Districts.
Agency Duties	Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Library, Recreation & Parks, Police and Fire, Administration and Finance.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Santa Maria to be 107,407. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Santa Maria to be 111,900 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Santa Maria increased by 7,854 people (7.3 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 28,013 households within the City. In contrast, County's population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Santa Maria as 18 to 64 group at 58.6 percent. Approximately 10.3 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 31.1 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 15.4 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the largest ethnic group in Santa Maria, comprised 76.7 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Santa Maria General Plan serves as the City's vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City's vision within its Planning Area. The City's General Plan was last updated in 2011, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is currently underway with a General Plan update with the intent to be completed over the next year.

The current City of Santa Maria Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies from 2000 to 2010, a population growth rate of 2.9%. The City growth was slowing to an average annual growth rate of 0.74% between 2010 and 2020. Based on the 2050 Regional Growth Forecast (SBCAG 2018), there is a projected decrease in City growth rates over time, with a projected annual growth rate of 0.9% from 2025 to 2040. Santa Maria constitutes 23% of the total county population. A growth rate within the County's Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates less than 1.5 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated areas. The County's General Plan covers Orcutt and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table FF-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Santa Maria	99,553	103,090	107,407	135,071	141,529
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Santa Maria was \$67,634 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In some cases, except the EJScreen and EnviroAtlas, the City of Santa Maria's Sphere of Influence does qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services within the service areas with some areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence surrounding the central and western side of the City also qualify as a disadvantaged community.

SERVICES

Overview

The City Utilities Department provides water treatment and distribution, sewer collection, wastewater treatment, and trash, recycling, and organics waste collection services, to the City and to a few small areas outside its City limits. The Utilities Department also operates a solid waste disposal facility (Santa Maria Regional Landfill) that provides disposal services to the City and the surrounding areas.

The City of Santa Maria has two sources of water supply, local groundwater, extracted via water production wells and imported State Water delivered via the Coastal aqueduct of the State Water Project. Golden State Water Company (GSWC), an investor-owned public utility, provides potable water service to customers in the Santa Maria Customer Service Area in Santa Barbara County in the unincorporated communities of Orcutt, Tanglewood, Lake Marie, and Sisquoc. GSWC holds rights to pump groundwater from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and holds a contract with the State Water Project to receive State Water. GSWC does not have a mechanism to receive State Water for the Orcutt community and therefore utilizes an interconnection between the City of Santa Maria to receive its allocation of State Water. The City of Santa Maria delivers 20 AF per year of water to GSWC through two interconnections. and any additional water received through the interconnections involve an exchange of GSWC's State Water Project allocation for the City's potable water supply.

The Department's focus for water, sewer, and wastewater treatment is on building infrastructure for local resiliency, identifying needs to promote and support future growth, meeting regulatory demands, and fixing and maintaining aging infrastructure. The City continues to work towards water and sewer improvements identified in the 2012 Utilities Capacity Study.

The City of Santa Maria is responsible for operating and maintaining the City's storm drain system except for the flood control facilities that are owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. There are numerous key flood control facilities located within the City some of them include: Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Santa Maria Airport Channel, Blosser Basin, Bradley Basins, A Street Basin, Getty Basin, Kovar, Basin, and Hobbs Basin.

All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

The Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin has been Adjudicated under a settlement agreement (Stipulation) and is classified as a high-priority basin. However, the basin is not required to form a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) and adopt a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) or submit an alternative to a GSP. DWR determined that SGMA does not apply to the portion of the Santa Maria Basin that is at issue in the litigation (“adjudicated area”) provided that certain requirements are met. Santa Barbara County decided not to form a GSA for the areas of the Basin not subject to the adjudication.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

The City is not required to prepare a Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Data Management

The Twitchell Management Authority (TMA) which is the court established Board consisting of representatives from the stipulating entities that draw water from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin funds the court appointed Engineer to prepare an annual Santa Maria Valley Management Area Engineer compile the results of the annual assessment and accounting into a report for submittal to the Court.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City’s water portfolio is comprised of the following available water supply sources: local groundwater, purchased water from the State Water Project (SWP), associated return flows recaptured from the Basin, assigned rights to water from the Basin, and assigned rights to augmented yield from Twitchell Reservoir. Imported water supplies for the City are obtained from the SWP via a contract with Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). Santa Maria has a Water Supply Agreement with CCWA for 17,820 AFY of Table A imported SWP water.

Historically, the City pumped water from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin as its sole water supply. The City receiving SWP water from the CCWA via the Coastal Branch Aqueduct in 1997. The SWP water augments local groundwater supplies. Pursuant to the Stipulation, Santa Maria agreed to import and use, within the Basin, no less than 10,000 AF/YR of available SWP water, or the full amount of available SWP water (yearly allocation) if the amount available is less than 10,000 AF. Under the Stipulation, the City is entitled to groundwater that is a fixed

percentage of the annual amount of SWP water it uses within the Basin. The fixed percentage for the City is 65 percent, based on a rolling average of the prior five years of imported water use. These return flows augment the groundwater yield in the Basin through the recharge that occurs when these sources are used within the Basin. Twitchell Reservoir on the Cuyama River (a tributary to the Santa Maria River in the south), provide storage of stormwater for recharge of the Basin. Overall, on average, the City does not expect their SWP usage to increase over their historical usage, which has been 9,943 AF/year.

The Basin is under a court-ordered settlement agreement. Under this agreement, the City derives a portion of its water supply from local groundwater, associated return flows to the aquifer from imported SWP water that may be recaptured in the Basin, and a share of the yield of the recharge from Twitchell Reservoir operations. The City's rights to rely on Basin water resources for both pumping and storage are governed by a settlement agreement ("Stipulation") signed by a majority of the parties (*Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. City of Santa Maria, et al., Case No. 770214*), commonly known as the "Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication." Currently, the City pumps groundwater from six active groundwater wells in the Basin. The City's wells have a current total normal year active capacity of about 17,830 AF/YR. Over water years from 2018 through 2022, the extracted groundwater averaged 7,750 AF/YR. The City blends its local groundwater supplies with imported SWP water at its blending facility, reducing the overall hardness and mineral content.

The City's water supply is expected to reliably meet the projected demands through 2045 based on population growth and the 2020 per capita water usage of 109 gallons per capita per day. The base per capita water use estimate (as an average for ten (10) base years) is 148 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). The per capita water use target for the City for 2020 is 118 GPCD. The City met this goal with a per person use of 109 gallons per day and is planning to continue their water conservation programs to keep meeting this goal in the future.

Water sales to NCSD involve potable water delivery and use of the City's water supply infrastructure. The agreement between NCSD and the City requires that the City deliver and NCSD pay for a minimum 645AF for the first year of delivery (Fiscal Year 2015-2016); 800 AF for years two (2) through five (5) (FY 2016-2020); 1,000 AF for years six (6) through ten (10) (FY 2020-2025); and 2,500 AF from year 11 (FY 2025-2026) through June 30, 2085. NCSD may request delivery of Supplemental Water in excess of the above quantities up to an additional 3,200 AF/YR in accordance with the Wholesale Water Supply Agreement dated May 7, 2013

Water Treatment System

The City of Santa Maria operates a Blending and Disinfection Facility (BDF) that was constructed in 1990s adjacent to Well #9. At the BDF, local groundwater and imported State Water header

lines enter the facility where disinfectant residuals are adjusted and balanced and fluoride is added prior to entering the City's water distribution system.

Water Distribution

The City's water distribution system is comprised of approximately 330 miles of pipeline, including over 10,100 water valves, 3600 hydrants, and over 23,000 service connections.

Sewer Collection System

The sewer collection system is comprised of approximately 250 miles of pipeline, 22 miles of which is greater than 12 inches in diameter and therefore considered a trunk line. The sewer collection system pipelines are of varying sizes and ages. In addition to pipes, the sewer collection system also contains over 5,100 manholes, and one (1) lift station. The City owns three Vector trucks (vacuum trucks) and one video inspection truck equipped with a robotic sewer inspection camera.

Wastewater Treatment System

The City's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is located on the western boundary of the City. The WWTP is permitted for a maximum monthly flow of 13.5 million gallons per day, which includes flows from the City's Septage Receiving Station. The City's WWTP uses preliminary, primary, and secondary treatment processes to treat wastewater before discharging it to onsite percolation ponds. Wastewater treatment processes include headworks, grit removal, primary clarifiers, primary trickling filters, intermediate clarifier, secondary trickling filters, secondary clarifiers, gravity sludge thickeners, anaerobic digesters, and sludge drying beds. The WWTP also includes a septage receiving station upstream of the headworks.

Wastewater Effluent Disposal

The wastewater is treated, and the treated effluent is disposed of through 13 onsite percolation ponds covering over 100 acres, returning the effluent to the underlying groundwater basin. In 2020, a total estimated 9,910 AF of treated municipal wastewater was discharged in the SMVMA. The City of Santa Maria's contribution is about 74 percent (7,380 AF) of that total. Solids are removed, digested, dried, and disposed of at a composting facility or used at the Santa Maria Regional Landfill for soil amendment. Non-recycling items are transported to the City's landfill for proper disposal.

Recycled Water

The City does not currently use and has no plans to use recycled water in the near future. However, the City's treated wastewater discharges to ponds that percolate into the subsurface and recharge the groundwater basin as return flows. These return flows recharge the groundwater basin help protect against seawater intrusion.

Stormwater

There are approximately 65 detention and retention basins distributed throughout the City varying in size from under an acre to 30 acres. These basins are owned and maintained by the City, the County, or private parties. This network of basins has helped to restrict flows from flooding the City and consistently reaching the Santa Maria River, thereby reducing the discharge of pollutants to the Santa Maria River. The City is working to reduce discharges of pollutants that could cause exceedances of water quality objectives through numerous BMPs described in its Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. The performance of the City's system for the purposes of protecting receiving waters and protection of the City for flood control supports both water quality and flood control purposes. The City maintains 1,271 storm drain inlets throughout the City.

City of Santa Maria Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	22.78
Population (2020 estimated)	107,407
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$10,636,181,741
Number of Treatment Plants	1 W BDF 1 WW
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$2,154
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	12¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$52,183,211
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	47%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	56%

Source: District area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Sewer Collection	X
Wastewater Treatment	X
Water Treatment	X
Solid Waste Collections	X
Solid Waste Disposal	X
Recycled Water	-
Other	X

**City of Santa Maria
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Water Treatment Plant, Water Treatment, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
601 S. Black Road, WWTP	1930	Good	120acres 13.5MGD
Fairway Drive, BDF	1997s	Good	20 MGD
Corner of Wisteria and Lorencita, Bower Lift Station	1925	Good	2.4 Hp 150 gpm

The City's lift station serves 117 homes and has built-in redundancy with two pumps when only one is needed to meet demand flows. The lift station has the capability for emergency generator hookup. In the event a generator is unavailable, a vacuum truck can be used to pump down the influent chamber on a regular basis until electrical power or pump operation is restored. The City has also installed over 30 manhole monitors in the sewer collection system problem areas. The manhole monitors track manhole surcharges and send alarm notifications via cellular signals (phone call, text). These early notification alerts allow operators to respond before an overflow condition arises.

Connections		
	Water	Wastewater
Single-Family	19,188	19,188
Multi-Family	878	878
Commercial	1895	1895
Industrial	95	95
Landscape	622	N/A
Agricultural	N/A	N/A

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Water and Wastewater Operators	19	0.14
Emergency Water and Wastewater Operators	19	0.14
Administrative Personnel	2	0.01
Other City Staff	560	5.21

City of Santa Maria has a total of 578 permanent employees.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ City
Water Resources Manager (1)	n/a	n/a
Wastewater Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Lead Water Resources Operator (2)	n/a	n/a
Water Resources Operator (4)	n/a	n/a
Wastewater Operator (3)	n/a	n/a

Water Supervisor (1)	n/a	n/a
Water System Operator I (2)	n/a	n/a
Water System Operator II (1)	n/a	n/a
Water Operator (7)	n/a	n/a
Administrative Personnel (2)	n/a	n/a
Other City Staff	n/a	n/a

Water 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’s groundwater can divert 20,000 afy. SWP is 17,820 afy. Its service area’s maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the WWTP for treatment and disposal is 13.5 million gallons.

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.

System Demands

City of Santa Maria’s total annual water demand for 2021 is 11,907 acre-feet, including 837 acre-feet of water delivered to the Nipomo Community Services District. 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.; it also translates to 526 gallons for every service connection.

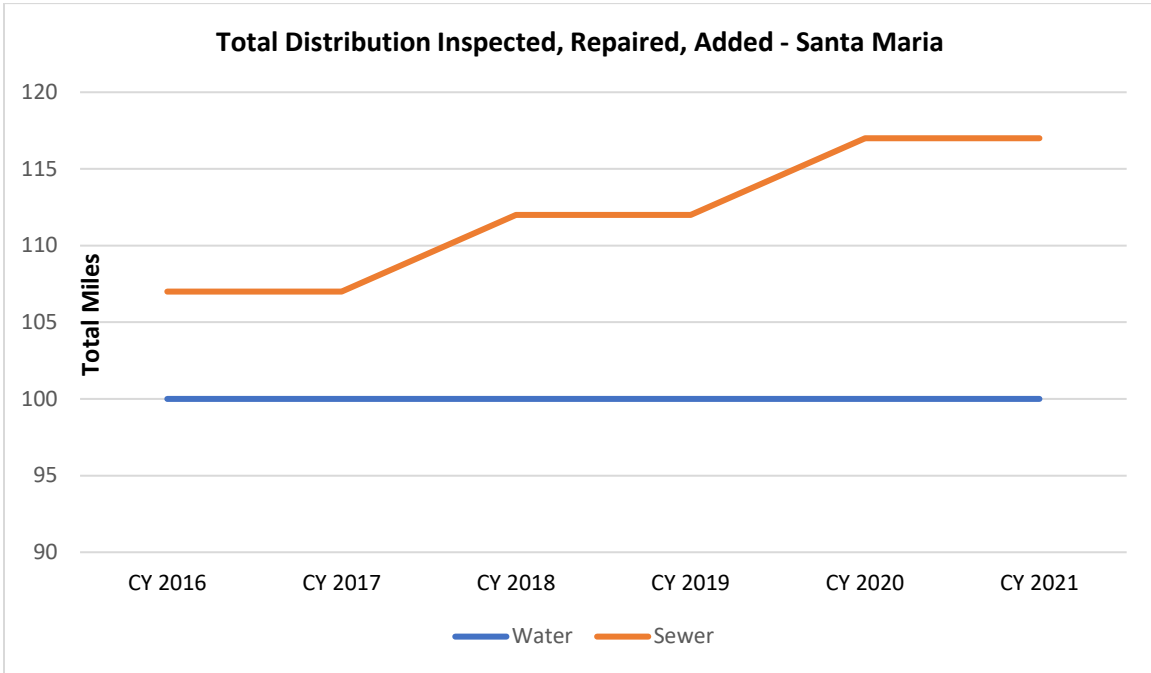
The average annual water demand is 11.8 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Santa Maria users in the service area has been 8.8 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

City of Santa Maria service area’s annual water demand for 2021 was 11,907 AF. 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. The City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

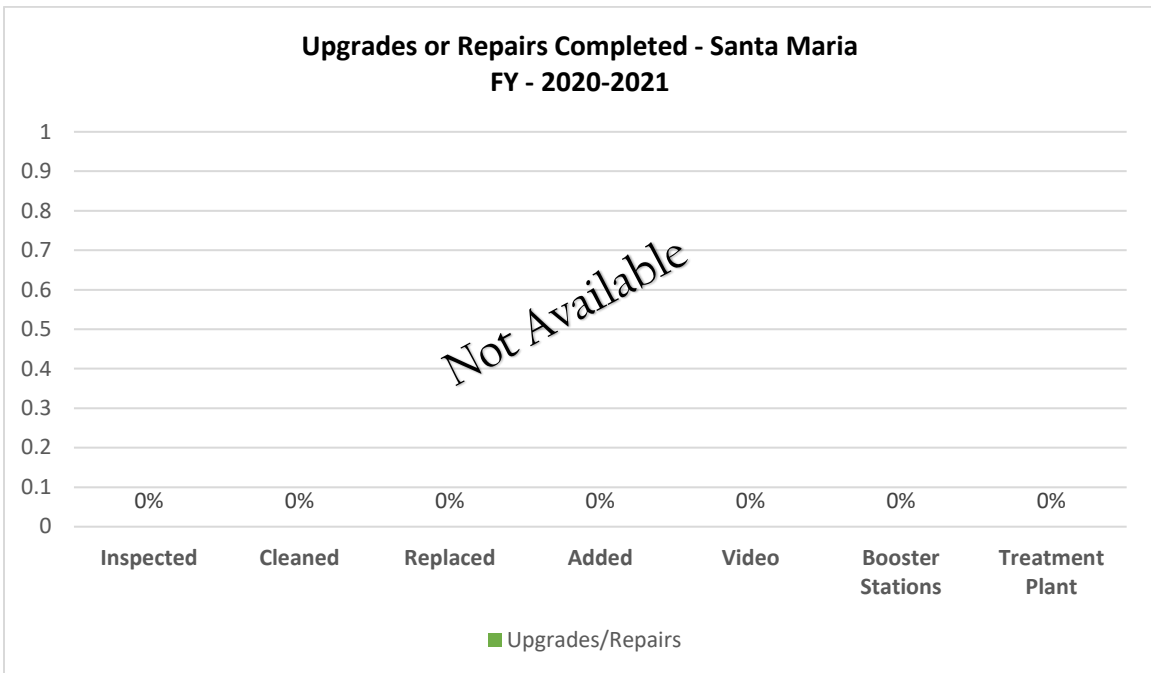
LAFCO estimates Santa Maria is presently operating at 36% capacity in water service and 52% capacity in wastewater service within its service area.

City of Santa Maria
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: SM Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: SM Data.

Note: Information is for the entire City.

The City of Santa Maria provides water, wastewater, and stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Urban Water Management Plan adopted in 2021, Sewer System Master Plan in 2021, Capital Improvement Plan, Utilities Capacity Study in 2012, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City's General Plan, which was last updated in 2011, contains Land Use, Public Facility, Safety Elements.

Santa Maria Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2011
UWMP	2021
Sewer System Master Plan	2020
Stormwater System Plan	None
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Capacity Study	2012
Climate Plan	N/A
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains separate enterprise funds for water, wastewater, solid waste, and transit services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

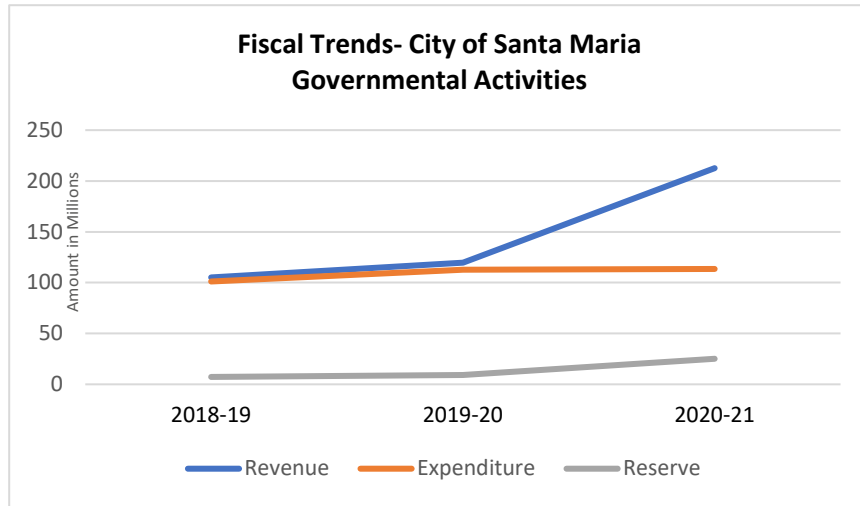
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$21,217,885	9.9%	\$22,293,587	9.6%
Sales Tax Revenues	\$53,519,347	24.9%	\$60,953,136	26.3%
Franchise fees	\$4,660,913	2.2%	\$4,683,115	2.0%
TOT tax	\$2,949,707	1.4%	\$3,213,990	1.4%
Other Taxes	\$939,090	0.4%	\$1,009,535	0.4%
Charges for services	\$96,787,693	45.1%	\$103,360,753	44.7%
Grants & contributions	\$15,585,898	7.3%	\$32,586,665	14.1%
Other Revenue	\$2,238,018	1.0%	\$1,590,426	0.7%
Use of Money	\$16,853,458	7.8%	\$1,683,151	0.7%
Revenue total	\$214,752,009	100.0%	\$231,374,358	100.0%

Note: The above numbers are Citywide, which include Government & Business-Type Funds

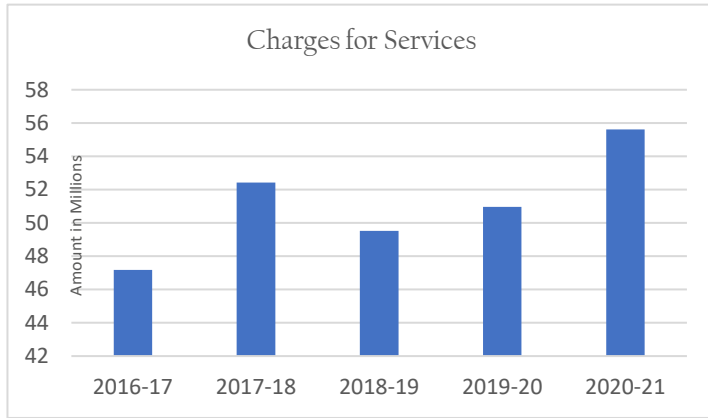
Fiscal Indicators

Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City's revenues and expenditures from governmental activities have grown at about the same rate. However, it is important to note that revenues from governmental activities include special purpose revenues, Gas Tax, and grants for example, that are restricted in how those revenues can be spent. In addition, the City has reduced operational budgets, primarily by funding fewer positions, as a way

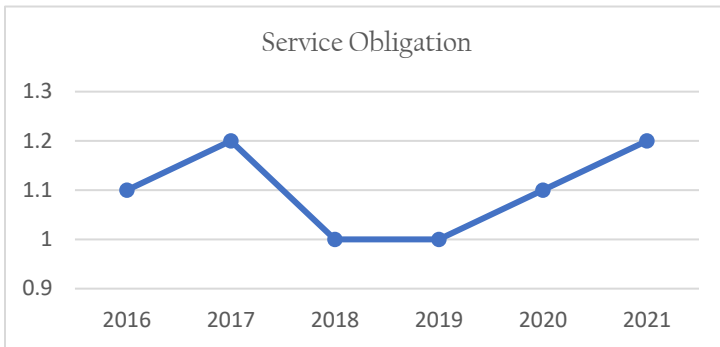
to address the City’s escalating pension costs, specifically required annual unfunded pension liability payments that have gone from \$5.8 million in 2017-18 to \$8.6 in 2019-2020. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.



CITY OF SANTA MARIA



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for enterprise fund. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 89,978,384	\$ 78,765,487	1.1
2017	\$ 95,093,954	\$ 82,031,714	1.2
2018	\$ 95,833,235	\$ 93,984,405	1.0
2019	\$ 105,139,912	\$ 101,144,248	1.0
2020	\$ 119,690,413	\$ 112,630,553	1.1
2021	\$ 231,374,358	\$ 192,258,721	1.2

Post-Employment Liabilities

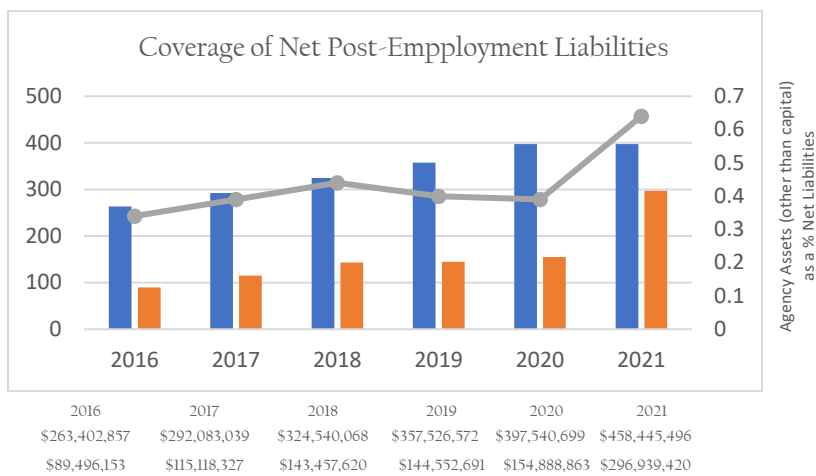
The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

<u>Pension</u>	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	71%	73%	72%	72%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 125,674,822	\$ 126,451,039	\$ 135,780,061	\$ 271,777,807	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	0%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 25,161,613

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



Pension Obligations and Payments

The City contributes to CalPERS for a defined benefit pension plan for all qualified permanent and probationary employees. The City participates in one agent-multiple employer plan for its miscellaneous employees (Miscellaneous Plan), Safety (Police and Fire) and cost-sharing employer plans (Safety Plan). Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 to 62 with statutorily reduced benefits. Pursuant to PEPR, the Miscellaneous and Safety “Classic” plans are closed to new entrants as of January 1, 2013.

The City maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the City. As of June 30, 2019, the City reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Misc. Plan of \$71,809,763 and Safety Plan of \$54,641,276.

At the liability measurement date of June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the pension benefit terms:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Safety</u>
- Retired employees –	377	178
- Active employees –	372	171

OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The City provides post-retirement health benefits, in accordance with State statutes, to all employees retiring from the City and enrolled in an insurance program under the California Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). The CalPERS PEMHCA Plan is a defined contribution, cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit healthcare plan providing benefits to active and retired employees.

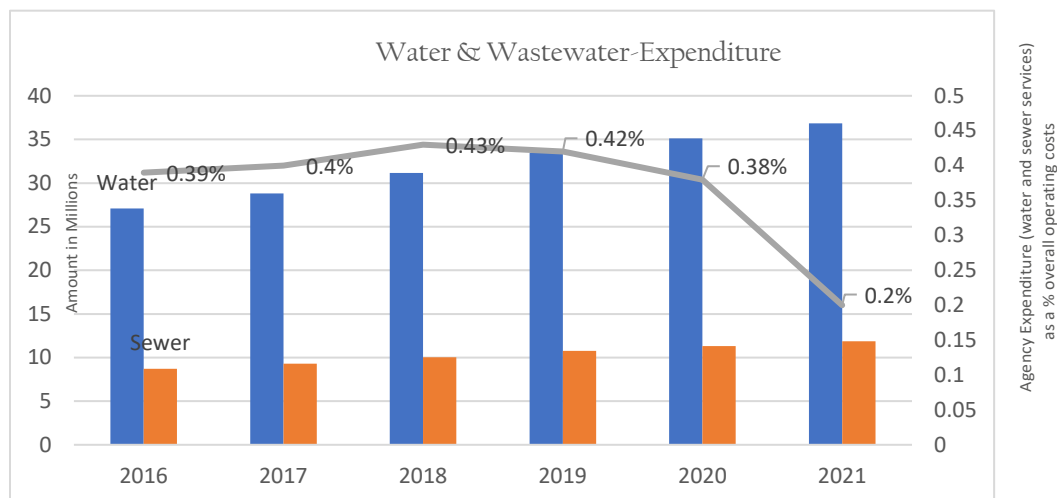
PEMHCA determines the amount contributed by the City toward retiree health insurance. The City was required to contribute \$133 per month during calendar year 2018 and \$136 per month during calendar year 2019 towards the cost of the retiree health insurance, which is the same amount contributed toward active employee health insurance. The contribution amount is calculated by using the annual consumer price index increase. During fiscal year 2018-19, expenditures of \$235,314 were recognized for post-retirement health insurance contributions on a pay-as-you-go basis.

In addition to the direct City paid PEMHCA contributions, retirees covered under the City's plans receive pre-65 benefits that are subsidized as the cost of their coverage is based on blended (active and retiree) premium rates instead of normally higher retiree only rates. This implicit subsidy is also considered in the valuation for retirees electing City healthcare plan coverage. However, it does not apply to retirees electing coverage in non-City plans. As of the June 30, 2019 measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

- Retired employees –	143
- Active employees –	533

Enterprise Funding

The City budget includes water and wastewater services. In FY 2019/2020, the City's actual budget expense was \$59,835,292 and decreased that to \$48,712,125 for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City budget, includes Mobile Equipment and Replacement budget for 2020-22, calls for 71 pieces of equipment to be replaced and 12 new pieces of equipment to be purchased reflecting \$9.1 million in appropriations.

The funds also experienced a significant increase in need towards ongoing required repair and maintenance efforts. No one effort is more significant in cost over all others. Instead, there is a collective total in repair, maintenance, and cost totaling \$2 million. Some of these costs include hydrant materials and supplies, hauling and disposal, dry-year water purchase, various valves, emergency water, Wastewater Treatment Plant electrical, and cogeneration repair and maintenance, as well as additional costs to help achieve organizational objectives associated with City infrastructure, maintenance, and safety.

Capital Improvements

The City has a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which is updated regularly and identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The 2020 Capital Projects Budget for 2020-22 consists of 112 capital projects representing approximately \$81 million in appropriations. A total of 155 projects were requested by operating departments, totaling \$97.6 million; however, 43 projects (representing approximately \$16.6 million) were not funded. The 2020-22 Budget reflects \$48.2 million in projects in the first year and \$32.8 million in the second year. For comparison purposes, the 2018-20 Budget consisted of 108 capital projects totaling \$81.1 million in appropriations. There are 23 General Fund projects that were not funded due to funding limitations in Fund 801, the General Capital Fund. A partial list of CIP projects for FY 20-24 are listed below, see the full list attached to the City approved Budget.

Budgeted or Estimated 2020 to 2024

PUBLIC UTILITIES CAPITAL PROJECTS

- ▶ Reservoir Site Improvements \$1,000,000
- ▶ Water Meter Replacement \$1,200,000
- ▶ Water Meters - New Development \$300,000
- ▶ Water Main Upgrade \$950,000
- ▶ Well Rehabilitation \$975,000
- ▶ Well Generators and Enclosures \$600,000
- ▶ Well Site Repairs \$20,000
- ▶ Water Line Conversion \$150,000
- ▶ Potable Water Line \$140,000
- ▶ Reconnect Potable Water System \$100,000
- ▶ Blending Facility Improvements \$130,000
- ▶ Hydrant Replacement \$2,440,000
- ▶ Valve and Hydrant Replacement and Relocation \$990,000
- ▶ Stand-By Well Motor \$40,000
- ▶ Solar Bee Repair And Replacement \$130,000

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City had \$235.7 million in bonds and other long-term liabilities outstanding at fiscal year-end in 2019.

On June 19, 2012, the City issued \$50,119,493 of Water and Wastewater 2012 A/B Revenue Refunding Bonds (Bonds) with an interest rate ranging from three to five percent. The purpose of the Bonds was to refund prior Certificates of Participation Bonds (COP's) with interest rates ranging from five to 7.4 percent, with a par value of \$38,320,394, and maturing annually on August 1 between 2013 and 2022. As of June 30, 2019, \$195,567 of defeased COP's are still outstanding.

State and Federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste, and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for a minimum of 30 years after closure. The City reported \$16,163,990 in landfill closure and post-closure care liability on June 30, 2019, and is based on the percent of capacity used (86.4%). It is estimated that the total cost of all closure and post-closure costs to be \$21.4 million.

The City will recognize the remaining estimated costs of \$5.2 million in closure and post-closure care as the remaining capacity is filled, which is expected to be by 2024.

On March 22, 2013, the City entered into three lease agreements with Suntrust Equipment Finance Corporation for the acquisition of vehicles and equipment for the Fleet Services Fund in the amount of \$4,905,000. The three leases have terms of seven, ten and twelve years with interest ranging from 2.14 and 2.68 percent. Payments are due semi-annually under the terms of the lease agreement.

On January 11, 2017, the City entered into a lease agreement with Community Bank of Santa Maria for the acquisition of a Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Management System (CAD/RMS) in the amount of \$2,280,000. The lease has a term of ten years with interest rate of 3.1 percent.

The Water and Wastewater Fund has long-term commitments to purchase water from the State Water Project. The Fund has contracted for 16,200 acre-feet of water per year plus a “drought buffer” of 1,620 acre-feet per year at costs estimated between \$12 and \$20 million per year through 2035.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City does not currently share facilities with other agencies. Limited dispatch and airport patrol is shared with the City of Guadalupe. It has been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report that Santa Maria does not have any opportunities to do so. Due to relative distance between the City and other communities, opportunities for shared facilities are limited. It is unlikely that a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in October 2019, which established rate adjustments each year with the last adjustment scheduled for January 2023. The rates are based of Services Study and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per City policy.

Water Fees (Effective Jan 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

SFR Residential – ranges from \$18,287.53 + \$4,281/ unit per ¾” meter to \$386,065.69 + \$4,281/ unit per 3” meter. MFR Residential – ranges from \$17,843.53 + \$3,837/ unit per ¾” meter to \$385,621.69 + \$3,837/ unit per 3” meter. Non-Residential - ranges from \$21,310.53 per ¾” meter to \$533,051.69 per 3” meter.

B. User Fee per Month

Water Tier Rates*

Residential	
Tier 1 (0-5 CCF)	\$5.16
Tier2(6-15 CCF)	\$5.35
Tier3(>15 CCF)	\$5.73
MHP	\$4.62
Tier 1 (1-5 CCF)	
MHP	\$5.19
Tier 2 (>6 CCF)	

Meter Size *

Meter Size	Monthly Charges
5/8" and 3/4"	\$ 42.52
1"	\$ 71.01
1 1/4"	\$ 92.27
1 1/2"	\$ 141.59
2"	\$ 226.63
3"	\$ 425.20
4"	\$ 708.81
6"	\$ 1,417.19

Variable Sewer Rates*

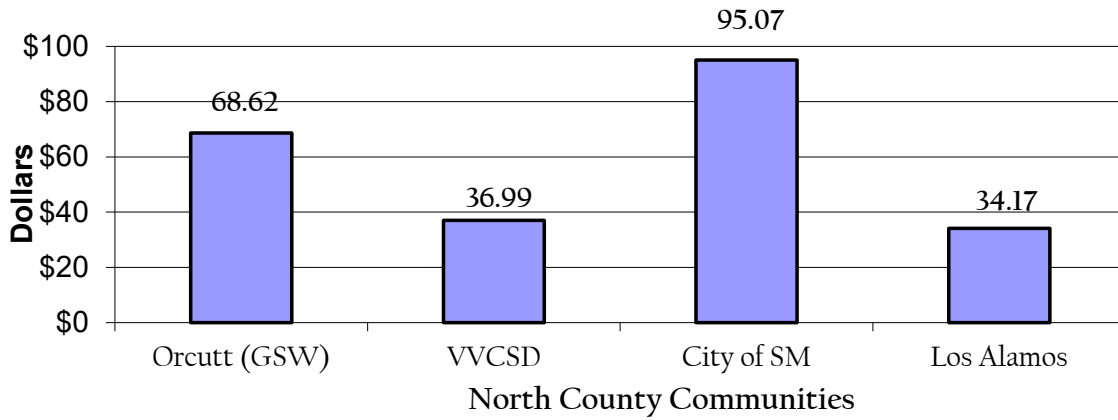
Type	
Commercial I	\$2.92
Commercial II	\$4.00
Heavy Users (\$/CCF)	\$1.26
BOD (\$/ib)	\$0.57
SS(\$/ib)	\$0.61

Fixed Charge *

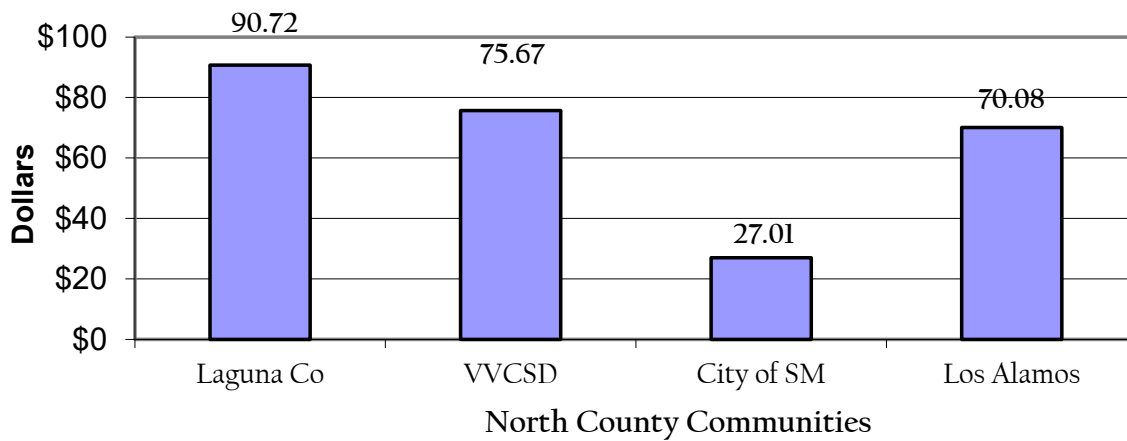
Type	Monthly Charges
Single-family	\$ 27.01
Multi-family < 2 Rm	\$ 20.76
Multi-family > 3 Rm	\$ 16.74
Mobile Home	\$ 23.08
Other Lodging	\$ 14.67

Figures FF-4 and FF-5 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of one City, two Community Services Districts, and one County Sanitation District. Overall, Santa Maria water and sewer rates for residential customers are average when compared to other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

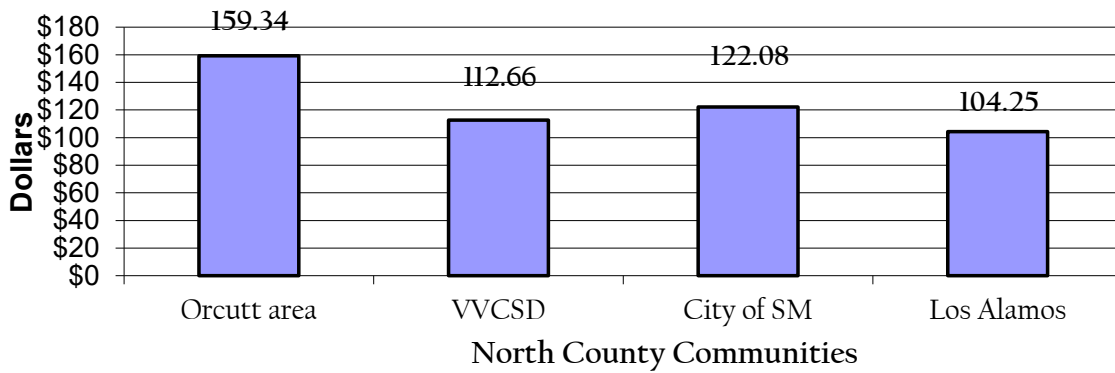
Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparison - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparison - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
 1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Santa Maria's governance authority is established under charter law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a)). Cities are authorized to provide municipal affairs outlined in their charter. A five-member City Council with the Mayor elected at-large, Council Members by Districts, governs the City of Santa Maria. Every four years, the citizens elect a Mayor for a period of four years. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City's administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters, a five-member Planning Commission, Recreation and Parks Commission, and a number of advisory committees. The City currently employs approximately 578 full-time and 78 part-time positions that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Library, Recreation & Parks, Police and Fire, Administration and Finance.

City of Santa Maria holds meetings every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 5:30 pm in the Council Chambers, 110 E. Cook Street, Santa Maria. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Santa Maria Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Alice Patino	Mayor	Educator	23
Carlos Escobedo	Council Member District 1	Farmer	2
Mike Cordero	Mayor Pro Tem District 2	Law Enforcement	15
Gloria Soto	Council Member District 3	Healthcare	4
Maribel Aguilera-Hernandez	Council Member District 4	Attorney	2 mo

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Santa Maria Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://Cityofsantamaria.org			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?	X	
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Santa Maria is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://cityofsantamaria.org for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Santa Maria Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Santa Maria			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	-
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	-	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	-
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	-	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	-	-	-

No responses were provided by the public related to City of Santa Maria at this time.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

GG. City of Solvang

Agency Office: 1644 Oak Street
Solvang, CA 93463
Phone: 805/688-5575
FAX: 805/686-2049
Email: bradv@Cityofsolvang.com
Website: <http://www.Cityofsolvang.com>
Interim City Manager: Brad Vidro
Utilities Director: Jose Acosta

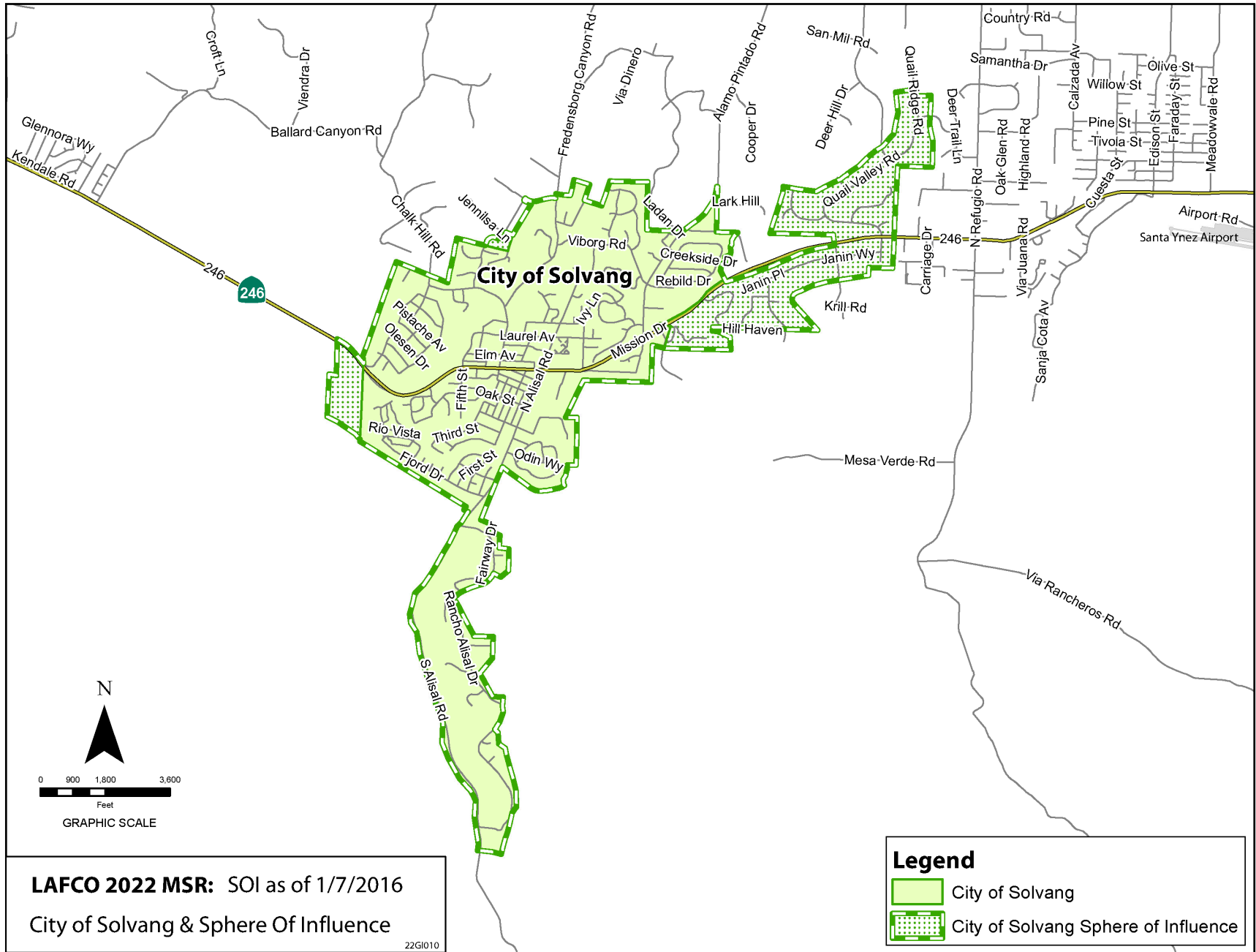
SUMMARY

The City of Solvang represents the rural Santa Ynez valley. The City's boundaries cover a total of 2.42 square miles and include an estimated 5,838 residents. The City provides water, wastewater services, stormwater maintenance, and groundwater management services within City boundaries. The City serves as a member of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Eastern Management Area. The City receives financial support at a rate of approximately \$3,096 per resident and maintains a fund balance to meet future needs. The City has financial procedures in place to ensure the preparation of timely agency audits. The City's currently adopted Sphere of Influence includes two areas: one located south of Highway 246 immediately west of the current City limits and the other east of the City limits and south of Highway 246, and expansion of the Sphere of Influence are being discussed.

BACKGROUND

The City of Solvang was incorporated in 1985. The City was established under charter law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a). The City is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River in central Santa Barbara County. It is located on State Highway 246 approximately three and a half miles east of State Highway 101 and five miles west of State Highway 154. The City is governed by a five-member City council whose members are elected at large. In 2019, the City voted in favor of election system by districts. The City's declared its intention to transition from at-large elections to district-based elections pursuant to California Elections Code Section 10010 starting in 2022 election. It has a City manager form of government and is a full-service City, providing most essential City services.

The City of Solvang overlaps the County of Santa Barbara Fire Protection District, Santa Ynez River WCD, Cachuma RCD, County Flood Control & Water Agency, and the Oak Hill Cemetery District.



OPERATIONS

The City of Solvang Utilities Department is responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of the City's sewer system and water systems. The Public Works Department maintains the storm drain system by contract with MNS Engineers.

The City employs approximately 35 full-time employees and one (1) part-time employee that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Road Maintenance and Transportation Planning, Bikeways, Pedestrian & Transit, Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Solid Waste, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance.

OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

The City has shown resourcefulness in providing services. The City has worked closely with their neighboring district Santa Ynez CSD to operate the City's WWTP, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District to participate as a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, and City of Buellton to manage watershed and supplies, and continues to forge relationships to improve service and reduce costs. Like many smaller California municipalities, the City can struggle with shortages in revenue to meet general fund related needs. The geographic proximity and socioeconomic similarities with Buellton may be a viable opportunity to share and/or combine resources in delivering water, wastewater, stormwater, and flood control services within their respective jurisdictions.

Governance Structure Options

The City has not identified any government structure options. LAFCO does not see the need for structural governance changes, the enabling legislation indicates a multipurpose governmental agency, especially in urban areas, may be the best mechanism to account for community needs, financial resources and service priorities. It may be that a legal or functional consolidation with other Santa Ynez Valley based local agencies may result in greater overall economy or efficiency in providing services to the community.

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

Regional Collaboration

Sewage effluent from the City and the Santa Ynez Community Services District is treated and disposed of by the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Santa Barbara County Water Agency established in partnership with 18 local water purveyors the Regional Water Efficiency Program (RWEF). Through the RWEF collaborative water conservation partnership among purveyors, co-funds projects and programs, acts as a clearinghouse for information on water use efficiency, manages specific projects and programs, and monitors local, state and national legislation related to efficient water use. Some local water purveyors, are required to implement certain Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The list of the 18 water purveyors include: City of Buellton, Carpinteria Valley Water District, Casmalia Community Services District, 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.

The City participates in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) process. The intent of the Integrated Regional Water Management Program in Santa Barbara County is to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable water uses, reliable water supplies, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agricultural and watershed awareness.

The City also cooperates in the County-wide Integrated Stormwater Resources Plan including eight Cooperating Entities: five cities (Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, and Solvang), two water districts (Carpinteria Valley and Montecito), and UCSB. The SWRP is a regional, watershed-based plan intended to improve the management of stormwater resources throughout Santa Barbara County by identifying water system improvements which increase user self-reliance on local water supplies.

The Solvang Substation also respond to requests from other agencies outside the City limits, when necessary, by the Sheriff's Department. Other agencies who may request assistance include the California Highway Patrol, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the County Parks Department. The unincorporated areas of the Santa Ynez Valley include Los Olivos, Lake Cachuma, Santa Ynez and Los Alamos.

The City of Goleta took over direct management of the Goleta Valley Library Branch on July 1, 2018. With the success of that, the City is now also managing the libraries in the Santa Ynez Valley as of July 1, 2019. The Solvang Library is located at 1745 Mission Drive in Solvang. The Library also

serves the Santa Ynez and Los Olivos community. You may request specific material or have Las Aletas volunteers choose material based on your interests. During COVID 19, library card holders of the Goleta Valley, Solvang, and Buellton libraries could pick up their hold requests and return borrowed items to the book drops at their local library.

Citizens of Solvang can also utilize Santa Ynez Valley Transit (SYVT) curb-to-curb service for seniors over sixty (60+) and ADA-certified patrons (regardless of age) within 3/4 of a mile of the SYVT fixed route. Other fixed route trips can get you to places on the Express Route or Los Olivos Loop. Dial-A-Ride service is available Monday through Saturday 6:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Call (805) 688-5452. Another regional transit service includes the Breeze Bus which is a commuter service between Santa Maria, Vandenberg AFB, Lompoc, Los Alamos, Buellton, and Solvang that operates Monday through Friday.

The City collaborates with the County's Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division for providing regional solid waste management services. Health Sanitation Services provides weekly garbage collection and disposal. Waste is initially taken to the Santa Ynez Valley Recycling and Transfer Station. Unrecyclable solid waste from the City of Solvang is ultimately disposed at Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill, located in the City of Goleta.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE & BOUNDARIES

The City of Solvang has two areas west and east outside of its City limits included in their Sphere of Influence that go beyond City boundaries. Although the City did not request expansion to their Sphere of Influence, the City is evaluating the Alisal Guest Ranch Project. The Alisal Guest Ranch properties will be considered as a separate action and during any future application and will not be evaluated under this service review. Subsequent municipal service review reports will continue to monitor the City's need to expand their Sphere of Influence. A map of the City's Sphere of Influence and boundaries can be seen at the beginning of this profile.

The Western Sphere of Influence Area consists of portions of four parcels and includes about 44 acres. The Eastern Sphere of Influence Area consists of 362 acres developed with single family residences on parcels ranging in size from one (1) to five (5) acres encompassing the Janin Acres area. The Janin Acres area is being evaluated for Sphere of Influence expansion into the Santa Ynez Community Services District. The SYCSD Chapter Profile outlines the recommendation.

In 2018, the City conducted an Annexation and Sphere of Influence Study on Existing Conditions and Constraints Report to explore the feasibility of annexation(s) to expand Solvang's commercial development options as a means of leveraging the demand for tourist-serving businesses. The consideration of annexation areas began in 2015 as a response to property owner

interest and Council concerns about the use and development of properties bordering the City. The 2018 Annexation Study identified that three (3) general areas with 15 properties located west and northeast of the City consist of about 383 acres. The Western Study Area consists of 11 parcels totaling about 295 acres. The Northeast Study Area consists of four parcels totaling about 88 acres.

Solvang adopted an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) in June, 2020. The UGB is the same as the Solvang City boundary. The Solvang UGB encompasses 1,564 acres. In 2008, LAFCO approved an out-of-agency service agreement that authorizes the City to provide sewer service to the Skytt property located at 1130 Mission Drive (APN 137-250-024) within the Western SOI Area.

BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundary

Solvang’s existing boundary spans approximately 2.42 square miles in size and covers 1,564 acres (parcels and public rights-of-ways) within a contiguous area. Nearly all of the jurisdictional service boundary, approximately 99.1%, is incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The remaining portion of served land approximately 0.02% of the total is unincorporated and under the land use authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The City serves two areas outside of its jurisdictional service area under out-of-agency-service agreements. Overall, there are 4,359 registered voters within the jurisdictional boundary.

Solvang’s jurisdictional boundary spans 2.42 square miles with 99.1% being incorporated and under the land use authority of the City. The City serves some parcels within the jurisdictional boundary of the County of Santa Barbara.

City of Solvang Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Solvang	1,254	98.6%	2,365	4,359
OASA – Seltzer	5	0.4%	1	0
OASA – Skytt	8	0.6%	1	0
OASA – Wilkins	5.3	0.4%	1	0
Totals	1,272	100.0%	2,368	4,359

City of Solvang Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Assessor Parcel Acres	Total Assessor Parcels	Number of Registered Voters
City of Solvang	1,254	98.6%	2,365	4,359
Co of Santa Barbara	18	1.4%	3	0
Totals	1,272	100.0%	2,368	4,359

Total assessed value (land and structure) is set at \$1.5 billion as of April 2022, and translates to a

per acre value ratio of \$1.2 million. The former amount further represents a per capita value of \$264,265 based on the estimated service population of 5,838. City of Solvang receives \$1,480,839 in annual property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary and operates as an enterprise for other services.

The jurisdictional boundary is currently divided into 2,365 legal parcels and spans 1,254 acres and the remaining jurisdictional acreage consists of public right-of-ways. Close to 98% of the parcel acreage is under private ownership with 87% having already been developed and/or improved to date, albeit not necessarily at the highest density as allowed under zoning. The remainder of private acreage is entirely undeveloped and consists of 63 vacant parcels that collectively total 75 acres. The jurisdictional boundary does not qualify as a disadvantaged incorporated community.

Close to 98% of the jurisdictional boundary is under private ownership, and of this amount approximately 87% has been developed.

**City of Solvang
Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

City Incorporation and Duties	
Incorporation Date	1985
Legal Authority	Charter Law, California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a) Sections 34450
Mayor & Council Members	A five-member City Council, elected at-large, governs.
Agency Duties	Stormwater Management, Flood Control, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Sewer/Wastewater, Engineering, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance. The City of Solvang contracts for Police services through the County and receives Fire Protection through the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District.

POPULATION AND GROWTH

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the 2020 population of Solvang to be 5,644. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments prepared a Regional Growth Forecast for 2050 in 2019. That report used a conservative trend-base allocation methodology estimating the City of Solvang to be 5,800 by 2020. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Solvang increased by 414 people (7.3 percent; or less than 1 percent per year). There are approximately 2,392 households within the City. In contrast, County’s population increased by 5.7 percent between 2010 and 2020.

Demographics for the City are based on an age characteristics report prepared by SBCAG in 2017 and American Community Survey, which identified the largest age group represented in Solvang as 18 to 64 group at 51 percent. Approximately 29.9 percent of the population was in the 65 or older years age group and 19.2 percent in the under the age of 18 group.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, approximately 73.6 percent of the total population identified themselves as non-Hispanic white. The Hispanic population, which is the second largest ethnic group in Solvang, comprised 17.6 percent of the total population.

Projected Growth and Development

The City of Solvang General Plan serves as the City’s vision for long-term land use, development and growth, and provides the City’s vision within its Planning Area. The City’s General Plan was adopted in 2008, although the Housing Element is updated every 8 years in accordance with state regulations and spans the 2023-2031 planning period. The City is currently underway with a General Plan update with the intent to complete it over the next 2-years.

The current City of Solvang Housing Element (2023-2031) identifies an estimated growth rate of 3 percent within the City. The County’s Housing Element, covering the same period, estimates 1.2 percent growth in the surrounding unincorporated Santa Ynez areas. The County’s General Plan covers the Santa Ynez Valley and surrounding areas. The following population projections within the City are based on the Department of Finance Table E4 estimate and SBCAG regional forecast.

Table GG-1. Population Growth and Projections (2010–2040)					
	2010	2015	2020	2035*	2040*
Solvang	5,245	5,449	5,838	5,922	5,958
County	423,895	441,963	451,840	507,564	520,011

* Assumes trend-based land use capacity within the City. SBCAG regional forecast model.

** DOF Table E4 projections.

Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

Senate Bill (SB) 244 of 2011 requires LAFCO to identify and consider disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) when preparing MSRs and Sphere updates for Cities and Special Districts that provide sewer, water, or structural fire protection services. A DUC is defined by the Water Code as one in which the median annual household income (MHI) is 80 percent of the statewide average. Incorporated communities also are defined as disadvantaged when the MHI falls below 80 percent. In 2022, the statewide MHI was \$80,440, 80 percent of that is \$64,352. The MHI for Solvang was \$82,838 in 2022, which does not qualify the community as a

disadvantaged community. In addition, review of the State DAC Mapping Tool and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was used to verify disadvantaged status with other applications of the definition. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool used to help identify communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. The County prepared an update to its Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in 2019. This was in part for the purposes of grants for the Central Coast Funding Area for which a disadvantaged communities' assessment was conducted based on requirements for water and wastewater needs or deficiency within a service area. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool Version 2.0 (EJScreen) that provides nationally consistent data combining environmental and demographic data related to the protection of public health and the environment. This Mapping Tool was evaluated for indicators to assist in identifying a disadvantaged community. Lastly, EPA has also developed an EnviroAtlas Interactive Map Tool in collaboration with EJScreen that overlays geospatial data and other resources related to ecosystem services, their chemical and non-chemical stressors, and human health to better understand human health and well-being, since these are closely tied to the environment, which provides benefits such as clean water, clean air, and protection from natural hazards. In combination a stronger representation of underserved communities can be identified that may be a leading indicator to health and well-being or precursor to DUC. In all cases, the City of Solvang's Sphere of Influence does not qualify under the definition of disadvantaged community for the present and probable need for public facilities and services nor are the areas contiguous to the Sphere of Influence qualify as a disadvantaged community.

SERVICES

Overview

City of Solvang provides water, wastewater services, stormwater maintenance, and groundwater management services within City boundaries. The City serves as a member of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Eastern Management Area. The City is staffed by 35 full-time staff. The water and wastewater departments are staffed with five (5) full-time State-certified water operators for water treatment, including a Water Division Supervisor D4, T2, Lead D2, T2, Op I, D2, T2, and Op I, D2, T1. Six (6) operators for wastewater, including a Wastewater Division Supervisor, Grade IV, Plant Operator Grade III, two (2) Plant Operator Grade II, and Grade I Collection System Operator personnel. All other services provided by the City are not the primary focus of this report and will be discussed in greater detail under the appropriate future MSR Study.

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Three Management Areas and three GSAs have been established in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin): the Western Management Area, the Central Management Area, and the Eastern Management Area. City of Solvang is located in the Eastern Management Area (EMA) and is one of the agencies that formed the EMA GSA. Other members of the EMA GSA are the ID #1, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. Each of the three GSAs will prepare its own GSP, and the three GSPs will be submitted to DWR under a coordination agreement. Because the Basin is designated as medium priority, the GSPs must be submitted to DWR by January 2022.

Groundwater Sustainability Plans

There are three Management Areas in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin (Basin), the Western Management Area (WMA), Central Management Area (CMA), and Eastern Management Area (EMA). Each Management Area is governed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) with input from a GSA Committee. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 is part of the Eastern Management Area. These GSAs and Committees are working together to develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for the Basin which will be managed under a coordination agreement per GSP regulations. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA efforts in the Basin.

Data Management

SGMA Law requires a Data Management System (DMS), a tool to organize and maintain data as part of GSP preparation and implementation. To achieve the goals identified by SGMA, the DMS will be data compiled and inputted to the CASGEM templates providing up-to-date technical information regarding basin conditions. Collecting and centralizing data is a step towards meeting the goals of protecting water rights and ensuring local agencies continue to manage groundwater while minimizing state intervention. DMS implementation goals include improving data collection and storage, and assisting in the understanding and future reporting about groundwater conditions in the EMA. The DMS contains information about the existing wells in the basin including groundwater level data, well construction information, well logs, geophysical data, pumping test data, water quality data, and pumping data. In addition, the DMS houses data related to land subsidence, surface water flows, and total water use in the EMA. The EMA DMS configuration is a database built in Oracle plus a web application designed in JAVA. The EMA data viewer will be designed as a GIS web-based interface. The DMS is a database plus an online web viewer. Data stored in the DMS is separated by categories into tables. The tables contain columns and rows of data. Each field holds a specific type of data, such as a number, text, or date.

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

Water Supply

The City of Solvang has four (4) water supply sources. These include State Water, Upland Wells, River Wells and the Santa Ynez Water District (ID #1). The City's existing Permit No. 15878 to appropriate water from the Santa Ynez River allows Solvang to divert up to five (5) cubic feet per second and up to 3,600-acre feet per year from the underflow of the River. SYRWCD (ID#1) sells water to the City of Solvang upon demand. Water from ID#1 is delivered into the City distribution system at two metered interconnect locations. Interconnect #1 is located in Zone 1 on Old Mill Road. Interconnect #2 is located in Zone 2 at the City limit boundary and Alamo Pintado Road. Each of these interconnects has a maximum delivery capacity of approximately 1,200 gpm. The City's State Water Project allocation is 1,500 AF with 0 AF drought buffer. Solvang has one turn-out from the Central Coast Water Authority pipeline that delivers water directly to the City's distribution system.

The City currently has seven wells as part of the water supply system (six active wells): two shallow wells in the Santa Ynez River Underflow and four wells within the Upland water basin.

Treatment System

The City proposes to construct a water treatment plant at a site located in the City's Alisal Commons open space adjacent to an existing SWP Booster Pumping Station building. However, currently all water is treated at the well location. Both Wells 3 and 7A are located on the banks of the Santa Ynez River. These wells are both at risk of being under the influence of the Santa Ynez River because the surface water migrates across the channel. If surface water is within 150 feet of a well, the water from that well must be treated. The level of treatment increases to full surface water requirements if the surface water is within 100 feet of the well. At present Solvang does not have the ability to provide that level of treatment so a well must be shut down when the river flows close to it. If flows at the Alisal Bridge drop below 1.5 cfs or if subsurface water flows drop below 360.3 as measured at the Alisal Ranch Well 3 & 7A, the City will elect to cease production.

Well 3 is located just west of Alisal Road. It produces approximately 340 gpm. Water from this well has the option to be treated on-site with chloramines or chlorine and discharged into 200 feet of 36-inch pipe. The large pipe serves as a chlorine contact chamber, to achieve the required contact time before water is discharged to the distribution system.

Well, 7A is located approximately 500 feet east of Well 3. Well, 7A produces approximately 110 gpm. Chlorine contact time for this well is achieved in a 16-in diameter pipe before it is discharged into the distribution system.

Well 4 is located downtown near the Solvang City Hall. Well 4 is capable of producing 195 gpm, and the well water is disinfected with chloramines. Very little detention time is available for disinfectant contact prior to delivery to customers.

Well 21 is located outside the City of Solvang limits atop a hill just east of Chalk Hill Road, on the site of Reservoir 2. This well had a capacity of 115 gpm.

Well 22 is located in the Creekside subdivision on the east side of town and has the capacity of 330 gpm.

Well Hans Christian Anderson south well is located within the HCA Park. HCA south well currently produces approx. 125 gpm.

The City maintains an easement for Well 5 (that was destroyed) but does not intend to reconstruct this well or use this well site. All Water from the above wells has the option to be treated on-site with chloramines or chorine

Distribution

The City of Solvang's distribution system consists of three water storage tanks, seven water wells (six in production), three pump stations, chlorination and ammonia facilities, a hydro-pneumatic tank, and 41 miles of water lines ranging from 4-inches to 20-inches. The City currently has a total of 1.25 million gallons of gross water storage.

Recycled Water

The development and use of recycled water is cost prohibitive at this time and anticipated to continue to be so for many years to come. Therefore, the use of recycled water as a viable future water supply source is not considered in this Water System Master Plan Update. In addition, the sewage effluent is currently percolated into the underground so it remains in the Santa Ynez Valley water system. Therefore, the investment in additional treatment and infrastructure to utilize recycled water would not produce a net increase in local water supply.

Collection System

The Sanitation system is comprised of approximately 31 miles of sewer collection system pipelines of varying sizes from 6-inch to 18-inches and ages predominately of clay pipe along with 0.56-feet of force mains, 645 manholes and other structures, such as clean outs and inspection holes, and two (2) lift stations. The wastewater collection system has been modeled using recent sewer network software. There are no substantially undersized lines or regular overflows being experienced. The City's sewers are aging identified by the years during which the associated percentages of the sewer system were constructed.

Pipeline Age Distribution	
Decade Constructed	% of Total
1960 to 1979	50%
1980 to 1999	23%
2000 to present	27%

Treatment System

The City operates a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) type Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) with a design capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) serving the City, Santa Ynez Community Services District (SYCSD), and Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians. The WWTP was originally constructed in 1997 and located on 9.16 acres of City-owned land. The SYCSD owns 0.30 MGD capacity in the Solvang WWTP. The system serves approximately 2,051 connections and collects, treats and disposes of 423,000 gallons of wastewater per day. The overall capacity of the City's existing wastewater treatment facility is 1.5 million gallons per day (gpd). All of the water is treated to secondary treatment levels and discharged to percolation basins located adjacent to the Plant. The City's updated 2025 General Plan Land Use Element considers additional buildout potential of the existing city limits. The Program EIR estimated that 90% of water demand could become wastewater. New development planned in the Land Use Element Update would increase wastewater generation by about 0.47 mgd. The total wastewater flow at buildout would be about 0.87 mgd.

The wastewater treatment plant would require additional future improvements to meet tertiary treatment permitting standards from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Such improvements could potentially necessitate the acquisition of land for future treatment facilities adjacent to the existing facilities.

The Santa Ynez Community Services District's wastewater collection system discharges into the Fjord Lift Station just prior to discharging into the wastewater treatment plant. The City has a 1998 and fourth written agreement amendment dated 2009 with the District regarding the joint use of certain wastewater facilities.

Disposal

The WWTP discharges treated wastewater to percolation ponds located adjacent to the plant.

Stormwater

The conducting of storm water runoff monitoring is provided by a partnership made up between the County and its partners agencies of Carpinteria, Goleta, Solvang, and Buellton. Solvang has approximately 475 storm lines or conduits. The City prepared a Stormwater System Master Plan (SSMP) in 2019. Pursuant to the SSMP, a total of 526 storm points were evaluated. Storm points (or nodes) are the storm drain infrastructure, such as inlets, manholes, headwalls and cleanouts, situated between conduits, which connect the conduits to the surface, other conduits, or outfalls. Based on the analysis in the SSMP, the total impervious area within the City's drainage area was identified as 29%. The City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System consists of curbs and gutters, a network of open and closed storm water drains and portions of Alamo Pintado creek that runs north connecting Santa Ynez River. Alisal Creek is also a tributary to the Solvang Reach south of the City limits. Prominent regions of historic and potential flooding are located in the northeast of the City near Mission Drive and Copenhagen Drive, as well as Alamo Pintado Road and Viborg Road, and along South Alisal Road.

There are four storm drain basins currently being implemented in the City consisting of Skytt Mesa Detention Basin, Alisal Oaks Apts Retardation Basin, Mission Oaks Retardation Basin, and Solvang Senior Apts Bioretention.

City of Solvang Incorporation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources

Attributes	
City Limits (est. square miles)	2.42
Population (2020 estimated)	5,838
Assessed Valuation (FY 21-22: Includes City only)	\$1,542,781,005
Number of Treatment Plants	1
Regular Financial Audits	Every Year
Average Annual Revenue Per Capita (FY 20-21)	\$3,096
Average Portion of County 1% Property Tax Received	6¢/\$1
Ending General Fund Balance (June 2021)	\$11,663,928
Change in General Fund Balance (from June 2016 to June 2021)	17.9%
Total Fund Balance/Annual Revenue Total (FY 20-21)	64.5%

Source: City area estimated utilizing County of Santa Barbara GIS Data; Population estimated utilizing DOF Table E4, Assessed Valuation and Portion of County Property Tax Received are from County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller's Office; Fund Balance Information from City Audit; Other information from City.

Types of Services	
Collection	X
Treatment	X
Disposal	X
Recycled	-
Other	X

**City of Solvang
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources**

Treatment Plant, Booster, & Lift Stations			
Address	Acquired/Built	Condition	Size
101 South Alisal Road, Treatment Plant	1997	Fair	9.16 acres 1.5 MGD
Fjord Lift Station, 1411 Fjord Drive	2016	Good	2,700 gpm
Alisal Ranch Lift Station, 102 South Alisal Road	2011	Good	300 gpm

Connections			
	Water	Wastewater	% of Total
Single-Family	1,460	1,460	68.5%
Multi-Family	361	361	16.9%
Commercial	209	209	9.8%
Industrial	21	21	1.0%
Agricultural	80	n/a	3.8%

Total Staffing		
	Personnel	Per 1,000 population
Full time Operators	11	1.8
Emergency Operators	11	1.8
Administrative Personnel	1	0.1
Other City Staff	23	3.9

Solvang has a total of 11 permanent employees providing water (5) and wastewater (6) services and contract with MNS Engineering for stormwater maintenance managed under the Public Works Director.

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Year w/ City
Utilities Manager (1)	25	1
Water Supervisor (1)	21	21
Water Operator Lead (1)	10	10
Water Operator I (2)	2	2
Wastewater Supervisor (1)	19	19
Wastewater Operator IV (2)	20	20+
Wastewater Operator III (1)	15	15+
Wastewater Operator II (1)	1	1
Wastewater Operator I (1)	1	1
Administrative Personnel (1)	n/a	n/a
Other City Staff	n/a	n/a

Water & Wastewater 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.

Solvang's groundwater can divert 3,600 afy. Its maximum daily capacity to convey wastewater to the Treatment Facility for treatment and disposal is 1.3 million gallons.

System Demands

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; it also translates to 653 gallons for every service connection.

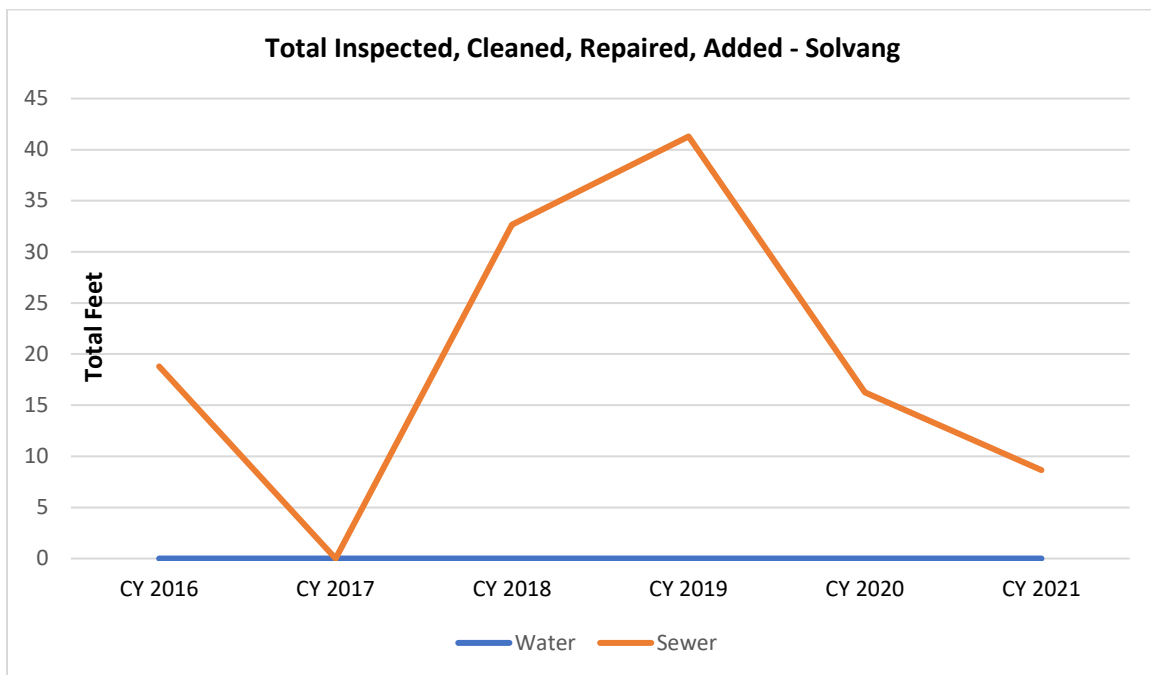
The estimated average annual water demand is 1.1 mgd and wastewater flows generated during the report period among Solvang users in the service area has been 0.423 million gallons per day.

Service Performance

City of Solvang service area’s average annual water demand generated during the report period for subsequent treatment and distribution has been approximately 1,300 afy. 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. The City generally has adequate capacity for anticipated future needs.

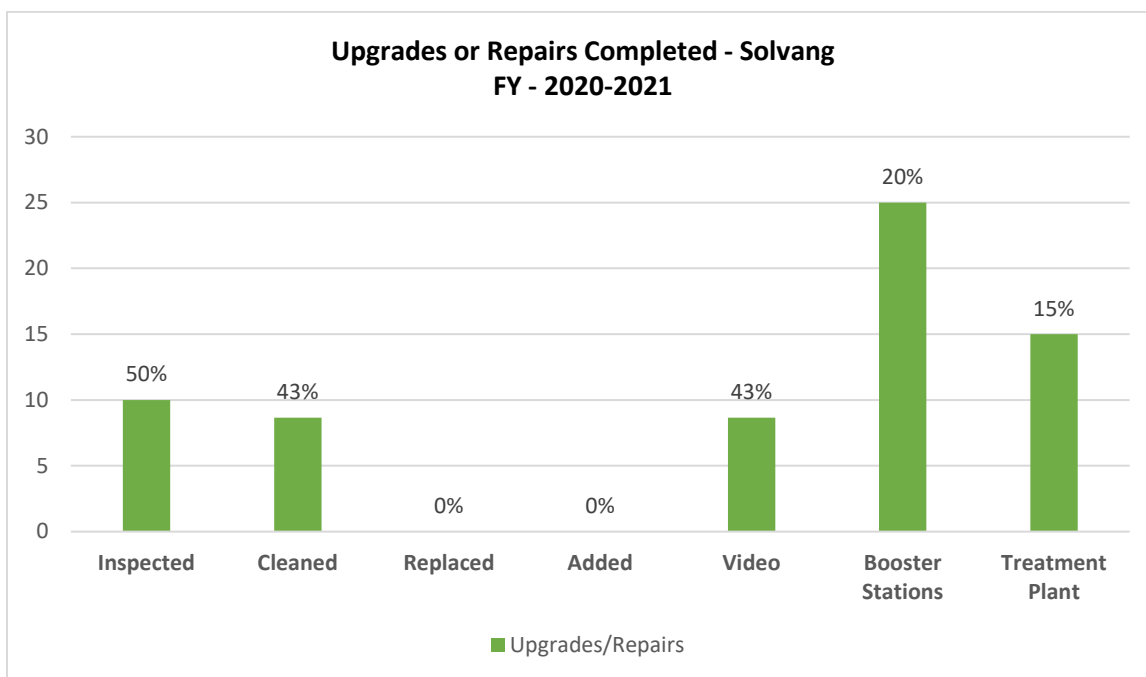
LAFCO estimates Solvang is presently operating at 36% capacity in water service and 32.5% capacity in wastewater service within its ownership rights. (This estimate includes service agreements outside of its service boundary.)

City of Solvang
Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Service, and Resources



Source: City Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District. Also, this table tabulates miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. Additional upgrades performed regarding lift stations and treatment plant.



Source: Solvang Data.

Note: Information is for the entire District.

The City of Solvang provides water, wastewater, and stormwater services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including the Water Master Plan adopted in 2021, Draft Sewer System Master Plan underway, Capital Improvement Plan, Utility Rate Study in 2021, and participation in County-wide Integrated Stormwater Management Plan updated in 2019. The City’s General Plan, which was last updated in 2021, contains a Land Use, Public Facility, and Safety Elements.

Solvang Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
General Plan	2021
Water Master Plan	2021
Sewer System Master Plan	Draft 2022
Stormwater System Plan	2019
Capital Improvement Plan	annually
Rate Study	2021
Climate Plan	N/A
Integrated Stormwater Plan	2019

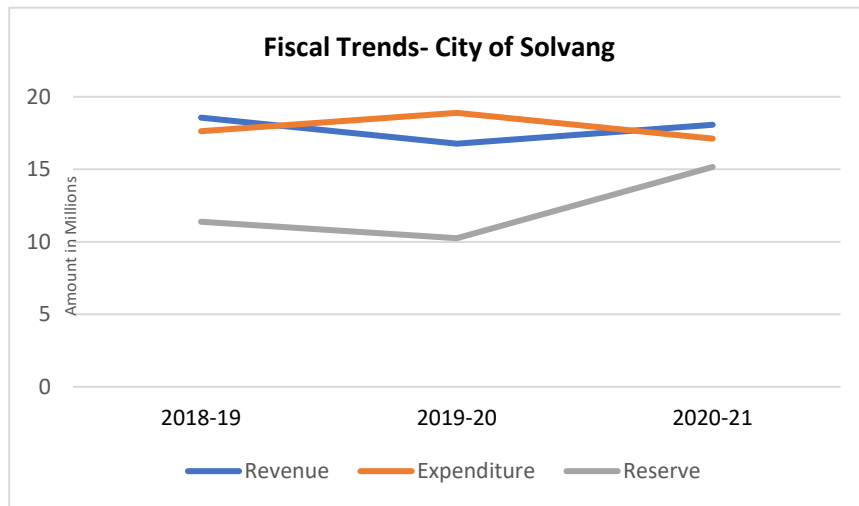
FINANCES

The City prepares an annual budget and financial statement, which includes details for each of its government and enterprise funds. The City maintains a separate enterprise fund for wastewater and water services, meaning that charges for services are intended to pay for the costs of providing such services.

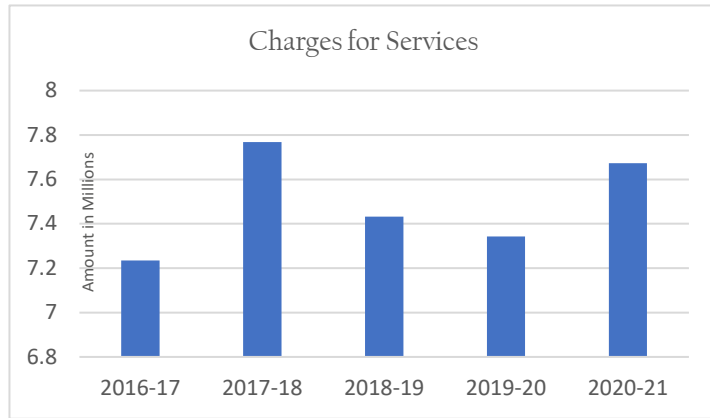
City Revenues				
	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Property tax	\$1,480,839	8.8%	\$1,542,764	8.5%
Sales & use tax	\$1,347,670	8.1%	\$1,606,443	8.9%
TOT tax	\$3,440,275	20.5%	\$4,078,826	22.6%
Other taxes	\$273,226	1.6%	\$287,548	1.6%
Charges for services	\$7,343,355	43.8%	\$7,672,224	42.4%
Grants & contributions	\$2,188,463	13.1%	\$2,819,065	15.6%
Interest	\$575,654	3.4%	\$21,726	0.1%
Miscellaneous	\$118,250	0.7%	\$45,425	0.3%
Revenue total	\$16,767,732	100.0%	\$18,074,021	100.0%

Fiscal Indicators

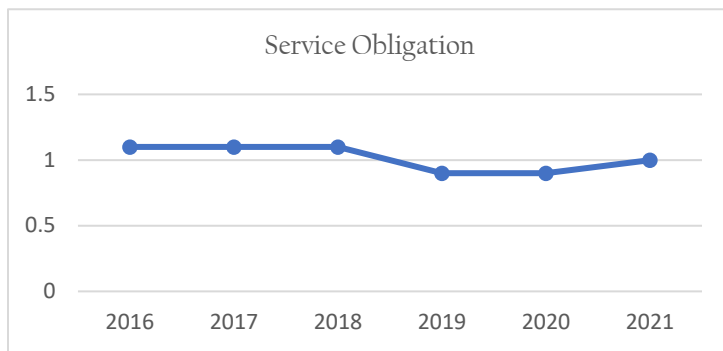
Select fiscal indicators are shown graphically below. Over the past three fiscal years, the City’s expenditures have increased in comparison to its revenues. The increase in expenditures was primarily due to undetermined reasons. The City’s reserve balances have sufficient funds to absorb relatively small revenue imbalances. The line graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. These indicators provide a measurement of the agency’s financial condition over time.



CITY OF SOLVANG



This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Charges for Services is the primary funding source for Sanitary Districts. Represented below a ratio of one or higher indicates that the service is self-supporting.



A Service Obligation ratio of one or more indicates if revenues were sufficient to pay for operations. It is calculated by operating revenues divided by operating expenditures

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenditures	Ratio
2016	\$ 16,584,584	\$ 14,182,146	1.1
2017	\$ 17,818,624	\$ 15,469,776	1.1
2018	\$ 17,315,205	\$ 15,223,676	1.1
2019	\$ 16,767,732	\$ 17,626,275	0.9
2020	\$ 18,562,782	\$ 18,893,036	0.9
2021	\$ 18,074,021	\$ 17,116,531	1.0

Post-Employment Liabilities

The two charts below identify the funding status and asset coverage of the pension and OPEB plans.

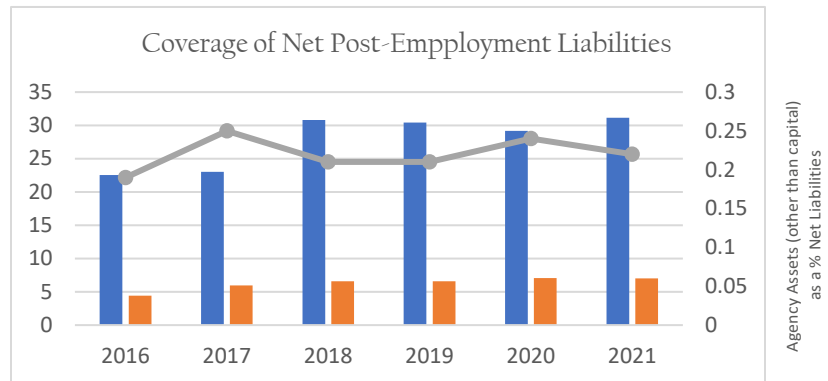
Pension

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	78%	74%	73%	75%	➔
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	\$ 4,006,588	\$ 3,937,533	\$ 4,310,393	\$ 4,695,870	

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	2021 year of OPEB reporting	26%
Net liability, OPEB (plan liabilities - plan assets)		\$ 2,341,197

The net liability amounts are essentially unfunded liabilities of the agency. The figure below shows if the agency has enough assets (other than capital) to cover the liabilities. A declining trend indicates liabilities continuing to exceed agency assets.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agency Assets (other than capital)	\$22,528,507	\$23,033,674	\$30,808,050	\$30,438,561	\$29,192,643	\$31,164,418
Net Liabilities (pension & OPEB)	\$4,897,253	\$5,978,173	\$6,572,772	\$6,598,751	\$7,040,873	\$7,037,067

Pension Obligations and Payments

The City maintains sufficient liquidity to ensure its ability to meet short-term obligations, while also providing for long-term needs of the City. As of June 30, 2021, the City reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of \$4,695,870.

The CalPERS provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are defined as 2.5 percent of the employees final 12 months average compensation times the employee's years of service (3.0 percent for safety employees). Employees with five (5) years of continuous service are eligible to retire at age 55 (age 50 for safety employees). Employees are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of the length of service. Five years of service is required for non-service-related disability eligibility. Disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately without an actuarial reduction. Pre-retirement death benefits equal an employee's final full-year salary. Both plans provide for a two (2) percent Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The public safety plan is closed to new entrants. The City reported no payable outstanding amount for contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2021.

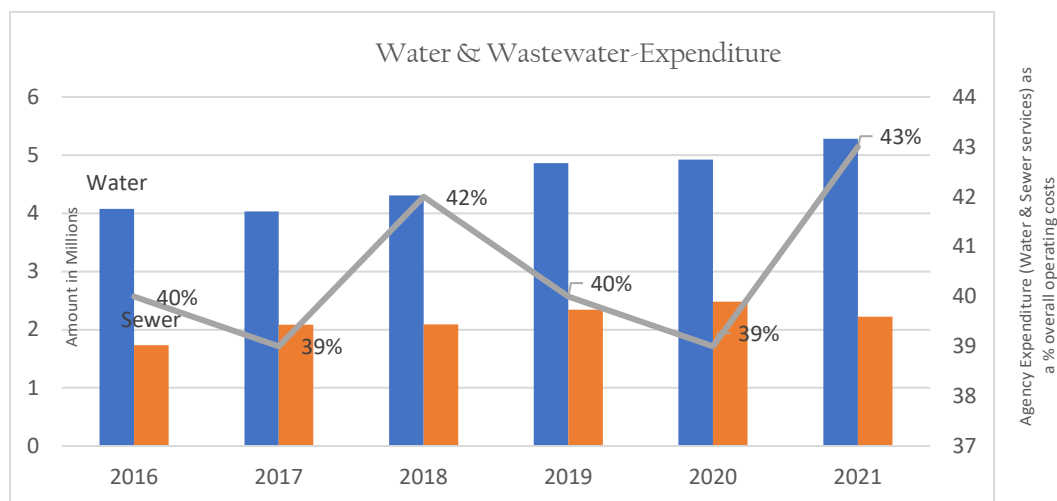
OPEB Obligations and Payments

The City's OPEB plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible retirees and their dependents. Benefits are provided through third party insurers and the full cost of the benefits is provided by the Plan. At the OPEB liability measurement date of June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

- Retired employees – 25
- Active employees – 22

Enterprise Funding

The District budget includes water and wastewater services for Enterprise Funds #500 & #501. In FY 2019/2020, the City's actual budget expense was \$7,404,676 and increased that to \$7,502,789 for FY 2020/2021. The following chart shows a six-year trend. The graph below shows the current financial trend in millions. This indicator provides a measurement of the agency's expenditure over time.



Asset Maintenance and Repair

The City has extensive capital improvement needs that are addressed in their Capital Improvement Program involving annual or ongoing maintenance projects. Annual update of the CIP is a vital component to its successful implementation and is required of the Program funding by the Traffic Mitigation Fund, Gas Tax Fund for street or road construction and maintenance, Measure A Funds – a transportation sales tax approved in 2008, and SB 1 road repair funding. The City has also established a maintenance and repair budget for various facilities which include actual expenses for FY 2019/2020 of \$101,679 and increased that to \$120,450 in FY 2020/2021.

Capital Improvements

The City has a capital improvement plan (CIP), which is updated regularly and identifies and prioritizes system improvements and costs. The 10-year CIP Summary includes over \$3.8 million of maintenance, upgrades, and studies for FY 21-22, and \$4.7 million in FY 22-23 which includes nine (9) high priority capital projects. A notable large project includes waterline replacement program (\$520,000), sewer line replacement program (\$650,000), and River well project (\$100,000). Other major improvements identified include WWTP Phase 2 & 3 (\$720,000), and WWTP tractor (\$80,000). Santa Ynez Valley Transit Lots 4 & 5 EV Charging project (\$280,000). Mission Drive East End Bikeway/Shoulder Widening Project (\$50,000). Alisal Bridge Pier Repair Project (\$80,000). Slurry Seal (\$500,000). Priority Studies include ADA Paratransit Plan (\$10,000) and Title VI Plan (\$15,000).

Long-term Liabilities and Debts

The City has a take or pay water purchase agreement with the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID No.1), for State Water, where the City must make annual payments for the State Water whether or not water is delivered. ID No 1. has

pledged its water sale revenue from Solvang for repayment of its long-term debt. Solvang has an ongoing commitment to buy water from ID No 1, but the bonded debt is that of ID No. 1 and not the City of Solvang. The agreement requires annual payments until 2035.

Under insurance arrangements, the City is self-insured for the first \$50,000 for each workers' compensation claim, \$20,000 for each general liability claim, and \$5,000 per property damage claim. The statement of net position also shows no liability for 2020 for estimated claim obligations and has no current obligation for 2020.

Opportunities for Shared Facilities

The City shares with the Santa Ynez Community Services District treatment and dispose of sewage effluent and the police station with County Sheriff. Otherwise, the City does not currently share facilities or services with other agencies, nor have any opportunities to do so, have been identified by staff or in the preparation of this report. Although over the years it was recommended the City consideration of shared wastewater facilities and service with nearby communities including Ballard and Los Olivos. It is unlikely that such a proposal would be feasible in the near future.

Rate Structure

Water and Sewer rates for the City were last updated and adopted by the City Council in January 2016. The rates are based on a 2022 Utility Rate Study prepared by HDR Engineering and undergo periodic review and adjustment, per City policy.

Water Fees (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Water – ranges from \$8,740 per ¾” meter to \$436,978 per 6” meter. Wastewater – ranges from \$4,673 per ¾” meter to \$233,661 per 6” meter.

B. User Fee per Month

Base Rates*

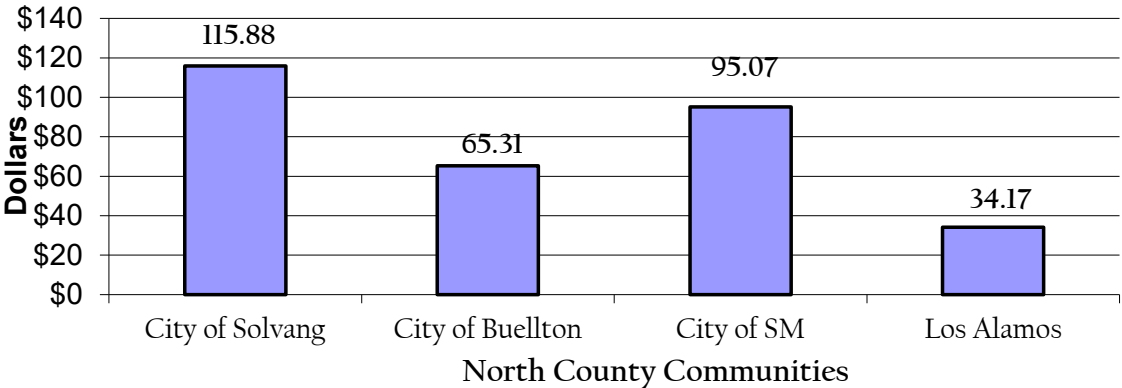
Meter Size	Monthly Service Charges
5/8"	\$ 75.08
3/4"	\$ 112.62
1"	\$ 187.70
1 1/2"	\$ 375.42
2"	\$ 600.67
3"	\$ 1,201.34
4"	\$ 1877.09
6"	\$ 3,754.18
8"	\$ 6,006.69
Residential Consumption Charge	
(0-15 CCF)	\$4.08
(15-35 CCF)	\$4.62
(35 + CCF)	\$5.35
Multi-Family	\$4.13
Non-Residential	\$4.14
Irrigation	\$4.45

Wastewater Rates

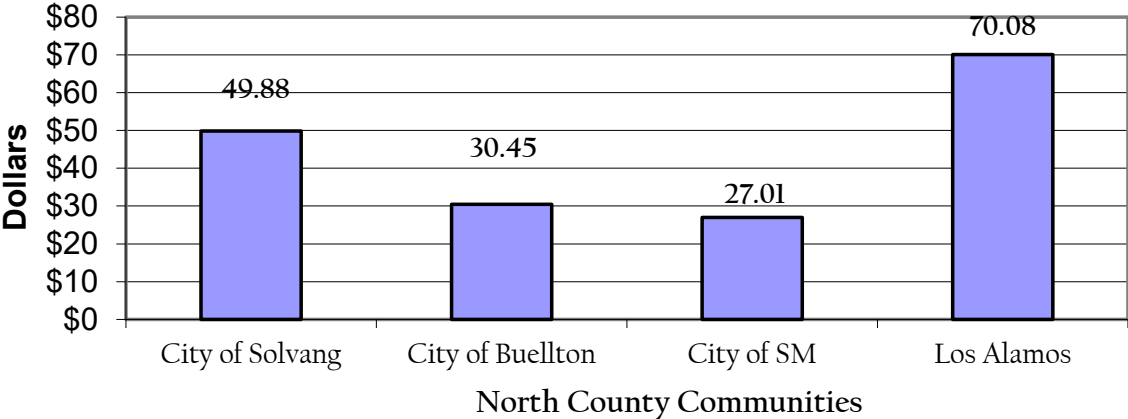
Customer Class	Monthly Charge
Residential Accounts	
Single-Family Dwelling	\$49.88
Multiple Dwelling	\$47.90
Commercial Accounts	
Domestic Strength (per 100 cu. ft.)	\$4.06 + 39.43
High Strength (per 100 cu. ft.)	\$7.89 + 42.14

Figures GG-3 and GG-4 show a rate comparison for four North County Communities. The following charts show the comparison of three Cities and one CSD. Overall, City of Solvang water and sewer rates for residential customers are slightly **higher** than other communities in the North County area. The charts are based upon a sample billing using “10 units” as a basis.

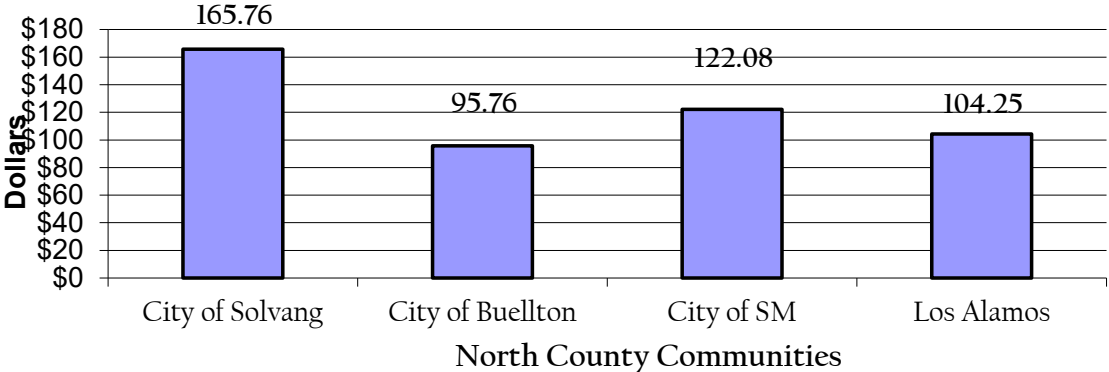
Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Water - 10 Units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Bill Comparision - Monthly Residential Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



Total Comparision - Monthly Residential Water & Sewer - 10 units
1 unit = 100 Cubic Feet of Water



ORGANIZATION

Governance

City of Solvang’s governance authority is established under charter law for Cities codified under Government Code Sections 34450 within California Constitution Article XI, Section 5(a)). Cities are authorized to provide municipal affairs outlined in their charter. A five-member City Council, four elected by-districts, governs the City of Solvang. Every two years, the citizens elect a Mayor at-large for a period of two years. There is no limit on the number of times a candidate can run for re-election to the City Council. In 2019, the City voted in favor of election system by districts. The City’s declared its intention to transition from at-large elections to district-based elections pursuant to California Elections Code Section 10010 starting in 2022 election. Districts 3 & 4 will hold elections in 2022 and District 1 & 2 in 2024. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, which means that the City Council appoints a City manager who is responsible to oversee the daily operations of the City. The City Council provides policy direction to the City Manager who works with the City’s administration team and the citizens to implement the direction of the Council. Additionally, the City Council appoints a City Attorney to represent and advise the City Council on legal matters, and a five-member Planning Commission. The City employs approximately 35 full-time employees and one (1) part time employee that manage the following professional and technical municipal services: Stormwater Management, Water Supply, Conservation & Groundwater Management, Wastewater, Engineering, Planning, Land Use & Economic Development, Building & Safety, Recreation & Parks, Administration and Finance. The City of Solvang contracts for Police services through the County Sheriff’s office. Fire Protection is by County Fire (Station 30).

City of Solvang holds meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6:30 pm in the Council Chambers, 1644 Oak Street, Solvang. A current listing of City Council along with respective backgrounds follows.

City of Solvang Current Governing Council Roster			
Member	Position	Background	Years on Council
Mark Infanti	Mayor	Educator	2
Claudia Orona	Council Member	Educator	9
David Brown	Council Member District 3	Mortgage Lender	2 mo
Elizabeth Orona	Mayor Pro Tem District 4	Technology Sales	2 mo
Vacant	Council Member	TBD	0

Website Transparency

The table, on the next page, is not an exhaustive inventory of website criteria required under current law. Rather, it identifies key components, required by the Government Code and/or

recommended by the California Special Districts Association and other organizations, for websites to enhance transparency and accountability.

Government Code Sections 54954.2 and 54957.5 require agencies to post all agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites. Government Code Section 6253 requires that agencies post content most requested by constituents and most often requested via Public Record Act requests. Because of the difficulty for LAFCO staff to verify this information, these criteria are not included in the website checklist. However, agencies should address these criteria to comply with current website requirements.

City of Solvang Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 https://Cityofsolvang.com			
Required			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Government Code §53087.8	Agency maintains a website with current contact information? (required for independent Special Districts by 1/1/2020)	X	
Government Code §6270.5	Agency has created an Enterprise System Catalog and posted it to website?	X	
Government Code §54954.2	Agency has current agenda posted to website homepage and is accessible through a prominent, direct link?	X	
Government Code §53908	Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?		X
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	
Board meeting schedule?		X	
Budgets (past 3 years)?		X	
Audits (past 3 years)?		X	
List of elected officials and terms of office?		X	
List of key agency staff with contact information?		X	
Meeting agendas/minutes (last six months)?		X	
Notes: Solvang is a Council-governed agency it overlays. Refer to https://Cityofsolvang.com for the required checklist items.			

Survey Results

The table below includes a list of questions asked of area residents to assess if satisfactory water, wastewater, and stormwater services met their needs and/or identify any unmet needs. The questions identify key components recommended by LAFCO staff.

City of Solvang Questionnaire, Revenues, Types of Service, and Resources

City of Solvang			
Responses by Response			
Questions	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Undecided
1. Overall, are you satisfied with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater services?	-	-	1
2. Overall, are adequate staffing and equipment provided with the level of water, wastewater, or stormwater service?	1	-	-
3. Do you feel an adequate level of funding is provided given the level of service?	-	-	1
4. Personnel arrived in a timely manner and were professional?	1	-	-
5. Personnel was knowledgeable, answer questions, and were informative?	1	-	-

A total of 1 response was provided by the agency staff that answered the survey questions. The staff rated the agency with 3 satisfactory, 0 unsatisfactory and 2 undecideds. No additional comments were provided.

[This page left blank intentionally.]

APPENDIX

A. Acknowledgements

The information contained in this Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Update has been obtained from many sources. Officials from Cities, Special Districts, the County, and the State provided assistance and support in preparing this Review and Update. The Directors, General Managers, and staff of these agencies completed surveys, met to discuss services and boundaries, answered our questions over the phone and through email, and provided audits, budgets, strategic plans, and other documents. LAFCO received most of the information in this report through the verbal and written information provided by these officials.

LAFCO was also able to obtain valuable information on State and agency websites and through the public media. LAFCO's earlier 2004-2012 Municipal Service Reviews were reviewed to provide background information. Population estimates for the agencies were calculated from 2020 U. S. Census data, American Community Survey, and/or SBCAG Regional Forecast Model, or Department of Finance Table E4 estimate. Voter data was provided by the Count Election Office and parcel valuation and counts were derived from the County Assessors GIS parcel data. Mapping and statistical data were provided by County Surveyor's Office. A special thank you to all for helping to bring this report together.

B. Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Service Providers

In Santa Barbara County, water, wastewater, and stormwater services are provided by a network of local agencies and private mutual's and water companies. Following is a summary of the major components of this network:

CITIES

Except for the Cities of Carpinteria and Goleta, all Santa Barbara County Cities provide water and wastewater services to their residents. The Cities of Buellton, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang provide these services through their own municipal utilities and public works departments. The County of Santa Barbara Water Agency and Flood Control and Water Conservation District provide services Countywide. All water and wastewater agencies have mutual aid agreements, part of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) to provide personnel, equipment, and facility assistance in an emergency. The boundaries of these Cities can be seen in Map ES-1 (page 2). Review of other services provided by Santa Barbara County's Cities will be completed in coming years. The Spheres of Influence of Cities were updated in 2016 and will be re-considered following subsequent municipal service reviews.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Nineteen Special Districts provide water and wastewater services within the County: six sanitary/sanitation districts, four water district, one municipal improvement district, seven community services districts, in addition two California water district for basin management, two water conservation districts, one county service area, and two countywide dependent districts provide services. These districts are the subject of this report. Their boundaries are shown on Map ES-1 (page 2).

MUTUAL AND PRIVATE WATER PROVIDERS

The California Assembly Bill 54 becoming effective January 1, 2012 that requires all mutual water companies confirm whether this water company obtains water from its own wells or purchases water from other sources, the number of connections or users served by the Company, a map of the service area boundaries, and all reasonably available non-confidential information relating to the operation of the public water system. This information is typically submitted to the State Department of Public Health. Its intent was to increase information and transparency requirements for mutual water companies. Mutuels have been used throughout the history of California, and well over 500 exist in the state today. Private Water Companies are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.

Mutual water companies are private corporations which operate a water system for the shareholders' common benefit. Shares in a mutual water company are appurtenant to land ownership and are only transferable with the land. The state law addressing organization and governance of mutuels is contained in the Corporations Code. The state law addressing the public health related operations of mutuels is found in the Health and Safety Code. Drinking water standards are enforced by the County Environmental Health Division and the State Drinking Water Division. Boundary changes and information of mutuels are administered by the State Department of Corporations. This report expanded the list to also include all known public water system providers in an effort to assist County Environmental Health and provide a clearer picture of all water providers in the County. The following public water system providers operate within Santa Barbara County:

WATER PROVIDERS
CACHUMA VILLAGE
CUYAMA MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
RANCHO MARCELINO WATER
RANCHO OSO
PARADISE CANYON IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
FOSTER ROAD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
SISQUOC

CIRCLE BAR B GUEST RANCH
LAS POSITAS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
COLD SPRING TAVERN
PAINTED CAVE
ROSARIO PARK
SAN MARCOS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
MEADOWLARK RANCHES
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
SKYLINE PARK

MIDLAND SCHOOL
SANTA YNEZ RANCHO ESTATES
FREMONT/SANTA YNEZ IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.
LOS PRIETOS BOY'S CAMP
LOS PRIETOS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
LINGATE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
MORETON BAY PROFESSIONAL PLAZA

APPENDIX

RANCHO LA SCHERPA	COMPANY	SHOESTRING WINERY
SAN MARCOS CHRISTIAN CAMP	ROLLING HILLS MUTUAL WC	BETTER COOLING PRODUCE
KINECTA FCU	IMERY'S FILTRATION MINERALS, INC	TRES HERMANAS WINERY
SANTA ANITA MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	SAGEBRUSH ANNIE'S RESTAURANT	WHITE LOTUS
LINCOLNWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	MESA HILLS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	RIVERBENCH WINERY
PACIFIC OFFSHORE PIPELINE COMPANY	RANCHO MARIA GOLF COURSE	DIERBERG/STAR LANE VINEYARD
ELLWOOD MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	FIRESTONE VINEYARD	FOXEN VINEYARD INC.
VIEJA MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	RAY WATER COMPANY	VOLK VINEYARDS
EL CAPITAN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	VENTUCOPA	LIVE OAK CAMPGROUND
SAN AUGUSTINE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	VALLEY PACIFIC PETROLEUM SERVICES	PACIFIC COAST ENERGY COMPANY
SOUTH COAST INN	BETTERAVIA GAS & MART	WINDSET FARMS GREENHOUSES
MAJESTIC TOWNSGATE WATER SYSTEM	CUYAMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHISAN ORCHIDS NURSERY
NAPLES	OAK TRAIL ESTATES	FLAG IS UP FARMS
GAVIOTA OIL HEATING FACILITY	ZACA MESA WINERY	FESS PARKER WINERY
ALEGRIA DOMESTIC MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	CHALK HILL ESTATES HOA	VINCENT VINEYARDS
MONTECITO SEA MEADOWS	MOSBY WINERY	MARTIAN RANCH & VINEYARD
PACIFICA SUITES	BOBCAT SPRINGS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	AAA KINDNESS CARE HOME
EXXON LAS FLORES CANYON	SCOTT EHRlich WATER SYSTEM	BRICK BARN ESTATE WINERY
VISTA DE LAS CRUCES	SHEPHERD OF THE VALLEY	PETROS WINERY
EAST VALLEY FARMS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	HIGH STAR FARMS	PEAKE RANCH
OAK TRAIL RANCH	LA PURISIMA GOLF COURSE	FOLDED HILLS WINERY
WALKING M RANCHES	FLOOD RANCH/RANCHO SISQUOC	MAIN STREET PRODUCE
WOODSTOCK RANCH	HEALTH SANITATION SERVICES RECYCLING CTR	THE HILT ESTATE
JONATA HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION	LAKE CACHUMA COUNTY PARK	RESOURCE CENTER
CIRCLE V RANCH CAMP	SAN LORENZO SEMINARY	PENCE VINEYARDS
SANTA RITA WATER	LOS PRIETOS COMPLEX	BRANDER VINEYARD
NOJOQUI FALLS COUNTY PARK	THE BRIDGEHOUSE	SAN VICENTE WATER COMPANY
RANCHO ALEGRE	EL RANCHO TAJIGUAS	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - ORCUTT
SANTA YNEZ ROBLAR MOBILE HOME PARK	SANTA BARBARA PISTACHIO COMPANY	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - TANGLEWOOD
ZACA LAKE RETREAT	RUSACK VINEYARDS	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - LAKE MARIE
SURE FRESH PRODUCE	CAMBRIA WINERY	LA CUMBRE MUTUAL WATER CO
BONITA SCHOOL	ANDREW MURRAY VINEYARD	CACHUMA PROJECT
RANCHO YNECITA	MELVILLE WINERY	CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
SAINT MARIE MOBILE HOME PARK	LAFOND WINERY	REFUGIO STATE BEACH
JALAMA BEACH PARK	KOEHLER WINERY	EL CAPITAN BEACH STATE PARK
VISTA HILLS MUTUAL WATER	SANFORD WINERY	LAS CRUCES STATE PARK
	COTTON WOOD WINERY	AMERICAN WATER O&M, LLC - VAFB
	BABCOCK WINERY	CAL TRANS - GAVIOTA RSR
	FOLEY ESTATES WINERY	CATE SCHOOL RW
	TEIXEIRA FARMS - FRONTIER COOLING	CHUMASH CASINO RESORT - RW

LAFCO has posted a local directory regarding mutual water providers under AB 54 requirements on LAFCO's website.

C. Description and Sources of Data

In most sections of this report, the source of data is explicit. Below are explanations of some of the sources.

ANNUAL UPGRADES, REPAIRS, & CAPACITY

Information on the miles of water and sewer pipelines maintained for service was obtained from data provided by the agencies themselves, including the number of miles of lines cleaned, replaced, added, and videoed. This data was broken down into calendar years or fiscal year based on how the agency records. Capacity is based on most recent annual demand divided by the either the total water supply or permitted treatment plant limit.

The water and sanitary agency providers including city departments respond to all emergency needs and make all necessary repairs or upgrades greater than what is listed in the data. This is because not all available data is tracked, or easily collected for the years requested. In addition, fire hydrants and valves are annually inspection and exercised.

WATER SUPPLY & DROUGHT DECLARATION

Water supplies are diverse amongst the 33 agencies. In many cases a single supply may be the only source available. This is the case for City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village CSD, Mission Hills CSD, Casmalia CSD, Cuyama CSD, Cuyama Basin Water District, Los Alamos CSD, and San Antonio Basin Water District where groundwater is the sole source. The communities of Santa Maria, Guadalupe, and Buellton include groundwater supplemented by the State Water Project. For other agencies a broader portfolio makes up their water supply. This is the case for City of Santa Barbara (9 sources), Montecito Water District (6 sources), Goleta Water District *4 sources), City of Solvang (4 sources), Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District ID#1 (4 sources), and Carpinteria Valley Water District (3 sources).

State Water Project Reliability. The State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) prepares a State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report. The annual report estimates the amounts of water deliveries for current conditions and projected conditions twenty years in the future. The report describes how the Department of Water Resources calculates delivery reliability for the SWP, key planning activities that may affect future SWP delivery reliability including climate change, sea level rise, vulnerability of Delta levees to failure, operation restrictions in response to decreasing populations of endangered fish species. The amount of SWP water supply delivered to the state water contractors in a given year depends on the demand for the supply, amount of rainfall, snowpack, runoff, water in storage, pumping capacity from the Delta, and legal constraints on SWP operation. For long term planning, it is assumed that SWP

contractors will receive 56 percent of the maximum allocation in a given year. Although, the California Department of Water Resources has not yet increased the State Water Project (SWP) Allocation from historically low of 5%.

Frequently the State of California and locally Santa Barbara County faces drought conditions and in recent years a prolong drought. Most of the agencies have adopted drought declaration programs/stages and or updated their Water Shortage Contingency Plans if such a determination is made by the Boards/Councils. During drought years agencies usually institutes mandatory conservation measures that are aimed at reducing and restricting water waste. In addition, most agencies adopted a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

The State Water Board released in 2022 emergency water conservation regulation in response to Governor Executive Order. The proposed regulation would require suppliers to implement conservation actions under Level 2 of their Water Shortage Contingency Plans, appropriate for water shortages of up to 20 percent. “Level 2” actions often include things such as:

- Increasing communication about the importance of water conservation
- Limiting outdoor irrigation to certain days or hours
- Increasing patrolling to identify water waste
- Enforcing water use prohibitions

The regulation would also ban irrigation of lawns not used for recreation or other community purposes.

The City of Guadalupe, Los Almos CSD, Mission Hills CSD, and Vandenberg Village CSD agencies have declared a Stage I, the City of Buellton, City of Lompoc, City of Santa Barbara, City of Santa Maria, City of Solvang, Cuyama CSD, and Montecito Water District agencies have declared a Stage II, the Carpinteria Valley Water District declared a Stage III water shortage. Stage III represents Severe Water Shortage Conditions. As a result of the above average rainfall in January 2023, many of the agencies no longer have a projected water shortage and are not currently facing drought conditions. The City of Santa Barbara plans to go back to their council in the May 2023 timeframe to rescind their Stage Two Water Shortage Alert.

TAXATION

The taxation information within this Review and Update were provided by the Office of the Santa Barbara County Auditor-Controller. The Auditor's Office provided assessed valuation data for each agency and the property tax increment factors used for each agency. LAFCO calculated the average portion of the County 1% property tax received by calculating a weighted average of the factors provided by the Auditor's Office.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT METHODS

A large array of treatment methods are used in Santa Barbara County. Each plant uses a method that best fits their size and budget. Systems range from traditional chlorine treatment to UV treatment with biological nitrogen removal, from package plants to septic tanks that discharge into a leach field. Another method that may be of interest is a bio-wastewater treatment plant or constructed wetland or wastewater gardens. In other part of the Country, methods called the Living Machine[®], is showcased by the El Monte Sagrado Resort in Taos, New Mexico. The resort utilizes treated wastewater as water features, hydroponic plants, and engineered wetlands. The above case studies may provide ideas to create greater sustainability to the systems in Santa Barbara County.

Studying and comparing the different systems currently in use with the new technology and approaches to wastewater treatment can determine the best systems for this area. Some systems may be beneficial due to their ease of adapting to changing regulations, by providing a positive impact, and by reducing negative impacts on the environment.

D. Relationship to Prior and Future Municipal Service Reviews

This report updates previous fire protection and emergency medical service reviews. The reviews were included in the following documents:

- Mission Hills CSD MSR (February 2005).
- SMVWCD MSR (February 2005).
- Vandenberg Village CSD MSR (February 2005 & April 2012).
- Carpinteria Sanitary District MSR (November 2005).
- Carpinteria Valley Water District MSR (November 2005).
- Montecito Sanitary District MSR (November 2005).
- Montecito Water District MSR (November 2005).
- Summerland Sanitary District MSR (November 2005).
- City of Carpinteria MSR (November 2005).
- City of Goleta MSR (September 2005).
- Eastern South Coast Area MSR (November 2005):
Carpinteria Sanitary, Carpinteria Valley Water District, City of Carpinteria and City of Santa Barbara, County Service Area 12, Montecito Sanitary, Montecito Water, Summerland Sanitary.
- Goleta Sanitary District MSR (September 2005 & June 2016).

- Goleta Water District MSR (September 2005).
- Goleta West Sanitary District MSR (September 2005).
- City of Santa Barbara MSR (November 2005).
- Santa Barbara Goleta Valley Area MSR (September 2005):
EMID, Goleta Water, Goleta Sanitary, Goleta West Sanitary, City of Goleta and City of Santa Barbara.
- Lompoc Area MSR (February 2005):
Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District and County Service Area 32, and City of Lompoc.
- EMID MSR (September 2005).
- City of Santa Maria MSR (February 2006).
- Santa Maria Valley MSR (February 2006):
Laguna County Sanitation, and Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation, and City of Guadalupe, and City of Santa Maria.
- Laguna County Sanitation District MSR (February 2006 & April 2012).
- City of Buellton MSR (April 2006).
- City of Solvang MSR (April 2006).
- Casmalia CSD MSR (April 2006).
- Cuyama CSD MSR (April 2006).
- Los Alamos CSD MSR (April 2006).
- Santa Ynez CSD MSR (April 2006 & April 2012).
- Santa Ynez Valley MSR (April 2006):
Santa Ynez CSD, SYRWCD, SYRWCD ID #1, City of Buellton and City of Solvang.
- Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1 MSR (April 2012).
- Public Safety MSR (December 2021):
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.

While the current report addresses the Water, Wastewater, and Stormwater Services provided by the Goleta West Sanitary District, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Cuyama Community Services District, Los Alamos Community Services District, Mission Hills Community Services District, Santa Ynez Community Services District, and all eight Santa Barbara County Cities, it does not update the Spheres of Influence of these agencies. Sphere updates will be provided as a part of future reviews of all of the services provided by these multi-service agencies.

As subsequent service reviews are prepared and adopted for transportation, parking, street sweeping & beautification, lighting, transit and airport services, then followed by parks and recreation and open space, library and facility rental services. Additional service reviews will cover all other services: healthcare, vector control, municipal improvement and embarcadero, cemetery and other services. Spheres of Influence will be updated for single purpose agencies that are reviewed in those MSR's. For each multi-service agency and Cities, the Sphere of Influence will be updated at the completion of all service reviews.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Filing of Notice of Exemption in Compliance with Section 21108 of the Public Resources Code

TO: County Clerk
County of Santa Barbara
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara CA 93101

FROM: Local Agency Formation Commission 105
East Anapamu Street, Room 407 Santa
Barbara CA 93101
805/568-3391

PROJECT TITLE: SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FOR WATER, WASTEWATER, RECYCLED WATER & STORMWATER SERVICES IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

Project Location:

The jurisdictional boundaries of five Sanitary/Sanitation Districts, five Water Districts, three Water Conservation Districts, two Countywide (Water Agency & Flood Control), Municipal Improvement District, County Service Area, and seven Community Service Districts along with all eight Cities are included, all located in Santa Barbara County.

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project:

LAFCO has prepared a Sphere of Influence (SOI) Update and Municipal Service Review for the 33 agencies identified above. The SOI is a 20-year growth boundary that includes areas that may be served by a City or District in the future. This SOI update and Service Review recommends maintaining the same boundaries 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, and Vandenberg Village Community Services District. The recommendation is to amend the sphere of influence for 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 Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act calls for the Service Review to be completed either prior to or concurrent with, the Sphere of Influence update. The Service Review evaluates the public services provided by the 33 agencies and provides the information base for updating the SOIs.

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out the Project:

Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission

Reasons for Exemption. The proposed Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Services Review does not involve, authorize or permit the siting or construction of any facilities. The MSR is categorically exempt from the preparation of environmental documentation under a classification related to information gathering (Class 6 - Regulation Section 15306). CEQA Regulation Section 15061(b)(3) states "The activity is covered by the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. Where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the activity is not subject to CEQA." Sections 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State CEQA Guidelines are applicable.



Mike Prater, Executive Officer

February 21, 2023

Date

A Sphere of Influence is a plan for probable, physical boundary and service areas of a local agency or jurisdiction. As such, it does not give property inside the Sphere boundary any more development rights than what already exist. The Sphere of Influence Boundary is a long-range planning tool that assists LAFCO in making decisions about a jurisdiction's future boundary. The Sphere indicates areas that might be served by an agency. It is unknown if an area will ever be annexed to the agency. Also, it is often uncertain what type of precise land use is going to be proposed for a specific area. In the case of 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 Spheres of Influence Update, existing buildout development areas are recommended in the Sphere of Influence Update document.

The study of impacts associated with the Sphere of Influence is often speculative since it is unclear what type of project might be proposed or if an area will even be annexed in the future. The City and County studies impacts comprehensively when a project-specific environmental review is completed.

The Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission will approve the above-referenced project on April 6, 2023 and has determined it to be exempt from further environmental review under the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as defined in the State and local Guidelines for the implementation of CEQA.

Exempt Status:

- Ministerial
- Statutory
- Categorical Exemption:
Information gather pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306, Class 6; Sections 15301 Class 1, 15319 Class 19, and 15320 Class 20
- Emergency Project
- No Possibility of Significant Effect [Sec. 15061 (b,3)]

By: _____
Executive Officer

Date: _____