LAFCO

Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission
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May 4, 2023 (Agenda)

Local Agency Formation Commission
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara CA 93101

Consider Adoption of Countywide Service and Sphere Review for Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Services in Santa Barbara County

Dear Members of the Commission

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commission take the following action:

a. Find, 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;

b. Determine, pursuant to Government Code Section 56425, that LAFCO is required to develop and determine a sphere of influence for the 33 affected agencies, and review and update, as necessary;

c. Determine, pursuant to Government Code Section 56430, that LAFCO is required to conduct a service review before, or in conjunction with an action to establish or update a sphere of influence; and

d. Adopt a Resolution (LAFCO No. 2023-XX) approving the 2022 Countywide Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Services and Sphere Review with the following terms and conditions:

    1. 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 Exhibits G, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, and;

2. 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 Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F, H, & I.

DISCUSSION

State law requires LAFCO to periodically review and update the services and spheres of all cities and special districts. In accordance with the Commission's adopted Multi-Year Work Program, LAFCO staff has prepared a countywide service and sphere review (refer to Attachment A) for the 13 local agencies that provide fire protection, law enforcement, crime & safety and emergency medical services, as shown below:

Table A: List of Subject Agencies

AGENCIES	WATER SERVICES	SEWER SERVICES	RECYCLED WATER	STORMWATER SERVICES	WATER MANAGEMENT
Special Districts					
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
Special Districts Cont.					
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	✓	✓			✓
Cities					
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	✓	✓		✓	✓

Key findings and recommendations are presented in the Executive Summary of the attached countywide report. The countywide report also includes Agency Profile Chapters which contain individual evaluations for each of the 33 local agencies - highlighting specific characteristics, ongoing operations, current fiscal health, existing governance structure, ability to provide services, and its importance within its jurisdictional area. The profiles assist with statutory determinations required for all service and sphere of influence reviews pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act. This staff report summarizes the service and sphere review's findings.

Purpose & Key Findings

The goal of this analysis is to accomplish the Commission's direction to complete a service and sphere review for the Agencies under the Multi-Year Work Program and fulfill the service and sphere determinations under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act. The following are the main conclusions of the report:

Spheres of Influence and Agency Boundaries

This Study covers approximately 2,737 acres containing lands that are serviced Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Service 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. The locations of the Study Areas are identified in a map within the agency's profile.

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.

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.

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.

Water Service 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.

Wastewater Service 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 Barbra and Goleta Sanitary.

Recycled Water Service Cooperation

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Potential Effects of Climate Change

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.

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.

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).

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

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.

Environmental Justice

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.

Environmental Review

LAFCO staff has conducted an environmental review for the draft service and sphere review in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Staff has determined that the service and sphere review is exempt because the actions qualify as "information collection" under Section 15306 and any potentially significant environmental impacts pursuant to section 15061(b)(3), 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State Guidelines would cover some changes to existing SOIs. The Clerk will file the Commission's Notice of Exemption following approval of the proposal and environmental determination. (Attachment B).

Agency Review and Public Notice

A hearing notice for this draft service and sphere review was published in the March 7th issue of Santa Barbara News Press and March 8th issue of the Santa Maria Times (Attachment C). An administrative draft of the report was also shared with the Agencies. This allowed all 33 local agencies an opportunity to review and provide feedback before the report was finalized. Edits received were implemented in the report to ensure accuracy in staff's evaluation. Staff would like to thank each city manager, water and sanitary, community service and special district districts general manager and their staff for their time and effort in helping fulfill this state mandate. Based on the analysis shown in the countywide report (refer to Attachment A), coupled with the fact that all 33 local agencies had an opportunity to review the report's findings, staff is recommending that the Commission adopt the attached resolution (refer to Attachment D) approving the countywide service and sphere review.

Comment Letters/Changes. The public and agencies has provided comments regarding the SOI Update and Municipal Service Review which are attached. The comment letters and more detailed responses are found in Attachment D of this staff report. Staff has analyzed all comments since the public release and has prepared the change table shown in Attachment D addressing the issues raised. Many comments or changes help correct or make the report more accurate. The

recommendation is to accept the changes as outlined in Attachment D. The Carpinteria Sanitary District has requested expansion beyond what LAFCO Staff has recommended. Lastly, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District requested sub-section Groundwater Sustainability Plans and Data Management be delete, while LAFCO Staff recommends retaining for consistency with all other Profile Chapters. The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1 has also requested changes that staff does not recommend.

Conclusion. LAFCO has completed all the steps necessary to update the affected agencies Sphere of Influence consistent with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act.

Attachments

Attachment A – Countywide Service and Sphere Review for Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Services (online at www.sblafco.org) Previously Distributed

Attachment B – Notice of Exemption Section 15306. Class 6; Sections 15301 Class 1, 15319 Class 19, and 15320 Class 20 and 15061(b)(3)

Attachment C – Public Hearing Notice

Attachment D – Comment Letters & Change Table

Attachment E – Draft Resolution

Please contact the LAFCO office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mike Prater
Executive Officer

ATTACHMENT A

Draft Countywide Service and Sphere Review for Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Services (online at www.sblafco.org)

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 id 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

ATTACHMENT B

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.

Carpinteria Sanitary District – Study Area 1 Beach Club Road Area. *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Carpinteria Sanitary District – Study Area 3a & 3b Residential Area Lomita Lane & Arozena Lane Properties. Existing built-out residential neighborhoods where *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Goleta Sanitary District – Study Area 2 La Cumbre Golf & Country Club. Previously annexed but never amended the SOI, this is intended to fix that mistake.

Laguna County Sanitation District – Study Area 1 Existing Served properties by LCSD. Properties already served by the District under an existing agreement, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change not intended to be annexation, but a future OASA may be considered.*

Laguna County Sanitation District – Study Area 3 Mixed Served properties by City of Santa Maria & LCSD. Properties already served by the District under an existing agreement, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change not intended to be annexation, but a future OASA may be considered.*

Laguna County Sanitation District – Study Area 4 Mahoney Ranch Detachment. Properties already served by the District even though it was previously detached, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change not intended to be annexation, but a future OASA may be considered.*

Montecito Sanitary District – Study Area 1 APN 013-170-013. *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Montecito Sanitary District – Study Area 2 APN 013-040-030. *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Summerland Sanitary District – Study Area 1 Ortega Ridge & Summerland Heights. Properties already served by the District, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Carpinteria Valley Water District – Study Area 1 Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap. Properties already served by the District, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Goleta Water District – Study Area 1 APN 079-010-005, 006, & 009. *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation (*contains UPRR right-of-way, only).

Montecito Water District – Study Area 3 Coyote Road Agreement. Properties already served by the District built-out with existing SFR, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Montecito Water District – Study Area 8 City of Santa Barbara Overlap. Properties built-out with existing development served by the City, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Montecito Water District – Study Area 11 Island South of Toro Canyon. *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

Montecito Water District – Study Area 12 Carpinteria Valley Water Overlap. Properties already served by the CVWD District, *no development is being contemplated and the land use regulations for the area would not be expected to change upon future annexation.*

The Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission will approve the above-referenced project on May 4, 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: _____ **Date:** _____

Executive Officer

SANTA BARBARA
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF 30-DAY PUBLIC REVIEW AND INTENT TO ADOPT A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AND MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW FOR LOCAL AGENCIES PROVIDING WATER, WASTEWATER, RECYCLED WATER, AND STORMWATER SERVICES

Project Summary. A Sphere of Influence (SOI) is defined by Government Code 56425 as "…a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency or municipality…" The Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Service Review for the Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Agencies identify the areas where future annexations might be considered and evaluated. The Agencies included in this Sphere of Influence and Municipal Services Review Update are; the Carpinteria Sanitary, Goleta Sanitary, Goleta West Sanitary, Laguna County Sanitation, Montecito Sanitary, Summerland Sanitary Districts, Embarcadero Municipal Improvement District, Carpinteria Valley Water, Cuyama Basin Water, Goleta Water, Montecito Water, San Antonio Basin Water Districts, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation, Santa Yenz River Water Conservation, Santa Yenz River Water Conservation Improvement District No. 1 Districts, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer), and Casmalia, Cuyama, Los Alamos, Los Olivos, Mission Hills, Santa Ynez, Vandenberg Village Community Services Districts. In addition, the Cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang are included. The Municipal Service Reviews evaluate the jurisdiction's capabilities to serve existing and future residents and is the basis for Sphere of Influence decisions. The SOI 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 will not change from the existing SOI. The Sphere 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 are recommended to expand areas.

Public Review Period. Runs through March 6, 2023 to May 3, 2023. Comments are due by 5:00 pm on Wednesday May 3rd. Sent to: Santa Barbara LAFCO, 105 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 or by email at lafco@sblafco.org, Attention Mike Prater. Any additional comments can be made at the hearing.

Public Hearing. A public hearing will be scheduled for Thursday, May 4, 2023 at 1:00 p.m. at the Board of Supervisors' Hearing Room at 105 E. Anapamu St., Santa Barbara, CA. 93101.

Environmental Determination. It has been determined that this project is exempt from CEQA because it either will not have any potentially significant environmental impacts pursuant to section 15061(b)(3), 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State Guidelines with some changes to existing SOIs are proposed.

ATTACHMENT C

Disclosure of Campaign Contributions – LAFCO Commissioners are disqualified and are not able to participate in proceedings involving an "entitlement for use" if, within the 12 months preceding the LAFCO decision, the Commissioner received more than $250 in campaign contributions from the applicant, an agent of the applicant or a financially interested person who actively supports or opposes the LAFCO decision on this matter.

Persons participating in this proceeding who have made such contributions are required to disclose that fact for the official record of the proceedings. Disclosures must include the amount of the contribution and the recipient Commissioner and may be made either in writing to the Executive Officer of the Commission prior to the hearing or by an oral declaration at the time of the hearing. The foregoing requirements are set forth in the Political Reform Act of 1974, specifically in Government Code section 84308.

Additional Information. – The following documents are available for review: Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Service Review for Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water, and Stormwater Services. These documents can be downloaded from our website at **www.sblafco.org** at no cost, or may be viewed at the LAFCO office. Additional information regarding items to be considered at the meeting may be obtained by contacting the LAFCO office at 105 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 or by calling 805-568-3391. The agenda and staff report for the hearing will be available at the LAFCO website at www.sblafco.org. 5 days before the hearing.

Contact. Mike Prater, Executive Officer, (805) 568-3391 or lafco@sblafco.org.

Dated this 7th day of March 2023.

Mike Prater, Executive Officer
Santa Barbara LAFCO

ATTACHMENT C

ATTACHMENT D

PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Commenter</th><th>Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Insert Header “CHAPTER THREE: D. LAGUNA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT”
Pages 216-220</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised Header “CHAPTER THREE: H. CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT”
Pages 301-321</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised Header “CHAPTER THREE: I. CUYAMA BASIN WATER DISTRICT”
Pages 333-345</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised Header “CHAPTER THREE: K. MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT”
Pages 388-436</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised Header “CHAPTER THREE: DD. CITY OF LOMPOC”
Pages 913-917</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Page 5
Vandenberg Village Community Services District
WATER SERVICES: ✓
SEWER SERVICES: ✓
RECYCLED WATER:
STORMWATER SERVICES: REMOVED
WATER MANAGEMENT: ✓</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 42 & 927 “The LRWRP permitted capacity is ~~10.0~~ 5.5 mgd.”</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 44 paragraph 4 sentence 3 replaced the word ~~they~~ with “their”.</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 769 paragraph 1 “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~~ Customer Service Representative, 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 General Manager and Administrative Services Manager are certified water treatment and water distribution operators.”</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 770 paragraph 3 last sentence, page 773 paragraph 1, and page 788 last paragraph - replaced text (“~~old county fire station~~” with “Burton Mesa Training Center) in 2017.”</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 780 paragraph “Lift Station # 1 serves the largest area (and volume) and currently receives wastewater flow from ~~305~~ 357 homes and the ~~Village Country~~ Mission Club. ~~Two~~ One new development will contribute additional wastewater to this lift station: ~~Clubhouse Estates, (52 Single Family Equivalents); and Ebbert~~ APN 097-371-041,…”</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 780 first paragraph under “Treatment System” The District owns a 0.89 MGD capacity right in the City of Lompoc Regional</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
</table>

ATTACHMENT D
PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Commenter</th><th>Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP). Current average demand is ~0.45 MGD. Since 1978, wastewater from the Vandenberg Village area has been treated and disposed of by the LRWRP. This plant also serves the Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB) 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 Upgrade Project was completed in November 2009.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 783 Staffing Experience/Tenure (average) Table as of 2021.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Years in Industry</td><td>Years w/ District</td></tr>
<tr><td>General Manager (1)</td><td>26</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operator Supervisor (1)</td><td>37</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operator I (1)</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operator II (2)</td><td>23</td><td>23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administrative Services Manager (1)</td><td>29</td><td>29</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administrative Personnel (3)</td><td>60</td><td>60</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 790-791 under Rate Structure “revise text and table per following”
Water Fees and Wastewater Fees (Effective August 2019 & January 4, 2018, for rates)
A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)
Water – Single Family Residential fees - $4,492 per meter for all meter sizes (5/8” x ¾” and 1” are the most common), Bulk Family Residential fees - $4,492 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit for all meter sizes, and Non-Residential - range is $4,492 per 5/8” x ¾” meter to $89,845 per 4” meter. Hotel/Motel connections are same as Non-Residential plus $500 per rental unit.
Water conservation in-lieu fees – $4,300 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit for all connections.
Wastewater discharge – Single Family Residential fees - $6,069 per connection, Bulk Family Residential fees - $6,069 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit, and Non-Residential - ranges from $6,069 per 5/8” x ¾” meter to $121,386 per 4” meter. Hotel/Motel connections are same as Non-Residential plus $500 per rental unit.
B. User Fee per Month
Base Rates*
<table>
<tr><td>5/8” x ¾” Residential/Commercial</td><td>$17.04</td></tr>
<tr><td>3/4” Residential/Commercial</td><td>$18.69</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
</table>

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	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment

1" Residential/Commercial Apartment/Condo	$25.03 $20.79
1 1/2"" Residential/Commercial/School/Irrigation Apartment/Condo	$33.09 $28.85
2" Apartment/Condo Commercial/School/Irrigation Fire Sprinkler	$49.56 $53.80 $5.00
3" Apartment/Condo Commercial/School/Irrigation Fire Sprinkler	$95.88 $100.12 $7.50
4" Commercial/School/Irrigation Fire Sprinkler	$125.98 $10.00
6" Commercial/School/Irrigation Fire Sprinkler	$223.40 $15.00
8" Commercial/School/Irrigation Fire Sprinkler	$311.29 $20.00
10" Commercial Fire Sprinkler	$386.15 $25.00
12" Fire Sprinkler	$30.00
Apartment/Condo surcharge	$4.24
Volume Charge (per ccf) first 10	$1.83
Volume Charge (per ccf) 11+	$2.75

All Irrigation volume is billed at $1.83/ccf with a minimum Irrigation per month of $230.58.

Wastewater Rates

Residential	$45.55
Commercial/School Disposal Rate (per ccf of average water use)	$45.55 $8.90

LRWRP Upgrade Charge

Residential/Commercial Minimum Commercial/School (per ccf of average water use)	$30.12 $4.15

Except for parcels that are exempt from property taxes, the LRWRP Upgrade Charge is billed annually on the Santa Barbara County tax roll as a Fixed Charge.

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PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS

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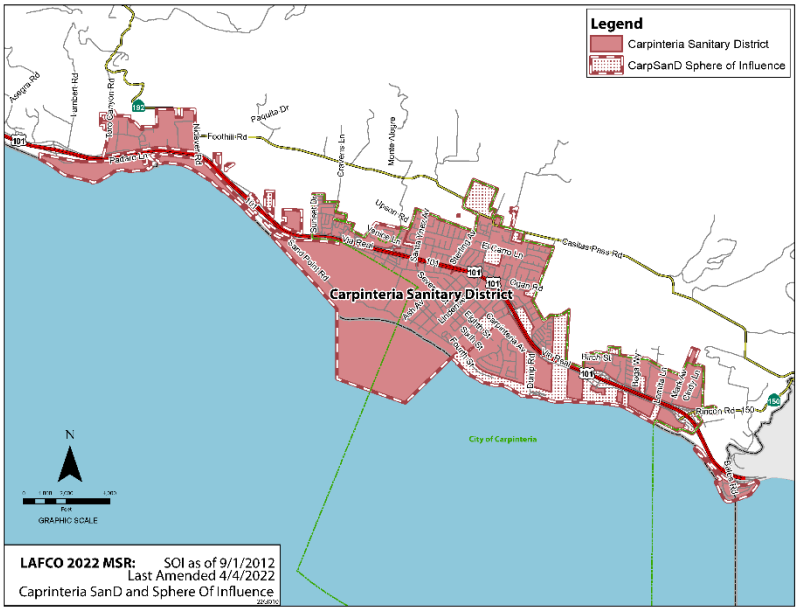
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Commenter</th><th>Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/</th><th>Comment</th></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td>Cynthia Allen</td><td>Revised page 794 Website Checklist
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Vandenberg Village Community Services District Website Checklist
website accessed 7/25/22 http://vvcsd.org</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Required</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Government Code §53908</td><td>Agency's website provides information on compensation of elected officials, officers and employees or has link to State Controller's Government Compensation website?</td><td>X</td><td>~~X~~</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Service area map?</td><td>X</td><td>~~X~~</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Change Made. Found on page

http://www.vvcsd.org/employment.html

and

http://www.vvcsd.org/transparencyaccessibility.html</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td>LAFCO Staff</td><td>Added Street Sweeping to active powers page 734 (MHCSD)</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>LAFCO Staff</td><td>Revise Current Service area and SOI map for Carpinteria Sanitary District to reflect the 2005 adopted boundary page 90
 
</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td>Amber Thompson</td><td>Revised page 481 paragraph 1 first sentence insert text "(District), formed under Water Code Section 74,000 et. Seq.,"</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td>Amber Thompson</td><td>Revised page 481 paragraph 1 sentence 7 insert text "considerably smaller than" delete text "~~the same as~~".</td><td>Change Made.</td></tr>
</table>

ATTACHMENT D

PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS

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	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
20.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 483 paragraph 2 fix typo "companies". Request paragraph 4 report consistent population in Buellton throughout as 5,161 revise page 489 chart, and parcels in Solvang change from ~~2361~~ to 2365 revised page 487 chart.	Change Made. Buellton Charts are consistently report, no change required, population varies based on reporting documents cited. Solvang Change Made.
21.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 483 paragraph 5 delete sentence "It should be noted that the District provides NO direct municipal services at all to anyone anywhere at any time."	Change Made.
22.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 483 reference to "~~Santa Ynez River Water Conservation~~ District" or "(SYRWCD)" delete and replace with "District" throughout Chapter N.	Change Made.
23.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 484 paragraph 3 replace ~~one-third~~ "38%"	Change Made.
24.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 485 paragraph 3 revise as follows "LAFCO staff sees value in local agencies collaborating and exploring opportunities to improve delivery of municipal services. While, at this time, the District owns no facilities or meters to control, collect, store, distribute, treat, or measure water flows and ~~Nor at this time does it~~ has not limited ~~exercise any control over who pumps~~ pumping of ~~any~~ groundwater, whether naturally recharged or recharged by required release flows from Lake Cachuma, that may change in the future as the District is a party to all three GSAs that cover the groundwater basin and which are responsible for sustainable groundwater management pursuant to SGMA including implementation of projects and/or management actions that reduce overdraft in accordance with the GSAs' GSPs. 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."	Change Made.
25.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 487 paragraph 1 add text "expects to" receive $355,000 ~~thousand dollars~~ in fiscal year 2022-23…	Change Made.

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26.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 489 Table N-2 population for 2015, 2035, 2040. " Santa Ynez River WCD ~~17,733~~ N/A ~~18,246~~ N/A 74,240 ~~19,200~~ N/A ~~19,300~~ N/A	Change Made.
27.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 492 paragraph 1 add text "expects to" "initiating and coordinating activities to ~~more aggressively~~ manage groundwater and comply with the new state law within the ~~watershed~~ Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin)."	Change Made.
28.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 492 paragraph 2 add text" purchased by contract, and the coordination of activities ~~and~~ as well as participation in the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies ~~activities~~ of the Basin."	Change Made.
29.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 492 paragraph SURFACE MANAGEMENT adding" WR 89-18 water rights releases, modified by Order WR 2019-0148, ~~that are~~ mandated" …	Change Made.
30.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 492 inserts new paragraph "GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT The District manages groundwater within its boundaries as follows: 1) through its well registration and reporting program where each parcel owner must register and report on each well on their parcel on a bi-annual basis; 2) as required by the Water Code section 75507.a et seq., production of an annual report of groundwater conditions; and 3) through participation and compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act on behalf of its constituents."	Change Made.
31.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 493 paragraph "**Groundwater Sustainability ~~Agency~~ Agencies** delete "~~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).~~" Insert following paragraphs: "In 2014 the State of California enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, including but not limited to Water Code section 10720 et seq., referred to in this Agreement as the "Act" or "SGMA," as subsequently amended, pursuant to which certain agencies (Parties) like the SYRWCD may become or participate in "Groundwater Sustainability Agencies" ("GSAs") and prepare, adopt, and implement	Change Made.

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		"Groundwater Sustainability Plans" ("GSPs") to achieve sustainable groundwater management in basins throughout the State. The Act defines a groundwater "basin" as a basin or sub-basin identified and defined in California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") Bulletin 118 or as modified pursuant to the Act. SYRWCD is a local agency located within the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Bulletin 118, Basin No. 3-15, "Basin"), is qualified to become a GSA or participate in a GSA or multiple GSAs, and is authorized to adopt a GSP or participate in the adoption of a GSP or multiple GSPs under the Act for all or a portion of the Basin, as applicable. The District along with the Parties previously executed a "Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin" dated May 23, 2016 ("2016 MOU") to, among other things, provide for the initial organization of the Basin according to three separate Management Areas, ensure the timely formation and filing of a separate GSA for each of the three Management Areas, and establish the basis for a cooperative and ongoing working relationship between and among the Parties and GSAs for implementing the goals and requirements of SGMA throughout the Basin. In accordance with SGMA and the 2016 MOU, three separate GSAs were formed and are operating within the Basin, wherein one GSA represents the Western Management Area, one GSA represents the Central Management Area, and one GSA represents the Eastern Management Area. The District is a party to each GSA, coordinator of GSA efforts, and the Basin contact for the State of California Department of Water Resources. The Western Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("WMA GSA") was formed by the City of Lompoc, the Vandenberg Village Community Services District, the Mission Hills Community Services District, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the January 11, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Western Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("WMA MOA"). The WMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 5, 2022.	

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		The Central Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("CMA GSA") was formed by the City of Buellton, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the January 11, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Central Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("CMA MOA"). The CMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 3, 2022. The Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("EMA GSA") was formed by the City of Solvang, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the April 27, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("EMA MOA"). The EMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 6, 2022. The Parties agree to coordinate with each other in good faith to ensure a cooperative and ongoing working relationship between the Parties and among the WMA GSA, the CMA GSA, and the EMA GSA that will allow them to explore, study, evaluate, develop, and carry out mutually beneficial approaches and strategies for implementing SGMA throughout the Basin in an effective, efficient, fair, and cost-effective manner."	
32.	Amber Thompson	Request to delete the following sub-sections: ~~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~~	LAFCO Staff recommends retaining for consistency with other Chapters.

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		~~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 additional 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,~~	

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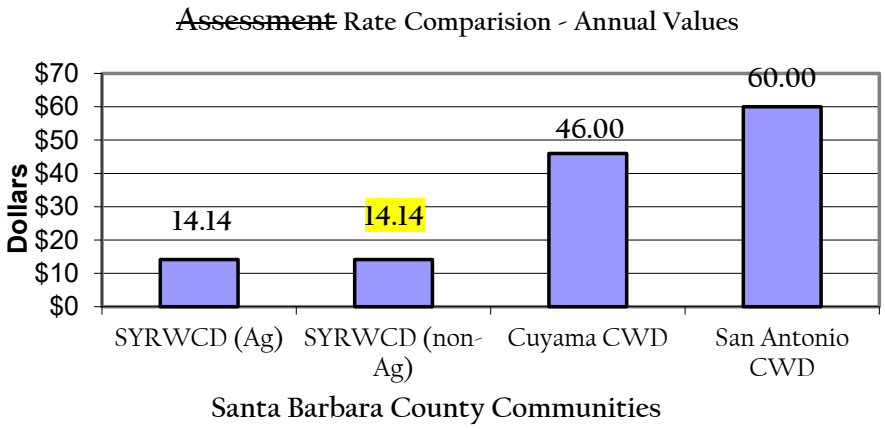
		~~CMA DMS, is Host Winds. The EMA/DMS configuration is a database built in Oracle plus a web application designed in JAVA. The EMA data viewer will be designed as a GIS web-based interface. The DMS is a database plus an online web viewer. Data stored in the DMS is separated by categories into tables. The tables contain columns and rows of data. Each field holds a specific type of data, such as a number, text, or date.~~	
33.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 496 "Other S~~s~~ervices" "include Surface Water of Santa Ynez River with water rights release operations from Cachuma Reservoir down the Santa Ynez River, Well Registration and Groundwater production data collection, and Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Member and coordinator of all three GSAs in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin."	Change Made.
34.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 498 "on Water Supply Conditions~~, and the Annual Groundwater Sustainability Agencies Reports~~."	Change Made.
35.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 499 **Fiscal Indicators** paragraph adding "The increase in expenditures was ~~primarily~~ due to costs related to the participation in State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) activities regulating the flow of the Santa Ynez River, implementing various provisions of the SWRCB Orders protecting downstream water rights, monitor activities by others with regard to the aforementioned agreements and SWRCB Orders, as well as calling for the release of water rights water from Cachuma Reservoir, managing the timing and rates of those flows to promote recharge along the river and on the Lompoc Plain. Increased expenditures were also due to District's activities in defending the surface water supplies of its constituents from use by outside interests and increased participation in implementing the mandated Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ~~planning process~~."	Change Made.
36.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 502 **Capital Improvements** "The District ~~does not maintain capital infrastructure, but rather~~ protects water rights and ~~associated~~ manages supplies by participating in study,..."	Change Made.
37.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 503 **Rate Structure** paragraph 2 "Groundwater Extraction ~~Fees~~ Charges (Effective July 1, 2022) A. ~~Assessment Fees~~ Charges B. ~~Assessment~~ Rate per Acre-Foot Fiscal Year ~~Assessment~~ Rate Values*"	Change Made.

ATTACHMENT D

PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		Revised "SYRWCD (non-Ag)" rate to $14.14 from ~~$26.00~~ in Chart 	
38.	Amber Thompson	Revised page 505 add "regular meeting" agendas 72 hours in advance on their websites.	Change Made.
39.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 508 Request deletion last sentence "~~LAFCO of Santa Barbara County encourages the District to complete Phase 2 treatment plant expansion and future blending facility.~~"	Change Made.
40.	Paeter Garcia	Comment page 511 District states "*page presents various land use data regarding parcels within the District… ID No.1 has not verified these data and does not know what sources were used for this information.*" As noted in Appendix A source of data was from County Assessor's GIS Parcel information.	No Change Necessary.
41.	Paeter Garcia	Comment page 512 District states "*page presents various population data regarding the Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD which ID No.1 has not verified.*" As noted within the section and in Appendix A source of data was from SBCAG 2017 age characteristics report, and American Communities Survey, and 2020 U.S. Census.	No Change Necessary.
42.	Paeter Garcia	Delete page 513 "Projected Growth and Development" section related to City of Solvang.	Change Made.
43.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 517 Request deletion last paragraph related to SWP supply.	Change Made.
44.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 522 Request deletion of "Service Performance" statement of LAFCOs estimate ID#1 is presently operating at 42% capacity within its service area in Santa Ynez Valley. Statement also repeated in dialogue box to the right. District comments that, these statements are	LAFCO Staff recommends retaining 42% as this

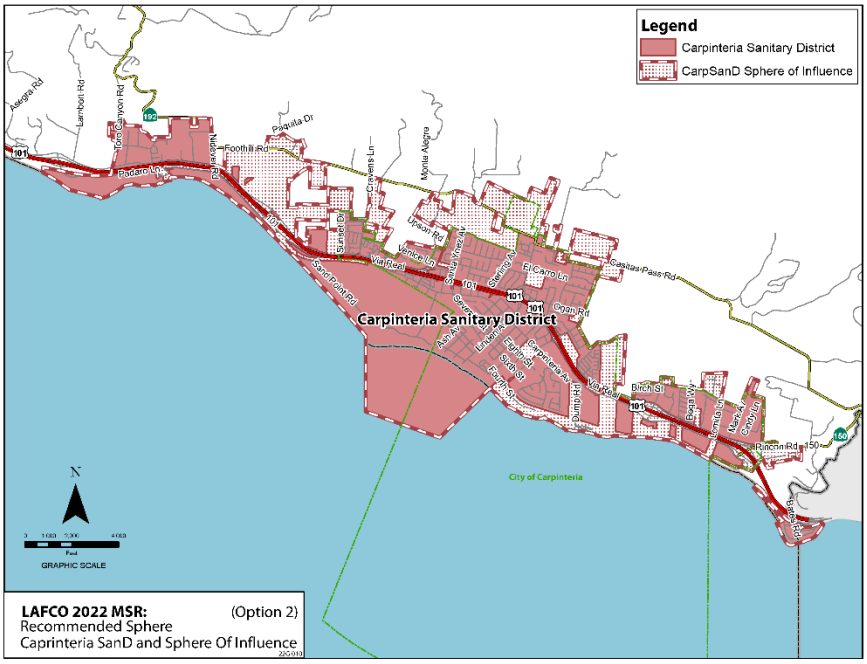
	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		not accurate and request they be deleted because this percentage comparison between use and supplies is not representative of ID No.1's actual water supplies and water rights.	represents the demand divided by supplies that were provided by the District who did not requests changes to these figures.
45.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 522 diagram entitled: "Total Distribution Inspected, Repaired, Added". District states "*we provided an informational table that shows the District's reservoir and distribution projects for the 2015-2021 period. (Please refer to email dated January 17, 2023.)*" Staff does not have a record of a 1/17/23 email from the District. Chart data was inserted based on the Survey Questionnaire responses provided on 6/27/22.	Recommend delete and noted information not available.
46.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 529 Request deletion under "Opportunities for Shared Facilities" last sentence "~~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.~~"	Change Made.
47.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 531 Request deletion under "Governance" The District's active and latent powers request that they identified simply by reference to Water Code Section 74000 et seq. Water Code Section 74000 identifies Recreational Facilities as a service function. However, the District currently does not provide this service and LAFCO has the responsibility to identify active powers. Any new function or service would need LAFCO approval before becoming active. Because the service is not active it should be identified as Latent.	Staff does not Recommend this change.
48.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 533 Survey questions related to Water service and not fire.	Change Made.
49.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 481 <u>Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District</u> Request revised first sentence "*The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District protects water rights and supplies within the Santa Ynez River watershed…*" because the agency does not have jurisdiction or authority throughout the entire watershed. The Santa Ynez River	Staff does not Recommend this change.

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
		Water Conservation District provide a number of comments listed above, but did not request this change to its Chapter. The statement does not imply SYRWCD has jurisdiction over the entire watershed, but rather it operates within it.	
50.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 483 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request revised first sentence of the first paragraph "*The 2020 US Census determined that the District serves a population of 74,240 people*…" because as noted on the bottom of Page 483 this agency "*provides NO direct municipal services at all to anyone anywhere at any time.*" As noted on the page it makes clear the water service is provided by the incorporated cities, rather the population receives protected water rights, monitoring and management services as described within the Chapter.	Staff does not Recommend this change.
51.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 492 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request has been revised per comment #31.	Change Made.
52.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 493 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request delete last sentence of the first paragraph: "*To date, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead for SGMA planning and coordination efforts in the Basin*."	Change Made.
53.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 494 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request delete of Table "Reservoirs, Alluviums, & Basins" Table are not "Attributes, Types of Services, and Resources" of SYRWCD as indicated by the Table, and therefore it should be deleted. The table merely describes Reservoirs, Alluviums, & Basins within the boundary of SYRWCD and basic information related to year built, condition, and capacity. The table does not reflect the SYRWCD controls, owns, treats, or manages these facilities.	Staff does not Recommend this change.
54.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 495 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request deletion of "Water Capacity" statement. ID#1 states "*The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" water rights from the State Water Project". "The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" water rights for the Alisal Reservoir." "The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" the groundwater supplies or rights for the entire Santa Ynez Upland*". The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District provide a number of comments listed above, but did not request this change to its Chapter.	Staff does not Recommend this change.

ATTACHMENT D

PROPOSED CHANGES TO DOCUMENTS

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE
MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW

	Commenter	Change or addition (Underlined) or comment Page/Line/	Comment
55.	Paeter Garcia	Revised page 496 Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Request deletion of second paragraph after "Service Performance" statement "*that SYRWCD provides water rights and release operations services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents.*" Change made per comment #34. GSP Reports Snapshot are listed on all member agencies Chapters not just SYRWCD, so as not to imply they are the only agency submitting GSPs.	Change Made.
56.	Craig Murray	Revise Recommended Service area and SOI map for Carpinteria Sanitary District to reflect District request pages 67 & Exhibit A Option 2. 	Staff does not Recommend this change.

ATTACHMENT D

Public Comments

2022 MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW AND SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATE

CORRECTIONS

PAGES 216-220	HEADER IS MISSING
PAGES 301-321	HEADER ON ODD PAGES ARE INCONSISTENT FROM EVEN PAGES
PAGES 333-345	HEADER ON ODD PAGES ARE INCONSISTENT FROM EVEN PAGES
PAGES 388-436	HEADER ON ALL PAGES HAS FORMATTING ISSUES (DIFFERENT FONT TYPES AND SIZES)
PAGES 913-917	HEADER ON ODD PAGES REFERENCES WRONG CITY

PAGE 5 (table)

NOTE: Please remove checkmark from Stormwater Services for Vandenberg Village Community Services District. Those services are provided by Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation within the VVCSD SOI.

PAGES 41-42

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~~5.5 mgd. City of Lompoc service area's average annual water demand is 4,235 afy, or 1.38 billion gallons per year.

PAGE 44 (paragraph 4)

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~~ their sewer budgets, while the Guadalupe, Santa Maria, and Vandenberg Village decreased ~~they~~ their water budgets, all other Cities and Special Districts had a slight increase in budget expenditures for water and sewer services.

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PAGE 769

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~~Customer Service Representative, 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 General Manager and Administrative Services Manager are certified water treatment and water distribution operators.

PAGE 770

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~~Burton Mesa Training Center) in 2017.

PAGE 773

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~~Burton Mesa Training Center 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.

PAGE 780

Lift Station # 1 serves the largest area (and volume) and currently receives wastewater flow from ~~305~~ 357 homes and the ~~Village Country~~Mission Club. ~~Two~~ One new development~~s~~ will contribute additional wastewater to this lift station: ~~Clubhouse Estates, (52 Single Family Equivalents); and~~ APN 097-371-041~~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.

Commented [CA1]: To be consistent with detail on page 781.

Clubhouse Estates (Falcon Heights) improvements were added to VVCSD assets in 2012.

Treatment System

The District owns a 0.89 MGD capacity right in the City of Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP)~~LRWRP~~. Current average demand is ~0.45 MGD. Since 1978, wastewater ~~Wastewater~~ from the Vandenberg Village area ~~is~~ has been ~~collected, treated, and~~treated and disposed of by the LRWRP~~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 Upgrade Project 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.

PAGE 783

Staffing Experience/Tenure (average)		
	Years in Industry	Years w/ District
General Manager (1)	26	17
Operator Supervisor (1)	~~30~~37	~~12.6~~33
Operator I (1)	~~18~~1	~~14.5~~1
Operator II (2)	~~10~~23	~~5.3~~23
Administrative Services Manager (1)	29	29
Administrative Personnel (3)	~~46~~60	~~46~~60

Commented [CA2]: Employees and tenure as of 2021

PAGE 788

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~~Burton Mesa Training Center 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.

PAGES 790-791

Water Fees and Wastewater Fees (Effective August 2019 & January 4, 2018, for rates)

A. Connection Fees (represents share of capital costs)

Water – Single Family Residential fees ~~– ranges from~~ ~~$8,792~~4,492 per meter for all meter sizes (5/8" x ¾" and 1" are the most common), Bulk Family Residential fees - $4,492 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit for all meter sizes, and ~~for~~ Non-Residential~~, the~~ range is ~~$8,792~~4,492 per 5/8" x ¾" meter to ~~$94,145~~89,845 per 4" meter. Hotel/Motel connections are same as Non-Residential plus $500 per rental unit.

Water conservation in-lieu fees – $4,300 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit for all connections.

Wastewater discharge – Single Family Residential fees - $6,069 per connection, Bulk Family Residential fees - $6,069 per Equivalent Dwelling Unit, and Non-Residential - ranges from $6,069 per 5/8" x ¾" meter to $121,386 per 4" meter ~~residential~~. Hotel/Motel connections are same as Non-Residential plus $500 per rental unit. ~~Hotel/Motel $8,792 water and $6,069 wastewater plus $500 per unit.~~

B. User Fee per Month

Base Rates*

5/8" x ¾" Residential/Commercial	$17.04
3/4" Residential/Commercial	$18.69
1" Residential/Commercial	$25.03
Apartment/Condo	$20.79
1 1/2" Residential/Commercial/School/Irrigation	$33.09
Apartment/Condo	$28.85
2" Apartment/Condo	~~$73.74~~
Commercial/~~Ind~~School/Irrigation	$49.56
Fire Sprinkler	$53.80
	$5.00
3" Apartment/Condo	~~$209.79~~
Commercial/~~Ind~~School/Irrigation	$95.88
Fire Sprinkler	$100.12
	$7.50

ATTACHMENT D

4" Commercial/Ind School/Irrigation	$125.98
Fire Sprinkler	$10.00
6" Commercial/Ind School/Irrigation	$223.40
Fire Sprinkler	$15.00
8" Commercial/Ind School/Irrigation	$311.29
Fire Sprinkler	$20.00
10" Commercial	$386.15
Fire Sprinkler	$25.00
12" Fire Sprinkler	$30.00
Apartment/Condo surcharge	$4.24
Volume Charge (per ccf) first 10	$1.83
Volume Charge (per ccf) 11+	$2.75

All Irrigation volume is billed at $1.83/ccf with a mMinimum Irrigation rate per month of $230.58.

Wastewater Rates

Customer Class	Monthly Charge
Residential	$45.55
Commercial/Ind School	$45.55
Disposal Rate (per ccf of average water use)	$8.90

LRWRP Upgrade Charge

LRWRP	
Residential/Commercial Minimum	$30.12
Commercial/Ind School (per ccf of average water use)	$4.15

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Except for parcels that are exempt from property taxes, the LRWRP Upgrade Charge is billed annually on the Santa Barbara County tax roll as a Fixed Charge.

PAGE 794

Vandenberg Village Community Services District Website Checklist website accessed 7/25/22 http://vvcsd.org			
Required			
		Yes	***No***
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	~~X~~
The following criteria are recommended for agency websites by a number of governance associations and organizations.			
		Yes	***No***
Description of services?		X	
Service area map?		X	~~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://vvcsd.org/ for the required checklist items.			

Commented [CA3]: On Employment page

http://www.vvcsd.org/employment.html

Commented [CA4]: On Transparency page

http://www.vvcsd.org/transparencyaccessibility.html

PAGE 927 (last paragraph and callout)

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~~5.5 mgd.

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 (District), formed under Water Code Section 74,000 et. Seq., 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 considerably smaller than ~~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.

Commented [AT1]: See pg 486. Sphere of Influence. This revised wording more closely matches that section wording.

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.

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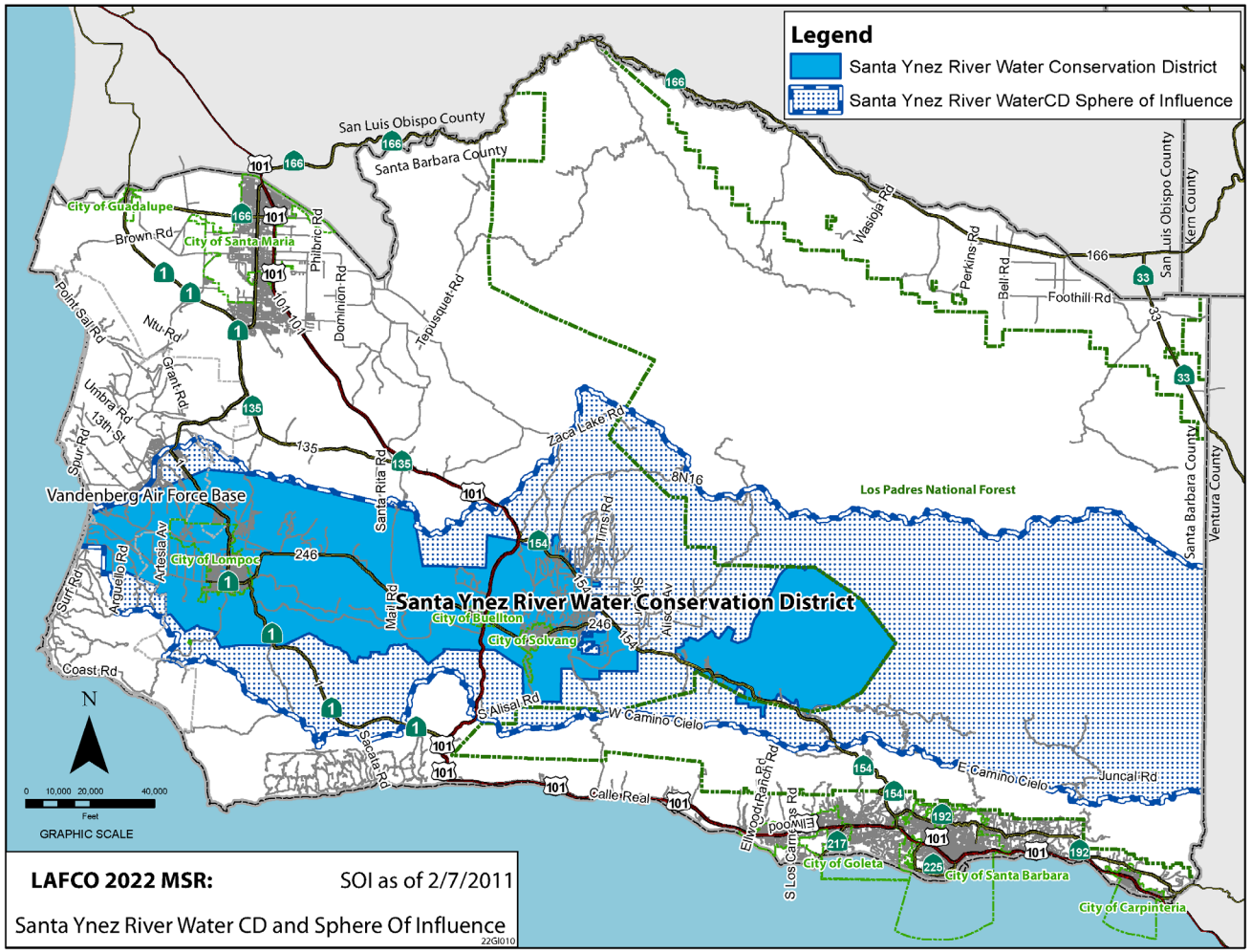
Legend
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Santa Ynez River WaterCD Sphere of Influence
San Luis Obispo County
Santa Barbara County
Kern County
Ventura County
City of Guadalupe
City of Santa Maria
City of Lompoc
City of Buellton
City of Solvang
City of Goleta
City of Santa Barbara
City of Carpinteria
Vandenberg Air Force Base
Los Padres National Forest
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Brown Rd
Point Sal Rd
Nlu Rd
Grant Rd
Umbria Rd
13th St
Spur Rd
Surf Rd
Arguello Rd
Artesia Av
Coast Rd
Philbric Rd
Dominion Rd
Tepusquet Rd
Santa Rita Rd
Mail Rd
Zaca Lake Rd
8N16
Tims Rd
Alisos Av
Foxen Canyon Rd
Refugio Rd
San Alisal Rd
W Camino Cielo
E Camino Cielo
Juncal Rd
Calle Real
Sacate Rd
Elwood Ranch Rd
Ellwood Rd
S Los Carneros Rd
Wasioja Rd
Perkins Rd
Bell Rd
Foothill Rd
N
0 10,000 20,000 40,000
Feet
GRAPHIC SCALE
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
SOI as of 2/7/2011
Santa Ynez River Water CD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

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 companies 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.

Commented [AT2]: Verify correct population: 5161 or 5464?
Please make sure correct number is in all locations: 1. This paragraph, 2. Chart on p489 says 5464, 3. Chart on p 491 says 5161

Commented [AT3]: Verify parcel qty. Does not match # in chart on pg487

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

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groundwater production. Municipal groundwater use for the incorporated cities, the CSDs, and ID1 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~~38% 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~~The 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.

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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. While, at this time, ~~T~~the District owns no facilities or meters to control, collect, store, distribute, treat, or measure water flows and ~~. Nor at this time does it~~has not limited ~~exercise any control over who~~ pumping~~s~~ of ~~any~~ groundwater, whether naturally recharged or recharged by required release flows from Lake Cachuma, that may change in the future as the District is a party to all three GSAs that cover the groundwater basin and which are responsible for sustainable groundwater management pursuant to SGMA including implementation of projects and/or management actions that reduce overdraft in accordance with the GSAs' GSPs. 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~~;~~).

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The District also has separate agreements regarding legal cooperation regarding water resources with the Cites 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 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.

~~SYRWCD's~~ The District'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.

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Santa Ynez River Water Conservation | Boundary Breakdown By Service Area				
Service Area	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Accessor 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

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Santa Ynez River Water Conservation | Boundary Breakdown By Land Use Authority				
Land Use Authority	Total Assessor Parcel Acres	% of Total Accessor 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~~ The District expects to receive~~s~~ $355,000 ~~thousand dollars~~ in fiscal year 2022-23 property tax revenue generated within its jurisdictional boundary.

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

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.

ATTACHMENT D

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

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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.

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Please make sure correct number is in all locations: 1. Paragraph on pg483, 2. Chart on p489 says 5464, 3. Chart on p 491 says 5161

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

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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.

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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
• LOCSD	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
• LOCSD	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.

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SERVICES

Overview

ATTACHMENT D

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 and coordinating activities to ~~more aggressively~~ manage groundwater and comply with the new state law within the ~~watershed~~Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). 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, and the coordination of activities ~~and~~ as well as participation in the three Groundwater Sustainability Agencies of the Basin~~activities~~.

SURFACE ~~AND GROUND~~WATER MANAGEMENT

The ~~Santa Ynez River Water Conservation~~ District is responsible for and actively manages the so-called WR 89-18 water rights releases, modified by Order WR 2019-0148, ~~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 MANAGEMENT

The District manages groundwater within its boundaries as follows: 1) through its well registration and reporting program where each parcel owner must register and report on each well on their parcel on a bi-annual basis; 2) as required by the Water Code section 75507.a et seq., production of an annual report of groundwater conditions; and 3) through participation and

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ATTACHMENT D

compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act on behalf of its constituents.

Groundwater Sustainability Agencies~~y~~

In 2014 the State of California enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, including but not limited to Water Code section 10720 et seq., referred to in this Agreement as the "Act" or "SGMA," as subsequently amended, pursuant to which certain agencies (Parties) like the SYRWCD may become or participate in "Groundwater Sustainability Agencies" ("GSAs") and prepare, adopt, and implement "Groundwater Sustainability Plans" ("GSPs") to achieve sustainable groundwater management in basins throughout the State. The Act defines a groundwater "basin" as a basin or sub-basin identified and defined in California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") Bulletin 118 or as modified pursuant to the Act. SYRWCD is a local agency located within the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Bulletin 118, Basin No. 3-15, "Basin"), is qualified to become a GSA or participate in a GSA or multiple GSAs, and is authorized to adopt a GSP or participate in the adoption of a GSP or multiple GSPs under the Act for all or a portion of the Basin, as applicable.

The District along with the Parties previously executed a "Memorandum of Understanding for Implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin" dated May 23, 2016 ("2016 MOU") to, among other things, provide for the initial organization of the Basin according to three separate Management Areas, ensure the timely formation and filing of a separate GSA for each of the three Management Areas, and establish the basis for a cooperative and ongoing working relationship between and among the Parties and GSAs for implementing the goals and requirements of SGMA throughout the Basin.

In accordance with SGMA and the 2016 MOU, three separate GSAs were formed and are operating within the Basin, wherein one GSA represents the Western Management Area, one GSA represents the Central Management Area, and one GSA represents the Eastern Management Area. The District is a party to each GSA, coordinator of GSA efforts, and the Basin contact for the State of California Department of Water Resources.

The Western Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("WMA GSA") was formed by the City of Lompoc, the Vandenberg Village Community Services District, the Mission Hills Community Services District, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the January 11, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Western Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("WMA MOA"). The WMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 5, 2022.

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The Central Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("CMA GSA") was formed by the City of Buellton, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the January 11, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Central Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("CMA MOA"). The CMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 3, 2022.

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The Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("EMA GSA") was formed by the City of Solvang, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency pursuant to the April 27, 2017 Memorandum of Agreement for Formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("EMA MOA"). The EMA GSA adopted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 6, 2022.

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The Parties agree to coordinate with each other in good faith to ensure a cooperative and ongoing working relationship between the Parties and among the WMA GSA, the CMA GSA, and the EMA GSA that will allow them to explore, study, evaluate, develop, and carry out mutually beneficial approaches and strategies for implementing SGMA throughout the Basin in an effective, efficient, fair, and cost-effective manner.

~~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~~

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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 additional 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

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"Other ~~services~~Services" include Surface Water of Santa Ynez River with water rights release operations from Cachuma Reservoir down the Santa Ynez River, Well Registration and Groundwater production data collection, and Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Member and coordinator of all three GSAs in the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin.

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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~~The 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.

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System Demands– Public Agencies

~~Santa Ynez River Water Conservation~~The District's 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 on Water Supply Conditions. ~~, 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.

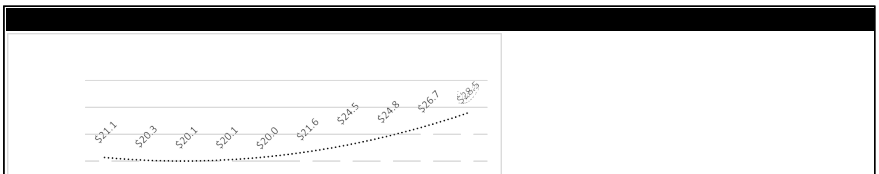
SYRWCD Snapshot: FY2022	
Planning Reports	Year Updated
Community Plan's	1999, 2009
Annual Engineering & Survey Reporting	annually
GSA Reports	annually
Annual Water Rights Release	annually
Sea Level Rise/Climate	N/A

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.

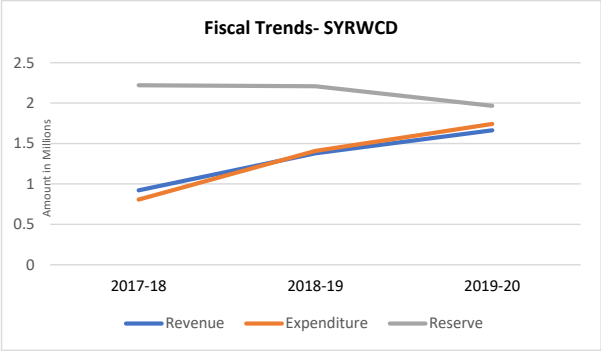


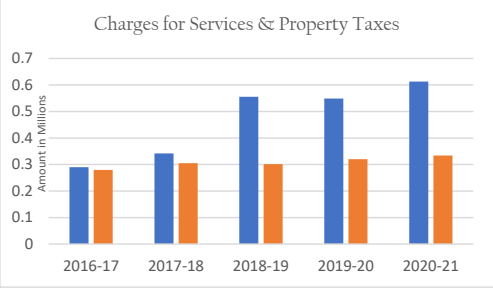
ATTACHMENT D

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 participation in State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) activities regulating the flow of the Santa Ynez River, implementing various provisions of the SWRCB Orders protecting downstream water rights, monitor activities by others with regard to the aforementioned agreements and SWRCB Orders, as well as calling for the release of water rights water from Cachuma Reservoir, managing the timing and rates of those flows to promote recharge along the river and on the Lompoc Plain. - Increased expenditures were also due to District's activities in defending the surface water supplies of its constituents from use by outside interests and increased participation in implementing 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.

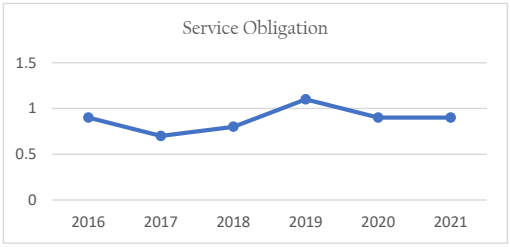
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION





ATTACHMENT D

This indicator addresses the extent to which charges for service covered expenses. Ratios calculated 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.

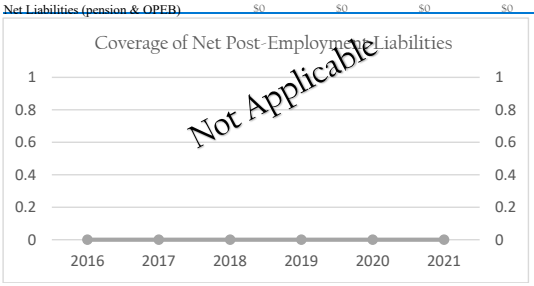
Pension	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Net liability, pension (plan liabilities - plan assets)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	➡

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Funded ratio (plan assets as a % of plan liabilities)	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



	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

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ATTACHMENT D

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 contributed $30,000 to the Plan.

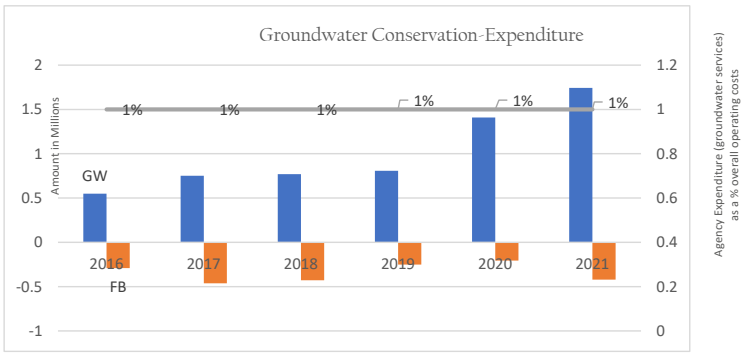
OPEB Obligations and Payments

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.

ATTACHMENT D



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~~ manages 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

ATTACHMENT D

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 may 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~~ Charges (Effective July 1, 2022)

A. ~~Assessment Fees~~Charges

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.

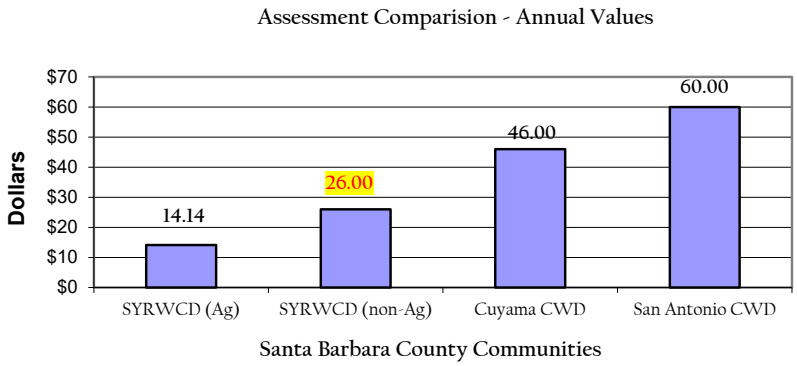
B. ~~Assessment~~ Rate per Acre-Foot

Fiscal Year ~~Assessment~~ Rate 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.

ATTACHMENT D



Commented [AT8]: SYRWCD (non-Ag) rate is $14.14 not $26. Please correct the dollar value and bar chart. I do not have access to the data file.

ORGANIZATION

Governance

The ~~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

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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~~The 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.

ATTACHMENT D

~~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 4Director~~	~~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

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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 4Director	Agriculture/Farmer	17
Brett Marymee	Division 5 Vice President	Aerospace	8

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 regular meeting 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		
Required		
	Yes	***No***

ATTACHMENT D

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.

	Yes	*No*
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.

ATTACHMENT D

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.

ATTACHMENT D

lafco@sblafco.org

From: Paeter Garcia <pgarcia@syrwd.org>
Sent: Friday, April 14, 2023 2:59 PM
To: Mike's Work
Subject: RE: FW: April 6, 2023 Santa Barbara LAFCO Agenda & Business Item No 1 - FY 23-24 Proposed Budget

Dear Mike,

Below are follow-up comments from our District on the Public Review Draft – 2022 MSR Review and SOI Update.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
Paeter

Paeter E. Garcia
General Manager
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1
P.O. Box 157
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
805.688.6015
pgarcia@syrwd.org

****

Chapter O – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1

- Page 508 – The last sentence on this page states: "LAFCO and Santa Barbara County encourages the District to complete Phase 2 treatment plant expansion and future blending facility." As noted in previous comments, this statement is misplaced and we request that it be removed because the type of treatment facility, whether it will have phases, and the overall timing of any treatment strategy by the District is not currently known and will need to be developed in the future according to regulatory requirements that have not yet been proposed by the State Board.

- Page 511 – This page presents various land use data regarding parcels within the District. As noted in previous comments, ID No.1 has not verified these data and does not know what sources were used for this information.

- Page 512 – This page presents various population data regarding the Solvang-Santa Ynez CCD which ID No.1 has not verified.

- Page 513 – The first two paragraphs on this page under the heading of "Projected Growth and Development" present information about the City of Solvang General Plan, the City Housing Element, and related population projections in the City of Solvang. As noted in previous comments, this information should not be included in Chapter O because it is not relevant to this District as a water service provider. The City of Solvang has its own municipal water department and serves its own customers. Projected growth and development in the City relates specifically to the City's water department, not ID No.1. This information regarding population growth in the City of Solvang should be moved to Chapter GG pertaining to the City of Solvang.

ATTACHMENT D

- Page 517 – The last paragraph on this page presents information about the District's SWP supplies through the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). As noted in previous comments, this paragraph should be deleted because it is duplicative of the first paragraph of this "Water Supply" section on Page 516 which describes the District's SWP supplies as a member of CCWA. Furthermore, this paragraph should be deleted because it presents an inaccurate statement that the District's SWP supplies "will be used for the elimination of groundwater overdraft" which is legally and factually incorrect. The District requests removal of this statement.

- Page 522 – The last sentence under the heading "System Demands" states: "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." As noted in previous comments, we request deletion of the second/last portion of this sentence because it is misleading. While GPCD values can be estimated based on population numbers, there is no basis for attributing average usage among all service connections.

- Page 522 – The last sentence under the heading "Service Performance" states: "Of this amount, it is estimated by LAFCO this represents 42% of permitted supplies" and the related dialogue box states: "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.)" As noted in previous comments, these statements are not accurate and we request they be deleted because this percentage comparison between use and supplies is not representative of ID No.1's actual water supplies and water rights.

- Page 522 – The bottom portion of this page presents a diagram entitled: "Total Distribution Inspected, Repaired, Added" and the notes for the diagram indicate that ID No.1 is the source of data used for the diagram. As noted in previous comments, this diagram is inaccurate and we request for it to be deleted because the figure misrepresents and does not capture the District's inspections and repairs for the period depicted in the diagram. In connection with our previous comments, we provided an informational table that shows the District's reservoir and distribution projects for the 2015-2021 period. (Please refer to email dated January 17, 2023.)

- Page 529 – The last sentence of the first paragraph under the heading "Opportunities for Shared Facilities" states: "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." As noted in previous comments, we request deletion of this sentence because currently there is no basis to support it. Water from an ID No.1 treatment facility would be delivered directly into the ID No.1 distribution system and no information has been provided to show or suggest how a shared facility could be financially or operationally feasible, and therefore a shared facility is not planned.

- Page 531 – Under the heading of "Governance" the District's "Latent Service Powers" are stated to be limited to "Recreational Facilities." As noted in previous comments, this limiting language is not legally accurate and we request that it be deleted. The District's active and latent powers should be identified simply by reference to Water Code Section 74000 et seq. as shown in our previous comments.

- Page 533 – The paragraph under the heading "Survey Results" indicates that the following table includes a list of questions asked of area residents by LAFCO to assess if satisfactory "fire services" met their needs. This should be changed to "water services."

<u>Chapter N – Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District</u>

- Page 481 – The first sentence on this page states: "The Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District protects water rights and supplies within the Santa Ynez River watershed … ." This statement should be revised to describe the agency's actions "within its boundaries" because the agency does not have jurisdiction or authority throughout the entire watershed.

- Page 483 – The first sentence of the first paragraph states: "The 2020 US Census determined that the District serves a population of 74,240 people … ." This sentence should be revised to state: "The 2020 US Census determined that the District's boundaries include a population of 74,240 people … " because as noted on the bottom of Page 483 this agency "provides NO direct municipal services at all to anyone anywhere at any time."

- Page 492 – The bottom paragraph of this page under the heading "Groundwater Sustainability Agency" should be deleted because it presents information that is entirely incorrect. This paragraph states that the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SYRGSA) was formed in 2017 as an 11-member board of directors including representatives from the eight agencies that intersect the basin. This is factually and legally incorrect. No such agency has been formed. As noted on Page 485, three separate Groundwater Sustainability Agencies have been formed in the basin and a single agency with an 11-member board does not exist.

- Page 493 – The last sentence of the first paragraph states: "To date, the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District has taken the lead role for SGMA planning and coordination efforts in the Basin." This statement should be deleted because this perspective is not shared by all agencies in the basin. The SYRWCD is merely one of eight agencies that is participating in SGMA efforts in the three Management Areas in the basin, and other agencies have invested substantial financial, personnel, and other resources to undertake SGMA planning and coordination efforts in the basin.

- Page 494 – This page contains a Table entitled "Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Formation, Revenues, Attributes, Types of Services, and Resources … Reservoirs, Alluviums, & Basins" which lists Lake Cachuma, various reservoirs, and other sources of surface and groundwater. This Table should be deleted because it is factually inaccurate and misleading. As stated on Page 483, the SYRWCD "provides NO direct municipal services at all to anyone anywhere at any time" and as stated on Page 485, the SYRWCD "owns no facilities or meters to control, collect, store, distribute, treat, or measure water flows. Nor at any time does it exercise any control over who pumps any groundwater, whether naturally recharged or recharged by required release flows from Lake Cachuma." Lake Cachuma, the various reservoirs, and the other sources of surface and groundwater listed in the Table are not "Attributes, Types of Services, and Resources" of SYRWCD as indicated by the Table, and therefore it should be deleted.

- Page 495 – The first paragraph under the heading "Water Capacity" presents information that is factually and legally inaccurate. The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" water rights from the State Water Project including 4 entities at 8,078 AFY. The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" water rights for the Alisal Reservoir. The SYRWCD does not "track and protect" the groundwater supplies or rights for the entire Santa Ynez Upland of 21,000 AFY, but instead only has jurisdiction in a minority portion of the Santa Ynez Uplands that is within the boundaries of SYRWCD. Accordingly, the inaccurate portions of this paragraph should be deleted.

- Page 496 – The second paragraph under the heading "Service Performance" states that SYRWCD provides water rights and release operations services to its constituents directly and plans for them in various planning documents, including … the Annual Groundwater Sustainability Agency Reports." The related "Snapshot" table also shows "GSA Reports" as one of the planning reports provided by SYRWCD. These statements are inaccurate because the Annual Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) Reports are not prepared or provided by SYRWCD. Instead, the annual GSA Reports are prepared and adopted by the three GSAs in the Basin, where each GSA uses an independent consulting firm to prepare the its Annual Report. SYRWCD is a member agency of the GSAs, but it does not prepare or provide the Annual GSA Reports. The inaccuracies on Page 496 need to be corrected.

From: Mike's Work <lafco@sblafco.org>
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2023 6:09 PM

To: Paeter Garcia <pgarcia@syrwd.org>
Subject: Re: FW: April 6, 2023 Santa Barbara LAFCO Agenda & Business Item No 1 - FY 23-24 Proposed Budget

Paeter,
The publix draft has been published and scheduled for adoption May 4. If your District has any addition changes they will need to be submitted by April 14th.
Mike

On Mar 31, 2023 4:54 PM, Paeter Garcia <pgarcia@syrwd.org> wrote:

> Hi Mike,
>
> This agenda notice reminded me of the Admin Draft MSR. Do you have any follow-up questions regarding our comments and proposed changes to Chapter 3?
>
> Thanks and hope all is well.
>
> Paeter
>
> *Paeter E. Garcia*
>
> *General Manager*
>
> *Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID No.1*
>
> *P.O. Box 157*
>
> *Santa Ynez, CA 93460*
>
> *805.688.6015*
>
> *pgarcia@syrwd.org*
>
> **From:** natasha@sblafco.org <natasha@sblafco.org>
> **Sent:** Wednesday, March 29, 2023 2:05 PM
> **Cc:** natasha@sblafco.org
> **Subject:** April 6, 2023 Santa Barbara LAFCO Agenda & Business Item No 1 - FY 23-24 Proposed Budget
>
> Good Afternoon,

ATTACHMENT D

Attached please find the Notice & Agenda and associated materials for the April 6, 2023 Santa Barbara LAFCO meeting and **Business Item No 1 – FY 23-24 Proposed Budget**

Below is a link to the Agenda and associated materials for the April 6, 2023 LAFCO Meeting. For those of you wishing to participate, please see page two of the Agenda for important information regarding public participation.

https://www.sblafco.org/2023-04-06-commission-meeting

Feel free to refer any questions regarding the upcoming agenda to the LAFCO Office.

Thank you,

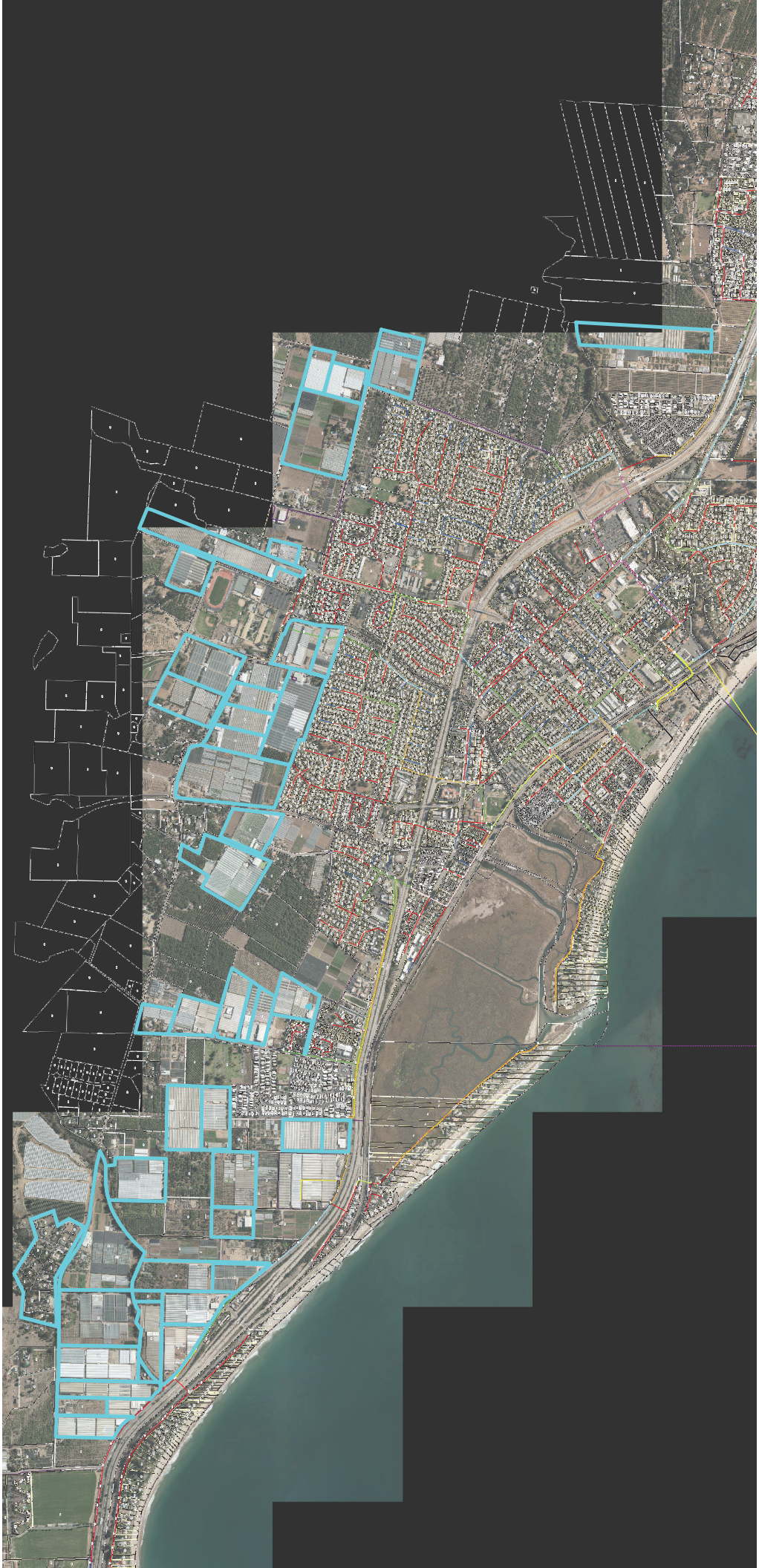
Natasha Carbajal

Analyst & Commission Clerk

Santa Barbara LAFCO

105 E. Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, CA. 93101

www.sblafco.org



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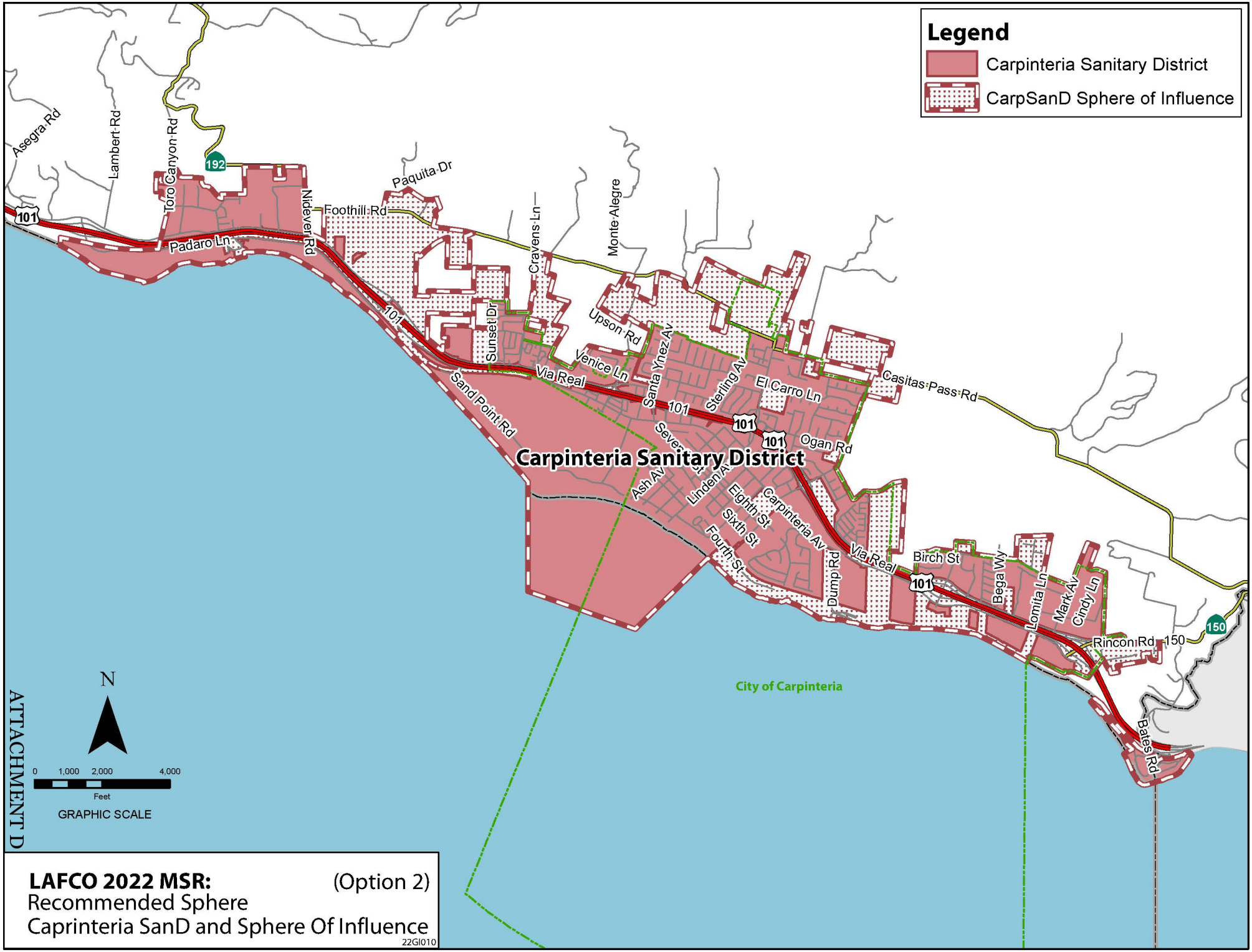

Legend
Carpinteria Sanitary District
CarpSanD Sphere of Influence
Carpinteria Sanitary District
City of Carpinteria
Asegra Rd
Lambert Rd
Toro Canyon Rd
192
101
Padaro Ln
Nidever Rd
Foothill Rd
Paquita Dr
Cravens Ln
Monte Alegre
Sunset Dr
Upson Rd
Venice Ln
Via Real
Santa Ynez Av
Sterling Av
El Carro Ln
Casitas Pass Rd
Sand Point Rd
Seventh St
Ogan Rd
Ash Av
Linden Av
Eighth St
Sixth St
Fourth St
Carpinteria Av
Dump Rd
Birch St
Bega Wy
Lomita Ln
Mark Av
Cindy Ln
Rincon Rd
150
Bates Rd
N
0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet
GRAPHIC SCALE
ATTACHMENT D
LAFCO 2022 MSR: (Option 2)
Recommended Sphere
Caprinteria SanD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

LAFCO 23-xx

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and Stormwater Services Agencies; and

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

(1) Finds this action is exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. (CEQA) as *"information collection" under Section 15306 of the State CEQA Guidelines and based on the determination that this action does not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment (Section 15061(b)(3)).* Sections 15301, 15319, and 15320 of the State CEQA Guidelines -;

(2) Has considered all factors required to be considered by Government Code Section 56425(e) and 56430 and hereby adopts such determinations as set forth in the Public Review Draft of the Sphere of Influence Update and Municipal Service Review with said determinations being incorporated by reference herein as though set forth in full;

(3) Adopts the Service Review Determinations, as shown on Exhibit T;

(4) Adopts the Sphere of Influence Determinations, as shown on Exhibit U;

(4) Adopts the 2022 Municipal Service Reviews for all 33 Special Districts and Cities providing Water, Wastewater, Recycled Water and Stormwater Services in Santa Barbara County;

(5) Adopts the updates to the Spheres of Influence (Exhibit A thru S), for the Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District, Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District. Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District;

;

(6) Reaffirms the current Spheres of Influence of the Cuyama Basin Water District, San Antonio Basin Water District, Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District No. 1, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation, County Service Area 12 (Mission Canyon Sewer District), Casmalia Community Services District, Los Olivos Community Services District, Vandenberg Village Community Services District, as shown on Exhibits G, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, & S, and;

(7) Amends the Spheres of Influence of the Carpinteria Sanitary District, Goleta Sanitary District, Laguna County Sanitation District, Montecito Sanitary District,

Summerland Sanitary District, Goleta Water District. Montecito Water District, and Carpinteria Valley Water District, as shown on Exhibit A, B, C, D, E, F, H, & I.

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

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

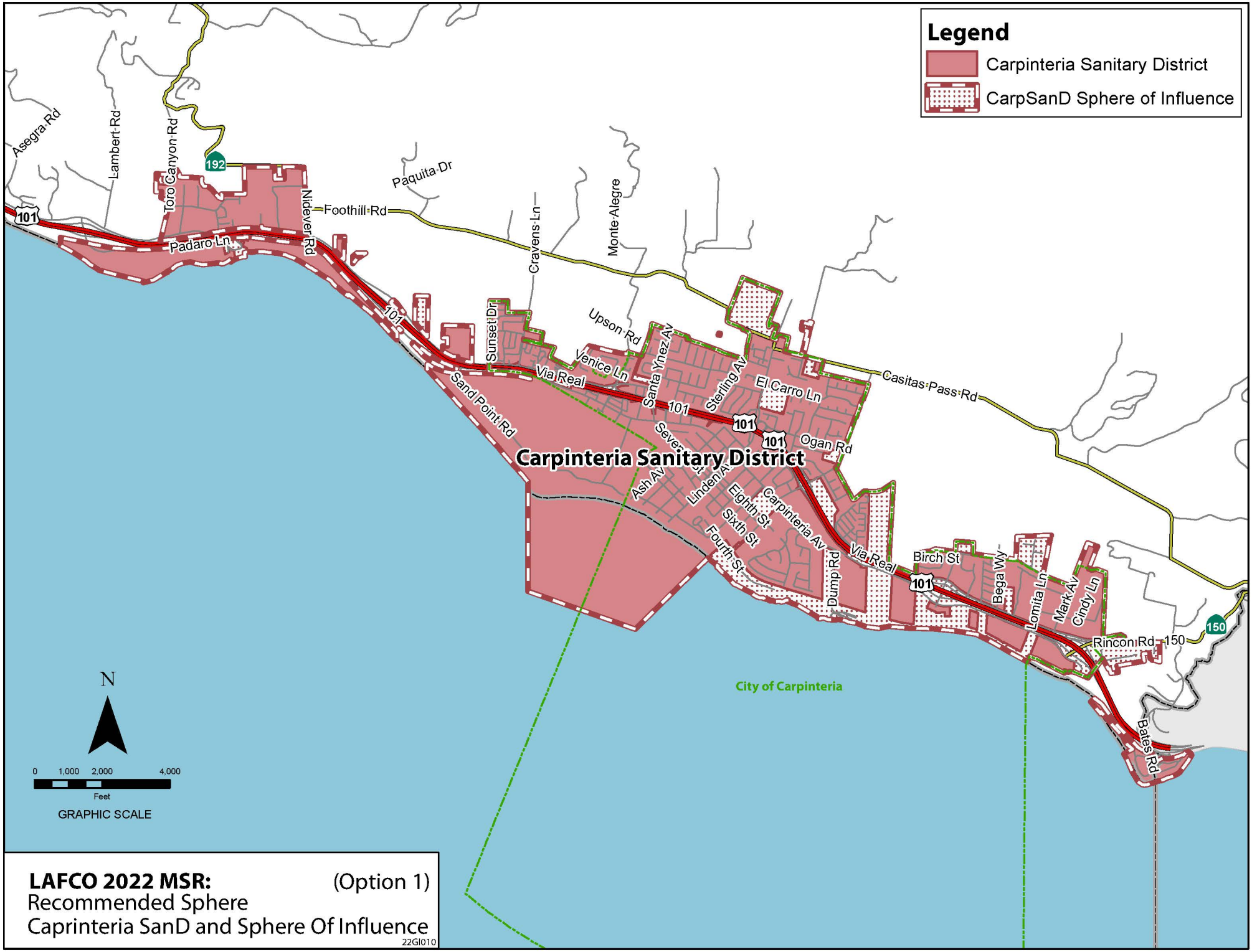
Santa Barbara County Local Agency
Formation Commission

By:_____
Joan Hartmann, Chair
Date: _____

ATTEST:

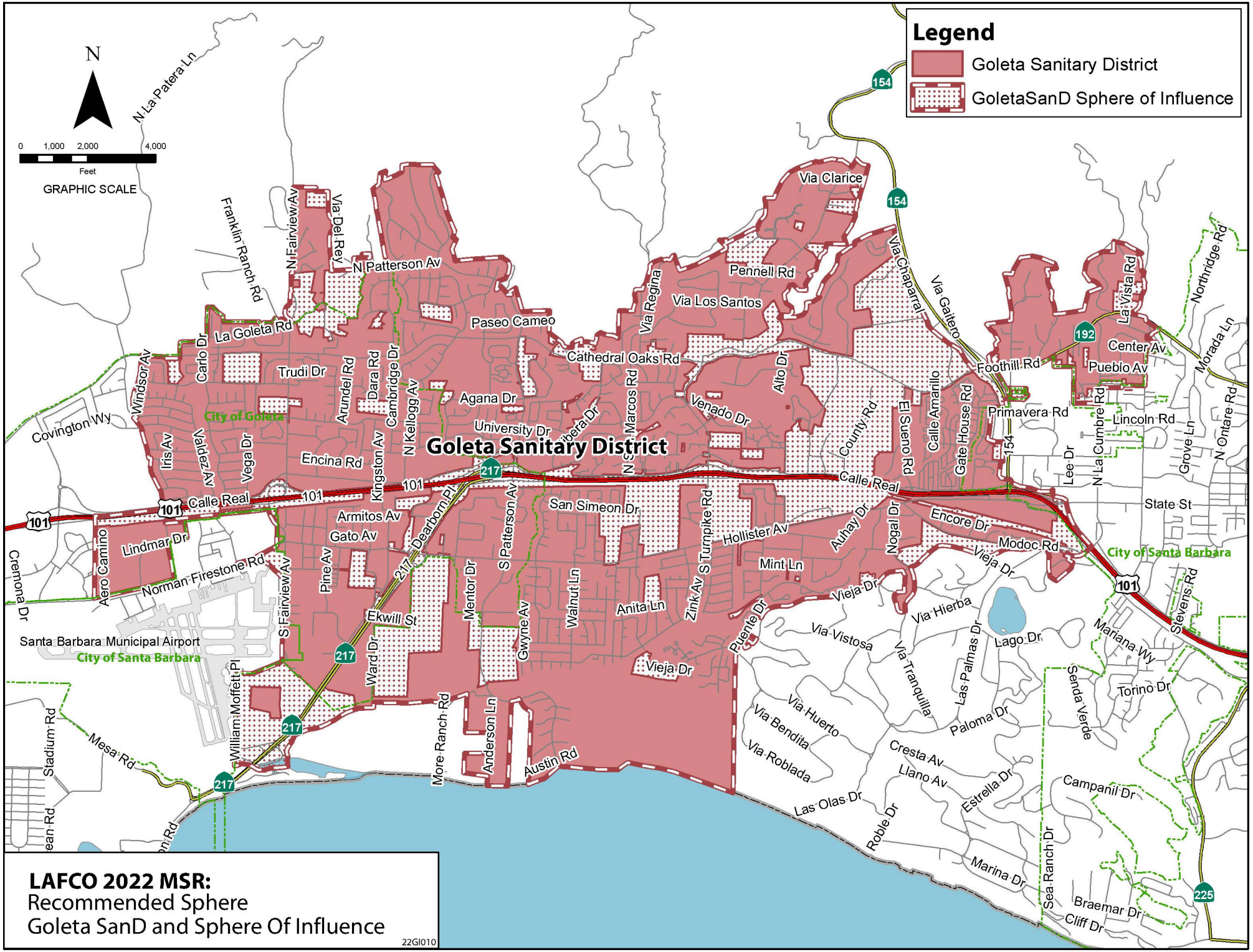
_____

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



ATTACHMENT E

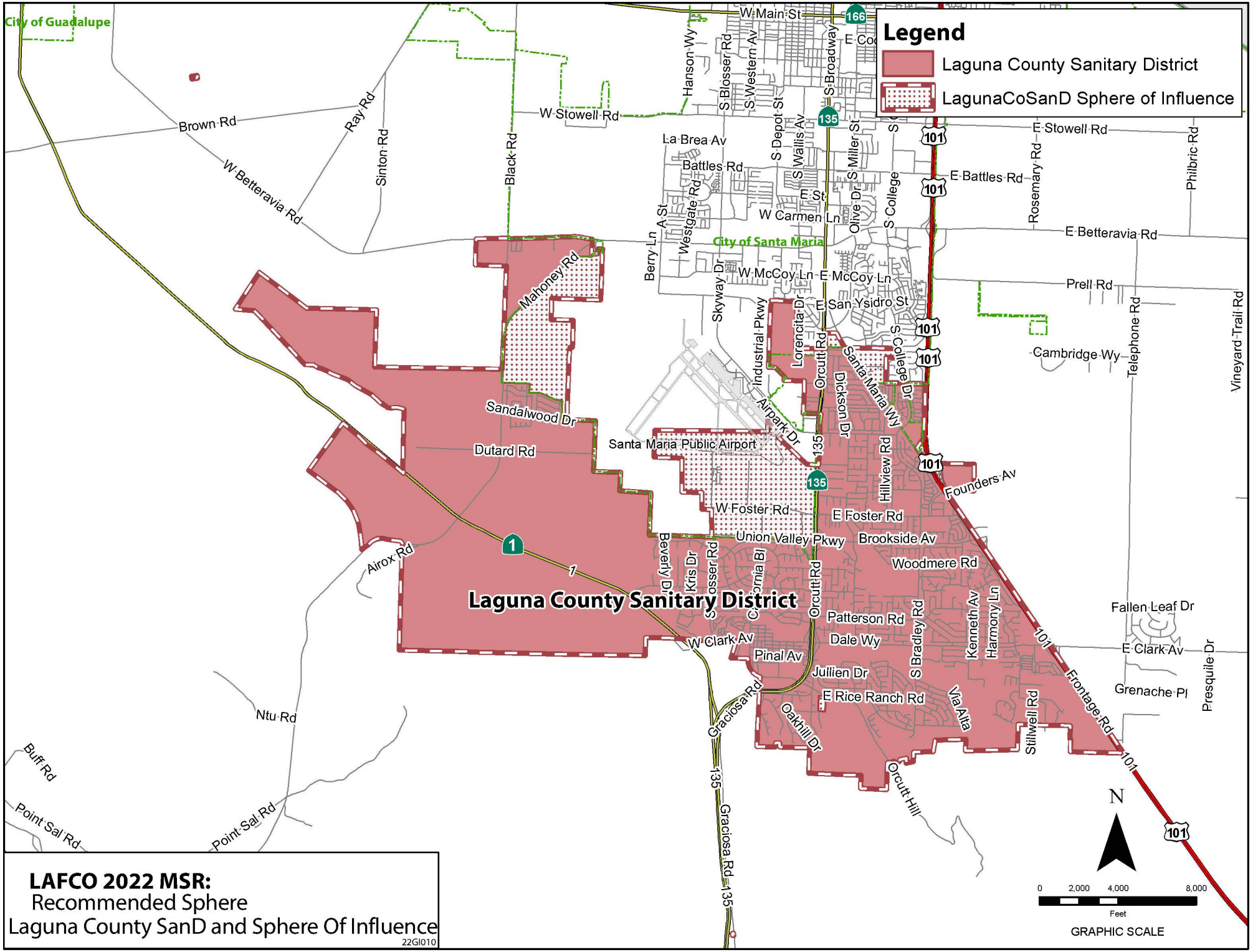
Exhibit A



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Goleta SanD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

ATTACHMENT E

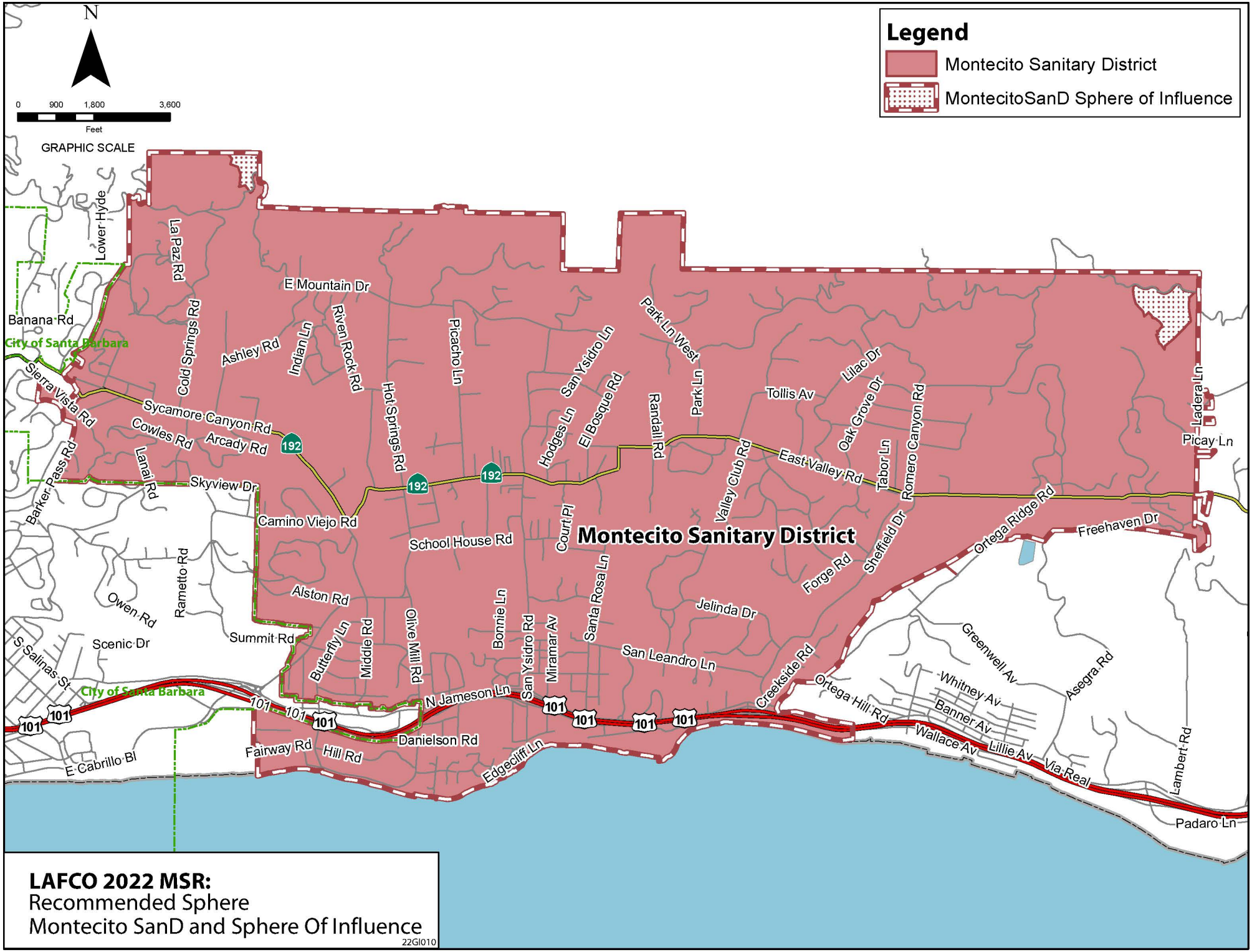
Exhibit B



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Laguna County SanD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

ATTACHMENT E

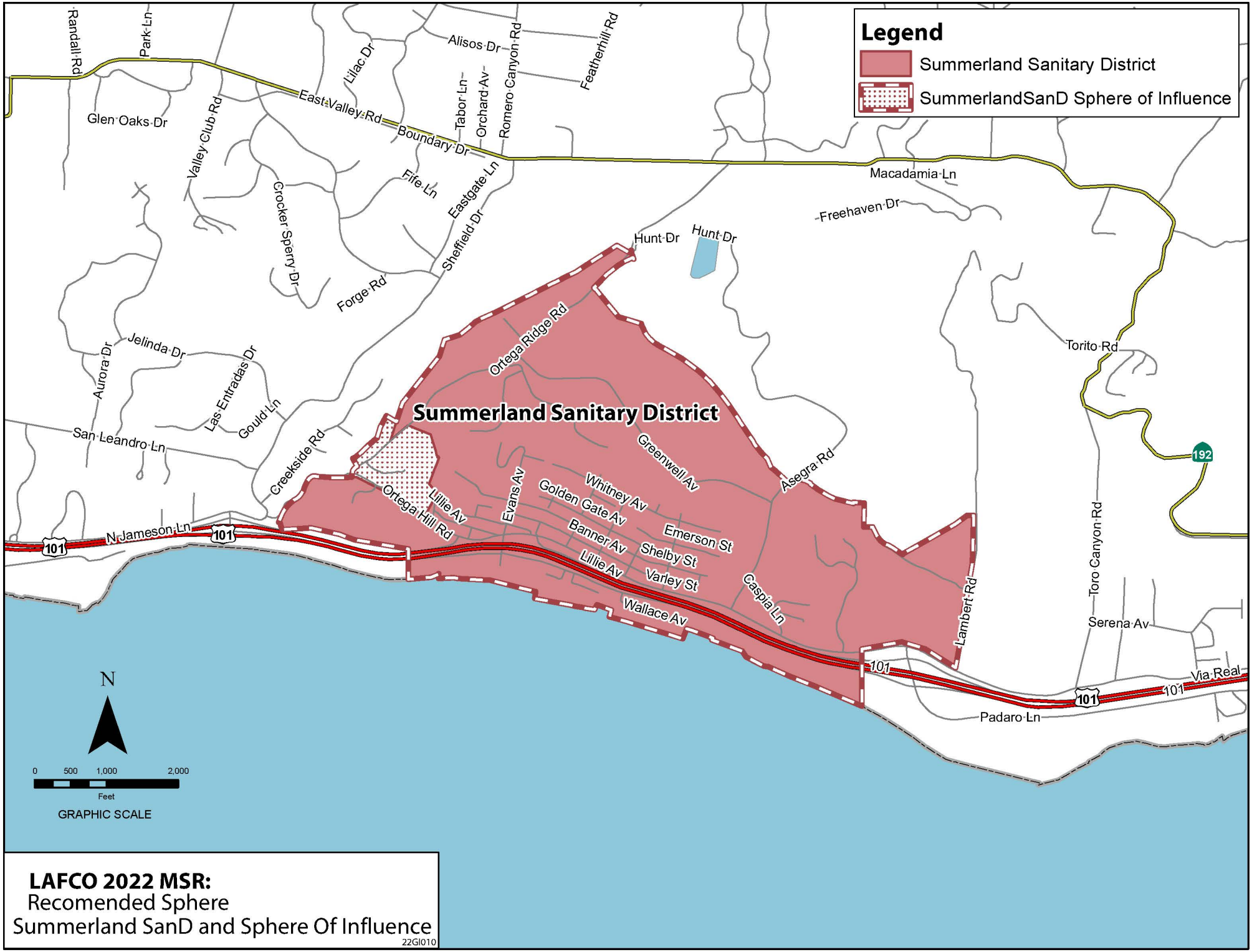
Exhibit C



LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Montecito SanD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

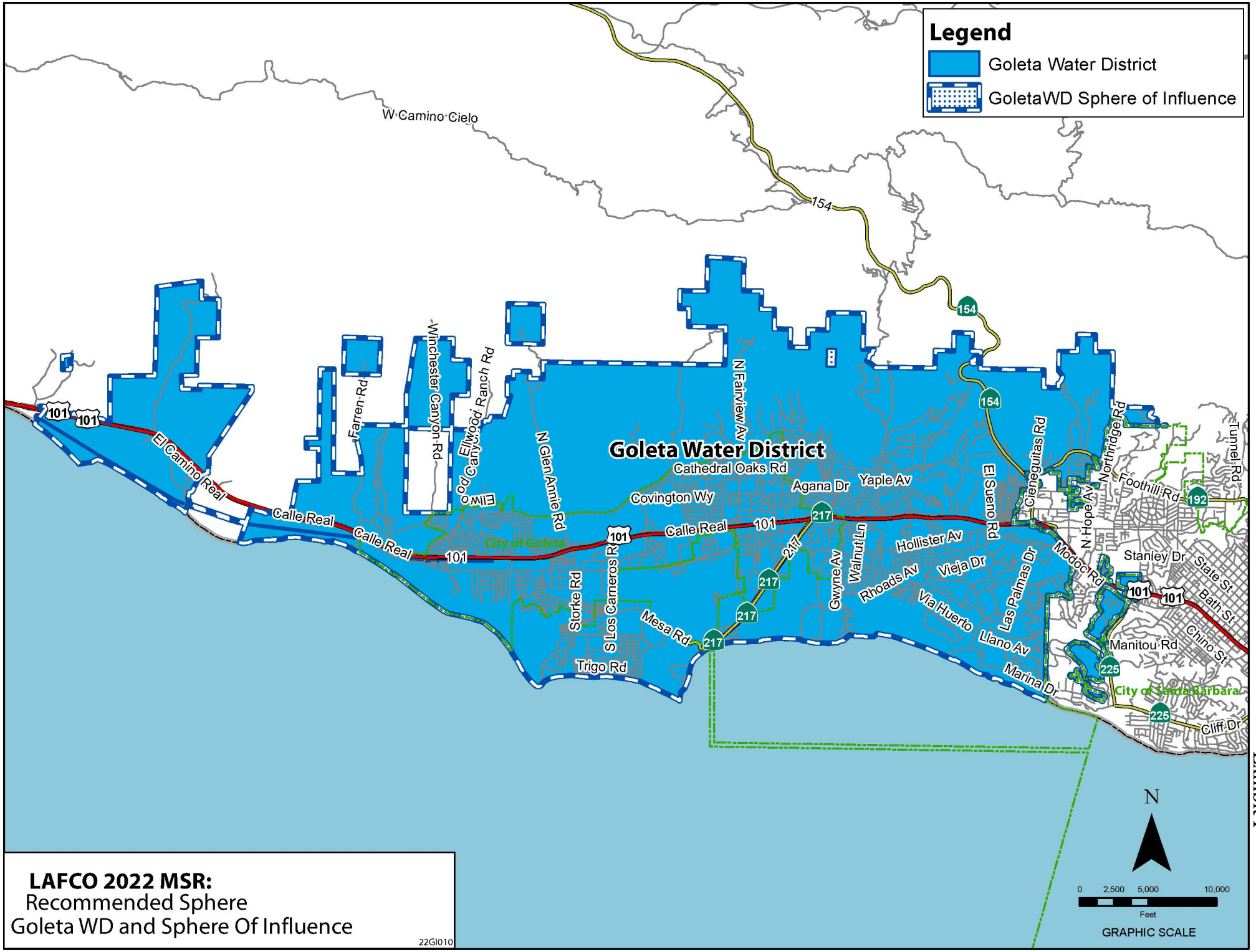
ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit D



ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit E



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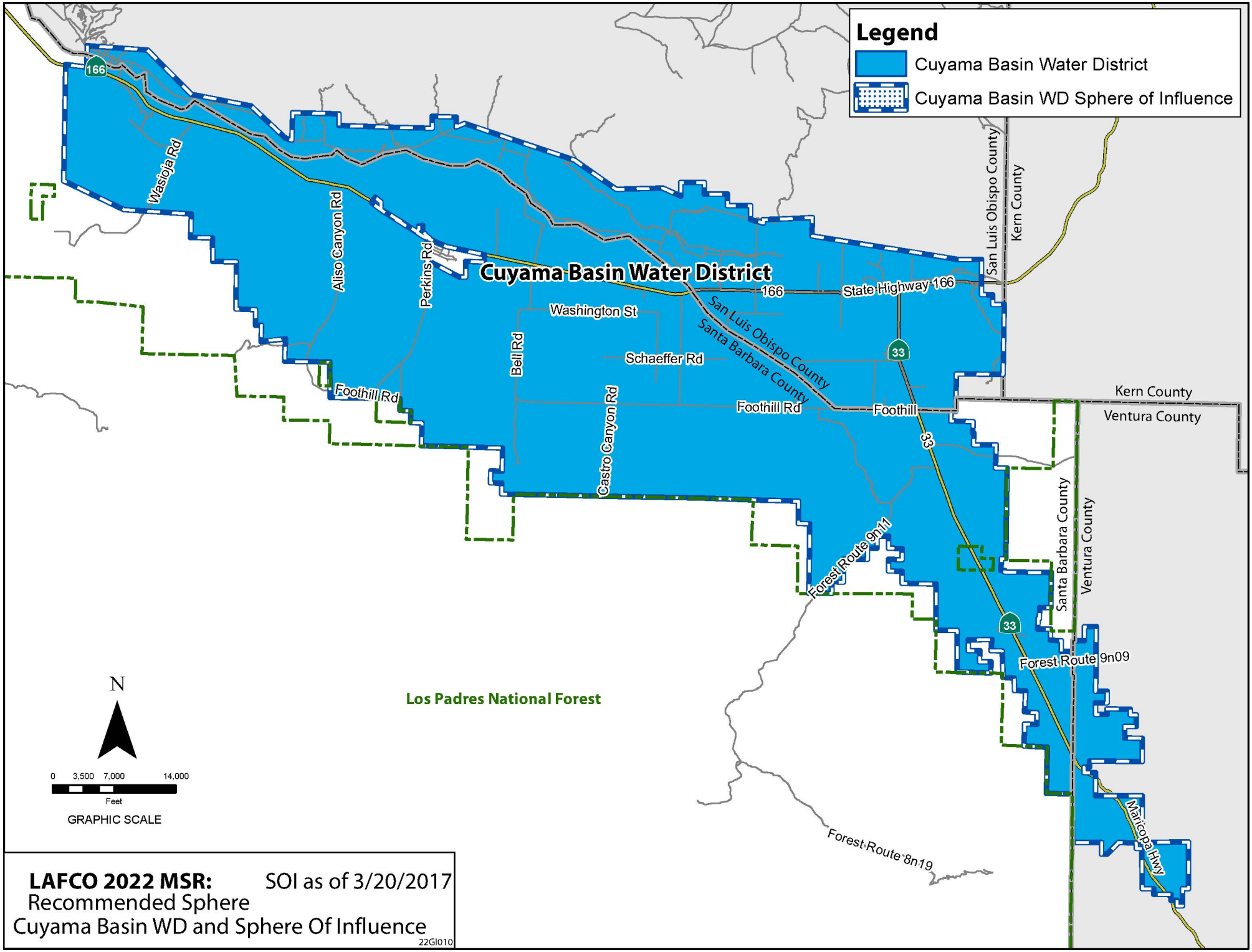
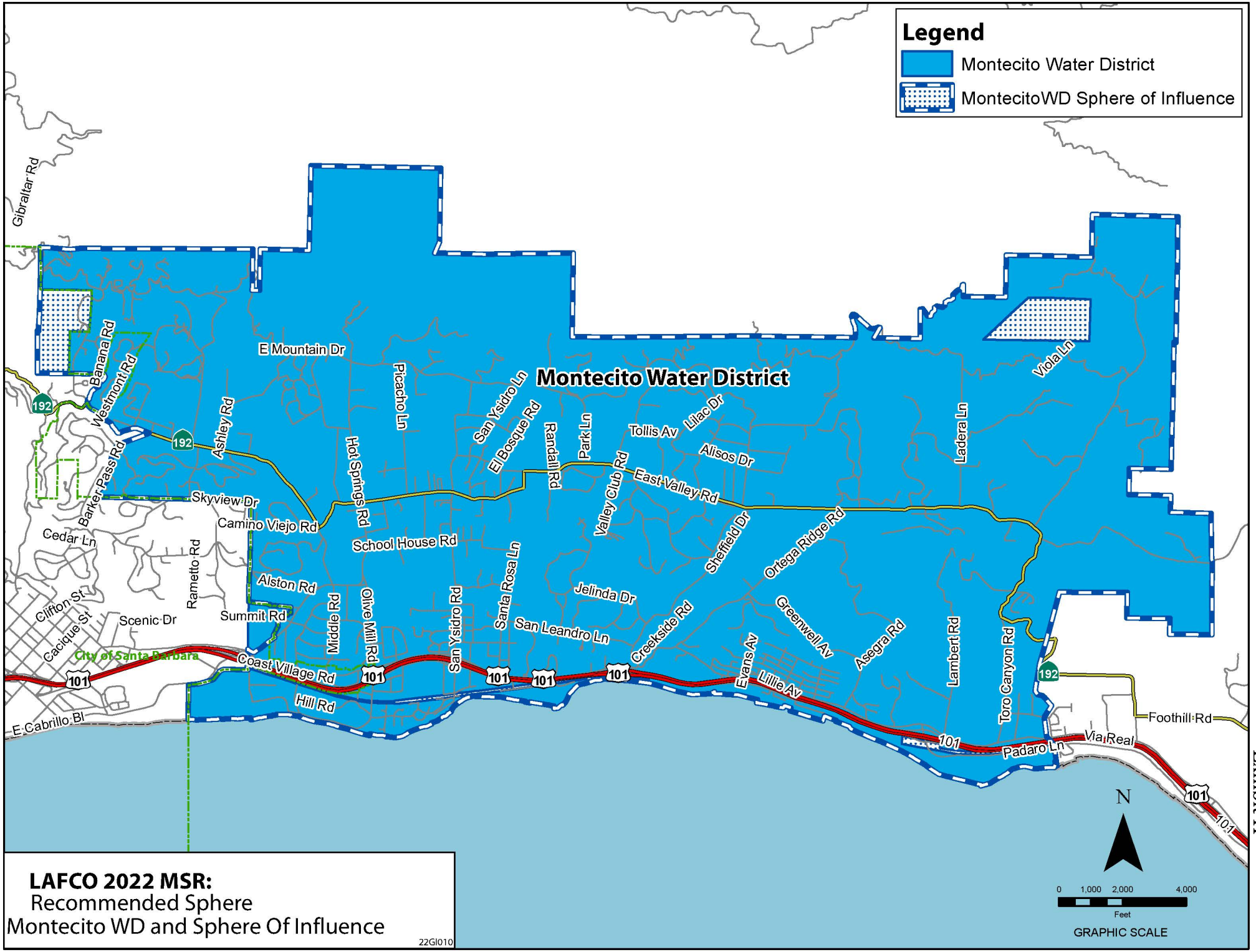


ATTACHMENT E

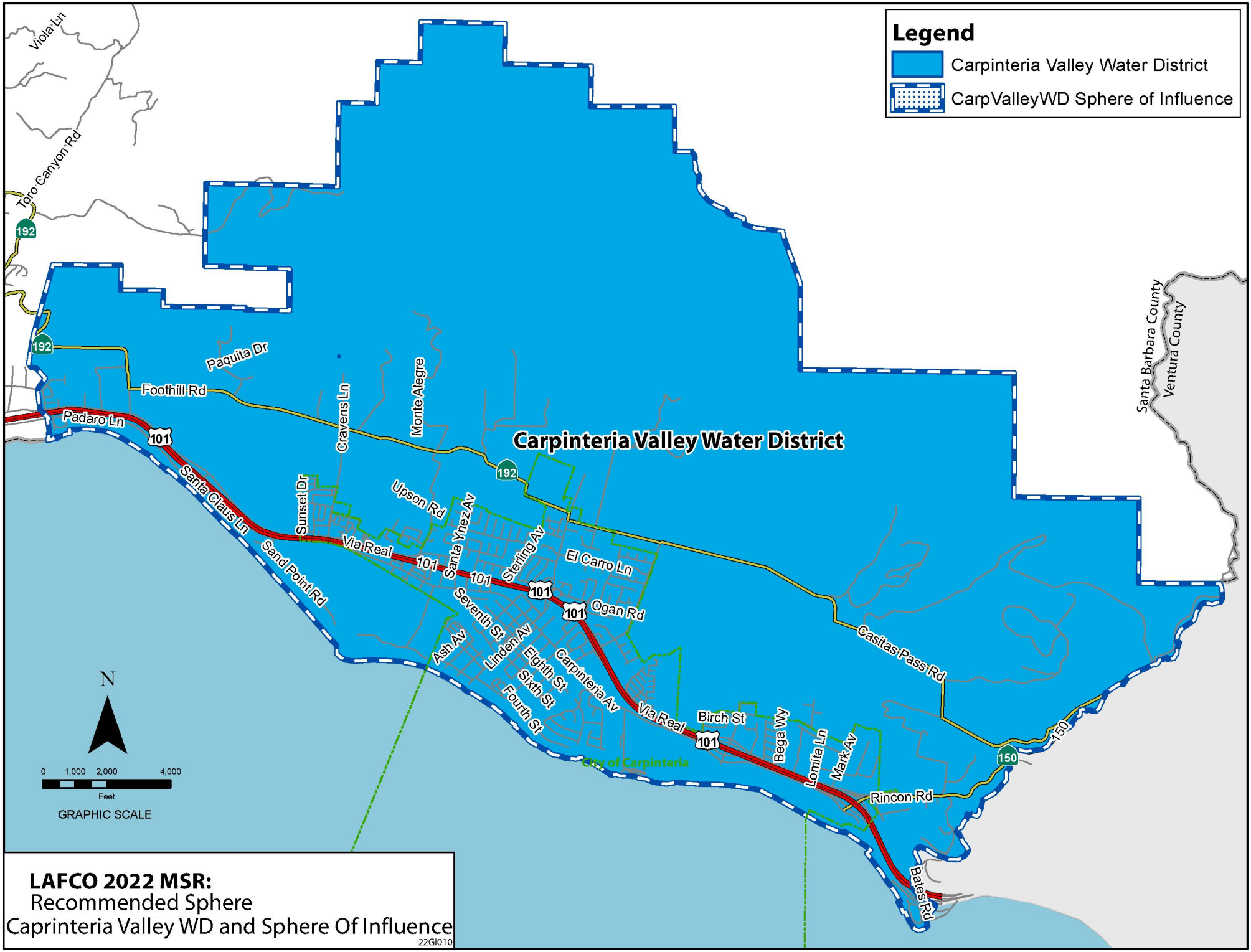
Exhibit G

LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 3/20/2017
Recommended Sphere
Cuyama Basin WD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010



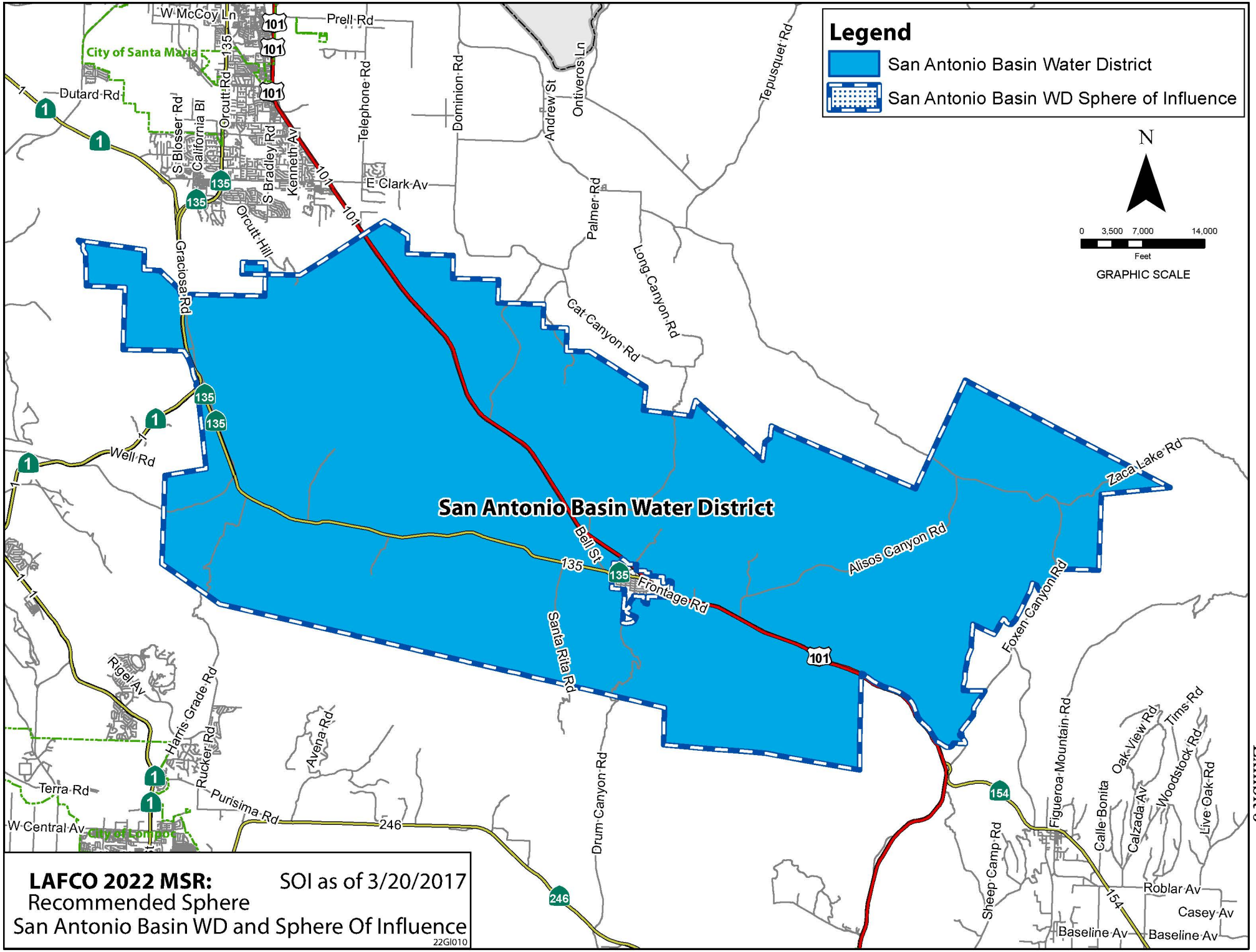
ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit H



ATTACHMENT E

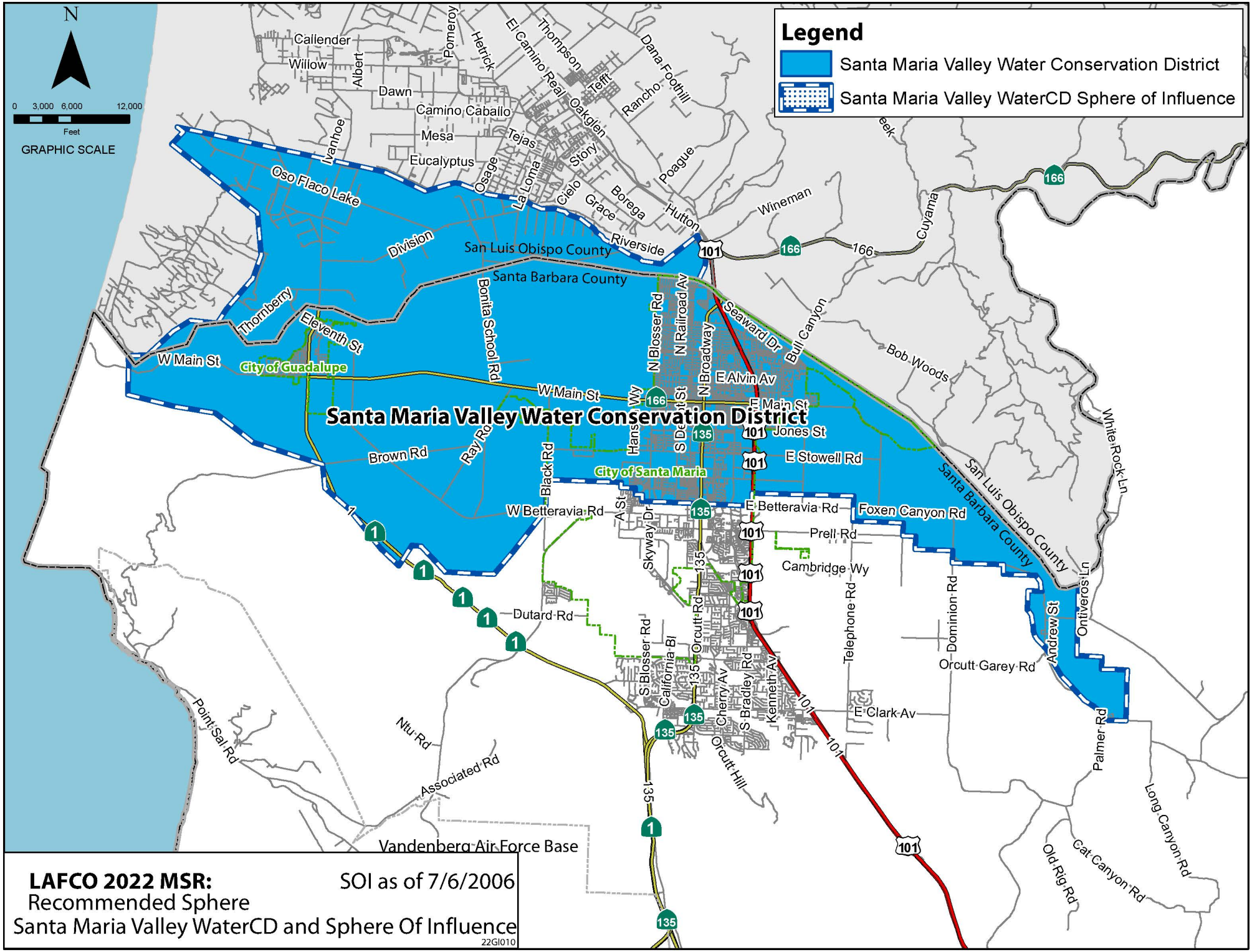
Exhibit I



LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 3/20/2017
Recommended Sphere
San Antonio Basin WD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010

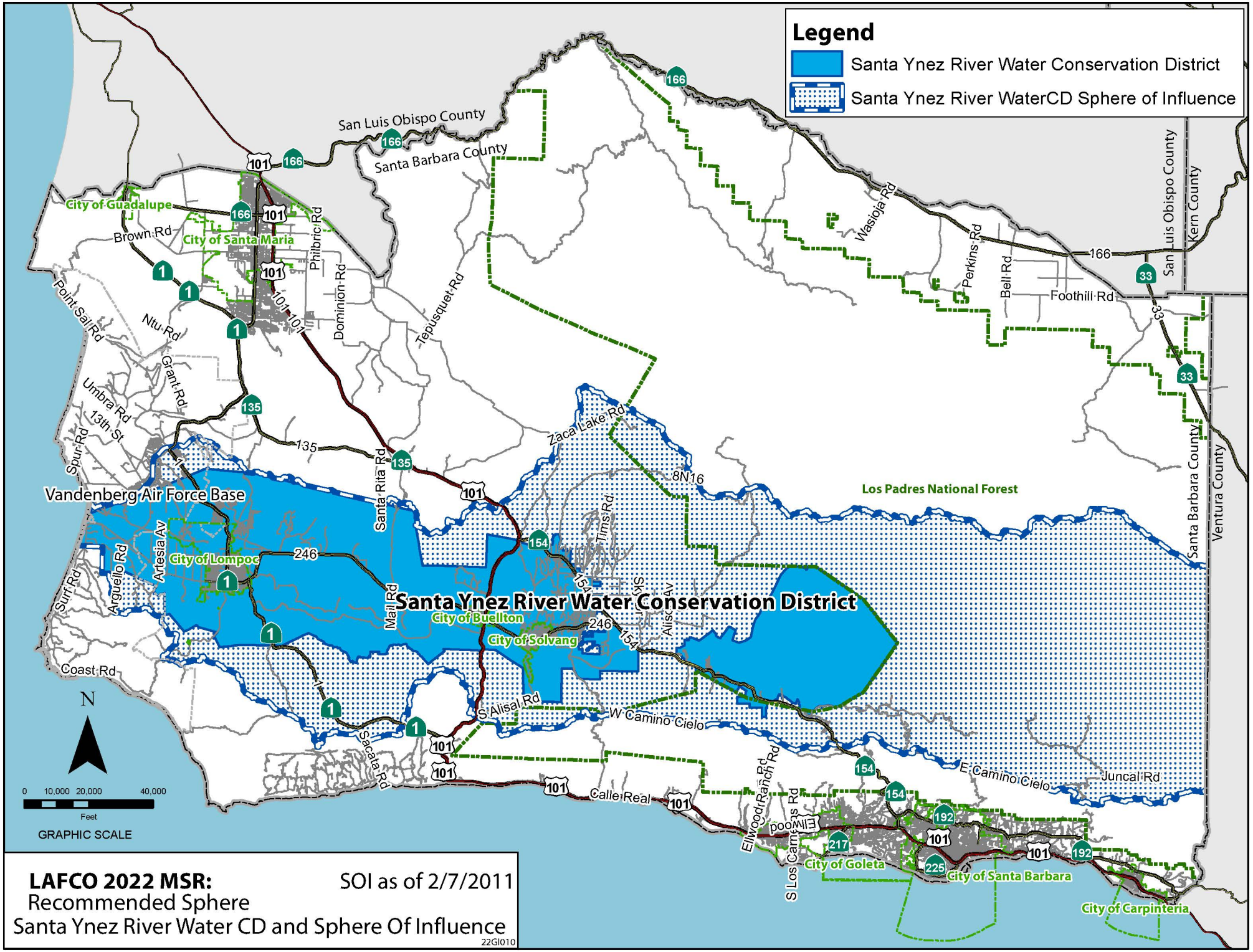
ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit J



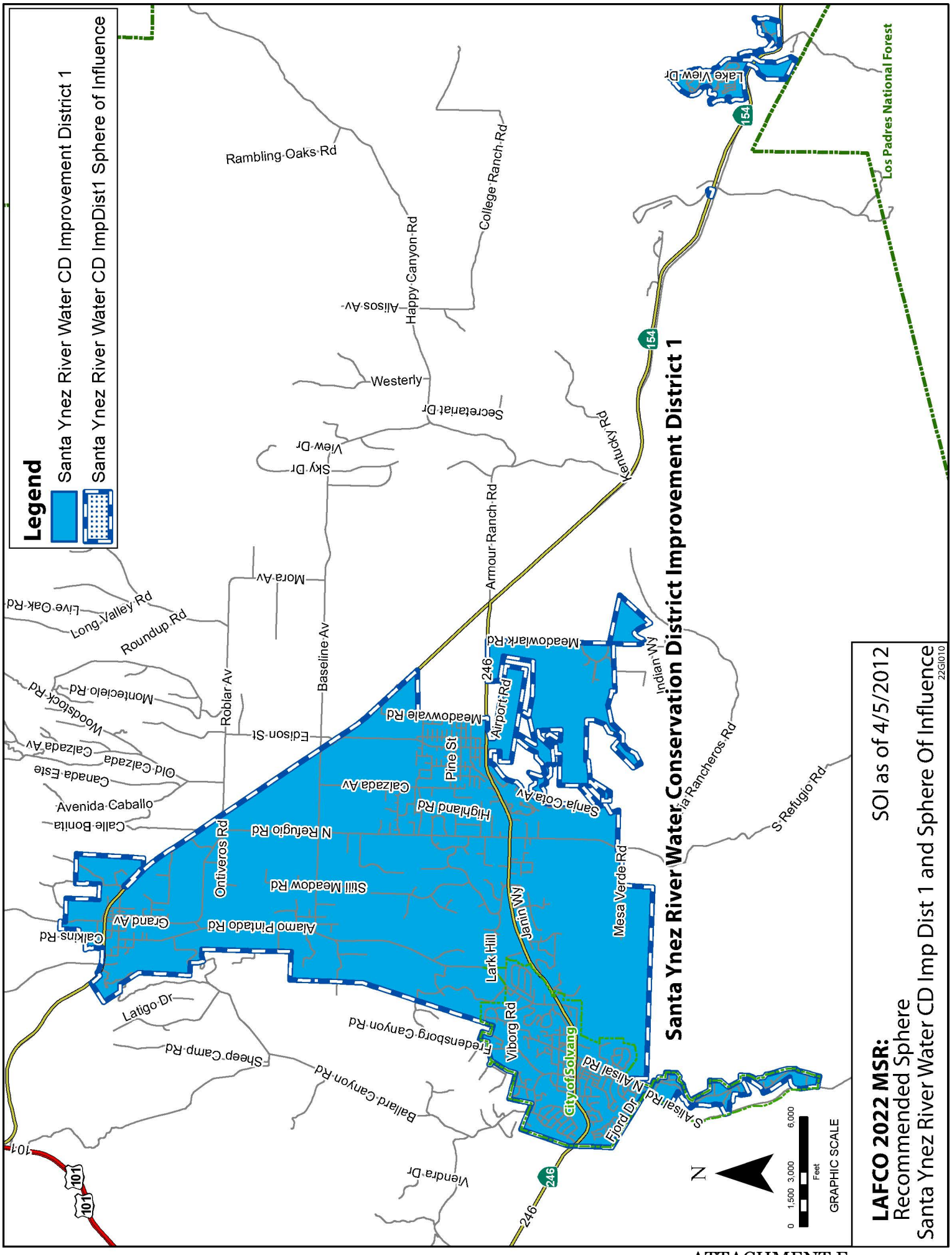
ATTACHMENT E

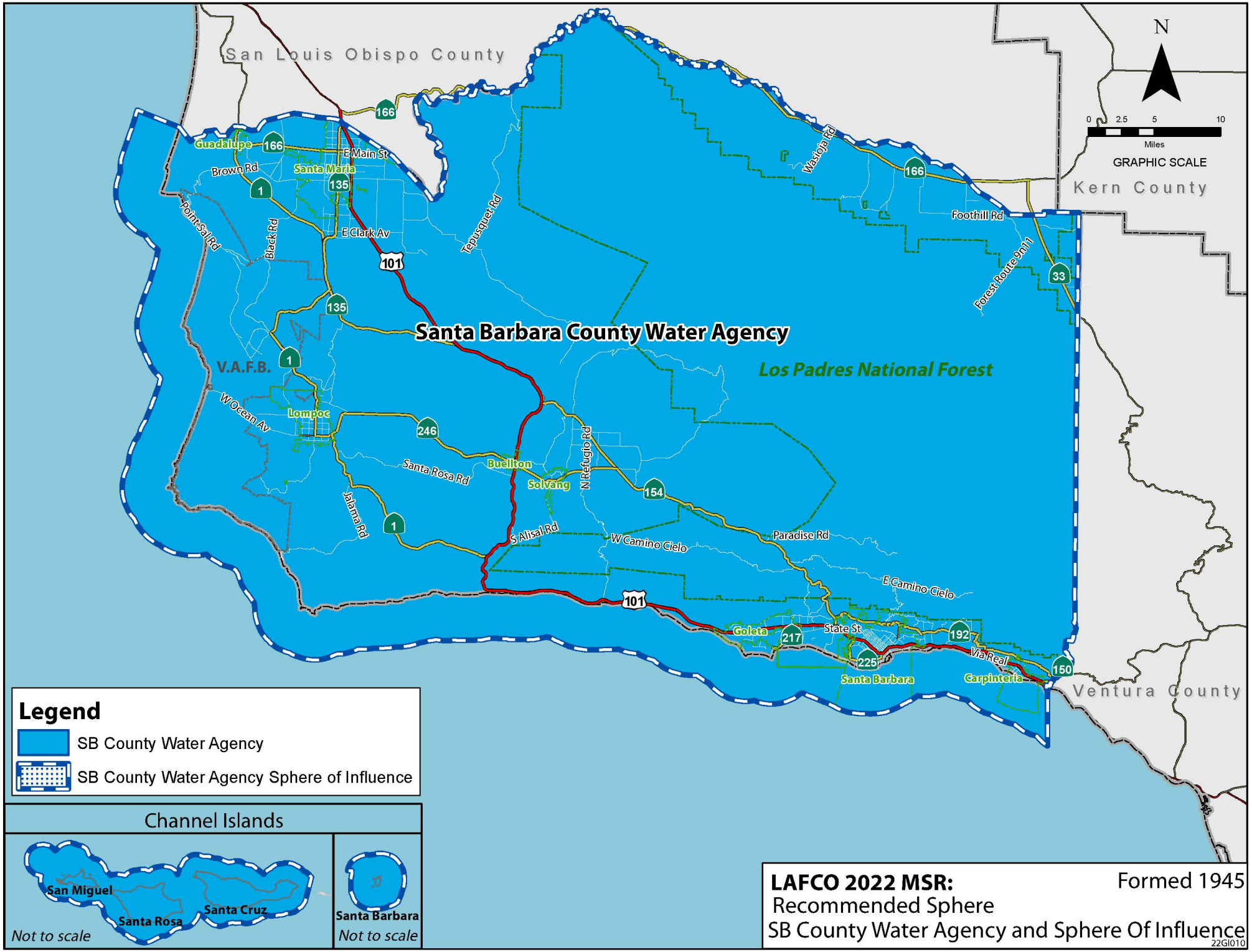
Exhibit K



ATTACHMENT E

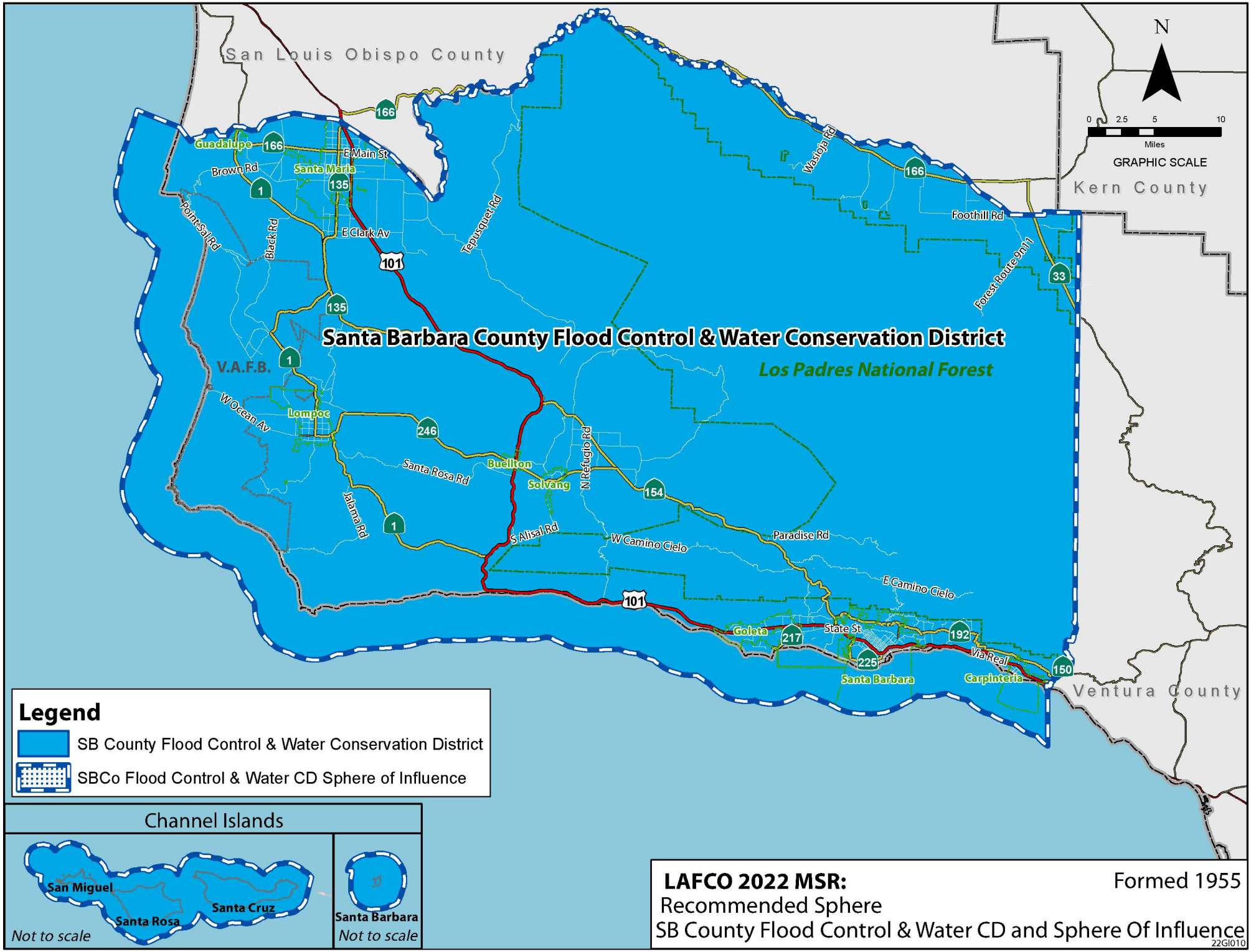
Exhibit L


Legend
Santa Ynez River Water CD Improvement District 1
Santa Ynez River Water CD ImpDist1 Sphere of Influence
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District 1
LAFCO 2022 MSR:
Recommended Sphere
Santa Ynez River Water CD Imp Dist 1 and Sphere Of Influence
SOI as of 4/5/2012
22GIS010
GRAPHIC SCALE
0 1,500 3,000 6,000
Feet
N
City of Solvang
Rambling Oaks Rd
College Ranch Rd
Happy Canyon Rd
Alisos Av
Westerly
Secretariat Dr
View Dr
Sky Dr
Kentucky Rd
Armour Ranch Rd
Mora Av
Baseline Av
Roblar Av
Long Valley Rd
Live Oak Rd
Roundup Rd
Montecielo Rd
Woodstock Rd
Edison St
Old Calzada
Canada Este
Calzada Av
Avenida Caballo
Calle Bonita
Calkins Rd
Latigo Dr
Sheep Camp Rd
Ballard Canyon Rd
Vendra Dr
Ontiveros Rd
N Refugio Rd
Still Meadow Rd
Alamo Pintado Rd
Grand Av
Meadowvale Rd
Pine St
Calzada Av
Highland Rd
Airport Rd
246
Meadowlark Rd
Indian Wy
Santa Cota Av
Janin Wy
Lark Hill
Viborg Rd
Mesa Verde Rd
Via Rancheros Rd
S Refugio Rd
Fredensborg Canyon Rd
N Alisal Rd
S Alisal Rd
Fjord Dr
Lake View Dr
154
Los Padres National Forest
101



ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit N



ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit O

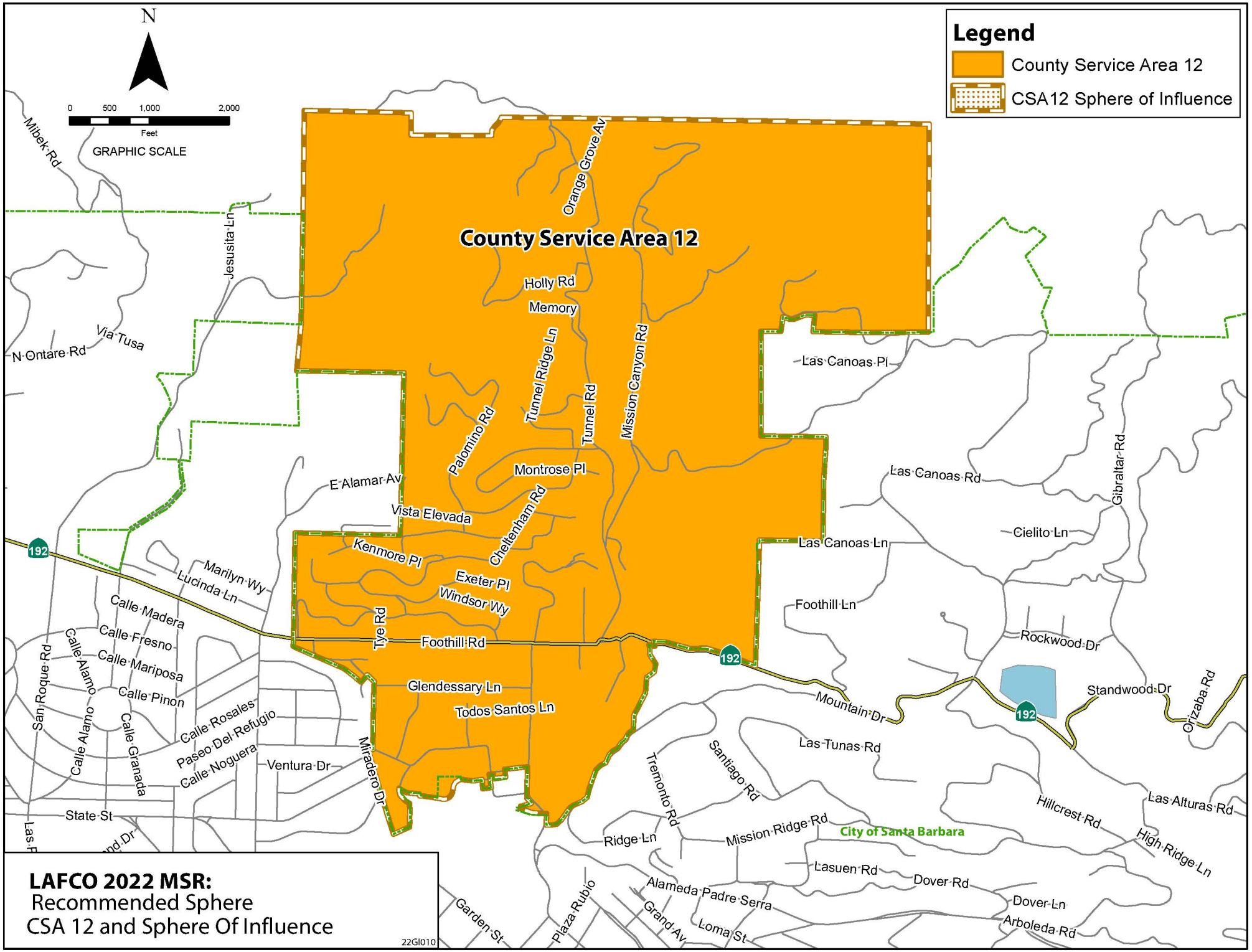


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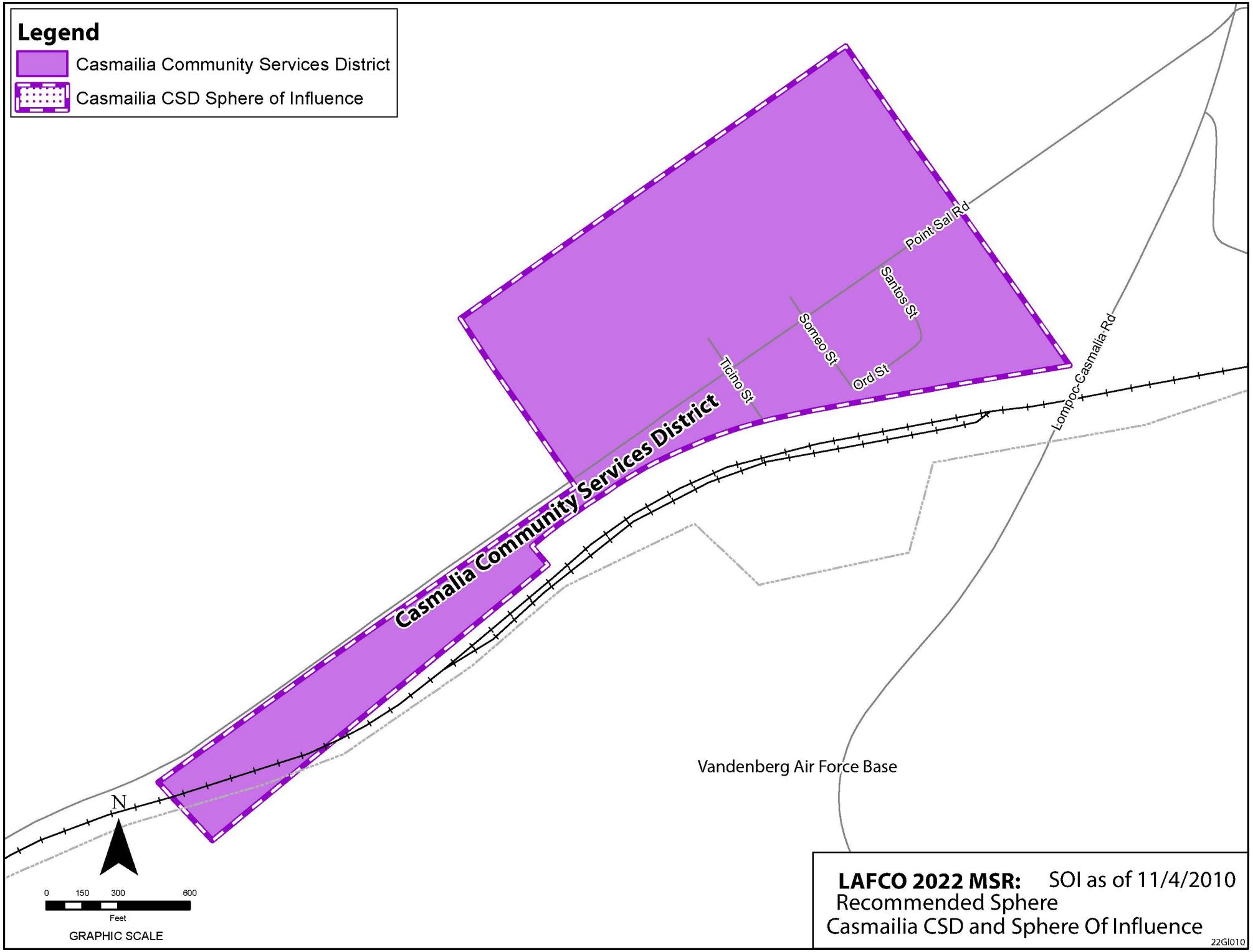
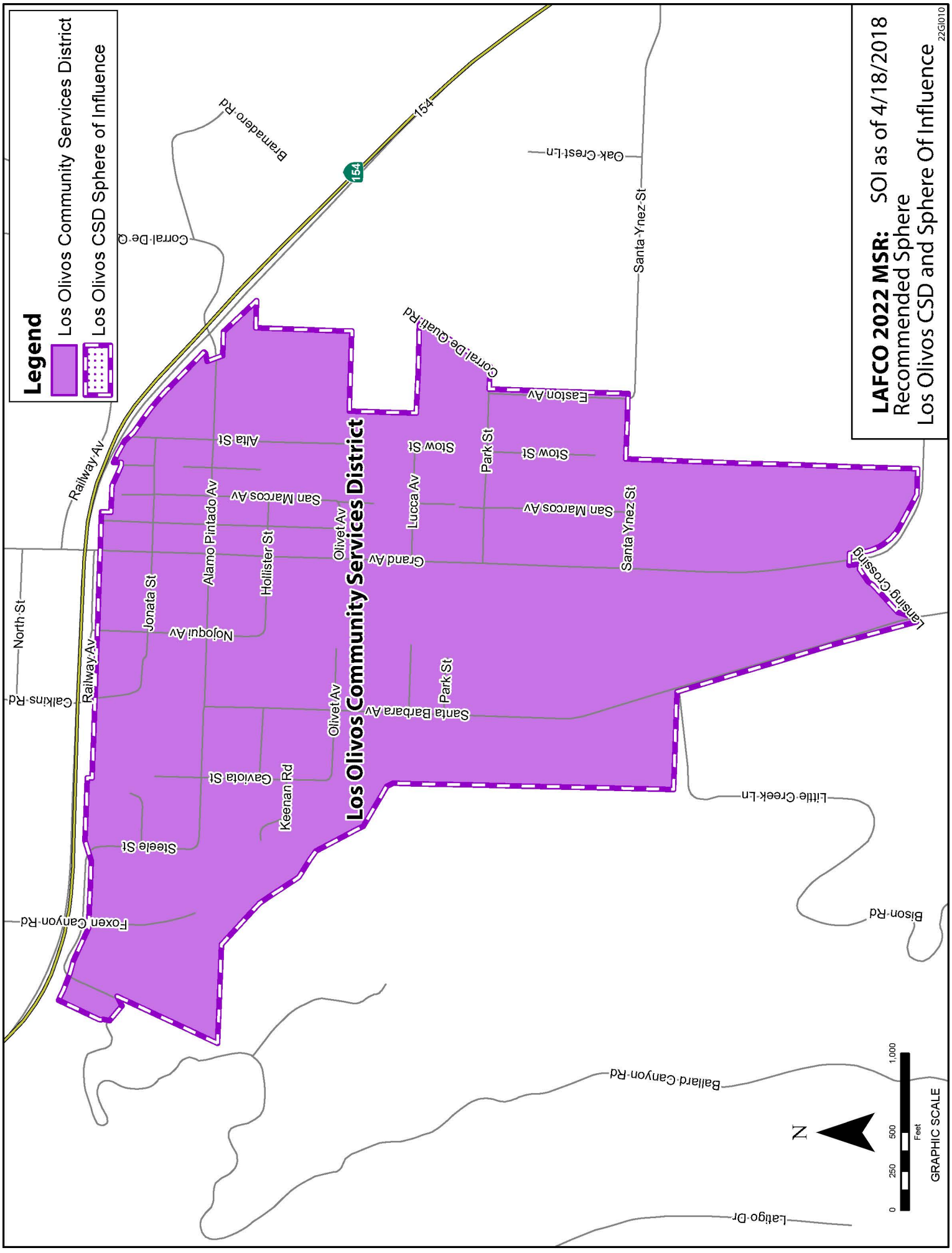
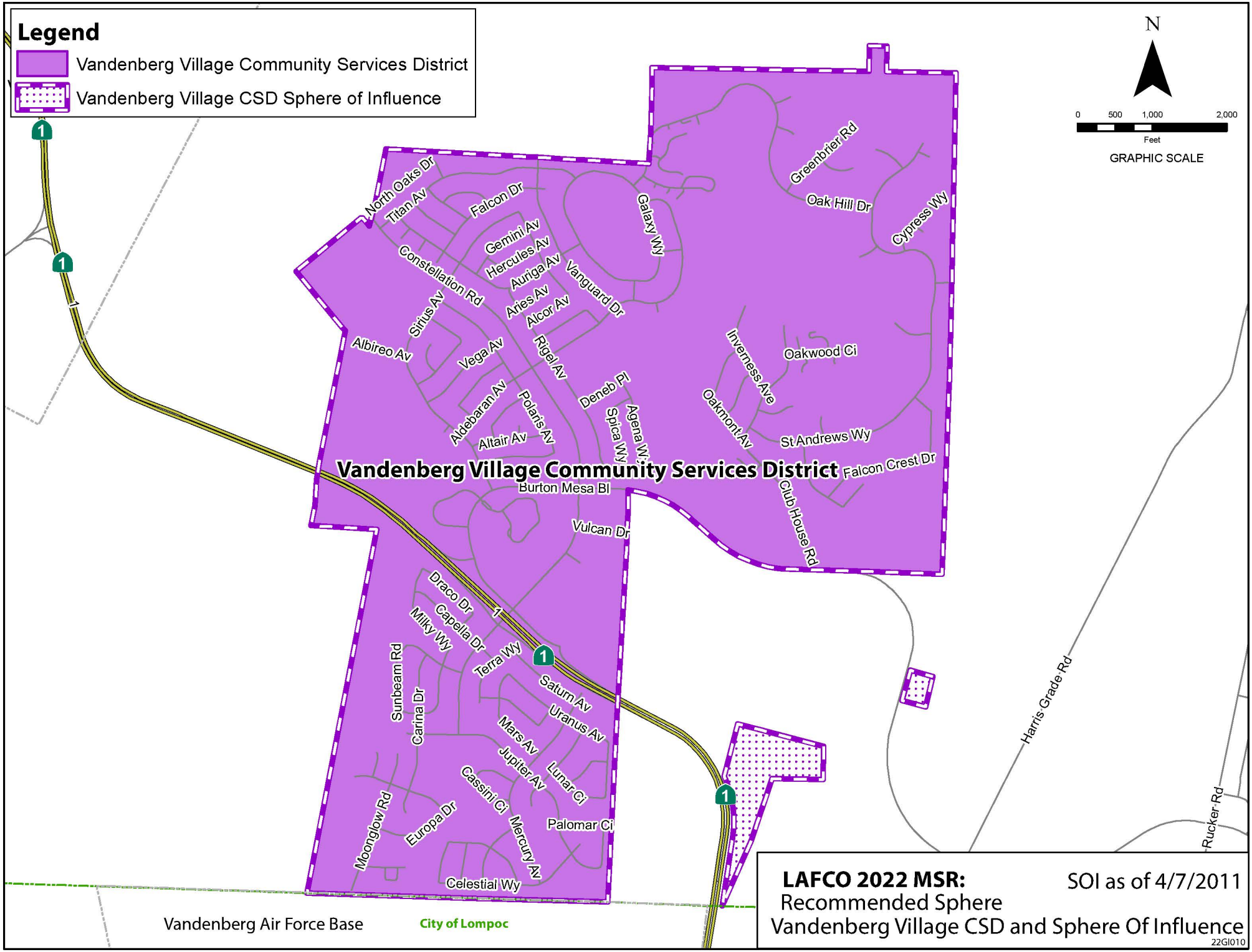
Exhibit P



ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit Q


Legend
Los Olivos Community Services District
Los Olivos CSD Sphere of Influence
LAFCO 2022 MSR: SOI as of 4/18/2018
Recommended Sphere
Los Olivos CSD and Sphere Of Influence
22GI010
Los Olivos Community Services District
154
Bramadero Rd
Corral De Quail Rd
Oak Crest Ln
Santa Ynez St
Easton Av
Railway Av
Alta St
Stow St
Park St
San Marcos Av
Lucca Av
Olivet Av
Alamo Pintado Av
Hollister St
Grand Av
Santa Ynez St
Lansing Crossing
North St
Jonata St
Nojoqui Av
Calkins Rd
Santa Barbara Av
Gaviota St
Keenan Rd
Steele St
Foxen Canyon Rd
Little Creek Ln
Bison Rd
Ballard Canyon Rd
Latigo Dr
N
GRAPHIC SCALE
0
250
500
1,000
Feet



ATTACHMENT E

Exhibit S

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.

☐	Growth and Population	☐	Shared Services
☒	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities	☒	Accountability
☒	Capacity, Adequacy & Infrastructure to Provide Services	☐	Other
☐	Financial Ability	☐	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

1. GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE AFFECTED AREA

REGIONAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENCY SPECIFIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REGIONAL

In 2020, the California statewide median household income (MHI) was 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 definition[6] 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

REGIONAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

State law[7] 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.

[7] Government 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 District's 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/pcmsc/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, 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.

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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 areas[8]:

[8] These 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

1. 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 additional 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 1-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 arrangements[9]."

[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.