

SANTA YNEZ COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Loch Dreizler, General Manager
DATE: April 16, 2025
SUBJECT: Discuss the Ductile Iron Pipe (DIP) Cured-in-Place Pipe Capital Project. The Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP) lining is a trenchless method for repairing damaged pipes. It involves inserting a resin-impregnated liner into the existing pipe, which is then cured to form a new, smooth, corrosion-resistant pipe wall.

Proposed Motion / Recommendation

No motion necessary

Policy Implications

No Policy Implications

Fiscal Implications

No Fiscal Implications

Alternatives Considered

None

Recommendation

No Recommendation

Discussion

We will be reviewing and discussing the project primarily through video and photographs.

The following illustrates the sophistication of a public works project in California, such as installing a cured-in-place pipe liner within an existing ductile iron pipe (DIP), based on typical processes and milestones. This general overview is based on standard practices for such projects in California.

Brief Summary of the Process

Installing a cured-in-place pipe liner in the existing ductile iron pipe (DIP) as part of a public works project, specifically for a sewer system upgrade under the Santa Ynez Community Services District (SYCSD), illustrates the intricate, multi-layered process required for infrastructure improvements in California. This task is far from simple and deceptively time-consuming; it involves planning, regulatory compliance, stakeholder coordination, and adaptive management to ensure durability, safety, and community benefit. Below are the typical milestones and key components that highlight the sophistication of such a project

1. Initial Assessments and Feasibility Studies

The process begins with comprehensive assessments to justify and scope the project. Engineers assist with pipe conditions to evaluate the need for DIP repairs. Cost-benefit analyses and funding assessments, including potential impacts on ratepayers, are prepared to secure buy-in from the SYCSD Board and the public. This phase establishes the project's technical and financial foundation, requiring collaboration with civil engineering and District reserves.

2. Development of Construction Documents

Once the project is deemed feasible, detailed construction documents are created. These include engineering plans specifying DIP diameters and lateral locations. Accompanying documents, bid packages, permits, and CEQA documents are filed.

3. Board Approval and Governance

No construction begins without formal SYCSD Board approval, a critical milestone that ensures transparency and accountability. A detailed memo outlining the project scope, budget, timeline, and public benefits was presented. Board members questioned engineering reports, funding plans, and public comments during open meetings that comply with the Brown Act, California's open meeting law. Approval depended on aligning the project with district goals, securing funding via District reserves, recognizing potential contingencies (15% of the project budget) for unforeseen expenses, and demonstrating the governance required for public works.

4. Project Management and Execution

Once approval is secured, project management takes center stage. The District shared project management responsibilities with Cannon Engineering, ensuring contractors comply with California's prevailing wage requirements under the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) and coordinated the construction schedule. Milestones include mobilization, traffic control, pipe cleaning, videoing, and lining installation. The project manager navigates unforeseen challenges, such as unplanned lateral discoveries, leveraging contingency plans integrated into the budget (typically 15% of total costs).

5. Stakeholder Engagement

Public works projects in California thrive on stakeholder collaboration. SYCSD engages residents, businesses, and other agencies when necessary. Through public hearings, hand-delivered flyers, and workshops. This inclusive method mitigates disruptions and aligns the project with community needs, reflecting the nuanced diplomacy required.

7. Labor Board Compliance

The California Labor Board, through the DIR, enforces labor standards for public works projects. Contractors must register with the DIR, pay prevailing wages, and submit certified payroll records electronically. Apprenticeship programs, mandatory for projects exceeding \$30,000, promote workforce development, adding a layer of oversight. Non-compliance may result in stop-work orders or fines, emphasizing the labor board's crucial role in project execution.

8. Final Milestones: Completion and Closeout

Clean and video inspect the pipe before lining installation. Install the new lining material within the ductile iron pipe. Cut the liner for the existing sewer laterals. The video records the line showing the new liner. Document as-builts, closeout records, and review test results.