



HORIZON SEWER PROJECT REPORT



Prepared for
Santa Ynez Community Services District

Prepared by
Cannon
1050 Southwood Drive
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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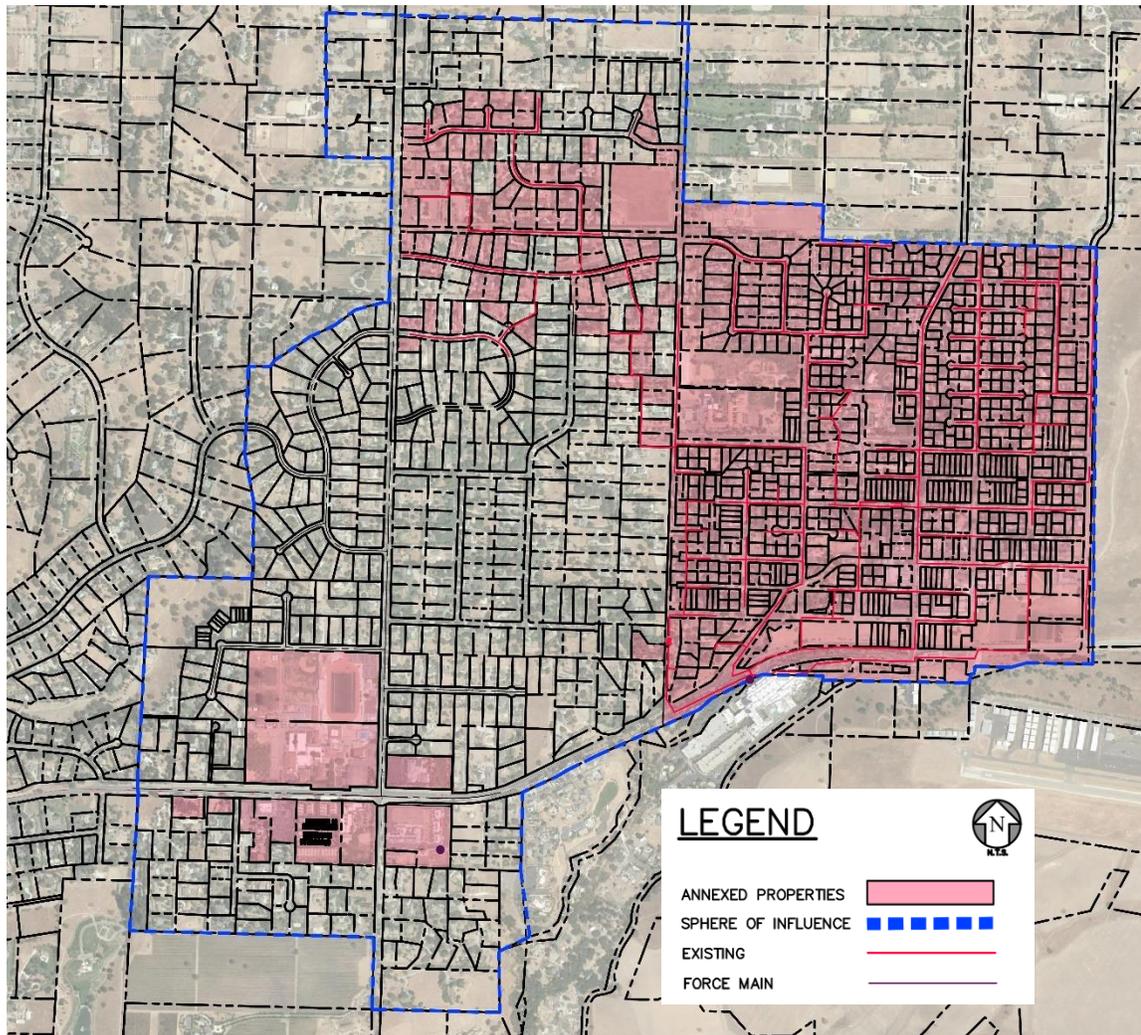
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Santa Ynez Community Services District (District) is a sewer service provider in the Santa Ynez Valley with a sphere of influence that encompasses approximately 1.75 square miles as shown as outlined in blue in Figure 1.1. Approximately half of the businesses and residents within this area are currently served by the District as highlighted in pink. The remaining area relies on individual septic systems due to lack of gravity sewer infrastructure.

Figure 1.1-Sphere of Influence



The State and County health departments have deemed septic systems to be hazardous as detailed in the Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Local Agency Management Program prepared by the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department Environmental Health Services, revision 1 dated 07/21/15 (LAMP). This health concern has prompted the installation of an adequate sewage collection system to reduce the infiltration of contaminated water into the groundwater basin. The District completed a Sewer Area Study in 2016 that outlined a plan for expansion of the sewer system that would allow an additional 214 connections to be made to the system. The first phase of this sewer expansion will serve 21 residences along Horizon Drive and

alongside its easement, and allow several homes that currently have failing septic systems to connect directly to a gravity sewer.

2. PROJECT AREA

The Horizon Sewer Project will extend an existing sewer near Highway 246 and Refugio Road, up through an easement to Horizon Drive.

2.1 Vicinity

2.1.1 *Detailed Map of project site*

The proposed sewer will extend up from Highway 246 through an easement, and extend to the east and west along Horizon Drive as shown in Figure 2.1.1.

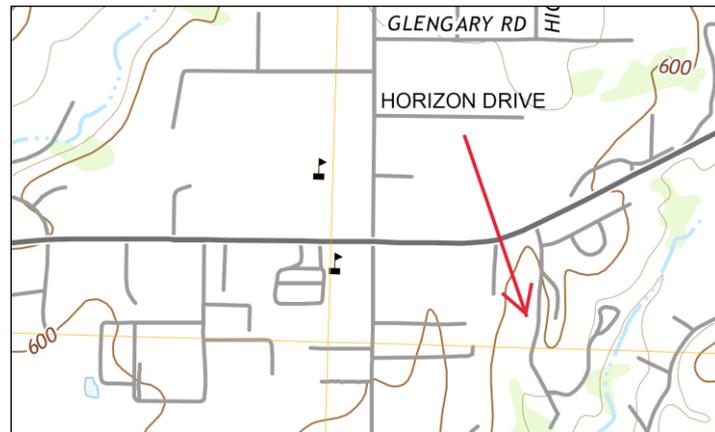
Figure 2.1.1-Project Area



2.1.2 *Relevant Hydrologic, Geologic, and Topographic Features*

The topography of this area is very hilly, but the land across Horizon Drive generally slopes in a northwest to southeast direction. There is a high point at the intersection of Mission Drive and Refugio Road where the existing gravity sewer system begins. Geologic conditions in west Santa Ynez include: highly restrictive soil conditions and topographic constraints for a large portion of the area; and a moderate to high level of reported septic system failures or problems. One particular area with severe septic system failure problems is the Stadium Drive/Horizon Drive area where efforts to provide public sewers have stalled because of insufficient local support. Soil conditions range from good to very poor due to undulating topography and high (perched) groundwater conditions caused by deposition from old stream meanders.

Figure 2.1.2-Horizon Drive Topography



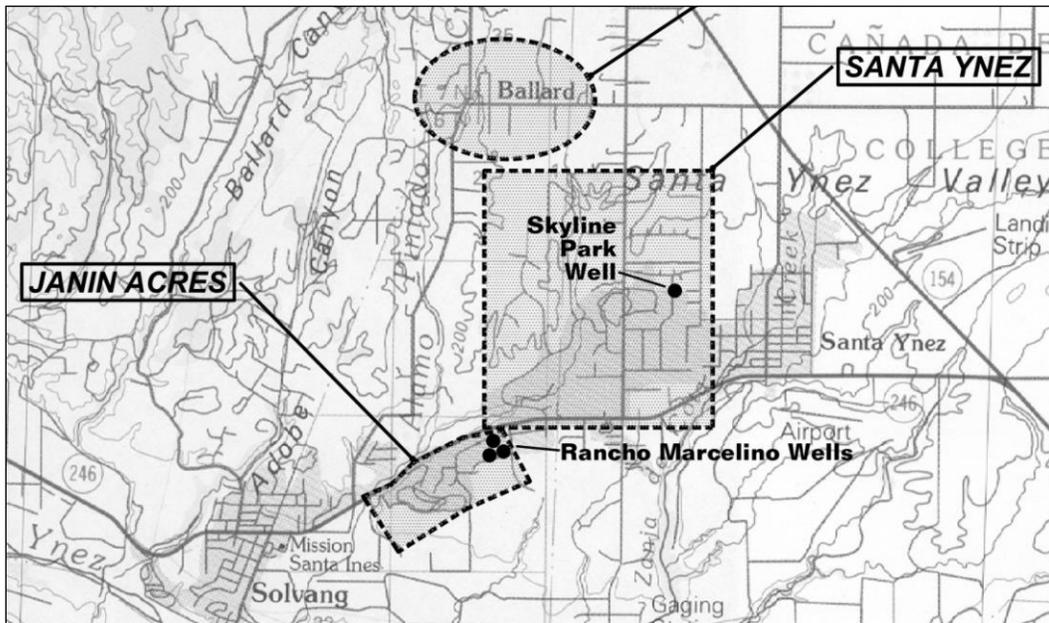
2.1.3 Relevant Ground and Surface Water Resources

Three major groundwater basins lie within the drainage area of the Santa Ynez River: Santa Ynez Uplands; Buellton Uplands; and Lompoc Groundwater Basin. The Santa Ynez Upland groundwater basin is located 25 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and encompasses approximately 83,000 acres (130 square miles). Impermeable rocks from the San Rafael Mountains to the northeast and a nearly continuous barrier of impermeable rocks to the south form the basin's boundary. Land uses within the basin are agriculture, cattle grazing and rural residences. The unincorporated townships of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, Ballard and the City of Solvang are located within the basin. Private agricultural and domestic users, the City of Solvang, and the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Improvement District #1 pump from the basin. There are also several private mutual water companies that pump from the basin, including Skyline Park and Rancho Marcelino. Groundwater accounts for about 75% of the water supply in the area. About 90% of the demand is for agricultural uses; the remaining 10% is municipal and industrial uses.

Figure 2.1.3a-Groundwater Basin Map

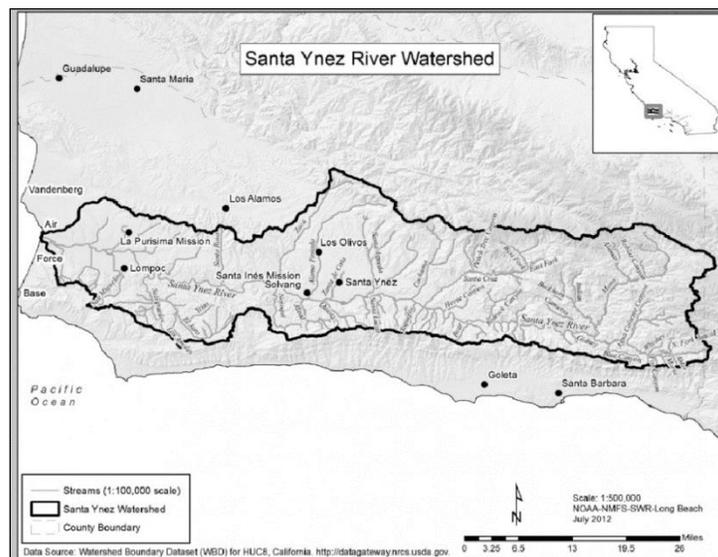


Figure 2.1.3b-Groundwater Wells Map



The Santa Ynez Watershed covers an area of approximately 900 square miles in central Santa Barbara County. The headwaters of the Santa Ynez River are located in the Los Padres National Forest (San Rafael Mountains). The watershed is bounded to the South by the Santa Ynez Mountains and to the north by the Purisima Hills and San Rafael Mountains. The Santa Ynez River derives most of its streamflow from surface runoff following storm events. Groundwater also discharges into the Santa Ynez River from the adjacent Santa Ynez Uplands groundwater basin. The basin experiences rapid runoff conditions, with stream flow rising and falling quickly in response to storm events. The upper Santa Ynez Watershed contains three storage reservoirs: Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Reservoir, and Jameson Lake. These reservoirs primarily provide water to users along the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. Land uses within the watershed include extensive agriculture, rural residential development, unincorporated communities and the Cities of Solvang Buellton and Lompoc.

Figure 2.1.3c-Watershed Map



2.4 Current Population and Trends

The Santa Ynez area has approximately 4,400 residents. There have been some minor fluctuations over the years, but the overall population trends have remained relatively flat. It is not anticipated that any large increases or decreases will occur in the forthcoming future. The most current census data shows that the average household size in this area is approximate 2.15 people.

3. EXISTING FACILITIES

3.1 SYCSD System

The District utilizes a 12-inch trunk sewer in State Highway 246 at Refugio Road to deliver sewer flows west towards the City of Solvang for treatment. The pipeline is approximately 4 miles long and eventually terminates at a lift station that pumps to the Solvang wastewater treatment plant on Alisal Road. The wastewater treatment plant currently operates at 0.68 MGD, of which Santa Ynez contributes approximately 0.144 MGD.

The District has an existing collection system on the east side of town. The system flows by gravity to a wet well at the District's main lift station on State Highway 246. The lift station conveys sewage to the 12-in trunk sewer main in State Highway 246. The lift station is located near the entrance to the Chumash Casino. The casino entrance is located just east of Cuesta Street along Hwy 246. An 8-inch force main extends from the lift station to Refugio Road, where it terminates in a manhole and flows by gravity down to the Solvang WWTP.

The Chumash Casino also has facilities that are maintained by the District. Specifically, these facilities are a gravity collection system and lift station that discharge to an onsite Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is operated by District personnel. The Chumash are allotted 0.088 MGD capacity in the City of Solvang WWTP and continue to maintain a physical connection to the District to convey it for them should there ever be a need. This allows them the ability to discharge up to this amount of wastewater to the City of Solvang WWTP. Both the District and the Chumash Tribe benefit from this emergency connection for sewage bypass in the case of any event or need for assistance that could affect either entity.

The District will utilize the Golden Inn lift station and wet well to convey sewage from Horizon Drive to the gravity sewer line in Highway 246. Due to topography, a sewer system on the west side cannot connect directly to the sewer in Hwy 246, so it will all ultimately connect to the Golden Inn's pipeline and lift station. Everything will flow by gravity to the wet well, and get pumped up to the manhole in the intersection of Refugio Road and Highway 246.

The Sanja Cota Inn recently completed a sewer main extension that connects their motel to the Golden Inn lift station. The District will utilize this existing infrastructure and extend the sewer through an easement up to Horizon Drive.

3.2 Existing Customers

At this time, the residents on Horizon Drive do not have a public sewer system to connect to. Each homeowner has their own septic system and leach field.

3.3 Wastewater Sources

Once the sewer in Horizon is constructed, only residential connections will be connected to the proposed sewer. No other sources of wastewater will contribute to the system. All future flows to the sewer will be residential in nature, and no unusual constituents are expected to be discharged into the system.

3.4 Wastewater History

Because there is no public sewer system in this area, there is no history of wastewater, and no discharge violations have been reported to date.

3.5 Current Management Systems

The District does not currently use a computerized maintenance management system for the scheduling and tracking of line cleaning or normal or hot spot maintenance. The District has developed a Sewer Line Cleaning Schedule and EXCEL spreadsheet that identifies monthly line segments that are cleaned and/or inspected. The results of these efforts are documented on either the Inspection/Maintenance Form or on the Work Order/Service Request Form. The formal documentation is filed by month in the SYCSD office once any recommendations or findings for additional action have been completed.

Operations and Maintenance procedures consist of:

- Proactive, preventive, and corrective maintenance of gravity sewers;
- Periodic inspection and preventive maintenance for the pipes, pump station, and force main;
- Rehabilitation and replacement of sewers that are in poor condition; and
- Proper training for District employees and contractors to assure proper operations and maintenance of the collection system facilities.

3.6 Inflow & Infiltration (I&I)

Although there are seasons of the year when the Horizon Drive area experiences high groundwater, the installation of a new water-tight gravity sewer line will keep I&I out of the system. Historical average daily wastewater flows are 100 gallons per capita per day, and it is expected that they will not fluctuate from this. Given the construction methods required for new sewer installations, it is not anticipated that any additional I&I will infiltrate into the system and increase the overall flows.

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Goals

The goal for this project is to eliminate the need for residents to maintain or replace failing septic systems by providing a public gravity sewer system for them to connect to. An additional beneficial goal is to reduce the number of contaminants introduced into the groundwater basin by eliminating septic systems and leach fields.

4.2 Wastewater Discharge

As residents connect to the proposed sewer system, wastewater will no longer leach into the ground. It will be conveyed through the District's system and discharge into Solvang's wastewater treatment plant. Solvang currently operates a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) type plant, and also provides full secondary treatment of the wastewater received. The plant operates under a Waste Discharge Permit which allows them to discharge the treated wastewater into percolation ponds adjacent to the Plant.

4.3 On-Site Requirements

The basic on-site requirements for residents to connect to the new sewer would be to disconnect their existing sewer lateral from the septic system, and re-route the lateral to the proposed new sewer towards the street. Depending on where the existing septic system is, it could result in several hundred feet of new 4-inch sewer lateral piping to be installed.

4.4 Projected Future Flow Rates

Based on the District's average daily flow rate of 100 gallons per person per day, the anticipated wastewater for the 21 additional homes is approximately 4,500 gallons per day. The District currently has this capacity in their system, and can handle the additional flow.

4.5 Additional Required Facilities

At this time, no other additional facilities besides the immediate gravity sewer would be required to implement this new project. The District already has the downstream facilities to transport the wastewater from the Horizon area to Solvang's treatment plant.

5. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

5.1 Design Parameters and Assumptions

The basic requirements for this project are to design and install a gravity sewer collection pipeline that can collect the wastewater generated from the residents on Horizon Drive, and discharge it into the District's existing collection system. The sewer must be a minimum of 8-inches in diameter, maintain a minimum slope of 0.4%, and be at least 48-inches deep for lateral connections.

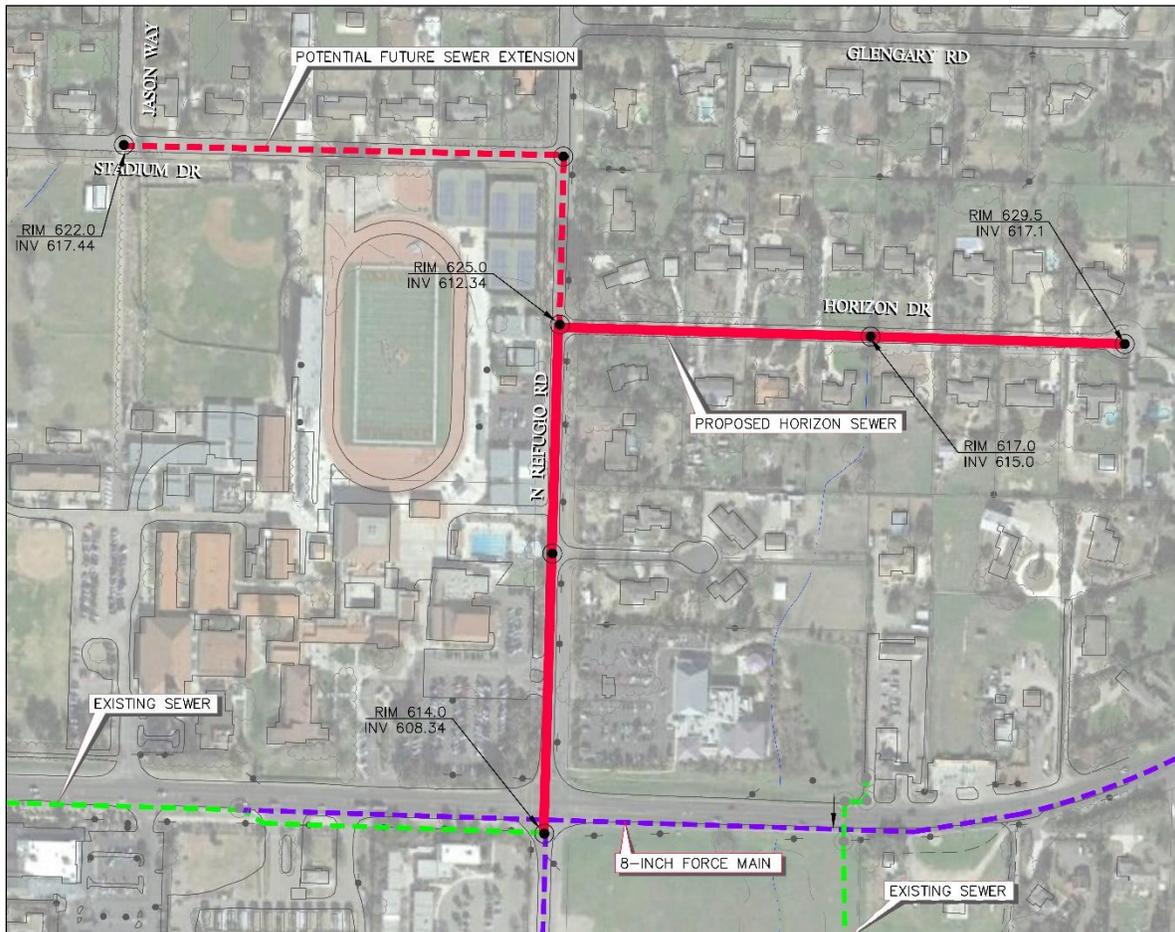
5.2 Alternatives Analysis

Due to the topography and location of existing collection facilities, several options were available for this project area. While some options were beneficial to only the residents on Horizon Drive, others provided a more regional benefit to the community. The alternatives on the following pages were analyzed for providing sewer service to this community.

5.2.1 *Option 1 – Horizon to Refugio to Hwy 246*

This alternative is the most straightforward and includes installing an 8-inch gravity sewer main along Horizon Drive, sloping westerly towards Refugio Road, and then south to Hwy 246. The sewer would connect to an existing manhole in the intersection of Refugio Rd. and Hwy 246. The existing manhole at this location is fairly shallow, so extending the sewer up to Horizon Dr. at the minimum slope would not give sufficient depth of the sewer to allow for lateral connections. There is a low spot at the middle of Horizon Dr. that is the controlling factor of the depth of the sewer, and this option would only allow for 2 feet of cover over the pipe, which does not meet the District's minimum criteria for lateral depths. Because of this, it does not appear that this is a viable option.

Figure 5.2.1-Option 1



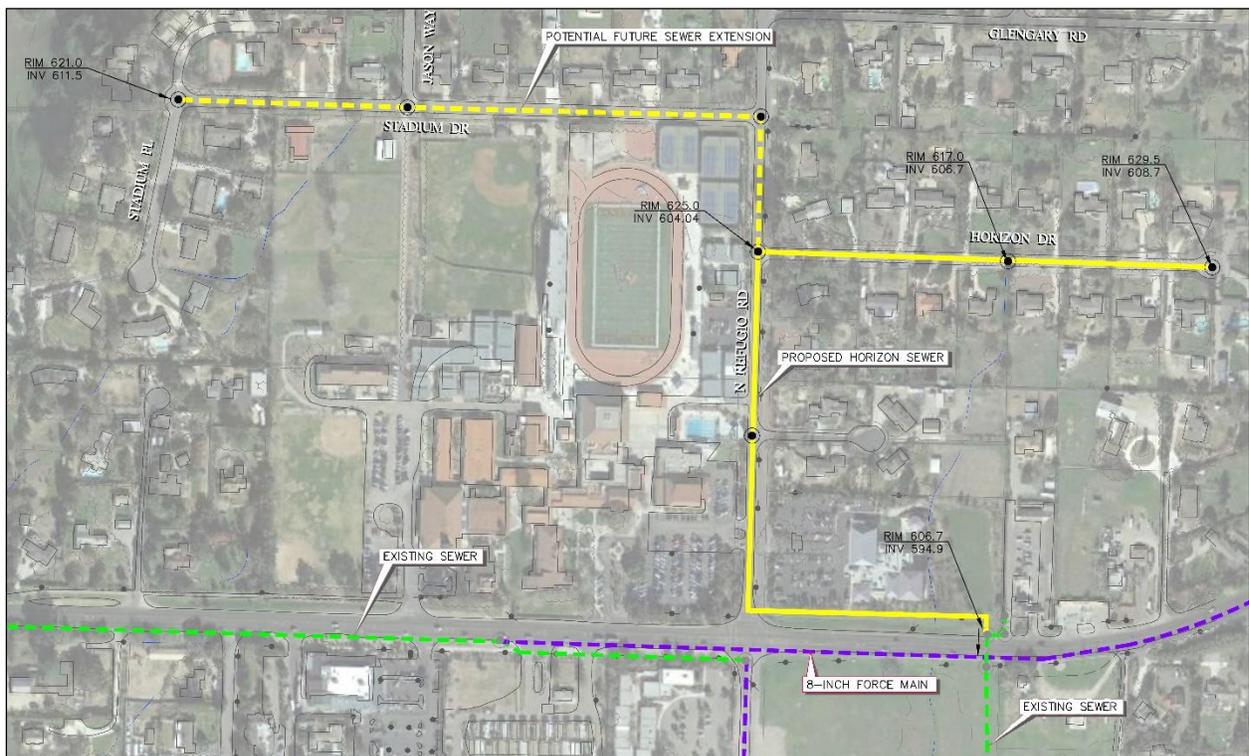
5.2.2 Option 2 – Horizon to Refugio to Hwy 246 via Golden Inn

This option follows the same route down Horizon and Refugio as in Option 1, however instead of connecting to the shallow manhole at the intersection of Refugio and Hwy 246, the sewer traverses to the east and connects to the existing gravity sewer that crosses Hwy 246 and drains down to the Golden Inn Lift Station. While this option does not connect directly to the District's gravity sewer in Hwy 246, it does eventually get to the same location via the Golden Inn Lift Station. The District has a deep crossing across Hwy 246 just east of Refugio Rd. that connects to the Golden Inn Lift Station. This provides a sufficiently deep connection point to allow not only the residents on Horizon Dr. to connect, but also other potential future users, including those on Stadium Dr. and to the north.

While this option meets the minimum requirements for the project, there are two drawbacks. The first is that the overall depth of the sewer is limited by an existing 16-inch water main that runs parallel to Hwy 246. The water main is approximately the same depth as the sewer connection point, so the sewer cannot cross under the water main. A drop manhole structure would have to be constructed, which raises the sewer overall by 3 feet. Several attempts have been made over the years to obtain permission to raise the water line in this area without success. While this does not affect the ability to provide a sewer solution to the residents on Horizon Drive, it does limit the reach of the sewer to potential future customers on Stadium Place. That additional 3 feet of depth eliminates the ability for approximately 9 additional homes along Stadium Place, as well as others to the north to connect to the sewer in the future.

The other drawback to this option is that there is a significant amount of repaving work that would need to be done in Refugio Rd. Due to Santa Barbara County standards, any work done in the road would require a full width replacement. This would add an additional \$100,000+ to the project cost.

Figure 5.2.2-Option 2



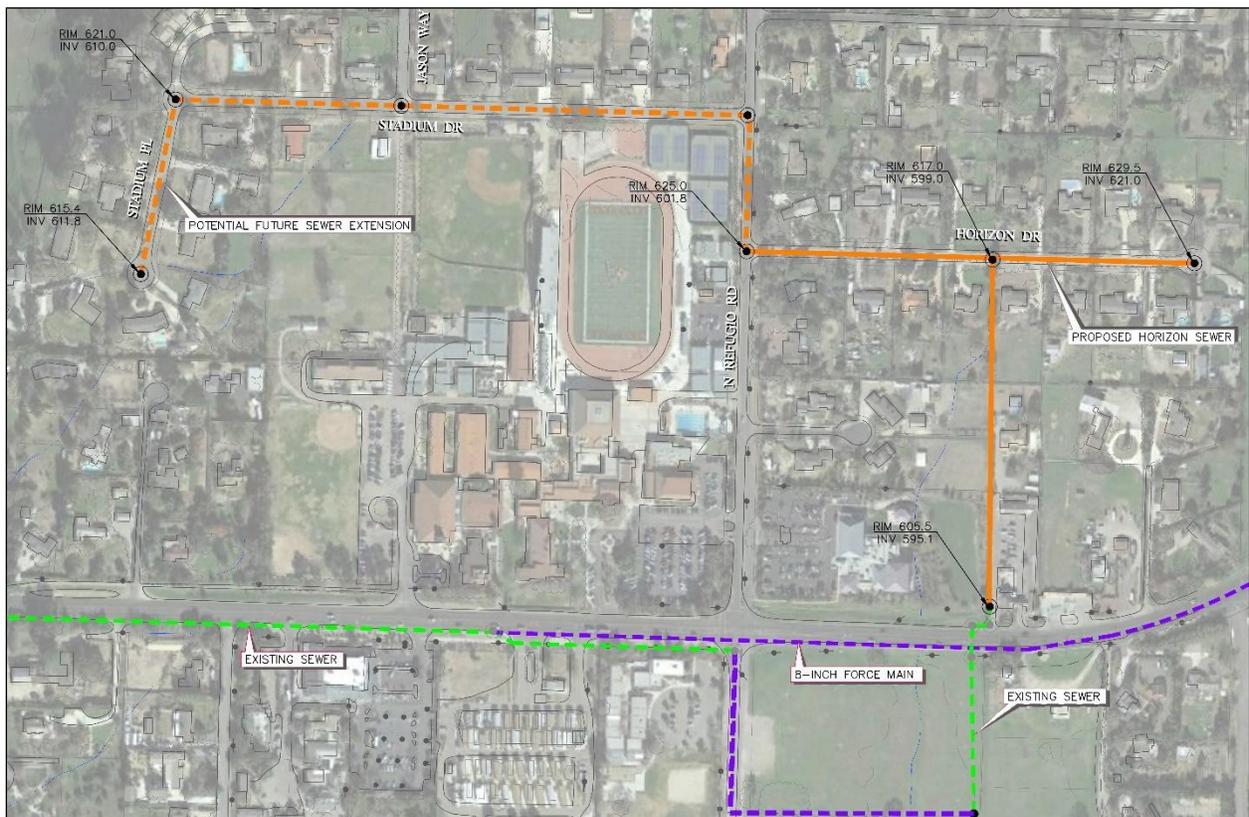
5.2.3 Option 3 – Horizon to Golden Inn through Easement

5.2.3.1 Option 3A – Deep

This option would extend the sewer from the existing gravity line on the Sanja Cota property, through an easement up to Horizon, and then east and west along Horizon. To maximize potential for future upstream customers, the sewer would be installed at the absolute minimum slope allowable. This would allow the District the ability to extend the sewer in the future to connect customers along Refugio Road, including Stadium Drive, Deer Trail Lane, and in Skyline Park. An 8-inch PVC gravity sewer line would be installed, along with manholes spaced at a maximum of 450 feet apart.

This option appears to be the most beneficial option to the community, as it addresses the needs of Horizon customers, as well as maximizes the number of future customers that can connect. The sewer line extension onto the Sanja Cota property was able to cross underneath the existing 16-inch water line at this particular location, which maximizes the depth of the sewer compared to the option of installing the sewer line in Refugio Rd.

Figure 5.2.3.1-Option 3A

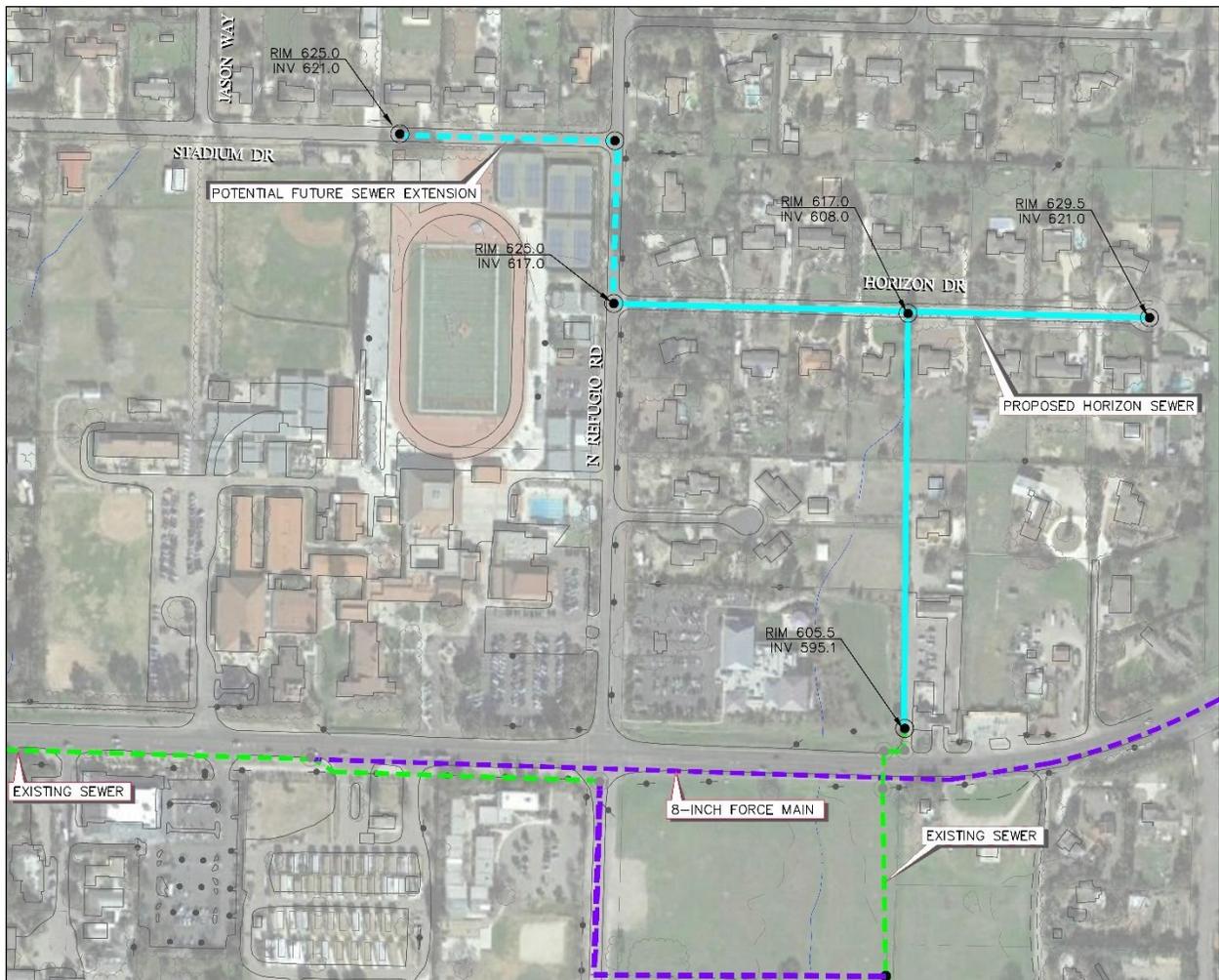


5.2.3.2 *Option 3B – Shallow*

Similar to Option 3A, this option would extend the sewer from the existing gravity line on the Sanja Cota property, through an easement up to Horizon, and then east and west along Horizon. To minimize cost, the sewer would be installed in a shallow trench, so that lateral connections in Horizon would be no deeper than 6-8 feet deep. An 8-inch PVC gravity sewer line would be installed, along with manholes spaced at a maximum of 450 feet apart.

This option provides a good solution to the residents on Horizon Drive, but does not allow for any potential future connections to the north of Horizon Drive. This option just minimizes the depth of the sewer to minimize the cost of the overall project. This would be detrimental to the possibility for expansion in the future.

Figure 5.2.3.2-Option 3B

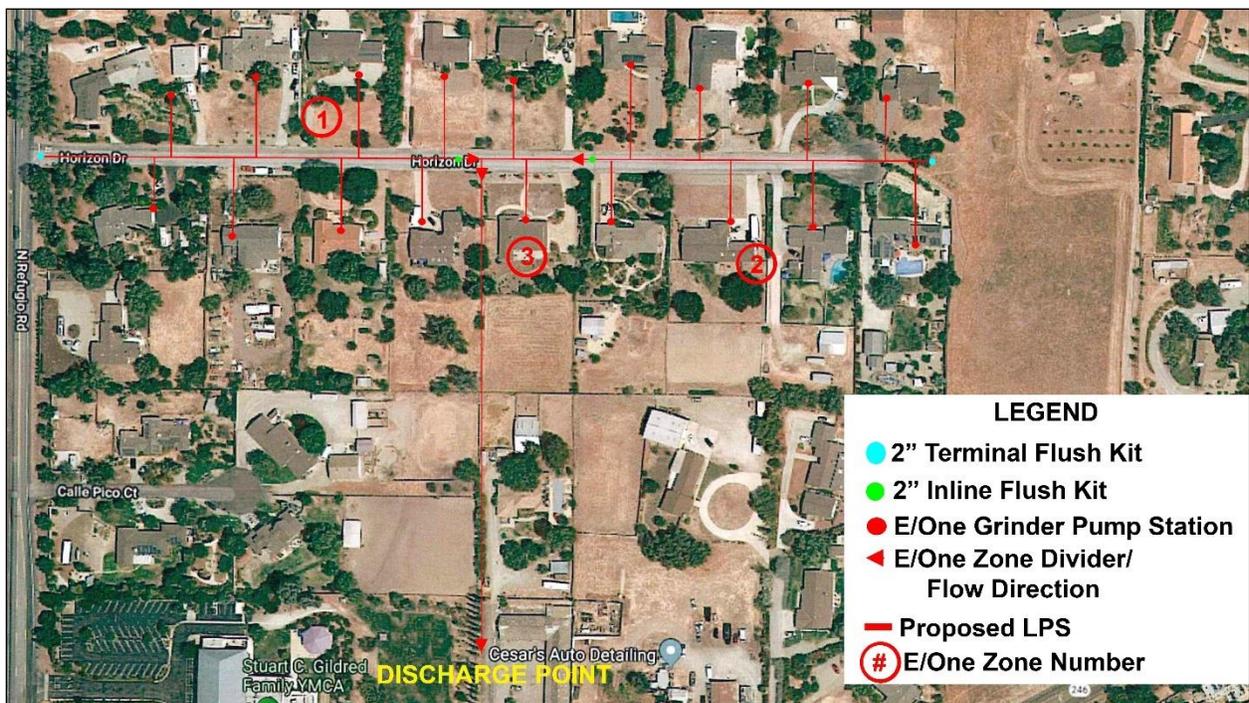


5.2.3.3 Option 3C – Low Pressure System (LPS)

A low-pressure system option was also investigated. One could be installed in the same alignment as the gravity sewer shown in Options 3A and 3B above as well. A 2-inch low pressure force main would be installed in Horizon and through an easement down to an existing manhole on the Sanja Cota property. 1 ½-inch service laterals would extend out to each property line so homeowners could connect their own individual onsite grinder pump.

While this addresses the immediate needs of the customers on Horizon Drive, it would not benefit the community as a whole. If additional sewer extensions were needed for other areas to the north of Horizon Drive, this system would become obsolete, and a gravity sewer would take its place. The LPS would ultimately be a throw away cost. This option did not resonate very well with the residents either due to the fact that they would still have to install power and maintain a wet well, pump, and force main on their property. Even though it has a lower overall construction cost, the gravity sewer option was more favored.

Figure 5.2.3.3-Option 3C



5.2.4 Option 4 – Do Nothing

This option would require homeowners to continue to operate and maintain their own waste disposal system that complies with all state and local regulations. As more time passes, more and more septic systems will begin to fail, and replacement will become even more costly. To meet current compliance regulations, owners are required to provide an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) with supplemental treatment as needed to stay in compliance. Even with additional treatment, water would still be percolating into the groundwater basin, causing potential for contaminants into the drinking water supply.

The high cost of a new OWTS to individual homeowners will likely deter those with failing systems to replace their existing system, opting to continue to make bandage repairs as long as possible. Even if a septic system is not visibly failing at the surface, it could still be introducing contaminants into the

groundwater basin if it is not properly maintained. At this point, this is the current operation, and will continue to be so until a permanent gravity sewer system is installed that allows residents to abandon these systems and connect directly to the sewer.

5.2.5 Cost Analysis

The table below shows the general costs for each alternative and its ability to allow for expansion to the rest of the West Santa Ynez service area.

Table 5.2.5 – Project Costs

Option	Length	Capital Cost	Future Expansion Potential
1	2,200	\$740,000	Yes – 10%
2	2,700	\$877,500	Yes – 90%
3A	2,100	\$693,000	Yes – 100%
3B	2,100	\$577,500	No
3C	2,100	\$315,000	No
4	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0\$ to District • Up to \$75,000 per customer 	No

5.2.6 Planning Priorities

The project driver for installing a gravity sewer on the West side of Santa Ynez was the LAMP document, but the project also adheres to the goals of section [65041.1\(b\) of the California Government Code](#), which promotes agencies *to protect environmental and agricultural resources by protecting, preserving, and enhancing the state’s most valuable natural resources*. The protection of the groundwater basin is a direct benefit from installing the gravity sewer option and removing or abandoning septic tanks and leach fields.

6. SELECTED PROJECT

6.1 Option 3A – Horizon to Golden Inn through Easement

Option 3A is the best suited option for the District based on the benefit to the community, and the overall cost of the project. Although it is not the lowest cost option to serve the customers on Horizon Drive, it is the lowest cost option that allows for future expansion of the gravity sewer system, which in turn could serve hundreds of additional customers. This option extends the existing sewer located on the Sanja Cota property up through an easement and to the east and west along Horizon Drive. The sewer will be an 8-inch PVC pipe, and maintain the minimum slope of 0.4% so that the sewer can be extended further to the north for future connections. The additional depth and cost of the sewer compared to some of the other options will more than pay for itself over time, given that all the homes in this area will need to abandon their septic systems eventually and connect to the sewer.

The most significant benefit to the project is the overall protection of the groundwater basin. The more availability there is for a gravity sewer connection, the less contaminants that will be ultimately leech into the groundwater basin, thus protecting the groundwater supply for future generations to come.

6.2 Design Criteria

The design of the sewer will follow the District’s Design and Construction Standards for Public Sewage System Improvements for Santa Ynez, dated 2012. The sewer will be installed as an 8-inch PVC minimum pipe, at a 0.4% minimum slope.

6.3 Life Cycle Cost

The purpose of a life cycle costs (LCC) analysis is to evaluate all of the present and future costs to construct and maintain a facility over the life of the asset. A present worth analysis allows comparisons between the value of spending a dollar today for the initial construction versus the future costs of operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing a facility over the life time of the facility. The objective of this section is to perform Life cycle costs analysis of the selected Option 3A.

In an ideal situation, the life cycle cost analysis should consider all alternatives. However, the recurring Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs associated with the project alternatives are substantially lower than the construction capital costs. Therefore, the capital construction cost dominates the life cycle costs. Also, the only tangible O&M costs determined for the gravity sewers is the cost associated with cleaning, and closed circuit (CCTV) inspection of the sewers, and would be relatively the same for all sewer options.

6.3.1 Capital Construction Cost Estimate

- The construction cost estimate for alternative 3A was estimated at \$693,000.

6.3.2 Operation and Maintenance Cost estimate

Based on the District's current operating procedures, the entire system is cleaned every 2 years, and CCTV inspection is done anywhere from every 5 to 20 years. More troublesome areas can be cleaned up to 3 or 4 times per year, but it is assumed that because the new project will be all new sewer pipes, they will be on the general schedule of every other year for cleaning, and every 15-20 years for CCTV.

The cost to clean the sewer is approximately \$7.00 per foot, and approximately \$1.50 per foot to perform a CCTV inspection on the pipe. Gravity sewers are cleaned on average once every two years. A cost of \$7.00 per foot was assumed in our analysis to clean the sanitary sewers. For purposes of this evaluation, we will assume the sewer will be inspected via CCTV once during the evaluation cycle at year 15. The cost will be assumed at \$1.50 per foot.

- The total length of pipe for selected Option 3A = 2,100 ft.
- Cost in cleaning in year 2-year increments are as follows: 2,100 ft. x \$7 = \$14,700
- Cost to CCTV in year 15 is as follows: 2,100 ft. x \$1.50 = \$3,150

6.3.3 Present worth Analysis

The rate at which costs occurring in the future are converted to present worth. The discount rate in public sector projects is similar to the Minimum Acceptable Rate of Return (MARR) in private sector projects. The discount rate used for this analysis is the 5-year annual average rate of inflation (CCPI-U) www.bls.gov/cpi. As of today, the consumer price index is 4%.

The conversion factor that when multiplied by a future amount (F) yields a Present Worth (P) of a future amount "F" after n years at interest rate or (discount rate, i). Single Payment Present Worth Factor (P/F):

The formula is as follows:

$$P/F = 1/(1+i)^n$$

Assuming i = 4%

$$P = F (1+0.04)^{-n}$$

Utilizing the costs and formulas from above, we have outlined the present worth of the selected project based on the overall O&M costs that are expected to be incurred over the next 20 years. Although the sewer is designed and assumed to last for 50 years or more, the analysis will only cover the costs over the next 20 years.

Table 6.3.3 – O&M Present Worth Table

Year	P/F	O&M Cost (F)	Present Worth (P)
2	0.9246	\$14,700	\$13,590.98
4	0.8548	\$14,700	\$12,565.62
6	0.7903	\$14,700	\$11,617.62
8	0.7307	\$14,700	\$10,741.15
10	0.6756	\$14,700	\$9,930.79
12	0.6246	\$14,700	\$9,181.58
14	0.5775	\$14,700	\$8,488.88
15	0.5553	\$3,150	\$1,749.08
16	0.5339	\$14,700	\$7,848.45
18	0.4936	\$14,700	\$7,256.33
20	0.4564	\$14,700	\$6,708.89
		Total	\$99,679.38

6.3.4 Life Cycle Cost Summary

This analysis concludes that the life cycle costs for Scenario 3A is $\$99,679.38 + \$693,000 = \$792,679.38$. It can be seen that the LCC is very largely influenced by the construction capital cost. Given the similar lengths and depths for the other sewer options, the O&M costs will be in the same general vicinity for all the options evaluated, and would not influence the overall selection of the project based on the cost.

6.4 Schedule

The following general schedule has been prepared assuming funding is in place to begin construction in 2021.

- Prepare Final Bidding Documents – November / December 2020
- Secure Funding – January 2021
- Solicit Bids for Construction – January 2021
- Begin Construction – April 2021
- Complete Construction – September 2021

6.5 Permits Required

6.5.1 Encroachment Permit

The only permit required for the installation of this sewer is an Encroachment Permit from the County of Santa Barbara. Approximately half of the sewer to be installed will be in the County public right of way. The remaining portion of sewer will be installed in easements on private land, and is not subject to any additional permits.

6.6 Key Issues

6.6.1 Easements

The most challenging part of completing the selected project will be to obtain the easements for the sewer line. The sewer will need to be installed across three separate private properties. The District has been working with these homeowners for the last several years to negotiate the need for these easements. While most seem to understand the need, there are logistical issues that need to be ironed out. The District has engaged a right of way specialist to handle the negotiation and documentation of the transactions. While this is still ongoing, this will be all be completed and in place prior to construction taking place.

6.6.2 Funding

The District is in the process of securing funding and working out arrangements with the residents that need immediate connections to the sewer. Connection fees and payback of the capital investments are being calculated and relayed to the customers on a preliminary level. Once final bids are received for the construction of the project, final cost sharing numbers will be finalized and collected from those that connect.

6.6.3 Groundwater

Water resources are a scarce commodity these days. Any opportunities to help protect the groundwater basin should be explored and implemented. Coming out of one of the worst droughts on record, this community realizes the advantage of having a clean and reliable source of drinking water available to them. By installing this gravity sewer system, it will help protect the drinking water supply for this community for generations to come.

Appendix A

Reference Documents

1. Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Local Agency Management Program prepared by the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department Environmental Health Services, revision 1 dated 07/21/15.
2. Septic System Sanitary Survey for Santa Barbara County California, Project #210029, March 2003, Questa Engineering Corporation.
3. Santa Ynez Valley Community Plan, County of Santa Barbara Planning & Development Department, Office of Long Range Planning, October 6, 2009.
4. Design and Construction Standards for Public Sewage System Improvements for Santa Ynez, dated 2012.
5. Improvement Plans for the Santa Ynez Community Services District, dated 1979.
6. Golden Inn & Village Public Sewer Improvements, dated June 29, 2015.
7. A Proposed Renovation, Sanja Cota Motor Lodge, dated June 6, 2018.