Projects for Proposition 50, Round 2

As of December 2007

	Project	Project Description
1	Cuyama WWTP Effluent Disposal	This project guarantees protection of the downstream environment and ensures that Disadvantaged Community customers are receiving appropriate water quality. The Effluent Disposal Project needs to be completed to comply with recent RWQCB notification that Cuyama CSD can no longer discharge effluent as it is currently to the dry bed creek. Cuyama CSD has identified effluent disposal ponds as an alternative effluent disposal mechanism.
2	Cuyama-Water Tower Repair	The water tower is an essential element of water supply system and repair or replacement will allow water service to continue and Water Quality to be improved. The Water Tower Repair Project includes cleaning, painting, a new level controller and ladder.
3	Casmalia Pipeline/Tank	The town of Casmalia uses a well located approximately 4.5 miles north of the town off Black Road just north of Highway 1. The project involves the design and construction for replacement of water pipelines and tank facilities to replace deficient infrastructure, upgrading electrical building and facilities to comply with code requirements, and improvements to the existing well facility. The service connections will also be upgraded or replaced.
4	County Agr'l Comm'r: Arundo Eradic'n in SYR	Arundo donax and Tamarix spp. are noxious weeds that are detrimental to habitat, water conservation and increase the risk of flooding and erosion in riparian systems. Both are limited in distribution on the Santa Ynez River, especially in comparison to other riparian systems in Santa Barbara County and California. This project aims to define the problem on the Santa Ynez River and eradicate both species from the riparian corridor.
5	Goleta WD: ASR Well Rehabilitation	This project will improve conjunctive use capability through improved efficiency of groundwater supply management. By adding to the conjunctive use capability of the District's surface and groundwater supply since the well can inject (store) water in the groundwater basin as well as extract groundwater. It will increase the reliability of the District's water supply to meet normal demand as well as demand during drought

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		conditions. It will also provide increased distribution system pressures for meeting fire flow demands in the residential area surrounding the well site. This project will also be of benefit to other water purveyors who participate in the Cachuma Water Project with GWD, since GWD will be able to reduce its surface supply use whenever other agencies need an increased amount of surface water supply and GWD can take more of its groundwater supply. This project also rehabilitates existing infrastructure and helps alleviate the need for more water supply projects. The disinfection system will change to use of sodium hyper chlorite thereby reducing danger from a leak of chlorine gas which was previously used for disinfection.
6	Vandenberg Village – Wastewater Reclamation Plant Upgrades	This project involves the upgrade of the 33-year-old Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP) to improve reliability and meet new, stringent discharge requirements. The project will increase the treatment level from secondary to tertiary, including nutrient removal. The project will also involve the construction of two new oxidation ditches and three new secondary clarifiers, replacement of the influent pumping station and sludge thickening equipment, replacement of the chemical disinfection system with ultraviolet disinfection and installation of a new supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system. This project will improve the quality of the wastewater which is treated at the plant and then discharged into the San Miguelito Creek (a tributary to the Santa Ynez River). It will benefit the habitat of the river, downstream recreational users, and the Lompoc Groundwater Basin. About 90 percent of the treated wastewater percolates into this basin, which serves as the primary source of water supply for City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village, and Mission Hills.
7	Cachuma OMB: So.Coast Conduit 2nd Pipeline,	The South Coast Conduit is the primary source of water for the 200,000 residents of Santa Barbara County South Coast communities. The 2nd Pipeline Project will improve the South Coast Conduit reliability, redundancy, and capacity will ensure the ability of the South Coast Conduit to meet the current and future water demand requirements of the South Coast communities

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8	Laguna Sanitation - Phase II WWTP	The project involves plant capacity improvements and upgrades to facilitate treatment of wastewater and discharge of recycled water. Extension of Phase 1 recycled water distribution system and improvements to storage facilities located at reclamation plant site. Phase 2 will supply recycled water to an existing golf course. The plant has a capacity of 3.7 mgd (4,145 AFY). The project will increase the capacity to 5.5 mgd (6,161 AFY). Current flow is 2.4 mgd (2,689 AFY) and the projected flow is 4.8 mgd (5,377 AFY) by 2019. 100 percent of the water is recycled. The project will benefit water supply, water reuse, salt removal, water quality, drought protection, and potentially groundwater recharge
9	Santa Maria- WWTP improvements	The wastewater treatment plant is the central facility for treatment of sewage collected from rural development throughout Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. The City uses micro turbines to convert methane (a by-product of sludge digestion in wastewater treatment) into electricity to reduce demand for energy from the grid. The project will initially include at least eight new percolation ponds. These ponds will be used to recharge the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin with resource of quality superior to the background with respect to total dissolved solids (TDS). The City has augmented the permanent open space in the valley by purchasing 260 acres of land for development as an open network of ponds and lagoons.

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10	Guadalupe WWTP Improvements	The proposed project will improve effluent quality in the City of Guadalupe. It will also improve health and safety at the sites where effluent is applied, through enhanced suspended solids removal and effluent disinfection. In addition, the introduction of additional water to the 20-acre wetland will improve this unique habitat site and provide a beneficial and attractive enhancement to the downtown Guadalupe area. The project will consist of (1) treatment improvements, (2) new effluent transfer capabilities, and (3) potential improvements at a 20-acre wetland site located within city limits. Treatment improvements will consist of alterations to the lagoon treatment process to limit effluent total suspended solids caused by algae growth. These improvements are currently under study, but may include headworks improvements, increased lagoon mixing, a chemically enhanced settling process, or lagoon covers. New effluent disinfection capability will be accomplished using either sodium hypochlorite chlorination, or ultraviolet disinfection. Effluent transfer capabilities will include piping and valve improvements to the existing effluent discharge location, and a new transfer pump station and approximately 3 miles of new pipeline routed to the wetland site. Improvements at the wetland site are being studied, but may include flow control structures and enhancements for public use.
11	Carpinteria Sanitary: Bluffs Sewer Relocation	The existing sewer pipeline is located along the top edge of the Carpinteria Bluffs. A significant portion of the pipeline corridor is located within Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (coastal sage scrub). The pipeline is subject to surface erosion and has failed on at least one occasion, causing discharge of raw sewage to the Pacific Ocean. This failure required emergency realignment and construction within the banks of Garrapata Creek. The existing pipeline is difficult to access for maintenance and emergency response. Relocation to Carpinteria Avenue would significantly reduce the failure threat and would remove the sewer infrastructure from the Carpinteria Bluffs. The new pipeline would be easily accessible for maintenance purposes. Replacement of the inverted siphon crossing of Carpinteria Creek would remove the existing exposed pipe, which may be a barrier to the passage of southern steelhead trout. The new siphon would be more reliable and would have a lower potential for blockages and resultant sewer overflows into Carpinteria

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		Creek.
12	Goleta Sanitary: Fairview Sewer Line relocation	The replacement of this sewer line will reduce inflow and infiltration of storm water that results in increased capacity for conveyance and treatment of sewage downstream, which may reduce sewer line surcharges and needs for increased capacity. Replacement of the San Pedro Creek sewer line will minimize the risk of illness from pollution from wastewater if the banks along San Pedro Creek continue to erode and threaten the stability of the sewer line. It will reduce and/or eliminate the sanitary sewer overflows that have the potential to directly impact waters of the state. This project will help protect the environmentally sensitive Goleta Slough, a Critical Coastal Area, and enhance recreational activities at the Goleta Beach County Park, whose recreational activities include swimming, fishing, boating, and scuba diving.
13	Carpinteria Valley WD: ASR Well and Transmission Main	This project will complete the Carpinteria Valley Water District water system, provide redundancy, ensure groundwater availability for blending, and increase water management efficiency. The project therefore will benefit the District service area, but also will allow the District to offset demands placed on the South Coast Conduit and Cater Treatment Plant, thus providing a more regional benefit, as well. Additionally, during an emergency or natural disaster, the District will be able to offset or provide water supply to the communities of Santa Barbara and Montecito, as well as Carpinteria, from its groundwater supply. Finally, the project is a first step in developing a potential groundwater banking project. Other benefits to drinking water quality include lowered disinfectant byproduct s and improved taste and odor.
14	Santa Maria R. Levee Reinforcement (Design)	This project involves design and engineering for the reinforcement of the two most critical sections of the levee, described as Reaches 3 and 4, which extends from Blosser Road to the Bradley Canyon Levee. The design is intended to improve the condition of the levee so as to provide adequate flood protection to the City of Santa Maria and surrounding areas from the Santa Maria River and obtain recertification of the Levee from the ACOE. Completion of this work will allow the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District and any future partner agencies to proceed to the construction phase

	Project	Project Description
		(which is not a part of this proposal).
15	City of Santa Barbara, Lower Mission Creek Restoration Project	This project will reconstruct the lower 1.3 miles of Mission Creek to improve flood flow conveyance. The project will enhance and expand the natural streambed features of Lower Mission Creek. The improvements generally consist of removing old and various forms of bank revetment and widening the creek channel. Where feasable, new channel banks will be constructed of a "joint planting" composite of rock, soil and riparian vegetation. Other locations will require vertical concrete walls due to physical constraints.