Final Project Report

Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project



Santa Cruz County Sanitation District (SCCSD)

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Agreement #08-318-550-1

California Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Project # C-06-6906-110

Proposition 50 Project # #06-299-550-1

Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI) Proposition 50 funding (ARRA restart)

Prepared for State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

February 24, 2012

By John Presleigh, District Engineer Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

701 Ocean St., Room 410 Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 454-2160

Table of Contents

Problem Statement & Relevant Issues	2
II Project Goals and Objectives	4
III Project Description	
IV Monitoring Results	8
V Discussion	
VI Conclusions	12
Appendix A - List of previous submittals	
Appendix B - Monitoring Report	

Appendix C - Photos

Appendix D - Map of Sewer Connections

Appendix E - As-Built Drawings

I

Introduction

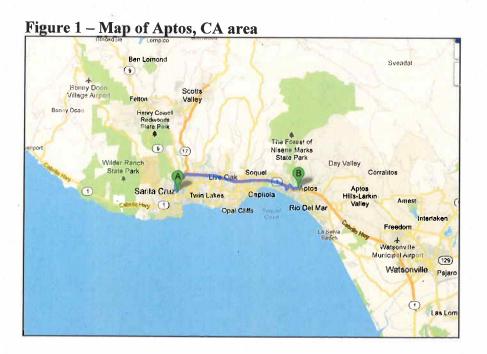
The Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was initiated under (CBI) Grant #06-299-550-1. Construction began in September 2008, but site conditions changed dramatically due to very high groundwater levels. This necessitated a complete re-design of the project. During the re-design phase in the fall of 2008, CBI grant funding was suspended due to the state budget crisis.

In February 2009, President Obama signed ARRA into law. This provided more than \$280 million in funding to the California CWSRF. The Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was "re-started" with ARRA funds and a new funding agreement totaling \$485,136 was executed in December 2009. The re-designed Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was put out for bid and the contract was awarded in November 2009. Amendment 1 was processed in January 2010.

All SWRCB and ARRA reporting requirements were met including eight progress reports, four invoices, an annual reports in September 2009 and September 2010, six ARRA Jobs Reports, two disadvantage enterprise reports, annual and final Monitoring Reports, the Natural Resources Project Inventory (NRPI) form, and photo documentation. Signs crediting ARRA were in place for the duration of the project. All Buy American and Davis Bacon wage requirements were met.

Background

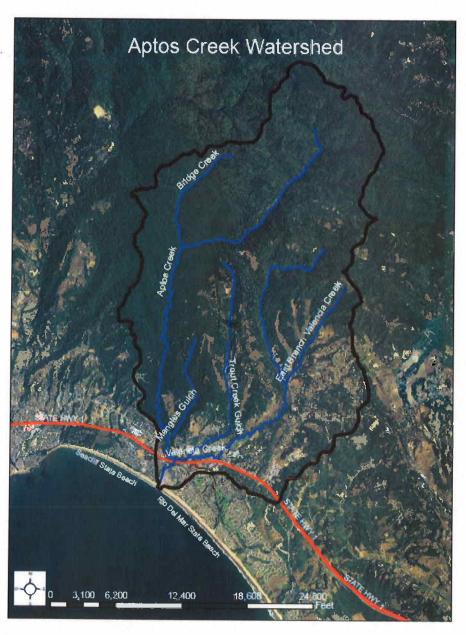
The Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project is located in Aptos, California, about nine miles east of the city of Santa Cruz in Santa Cruz County (see Figure 1: Map of Aptos, California area).



Historically, Aptos Beach and the Aptos Creek Lagoon have had relatively high bacteria levels and have been frequently posted as unsafe for swimming. From 2000-2004 Aptos/Rio Del Mar Beach was closed a total of 97 days with no associated sewage spills. Aptos Creek is on the 303(d) list for bacterial contamination. Based on historic and recent data, fecal coliform bacteria concentrations exceed the acceptable levels for water contact recreational use¹ during both wet and dry seasons. See Figure 2 for a map of the Aptos Creek Watershed.

Aptos Creek is the primary source of bacteria at Aptos/Rio Del Mar Beach, and the highest bacteria levels occur from Valencia Creek to the mouth of the creek. Ribotyping analysis of the

Figure 2 - Aptos Creek Watershed



¹Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Region (Basin Plan)

source of fecal coliform shows that the human contribution is about 2% in Aptos Creek and at the confluence with Monterey Bay. This beach is identified as "Priority" in the Clean Beach Task Force Proposition 50 Guidelines for these reasons: 1.) The beaches have a high frequency (greater than 4 percent) of exceeding bacterial standards during weekly monitoring; 2.) They have consistently demonstrated bacterial contamination problems.

Impairment is confined to the lower reaches of Aptos Creek. Leaks from the sewage collection system are one of several contributing factors. In general, the sewers in the Aptos Esplanade area are old and in need of repair or replacement. Most sewer lines were constructed in 1960's or earlier, although several hundred feet of sewer main located east of Aptos Creek were replaced with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe in the 1980s and early 1990's. The original sewers are rigid clay or asbestos concrete (AC). Most private sewer laterals are original clay piping and were connected to the sewer main in the 1960's. All but a few of the lateral connections of the pipe are break-in connections that do not have saddles to prevent liquid flow in and out of the pipes. Any mortar around active and abandoned lateral connections is now cracking or non-existent. Many laterals show a slime build up at the connection to the main indicating a leaking of surface water into the sewers.

II Project Goals and Objectives

Purpose

The purpose of this project was to replace leaky sewer lines adjacent to Aptos Creek and Aptos Beach to improve water quality at the beach and in the creek. The project consisted of replacing approximately 4,300 feet of sewer collection lines and 27 manholes and connecting the new sewer main to the existing sewer system. The old lines were made of rigid clay pipe or asbestos cement pipe constructed in the 1960's. By replacing the sewer lines with plastic pipe and the old brick manholes with cement/mortar manholes, the SCCSD anticipates leakage from sewers in these areas will be eliminated.

Goal and Objectives

The objective of this project was to eliminate leakage from sewer lines with the most potential to impact Aptos Creek and Aptos/Rio Del Mar Beach.

The water quality objectives of the project were to:

- 1. Characterize pre-project and post-project levels of nitrogen compounds and indicator bacteria (*E. coli*, enterococcus, and total coliform) in Valencia Creek, Lower Aptos Creek and ocean waters at Aptos/Rio del Mar Beaches.
- 2. Characterize amount of contamination originating from human sources before and after project completion at the above locations.

Background

Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services (EHS) monitored Aptos Creek and tributaries in 2005 in order to better characterize sources of bacterial contamination. This monitoring built on previous investigations by EHS, which included water quality testing, genetic testing to identify sources of bacteria, and a health risk survey to measure the actual incidence of illness at the most heavily used county beaches, including Aptos/Rio Del Mar. Information from both of these efforts is presented in a report titled "Assessment of Sources of Bacterial Contamination At Santa Cruz County Beaches," March 2006. Ribotyping analysis of the source of fecal coliform showed that the human contribution is about 2% in Aptos Creek and in the ocean near Aptos Creek. The highest bacteria levels in the creek historically occur from the confluence with Valencia Creek to the mouth of Aptos Creek Lagoon. Private sewer laterals have in the past been identified as a source of contamination in the total maximum daily loads (TMDL) for pathogens in the Aptos Creek Watershed (Office of Administrative Law approved 10/2010). See "Monitoring" below for an outline of the Monitoring Program; see Table 1 for a list of sampling locations and frequency (annual); see Figure 3 for a map of the sampling locations.

Design

The project did not need any discretionary permits and received a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Notice of Exemption. The SCCSD submitted Coastal Development Permit Waiver 3-09-031-W to the California Coastal Commission on November 18, 2010. It became effective on that date.

SCCSD staff worked with Harris and Associates to design the project. In September 2008, when construction was halted due to very high groundwater levels, the SCCSD hired Pacific Crest Engineering (PCE) to do a geotechnical investigation and provide recommendations for a redesign of the project. PCE also installed a piezometer in the boring (at the parking lot) on the project site so that the SCCSD could monitor the water levels over time.

Construction

The SCCSD Board approved the plans and specifications for advertising on August 19, 2009. The project was advertised September 3, 2009. The pre-bid meeting was held on September 22, 2009. The SCCSD received six bids for the construction of the Aptos Esplanade Sewer Extension Project. The low bidder was Mountain Cascade of Livermore, CA with a bid of \$2,143,185. The Engineer's Estimate for construction of the project was \$2,186,000.

The SCCSD Board approved the Award of Contract on October 15, 2009 and the Notice to Proceed was issued October 30, 2009. On January 20, 2010, the SCCSD approved a no-cost Contract Change Order to amend the contract provisions with Exhibit H Davis Bacon Requirements of the ARRA Grant Agreement. Construction began in January 2010 and was completed by September 2010. The work consisted of replacing approximately 4,300 feet of sewer collection lines and 27 manholes and air testing and video testing the sewer line. The contractor also completed mandrel testing.

The SCCSD Board approved a Notice of Completion on January 20, 2011. Water quality monitoring occurred in accordance with the approved Monitoring Plan. Monitoring occurred for one full year after the completion of construction. Santa Cruz County EHS completed an annual summary on monitoring activities in December 2010. This was submitted to the grant manager on January 4, 2011. The final Monitoring Report is presented in its entirety in Appendix B.

Monitoring

Water quality monitoring was a requirement associated with the grant. The Clean Beaches Task Force recommended that the SCCSD work with EHS to develop a monitoring approach to quantify the benefits of the project. EHS created a Monitoring and Reporting Plan in April 2008 and revised it in September 2008. The monitoring included sampling from all major tributaries throughout the study area in order to measure sources of indicator bacteria, even if they originated outside the project area.

Monitoring commenced in February 2008 and continued until September 2011, one full year after the completion of construction. Parameters and methods for monitoring are described in the Monitoring Report in Appendix B.

Monitoring Program

Data used in the analysis for this project was generated from several concurrent monitoring efforts: AB 411 beach sampling, routine County sampling of Aptos Creek, and special sampling specifically for this project. Sampling locations and frequencies are listed in Table 1, and plotted on Figure 3. The monitoring includes sampling from all major tributaries throughout the study area in order to measure sources of indicator bacteria, even if they originate outside the project areas.

Parameters and methods were as follows:

- Samples were tested for total coliform, *E.coli*, and *Enterococcus* bacteria using IDEXX Chromogenic Testing Method.
- EPA Methods used:
 - o Nitrate and ammonia EPA Methos 300 using a Dionex AS9-SC Analytical Column
 - o Ammonia EPA Method 350.3 for Ion Selective Electrode.
- Creek samples were tested for pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity using a Horiba Water Checker, Model U-10. Water samples were taken and analyzed in the laboratory for turbidity using a Hach 2100P Turbidometer.
- Human Specific Bacteroides Analysis was conducted at the County of Santa Cruz Public Health Lab using an Applied Biosystems Step One Real Time PCR system. The Step One system detects and determines the amount of nucleic acids present in biological samples and is capable of gene expression analysis, SNP genotyping, and viral load analysis.

Sampling under the current effort started in February 2008 and continued through August 2011. The sampling frequency was as follows (see Table 1 for a list of sampling locations and Figure 3 for a map of sampling locations):

- Three stations were sampled weekly two were analyzed for Total Coliform, *E.coli*, and *Enterococcus*. The third weekly station, Aptos Creek Mouth, was only analyzed for Fecal Coliform (or *E.coli*)
- The remaining stations, along with Aptos Creek Mouth, were sampled monthly.
- Once each year during the spring, the monthly stations were sampled three additional days (one day per week) over a three week period for a total of 5 samples over a 30-day period
- Monthly samples were collected at two sites, AO and AO3, and were analyzed for bacteroides

Table 1 – Sampling Locations and Frequency (Annual)

ID	ID Site Description	S	ampling Fre	Total Samples Per	
Ш		Weekly	Monthly	Bacterioides	Year
0110	RDM BEACH@APTOS C MOUTH	X		DE	52
0140	SEACLIFF BEACH @ CEMENT SHIP	X			52
A0	APTOS CREEK @ MOUTH	X¹	Х	Х	79
A00	APTOS CR @ WALK BRIDGE		Х		15
A01	APTOS CR. @ MARINA		Х		15
A02	APTOS CR. @ WINFIELD		X		15
A03	APTOS C @ BRIDGE ON SPRECKLES		Х	X	27
A1	VALENCIA C @ APTOS C		Х		15
A11	TROUT GULCH @ VALENCIA CREEK		X		15
A12	VALENCIA CREEK AB TROUT GULCH		Х		15
A122	VALENCIA CR @ POLO GROUNDS PARK		Х		15
A2	APTOS C @ VALENCIA C		Х		15

Fecal coliform only

Project Costs

The project stayed within budget. A total of \$485,136.00 of ARRA/Proposition 50 funding was used for construction costs only. There was no match required for this project.

Total Financing Summary

	Estimated	Actual
Agency's Cash	\$1,916,348	\$2,921,302
CWSRF Financing (via ARRA)	\$485,136	\$485,136
Other funding sources	\$0	\$0
Total Costs	\$2,401,484	\$3,406,438

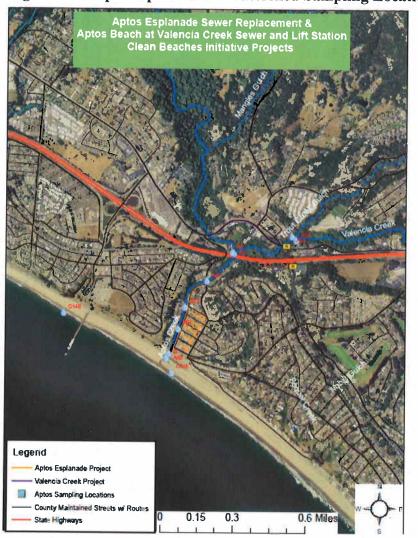


Figure 3 – Map of Aptos Creek Watershed Sampling Locations

IV Monitoring Results

The following summarizes the monitoring report found in Appendix B. Please refer to that report for detailed results and discussion.

The data continue to show elevated levels of indicator bacteria in Aptos Creek. Despite elevated levels in the creek, there were no beach postings between 2009 and 2011 at either Rio del Mar (station O110) or Seacliff State Beach (station O140). Bacteria levels are highest at the creek mouth (A00) and generally decline as you go further upstream. The high number of birds consistently observed in the river's lagoon may account for some of this trend. This theory is supported by the fact that prior testing using ribotyping indicated a significant source of bird contamination in Aptos Creek at the mouth.

It is worth noting that bacteria counts in Aptos Creek were relatively low, but increased between 2008 and 2010 before decreasing in 2011. The amount of flow in the creek when each sample was collected may be one factor influencing the results.

Within the project area, prolonged precipitation will increase groundwater elevations, and as this happens, shallow groundwater can come into contact with pollutants associated with leaking or damaged sewer lines and septic systems. Additionally, rainfall will mobilize contaminants collected on the ground surface during the dry months. As more precipitation falls, more runoff is generated, and generally more pollutants are carried to surface waters as a result. However, at a certain point—with enough rainfall and runoff—pollutants may become diluted and concentrations may decrease.

We generally know that 2008 and 2009 were dry years, and 2011 was a particularly wet year. Aptos Creek is not gauged, but flow records from the adjacent watershed (Soquel Creek) can be useful in a qualitative discussion about the influence that flow conditions may have had on bacterial sample results. To investigate this, we compiled the average daily flow from Soquel Creek each day that we sampled for water quality. We calculated the geometric mean of the bacteria results for each year and calculated the average flow on the sample days during that year. (We used geometric mean for the bacterial results because the data is not normally distributed, and thus an arithmetic mean is not appropriate for that data). Table 2 displays these results. Data indicate that flow in 2011 was greater than in other years, and this supports the idea that dilution may have played a factor in these results.

Table 2 - Geometric mean E.coli and average flow by year

Year	GeoMean E.coli @ A01	Average Flow (cfs)
2008	246	16
2009	373	10
2010	747	20
2011	200	28

While dilution may account for the decrease in bacteria counts between 2010 and 2011, we cannot rule out the possibility that the decrease in bacteria could be a result of project implementation. Regardless, additional monitoring would be needed to verify this conclusion.

Valencia Creek (station A122) and Trout Gulch (station A11) both have high levels of indicator bacteria and elevated levels of nitrate. Nitrate values in the County are generally low, and our experience tells us that when higher concentrations of nitrate are observed there is usually a source in close proximity to the sampling station. Since residences on Trout Gulch and Valencia Creek are on septic systems, we assume that they may be the cause of these high results. In fact, staff observed a failing septic system along Trout Gulch. The residence was red-tagged by the County and has since been vacated.

Statistical analysis using an Excel macro that performs a Mann-Kendall test for trends was used to assess the data for statistically significant trends. Mann-Kendall is used for non-parametric (i.e. not normally distributed) data, and the test incorporates seasonality so that results are

compared month to month (i.e. January to January). The only significant trends identified were slightly increasing trends for *E.coli* at stations A03 and A00 for the months of June and May, respectively. All other results were not significant; however, they generally indicated decreasing concentrations of indicator bacteria counts and nitrate concentrations.

Human specific bacteroides were detected with the highest percentage occurring in Trout Gulch between 2008 and 2010, when three of four samples tested positive. Not only did three of the four Trout Gulch samples test positive for human specific bacteroides; one test had a considerably high result. (See Table 3 for a complete list of all results.) For perspective, these results can be compared to various sample results from the San Lorenzo River and Soquel Creek watersheds, where nearly half to one-third of the samples tested positive for human-specific bacteroides, respectively. None of the 2011 samples tested positive for human-specific bacteroides. Based on these results, some inference could be made that the project reduced the human component of indicator bacteria, however additional and ongoing monitoring would be needed to support such a conclusion. Santa Cruz County EHS recommends that more work be done in Trout Gulch to identify and eliminate potential sources of bacteria.

V Discussion

Identifying statistically significant water quality trends is challenging, and attributing trends to management efforts is even more difficult. This is due in large part to the temporal and geographic variability inherent in this type of sampling, and because management efforts are usually small in scale compared to the larger systems they occupy and the stressors upon those systems.

Nevertheless, ongoing monitoring for trends and targeted studies combined with careful analysis can begin to paint a picture of whether or not water quality is improving. Often, it is the case that numerous sources are contributing bacteria via several transport mechanisms to receiving waters. It is necessary to take an incremental approach to understanding impacts, implementing projects and evaluating results. A prudent approach includes identifying the most likely sources, addressing them, and then moving to target the next-likely source. Ideally, over time, ongoing monitoring should show changes in environmental condition resulting from this incremental approach.

Next Steps

Given that this was a relatively small-scale project in a large watershed, the SCCSD and EHS recognize the need to continue investigating and addressing a variety of non-point pollution problems in Aptos, Valencia and Trout Gulch watersheds beyond this one project. For instance, through the Monitoring Plan for this project, EHS discovered that Valencia Creek and Trout Gulch both have high levels of indicator bacteria and elevated levels of nitrate, suggesting some contribution from septic systems. More work should be done in Trout Gulch to identify and eliminate potential sources of bacteria, based on these results. EHS and SCCSD will continue to pursue funding sources to assist with projects to improve water quality in all three watersheds.

Table 3: Results Summary

Station Number	LOCATION	Year	Number of Samples	Logmean E.coli	Logmean Enterococcus	Logmean Total Coliform	Logmean Fecal Coliform	Mean NO3- N (mg- N/mL)	Mean NH3- N (mg - N / 100 mL)
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2008	80	47	13	146			
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2009	59	40	17	140			
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2010	60	44	16	151			
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2011	57	39	13	107			E = 10
O140	Seacliff Beach	2009		29	9				
O140	Seacliff Beach	2010	59	25	10	47			
O140	Seacliff Beach	2011	41	33	11	63			
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2008	62	279	39	2.000	400	0.00	0.00
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2008	61	762		2,060	488	0.08	0.03
A0		2009			425	6,803	552	0.08	0.01
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth		60	789	356	7,989		0.15	0.02
AU	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2011	36	288	343	2,048		0.1	<0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2008	14	272	42	2,202		0.11	0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2009	9	508	391	4,666		0.06	0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2010	9	600	278	7,338		0.00	0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2011	6	481	186	2,454		0.12	<0.01
	, and the same and				,,,,	2,101	**	0,12	40.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2008	14	245	59	1,875		0,06	0.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2009	11	372	229	5,484		0.06	0.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2010	10	748	388	7,311		0.14	0.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2011	6	200	145	1,541		0.12	<0.01
A02	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2008	14	130	37	1,243		0.09	0.01
A02	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2009	11	278	255	4,091		0,08	0.02
A02	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2010	11	350	229	3,771		0.16	0.01
A02	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2011	6	242	97	1,608	12	0.13	<0.01
	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2008	21	180	38	1,656		0.13	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2009	11	196	231	2,272		0.07	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2010	11	342	223	3,051		0.17	0.01
A03	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2011	6	187	119	1,949		0.13	<0.01
A1	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2000	25	504	444	0.000	000	0.05	
A1	Valencia C. @ Aptos C. Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2008	35	584	144	3,366	688	0.65	0.01
A1	Valencia C. @ Aptos C. Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2009 2010	25 27	204 705	161	1,979	240	0.64	0.01
A1	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2010	11	366	531 196	6,397 2,692		0.56	0.01
	Valericia C. @ Aptos C.	2011	- 11	300	196	2,692		0.42	<0.01
A11	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2008	14	2,643	713	9,270		0.95	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2009	11	1,470	1,987	7,475		1.22	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2010	8	1,357	1,000	7,674		0.64	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2011	3	1,054	195	3,085		0.04	<0.01
				- 1,55		0,000			.0,01
A12	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2008	14	270	83	2,399		0.45	0.01
	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2009	11	470	240	3,446		0.33	0.01
A12	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2010	10	448	345	5,212		0.42	0
A12	Valencia C. @ Trout Gulch	2011	6	214	155	1,922		0.36	<0.01
	Valencia C. above School	2008	15	243	46	1,638		0.23	0.03
	Valencia C. above School	2009	11	204	114	1,839		0.26	0.01
	Valencia C. above School	2010	10	381	252	3,373		0.25	0
A122	Valencia C. above School	2011	6	491	112	2,356		0.26	<0.01
.	Ant. 0 @ V-I : 0						200		
	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2008	27	46	12	683	72	0.06	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2009	25	55	45	1,343	73	0.03	0.01
12	Aptos C. @ Valencia C. Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2010 2011	23 10	93 48	58 46	1,551 622		0.03	<0.01

VI Conclusions

The project was constructed on time and according to plan, resulting in the construction of 4,300 feet of sewer collection lines and 27 manholes and connecting the new sewer main to the existing sewer system. See Figure 4 for a map of where connections were made to the sewer system and laterals.

The new sewer lines do not leak, and are a vast improvement from the deteriorated sewage collection system that was in place. Therefore, regardless of the water quality monitoring results discussed above, the Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement project has met its goal to eliminate leakage from sewer lines with the most potential to impact Aptos Creek and Aptos/Rio Del Mar Beach.

See Appendix D for a map of connections to the sewer system and laterals.

Given the monitoring results, it is difficult to identify any changes in water quality conditions directly resulting from the project's implementation. Yet by removing one more potential source of bacteria and identifying areas where future work should be focused, this project moves us one step closer to knowing how to address bacterial contamination in Rio del Mar Beach and Seacliff State Beach

SCCSD acknowledges the contributions of the State Water Resources Control Board, which provided partial funding for this project. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the State Water Resources Control Board, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use (Gov. Code, § 7550,40 CFR § 31.20)."

Contact Information

Questions about this project or this report should be directed to:
John Presleigh, District Engineer
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District
701 Ocean St., Room 410
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 454-2160

APPENDIX A Summary of Deliverables

DESCRIPTION	Milestone Date	Date Submitted	
Quality Assurance Project Plan	Completed	9	
Monitoring Plan	Completed	F1	
WORK TO BE PERFORMED BY RECIPIENT			
Project Design	Completed	1	
As-Advertised Construction Documents	August 2009	09/30/2009;	
Bid Summary, Proof of Advertising, and Construction Notice to Proceed	Sept. 2009	10/19/2009	
Project Implementation	Nov. 2009 – Nov. 2010	8/1/2011 as-built drawings submitted	
Photo Documentation (Pre, During, and Post)	Sept. 2009 - Nov. 2010	1/15/2010; 9/30/2010	
Invoicing	Quarterly	1/280/2010; 4/15/10; 7/8/2010 9/30/2010; 1/20/2011; 4/20/2011	
Construction completion date	Nov. 1, 2010	9/1/2010	
Notice of Completion	Dec. 1, 2010	1/20/2011	
Project Completion Date	Feb. 28, 2012		
REPORTING			
Progress Reports	Quarterly	10/30/2009; 1/30/2010; 4/15/10; 7/8/2010; 9/30/2010; 1/20/2011; 4/20/2011; 7/30/2011; 10/20/2011; 1/20/2011	
Natural Resource Projects Inventory Project Survey Form	At end of project	11/28/2011	
Signed Cover Sheets for all permits	As needed		
Annual Progress Summary	Annually by 9/30	10/30/2009; 9/30/2010; 9/30/2011	
Annual Monitoring Summary	Annually	1/5/2011	
Draft Project Certification	November 30, 2011	11/8/2011	
Final Project Certification	December 31, 2011	2/24/2012	

APPENDIX B Monitoring Report

Water Quality Monitoring Report Clean Beaches Initiative

Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Agreement #08-318-550-1 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Project # C-06-6906-110 Proposition 50 Project # #06-299-550-1

Aptos Beach at Valencia Creek Sewer and Lift Station

Project #: C-06-6909-110 Grant Agreement #: 08-356-550-1

County of Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services (EHS)

September 21, 2011 Revised December 19, 2011

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction3
2.0	Background3
3.0	Summary of Activities6
4.0	Monitoring Objectives6
5.0	Monitoring Methods6
6.0	Results9
7.0	Discussion14
Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure Figure	Figures 1 - Aptos Creek Watershed
Table 2 Table 3	Tables - Sampling Locations and Frequency (Annual)

1.0 Introduction

The Santa Cruz County Sanitation District (SCCSD) was awarded funding under the Clean Beach Initiative (CBI) to reduce sources of bacterial contamination at Seacliff and Rio del Mar State Beaches. Both beaches experience periodic exceedences of recreational water quality standards, and the Aptos Creek Lagoon is permanently posted warning visitors against body contact recreation. Previous studies have demonstrated that the primary source of fecal indicator bacteria to the beaches is Aptos Creek and its tributaries Trout Gulch and Valencia Creek. Microbial source testing in lower Aptos Creek has confirmed that a small percentage of contamination is derived from human waste, with aging leaking sewer lines and upstream septic systems suspected as sources. Video testing confirmed the poor conditions of the sewers in the Aptos Esplanade area.

Accordingly, CBI grants have been awarded to the SCCSD to help fund two sewer projects to address these concerns:

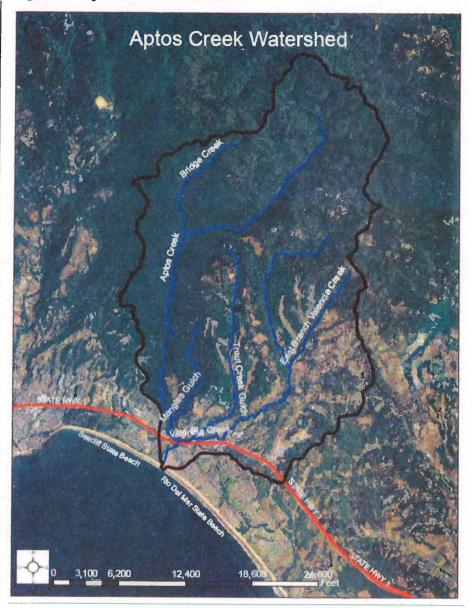
- 1. Replacement of mainlines in the Aptos (Rio del Mar) Esplanade area
- 2. Construction of a sewer extension and pump station to facilitate conversion of residences from septic tanks to sewer along Valencia Creek

2.0 Background

The Aptos Creek Watershed is located in southern Santa Cruz County and encompasses approximately 21 square miles (Figure 1). Aptos Creek's main tributaries are Valencia Creek, Mangels Gulch and Bridge Creek. Trout Gulch is a tributary to Valencia Creek. Aptos Creek drains to the Aptos Creek Lagoon and ultimately to the ocean adjacent to Seacliff and Rio Del Mar State Beaches, south of Santa Cruz, California. Aptos Creek, which includes Valencia Creek and Trout Gulch, is listed as impaired for fecal indicator bacteria, and a Total Maximum Daily Load is in place.

Rio Del Mar and Seacliff Beaches are Clean Beaches Task Force priority beaches identified in the Prop 50 Guidelines. The beaches have a high frequency (>4 percent) of bacterial standard exceedences during weekly monitoring. From 2000-2004, Rio Del Mar Beach was posted a total of 69 days with no associated sewage spills, indicating that the contamination is generated from non-point sources.

Figure 1 - Aptos Creek Watershed



EHS monitored Aptos Creek and tributaries in 2005 in order to better characterize sources of bacterial contamination. This monitoring plan was built on previous investigations by EHS, which included water quality testing, genetic testing to identify the sources of bacteria and a health risk survey to measure the actual incidence of illness at the most heavily used county beaches, including Rio Del Mar. Ribotyping for analysis of the source of fecal coliform shows that the human contribution is about 2% in Aptos Creek and in the ocean near the mouth of Aptos Creek (Figure 2).

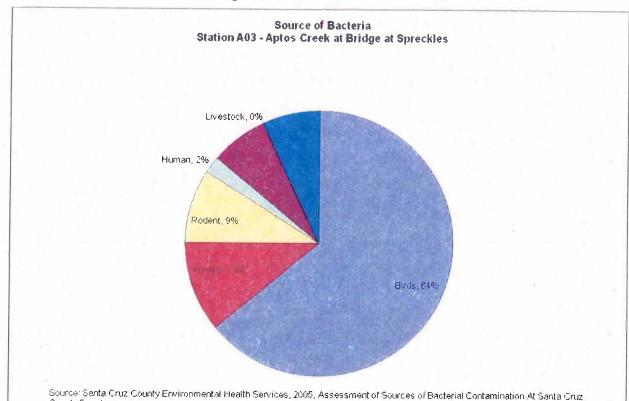


Figure 2 - Sources of Bacteria - Aptos Creek

County Beaches

SCCSD staff believes that failing septic systems and leaks from the sewage collection system contribute a large portion of the human contamination load. In general, the sewers in the Aptos Esplanade area are old and in need of repair or replacement. Video testing indicated that sewer lines and laterals in the Rio del Mar area were found to be in poor condition and are potential sources of sewage leaks to the creek. Most sewer lines were constructed in 1960's or earlier, although several hundred feet of sewer main located east of Aptos Creek were replaced with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe in the 1980s and early 1990's. The original sewers are rigid clay or asbestos concrete (AC). Most private sewer laterals are original clay piping and were connected to the sewer main in the 1960's. All but a few of the lateral connections of the pipe are break-in connections that do not have saddles to prevent liquid flow in and out of the pipes. Any mortar around active and abandoned lateral connections is now cracking or non-existent. Many laterals show a slime build up at the connection to the main indicating a leaking of surface water into the sewers.

Bacteria levels discharging from Aptos Creek generally decline rapidly once the creek enters the ocean. This beach here is more open and exposed, with better potential for dilution and mixing than in Capitola and Santa Cruz.

3.0 Summary of Activities

The Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was initiated under CBI Grant #C-06-299-550-1. Construction and project monitoring activities began in September 2008 under that grant, but unanticipated high groundwater levels encountered during construction necessitated a project redesign. During the re-design phase in fall 2008, the CBI grant funding was suspended due to the state budget crisis. Monitoring activities continued despite the suspension as part of the County's regular beach monitoring activities.

The Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was "re-started" with ARRA funds and a new funding agreement totaling \$485,136 was executed in December 2009. The re-designed Aptos Esplanade Sewer Replacement Project was put out for bid and the contract was awarded in November 2009. Amendment 1 was processed in January 2010.

Construction began in January 2010 and was completed by September 2010. The work consisted of replacing approximately 4,300 feet of sewer collection lines and 27 manholes and air testing and video testing the sewer line. The contractor also completed mandrel testing. Monitoring activities continued for one year following the end of construction activities, ending in August of 2011.

4.0 Monitoring Objectives

- 1. Characterize pre and post-project levels of nitrogen compounds and indicator bacteria (*E.coli*, enterococcus, and total coliform) in Valencia Creek, Lower Aptos Creek, and ocean waters at Seacliff and Rio del Mar Beaches.
- 2. Characterize amount of contamination originating from human sources before and after project completion at the above locations.

5.0 Monitoring Methods

Data used in this analysis was generated from several concurrent monitoring efforts: AB 411 beach sampling, routine County sampling of Aptos Creek, and special sampling specifically for this project. Sampling locations and frequencies are listed in Table 1, and plotted on the map in Figure 3. The monitoring includes sampling from all major tributaries throughout the study area in order to measure sources of indicator bacteria, even if they originate outside the project areas.

Parameters and methods will be as follows:

- Samples were tested for Total coliform, *E.coli*, and Enterococcus bacteria using IDEXX Chromogenic Testing Method.
- EPA Methods used:
 - o Nitrate and ammonia EPA Methos 300 using a Dionex AS9-SC Analytical Column
 - o Ammonia EPA Method 350.3 for Ion Selective Electrode.
- Creek samples were tested for pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature and conductivity using a Horiba Water Checker, Model U-10. Water samples were taken and analyzed in the laboratory for turbidity using a Hach 2100P Turbidmeter.

Human Specific Bacteroides Analysis was conducted at the County of Santa Cruz Public Health
Lab using an Applied Biosystems StepOne Real Time PCR System. The StepOne System
detects and determines the amount of nucleic acids present in biological samples and is capable
of gene expression analysis, SNP genotyping, and viral load analysis.

Sampling under the current effort started in February 2008 and continued through August 2011. The sampling frequency was as follows (Table 1)

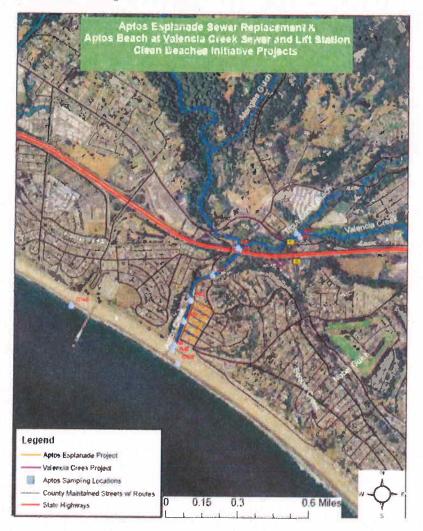
- Three stations were sampled weekly two were analyzed for Total Coliform, *E.coli*, and Enterococcus. The third weekly station, Aptos Creek Mouth, were only be analyzed for Fecal Coliform (or *E.coli*)
- The remaining stations, along with Aptos Creek Mouth, were sampled monthly
- Once each year during the spring, the monthly stations were sampled three additional days (one day per week) over a three week period for a total of 5 samples over a 30-day period
- Monthly samples were collected at two sites, AO and AO3, and were analyzed for bacteroides

Table 1 – Sampling Locations and Frequency (Annual)

ID	Site Description	Sa	ampling Fre	Total Samples Per	
10	Site Description	Weekly	Monthly	Bacterioides	Year
O110	RDM BEACH@APTOS C MOUTH	X			52
O140	SEACLIFF BEACH @ CEMENT SHIP	X			52
A0	APTOS CREEK @ MOUTH	X ¹	Х	Х	79
A00	APTOS CR @ WALK BRIDGE		X		15
A01	.01 APTOS CR. @ MARINA		X		15
A02	APTOS CR. @ WINFIELD		X		15
A03	APTOS C @ BRIDGE ON SPRECKLES		X	X	27
A1	VALENCIA C @ APTOS C		X		15
A11	TROUT GULCH @ VALENCIA CREEK		X		15
A12	VALENCIA CREEK AB TROUT GULCH		X		15
A122	VALENCIA CR @ POLO GROUNDS PARK		Х		15
A2	APTOS C @ VALENCIA C		X		15

¹Fecal coliform only

Figure 3 - Sample Locations



6.0 Results

Figure 4 displays beach postings for the entire county and at Rio del Mar and Seacliff Beaches for the years 2005 - 2011 (to date). Although Rio del Mar Beach had some previous history of posting, neither beach was posted in 2008 through 2011. The significantly higher numbers in 2008 - 2010 for the County reflect a large increase in the posting of Cowells Beach.

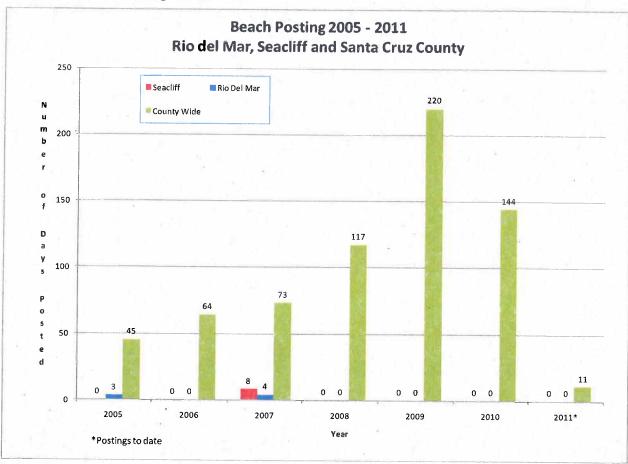


Figure 4 - Beach Posting - 2005 - 2011

Analytical results are summarized in Table 2, which includes results for over 1,100 analyses conducted on samples from Rio del Mar Beach, Seacliff Beach, Aptos Creek, Valencia Creek, and Trout Gulch. Refer to Figure 4 for locations of the various sample locations.

Table 2 - Results Summary

Station Number	LOCATION	Year	Number of Samples	Logmean Ecoli	Logmean Enterococcus	Logmean Total Coliform	Logmean Fecal Coliform	Mean NO3- N (mg- N/mL)	Mean NH3- N (mg - N / 100 mL)
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2008	80	47	13	146			
O110	Rìo del Mar Beach	2009	59	40	17	140			
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2010	60	44	16	151			
O110	Rio del Mar Beach	2011	57	39	13	107			
O140	Seacliff Beach	2009	64	29	9	61			
O140	Seacliff Beach	2010	59	25	10	47			
O140	Seacliff Beach	2011	41	33	11	63			
			- V						
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2008	62	279	39	2,060	488	0.08	0.03
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2009	61	762	425	6,803		0.08	0,01
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2010	60	789	356	7,989		0.15	0.02
A0	Aptos C. @ Mouth	2011	36	288	343	2,048		0.1	<0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2008	14	272	42	2,202		0,11	0.01
	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2009	9	508	391	4,666		0.06	0.01
	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2010	9	600	278	7,338		0.00	0.01
A00	Aptos C. Below Walk Bridge	2011	6	481	186	2,454		0.12	<0.01
			lu						
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2008	14	245	59	1,875		0.06	0.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2009	11	372	229	5,484		0.06	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2010	10	748	388	7,311		0.14	0.01
A01	Aptos C. @ Stephan St.	2011	6	200	145	1,541		0.12	<0.01
A02	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2008	14	130	37	1,243		0.00	0.04
	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2009	11	278	255	4,091		0.09	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2010	11	350	229	3,771			
	Aptos C. @ Winfield	2011	6	242	97	1,608		0.16 0.13	0.01 <0,01
102	Apres of the William	2011	<u>`</u>	272	31	1,000		0.13	<0.01
A03	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2008	21	180	38	1,656		0.13	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2009	11	196	231	2,272		0.07	0.01
A03	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2010	11	342	223	3,051	14	0.17	0.01
A03	Aptos C. @ Spreckles	2011	6	187	119	1,949		0.13	<0.01
	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2008	35	584	144	3,366	688	0.65	0.01
	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2009	25	204	161	1,979	240	0.64	0.01
	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2010	27	705	531	6,397		0.56	0.01
A1	Valencia C. @ Aptos C.	2011	11	366	196	2,692		0.42	<0.01
A11	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2008	14	2,643	713	9,270		0.95	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2009	11	1,470	1,987	7,475		1.22	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2010	8	1,357	1,000	7,674		0.64	0.01
	Trout Gulch @ Valencia C.	2011	3	1,054	195	3,085		0.04	<0.01
									0.07
	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2008	14	270	83	2,399		0.45	0.01
	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2009	11	470	240	3,446		0.33	0.01
	Valencia Cr. @ Trout Gulch	2010	10	448	345	5,212		0.42	0
A12	Valencia C. @ Trout Gulch	2011	6	214	155	1,922		0.36	<0.01
A122	Valencia C. above School	2008	15	243	46	4 620		0.00	0.00
	Valencia C. above School	2008	11	204	46 114	1,638 1,839		0.23	0.03
	Valencia C. above School	2010	10	381	252	3,373		0.26	0.01
-	Valencia C. above School	2010	6	491	112	2,356		0.25 0.26	0 <0.01
	227.0 3071007	-511	Ť	-701	112	2,000		0.20	-0.01
	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2008	27	46	12	683	72	0.06	0.01
42	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2009	25	55	45	1,343	73	0.03	0.01
	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2010	23	93	58	1,551		0.03	0
	Aptos C. @ Valencia C.	2011	10	48	46	622		0.08	<0.01

Figure 6 provides a graphical context for the Enterococcus results presented in Table 2. Note that results from Trout Gulch were excluded from this graphic because these results were outliers and made graphical presentation difficult. The standard of 104 mpn Enterococcus / 100mL is also presented in this graph. The majority of results exceed the standard, and increase between 2008 and 2010, falling in 2011 to levels slightly above 2008.

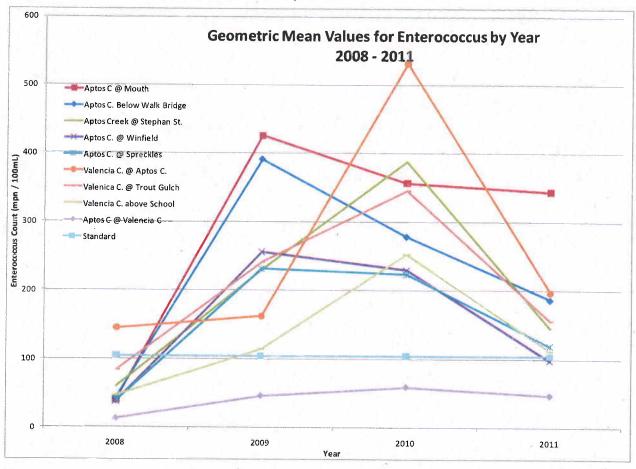
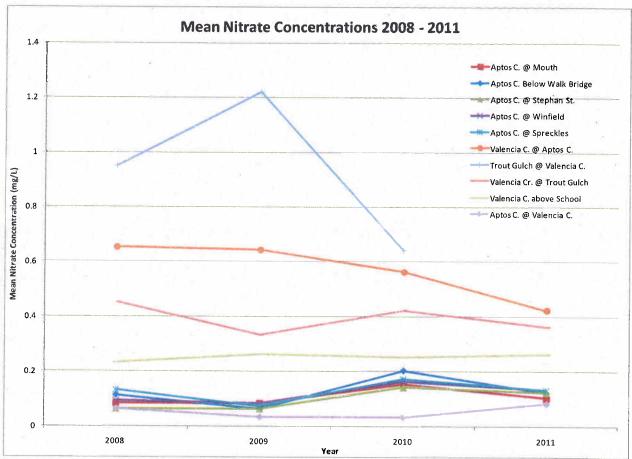


Figure 5 - Enterococcus Geometric Mean by Year

Figure 7 provides a graphical representation of mean nitrate concentrations, Trout Gulch is an obvious outlier, with the majority of sample results below 0.20 mg/L, which also may be partially responsible for the elevated levels in Valencia Creek. No standard exists for nitrate; however the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board uses 1.0 mg/L as an advisory criterion.





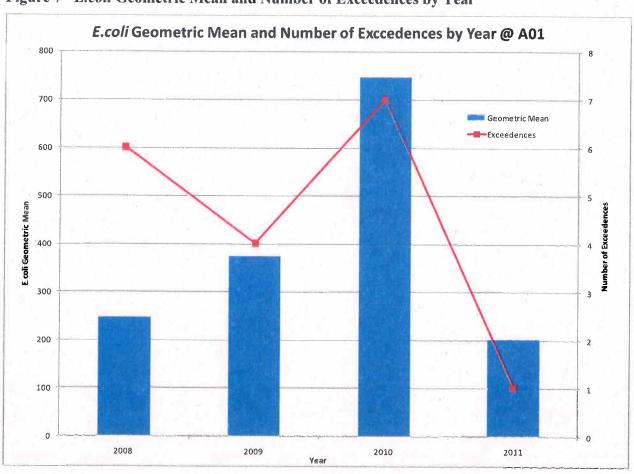
Fecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) are common to many sources including dogs, cats, rodents and humans. Human specific bacteroides was analyzed to distinguish between human and other sources. Bacteroides are bacteria found in the guts of warm-blooded animals, and genetic markers can be applied to distinguish between human and other sources. This analysis was done using an Applied Biosystems Step One Real-Time PCR System. A summary of results from various stations in the San Lorenzo River watershed and Soquel Creek are also included in Table 3 for comparison. Note that none of the 2011 samples tested positive for human-specific bacteroides.

Table 3 - Summary of Bacteroides Results

Station	LOCATION	Year	Samples	Detections	Average Detection
A0	Aptos Creek @ Mouth	2008	9	1	38.4
A0	Aptos Creek @ Mouth	2009	9	3	169.4
A0	Aptos Creek @ Mouth	2010	12	6	40.6
A0	Aptos Creek @ Mouth	2011	5	0	0
A03	Aptos Creek @ Spreckles Dr.	2008	9	0	0
A03	Aptos Creek @ Spreckles Dr.	2009	10	5	12.36
A03	Aptos Creek @ Spreckles Dr.	2010	11	4	52.88
A03	Aptos Creek @ Spreckles Dr.	2011	6	0	0
A11	Trout Gulch	2008-10	4	3	938.30
A11	11 Trout Gulch		1	0	0
S0	Soquel Creek at Mouth	2008-10	17	5	31.88
Various	San Lorenzo Watershed	2008-10	17	8	60.64

Figure 7 displays the geometric mean for E.coli and the number of time sample results exceeded the water quality standard of 400 mpn / 100 mL at station A01.

Figure 7 - E.coli Geometric Mean and Number of Exceedences by Year



7.0 Discussion

Identifying statistically significant water quality trends is challenging and attributing any trends to management efforts is difficult. This is due in large part to the temporal and geographic variability inherent in this type of sampling, and because management efforts are usually small in scale compared to the larger systems they occupy and the stressors upon those systems. Nevertheless, ongoing monitoring for trends and targeted studies combined with careful analysis can begin to paint a picture of whether or not water quality is improving. Often, it is the case that numerous sources are contributing bacteria via several transport mechanisms to receiving waters. It is necessary to take an incremental approach to understanding impacts, implementing projects and evaluating results. A prudent approach includes identifying the most likely sources, addressing them, and then moving to target the next-likely source. Ideally, over time, ongoing monitoring should show changes in environmental condition resulting from this incremental approach.

The data continue to indicate elevated levels of indicator bacteria in Aptos Creek. Despite elevated levels in the creek, there were no beach postings between 2009 and 2011 at either Rio del Mar (station O110) or Seacliff State Beaches (station O140). Bacteria levels are highest at the creek mouth (A00) and generally decline as you go further upstream. The high number of birds consistently observed in the river's lagoon may account for some of this trend. This theory is supported by the fact that prior testing using ribotyping indicated a significant source of bird contamination in Aptos Creek at the mouth.

It is worth noting that bacteria counts in Aptos Creek were relatively low, but increased between 2008 and 2010 before decreasing in 2011. The amount of flow in the creek when each sample was collected may be one factor influencing the results.

Prolonged precipitation will increase groundwater elevations, and as this happens, shallow groundwater can come into contact with pollutants associated with leaking or damaged sewer lines and septic systems. Additionally, rainfall will mobilize contaminants collected on the ground surface during the dry months. As more precipitation falls, more runoff is generated, and generally more pollutants are carried to surface waters as a result. However, at a certain point—with enough rainfall and runoff—pollutants may become diluted and concentrations may decrease.

We generally know that 2008 and 2009 were dry years, and 2011 was a particularly wet year. Aptos Creek is not gauged, but flow records from the adjacent watershed (Soquel Creek) can be useful in a qualitative discussion about the influence that flow conditions may have had on bacterial sample results. To investigate this, we compiled the average daily flow from Soquel Creek each day that we sampled for water quality. We calculated the geometric mean of the bacteria results for each year and calculated the average flow on the sample days during that year. (We used geometric mean for the bacterial results because the data is not normally distributed, and thus an arithmetic mean is not appropriate for that data). Table 2 displays these results. Data indicate that flow in 2011 was greater than in other years, and this supports the idea that dilution may have played a factor in these results.

Table 4 - Geometric mean E.coli and average flow by year

Year	GeoMean E.coli @	P A01 Average Flow (cfs
2008	246	16
2009	373	10
2010	747	20
2011	200	28

While dilution may account for the decrease in bacteria counts between 2010 and 2011, we cannot rule out that the decrease in bacteria could be a result of project implementation. Regardless, additional monitoring would be needed to verify this conclusion.

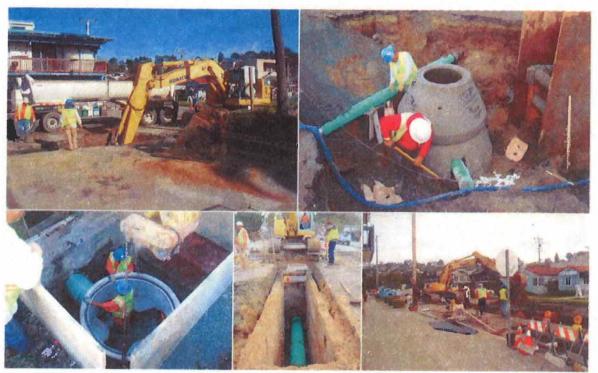
Valencia Creek (station A122) and Trout Gulch (station A11) both have high levels of indicator bacteria and elevated levels of nitrate. Nitrate values in the County are generally low, and our experience tells us that when higher concentrations of nitrate are observed there is usually a source in close proximity to the sampling station. Since residences on Trout Gulch and Valencia Creek are on septic systems, we assume that they may be the cause of these high results. In fact, staff observed a failing septic system along Trout Gulch. The residence was red-tagged by the County and has since been vacated.

Human specific bacteroides were detected with the highest percentage occurring in Trout Gulch between 2008 and 2010, when three of four samples tested positive. Not only did three of four of the Trout Gulch samples test positive for human specific bacteroides, one test had a considerably high result. (See Table 3 for a list of all results). For perspective, these results can be compared to various sample results from the San Lorenzo River and Soquel Creek watersheds, where nearly half to one-third of the samples tested positive for human specific bacteroides, respectively. None of the 2011 samples tested positive for human specific bacteroides. Based on these results, some inference could be made that the project reduced the human component of indicator bacteria, however additional and ongoing monitoring would be needed to support such a conclusion. We recommend that more work be done in Trout Gulch to identify and eliminate potential sources of bacteria.

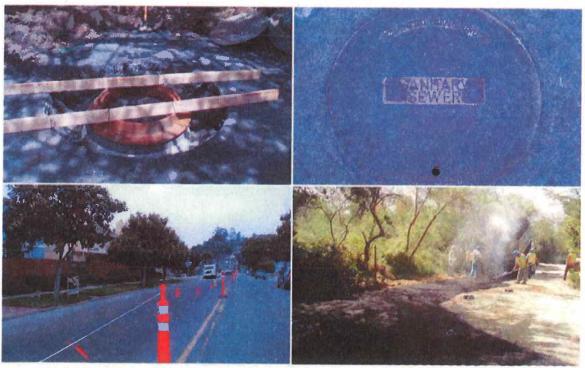
The relative concentrations between stations of indicator bacteria, nitrate and ammonia concentrations are useful in assessing potential sources of contamination to the Aptos Creek Lagoon. Additional statistical analysis using an Excel macro that performs a Mann-Kendall test for trends was performed to identify any statistically significant trends. Mann-Kendall is used for non-parametric (i.e. not normally distributed) data, and the test incorporates seasonality so that results are compared month to month (i.e. January to January). The only significant trends identified were slightly increasing trends for *E.coli* at stations A03 and A00 for the months of June and May, respectively. All other results were not significant, however they generally indicated decreasing concentrations of indicator bacteria and nitrate.

In summary, sewer improvements were successfully completed in the Aptos Esplanade and Valencia Creek areas. Given the monitoring results, it is difficult to identify any changes in water quality conditions directly resulting from the project's implementation. Nevertheless, by removing one more potential source of bacteria and identifying areas where future work should be focused, this project moves us one step closer to knowing how to address bacterial contamination in Rio del Mar Beach and Seacliff State Beaches.

Appendix C - PHOTOS

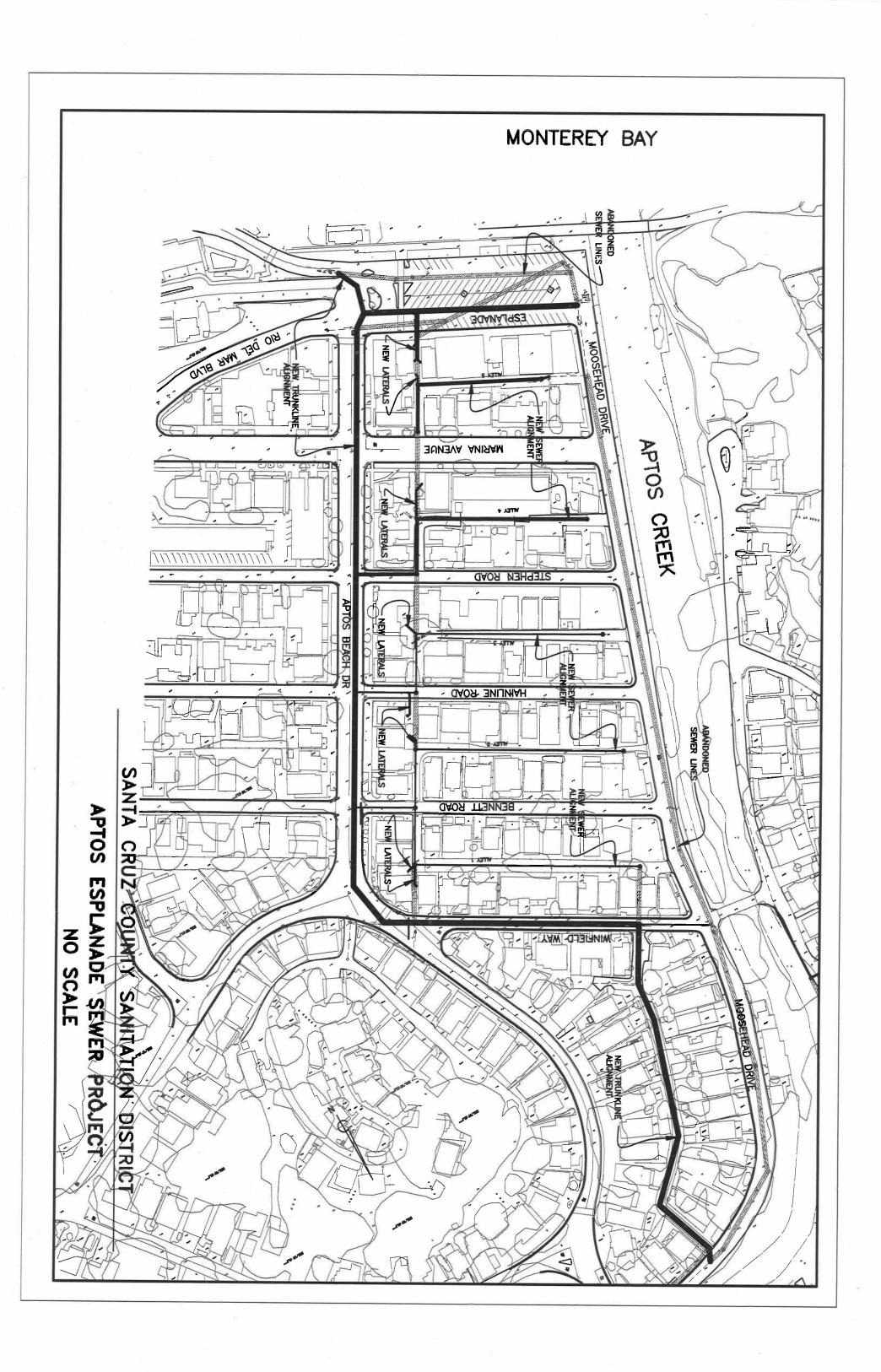


Top Left: Digging trenches for new transmission line. Top Right: Installing manholes. Bottom Left: Installing pipe. Bottom Middle: Installing pipe. Bottom Right: Construction site.

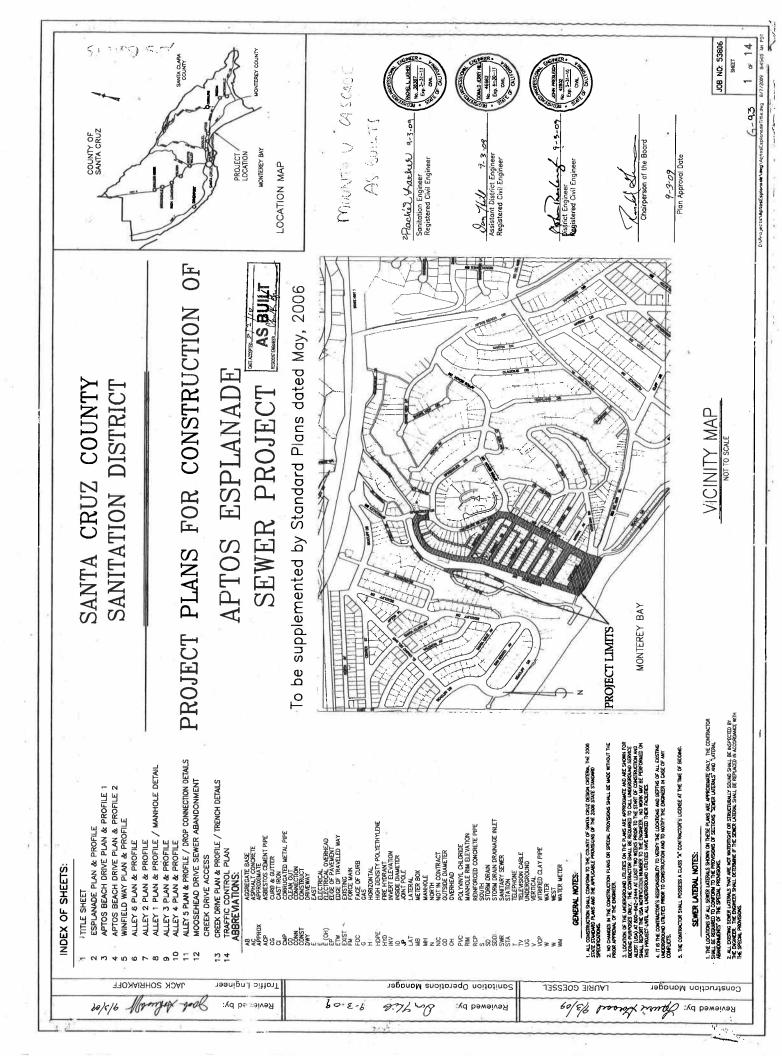


Top Left: Installing manhole covers. Top Right: Installed manhole covers. Bottom Left: Construction site after repaving. Bottom Right: Repaving construction site.

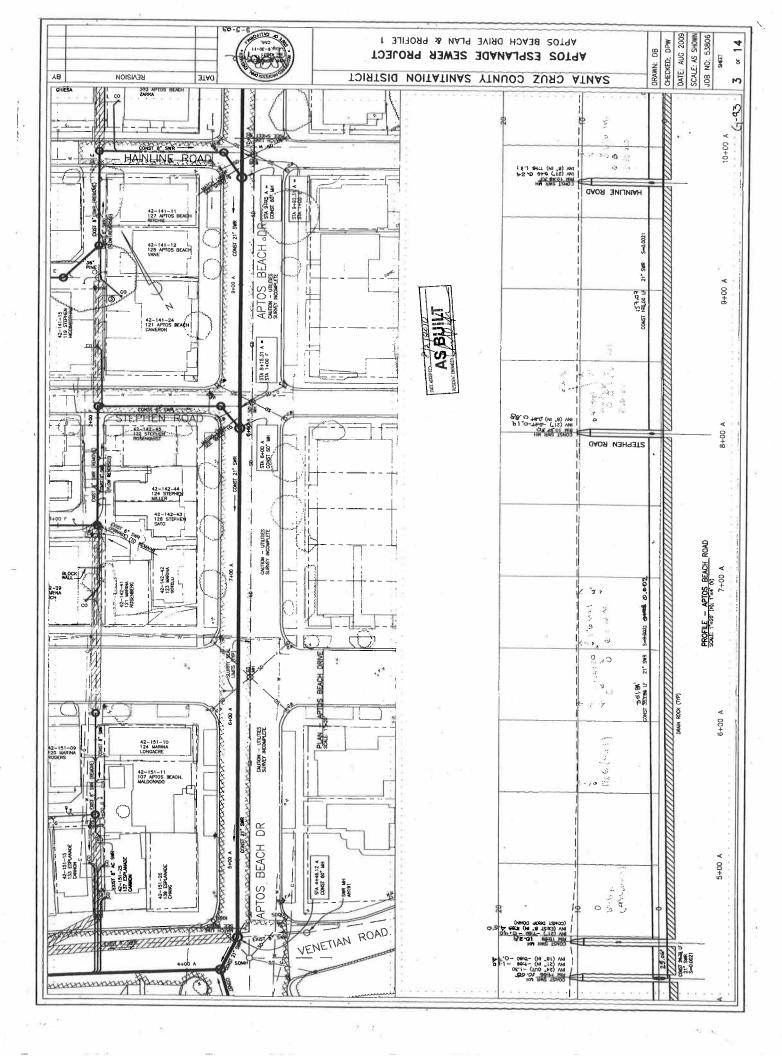
APPENDIX D Map of Sewer Connections

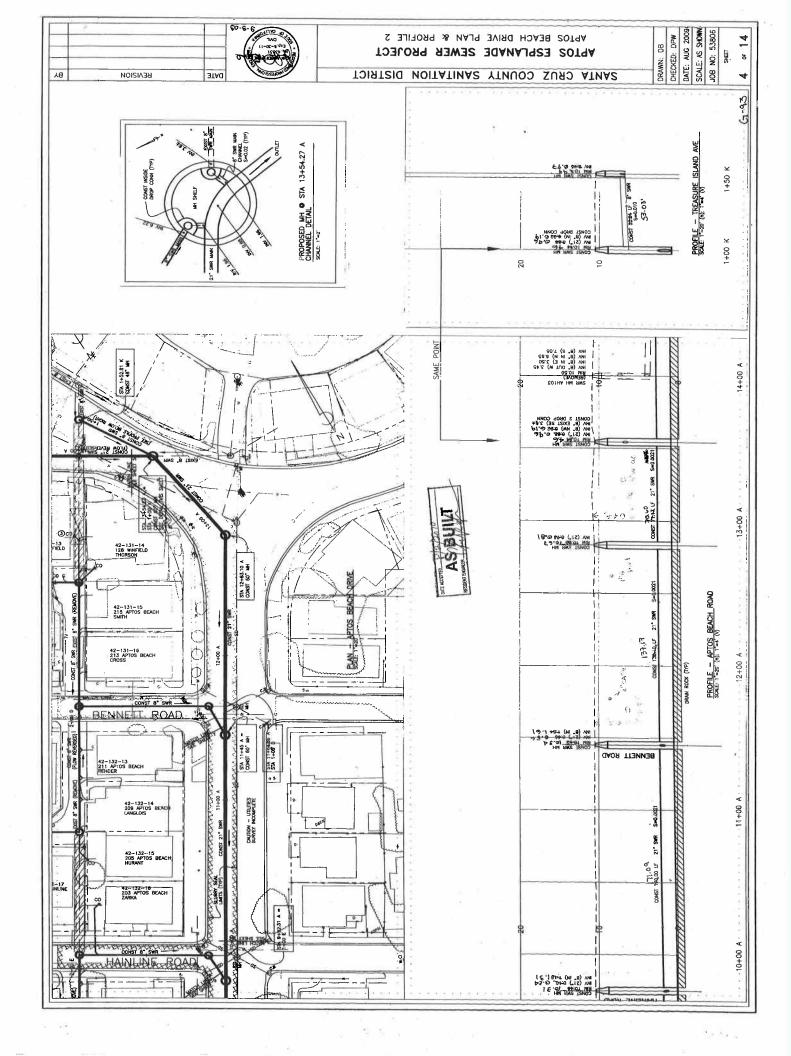


APPENDIX E As-Built Drawings

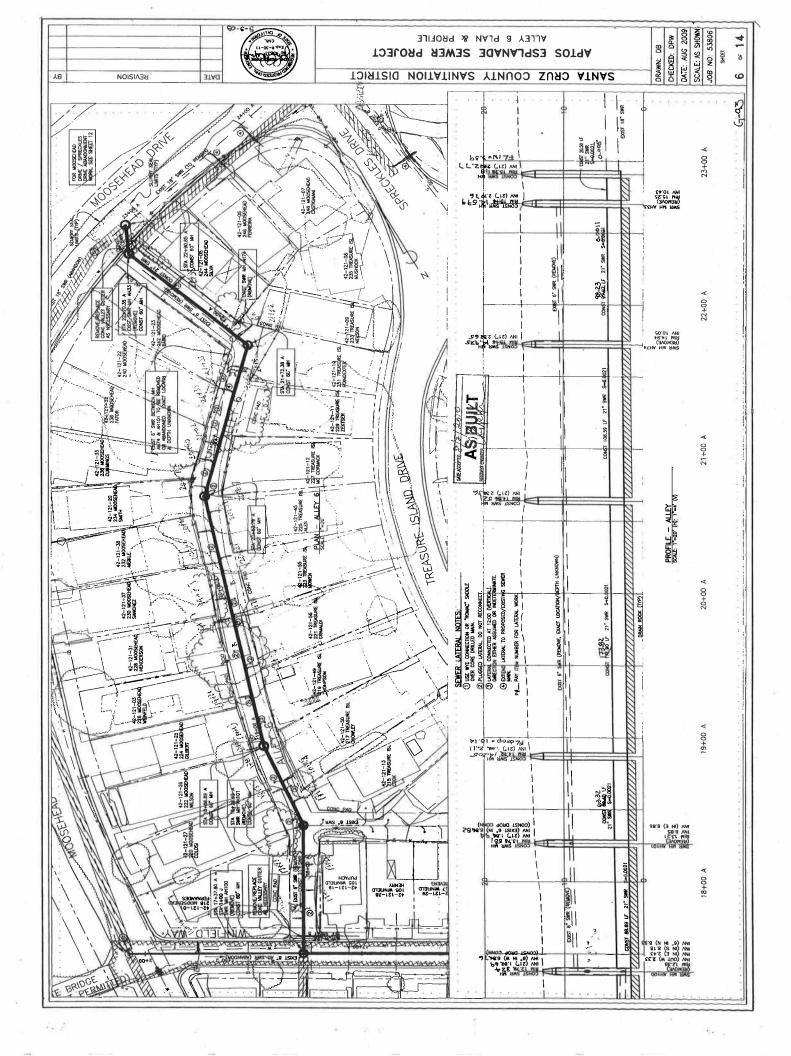


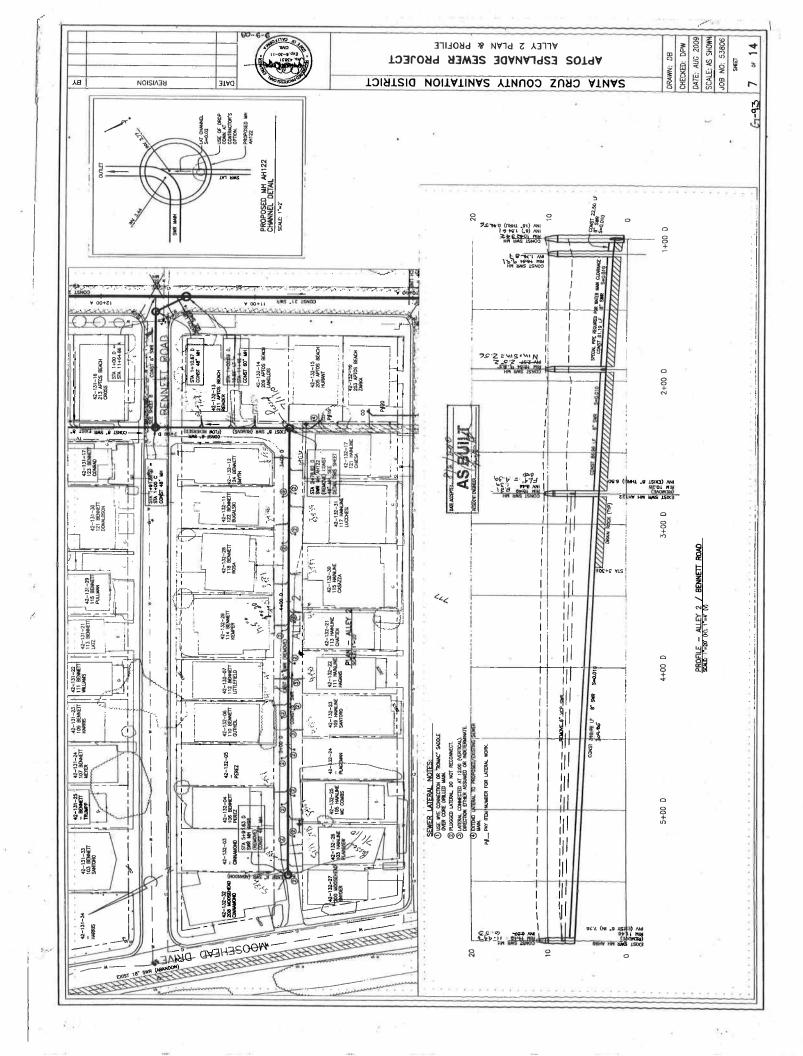
DRAWN: DB
CHECKED: DPW
DATE; AUG 2009:
SCALE: AS SHUWN
JOB NO: 53806 14 ESPLANADE PLAN & PROFILE APTOS ESPLANADE SEWER PROJECT SEE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT **BENIZION** DATE 0 6-43 CN JE SAM JEO OLA CONST DROP CONN)
NV (18" IN) 6-84 6.48
NV (18" OUT) -6-5: -0
RMM 16-8 VO. 37
CONST SWR MH VENETIAN POAD E F.O. SON MIN HH SWR INH
600,57 SW HH
705,10 (24" OUT) -1,05
1 (10" (21" IN) -1,05
1 (10" IN) -1,05
1 (10" IN) -1,05 APTOS BEACH DR SWR MH AH154 (ABANDON) 42-151-27 131 ESPLANDE DUGGAN DOCCYN - EZЫTYNYDE 45-121-18 ESPLANDE +2-151-19 ESPLANADE N BINCHINV 112 ESHIVAVDE 45-121-50 11 11 11 11 11 MC MMIS - ESPLANDE 42-151-21 MC INNIS - ESULANDE 42-151-22 42-151-23 101 ESPLANC INC INWIS NA (SKIST 27" OUT) - 2.164 EXIST 51, ZMB MOOREHEAD DRIVE 1+00 PEDESTRIAN 9 20 BRIDGE

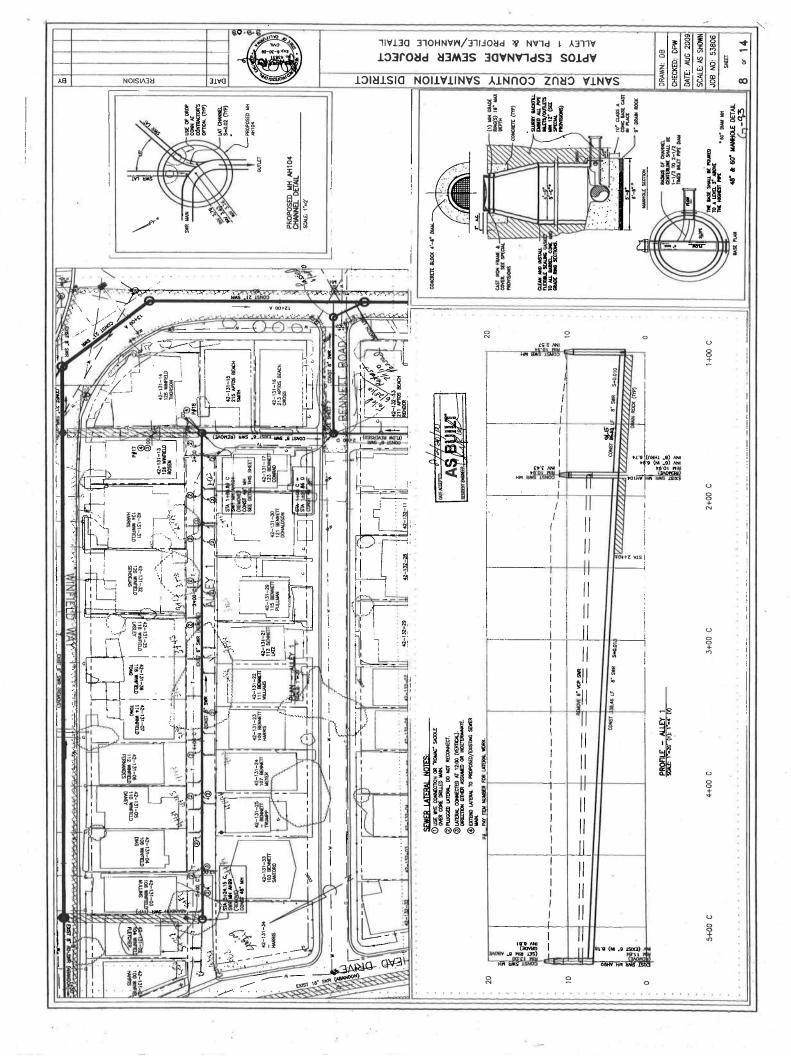


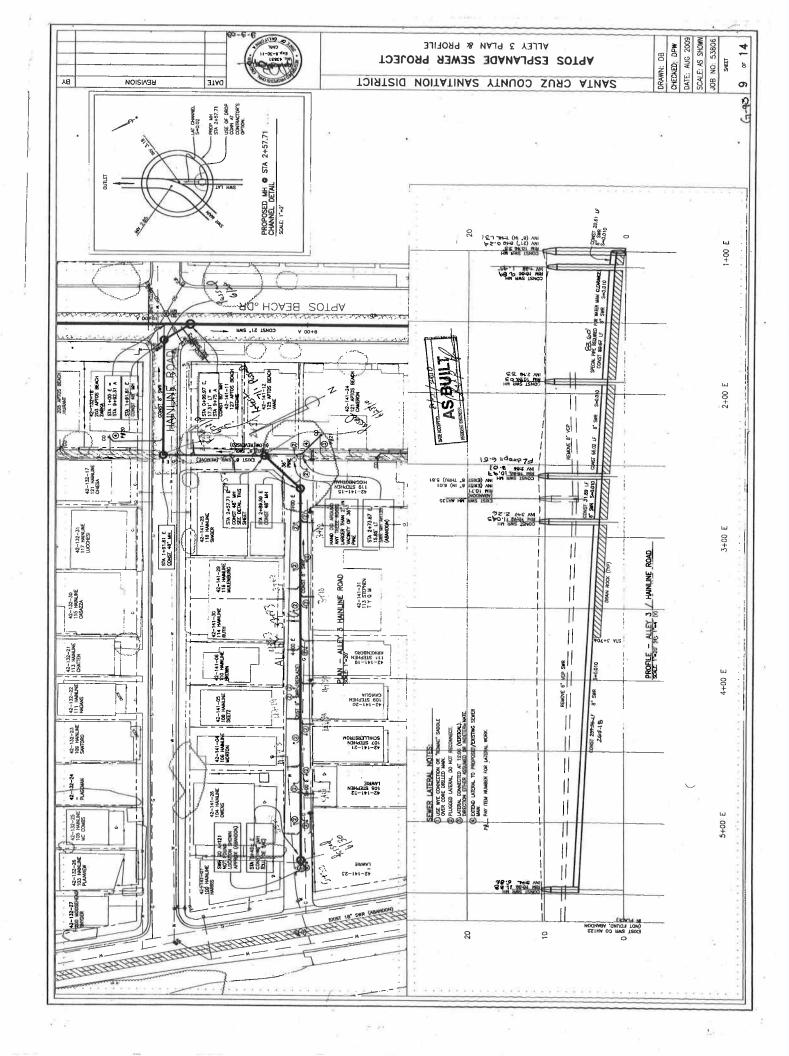


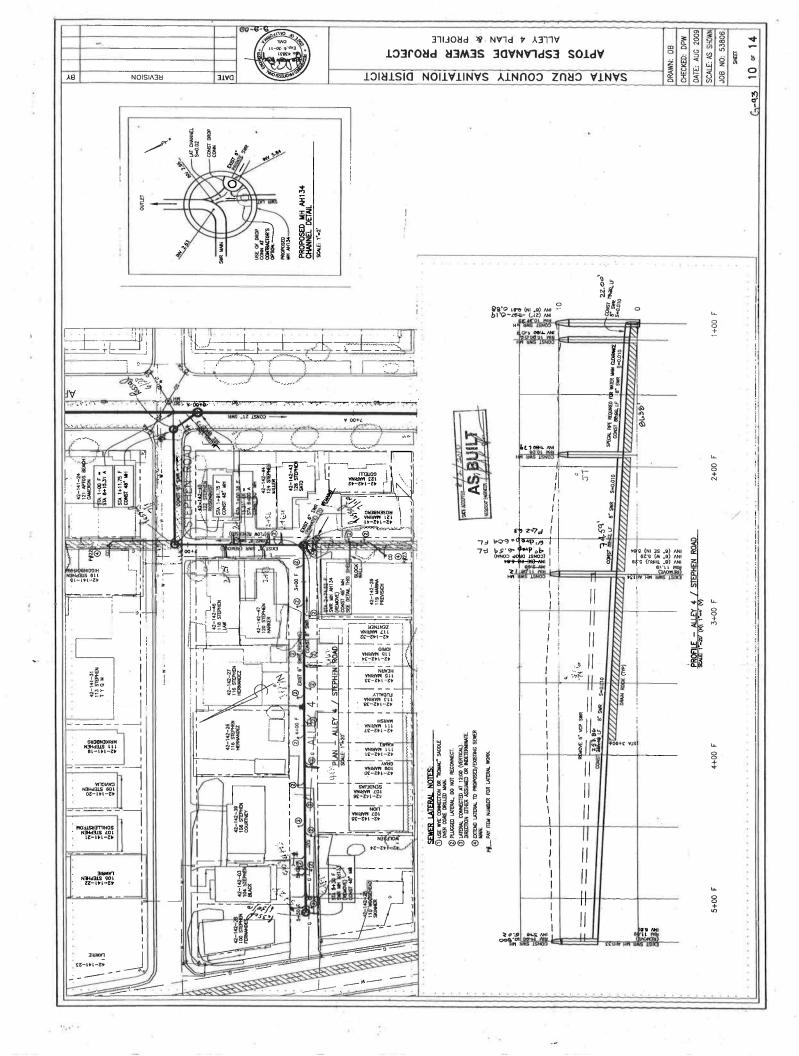
DRAWN: DB CHECKED: DPW DATE: AUG 2009; SCALE: AS SHOWN JOB NO: 53806 WINFIELD WAY PLAN & PROFILE or 14 APTOS ESPLANADE SEWER PROJECT SHEET REVISION SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT YE S 6-43 INA (E. NW) 7.82 4.2]
(100 (T. W.) 1.68
(100 (T. W.) 1.68 PROFILE - WINFIELD WAY 2+00 J (ABANDON) EXIST 8 (CONZL DBOb CO INA (8, IA) e:B+ INA (18,) 1-B+ ENA 15-BA ENH CONZL 2MK NH 1+00 1 20 o. CONST SWR MH 17+00 A 42-131-04 108 WHETELD DAS 42-121-28 105 WINFIELD HENRY 42-131-06 110 WINFIELD DANEY 42-121-29 107 WINFIELD STEVENS 42-131-06 112 WWFNED FERVANDES 42-121-54 111 WINFIELD BUCHANAN 42-131-07 114 WINFIELD TONG 42-131-36 716 WINFELD TONG 42-131-32 120 WINFELD SENDELIAS 14+00 / COM21 S DBOD COMM BM (9, EX21 2E) 2:87 BM (51.) 0:98 0'd'C BM (51.) 0:98 0'd'C

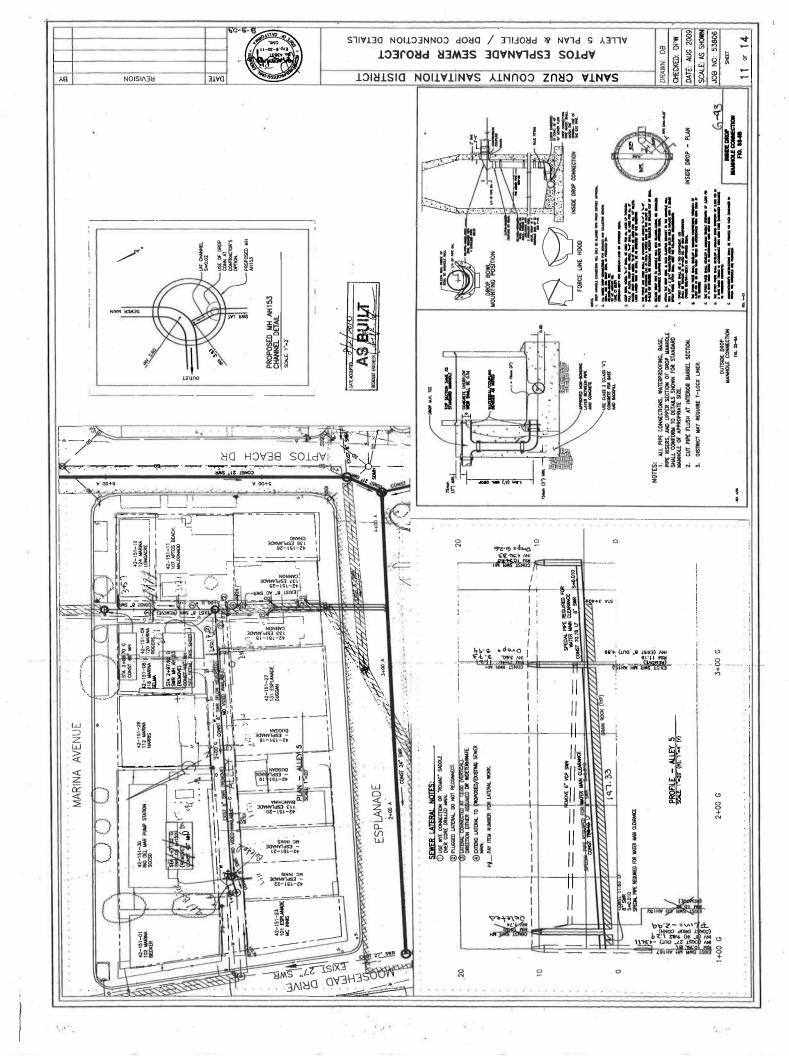










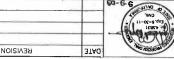


(9-43

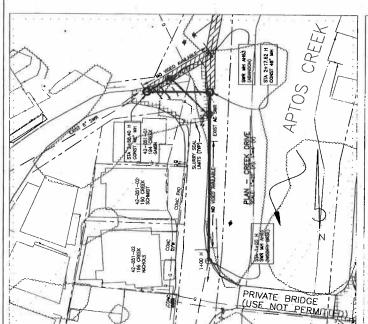
CREEK DRIVE PLAN & PROFILE / TRENCH DETAILS APTOS ESPLANADE SEWER PROJECT

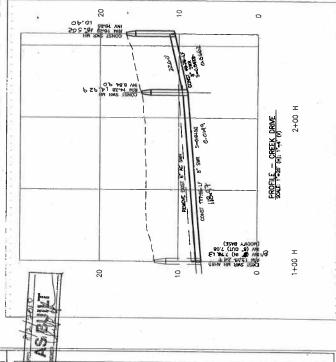
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

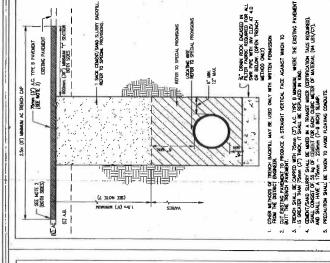




BA

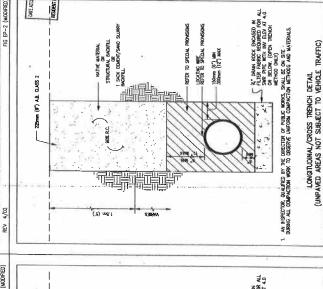


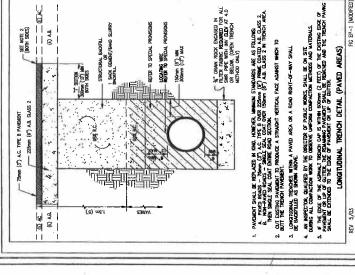


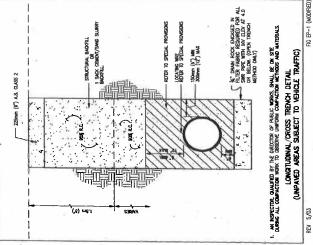


FOR TRENCHES LESS THAN 1.5m (6") DEEP, SLURRY BACKFLL SHALL EXTEND FROM 150mm (6") NBOFF TOP OF PIPE TO BOTTOM OF AC PAYBLENT.

CROSS TRENCH DETAIL (PAVED AREAS)







STATEMENT

ENGINEER'S

STATEMENT OWNER'S

WE HEREBY STATE THAT WE ARE THE OWNERS OF OR HAVE SOME RIGHT, THE OR INTEREST THAT WE ARE THE OWLY PERSONS SHOWN ON THIS! MAD THE PRESONS SHOWN ON THIS! MAD THE PURSONS OF SECONS OF INCESSARY TO SIGN SAID MAP BY THE PROVISIONS OF SECONS GEAST, OF THE SUBDINSON MAP ACT, AND WE CONSENT TO THE MANING OF SAID MAP AND SAID SLEDONSON AS SHOWN WITHIN THE WE THEREBY OFTER FOR DEDICATION YORK LEAF COURT (PARCEL "A") FOR ROAD PURPOSES AND FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES PURPOSES.

WE ALSO HERBOY OFTER FOR DEDICATION PARCEL "Y" FOR ROAD PURPOSES AND FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES PURPOSES.

WE ALSO OFTER FOR DEDICATION THOSE LANDS LABELED "FUE" FOR FUBLIC UTLIFES PHRADSES.

ALSO HERBEY OFFER FOR DEDICATION TO SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT PARCEL. "A FOR SANITARY SENER PURPOSES.

OWNER:

GREEN VALLEY CORPORATION, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

STATE, PERSONALLY JAPEARED.

STATE STATE STATEMENT AND ANONOMEDISCED TO BE THE PERSON(S) WHOSE NAME(S) PERSON TO BE THE PERSON TO BE THE PERSON THE STATEMENT AND ANONOMEDISCED TO BE THAT IE SHAFT HER SECURD. THE SAME IN HIS/HES/THER AUTHORIZED. OUP ACTIVITY STATEMENT AND ANONOMEDISCED TO BE THAT BY HE'S HES/THER SECURD. THE PERSON(S), OR THE ENTITY UPON BEHALF OF WHICH THE PERSON(S), OR THE ENTITY UPON BEHALF OF WHICH THE

CERTIFY UNDER PENALITY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALFORNIA THAT THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

MITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL NOTARY'S SIGNATURE PRINTED NOTARY'S NAME

COMMISSION NO.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BENEFICIARY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

STATE, PERSONALLY JAPEARED.

STATE STATE

INIA THAT THE CERTIFY UNDER PENALITY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFOR OREGOING PARAGRAPH IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

WITNESS MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL

PRINTED NOTARY'S NAME NOTARY'S SIGNATURE

COMMISSION NO.

AND ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE TAX

I HERBY CERTIFY THAT THERE ARE NO LIBNS FOR UNPAID STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, OR LOCAL, MEES OR SECOLAL SESSENBARIS COLLECTED AS TAXES AGAINST THE LAND, MICLOED IN THE WITHIN SUBDIVISION OR AGAINST ARY PART THEREOF. EXCEPT TAXES WHICH ARE NOT THE TAYES WHICH ARE NOT THE TAY WHICH AND THE TAY WHICH AND THAT SHOLL AND THAT THE SECOLAR SENSENBAT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN AND IN FOLL AND THAT THE CORTIFICATE OF SHOLLOW ANY ASSESSMENT OF ANY PART THEREOF, SUBJECT OF WHICH HAVE NOT TET BECOME A LEN AGAINST SHOLLAND OR ANY PART THEREOF.

THIS MAP WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECTION AND IS BASED UPON A FIELD SOLVEY NO CONTROLANCE WITH THE RECURSIENTS OF THE SIBDIVISION MAP ACT AND LOCAL CORDINANCE AT THE RECUEST OF "BARRY SHENSON BUILDER" IN FEBRUAYE 2011. HERBY STATE THE THAT THIS PRESENT WHAT CONCRINENT OF THE APPROAD OF AND COLUMN THE PRESIDENT WITH SALL MONIMARITS ARE OF THE CHARACTER, AND COLUMN THE PROSTIONS INDICATED, OR THEY WILL BE SET IN THESE POSTIONS ON THE SET OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE SALL MONIMARITS ARE, OR WILL BE SELFICIENT TO BUNGLE. THE SURFICIENT TO BUNGLE.

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

DATED

BOARD R CLERK Ы CERTIFICATE

LCERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COLUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ DOES HEREBY CRRITY THAT ALL CERTIFICATES AND SECURIFIES REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISORS OF SECTIONS GORDAN OF BEGS AND THE CARROWS OF THE CAR

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

DEPUTY CLERK DATE

盗

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT

No. 20372 DP: 9-30-11

JOE L. AKERS RCE 20372 EXP:RATION 9/30/11

I HERBY STATE THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THIS MAP, THAT THE SUBDIVISION AS SHOWN IS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME SAT IT APPEADED ON THE TETATIVITIE MAP AND ANY APPROADED CHARMING MAP AND ANY APPROADED CHARMING MAP AND OF ANY LOCKLOCKNING THE TETATIVITIE MAP AND OF ANY LOCKLOCKNING THE TETATIVITIE MAP. HAVE BEEN ACCHORAGED WITH, AND I HAVE BEEN ACCHORAGED WITH, AND I HAVE BEEN ACCHORAGED WITH AND INTERNATIONAL OF ORBECT. WE HERBY ACCEPT "OMILITY PURPOSES. FOR PROJECT OF AND THOSE LANDS LABGLED "PUE" FOR PEBBLY ACCEPT "PARCEL" YE FOR ROAD PURPOSES. WE HERBY ACCEPT "PARCEL" YE FOR ROAD PURPOSES. WE HERBY ACCEPT PARCEL" YE FOR ROAD PURPOSES.

DON HILL COUNTY SURVEYOR LS 6950 EXP: 09-30-11

DATE

RECORDER'S STATEMENT

_, AT THE 2011, AT OF PARCEL MAPS, AT PAGE REQUEST OF JESSE NICKELL DAY OF SERIAL NUMBER: FLED THIS NO NO

COUNTY RECORDER

PARCEL MAP

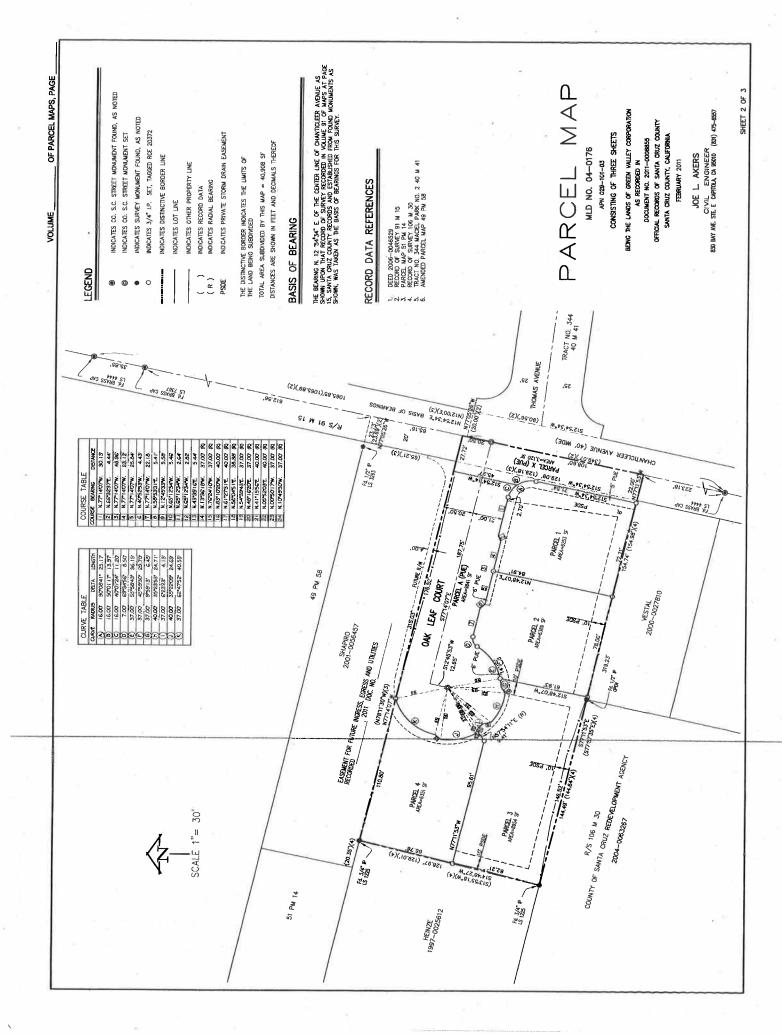
MLD NO. 04-0176

CONSISTING OF THREE SHEETS APN 029-101-03

BEING THE LANDS OF GREEN VALLEY CORPORATION SANTA CRUZ COUNTY OFFICIAL RECORDS DOCUMENT NO. 2011-0008855 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA AS RECORDED IN

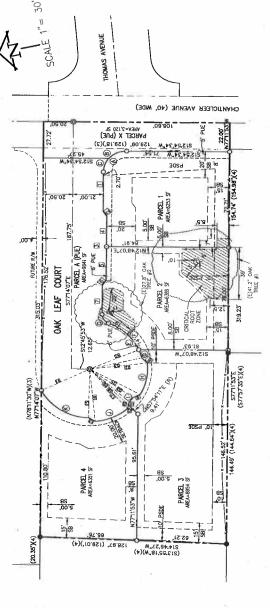
FEBRUARY 2011

CIVIL ENGINEER 830 BAY AVE. STE. E. CAPITOLA, CA. 95010 (831) 475-6557 JOE L. AKERS



VOLUME

- 1. LOTS SHALL BE CONNECTED FOR WATER SERVICE TO CITY OF SANTA CRUZ WATER DISTRICT.
- 2. LOTS SHALL BE CONNECTED FOR SERVICE TO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT. ALL REGUATIONS AND SANITATION DISTRICT. SALLE BE MET.
- L ALI FILTNE CONSTRUCTION ON THE LOTS SHALL CONFORM TO THE ARCHITECTICAL, FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS AND THE PERSPECTIVE DRAWING AS STATED OR DEPICTED IN EVEBERS W. AND SHALL ALSO MEET THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONS.
 - TH TONES) WITH EXTENDR FINISHES SHALL INCORPORATE STUCCO SIDE, WOOD SHEWLES, AND WOOD TRUK PARITED IN ACCENTS AND DETAILS, AS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS. T1-11 TYPE WOOD SIDING IS NOT PERMITT.
- - . THE SOUTH FACING WINDOWS ON THE SECOND STORY OF THE RESIDENCE ON LOT 3 AND THE NORTH FINCHINEWINDOWS ON THE SECOND STORY OF THE RESIDENCE ON LOT 4 SHALL UTLZE DISCORD SLASS OR SHALL BE CLERESTORY WINDOWS.
- LOTS 1, 2 MID 4 SWALL MAYE A MINIMAM OF THREE ON-SITE PARUMS SYACES AND LOT 3 SHALL HAVE A MINIMAM OF FOUR ON-SITE PARGING SPACES, INCLUDING BUTH COMPRED AND UNCOVERED SPACES.
- A POR ANY STRUCTURE PROPOSED TO BE WITHING THE CITY OF THE AUXIMATION HEAD THE TOPE TO EXPENDENCE FOR THE AUXIMATION HEAD THE AUXIMATION THE STRUCTURE AUXIMATION HEAD THE AUXIMATION HEAD
- NG HEIGHT SHALL FOR BUILDING SITES CONTAINING FILL PLACED AS PART OF THE LAND DAYSION MAROVEMENTS, THE BUIL INCLUDE THE HEIGHT OF THE FILL ABOVE THE ORIGANAL GRADE.
- ETBACKS AND SHALL 6. NO FENCING SHALL EXCEED THREE FEET IN HEIGHT WITHN THE REQUIRED FRONT YARD OR STREET-SID NOT EXCEED SIX FEET IN HEIGHT WITHIN THE REQUIRED INTERIOR SIDE OR REAR YARD SETSACIAS.
 - VISIONOFTHE A. TRIMMING OR PRUNING OF THE CAX TREES ON LOT 2 IS PROHIBITED, UNLESS COMPLETED UNDER THE SIPPOLECT CERTIFIED ARBORIST.
- PRIOR TO BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE FOR THE DETINCHED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE ON LOT'S. THE COMPER SMALL RECORD DECAMATIONS OF RESTRUCTIONS SPECIFING THE ALLOWED USES FOR THE NON-HABITABLE GARAGE AND THE MABITABLE
- WEA SHALL BE OF LOW A THRE LIMITATION. THRE AREA SHALL NOT BICKEED 25 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL LANDSCAPED AREA. TURN TO MODERATE WATER-LISING VARIETIES, SUCH AS TALL OR DWARF FESCLE.
 - AN GREATON, VILERON PRESENT OF THE PLANT WITHOUTS SELECTED FOR HON-TINE AREAGINATED TO BE PRESENT OF THE CASE THAT OF THE CASE AND THE CASE OF THE CASE AND THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE CASE AND THE REGALIES SERVICES.
 - L. PLAKTINGS ARE PROHIBITED WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE OF THE TWO EXSTING OAK TREES.
- **BOCK OR OTHER** CARTICAL ROOT ZONE OF THE EXISTING DAYS SHALL BE TREATED WITH MULCH, WOOD CHIPS, RIVER. TREATMENT AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PROJECT ARBORUST.
- SOLLONDITIONNEL, IN HEMP DATITIES RESELS, SOLLS WILL, BE TILLED TO A DEPTH OF BINCHES AND AMEDICED WITH SOLCIBED.
 YMENS OF ORGANG MATTERN, PREY 1,000 SOLLING FEET TO PROMOTE INSET, TRAITION AND WAITERS RESERVED. WETER AUTHOR AND WAITERS RESERVED. WE FEET OF THE WAITER SOLVED.
 ***A MANUAL OF 2 HOUGHS OF MALLOH SWALL BE APPLED TO ALL NOW THIS YOUNG TO RETAIN MOST TIRE, RELUCE EMPONATION AND
- IRROATON MANGEMENT. ALL RECURED LANDSCHPNG SAUL DE PROVIGED WITH AN AJEGNANT, PERIMANENT AND KEARST SOURCE, VENTEN MICH SAUL, DE REPHELD SY HEAVILLED RECHNICK, OK HAREET EASUES, LOFF (RECALLIOL ASSTER). REGALTON SYSTERS SAUL DE DESIGNEDT TO ANDID RELACE, ORDE SPRAY, LOW HEAD DEAVANGE, DO O'THEIR SABLAR CONDITIONS. WHERE WITTER FLOWS ONTO AJUACHT PROPERTY, MONHERGATED AREAS, WALKS, ROLUMINTO OF STRIUTINIES.
 - THE REQUIDING WAS AN ENGLISHED TO THE ESTABLESTON THE STATISTICS OF THE CONCENTRATISTICS OF THE CONCENTRATISTICS OF THE STATISTICS OF THE
- RROGATION WITHIN THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONES ESTABLISHED IN THE ARBONISTS REPORT IS PROMUTED. IRRIGATION OUTSIDE OF THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE, BUT LINDRS THE DOPILINE OF EACH DISSTING OAK SWALL BE LIMITED. TO VERY LOW FLOW TORN TYPE BELLITIES.
- PAPAPORNIE REGOLOVO CARPURATO, CALCADON DE LEGO CA SERVAÇARA, CARROCCARRIANE BERSANCE REGOLA LONGA, ALTRAMED CANTROLLES, LOW CALLES SPRANCIAL FELOS, DEP CARBERIA FRANCIANO SOSTIBA MANCAPE CANCES, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED TO MAXMICE THE EFFICIENCY OF WATER APPLED TO THE UNDECAPE.
- ZONES AND SHALL BE PLANTS HAVING SIMILAR WATER REGUIREMENTS SHALL BE GROUPED TOGETHER IN DISTINCT HYD IRRIGATED SEPARATELY.
 - ATIVE WATER LOSS ALI PANTING SALL CONTORN TO THE PRELIMBARY PLAN SHOWN AS PART OF EXHBIT "A", EXCEPT THA MACCEST TO OR IN THE PRIBLE REFORM OF MIX SALLE ES PANCH BOX IN SIZE AND SHALL BE SELECTED PLANTING LIST IN THE URBAN FORESTRY MASTER PLAN. V, LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION SHOULD BE SCHEDULED BETWEEN 6:00 PM AND 11:00 AM TO REDUCE (#1)
- PLANTINGS WITHIN THE ALL LANDSCAPING SHALL BE PERJAMENTLY MAINTARED BY THE PROPERTY OWNER INCLIDING AN COUNTY RIGHT OF WAY ALONG THE FRONTAGE OF THE PROPERTY.
- JELIC WORKS AND SHALL ANY TREES PLANTED IN THE COUNTY RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS OF THE COUNTY DESIGN CRITERA.
- A, NOTES SHALL BE ADDED TO THE IMPROVEMENT FLANS AND THE BULDING PETRUIT PLANS THAT THICLIDE ALL OF THE TREE PROTECTION MUSCAURES SPECHED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT IN ORDER TO FROTECT THE TIMO EXEMIND DAY THESE DIRENS COMBITALIZION



- THE THE YEAR SHULL BCONSTRUCTURIN THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ACCEPTED SOLIS REPORT BY HAND WAS NOT, BATED WAS TAXED SHOWERS A FLANKED THE PROJECT SOLIS REPORT MAD SOLIS BROWERS A FLANKED BY LETTER FROM THE PRACE TSOLIS DECIMEEN IN PELINE BY REQUESTION.
- II THE THU, PLANS SHULL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE RECOMMEDIATIONS OF THE ADSERTED ARRORST REPORT BY MUNERIH HANG, DIVIDENDE UNIT, 20XI. THE FINAL VANS SHULL REPROLECT, ET PROLACT, PROSENS IS RECOURT AND INCLIDET THE ANSONETS HAVE AND CORNICAT NAMERS. A LANN RECHEMELTER FROM THE PROLACT, WERKINS IS RECURRED.
 - ? SIBMIT GROUNG AND DROWNGE PLANS THAT INCLUDE LIMITS OF GROUNG, ESTIMATED EMPTHYMORY, CROSS ESCITIONS THEOLOGH ALL PROTECHEMATINE DISTINATION BETOCKSOOL THAT OF ILL JAKES, ESTIMA KAD PROTECTIOS GROUNDS AND PROPERCY OF DEPARTMENT AND PROPERCY TO PROMISE SICH AS BACT ROWNERS, CALVETTS, BEFORE OSSIMATISS, ETT. THAT DRAWNICE AND GRACHING AND GRACHING THE COLMADITS OF DAVID SING DATED. APPLY 15, 2006 AND SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING.
 - A. THE PHAL DRAINAGE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE A DETENTION SYSTEM.
- b. Pill detention design calculations and all maintenance agreements shall be submitted with the final Improperent plans.
- 5. THE FINAL DRAINAGE PLANS SHALL INCORPORATE THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT LOCATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS CONTAINED THE ACCEPTED ARBORIST REPORT.
- A. THE FINAL GRADING PLANS SHALL INCLUDE ALL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES INCLUDING FENCING LOCATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS SET FORTH IN THE ACCEPTED ARBORIST REPORT.
- A. FINAL GRADING PLANS SHALL PROVIDE GROOSS RECTIONS SHOWING THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED GRADES AND THE MAXIMAN FILL DEPTHS THROUGH ALL THE BULDING SITES.
 - F. THE FINAL GAUDNO PLANS SYALL BE REDIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE BAYRCHARDITAL PLANNING SECTION OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
 - G. ZONE 5 DRAINAGE FEES WILL APPLY TO THE NET INCREASE IN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE
- THE SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WHICH THE PROLECT IS LOCATED. IN THE CASE OF LIVE DAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, THE APPLICANTIONED OPE S ADVISED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT MAY BE SUBJECT TO INCLUSION IN A MELLO-ROOS COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT.
- PRORT TO ANY BULLIANG FERALT ISSUANCE OR GROUND DISTURBANCE. A DETAILED BEOSION CONTROL PANI SHALL BE FEVERHED AND APPROADED STEP LEE SANTIBED FOR PALLE AND FEVER ANAMOLOGISMENT CHARLOWSKE RETRIED COTORERS. HAD OPER ISSUANCES AS ASSUANCE WHITE GODING PAPROAL FRAM BRINGAMERIN, LA ANAMING THYL MAY OR MAN TOT BE GRANTED. THE BEOSING CONTRICE, ALANG SHALL IDSTITE THE LOCATION AND TIPPE OF EROSION CONTROL, PRACTICES AND DEVICES TO BE USED AND SALL INSTALLS. FIRE FOLLOWING.
- A. AN EFFICTIVE SEDAIRHT BARRIER PLACED ALONG THE PERIMETTER OF THE DISTLEBANCE AREA AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BARRIER. BARRIER.
- 5. SOIL MANAGEMENT THAT PREVENTS LOOSE MATERIAL FROM LEAVING THE SITE.
- G. A PLAN TO PREMENT CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES FROM CARRYING SOL, DIRT, GRAVEL, OR OTHER MATERAL, ONTO PUBLIC STREET. THE OWNERWIPUCANT IS RESTONSIBLE FOR CLEAUNG THE STREET SHOULD MATERALS FROM THE SITE REACH THE STREET.
 - d. TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND STRAW BALES.
- ANY CHANGES BETWEN THE APPROVED TRAKTING MAP INCLIDING BIT INCTILIATED TO THE ATTACHED EXHBEITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND UNDSCHAMEN BOOK, SLICH PROVINGED CHANGES WITH THE EXCLUDED HAN REPORT TO THE EXCLEDING THE SHIP ARE SUFFICIENT WINTERAL TO WINDSCHAMEN BOOK TO COCKEDING THEY ARE SUFFICIENT WINTERAL TO WINDSCHAMEN WITH SECTION 18:0222 OF THE COLUMY COCKE.

NOTE: ADDITIONAL NON-TITLE INFORMATION WAS RECORDED CONCURRENTLY WITH THIS MAP IN THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

"NON TITLE INFORMATION" PARCEL MAP

MLD NO. 04-0176

CONSISTING OF THREE SHEETS APN 029-101-03

BEING THE LANDS OF GREEN VALLEY CORPORATION OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY DOCUMENT NO. 2011-0008855 AS RECORDED IN

SANTA ORUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

CIVIL ENGINEER 830 BAY AVE. STE E CAPTOLA, CA 95010 (831) 475-6557 JOE L. AKERS