



# **SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**

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## **Special Meeting Agenda Board of Directors Meeting**

1655 Front Street

Oceano, California 93445

**Thursday, January 24, 2013 at 6:00 PM**

### **Board Members**

Tony Ferrara, Chairman

Matthew Guerrero, Vice Chairman

Debbie Peterson, Director

### **Alternates**

Jim Guthrie, Director

Mary Lucey, Director

Jeff Lee, Director

### **Agencies**

City of Arroyo Grande

Oceano Community Services District

City of Grover Beach

City of Arroyo Grande

Oceano Community Services District

City of Grover Beach

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## **1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

## **2. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT APPEARING ON AGENDA**

This public comment period is an invitation to members of the community to present comments, thoughts, or suggestions on matters not scheduled on this agenda. Comments should be limited to those matters that are within the jurisdiction of the District. The Brown Act restricts the Board from taking formal action on matters not published on the agenda. In response to your comments, the Chairman or presiding Board Member may:

- Direct staff to assist or coordinate with you.
- It may be the desire of the Board to place your issue or matter on a future Board agenda.

Please adhere to the following procedures when addressing the Board:

- Comments should be limited to 3 minutes or less.
- Your comments should be directed to the Board as a whole and not directed to individual Board members.
- Slanderous, profane or personal remarks against any Board Member, Staff or member of the audience shall not be permitted.

Any writing or document pertaining to an open session item on this agenda which is distributed to a majority of the Board after the posting of this agenda will be available for public inspection at the time the subject writing or document is distributed. The writing or document will be available for public review in the offices of the Oceano CSD a member agency. 1655 Front Street, Oceano, California. Consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act and California Government Code §54954.2, requests for disability related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services may be made by a person with a disability who requires the modification or accommodation in order to participate at the above referenced public meeting by contacting the District Administrator or Administrative Assistant at 805-544-4011.

**3. CONSENT AGENDA**

The following routine items listed below are scheduled for consideration as a group. Each item is recommended for approval unless noted. Any member of the public who wishes to comment on any Consent Agenda item may do so at this time. Any Board Member may request that any item be withdrawn from the Consent Agenda to permit discussion or change the recommended course of action. The Board may approve the remainder of the Consent Agenda on one motion.

**3a. Review and Approval of Minutes of January 2, 2013 meeting**

**3b. Review and Approval of Warrants**

**3c. Financial Report ending December 31, 2012**

**4. PLANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT****5. BOARD ACTION ON INDIVIDUAL ITEMS:****A. COUNTY WINTER STORM PREPAREDNESS**

Staff recommends the Board review the draft letter to the County Department of Public Works, provide any comments and direct the Chairman to sign on behalf of the Board.

**B. SOFTWARE SUPPORT**

Staff recommends the Board approve the purchase of a two-year software support from Hach HM Support in the amount of **\$4,330.00**.

**C. CHLORINE ANALYZER PURCHASE**

Staff recommends the Board approve the purchase a Capital Controls CL500 chlorine analyzer from Severn Trent Water via Misco Water, the distributor and sole source in our area, in the amount of **\$10,092.48**

**D. SCADA SYSTEM EVALUATION**

Staff recommends the Board approve contracting with FM Controls to evaluate our Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in an amount not to exceed **\$10,000**.

**E. SWRCB STATEWIDE SSO ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT**

Staff recommends the Board receive the report, provide comments to staff

**F. DISTRICT BYLAWS SUMMARY**

Staff recommends the Board review the memorandum from District Counsel regarding the review of the District's Bylaws

**G. DISTRICT NEWSLETTER DISTRIBUTION**

Staff recommends the Board review the proposed newsletter and cost and direct staff on distribution and timing; provide comments to staff

**6. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS**

a. Miscellaneous Oral Communications

b. Miscellaneous Written Communications

- OCSD Committee Appointments
- RWQCB Enforcement Report 9/1/12 – 10/31/12
- Primary Clarifier No. 1 coating, drive and bridge replacement analysis of total cost
- Motion granting fees to District for RWQCB withholding documents

**7. PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION**

**8. CLOSED SESSION**

- 1) Pursuant to Govt. Code §54957.6 – Conference with labor negotiators  
Agency Designated Representative: John Wallace  
Unrepresented Employees: The Employees of the South San Luis Obispo County  
Sanitation District
- 2) Conference with Legal Counsel regarding existing litigation pursuant to Government  
Code Section 54956.9; 2 cases  
Mascolo v SSLOCSD et.al. CV110676  
Central Coast RWQCB vs SSLOCSD et. al. ACLC No. R3-2012-0030
- 3) SSLOCSD vs US Energy et. al. (pending litigation) Case No. CV120008

**9. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION, REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION**

**10. ADJOURNMENT**

## **SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**

Oceano Community Services District  
1655 Front Street  
Oceano, CA 93445

Minutes of the Meeting of Wednesday, January 2, 2013  
6:00 P.M.

### **1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

Present: Director Tony Ferrara, City of Arroyo Grande; Vice Chairman Matthew Guerrero, Oceano Community Services District; Director Debbie Peterson, City of Grover Beach.

Others in Attendance: John Wallace, District Administrator; Mike Seitz, District Counsel; Plant Superintendent Bob Barlogio

### **2. ELECTION OF BOARD OFFICERS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2013**

Director Ferrara spoke to new protocols for the Board bylaws regarding the responsibilities of the Chair including the review of warrants, and having the Chair or a Board representative at meetings with the Water Board.

Counsel Seitz said that the Board bylaws will be brought before the Board at the first meeting of February.

**It was moved by Director Guerrero, seconded by Director Peterson, to nominate Director Ferrara as Chairman and Director Guerrero as Vice Chairman and on the following roll call vote: Director Guerrero, yes; Director Peterson, yes; Director Ferrara, yes; the motion was carried unanimously.**

### **3. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT APPEARING ON AGENDA**

Mr. Jeff Edwards of Los Osos said that it would be nice to have a binder with all of the agenda items and any new correspondence. Mr. Edwards then spoke about the District's legal issues. Mr. Edwards said he believes that the County is responsible for many of the problems which occurred in December, 2010.

Administrator Wallace asked the Board to recognize Mr. Jeff Lee who is Director Peterson's alternate from the City of Grover Beach.

### **4. CONSENT AGENDA**

A. Review and Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting of December 19, 2012.

Vice Chairman Guerrero was not present at the December 19, 2012 Board meeting and did not vote on Item 4A.

Director Peterson said that she wanted to make sure to note in the minutes for January 2, 2013 her comments during Item 6A Miscellaneous Oral Communications; where she had asked if the Board could place a review of the operation of the District on a future agenda.

Under public comment, Mr. Edwards said he had made comments about not only the role of the County in the flooding event of December 2010 but had spoken about the County's potential liability. Chairman Ferrara said that some language could be added referring to Mr. Edwards' comments regarding the liability of the County.

**It was moved by Director Peterson, seconded by Chairman Ferrara, to approve Consent Agenda Item 4A, as amended. Motion carried 2-0.**

B. Review and Approval of Warrants.

Vice Chairman Guerrero asked about the legal costs of \$46,000 for Downey Brand. Administrator Wallace said that most of the billing was for the Water Board hearing itself and the subsequent follow-up and public records request from the Water Board. Administrator Wallace said Staff would be accounting for all legal costs in the mid-year budget review. Counsel Seitz said that the majority of the bill covered the period from the hearing through the day the appeal was actually filed, which was November 1. Counsel Seitz said he had reviewed the billing and the time spent on those items did not seem out of line. Counsel Seitz said upon reviewing his calendar and his billings, they did match one-to-one.

Under public comment, Mr. Edwards said that it would be prudent to take public comment before a motion is made by the Board. He said he would like to know the breakdown of the legal charges for the NOV and ACL. Mr. Edwards asked the Board to direct Staff to bring the breakdown to the Board as soon as possible.

Ms. Julie Tacker of Los Osos suggested placing on a future agenda the analysis of the legal Bills.

**It was moved by Vice Chairman Guerrero, seconded by Director Peterson, to approve Consent Agenda Item 4B, as presented. Motion carried unanimously.**

5. PLANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that the Plant has been running pretty well, and he presented the December results through the 26th. The highest fecal coliform was a 13 MPN. Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that he had rented a dump truck the day after the Board had approved the action, and the truck is now in place to receive the dewatered biosolids underneath the centrifuge. One of the Auger Monsters had started to make noise so Staff changed out the brushes on it, and it appears that the other auger will need to have its brushes replaced soon too. Another grinder is due to arrive as part of the Monster Care program, and it should be changed out in the next couple of days. Administrator Wallace pointed out that chlorine usage has dropped due to the reinstallation of the flash mixer.

6. BOARD ACTION ON INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

A. PRIMARY CLARIFIER NO. 1 PROGRESS PAYMENT NO. 2

Administrator Wallace said completes the Primary Clarifier No. 1 project. There have been only two progress payments. Progress payment No. 1 was previously approved and paid to the contractor. The contract with FRM is completed with a net payment of \$112,461.88 with 10% retention withheld. Staff is also asking the Board to release the retention providing that there are no liens filed in the statutory lien period. Administrator Wallace included in the Staff report the funding for this fiscal year and indicated that this

was a multi-year project. The budget shows how those funds were spent in previous years, and the projections of remaining costs. Administrator Wallace said Staff purchased the drive themselves which saved the 20% contractor markup, and Staff did quite a bit of work while this project was being completed. If approved, Staff will file a Notice of Completion (NOC) and then will release the retention payment after the statutory lien period.

Director Peterson said that she had tried to track this project through previous years' budgets. She asked Administrator Wallace if he could talk her through the process. She wanted to track to see what has already been spent and what the total cost since 2007 has been. Administrator Wallace said that these multiyear projects are typically reconciled during the quarterly budget reviews but especially at the end of the fiscal year. He said that he would research and get together with Director Peterson.

Vice Chairman Guerrero asked whether the project management and contract administration costs are contractual obligations to Administrator Wallace. Administrator Wallace replied that it is a part of the District Engineering contract to provide those services on a time and material basis once the project is approved to start. Vice Chairman Guerrero said that he was not totally clear on this so he would call Administrator Wallace for clarification.

Under public comment, Mr. Jeff Edwards asked how many bids had been received for this project. Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that there were three or four bids, and Administrator Wallace added that this project was competitively bid.

Director Peterson said that she was not comfortable voting on this because she would like to track it back as a budget item. Chairman Ferrara asked about the timing for payment to FRM. Administrator Wallace responded that this is a contract obligation to the contractor.

Director Peterson said she is comfortable with paying the contractor, but she said that she cannot approve the actual numbers until she understands how it works. She would not like to penalize the contractor though. Administrator Wallace said that the recommendation is for the payment due to the contractor under the contract and the release of the retention at the end of the statutory lien period. Director Peterson said that she would approve the item conditioned on having a fair understanding of what exactly this budget item has cost over the years.

**It was moved by Director Peterson, seconded by Vice Chairman Guerrero, to approve the staff recommendation that the Board approve progress payment No. 2 to Ellison Environmental dba Fluid Resource Management in the net amount of \$112,461.88 with retention withheld, approve change orders Nos. 2-7 and approve the release of the retention conditioned upon having a further accounting of the costs of this project within the statutory lien filing period. Motion carried unanimously.**

#### **B. PURCHASE OF A POLYBLEND FEED SYSTEM**

Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that, in order to reduce the loading to the FFR, Staff adds polymer at the splitter box before it goes to the primary clarifiers. The polymer feed system there is in need of a complete rebuild. Plant Superintendent Barlogio would like to purchase a new one and then have the old one rebuilt to keep on the shelf as a standby.

Vice Chairman Guerrero asked if Plant Superintendent Barlogio had a breakdown of how much it would cost the District per day if this were out of service. Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that he does not have a breakdown like that since we cannot take it out of

service, but it needs to be replaced.

Administrator Wallace added that this addresses the Water Board comments that the District would like to have more redundancy for its equipment and has asked Plant Superintendent Barlogio to expedite replacing critical equipment or where there needs to be more redundancy.

**It was moved by Vice Chairman Guerrero, seconded by Director Peterson, to approve the staff recommendation that the Board approve the purchase of a Polyblend feed system PB200-2 not to exceed \$8,507.66 from UGSI Chemfeed Inc. Motion carried unanimously.**

C. RWQCB NOTICE OF VIOLATION (NOV); DECEMBER 18, 2012

Administrator Wallace said that the District has received a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a result of an inspection report conducted by a consulting company retained by the EPA to do their inspections. The inspection was in March 2012, and the report was in draft stage in May. It was finally submitted to the RWQCB in July. After numerous requests to the Water Board for a copy of that report, the District received a copy on November 6, 2012.

Several of items in the NOV revolved around the biosolids storage area as a result, a rental dump truck was placed below the centrifuge on December 20 to capture the biosolids so they are no longer discharged to the ground at that location. One of the misunderstandings by the EPA inspector was a lack of knowledge that many years ago, a two-foot layer of redrock was placed under the storage area which would help to protect against leaching. The report said there was a potential for groundwater contamination, but there was no evidence of that provided. Staff tested the creek both upstream and downstream of the storage area and there was no noticeable increase in nitrates. Additionally, Staff sampled one of the on-site groundwater wells, and there was a non-detect on nitrates. The conclusion of Staff is that there was no evidence of contamination there. Staff has also met with a groundwater hydro-geologist to go review this issue.

The NOV also discussed redundancy and the District's long-range plan. The District's permit is renewed every 5 years, and during the previous permit cycle, it was believed that the District would be further along with the third (last) major piece of the long-range plan which is the primary clarifier and air tanks. Considerable funds have been spent on the first two parts of the long-range plan including the CCT and the new centrifuge. In reviewing the permit and through discussions with regulators, Staff does not believe that this is a requirement to complete the third project in this permit cycle. There were also comments regarding alarms on critical pieces of equipment. Administrator Wallace said that he has asked Plant Superintendent Barlogio to expedite those items.

The report talked about the logbook lacking an entry about a coliform bacteria incident. Administrator Wallace said that the District had informed the RWQCB by phone, had sent several emails and a letter and had addressed the issue in the District's monthly self-monitoring report. There were substantial communications with the Water Board about that incident. Although Staff does not feel this was a justifiable criticism, Staff has taken steps to be more elaborate in the logbook.

The report also talked about the use of unqualified personnel but Staff believes that temp workers washing out chlorine totes can be a part of their scope of work and duties. In response to the inadequate disinfection which was brought up, Staff feels there were some

lab errors because two different labs came back with differing results.

The Regional Board Staff did review the District's budget and the Major Budget Items (MBIs), and made comments on the progress of the MBIs as part of the NOV. Staff does not feel that it is appropriate to include that discussion as part of a NOV.

The Water Board has asked for a response by February 1, but Staff has requested an extension for February 8, so the Board can review the document.

Chairman Ferrara said he had also been at the meeting with the Water Board representatives, Harvey Packard and Katie DiSimone. Chairman Ferrara said that Ms. DiSimone commented that she was relatively new to the District. He said that was clear because of some of what was in the NOV was not structured properly. Chairman Ferrara said he had tried to make the point to Mr. Packard that, when the Water Board issues something like this under the broad heading of Notice of Violation and includes a narrative which focuses on other items which are not really violations of the District's permit, it is perceived that everything in the report is a violation unless it is clarified in such a way that people can understand it. The Water Board reps agreed to go back to look at how the NOV was structured.

Chairman Ferrara said that the District cannot use temporary employees for the vital elements and components of the Plant, but there are other jobs which they can do at the Plant. The Water Board's position was that everyone should be a certified operator, but the example of the Men's Colony WWTP was brought up where inmates help run that plant. Chairman Ferrara believes that is a double standard.

Chairman Ferrara said he thinks that some of the issue was a miscommunication between the inspector and Plant Superintendent Barlogio. Plant Superintendent Barlogio said that, as an example, he had made a comment about the use of the drying beds which was misconstrued. Administrator Wallace said there were a number of recommendations made to the Water Board. First, the District is going to respond to the NOV within the time period. Second, the District would like to have monthly meetings with the case worker. Lastly, the District would like to review and discuss, as soon as it is completed, the most recent EPA inspection report before it becomes final. Chairman Ferrara said that the Water Board representatives had agreed for a period of time to increase the frequency of communication with the Plant.

Chairman Ferrara also asked the Water Board if the biosolids storage had been such an egregious act, then why was it labeled medium priority and why did the EPA and Water Board sit on the report for eight months. He had asked why they were just pointing this out now after twenty-five years of the District using this area for that purpose. Administrator Wallace said that Staff had made a public records request on previous years' inspection reports. Going back ten years, there was never a mention of the biosolids storage area, and all the reports state that the Plant looked to be in excellent shape without any violations.

Director Peterson asked about the temporary workers and whether there was a vacancy at the Plant. Administrator Wallace replied that there is a vacancy at the operator level. Part of the justification for using temp workers is that they can do the maintenance work which would take away from the operators doing operating type work. The overall cost is less than one permanent operator.

Under public comment, Mr. Jeff Edwards said as long as there is a centrifuge there should



be no need for biosolids on the ground.

7. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

a. Miscellaneous Oral Communications

Director Peterson said that there was a conflict with the next regularly scheduled Board meeting for January 16. The Board reached a consensus to schedule a special meeting for Thursday, January 24, 2012.

Administrator Wallace said that he had again spoken to the executive director of CASA (California Association of Sanitation Agencies) about what would be involved for the District to be a member of CASA. Chairman Ferrara said that he was originally skeptical about joining CASA, but he now considers the ability to network with other districts and agencies to be extremely valuable.

Counsel Seitz spoke about how the District had filed a public records request in preparation for the ACL hearing. The State was ordered to turn over some documents, and by winning that judgment, the District is entitled to attorney's fees. Counsel Seitz said that the State did not oppose it. Administrator Wallace mentioned that it could result in a \$28,000 payment to the District.

Director Peterson said that she had hoped to agendaize for the first meeting in February having a conversation about whether the Board would like to consider having a forensic audit and an evaluation and review of the District's operation below the Board level.

b. Miscellaneous Written Communications

Administrator Wallace spoke about a letter to the County regarding what the County should do with regards to flood mitigation in the Oceano area. Chairman Ferrara said that this should be brought back to the next meeting for review.

Counsel Seitz presented an item to the Board to be considered as an urgency item which would be added to the list of Closed Session items. Counsel Seitz said that the reason why he thinks that it is important for the Board to review the case "John Carter et al. vs. Wallace et al." This was just filed and needs to be referred for potential insurance coverage. Since this came up after the agenda was finalized, if the Board agrees that this is an urgency item.

**It was moved by Director Peterson, seconded by Vice Chairman Guerrero, to place "John Carter et al. vs. Wallace et al." on tonight's agenda as an urgency Closed Session item and on the following roll call vote: Director Peterson, yes; Vice Chairman Guerrero, yes; Chairman Ferrara, yes; the motion was carried unanimously.**

8. PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION

There were no public comments.

9. CLOSED SESSION

- (1) Conference with Legal Counsel regarding existing litigation pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9;  
Mascolo v. SSLOCSD et al. CV110676

- Central Coast RWQCB vs. SSLOCSD et al. ACLC No. R3-2012-0030  
John Carter et al. vs. Wallace et al.  
(2) SSLOCSD vs. US Energy et al. (pending litigation, not filed)

10. **RETURN TO OPEN SESSION; REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION**

District Counsel Seitz reported that the Board has considered these items but there was no reportable action.

11. **ADJOURNMENT**

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:00 p.m.

***THESE MINUTES ARE DRAFT AND NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT A SUBSEQUENT MEETING***

SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT  
WARRANT REGISTER  
1/24/2013

ISSUED TO	PURCHASE/SERVICE	INV. # / SERVICE PERIOD	WARRANT NO.	ACCT	ACCT BRKDN	TOTAL
ABALONE COAST BACTERIOLOGY	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	DECEMBER	012413-7260	7078	2,338.51	2,338.51
ABBA EMPLOYER SERVICES	CONTRACT LABOR	18408 18430 18456	61	8085	3,474.30	3,474.30
ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERLAND & GREEN LLP	LEGAL SERVICES	30578	62	7070	6,018.00	6,018.00
AHERN RENTALS	ROLLER RENTAL - LAGOON LINING	116000991-1 08 MBI 25	63	20/8065	1,276.42	1,276.42
AIRFLOW FILTER SERVICE	USED OIL FILTER SERVICE	2306 2597	64	8030	53.96	53.96
ALLIED ADMINISTRATORS	EMPLOYEE DENTAL	FEBRUARY	65	8025	791.36	791.36
APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECH	COUPLING	85750305	66	8060	152.66	152.66
ARAMARK UNIFORMS	EMPLOYEE UNIFORMS	7528081 7545906 7563889	67	7025	718.74	718.74
ARROWHEAD	LAB WATER FOR DECEMBER	1210012917373	68	8040	89.90	89.90
AT&T	TELEPHONE SERVICE	DECEMBER	69	7013	346.94	346.94
B&B STEEL & SUPPLY	STEEL	406178	70	8060	123.34	123.34
BRENNTAG PACIFIC, INC	PLANT CHEMICALS	263609 266056 266057 266390	71	8050	14,255.37	14,255.37
CA ELECTRIC SUPPLY	ELEC SYS UPGRADE PARTS	7826-509156 7826-510816 7826-511297	72	26/8065	942.94	942.94
	04 MBI 16	7826-511462 7826-511660 7826-511710				
CAROLLO ENGINEERS	PRETREATMENT ORDINANCE	126027	73	7065	2,960.00	2,960.00
CARQUEST	MOTOR OIL AND FILTER	7314-603993	74	8032	68.84	68.84
CARR'S BOOTS & WESTERN WEAR	EMPLOYEE WORK BOOTS	82305	75	7025	125.00	125.00
CDW-G	EMPLOYEE COMP PURCHASE	ROMHILD W358426	76	1065	1,287.04	1,287.04
CENTRAL COAST MACHINING, INC.	INFL PUMP PLATES SURFACING	25086 25087 06 MBI 13	77	26/8065	385.00	385.00
CENTRAL COAST WATER TREATMENT	LAB SUPPLIES	11096	78	8040	60.00	60.00
CITY NATIONAL BANK	COGEN SALE AGREEMENT	INSTALLMENT DUE 2/16	79	7096	37,398.30	37,398.30
CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC	LIGHT HEAD - ELEC SYS UPGRD	5870-541179 04 MBI 16	80	26/8065	814.58	814.58
CROSBY COMPANY, CPA	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	22979	81	7079	1,837.50	1,837.50
D&H WATER SYSTEMS	MISC SUPPLIES	2012-358	82	8030	232.18	6,073.68
	CHEMICAL METERING PUMP	2012-363		19/8010	3,866.00	
	11 MBI 03			8030	1,945.50	
DIAL LONG DISTANCE, INC.	LONG DISTANCE PHONE SVC	38599	83	7013	14.96	14.96
FEDEX	SHIPPING	2-128-60828 2-134-69293	84	8045	92.55	92.55
FGL ENVIRONMENTAL	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	284047A 284138A 284189A	85	7078	420.00	420.00
		284215A 284254A				
FISHER SCIENTIFIC	LAB SUPPLIES	4507113	86	8040	253.48	253.48
FLUID RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	WORK ON PRI CLAR NO. 1	C7576 06 MBI 04	87	26/8061	112,461.88	112,461.88
FM CONTROLS	WATER CHAMP PROGRAMMING	2012-771	88	8030	740.00	740.00
HARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS	MISC SUPPLIES	1376278	89	8060	206.31	206.31
HILTI	CHISELS	4602085118	90	8055	99.84	99.84
HOPKINS TECHNICAL PRODUCTS	FLOW MONITOR	201300721	91	8030	822.66	822.66
I.I. SUPPLY	MISC SUPPLIES	17149	92	8060	120.62	120.62
INTERSTATE BATTERIES	CART BATTERIES	64090	93	8030	694.66	694.66
JACK'S REPAIR	MISC SUPPLIES	27335	94	8030	27.43	27.43
JB DEWAR INC	VEHICLE FUEL	18155	95	8020	108.57	108.57
LIBERTY COMPOSTING	BIOSOLIDS HANDLING	5014	96	7085	1,817.54	1,817.54
MC MASTER CARR	MISC SUPPLIES	43124165	97	8060	150.36	150.36
MINERS ACE	MISC SUPPLIES	DECEMBER	98	8060	226.13	226.13
MULLAHEY FORD	VEHICLE SMOG	66308	99	8032	49.95	49.95
PERS MEDICAL	EMPLOYEE MEDICAL	FEBRUARY	7300	6010	14,184.90	14,184.90
PG&E	ELECTRICITY SERVICE	12/12/12 TO 01/10/13	7301	7091	10,942.77	10,942.77
PIONEER RESEARCH CORP	NON-SKID COATING	232184	7302	8056	298.50	298.50
PRAXAIR	MISC SUPPLIES	44858299	3	8060	43.75	43.75
RDI ENERGY	COGEN REPAIR	3417	4	8030	38,856.38	38,856.38
SDRMA	CAL CHAMBER POSTERS	ANNUAL 2013	5	8045	25.00	25.00
SHIPSEY & SEITZ	DISTRICT COUNSEL SERVICES	DECEMBER	6	7071	4,985.00	8,912.00
	LITIGATION			7070	3,927.00	
SIEMENS	WATER CHAMP FLASH MIXER	901063895 12 MBI 01	7	19/8010	10,000.00	10,000.00
SM TIRE	TRAILER TIRES	573726	8	8030	199.55	199.55
SLO COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SVCS	HAZMAT AND AGT PERMITS	ANNUAL RENEWAL 2013	9	7068	760.99	760.99
SO CO SANITARY SERVICE	TRASH SERVICE	JANUARY	10	7083	108.74	108.74
SPRINT	CELL PHONE SERVICE	DECEMBER	11	7013	75.07	75.07
STANLEY SECURITY	SECURITY - FEBRUARY	9884472	12	7011	62.20	62.20
THOMA ELECTRIC	ENGINEERING SERVICES	28056	13	7077	1,855.00	1,855.00
TIGERDIRECT	EMPLOYEE COMP PURCHASE	QUINTERO J28350810101	14	1085	413.17	413.17
TITAN INDUSTRIAL	GAS TANK FOR GAS MONITORS	1052621	15	8056	661.51	1,126.34
	MISC SUPPLIES	1052689 1052690		8060	464.83	
TOM'S MOBILE REPAIR SERVICE	CART REPAIR	1514	16	8032	1,469.96	1,469.96
UNITED RENTALS	DUMP TRUCK RENTAL	107968342-001 11 MBI 25	17	20/8065	1,953.29	1,953.29
USABUEBOOK	PUMP PARTS	849698	18	8030	213.20	688.67
	PUMP	853282		8060	485.47	
WALLACE GROUP	ADMIN SERVICES	DECEMBER	19	7076	8,396.72	36,949.65
	OPERATION PROJECTS			various	14,573.88	
	REIMB PROJECTS			various	1,943.30	
	MAJOR BUDGET ITEMS			various	12,035.75	
WESCORP	WORK ON ELEC SYS UPGRADE	232 04 MBI 16	20	26/8065	3,663.04	3,663.04
WW GRAINGER	MISC SUPPLIES	9036253061	21	8035	190.06	290.27
	SAFETY SUPPLIES	9027361857		8056	66.83	
	MISC SUPPLIES	9033830275		8060	33.38	
SUB TOTAL					332,788.56	332,788.56
PAYROLL	PPE 12/28/2012				22,462.96	22,462.96
	PPE 01/11/2013				21,372.69	21,372.69
GRAND TOTAL					376,624.21	376,624.21

We hereby certify that the demands numbered serially from 012413-7260 to 012413-7321 together with the supporting evidence have been examined, and that they comply with the requirements of the SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT. The demands are hereby approved by motion of the SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT, together with warrants authorizing and ordering the issuance of checks numbered identically with the particular demands and warrants.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

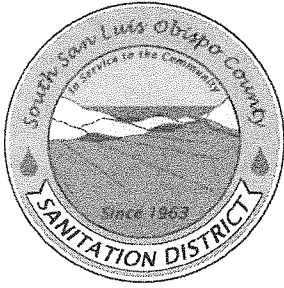
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Board Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary



## SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

Post Office Box 339, Oceano, California 93475-0339

1600 Aloha Place, Oceano, California 93445-9735

Telephone (805) 489-6666 FAX (805) 489-2765

[www.sslocsd.org](http://www.sslocsd.org)

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**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** John L. Wallace, *District Administrator* JW  
**DATE:** January 24, 2013  
**SUBJECT:** Monthly Financial Review (December 2012)

### Overall Monthly Summary

During the month of December, the District earned revenue for sewer service in the total amount of \$315,392 of which \$134,376 was received from the City of Arroyo Grande for November, \$92,396 was received from the City of Grover Beach for November, and \$80,803 was received for December. \$7,817 was received from OCSD for November services. \$7,425 was earned for connection fees in Arroyo Grande for November, and \$2,475 was earned for connection fees in Grover Beach. For the month of December, \$1,971 was earned for the AT&T cell-tower lease, and \$218 was earned for brine disposal services. FOG and WDR reimbursements billed in December totaled \$2,729. Interest earned on the District's LAIF account for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter was \$2,619.

District operating expenses totaled \$246,643 for the month of December. Non-operating expenses totaled \$29,290.

### Local Agency Investment Fund

The balance in the District's LAIF account was \$3,153,525 at December 31, 2012.

### County of San Luis Obispo Treasury Pool

As of December 31, 2012, the reconciled cash balance with the County of San Luis Obispo Treasury Pool was \$436,136. The County issues the majority of the District's checks, and the majority of the District's revenues are deposited with this agency. As such, the County provides 'banking services' to the District and provides some accounting documents for internal control purposes.

To arrive at the reconciled cash balance, differences between the District's cash balance and the County's are investigated for possible errors. These reconciling items are then applied to the cash balances to arrive at the reconciled amount. At December 31, 2012, the District's books show a cash balance of \$436,136 including the amount of cash allocated to the Medical Reimbursement Trust account. The County's statement, however, has a cash balance of \$436,913. The difference of \$777 is the result of certain reconciling items which have not yet been accounted for in the County's system. The District Bookkeeper will continue to work with the County to clear up any remaining differences between these two account balances.

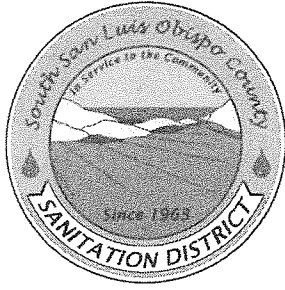
### **Rabobank Funds**

As of December 31, 2012 the reconciled cash balance with Rabobank totaled \$48,861. This account is used to process LAIF transfers and for the issuance of payroll checks through the District's contracted payroll provider service. Funds are transferred periodically from LAIF in order to cover these expenses.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Government Code Section 53646(d))  
 SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY AT DECEMBER 31, 2012 FY 2012-13

	FUND 19 OPERATING	FUND 20 EXPANSION	FUND 26 REPLACEMENT	DISTRICT- WIDE
Cash with County Treasury				433,984
Cash with LAIF				3,153,525
Cash with Rabobank				48,861
Cash allocated to Medical Trust				<u>2,152</u>
<b>CONSOLIDATED CASH BALANCE</b>				3,638,522
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>				
Current - County Treasury Pool	259,149	12,374		271,523
<b>LONG-TERM DEBT</b>				
Energy Project Principal Amount		353,332		353,332
<b>REVENUES:</b>				
<b>OPERATING</b>				
Current	318,121			318,121
Year-to-date	1,287,908			1,287,908
<b>NON-OPERATING</b>				
Current Period				
FEMA Funding				
Connection Fees		9,900		9,900
Interest		1,915	704	2,619
Lease Income (AT&T Cell)	1,971			1,971
Brine Disposal	218			218
Other reimbursements				
Total - Current Period	2,189	11,815	704	14,708
Year-to-Date				
FEMA Funding				
Connection Fees		47,024		47,024
Interest	437	4,123	1,516	6,076
Lease Income (AT&T Cell)	11,732			11,732
Brine Disposal	9,156			9,156
Other reimbursements	3,350			3,350
Total - YTD	24,675	51,147	1,516	77,338
<b>TOTAL REVENUES:</b>				
Current Period	320,310	11,815	704	332,828
Year-to-date	1,312,582	51,147	1,516	1,365,245
<b>EXPENSES:</b>				
Current Period	246,643	4,676	24,613	275,933
Year-to-date	1,534,239	8,627	58,834	1,601,700
Net Income (Loss) - Current Period	73,666	7,139	(23,910)	56,895
Net Income (Loss) - YTD	(221,657)	42,520	(57,318)	(236,455)

NEW CONNECTIONS	CURRENT NUMBER	CURRENT REVENUE	FY 2012/13 YEAR-TO-DATE	FY 2012/13 YTD REVENUE
Arroyo Grande	3	7,425	18	44,549
Grover Beach	1	2,475	1	2,475
Oceano	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NEW DISTRICT CONNECTIONS	4	9,900	19	47,024



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<http://www.ssllocsd.org/>

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** Bob Barlogio, Plant Superintendent  
**Via:** John Wallace, District Administrator *aw*  
**Date:** January 24, 2013

**Subject:** Superintendent's Report

The final data for Dec 2012 is as follows;

Monthly average flow 2.50 million gallons per day, limit 5 million gallons

BOD in 294 mg/l BOD out 25 mg/l, 91 % removal, limit 40 mg/l

TSS in 412 mg/l TSS out 30 mg/l, 93 % removal, limit 40 mg/l

Chlorine usage 298 lbs

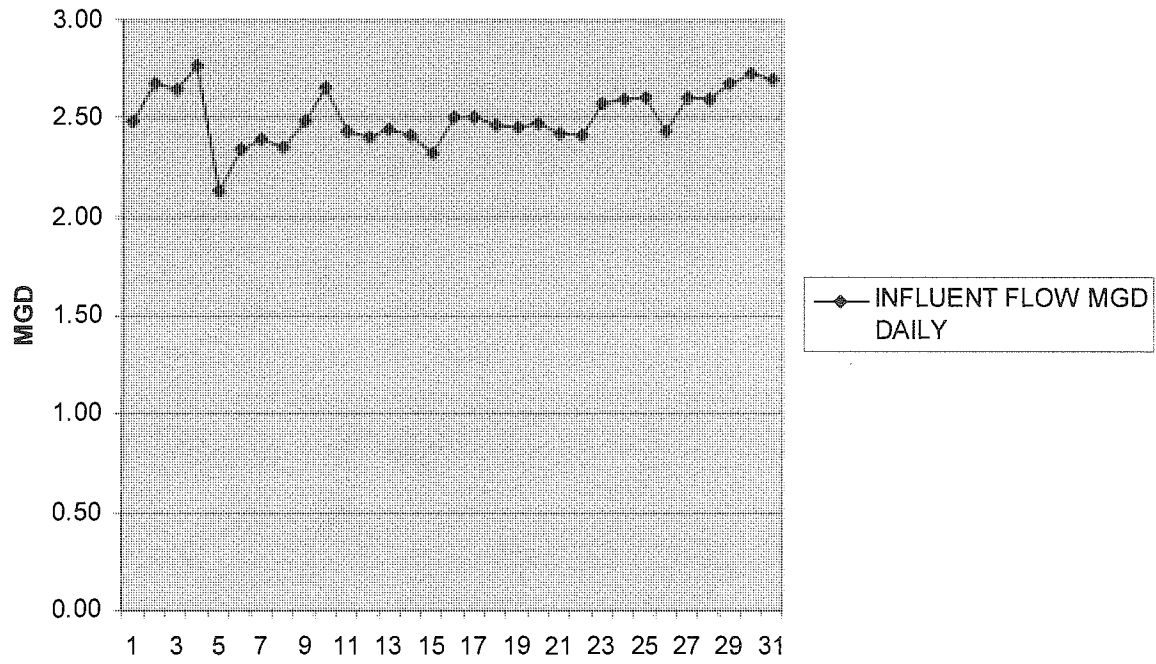
Fecal coliform results one each of 4,8,13, 300 mpn, seven results at 2 mpn and 21 results less than 2 mpn, not detected. The seven sample median is 2 mpn for the month of December 2012, limit of 200 mpn, single sample limit of 2,000 mpn. The total number of coliform samples analyzed total 32 due to a duplicate sample, a split sample between two labs. One lab reported <2, the other lab reported 2 mpn. All results are reported to the regulators.

We have No. 1 influent pump in operation. Staff replaced the rotating assembly, wear ring and valves on both the suction and discharge side of the pump. Influent pump No. 3 operates, but the valves do not seat and seal well. No. 2 influent pump does not pump at all. This late spring, staff plans to continue work on the influent pumps by replacing the valves on influent pumps No. 2 and 3. The valves either do not seal off tight, influent pumps No. 1 and 4 operate well and the valves have been replaced.

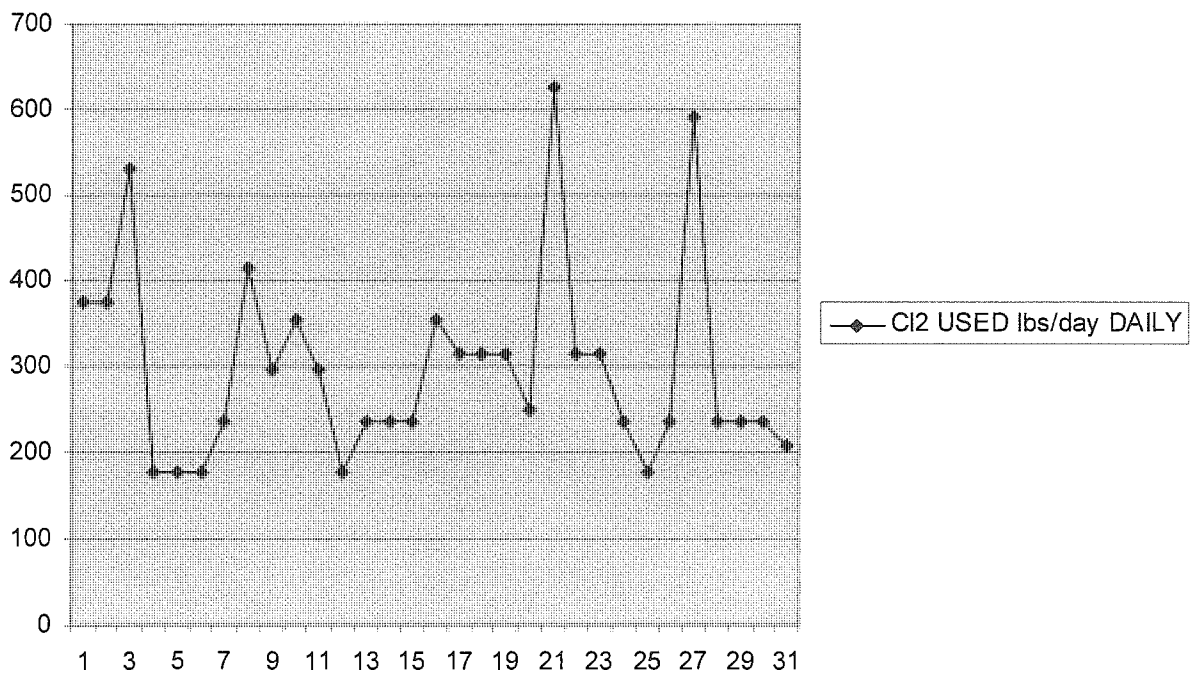
Staff has been working on the annual report for Central Coast regional Water Quality Control Board. This report is a summary of the events during 2012 and the lab data. The report is due the end of this month. The bio-solids report to the EPA is due on February 19, 2013.

Below are a couple graphs showing the plant flow, chlorine use, effluent BOD and TSS results, and fecal coliform results.

Dec-12

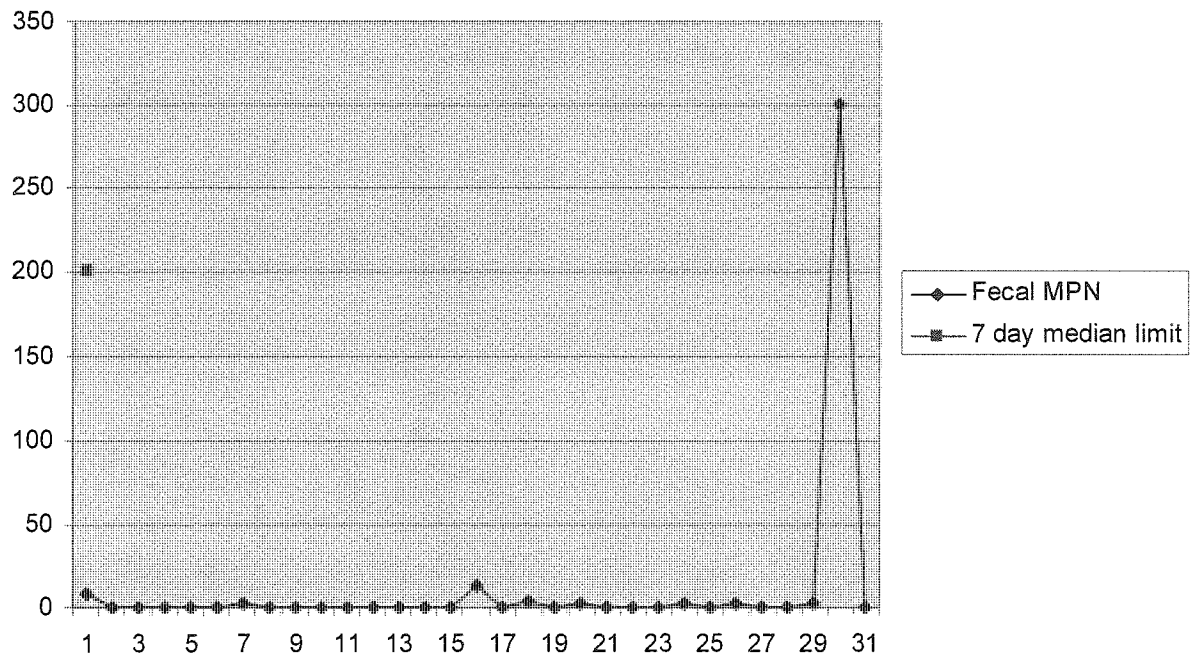


Dec-12

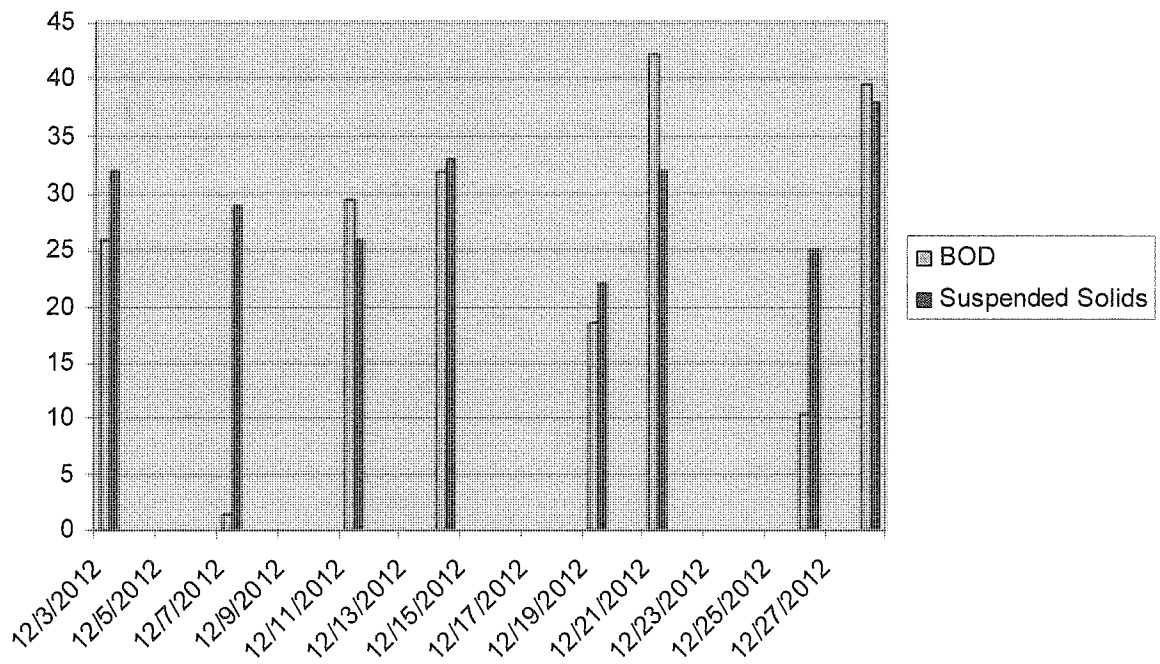




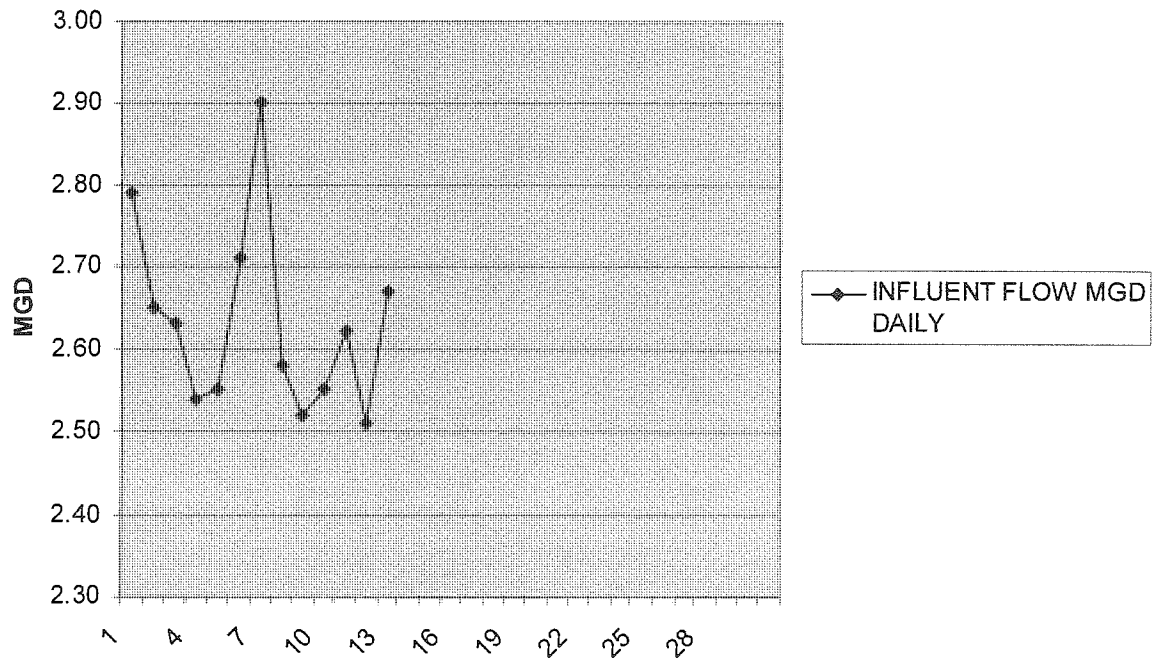
Dec-12



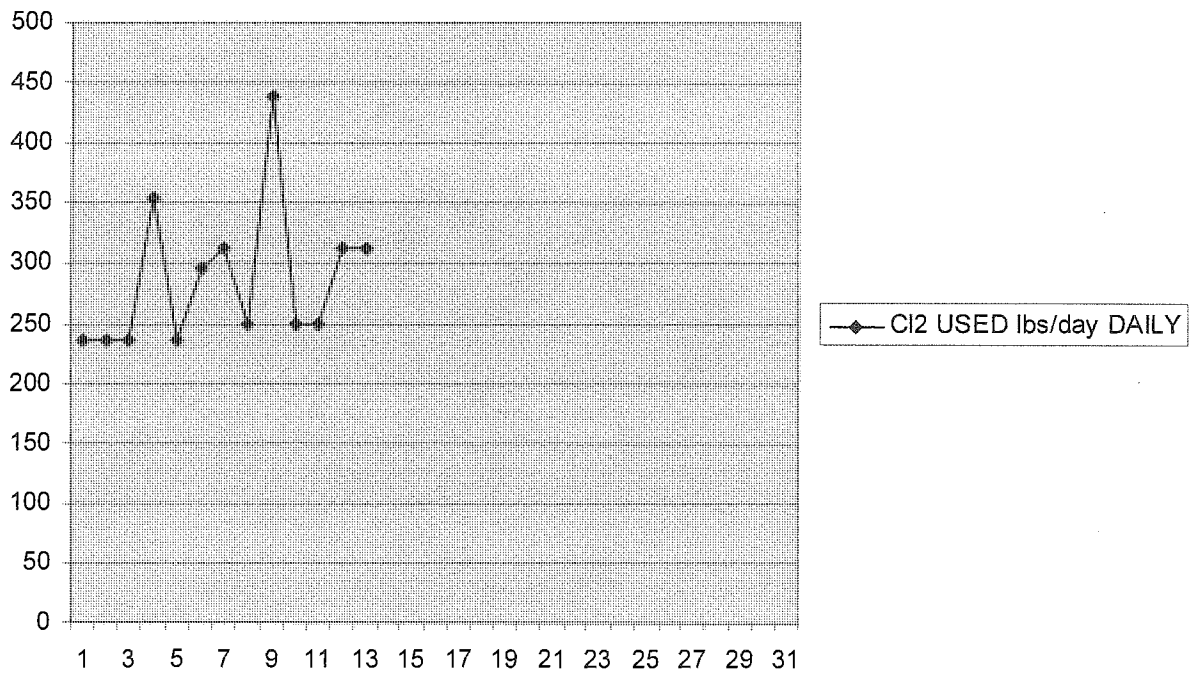
Dec-12



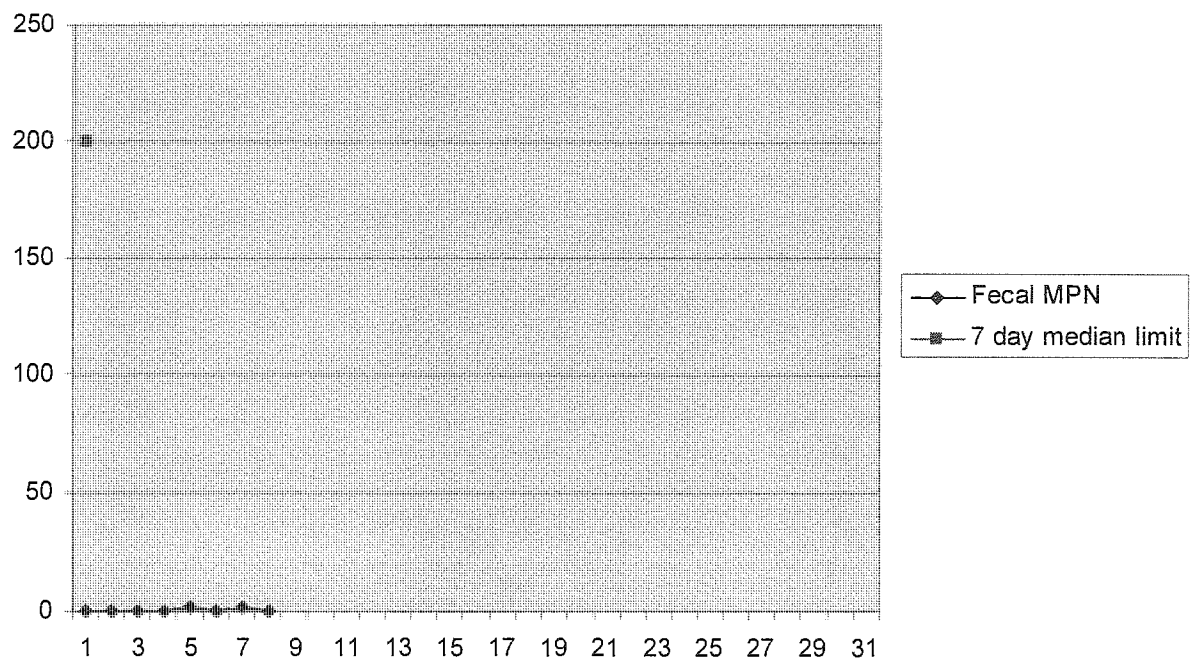
Jan-13

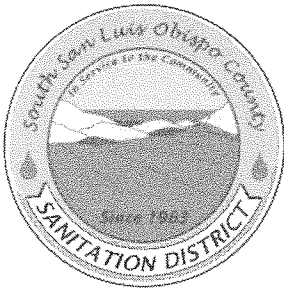


Jan-13



Jan-12





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### **Staff Report**

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** John L. Wallace, District Administrator  
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** County Winter Storm Preparations

#### **Recommendation:**

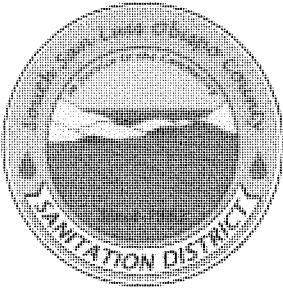
Staff is requesting the Board's review of the attached draft letter to the County's Director of Public Works re: preparations for the 2012-13 storm season. Upon Board review and approval, the Chairman would be directed to sign on behalf of the District.

#### **Funding:**

N/A

#### **Discussion:**

Previously the Board discussed the District's and County's preparations for the current storm season. Attached is a draft letter to the County's Director of Public Works for the Board's review and direction to the Chairman for signature.



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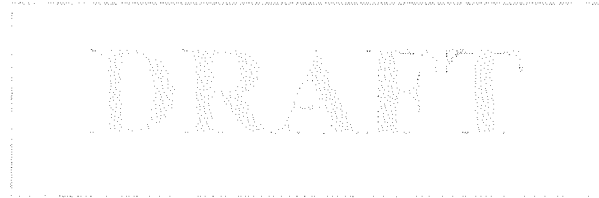
1600 Aloha Oceano, California 93445-9735

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<http://www.sslocsd.org/>

January 24, 2013

County of San Luis Obispo  
Department of Public Works  
County Government Center  
1055 Monterey Street  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408



Attention: Mr. Paavo Ogren, Director of Public Works

Subject: Winter storm preparations, flood protection South San Luis Obispo County  
Sanitation District, Oceano Lagoon Area

Dear Mr. Ogren:

As you know, extraordinary flooding in the Oceano/Meadow Creek Lagoon areas in the winter of 2010 caused serious damage to areas of Oceano including the District's wastewater treatment plant and contributed to the **District's first sewage** spill in over 25 years. As a result of subsequent Water Board actions, our District is facing a very substantial fine.

During the storms of December 2010, the flooding in this area primarily resulted from high water levels in Arroyo Grande Creek, inoperable flap gates that prevented lagoon water from discharging to the creek, lagoon vegetation slowing the flow of flood waters through the Lagoon and a sand bar elevation that exacerbated the backup of creek flows. Both County and State disasters were declared as a result.

Since the occurrence of this incident, citizens from our member agencies as well as the public-at-large have inquired as to the potential for the District to initiate litigation against the County for the absence of mitigation measures related to surface flooding in and around the Sanitation Plant. In lieu of litigation, the Sanitation District Board has determined that a more positive and proactive approach would be for the County to implement applicable measures identified in the County of San Luis Obispo Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011), as follows:

- *"Identify areas known to be prone to flooding, such as Los Osos, Avila Valley, Santa Margarita, Cambria, Oceano and Templeton by developing community drainage studies. Seek stakeholder involvement in developing funding mechanisms and in acquiring grants to implement listed flood control improvements."*
- *"Fire, Public Works, and law enforcement agencies will maintain and improve their ability to respond to water hazard emergencies throughout the County."*

- *“Develop Flood Control Zones and assessment districts to finance capital projects and provide for on-going maintenance of facilities and waterways.”*

The District respectfully requests an update on the progress of the foregoing mitigation measures as they relate to the Oceano flooding situation.

Further, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, pursuant to HSPD-7, identifies several critical infrastructure categories embodied in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (N.I.I.P). The Water and Wastewater Sector assigns responsibility to the U.S. E.P.A. to work with State and local governments to ensure the integrity and sustained operability of these facilities during both natural and human-caused disasters. The N.I.P.P. encourages partnerships between local emergency services agencies and the operators of both public and private water and wastewater facilities.

Since the December 2010 storm event, the District has taken several steps to improve the operation of our facilities during emergencies. These include but are not limited to: substantial improvement of our facilities and equipment, development of comprehensive emergency response plans, entering into resource sharing agreements with other agencies and conducting accelerated staff training for routine and emergency operations.

We have also coordinated with your staff in analyzing the cause of the flooding in the Lagoon Area and to review your plans for flood mitigation. To this end we have attended the Zone 1-1A coordination meetings and met with your staff members to gather input as to how such an event as the December flooding could be avoided, or at least minimized.

We understand through our participation on the Zone 1 1A Advisory Committee and through awareness of your Department's presentations to the Board of Supervisors, that a set of actions and projects is underway. Substantial efforts are to be made for levee modifications of the Arroyo Creek. However, the impacts to the Lagoon area are largely limited to minimal reed clearing which at the best, is very temporary. We understand the permitting challenges that projects in a sensitive environmental area entail. However, we now wish the County to move forward with a renewed determination to accelerate the implementation of the protections that the area needs to avoid a further devastating event in the future. To that end, the District wishes, where we can, to assist in that effort.

The District offers the following recommendations:

- There needs to be more direct and frequent community input to evaluate and comment on proposed projects. Often the Board of Supervisors hearings truncate dialogue on this subject. Workshops and community meetings with community residents, property owners and agency stakeholders are a must. Especially now that we are in the midst of the new storm season.
- Technical information as to the cause and effect of upstream watershed projects on watershed hydrology needs to be developed and provided to the affected agencies for review and comment. This is particularly applicable to multi-agency projects such as the Highway One, 13<sup>th</sup> Street improvements in Oceano.
- It is also necessary to study the interaction of the Meadow Creek and Arroyo Grande Creek/Oceano Lagoon watersheds. Impacts on area flooding from Carpenter Creek and it's outlet to the Ocean also need to be better analyzed.

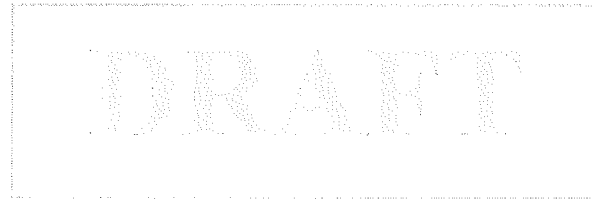
- Deficiencies in directing storm flows through the Lagoon Area to viable discharge points into the ocean have to be addressed and budgeted for with a schedule of implementation that provides some assurance to the community that there is a dedicated program to improve flood protection in the area with a schedule for implementation. We do not believe that temporary reed clearance meets that need.
- Emergency response plans and training on those plans specific to the Lagoon Area should be reviewed and refined with affected agencies and with community input.

In conclusion, the District has made a substantial effort to protect our facilities and the neighboring community from future sewage spills. However, as noted herein, we are requesting a more vigorous and focused flood mitigation effort on the part of the County to address flood water intrusion in and around the Sanitation Plant.

The District would welcome a meeting with County Public Works and the County Emergency Services Office regarding the status of mitigation actions described herein. If you have any questions, please contact us at (805) 489 6666

Sincerely,

Tony Ferrara  
Chairman



cc:

Board of Directors

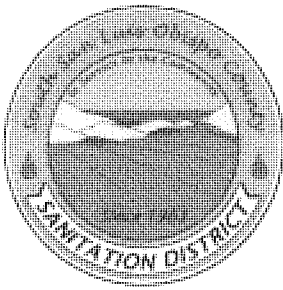
Michael Seitz, District Counsel

Melissa Thorne, Special Counsel

Board of Supervisors

Adam Hill, 3<sup>rd</sup> District Supervisor

Paul Teixeira, 4<sup>th</sup> District Supervisor



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### **Staff Report**

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** Bob Barlogio, Plant Superintendent  
**Via:** John Wallace, District Administrator  
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** Software Support

#### **Recommendation:**

Staff is requesting the Board approve the purchase of a two-year software support service from Hach HM Support in the amount of **\$4,330.00**. We have used this software for several years, with excellent support from Hach HM.

#### **Funding:**

Funding would come from account 19-7015, Office Equipment/Computer Support Maintenance. This account started with \$16,000 this fiscal year. We have spent \$8,316 with \$7,684 remaining. At the beginning of this fiscal year, we paid two annual contracts for copier service and software support (Wonderware). If this purchase is approved, we will have \$3,354 remaining.

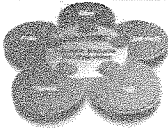
#### **Discussion:**

The District uses Water Information Management Solution (WIMS) software to log and track the required sampling at the wastewater treatment plant. This software will notify the user to sample for specific constituents such as settle solids, turbidity, etc. The system will also interface with the Water Quality reporting system.

JOB Plus is software to generate, track and log the plant's work orders. It can track equipment, showing the hours of maintenance, when was completed, and by who.

The single year amount is \$2,165.00. We were told that we could renew for a two year period by doubling the annual fee, pay that amount, thus saving any increase that may occur next year.



	<b>Hach IIM Support</b>	Page : 1 of 2	HACH164903
	<b>Headquarters</b> P.O. Box 389 5600 Lindbergh Drive Loveland, CO 80539-0389  <b>Purchase Orders</b>	Hach Ref. Number :  WebSite: <a href="http://www.hach.com">www.hach.com</a>	<b>Remittance</b> 2207 Collections Center Dr Chicago, IL 60693  <b>Wire Transfers</b> Bank of America 231 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, IL 60604 Account: 8765602385 Routing (ABA): 026009593



Hach Reference  
Number :

HACH164903

Quotation Date : 04-JAN-13

Hach Company  
Contact :

Phone :

Expiration Date : 05-MAR-13

Email :  
mkupfer@hach.com

Kupfer, Matthew J (Matt)

Customer Ref : 2011-138

Customer Phone : 805-489-6666

Customer Fax : 805-489-2765

Customer Contact : ALLEN, AARON

Customer Email : asa@sslcsd.us

**Bill-To Account # 40054078**

**Ship-To Account # 40054078**

Customer Name SAN LUIS OBISPO  
Address4 SANITARY DIST  
Address1 1600 ALOHA PLACE  
Address2  
Address3  
City,State, OCEANO-CA-93445-9735  
PostalCode  
Province/ US  
Country

Customer Name SAN LUIS OBISPO  
Address4 SANITARY DIST  
Address1 1600 ALOHA PLACE  
Address2  
Address3  
City,State, OCEANO-CA-93445-9735  
Postalcode  
Province/ US  
Country

Payment Terms: Net 30

Billing Method: Annually  
Currency: USD

Line	Service Name	Start Date	End Date	Description/Serial Number	Line Total
1	DMWIMS-SPT-BAS	01-APR-12	31-MAR-13	WIMS Basic Support & Maint:01-APR-12:31-MAR-13	\$1,665.00
	1.1 WM-SW			WIMS BASE DATA MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, DVD ; 573	
2	CMJOB-SPT-JP	01-APR-12	31-MAR-13	JOBPlus Spt 1 year:01-APR-12:31-MAR-13	\$500.00
	2.1 JOBCAL-SW			JOB CAL BASE SOFTWARE, DVD ; 573	

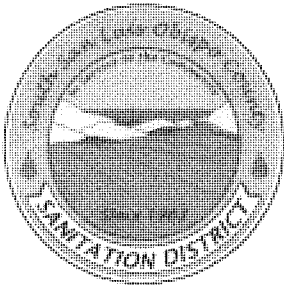
Sub Total : \$2,165.00

Tax: \$0.00

Total : \$2,165.00

**Important :**

All purchases of Hach Company products and/or services are expressly and without limitation subject to Hach Company's Terms & Conditions of Sale ("Hach TCS"), incorporated herein by reference and published on Hach Company's website at [www.hach.com/terms](http://www.hach.com/terms). Hach TCS are incorporated by reference into each of Hach's offers or quotations, order acknowledgments, and invoice and shipping documents. The first of the following acts shall constitute an acceptance of Hach's offer and not a counteroffer and shall create a contract of sale ("Contract") in accordance with the Hach TCS, subject to Hach's final credit approval: (i) Buyer's issuance of a purchase order document against Hach's offer or quotation; (ii) Hach's acknowledgement of Buyer's order; or (iii) commencement of any performance by Hach in response to Buyer's order. Provisions contained in Buyer's purchase documents that materially alter, add to or subtract from the provisions of these Terms and Conditions of Sale shall be null and void and not considered part of the Contract



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### **Staff Report**

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** Bob Barlogio, Plant Superintendent  
**Via:** John Wallace, District Administrator  
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** Chlorine Analyzer Purchase

#### **Recommendation:**

Staff is requesting the approval to purchase a Capital Controls CL500 chlorine analyzer for **\$10,092.48** from Severn Trent Water via Misco Water, the distributor and sole source in our area.

#### **Funding:**

Funding would come from account No. 19-8030 Equipment Maintenance Regular and Minor Replacement. This account started the fiscal year with \$100,000. We have spent **\$53,385** this year with **\$46,615** remaining. If this purchase is approved, this account will be reduced to **\$36,523**.

#### **Discussion:**

To further evaluate and monitor the disinfection process, staff is requesting the purchase of a chlorine analyzer that will monitor the total chlorine residual in the chlorine contact tank. This unit can measure the residual from 0 to 20 mg/l, has a 4-20 milliamp output to track the residual on a chart, has six programmable alarm relays and has a NEMA4X enclosure, so it can be out in the weather.

In addition to monitoring and logging chlorine residual, one of the main purposes of this new equipment will be to have the unit activate another chlorination pump if the residual get low, and trigger an alarm for the same reason.

Our other chlorine analyzer could be used on the de-chlorination system. When the unit senses chlorine, it could activate a bisulfite pump to keep the plant in compliance with our dechlorination requirements.

Installation of this equipment is being referenced in our response to the December 19, 2012 NOV and better insure compliance on disinfection.



## QUOTATION NO. 010413KRW

To: South San Luis Obispo CSD  
Attn: Bob Barlogio  
1600 Aloha Place  
Oceano, CA 93475

Date: January 4, 2013  
Terms: Net 30 days  
F.O.B.: Factory, Prepay & Add  
Sales Eng.: Kyle Winneker

SUBJ: Capital Control CL500 Residual Analyzer

MISCO takes pleasure in submitting the following proposal for your acceptance, on behalf of Capital Controls

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION
1 X	Capital Controls CL500 Residual, CL500-01-01-02XX includes: 2 connectors 10 ft. clear drain tubing 10 ft. sample tubing 1 Instruction manual Power Cord, 6 foot, 3-prong, 120VAC Flushing Y-strainer PVC w/inlet 1-1/4" FNPT drain, 1/4" FNPT  Amperometric-based instrument Automatic ranging 0-20 mg/l NEMA 4X electronics enclosure Dual output signals: 4-20 mAdc or 0-20 mAdc User-configurable between any two points from 0-20 mg/l	6,800.00	<del>\$13,600.00</del> 6,800
3	Pre-mixed buffer solution (pH4) approximate 20 week supply, P/N A-1806	131.00	393.00
12	Potassium iodide (total residual), P/N R-410	177.00	2,124.00
	OPTIONAL ADDERS:		9,317.00
	TOTAL		16,117.00
1	Sample Pump – for outdoor use 1 HP, TE Motor	<del>2,894.00</del>	<del>2,894.00</del>

Pricing does not include freight or sales tax.

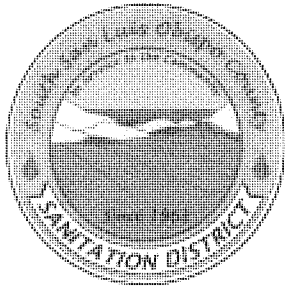
Delivery: 4-6 weeks after receipt of purchase order.

Please issue order to:  
Severn Trent Water Purification  
3000 Advance Lane  
Colmar, PA 18915

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_

5976 W. LAS POSITAS BLVD., #226  
PLEASANTON, CA 94588  
PH: (925) 225-1900 / FAX: (925) 225-9200  
www.miscowater.com

tax 675.48  
shipping 100.00  
10,092.48



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### Staff Report

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** Bob Barlogio, Plant Superintendent  
**Via:** John Wallace, District Administrator   
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** SCADA evaluation; 11MBI11 (FY 2012-13)

#### Recommendation:

Staff is requesting the Board to approve contracting with FM Control (Frank Potter) to evaluate and to make recommendations/specifications for full use of our Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in an amount not to exceed \$10,000.

#### Funding:

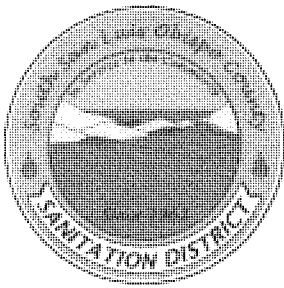
Funding would come from account 20-8010, 11MBI11, SCADA Completion. This account started the fiscal year with \$110,000. and we have not spent any funds. If this evaluation is approved and spent in whole, the account would have \$100,000 remaining.

#### Discussion:

The District has a SCADA system that acquires data from the equipment and sensors throughout the plant. Software for the system and control components were previously purchased and installed. However, the system has not been fully utilized for several years due to the need for software refinement, additional electronic monitoring equipment and lack of any single vendor undertaking the project to completion. The plant has alarms for all critical equipment and we have a contract with the alarm company to make the necessary notifications during the nighttime hours.

Frank Potter with FM Controls has an excellent reputation in the field of SCADA control throughout the state and staff feels comfortable with his knowledge and expertise in this field and believe Mr. Potter can make logical and common sense recommendations for completing the integration of the system. Mr. Potter has been retained by the District from time to time since the CCT project was completed to "debug" our controls and analyzer systems. He has been very proficient. We are recommending the District retain FM Control to analyze and evaluate our SCADA system and make detailed recommendations to bring the system back on line. The system, when operating properly, can control pumps, chemical dosing, and the chlorination system. Making adjustments to the system will enable it to be operator friendly, switching lead pumps, or increasing the chlorination dosing. It can also monitor the plant, recording data digitally, showing compliance and trends.

Because we do not know the system components well, due to various vendors work on the system, we need to see what we have and what we need. With FM Controls, we can evaluate the system and move towards implementing and developing a plan to bring the system back on line as called for in this budget year.



## **SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**


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### **Staff Report**

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** John Wallace, District Administrator   
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** SWRCB Statewide SSO Annual Compliance Report Fiscal Year 2011-12

#### **Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Board receive this report and provide any comments to Staff.

#### **Funding:**

Funding to implement the Sewer System Management Plan Program is under account 19-7087 FY 2012-13 (968.85 / \$10,000)

#### **Background:**

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for sanitary sewer systems (SSS WDRs) as Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ in May 2006. The monitoring and reporting program was amended in 2008 by WQ-2008-002-EXEC. All public agencies that own or operate a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in pipe length are required to enroll in the SSS WDRs.

The objective of the SSS WDRs is to reduce the number of Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) and the volume of sewage spilled across the state through the proper operation and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems. Each enrolled public agency must develop and implement a sewer system management plan (SSMP), and report all SSOs or, if no SSOs occur during the month, submit a "no-spill certification" after the end of each month.

The Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program (SSO Reduction Program) implements Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ. The attached report contains detailed information on the SSO Reduction Program covering implementation, compliance, and enforcement for Fiscal Year 2011-2012.

**Conclusion:** With the one exception that resulted from the December 2010 spill, the District ranks very well compared to similar sized systems and compared to statewide metrics.

**Discussion:****Enrollee Compliance with the Requirements of the SSS WDRs.**

The attached report provides an update on enrollee compliance and highlights the requirements of the SSS WDRs.

1. Enrollment for Coverage (page 12)

All public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems comprised of more than one mile of pipe that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned wastewater treatment facility are required to apply for coverage under the SSS WDRs. Currently, 1081 sanitary sewer systems statewide are enrolled for coverage. **SSLOCSD is enrolled for coverage.**

2. SSO Reporting (page 13)

Monthly SSO reporting compliance rates are calculated by tallying how many individual enrollees submitted either an SSO report or no-spill certification for a given calendar month. The current average monthly reporting compliance rate of 93 percent is less than the target level of 100 percent. **SSLOCSD has consistently complied with the required monthly SSO reporting.**

3. Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Development and Certification (page 15)

Enrollees are required to certify that their final SSMPs have been developed within the time frames specified in the SSS WDRs. In FY 2011-12, SWRCB staff sent 148 notices of violation (NOVs) to enrolled agencies that failed to complete and certify some or all the elements of their SSMP (page 10). **SSLOCSD was not among these 148 NOVs as it has completed and certified all elements of its SSMP.**

4. Sanitary Sewer System Questionnaire (page 16)

The SSS WDRs requires enrollees to complete a sanitary sewer system questionnaire and update it every 12 months. The sanitary sewer system questionnaire is a survey of an enrollee's organization and sanitary sewer system facilities. Currently, 94 percent (or 1013) of enrollees have completed the sanitary sewer system questionnaire and updated it annually. **SSLOCSD is among this 94 percent.**

**Sewage Spill Data Summary**

1. Statewide Reported Sewage Spill Data (page 17)

The attached report provides a summary of Statewide SSO spill data reported by enrollees since reporting requirements became effective on January 2, 2007. As presented in the Executive Summary, of the 1,081 sanitary sewer systems enrolled under the SSS WDRs, 778 enrollees (approximately 72 percent) have reported one or more SSOs since program inception.

Analyses of SSO reports show that SSOs have a seasonal pattern with more SSOs occurring and higher volumes of sewage spilled during the wet seasons. A significant cause of the larger SSOs appears to be excessive infiltration and inflow. **The number of spills statewide**

**and spill volumes significantly increased during the 2010/2011 wet season, which included December 2010. This month included the District's first spill in 25 years.**

2. Sewage Spill Trends (page 19)

Of the reported SSO volume released in the State, 57.1 percent of the total volume is from just 0.1 percent of the SSO events (figure 12, page 19 and figure 13, page 20). This means that the relatively few large spills (>1,000,000 gallons) account for the majority of the sewage spilled in the State . **The December 2010 SSLOCSD spill is estimated at 674,400 gallons which is in the size classification that accounted for 24.5 percent of the total volume spilled.**

3. Spill Causes (page 22)

Figure 16 on page 22 shows the percentages of total SSOs by causes. The data indicates that condition causes (e.g., flow exceeded capacity) are responsible for 2 percent of all SSOs, but resulted in 44 percent of the volume. Whereas, structural causes (e.g., pump station failure) are responsible for 7 percent of all SSOs, but resulted in only 13 percent of the volume. **The December 2010 spill is classified as included in “structural causes”.**

4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows by Pipe Characteristics (page 22)

Reported SSO data indicates that enrollees are not reporting the sewer pipe diameter and/or material in their reports. Increased thoroughness in reporting would help to clarify if there is any relationship between pipe diameter/material and SSOs. In addition, the report states that older sanitary sewer system pipes require more maintenance than newer segments of pipe and may be more prone to SSOs (page 23). **SSLOCSD is committed to provide this data should another SSO event occur and reporting be required.**

5. Spill Rate Indices (page 23)

Spill rate indices are normalized metrics of spill frequencies that allow for comparison of sanitary sewer systems of different sizes. As illustrated in Figure 20, page 25, small municipal sanitary sewer systems with fewer than 20 miles of pipes generally have spill rates above the State average for municipalities. This trend is likely a reflection of economies of scale in managing a sanitary sewer system (e.g., smaller sanitary sewer systems generally have smaller budgets and fewer resources dedicated to manage and operate their sanitary sewer system). Figure 20, page 25 and figure 21, page 26 show that although sanitary sewer systems with less than 9 miles of pipe have the highest spill rates per mile of pipe, overall these systems only account for have 1.5 percent of the total number of SSOs. **SSLOCSD is in this category with approximately 9 miles of trunk mains.**

6. Regional Spill Data and Trends (page 27)

A summary of Statewide SSO data reported since requirements became effective, by Regional Water Board, is presented in Table 4 on page 28. The Central Valley–Sacramento and San Francisco Bay Water Boards regions have the highest SSO rates. **The Central Coast region was the third highest.** The San Francisco and San Diego Water Boards regions have the highest SSO volume rates. **The Central Coast region was the fourth highest volume rate.**

The reported percentage of the total miles of sanitary sewer system piping in the State and the percentage of the total number of reports SSOs by Regional Water Board is presented in Figure 24, page 39. The data indicates that approximately 52 percent of the publicly owned sanitary sewer system piping in the State is in the San Francisco Bay, Central Valley-Sacramento, and Los Angeles Water Board regions which account for 81 percent of reported spills in the State. **This data indicates that increased compliance efforts in the San Francisco Bay, San Diego, and Central Valley-Sacramento Water Board regions may yield the best results for reduction of the number of SSOs and volume of sewage spilled.**

7. Summary of Reported Spill Data (page 30)

SSO data collected since January 2, 2007, indicate that 90 percent of the volume of sewage spilled in the State has occurred from only 57 out of 1,081 sanitary sewer systems enrolled in the SSS WDRs. A summary of the twenty sanitary sewer systems with the largest volumes of spilled sewage ranked from highest volume of sewage spilled to lowest volume of sewage spilled since reporting was required is presented in Table 6, page 31. **The Central Coast region is not included in this list.**

All of the sanitary sewer systems on that list serve municipalities and they range from 51 to 6,147 miles of pipe and service populations from approximately 5,500 to 4 million. Six of the twenty sanitary sewer systems are in the San Diego Water Board region and five are in the San Francisco Bay Water Board.



California

Water Boards

*Protecting California's Water*

## **Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program Annual Compliance Report**



**State Water Resources Control Board**



**FISCAL YEAR 2011 – 2012**



## Executive Summary

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the Statewide general waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems (SSS WDRs) as Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ in May 2006. The purpose of the SSS WDRs is to provide consistent Statewide requirements for notification and reporting of sewage spills and sewer system management with the goal of reducing both the number of Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) and the volume of wastewater spilled in the State. This report provides an annual update on the Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program (SSO Reduction Program) and an update to previously released annual reports. This Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 report contains detailed information on the SSO Reduction Program, including implementation efforts, compliance, and enforcement actions.

Currently, 1081 sanitary sewer systems are enrolled under the SSS WDRs. The average monthly reporting compliance (i.e., the percent of enrollees either reporting a spill or submitting a no-spill certification during a month) for the past Fiscal Year was 93 percent, which is one percent greater than the 2011 annual report. Overall, 778 enrollees (approximately 72 percent) have reported one or more SSOs and 303 enrollees (approximately 28 percent) have not reported an SSO since program inception.

Analyses of SSO reports show that SSOs have a seasonal pattern with more SSOs occurring and higher volumes of sewage spilled during the wet seasons. A significant cause of the larger SSOs appears to be excessive infiltration and inflow. Although most SSOs are small, less than 1000 gallons, the relatively few large SSOs that occur account for the majority of the sewage volume spilled. Analyses also indicate that (1) the San Francisco Bay and Central Valley – Sacramento regions account for 71 percent of the reported SSOs and (2) the San Francisco Bay and San Diego regions account for 72 percent of the SSO volume spilled in the state. This report ranks the sanitary sewer systems with the largest volumes of sewage spilled since inception of the SSO Reduction Program and identifies the top 20 spillers in the state.

Staff focused their compliance and enforcement activities in Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 on addressing violations of the SSS WDRs for failure to participate and for failure to complete and certify the required Sewer System Management Plans (SSMPs). Staff sent 148 notices of violation (NOVs) on April 10, 2012 to enrolled agencies that failed to complete and certify some or all the elements of their SSMP. Out of the 148 enrollees that received the NOV, 101 have returned to compliance by completing and certifying their SSMP. Staff also addressed reporting deficiencies by developing an automated email reminder that identifies system specific reporting deficiencies and sends email reminders to enrollees on a monthly basis. Enrollees that do not respond to the NOVs or fail to correct deficiencies identified by the automated email reminders are referred to the State Water Board's Office of Enforcement for further enforcement action.

The Office of Enforcement has been actively conducting sanitary sewer system inspections. Twenty one inspections and fifty records audits were conducted in Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012. Additionally, the Regional Water Boards have taken 213 enforcement actions for violations of the statewide SSS WDRs. One hundred and seventy-four of those enforcement actions were issued during the Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012. This is a significant increase in Regional Water Board enforcement activity from previous years.

SSO Reduction Program activities planned for the for the upcoming year include reissuing the accompanying Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) for the SSS WDRs in early 2013; conducting additional enforcement to address SSS WDRs participation requirements (i.e., reporting); making further refinements to the electronic SSO reporting and public reports; and providing additional written guidance to assist staff and enrollees in program implementation and interpretation of program elements.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an annual update on the statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program (SSO Reduction Program). The SSO Reduction Program implements the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board's) Statewide Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems (SSS WDRs). This report contains detailed information on the SSO Reduction Program covering implementation, compliance, and enforcement for Fiscal Year 2011– 2012. Staff issued prior editions of this annual report in May 2008, May 2009, May 2010, and August 2011. Future annual reports will be released on a fiscal year basis.

All public agencies that own or operate a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in pipe length are required to enroll in the SSS WDRs. A publicly owned sanitary sewer system is any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances used to collect and convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility. A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) is any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a publicly owned sanitary sewer system upstream of a treatment plant headworks. SSOs do not include overflows from privately-owned service laterals when these overflows are caused by blockages or other problems within the privately-owned lateral but, do include overflows from privately-owned laterals when the cause of the overflow is a problem within the publicly-owned portion of the sanitary sewer system. Overflows caused by problems in privately-owned service laterals are referred to as private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs).

SSOs contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSOs can pollute surface water and groundwater, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use, and aesthetic enjoyment of surface water. SSOs can also result in closure of beaches, other recreational areas, and inundate properties.

The objective of the SSS WDRs is to reduce the number of SSOs and the volume of sewage spilled across the state through the proper operation and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems. The SSS WDRs require that any public agency with more than one mile of publicly owned sewer lines that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California must enroll for coverage, develop and implement a sewer system management plan (SSMP), and report all SSOs or, if no SSOs occur during a month, submit a no-spill certification after the end of each month.

In addition to the statewide requirements of the SSS WDRs, sanitary sewer systems owned by public agencies in the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) are subject to additional requirements. Although it is the State Water Board's intent that the SSS WDRs be the primary mechanism for regulation of sanitary sewer systems statewide, the SSS WDRs provide that Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Boards) may issue more stringent or prescriptive requirements for sanitary sewer systems in their regions.

The San Diego Water Board has implemented the following requirements for sanitary sewer systems that are above and beyond the requirements of the Statewide SSS WDRs:

### San Diego Water Board (Order No. R9-2007-0005)

- 1) Prohibits all discharges of sewage from a sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of a sewage treatment plant.



- 2) Requires that sanitary sewer system agencies notify the San Diego Water Board of all PLSDs in their service area when they become aware of them and report PLSDs to the State Water Board online SSO database.

## **2. STATEWIDE SSS WDRs IMPLEMENTATION**

Since the implementation of the SSS WDRs, staff has focused its resources on outreach, reporting, database development, training, spill mapping, enforcement, and a review and update of the SSS WDRs to achieve successful Statewide implementation and compliance.

### **A. SSO Reduction Program Outreach**

Outreach continues to play a key role in both increasing enrollee participation in the SSO Reduction Program and reaching other interested stakeholders such as environmental groups and the general public.

Specific outreach has been varied to provide information about the SSS WDRs to as many different audiences as possible. Specific tasks include the following:

- 1) Giving presentations and online training for trade and non-profit associations such as the California Water Environment Association (CWEA), Southern California Alliance of POTWs (SCAP), Bay Area Clean Water Association (BACWA), Central Valley Clean Water Association (CVCWA), California Fat, Oils, and Grease (CalFOG) work group, American Public Works Association (APWA), Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), and the California Rural Water Association (CRWA)
- 2) Providing reporting assistance and resolving bugs in the SSO reporting database
- 3) Assisting in the development of the SSO Public Reports Web site
- 4) Developing and maintaining the SSO website
- 5) Broadcasting list-serve e-mail announcements regarding program activities

### **B. SSO Database and External Users Group**

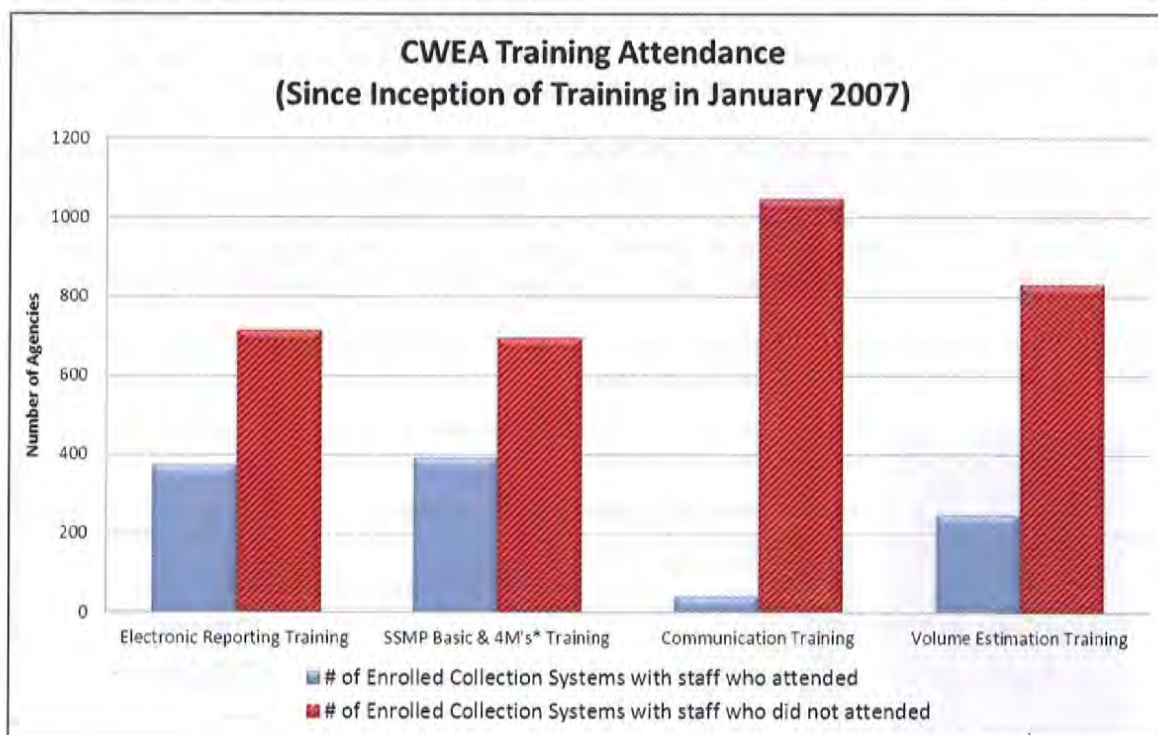
The SSO database is part of the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). The SSO database allows online submittal of information by enrollees and makes these data available to the public through the use of the public reports. The SSO database was created in collaboration with an advisory group of enrollees with the goal of achieving accurate and consistent data collection. Staff continues to maintain and enhance the SSO database with available resources. Staff coordinates enhancements with an SSO external users group comprised of enrollees and other participating stakeholders. In addition, staff has coordinated and participated in a CIWQS SSO module Data Review Committee comprised of State Water Board staff, Regional Water Board staff, non-governmental organization stakeholders, and enrollees as part of the SSS WDRs review and update process. This committee evaluated SSO spill data collected in CIWQS, developed a sanitary sewer system performance report, revised the CIWQS spill report forms, and addressed modifying the reporting system to be event versus location based reporting.

### **C. Enrollee Training**

Staff continues to implement the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the California Water Environment Association (CWEA) to offer SSS WDRs training to enrollees. This MOA is in effect



until December 2012. CWEA has created training courses in cooperation with State Water Board staff on how to report a spill to the SSO database, how to develop an SSMP, how to communicate with the media during and after spill events, and methods for estimating spill volumes. CWEA has offered these classes Statewide and will continue to do so under the terms of the MOA. The number of enrollees that have participated in the CWEA classes for electronic reporting, SSMP preparation, media communication, and SSO volume estimation since inception of training are illustrated in Figure 1 below. In addition CWEA has 17 independent local chapters throughout the State that provide training on topics related to the SSS WDRs.



**Figure 1 – CWEA Training Attendance**

Staff continues to provide assistance to CWEA for the production of new SSO Reduction Program education materials and for the periodic review and update of existing educational materials in accordance with the established MOA. This task includes participation in regular CWEA Training Task Force meetings, communication with education and marketing staff at CWEA, and development and presentation of training.

Staff has also provided training workshops aimed at small agencies (e.g. volume estimating and notification and reporting procedures) through the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) and the California Rural Water Association (CRWA). Staff has made it a priority to assist small and disadvantaged communities through one-on-one assistance and training.

#### **D. Regional Water Board SSO Reduction Program Training**

State Water Board staff, with technical assistance from outside consultants, delivered customized training in Northern and Southern California for Regional Water Board staff in September 2008 that covered the requirements of the SSS WDRs and proper sanitary sewer system operation and maintenance. Class curriculum included training on how to conduct audits of sanitary sewer



systems, the requirements of the SSS WDRs, evaluating SSMPs, and procedures for responding to and investigating SSOs. Additional advanced training classes are planned for development and will be presented to applicable State and Regional Water Board staff in the future.

### E. SSO Incident Maps

As part of the public spill reports, staff developed [GIS spill incident maps](#) and made them available to the public in May 2009. The spill incident maps are updated daily and depict SSO and PLSD incidents that have been reported to CIWQS by enrollees. The spill maps include spills from sanitary sewer systems only and do not include spills from wastewater treatment plants. The GIS maps serve to implement the requirements in California Water Code section 13193 which requires the State Water Board to make reports available to the public using GIS maps where possible.

In addition, the GIS maps support the State Water Board's Strategic Plan goal of communicating public information regarding the State's waters in an easily understood form. The mapping tool incorporates numerous recommendations from the External Users Group including the capability to search for spills by spill date, spill size, enrolled agency, county, Regional Water Board, and spill street address. Future enhancements are planned and will be made as staff time permits.

Figure 2 is a screen shot of the incident map for SSOs illustrating certified spill incidents in CIWQS entered by enrollees during the last Fiscal Year.

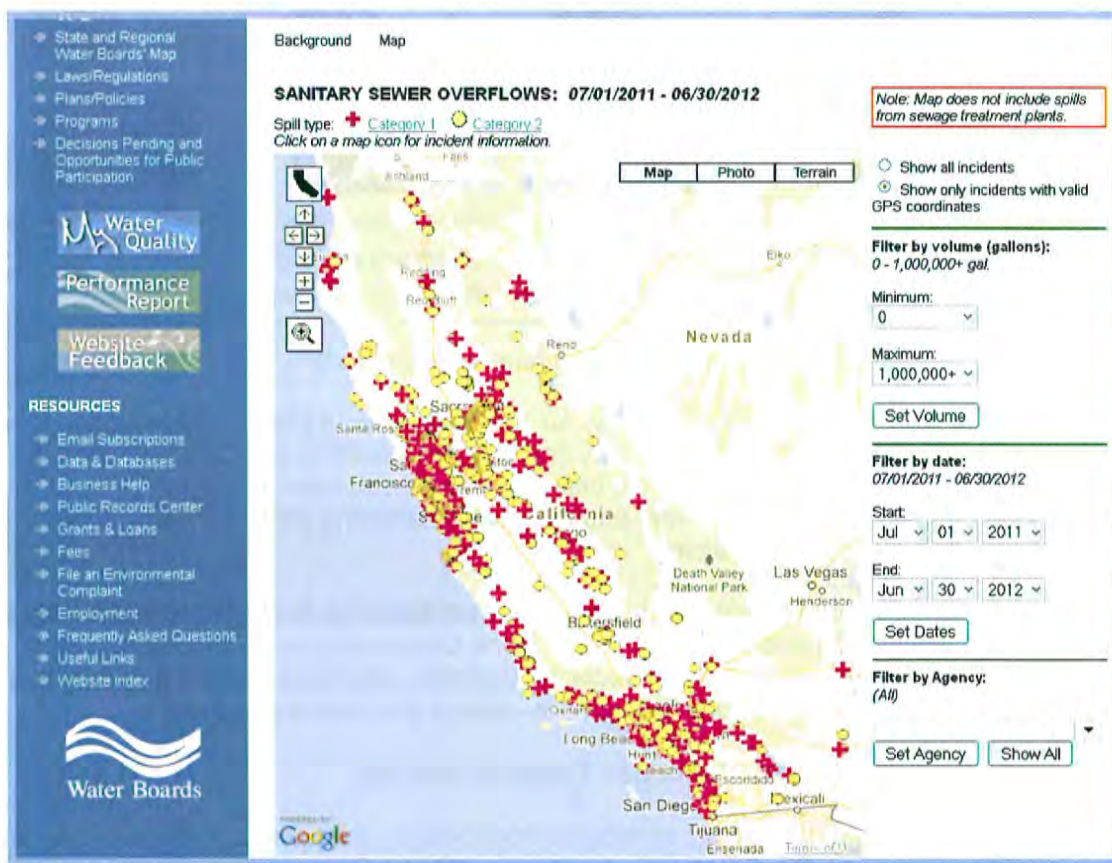


Figure 2 – SSO GIS Incident Map



## F. Enforcement of the SSS WDRs

Between September 2007 and August 2012, when all Regional Water Boards were required to start reporting spills, State and Regional Water Board staff have increased enforcement activities with respect to the SSS WDRs as illustrated in Figure 3.

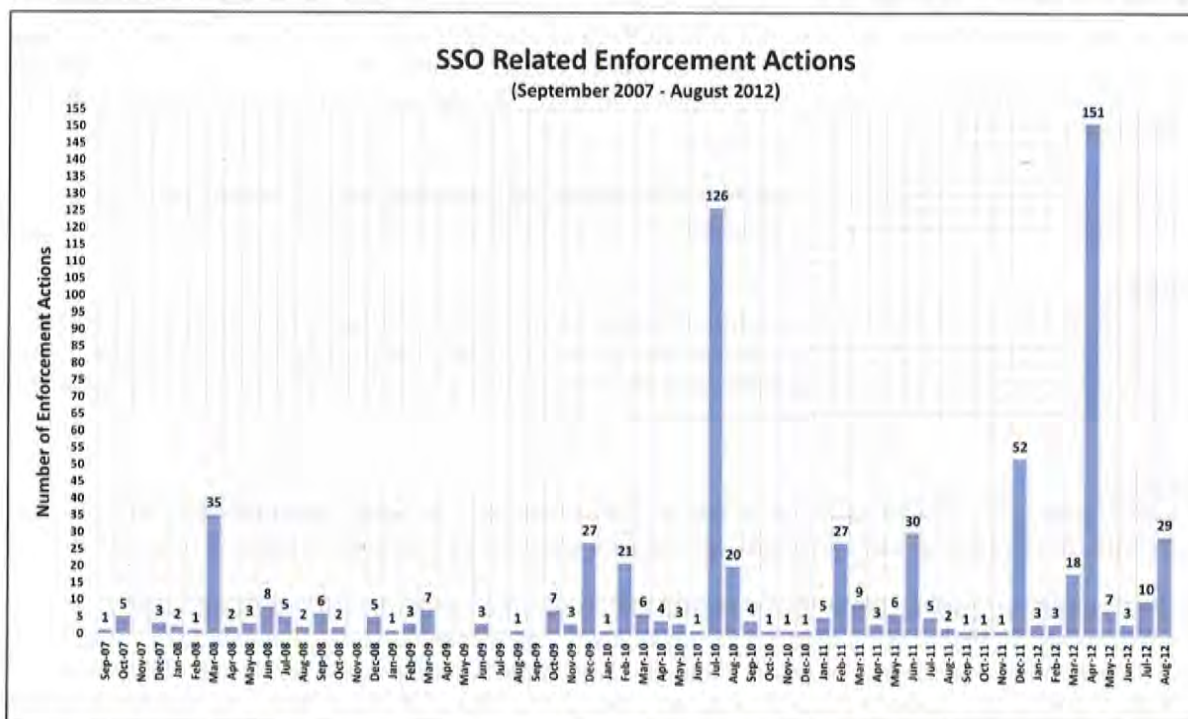


Figure 3 – SSO Enforcement Actions

To ensure a fair and consistent approach to achieve Statewide compliance, staff implements the [Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program Compliance and Enforcement Plan](#). This plan identifies the specific enforcement actions to be undertaken to comprehensively address noncompliance with the SSS WDRs.

Current compliance and enforcement tasks are focused on addressing violations of the SSS WDRs in the following areas:

- a. Evaluating compliance and implementing enforcement actions for failing to provide required reporting elements (i.e., failure to participate), and
- b. Evaluating the accuracy and completeness of required reporting elements via facility inspections.

The first area is being handled solely by State Water Board staff. The second area is being addressed jointly by State and Regional Water Board staff by way of sanitary sewer system field audits. Due to limited staff resources, a phased approach is being utilized in implementing the enforcement tasks.

### Phase I

During this phase, State Water Board staff identified agencies not meeting the basic program



participation requirements (e.g., enrollment, reporting, and SSMP development) and conducted enforcement actions to bring the identified noncompliant agencies into compliance.

Specifically, staff sent 119 Notices of Violation (NOVs) on July 20, 2010. These NOVs were aimed at enrolled agencies that failed to meet the MRP requirements and failed to complete their SSMPs on time. Of the 119 enrollees that received the NOVs, 18 submitted Notices of Non-Applicability (NONs), 83 resolved the deficiencies and returned to compliance, and 18 enrollees were non-responsive and subsequently referred to the Office of Enforcement for further enforcement action. In addition, staff sent 148 NOVs on April 10, 2012. These NOVs were aimed at enrolled agencies that failed to complete and certify their SSMPs on time. Additional information on these NOVs is discussed in Section G.

Staff will continue to address non-compliant enrollees by providing compliance assistance, issuing NOVs, and, where necessary, applying additional enforcement actions.

### **Phase II**

In the second phase, staff is addressing enrollees having some deficiencies with respect to the SSS WDRs reporting and implementation requirements. Staff has developed an automated email system that identifies collection system specific deficiencies and sends an email reminder monthly basis. This tool is discussed in detail in section G below.

### **Phase III**

The third phase includes evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of enrollee SSMPs and spill reporting. Staff plans to use targeted and random sanitary sewer system inspections in this phase.

Since program inception, State Water Board Office of Enforcement staff has conducted approximately 50 inspections and 50 record audits. The inspections were conducted throughout the State and included a mix of small, medium, and large sanitary sewer systems. The basis for selection of sanitary sewer systems includes referral by Regional Water Boards, enrollees having numerous large SSOs (e.g. 50,000+ gallons), compliance data issues, suspect reporting, and complaints from the public.

Out of the 50 inspections that were conducted, 38 included a detailed review and evaluation of the enrollees' record keeping and reporting. Out of the 38 detailed inspections, four had few reporting violations, 11 had numerous reporting violations, and 23 had numerous reporting violations and known unreported SSOs.

## **G. Recent Enforcement Activities**

State Water Board staff sent 148 NOVs to agencies on April 10, 2012. These NOVs were sent to agencies that failed to timely certify required SSMP elements in CIWQS. The NOVs directed the agencies to complete their SSMPs and certify in CIWQS that all the elements were completed and approved by their governing board. Small and disadvantaged communities have been given additional time to comply with these NOVs per the State Water Board's Enforcement Policy.

Overall, 101 enrollees have completed and certified all elements of the SSMP, 30 have completed and certified some elements of the SSMP, and 17 have not completed and certified any of the elements of the SSMP. Out of the 47 enrollees that have completed some of the SSMP elements or have not completed any elements, 22 have contacted staff requesting additional time to comply and/or submitted completion schedules. The remaining 25 non-responsive enrollees will be referred to the Office of Enforcement for further enforcement action.



In addition, staff developed an automated email system that sends email reminders to enrollees with minor reporting deficiencies identified in CIWQS. The automated email system identifies CIWQS reporting deficiencies for each enrolled sanitary sewer system (e.g., uncertified spill reports, uncertified SSSMP element, etc.) and sends an automatic monthly email reminder detailing the reporting deficiencies. The automated email system also sends courtesy reminders to enrollees as their sanitary sewer system questionnaire yearly update approaches the due date.

Staff is evaluating non-responsive agencies with minor reporting deficiencies and will pursue additional enforcement action against enrollees who fail to: 1) complete and annually update the sanitary sewer system questionnaire, 2) certify development of SSMP elements, and 3) submit monthly no-spill certifications or enter SSO spill reports each month.

State Water Board, Office of Enforcement staff conducted 21 inspections and 50 records audits in Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012. The inspections were mostly unannounced which allowed staff to evaluate sanitary sewer systems as close as possible to “normal operations.” The inspections were conducted throughout California and targeted small to large sanitary sewer systems. Enforcement actions against some enrollees are pending.

Since February 2011 (i.e., the end date for data presented in the last annual report) Regional Water Board staff have taken 214 enforcement actions for violations related to the Statewide SSS WDRs. One hundred seventy four of these enforcement actions were taken during the Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012. Table 1 below contains a summary of the enforcement actions taken by the Regional Water Boards covering data since the last annual report was issued.

Regional Water Board	13267 Letter	Notice of Violation (NOV)	Administrative Civil Liability (ACL)	Cease and Desist Order (CDO)	Staff Enforcement Letter (SEL)	Settlement Court Order (SETCO)	Total
North Coast			3				3
San Francisco Bay		4	6	2			12
Central Coast	1		7				8
Los Angeles	5	2				1	8
Central Valley - Fresno	3	19					22
Central Valley - Redding		10					10
Central Valley - Sacramento		61	1				62
Lahontan - Tahoe			1		2		3
Lahontan - Victorville		3					3
Colorado River Basin	1						1
Santa Ana					3		3
San Diego	2		2		75		79
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>214</b>

Table 1 – Enforcement Actions by Regional Water Board (February 2011 to August 2012)

#### H. Sanitary Sewer Systems WDRs Review and Update

Staff initiated the review and update of the SSS WDRs in September 2009. At the January 24, 2012 workshop, the State Water Board decided, to only amend the MRP (Order# 2008-0002-EXEC) to the SSS WDRs.

With input from the Office of Enforcement, staff revised the MRP. Staff made the proposed revisions available for stakeholder review on August 14, 2012. Staff subsequently held two workshops on the draft MRP in Northern and Southern California on August 28, 2012 and August



30, 2012, respectively, to receive comments. Over 90 stakeholders attended the workshops personally and over 80 attended through the Webcast. Following the meetings, staff solicited comment letters with a due date of October 2, 2012. Staff received a total of eight comment letters. Upcoming activities to finalize the MRP update include addressing stakeholder comments, revising the draft MRP, holding additional stakeholder meetings as needed, and finalizing and reissuing the revised MRP. Staff expects these activities to be completed in early 2013.

### 3. SSS WDRs COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The following section provides an update on enrollee compliance with requirements of the SSS WDRs including enrollment for coverage, monthly reporting, SSMP certification, and completion and annual update of the sanitary sewer system questionnaire.

#### A. Enrollment for Coverage

All public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems comprised of more than one mile of pipe that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned wastewater treatment facility are required to apply for coverage under the SSS WDRs.

Since inception of the SSS WDRs, the number of enrolled sanitary sewer systems has varied between 1080 and 1100. Currently, 1081 sanitary sewer systems are enrolled for coverage. As illustrated in Figure 4, the Central Valley – Sacramento Water Board has the highest number of enrolled sanitary sewer systems with 181 systems enrolled. The Central Valley – Fresno Water Board has 156 systems enrolled and the Los Angeles Water Board with 145 systems enrolled.

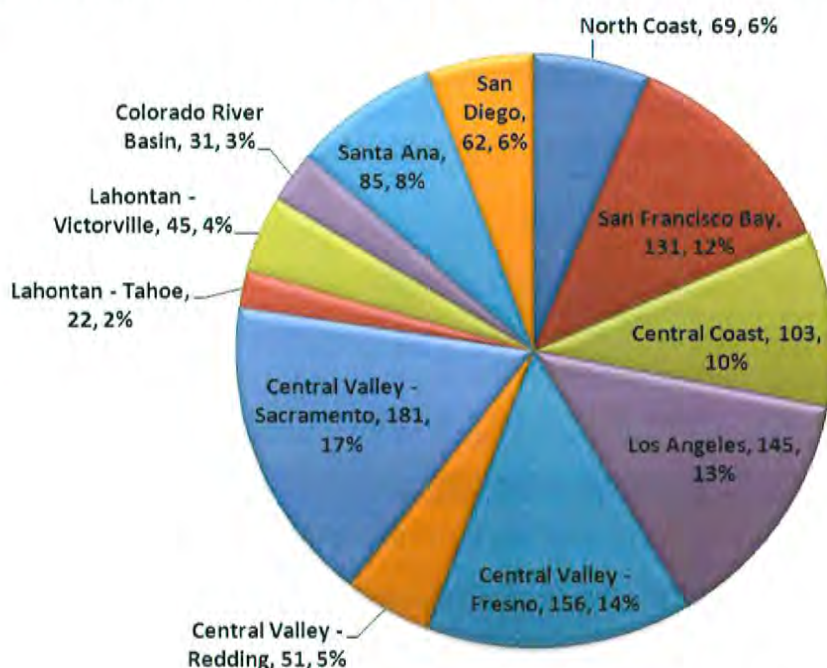


Figure 4 – Number and Percentage of Enrolled Sanitary Sewer Systems by Regional Water Board

The number of enrollees in the State varies due to new applications being received for coverage and cancellations of enrollment. Reasons for cancellations of enrollment include: 1) agency does not meet the application criteria (i.e., does not own greater than one mile of publicly owned sewer

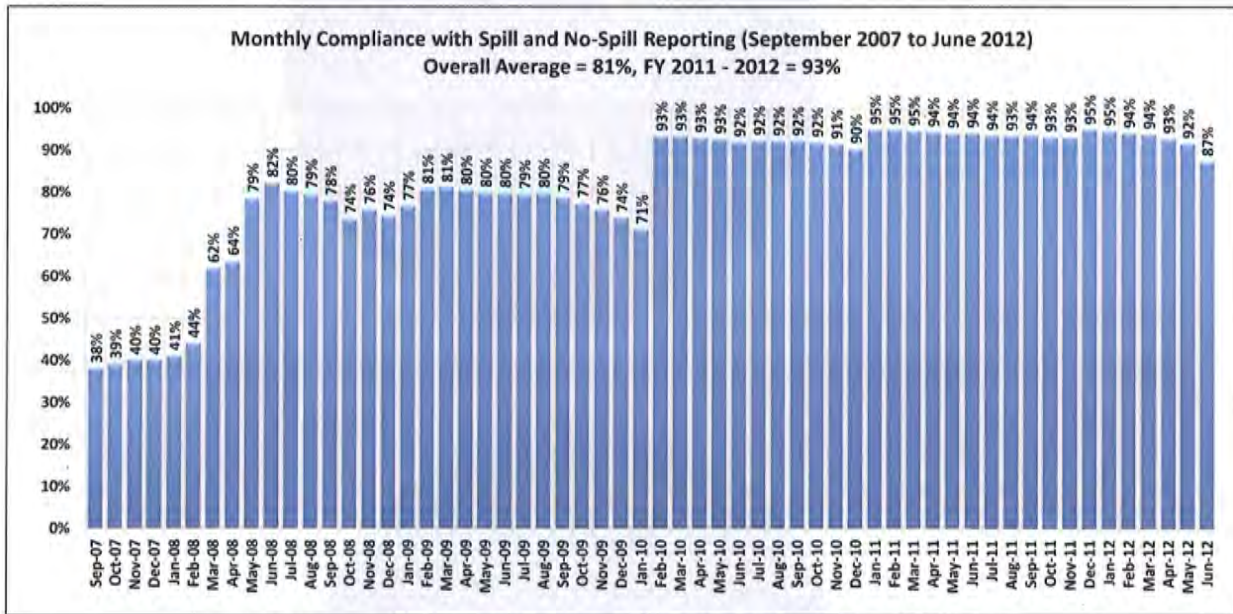


pipe) and enrolled erroneously; 2) duplicate enrollment due to submittal of multiple applications; or 3) errors in CIWQS data entry.

Staff occasionally receives notifications from Regional Water Boards and other sources of sanitary sewer systems required to be covered under the SSS WDRs that are not enrolled. Staff follows up on these notifications with Phase I enforcement activities as previously described in section 2.F.

## B. SSO Reporting

Monthly SSO reporting compliance rates are calculated by tallying how many individual enrollees submitted either an SSO report or no-spill certification for a given calendar month. Monthly reporting compliance rates are shown in Figure 5 below for the months of September 2007 to June 2012.



**Figure 5 – Monthly Compliance with Spill and No-spill Reporting**

The average reporting compliance rate is 81 percent from September 2007 to June 2012. The average monthly reporting compliance rate during the past Fiscal Year, 2011 – 2012, is 93 percent. Staff believes increased compliance rates are a result of increasing thoroughness of enrollees in reporting, increased enforcement by the State and Regional Water Boards, and implementing the automated monthly email compliance reminders.

The current average monthly reporting compliance rate of 93 percent is less than the target level of 100 percent. Phase I and II enforcement activities described previously in section 2.F will continue to be conducted to improve this compliance rate. Non-compliant enrollees that are non-responsive to compliance reminders and NOVs are referred to the Office of Enforcement for further enforcement action.

While the spill reporting compliance has increased over the past year, only 72 percent of enrolled sanitary sewer systems in the State have ever reported an SSO. As illustrated in Figure 6, 303 enrollees (approximately 28 percent) have not reported any spills since reporting was required. The monthly reporting performance for those enrollees that have never reported an SSO is

illustrated in Figure 7. One hundred and eighty six of these enrollees (approximately 61 percent) have either missed all monthly reporting, have missed some monthly reporting, or have some reporting errors (e.g., submitted “no-spill” certification when they had SSOs); whereas 117 of the enrollees (approximately 39 percent) with no reported SSOs have complied fully with the required monthly reporting.

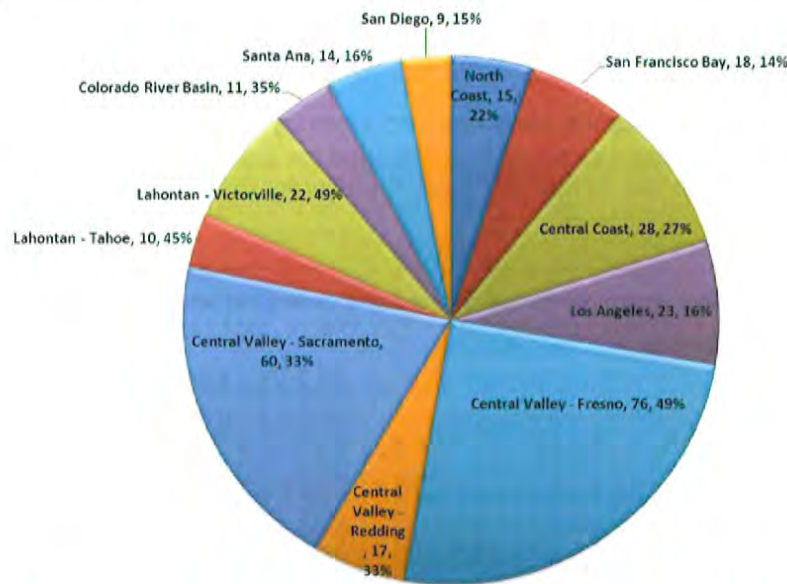
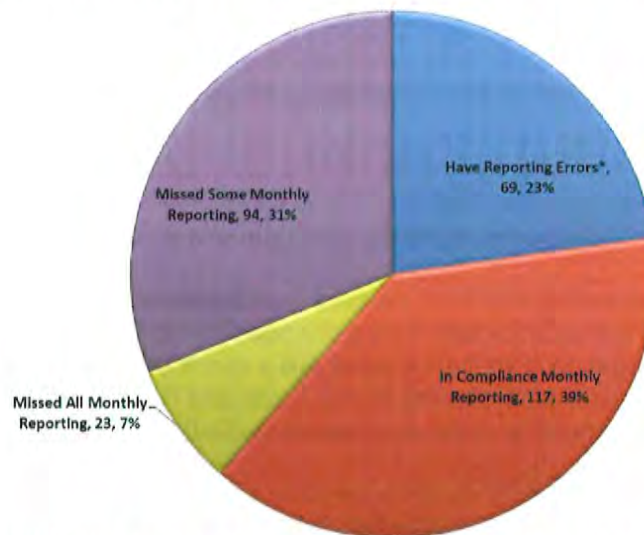


Figure 6 – Percentage and Number of Enrollees with No SSOs Reported by Regional Water Board



Note\*: Reporting errors include, filling a “No-spill” certification when the enrollee had an SSO spill, filling duplicate “No-spill” certifications, not filling a “No-spill” certification, or not filling an SSO

Figure 7 – Monthly Reporting Performance of Enrollees with No SSOs Reported



### C. Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Development and Certification

Enrollees are required to certify that their final SSMPs have been developed within the time frames specified in the SSS WDRs. This certification is done electronically in the SSO database. Enrollees are required to obtain their governing board's (or equivalent) approval at a public hearing for the final SSMP certification and for SSMP re-certification. Enrollees do not send their SSMP to the State or Regional Water Boards for review or approval but, they must make them available for review upon request.

The CIWQS online certification system for the SSMP provides State and Regional Water Board staff the ability to evaluate compliance of enrollees with SSMP development deadlines. SSMP development compliance by year is illustrated in Figure 8. The status of enrollee SSMP certification as of June 2012 is as follows:

- All enrollees (1081) were required to have their SSMPs fully developed as of August 2, 2010.
- 90 percent of enrollees (974) have completed all SSMP elements (includes those completed late in addition to on-time SSMPs).
- 5 percent of enrollees (57) have certified some but not all of their SSMP elements.
- Out of the total of 95 percent (1031) of enrollees that have completed all or some of the SSMP elements, 20 percent (218) have met all SSMP certification deadlines.
- 5 percent of enrollees (50) have not certified any of their SSMP elements and these elements are now past due.

Enforcement activities described in sections 2.F and 2.G are being conducted to improve the SSMP compliance rates.

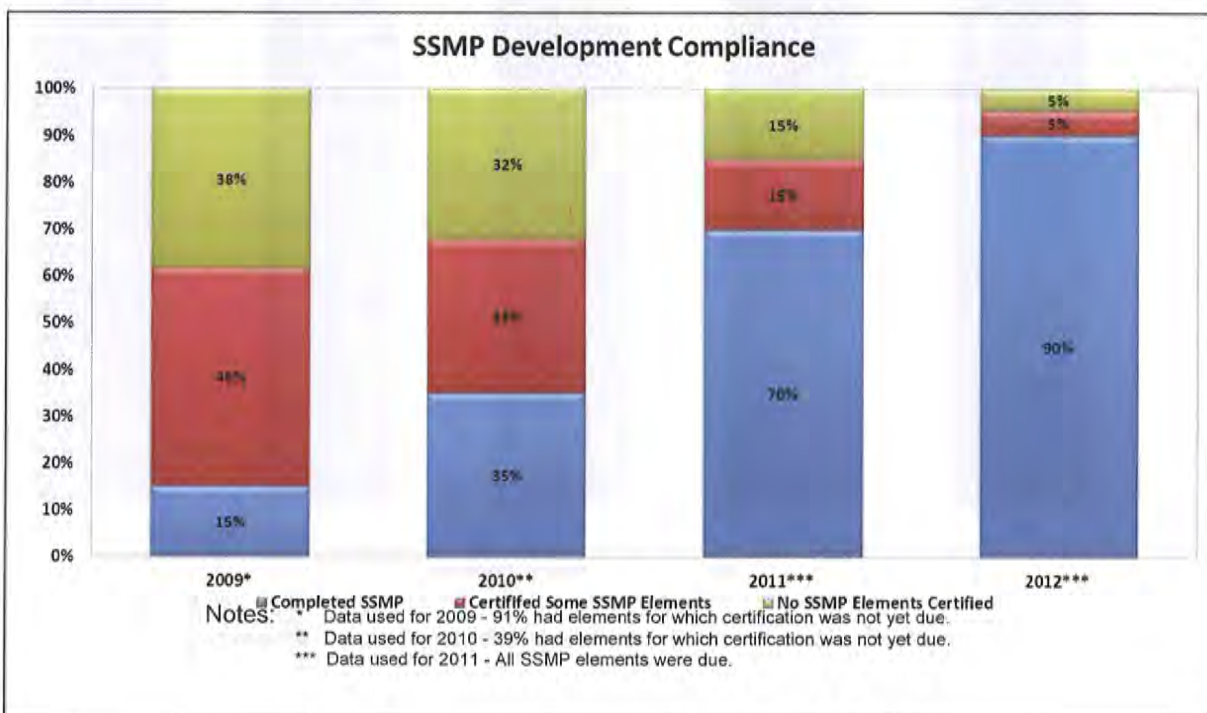


Figure 8 – SSMP Development Compliance by Year

#### D. Sanitary Sewer System Questionnaire

The SSS WDRs requires enrollees to complete a sanitary sewer system questionnaire and update it every 12 months. The sanitary sewer system questionnaire is a survey of an enrollee's organization and sanitary sewer system facilities. Enrollees are required to submit information including operating and capital expenditure budgets, miles of pipe, number of employees, and population served on the questionnaire. The purpose of this questionnaire is to put the enrollee's SSMP and reported SSOs into context with organizational and facility characteristics. This is important because these characteristics have a significant impact on how an enrollee operates and maintains its sanitary sewer system. For example, population served represents the size of the rate paying base an enrollee has available from which to collect fees to operate and maintain the sanitary sewer system.

Currently, 94 percent of enrollees (1013) have completed the sanitary sewer system questionnaire and updated it annually, four percent (49) have completed the questionnaire but have failed to annually update it, and two percent (18) of enrollees have never completed the questionnaire. Compliance with the sanitary sewer system questionnaire has increased over the past year as illustrated in Figure 9. Phases I and II compliance assistance and enforcement activities described in section 2.F are conducted to improve the questionnaire compliance rates. Specifically, email reminders are sent to each enrollee one month before their yearly questionnaire update is due. Non-compliant enrollees who are non-responsive to compliance reminders and/or NOVs are referred to the Office of Enforcement for further enforcement action.

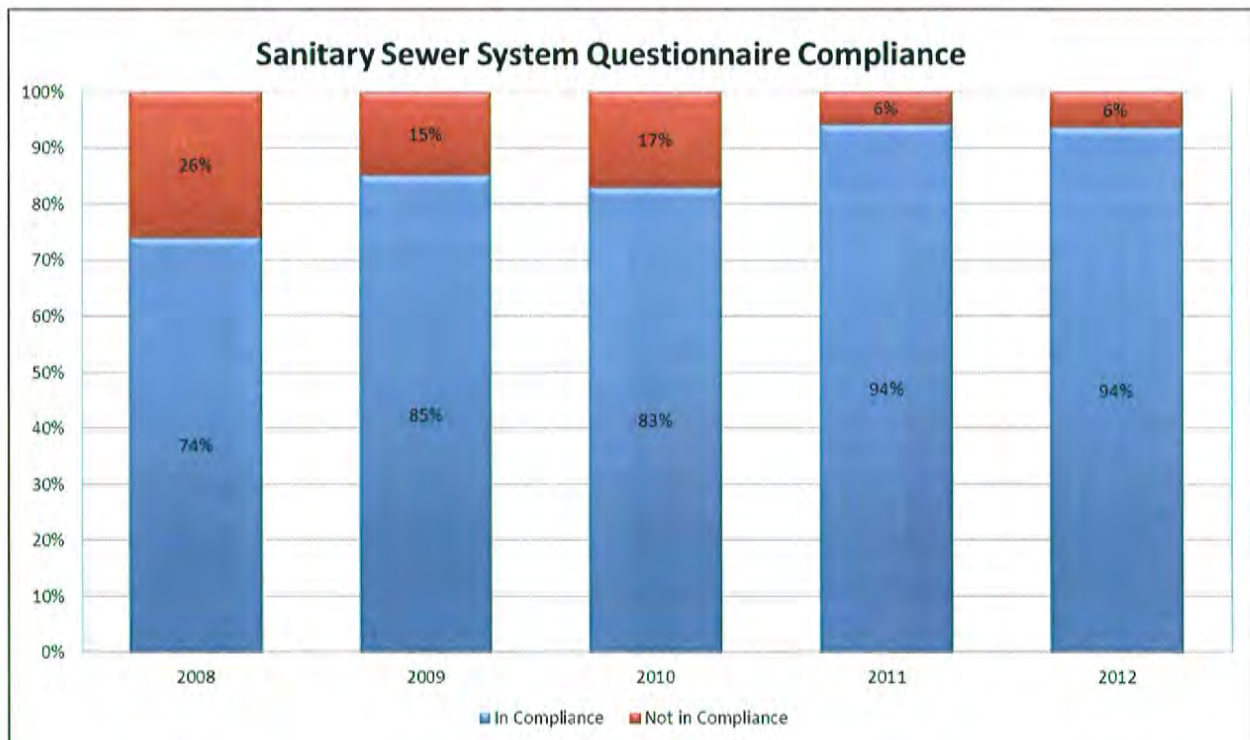


Figure 9 – Sanitary Sewer System Questionnaire Yearly Compliance



#### 4. SPILL DATA SUMMARY

##### A. Statewide Reported Spill Data

A summary of Statewide SSO spill data reported by enrollees since reporting requirements became effective on January 2, 2007 and for the last Fiscal Year are presented in Table 2 below. The SSS WDRs prohibit all SSOs that reach surface water or cause a nuisance as defined in the California Water Code section 13050 (m) (2).

State Water Board staff conducts checks to ensure the accuracy of the approximately 28,900 enrollee-entered spill records. When erroneous data are identified, the enrollee responsible for the data entry error is contacted and requested to correct it.

	Jan 2007 - Jun 2012	FY 2011 - 2012
Number of SSOs	28,903	4,738
Total Volume of SSOs (gal)	128,234,969	15,400,385
Total volume Recovered (gal)	24,630,426	3,871,701
Total Volume Reached Surface Water (gal)	103,915,871	11,785,746
Percent Recovered	14%	25%
Percent Reached Surface Water	81%	77%
Total Miles of Pressure Sewer	3,311	3,311
Total Miles of Gravity Sewer	94,231	94,231
Total Miles of laterals Responsible	13,051	13,051
SSOs per 100 miles per Year	4.75	4.28
Volume of SSOs per 100 miles per Year	21,082	13,925

**Table 2 – Overall and Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 Statewide SSO Data**

The data summaries presented below are from analyses of spill data submitted by enrollees. Staff is examining additional metrics as ongoing data cleanup by enrollees is completed, efforts to improve the reporting database are implemented, and additional data are collected. Overall SSO Reduction Program performance from January 2, 2007, when the first Regional Water Boards in the State were required to start reporting, to June 30, 2012, is illustrated in Figures 10 and 11. As illustrated in Figure 10, there is a seasonal pattern with more SSO spills occurring during the wet seasons. From January 2008 to the present, a general downward trend in the number of spills occurring during all seasons is evident.

Figure 11 shows the seasonal pattern with respect to spill volumes. The total number of spills and spill volume were significantly lower during the 2008/2009 wet season. The reason for the low wet season spill volume in 2008/2009 could not be determined. Spill volumes rose during the 2009/2010 wet season, significantly increased during the 2010/2011 wet season, and decreased during the 2011/2012 wet season.

The increase in spill volume during wet seasons may be caused by excessive inflow and infiltration and/or inadequate sizing of sanitary sewer systems. The annual variation in wet season spill volume appears to be correlated with the annual variation in wet season precipitation with more spills and higher volumes generally correlating to higher average Statewide annual precipitation.

## SSO Reduction Program: Annual Compliance Report, FISCAL YEAR 2011 – 2012

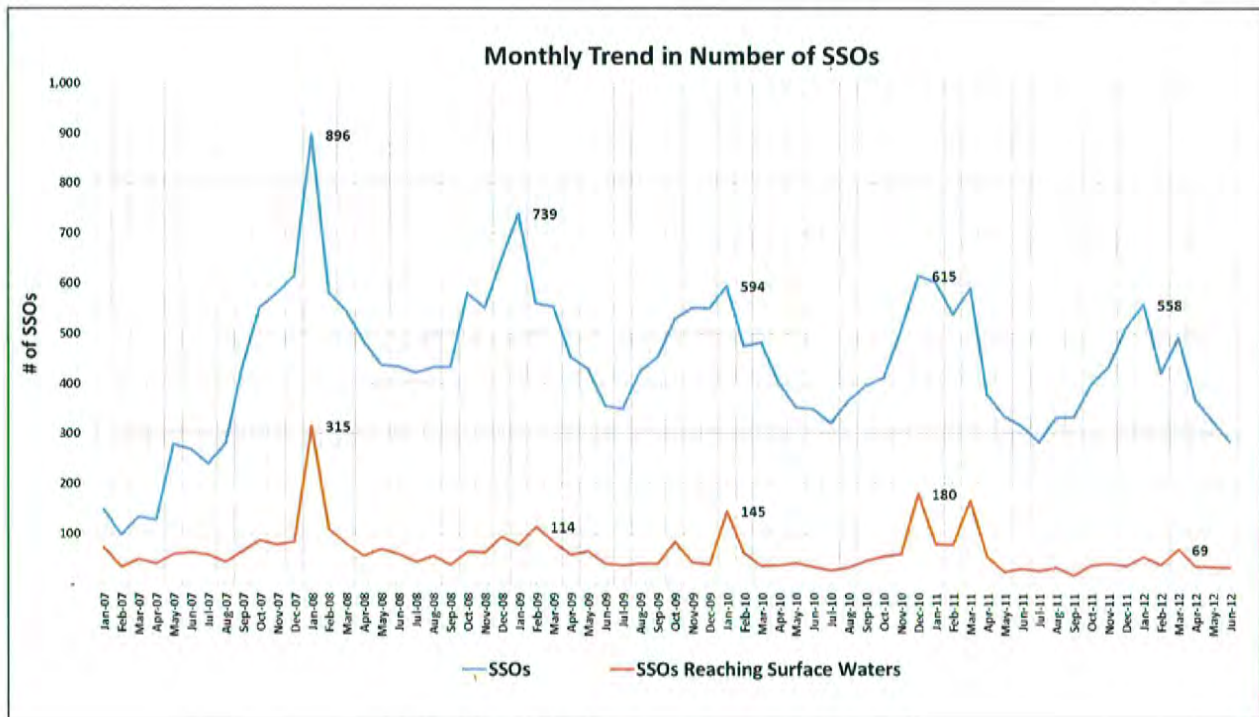


Figure 10 – Monthly Trend in Number of SSOs

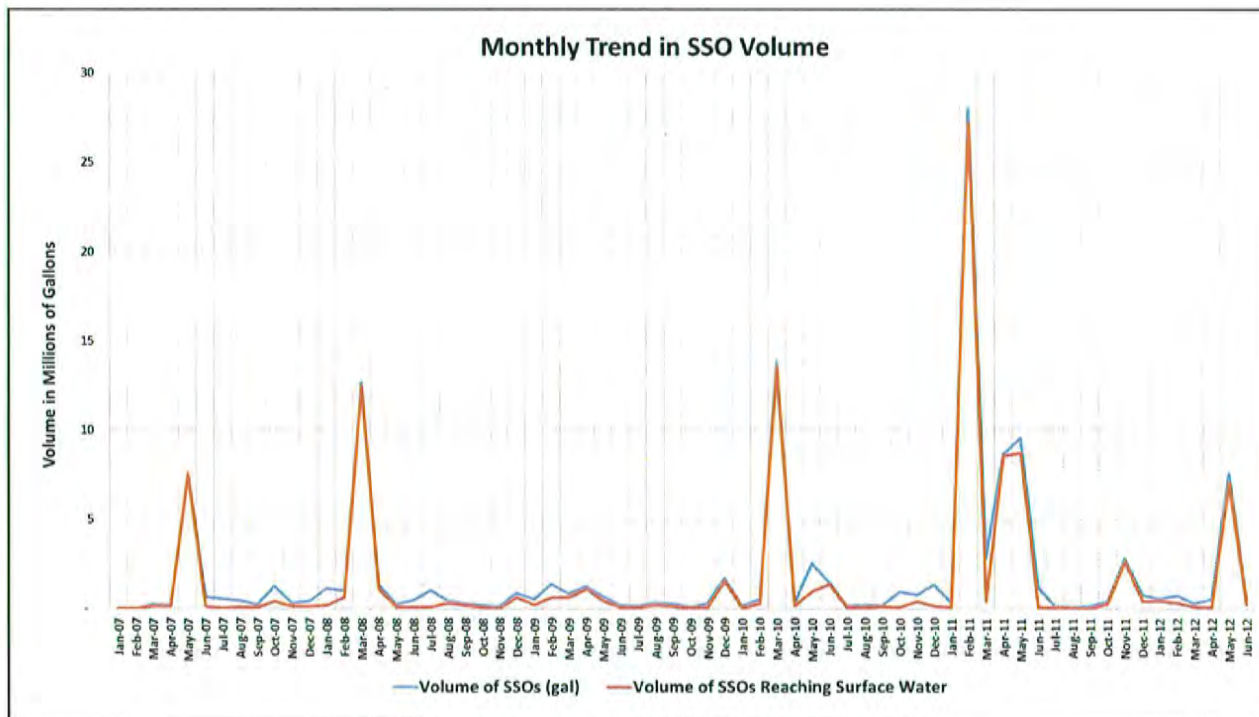


Figure 11 – Monthly Trend in SSO Volume



## B. SSO Spill Trends

As illustrated in Figure 12, approximately 91.5 percent of all SSOs in the State are less than 1,000 gallons. Of the reported SSO volume released in the State, 81.6 percent of the total volume is from just 0.5 percent of the SSO events as illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. In addition, only 6.8 percent of the reported volume of SSOs in the State is from 98 percent of SSO events. In summary, the relatively few large spills account for the majority of the sewage spilled in the State.

The percentages of reported SSOs that reached surface water by spill size class are presented in Figure 14. Only 14.4 percent of all SSOs are reported to have reached surface waters since inception of reporting while the majority of spills are reported as not reaching surface water. Of 28,903 reported SSOs since January 2007, 4,150 were reported to have reached surface water. Of these, 2,518 (approximately 61 percent) were less than 1,000 gallons.

The percentage of SSO volume that reached surface water, categorized by spill size class, is illustrated in Figure 15. Comparing Figures 14 & 15, approximately 2.8 percent of spills reported to have reached surface water accounts for 86 percent of the total volume spilled to surface water since spill reporting was required. In addition, approximately 88.2 percent of the spills reported to have reached surface water accounts for only 3.3 percent of the spill volume that reached surface water since spill reporting was required.

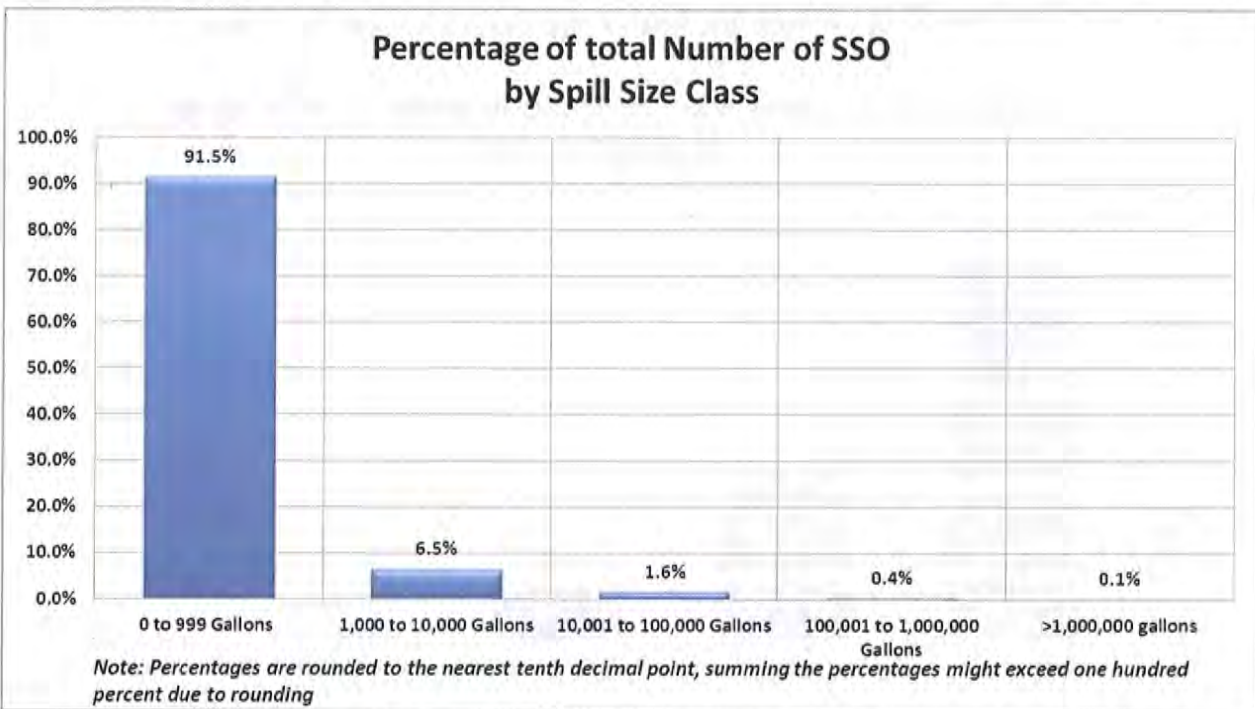


Figure 12 – Percentage of Total Number of SSOs by Spill Size Class

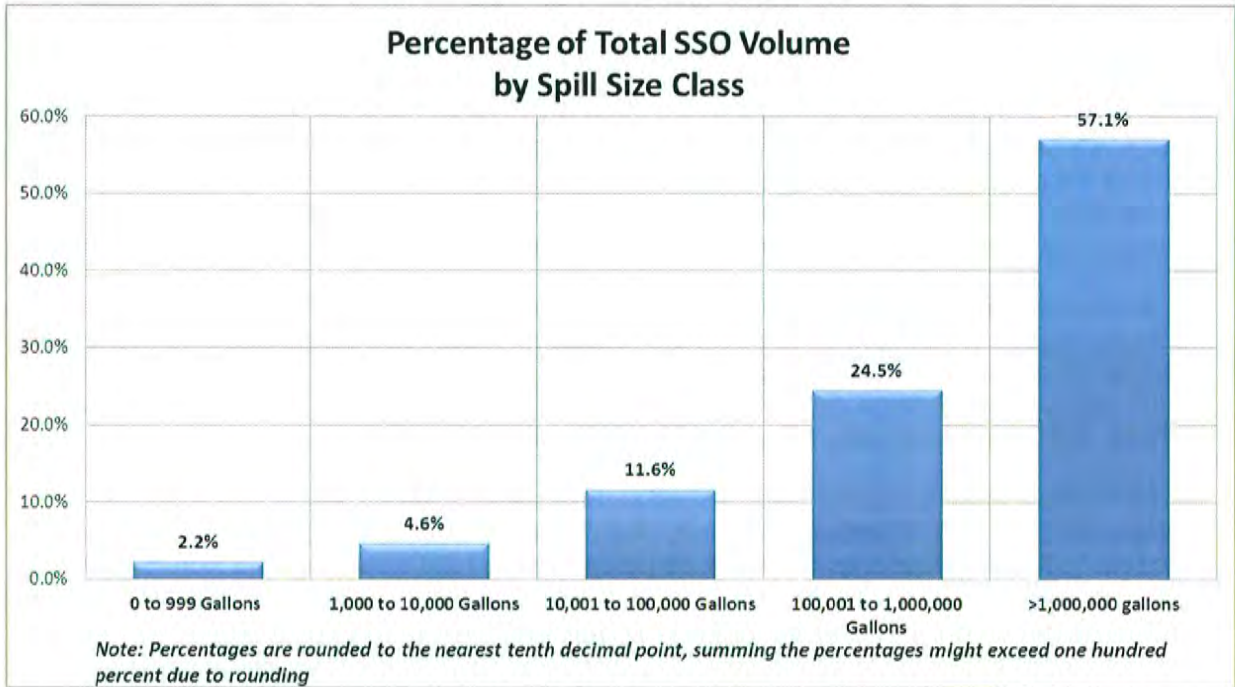


Figure 13 – Percentage Total of SSO Volume by Spill Size Class

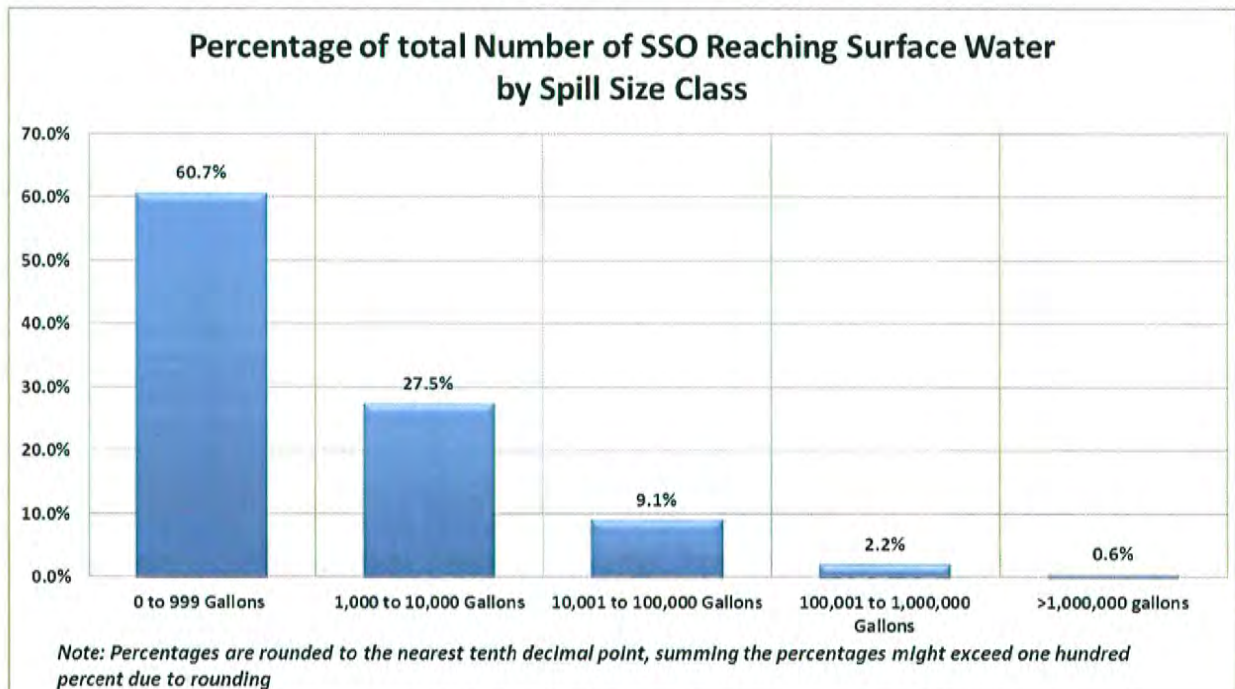


Figure 14 – Percentage of SSOs Reaching Surface Water by Size Class



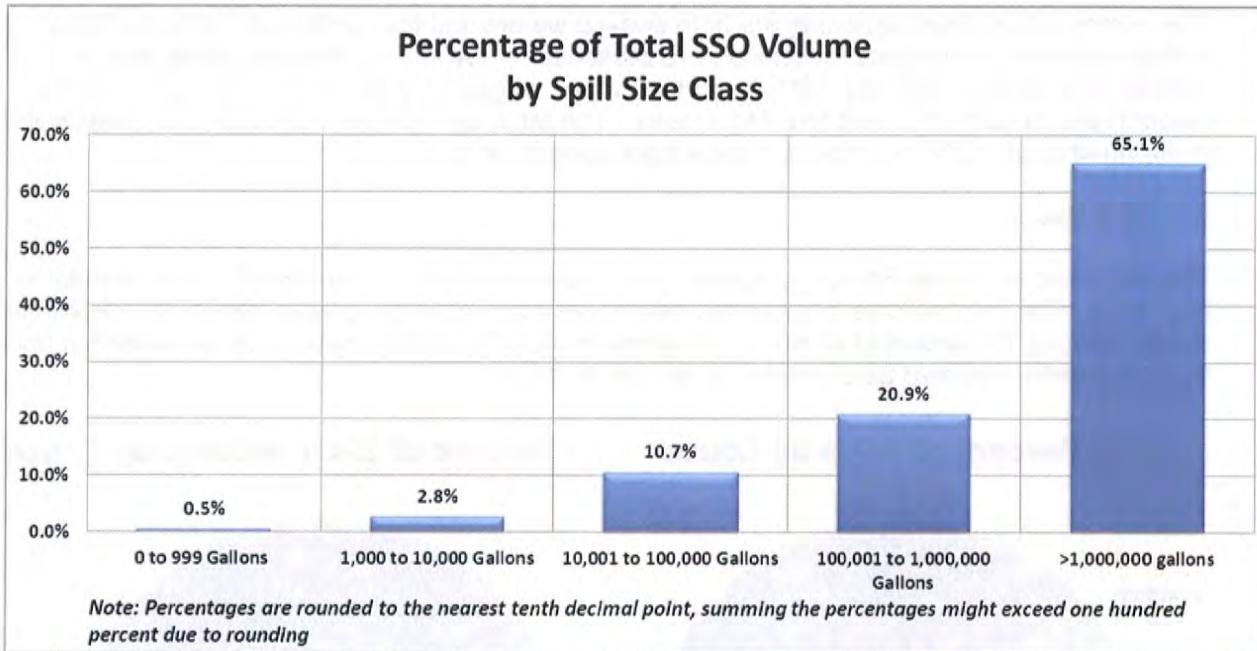


Figure 15 – Percentage of Total SSO Volume Reaching Surface Water by Spill Size Class

Regional Water Board	FY 07-08		FY 08-09		FY 09-10		FY 10-11		FY 11-12	
	Enrollees w/ SSOs Reaching Surface Water	SSOs Reaching Surface Water	Enrollees w/ SSOs Reaching Surface Water	SSOs Reaching Surface Water	Enrollees w/ SSOs Reaching Surface Water	SSOs Reaching Surface Water	Enrollees w/ SSOs Reaching Surface Water	SSOs Reaching Surface Water	Enrollees w/ SSOs Reaching Surface Water	SSOs Reaching Surface Water
North Coast	20	39	14	36	14	19	16	35	11	22
Bay	74	458	65	274	60	252	63	316	48	172
Central Coast	26	55	17	34	25	41	26	70	19	26
Los Angeles	60	238	52	130	47	97	42	111	35	74
Central Valley - Fresno	11	30	12	25	9	30	16	40	9	13
Central Valley - Redding	8	16	9	16	7	13	8	11	5	7
Central Valley - Sacramento	38	80	35	101	34	73	33	87	27	57
Lahontan - Tahoe	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	5
Lahontan - Victorville	7	14	7	12	6	10	10	21	4	10
Colorado River Basin	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	7	1	1
Santa Ana	30	88	29	73	27	56	29	55	22	37
San Diego	26	82	24	92	21	43	24	79	14	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>453</b>
<b>% of Total Enrollees Reporting/Spills Reported</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>10%</b>

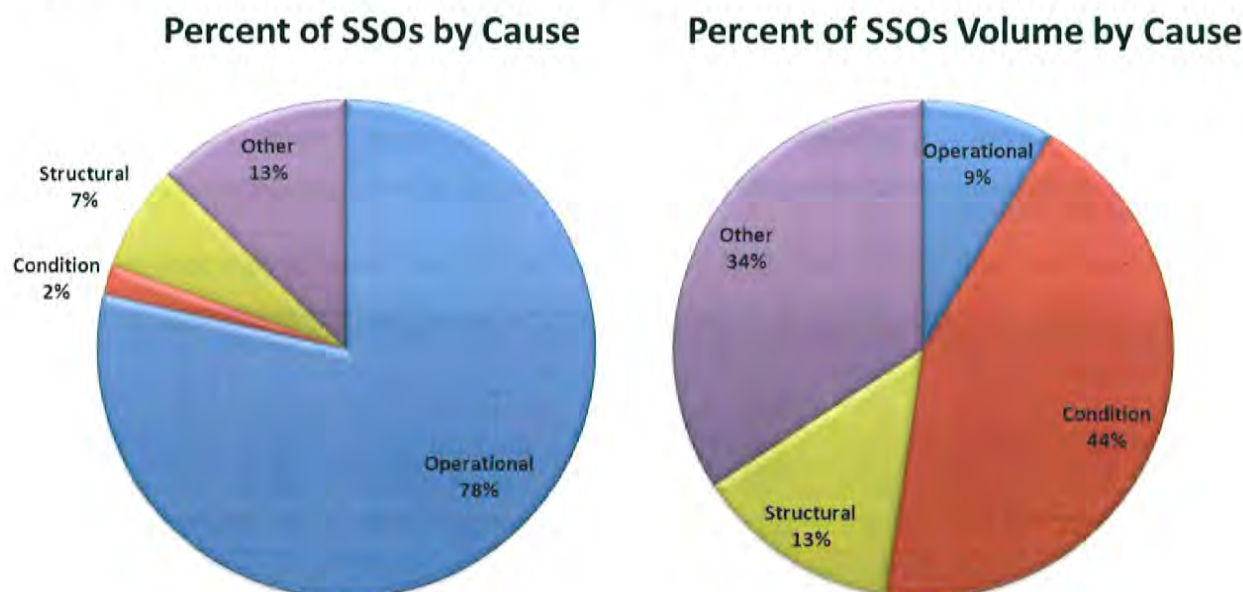
Table 3 – Number of Enrollees with SSOs to Surface Waters and Number of SSOs to Surface Water



The number of enrollees reporting SSOs to surface waters and the number of SSOs reaching surface waters over the past fiscal years are presented in Table 3 by Regional Water Board. The number of enrollees reporting SSOs to surface water ranges from 197 to 303 (18 percent to 28 percent) enrollees for the past four fiscal years. The table also shows a general decreasing trend in the number of SSOs reaching surface waters each fiscal year.

### C. Spill Causes

The percentages of total SSOs by causes, from September 2007 to June 2012, are presented in Figure 16. The data indicate that operational causes (root intrusion, grease deposition, debris) are responsible for 78 percent of all SSOs. In terms of volumes spilled, these causes resulted in only 9 percent of the reported SSO volume for this time period.



**NOTE:** **Operational** – Includes, SSOs caused by Debris, FOG, Roots; **Condition** – Includes SSOs caused by flow exceeded capacity and Rain flow exceeded capacity; **Structural** – Includes, SSOs caused by pipe structural failures and pump station failure; **Other** – Includes, unknown cause, multiple causes, vandalism, operator error, maintenance, improper installation, valve failure, failure from diversion during construction, siphon failure, inappropriate discharge, and non-sanitary sewer system related.

**Figure 16 – Percent of SSOs and Total SSO Volume by Cause (January 2007 – June 2012)**

In addition, the data indicates that SSOs caused by factors related to condition (e.g., flow exceeded capacity) and structural issues (e.g., pipe structural failures, pump station failure) account for only 9 percent of the number of SSOs reported but, account for 57 percent of the reported SSO volume.

### D. Sanitary Sewer Overflows by Pipe Characteristics

**Pipe Diameter** – Reported SSO data indicate: (1) that many enrollees are not reporting the sewer pipe diameter in their reports (70 percent) and (2) that at least 35 percent of SSOs where pipe data are reported occur in pipe sizes of eight inches or less. It is expected that smaller diameter pipes would be affected to a higher degree by the most common causes of SSOs (i.e., root intrusion, grease deposition, and debris). Increased thoroughness in reporting would help to clarify if there is any relationship between pipe diameter and SSOs.

**Pipe Material** – Reported SSO data indicate: (1) that many enrollees are not reporting the pipe material in their reports (74 percent) and (2) that at least 62 percent of the SSOs where pipe material is reported occur in vitrified clay pipes (VCP). This result is likely due to the prevalence of VCP in sanitary sewer systems piping in the State. Increased thoroughness in reporting would help to clarify if there is any relationship between pipe material and SSOs.

**Sewer Age** – As illustrated in Figure 17, approximately 31 percent (34,000 miles) of the publicly owned sanitary sewer system piping in the State is older than 52 years. Since the pipe age information was collected up to a year ago, the time periods have been offset one year.

In general, older sanitary sewer system pipes require more maintenance than newer segments of pipe and may be more prone to SSOs.

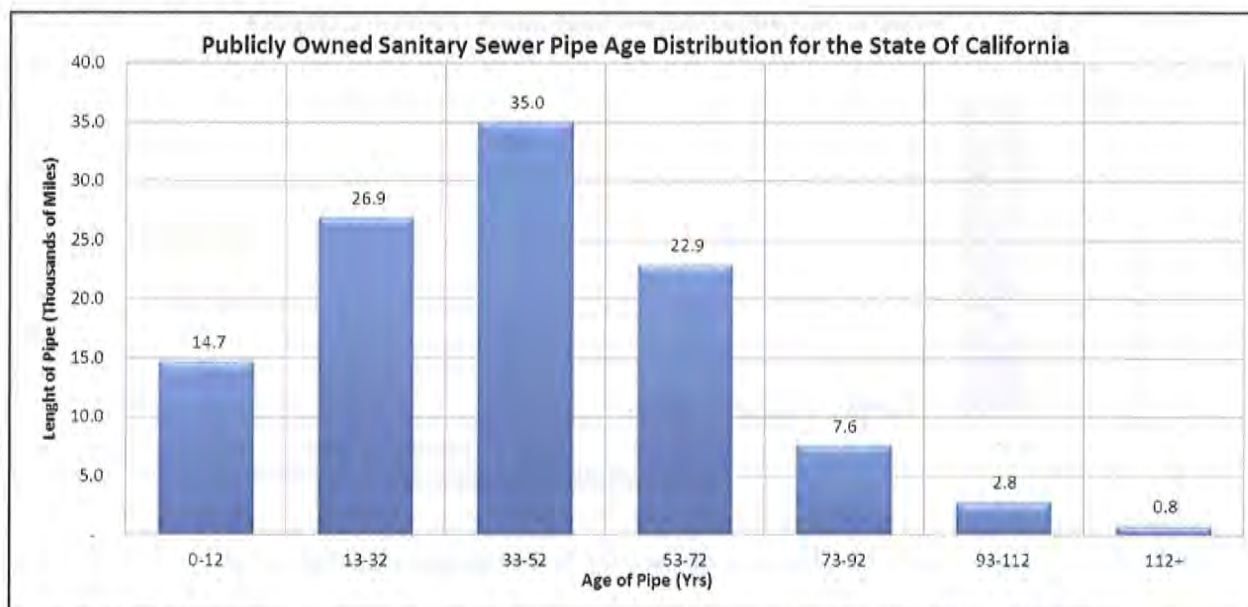


Figure 17 – Publicly Owned Sanitary Sewer Pipe Age Distribution for the State of California

## E. Spill Rate Indices

Spill rate indices are normalized metrics of spill frequencies that allow for comparison of sanitary sewer systems of different sizes. The number of SSOs per 100 miles of pipe per year metric is used to compare the relative performance of enrollees and their sanitary sewer systems. This metric expresses the number of SSOs for every 100 miles of pipe or sewer lines owned by the enrollee multiplied by a year factor (number of days since reporting was required, divided by 365 days). The factor varies by Regional Water Board since each Regional Water Board was required to start reporting SSOs at different times (i.e., Los Angeles, Santa Ana and San Diego Water Boards started on January 2, 2007; North Coast, San Francisco Bay and Central Coast Water Boards started on May 2, 2007; and Central Valley, Lahontan and Colorado River Water Boards started on September 2, 2007). This spill rate metric is calculated as follows:

$$= \left( \frac{\# \text{ of SSOs}}{\text{Total miles pipe responsible}} \div \text{Factor} \right) \times 100 \text{ miles}$$

This metric is an indicator of an enrollee's overall sanitary sewer system performance and can



provide insight into its management, operations, and maintenance practices. A well-managed and maintained system with adequate capacity tends to have a lower spill rate than a poorly managed system or a system with inadequate capacity.

It is important to consider the type of sanitary sewer system (e.g., municipal, prison, school, etc.) and the size of the sanitary sewer system when using spill rate indices for comparing sanitary sewer system performance. As illustrated in Figure 18, of the 1081 enrolled sanitary sewer systems, 85 percent (923) serve municipalities and 14 percent (158) serve other public entities including airports, hospitals, military facilities, parks, ports, prisons, and schools. The distribution of municipal sanitary sewer systems by system size in miles of publicly owned pipe is illustrated in Figure 19.

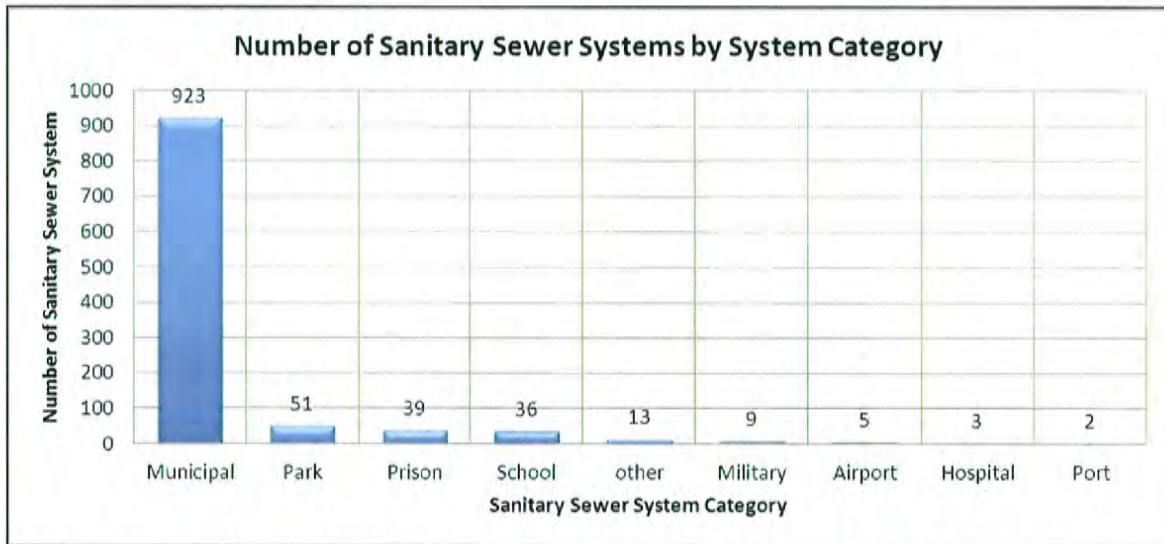


Figure 18 – Number of Sanitary Sewer Systems by Category

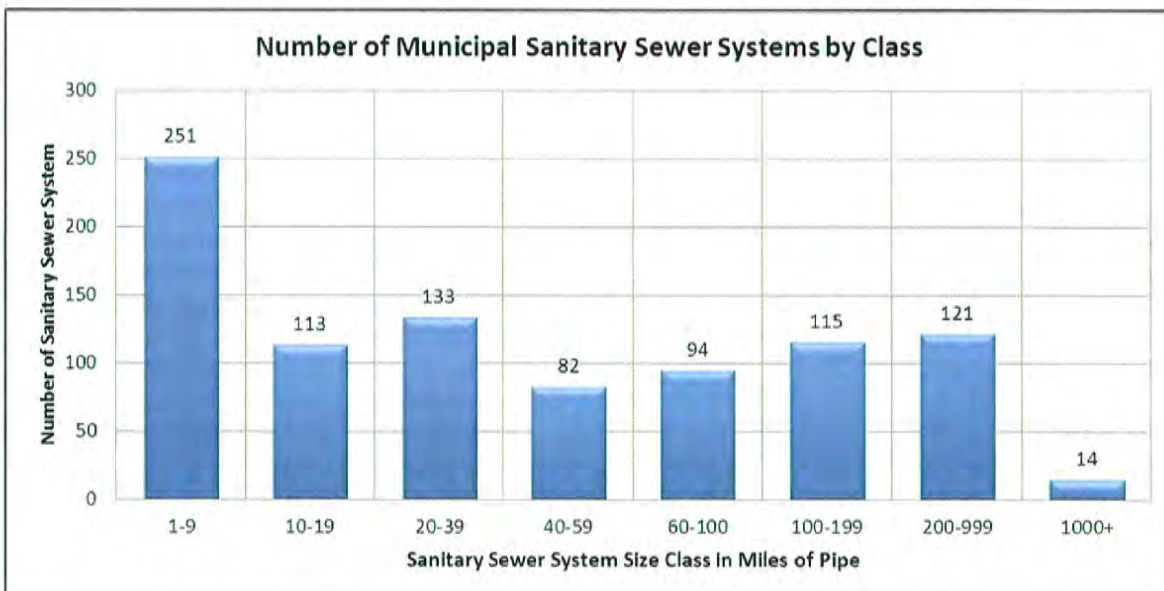
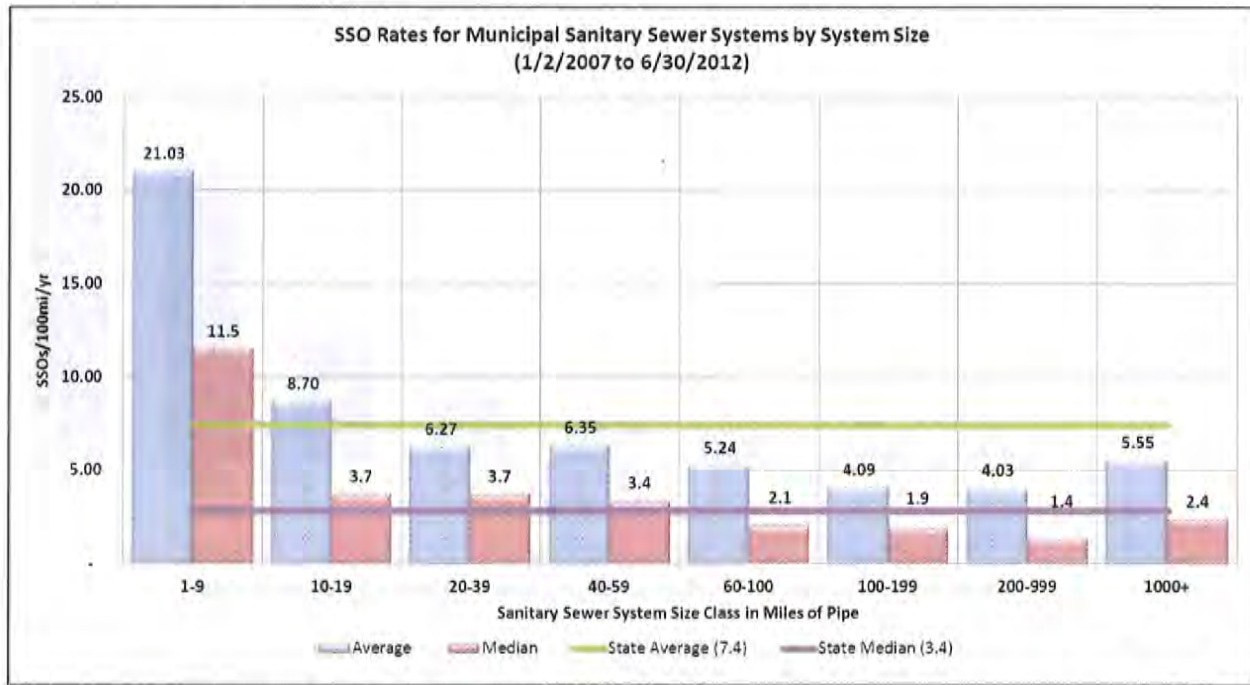


Figure 19 – Number of Municipal Sanitary Sewer Systems by System Size



The spill rates for enrolled municipal sanitary sewer systems grouped by system size in miles of publicly owned pipe is illustrated in Figure 20. The Statewide average spill rate since inception of reporting is 7.4 SSOs/100 mi/yr and the Statewide median spill rate is 3.4 SSOs/100mi/yr for municipal sanitary sewer systems.

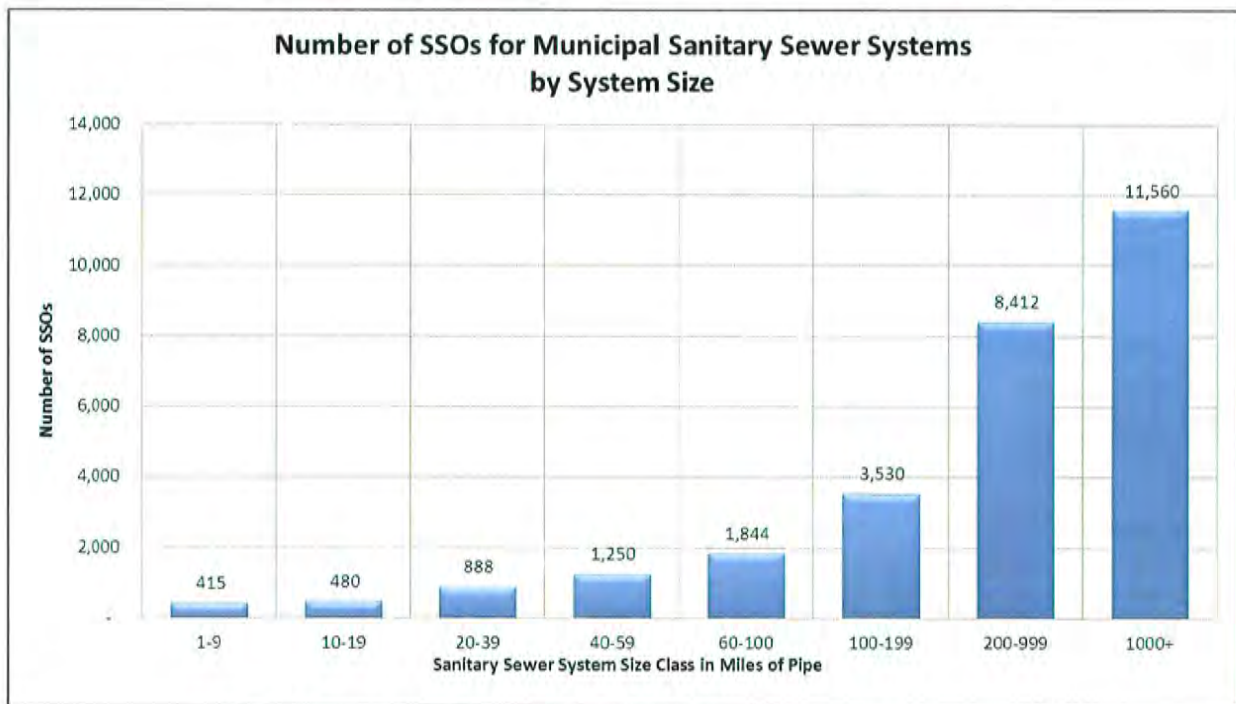


**Figure 20 – SSO Rates for Municipal Sanitary Sewer Systems by System Size**

As illustrated in Figure 20, small municipal sanitary sewer systems with fewer than 20 miles of pipes generally have spill rates above the State average for municipalities. This trend is likely a reflection of economies of scale in managing a sanitary sewer system. In other words, smaller sanitary sewer systems generally have smaller budgets and fewer resources dedicated to manage and operate their sanitary sewer system.

On the other hand, municipal sanitary sewer systems greater than 20 miles in length generally have spill rates below the State average for municipalities. The lower spill rates for larger sanitary sewer systems are likely attributable, in part, to having more resources to manage their sanitary sewer systems. In addition, the lower spill rates for the larger systems may be, in part, a reflection of earlier development and implementation of SSMPs. For instance, agencies that own larger sanitary sewer systems were required to develop and implement their SSMPs earlier than agencies that own smaller sanitary sewer systems. The smallest agencies had a deadline of August 2, 2010 to complete development and start implementation of their SSMPs; whereas the largest agencies had a deadline of May 2, 2009 to complete development and start implementing their SSMPs.

Although Figure 20 illustrates that sanitary sewer systems with less than 20 miles of pipe have the highest spill rates per mile of pipe, overall these systems have relatively fewer spills than larger systems as illustrated in Figure 21.



**Figure 21 – Number of SSOs for Municipal Systems by System Size**

The SSO volume per 1000 people served per year is another metric that is used to compare the relative performance of sanitary sewer systems. This metric expresses the volume of SSOs per 1000 people served multiplied by a year factor (number of days since reporting was required, divided by 365 days). The factor varies by Regional Water Board since each Regional Water Board was required to start reporting SSOs at different times. This metric is calculated as follows:

$$= \left( \frac{\text{Total Volume Spilled}}{\text{Population Served}} \div \text{Factor} \right) \times 1000$$

The SSO spill volume rate for enrolled municipal sanitary sewer systems by system size classes is illustrated in Figure 22. Sanitary sewer systems with less than ten miles of pipe and between 60 and 100 miles of pipe have the highest SSO spill volume rates at 9,414 gallons/1000 capita/yr and 3,682 gallons/1000 capita/yr, respectively. Sanitary sewer systems with more than 1000 miles of pipe have the lowest average SSO spill volume rate at 225 gallons/1000 capita/yr.

Although municipal sanitary sewer systems with less than 60 miles of pipe show relatively high SSO volume rates, sanitary sewer systems with 60 miles of pipe or more are responsible for 92 percent (~116 million gallons) of the SSO volume spilled in the State since inception of reporting on January 2, 2007, as illustrated in Figure 23.



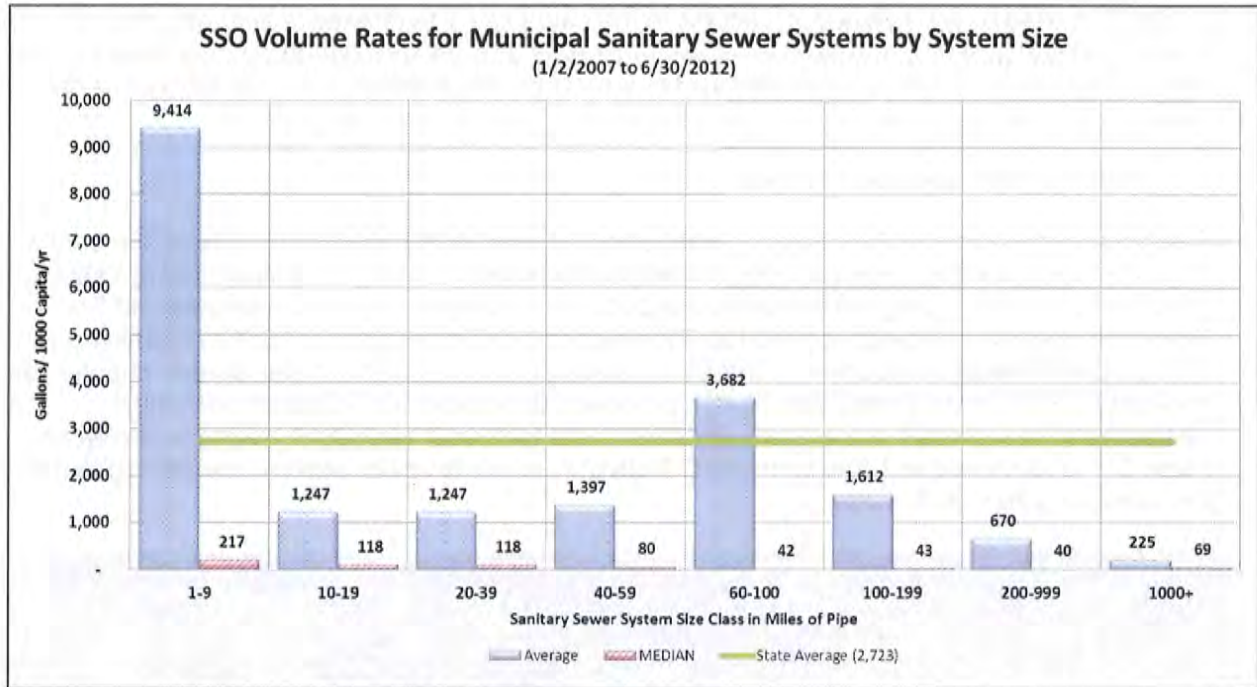


Figure 22 – SSO Spill Volume Rates for Municipal Systems by System Size

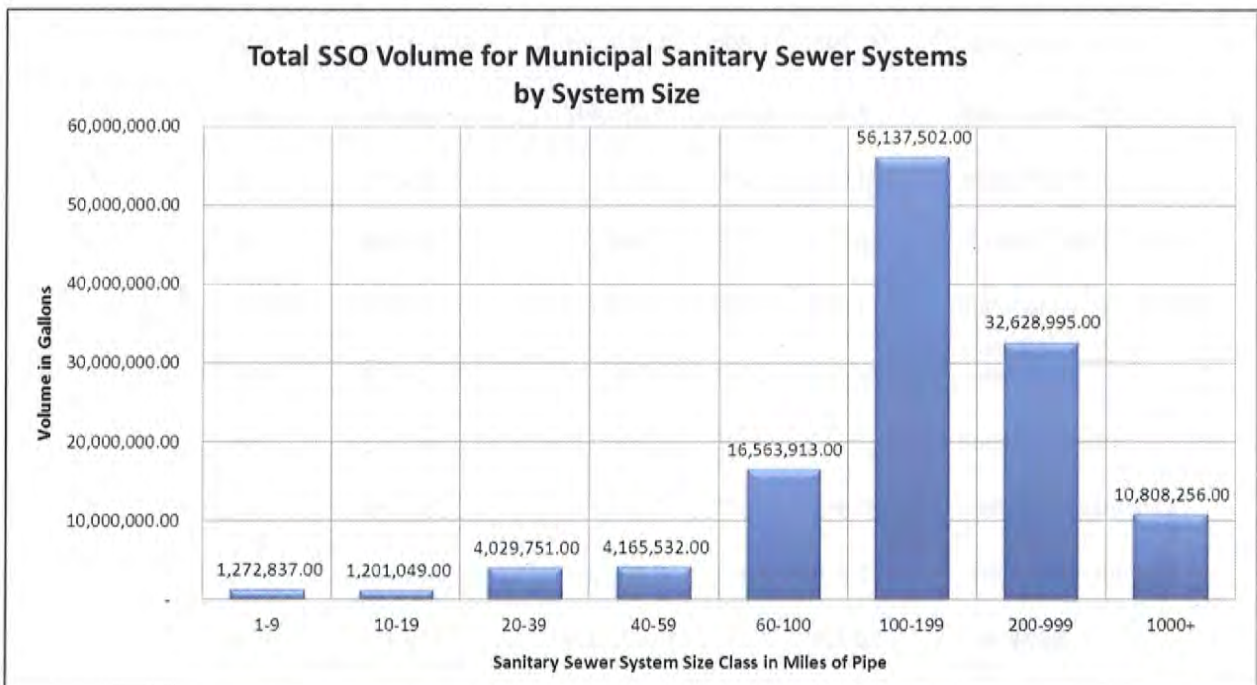


Figure 23 – Total SSO Volume for Municipal Sanitary Sewer Systems by System Size

As shown in Figures 20 and 22 there is a significant difference in mean and median rates. The median rate is the rate at which half the sanitary sewer systems in the category have rates higher and half have rates lower. The mean is the sum of the rates of all sanitary sewer systems in the

category divided by the number of systems in the category. The difference between the mean and median rates indicates that a number of sanitary sewer systems are performing significantly more poorly than others and these poor performers are driving the average rates well above the median rates.

#### F. Regional Spill Data and Trends

A summary of Statewide SSO data reported since requirements became effective on January 2, 2007 and organized by Regional Water Board is presented in Table 4. As illustrated in Table 4, since inception of the program through June 2012, the Central Valley – Sacramento and San Francisco Bay Water Boards regions have the highest SSO rates with 13.1SSOs/100mi/yr and 10.5 SSOs/100mi/yr, respectively. The San Francisco and San Diego Water Boards regions have the highest SSO volume rates with 72,815 gallons/100mi/yr and 38,242 gallons/100mi/yr, respectively. A summary of the State wide SSO data for Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 is shown in Table 5. As illustrated in Table 5, the SSO Rates in terms of number and volume are highest for the same regions noted above.

Regional Water Board	Miles of Sanitary Sewer System	# of SSOs	Volume of SSOs (gal)	Volume of SSOs Reaching Surface Water (gal)	Percent Reaching Surface Water	SSOs per 100 miles per Year	Volume of SSOs per 100 miles per Year
North Coast	2,349	488	1,302,109	827,408	64%	4.0	10,715
San Francisco Bay	17,870	9,699	67,307,123	63,492,278	94%	10.5	72,815
Central Coast	4,437	1,174	4,845,847	1,195,401	25%	5.1	21,112
Los Angeles	21,668	2,845	3,894,801	2,098,559	54%	2.4	3,267
Central Valley - Fresno	8,627	835	2,296,866	440,516	19%	2.0	5,506
Central Valley - Redding	1,606	236	594,171	424,872	72%	3.0	7,652
Central Valley - Sacramento	17,154	10,830	4,842,427	2,908,472	60%	13.1	5,838
Lahontan - Tahoe	1,145	149	1,200,138	663,571	55%	2.7	21,668
Lahontan - Victorville	3,041	302	2,124,113	751,046	35%	2.1	14,443
Colorado River Basin	3,018	143	3,560,857	2,625,450	74%	1.0	24,398
Santa Ana	16,414	1,147	10,032,864	6,895,181	69%	1.3	11,111
San Diego	13,262	1,055	26,233,653	21,593,117	82%	1.4	38,242

Table 4 – Overall Regional SSO Data (January 2007 – June 2012)



Regional Water Board	Miles of Sanitary Sewer System	# of SSOs	Volume of SSOs (gal)	Volume of SSOs Reaching Surface Water (gal)	Percent Reaching Surface Water	SSOs per 100 miles per Year	Volume of SSOs per 100 miles Per Year
North Coast	2,349	72	490,819	169,414	35%	3.1	20,891
San Francisco Bay	17,870	1,356	8,417,684	7,588,754	90%	7.6	47,105
Central Coast	4,437	208	198,878	92,978	47%	4.7	4,482
Los Angeles	21,668	361	412,901	167,160	40%	1.7	1,906
Central Valley - Fresno	8,627	135	158,717	8,725	5%	1.6	1,840
Central Valley - Redding	1,606	40	85,384	77,955	91%	2.5	5,318
Central Valley - Sacramento	17,154	2,129	582,589	187,679	32%	12.4	3,396
Lahontan - Tahoe	1,145	29	21,054	13,480	64%	2.5	1,838
Lahontan - Victorville	3,041	43	122,581	37,945	31%	1.4	4,030
Colorado River Basin	3,018	29	248,680	50	0.02%	1.0	8,239
Santa Ana	16,414	173	1,390,214	338,749	24%	1.1	8,470
San Diego	13,262	163	3,270,884	3,102,857	95%	1.2	24,664

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year 2011- 2012 Regional SSO Data**

The reported percentage of the total miles of sanitary sewer system piping in the State by Regional Water Board is presented in Figure 24. The data indicate that the San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, Central Valley-Sacramento, Santa Ana, and San Diego Water Boards regions have the majority of sanitary sewer system piping owned by public agencies in the State.

The percentage of the total number of reported SSOs in the State by Regional Water Board is also presented in Figure 24. The data indicate: (1) that the San Francisco Bay, Central Valley-Sacramento, and Los Angeles Water Board regions account for 81 percent of reported spills in the State (San Francisco Bay Water Board = 33.6 percent, Central Valley-Sacramento Water Board = 37.5 percent, Los Angeles Water Board = 9.8 percent) and (2) approximately 52 percent of the publicly owned sanitary sewer system piping in the State is in the San Francisco Bay, Central Valley-Sacramento, and Los Angeles Water Board regions.

The Statewide distribution of the total SSO volume reported since program inception is illustrated in Figure 25 as the percentage of total Statewide SSO volume reported in each Regional Water Board. The data indicate: (1) that the San Francisco Bay and San Diego Water Board regions account for 72 percent of reported spill volume in the State (San Francisco Bay = 52 percent, and San Diego = 20 percent) and (2) that 76 percent of the reported spill volume reaching surface water results from spills in the San Francisco Bay and San Diego Water Board regions.

The data indicate that increased compliance efforts in the San Francisco Bay, San Diego, and Central Valley-Sacramento Water Board regions may yield the best results for reduction of the number of SSOs and volume of sewage spilled.

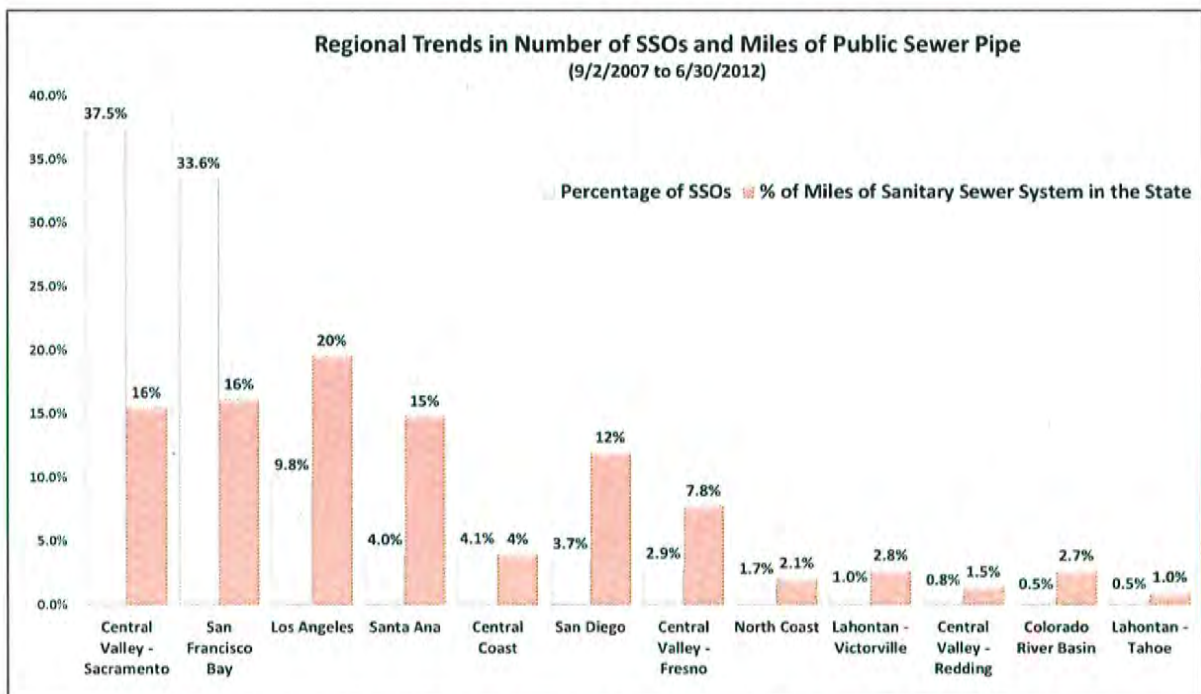


Figure 24 – Regional Trends in Number of SSOs and Miles of Public Sewer Pipe

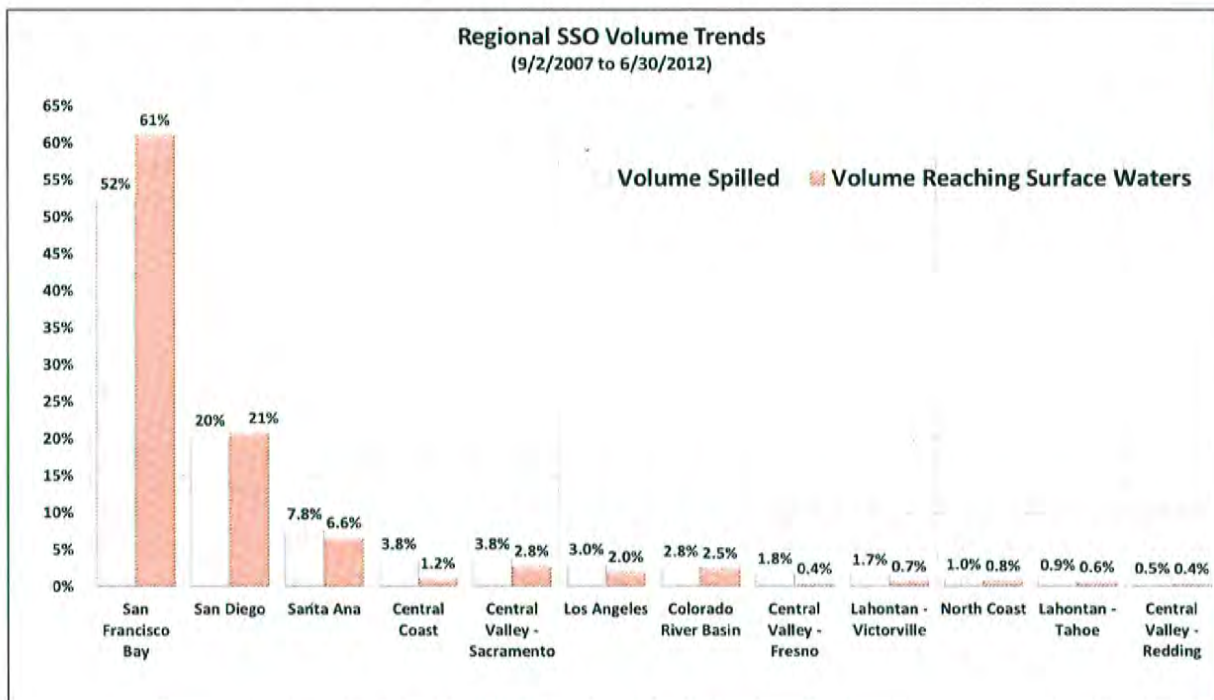


Figure 25 – Regional SSO Volume Trends

## G. Summary of Reported Spill Data

SSO data collected since January 2, 2007, indicate that 90 percent of the volume of sewage



spilled in the State has occurred from only 57 out of 1,081 sanitary sewer systems enrolled in the SSS WDRs. A summary of the twenty sanitary sewer systems with the largest volumes of spilled sewage ranked from highest volume of sewage spilled to lowest volume of sewage spilled since reporting was required is presented in Table 6. This table also shows the number of spill events with volumes greater than 50,000 gallons for each of the ranked sanitary sewer systems. The change in rankings since the 2009, 2010 and 2011 Annual Compliance Reports are also noted. Where a dash is noted in the 2009, 2010 or 2011 rank, this indicates the sanitary sewer system was not ranked in the top twenty in 2009, 2010, and/or 2011.

As illustrated in Table 6, a range of sanitary sewer systems are among the twenty sanitary sewer systems with the highest volumes of spilled sewage. All of the sanitary sewer systems on the list serve municipalities and they range from 51 to 6,147 miles of pipe and service populations from approximately 5,500 to 4 million. Six of the twenty sanitary sewer systems are in the San Diego Water Board region and five are in the San Francisco Bay Water Board.

Regional Water Board	Sanitary Sewer System	Pop. Served	Total SSO Volume Spilled (MG)	Miles of Pipe	# of Events >=50k Gallons	2012 Rank	2011 Rank	2010 Rank	2009 Rank
San Francisco Bay	Richmond City CS	68,240	45.30	191	36	1	1	1	4
San Diego	Carlsbad MWD CS	69,420	7.62	287	2	2	2	2	1
Santa Ana	Running Springs CS	5,632	5.90	68	1	3	3	-	-
San Diego	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside CS	180,000	5.81	475	2	4	4	-	-
San Francisco Bay	Town Of Hillsborough CS	11,395	4.82	99	17	5	6	5	3
San Francisco Bay	San Mateo CS	94,650	4.36	236	22	6	5	3	2
San Diego	San Diego City CS	2,186,810	3.72	5,147	4	7	19	8	16
San Francisco Bay	San Dist. #1 of Marin CS	50,000	3.22	204	4	8	7	-	-
San Diego	Santa Margarita Water District CS	153,000	2.32	777	1	9	8	-	7
Central Valley	Vandenberg Village CSD CS	6,500	2.20	38	1	10	9	-	-
San Francisco Bay	San Bruno City CS	40,165	1.74	130	5	11	10	6	5
Colorado River	Coachella Valley Water District CS	266,823	1.72	1,166	3	12	11	18	18
San Francisco Bay	Oakland City CS	400,000	1.38	930	5	13	-	-	-
Colorado River	Calexico CS	38,000	1.35	78	1	14	12	-	-
San Diego	City Of La Mesa CS	55,724	1.33	155	2	15	13	-	-
Los Angeles	Hyperion CS	3,551,984	1.31	6,141	6	16	18	-	-
Central Valley - Sacramento	Sacramento Area Sewer District CS	1,100,000	1.24	4,363	3	17	14	11	10
Santa Ana	Eastern Municipal Water District CS	549,805	1.09	1,148	1	18	-	-	-
San Diego	Padre Dam CS	71,188	1.04	166	1	19	15	-	-
Lahontan - Tahoe	Susanville CSD CS	9,960	1.02	51	1	20	16	7	6

**Table 6 – Top Twenty Sanitary Sewer Systems Ranked by Volume of Sewage Spilled Since January 2007 – June 2011**



## SSO Reduction Program: Annual Compliance Report, FISCAL YEAR 2011 – 2012

Over the last Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012, twenty six enrollees were responsible for 90 percent of the volume spilled. The twenty sanitary sewer systems with the largest volumes of spilled sewage ranked from highest volume of sewage spilled to lowest volume of sewage spilled for Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 is presented in Table 7. The population and mileage of the ranked sanitary sewer systems for Fiscal Year 2011 – 2012 also vary from small to large systems. Table 7 also shows the total volume spilled in millions of gallons and the number of spill events that exceeded 50,000 gallons.

Regional Water Board	Sanitary Sewer System	Pop. Served	Total SSO Volume Spilled (MG)	Miles of Pipe	# of Events >=50k Gallons	2012 Rank
San Francisco Bay	Richmond City CS	68,240	6.87	191	7	1
San Diego	San Diego City CS	2,186,810	2.70	5,147	2	2
San Francisco Bay	Town Of Hillsborough CS	11,395	0.74	99	5	3
Santa Ana	SAWPA & Member Agencies CS	3,415,953	0.51	72	2	4
Santa Ana	Jurupa Community Services Dist CS	90,000	0.31	333	1	5
North Coast	Fortuna City CS	12,500	0.30	47	1	6
Santa Ana	Chino Hills City CS	75,345	0.25	203	1	7
San Diego	Escondido City (Harrf Disch To San Elijo Oo CS)	142,000	0.25	381	1	8
Colorado River	Salton City Oxid Basin CS	4,303	0.21	306	1	9
San Francisco Bay	Hayward City CS	151,000	0.19	319	1	10
San Diego	City of Encinitas CS	36,100	0.18	127	1	11
Los Angeles	Alhambra City CS	83,089	0.14	131	1	12
San Francisco Bay	San Jose City CS	945,942	0.12	2,273	-	13
North Coast	Eureka City CS	50,000	0.11	175	1	14
Central Valley - Sacramento	Ceres CS	42,690	0.10	133	1	15
Santa Ana	Inland Empire Utilities Agency CS	832,400	0.09	125	1	16
San Francisco Bay	Oakland City CS	400,000	0.08	930	-	17
Lahontan - Victorville	Victorville SD CS	94,550	0.08	623	1	18
Los Angeles	Hyperion CS	3,551,984	0.08	6,141	-	19
Central Valley - Sacramento	Sacramento Area Sewer District CS	1,100,000	0.08	4,363	-	20

**Table 7 – Top Twenty Sanitary Sewer Systems Ranked by Volume of Sewage Spilled for FY 2011-2012**



## **STAFF REPORT**

**TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**

**FROM: MICHAEL W. SEITZ, DISTRICT LEGAL COUNSEL**

**DATE: JANUARY 18, 2013**

**RE: POTENTIAL AMENDMENT OF BOARD BYLAWS**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The present Board Bylaws require that the Board review the Bylaws during its first meeting in February. This Staff Report covers potential changes to the Bylaws. The purpose of bringing this to you now is to get the Board's direction so that the first meeting in February can be more fruitful to conclude discussions regarding the Bylaws on the first meeting and to formally approve the Bylaws on the second meeting in February.

### **PROPOSED CHANGES FOR COSIDERATION**

#### **Section 1**

Changes proposed by Chairman Ferrara:

- a. That the duties of the Board Chairman be amended to provide that it is the responsibility of the Board Chairman to meet with the District Administrator to review all warrants prior to the meeting in which those warrants would be considered.
- b. That the description of the duties of the Board Chairman be amended to provide that whenever there are meetings scheduled with the Water Board, either the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the State Water Board, that the Board President attend those meetings.

#### **Section 2**

Potential amendments relating to changes in designation and location of meetings:

- a. There is a potential amendment to the Bylaws to change the terms of Chairman and Vice Chairman to President and Vice President. Likewise, the office of District Administrator could be changed to General Manager.

This change would make these offices consistent with similar offices held in other special districts; and make them consistent with cities. The original description of Chairman, Vice Chairman appears to be a remnant from the initial formation of the District and mimic the County's designation of those offices.

- b. There is a potential change to the Bylaws to require that meetings be rotated so that they are held regularly in each of the member agency's territory. This proposal has been suggested by past Board Chairmen. The purpose of this is to allow for more access to member agency residents. There are obvious issues to coordinating the location of these meetings and provide appropriate notice to all. The District's website is a good tool for providing this information.

Potential general changes to the Board Bylaws:

- c. Approximately two (2) years ago, the Board did adopt rules regarding decorum. Other agencies have provided policies relating to rules of decorum that differ in tone and in content from the presently adopted District policy. The policy would be significantly longer and I believe would be viewed as more conducive for orderly meetings if adopted.
- d. Another potential change is to specifically provide for the requirement of ethics training every two (2) years for all directors and District personnel in the bylaws. This training is a legal requirement, however, by placing it in the Board Bylaws does give Board Members and designated district personnel additional notice to both directors and designated personnel of this requirement.
- e. Another potential change is to reference the Brown Act § 54952.2 that sets forth the prohibition regarding serial meetings and the exceptions thereto. The purpose of this is to specifically advise the Board in regards to this specific issue. This issue is becoming more pronounced due to e-mail that is sometimes sent by staff to

all Board members. If the Board member responds to all, there is a potential for violation. Consequently, this is to remind the Board regarding this specific issue.

- f. Another potential change to the Bylaws relates to specific representation regarding the ability of the Board of Directors when attending other meetings to his/her affiliation or title in any endorsement or publication so long as no misrepresentation is made, or implied, about the District's position on the issue. This is strictly a policy change that should be discussed by the Board.
- g. Another potential change to the Bylaws relates to the specific recitation of the Conflict of Interest and related policies. The purpose is not to completely set those out, but to provide guidance to a member of the Board who sees a potential conflict as to the sources of information available to that Board member to get information and make a determination regarding whether a conflict exists or not.
- h. Any other potential changes that the Board describes.

### **Conclusion**

There is no specific action requested by the Board except for direction in regards to the potential changes identified in this report or any other changes that are suggested by the Board that receive consensus. Once this information is received, the proposed amendments to the Bylaws will be brought to the Board at the first meeting in February.

END



## **SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT**

Post Office Box 339 Oceano, California 93475-0339

1600 Aloha Oceano, California 93445-9735

Telephone (805) 489-6666 FAX (805) 489-2765

<http://sslocsd.org/>

### **Staff Report**

**To:** Board of Directors  
**From:** John L. Wallace, District Administrator  
**Date:** January 24, 2013  
**Subject:** District Newsletter

#### **Recommendation:**

Staff recommends the Board review the attached newsletter and provide direction on the process to publish and to approve the newsletter.

#### **Funding:**

Website distribution is a minor administrative cost. However, distribution through the utility bills of the member agencies could be approximately a \$1,000 per utility billing cycle depending on method of reproduction and mailing costs.

#### **Discussion:**

Previously the Board asked that the Staff bring back to the Board the current edition of the District's newsletter. The newsletter had been placed on the District's website for approximately one month while investigating the cost, frequency of publication and process to include a newsletter in the Member Agencies utility bills. Those costs vary depending on quantity of newsletters, mailing costs and reproducing the newsletter locally or having two of the Member Agencies' utility billing company in Texas provide those services.

It is being recommended that the Board discuss their preference on how best to make this information known and how best to distribute a District newsletter.

### WINTER 2013 NEWSLETTER



2013

Volume I, Issue I

In Winter 2013

Updated District Website

1

Fats, Oil and Grease Can Block Pipes

1

Highlights of 2012

2

June 7th Water Recycling Symposium

2

#### Board of Directors

Debbie Peterson  
(Grover Beach)

Matthew Guerrero  
(Oceano Community Services District)

Tony Ferrara  
(City of Arroyo Grande)

#### Alternate Directors

Jeff Lee  
(City of Grover Beach)

Lori Angello  
(Oceano Community Services District)

Jim Guthrie  
(City of Arroyo Grande)

#### Board Meetings Open to the Public:

1st & 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 6:00 p.m.

Oceano Community Services District  
1655 Front Street

[www.sslocsd.org](http://www.sslocsd.org)

## Don't Let Blocked Pipes Ruin the Fun

The District has updated its website. Learn more about who we are and what we do. Stay up-to-date with the latest news and information. You can also find the Agenda Packet for an up-coming Board meeting posted on the website as well as packets for prior meetings.

Please check out the new-and-improved District website at [www.sslocsd.org](http://www.sslocsd.org).

## Don't Let Blocked Pipes Ruin the Fun

During the holidays, many households cook turkey, ham or roasts. Some even deep-fry turkeys in a vat of oil. The grease and oil drippings and frying oil should not be poured down the drain. Pouring cooking fats, oils and grease into sinks or storm drains may cause sewers to back up. In addition to the health hazards, a sewer back-up in your home is costly. Clean-up and plumbing repairs are very pricey. Additionally, back-ups in the sewer main can cost the District for repairs, clean-up and even fines from State or Federal agencies. These costs are paid for by the customers through higher sewer bills. Sewer back-ups can also pollute our waterways.



Fats, Oils, and Grease Build-up in Pipes.

Here are some ways you can help during the holidays and every day:

- Pour all grease and drippings into a resealable container (coffee cans work well) and throw in the trash.
- Wipe all dishes and pots and pans with paper towels before washing and throw the towels in the trash.
- If you know someone who has a car that runs on bio-diesel, they can use the deep-frying oil for fuel.

Please do your part to help keep sewer bills low and our streams, rivers, lakes and oceans clean.

### Sewer Blockage Formation



The start of a blocked pipe begins when grease and solids collect on the top and sides of the pipe interior.



The build-up increases over time when grease and other debris are washed down the drain.



Excessive accumulation will restrict the flow of wastewater and can result in a sanitary sewer overflow.

Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) are not the only things which may cause problems with our sewer system. The following items should **NEVER** be disposed of by flushing down toilets or by dumping down drains:

- Coffee grinds
- Baby wipes
- Swiffer wipes and other disposable cleaning supplies
- Hair
- Medications and other drugs (Please dispose of unwanted and unused medications at a participating law enforcement agency.)







STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 1, 2013

Prepared on December 5, 2012

ITEM NUMBER: 21

SUBJECT: Enforcement Report

STAFF CONTACT: Harvey Packard 805/542-4639 or hpackard@waterboards.ca.gov

DISCUSSION

Violations Listing

Staff uses the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) to track Water Board data, including violations and enforcement actions. Attachment 1 is a CIWQS list of violations by dischargers between September 1, 2012, and October 31, 2012. CIWQS has a sewer system overflow (SSO) module that provides tracking and reporting of such spills.

Significant or Notable Violations

- Nipomo CSD, Southland Treatment Facility: Nipomo Community Services District in the process of a major upgrade to the treatment facility. Rerouting of flows and processes changes have caused biological oxygen demand and suspended solids violations. The violations are temporary during construction.
- Paso Robles City WWTP: City staff report that they have prequalified contractors for the plant upgrade and expect to open bids in late January 2013. They may miss the Water Board-imposed deadline to issue a notice to proceed by a few weeks, but they are otherwise on track.
- South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District: The violations list includes several fecal coliform violations for the District. Water Board staff issued a notice of violation in December 2012 and met with District staff. The NOV requires the district to submit a report describing the cause of the violations and the District's proposed solutions.

Summary of Enforcement Activities

The following information summarizes significant enforcement actions taken by the Water Board during the period between October 1, 2012, and November 30, 2012.

Staff Enforcement Letters

- City of Morgan Hill, Stormwater Management Program, Santa Clara County
- Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Santa Maria River Pilot Channels, Santa Barbara County
- City of San Luis Obispo, Stormwater Management Program, San Luis Obispo County

Notices of Violation

- Cal Trans, Route 46 Corridor Improvement Project, San Luis Obispo County
- City of Salinas Stormwater Management Program, Monterey County

- City of Grover Beach Stormwater Management Program, San Luis Obispo County
- Lucas and Lewellen Vineyards, Inc., Buellton, Santa Barbara County
- Apio Incorporated, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County
- Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority, Jolon Road Closed Landfill, Monterey County
- City of Monterey, Schulte Road Bridger Replacement Project, Monterey County
- Former Chess Motors, 110 State Street, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County

#### Administrative Civil Liability

- South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District, San Luis Obispo County. At public hearing on October 3, 2012, the Board adopted a penalty of \$1,109,812.80.
- California Mens' Colony, Order No. R3-2012-0042, San Luis Obispo County. On November 9, 2012, the Executive Officer adopted a stipulated order to impose mandatory penalties for effluent violations. The total amount of the penalty is \$105,000; \$45,000 to the Cleanup and Abatement Account and \$60,000 to CCAMP-GAP as a supplement environmental project.
- City of San Juan Bautista, Order No. R3-2012-0040, San Benito County. On November 28, 2012, the Executive Officer adopted a stipulated order to impose mandatory penalties for effluent violations. The total amount of the penalty is \$114,000; \$49,500 to the Cleanup and Abatement Account and \$64,500 to a supplement environmental project to improve the city's reclaimed water distribution system.
- Midnight Sun, Inc. II, Castroville, Monterey County. On November 28, 2012, the Executive Officer adopted an order approving a settlement agreement in cooperation with the Monterey County District Attorney against Midnight Sun, Inc. II, the owner of an agricultural investment property. The total amount of the settlement was \$350,435. The Water Board received \$85,000, with other amounts going to the Department of Fish and Game and the County. Midnight Sun had graded a stream running on the property, discharging soil into the stream in violation of the federal Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

This report is for Board information; the Board may provide direction to staff.

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Violation List
2. List of Abbreviations

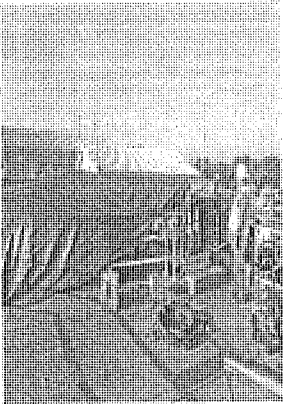
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Primary Clarifier No. 1 Catwalk and Drive  
06 MBI 04

Project Description

- The replacement funds will allow for:
- the demolition of the existing bridge;
  - the installation of a new Stainless Steel bridge;
  - the replacement of existing galvanized steel plates with fiberglass or stainless steel decking;
  - the purchase of new clarifier drive unit.
  - the concrete coating of the clarifier tank, scum pit and effluent pit .

Total Project Budget	\$343,040
Prior Years Cost	\$129,656
FY 2012-13 Project Cost	\$213,384
Future Year Costs	\$0



Financial Detail

Expenditure Activity		Total Project Budget Since Inception *	2006-07 Budget	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Budget**	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Budget	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Budget	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 Budget	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Budget	2011-12 Actual***	2012-13 Budget	2012-13 Actual as of 01-02-13	Total Project Actuals Since Inception	Estimated Completion Cost	Total Project Cost
Account	Description																		
0001	Capital Equipment	60,059.00											60,059.00	60,059.38	-0.38	0.00	60,059.38	0.00	60,059.38
0002	Studies	0.00											0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0003	Testing / Troubleshooting	0.00											0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0004	Design & Survey	20,550.00						14,000.00	0.00	14,000.00	5,042.50	15,507.50	3,179.75	12,327.75	0.00	8,222.25	0.00	8,222.25	8,222.25
0005	Contract Administration	16,000.00						21,000.00	0.00	21,000.00	196.00	15,804.00	10,450.47	5,353.53	1,049.00	11,695.47	1,500.00	13,195.47	13,195.47
0006	Const Contingencies	17,700.00						8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	17,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0007	Construction	223,731.00			16,000.00	0.00	16,800.00	0.00	80,200.00	0.00	97,000.00	0.00	116,941.00	47,297.98	176,433.02	817.02	48,115.00	124,857.65	172,972.65
0008	Project Mgt/Permitting	5,000.00										5,000.00	3,430.00	1,570.00	2,152.50	5,582.50	0.00	0.00	5,582.50
	Total	343,040.00	0.00	0.00	16,000.00	0.00	16,800.00	0.00	123,200.00	0.00	140,000.00	5,238.50	231,011.50	124,417.58	213,383.92	4,018.52	133,674.60	126,357.65	260,032.25

\* Note that each fiscal year budget has carry-over from year to year. To determine the Total Budget Since Inception, each budget amount is added, but carry over amounts from year to year are deducted.

\*\* Note that initial project budget was for a drive refurbishment and coating of the existing bridge. A small budget was a placeholder as Staff determined the course of action to pursue on the project.

\*\*\* Note that by FY 2011/12 The project was scoped properly and was determined the existing bridge was no longer safe and needed replacement. Staff assessed the drive and determined to purchase a new one.

The old drive will be re-built at a later date to be kept on-site as a backup. Both primary clarifiers use the same drive and previously had no backup parts

04/20/11 Board Meeting: Authorize Staff to prepare a specification to purchase replacement clarifier drive and catwalk for the Primary Clarifier No. 1.

12/07/11 Board Meeting: Approve purchase of new Clarifier Drive Unit and Associated equipment from Ovivo USA for drive (\$56,676.26) and associated equipment (\$2,686.61)

04/04/12 Board Meeting: Approve construction contract with Ellison Environmental for \$160,731.

01/02/13 Board Meeting: Progress Pay No. 2 to Ellison Environmental Inc in the amount of amount of \$124,957.65. (Net payment of \$112,461.88 with retention withheld; approve CCO 2-7; and direct staff to file a Notice of Completion and release the retention in the amount of \$17,416.25 if no liens have been filed in the statutory lien period.

03/21/12 Warrant: Ovivo USA for C40LT Drive for \$59,362.88

03/22/12: -\$35.00 specs purchase

04/04/12 Merchant Purchase: \$668.05 Knecht's Plumbing

04/18/12 Warrant: SLO County Newspapers for \$696.50

05/16/12 Warrant: Airlow Filter Servcie for Oil for \$1,898.12

06/06/12 Warrant: Fluid Resource Management for Work on Pri Clar No. 1 for \$44,284.82

06/06/12 Warrant: Stemar Equipment & Supply for Pipe Plug for \$446.99

12/05/12 Warrant: Supplies for Pri Clarifier No. 1 from Burke & Pace for \$257.18

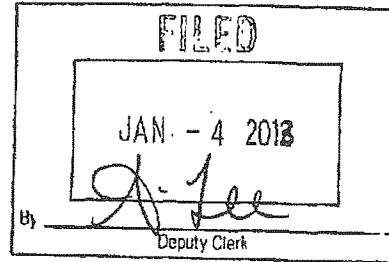
01/02/13 Warrant: Stemar Equipment & Supply for Air Plug for Pri Clarifier No. 1 for \$559.84



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SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
8 SANITATION DISTRICT

EXEMPT FROM FILING FEES  
GOVERNMENT CODE § 6103



9 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

10 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

11 SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
12 SANITATION DISTRICT,

13 Petitioner/Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 STATE WATER RESOURCES  
16 CONTROL BOARD; REGIONAL  
WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD,  
17 CENTRAL COAST REGION; and DOES  
1 through 10,

18 Respondents/Defendants.

CASE NO. 34-2012-80001209

**~~PROPOSED~~ ORDER GRANTING  
PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR  
ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS**

Dept: 31  
Judge: Hon. Michael P. Kenny

19  
20 On December 7, 2012, Petitioner/Plaintiff SOUTH SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
21 SANITATION DISTRICT ("SSLOCD") filed a motion for an award of court costs and  
22 reasonable attorney fees pursuant to Government Code section 6259, subdivision (d), in the  
23 amounts of \$406.00 and \$29,898.00, respectively, for a combined total of \$30,304.00.  
24 Respondents/Defendants CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
25 and REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, CENTRAL COAST REGION  
26 (collectively, "Respondents") did not oppose the motion and filed a Notice of Non-Opposition on  
27 December 20, 2012. The Court issued a tentative ruling granting SSLOCD's motion on January  
28 3, 2013. No party requested oral argument and, therefore, no hearing on this motion was held.

1 On proof being made to the satisfaction of this Court that this action has resulted in  
2 Respondents disclosing a document requested by SSLOCSD pursuant to the California Public  
3 Records Act that Respondents had improperly withheld from disclosure, the Court finds that  
4 Petitioner has prevailed in this litigation filed pursuant to the California Public Records Act and  
5 that SSLOCSD's motion should be granted. Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that  
6 Petitioner/Plaintiff's motion be and hereby is granted, and that Petitioner/Plaintiff SOUTH SAN  
7 LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT is the prevailing party in this litigation filed  
8 pursuant to the California Public Records Act and is entitled to receive its court costs and  
9 reasonable attorney fees from Respondents/Defendants CALIFORNIA STATE WATER  
10 RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD and REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD,  
11 CENTRAL COAST REGION.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the number of hours expended on this matter by each  
13 attorney performing work on this matter for SSLOCSD were reasonable; that hourly rates for  
14 each such attorney's time were reasonable; that \$29,898.00 is a reasonable amount of attorney's  
15 fees for the representation by Downey Brand LLP, from the beginning of this action through  
16 December 7, 2012; and that SSLOCSD has incurred \$406.00 in recoverable court costs from the  
17 beginning of this action through December 7, 2012. The Court therefore orders Respondents to  
18 pay \$30,304.00 in combined court costs and reasonable attorney's fees to SSLOCSD, which  
19 award shall become part of the Judgment in this action.

20  
21 DATED: 1/4, 2013

22 By: 

23 HONORABLE MICHAEL P. KENNY  
24 SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE  
25 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO  
26  
27  
28