City of Santa Maria

SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN BIENNIAL AUDIT

June 2020

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INTRODUCTION

On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (General WDRs). The General WDRs apply to all public agencies that own or operate a sanitary sewer system that is comprised of more than one mile of sewer pipe or line that convey wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility. The General WDRs refer to these public agencies as “enrollees”. The Monitoring and Reporting Program associated with the General WDRs was revised in 2013.

The City of Santa Maria (City) applied for coverage under the General WDRs by submitting a Notice of Intent to comply with the terms of the WDRs, along with the required fees to the SWRCB in August 2006, and commenced development of the required Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP).

The Water Resources Division of the City Utilities Department adopted its first SSMP in July 2009. The document contained all of the elements required by the SWRCB, including: goals; organization; legal authority; operations and maintenance program; design and performance standards; overflow emergency response plan; fats, oils, and grease control program; system evaluation and capacity assurance plan; monitoring, measurement, and program modifications; program audits; and a communication program.

The General WDRs and resulting SSMP outline the requirements for periodic internal audits at least once every two years after adoption of the SSMP. The original SSMP was adopted in July 2009, and since its adoption, two audits were completed in 2011 and 2013 to evaluate the effectiveness of the SSMP. The City’s SSMP was revised in 2014 to reflect the revised monitoring and reporting program adopted in 2013. This document serves as the third audit of the revised SSMP.

Section 10 of the SSMP describes the general purpose of the audit, as well as the targets and objectives of the SSMP:

> *The City’s short-term plan is to continue to work toward a downward trend in the number of sanitary sewer overflows. The long-term plan is to reduce overflows to below the industry standard of six per year per one hundred miles of pipe.*

The City continues to maintain an overflow rate below industry standard and the City has generally met the goal of a downward trend in the number of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) since implementation of the SSMP while also reducing the number of overflows to below the industry-standard each year since implementation. Six sewer spills occurred in calendar year 2018; two were related to contract work for an influent piping upgrade at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Two overflows occurred in calendar year 2019. Three overflows occurred during the first half of calendar year 2020.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Santa Maria is located approximately 250 miles south of San Francisco and 170 miles north of Los Angeles. It lies within the Santa Maria river valley in a fertile plain surrounded by hills on three sides and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The median age in the City is 28.6 years, according to the 2010 Census. Since 1970, the City's population has more than tripled. As of January 1, 2019, the City's population reached 107,356.

Annexations have increased the City's physical size to just over 23 square miles. Agriculture remains an important role in the City's economy, however, other important sectors include retail, education, medical, aerospace, communications, high-technology research and development, energy production, military operations, and various manufacturing industries.

The Utilities Department Water Resources Division provides water and wastewater services to over 23,000 residential and commercial accounts. These services include water production and distribution and wastewater collection and treatment.

The wastewater collection system is comprised of approximately 250 miles of gravity flow sewer pipes and mains and one lift station with 0.2 mile of force main serving 117 residential parcels. The oldest sewer mains were installed in the early 1900s; however, the majority of sewer mains in the system were installed after 1960 when the City experienced significant growth.

Table 1 shows the distribution of sewer main by age.

TABLE 1 SEWER MAIN BY AGE

YEAR	MILES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Unknown	23.40	9.5%
Pre-1900	0.00	0.0%
1900-1919	0.00	0.0%
1920-1939	5.17	2.1%
1940-1959	9.56	3.9%
1960-1979	86.06	34.9%
1980-1999	87.14	35.3%
2000-Present	35.60	14.4%
TOTAL	**246.93**	**100%**

Most of the City's older pipes are composed of vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and newer pipes are composed of polyvinyl chloride pipe (PVC). Sewer mains range in size from four inches to 30 inches in diameter, with 60 percent constructed of VCP and 25 percent constructed of PVC.

Table 2 shows the distribution of sewer mains by size.

TABLE 2 SEWER MAIN SIZE BY DIAMETER

SIZE (INCHES)	MILES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Unknown	16.00	6.5%
≤6	97.08	39.3%
8	77.22	31.3%
9-18	44.73	18.1%
19-36	11.96	4.8%
TOTAL	**246.99**	**100.0%**

EVALUATION OF SECTION 1: GOALS

The following are five goals established in the SSMP along with an evaluation of how each goal has been furthered through SSMP implementation.

1. **Properly manage, operate, and maintain all portions of the City's wastewater collection and treatment system.**

   The Utilities Department Water Resources Division developed an Operations and Maintenance Program included as Section 4 of the SSMP. The program established cleaning and videoing frequencies along with other targets to ensure the appropriate operation and maintenance of the wastewater collections system. Evaluation of Section 4 discusses targets in detail and the effectiveness at reaching those targets.

2. **Provide adequate capacity to convey the City's peak wastewater flows.**

   The Utilities Department Water Resources Division maintains records of the cause of all overflows. Since adoption of the SSMP, no overflows were related to inadequate capacity. Appendix A contains a summary of the SSOs that have occurred since adoption of the SSMP.

   Wastewater flows have not exceeded the maximum monthly flow of 10.4 MGD, which occurred in August 2014. The absence of overflows due to insufficient capacity indicates that the City has met its goal of providing adequate capacity to convey peak wastewater flows.

3. **Minimize the frequency of sewer system overflows.**

   The historical peak in SSOs occurred in 2003 with 69 SSOs. Since 2003, the number of overflows has steadily declined through 2007 and then

dramatically declined with the implementation of the SSMP. Another contributing factor for the decrease in overflows was the change in reporting of private versus public overflows. In all, the City has reduced the frequency of overflows to below the industry standard of six overflows per year per 100 miles of pipe.

Table 3 shows the number of overflows from 2003 to through to June 2020.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF OVERFLOWS

YEAR	NUMBER OF SSOS	OVERFLOWS PER 100 MILES
2003	69	32.86
2004	59	28.09
2005	43	20.47
2006	37	17.61
2007	20	9.52
2008	15	6.81
2009	7	3.18
2010	12	5.45
2011	5	2.72
2012	12	5.00
2013	12	5.00
2014	8	3.33
2015	4	1.66
2016	6	2.43
2017	1	0.40
2018	6	2.43
2019	2	0.81
2020 (through June)	3	1.21

NOTE: OVERFLOWS FROM 2007 TO 2020 ARE FROM CITY MAINS ONLY.

4. Mitigate the impacts associated with any sewer overflows that may occur.

Appendix A includes overflows that have occurred since adoption of the SSMP. Two years after implementation, but prior to the first audit, the total volume of all overflows was 2,375 gallons, with the largest overflow of 600 gallons. Two years between the first audit and the second audit, the total volume of overflows was 1,766 gallons, with the largest overflow of 500 gallons. The total volume of spills from the third audit to the end of 2019

was 12,891 gallons, with the largest being approximately 11,137 gallons when a contractor damaged a 30” trunk main near the Wastewater Treatment Plant. Another discharge in 2019 of 714 gallons also occurred due to a contractor’s work at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Approximately 1,040 gallons of the 2018 and 2019 total spill volume was due to collection system overflows. The continued improvement is a result of quick response time, which meets the goal of mitigating the impacts of overflows that occur. Additionally, reducing the total number of overflows significantly reduces the potential impact of wastewater discharges to the environment.

The Utilities Department Water Resources Division installed over 40 sewer monitors in strategic locations to alert of rising water levels in order to respond to main blockages before they become overflows. Since installation of sewer sentinels in June 2013, approximately 38 overflows have been averted.

5. Meet all applicable regulatory notification and reporting requirements.

In 2009, one overflow qualified as a Category 1 spill and required notification to regulatory agencies. There have been no Category 1 spills since the last audit. The City has established a process to ensure that appropriate notification is made.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 2: ORGANIZATION

The Director of Utilities is the legally responsible official for the City’s sanitary sewer collection system and Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Director has delegated authority to one additional legally responsible official. The organizational chart contained within Sub-Section II(a) of the SSMP represents the organizational structure. Section II(b) shows the flow of work and communication when overflows occur. Section II(c) provides personnel contact information. Contact information is maintained at the Utilities Department and is updated as necessary to reflect any changes.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 3: LEGAL AUTHORITY

The City has the legal authority to carry out activities to protect the wastewater collections system against SSOs. A discussion of each category of activity follows:

A. Prevent illicit discharges into the sanitary sewer system, including inflow and infiltration from satellite wastewater collection systems and laterals, stormwater, unauthorized debris, etc.

The Utilities Department works closely with the Code Enforcement

Division to address issues associated with illicit discharges, stormwater violations, and unauthorized debris. Code Enforcement assists in obtaining compliance with serious non-compliant Food Service Establishments in accordance with the Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) regulations.

B. Require proper design and construction of sewers and connections.

The City has Standard Drawings and Specifications that specify design and construction standards to ensure adequate construction of sewer mains and laterals. The City Public Works Department employs inspectors to verify that City Standards are followed during construction.

C. Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, and repairs to publicly owned portions of laterals.

The Utilities Department works with the Public Works Department to ensure that sewer mains and laterals are built in a manner that facilitates access for maintenance and repair. The Utilities Department reviews drawings of public improvement plans before the infrastructure is finalized. This enables facility locations to be adjusted to meet the long-term collections system maintenance needs.

D. Limit the discharge of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) and other debris that may cause blockages.

The City has adequate legal authority to address FOG, debris, and other discharges that may cause blockages. FOG inspection contractors, Utilities Department Regulatory Compliance Staff, and City Code Enforcement Staff have actively addressed violations related to wastewater discharge regulations.

E. Enforce violations of its sewer ordinance.

FOG inspection contractors, Utilities Department Regulatory Compliance Staff, and City Code Enforcement Staff enforce Santa Maria Municipal Code Section 8-12. Enforcement has significantly reduced the number of facilities out of compliance with the City's FOG regulations and sewer use ordinance, in addition to a reduction in the number of overflows from residential and large rental properties.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 4: OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

The City developed key elements in its Operations and Maintenance Program to ensure proper operation of its wastewater collection system. An evaluation of each element of the Operations and Maintenance Program is provided below:

A. Collection System Map.

The City continues to update its Geographical Information System database with information on sewer and storm drain systems. Since adoption of the SSMP, over 35 miles of sewer main have been digitally added to the database. Most of the new information resulted from the addition of information from development projects built after 2000. The City continues to improve the collections system map as new development takes place or as discrepancies are encountered in the field.

The initial SSMP discussed replacing individual updated sheets in the Atlas map with the date of last revision. Since the last SSMP audit, the City has implemented a tablet-based map and asset management program, which allows for both efficient map access and allows map discrepancies to be recorded and corrected within the program. Printed Atlas books are no longer the primary means of accessing City sewer and storm drain maps.

B. Preventative Operation and Maintenance.

The original SSMP established targets of 150 miles of sewer line cleaned and ten miles of sewer line videoed per year.

Appendix B shows a summary of the work completed since 2007. The average miles of sewer line cleaned is 172 miles per year and the average miles of sewer main videoed is 9.9 miles per year.

The City met over 100 percent of its cleaning and videoing goals in 2018 and 2019, which is a significant improvement over the 2007 results of 79 percent of the cleaning goal and 37 percent of the videoing goal.

The City will maintain its cleaning and videoing targets with the intent of reaching these targets each year.

C. Rehabilitation and Replacement Plan.

The City established a goal to complete repairs to its collections system at an average of two repairs per month.

Appendix B shows the number of repairs completed since the SSMP was implemented.

The City has met its goal of two repairs per month, with an average of 27 repairs per year. The City addresses pipe repairs in a timely manner and does not have a backlog of identified pipes requiring repair.

D. Training.

Operators are certified by the SWRCB as Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators. Operators receive weekly safety tailgate instruction as well as annual SSMP training.

E. Contingency Equipment and Replacement Inventories.

The City has multiple redundancy in both its facilities and equipment to address outages. No overflows have occurred because of insufficient facility or equipment inventory.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 5: DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Design of City facilities has not been identified as a cause for any overflows that have occurred since the adoption of the SSMP. System deficiencies are addressed through maintenance and repairs. The City's existing design and performance standards posted on the City's website at www.cityofsantamaria.org are comprehensive and effective.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 6: OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The City has a defined overflow emergency response plan that has been implemented in each of the overflows occurring since adoption of the SSMP. The Overflow Emergency Response Plan contains several elements, each of which is evaluated below:

A. Proper notification procedures so that primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner.

The Utilities Department Water Resources Division is responsible for responding to overflows during assigned work hours and after-hours, and Operators are dispatched in a timely manner by the Department or by the City's public safety communications center.

Appendix A shows the response time for each overflow that has occurred since adoption of the SSMP. Since the last audit, the average response time after notification is 16 minutes, with a maximum operator response time of 95 minutes. A rapid response time helps minimize spill volume.

B. A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows.

The Utilities Department Water Resources Division responds to all clogs and overflows that occur within its service area. On average, the Department receives over 100 service calls per year. These service calls include overflows on City mains, overflows on private property, and sewer clogs that have not yet become sewer overflows. Each overflow was evaluated to determine cause and identify whether operational or other changes should be made to reduce the likelihood of future overflows.

C. Procedures to ensure prompt notification to appropriate regulatory agencies and other potentially affected entities.

Appendix C depicts the laminated wallet-sized card containing contact information for regulatory agencies. This card is held by the Wastewater Supervisor and kept in each of the vacuum trucks to contact the appropriate regulatory agencies when overflows occur requiring notification. This process is used for overflows of more than 1,000 gallons or those that reach the storm drain system and are not fully recovered.

D. Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contract personnel are aware of, and follow, the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained.

All work associated with sewer system overflows over the last two years has been performed or coordinated by City Staff. The Wastewater Supervisor meets with Operators daily to discuss work issues. When questions arise regarding the work process associated with overflows, the topic is discussed as a group and addressed in a manner that meets the regulatory requirements while remaining operationally feasible.
Several standard operating procedures (SOPs) have been developed to address SSOs and are regularly revised. These SOPs are contained in Appendix D and are provided to Operators.

E. Procedures to address emergency operations such as traffic, crowd control, and other necessary response activities.

Since adoption of the SSMP, no overflows have required traffic or crowd control, or other response activity outside of City Code Enforcement procedures. However, Operators addressed response activities during 2010 storm events in which traffic control and street shutdowns became necessary. Wastewater Operators worked with the City Public Works and City Police Departments to secure and implement the necessary

equipment and labor. If needed, a similar response would be implemented for a large overflow.

F. A program to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to contain and prevent the discharge of untreated and partially treated wastewater to Waters of the United States, and to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from the SSOs, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge.

Since adoption of the City's SSMP, there was one incident of untreated wastewater affecting the environment. In 2009, the City recovered 100 gallons of a 600-gallon spill. However, since the 2018 audit, 12,871 gallons of spillage have been recovered and returned to the sanitary sewer or treatment system. Of the 12,871 gallons, 11,851 gallons were caused by a spill that was caused by a contractor hired to perform work at the Wastewater Treatment Plant in 2018.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 7: FATS, OILS, & GREASE (FOG) CONTROL PROGRAM

The City has a comprehensive FOG Control Program that includes a media campaign, a presence on the City's website, and educational outreach to neighborhoods with overflows caused by FOG-created blockages. The program has been effective at reducing the number of overflows associated with FOG.

The program has several elements, each of which are discussed and evaluated below.

A. An implementation plan and schedule for public education and outreach that promotes proper disposal of FOG.

Targeted Grease Campaign: When overflows caused by FOG occur in predominately-residential areas, the City distributes English and Spanish FOG information to residents. Nearly 2,000 door hangers have been distributed since implementing the program. Apartment complexes FOG blockages have typically been targeted after FOG-related overflows have happened. Sewer customers in affected neighborhoods receive outreach materials about the proper disposal methods for kitchen grease.

Public Information Campaign: The City spent over $35,000 in FOG outreach in Fiscal Year 2019-20. This included participation in community events, where promotional and educational items where distributed. Additionally, radio and television commercials, cinema ads, print ads in newspapers, informational brochures, geo-targeting digital ads, and outdoor billboards were utilized.

B. A plan and schedule for the disposal of FOG generated within the sanitary sewer system service area.

Part of the FOG facility inspection program is to verify that grease traps and interceptors are cleaned regularly. The City operates a Septage Receiving Station at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Septage Receiving Station accepts sanitary waste and decanted grease wastewater. The Utilities Department Regulatory Compliance Division permits grease waste haulers to store grease tanks at the Wastewater Treatment Plant and decant the grease wastewater. The grease haulers store and decant grease in preparation for hauling to facilities that can accept the grease. All septage and grease haulers are monitored, permitted, and invoiced for services provided at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Wastewater Treatment Plant is not configured in a manner that allows grease to be disposed at the facility at this time, nor are there capital improvement plans or funding identified in the future.

C. The legal authority to prohibit discharges to the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG.

The City has the legal authority to address any contribution to the sewer system that negatively affects its performance. When compliance cannot be achieved during the FOG Inspection process, the Utilities Department can enlist the assistance of the City Code Enforcement Division to gain compliance with City regulations.

D. Requirements to install grease removal devices, such as traps or interceptors design standards for the removal devices, maintenance requirements, BMP requirements, record keeping, and reporting requirements.

The Santa Maria Municipal Code provides the Utilities Department with the authority to require grease traps and interceptors where needed to address FOG from commercial facilities. The Utilities Department Regulatory Compliance Division reviews all building plan permits for grease trap/interceptor requirements and maintains approval authority for the reviews.

E. Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance.

The City has been successful getting grease traps or interceptors installed and facilities cleaned and repaired. There are 260 existing FOG regulated facilities within the City. In 2018, 216 inspections were

performed and 126 inspections performed in 2019. Food service establishment facilities are inspected by a third-party, Water Systems Consulting, under contract with the Utilities Department.

F. An identification of sanitary sewer sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning schedule for each section.

The City maintains a list of sewer system locations that receive cleaning on a monthly basis. Records do not indicate that any additional areas should be added to the list at this time.

G. Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in Section F above.

The City has identified commercial FOG facilities that have been placed on an annual inspection schedule to verify that grease traps and interceptors are operating properly and cleaned regularly.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 8: SYSTEM EVALUATION & CAPACITY ASSURANCE PLAN

The City has a capital improvement plan to address repairs, replacements, and upgrades to sewer mains and trunk lines to provide sufficient capacity. Recent overflows have not been related to capacity limitations. Trunk line upgrades occur as needed. Since implementation of the SSMP, there have been no sewer trunk line upgrades. The City has updated its utility planning document to prepare for future growth. Until additional growth occurs, the City's existing infrastructure is sufficient to provide capacity.

EVALUATION OF SECTION 9: MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, & PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

The City has multiple tools available for monitoring and measuring SSMP effectiveness, which have been used to provide information for this SSMP Biennial Audit. FOG inspection records are maintained in Linko, a pretreatment database program. The City is in the process of implementing a new asset management program for managing records of utility work completed, work assignments, utility map updates, and other useful functions. Overflow data is uploaded online into the California Integrated Water Quality System.

-END-

APPENDIX A
SSOs SUMMARY

Date	Location	Spill Volume, gal	Volume Recovered, gal	Spill Cause	Minutes to Notify	Minutes to Arrive	Minutes to Stop Overflow	Total Response Time, minutes
2009-12-3	2807 Airpark Dr	600	100	Debris	33	37	10	80
2009-12-6	400 McElhaney Ave	200	200	FOG	0	5	10	15
2009-12-19	655 Lee St	100	100	FOG	5	25	15	45
2010-1-5	609 School St	200	200	Debris	0	23	15	38
2010-1-31	209 Grant St	500	500	FOG	0	15	10	25
2010-2-2	430 Harding Ave	150	150	FOG	14	11	10	35
2010-2-26	2213 Almond La	30	30	FOG	45	30	5	80
2010-4-19	1017 Bradley Rd	100	100	FOG	2	12	19	33
2010-4-25	226 Main St	50	50	Debris	21	14	15	50
2010-6-3	200 Williams St	100	100	Contractor	15	5	0	20
2010-7-15	709 Lincoln St	25	25	FOG	0	15	15	30
2010-8-8	609 School St	55	55	Debris	0	11	8	19
2010-10-28	335 Mary Dr	15	15	FOG	5	20	5	30
2010-11-13	1017 Bradley Rd	150	150	FOG	0	20	5	25
2010-12-10	1330 Bradley Rd	20	20	FOG	0	11	0	11
2010-12-20	1003 Sugar Bush Dr	15	15	FOG	6	0	3	9
2011-2-3	112 Alvin Ave	5	5	Debris	0	10	0	10
2011-2-10	223 Betteravia Rd	60	60	FOG	2	7	5	14
2012-4-24	916 W Creston	100	100	Debris	unknown	0	20	20
2012-5-18	1011 S. Miller	15	15	Roots	unknown	10	5	15
2012-6-18	910 W Creston	100	100	Debris	unknown	27	4	31
2012-6-17	1800 N Railroad	10	10	FOG	2	10	2	12
2012-8-7	600 S Elizabeth	100	100	FOG	unknown	10	5	15
2012-9-6	708 N Lincoln	1	1	Debris	unknown	5	5	10
2012-10-1	1214 Lela La	20	20	Debris	20	20	70	90
2012-11-1	301 S Oakley	100	100	Debris	unknown	20	10	30

Date	Location	Spill Volume, gal	Volume Recovered, gal	Spill Cause	Minutes to Notify	Minutes to Arrive	Minutes to Stop Overflow	Total Response Time, minutes
2013-1-5	1100 N Broadway	50	50	FOG	85	25	5	30
2013-1-15	1308 Valley Oak Pl	100	100	FOG	unknown	20	10	30
2013-1-27	201 S Ranch	50	50	Debris	unknown	23	10	33
2013-1-7	1220 Lela La	10	10	Debris	unknown	10	0	10
2013-3-18	410 E Camino Colegio	500	500	Other	unknown	20	20	40
2013-4-27	1010 S Broadway	20	20	Debris	unknown	30	0	30
2013-5-1	1010 S Broadway	50	50	FOG	3	10	15	25
2013-6-10	303 E Betteravia Rd	200	200	Debris	unknown	10	35	45
2013-7-25	1501 E Alvin St	25	25	Debris	unknown	15	5	20
2013-9-12	Western & Main	250	250	FOG	N/A	40	5	45
2013-10-22	1225 Lucia Ct	200	200	FOG	N/A	30	10	40
2013-11-8	510 W Orchard	25	25	Debris	N/A	15	5	20
2013-12-6	2718 Santa Barbara	15	15	Debris	N/A	23	7	30
2014-3-26	1743 Adelyne Ln	50	50	FOG	N/A	45	10	55
2014-3-27	628 E Mill St	25	25	Debris	N/A	8	10	18
2014-4-4	525 E Mill in alley	5	5	FOG	N/A	10	10	20
2014-4-5	325 S Ranch St	50	50	Roots	N/A	30	10	40
2014-4-21	1653 LaSalle	75	75	FOG	N/A	7	8	15
2014-6-3	Cook & Orange Basin	75	75	FOG	N/A	15	10	25
2014-6-24	905 S Russell Ave	50	50	Structural Failure	N/A	9	150	159
2014-6-29	1308 Valley Oaks	25	25	Roots	N/A	15	13	28
2014-9-29	Albertson's	110	110	FOG	N/A	5	5	10
2015-2-6	1430 Jason Way	15	15	Debris	N/A	15	13	28
2015-2-25	800-block Raaberg	200	200	FOG	N/A	13	6	19
2015-3-6	223 E Betteravia Rd	200	200	Debris	N/A	10	10	20
2015-9-10	Tunnell & East	300	300	Contractor	N/A	10	30	40
2016-6-21	South Airport	30	30	Debris/Roots/Rags	N/A	9	28	37
2016-7-29	1728 Glenwood ST	30	30	Const. Debris	N/A	20	10	30
2016-8-25	1308 Valley Oak	75	75	Debris/Rags	N/A	20	5	25

Date	Location	Spill Volume, gal	Volume Recovered, gal	Spill Cause	Minutes to Notify	Minutes to Arrive	Minutes to Stop Overflow	Total Response Time, minutes
2016-9-24	City Motors	20	20	FOG	N/A	10	10	20
2016-9-26	100 E. Betteravia	25	25	Debris/Rags	N/A	15	5	20
2016-11-22	E. Main/Palisade	10	10	Debris/Rags	N/A	10	10	20
2017-11-17	302 S. Broadway	100	100	FOG	N/A	20	5	25
2018-7-18	200 Bl. S. Miller	800	800	Debris/Rags	N/A	20	5	25
2018-8-14	512 S. Miller	50	50	FOG/Rags	N/A	35	10	45
2018-8-27	628 E. Mill	45	45	Debris/Rags	N/A	15	10	25
2018-8-29	515 S. Black Rd.	11137	11137	Contractor	N/A	1	780	781
2018-9-1	515 S. Black Rd.	714	714	Contractor	N/A	1	205	206
2018-9-16	1405 N. Bradley	45	45	Roots, Rags, FOG	N/A	10	5	15
2019-8-17	713 E. Orange	20	0	Roots	N/A	95	5	100
2019-12-11	3010 Skyway	80	80	Roots	N/A	10	5	15
TOTALS:		**16617**	**16597**				**AVERAGE:**	**47**

APPENDIX B
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Year	Miles Cleaned	Miles Videoed	Repairs Completed
2007	119	3.70	4
2008	148	12.20	26
2009	144	5.80	24
2010	124	6.60	29
2011	103	10.60	21
2012	155	21.60	19
2013	144	5.50	18
2014	222	5.50	32
2015	263	7.70	19
2016	190	9.86	10
2017	152	10.32	21
2018	238	10.01	74
2019	236	19.85	53
Average	**172**	**9.94**	**26.92**

APPENDIX C
OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
REGULATORY CONTACT INFORMATION

FOR A SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW THAT ENTERS STORM DRAIN SYSTEM,	
CONTACT RUSS NEWMAN (WITHIN 2 HOURS):	
CELL: 805-###-####	**PERSONAL: 805-###-####**
IF UNABLE TO REACH RUSS, NOTIFY:	
OES:	**800-852-7550**
RWQCB	**805-549-3147 (BUSINESS HOURS)**
	805-235-8435 (AFTER HOURS)
SB County Health Dept.	**805-346-8460**

APPENDIX D
SOPs

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

	Department Utilities	**Author** Shannon Sweeney	Santa Maria All-America City
	Division Water Resources	**Revision** 3 - 6/22/20 RN	
	Group Collections	**Effective Date** 11/18/09	

Reporting Sewage Spills

Purpose

This Standard Operating Procedure outlines the steps required to report a sewage spill to stay in compliance with the City's Sanitary Sewer Management Plan and California Water Code Section 13271.

Step	Action
1	**Determine how much spilled and where it spilled.**
2	**If the spill reached or will reach the storm drain system and has not been fully recovered (Category 1 spills), or if the spill is greater than 1,000 gallons, contact the Wastewater Supervisor immediately. If not available, call the following agencies:** • **Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550** • **RWQCB (805) 549-3147 during business hours, (805) 235-8435 after business hours** • **SB County Health Department (805) 346-8460 within two hours of start of overflow. After hours or on weekends, call (805) 681-4900.**
3	**Complete a Sewage Spill report within 24 hours of the incident. WW Supervisor or LRO to complete step 4. If Wastewater Supervisor or LRO is unavailable, fax Cat 1 report to the RWQCB at (805) 543-0397 and to the Santa Barbara County Health Department at (805) 346-8485**
4	**Enter Cat 1 & 2 spills into the Online SSO reporting system within three days of the overflow. Certify report within 15 days of SSO end. Enter all other spills into the Online SSO reporting system by the end of the month following the date of the spill.**

Issues

Discharges of less than 1,000 gallons must be reported if:

- The spill enters a water of the State, including public or private, natural or artificial channel.
- The spill reaches the ground within 5 feet of groundwater, or within 500 feet of a surface water, water well, or domestic water supply source,
- The spill causes pollution or threatened pollution,
- The spill causes a nuisance (such as multiple calls to the same location),
- The spill causes a potential threat to public health (such as an agricultural field or if dealing with crowds).

	Department Utilities	**Author** A. Pantoja/S. Sweeney	Santa Maria All-America City
	Division Water Resources	**Revision** 1- 6/22/20 RN	
	Group Collections	**Effective Date** 11/25/09	

Sewer Overflows – Private Property

Purpose

Release of sewage violates the City's Municipal Code, Section 8-12.201, and is a threat to public health. Spills from laterals not caused by main backups are the responsibility of the property owner.

Step	Action
1	**Respond to all sewer calls, regardless of cause.**
2	**If the overflow is on private property, contain the discharge from leaving the property. Do not enter the property, except to vacuum standing sewage and cordon off the affected area.**
3	**Verify that the overflow is not being caused by a blockage at the main.**
4	**If the overflow is caused by a blockage on the lateral, attempt to contact a responsible party for the property (homeowner, renter, property manager). Document attempts to contact a responsible party.**
5	**If after one hour, no one has responded, contact a plumber and authorize the plumber only to restore flow. Use the attached list of licensed plumbers, and rotate through the list. If needed, also contact a restoration company for site cleanup and disinfection. Use the attached list of restoration firms, and rotate through the list.**
6	**In the event that the sewage overflow cannot be contained, staff is authorized to shut off the water until the sewer lateral flow can be restored. However, this is only to be done if the situation cannot be controlled in any other way, and this condition is not to exist for more than two hours.**
7	**Document the situation with photos. Inform the reporting party of your findings.**
8	**Contact Code Enforcement at extension 2420 or cell phone number 805-868-7483. If after hours or holidays and weekends, leave a message.**
9	**Stay on site until proper sewer flow is restored, standing water that presents a public health issue is vacuumed, the affected area is cordoned off, and a restoration firm has been contacted, if needed.**
10	**Prepare an Outside Billing for the incident. Send the outside billing to Business Services and to Code Compliance (include photos to Code Enforcement).**

Issues

Section 8-12.1410 authorizes the City to correct a condition causing a sewage release onto public or private property. "In order to enforce the provisions of (Chapter 8), the City may correct any violation of it. The cost of such correction may be added to any charges and fees payable by the person violating this chapter or the owner or tenant of the property upon which the violation occurred."