CITY OF ATASCADERO
CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

Tuesday, November 13, 2018

City Hall Council Chambers, 4th floor
6500 Palma Avenue, Atascadero, California
(Entrance on Lewis Ave.)

City Council Regular Session: 6:00 P.M.

REGULAR SESSION – CALL TO ORDER: 6:00 P.M.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Council Member Bourbeau

ROLL CALL:
Mayor O'Malley
Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi
Council Member Bourbeau
Council Member Moreno
Council Member Sturtevant

APPROVAL OF AGENDA: Roll Call
Recommendation: Council:

1. Approve this agenda; and
2. Waive the reading in full of all ordinances appearing on this agenda, and the titles of the ordinances will be read aloud by the City Clerk at the first reading, after the motion and before the City Council votes.

PRESENTATIONS:

1. **Proclamation proclaiming November National Hospice Palliative Care Month**

A. CONSENT CALENDAR: (All items on the consent calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial by City staff and will be approved by one motion if no member of the Council or public wishes to comment or ask questions. If comment or discussion is desired by anyone, the item will be removed from the consent calendar and will be considered in the listed sequence with an opportunity for any member of the public to address the Council concerning the item before action is taken.)

1. **City Council Draft Action Minutes – October 23, 2018**
   - Recommendation: Council approve the City Council Draft Action Minutes of the October 23, 2018, City Council meeting. [City Clerk]

2. **September 2018 Accounts Payable and Payroll**
   - Fiscal Impact: $2,540,118.93
   - Recommendation: Council approve certified City accounts payable, payroll and payroll vendor checks for September 2018. [Administrative Services]

3. **September 2018 Investment Report**
   - Fiscal Impact: None.
   - Recommendation: Council receive and file the City Treasurer's report for quarter ending September 2018. [Administrative Services]

4. **Accept Parcel Map AT 17-0135 - 3355 Chico Road (FMP 18-0051, Erwin & Wingo)**
   - Fiscal Impact: None.
   - Recommendations: Council:
     1. Accept Parcel Map AT 17-0135.
     2. Accept, on behalf of the public, the offer of dedication for a Public Utility Easement as shown on Parcel Map AT 17-0135.
     3. Authorize and direct the City Clerk to endorse the Council's approval on the Map. [Public Works]

5. **Completion of Subdivision Improvements for Tract 2802 (Erica Court)**
   - Fiscal Impact: None.
   - Recommendations: Council:
     1. Accept and certify the satisfactory completion of subdivision improvement work for Tract 2802.
     2. Authorize the City Engineer to release and/or decrease subdivision improvement security on behalf of the City Council.
     3. Accept the Erica Court public sewer main extension constructed with Tract 2802 into the City of Atascadero Wastewater Collection System. [Public Works]

6. **Chicago Grade Landfill Agreement**
   - Fiscal Impact: None.
   - Recommendation: Council authorize the City Manager to execute a new agreement with Chicago Grade Landfill, Inc., for exclusive depositing of City waste collections into Chicago Grade Landfill. [Public Works]

UPDATES FROM THE CITY MANAGER: (The City Manager will give an oral report on any current issues of concern to the City Council.)

COMMUNITY FORUM: (This portion of the meeting is reserved for persons wanting to address the Council on any matter not on this agenda and over which the Council has jurisdiction. Speakers are limited to three minutes. Please state your name for the record before making your presentation. Comments made during Community Forum will not be a subject of discussion. A maximum of 30 minutes will be allowed for Community Forum, unless changed by the Council. Any members of the public who have questions or need information may contact the City Clerk's Office, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at 470-3400, or cityclerk@atascadero.org.)

B. PUBLIC HEARINGS: None.

C. MANAGEMENT REPORTS:

1. **Approve Local Agency Management Plan for Onsite Wastewater Treatment (Septic) Systems Standards**
   - Fiscal Impact: Approving staff recommendations will result in an increase of $15,000 in General Fund reserves toward the LAMP document development for a total LAMP budget of $65,000.
   - Recommendations: Council:
     1. Authorize staff to submit the final draft Local Agency Management Plan to Regional Water Quality Control Board for approval.
     2. Adopt Draft Resolution adopting the City of Atascadero Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) as the new City standards for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems effective the day after approval of the LAMP by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
     3. Authorize the Administrative Services Director to appropriate an additional $15,000 in General Fund reserves toward the LAMP development budget to cover additional costs associated with LAMP completion for a total budget of $65,000. [Public Works]

COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS: (On their own initiative, Council Members may make a brief announcement or a brief report on their own activities. Council Members may ask a question for clarification, make a referral to staff or take action to have staff place a matter of business on a future agenda. The Council may take action on items listed on the Agenda.)

D. COMMITTEE REPORTS: (The following represent standing committees. Informative status reports will be given, as felt necessary):

Mayor O'Malley
1. City / Schools Committee
2. County Mayors Round Table
3. SLO Council of Governments (SLOCOG)
4. SLO Regional Transit Authority (RTA)

Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi
1. Air Pollution Control District
2. SLO Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)
3. City of Atascadero Design Review Committee
4. Atascadero Basin Ground Water Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Council Member Bourbeau
1. City of Atascadero Design Review Committee
2. Homeless Services Oversight Council
3. City of Atascadero Finance Committee
4. SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC)
5. Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA)

Council Member Moreno

1. California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (CJPIA) Board
2. City of Atascadero Finance Committee (Chair)
3. Economic Vitality Corporation, Board of Directors (EVC)

Council Member Sturtevant

1. City / Schools Committee
2. League of California Cities – Council Liaison

E. INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATION AND / OR ACTION:

1. City Council
2. City Clerk
3. City Treasurer
4. City Attorney
5. City Manager

F. ADJOURN

Please note: Should anyone challenge any proposed development entitlement listed on this Agenda in court, that person may be limited to raising those issues addressed at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Council at or prior to this public hearing. Correspondence submitted at this public hearing will be distributed to the Council and available for review in the City Clerk's office.

I, Amanda Muther, Deputy City Clerk of the City of Atascadero, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing agenda for the November 13, 2018 Regular Session of the Atascadero City Council was posted on November 7, 2018 at the Atascadero City Hall, 6500 Palma Avenue, Atascadero, CA 93422 and was available for public review at that location.

Signed this 7th day of November 2018, at Atascadero, California.

Amanda Muther, Deputy City Clerk
City of Atascadero

City of Atascadero

WELCOME TO THE ATASCADERO CITY COUNCIL MEETING

The City Council meets in regular session on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Council meetings will be held at the City Hall Council Chambers, 6500 Palma Avenue, Atascadero. Matters are considered by the Council in the order of the printed Agenda. Regular Council meetings are televised live, audio recorded and videotaped for future playback. Charter Communication customers may view the meetings on Charter Cable Channel 20 or via the City's website at www.atascadero.org. Meetings are also broadcast on radio station KPRL AM 1230. Contact the City Clerk for more information (470-3400).

Copies of the staff reports or other documentation relating to each item of business referred to on the Agenda are on file in the office of the City Clerk and are available for public inspection during City Hall business hours at the Front Counter of City Hall, 6500 Palma Avenue, Atascadero, and on our website, www.atascadero.org. Contracts, Resolutions and Ordinances will be allocated a number once they are approved by the City Council. The minutes of this meeting will reflect these numbers. All documents submitted by the public during Council meetings that are either read into the record or referred to in their statement will be noted in the minutes and available for review in the City Clerk's office.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, **if you need special assistance to participate in a City meeting or other services offered by this City**, please contact the City Manager's Office or the City Clerk's Office, both at (805) 470-3400. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist the City staff in assuring that reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.

TO SPEAK ON SUBJECTS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA
Under Agenda item, "COMMUNITY FORUM", the Mayor will call for anyone from the audience having business with the Council to approach the lectern and be recognized.

1. Give your name for the record (not required)
2. State the nature of your business.
3. All comments are limited to 3 minutes.
4. All comments should be made to the Mayor and Council.
5. No person shall be permitted to make slanderous, profane or negative personal remarks concerning any other individual, absent or present

This is the time items not on the Agenda may be brought to the Council's attention. A maximum of 30 minutes will be allowed for Community Forum (unless changed by the Council). If you wish to use a computer presentation to support your comments, you must notify the City Clerk's office at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. Digital presentations must be brought to the meeting on a USB drive or CD. You are required to submit to the City Clerk a printed copy of your presentation for the record. Please check in with the City Clerk before the meeting begins to announce your presence and turn in the printed copy.

TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEMS (from Title 2, Chapter 1 of the Atascadero Municipal Code)
Members of the audience may speak on any item on the agenda. The Mayor will identify the subject, staff will give their report, and the Council will ask questions of staff. The Mayor will announce when the public comment period is open and will request anyone interested to address the Council regarding the matter being considered to step up to the lectern. If you wish to speak for, against or comment in any way:

1. You must approach the lectern and be recognized by the Mayor
2. Give your name (not required)
3. Make your statement
4. All comments should be made to the Mayor and Council
5. No person shall be permitted to make slanderous, profane or negative personal remarks concerning any other individual, absent or present
6. All comments limited to 3 minutes

The Mayor will announce when the public comment period is closed, and thereafter, no further public comments will be heard by the Council.

CITY OF ATASCADERO
CITY COUNCIL

DRAFT MINUTES

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

City Hall Council Chambers, 4th floor
6500 Palma Avenue, Atascadero, California
(Entrance on Lewis Ave.)

City Council Regular Session: 6:00 P.M.

REGULAR SESSION – CALL TO ORDER: 6:00 P.M.

Mayor O'Malley called the meeting to order at 6:05 p.m. and Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi led the Pledge of Allegiance.

ROLL CALL:

Present: Council Members Bourbeau, Moreno, Sturtevant, Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi and Mayor O'Malley

Absent: None

Others Present: City Treasurer Gere Sibbach

Staff Present: Public Works Director Nick DeBar, Police Chief Jerel Haley, Administrative Services Director Jeri Rangel, Community Development Director Phil Dunsmore, Fire Chief Casey Bryson, City Attorney Brian Pierik and Deputy City Clerk Amanda Muther

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

MOTION: By Council Member Moreno and seconded by Council Member Sturtevant to:
1. **Approve this agenda; and,**
2. **Waive the reading in full of all ordinances appearing on this agenda, and the titles of the ordinances will be read aloud by the City Clerk at the first reading, after the motion and before the City Council votes.**

Motion passed 5:0 by a roll-call vote.

PRESENTATIONS:

1. Employee Recognition

City Manager Rickard presented the following employees with Service Awards:

- **5 Years:** Katie Mulder, Zookeeper
  Diego Segovia, Police Officer
  Ryan Sloan, Police Officer
- **10 Years:** Christopher Hester, Police Officer
- **15 Years:** Jason Carr, Police Lieutenant
- **20 Years:** Jeff Wilshusen, Police Sergeant
  Lori Brickey, Finance Technician

A. CONSENT CALENDAR: (All items on the consent calendar are considered to be routine and non-controversial by City staff and will be approved by one motion if no member of the Council or public wishes to comment or ask questions. If comment or discussion is desired by anyone, the item will be removed from the consent calendar and will be considered in the listed sequence with an opportunity for any member of the public to address the Council concerning the item before action is taken.)

1. City Council Draft Action Minutes – October 9, 2018

- Recommendation: Council approve the City Council Draft Action Minutes of the October 9, 2018, City Council meeting. [City Clerk]

2. 2018-2019 Citywide Salary Schedule and Memorandums of Understanding for Service Employees International Union Local 620, Atascadero Professional Firefighters Local 3600, Mid-Management/Professional Employees Association, and Resolution for Non-Represented Professional and Management Workers and Confidential Employees

- Fiscal Impact: Changes to the MOUs and Resolution will result in an estimated $286,000 cost increase for 2018-2019 and an estimated $505,000 - $540,000 annually for future years.
- Recommendation: Council:
  1. Approve the Memorandum of Understanding for Service Employees International Union Local 620.
  2. Approve the Memorandum of Understanding for Atascadero Professional Firefighters Local 3600.
  3. Approve the Memorandum of Understanding for, Mid-Management/ Professional Employees Association.
  4. Adopt Draft Resolution for Non-Represented Professional and Management Workers and Confidential Employees.
  5. Approve the Salary Schedule for Fiscal Year 2018-2019. [City Manager]

MOTION: By Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi and seconded by Council Member Sturtevant to approve the Consent Calendar. ***(#A-2: Contract Nos. 2018-013, 2018-014 & 2018-015) (#A2: Resolution No. 2018-063) Motion passed 5:0 by a roll-call vote.***

UPDATES FROM THE CITY MANAGER:

City Manager Rachelle Rickard gave an update on projects and issues within the City.

COMMUNITY FORUM:

The following citizens spoke during Community Forum: Susan Warren and Mark Russo

Mayor O'Malley closed the COMMUNITY FORUM period.

B. PUBLIC HEARINGS: None.

C. MANAGEMENT REPORTS:

1. Procurement for Joy Playground Equipment at Colony Park

- Fiscal Impact: $536,709.54
- Recommendation: Council:
  1. Award a contract for $536,709.54 to PlayCore Wisconsin, Inc. (dba GameTime) to furnish and install playground equipment and rubberized surfacing for the Joy Playground project at Colony Park (City Project No. C2016P01).
  2. Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract for ~~$565,061~~ $536,709.54 with PlayCore Wisconsin, Inc. (dba GameTime) to furnish and install playground equipment and rubberized surfacing for the Joy Playground project at Colony Park.
  3. Authorize the Director of Public Works to file a Notice of Completion with the County Recorder upon satisfactory completion of the project. [Public Works]

Public Works Director Nick DeBar gave the staff report and answered questions from the Council.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

The following citizens spoke on this item: Geoff Auslen

Mayor O'Malley closed the Public Comment period.

MOTION: By Mayor O'Malley and seconded by Council Member Sturtevant to:

1. Award a contract for $536,709.54 to PlayCore Wisconsin, Inc. (dba GameTime) to furnish and install playground equipment and rubberized surfacing for the Joy Playground project at Colony Park (City Project No. C2016P01).

2. **Authorize the City Manager to execute a contract for $536,709.54 with PlayCore Wisconsin, Inc. (dba GameTime) to furnish and install playground equipment and rubberized surfacing for the Joy Playground project at Colony Park.**
3. **Authorize the Director of Public Works to file a Notice of Completion with the County Recorder upon satisfactory completion of the project. *(Contract No. 2018-016)***
Motion passed 5:0 by a roll-call vote.

2. **Del Rio Road Commercial Area Specific Plan – Potential Land Uses**
   - Fiscal Impact: None.
   - Recommendation: Council receive informational report on land use trends and potential land uses for the Del Rio Specific Plan Area and provide input on potential additional scenarios to be analyzed. [Community Development]

Community Development Director Phil Dunsmore gave the staff report and answered questions from the Council. City Manager Rickard, Public Works Director DeBar and City Attorney Pierik also answered questions from the Council.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

The following citizens spoke on this item: Susan Funk, Mark Dariz and Geoff Auslen

Mayor O'Malley closed the Public Comment period.

Council received the informational report on the Del Rio Specific Plan Area.

COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS: None.

D. COMMITTEE REPORTS:

The following Council Members gave brief update reports on their committees since their last Council meeting:

Mayor Pro Tem Fonzi
1. SLO Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo)

Council Member Bourbeau
1. Homeless Services Oversight Council

Council Member Moreno
1. Economic Vitality Corporation, Board of Directors (EVC)

E. INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATION AND / OR ACTION: None.

F. ADJOURN

Mayor O'Malley adjourned the Regular Meeting at 8:13 p.m.

MINUTES PREPARED BY:

_____
Amanda Muther
Deputy City Clerk

APPROVED:

Atascadero City Council

Staff Report - Administrative Services Department

September 2018 Accounts Payable and Payroll

RECOMMENDATION:

Council approve certified City accounts payable, payroll and payroll vendor checks for September 2018.

DISCUSSION:

Attached for City Council review and approval are the following:

Payroll		
Dated 9/6/18	Checks # 34011 - 34027	$ 13,859.89
	Direct Deposits	304,142.63
Dated 9/20/18	Checks # 34028- 34048	14,021.82
	Direct Deposits	292,208.17
Accounts Payable		
Dated 9/1/18 - 9/30/18		
	Checks # 157959 - 158262 & EFTs 3071 - 3097	1,915,886.42
	TOTAL AMOUNT	$ 2,540,118.93

FISCAL IMPACT:

Total expenditures for all funds is $ 2,540,118.93

CERTIFICATION:

The undersigned certifies that the attached demands have been released for payment and that funds are available for these demands.

J. Rangel

Jeri Rangel, Director of Administrative Services

ATTACHMENT:

September 2018 Eden Warrant Register in the amount of $ 1,915,886.42

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
157959	09/06/2018	ATASCADERO MID MGRS ORG UNION	Payroll Vendor Payment	80.00
157960	09/06/2018	ATASCADERO POLICE OFFICERS	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,362.50
157961	09/06/2018	ATASCADERO PROF. FIREFIGHTERS	Payroll Vendor Payment	993.60
157962	09/06/2018	MASS MUTUAL WORKPLACE SOLUTION	Payroll Vendor Payment	9,365.50
157963	09/06/2018	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	Payroll Vendor Payment	783.86
157964	09/06/2018	NAVIA BENEFIT SOLUTIONS	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,237.31
157965	09/06/2018	SEIU LOCAL 620	Payroll Vendor Payment	827.94
157966	09/06/2018	VANTAGEPOINT TRNSFR AGT 106099	Payroll Vendor Payment	337.31
157967	09/06/2018	VANTAGEPOINT TRNSFR AGT 304633	Payroll Vendor Payment	3,617.33
3071	09/07/2018	STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT	Payroll Vendor Payment	209.54
3072	09/07/2018	HEALTHEQUITY, INC.	Payroll Vendor Payment	10,721.70
3073	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	21,854.49
3074	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	35,380.51
3075	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	744.43
3076	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	2,006.61
3077	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	2,533.82
3078	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	4,107.19
3079	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	5,271.52
3080	09/07/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	9,777.05
157968	09/10/2018	WEX BANK - 76 UNIVERSL	Accounts Payable Check	11,733.16
157969	09/10/2018	WEX BANK - WEX FLEET UNIVERSAL	Accounts Payable Check	7,724.89
3081	09/11/2018	RABOBANK, N.A.	Payroll Vendor Payment	55,697.24
3082	09/11/2018	EMPLOYMENT DEV DEPARTMENT	Payroll Vendor Payment	17,164.85
3083	09/11/2018	EMPLOYMENT DEV. DEPARTMENT	Payroll Vendor Payment	2,168.77
3084	09/14/2018	BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	Accounts Payable Check	612,292.38
157970	09/14/2018	29TONIGHT, CO.	Accounts Payable Check	327.79
157971	09/14/2018	4LEAF,INC.	Accounts Payable Check	7,289.35
157972	09/14/2018	A & J REFRIGERATION	Accounts Payable Check	233.00
157973	09/14/2018	ACCESS PUBLISHING	Accounts Payable Check	400.00
157974	09/14/2018	ALLSTAR FIRE EQUIPMENT, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	507.77
157975	09/14/2018	AMERICAN WEST TIRE & AUTO INC	Accounts Payable Check	214.85
157976	09/14/2018	AT&T	Accounts Payable Check	290.53
157977	09/14/2018	AT&T	Accounts Payable Check	33.17
157978	09/14/2018	ATASCADERO PICKLEBALL CLUB	Accounts Payable Check	178.80
157979	09/14/2018	AURORA WORLD, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	365.90
157980	09/14/2018	KEITH R. BERGHER	Accounts Payable Check	450.00
157981	09/14/2018	BIG RED MARKETING, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	3,500.00

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
157982	09/14/2018	JUSTIN BLACK	Accounts Payable Check	44.56
157983	09/14/2018	BREZDEN PEST CONTROL, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	99.00
157984	09/14/2018	SHIRLEY R. BRUTON	Accounts Payable Check	559.20
157985	09/14/2018	CA PARKS & RECREATION	Accounts Payable Check	775.00
157986	09/14/2018	CALLBACK STAFFING SOLUTION,LLC	Accounts Payable Check	189.46
157987	09/14/2018	JASON F. CARR	Accounts Payable Check	281.00
157988	09/14/2018	CCI OFFICE TECHNOLOGIES	Accounts Payable Check	349.29
157989	09/14/2018	CDCE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	31,520.18
157990	09/14/2018	CENTRAL COAST CAFE	Accounts Payable Check	130.00
157991	09/14/2018	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	Accounts Payable Check	99.98
157992	09/14/2018	KATHLEEN J. CINOWALT	Accounts Payable Check	199.50
157993	09/14/2018	JEREMY L. CLAY	Accounts Payable Check	46.00
157994	09/14/2018	CLEVER CONCEPTS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	60.00
157995	09/14/2018	CO OF SAN LUIS OBISPO SART PRG	Accounts Payable Check	563.00
157996	09/14/2018	COAST LINE DISTRIBUTING	Accounts Payable Check	233.58
157997	09/14/2018	CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER	Accounts Payable Check	73.00
157998	09/14/2018	CULLIGAN/CENTRAL COAST WTR TRT	Accounts Payable Check	70.00
157999	09/14/2018	NICHOLAS DEBAR	Accounts Payable Check	300.00
158000	09/14/2018	DESTINATION TRAVEL NETWORK	Accounts Payable Check	190.00
158001	09/14/2018	DMV RENEWAL	Accounts Payable Check	128.00
158002	09/14/2018	DOC BURNSTEIN'S ICE CREAM LAB	Accounts Payable Check	1,864.08
158003	09/14/2018	DRIVE CUSTOMS	Accounts Payable Check	250.00
158004	09/14/2018	PHILIP DUNSMORE	Accounts Payable Check	300.00
158005	09/14/2018	EARTH SYSTEMS PACIFIC	Accounts Payable Check	3,587.00
158006	09/14/2018	ED'S FLYMEAT LLC	Accounts Payable Check	46.20
158007	09/14/2018	JENNIFER S. EICKEMEYER	Accounts Payable Check	28.80
158008	09/14/2018	FERRAVANTI GRADING & PAVING	Accounts Payable Check	95,503.74
158009	09/14/2018	FIESTA MAHAR MANUFACTURNG CORP	Accounts Payable Check	323.70
158010	09/14/2018	FIRST AMERICAN TITLE	Accounts Payable Check	18,000.00
158011	09/14/2018	FOOD FOR LESS	Accounts Payable Check	89.76
158012	09/14/2018	GAS COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	135.16
158013	09/14/2018	KELLY GLEASON	Accounts Payable Check	22.89
158014	09/14/2018	GLOBAL EYEWEAR	Accounts Payable Check	216.94
158015	09/14/2018	GUEST HOUSE GRILL, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	150.00
158016	09/14/2018	BRADLEY A. HACKLEMAN	Accounts Payable Check	282.00
158017	09/14/2018	HAMNER, JEWELL & ASSOCIATES	Accounts Payable Check	516.82
158018	09/14/2018	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES	Accounts Payable Check	882.63
158019	09/14/2018	INGRAM & GREENE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	115.32
158020	09/14/2018	EVELYN R. INGRAM	Accounts Payable Check	420.48
158021	09/14/2018	IRON MOUNTAIN RECORDS MGMNT	Accounts Payable Check	89.27

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158022	09/14/2018	BRITTNEY L. JONES	Accounts Payable Check	105.00
158023	09/14/2018	K & M INTERNATIONAL	Accounts Payable Check	485.35
158024	09/14/2018	NORMAN M. KATZ, PSY.D.	Accounts Payable Check	450.00
158025	09/14/2018	KNECHT'S PLUMBING & HEATING	Accounts Payable Check	8,902.50
158026	09/14/2018	KTU+A	Accounts Payable Check	7,375.00
158027	09/14/2018	LANTERN PRESS	Accounts Payable Check	310.53
158028	09/14/2018	THOMAS LITTLE	Accounts Payable Check	921.82
158029	09/14/2018	LOOMIS REFRIGERATION, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	2,516.16
158030	09/14/2018	CRAIG C. LOWRIE	Accounts Payable Check	100.00
158031	09/14/2018	MARSTON'S 101	Accounts Payable Check	66.80
158032	09/14/2018	SAMUEL HENRY MCMILLAN, JR.	Accounts Payable Check	50.00
158033	09/14/2018	SAMUEL H. MCMILLAN, SR.	Accounts Payable Check	50.00
158034	09/14/2018	MEDPOST URGENT CARE-ATASCADERO	Accounts Payable Check	120.00
158035	09/14/2018	MID-COAST GEOTECHNICAL, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	190.00
158036	09/14/2018	MID-COAST MOWER & SAW, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	17.00
158037	09/14/2018	MINER'S ACE HARDWARE	Accounts Payable Check	74.05
158038	09/14/2018	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE	Accounts Payable Check	165.00
158039	09/14/2018	RAYMOND ROBERT MOLLE	Accounts Payable Check	281.00
158040	09/14/2018	MORGAN R. MONROE	Accounts Payable Check	450.00
158041	09/14/2018	MV TRANSPORTATION, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	20,943.87
158042	09/14/2018	NASSAU-SOSNICK DISTRIBUTION CO	Accounts Payable Check	164.15
158043	09/14/2018	OASIS EQUIPMENT RENTAL	Accounts Payable Check	884.00
158044	09/14/2018	OFFICE DEPOT INC.	Accounts Payable Check	691.97
158045	09/14/2018	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	43.60
158046	09/14/2018	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC	Accounts Payable Check	36,934.64
158047	09/14/2018	PASO ROBLES GLASS	Accounts Payable Check	11,340.00
158048	09/14/2018	ROBIN K. PENDLEY	Accounts Payable Check	46.00
158049	09/14/2018	PERRY'S ELECTRIC MOTORS & CTRL	Accounts Payable Check	3,740.73
158050	09/14/2018	PRO TOW	Accounts Payable Check	80.00
158051	09/14/2018	QUINCY ENGINEERING, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	12,798.89
158052	09/14/2018	JERI RANGEL	Accounts Payable Check	300.00
158053	09/14/2018	RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	437.50
158054	09/14/2018	RACHELLE RICKARD	Accounts Payable Check	543.00
158055	09/14/2018	MICHELLE R. ROGERS	Accounts Payable Check	278.60
158056	09/14/2018	SAFETY DRIVERS ED., LLC.	Accounts Payable Check	27.30
158057	09/14/2018	GERE SIBBACH	Accounts Payable Check	250.00
158058	09/14/2018	SLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	Accounts Payable Check	212.00
158059	09/14/2018	SLOCOG	Accounts Payable Check	5,516.00
158060	09/14/2018	SMART AND FINAL	Accounts Payable Check	74.88
158061	09/14/2018	SOUTH COAST EMERGENCY VEH SVC	Accounts Payable Check	2,370.27

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158062	09/14/2018	SOUZA CONSTRUCTION, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	208,297.19
158063	09/14/2018	SPEAKWRITE, LLC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,064.23
158064	09/14/2018	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	Accounts Payable Check	392.64
158065	09/14/2018	STAPLES CREDIT PLAN	Accounts Payable Check	347.52
158066	09/14/2018	STONEAGE ARTS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	312.09
158067	09/14/2018	SWANK MOTION PICTURES, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	770.00
158068	09/14/2018	THRIVE TRAINING CENTER	Accounts Payable Check	264.60
158074	09/14/2018	U.S. BANK	Accounts Payable Check	22,432.17
158075	09/14/2018	ULTREX BUSINESS PRODUCTS	Accounts Payable Check	64.14
158076	09/14/2018	ULTREX LEASING	Accounts Payable Check	260.76
158077	09/14/2018	IWINA M. VAN BEEK	Accounts Payable Check	138.00
158078	09/14/2018	THOMAS F. VELASQUEZ	Accounts Payable Check	261.00
158079	09/14/2018	VERDIN	Accounts Payable Check	13,957.83
158080	09/14/2018	VERIZON WIRELESS	Accounts Payable Check	3,671.26
158081	09/14/2018	VINO VICE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,612.50
158082	09/14/2018	WEST COAST AUTO & TOWING, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	2,215.34
158083	09/14/2018	BRIAN WESTERMAN	Accounts Payable Check	1,034.63
158084	09/14/2018	WESTERN JANITOR SUPPLY	Accounts Payable Check	216.20
158085	09/14/2018	WISHPETS CO.	Accounts Payable Check	160.12
158086	09/14/2018	KAREN B. WYKE	Accounts Payable Check	751.20
158087	09/14/2018	ZOOM IMAGING SOLUTIONS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	899.50
158088	09/14/2018	DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY & FIRE	Accounts Payable Check	913.60
158089	09/14/2018	ALEX GENTILLY	Accounts Payable Check	350.00
158090	09/14/2018	ZACHARIAH JACKSON	Accounts Payable Check	255.00
158091	09/14/2018	COLETTE LAYTON	Accounts Payable Check	1,600.00
158092	09/14/2018	JACKSON LIGHT	Accounts Payable Check	350.00
158093	09/14/2018	ANDREW LUERA	Accounts Payable Check	255.00
158094	09/14/2018	TOM PETERSON	Accounts Payable Check	412.00
158095	09/14/2018	REVENUE & COST SPECIALISTS LLC	Accounts Payable Check	7,000.00
158096	09/14/2018	BRANDON ROBERTS	Accounts Payable Check	255.00
158097	09/14/2018	CHRISTOPHER R. ROBINSON	Accounts Payable Check	255.00
158098	09/14/2018	SLO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE	Accounts Payable Check	106.00
158099	09/14/2018	THOMAS F. VELASQUEZ	Accounts Payable Check	46.00
3091	09/20/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	2,573.94
158100	09/20/2018	ATASCADERO MID MGRS ORG UNION	Payroll Vendor Payment	80.00
158101	09/20/2018	ATASCADERO POLICE OFFICERS	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,238.75
158102	09/20/2018	ATASCADERO PROF. FIREFIGHTERS	Payroll Vendor Payment	993.60
158103	09/20/2018	MASS MUTUAL WORKPLACE SOLUTION	Payroll Vendor Payment	8,315.50
158104	09/20/2018	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTION	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,184.23
158105	09/20/2018	NAVIA BENEFIT SOLUTIONS	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,076.27

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158106	09/20/2018	VOID	Payroll Vendor Payment	0.00
158107	09/20/2018	SEIU LOCAL 620	Payroll Vendor Payment	834.32
158108	09/20/2018	VANTAGEPOINT TRNSFR AGT 106099	Payroll Vendor Payment	337.31
158109	09/20/2018	VANTAGEPOINT TRNSFR AGT 304633	Payroll Vendor Payment	3,759.09
3085	09/21/2018	STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT	Payroll Vendor Payment	335.95
3086	09/21/2018	HEALTHEQUITY, INC.	Payroll Vendor Payment	6,896.70
3087	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	22,081.44
3088	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	33,802.04
3089	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	731.39
3090	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,076.58
3092	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	3,931.04
3093	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	5,470.71
3094	09/21/2018	CALIF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM	Payroll Vendor Payment	9,951.86
3095	09/25/2018	RABOBANK, N.A.	Payroll Vendor Payment	50,410.88
3096	09/25/2018	EMPLOYMENT DEV DEPARTMENT	Payroll Vendor Payment	14,815.15
3097	09/25/2018	EMPLOYMENT DEV. DEPARTMENT	Payroll Vendor Payment	2,123.04
158110	09/27/2018	ANTHEM BLUE CROSS HEALTH	Payroll Vendor Payment	159,227.61
158111	09/27/2018	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,591.95
158112	09/27/2018	MEDICAL EYE SERVICES	Payroll Vendor Payment	1,725.46
158113	09/27/2018	PREFERRED BENEFITS INSURANCE	Payroll Vendor Payment	8,893.10
158114	09/28/2018	ATASCADERO PROF. FIREFIGHTERS	Accounts Payable Check	1,439.76
158115	09/28/2018	CITY OF ATASCADERO	Accounts Payable Check	1,844.32
158116	09/28/2018	CITY OF ATASCADERO	Accounts Payable Check	280.14
158117	09/28/2018	DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES	Accounts Payable Check	2,106.25
158118	09/28/2018	FGL ENVIRONMENTAL	Accounts Payable Check	179.00
158119	09/28/2018	JOANN HEAD LAND SURVEYING	Accounts Payable Check	1,417.50
158120	09/28/2018	MEDPOST URGENT CARE-PASO ROBLE	Accounts Payable Check	1,345.00
158121	09/28/2018	MONSOON CONSULTANTS	Accounts Payable Check	3,797.50
158122	09/28/2018	VOID	Accounts Payable Check	0.00
158123	09/28/2018	PAUL JEFFREY ZEHNER	Accounts Payable Check	1,200.00
158124	09/28/2018	A & J REFRIGERATION	Accounts Payable Check	3,123.63
158125	09/28/2018	A & T ARBORISTS & VEGETATION	Accounts Payable Check	3,600.00
158126	09/28/2018	MATTHEW R. AANERUD	Accounts Payable Check	40.00
158127	09/28/2018	AGM CALIFORNIA, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	2,031.00
158128	09/28/2018	AGP VIDEO, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,962.50
158129	09/28/2018	AIRGAS USA, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	165.62
158130	09/28/2018	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES INC	Accounts Payable Check	173.00
158131	09/28/2018	AMERICAN MARBORG	Accounts Payable Check	676.52

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158132	09/28/2018	AMERICAN WEST TIRE & AUTO INC	Accounts Payable Check	1,424.63
158133	09/28/2018	ANTECH DIAGNOSTICS	Accounts Payable Check	173.85
158134	09/28/2018	ASSOCIATED TRAFFIC SAFETY	Accounts Payable Check	1,128.68
158136	09/28/2018	AT&T	Accounts Payable Check	974.38
158137	09/28/2018	AT&T	Accounts Payable Check	886.93
158138	09/28/2018	ATASCADERO HAY & FEED	Accounts Payable Check	2,205.44
158139	09/28/2018	ATASCADERO NEWS	Accounts Payable Check	3,563.80
158140	09/28/2018	AURORA WORLD, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	765.20
158141	09/28/2018	AXON ENTERPRISE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	975.00
158142	09/28/2018	BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	Accounts Payable Check	2,025.00
158143	09/28/2018	BASSETT'S CRICKET RANCH,INC.	Accounts Payable Check	418.40
158144	09/28/2018	BELL'S PLUMBING REPAIR, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	313.00
158145	09/28/2018	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PLUMBING	Accounts Payable Check	414.00
158146	09/28/2018	BERRY MAN, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	865.65
158147	09/28/2018	TOM BIRKENFELD	Accounts Payable Check	204.00
158148	09/28/2018	BURKE,WILLIAMS, & SORENSON LLP	Accounts Payable Check	14,695.03
158149	09/28/2018	CAL-COAST REFRIGERATION, INC	Accounts Payable Check	987.66
158150	09/28/2018	CALPORTLAND CONSTRUCTION	Accounts Payable Check	132.33
158151	09/28/2018	CARQUEST OF ATASCADERO	Accounts Payable Check	37.94
158152	09/28/2018	JASON F. CARR	Accounts Payable Check	20.00
158153	09/28/2018	CDCE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	237.50
158154	09/28/2018	CED CONSOLIDATED ELECTRICAL	Accounts Payable Check	1,643.19
158155	09/28/2018	CENTRAL VALLEY TOXICOLOGY,INC.	Accounts Payable Check	395.00
158156	09/28/2018	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	Accounts Payable Check	4,171.01
158157	09/28/2018	COAST ELECTRONICS	Accounts Payable Check	3,123.67
158158	09/28/2018	COAST LINE DISTRIBUTING	Accounts Payable Check	544.29
158159	09/28/2018	COASTAL COPY, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	452.56
158160	09/28/2018	COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	Accounts Payable Check	444.97
158161	09/28/2018	SETH COLEBROOK	Accounts Payable Check	15.00
158162	09/28/2018	NICHOLAS E. COUGHLIN	Accounts Payable Check	5.00
158163	09/28/2018	CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER	Accounts Payable Check	345.49
158164	09/28/2018	RONALD R. DALZELL, D.V.M.	Accounts Payable Check	103.00
158165	09/28/2018	CALEB M. DAVIS	Accounts Payable Check	20.00
158166	09/28/2018	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	Accounts Payable Check	939.00
158167	09/28/2018	DEPENDABLE FIRE PROTECTION	Accounts Payable Check	274.57
158168	09/28/2018	DOCUTEAM	Accounts Payable Check	138.96
158169	09/28/2018	ASHLEY DONOVAN	Accounts Payable Check	107.73
158170	09/28/2018	MARIBETH DONOVAN	Accounts Payable Check	5.00
158171	09/28/2018	ED'S FLYMEAT LLC	Accounts Payable Check	46.20
158172	09/28/2018	EL CAMINO BUILDING SUPPLY	Accounts Payable Check	30.12

City of Atascadero
Disbursement Listing

ITEM NUMBER: A-2
DATE: 11/13/18
ATTACHMENT: 1

For the Month of September 2018

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158173	09/28/2018	EL CAMINO VETERINARY HOSP	Accounts Payable Check	67.00
158174	09/28/2018	JULIE R. EMPEY	Accounts Payable Check	66.00
158175	09/28/2018	ESCUELA DEL RIO	Accounts Payable Check	646.00
158176	09/28/2018	FARM SUPPLY COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	182.81
158177	09/28/2018	FAST TRAX RECORDING STUDIO	Accounts Payable Check	1,167.75
158178	09/28/2018	FENCE FACTORY ATASCADERO	Accounts Payable Check	10.51
158179	09/28/2018	FERRELL'S AUTO REPAIR	Accounts Payable Check	41.70
158180	09/28/2018	FGL ENVIRONMENTAL	Accounts Payable Check	420.00
158181	09/28/2018	FIESTA MAHAR MANUFACTURNG CORP	Accounts Payable Check	344.25
158182	09/28/2018	FOOD FOR LESS	Accounts Payable Check	105.18
158183	09/28/2018	GAS COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	383.81
158184	09/28/2018	GLENN'S REPAIR & RENTAL, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	34.12
158185	09/28/2018	CHRISTOPHER HALL	Accounts Payable Check	120.00
158186	09/28/2018	HAMNER, JEWELL & ASSOCIATES	Accounts Payable Check	88.94
158187	09/28/2018	HANLEY AND FLEISHMAN, LLP	Accounts Payable Check	3,977.50
158188	09/28/2018	HARRIS STAGE LINES, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	500.00
158189	09/28/2018	HART IMPRESSIONS PRINTING	Accounts Payable Check	358.89
158190	09/28/2018	ANDREW HAWKINS	Accounts Payable Check	102.00
158191	09/28/2018	JK2 APPAREL	Accounts Payable Check	308.89
158192	09/28/2018	JK'S UNLIMITED	Accounts Payable Check	2,691.85
158193	09/28/2018	JOANN HEAD LAND SURVEYING	Accounts Payable Check	2,881.00
158194	09/28/2018	JON JONES	Accounts Payable Check	357.00
158195	09/28/2018	K & M INTERNATIONAL	Accounts Payable Check	1,909.42
158196	09/28/2018	KNECHT'S PLUMBING & HEATING	Accounts Payable Check	3,535.40
158197	09/28/2018	WADE S. KNOWLES	Accounts Payable Check	77.00
158198	09/28/2018	KPRL 1230 AM	Accounts Payable Check	1,210.00
158199	09/28/2018	KSBY COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	1,140.00
158200	09/28/2018	COLETTE LAYTON	Accounts Payable Check	999.00
158201	09/28/2018	LEHIGH HANSON	Accounts Payable Check	676.93
158202	09/28/2018	LIFE ASSIST, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	600.50
158203	09/28/2018	MADRONE LANDSCAPES, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	8,111.00
158204	09/28/2018	NICHOLAS MATTSON	Accounts Payable Check	58.09
158205	09/28/2018	SAMUEL HENRY MCMILLAN, JR.	Accounts Payable Check	125.00
158206	09/28/2018	SAMUEL H. MCMILLAN, SR.	Accounts Payable Check	50.00
158207	09/28/2018	MICHAEL'S WINDOW CLEANING	Accounts Payable Check	350.00
158208	09/28/2018	MINER'S ACE HARDWARE	Accounts Payable Check	763.45
158209	09/28/2018	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE	Accounts Payable Check	456.91
158210	09/28/2018	RAYMOND ROBERT MOLLE	Accounts Payable Check	20.00
158211	09/28/2018	MONSOON CONSULTANTS	Accounts Payable Check	1,001.25
158212	09/28/2018	MOSS, LEVY, & HARTZHEIM LLP	Accounts Payable Check	7,500.00

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158213	09/28/2018	MOTOROLA	Accounts Payable Check	173.06
158214	09/28/2018	AMANDA MUTHER	Accounts Payable Check	15.00
158215	09/28/2018	MWI ANIMAL HEALTH	Accounts Payable Check	93.99
158216	09/28/2018	NCI AFFILIATES, INC	Accounts Payable Check	240.00
158217	09/28/2018	NEOPOST USA, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	692.55
158218	09/28/2018	OFFICE DEPOT INC.	Accounts Payable Check	210.67
158219	09/28/2018	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC	Accounts Payable Check	8,260.44
158220	09/28/2018	ROBIN K. PENDLEY	Accounts Payable Check	92.00
158221	09/28/2018	PERRY'S PARCEL & GIFT	Accounts Payable Check	20.58
158222	09/28/2018	PETERSON U-CART	Accounts Payable Check	127.15
158223	09/28/2018	PHILADELPHIA ZOO	Accounts Payable Check	1,017.25
158224	09/28/2018	PHILLIPS INTERNATIONAL, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,056.96
158225	09/28/2018	PLACEWORKS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	7,148.04
158226	09/28/2018	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	49.60
158227	09/28/2018	JENNIFER PRINCE	Accounts Payable Check	115.00
158228	09/28/2018	PROCARE JANITORIAL SUPPLY,INC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,004.28
158229	09/28/2018	PROGRESSIVE SOLUTIONS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	3,172.90
158230	09/28/2018	QUALITY CODE PUBLISHING	Accounts Payable Check	1,212.65
158231	09/28/2018	QUINN RENTAL SERVICES	Accounts Payable Check	2,331.69
158232	09/28/2018	RANGE MASTER	Accounts Payable Check	86.57
158233	09/28/2018	RECOGNITION WORKS	Accounts Payable Check	43.10
158234	09/28/2018	REPUBLIC ELEVATOR COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	1,904.00
158235	09/28/2018	SCOTT O'BRIEN FIRE & SAFETY CO	Accounts Payable Check	266.72
158236	09/28/2018	SHARPLINE SOLUTIONS, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	1,333.79
158237	09/28/2018	THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY	Accounts Payable Check	154.78
158238	09/28/2018	SHORE-TEK, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	436.03
158239	09/28/2018	JOHN C. SIEMENS	Accounts Payable Check	494.20
158240	09/28/2018	SITEONE LANDSCAPE SUPPLY, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	150.22
158241	09/28/2018	DAVID L. SMAW	Accounts Payable Check	75.00
158242	09/28/2018	SOFTWAREONE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	28,765.38
158243	09/28/2018	SPECTRUM REACH	Accounts Payable Check	1,000.00
158244	09/28/2018	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY	Accounts Payable Check	761.86
158245	09/28/2018	STATEWIDE TRAFFIC SAFETY&SIGNS	Accounts Payable Check	533.71
158246	09/28/2018	JAMIE STRIEGEL	Accounts Payable Check	653.91
158247	09/28/2018	SUNLIGHT JANITORIAL, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	2,661.00
158248	09/28/2018	TRIBUNE	Accounts Payable Check	1,719.04
158249	09/28/2018	UNITED STAFFING ASSC., INC.	Accounts Payable Check	2,614.57
158250	09/28/2018	IWINA M. VAN BEEK	Accounts Payable Check	230.00
158251	09/28/2018	THOMAS F. VELASQUEZ	Accounts Payable Check	100.00
158252	09/28/2018	VERIZON WIRELESS	Accounts Payable Check	1,260.72

For the Month of September 2018

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor	Description	Amount
158253	09/28/2018	VINO VICE, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	180.00
158254	09/28/2018	W.A. DAVIDSON OF JAX, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	900.00
158255	09/28/2018	WARM FUZZY TOYS	Accounts Payable Check	342.20
158256	09/28/2018	WEST COAST AUTO & TOWING, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	70.97
158257	09/28/2018	WHITLOCK & WEINBERGER TRANS.	Accounts Payable Check	1,052.50
158258	09/28/2018	WILKINS ACTION GRAPHICS	Accounts Payable Check	19.70
158259	09/28/2018	TORINA WILSON	Accounts Payable Check	31.75
158260	09/28/2018	PAUL JEFFREY ZEHNER	Accounts Payable Check	800.00
158261	09/28/2018	ZOETIS US, LLC	Accounts Payable Check	250.66
158262	09/28/2018	ZOO MED LABORATORIES, INC.	Accounts Payable Check	679.92
				$ 1,915,886.42

Atascadero City Council — September 2018

Staff Report - City Treasurer

September 2018 Investment Report

RECOMMENDATION:

Council receive and file the City Treasurer's report for quarter ending September 2018.

REPORT IN BRIEF:

Cash and Investments

Checking	$ 1,203,311	
Zoo Credit Card Deposit Account	13,380	
Money Market Accounts	51,994	
Certificates of Deposit	10,484,985	
Government Securities	15,253,306	
Supranational Securities	1,983,271	
LAIF	11,634,094	
Cash with Fiscal Agents	2,900,802	
Cash in Banks at September 30, 2018		$ 43,525,143
Outstanding Checks		(439,795)
Cash and Investments at September 30, 2018		$ 43,085,348

Investment Activity

Securities Purchased:

Purchase Date	Description	Type	Cost	Maturity Date
07/25/18	FHLMC CUSIP #3134GB3K6	Government Security	429,745	11/22/22
07/31/18	Medallion Bank Salt Lake City, UT	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	07/31/23
08/01/18	Discover Bank Greenwood, DE	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	08/01/23
09/12/18	International Finance Corporation CUSIP #4590KCP3	Supranational Security	499,425	07/31/23
09/26/18	MidSouth Bank Lafayette, LA	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	09/26/23

Investment Activity (continued)

Securities Matured:

Maturity Date	Description	Type	Original Cost	Amount Matured
07/24/18	Compass Bank Birmingham, AL	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000
07/24/18	Mercantil Bank Coral Gables, FL	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000
08/21/18	Institution for Savings Newburyport, MA	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000
08/23/18	Merchants National Bank Las Vegas, NV	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000
09/18/18	York Traditions Bank York, PA	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000
09/25/18	Third Federal Cleveland, OH	Certificate of Deposit	245,000	245,000

Securities Sold/Called Prior to Maturity:

None

Other Reportable Activities:

None

CITY OF ATASCADERO
TREASURER'S REPORT
CASH & INVESTMENTS ACTIVITY SUMMARY
for the quarter ending September 30, 2018

	CHECKING ACCOUNTS	*INVESTMENTS*	*FISCAL AGENT*	*TOTALS*
Balance per Banks at July 1, 2018	$ 1,092,480	$ 45,831,540	$ 2,297,348	$ 49,221,368
Receipts	4,178,373	202,812	1,217,218	5,598,403
Recognition of Premiums & Discounts		(1,415)	-	(1,415)
Disbursements	(10,679,449)	-	(613,764)	(11,293,213)
Transfers In	8,829,457	2,204,170	-	11,033,627
Transfers Out	(2,204,170)	(8,829,457)	-	(11,033,627)
Balance per Banks at September 30, 2018	$ 1,216,691	$ 39,407,650	$ 2,900,802	43,525,143
Outstanding Checks				(439,795)
Adjusted Treasurer's Balance				$ 43,085,348

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)	PURCHASE DATE	INVESTMENT TYPE	INVESTMENT RATING	STATED % RATE	YIELD	FACE VALUE	PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)	COST OF INVESTMENT	MARKET VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)
Funds Managed by City											
n/a	**Local Agency Invest. Fund (LAIF)**	n/a	State Investment Fund	n/a	n/a	2.06%	$ 11,634,094	n/a	$ 11,634,094	$ 11,608,876	$ (25,218)
n/a	**Broker Money Market**	n/a	Money Fund	n/a	n/a	Vary	51,994	n/a	51,994	51,994	-
10/15/18	**Delta National Bank & Trust** New York, NY	10/23/13	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.75%	1.90%	245,000	(15)	244,985	244,980	(5)
10/23/18	**Sallie Mae Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	10/23/13	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.05%	1.90%	245,000	n/a	245,000	245,015	15
11/28/18	**Morton Community Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	09/28/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.30%	1.30%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,902	(98)
12/26/18	**Marlin Business Bank** Hillsboro, OH	09/25/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.40%	1.40%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,819	(181)
01/28/19	**Gold Coast Bank** Chicago, IL	10/09/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.75%	1.75%	240,000	n/a	240,000	239,633	(367)
02/21/19	**Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3134G3PA2	09/18/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.70%	1.25%	1,000,000	1,739	1,001,739	997,490	(4,249)
04/08/19	**Venture Bank** Bloomington, Mn	06/06/17	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.50%	1.50%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,086	(914)
05/14/19	**Cit Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	05/14/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.95%	1.95%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,535	(465)
05/21/19	**Minnwest Bank** Sioux Falls, SD	05/21/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.90%	1.90%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,586	(414)
05/30/19	**Bar Harbor** Bar Harbor, ME	09/30/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.85%	1.85%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,309	(691)
06/18/19	**Community One Bank** New York, NY	06/18/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.70%	1.70%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,461	(539)
06/27/19	**Synchrony Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	06/27/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.05%	2.05%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,402	(598)
07/24/19	**American Express**	07/24/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,260	(740)

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)	PURCHASE DATE	INVESTMENT TYPE	INVESTMENT RATING	STATED % RATE	YIELD	FACE VALUE	PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)	COST OF INVESTMENT	MARKET VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)
	Salt Lake City, UT										
07/25/19	**NCB FSB** Hillsboro, OH	07/25/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.80%	1.80%	$ 245,000	n/a	$ 245,000	$ 243,853	$ (1,147)
08/13/19	**NBT Bank** Norwich, NY	08/13/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,116	(884)
08/20/19	**Webster Bank** Waterbury, CT	08/20/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.90%	1.90%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,042	(958)
09/24/19	**Capital One Bank** Glen Allen, VA	09/24/14	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.05%	2.05%	245,000	n/a	245,000	243,765	(1,235)
11/20/19	**Frontier Bank** Omaha, NE	11/20/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.50%	1.50%	245,000	n/a	245,000	243,385	(1,615)
12/16/19	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #31331SJR5	02/26/16	Government Security	Aaa	4.95%	1.12%	165,000	7,531	172,531	169,404	(3,127)
01/21/20	**Washington Trust** Westerly, RI	11/20/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.50%	1.50%	245,000	n/a	245,000	242,971	(2,029)
03/13/20	**Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3134G35V8	09/18/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.65%	1.65%	1,000,000	50	1,000,050	984,050	(16,000)
04/30/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3136G0W23	11/20/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.66%	695,000	(1,730)	693,270	681,142	(12,128)
05/15/20	**Bridgewater Bank** Bloomington, MN	11/17/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.45%	1.45%	245,000	n/a	245,000	239,882	(5,118)
05/22/20	**Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3134G44G0	02/26/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.12%	350,000	1,720	351,720	342,878	(8,842)
06/22/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0D75	11/05/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.61%	1,000,000	(1,658)	998,342	978,650	(19,692)
06/26/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3136G16D6	02/26/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.35%	1.24%	500,000	963	500,963	487,460	(13,503)
07/30/20	**Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3134G33Z1	11/20/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.55%	1.74%	555,000	(1,856)	553,144	541,880	(11,264)
09/23/20	**Capital One Bank**	09/23/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.30%	2.30%	245,000	n/a	245,000	241,989	(3,011)

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)	PURCHASE DATE	INVESTMENT TYPE	INVESTMENT RATING	STATED % RATE	YIELD	FACE VALUE	PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)	COST OF INVESTMENT	MARKET VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)
	McLean, VA										
09/30/20	**BMW Bank of North America** Salt Lake City, UT	09/30/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.20%	2.20%	$ 245,000	n/a	$ 245,000	$ 241,884	$ (3,116)
11/12/20	**Enerbank USA** Salt Lake City, UT	11/12/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.80%	1.80%	245,000	n/a	245,000	239,321	(5,679)
11/20/20	**First Business Bank** Madison, WI	11/20/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.80%	1.80%	245,000	n/a	245,000	239,267	(5,733)
11/30/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0F73	11/05/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.70%	1,000,000	(4,285)	995,715	976,758	(18,957)
11/30/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0F73	11/20/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.81%	500,000	(3,280)	496,720	481,090	(15,630)
12/10/20	**Two Rivers Community Bank** Middletown, NJ	12/10/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.75%	1.75%	245,000	n/a	245,000	241,166	(3,834)
12/24/20	**Celtic Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	12/24/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.85%	1.85%	245,000	n/a	245,000	239,176	(5,824)
12/28/20	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0H55	11/20/15	Government Security	Aaa	1.50%	1.81%	800,000	(431)	799,569	782,976	(16,593)
12/28/20	**Citizens State Bank** Lacrosse, WI	12/28/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.85%	1.85%	245,000	n/a	245,000	240,987	(4,013)
12/29/20	**First International Bank** Watford City, ND	12/29/15	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.85%	1.85%	245,000	n/a	245,000	239,127	(5,873)
01/25/21	**Federal Agriculture Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3132X0EQ0	02/26/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.55%	1.34%	455,000	2,185	457,185	442,415	(14,770)
02/08/21	**Federal Home Loan Bank** CUSIP #3133827D9	02/26/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.75%	1.37%	480,000	4,236	484,236	467,693	(16,543)
05/06/21	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0K69	06/09/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.25%	1.34%	500,000	(1,124)	498,876	479,685	(19,191)
06/09/21	**Worlds Foremost Bank** Sidney, NE	06/09/16	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.70%	1.70%	200,000	n/a	200,000	192,608	(7,392)
06/17/21	**Wells Fargo Bank**	06/17/16	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.75%	1.75%	245,000	n/a	245,000	235,857	(9,143)

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)	PURCHASE DATE	INVESTMENT TYPE	INVESTMENT RATING	STATED % RATE	YIELD	FACE VALUE	PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)	COST OF INVESTMENT	MARKET VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)
	Sioux Falls, SD										
08/23/21	**Comenity Capital Bank** Sidney, NE	08/22/16	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.70%	1.70%	$ 245,000	n/a	$ 245,000	$ 234,041	$ (10,959)
08/30/21	**PrivateBank & Trust Company** Sioux Falls, SD	08/29/16	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	1.75%	1.75%	245,000	n/a	245,000	234,029	(10,971)
10/07/21	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0Q89		Government Security	Aaa	1.38%	1.72%	500,000	(4,999)	495,001	477,675	(17,326)
11/29/21	**Federal Home Loan Bank** CUSIP #3130AABG2	12/21/16	Government Security	Aaa	1.88%	2.12%	500,000	(3,807)	496,193	484,365	(11,828)
01/13/22	**Federal Home Loan Bank** CUSIP #3137EADB2	01/26/17	Government Security	Aaa	2.38%	2.06%	500,000	4,943	504,943	491,365	(13,578)
02/09/17	**Triad Bank** Frontenac, MO	02/09/22	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	236,170	(8,830)
02/21/17	**Everbank** Jacksonville, FL	02/14/22	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.05%	2.05%	245,000	n/a	245,000	236,518	(8,482)
03/11/22	**Federal Home Loan Bank** CUSIP #313378CR0	02/23/17	Government Security	Aaa	2.25%	2.00%	500,000	4,130	504,130	488,685	(15,445)
03/24/22	**First Sentry Bank** Huntington, WV	03/24/17	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	235,744	(9,256)
04/05/22	**Federal National Mortgage Assn** CUSIP #3135G0T45	05/04/17	Government Security	Aaa	1.88%	1.88%	500,000	n/a	500,000	482,335	(17,665)
05/17/22	**MB Financial Bank** Chicago, IL	02/09/22	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	235,227	(9,773)
05/31/22	**Lakeside Bank** Chicago, IL	06/02/17	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.00%	2.00%	245,000	n/a	245,000	235,095	(9,905)
06/10/22	**Federal Home Loan Bank** CUSIP #313379Q69	05/31/17	Government Security	Aaa	2.13%	1.86%	500,000	4,690	504,690	485,410	(19,280)
07/12/22	**Barclays Bank** Wilmington, DE	07/12/17	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.20%	2.20%	245,000	n/a	245,000	236,462	(8,538)
07/27/22	**Federal Farm Credit Bank**	07/12/17	Government Security	n/a	3.05%	1.98%	302,000	11,885	313,885	302,800	(11,085)

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)	PURCHASE DATE	INVESTMENT TYPE	INVESTMENT RATING	STATED % RATE	YIELD	FACE VALUE	PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)	COST OF INVESTMENT	MARKET VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)
	CUSIP #3133EDE65										
08/03/22	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #3133EHTS2	08/17/17	Government Security	Aaa	1.90%	1.72%	$ 500,000	$ 3,306	$ 503,306	$ 480,605	$ (22,701)
09/09/22	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #313380GJ0	09/11/17	Government Security	Aaa	2.00%	1.62%	500,000	7,194	507,194	482,020	(25,174)
09/14/22	**Int'l Amer. Development Bank** CUSIP #4581X0CZ9	12/18/17	Supranational Security	Aaa	1.75%	2.23%	500,000	(9,155)	490,845	475,920	(14,925)
10/05/22	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #3135G0T78	01/18/18	Government Security	Aaa	2.00%	2.30%	500,000	(5,832)	494,168	480,970	(13,198)
11/22/22	**Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp** CUSIP #3134GB3K6	07/25/18	Government Security	Aaa	2.00%	2.67%	432,000	(1,681)	430,319	428,704	(1,615)
01/18/23	**Int'l Amer. Development Bank** CUSIP #4581X0DA3	01/18/18	Supranational Security	Aaa	2.50%	2.46%	500,000	738	500,738	488,575	(12,163)
03/10/23	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #3130ADMX7	03/16/18	Government Security	Aaa	2.50%	2.71%	500,000	(4,349)	495,651	489,715	(5,936)
03/15/23	**European Investment Bank** CUSIP #298785HP4	06/04/18	Supranational Security	Aaa	2.50%	2.87%	500,000	(7,749)	492,251	487,295	(4,956)
04/11/23	**Federal Farm Credit Bank** CUSIP #3133EJKN8	04/11/18	Government Security	Aaa	2.70%	2.71%	500,000	(234)	499,766	493,345	(6,421)
04/12/23	**Morgan Stanley** Salt Lake City, UT	04/12/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	2.95%	2.95%	245,000	n/a	245,000	241,604	(3,396)
05/09/23	**Goldman Sachs** New York, NY	05/09/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	3.15%	3.15%	245,000	n/a	245,000	243,525	(1,475)
06/06/23	**Citibank** Sioux Falls, SD	06/06/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	3.25%	3.25%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,446	(554)
07/31/23	**Medallion Bank** Salt Lake City, UT	07/31/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	3.25%	3.25%	245,000	n/a	245,000	244,214	(786)
07/31/23	**Int'l Finance Corporation** CUSIP #45950KCP3	09/12/18	Supranational Security	Aaa	2.88%	2.90%	500,000	(563)	499,437	495,450	(3,987)
08/01/23	**Discover Bank**	08/01/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	3.35%	3.35%	245,000	n/a	245,000	245,292	292

CITY OF ATASCADERO
INVESTMENT REPORT
September 30, 2018

MATURITY DATE	*DESCRIPTION (ISSUER)*	*PURCHASE DATE*	*INVESTMENT TYPE*	*INVESTMENT RATING*	*STATED % RATE*	*YIELD*	*FACE VALUE*	*PREMIUM/ (DISCOUNT)*	*COST OF INVESTMENT*	*MARKET VALUE*	*UNREALIZED GAIN / (LOSS)*
	Wilmington, DE										
09/26/23	**MidSouth Bank** Lafayette, LA	09/26/18	Certificate of Deposit	n/a	3.10%	3.10%	$ 245,000	n/a	$ 245,000	$ 242,263	$ (2,737)
				Total Funds Managed by the City			39,405,088	2,562	39,407,650	38,817,689	(589,961)
Funds Managed by Fiscal Agent											
n/a	**BNY Western Trust** Hamilton Treas. Money	n/a	Treasury Fund	Aaa	n/a	1.09%	2,046,881	n/a	2,046,881	2,046,881	-
n/a	**BNY Western Trust** Hamilton Treas. Money	n/a	Treasury Fund	Aaa	n/a	0.88%	853,921	n/a	853,921	853,922	1
				Total Funds Managed by Fiscal Agent			2,900,802	n/a	2,900,802	2,900,803	1
							$ 42,305,890	**$ 2,562**	**$ 42,308,452**	**$ 41,718,492**	**$ (589,960)**

Average Maturity of Total Portfolio 837 Days

Weighted Average Yield of Total Portfolio 2%

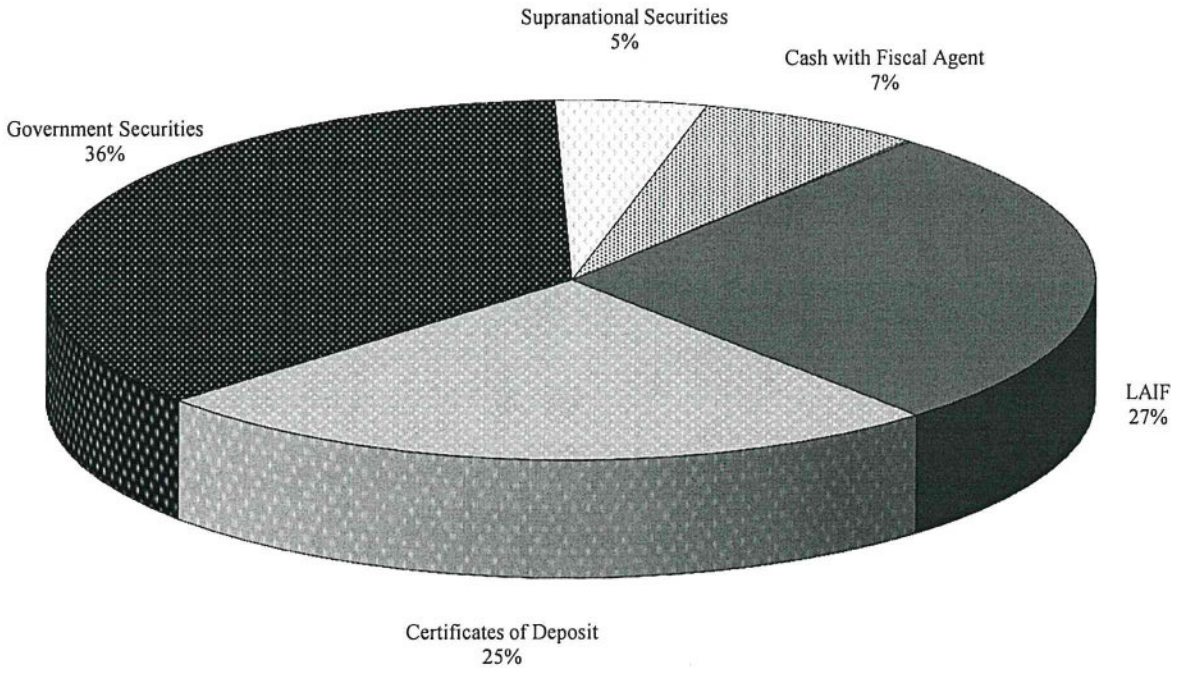
Certification:

It has been verified that this investment portfolio is in conformity with the City of Atascadero's investment policy, which was approved by the City Council on November 28, 2017.
The City Treasurer certifies that there is sufficient liquidity to meet the City of Atascadero's estimated future expenditures for a period of six months.

Verified by : _____
Jeri Rangel - Director of Administrative Services

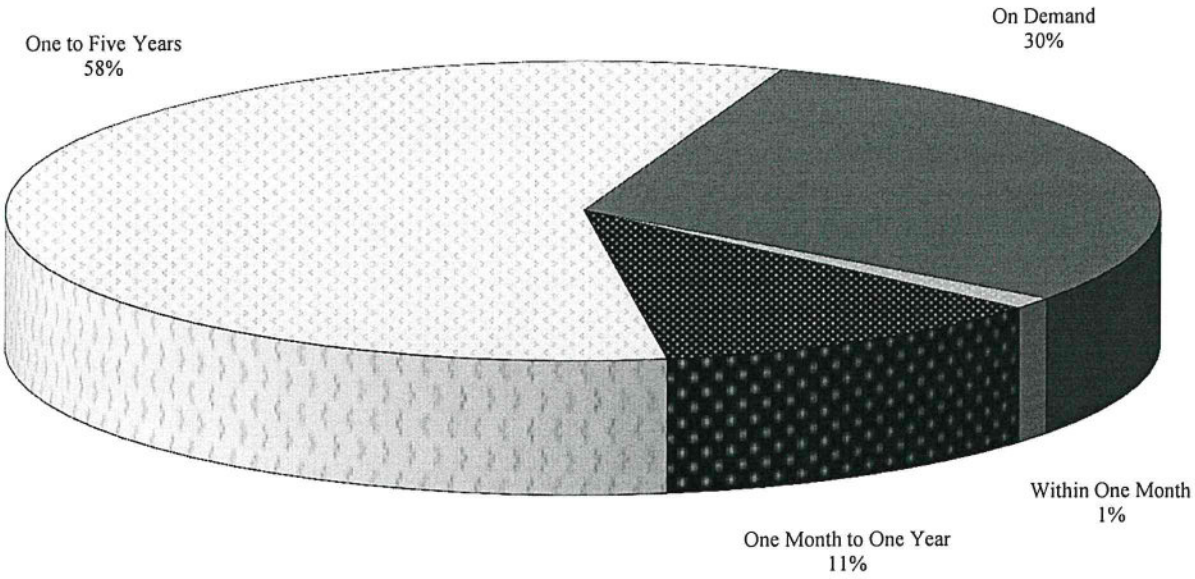
Approved by: _____
Gere Sibbach - City Treasurer

City of Atascadero
Investments by Type
September 2018



Investment		September 2018
LAIF	$	11,634,094
Certificates of Deposit		10,484,985
Government Securities		15,253,306
Supranational Securities		1,983,271
Cash with Fiscal Agent		2,900,802
Other		51,994
	$	42,308,452

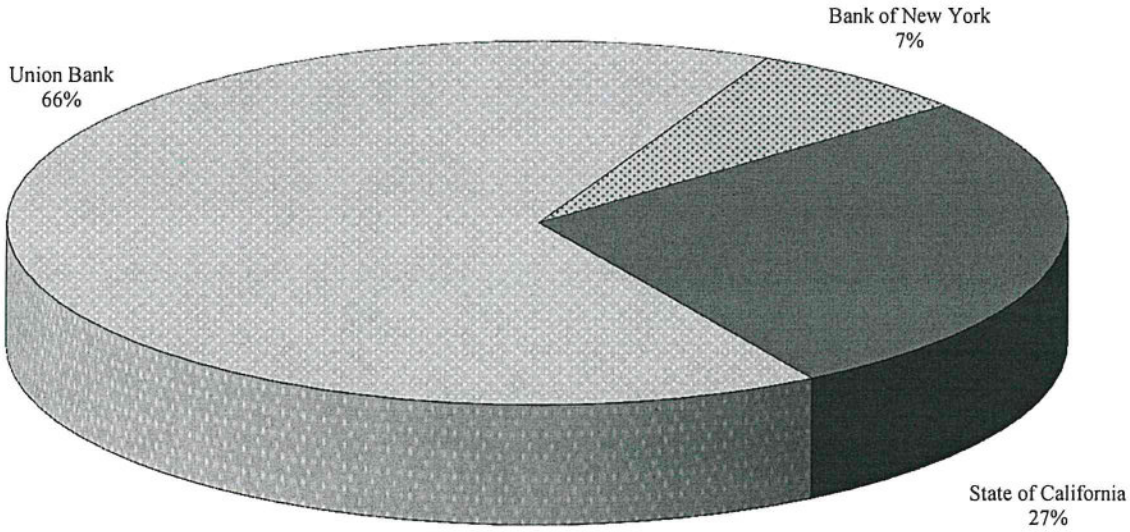
City of Atascadero
Investments by Maturity *
September 2018



Investment		September 2018
On Demand	$	11,686,088
Within One Month		489,985
One Month to One Year		4,426,739
One to Five Years		22,804,838
	$	39,407,650

* Cash with fiscal agent is not included in the totals for this graph because the amounts are restricted based on bond covenants, and therefore, the City doesn't retain the option to liquefy these funds at will.

City of Atascadero
Investments by Custodial Agent
September 2018



Custodial Agent		September 2018
State of California	$	11,634,094
Union Bank		27,773,556
Bank of New York		2,900,802
	$	42,308,452

Atascadero City Council

Staff Report – Public Works Department

Accept Parcel Map AT 17-0135
3355 Chico Road (FMP 18-0051, Erwin & Wingo)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Council:

1. Accept Parcel Map AT 17-0135.

2. Accept, on behalf of the public, the offer of dedication for a Public Utility Easement as shown on Parcel Map AT 17-0135.

3. Authorize and direct the City Clerk to endorse the Council's approval on the Map.

DISCUSSION:

Tentative Parcel Map AT 17-0135 was approved by the Planning Commission (PC) on April 3, 2018 by PC Resolution No. 2018-0014. The Tentative Parcel Map authorized the subdivision of two (2) existing parcels into four (4) single-family residential parcels.

Staff has determined that Parcel Map AT17-0135 is in substantial conformance with the approved Tentative Parcel Map AT 17-0135 (City file # TMP 2017-0108). Pursuant to California Government Code Section 66474.1, the approving legislative body (City Council) shall not deny a Parcel Map provided it finds the Parcel Map is in substantial conformance with the previously approved Tentative Parcel Map.

Both Chico Road and Traffic Way are presently constructed to full-width roadways consistent with City design standards. The off-site (public) improvements required of this subdivision are limited to new utility services and driveway approaches to serve each parcel. These required improvements are already installed or currently under construction in association with active construction permits issued for the subject property.

The Public Works Director/City Engineer, Community Development Director, and City Surveyor have reviewed the Parcel Map and Conditions of Approval and find that the Conditions of Approval have been satisfied.

An offer of dedication for a Public Utility Easement is included on the Parcel Map. Staff recommends that this offer of a public utility easement be accepted by the City Council. Acceptance of this easement benefits all public utility companies and has no impact on or imparts any liability upon the City of Atascadero.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

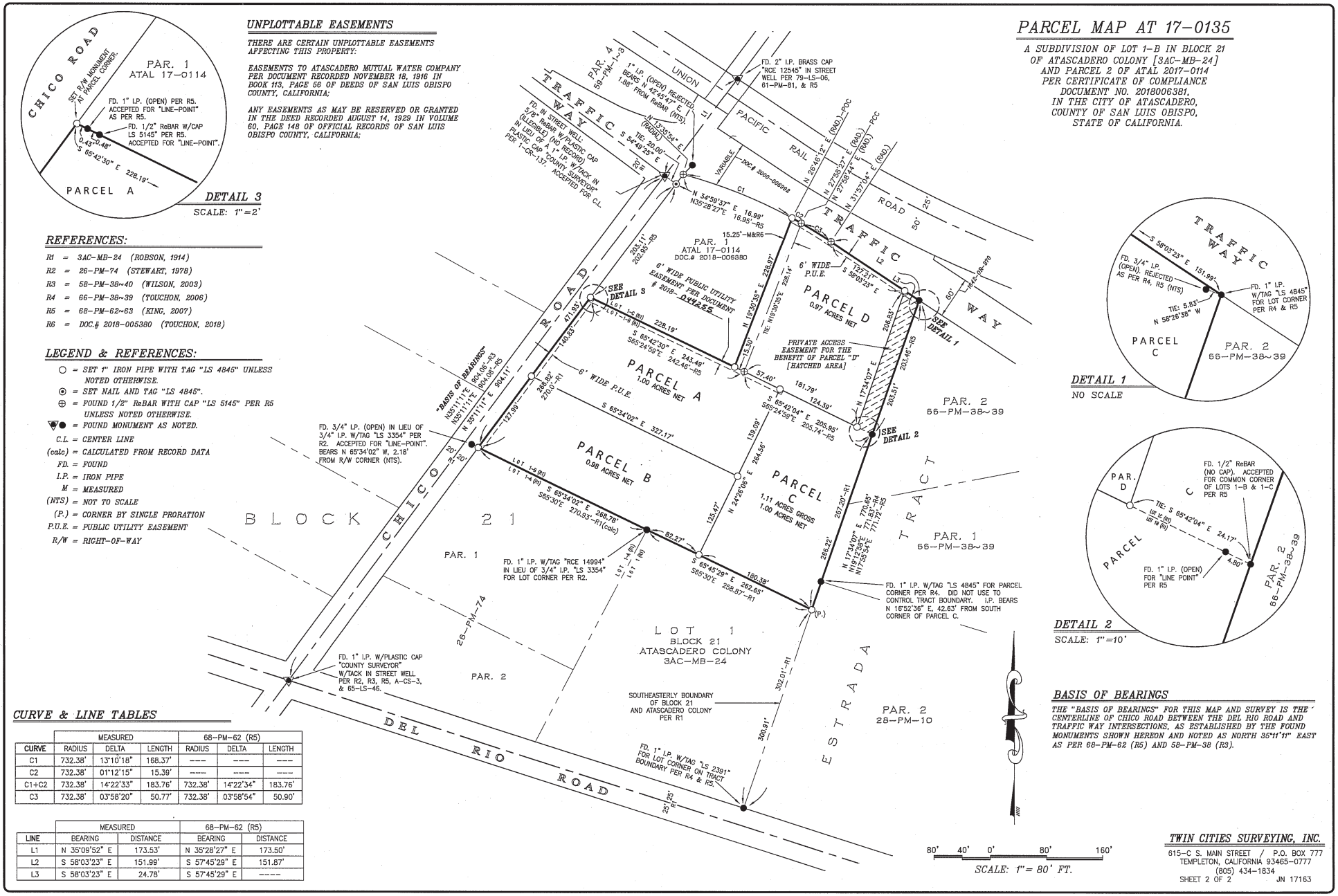
ATTACHMENT:

Parcel Map AT 17-0135

ITEM NUMBER: A-4
DATE: 11/13/18
ATTACHMENT: 1

PARCEL MAP AT 17-0135

A SUBDIVISION OF LOT 1-B IN BLOCK 21 OF ATASCADERO COLONY [3AC-MB-24] AND PARCEL 2 OF ATAL 2017-0114 PER CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE DOCUMENT NO. 2018006381, IN THE CITY OF ATASCADERO, COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.



CURVE & LINE TABLES

	MEASURED			68-PM-62 (R5)		
CURVE	RADIUS	DELTA	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA	LENGTH
C1	732.38'	13°10'18"	168.37'	---	---	---
C2	732.38'	01°12'15"	15.39'	---	---	---
C1+C2	732.38'	14°22'33"	183.76'	732.38'	14°22'34"	183.76'
C3	732.38'	03°58'20"	50.77'	732.38'	03°58'54"	50.90'

	MEASURED		68-PM-62 (R5)	
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N 35°09'52" E	173.53'	N 35°28'27" E	173.50'
L2	S 58°03'23" E	151.99'	S 57°45'29" E	151.87'
L3	S 58°03'23" E	24.78'	S 57°45'29" E	----

BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE "BASIS OF BEARINGS" FOR THIS MAP AND SURVEY IS THE CENTERLINE OF CHICO ROAD BETWEEN THE DEL RIO ROAD AND TRAFFIC WAY INTERSECTIONS, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE FOUND MONUMENTS SHOWN HEREON AND NOTED AS NORTH 35°11'11" EAST AS PER 68-PM-62 (R5) AND 58-PM-38 (R3).

TWIN CITIES SURVEYING, INC.
615-C S. MAIN STREET / P.O. BOX 777
TEMPLETON, CALIFORNIA 93465-0777
(805) 434-1834

SHEET 2 OF 2 JN 17163

Atascadero City Council

Staff Report – Public Works Department

Completion of Subdivision Improvements for Tract 2802 (Erica Court)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Council:

1. Accept and certify the satisfactory completion of subdivision improvement work for Tract 2802.

2. Authorize the City Engineer to release and/or decrease subdivision improvement security on behalf of the City Council.

3. Accept the Erica Court public sewer main extension constructed with Tract 2802 into the City of Atascadero Wastewater Collection System.

DISCUSSION:

The Final Map and the Subdivision Improvement Agreement (SIA) were approved by the City Council on May 9, 2017 for Tract 2802. The Final Map and SIA were subsequently recorded on June 27, 2017 in the Office of the San Luis Obispo County Recorder. A copy of the Final Map for Tract 2802 is attached for reference.

The Atascadero Municipal Code (AMC) currently requires the City Council to accept and certify completion of subdivision improvements upon report by the City Engineer. The City Engineer's office has inspected the subdivision improvement work associated with Tract 2802 and the City Engineer has determined said improvements to be acceptable and in substantial conformance with the approved plans and specifications. A warranty bond will be retained until satisfactory completion of the one-year gurantee and warranty period, including any corrective work identified at the 10-month warranty inspection.

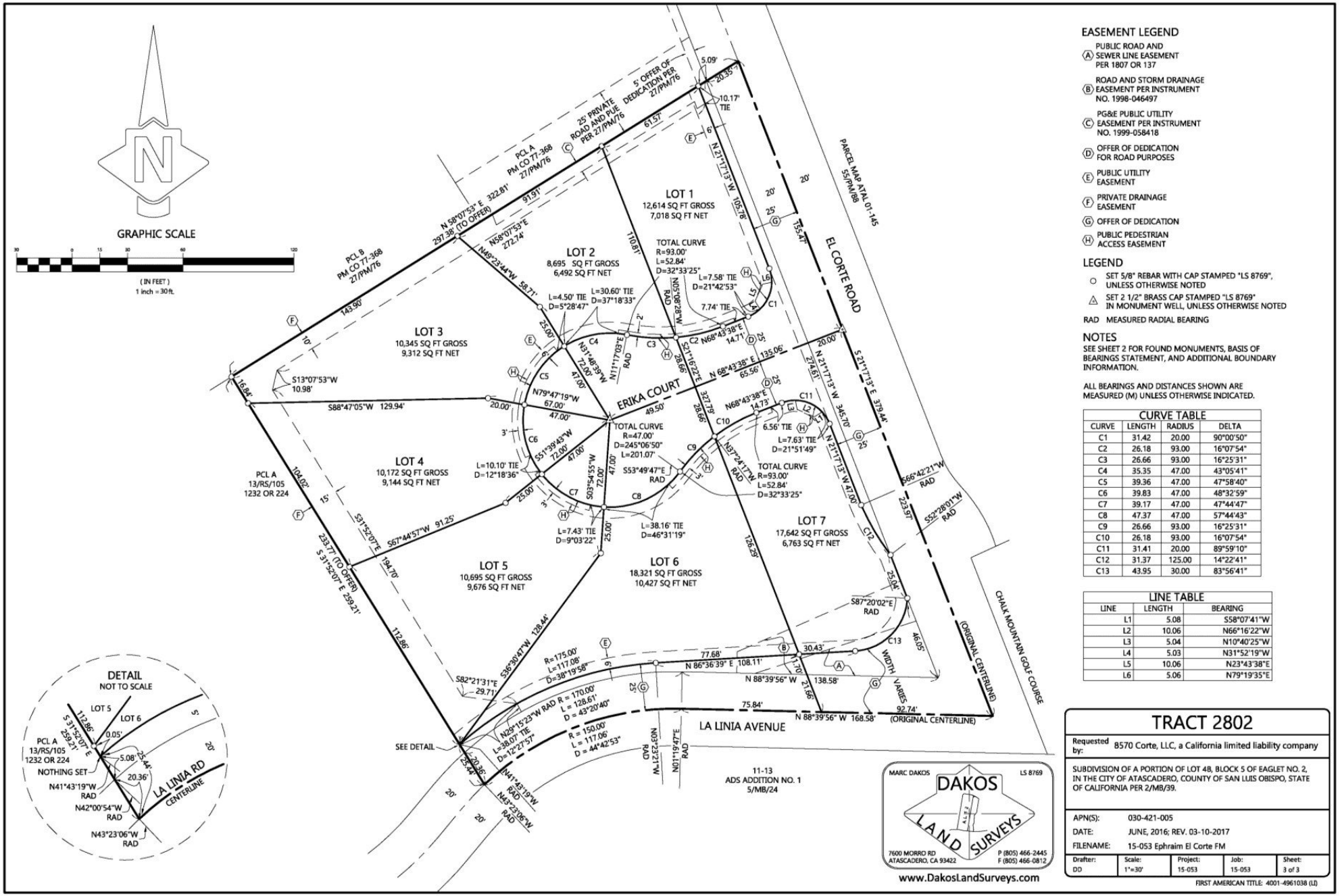
The City Engineer also recommends that the Council accept into the City's wastewater collection system the new public sewer main extended into Erica Court that serves the parcels of Tract 2802. Only the public sewer main is being recommended for acceptance into the City's systems while all other subdivision improvements, including Erica Court roadway maintenance, will be maintained by the property owners of Tract 2802.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENT:

Final Map for Tract 2802



EASEMENT LEGEND

- (A) PUBLIC ROAD AND SEWER LINE EASEMENT PER 1807 OR 137
- (B) ROAD AND STORM DRAINAGE EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT NO. 1998-046497
- (C) PG&E PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT PER INSTRUMENT NO. 1999-058418
- (D) OFFER OF DEDICATION FOR ROAD PURPOSES
- (E) PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- (F) PRIVATE DRAINAGE EASEMENT
- (G) OFFER OF DEDICATION
- (H) PUBLIC PEDESTRIAN ACCESS EASEMENT

LEGEND

- ○ SET 5/8" REBAR WITH CAP STAMPED "LS 8769", UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- △ SET 2 1/2" BRASS CAP STAMPED "LS 8769" IN MONUMENT WELL, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

RAD MEASURED RADIAL BEARING

NOTES

SEE SHEET 2 FOR FOUND MONUMENTS, BASIS OF BEARINGS STATEMENT, AND ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY INFORMATION.

ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES SHOWN ARE MEASURED (M) UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

CURVE TABLE			
CURVE	LENGTH	RADIUS	DELTA
C1	31.42	20.00	90°00'50"
C2	26.18	93.00	16°07'54"
C3	26.66	93.00	16°25'31"
C4	35.35	47.00	43°05'41"
C5	39.36	47.00	47°58'40"
C6	39.83	47.00	48°32'59"
C7	39.17	47.00	47°44'47"
C8	47.37	47.00	57°44'43"
C9	26.66	93.00	16°25'31"
C10	26.18	93.00	16°07'54"
C11	31.41	20.00	89°59'10"
C12	31.37	125.00	14°22'41"
C13	43.95	30.00	83°56'41"

LINE TABLE		
LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	5.08	S58°07'41"W
L2	10.06	N66°16'22"W
L3	5.04	N10°40'25"W
L4	5.03	N31°52'19"W
L5	10.06	N23°43'38"E
L6	5.06	N79°19'35"E

TRACT 2802

Requested by: 8570 Corte, LLC, a California limited liability company

SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF LOT 4B, BLOCK 5 OF EAGLET NO. 2, IN THE CITY OF ATASCADERO, COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA PER 2/MB/39.

APN(S): 030-421-005
DATE: JUNE, 2016; REV. 03-10-2017
FILENAME: 15-053 Ephraim El Corte FM

Drafter:	Scale:	Project:	Job:	Sheet:
DD	1"=30'	15-053	15-053	3 of 3

FIRST AMERICAN TITLE: 4001-4961038 (LI)

MARC DAKOS LS 8769
DAKOS LAND SURVEYS
7600 MORRO RD
ATASCADERO, CA 93422
P (805) 466-2445
F (805) 466-0812
www.DakosLandSurveys.com

Atascadero City Council

Staff Report – Public Works Department

Chicago Grade Landfill Agreement

RECOMMENDATION:

Council authorize the City Manager to execute a new agreement with Chicago Grade Landfill, Inc., for exclusive depositing of City waste collections into Chicago Grade Landfill.

DISCUSSION:

The garbage collection, processing and disposal for properties located with the City is provided through three vendors, namely:

1. Atascadero Waste Alternatives (AWA) – waste collection;
2. North County Recycling, Inc. – recycling;
3. Chicago Grade Landfill (CGL) – landfill disposal.

Chicago Grade Landfill (CGL) first opened in 1970 and has been accepting solid waste for Atascadero residents since that time. Approximately 20% of the annual tonnage of trash deposited at the CGL is generated within the City of Atascadero, which does not include the amount of trash hauled directly to the landfill by Atascadero homeowners, contractors and others from within the City. The City of Atascadero is considered the "anchor tenant" of the landfill operation; and we consider having a local, environmentally safe and reliable location to recycle and dispose of solid waste for the residents of Atascadero to be very important.

In 2000, CGL and the City of Atascadero entered into an agreement for the exclusive depositing of City waste collections into CGL. Several contract renewals and extensions have been negotiated, reviewed and approved since that time. The current agreement between the City and CGL was executed in September, 2012 and is effective through September 1, 2019. In September 2017, the City approved the sale of the landfill to Allos Environmental, Inc., who assumed the agreement. Staff has met with and has been negotiating with CGL representatives to discuss the terms of the new agreement.

Key provisions of the newly negotiated agreement are:

- Landfill Base Rate: $44.43 per ton effective January 1, 2019 (no change from current contract)
- Tipping Fee Paid to City: $ 1.00 per ton (no change)

- Term: 10 years (December 1, 2018 – December 1, 2028, inclusive); thereafter, this Agreement may be extended for an additional 5-year term
- Rate Guarantee: City guaranteed lowest "per ton" disposal rate for compacted solid waste. Added language allowing CGL to offer a lower rate for remediated soil and other beneficial re-use materials with City permission
- CPI adjustments: 70% of current CPI on January 1, 2020 and annually thereafter (changed from 50%)
- No Charge: CGL accepts from the City for disposal all Wastewater Treatment Plant sludge and road kill, at no charge. (no change)
- Collection Terms: All solid waste collected within City limits must be delivered to CGL.
- New Provisions: A provision to allow CGL to apply for an extraordinary rate increase in specific circumstances was added.
- Other Changes: Elimination of the language related to requirements around the residual waste generated by the Materials Recovery Facility.

In summary, throughout the history of our relationship with CGL, they have consistently been a cooperative partner with the City and we fully expect that type of relationship to continue. The base rate proposed by CGL is equal to the rate in their current contract and the proposed increase from 50% to 70% CPI adjustments in this new agreement is reasonable and is on par with the City's other waste agreements. CGL's request for the addition of language related to a potential extraordinary rate increase in specific circumstances is also reasonable in light of the frequency of significant regulation changes affecting waste processing.

ALTERNATIVES:

The Council may direct staff to go back and further negotiate any or all items of the agreement or direct staff to not enter into an agreement with CGL for exclusive depositing of City waste collections.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENT:

Draft Contract with Chicago Grade Landfill (Showing redline changes from existing contract)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF ATASCADERO AND CHICAGO GRADE LANDFILL, INC. FOR EXCLUSIVE DEPOSITING OF CITY WASTE COLLECTIONS INTO CHICAGO GRADE LANDFILL

This Agreement for Exclusive Depositing of City Waste Collections Into Chicago Grade Landfill (the "Agreement") is made and entered into, effective as of December 1, 2018 (the "Effective Date"), with reference to the facts recited below by and between the CITY OF ATASCADERO, a municipal corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of California ("City"), and CHICAGO GRADE LANDFILL, INC., a California corporation ("Chicago Grade") Chicago Grade and the City may be collectively referred to as the "Parties".

RECITALS

A. Chicago Grade operates a landfill located at 2290 Homestead Road in Templeton, California (the "Chicago Grade Landfill"), from which Chicago Grade has provided and is capable of providing solid waste disposal services;

B. The Parties previously executed that certain Agreement for Exclusive Depositing of City Waste Collections Into Chicago Grade Landfill executed in or about September 2012 (the "Prior Agreement"), pursuant to which City designated the Chicago Grade Landfill as its exclusive location for the disposal of solid waste collected by City's Franchised Waste Hauler, and Chicago Grade provided solid waste disposal services;

C. City has duly adopted Ordinance No. 56 which requires contractors providing solid waste handling services for solid waste generated in the City to dispose of all refuse or garbage and rubbish at a disposal site approved by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Health;

D. The Chicago Grade Landfill is approved for solid waste disposal by CalRecycle ;

E. Chicago Grade can and will furnish all personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to accept disposal of solid waste from all premises within the City;

F. City is authorized under its agreements with its franchised waste hauler to designate a specific landfill into which waste collected within the City will be deposited; and

G. The City Council has determined that the grant of an exclusive agreement for disposal of waste collected within the City into Chicago Grade Landfill is in the public interest.

AGREEMENTS:

NOW, THEREFORE, CITY AND CHICAGO GRADE DO HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. DESIGNATION OF THE CHICAGO GRADE LANDFILL AS EXCLUSIVE LOCATION FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTED BY CITY'S FRANCHISED WASTE HAULER. Pursuant to Section 13(H) of its Solid Waste Collection Franchise Agreement, City designates the Chicago Grade Landfill as the exclusive location for the disposal of compacted solid waste collected within the City of Atascadero by its franchised waste hauler.

1.1 As used herein, the term "compacted solid waste" shall mean municipal solid waste that is collected in the City of Atascadero pursuant to a franchise agreement with the City of Atascadero and delivered in compactor trucks~~, *provided that* such term also shall include residual waste generated from all Materials Recovery Facilities under contract with the City. The City shall enforce the provisions of current contracts between the City and any Materials Recovery Facility ("MRF") or other recycling facilities (collectively "Facilities"). The City shall require provisions in all future contracts executed between the City and any MRF" or other Facilities"~~

~~that (1) all residual waste generated by such Facilities shall be delivered solely to Chicago Grade Landfill; and (2) all such Facilities shall submit to City quarterly written reports describing the quantities of waste delivered to the Facilities by the City's franchised waste hauler, and the overall percentage of residual waste generated by the facility, during the prior quarter, and the manner in which and place where the facility disposed of such residuals; and (3) Chicago Grade is a third party beneficiary of such provision in any such contract. Upon written request from time to time, Chicago Grade may inspect the City's records relating to any Facilities under contract with the City in order to confirm that all residual waste generated at such Facilities is being delivered to Chicago Grade Landfill. For the purposes of this section, the terms "residual waste" and "residuals" shall mean material that cannot be economically recycled and must be sent to a landfill~~.

1.2 During the term of this Agreement, City shall not designate or approve the disposal of such compacted solid waste at any other landfill.

2. TERM OF AGREEMENT. Subject to Section 12 of this Agreement, the term of this Agreement shall be from December 1, 2018, to December 1, 2028 inclusive. Thereafter, this Agreement may be extended for a period of up to five years by the mutual agreement of the Parties, and City approval shall be at the discretion of the City Manager. In the event this Agreement is terminated, in accordance with its terms, earlier than December 1, 2028, the status of Chicago Grade Landfill as the exclusive disposal site for compacted solid waste kept, accumulated or generated in the City of Atascadero granted hereby shall terminate as of the date of termination of the Agreement.

3. DEFINITIONS. Unless otherwise defined, or if the use or context clearly requires a different definition, all words, terms and phrases in this Agreement and the derivations thereof shall have the meanings set forth in Section 6-4.01 of the Atascadero Municipal Code.

4. CHARGES AND FEES

4.1 During the term of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall charge City and City's franchised waste hauler for accepting for disposal in the Chicago Grade Landfill compacted solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero. Charges shall be in the following amounts:

(a) During the term of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall charge a maximum of Forty-Two Dollars and Eighty Eight Cents ($42.~~00~~88) per ton of solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero that Chicago Grade accepts from City's franchised waste hauler for disposal in the Chicago Grade Landfill (such rate, as increased pursuant to Sections 4. 1(a)(i) and (ii), the "Base Rate").

(i) Effective on January 1, 2019, such Base Rate in effect under this Section 4.1(a) shall be increased by of the to $44.43. This is equal to fifty percent (50%) of the change in the CPI Index (as defined in Section 4.2(a)(ii), below) from (A) the month of September 2016 (the "Base Month"), to (B) the month of September 2018 (the "Adjustment Month").

Effective on January 1, 2020, and on January 1st of every year thereafter during the remaining Term of this Agreement or any extension period (the "Adjustment Date"), such Base Rate then in effect under this Section 4.1(a) shall be increased by seventy percent (70%) of the percentage change in the CPI Index (as defined in Section 4.2(a)(ii), below) for the most recent twelve month period ending in the month of September immediately prior to the Adjustment Date. For example, the CPI adjustment to take effect on January 1, 2020 will be based on the change in the CPI Index for the period from September 2018 through September 2019. And the CPI adjustment to take effect on January 1, 2021 will be based on the change in the CPI Index for the period from September 2019 through September 2020.

~~Effective on January 1, 2019, such Base Rate in effect under this Section 4.1(a) shall be increased by fifty percent (50%) of the change in the CPI Index (as defined in Section 4.2(a)(ii), below) from (A) the month of September 2016 (the "Base Month"), to (B) the month of September 2018 (the "Adjustment Month").~~

~~Effective on January 1 of very odd numbered year of the extension, if any, of the term of this Agreement beyond the current term, the Base Rate shall be increased by fifty percent (50%) of the change in the CPI Index (as defined in Section 4.2(a)(ii), below)utilizing the same designation for Base Month and Adjustment Month as for the increases permitted on January 1, 2015 and January 1, 2017 and January 1, 2019. For example, the Base Rate increase to effective on January 1, 2021 will use September 2018 as the Base Month and September 2020 as the Adjustment Month.~~

On November 1 of each year in advance of any increase in the Base Rate, Chicago Landfill will provide written notice to the City of the proposed amount of the increase and the calculations supporting the increase.

(ii) For purposes of this Agreement, the term "CPI Index" means the official Consumer's Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, All Items, for the Los Angeles~~-Riverside-Orange County~~Long Beach- Anaheim, CA area, 1982-1984=100 as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. If the CPI Index is no longer published in the Adjustment Month, then appropriate reference figures for the CPI Index for the Base Month and the Adjustment Month shall be derived from any successor comparable index mutually agreed upon by the Parties to be authoritative. If the Parties are unable to agree, then the substituted index shall be selected by the then-presiding judge of the Superior Court for San Luis Obispo County, California (the "County") upon application of either City or Chicago Grade.

(b) In the event Chicago Grade shall reduce its landfill disposal charges ~~below Forty-two ($42.00) per ton~~ to any customer depositing solid waste at Chicago Grade Landfill below the then-current amounts charged for solid waste kept, accumulated or generated in the City of Atascadero as set forth in Section 4.1(a) , Chicago Grade shall at the same time reduce its landfill disposal charge in a like amount for the solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero that Chicago Grade accepts for disposal in its landfill, except that this subparagraph shall not apply in the following instances:

~~(iii)~~**(i)** when Chicago Grade, upon prior written notice to City, grants a discounted disposal charge up to 100% of the disposal charge that Chicago Grade is then charging City, to customers that Chicago Grade considers to be charitable cases ('Charity Discount"), provided that Chicago Grade shall not provide a Charity Discount more frequently than two (2) times per year to the same applicant~~-~~, or

(ii) when Chicago Grade shall periodically receive material such as remediated soil, or other materials categorized as beneficial reuse, Chicago Grade shall provide advance written notice to the City prior to receipt of such material. In no instance shall this exception apply to new or existing municipal, commercial or industrial sold waste streams destined for disposal. The notice shall include a description of the materials, the beneficial re-use, the proposed rate, the estimated dates, and the proposed rate to be charged. The City shall have 10 working days to file a challenge to the proposed lower rate. Any challenge filed by the City after the 10 working days shall be effective as of the date of the challenge and the City may not seek restitution for any material deposited prior to the challenge provided that Chicago Grade gave proper notice. If the City does protest the lower rate, Chicago Grade and the City staff shall meet and if Chicago Grade and City staff do not agree, the matter shall be submitted to the City Council for a determination. The City Council determination shall be final.

4.2 During the term of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall pay to City fees for the privilege of accepting for disposal in its landfill compacted solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero and delivered to the landfill by City's franchised waste hauler. Fees shall be in the following amounts:

(a) Chicago Grade shall pay to the City not less than One Dollar and No Cent ($1.00) per ton of compacted solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero that Chicago Grade accepts

for disposal from City's franchised waste hauler at the Chicago Grade Landfill, except that Chicago Grade shall not be required to pay to the City this sum, or any other amount, for solid waste that qualifies for the Charity Discount described above. ~~Chicago Grade shall also pay to the City an annual fee of $25,498 beginning with a first payment on September 1, 2012 and subsequent annual payments every September 1 with the last payment due on September 1, 2018. Chicago Grade shall also pay directly to Atascadero Waste Alternatives a one-time sum of $103,874 on or before November 27, 2012.~~

(b) ~~Except for the annual payments and one-time payment described in Paragraph 4.2(a) above, fee~~Fee payments shall be paid quarterly and shall be computed and paid on the basis of tonnage of solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero that Chicago Grade accepts for disposal at the Chicago Grade Landfill.

(c) Chicago Grade shall transmit all required fees to:

Administrative Services Director City of Atascadero
6500 Palma Avenue
Atascadero, California 93422

4.3 ~~Except for the annual payments and one-time payment described in Paragraph 4.2(a) above, fee~~Fee payments shall be due and payable on the twentieth (20th) day of the month following the end of each quarter. If fees are not paid by Chicago Grade when due, then in addition to the fees, Chicago Grade shall pay a single late payment penalty for each such unpaid fee in an amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the fee that was not timely paid by Chicago Grade, and Chicago Grade also shall pay interest on the outstanding balance of all unpaid fees at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum or the maximum legal rate allowed, whichever is less, from the date the fees were due and payable to the date actually paid. If Chicago Grade remits fees by personal delivery to City, such fees shall be deemed timely paid only if delivered on or before the due date. If Chicago Grade remits fees by mail or other delivery service, such fees shall be deemed timely only if (1) the envelope containing the fee payment bears a postmark or receipt showing that the payment was mailed or sent on or before the due date or (2) Chicago Grade submits proof satisfactory to the Administrative Services Director that the fee payment was in fact deposited in the mail or sent on or before the due date.

4.4 In the event Chicago Grade believes that it has paid fees in excess of the fees due to City, Chicago Grade may submit a request for refund to the Administrative Services Director on a form provided by the Director. If proof of overpayment is satisfactory to the Director, the Director shall refund to Chicago Grade any overpayment. Chicago Grade shall not apply any overpayment as a credit against any other amounts payable to City unless specifically so authorized by the Administrative Services Director in writing. All sums due and payable from City to Chicago Grade shall be due and payable monthly. If any sum is not paid by City when due, then in addition to the fees, City shall pay a late fee of ten percent (10%) of the outstanding balance, and City shall also pay interest on the outstanding balance at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum, or the maximum legal rate of interest, which is less, from the date the fees were due and payable to the date actually paid.

4.5 EXTRAORDINARY RATE INCREASE. The rates set by this Agreement are calculated to pay certain expenses and costs that are of a contingent and uncertain nature. Therefore, in addition to the annual rate adjustment provided by Section 4.1(i), the rates under this Agreement may, upon written request of Chicago Grade or City, be further adjusted on an interim basis for increased or decreased expenses associated with performance of the services hereunder due to any one or more of the following causes:

(a) material changes in Chicago Grade's costs resulting from a Force Majeure event;

(b) changes to Chicago Grade's operations or the City fee in Section 4.2(a) or other fees required or initiated by City;

(c) Chicago Grade desires to provide additional new services or the City requests the Chicago Grade to provide any additional new services, or Chicago Grade desires or the City requests the Chicago Grade to change the method of providing, or the technology used to provide, existing services under this Agreement;

(d) any change in law, statute, rule, regulation, ordinance, order or requirement of any federal, state, regional or local government that occurs after the Effective Date of this Agreement and that directly affects the expenses associated with performance of the services hereunder.

If Chicago Grade and City staff cannot agree on terms and conditions of such extraordinary rate adjustments the matter shall be submitted to the City Council for a determination of whether an extraordinary rate adjustment would be allowed and the amount of the adjustment. The City Council's determination shall be final.

5. DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

5.1 Chicago Grade shall accept disposal of all solid waste collected or transported by City's franchised waste hauler to Chicago Grade Landfill. Chicago Grade shall, during the term of this Agreement, maintain sufficient landfill capacity to accept disposal of all solid waste collected or transported by City's franchised waste hauler to Chicago Grade landfill.

5.2 During the term of this Agreement, City shall direct all franchised waste haulers permitted to collect solid waste within City to deliver such solid waste to Chicago Grade Landfill. City shall not, during the term of this Agreement, direct that solid waste hauled pursuant to the City's franchise agreement be delivered to a disposal site other than Chicago Grade Landfill. In the event City is currently party to a contract with a contractor to collect and dispose of solid waste kept, accumulated or generated within City, City shall endeavor to immediately amend such contract to specify that the contractor shall deliver solid waste collected under such contract to Chicago Grade Landfill for disposal.

5.3 During the term of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall accept free of charge (other than pick-up and delivery charges) for disposal (a) all non-hazardous "sludge" generated by City, and (b) all non-hazardous biosolids generated by City's Wastewater Treatment Plant, and (c) ~~free of charge~~ any dead deer or other animals killed on City streets as may be acquired by the City Operations Staff.

6. REPORTS

6.1 Chicago Grade shall submit to City quarterly reports stating the total amount of solid waste that Chicago Grade accepted for disposal from within the City during the reportable quarter; the total weight (in tons) of all other solid waste accepted by Chicago Grade during the reportable quarter; and the total weight and the weight by material category (in tons) of solid waste accepted by Chicago Grade during the reportable quarter. Such quarterly reports shall be prepared in the form required by the Public Works Director. Each quarterly report shall be submitted on or before the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter (*i.e.,* report due April 15 for first quarter of the year) and submitted to:

Public Works Director
City of Atascadero
6500 Palma Avenue
Atascadero, California 93422

6.2 If the report required under Section 6.1 is not filed by the due date specified above, the report shall be deemed delinquent. If the report remains delinquent for more than five (5) days after Chicago Grade's receipt of a written notice from City, Chicago Grade shall pay to City a delinquent report charge in the amount of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00). If the report remains delinquent for more than forty-five (45) days, Chicago Grade shall pay to City a delinquent report charge in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00). Such

delinquent report charges shall be in addition to any fees or other charges payable by Chicago Grade under this Agreement.

7. CHICAGO GRADE'S RECORDS AND CITY'S RECORDS

7.1 Chicago Grade shall keep and maintain books of account, income statements and supporting documents of all business transactions conducted by Chicago Grade in connection with the solid waste landfill disposal services of Chicago Grade under this Agreement. Such records shall be kept at Chicago Grade's place of business for a period of three (3) years after the end of the calendar year to which such records relate.

7.2 The books of account, income statements and supporting documents shall be made available to City at Chicago Grade's place of business during normal business hours upon request or demand of the City Manager, Public Works Director, or other City officer, employee or consultant authorized by any of these officers. The purpose of such inspection and/or audit shall be for verification of the fees paid by Chicago Grade under this Agreement, the accuracy thereof; charges made to others for disposal at the Chicago Grade Landfill and for verification of the amounts of solid waste reported by Chicago Grade pursuant to this Agreement. To the extent authorized by law, Chicago Grade's books of account, incomes statements and other documents accessed by City shall be kept confidential.

7.3 Chicago Grade shall reimburse City for City's costs in performance of an audit if, as a result of the audit it is determined:

(a) There was any intentional misrepresentation by Chicago Grade with respect to the amount of fees due to the City; or

(b) There is a one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or greater discrepancy in the amount of fees due to the City. Such reimbursement shall be paid by Chicago Grade WITHIN THIRTY (30) days of the date City notifies Chicago Grade in writing of the amount of City's costs.

7.4 City shall keep and maintain books of account, income statements and supporting documents of all business transactions conducted by City and its franchised waste haulers in connection with the solid waste disposal services. Such records shall be kept at City's place of business for a period of three (3) years after the end of the calendar year to which such records relate.

7.5 The waste tonnage records for all solid waste kept, accumulated, or generated in the City of Atascadero shall be made available to Chicago Grade at City's place of business during normal business hours upon request or demand of any representative of Chicago Grade. The purpose of such inspection and/or audit shall be for verification of the solid waste generated and the sums paid by City and its franchised waste hauler under this Agreement~~, as well as the residual waste generated by any MRF or other recycling facility doing business with City.~~.

8. INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS. Without limiting the indemnification provided in Section 9, Chicago Grade shall obtain and shall maintain throughout the term of this Agreement, at Chicago Grade's sole cost and expense, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property which may arise from or in connection with the solid waste disposal services provided under this Agreement by Chicago Grade, its agents, representatives, employees or contractors.

8.1 MINIMUM SCOPE AND LIMITS OF INSURANCE. Chicago Grade shall maintain at least the following minimum insurance coverages:

(a) **COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY:** $1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage. The Commercial General Liability insurance limit shall apply separately to this Agreement or the general aggregate limit shall be twice the required occurrence limit. The Commercial General Liability insurance shall be written on a "claims made" basis. Following the expiration or termination of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall include City as an additional insured under the policy for three (3) years to protect City from claims filed after said expiration or termination. In the event that the Chicago Grade Landfill closes during said three-year period, Chicago Grade shall obtain "tail coverage" protecting City from said claims.

(b) **POLLUTION LEGAL LIABILITY:** $~~10~~11,000,000 per occurrence on a claims-made basis for pollution releases. Following the expiration or termination of this Agreement, Chicago Grade shall include City as an additional insured under the policy for four (4) years to protect City from claims filed after said expiration or termination. In the event that the Chicago Grade Landfill closes during said four (4) year period, Chicago Grade shall obtain "tail coverage" protecting City from said claims for the remainder of such four-year period if commercially available. If four (4) years is not commercially available, then Chicago Grade will maintain such insurance for such period, not to exceed four (4) years, for which such insurance is commercially available. In addition, Chicago Grade will comply with all CalRecycle obligations relating to closure, post-closure and corrective action bonding, surety, and/or insurance requirements for the Chicago Grade Landfill.

(c) **AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY:** $1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage, and shall include sudden and accidental coverage.

(d) **WORKERS' COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS LIABILITY:** Workers' Compensation statutory limits as required by the California Labor Code and Employers Liability limits of $1,000,000 per accident.

8.2 DEDUCTIBLES AND SELF-INSURED RETENTIONS. Any deductibles or self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by City. At the option of City either:

(a) The insurer shall reduce or eliminate such deductibles or self-insured retentions as respects City, its officers, employees, agents and contractors; or

(b) Chicago Grade shall procure a bond guaranteeing payment of losses and related investigations, claim administration and defense expenses in an amount specified by City.

8.3 ENDORSEMENTS. The required insurance policies are to contain, or be endorsed to contain, the following provisions:

(a) **GENERAL LIABILITY AND AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY COVERAGES**

(i) The City of Atascadero, its officers, elected officials, employees, agents and contractors are to be covered as an additional insured as respects: liability arising out of activities performed by, or on behalf of Chicago Grade; products and completed operations of Chicago Grade; premises owned, leased or used by Chicago Grade; and automobiles owned, leased, hired or borrowed by Chicago Grade. The coverage shall contain no special limitations on the scope of protection afforded to City, its officers, elected officials, employees and agents and contractors.

(ii) Chicago Grade's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respects City, its officers, elected officials, employees, agents and contractors. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by City, its officers, elected officials, employees, agents or contractors shall be excess of Chicago Grade's insurance and shall not contribute with it.

(iii) Coverage shall state that Chicago Grade's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respect to the limits of the insurer's liability.

(b) **ALL COVERAGES.** Each insurance policy required by this Agreement shall be endorsed to state that coverage shall not be suspended, voided, canceled, or reduced in limits except after thirty (30) days' prior written notice has been given to the City.

8.4 PLACEMENT OF INSURANCE. Insurance shall be placed with an insurance company certified to do business in the State of California, with Best's rating A-VII or better.

8.5 PROOF OF INSURANCE. Chicago Grade shall furnish City with certificates of insurance and with original endorsements affecting coverage required by this Agreement. The certificates and endorsements for each insurance policy are to be signed by a person authorized by that insurer to bind coverage on its behalf. Proof of insurance shall be mailed or personally delivered to the following address or to such other address as may be directed in writing by the City:

Deputy City Manager/City Clerk
City of Atascadero
6500 Palma Ave.
Atascadero, California 93422

8.6 SUBCONTRACTORS. Chicago Grade shall include all subcontractors as insureds under Chicago Grade's policies or shall obtain separate certificates and endorsements for each subcontractor.

8.7 FAILURE TO PROVIDE INSURANCE. Chicago Grade agrees that if any policy of insurance required by this Agreement is not maintained in full force and effect, the City Manager may, in his sole discretion, suspend this Agreement, immediately, until such time as the required insurance is in effect and the required certificates and endorsements are delivered to the City.

9. INDEMNIFICATION. Chicago Grade shall indemnify the City as follows:

9.1 GENERAL LIABILITY: Chicago Grade, as a condition of this agreement, shall indemnify, defend with counsel approved by City, protect and hold harmless the City, its officers, elected officials, employees and agents, with respect to any loss, liability, injury or damage that arises out of or is in any way related to, the acts or omissions of Chicago Grade, its employees, officers and agents in the performance of any activity, function or duty authorized by, or required under the terms of, this Agreement, or that arises out of or is in any way related to Chicago Grade's operation of its Chicago Grade Landfill, except Chicago Grade shall not be required to indemnify City in connection with the sole negligence or willful acts or omissions of the City, its officers, elected officials, agents or employees.

9.2 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INDEMNIFICATION: Chicago Grade shall indemnify, defend with counsel approved by City, protect and hold harmless City, its officers, elected officials, employees, agents, assigns, and any successor or successors to City's interest from and against all claims, actual damages including, but not limited to, special and consequential damages, natural resource damage, punitive damages, injuries, costs, response, remediation, and removal costs, losses, demands, debts, liens, liabilities, causes of action, suits, legal or administrative proceedings, interest, fines, charges, penalties and expenses, attorneys' and expert witness fees and costs incurred in connection with defending against any of the foregoing or in enforcing this indemnity of any kind whatsoever paid, incurred or suffered by, or asserted against City or its officers, elected officials, employees, agents or Chicago Grade arising from or attributable to Chicago Grade's activities under this Agreement, or that arises out of or is in any way related to Chicago Grade's operation of its Chicago Grade Landfill, concerning any hazardous substances or hazardous waste at any place where Chicago Grade stores or disposes of solid or hazardous waste pursuant to this Agreement, or preceding agreements between City and Chicago Grade. The foregoing indemnity is intended to operate as an agreement pursuant to the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act 42 U.S.C. Section 9607(e) and any amendments thereto; California Health and Safety Code Section 25364, to insure, protect, hold harmless, and indemnify City from liability.

9.3 City agrees to give notice to Chicago Grade when the City receives a claim for damages or other liability for which Chicago Grade has provided indemnification under this Section.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW

10.1 Chicago Grade shall perform all solid waste services under this Agreement in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local law, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

10.2 Over the course of the term of this Agreement, Chicago Grade and City agree that the City's ordinances may be amended as necessary to permit the City to comply with changes to federal, state, and local legislative regulatory requirements, which may affect or alter City's solid waste handling obligations or requirements for solid waste management. Chicago Grade agrees to comply with any such amendment of the City's ordinances.

11. PERMITS AND LICENSES. Chicago Grade shall obtain and maintain, at Chicago Grade's sole cost and expense, all permits and licenses applicable to Chicago Grade's operations under the Agreement which are required of Chicago Grade by any governmental agency.

12. TERMINATION

12.1 Upon an Event of Default by Chicago Grade, the City shall have the right to terminate this Agreement. City shall provide written notice of termination setting forth with specificity the event of default upon which the termination is based. The termination shall become effective within ten (10) days of Chicago Grade's receipt of notice unless within said period it serves on City a written demand for binding arbitration as provided in Section 13 herein. As used herein, an "Event of Default" includes the following events:

(a) Chicago Grade fails to perform its obligations under this Agreement, or any present or future supplement or amendment to this Agreement, and fails to cure such breach within thirty (30) days of receiving notice from the City specifying the breach;

(b) Any representation or disclosure made to City by Chicago Grade in connection with or as an inducement to entering into this Agreement or any future supplement or amendment to this Agreement, which proves to be false or misleading in any material respect as of the time such representation or disclosure is made, whether or not any such representation or disclosure appears as part of this Agreement;

(c) CalRecycle revokes or otherwise terminates Chicago Grade's permit to operate a sanitary landfill at the Chicago Grade Landfill;

(d) There is any termination or suspension of the transaction of business by Chicago Grade, including without limit, due to labor unrest including strike, work stoppage or slowdown, sickout, picketing, or other concerted job action lasting more than two (2) days;

(e) Chicago Grade files a voluntary petition for debt relief under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, debtor relief or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or shall consent to the appointment of or taking of possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, custodian, sequestrator (or similar official) of Chicago Grade for any part of Chicago Grade's operating assets or any substantial part of Chicago Grade's property, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of Chicago Grade's creditors, or shall fail generally to pay Chicago Grade's debts as they become due or shall take any action in furtherance of any of the foregoing;

(f) A court having jurisdiction shall enter a decree or order for relief in respect of the Chicago Grade, in any involuntary case brought under any bankruptcy, insolvency, debtor relief, or similar law now or hereafter in effect, or Chicago Grade shall consent to or shall fail to oppose any such proceeding, or any such court shall enter a decree or order appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator (or similar official) of the Chicago Grade or for any part of Chicago Grade's operating equipment or assets, or orders the winding up or liquidation of the affairs of Chicago Grade.

12.2 In the event the Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section 12.1 above or the term of this Agreement expires:

(a) Chicago Grade shall remain liable to City for any and all fees that would otherwise be payable by Chicago Grade, for any and all late payment charges and interest assessed pursuant to Section 4 of this Agreement, and for any and all delinquent report charges assessed pursuant to Section 6 of this Agreement.

(b) Chicago Grade shall have a continuing obligation to submit to City all reports required by Section 6 of this Agreement which relate to the acceptance of solid waste kept, accumulated or generated in the City of Atascadero by Chicago Grade up to and including the date of termination, suspension, or expiration.

(c) Chicago Grade agrees to continue to provide the indemnification required in this Agreement after its suspension or termination. Such indemnification includes, but is not limited to, the hazardous materials indemnification in Section 9.

13. MEDIATION

13.1 Prior to filing any legal action in connection with, or relating in any way to, this Agreement, the Parties agree to submit any dispute to a mediator to be selected by mutual agreement of the Parties.

13.2 The cost of the mediator shall be split evenly between the Parties.

13.3 The rules for the mediation shall be set by the mediator.

13.4 Any party requesting mediation ("Requesting Party") shall do so in writing to the other party ("Responding Party") with the names of three proposed mediators and the Responding Party shall have ten (10) calendar days to either (1) select one of the mediators to serve as the mediator or (2) propose three different mediators to the Requesting Party.

13.5 If, after the exchange of proposed mediators as provided herein, the Parties are unable to agree upon a mediator and the dispute between the Parties is not otherwise settled, then the Requesting Party shall file a Petition with the San Luis Obispo Superior requesting the Court to appoint a mediator.

13.6 The Parties agree that if mediation is not completed within forty-five (45) days from the date of the written request for mediation by the Requesting Party, the Requesting Party has the right, but not the obligation, to file a lawsuit.

14. ASSIGNMENT. Chicago Grade shall not assign, sell, subcontract, transfer or otherwise delegate its authority to perform any obligations under the Agreement without prior express written consent of the City Council, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. This prohibition includes any transfer of ownership or control of Chicago Grade in any one transaction or series of related transaction (other than (i) transfers among persons who are beneficial owners of Chicago Grade as of the Effective Date of this Agreement, and (ii) transfers from such persons to their heirs upon the death of those persons who are beneficial owners of Chicago Grade as of the Effective Date of this Agreement), or the conveyance of a majority of Chicago Grade's stock to a new controlling interest. In the event City authorizes Chicago Grade to assign, sell, subcontract, transfer or otherwise

delegate its authority to perform any obligations under the Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding on the successors and permitted assigns of the Parties.

15. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

15.1 NOTICES. All notices required by this Agreement shall be given (a) by deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid and return receipt requested and (b) by email, addressed to the Parties as follows:

If to City:
To: Lara Christensen
Deputy City Manager/City Clerk
City of Atascadero
6500 Palma Ave
Atascadero, California 93422
Email: [lchristensen@atascadero.org]
With a copy to Brian A. Pierik
Email: bpierik@bwslaw.com

If to Chicago Grade:
To: Chicago Grade Landfill, Inc.
Attn: Elizabeth Ann Garner, CEO
2290 Homestead Road
Templeton, California 93465
Email:ann.garner@allosenv.com
With a copy to Van Katzman
Email: vkatzman@ascentllp.com

Notice shall be deemed effective on the date personally served or, if mailed, three (3) days after the date deposited in the mails by certified or registered mail, return of receipt requested, or, if transmitted by email, on the date on which transmitted.

15.2 AMENDMENTS. This Agreement supersedes the Prior Agreement and all other prior agreements and understandings between the Parties and all obligations of the Parties under the Prior Agreement and all other prior agreements and understandings, regarding the subject matter hereof, and may not be modified or terminated orally, and no modification, termination or attempted waiver of any of the provisions hereof shall be binding unless in writing and signed by the party against whom the same is sought to be enforced.

15.3 APPLICABLE LAW. This Agreement and the transactions herein contemplated shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States.

15.4 AUTHORITY. The Parties signing below represent and warrant that they have the requisite authority to bind the entities on whose behalf they are signing.

15.5 SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this Agreement is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall not be affected unless their enforcement under the circumstances would be unreasonable, inequitable or would otherwise frustrate the purposes of this Agreement.

15.6 WAIVER. The waiver by either party of any breach or violation of any provisions of this Agreement shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any breach or violation of any other provision nor of any subsequent breach of violation of the same or any other provision. The subsequent acceptance by either party of any monies which become due hereunder shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any preexisting or concurrent breach or violation by the other party of any provision of this Agreement.

15.7 COUNTERPARTS. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be considered an original and all of which, taken together, shall be one and the same instrument, binding upon each signatory.

15.8 SECTION HEADINGS. The section headings in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and are not intended to be used in the construction of this Agreement nor to alter or affect any of its provisions.

15.9 INTERPRETATION. This Agreement shall be interpreted and construed reasonably and neither for nor against either party, regardless of the degree to which either party participated in its drafting.

15.10 ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement represents the full and entire Agreement between the Parties with respect to the matters covered herein, and supersedes and replaces all prior and contemporaneous understandings and agreements, including the Prior Agreement.

[Signatures appear on the following page.]

WITNESS THE EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT ON THE DATE WRITTEN BELOW EACH SIGNATURE:

ATTEST

_____
Lara Christensen,
City Clerk

DATE: _____

"CITY"
CITY OF ATASCADERO, a Municipal Corporation

By:_____
Mayor Tom O'Malley

DATE:
_____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Brian A. Pierik
City Attorney

DATE: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Van Katzman
Attorney for Chicago Grade Landfill, Inc.

DATE: _____

CHICAGO GRADE LANDFILL, INC.,
a California Corporation

By: _____
Elizabeth Ann Garner, CEO

DATE: _____

Atascadero City Council

Staff Report – Public Works Department

Approve Local Agency Management Plan for Onsite Wastewater Treatment (Septic) Systems Standards

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Council:

1. Authorize staff to submit the final draft Local Agency Management Plan to Regional Water Quality Control Board for approval.

2. Adopt Draft Resolution adopting the City of Atascadero Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) as the new City standards for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems effective the day after approval of the LAMP by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3. Authorize the Administrative Services Director to appropriate an additional $15,000 in General Fund reserves toward the LAMP development budget to cover additional costs associated with LAMP completion for a total budget of $65,000.

DISCUSSION:

Background:
In June 2012, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems* (OWTS Policy) which mandates local permitting agencies to comply with the new requirements. The OWTS Policy significantly alters the allowable use and design of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS)/Septic Systems in Atascadero. The OWTS Policy adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board sets forth specific requirements for the repair, maintenance and construction of septic systems. The OWTS Policy states:

> *The purpose of this Policy is to allow the continued use of OWTS, while protecting water quality and public health. This Policy recognizes that responsible local agencies can provide the most effective means to manage OWTS on a routine basis.*

The OWTS Policy allows local agencies the option of developing a Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP) to establish their own septic system design requirements; however, review and approval of LAMPs has been delegated to the local Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB). If a local agency does not adopt a LAMP, it must follow the requirements set forth in the OWTS Policy and all design review and permitting for new and replacement septic systems that cannot meet Tier 1 siting and sizing requirements are under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB until a LAMP is approved.

Council approved funding in October 2016 for staff to contract with a consultant to prepare a City LAMP document. Monsoon Consultants of San Luis Obispo was selected to prepare the LAMP through an informal proposal process pursuant to the City Purchasing Policy. The LAMP process has included the following milestones:

October 25, 2016	Council approved funding for LAMP preparation
November 21, 2016	Executed contract with Monsoon Consultants
Sept. 26, 2017	Draft LAMP presented to City Council
December 7, 2017	First draft LAMP submitted to RWQCB
March 7, 2018	Received RWQCB comments
March 27, 2018	Second draft LAMP submitted to RWQCB
April 6, 2018	Third draft LAMP submitted to RWQCB
May 13, 2018	Deadline for approval of an agency's LAMP passes and the City can no longer approve septic systems that do not comply with Tier 1 standards
July 2, 2018	Received RWQCB comments
August 28, 2018	Fourth draft LAMP submitted to RWQCB
October 5, 2018	Fifth draft LAMP submitted to RWQCB

City and RWQCB staff have met and discussed the LAMP document many times during the past year, and the attached final draft LAMP is ready to be considered for implementation. To be implemented, the LAMP needs to be adopted by City Council and approved by the RWQCB (not at the staff level). At this time City staff believes the LAMP will be on the December 6-7, 2018 RWQCB meeting agenda in San Luis Obispo. However, the agenda has not yet been finalized.

Analysis:

The City of Atascadero has a unique position within the County, being the least densely populated incorporated area, and particularly well suited for septic systems. In addition to large lot sizes, all residents are served with domestic water from Atascadero Mutual Water Company, which removes the risk of cross-contamination of individual domestic drinking wells that can occur with poor siting and design of septic systems on a parcel. The City has a total of 9,890 residential parcels, of which 4,610 are served by the City municipal sanitary sewer system. The remaining parcels are served by septic.

Adoption of the LAMP will require adjustments to previous City standards for septic siting and design. These LAMP components are requirements mandated by the OWTS Policy, but to the greatest extent possible City staff has tailored them to fit the City's

unique conditions. Staff has outlined several of the most significant impacts the LAMP will have on new and replaced septic design in the following sections:

Subdivision Minimum Lot Sizes:
Previously, the City followed State regulations identified in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan) for minimum lot sizes and septic system design for subdivisions and previously entitled parcels. In general, this results in one acre minimum lot sizes for new non-sewered subdivisions. This regulatory framework also permits secondary units provided a minimum lot size of 1-acre is achieved. Site specific conditions are reviewed and an approved engineering design is required to receive permits for new or replacement systems.

Under the OWTS Policy, minimum lot sizes for subdivisions with OWTS's are determined based upon average annual rainfall. This requirement does not pertain to existing lots of record or replacement systems. Based upon an analysis of existing subdividable parcels and minimum lots sizes allowed by land use, the changes to minimum lot sizes is expected to impact a very small handful of parcels, likely less than ten parcels total. For future subdivisions not connected to sewer, the average annual rainfall will be determined, (based upon modeled PRISM data), and minimum lot sizes established from rainfall data. Higher average annual rainfall allows for smaller minimum lot sizes. Based upon rainfall data, minimum lot sizes could range from approximately one to two acres in higher and lower rainfall locations, respectively. There may also remain opportunities to cluster development into smaller parcels if overall density complies with the LAMP, although this is uncertain.

Conventional OWTS Sizing:
It should be noted that the OWTS Policy, and subsequently the LAMP, pertains only to the portion of an OWTS from the septic tank outward. All interior plumbing and exterior plumbing out to the septic tank, fixtures, and generally the septic tank itself will continue to be governed by the California Plumbing Code and under the purview of the Building Department.

The OWTS Policy and LAMP deal almost entirely with the siting and design of the septic distribution system, or leach field. Previously, the City utilized the California Plumbing Code to determine the sizing of traditional leach fields and seepage pit dispersal systems. However, the LAMP will now control sizing for these "conventional" systems. Since the existing sizing calculations were conservative, the new sizing will not differ significantly under most scenarios.

While seepage pits are considered a "conventional" system, in order to meet RWQCB requirements, the LAMP will require supplemental treatment systems for new systems proposing seepage pits. When seepage pits are used for replacement systems, supplemental treatment will not be required but may be necessitated under certain site conditions.

Alternative OWTS:
The LAMP does allow Alternative OWTS's when a site will not accommodate a conventional septic system. Alternative OWTS's include Mound Systems, Raised Sand Filter Beds, Shallow Pressure Distribution Systems, and Drip Dispersal Systems.

Based on minimum vertical separation to groundwater these systems may require the use of a supplemental treatment system and have other design parameters specified. These type of systems are not used often, but may become more common as constrained lots reach the end of serviceable life on existing systems and replacement alternatives sought.

Supplemental Treatment Systems:
Based on separation to groundwater and OWTS type, supplemental treatment may be required. The LAMP does not identify specific supplemental treatment types, but rather, defines treatment minimum parameters that must be met. Supplemental treatment systems are typically installed in-line and consist of aeration chambers, media filters or other similar components. Supplemental treatment systems are generally proprietary products, may be costly to install and maintain, and will require maintenance and operations agreements that are recorded on parcel deed.

OWTS in Degraded Basins:
One item specific to the Central Coast RWQCB is the requirement that the agencies with LAMPs commit to developing an Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program (AGPMP) should a groundwater basin be identified as degraded due to OWTS septic activities at some future time. (See Section 4.13 of LAMP Document) City staff has discussed this item extensively with RWQCB staff, and developed language that protects the City from possible overreach by the RWQCB and providing protection of groundwater resources.

Annual Reporting:
The OWTS Policy requires that all agencies developing LAMP's are to submit annual reports including: number and location of complaints related to OWTS; number, location, tier and description of permits issued for new and replacement OWTS's; number, location and results of septage pumper reports; list of applications and registrations issued to local septage pumpers; number and location of supplemental treatment systems and their performance.

Additionally, the City will compile and submit any collected water quality data sources, including from studies, monitoring wells, domestic water well testing, public water systems testing data, and stream sampling.

Finally, every fifth year the City will be required to prepare and submit a Water Quality Assessment Report that will analyze the data from the water quality sources to determine if there is water quality degradation attributable to OWTS's.

Next Steps:
Below are the expected next steps and timeline for final adoption of the LAMP and related Municipal Code changes:

1. LAMP present to Central Coast Water Board for approval. (*anticipate December 6-7, 2018, San Luis Obispo)*
2. Once approved by the Central Coast Water Board, the LAMP becomes effective as new City standards for siting and design of new and replacement OWTS's. (*December 7, 2018*)

3. Staff will identify proposed revisions to the Municipal Code that may be in discrepancy with the final draft LAMP. *(January-March, 2019)*
4. Resolution to adopt changes to Municipal Code before Council for approval. (*April-June 2019)*

Conclusion:
The LAMP document prepared by Monsoon Consultants and completed by City staff is comprehensive and provides a reasonable approach to managing, siting, and design of septic within the City of Atascadero. The final draft LAMP provides new septic standards and allows the City to retain local control to permit and manage all existing and new septic within the City. Without a LAMP, the City will only be allowed to permit Tier 1 (conventional leach fields) septic that meet the OWTS Policy, with all other septic permitted through the RWQCB. Currently, OWTS permitted through the RWQCB require annual permit fees of approximately $1,100. Additionally, the LAMP provides detailed design parameters, applicable to all parcels within the City, which will continue to protect environmental and groundwater resources.

The process to work through the LAMP approval with RWQCB staff was a tedious one and required much more time and effort than initially anticipated by City staff. There entailed many more meetings, communications, supplemental analysis, compiling data and information, and various revisions to the LAMP document beyond the initial development of the LAMP document. As such, staff is requesting an additional $15,000 in General Fund reserves to cover the additional costs of consultant fees for a total LAMP budget of $65,000. For comparison purposes, San Luis Obispo County has likely spent over $150,000 toward their LAMP development, which is still months away from obtaining approval.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Approving staff recommendations will result in an increase of $15,000 in General Fund reserves toward the LAMP document development for a total LAMP budget of $65,000.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Draft Resolution
2. Final Draft of Atascadero Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP)

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ATASCADERO, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE CITY OF ATASCADERO LOCAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (LAMP) FOR THE SITING, DESIGN, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND MANAGEMENT OF ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted, on June 19, 2012, the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy); and

WHEREAS, the OWTS Policy establishes a statewide, risk-based, tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS (sanitary septic system) installations and replacements, and sets the level of performance and protection expected from OWTS based upon a single set of generalized statewide geological and climatic data and conditions; and

WHEREAS, the OWTS Policy allows local agencies to develop OWTS standards for new or replacement systems by means of a Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) that supersedes the OWTS Policy to account for the unique geological and climatic characteristics of the agency's jurisdiction and provide local agency control for OWTS management and permitting; and

WHEREAS, the Atascadero City Council directed staff to pursue development of a LAMP for the City of Atascadero on October 25, 2016 and authorized a contract with Monsoon Consultants to prepare the LAMP on November 21, 2016; and

WHEREAS, a draft LAMP was presented and reviewed by the City Council on September 26, 2017 and was subsequently revised based upon City Council input and regular meetings and discussions between City staff and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) staff; and

WHEREAS, a final draft LAMP document was presented and reviewed by the City Council on November 13, 2018 and requires approval by the Central Coast RWQCB prior to implementation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Atascadero LAMP is scheduled to be considered for approval by the Central Coast RWQCB at their December 6-7, 2018 regular board meeting.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Atascadero:

SECTION 1**.** The City of Atascadero Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) for the siting, design, operation, maintenance, and management of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) dated November 13, 2018 is hereby adopted and will supersede all previous City standards for sanitary septic systems.

SECTION 2. The City of Atascadero LAMP will become effective the day after the date approved by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 13th day of November, 2018.

On motion by Council Member _____ and seconded by Council Member _____, the foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted in its entirety on the following roll call vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

CITY OF ATASCADERO

_____
Tom O'Malley, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Lara K. Christensen, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Brian A. Pierik, City Attorney

CITY OF ATASCADERO

Local Agency Management Program (LAMP)

A comprehensive policy for the management of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

November 13, 2018

Prepared by: Monsoon Consultants
breely@monsoonconsultants.com

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DEFINITIONS

"303(d) list" means the same as "Impaired Water Bodies."

"5:1 Slope" means 20% slope. It refers to horizontal run over rise, in this case 5 feet of horizontal distance over 1 foot of vertical difference.

Alternative Onsite Wastewater Treatment System. Alternative onsite wastewater treatment system is a type of OWTS that utilizes either supplemental treatment and/or a method of wastewater dispersal other than a conventional leachfield, leach bed or seepage pit for the purpose of producing a higher quality wastewater effluent and improved performance of and siting options for effluent dispersal.

Aquifer. A body of rock or sediment that is sufficiently porous and permeable to store, transmit, and yield significant or economic quantities of groundwater to wells and springs, as defined in Bulletin 118, 2003 Update. For purposes of this LAMP, it is understood that this definition is limited to alluvial aquifers

Basin plan. Basin plan means the same as "water quality control plan" as defined in Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the California Water Code. Basin plans are adopted by each Regional Water Quality Control Board, approved by the State Water Board and the Office of Administrative Law, and identify surface water and groundwater bodies within each Region's boundaries and establish, for each, its respective beneficial uses and water quality objectives.

Bedrock. Bedrock means the rock, usually solid, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, surficial material.

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD). BOD, measures the oxygen required for biochemical degradation of organic and inorganic material. High BOD causes an increased biological demand on downstream OWTS components and may shorten the life of the system.

California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN). California Environmental Data Exchange Network is a website operated by the State Water Resource Control Board that serves as a central location to find and share information about California's water bodies, including streams, lakes, rivers and the coastal ocean. www.ceden.org

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast RWQCB). Central Coast RWQCB means Region 3 of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards as designated by Water Code Section

13200. Any reference to an action of the Regional Water Board in this LAMP also refers to an action of its Executive Officer, including the conducting of public hearings, pursuant to any general or specific delegation under Water Code Section 13223.

Cesspool. Cesspool means an excavation in the ground receiving domestic wastewater, designed to retain the organic matter and solids, while allowing the liquids to seep into the soil. Cesspools differ from seepage pits because cesspool systems are not preceded by a septic tank and are not authorized under this LAMP. The term cesspool does not include pit-privies and out-houses which are not regulated under this Policy.

Clay. Clay is a kind of soil particle; the term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, clay consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters <0.002 mm. As a soil texture, clay is the soil material that is comprised of 40 percent or more clay particles, not more than 45 percent sand and not more than 40 percent silt particles using the USDA soil classification system.

Cobbles. Cobbles mean rock fragments 76 mm or larger using the USDA soil classification systems.

Cut Slope. A Cut Slope means any slope greater than 60% or a man-made excavation that exposes the vertical soil profile.

Conventional OWTS. Conventional OWTS means an OWTS consisting of a septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface leachfield, leach bed, infiltrative chamber, seepage pit or gravel-packed pit.

Day-lighting. Day-lighting within this LAMP refers to the horizontal distance from a subsurface structure or leach field projected out to an adjacent slope. Within this LAMP, day-lighting does not refer to wastewater effluent reaching the ground surface, which is referred to as “surfacing effluent.”

Dispersal system. Dispersal system means a leachfield, seepage pit, mound, subsurface drip field, evapotranspiration and infiltration bed, or other type of system for final wastewater treatment and subsurface discharge.

Domestic wastewater. Domestic wastewater means wastewater with a measured strength less than high-strength wastewater and is the type of wastewater normally discharged from, or similar to, that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and other household devices including, but not limited to toilets, bathtubs, showers, laundry facilities, dishwashing facilities, and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater may include wastewater from commercial buildings such as office buildings, retail stores, and some restaurants, or from industrial facilities where the domestic wastewater is segregated from the industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater may include

incidental recreational vehicle (RV) holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of RV holding tank wastewater such as at RV dump stations. Domestic wastewater does not include wastewater from industrial processes.

Domestic well. Domestic well means a groundwater well that provides water for human consumption and is not regulated by the California Water Board – Division of Drinking Water.

Drainageway. Drainageway means a natural or artificial channel that is not a watercourse as defined by this LAMP. Examples of a drainageway include irrigation and drainage ditches that flow only for hours or days following rainfall, grass-lined swales, concrete-lined canals, and storm water runoff devices.

Dump Station. Dump Station means a facility intended to receive the discharge of wastewater from a holding tank installed on a recreational vehicle. A dump station does not include a full hook-up sewer connection similar to those used at a recreational vehicle park.

Dwelling Unit. Dwelling unit means a single unit providing complete independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking or sanitation, conforming with the edition of the California Residential Code (Title 24) in place at the time of construction.

Effective Depth. Effective depth means the depth of the useable, permeable layers of soil below the bottom of the distribution pipe in a dispersal system.

Effluent. Effluent means sewage, water, or other liquid, partially or completely treated or in its natural state, flowing out of a septic tank, supplemental treatment unit, dispersal system, or other OWTS component.

Electronic Deliverable Format (EDF). EDF is a comprehensive data standard designed to facilitate the transfer of electronic files between data producers and data users. The EDF may be used for the production of hard copy reports, electronic data review, or data summaries,

Existing OWTS. Existing OWTS means an OWTS that was constructed and operating prior to the effective date of this Policy, and OWTS for which an OWTS construction permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this LAMP.

Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG). FOG measures biological lipids and mineral hydrocarbons. The analytical test for FOG does not measure an absolute quantity, but is useful in making comparisons of wastewater.

Gray Water. Gray water means untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, and has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and

does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes (Health and Safety Code section 17922.12). Gray water includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. Gray water does not include waste water from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.

Gray Water System. Gray water system is a disposal system that disposes of gray water subsurface and conforms with the latest edition of the California Plumbing Code.

Groundwater. Groundwater means water below the land surface that is at or above atmospheric pressure and is located below the water table elevation within the saturated zone.

Groundwater Basin. Groundwater Basin refers to an "…alluvial aquifer or stacked series of alluvial aquifers with reasonably well-defined boundaries in a lateral direction, based on features that significantly impede groundwater flow, and a definable bottom…", as defined in Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 1.5, Subchapter 1, Article 2, Section 341(g)(1) of the California Code of Regulations, and referenced in Bulletin 118, 2003 and 2016 Updates. Within the context of this LAMP, reference to Groundwater Basin refers to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, as defined in Bulletin 118, 2003 Update and the Paso Robles Groundwater Management Plan.

Groundwater Basin Degredation. Groundwater Basin Degredation refers to a substantiated decrease in groundwater quality, such that the trend line of measureable constituent(s) exceeds specified limits for maximum concentration.

Groundwater Subbasin. Groundwater Subbasin refers to a portion of a Groundwater Basin determined by geologic or hydrologic barriers, as defined in Bulletin 118, 2003 Update. Within the context of this LAMP, reference to Groundwater Subbasin refers to the Atascadero Subbasin, as defined in Bulletin 118, 2016 Update and the Paso Robles Groundwater Management Plan, as that portion of the Paso Robles Formation basin west of the Rinconada fault.

Guesthouse. Guesthouse means the same as described in City of Atascadero Municipal Code and is considered a detached bedroom(s) for purposes of sizing the OWTS.

Health Department. Health Department means the San Luis Obispo County Health Department.

High Strength Wastewater. High strength wastewater means wastewater having a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than 300 milligrams-per-liter (mg/L) or of total suspended solids (TSS) greater than 330 mg/L or a fats, oil, and grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component.

IAPMO. IAPMO means the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials

Impaired water bodies. Impaired water bodies means those surface water bodies or segments thereof that are identified on a list approved first by the State Water Board and then approved by US EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act.

Impervious layer or material. Impervious layer or material is characterized as having a percolation rate slower than one hundred twenty (120) minutes per inch or having clay content of sixty (60) percent or greater.

Infiltrative Area. Infiltrative area means the surface area of the sidewalls below the effluent distribution pipe where the dispersal field media makes direct contact with the soil or permeable rock. The surface area of the bottom of the dispersal system can be included in specific circumstances.

Local Agency Management Program for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (LAMP). LAMP means this document, which conforms to all of the applicable Tier 2 criteria listed in the OWTS Policy, including adherence to the prohibitions specified in Section 9.4 of the Policy.

Leach bed. A Leach Bed is equivalent to a leachfield except that multiple distribution pipes are installed within a single excavation with a common underlying mat of gravel.

Leach field. Leach field means a system of trenches or beds filled with drain rock, or other approved aggregate material, and overlain by a perforated pipe that distributes treated sewage effluent for subsurface dispersal into the soil. A leachfield is also known as a “drainfield” or a “soil absorption system”.

Local Agency. Local agency means any subdivision of state government that has responsibility for permitting the installation of and regulating OWTS within its jurisdictional boundaries; typically a county, city, or special district. Within the context of this LAMP, Local agency refers to the City of Atascadero.

Major repair. Major repair means either: (1) for a dispersal system, repairs required for an OWTS dispersal system due to surfacing wastewater effluent from the dispersal field and/or wastewater backed up into plumbing fixtures because the dispersal system is not able to percolate the design flow of wastewater associated with the structure served, or (2) for a septic tank, repairs required to the tank for a compartment baffle failure or tank structural integrity failure such that either wastewater is exfiltrating or groundwater is infiltrating.

Maximum Contaminant Level. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) refers to the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL’s are set as close to the Public Health Goal (PHG) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Mottling. Mottling means a soil condition that results from oxidizing or reducing minerals due to soil moisture changes from saturated to unsaturated over time. Mottling is characterized by spots

or blotches of different colors or shades of color (grays and reds) interspersed within the dominant color as described by the USDA soil classification system. This soil condition can be indicative of historic seasonal high groundwater level, but the lack of this condition may not demonstrate the absence of groundwater.

Mound system. Mound system is a type of alternative OWTS dispersal system consisting of an aboveground, covered sand bed with effluent leachfield elevated above original ground surface inside, used to enhance soil treatment, dispersal, and absorption of effluent discharged from an OWTS treatment unit such as a septic tank. Mound systems have a subsurface discharge.

NSF. NSF is an acronym for National Sanitation Foundation (also known as NSF International), a not for profit, non-governmental organization that develops health and safety standards and performs product certification.

New OWTS. New OWTS means an OWTS permitted after the effective date of this LAMP. A new OWTS is any new system installed to serve a new structure or an elective rebuild of an existing structure. For example, a rebuild of a fire damaged structure is not considered a New OWTS.

Nitrogen. Nitrogen is of concern due to its impact on groundwater and surface water. Nitrogen acts as a potentially limiting nutrient for photosynthetic autotrophs in surface water and as a potential health risk in groundwater. The principal forms of nitrogen found in wastewater are organic nitrogen (Organic-N), ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N), ammonium nitrogen (NH4-N), nitrite nitrogen (NO2-N), and nitrate nitrogen (NO3-N). These forms of nitrogen are expressed either individually or as components of the following:

1. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), which is the sum of (Organic-N) + (NH3-N)
2. Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN), which is the sum of (NH3-N) + (NO2-N) + (NO3-N)
3. Total Nitrogen (TN), which is the sum of (TKN) + (NO2-N) + (NO3-N)

Oil/Grease interceptor means a passive interceptor that has a rate of flow exceeding 50 gallons-per-minute and that is located outside a building. Oil/grease interceptors are used for separating and collecting oil and grease from wastewater.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS). OWTS means individual wastewater disposal systems, community collection and disposal systems, and alternative collection and disposal systems that use subsurface disposal. The short form of the term may be singular or plural. OWTS do not include gray water systems pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12.

OWTS Policy. OWTS Policy is the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems as adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on June 19, 2012.

Pathogens. Pathogens mean disease-causing microorganisms. Their presence is indicated by

sampling wastewater for coliform bacteria.

Perched Water. Perched water, which includes sheetwater, means subsurface drainage or groundwater that flows in a relatively thin sheet upon an impervious or very slowly permeable soil layer, such as clay.

Percolation test. Percolation test is a method of testing water absorption of the soil. The test is conducted with clean water and test results can be used to establish the dispersal system design.

Percolation rate. Percolation rate means the speed at which water moves through soil, usually reported in minutes per inch.

Permeable Rock. Permeable rock means decomposed granite, shale or other weathered bedrock formations. For the purposes of this LAMP, permeable rock may be considered a viable substrate to accommodate a dispersal system provided stabilized percolation rates and vertical separation requirements as determined by this LAMP to groundwater, consolidated bedrock or another impervious layer have been met.

Permit. Within the context of this LAMP, permit means a document issued by a local agency that allows the installation and use of an OWTS, or waste discharge requirements or a waiver of waste discharge requirements that authorizes discharges from an OWTS.

Person. Person means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, State agency or department, or unit of local government who is, or that is, subject to this LAMP or the OWTS Policy.

Privy. Privy means a structure (portable or fixed) and excavation used for the disposal of human wastes without the aid of water or chemical toilets (portable or fixed) which are subsequently pumped and disposed of in an approved facility.

Public Health Goal. Public Health Goal refers to the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

Public water system. "Public water system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. (California Health and Safety Code Section 116275)Within the context of this LAMP, this refers to the water system within the City of Atascadero owned and operated by the independent Atascadero Mutual Water Company.

Public water well. A public water well is a ground water well serving a public water system. A spring which is not subject to the California Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), CCR, Title 22, sections 64650 through 64666 is a public well. Within the context of this LAMP, public water wells refer to the

water wells within the City of Atascadero owned and operated by the independent Atascadero Mutual Water Company.

Regional Water Board means any of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards designated by Water Code Section 13200. Any reference to an action of the Regional Water Board in this Policy also refers to an action of its Executive Officer, including the conducting of public hearings, pursuant to any general or specific delegation under Water Code Section 13223. Within the context of this LAMP, Regional Water Board generally refers to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Repair. Repair means either: (1) for a dispersal system, repairs to an existing OWTS dispersal system that are installed in a "like-for-like" configuration to maintain the design specifications and location of the dispersal field; (2) for a septic tank, patching cracks that do not degrade the tank structural integrity and do not allow wastewater to exfiltrate or allow groundwater to infiltrate the tank.

Reserve Area. Reserve area means an accessible area that shall be available to accommodate a minimum of one replacement dispersal system without utilization or disruption of the initial installation(s).

Replacement OWTS means an OWTS that has its treatment capacity expanded, or its dispersal system replaced or added onto, after the effective date of this Policy.

Reservoir. Reservoir means a pond, lake, basin or other space either natural or created in whole or in part by the building of engineering structures, which is used for storage, regulation and control of water, recreation, power, flood control or drinking. A detention pond designed to meter runoff water during a storm event is not considered a reservoir.

Sand. Sand is a kind of soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, sand consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from 0.05 to 2.0 millimeters. As a soil texture, sand is soil that is comprised of 85 percent or more sand particles, with the percentage of silt plus 1.5 times the percentage of clay particles comprising less than 15 percent.

Sanitary sewer. Sanitary sewer means a system for collecting residential or municipal wastewater and directing the collected wastewater to a treatment works prior to dispersal.

Seepage pit. Seepage pit means a drilled or dug excavation, four to six feet in diameter and gravel filled, that receives the effluent discharge from a septic tank or other OWTS treatment unit for dispersal.

Septage. Septage means solid residue with low water content from septic tanks, privies, or wastewater treatment facilities.

Septic tank. Septic tank means a watertight, covered receptacle designed for primary treatment

of wastewater and constructed to:

1. Receive wastewater discharged from a building;
2. Separate settleable and floating solids from the liquid;
3. Digest organic matter by anaerobic bacterial action;
4. Store digested solids; and
5. Clarify wastewater for further treatment with final subsurface discharge.

Shallow Pressure-Distribution Trench. Shallow pressure-distribution trench is a type of alternative OWTS dispersal field, similar to a conventional gravity leachfield except that it uses a pump and small-diameter pressure piping to achieve broad, uniform distribution of wastewater in the shallow soil zones for improved soil absorption and enhanced treatment of percolating effluent.

Silt. Silt is a kind of soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, silt consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from between 0.05 and 0.002 mm. As a soil texture, silt is soil that is comprised as approximately 80 percent or more silt particles and not more than 12 percent clay particles using the USDA soil classification system.

Site means the location of the OWTS and, where applicable, a reserve dispersal area capable of disposing of 100% of the design flow from all sources the OWTS is intended to serve.

Site evaluation means an assessment of the characteristics of the site sufficient to determine its suitability for an OWTS to meet the requirements of this Policy.

Soil. Soil means the naturally occurring body of porous mineral and organic materials on the land surface, which is composed of unconsolidated materials, including sand-sized, silt-sized, and clay-sized particles mixed with varying amounts of larger fragments and organic material. The various combinations of particles differentiate specific soil textures identified in the soil textural triangle developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as found in Soil Survey Staff, USDA; *Soil Survey Manual, Handbook 18,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993, p. 138. For the purposes of this LAMP, soil shall contain earthen material of particles smaller than 0.08 inches (2 mm) in size.

Soil Structure. Soil structure means the arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles, peds, or clusters that are separated by natural planes of weakness from adjoining aggregates.

Soil Texture. Soil texture means the soil class that describes the relative amount of sand, clay, silt and combinations thereof as defined by the classes of the soil textural triangle developed by the United States Department of Agriculture.

State Water Board is the State Water Resources Control Board.

Subsurface drip dispersal. Subsurface drip dispersal is a type of alternative OWTS dispersal system

consisting of small diameter flexible plastic tubing manufactured with emitters spaced uniformly along its length that releases treated wastewater to the soil for final treatment and dispersal; the drip field is designed and installed such that the drip tubing is installed in the shallow surface soils, typically 8 to 12 inches below finished grade.

Supplemental Treatment System. Supplemental treatment system means any OWTS or component of an OWTS, except a septic tank or dosing tank that performs additional wastewater treatment so that the effluent meets a predetermined performance requirement prior to discharge of effluent into the dispersal field.

Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). SWAMP is a comprehensive surface water monitoring and assessment program managed by the State Water Resources Control Board. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/

TMDL is the acronym for "total maximum daily load." Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act requires each State to establish a TMDL for each impaired water body to address the pollutant(s) causing the impairment. In California, TMDLs are usually adopted as Basin Plan amendments and contain implementation plans detailing how water quality standards will be attained.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS). TSS are a constituent of total solids. TSS is residue retained on a filter after drying the sample and is a measure of the level of treatment being achieved.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). USGS is a scientific agency for natural sciences, including earth science and biology and maintains topographic maps of blue-line streams.

Waste discharge requirement or **"WDR"** means an operation and discharge permit issued for the discharge of waste pursuant to Section 13260 of the California Water Code.

Wastewater. Wastewater includes sewage, gray water, and any and all other contaminated liquid waste substances associated with human habitation.

Water Quality Objectives. Water Quality Objectives are measurable constituent level limits, as defined in the Central Coast Water Board Basin Plan, necessary for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and for the prevention of nuisance.

PART 1 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In California, the authority for the regulation of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) belongs to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The policies of the SRWCB are implemented locally through nine regional water quality control boards (RWQCB). Historically, each regional board developed "basin plans" that outlined water quality objectives in their respective jurisdictions as well as policies and programs to achieve those objectives.

General guidelines for the siting, design, and construction of new OWTS were part of each basin plan. While the regional boards retain primacy over large and some specialized systems, direct regulatory authority for individual OWTS has been delegated to local agencies.

In June 2012, the SWRCB adopted the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems, hereinafter referred to as the OWTS Policy. The OWTS Policy became effective in May 2013 and for the first time, established a statewide, risk-based tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS. A complete copy of the OWTS Policy is included in Appendix A.

The SWRCB OWTS Policy provides a multi-tiered strategy for management of OWTS in California. This document presents the proposed Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) pertaining to the oversight of OWTS within the City.

It is the intent of the Atascadero City Council, in adopting this LAMP, to ensure that OWTS are constructed, modified, repaired, abandoned, operated, maintained, inspected and serviced in a manner that prevents environmental degradation and protects the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the City of Atascadero.

The OWTS Policy provides a multi-tiered strategy for management of OWTS in California. Five tiers were created:

Tier 0 – existing OWTS that are properly functioning.

Tier 1 – minimum standards for low risk new or replacements OWTS.

Tier 2 – allows customized management programs ("Local Agency Management Programs") that address conditions specific to the local jurisdiction.

Tier 3 – applies special, enhanced standards to OWTS located near a water body listed as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

Tier 4 – applies to OWTS that require corrective action.

The purpose of the LAMP is to allow the continued use of OWTS within the jurisdiction of the City as well as to expand the local program to permit and regulate alternative OWTS while protecting water quality and public health.

The LAMP is designed to protect groundwater sources and surface water bodies from contamination through the proper design, placement, installation, maintenance, and assessment of individual OWTS. This plan sets forth minimum standards for the treatment and ultimate disposal of sewage though the use of OWTS in the City of Atascadero. The LAMP does not include the following which require individual waste discharge authorization or a waiver of individual waste discharge requirements issued by the RWQCB.

The City of Atascadero's LAMP does not include the following:

- Any OWTS with projected wastewater flow of 10,000 gallons per day or more.
- Any OWTS that has above ground surface discharge.
- Any OWTS that receives high-strength wastewater, unless the waste stream is from a commercial food service facility. "High-strength wastewater" means wastewater having a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than 300 milligramsper-liter (mg/L) or of total suspended solids (TSS) greater than 330 mg/L or a fats, oil, and grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component.
- Any OWTS used for winery production. (All wineries not connected to the municipal sewer system shall apply separately to the Water Board under the General Winery WDR Order No. R3-2017-0020.
- Any OWTS that receives high-strength wastewater from a commercial food service facility:
    - with a BOD higher than 900 mg/l or
    - that does not have a properly sized and functioning oil/grease interceptor.
- OWTS dedicated to receiving significant amounts of wastes dumped from RV holding tanks.

1.2 BACKGROUND

The City of Atascadero (the City) is a unique community both from a historical perspective and the environmental setting within which it is situated. The area surrounding the City was originally home to the Salinas and Chumash Indians. In the half century between 1769 and 1823, the Spanish Franciscans established 21 missions along the California coast, including the nearby Mission's San Miguel Archangel, and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain, and California became a Mexican province. Under Mexican rule, the land which includes what is now the City of Atascadero was the 23,000-acre Rancho Atascadero. In 1848, California was ceded to the United States after the Mexican–American War. In 1913, Edward Gardner Lewis, a successful magazine publisher from the East, assembled a group of investors and acquired Rancho Atascadero and founded the Atascadero Colony in 1913 as a planned colony. The entire Atascadero Colony was surveyed and subdivided in 1914 and shortly thereafter, construction began on a system of roadways and a public water supply system. In 2017, with over 29,000 residents, Atascadero is the third-largest city in San Luis Obispo County. Many of the very principles that E.G. Lewis envisioned for his "utopian city" are ensured through the city's general plan,

which includes preservation of open space, protection of trees and hillsides, and large lot sizes. In conjunction with the formation of the Atascadero Colony, the Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) was formed in 1913. The AMWC was deeded all water rights within its service area to hold in trust for its shareholders (i.e. individual property owners). The AMWC service area comprises all land within the City of Atascadero corporate boundaries. Exhibit 1.2.1 graphically depicts the AMWC service area. As trustee, the AMWC has the authority and responsibility to manage these groundwater resources. The AMWC's intent is to protect the groundwater resources of the shareholders and provide for the equitable distribution of these resources. The AMWC allows the drilling and use of some private wells in those areas where the wells are not likely to have significant impacts on the groundwater resources of the AMWC. The AMWC prohibits the drilling and use of new wells in areas that overlie the Atascadero Sub-basin, the alluvial deposits of the Salinas River, or other areas that could significantly impact the quantity, quality, or recharge of groundwater.

1.3 STATE & LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

The California Water Code authorizes the SWRCB to regulate all discharges that could affect the quality of the waters of the state. The SWRCB policies are implemented locally through nine regional water quality control boards. The City of Atascadero lies within the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control board (Central Coast RWQCB).

Discharges are regulated through the use of Waste Discharge Requirements that act as discharge permits. With regards to the regulation of wastewater in San Luis Obispo County, the Central Coast RWQCB issues discharge permits to the municipalities and special districts that operate wastewater (sewage) treatment plants in the county. In addition, they issue storm water permits to the incorporated cities and to the County as well as permits for the use of recycled water.

The State's regulatory authority extends to individual OWTS. Therefore, general guidelines for the siting, design, and construction of new OWTS were part of each regional board's basin plan. The SWRCB and the regional boards recognized the advantages and efficiencies of regulation of such systems by local agencies. Consequently, while the regional boards retained primacy over large and some specialized systems, direct regulatory authority for individual OWTS has been delegated to individual agencies, including the City of Atascadero, through a Memorandum of Understanding.

Under the tiered approach of the OWTS Policy, Tier 1 establishes minimum standards for low risk new or replacement OWTS. Tier 2 allows local agencies to develop customized management programs that address the conditions specific to that jurisdiction. These LAMPs must be approved by the appropriate RWQCB. Tier 3 applies special, enhanced standards to both new and existing OWTS located near a water body that has been listed as impaired due to nitrogen or pathogens pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Once approved, the standards contained in an approved LAMP supersede the Tier 1 standards.

The City acknowledges that the Tier 1 standards afford an essential level of public health and water quality protection. Accordingly, the City has enacted an OWTS Ordinance which includes a number of the Tier 1 standards including the site and soil evaluation requirements, effluent application rates and setbacks to

groundwater. Additionally, the Tier 1 standards apply unless they are specifically addressed in the LAMP or OWTS Ordinance.

There are however, certain elements in Tier 1 that would be problematic in the City. Examples would include: limits on dispersal field depth, the 2½ acre minimum parcel size for new lots on which an OWTS can be installed and the prohibition of the use of seepage pits. There are properties throughout the City where these restrictions would preclude an individual from developing their property.

To reconcile these competing concerns, when conditions will not allow the use of a standard OWTS, the OWTS Ordinance requires the use of supplemental treatment in conjunction with an operating permit to remove the constituents of concern and provide an appropriate level of environmental protection. Conditions of the operating permits include regular system inspection, maintenance and reporting. Consequently, in those areas where the City's requirements differs from Tier 1 in the OWTS Policy, the required mitigation measures will result in an equal level of public health and groundwater protection.

In October 2016, the Atascadero City Council authorized the City of Atascadero to submit a letter to the Central Coast RWQCB informing the Board of the City's intent to develop a LAMP in lieu of implementing Tier 1 standards. It is the intent of the City, in adopting this plan, to ensure that OWTS are constructed, modified, repaired, abandoned, operated, maintained, inspected, and serviced in a manner that prevents environmental degradation and protects the health, safety and general welfare of the people of the City.

This LAMP conforms to all of the applicable Tier 2 criteria listed in Section 9 of the OWTS Policy including adherence to the "prohibitions" contained in Section 9.4. It is structured and organized in accordance with the Onsite Wastewater Management Plan Guidance developed by the Central Coast RWQCB which is included in Appendix B.

The actual standards for existing and new OWTS are specified in the OWTS Policy, the California Plumbing Code, and in the City of Atascadero OWTS Ordinance. The OWTS Ordinance addresses conventional OWTS (those systems using a standard tank and dispersal field as well as those utilizing supplemental treatment or alternative systems such as mound and evapotranspiration systems).

OWTS, including conventional systems, require routine maintenance in order to ensure that they function properly and to extend the life of the system. While this LAMP does not require mandatory maintenance for conventional systems, operating permits with regular maintenance and reporting conditions, are required for all other types of systems.

It is the intent of the City, as the Administrative Authority, to regulate all domestic waste flows up to peak flows of 10,000 gallons per day, the maximum allowed under the state regulations.

While every effort was made to make this a comprehensive plan, it is likely that it will be necessary to modify it in the future for several reasons. Section 9.3.3 of the OWTS Policy requires that a jurisdiction complete an evaluation of its monitoring program every five years to determine if water quality is being impacted by OWTS and whether modifications must be made to its LAMP to address any identified water quality impacts. In addition, modifications or revisions will be needed as technology, conditions and

experience change over time. When it has been determined changes are necessary, those changes will be made after consultation with the Central Coast RWQCB and if changes are substantive, the proposed modifications to the LAMP will be brought before the Atascadero City Council for approval.

1.4 GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The City of Atascadero contains approximately 26.1 square miles of land within its corporate boundaries. In addition to this land area, the City adopted a comprehensive General Plan update in 2002. As part of that process, the General Plan designated Eagle Ranch as "Development Area 11" and set forth policies which contemplate annexation of the ranch. Following adoption of the General Plan, the San Luis Obispo Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) adjusted the City of Atascadero's Sphere of Influence to include Eagle Ranch, signifying that the ranch is ultimately expected to be annexed into the Atascadero city limits within the next 20 years. In 2011, the San Luis Obispo LAFCO reaffirmed the City of Atascadero's Sphere of Influence. The Eagle Ranch property contains approximately 5.4 square miles, which results in the area of the City of Atascadero's Sphere of Influence to be approximately 31.5 square miles. For the purposes of this LAMP, the proposed development associated with Eagle Ranch is included. In 2017, there were approximately 12,220 individual property parcels within the City of Atascadero corporate limits and an additional 587 parcels planned in the Eagle Ranch area to be annexed in the future. A location map which graphically depicts the Atascadero Sphere of Influence is included as Exhibit 1.4.1.

The City of Atascadero Sphere of Influence is situated between the Santa Lucia Mountains to the west and the Salinas River to the east. There are significant variations in topography within the region, with elevations ranging from 2436 feet to 792 feet AMSL. In many areas, most notably within the western portions of the community, the ground slopes are steep, often in excess of 30%. Soils in the area include both the presence of fine-grained clayey & silty soils and coarse-grained sandy to gravelly soils. Soil depths are shallow to absent in some of the rugged, mountainous areas in the western portions of the LAMP area, as well as in the Spaghetti Hill, Chalk Mountain, and Pine Mountain areas which are located within the eastern fringe of the area. The natural land cover of the regional landscape is predominately oak woodland and oak savanna, with riparian zones within in the drainages and creeks. Surface water drainage is generally from west to east, with the major creeks being Atascadero Creek, Graves Creek, Paloma Creek, and Eagle Creek. Each of these creeks is fed by minor unnamed tributaries with their individual watersheds. All surface water drainage features within the LAMP area ultimately discharge into the Salinas River. The only significant groundwater basin sources that are present beneath the City of Atascadero Sphere of Influence are the two distinct yet interrelated groundwater sources: the Salinas River Underflow and the Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. These groundwater supplies are each located along the eastern fringe of the LAMP area. A more detailed discussion of the environmental setting of the LAMP area is presented in Part 2.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF EXISTING ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Prior to the adoption of the LAMP and the new OWTS Ordinance, onsite sewage disposal systems which exist within the corporate boundaries of the City of Atascadero are regulated by the City. The City of Atascadero regulations for onsite sewage disposal systems were contained in Atascadero Municipal Code Section 8-6.102, which sets forth standards for the installation of new, replacement, or enlarged septic

OWTS. These regulations have historically set forth specific requirements related to (a) permitting and inspection of onsite systems; (b) septic tank design and construction; (c) drywell and disposal field requirements; and (c) servicing, inspection, reporting and upgrade requirements. Standards pertaining to system sizing and construction are contained in the California (Uniform) Plumbing Code. Additional requirements for onsite systems in the City have been adopted as part of Community Plans or as project-specific mitigation measures or conditions applied to development proposals lying within a designated Special Problem Areas of the City.

Historically, City of Atascadero septic system requirements provided for use of conventional systems including septic tanks for treatment and absorption trenches or seepage pits (dry wells) for disposal. Absorption trenches have traditionally been the preferred method of disposal with seepage pits being permissible only where the use of absorption trenches is infeasible. There are only a small number of "alternative" systems in the City. These alternative systems provide additional treatment (beyond the septic tank) or different methods of disposal (e.g. mounds, or pressure-dosing absorption trenches) are designed to overcome specific soil or groundwater constraints. Design requirements for these systems have historically been established on a “case by case” basis, based on the City review of engineering documentation prepared by the permittee. The City required the permittee to address such factors as (a) soil characteristics and depth; (b) percolation rates; (c) vertical separation to groundwater; (d) maximum ground slope; (e) setback distances to wells and water features; (f) system sizing; and (g) reserve area for future absorption trench replacement/expansion.

Older, non-conforming OWTS are present in several areas within the City of Atascadero Sphere of Influence. Many of the properties are small (<1/2 acre in size), with OWTS constructed prior to the modern codes. Some of these systems may be subject to failure in the future, and repairs/replacement tend to be very challenging on these properties. Non-conformance with adopted setback requirements (e.g. from structures, water features, cut banks, and sharp changes in slope, etc.) are also common. This LAMP includes provisions for addressing the older, non-conforming OWTS, in subsequent sections of this document.

For informational purposes, a comparison table was created to illustrate the principal differences between the OWTS design and construction requirements, which were required under Atascadero Municipal Code Section 8-6.102, and the new OWTS requirements, which are required under the provision of this LAMP and the new OWTS Ordinance. The pre/post-LAMP comparison table is included in Appendix C.

1.6 EXISTING MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM

The City of Atascadero serves a population of over 29,000 residents. Land uses include residential, office, commercial, and light industrial developments. Sanitary sewer services are provided to approximately 45% of the residents and to a majority of the businesses within the City limits. Privately owned and maintained OWTS are utilized by the remainder of the City. Of the more than 12,000 parcels within the City of Atascadero corporate boundaries, approximately 5,360 parcels are currently connected to the municipal sanitary sewer collection system. Exhibit 1.6.1 depicts parcels currently serviced by the sewer systems and Exhibit 1.6.2 depicts those serviced by OWTS.

The existing municipal sewer collection system consists of more than 303,600 lineal feet of laterals, mains, trunks, and 44,500 feet of force mains, ranging in size from 4 to 24 inches in diameter. A series of gravity collection system mains and 12 lift stations pump directly to the City-owned water reclamation facility.

The water reclamation facility (WRF) is located east of the Chalk Mountain Golf Course. Groundwater reclaimed from below the facility's infiltration ponds is used for fairway irrigation. The WRF has a design flow of 1.4 MGD and consists of an aerobic, facultative polishing lagoon, and six percolation ponds. In addition, the WRF receives the final effluent discharged by the Atascadero State Hospital's wastewater treatment plant to the sixth and final percolation pond. The WRF also produces Class B biosolids. Operations, maintenance, and environmental compliance staff ensure that the WRF is operated and maintained in the most efficient manner possible and complies with all regulatory requirements.

A map depicting the location and size of the primary components of the Atascadero municipal sanitary sewer collection system is included as Exhibit 1.6.3.

1.7 AREAS OF POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM

The City of Atascadero has undertaken a preliminary study to identify those areas within its service area that could potentially be served in the future with an expansion of the existing municipal sanitary sewer collection system. Criteria considered in this study included the following:

- Proximity to existing sanitary sewer infrastructure.
- Number and size of parcels that could be serviced with the expanded infrastructure.
- The presence of existing rights-of-way and / or utility easements.
- The feasibility of gravity service vs service via force mains and lift stations.
- Estimated costs of system expansion vs probable benefits.
- Capacity of the existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to accommodate the additional loading.

Based on the results of the subject study, the City of Atascadero identified 1,711 parcels which are currently not served by the existing sanitary sewer collection system, which could potentially be served through an expansion of the system. Each area's location is graphically depicted in Exhibit 1.7.1 – 1.7.6. A summary of the project costs for expansion of the existing sanitary sewer collection system for each of these areas in included in Appendix D. The costs summarized are preliminary and based on a conceptual level design effort.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THIS LAMP

This LAMP aims to illustrate the diversity of hydrogeologic conditions within the City of Atascadero and create a comprehensive policy that protects groundwater and surface water resources from both new and existing OWTS. Part 2 of this LAMP documents the results of an in-depth study on the geology, soil conditions, and ground/surface water resources within the LAMP area. Part 3 lays out the local program administration structure for the LAMP. Part 4 establishes code requirements for new OWTS and Part 5

establishes requirements for the repair and replacement of existing systems. Finally, Part 6 deals with education, outreach, and enforcement for all OWTS policies.

PART 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

2.1 OVERVIEW

The City of Atascadero is unique not only in its founding, but also in the wide diversity of environmental conditions. While the geographical extents make it the largest city in the San Luis Obispo County, it is the topography that creates great variety among the City's parcels. The City of Atascadero LAMP area has over sixty soil types, creating a wide array of soil characteristics. From a hydrologic perspective, the LAMP area is generally lacking in any significant groundwater resources, with the exception of the eastern fringe which is underlain by the Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and alluvial sub-flow of the Salinas River. The Rinconada Fault defines a distinct boundary between the groundwater supplies and the majority of the LAMP area.

The City's environmental diversity makes it an ideal candidate for a LAMP where a localized approach can better address unique conditions of the area and the most appropriate approach to OWTS permitting and management.

2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENTS

The City of Atascadero is geographically the largest city in the San Luis Obispo - Atascadero - Paso Robles metropolitan area. With an area of 26.1 sq. mi, the Atascadero Sphere of Influence comprises 98.13% land area and 1.87% surface water. Only 9% of the LAMP area overlies the Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin.

The City is situated in the southern section of the Salinas River Valley, bordered by hills and canyons with open rolling hills surrounding the City center. The City is bordered in the west by the rugged ridges of the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, in the east by the low hills of the La Panza and Temblor range, and in the north by the low hills and flat terraces of the Diablo Range. The highest elevations are in the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, where peaks can reach 2,000 to 3,400 feet AMSL.

The area has a Mediterranean climate with a wet season from October to April and a dry summer season with low humidity. Rainfall numbers vary significantly across the City, generally increasing in relation to elevation. For simplicity, the City utilizes available San Luis Obispo County data, with the entirely of the City limits averaging a yearly rainfall total of greater than 20 inches. In the winter, the average high temperatures range from the 50s to the 60s, with lows in the 30s. In the summer, the average daily highs are in the 90s, with some days reaching into the 100s. Summertime lows are typically in the 60s and 70s.

The area comprising the City of Atascadero contains over twelve thousand parcels of land which range from extremely small municipal right-of-way properties to the large state-owned Atascadero State Hospital property. This variance in city-owned parcel size is also reflected in the diversity of residential parcel size. Individual residential parcels range in size from less than half an acre in the urban township to over fifty acres in the rural residential areas.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY

The Santa Lucia Range is a dominant topographic feature which extends almost the entire length of the western portion of San Luis Obispo County. In the northern portion of the County, the Santa Lucia Range rises sharply up from the Pacific Ocean. The City of Atascadero is located on the leeward side of this mountain range in the north central part of the County.

Topographically, the LAMP area can be sub-divided into the western and eastern regions. The border between these two regions generally follows a line parallel to and west of the US 101 corridor. The western region is bounded on the west side by the rugged peaks of the Santa Lucia mountain range. The eastern region is bounded on the east by the Salinas River.

Ground slopes are generally steeper in the western region, with the majority of the parcels exhibiting slopes greater than 20% and many exceeding 30%. The land use in the western region is primarily rural residential, with very limited access to the municipal sanitary sewer system.

As the Santa Lucia Range descends to the east, it flattens into rolling hills with the Salinas River, which forms the eastern border of the LAMP area. The eastern region of the City is generally level, although there are localized areas with steep terrain, including the Chalk Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Spaghetti Hill areas.

The majority of parcels in this region have ground slopes which range from near level to approximately 20%. Very few parcels in this area have ground slopes that exceed 30%. The parcels with ground slopes exceeding 30% are located primarily in the Pine Mountain and Chalk Mountain areas, with a few in the Spaghetti Hill area. In these areas, there are approximately 537 lots that have at least a portion of the individual parcel that has an average ground slope that exceeds 30% although there has been no OWTS that has been constructed on the steeper (i.e. >30% slope) areas of these parcels.. A graphical depiction of the average ground slope for all parcels in the LAMP area is included as Exhibit 2.3.1.

2.4 SOILS

Based on a review of the available soil mapping data, it was determined that there are sixty-one different soils types within the City of Atascadero LAMP area. For the purposes of this LAMP, the soil formations present were categorized into three general soil types: Sand-Gravelly Soils, Fine Silty Clay Soils, and Soil Veneer/Rock Outcrop. A graphical depiction of the soils mapping, which was prepared by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), is included as Exhibit 2.4.1. A generalized soils map for the LAMP area is also included as Exhibit 2.4.2.

Sand-Gravelly Soils

This soil grouping consists of sands, sandy-loams, loams, loamy-sands, sandy-gravels, and gravelly soils. These soil formations are typically located within the valley floors and floodplains. Approximately 43% of parcels within the LAMP area are underlain by sandy-gravelly soils. These parcels generally have slopes which range from near level to 15%, although in some areas exceeds 30%. These soils are typically moderately well-drained and are generally the most conducive for supporting conventional OWTS absorption trenches. In those areas where this soil type exists, the primary condition affecting OWTS

design is soil depth. Soil depth to bedrock is variable from parcel to parcel and in some cases can be less than 20 inches.

Silt-Clay Soils

This soil grouping consists of silt and clay soils, which are mainly located in the southwest and western region of the LAMP area. The rural mountainous areas are dominated by this soil type, which are a result of the weathering of underlying shale bedrock. There are approximately 9700 parcels that have silty and/or clayey soils. These regions have slopes that range from 15-25%, with many areas exceeding 30%. Silty-clay soils are moderate to poorly drained and typically have slower percolation rates when compared to the coarser-grained sandy and gravelly soils. An important characteristic of this soil type is its shrink-swell potential—as water penetrates these soils, it will swell and expand. The shrink-swell characteristic, however, can vary widely by depth and distance, depending on the relative amount and type of clay. While not all expansive soils have the same swell potential, the soil types with the highest shrink-swell potential are located mainly in the Arbuckle-San Ysidro complex, Arbuckle-Positas complex, and Rincon clay loam.

Soil Veneer/Rock Outcrop

A soil veneer is a geomorphic formation in which rock fragments (clasts) of gravel or cobble size form a thin cover over a surface or hillslope. Rock veneers are typically a few inches to several feet thick and may partially or fully cover the ground surface. The presence of a thin soil veneer or outcropping bedrock on a parcel will generally preclude the installation of a conventional OWTS. One exception may be those areas where the bedrock is highly fractured and there is no groundwater or potential pathways to a surface water feature present. Based on NRCS data, approximately 23% of the LAMP area is underlain by either a thin soil veneer or exhibits outcropping bedrock. These parcels are also commonly characterized by steep topographic slopes, with some slopes steeper than 75%. The majority of these parcels are located within the western region of the LAMP area.

2.5 GEOLOGY

The City of Atascadero lies within the Salinas Valley, in the Coast Range Geomorphic Province of California. The Coast Range Province is divided into two major blocks: the Salinian block and the Coastal block. The City lies within the Salinian block, which consists of a crystalline basement complex of plutonic and metamorphic blocks. The basement rock units are overlain by Miocene to early Pleistocene-age sedimentary rocks and surficial deposits. The Salinian block is separated from the Coastal block to the west by the Nacimiento Fault zone and is bounded to the east by the San Andreas Fault. The Rinconada Fault trends through the northern part of the central region of the block.

Mapped lateral faults in the vicinity of Atascadero include the potentially active Rinconada Fault and the Nacimiento fault zone. The Rinconada Fault (and associated Jolon Fault) is mapped east of the Salinas River trending northwest. The 6-mile-wide Nacimiento fault zone (trending northwest in the Santa Lucia Range southwest of the City) is classified as inactive but appears to coincide with an historic earthquake epicenter. A subsurface thrust fault (Black Mountain) is believed to lie a few miles east of the City. The closest active faults nearest to Atascadero are summarized in Table 2.5.1 below.

Table 2.5.1 Active Faults near Atascadero

Fault	Distance from Atascadero	Maximum Credible Earthquake*	Slip Rate (millimeters/year)	Status
Rinconada	2.5	7.5	1.0	Potentially Active
Los Osos	13	7.0	0.5	Active
San Luis Range (S. Margin)	30	7.0	0.2	Potentially Active
Hosgri	32	7.5	2.5	Active
San Juan	40	7.1	1.0	Potentially Active
San Andreas	47	7.8	34.0	Active
Casmalia (Orcutt Frontal)	57	6.5	0.3	Potentially Active
Lions Head	64	6.6	0.02	—
Los Alamos—W. Baseline	82	6.9	3.0	—

Note:
* Moment magnitude
Sources: City of Atascadero, 2004; County of San Luis Obispo, 2005.

The quaternary deposits, which are generally associated with the Salinas River, consist of historic to late Holocene alluvial flood plain and channel deposits. These deposits consist of very young alluvial gravel, cobbles, boulders, sand, silt, and clay. Young surficial deposits of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay-bearing alluvium are deposited on flood plains and valley floors. Old surficial deposits date from late to middle Pleistocene and fluvial sediments are preserved above active flood plains and channels. These units consist of interfingering beds and lenses of weakly-consolidated gravel, sands, silt, and clay. Terrace surfaces, which are preserved along the Salinas River, Atascadero Creek and other drainages, are slightly dissected and capped by moderate to well-developed pedogenic soils.

East of the Rinconada Fault line there are Tertiary rock formations. First is the Monterey Formation of the upper to middle Miocene period which consists of the upper siliceous member of light gray and tan rhythmically-bedded pocelinite, opaline chert, mudstone shale, siltstone, diatomite, and tuff. This unit also includes white to light gray arkosic and locally pebble sandstone. Second is the Santa Margarita Formation of the upper Miocene which consists of white, weakly-consolidated, coarse arkosic sandstone and includes interbedded mudstone, siltstone, and diatomite. Resistant shell beds containing pectin and oyster shells are locally present. Third is the Paso Robles Formation, which consists of poorly-sorted conglomerate lenses set in a sandy and muddy matrix. Clasts range from sand-sized to boulders and consist primarily of Monterey debris, including siliceous shale, chert, porcelinite, calcareous sandstone, and dolomite.

West of the Rinconada Fault lies the Great Valley Sequence, which consists of the Atascadero and Toro Formations of the Cretaceous to Jurassic period. The Atascadero Formation consists of thin to thick-bedded turbidite sandstones with interbedded siltstone, mudstone, and conglomerate. There are four subunits of the Atascadero Formation, which all consist of sandstone, siltstone, and mudstones, but differ in bedding type and mineral composition. The Toro Formation consists of a thin-bedded, micaceous shale,

interbedded with thin sandstone beds. The sandstone is rare, occurring in beds up to five meters thick and containing calcareous lenses and concretions.

A geologic map of the LAMP area is included as Exhibit 2.5.1

2.6 GROUNDWATER

The vast majority of the Atascadero LAMP area does not overlay a groundwater basin, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in Bulletin 118. The only designated groundwater basin that is present within the LAMP area is the Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The Atascadero Sub-basin is located to the east of the LAMP area and only the eastern fringe of the area extends over the western boundary of the basin. Less than 9% of the 1,451 acres which comprise the LAMP area overly the Atascadero Sub-basin. The portion of the area which does overly the Sub-basin contains 621 parcels. Of these 621 parcels, 163 are currently served, or have access to, the City sanitary sewer collection system. This basin is hydraulically connected to the overlying Salinas River Underflow system which has been partially adjudicated. The locations of parcels overlying the Atascadero Sub-basin are depicted in Exhibit 2.6.1.

The Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) is the exclusive water purveyor within the LAMP area and provides potable water to all parcels. The AMWC is one of the largest retail mutual water companies in the state and is responsible for meeting the water requirements of more than 30,000 people, with over 10,000 service connections. Since its formation in 1913, the AMWC has provided water for domestic and irrigation purposes at cost to its shareholders. It is comprised of approximately 250 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4 inches to 24 inches and 9 storage tanks that range in size from 120,000 gallons to 4.8 million gallons. There are 17 active wells, 8 booster stations, 5 treatment buildings, and 20 pressure-reducing stations located throughout the system. In addition, there are over 10,000 customer service connections, 1,900 valves, and 1,700 fire hydrants. Elevations in the system vary from 800 feet at the well fields along the Salinas River to 1,916 feet at the tank located in Summit Hills.

The AMWC obtains all of its water from two distinct yet interrelated groundwater sources: the Salinas River Underflow and the Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. Water from these sources resides in the tiny spaces between sands and gravels until it is pumped to the surface by the AMWC's wells. These sands and gravels act as natural filters, resulting in water that is clean and clear.

Wells which are perforated in the Salinas River Alluvium are typically less than 100 feet in total depth with 10 to 30 feet of well screens. Groundwater well production from these well generally ranges from less than 100 up to 700 gallons per minute. Wells which are perforated in the Atascadero Sub-basin are typically 150 to 600 feet in total depth with well screens ranging from 100 to 300 feet in length. Groundwater well production from these wells generally ranges from 100 to 800 gallons per minute.

The Atascadero Sub-basin is located in the western portion of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and is approximately 14,577 acres, about 3% of the total Paso Robles Basin. At the eastern boundary of the Atascadero Sub-basin is the Rinconada Fault, which separates the Atascadero Sub-basin from the Paso Robles Basin. The Rinconada Fault displaces the Paso Robles formation, and thus the hydraulic connection between the aquifer across the Rinconada Fault is sufficiently restricted to deem the classification of the

Atascadero Sub-basin. The northern boundary of the Atascadero Sub-basin is approximately the southern end of the City of Paso Robles and the southern sub-basin boundary is located just south of the community of Garden Farms.

Groundwater flows from areas of higher elevations to areas of lower elevations. The southern portion of the Atascadero Sub-basin is 800 -1000 feet in elevation and the northern portion of the Sub-basin is 600 – 800 feet in elevation. Thus, the Salinas River flows north roughly paralleling the Highway 101. Outflow through the sub-basin (primarily surface flow and Salinas River underflow) enters the Estrella Sub-area of the Paso Robles Basin near the City of Paso Robles.

Fed by several creeks within the watershed, the Salinas River is the primary recharge source of the alluvial aquifer of the Atascadero Sub-basin. This alluvial aquifer in turn recharges the deep water basin of the Paso Robles Formation.

The Nacimiento Water Project (NWP) is the other source of recharge for the alluvial and deep water aquifers. The AMWC discharges approximately 2,000 acre feet per year of water into a 1.6 acre recharge basin over a 4-6 month period in summer/fall. Existing wells downstream from this discharge area draw a blend of recharged surface water and groundwater for AMWC stakeholders.

2.7 SURFACE WATER

The primary surface water feature within the Atascadero LAMP area is the Salinas River. The Salinas River drains a large watershed with a number of distinct tributaries. Although it is considered a single hydrologic unit, geographic, political, land use, and groundwater divisions facilitate discussion of the Salinas River watershed in terms of an upper and a lower watershed. The upper watershed begins at the headwaters of the Salinas River in the La Panza Range southeast of Santa Margarita Lake in San Luis Obispo County and flows to the narrows area near Bradley, just inside Monterey County. Within the LAMP area, the Salinas River forms the eastern boundary. The Salinas River is an extremely important resource to the City because, among other things, the river is an important source of recharge to the Atascadero Sub-Basin and the Salinas River sub-flow groundwater supplies.

All regions in the LAMP area are located to the west of the Salinas River and are within one of three contributory watersheds. These include the Paloma Creek, Atascadero Creek, and the Graves Creek watersheds. Each of these creeks is fed by numerous other small tributaries. These drainage basins rise to a maximum elevation of approximately 2,800 feet above mean sea level with steep topography categorizing much of the western portion of the watersheds. The watersheds contain a mix of urban and rural residential land uses as well as agricultural land uses. A portion of the Los Padres National Forest is also contained within the watershed along the western boundary.

Although there are very few parcels in direct proximity to the Salinas River, there is a hydraulic connection between the main creeks and their contributing smaller tributaries with the Salinas River. This means that anything that impacts the surface water quality within the Paloma Creek, Atascadero Creek, and Graves Creek watersheds, can potentially impact the surface water quality of the Salinas River and subsequently the underlying groundwater quality. For this reason, the City will require special requirements for OTWS that are located within 100-ft of a surface watercourse. There are 1,223 parcels with OWTS located within

100-ft of an existing surface watercourse. A graphical depiction of these parcels in included at Exhibit 2.7.1.

2.8 VULNERABLE RESOURCES

Public Water Supply

The AMWC is the only water purveyor that serves all parcels within the LAMP area. As described previously in this document, sixteen of the AMWC's seventeen production wells extract water from the Salinas River alluvium and the deeper sub-basin formation. The location of these public water supply wells are concentrated along a narrow band within the extreme eastern fringe of the LAMP area. In addition to these sixteen wells along the Salinas River, the AMWC also operates a single, isolated public water supply well which is located in the extreme western limits of the LAMP area. This isolated well produces groundwater from the fractured bedrock of the Monterey shale formation.

The underflow of the Salinas River alluvium layer serves as a filter and shallow wells extract water viable for community consumption. Wells tapping the Salinas River alluvial aquifer tend to be less than 100 feet deep. The Salinas River alluvial aquifer is the primary source of recharge to the Paso Robles Formation.

About 73% of the water consumption in the AMWC is for residential use. The remaining water usage is related to commercial and other non-residential use. The average daily water use for each resident for the month of February 2017 was 51 gallons. The total water use for 2016 for the City of Atascadero was approximately 1.47 billion gallons or 4511 acre-feet/year.

In the summer of 2012, the Nacimiento Pipeline began delivering surface water to the AMWC (up to 2,000 acre-feet per year) to offset the municipal groundwater pumping. The AMWC has contracted 2,000 AFY, which will significantly improve its ability to meet the current and future water needs of its shareholders.

Given that the location of all existing public water supply wells within the LAMP area are located at the extreme fringe of the area, there is very little risk of direct degradation of the public drinking water supplies from either existing or future OWTS. This fact is supported by testing data which has been accumulated by the AMWC over a period of approximately 100 years, which confirms that there has never been any evidence of degradation in groundwater quality from sources associated with OWTS. IN an effort to provided continued protection of the public drinking water sources, the AMWC has delineated Wellhead Protected Areas (WHPA) for each of its production wells and diligently strives to ensure that no activity is allowed within these areas that could result in adverse groundwater impacts. With regard to OWTS proximity to the existing public water supplies, there are 39 parcels with OWTS located within 300 feet of a public water supply well.

Exhibit 2.8.1 graphically depicts the location of the AMWC service area and all public water supply wells in Atascadero.

Private Wells

Under the covenants created when the original Atascadero Colony was established in 1913, a commitment was made by the AMWC to provide a water supply to all parcels within the City of

Atascadero. Therefore, under typical conditions, there is no incentive for a private property owner within the LAMP area to construct a private well. This lack of incentive to construct private wells is further reinforced by the hydrogeologic conditions within the vast majority of the LAMP area, which is not underlain by a designated groundwater supply. The combined consequences of a lack of available groundwater resource and a readily available water supply from the AMWC has resulted in the presence of very few private water wells within the LAMP area.

Although all parcels within the LAMP area have access to municipal water service, the AMWC does allow the drilling and use of some private wells in those areas where the wells are not likely to have significant impacts on the groundwater resources of the AMWC. The AMWC prohibits the drilling and use of new wells in areas that overlay the Atascadero Sub-basin, the alluvial deposits of the Salinas River, or other areas that could significantly impact the quantity, quality, or recharge of groundwater. The water quality from private (non-commercial) wells is not regulated or monitored by any outside agency or company. It is the responsibility of the private well owner to ensure that their well water is safe. According to the Environmental Health Services (EHS) of San Luis Obispo County, there were 69 domestic private well permits approved within the Atascadero city limits. In addition, there were 41 private irrigation well permits approved within the City limits of Atascadero. The majority of existing domestic private wells within the City are located on parcels within land use areas requiring minimum lot sizes greater than 2.5 acres.

The locations of all known private wells within the LAMP area that were permitted with the San Luis Obispo County EHS are graphically depicted in Exhibit 2.8.2. The locations of these wells are based on information provided by the EHS. There are no known records of private wells constructed prior to 1990 or those wells that may have been completed without being recorded with the EHS. It is considered unlikely that there are a significant number of additional, unreported, private wells due to the factors described above.

Given the relatively small number of private wells that are present within the LAMP area, there is relatively low risk of adverse impact to the water supply for these wells from OWTS. The majority of these private wells provide irrigation water supplies for private parcels and the water is not used for human consumption. When existing private wells are cross-referenced with parcels connected to AMWC service, there are a total of 8 known parcels within the City which draw their domestic water for a private well. In total there are 120 parcels that either are currently served by an OWTS that are located within 100 feet of a private well.

A graphical depiction of these parcels is included as Exhibit 2.8.3.

In order to continue to verify private wells will not be constructed within setbacks from existing leachfields or 100% expansion areas for new OWTS's, the City of Atascadero reviews all well applications received by the County of San Luis Obispo within City limits. Upon receipt of a well drilling application with the City of Atascadero, County of San Luis Obispo EHS staff send the application to both City of Atascadero and AMWC staff for review and approval. City staff reviews all well applications for all applicable setbacks, including those for OWTS's.

Impaired Streams

Under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act; states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of impaired waters. These waters are considered polluted or otherwise degraded to meet the water quality standards set by states, territories, or authorized tribes.

There are two such streams within the City of Atascadero. One impaired stream is Atascadero Creek, which enters the LAMP area from the southern border and travels northeast to the Salinas River confluence. Atascadero Creek is 5.4 miles in length and has 148 residential parcels that are within 100 feet of its bank full width. Atascadero Creek is listed for three constituents which include E. Coli, fecal coliform, and low dissolved oxygen. None of the Atascadero Creek constituents are linked to urban or OWTS sources.

The second impaired waterway is the Salinas River. This area is the lower confluence of the Salinas Valley and originates at the Santa Margarita Reservoir. This reach of the Salinas River is impaired due to three constituents which include chloride, sodium, and pH. As is the case with Atascadero Creek, none of the constituents of concern in the Salinas River are linked to urban or OWTS sources.

The river is a major source of recharge for the Atascadero Sub-basin and the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. There are no residential parcels within 100 feet of its bank along the designated impaired section. There are open spaces designated in this area that consist of buffer zones where deep and shallow wells exist for groundwater.

Although the stream segments described above are classified as impaired by the RWQCB, under Section 303(d) they are not identified as impaired water bodies that are subject to Tier 3 requirements per the OWTS Policy. Per the provision of the OWTS Policy, it is stipulated that if a water body in the Atascadero LAMP area is designated by the Central Coast RWQCB as “impaired” or significantly degraded as a result of the use of OWTS, the City will develop an Advanced Protection Management Program (APMP) in accordance with the established TMDL. In the absence of an approved TMDL, the APMP will be developed in close consultation with the Central Coast RWQCB and may include, but not be limited to, requirements for supplemental treatment of existing systems in addition to mandatory, routine inspections as determined by the Central Coast RWQCB in order to be consistent with the OWTS Policy. In the absence of a TMDL or an APMP approved by the Central Coast RWQCB, the provisions of Tier 3 of the OWTS Policy shall apply to OWTS adjacent to water body segments listed in Attachment 2 of the OWTS Policy in Appendix A.

Areas Susceptible to Historic Localized Flooding

The City of Atascadero is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program. The Atascadero CID# is 060700. The FIRM panel identification is 06079C0831G there are no repetitively flood-damaged structures in Atascadero.

In Atascadero, the most common type of flooding event is riverine flooding, also known as overbank flooding. Riverine floodplains range from narrow, confined channels in the steep valleys of mountainous

and hilly regions, to wide, flat areas in plains and agricultural regions. The amount of water in the floodplain is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land use characteristics. Flooding in steep, mountainous areas is usually confined, strikes with less warning time, and has a short duration. Larger rivers typically have longer, more predictable flooding sequences and broad floodplains.

In addition to riverine flooding, Atascadero is susceptible to flash flooding in smaller watersheds. Flash flood is a term widely used by experts and the general population, but there is no single definition or clear means of distinguishing flash floods from other riverine floods. Flash floods are generally understood to involve a rapid rise in water level, are high velocity, and have large amounts of debris, which can lead to significant damage that includes the tearing out of trees, undermining of buildings and bridges, and scouring of new channels. The intensity of flash flooding is a function of the intensity and duration of rainfall, steepness of the watershed, stream gradients, watershed vegetation, natural and artificial flood storage areas, and configuration of the streambed and floodplain. Dam failure may also lead to flash flooding. Urban areas are increasingly subject to flash flooding due to the removal of vegetation, installation of impermeable surfaces over ground cover, and construction of drainage systems. Wildland fires that strip hillsides of vegetation and alter soil characteristics may also create conditions that lead to flash floods and debris flows. Debris flows are particularly dangerous due to the fact that they generally strike without warning and are accompanied by extreme velocity and momentum.

Finally, localized flooding may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated floodplains due to a combination of locally heavy precipitation, increased surface runoff, and inadequate facilities for drainage and storm water conveyance. Such events frequently occur in flat areas and in urbanized areas with large impermeable surfaces. Local drainage may result in “nuisance flooding,” when streets or parking lots are temporarily closed and results in minor property damage. Historically, the effects of localized flooding are not widespread and damage is typically minimal.

The flood magnitude used as the standard for floodplain management in the United States is a flood having a probability of occurrence of 1% in any given year, also known as the 100-year flood. The most readily available source of information regarding the 100-year flood is the system of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) prepared by FEMA. These maps are used to support the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The FIRMs show 100-year floodplain boundaries for identified flood hazards. These areas are also referred to as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) and are the basis for flood insurance and floodplain management requirements. The FIRMs also show floodplain boundaries for the 500-year flood, which is the flood having a 0.2% chance of occurrence in any given year. FEMA has prepared a FIRM for the City of Atascadero, dated December 2012.

The FIRM for the City of Atascadero shows identified SFHAs for the following flooding sources:

- The Salinas River, which originates in southern San Luis Obispo County and flows northwesterly into Monterey County along the eastern border of the City. The Salinas Dam, located on the Salinas River upstream of Atascadero, has reduced the threat of flooding from smaller, more

frequent flood events on the river but is not designed to provide complete protection from the 100-year flood.

- Atascadero Creek, the main tributary to the river within Atascadero, which bisects the City from southwest to northeast and runs through the downtown area and several residential areas.
- Graves Creek, which parallels Atascadero Creek to the north and empties into the Salinas River at the north end of the LAMP area.
- Paloma Creek, which traverses the southern end of the LAMP area.

Exhibit 2.8.5 graphically depicts the extent of the 100- and 500-year floodplains within Atascadero (high risk and moderate risk, respectively). An area totaling 1.46 square miles within the City is within the 100-year floodplain and an area totaling 2.40 square miles is located within the 500-year floodplain. The City is prone to shallow flooding (1 to 3 feet) within the downtown area adjacent to Atascadero Creek, State Route 41/Morro Road, the underpass at US 101 and State Route 41, and low-lying areas adjacent to the Salinas River. Flooding in these areas generally occurs during the rainy season from October - April. There are approximately 172 parcels located within the delineated 100-yr floodplain. Of these, there are 155 parcels that either are currently served or may be served by an OWTS in the future. The location of these parcels is graphically depicted on Exhibit 2.8.6. To insure that the OWTS on parcels which are located within floodprone areas are not operated while inundated by a storm or flood event, the City will include specific restrictions in the OWTS permits which are issued for the affected parcels.

Areas with Native Oak Trees or Woodlands

The City has adopted Ordinance 350 § 2, 1998, which sets forth regulations for the installation, maintenance, planting, preservation, protection and selected removal of native trees within the City limits. In establishing these regulations, it is the City's intent to encourage the preservation, maintenance and regeneration of a healthy urban forest. The construction of new and / or replacement OWTS within City jurisdictional areas shall adhere to the requirements of the subject Ordinance and applicable sections of the City Code.

2.9 KEY SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS CONTROLLING OWTS DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

The following summarizes how key site suitability, land use, and development factors have been addressed in the OWTS requirements of Atascadero's LAMP for protection of water quality.

- Soil Conditions

  Soil suitability is the single most critical aspect of onsite wastewater treatment and dispersal. The soil provides the medium for the absorption and treatment of wastewater discharged through sub-surface dispersal systems. This is accomplished mainly through a combination of physical filtering, biological and chemical processes, and dilution. Protection of underlying groundwater (where present) relies on provision of an adequate depth of permeable soil below the dispersal field (zone of aeration) for absorption and treatment to occur.

Soil type can generally be separated into three (3) groups: coarse grained soils (sands and gravels), fine grained soils (silts and clays), and soil veneer/exposed bedrock. The coarse-grained soils are considered most appropriate for OWTS installation, due to their inherent permeability characteristics. The fine-grained soils are considered more restrictive due to decreased permeability and the potential for moisture sensitivity. The least suitable soil group for OWTS placement is the areas underlain by thin soil veneer or rock outcrop. A generalized soil map, which depicts where each of these soil groups are located within the LAMP area, is included in Exhibit 2.4.2.

Consideration should also be given to the soil layer thickness. Data from the NRCS Web Soil Survey can be utilized to estimate the depth to the nearest restrictive layer (lithic bedrock) for a specific parcel. For this assessment, the soil depths which are greater than six feet should be considered more suitable for OWTS siting. A map which graphically depicts soil depth is included as Exhibit 2.9.1.

The City requires detailed site evaluation to document suitable soil characteristics and depth for each OWTS installation. The observed depth and percolation characteristics of the soil are used to select the appropriate location, sizing, and design of the OWTS to achieve proper effluent dispersal and groundwater protection.

- Geologic Factors
  Geology is important to the suitability and performance of OWTS due to its influence on topography and landforms, the type and characteristics of soils that develop at the surface, the occurrence and movement of sub-surface water, and slope stability. Geologic factors are addressed for new OWTS based on information from basic site evaluations for all installations, including information of percentage of slope, proximity to potential unstable land masses, and depth to bedrock. A map which graphically depicts the average topographic slope of each parcel is included as Exhibit 2.3.1.

- Groundwater Conditions
  The vast majority of the City's parcels do not overly the groundwater sub-basin. A map depicting those parcels which overlay the Atascadero Sub-basin is included as Exhibit 2.6.1. Although there is very limited potential for adverse impacts to the public water supply aquifer from OWTS within the LAMP, the City and the AMWC are extremely diligent with regard to protecting the Atascadero Sub-basin and the Salinas River Sub-flow systems. The City maintains a close relationship with the AMWC to ensure that drinking water supplies are closely monitored and that all existing or new OWTS within close proximity to the groundwater supply are reviewed to ensure both appropriate OWTS design and the maintenance of an appropriate vertical separation between the point of effluent dispersal and the water table for protection against pathogen impacts. In addition, septic systems have been utilized for on-site disposal since the early 1900's with no indication of adverse water quality impacts to public groundwater associated with septic use.

While adverse effects to groundwater quality have not been observed to date, as part of the LAMP development process, areas of unsewered parcels were evaluated with the intention of identifying high priority areas for groundwater quality monitoring. Based upon the OWTS Policy, the primary parameters for evaluation were lot density, soil type and proximity to the Atascadero groundwater sub-basin. These areas are shown on Exhibit 1.7.1 as potential areas for future expansion of sanitary sewer collection system. Additionally, each of the five identified areas is hydrologically connected to the Salinas River underflow either directly or via the Atascadero Creek watershed, and are all hydrologically upstream of the AMWC wells. As such, continued monitoring of the AMWC shallow wells is expected to provide ongoing verification of groundwater protection. For additional information regarding determination of basin degradation and required protective measures, see Section 4.13, Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program.

- Public Supply Wells

  As previously described in this document, the AMWC is the only water purveyor for the City of Atascadero. To ensure that the sole source drinking water supply is protected, the City of Atascadero, in partnership with the AMWC, has implemented measures to assure protection of existing public water supply wells from the effects of OWTS. These include minimum horizontal setback distances between OWTS and any public supply well and the availability of alternative non-standard treatment and dispersal technologies to mitigate documented or potential impacts to groundwater in areas of public supply well usage. The setback distance established by the City for OWTS proximity to a public water well is presented in Appendix F. No residential parcels are located within 150 feet of any public water well. The setback distance established by the City for OWTS proximity to a private water well is 100 feet. Exhibit 2.8.3 graphically depicts all parcels within 100 feet of a known private water well. For the purposes of developing this Exhibit, setback distances were measured from a parcel's boundary (i.e. property line) to the private well location, therefore an existing OWTS on a designated parcel may actually meet the setback criteria.

- Minimum Watercourse/Water Body Setback Requirements

  The primary measure of protection of surface water quality is the establishment of safe horizontal setback distances between OWTS and various watercourse and waterbody features. The minimum setback criteria for all watercourses and water bodies within the LAMP area are set forth in this LAMP and/or City OWTS Ordinance and City Code.

  The setback distance established by the City for OWTS proximity to a surface watercourse (e.g. streams, creeks, rivers) is 100 feet. Exhibit 2.7.1 graphically depicts all parcels within 100 feet of a surface watercourse. For the purposes of developing this Exhibit, setback distances were measured from a parcel's boundary (i.e. property line) to the private well location, therefore an existing OWTS on a designated parcel may actually meet the setback criteria.

  The setback distance established by the City for OWTS proximity to a surface water body (e.g. lakes, ponds) is 200 feet. Exhibit 2.9.2 graphically depicts parcels within 200 feet of a surface water

body. For the purposes of developing this Exhibit, setback distances were measured from a parcel's boundary (i.e. property line) to the watercourse / water body and, therefore an existing OWTS on a designated parcel may actually meet the setback criteria.

- Alternative Treatment and Dispersal Technologies
  The City, in accordance with the provisions of this LAMP, the OWTS Ordinance and applicable provisions of the City Code, provides for the use of alternative treatment and dispersal technologies that provide flexibility options for system repairs and replacements. The use of alternative technologies, which produce higher quality effluent, can compensate for reduced amount of soil absorption area where the OWTS system on an older non-conforming development site encroaches within the normal setback requirement. Section 4.11 of this document describes the constituents to be treated and the corresponding effluent constituent limits when supplemental treatment is required.

  Additionally, alternative dispersal methods can reduce the amount of encroachment into the setback area by making more portions of the property (e.g. shallow soils) potentially feasible for wastewater dispersal, while also reducing the overall amount of land area needed for the dispersal system.

- Erosion Control Measures
  The City requires that erosion control measures be implemented in connection with the installation of OWTS under certain circumstances, based on the type and size of the system, the prevailing ground slope conditions, and proximity to storm water drainage features.

- Flood Protection Measures
  During a flood event, OWTS could result in pollution of an adjacent surface water body that has overreached the previously specified setback criteria. Therefore, additional setback requirements are necessary for parcels with OWTS that lie within flood hazard areas. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) created by FEMA identify Special Flood Hazards Areas (SFHA). A high risk flood hazard area (Zone A / AE) lies within the limits of a 100-year flood (1% chance in any given year). The high risk flood hazard areas within the LAMP area are Graves Creek, Paloma Creek, Atascadero Creek, and the Salinas River. An OWTS setback criteria for OWTS within 100 feet of a FEMA Zone A/AE boundary is established. Exhibit 2.8.5 graphically depicts parcels within the specified setback of the mapped FEMA Zone A/AE. For the purposes of developing this Exhibit, setback distances were measured from a parcel's boundary (i.e. property line) to the flood zone boundary and, therefore an existing OWTS on a designated parcel may actually meet the setback criteria.

- High Density OWTS and Parcel Size
  The size and configuration of the existing parcels within the LAMP area is extremely variable and diverse. This wide range in parcel sizes is a direct consequence of the original master planning undertaken during the formation of the Atascadero Colony. Existing parcels within the LAMP area

range in size from less than 0.5 acre to exceeding 81 acres. Consideration of OWTS density and parcel size will be addressed during the OWTS design and permitting process, and will require different and/or addition requirements as deemed appropriate to protect water quality. The City will consider requirements for parcel size and susceptibility to hydraulic mounding, organic or nitrogen loading, and whether there is sufficient area for OWTS expansion in case of failure. Exhibit 2.9.3 graphically depicts the general spatial distribution and location of the parcels of varying size. For further discussion of OWTS siting and design as pertains to lot size, see Sections 4.12 and 4.13.

- Proximity to Existing Sanitary Sewer Collection System

  It is the goal of the City to provide sanitary sewer service to as many citizens as feasible. If an existing inhabitable structure is located within 200 feet of an existing sanitary sewer, the City shall require the owners of that parcel to extend the sewer to the parcel and connect to the system unless it is determined that such a connection is physically and/or financially infeasible. Financial infeasibility shall be a demonstrated cost to connect to sewer greater than twice the cost of OWTS replacement and a determination by the City of protection of water quality. A finding of physical infeasibility will be site specific and may be made by the City for reasons including, but not limited to, increased environmental risks, risks to groundwater, public health risks or excessive maintenance costs or concerns.

  Exhibit 2.10.5 graphically depicts those parcels that are located within 200 feet of an existing gravity sanitary sewer and are not currently connected to the sanitary sewer system. For the purposes of developing this Exhibit, setback distances were measured from a parcel's boundary (i.e. property line) to the existing sanitary sewer collection pipeline and, therefore an existing inhabitable structure on a designated parcel may actually be further than 200 feet.

PART 3 LOCAL AGENCY REQUIREMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION & RECORD KEEPING

The City of Atascadero, as a Local Agency, has determined that a significant number of the land parcels which are located within the Atascadero LAMP area could not meet the Tier 1 minimum requirements, as set forth in the OWTS Policy, due to the conditions pertaining to the parcel size, soil, geology, topography, and other conditions described in Part 2. Therefore, the City of Atascadero will implement a LAMP in accordance with Tier 2. This LAMP establishes the minimum requirements and responsibilities for the City of Atascadero as a Local Agency with an OWTS management program that provides an alternative to Tier 1 (Sections 7 and 8 of the OWTS Policy) and achieves the same policy goal of protecting water quality and public health. The submission of this LAMP for RWQCB approval shall serve as notice of the City of Atascadero's intent to regulate OWTS using alternative standards as contained in this document. The City

of Atascadero's program provides protection of water quality and public health equal to or better than Tier 1 standards, as set forth in the OWTS Policy.

The primary entity within the City of Atascadero responsible for administering the provisions and requirements of this LAMP is the Community Development Department. This department administers the City's zoning and building regulations through the implementation of the General Plan, Zoning Code, and the California Building Code. In addition, the department promotes development consistent with the policies adopted in the General Plan and supports the City's economic vitality. The Community Development Department is headed by the Community Development Director and has two divisions: Planning and Building.

The Planning Division is responsible for implementing the General Plan and ensures all development projects are consistent with the goals, policies, and programs outlined in this LAMP, current local zoning ordinances, and state codes. The Planning Division reviews all Use Permits, Subdivision Applications, Planned Developments, and projects requiring environmental review. The Planning Division provides technical analysis of entitlement projects and makes recommendations to the Planning Commission and City Council on all land use issues that come before them for consideration.

The Building Division and Public Works Department are responsible for ensuring that all construction is consistent with the applicable Building Codes, and coordinates the review of building permits with other interested departments, such as the Fire Department, Planning Division, and Public Works Department.

With regard to the provisions and requirements of this LAMP, the Building Division and Public Works Department shall be responsible for the following:

- Issuing permits for new construction, replacement and repair of OWTS.
- Reviewing plot plans for new and replacement OWTS.
- Determining the level and type of site specific investigation requirements for each permit.
- Reviewing percolation records and other site investigation reports.
- Reviewing alternative treatment proposals for new and replacement alternative OWTS.
- Retaining permit information regarding new construction, replacement systems, repairs, and plot plans.
- Complying with LAMP reporting requirements regarding issued permits for new, repaired and replacement OWTS.
- Notifying the AMWC and the California Department of Public Health within 72 hours upon discovery of a failing OWTS within the setbacks from a public water supply well as identified in Appendix F. Failing OWTS subject to this section shall be considered any OWTS that has pooling effluent, discharges wastewater to the surface, or has wastewater backed up into plumbing fixtures, because the dispersal system is no longer adequately percolating the wastewater, or, any OWTS with a septic tank failure such that either wastewater is exfiltrating or groundwater is infiltrating.
- Investigating complaints for overflowing/failed septic tanks which includes:

  - Requiring property owners to obtain applicable permits from the Building Division for repairs, or replacement of failing systems.
  - Retaining information regarding complaints and investigations for overflowing or failed septic systems, and subsequent actions taken.
- Complying with the LAMP reporting requirements for complaint investigations, which includes:
  - Providing information to the RWQCB annually pertaining to OWTS operation and maintenance, including number, and location of the complaints.
  - Identifying investigated complaints, and
  - Determining how the complaints were resolved.
- Reviewing applications and registrations issued as part of the liquid waste hauler program.

As part of the LAMP administration process, the City of Atascadero Building Division shall be responsible for maintaining all OWTS permit related records including, but not limited to those records associated with Site Reviews, Percolation Tests, Wet Weather Groundwater and/or Localized Flooding Inspections, OWTS Plan Checks, New and Replacement Standard and Alternate OWTS Permits, Operational Permits for Alternate OWTS, Abatement and Voluntary Repair Permits, Septic Tank Replacement, Septic Tank Destruction, and Variance Requests. Additionally, the location of each new, repaired and replacement OWTS will be field located to determine the GPS coordinates and included on a GIS database to be maintained by the City GIS Department.

The Building Division will retain permanent records of LAMP required OWTS permitting actions and will make those records available within 10 working days upon written request for review by the Central Coast RWQCB. This includes:

- Number, location, and description of installation permits issued for new, repaired and replacement OWTS with Tier indicated.
- OWTS variances and/or exemptions issued, including number, location and description.
- Annual operating permits issued for Alternative OWTS or other OWTS where the Building Department has determined the need for an operating permit.
- Five year reporting for Standard OWTS without operating permits.
- Number and location of complaints, complaint investigations and outcomes.
- Permits issued for septic tank pumper and liquid waste hauler trucks.

3.2 LOCAL REGULATIONS, CODES & ORDINANCES

The City of Atascadero regulations for OWTS are contained in Atascadero Municipal Code, which sets forth standards for the sizing, design, and installation of new, replacement, or enlarged septic OWTS. These regulations have historically set forth specific requirements related to (a) permitting and inspection of onsite systems, (b) septic tank design and construction, (c) disposal field requirements, and (c) servicing, inspection, reporting, and upgrading requirements. Additional requirements for onsite systems in the City of Atascadero may be adopted as part of Community Plans or as project-specific mitigation measures or conditions applied to development proposals lying within a designated Special Problem Area of the City.

The City of Atascadero anticipates that the applicable sections of the Municipal Code, and local ordinances, which are affected by this LAMP, may be revised or replaced in the future. If those changes in the local requirements affect the provisions of this LAMP, then the City will modify this LAMP as required to insure continuity between the various documents. Prior to adoption of any revision to this LAMP (excluding typographical/or formatting edits), the City shall obtain the approval of the RWQCB.

3.3 WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The general operational status of OWTS will be assessed through compilation and review of the following types of information:

- Septage pumper reports;
- Complaints and abatement activities for failing OWTS;
- Variances issued for new and/or repaired OWTS;
- Performance evaluations of existing OWTS in connection with building permits, land use projects, or property transactions;
- Inspection of existing Standard OWTS without operating permits as reported under five year reporting requirements;
- Monitoring reports for alternative OWTS and other OWTS under an operating permit.

The City of Atascadero will implement an OWTS water quality assessment program with three primary objectives: (1) to determine the general operational status of OWTS in the City; (2) assess possible impacts of OWTS on groundwater and surface water quality, and their associated beneficial uses; and (3) identify areas for changes to existing OWTS management practices.

The data review and assessment will focus on not only quantitative water quality data, but also on apparent trends and areas for changes in practice. The assessment will maintain and update the existing inventory records of OWTS in the City. Those records will be maintained by the Building Division.

The water quality assessment will include the following:

- Water Quality Parameters of Concern
  The initial focus of the water quality assessment program will be on two key water quality parameters – pathogens, sodium, chloride, and nitrate-nitrogen. Other parameters of concern may be added if warranted.

- Water Quality Data Sources
  Relevant water quality monitoring data for pathogens, sodium, chloride, and nitrate-nitrogen will be compiled from available sources, anticipated to include:
  - Water quality data from cumulative impact studies;
  - Monitoring data and reports;
  - Domestic water well potability testing or other;
  - Public water system raw water quality data from AMWC monitoring reports;

- Reservoir or stream water quality sampling data from Atascadero Lake, Salinas River, Atascadero Creek, Graves Creek, and Palamo Creek;
- Receiving water sampling performed as part of a of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) permit or waste discharge requirements (WDR);
- Groundwater sampling performed as part of WDR;
- Data from the California Water Quality Assessment Database; and
- Groundwater data collected as part of the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program available in the Geotracker Database.

- Assessment
  In addition to regularly evaluating the water quality data, it is anticipated that assessment of the data will include a collaborative review with the AMWC to:
  - Determine relevance of the various data to OWTS;
  - Identification of any obvious water quality degradation attributable to OWTS warranting follow-up investigation or action;
  - Identification of any water quality degradation where OWTS may be implicated as a possible source;
  - Identification of water quality data/areas where no apparent issues of concern related to OWTS.

3.4 REPORTING TO THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD

Annual Report

An annual report pertaining to OWTS activities in the City of Atascadero LAMP area will be submitted to the Central Coast RWQCB by February 1st of each year. The annual report will, at a minimum, include the following information, organized in a tabular spreadsheet format:

- Number and location of complaints pertaining to OWTS operation and maintenance, and identification of those which were investigated and how they were resolved;
- Number, location, Tier and description of permits issued for new and replacement OWTS, including any variances and/or exemptions issued;
- Number, location and results of septage pumper reports;
- List of applications and registrations issued as part of the local septage pumper registration program pursuant to Section 117400 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code;
- Number and location of alternative OWTS and summary of their performance (I.e., effluent concentrations).

The report will include: (a) a summary of whether any further actions related to OWTS are warranted to protect water quality or public health; and (b) any other information deemed appropriate by the City.

Five-Year Water Quality Assessment Report to Regional Water Board

Every five years the annual report to the Central Coast RWQCB will be accompanied by a Water Quality Assessment Report that summarizes the information and findings from the City's Water Quality

Assessment Program described above. The report will present an overall assessment regarding any evidence of water quality impacts from OWTS along with any recommended changes in the LAMP to address the identified impacts. Additionally, all groundwater water quality data collected by the City from San Luis Obispo County, Atascadero Mutual Water Company, private well owners or other pertinent parties will be submitted in electronic data format (EDF) for inclusion in Geotracker, and any surface water quality data will be submitted to CEDEN in a SWAMP comparable format.

3.5 PERMITTING

The City of Atascadero Building Division shall issue permits for OWTS installation, repair, replacement, and destruction, which are subject to the requirements set forth in this LAMP. Each permit will specify the location, critical environmental site characteristics, OWTS specifications, property owner, and contractor information. Permit applications can be submitted by the property owner or a contractor licensed with the California State License Board (CSLB). The contractor must have an appropriate, current valid license issued from the CSLB which is subject to verification by the City at the CSLB website at the time of permit issuance. A list of acceptable licenses is provided in Section 3.7 of this LAMP. Permits shall be issued after the Building Division and Public Works Department have completed a full review of the plans and associated reports, (when required), and have determined the OWTS is compliant with the provisions of this LAMP and applicable regulations and code requirements. Building Division staff shall perform an appropriate level of site inspections at the time the OWTS is constructed to ensure the system was installed as permitted. The Building Division will not finalize an OWTS permit until the installation is complete and is in compliance with the issued permit requirements.

In addition to the initial design, construction, and permitting requirements, alternative (nitrogen reducing ATU's), experimental, and supplemental treatment systems which are installed within the City of Atascadero will be required to obtain a special system operating permit. This category of OWTS will be required to submit operating and monitoring reports, including at minimum annual effluent sampling results.

3.6 VARIANCES & PROHIBITIONS

Variances

An exception (i.e. variance) to any provision of the requirements set forth in this LAMP may be authorized when in the judgment of the City of Atascadero and based on sound scientific evidence and engineering judgement, the application of such provisions are unnecessary, or impose additional requirements which are deemed not necessary to protect the quality of the water resources, public health, and safety. Specific conditions or exceptions will be prescribed on the variance permit. Examples of variances which may be granted by the City include reduction of setbacks to property lines or structures where it can be shown that all reduced setbacks do not negatively impact groundwater resources or public safety. Variance requests shall be made to the Building Division and on a case by case basis; the City of Atascadero may establish alternative OWTS siting and operational requirements where it is determined by the City that the alternate requirements will provide a similar level of protection.

Prohibitions

There will be situations, however, where variances are not granted. The following is a list of those conditions that are prohibited:

- OWTS with Surface Discharge
  Permits will not be granted for any OWTS which utilizes any form of effluent disposal discharging on, or above, the post installation ground surface; this includes, but is not limited to sprinklers, exposed drip lines, free-surface wetlands, and ponds.

- OWTS Over 10,000 gpd Capacity
  If the volume of wastewater produced is 10,000 gpd or more, the method of treatment and dispersal must be approved by the RWQCB.

- Cesspools
  Cesspools are not permitted in the City of Atascadero. However, there may be existing cesspools that were installed prior to the requirement for permits. If a cesspool is discovered pursuant to a complaint, malfunction or failure, or a building remodel and/or addition, the cesspool shall be properly abandoned and a repair or replacement OWTS installed as soon as practicable.

- Sewer Availability
  It is the goal of the City to provide sanitary sewer service to as many citizens as feasible. If an existing inhabitable structure is located within 200 feet of an existing sanitary sewer, the City shall require the owners of that parcel to extend the sewer to the parcel and connect to the system, unless it is determined that such a connection is physically and/or financially feasible . The City's OWTS Ordinance includes provisions which require such extensions and connections for new and some replacement OWTS, subject to the feasibility of such connections. The City recognizes that in many cases, site topography or other conditions may not make connection feasible In cases where an existing OWTS has failed on a parcel that has the nearest inhabitable structure within 200 feet an existing public gravity sanitary sewer, then the failed OWTS must be abandoned and a connection shall be made to the public sanitary sewer, unless it can be successfully demonstrated to the City that such connection is unfeasible.

- Ground Slope
  If the installation of a standard OWTS dispersal field exceeds 30% slope, a geological engineering report shall be prepared and submitted. The report, prepared by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, shall demonstrate that the use of a conventional OWTS with a soil absorption system will not create a public health hazard or otherwise jeopardize the proposed building site or contiguous properties. For OWTS installation on slopes greater than or equal to 30%, pressure distribution of effluent is required.

- Leaching Areas

Reductions in design sewage flows may be granted where certain water saving devices are incorporated permanently into the buildings being served. Otherwise, sizing reduction for International Plumbing & Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) certified disposal systems is not allowed. Under no condition, shall the maximum allowable decreased leaching area for IAPMO certified dispersal systems be less than a multiplier of 0.70. No permits will be granted for systems using a multiplier of less than 0.70.

- Supplemental Treatment without Monitoring and Inspection
  Supplemental treatment without monitoring and inspection is not allowed. All systems with supplemental treatment require an annual Operating Permit and monitoring, as well as inspection by the City of Atascadero.

- RV Holding Tanks
  The OWTS Policy defines domestic wastewater to include only incidental RV holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of RV holding tank wastewater such as an RV dump station. Pursuant to the OWTS Policy, OWTS dedicated to receiving significant amounts of wastes dumped from RV holding tanks will not be permitted by the City of Atascadero and is not subject to the provisions of this LAMP. Applications for OWTS proposed for this use will be referred to the RWQCB.

- Separation to Groundwater
  The absolute minimum amount of native soil allowed for installation of a Standard OWTS leach line or leach bed is five (5) feet between the bottom of the dispersal system and groundwater. The absolute minimum amount of native soil allowed for installation of a Standard OWTS seepage pit is ten (10) feet between the dispersal line and groundwater. The absolute minimum amount of native soil allowed for installation of an Alternative OWTS is two (2) feet between the dispersal line and groundwater.

3.7 PROFESSIONAL, CONTRACTOR & MAINTENANCE PROVIDER QUALIFICATIONS

To ensure performance that is consistent with the goals and objectives of this LAMP, OWTS must be sited, designed, and constructed properly. Once an OWTS is placed into operation, regular inspections and maintenance are necessary to keep the system functioning as designed and to prolong its useful life. Therefore, specific qualifications and licenses are required in order to design, construct, maintain, and/or repair an OWTS within the City of Atascadero LAMP area. Design, construction, maintenance, and repair of an OWTS shall be conducted by a qualified individual registered in the State of California and shall be made in accordance with the following requirements. The following are considered Qualified Professionals (QP):

- A California Professional Geologist, a California Certified Engineering Geologist, a California Registered Professional Engineer, a California Registered Professional Soil/Geotechnical Engineer

or a California Registered Environmental Health Specialist who is not currently employed by the City of Atascadero.

All above listed QP are qualified to design a new or replacement OWTS and to perform all necessary soil and site evaluations where the treatment or dispersal system will be replaced or expanded, except as noted below. The design of new and replacement OWTS shall be based on influent wastewater quality and quantity, the site characteristics, and the required level of treatment for protection of water quality as well as public health.

For a person to be considered a QP for the following activities, the individual must have one of the qualifications noted next to the activity:

- A site evaluation of the property, including subsurface exploration to determine the depth of groundwater, down-logging of a soil profile excavation hole and preparing a written report of findings – California Professional Civil Engineer, California Professional Geologist, or California Certified Engineering Geologist
- Determination of uniform geology where extreme geologic conditions do not exist – California Professional Civil Engineer, Professional Geologist
- Preparation of soil profile of any test pits – California Professional Civil Engineer, California Professional Geologist or California Certified Engineering Geologist
- Address potential for slope destabilization for any proposed hillside installation – California Professional Civil Engineer, California Certified Engineering Geologist or a California Registered Professional Soil/Geotechnical Engineer
- Prepare and certify a hydrological assessment to request a waiver of setback requirements from a blue line stream or tributary confirming that neither the proposed dispersal system nor the subject drainage course will ever generate sufficient lateral infiltration that could negatively impact each other, declaring the location for the proposed dispersal area suitable – California Professional Civil Engineer, Registered Geologist, Hydro-geologist, or Engineering Geologist.

The QP who prepares the feasibility report shall sign the report. Additionally, he/she shall affix a professional stamp on the plot plan and the report adjacent to the signature, acknowledging the responsibility for the overall preparation of the report and agreeing to the following declaration: *"This submittal is intended to represent a complete feasibility report that conforms with the applicable provisions of the feasibility report requirements of the City of Atascadero Local Area Management Program (LAMP)."*

- Qualified Installers (QI) construct, modify, repair, abandon, or demolish an OWTS. A qualified installer shall be a contractor duly licensed by the California State License Board to install OWTS, such as an A, C-36, C-42 or B license holder (provided the B license holder is installing the OWTS in conjunction with a new construction project as appropriate under applicable State contractor's law. An owner/builder may abandon or demolish an OWTS septic tank under permit from the City of Atascadero without a contractor's license. The qualifying contractor under this definition may perform all work related to installation of new and replaced OWTS, and repair of existing OWTS in accordance with California Business and Professions Code and Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. For the purposes of certification inspection of existing OWTS, contractors

who only possess a General Building Contractor (Class B) license are not qualified to perform the required OWTS inspection.

- Qualified Service Providers (QSP) operate, maintain and service OWTS. A qualified service provider shall be an individual or company certified by an alternative OWTS manufacturer to conduct operation, maintenance and service activities specific to the subject OWTS, or other qualified professional as approved by the City of Atascadero.

PART 4 OWTS REQUIREMENTS & PROCEDURES

4.1 PROJECTS REQUIRING PLAN REVIEW & FEASIBILITY REPORTS

Any of the following projects that will result in an increase in effluent discharge may require a plan review and a feasibility report prepared by the appropriate qualified professional. A determination with regard to the scope of any required investigation and / or report will be made by the City at the time of OWTS permit application:

- Land Development Projects
  Conditional Use Permit and land Subdivision projects where a public sewer is not available.

- Building Construction
  Any new construction, including secondary units, where a public sewer is not available within 200 feet of the building or property. It is the goal of the City to provide sanitary sewer service to as many citizens as feasible. If an existing inhabitable structure is located within 200 feet of an existing sanitary sewer, the City strongly encourages the owners of that parcel to extend the sewer to the parcel and connect to the system. The City's OWTS Ordinance includes provisions which require such extensions and connections for new and some replacement OWTS, subject to the feasibility of such connections. The City recognizes that in many cases, site topography or other conditions may not make connection feasible

- Building Expansion
  Any renovation of an existing building that entails expansion beyond the current footprint of the permitted structures, the addition of a room, the addition of plumbing fixtures or a combination of any of the above that will increase the design flow or demand a greater capacity than the capacity indicated on the previous approval for the existing system.

- Addition of a Building or Structure on the Property
  The addition of a new building or structure such as a garage, gazeebo, patio, deck, swimming pool, spa, or driveway, whether or not it includes any plumbing or bedroom equivalents must be evaluated to determine whether the new structure encroaches on the setbacks for the existing system and to ensure that a tested and approved area remains for the 100% future expansion area. The addition of a new building or structure that does not result in an increase in effluent discharge requires plan submission but does not require a feasibility report.

- OWTS and Alternative OWTS Replacement, Renovation or Repair
    - The City will require a plan and feasibility report in the event that an existing OWTS has failed. Per City regulations, a septic system has failed if public or environmental health is jeopardized by (a) effluent or sewage escaping to the surface, or otherwise jeopardizing ground or surface water, or (b) inadequate percolation results in sewage backup into buildings, or (c) a public nuisance is caused by odor generation that results in formal complaints, and the system cannot be repaired or replaced consistent with Appendix K of the Uniform Plumbing Code within thirty (30) calendar days. The private disposal system shall be abandoned in the manner prescribed by the City in accordance with the currently adopted edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code. (Ord. 438 § 2, 2004)
    - The City will not require that a plan and / or a feasibility study be submitted for minor repairs to existing OWTS. Minor repairs shall include repair or replacement to failed septic tanks, piping, appurtenances or system elements upstream of the dispersal system. Such repairs are considered minor repairs.
    - The City will require a plan and feasibility report for any repair, renovation or replacement of the septic tank, supplemental treatment components, or dispersal system where it is discovered that the existing system is nonconforming and does not meet the current requirements.
    - The City will require a plan and feasibility report for any repair, renovation or replacement of a previously approved, existing septic tank, supplemental treatment components, or dispersal system where geological conditions have been identified that may adversely affect the operation of the system.

- Activation of the 100% Future Expansion Area
  The feasibility of installing the 100% future expansion area shall be demonstrated if the previous approval was based on soil category evaluation or where the 100% future expansion area was not tested at the time of the original approval even if the plans or records refer or illustrate to a location for the future expansion area.

4.2 DOCUMENTS & INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR OWTS PLAN REVIEW

Service Request Application

- The location of the property, including a legal description (state how the property is identified) and the Assessor's Parcel Number (APN).
- The property owner's name, mailing address, phone number, and email address
- The contractor's name, address, phone number and email address. The geologist's name and contact information is to be included with the feasibility report.
- The service requested.

Feasibility Report

Feasibility reports may be required by the City for a project which will result in the construction of new or replacement OWTS or a major repair / renovation to an existing OWTS. Feasibility reports will not be required for minor repairs. Feasibility reports contain "proprietary information" and shall not be released to the public or industry professionals. Copies of the Feasibility Report will be provided to the RWQCB upon request. A determination with regard to the scope of any required investigation and / or feasibility report will be made by the City at the time of OWTS permit application: The feasibility report shall clearly identity the following:

- The property address, ownership information, the Qualified Professional's information, the date of the testing, and the description of the procedures.
- The name and the profession of the person(s) who performed the actual percolation testing procedure and their working relationship with the QP who signed the report.
- A site-specific determination of seasonal and historical subsurface water levels, including information regarding the methods utilized to reach the determination. This should include all available historical data that supports the findings concluded by the QP.
- Percolation testing data including the failures of test holes.
- A general soil description and any features that may affect subsurface wastewater dispersal.
- A soil profile excavation down-logged by a QP. This report is to be included with the percolation test data.
- For additional information on what is required to be included in the Feasibility Report, see Section 4.7—Procedures for Determining Depth of Subsurface Water, Section 4.8— Requirements Applicable to all Percolation Tests, Section 4.9—Percolation Testing for Leach Lines and Leach Bed Dispersal Systems, and Section 4.10—Percolation Testing for Seepage Pit and Gravel Packed Pit Dispersal Systems.

Floor Plan

Floor plans may be required by the City for a project which will result in the construction of new or replacement OWTS or a major repair / renovation to an existing OWTS. Floor plans will not be required for minor repairs. When a floor plan is required to be submitted for the building(s), the plan shall illustrate all rooms and may be required to provide a listing of all plumbing fixture units (for commercial properties). A scale indicator shall be included on the map and shall not be subject to change due to reduction or enlargement of the plan. For new construction the floor plan shall include all proposed rooms and their designated use. For evaluation of existing systems required due to building expansion, addition of a new building, OWTS repair, or activation of the future expansion area, the plans shall indicate all current rooms and their designated use.

Grading Plan

Grading plans may be required by the City for a project which will result in the construction of new or replacement OWTS or a major repair / renovation to an existing OWTS. Grading plans will not be required for minor repairs. A copy of the rough grading geology review sheet approval for hillside properties that is required by the department shall be submitted prior to final approval. The proposed system shall conform to the rough grading approval by the City of Atascadero Building Division.

Plot Plan

Plot plans may be required by the City for a project which will result in the construction of new or replacement OWTS or a major repair / renovation to an existing OWTS. Plot plans will not be required for minor repairs. A plot plan shall be submitted, professionally drawn to scale, not less than 1"= 20' for parcels of one acre or less, and 1"= 40' for parcels over one acre, signed by a QP. A scale indicator shall be included on the map and shall not be subject to change due to reduction or enlargement of the plan. For very large parcels, insertion of the specific wastewater dispersal areas may also be required. The typeface and size must remain legible when the plan is reduced to 11 x 17 inches. Multiple pages may be used to clearly identify all relevant features of the site. Photographs may be included to illustrate site conditions. The plot plan shall illustrate a northerly indicator and contain the following information:

1. The dimension of the lot including property lines, easements for roads, utilities, utility easements, access to other lots, etc. (Submittal of easement documents with underlined dimensions that match the dimensions shown on plans and the description of the purpose for each easement shall be required).

   See Appendix E for further information on easements, including conditions when an OWTS or alternative OWTS may be installed in an easement.

2. All slopes and topographical features, including location of all down banks, man-made cuts, and unstable land masses, on or off the property, affecting "day-lighting" requirements shall be indicated. Typically, the day-lighting setback is measured from the point where wastewater is being discharged within the dispersal system. The day-lighting setback for infiltrative chambers is measured from the highest point on the interior arc of the infiltrative chamber; for leach lines, it is measured from the bottom of the pipe where perforations are; and for seepage pits, it is measured from the capping depth. The capping depth is defined as the depth below the natural ground surface to the top of the seepage pit system where the infiltrative sidewall begins.

3. All vegetation and trees, especially oak trees and groundwater indicators such as willows, reeds, cattails, and other hydrophilic plants shall be shown with clear indication of their trunk. A minimum of 10 feet of horizontal setback from the trunk of non-native a tree to any part of OWTS is required. No part of the OWTS shall be located within the dripline of an oak tree or other native tree without an arborist report affirming the location.

   The City has adopted Ordinance 350 § 2, 1998, which sets forth regulations for the installation, maintenance, planting, preservation, protection and selected removal of native trees within the City limits. In establishing these regulations, it is the City's intent to encourage the preservation, maintenance and regeneration of a healthy urban forest. The plot plan shall clearly show that all components of the OWTS shall adhere to the requirements of the subject Ordinance and applicable sections of the City Code.

4. All sources of water including, the proposed source of drinking water, all existing, abandoned, or proposed water wells on or off the property within 200 feet of the dispersal system; all

water mains, domestic onsite water lines and service connections, culverts, ripraps, French drains, key- ways, and sub-drains on the subject property.

5. All flowing surface water bodies such as streams, springs, and drainage courses, watercourses, and flood ways, whether year-round or ephemeral, within 200 feet of the OWTS. The site plan shall illustrate the natural or levied bank.

6. All surface water bodies such as vernal pools, wetlands, and lakes or ponds within 200 feet where the edge of the waterbody is the high water mark for lakes and reservoirs.

7. All horizontal set-back distances as required by either the LAMP or the City OWTS Ordinance. Each setback distance should be indicated on the plan.

8. The location of all percolation tests, including failures, and their corresponding percolation rates; all borings to establish current groundwater/subsurface water levels; and test locations and borings shall be identified by numbers corresponding to the collected field data.

9. The location of rock outcroppings.

10. The location of all existing and proposed structures to include cesspools, tanks, out-buildings, car ports, swimming pools, driveways, paved areas, retaining walls, steps, decks, patios, cantilevered balconies, etc.

    Note: Cesspools are not permitted by OWTS Ordinance and any existing cesspools must be disconnected from a sewer line and filled in.

11. The location and components of the entire dispersal system to include:

    a) The dimensions (length, width and depth) of the leach lines, depth and diameter of seepage pits, or size of any other style of dispersal field, and the distances between trenches and seepage pits.

    b) The distribution box located at the head of the dispersal system when the dispersal system is comprised of more than one leach line or seepage pit.

    c) The required setbacks from the building are measured out from the vertical plane of the closest edge of the building exterior, clear to sky, to include any protrusions, such as, roof overhang, balcony, deck, etc.

    d) Any supplemental treatment components and disinfection treatment components.

    e) The required day-lighting setback applied to underground structures where the structure is at or below the level of the point of discharge measured out from the vertical plane of the closest edge of the structure.

12. The location, size and rating of the septic tank to be installed.

13. The proposed area reserved for both the 100% future expansion and for repair/replacement of existing systems. Where access to the future absorption area is compromised by the construction of the dwelling or by any future use of the property, the 100% future expansion system shall be installed with the present system. The 100% future expansion system installed with the present system shall not be activated until the life of the present system has come to its end.

14. All supplemental information that may be requested by the City of Atascadero to facilitate a comprehensive assessment of the proposed OWTS must also be included on the plot plans.

Cross Sectional View of the Dispersal Field or Seepage Pit

A cross-sectional view of the proposed installation of the entire dispersal field or seepage pit and its components, illustrating setbacks to preclude day-lighting. Any extra gravel in excess of the required 12 inches below the distribution line(s) shall be indicated on cross sectional view.

Site Identification

The address of the job site is to be clearly posted at the construction site. Clearly visible residential addresses meet this requirement. If an inspector attempting to conduct a site evaluation as part of the plan approval process is unable to locate the property because the address is not properly posted, the contractor may be required to pay additional fees for a second site evaluation.

Additional Information Required Depending on the Project

Additional investigations and / or reports may be required by the City for projects which will result in the construction of new or replacement OWTS or a major repair / renovation to an existing OWTS when in the judgment of the City they are warranted. The following will not be required for minor repairs.

- An evaluation of the current system by a QI is required for existing systems without evidence of prior approval and approved systems over 15 years whenever the project includes any of the following:
    - building expansions without additional bedrooms or plumbing fixtures;
    - repairs of the existing system;
    - the addition of new buildings or structures to the property, or;
    - the activation of a future expansion area.

- A Slope Evaluation Report approved by a qualified professional is required whenever natural ground slopes in dispersal areas are greater than 30%.

- A geotechnical report from a QP for any unstable land mass or area subject to earth slides when proposed set back distance will be less than 100 feet.

- A report by a registered civil engineer indicating that the wastewater generated by the OWTS will not surcharge and mound on any caisson, column, pillar or footing that is intended to support an above ground structure, installed below grade extending down to or below the point of discharge, even though it may be lesser in width than the dispersal system (i.e., smaller than the

diameter of seepage pit or width of trench) with which it interfaces. Any such structures with width equal to or wider than the interfacing dispersal system shall be considered an underground structure and a 15-foot day-lighting setback requirement shall apply.

- Identification of types of filler material such as rock, gravel, or alternative materials to be used in the dispersal fields of leach lines and beds, or to line the outside of the seepage pit liners. Documentation from the supplier attesting that all filler materials/rocks have been washed to be reasonably free of fines shall be available at the time of installation.

4.3 SETBACKS & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Setbacks

- All new OWTS and alternative OWTS installations and all replacement conventional OWTS shall comply with the setback requirements of OWTS Ordinance or the LAMP, whichever is greater. A table with all of the required setbacks is provided in Appendix F.
- The setback requirements for an alternative OWTS that is replacing a currently installed OWTS shall meet all of the setback requirements as is feasible. When setback requirements cannot be met, the City shall specify the required level of treatment, if any, to be provided by the alternative OWTS. Section 4.11 of this document describes the constituents to be treated and the corresponding effluent constituent limits when supplemental treatment is required.The minimum depth to the anticipated highest level of groundwater below the bottom of the leaching trench shall not be less than prescribed in Table 4.3.1.

Table 4.3.1. Minimum Vertical Separation to Groundwater for Conventional OWTS Dispersal Systems

Percolation Rate	**Minimum Vertical Separation to Groundwater**
Percolation Rate ≤ 1 MPI	Not Authorized without Alternative OWTS with Supplemental Treatment
1 MPI < Percolation Rate < 5 MPI	Twenty (20) feet
5 MPI < Percolation Rate < 30 MPI	Eight (8) feet
30 MPI < Percolation Rate < 120 MPI	Five (5) feet
Percolation Rate ≥ 120 MPI	Not Authorized without Alternative OWTS with Supplemental Treatment

- When the percolation rate is either 1 minute per inch or faster, or slower htan 120 minutes per inch, or when the minimum vertical separation to groundwater cannot be met, supplemental

treatment, including Total Nitrogen reduction, shall be incorporated into the proposed OWTS and the vertical groundwater separation requirements specified by Table 4.11.1 shall apply.

- A minimum of 10 feet separation shall exist between the bottom of a seepage pit and groundwater.
- The minimum setback for day-lighting is 15 feet and it's considered the shortest horizontal distance measured from the nearest point that wastewater is being discharged (i.e., closest side wall of leach line or perimeter of seepage pit) to the edge of sloping grounds or to any underground structure.
- New OWTS and alternative OWTS shall not be located in FEMA Flood Zone A/AE unless no feasible alternative location exists and shall be subject to a more stringent design review and approval by the City.

General Project Requirements

- With the exception of minor repairs, a city building permit is required for all septic tank and leach system repairs, replacements, or installations.
- All conditions of the City Building Code shall be complied with.
- No plans will be accepted or approved for any new OWTS, alteration or repair of a failed OWTS, for which a connection to the public sewer is available (as defined by the City Municipal Code), unless the City determines that connection to the existing sanitary sewer is not feasible or creates an undue hardship due to site specific conditions

- All City issued documents, such as, plan correction response letters, inspection reports, approvals and other related documents are considered public records and may be released upon request, subject to the provisions and restrictions of applicable laws and regulations
- Prior to conducting an evaluation of an existing OWTS, the qualified contractor shall notify the City of the date and the time of the uncovering of the OWTS, at least one business day in advance, for possible observation and verification by the City representative.
- The evaluation of an existing system must be submitted on forms provided by the City. See Appendix G for a copy of the form. The evaluation of an existing system must include whether the existing system was properly installed, is currently functional, and structurally in good repair. The qualified contractor shall submit to the City a signed report attesting to such capability for the existing OWTS. The inspection report of the current system required in shall include:
    - Verification that all components were installed/constructed in an acceptable manner (i.e., setbacks are met) and all components are intact and in good repair.
    - Verification of the structural integrity of the entire system, to include tank, baffles, plumbing lines, distribution box, diverter valves, and any other related component.
    - The report shall attest to the current condition of the dispersal system. For example, the extent which the perforated pipes for leach lines and the gravel below are clogged; the presence of organic build up in the seepage pit; the observed level of standing wastewater in seepage pit and if the wall of the seepage pit is stained due to constant contact with wastewater that may have happened in the past, etc.
    - The report shall include a plot plan that clearly identifies and illustrates the entire OWTS to include the tank size and related details of the dispersal system.

- If the evaluation of an existing system determines that the septic tank is inadequate the tank shall be upgraded to meet the current City requirements.
- When a previously approved OWTS fails but the proposed expansion area does not meet the current percolation rates, an alternative OWTS shall be required even though there are no concurrent improvements planned for the structure.
- When a previously approved OWTS fails and surface or subsurface water conditions are such that the current setback requirements cannot be met, an alternative OWTS including disinfection shall be required.
- Secondary units may be combined with the primary units in the septic system providing the septic tank and leach system are adequately sized. The City encourages separate systems wherever feasible. When separate systems are constructed for secondary units, all siting and design criteria for primary unit OWTS design apply. Pursuant to Section 4.1, approval of secondary units on sites without sewer availability remain contingent upon viability of OWTS expansion or addition. Recently enacted State policies regarding secondary units do not override OWTS feasibility analysis.

4.4 SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY & REQUIREMENTS

The liquid capacity of all septic tanks shall conform to the requirements found in Appendix H.

Capacity of Septic Tanks

The determination of the capacity of a septic tank is subject to the following requirements:

- The capacity for a septic tank to be utilized for single or multiple family dwelling shall be determined based on the number of bedrooms and bedroom equivalents.
- The septic tank capacity for commercial establishments shall be determined based on fixture units count specified in Table 4.4.1 and in accordance with the type of the establishment indicated in Table 4.4.2, whichever provides a greater capacity.
- When determining the septic tank size for establishments that are composed of both single or multiple family dwelling units and commercial establishments, whether based on fixture unit count or bedroom and bedroom equivalent or combination of both, the largest resulting capacity shall be proposed.
- All rooms with the exception of core rooms shall be considered a bedroom or bedroom equivalent when determining the minimum capacity for a septic tank and sizing of a dispersal system. As noted in a previous section of this document, the application for construction of a new OWTS shall include a detailed floor plan.
- Detached structures/rooms with windows that are greater than 70 square feet in area and are not equipped with water lines or plumbing fixtures shall not be considered a bedroom or bedroom equivalent. Plans for construction shall clearly describe the purpose of such structure/room and indicate that the structure/room is not equipped with any plumbing fixtures.
- A guest house with kitchen may connect to an existing primary structure OWTS or connect to a separate OWTS. Sizing of a separate OWTS for guesthouses with kitchen shall be computed based on the number of bedrooms and bedroom equivalents. When a guesthouse with kitchen uses the primary unit OWTS, an engineering report shall be prepared demonstrating the septic tank and leach system are adequately sized. The construction of a guesthouse with kitchen requires approval from both the Planning and Building Divisions.

Note**:** Septic tanks and leach systems may be voluntarily oversized to improve the retention time. This should be clearly noted on the plans.

Structural Requirements for Septic Tanks

- All new septic tanks shall comply with the most current version of the OWTS Ordinance.
- All new or replacement tanks shall be approved by IAPMO or stamped and certified by a California registered civil engineer as meeting industry standards and their installation shall be according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- New and replacement tanks on conventional OWTS shall be equipped with an effluent filter to prevent the solids in excess of 3/16th of an inch from passing to the dispersal area. All filters shall meet NSF 46 certification standards. Filter sizes shall be increased as design flow rates are increased.
- All joints between the septic tank and its components shall be watertight and constructed of solid, durable materials to prevent excessive corrosion or decay.
- The inverts of all outlets shall be level and the invert of the inlet shall be at least one inch higher than the outlets.
- Inlets to any gravity system distribution box shall be at least 6 inches higher than the distribution box outlet.
- Leach system distribution piping shall be at least 6 inches lower than the septic tank or distribution box outlet.

Example of an Aerobic Treatment Tank:

- All septic tank access points shall have watertight risers the tops of which are set not more than six (6) inches below grade. Access openings at grade or above shall be locked or secured to prevent unauthorized access.
- Aerobic systems may be used in place of conventional septic tanks provided they provide equivalent treatment to a conventional system when the aeration unit is not operational.
- Any tank proposed to be installed within a driveway must be traffic-rated and equipped with traffic-rated risers with traffic-rated covers set at grade. Non-traffic rated tanks shall not be installed within 5 feet of any road or driveway.
- OWTS that utilize pumps to move effluent from the septic tank to the dispersal system shall be equipped with one of the following: a visual, audible, or telemetric alarm that alerts the owner or service provider in the event of pump failure. All pump systems shall, at minimum, provide sufficient storage space in the pump chamber during a 24-hour power outage or pump failure and shall not allow an emergency overflow discharge. The capacity for the storage space for pump chamber shall be equal or greater than the sum of 300 gallons for first three bedrooms and 200 gallons for each additional bedrooms or bedroom equivalent rooms thereafter.
- When the existing system is required to be exposed to establish the size and capacity of the septic tank and/or dispersal field or seepage pit, the City staff shall visit the site and verify the dimensions with the QP/QI. The QP/QI shall notify the City of the date and the time of the uncovering of the OWTS, at least one business day in advance for possible observation by the City representative.

4.5 DISPERSAL METHODS FOR CONVENTIONAL OWTS

General Dispersal System Requirements

- If the percolation tests for a proposed leach bed or leach line results in an absorption rate that is slower than 120 MPI, the soil conditions do not meet the minimum requirements of a conventional system. Soil replacement as detailed in Appendix I is required.
- If the percolation test for a proposed leach bed or leach line results in an absorption rate that is faster than 1 MPI, the soil conditions do not meet the minimum requirements of a conventional system. Soil replacement as detailed in Appendix I is required.
- Rock fragment content of native soil surrounding the dispersal system shall not exceed 50 percent by volume for rock fragments sized as cobbles or larger and shall be estimated using either the point-count or line-intercept methods.
- Leach bed or leach line dispersal systems shall not exceed a maximum depth of 10 feet as measured from the ground surface to the bottom of trench unless Supplemental Treatment is used.
- No excavation for a leach line or leach bed, shall extend to within 5 feet of groundwater. No excavation for a seepage pit shall extend to within 10 feet of groundwater.
- Where two or more leach lines are installed, an approved distribution box of sufficient size to receive lateral lines shall be installed at the head of the dispersal field. Similarly, two or more seepage pits shall be connected by means of a distribution box and not in series.
- Distribution boxes shall be of an approved type with protective coating on interior surfaces, sufficient in size, designed to ensure equal flow and be installed on a level concrete slab in natural or compacted soil.
- There shall be at least three (3) feet of natural, continuous, undisturbed soil beneath the bottom of a conventional dispersal system. When there is not 3 feet of natural, continuous, undisturbed soil between the bottom of the dispersal system and fractured bedrock or bedrock, soil replacement as detailed in Appendix I is required.
- The dispersal area shall be configured to exclude all failed test holes. The minimum distances between failed test holes to the nearest component of the proposed dispersal system shall be not less than the required setback for the respective dispersal component.
- Dispersal fields for leach lines and leach beds shall be installed at the shallowest practicable depth to maximize elements critical to treatment of effluent in the soil. A depth of 12 to 18 inches of earthen cover is required over leach lines. See Appendix I for reason for shallow dispersal system.
- On sloping grounds, to compensate for excessive line slope, leach lines and leach beds shall be stepped. The lines between each horizontal section shall be made with watertight joints and shall be designed so each horizontal dispersal trench or bed shall be utilized to the maximum capacity before the effluent shall pass to the next lower leach line or bed.
- A slope stability report is required for any slope of 30% or greater. A California Certified Engineering Geologist or a California Registered Professional Soil/Geotechnical Engineer shall address whether the any unstable land mass or areas subject to earth slides require a setback of 100 feet or indicate other setbacks that should be allowed.
- Leach lines on hillside properties shall be installed as level as possible with the contour of the land.

- The dispersal field/area may not be covered or paved over and in no case may a vehicle be driven or placed over the dispersal field/area. See Appendix I for additional information.

Leach Bed

This system consists of multiple perforated lines installed in an excavation with a minimum 48 inches in width, maximum of 100 linear feet in length and containing a minimum of 12 inches of gravel beneath a system of perforated distribution pipes through which sewage effluent seeps into the surrounding soil. Perforated pipes shall neither be installed greater than 6 feet apart nor closer than 3 feet to the sidewall of the leach bed.

Construction of a Leach Bed:

- The surface area designated as a leach bed shall be at least 50% greater than the surface area required for leach lines.
- Gravel, stone, slag and similar materials used for filtration purposes shall be thoroughly washed to be free of fines (small particles).
- Due to confined space, if the slope exceeds 20%, 4 to 5 feet of filtration gravel is typically needed and the trench depth can range from 6 to 8 feet.
- On slopes greater than 30%, 3½ feet of clear cover is often needed to achieve 15 feet daylight.

Leach Line

A standard leach trench system consists of one or more trenches. Each trench shall be 36 inches in width, maximum of 100 feet in length, and contain a minimum of 12 inches of gravel beneath a single perforated distribution pipe through which sewage effluent seeps into the surrounding soil. Alternative leach trench configurations may be approved by the City, based on a review of site specific conditions and information provided by the QP.

Example of a Leach Field:

- When more than 1 leach line is required to be installed, they shall equal in length and size and be provided effluent from a distribution box rather than an overflow pipe connecting the leach lines in series. See Appendix I for additional information regarding leach lines of uneven length or leach lines required to bend.
- The distance between trenches shall be a minimum of 4 feet, measured from closest sidewall to sidewall. The distance between trenches shall be increased by 2 feet for every 1 foot of gravel beneath the perforated lines.
- Gravel, stone, slag and similar materials used for filtration purposes shall be thoroughly washed to be free of fines (small particles).

Infiltrative Chamber

This system consists of semicircular chambers installed contiguously with open portion of the infiltrative chambers on the ground. The infiltrative surface area credit shall be limited to the calculated floor area beneath the open portion of the chamber, excluding the area beneath the base of walls where infiltrative chamber is placed on the ground. The infiltrative surface area may be reduced up to a maximum of seventy percent (70%) of the area that it would be required for a conventional leach field dispersal system if the QP provides an engineering basis for such reduction in the Feasibility Report Use of gravel under the infiltrative chambers is optional

Seepage Pit

This system consists of one or more covered lined circular excavations, four to six feet in diameter with an interior lining of six inches of gravel backfill allowing effluent to seep into the surrounding soil. Pit liners shall be constructed of concrete, sewer brick, or an alternative material which is approved by the City. The pit shall have a minimum effective sidewall of 10 feet below its sewer inlet pipe. The seepage pit(s) must be sized to hold a volume of at least five (5) times the volume of the proposed size of the septic tank divided by the amount of water absorbed during the percolation test. When groundwater depth prevents a single pit from meeting this requirement, additional seepage pits must be constructed. Multiple seepage pits shall have effluent delivered to them from a distribution box rather than connecting the pits in series. The volume of storage for the seepage pit shall be computed based on its pore volume (i.e. excluding the volume of the rock mass).

If the percolation tests for a replacement seepage pit or gravel packed pit results in an absorption rate exceeding 5.12 gallons per square foot of dispersal area per 24 hours**,** Soil replacement as detailed in Appendix I is required.

The installation of a seepage pit is only allowed as part of an existing, conventional OWTS when it is required to install the future expansion area, the soil meets percolation rate requirements, and inadequate surface area exists for leach lines or a leach field.

The installation of seepage pits for new construction requires the use of an alternative OWTS.

Gravel-packed Pit

Gravel packed pits are seepage pits that are filled with gravel of ¾ to 2 ½ inches in size up to the cap level, allowing effluent to seep into the surrounding soil. The gravel must be washed and free of silt. All of the limitations on seepage pits apply to gravel packed pits.

The gravel packed pit(s) must be sized to hold a volume of at least five (5) times the volume of the proposed size of the septic tank divided by the amount of water absorbed during the percolation test. The same requirements for percolation testing of a seepage pit apply to a gravel packed pit if the test is performed without gravel pack being added.

Geosynthetic Aggregate Systems may be permitted by the City subject to review and approval of supporting documentation from the QP. These engineered geosynthetic aggregate systems may be considered in lieu of gravel-packed or infiltrative systems. In such cases, no reduction in geosynthetic aggregare volume (compared to gravel volume) will be permitted.

4.6 FUTURE EXPANSION AREA REQUIREMENTS

- Every new OWTS and alternative OWTS, regardless of the type of the dispersal system, shall be provided with a sufficient land area for an entirely new dispersal system (100% future expansion area).
    - When soil profile and percolation tests confirm alluvium geology and uniformity in geology has been has been guaranteed by the judgement of the Professional Geologist, the required percolation testing for the 100% future expansion area may be waived. The uniformity in geology shall be established through both soil profile studies and percolation testing of more than one hole.

- Where proposed future expansion areas are in bedrock, hardpan or fractured rock formation, the future pits shall be tested to establish percolation rates for each individual pit.

- If the dispersal system proposed for the 100% future expansion area is installed concurrently with the construction of a new system, the use of both the existing and new dispersal fields may be placed in operation and their use alternated on a bi-annual basis to permit each dispersal field to "rest" for six (6) months per year at the option of the property owner.

- Any expansions beyond the current footprint of the existing structure or addition of any new detached structures, such as swimming pools, spas, patio, decks, stairs, walls or any permanently constructed structures shall require the demonstration of the feasibility of installing the 100% future expansion area, regardless of whether the proposed renovation will increase the design flow or demand greater capacity than the existing OWTS.
  - As a part of an approval for 100% future expansion, a previously approved existing OWTS that has been in service for more than 15 years is required to be inspected by a Qualified Contractor (see Section 3.7).
  - If previous approval of the OWTS is not available or did not include approval of the 100% future expansion area AND the renovation/expansion neither increases the design flow, nor demands a greater capacity, the existing OWTS shall be evaluated by a Qualified Contractor, in addition to proving out the 100% future expansion area by a Qualified Professional (see Section 3.7).
- When the present dispersal system has failed and the 100% future expansion area is to be utilized, a new 100% future expansion area shall be demonstrated through testing in accordance with the provisions of this LAMP and be reserved for future use.

  This requirement may be waived if one of the following conditions is met:

  - When the 100% future expansion area (dispersal system) that is being activated is equipped with supplemental treatment component;
  - When the property is one acre or greater in size and the geology report prepared for the 100% future expansion area that is being activated confirms no unfavorable geological conditions, such as, bedrock formation, etc. exist;
  - Where the geology report for the existing present dispersal system, if available, concurs with the geology report prepared for the 100% future expansion area that is being activated, confirming uniform and favorable soil and geological conditions throughout the property.

- An expansion of up to 10% of the current footprint may be allowed without requiring to prove out the feasibility for the 100% future expansion area so long as the expansion:
  - Does not increase the design flow or require greater capacity,
  - Does not take up more than 10% of the remaining available undeveloped area on the property, where no unfavorable geological conditions, such as, bedrock formation, etc. exist,
  - All required setbacks can be met,

- The location and direction of the proposed expansion is in a manner that will not interfere with the installation of the 100% future expansion area when needed in the future.
- Applicants who elect to utilize the exemption under 10% expansion rule, shall submit a signed statement from a California Professional Civil Engineer, California Professional Geologist, or a California Certified Engineering Geologist substantiating that there are areas available on the property for the installation of the 100% future expansion area and there are no unfavorable geological conditions, such as, bedrock formation, etc. exist within the property that may prevent the installation of the 100% future expansion area when needed in the future.
- Only one use of the 10% expansion rule will be granted to a property.

- Land area for future expansion may be acquired by a property owner through the acquisition of an effluent disposal easement on an adjacent property, subject to the approval of the City. Under this scenario, the perpetual easement shall be recorded with the titles of both properties.

- In situations where adequate land is not available for a second 100% future expansion area, the dispersal system that is being installed shall be equipped with supplemental treatment component.

- When approving a future expansion area for a system without prior approval, the approval issued by the City will only encompass the 100% future expansion area, approving only the renovation/expansion and not the existing OWTS. The City may require other additional improvements to ensure that the minimum required standards have been met.

  See Appendix J for additional considerations for a future expansion area.

4.7 PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING DEPTH OF SUBSURFACE WATER

Known or Observed High Subsurface Water

In areas that are known to have high groundwater and/or where observation of mottling, oxidation, staining, crystal buildup, seeps, weeps or other features that may indicate presence of groundwater in the past or present or where groundwater or moisture seepage (seeps, perched-water, etc.) is present within 5 feet below the expected bottom of the dispersal field or seepage pit, the City may require that the QP invesigate the presence of moisture and determine the depth to high groundwater through a groundwater level observation well in a manner described below:

- A permit for a monitoring well is required from the San Luis Obispo County EHS. The QP shall contact the EHS for information on applying for a permit to construct a monitoring well.
- The high groundwater determination exploration shall be conducted throughout the months of December through May.
- The groundwater level shall be monitored and measured to determine the highest level that water has reached during the monitoring period and the final static water level. The groundwater level shall be measured by the QP at least once every two weeks, during the entire monitoring period.

Typical Monitoring Well:

When a minimum of 2 inches of rainfall has been recorded during a 10 day period within the area where the groundwater monitoring is being conducted, the interval between two monitoring events shall be reduced to once a week, starting after 3 weeks from the last rainfall that constituted the 2-inch rainfall. If rainfall continues to occur during the monitoring period, the monitoring intervals shall continue to remain at least once a week.

The groundwater measurements could be achieved by physical observation or by using a piezometer or any instrument intended for this purpose to record the groundwater level. The piezometer or instrument may be a float device that mechanically or electrically records the highest groundwater level.

- The groundwater level observation well shall be installed to a minimum depth of 10 feet below the anticipated depth of dispersal field or seepage pit, at the lowest possible elevation in the vicinity of a proposed wastewater dispersal system.

  If an impermeable layer is present at a depth of less than 10 feet below the anticipated bottom of the dispersal field or seepage pit, the subsurface water level observation well shall not extend beyond the impermeable layer.

- Seeps and perched-water are considered infiltration of water and are considered as evidence of high groundwater being present. The QP shall monitor the excavated groundwater test hole during the entire observation period as specified above to observe the presence of water, continuation of seeps, increase/decrease in the seepage and any fluctuation of the water level or if the water has been dissipated and the excavated test hole is completely dry. The professional geologist shall interpret the observation in the geology report and substantiate that the infiltration and presence of water no longer exists, if so.

4.8 REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL PERCOLATION TESTING TYPES

A sufficient number of percolation tests shall be conducted within the anticipated dispersal system on all properties proposing to use an OWTS. The entire percolation test procedures, including presoak shall be performed by a QP or individual(s) that are supervised by the QP.

- Prior to performing percolation testing, the QP shall notify the City of the date and time of all percolation tests to be performed, at least one business day in advance. The City representative may visit the site to observe the testing procedure. All QPs are strongly advised to consult with the City, prior to performing the tests, to reach an agreement on the number of test holes required when it's anticipated that unusual circumstances may be encountered.

- When a minimum of 2 inches of rainfall has been recorded within a 10 day period in the area where the percolation test is to be conducted, the start of percolation test, including the presoak shall be delayed until such time that the QP determines that the site conditions are no longer impacted from the recent rainfall events.

- All percolation testing shall be performed within the immediate proximity of the actual anticipated dispersal area. All test holes, successful or failed, shall be clearly identified and labeled by durable monuments and tags so that the correct locations for dispersal system (leach fields and seepage pits), as established through successful tests, can be easily identified during the construction.

- Where extreme geological conditions (e.g., bedrock formation or variation in water table, etc.) do not exist on a property and where uniform geology has been established by a QP within a certain limited area on the property, the results of soil profile and percolation testing conducted in the area may be accepted as a representation for a dispersal field or seepage pit as long as the test holes are within a 35 feet radius of the proposed dispersal field or seepage pit.

- The distances between percolation test holes shall be the same as the setback required for the respective dispersal system when constructed. An exception may be allowed when due to extenuating circumstances test holes cannot meet minimum setback requirements.

- Results from previously conducted percolation testing may be accepted for a project, if the proposed dispersal field or seepage pit is in the same location where tests were conducted and referenced in updated geology reports, except when significant changes in geology (e.g., flood, earthquake, significant groundwater recharge, etc.) have occurred or the City's procedures for percolation test has changed after the date of the testing. All plan approvals of the entire construction proposal will expire one year from the date of the approval.

4.9 PERCOLATION TESTING FOR LEACH LINES AND LEACH BED DISPERSAL SYSTEMS

Requirements

- There shall be a minimum of 3 test holes in the proposed present dispersal area and 3 test holes in the proposed 100% future expansion area unless a waiver on testing the future expansion area has been granted (see Section 4.6).
- Requiring only 3 test holes represents the most optimal situation with a minimum size system and shall be authorized only when uniformity in geology and absorption rates has been demonstrated. Larger dispersal fields, significant variation in absorption rates of percolation tests or less favorable geological conditions, such as, hard rock formation require additional testing. It's recommended and may be necessary to excavate and test a sufficient number of percolation test holes in the proposed present, and future dispersal areas to provide a complete and accurate representation of the absorption rate for each proposed dispersal area.
- The location for percolation testing on each line shall be strategically selected so as to provide a true representation of the entire leach line.
- The percolation test locations shall be evenly spaced along the proposed present and 100% future expansion leach fields/lines in a manner that the test holes are not greater than 35 feet apart from each other.
- During the percolation testing, the slowest percolation time observed among all tested holes shall be considered for determining the size of the proposed dispersal field.

Percolation Test Procedures for Leach Beds and Leach Lines.

1. Prior to performing percolation tests, a determination of the topography and plumbing hydraulic grade shall be made to appropriately determine the level of the dispersal field.

2. An excavation shall be made at least 10 feet below the calculated depth of the trenches to determine if seasonally high groundwater precludes the use of a conventional system. Based on this information, the size of the system may be estimated and a determination made concerning a representative number of test holes.

3. Excavation for the test holes shall be made at the same depth as the proposed depth for the leach lines or leach bed. These test holes shall be at least 3 feet square and dug to the depth of not less than 2.5 feet. A 1 cubic foot hole (1' x 1' x 1') shall be provided at the bottom. All percolation tests shall be performed so that the top of the 1 cubic foot test hole is at the same level as the anticipated bottom of the trench.

4. The sides and bottom of the 1 cubic foot holes shall be scarified so as to remove the areas that became smeared by the auger or other tool used to develop the hole.

5. The 1 cubic foot holes shall be thoroughly presoaked 24 hours prior to percolation test. If water is found in any test holes after 24 hours of the presoak, that test hole is considered failed. This procedure is to ensure that the soil is given ample opportunity to swell and to approach the condition it will be in during the wettest season of the year.

   The soaking must be done with clean water, and the water should be added carefully (to avoid disturbing the sides of the test hole) to a minimum depth of twelve inches. There are three options for conducting the presoak:

   - 1st option: Maintain 12 inches of clear water for a minimum of 4 hours. After 4 hours, allow the water column to drop overnight. Testing must be done within 15-30 hours after the initial 4-hour presoak.
   - 2nd option: The hole should be continuously soaked overnight, which may require constant addition of water from a make-up reservoir, possibly by means of an automatic siphon. The percolation measurements are made 24 hours after the start of the soaking period.
   - 3rd option: In sandy soils with little or no clay, no swelling of the soil will occur. If, after filling the hole twice with 12 inches of water, the water seeps completely away in less than ten minutes, the test can proceed immediately.

6. Following the presoak, the test holes shall be completely filled with water again and allowed adequate time for the water level to drop. As the water level drops, each one inch of drop shall be recorded as Minutes per Inch (MPI). The size of the dispersal field shall be determined by the amount of time required for the water to drop from the 5th to the 6th inch. The slowest acceptable elapsed time recorded on the property shall be used as the representative of the percolation rate for the area being tested and utilized in the Ryon Formula calculation.

7. At or before 24 hours later, after a successful presoak, the test holes shall be completely filled with water again and allowed adequate time for the water level to drop. As the water level drops, the time of each one inch of drop shall be recorded. The size of the dispersal field shall be determined by the amount of time required for the water to drop from the 5th to the 6th inch. The slowest acceptable elapsed time recorded on the property shall be used as the representative of the percolation rate for the area being tested and utilized in the Ryon Formula calculation.

Ryon Formula:

$$A = \frac{T + 6.24}{29} * \frac{C}{2}$$

Where A = sq. ft of 3' wide trench dispersal area

T = Time in minutes for the 6th inch of water to drain

C = Proposed septic tank capacity

The resulting "A" must be divided by 3 to arrive at the length of a 3 foot wide trench with 1 foot of filter material below the perforated pipe provided for the dispersal system. For trenches proposing 2 feet of filter material below the pipe, "A" must be divided by 5 to arrive at the length of trench. For trenches proposing 3 feet of filter material below the pipe, "A" must be divided by 7.

4.10 PERCOLATION TESTING FOR SEEPAGE PIT AND GRAVEL PACKED PIT DISPERSAL SYSTEMS

Requirements

- The soil profile excavation hole shall be down-logged by a California Professional Civil Engineer, California Professional Geologist, or California Certified Engineering Geologist unless reasonably deemed unsafe by the QP. When reasonably deemed unsafe by the QP the required information shall be obtained through alternative methods advised by the QP. When test holes are required to be down-logged by the Building Division, a copy of the field data shall be submitted to the City.

- Results from the soil profile and percolation testing of different pits shall be accepted where the proposed seepage pits locations are within 35 feet of the actual soil profile and percolation testing area, where uniform geology has been established by a QP, except where the proposed seepage pits are located in bedrock/hardpan/fractured rock formation.

- Every seepage pit located in bedrock, hardpan or fractured rock formation shall be tested to establish percolation rates for each individual pit.

- Where proposed future expansion areas are in bedrock, hardpan or fractured rock formation, the future pits shall be tested to establish percolation rates for each individual pit.

- When one pit is marginally dispersing water and it has to be supplemented with more pit(s) to achieve the required septic tank capacity, each pit shall be tested for the entire 8 hours to assess the exact capability of the pit(s) and to ensure 10-feet drop can be achieved at the end of the tests.

- When proposing a cluster system comprised of numerous pits, the QP may request for reconsideration of this requirement in light of sufficient data that might support an alternative

scope of testing. Such data should be presented to the local office prior to commencing the test procedure, in order to reach an agreement as to the scope of testing that will be required.

- The water metered in shall be under pressure and shall be metered in constantly through a hose with a minimum of 1½ inch in diameter. A written certification, confirming that the water meter used for the percolation test has been calibrated and certified within the last 12 months prior to the date of the test shall be made available during the test for verification purposes and submitted with the feasibility report.

- A decrease in the effective height of the seepage pit due to a cap level adjustment after percolation test has been completed shall require an additional percolation test in order to demonstrate adequate absorption and the 10 feet of drop can be successfully achieved.

- The covering and securing of any open test excavations/borings/pits shall be in conformance with Building Division's requirements**.**

Procedures

1. A circular boring with a minimum 2 foot diameter and maximum 6 foot diameter shall be excavated to the anticipated depth of the seepage pit for percolation testing purposes. Approval shall be obtained prior to construction of any pit having an excavated diameter greater than 6 feet. No pits shall be finished, bricked or capped, without prior authorization by the City. If a seepage pit is to be installed, it will be necessary to secure a permit for the installation of a test pit from Building Division.

2. Presoak the test pit by filling it with clear water up to the proposed level of the inlet and allow it to permeate for 24 hours. The water drop after 24-hour presoak period shall equal or exceed 10 feet**.** Seepage pits shall not be permitted when the observed water drop is less than 10 feet in 24 hours

   When percolation testing holes cannot be filled to presoak or to conduct a conventional percolation test due to drainage of water from the hole, the test may be stopped once a volume of water equal or greater than the nominal volume of the hole has been metered in during the presoak test or a volume equal or greater than 5 times the required tank capacity has been metered in during the percolation test. In this case the maximum absorption capacity allowed by the OWTS Ordinance is considered to be exceeded and an alternative OWTS is required. The feasibly report shall include the volume of water dispersed, the percolation rate and the required calculations.

3. At or before 24 hours later, after a successful presoak achieving a minimum 10 feet drop, the level of the water remaining in the pit is measured and considered the starting level for the percolation testing (Zero Level). Then, clear water under constant pressure is continuously metered into the test pit to the proposed cap level through a hose with a minimum diameter size, corresponding with the water meter being used. The water is allowed to drop for equal intervals of 30 to 60 minutes. The water level shall be measured and documented after each equal interval during the 8-hour period. The pit is re-filled with water to the cap level after each drop. At the end of the 8-hour testing, the pit is filled back up with water to the cap level for one final time.

4. Twenty-four (24) hours after the start of the 8-hour testing period or 16 hours after the end of percolation test, the water level in the test pit shall be measured to determine that there has been at least a 10 feet drop in the water. The volume of water dispersed during the percolation test is computed based on the "effective height", which is measured by subtracting the height (level) of the remaining water from the cap level. The total amount of water that percolated into the soil is then calculated by subtracting the volume of water remaining in the test pit from the total volume of water metered into the test pit over the 8-hour testing period.

5. After completion of the percolation test, where water is remaining at the bottom of the test pit, the test pit shall be periodically monitored for the next 16 hours by a QP to observe the fluctuation in water level, lack of absorption or any infiltration of the subsurface water into test pit to rule out the possibility of mounding and to observe whether the remaining water has been partially or completely dissipated. The geologist shall explain why the remaining water in the test pit after 24 hours from the start of the testing will not adversely affect the dispersal of expected wastewater load and attest that mounding will not occur in future. For the intent of this section, mounding is defined as any elevation in water level, above the level recorded after 24 hours from the start of the 8 hour percolation test.

Calculation

The percolation rate is calculated by adding the sum of the surface area of the bottom of the pit and sidewall area of the seepage pit that absorbed the water (total area of sidewall shall be calculated based on the "effective height" as described under number 4 above). Then the total number of gallons of water that the pit absorbed is divided by the sum of the areas; the result is the percolation rate.

- The seepage pit(s) must have an interstitial storage volume large enough to hold five times the capacity of the septic tank divided by the total volume of water absorbed. Available storage shall exclude the volume of the rock particles (i.e. pore volume only). Seepage pit engineered plans shall show calculations for interstitial volume capacity based on specified rock fill voids.

- When volumetric determinations are being made for testing in a two foot boring, credit will be given for 23.5 gallons per vertical foot that the water drops.

- The volume of water absorbed by the 2 feet diameter test hole may be adjusted to a larger volume based on the ratio of the side wall surface areas:

    - A 4 feet diameter pit would be given credit for 2 times the volume percolated in a 2 feet diameter test hole.
    - A 5 feet diameter pit would be given credit for 2.5 times the volume percolated in a 2 feet diameter test hole.
    - A 6 feet diameter pit would be given credit for 3 times the volume percolated in a 2 feet diameter test hole.

- Sidewall determinations are based on the boring diameter. Volumetric calculations are based on the liner diameter. The pilot hole for reaming out a pit is not calculated in the sizing of a pit and shall not extend to within 10 feet of the level of groundwater.

Seepage pits shall be constructed with 6 inches of washed gravel between the pit lining and the excavated sidewall and shall have an excavated diameter of not less than four 4 feet.

4.11 ALTERNATIVE ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Alternative OWTS are used to overcome specific site constraints that limit the use of a conventional OWTS. Typically, the most significant site constraint resulting in the need for alternative treatment is a lack of adequate soil depth below the dispersal field. Alternative OWTS utilize either a method of wastewater treatment other than a conventional septic tank and/or a method of wastewater dispersal other than a conventional leach field or seepage pit for the purpose of producing a higher quality wastewater effluent and improved effluent dispersal performance and siting options.

Alternative OWTS must be designed by a qualified professional in conformance with the provision set forth on the LAMP, the City's OWTS Ordinance and State guidelines.

Prior to final approval, the property owner shall be required to record a deed restriction indicating that an alternative system has been installed on the property. This notification shall run with the land and will act as constructive notice to any future property owner that the property is served by an alternative OWTS and is therefore subject to an operating permit with regular maintenance, monitoring and reporting requirements. A copy of the recorded document and an operation and maintenance contract with a QP shall be provided to the City before final system approval.

To ensure that the system continues to function properly, a qualified service provider must inspect the system at least annually. Maintenance frequencies will be directed based upon manufacturer specifications or industry standards. Inspection reports must be submitted to the City by the QP detailing the findings of the inspection within 30 days of its completion so that the City can track routine inspections and document the owner conducting the required maintenance.

Vertical Separation to Groundwater

The minimum depth to the anticipated highest level of groundwater below the bottom of the leaching trench, and the native soil depth immediately below the leaching trench, shall not be less than prescribed in Table 4.11.1.

Table 4.11.1 Minimum Vertical Separation to Groundwater for Alternative OWTS Dispersal Systems and required wastewater constituents treated

Type of Dispersal System	Minimum Vertical Separation to Groundwater			
	2 feet*	3 feet*	5 feet*	10 feet*
Mound System		BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	Supplemental Treatment Not Required	Supplemental Treatment Not Required
At-Grade System			Supplemental Treatment Not Required	Supplemental Treatment Not Required
Type of Dispersal System	**Minimum Vertical Separation to Groundwater**			
	2 feet*	**3 feet***	**5 feet***	**10 feet***

Conventional Dispersal Trench more than 10 feet total depth		BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	BOD, TSS, TN	BOD, TSS, TN
Raised Sand Filter Bed w/ Supplemental Treatment	BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	BOD, TSS, TN	N/A	N/A
Conventional Seepage Pit for replacement systems	-	-	-	Supplemental Treatment Not Required
Seepage Pit w/ Supplemental Treatment			BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	BOD, TSS, TN
Shallow Pressure Distribution	-	-	Supplemental Treatment Not Required	Supplemental Treatment Not Required
Shallow Pressure Distribution w/ Supplemental Treatment	BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	BOD, TSS, TN	N/A	N/A
Shallow Drip Dispersal w/ Supplemental Treatment	BOD, TSS, TN, Disinfection	BOD, TSS, TN	N/A	N/A

* Measured from the bottom of the dispersal trench, bed or piping (in the case of drip dispersal).

Horizontal Setback Distances for Alternative OWTS

Horizontal setback distances for alternative OWTS should be the same as those specified for conventional septic tanks and dispersal systems in Appendix F to the extent practical. The qualified professional designing the alternative OWTS shall indicate how the proposed alternative OWTS component(s) will allow for a horizontal setback reduction without compromising water quality and/or public health.

For new OWTS, installed on parcels of record existing at the time of the effective date of this LAMP that cannot meet the above horizontal separation requirements, the OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable and shall utilize supplemental treatment and any other mitigation measures that are prescribed by the City if it is determined by the City Engineer that the reduced setback may result in an increased risk to water quality and/or public health.**Alternative OWTS with Supplemental Treatment Systems**

Supplemental treatment is generally required to be incorporated into an OWTS when effluent quality has potential to impact groundwater or surface water, or when use of an alternative dispersal system is necessary to overcome a limiting site constraint and requires an alternative dispersal system with clarified effluent to prevent clogging of the system. A variety of supplemental treatment technologies are available to meet specific objectives. In addition to meeting site and design requirements, alternative OWTS utilizing supplemental treatment shall be designed to meet the minimum effluent constituent limitations specified by Table 4.11.2.

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Fats, Oils & Greases (FOG) and Total Nitrogen (TN) are constituents in wastewater that can be measured to evaluate the relative strength of

wastewater. High concentrations of BOD, TSS and FOG are known to contribute to increased OWTS failure rates by creating a clogging mat along the infiltrative surface of the dispersal system. Total nitrogen is first converted to ammonium in an OWTS, then to nitrite and finally nitrate. Hydrophilic, water-loving nitrate bonds with water and is carried through the soil, eventually coming into contact with groundwater. The maximum allowable concentration of BOD, TSS and TN varies depending upon the type dispersal system proposed and the distance between the bottom of the dispersal system and groundwater and is specified by Table 4.11.2. FOG is not commonly monitored in residential OWTS and therefore, no standards are proposed with this LAMP.

Table 4.11.2 Effluent Constituent Limitations for Supplemental Treatment Systems

Type of Dispersal System	Average Effluent Concentrations (mg/L)		
	5-Day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)[3]	30-Day Average Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3]	Total Nitrogen (TN)[1,2,3]
Conventional Dispersal Systems with required supplemental treatment, including seepage pits	30	30	50% reduction or 25 mg/L, whichever is lower
Drip Dispersal Systems	20	20	Not required when vertical separation to groundwater per Table 4.3.1 can be met, otherwise 50% reduction or 25 mg/L, whichever is lower.
Alternative Dispersal Systems Installed to Overcome Minimum Horizontal Setbacks to Groundwater, per Table 4.3.1.	30	30	50% reduction or 25 mg/L, whichever is lower

[1] Determined as the sum of nitrate-nitrogen plus total kjeldahl nitrogen

[2] Unless specifically required by this LAMP, supplemental treatment systems are not required to meet effluent limitations for Total Nitrogen.

3 Detection limits for constituents are as follows: BOD = 2 mg/L; TSS = 5 mg/L; TN = 1 mg/L

When disinfection is required, the add-on component to the supplemental treatment system shall be designed to meet a minimum fecal coliform concentration of 200 Mean Probable Number (MPN) per 100 milliliters, log mean value. Disinfection units shall be operated in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and NSF Standard 46. UV disinfection systems may require additional reduction of TSS and BOD to meet manufacturer specifications.

Alternative OWTS Installation Requirements

- Any component of an alternative OWTS must be installed by a qualified professional that is certified to install the specific alternative OWTS component proposed and the system must be installed according to specifications for location, components, size and depth specified by the qualified professional that designed the system.
- An alternative OWTS treatment unit tank shall include a sample tap on the dosing pump discharge line or other suitable location as agreed upon by the City for effluent sampling.
- All components of the alternative OWTS shall be qualified in writing by the qualified professional who designed the system that the installation was completed per the approved design. This written qualification must meet the satisfaction of the City prior to final inspection of the system.

Subsurface Drip Systems

All wastewater discharged to a subsurface drip system shall have supplemental treatment. Subsurface drip dispersal systems are a special category of pressure distribution. When site conditions warrant, a subsurface drip system may be utilized in lieu of a standard dispersal field. Subsurface drip systems must be designed and installed by a qualified professional. The maximum slope allowed for the installation of a drip dispersal system shall be 50 percent.

The drip fields must be placed in native soil, unless fill material has been specifically engineered for that purpose, and installed as level as possible and parallel to elevation contours. Up to 12 inches of fill may be placed over the drip lines in order to meet the minimum cover requirements. The amount of soil cover may be reduced to six inches if the wastewater has been treated to meet the STS requirements of this document for Disinfection. The area of the drip dispersal system shall be designed, located and maintained to prevent vehicular traffic over it and planted with appropriate vegetation upon installation to allow for uptake of nutrients from the wastewater.

The setbacks for subsurface drip systems shall be the same as for conventional dispersal fields. Under no circumstances shall a drip system be installed that will result in adverse effects to a building, structure, or improvements which are located on the subject property or offsite. If a reduced tree setback is proposed, an arborist or other qualified professional must prepare a report indicating that neither the tree nor the subsurface drip system would be negatively impacted by the setback reduction.

Additional drip dispersal system design and installation standards that shall be required are as follows:

- Head loss calculations shall be provided to ensure proper hydraulic pressure at the emitter since drip dispersal systems are pressure distribution systems.
- Emitter lines shall be designed as a continuous loop circuit with no dead-ends.
- Vacuum release valves shall be installed at the highpoint of the emitter lines.
- The maximum emitter longitudinal spacing on an emitter line shall be two feet. The maximum spacing between adjacent emitter lines in an absorption bed configuration shall be two feet. Emmitters on adjacent lines shall be staggered in position to achieve more uniform distribution of the effluent.

- Drip dispersal systems shall be time dosed over a 24-hour period. Demand control dosing shall override timed dosing in periods of flow where timed dosing cannot accommodate the excessive flow.
- Drip dispersal systems shall be designed to have a minimum operating pressure at the emitter head of 10 pounds per square inch ("psi"), a maximum operating pressure of 45 psi, a maximum system operation pressure of 60 psi, and a maximum discharge rate per emitter of 1.5 gallons per hour.
- All drip dispersal systems shall incorporate an automatic mechanism for backwashing or flushing the drip lines and filters.
- Because drip dispersal systems vary in design and operation among manufacturers, it is required that all drip dispersal systems be designed, installed and operated in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

Use of Proprietary Alternative OWTS

The City must approve any proposed method of supplemental treatment prior to approval for use within the City of Atascadero LAMP area. All supplemental treatment systems submitted for City approval must be tested and certified by an independent testing organization such as NSF. Part of the testing must include an evaluation of the system's effectiveness in reducing TSS, BOD and TN. Any supplemental treatment system shall be listed by the testing organization and treatment standard before being considered for permitting. Listing standards include, but are not limited to:

- NSF Standard 40-Residential: Onsite Systems
- NSF Standard 41- Non-Liquid Systems (composting toilets)
- NSF Standard 245- Nitrogen Reduction
- NSF Standard 350 & 350-1: Onsite Water Reuse
- NSF Standard 46: Components and Devices

The treatment objectives dictated by the site limitations determines which standard or standards may be applicable.

Advanced or alternative OWTS components designed to perform disinfection shall provide sufficient pretreatment of the wastewater so that effluent from the supplemental treatment components does not exceed a 30-day average total suspended solids of 30 milligrams per liter and shall further achieve an effluent fecal coliform bacteria concentration less than or equal to 200 Most Probable Number ("MPN") per 100 millimeters.

A manufacturer, distributer or other applicant may request that the City review a particular proprietary alternative OWTS for conformance with the City's minimum requirements by submitting to the City a "Request for Service" application with a deposit to cover staff time to review the application materials in accordance with such fees as are adopted by the City Council. The application materials may include, but are not limited to the following:

- NSF certification

- Product specifications, design standards and treatment objectives
- Installation manual
- Sample Operation & Maintenance manual
- Sample Service Contract
- List of Qualified Service Providers in the City of Atascadero
- Parts and/or service distributor information
- List of jurisdictions where the system is currently approved for use

Supplemental Treatment Systems Maintenance Contract

Because supplemental treatment is used as a mitigation factor to overcome site constraints such as high groundwater or shallow soils, it is essential that the treatment system receive regular maintenance by a qualified professional to ensure that it is operating as designed. The City requires that a maintenance contract be signed and in place prior to final inspection of the system. An agreement is to remain in force for the life of the supplemental treatment system.

Alternative OWTS Deed Restriction

Prior to the City of Atascadero's final inspection of an alternative dispersal systems or supplemental treatment unit, the owner must record a notice of the installation of the system or component in the Office of the Recorder of the County of San Luis Obispo. This notice shall run with the land and is intended to serve as notice to all future owners that the property is served by an alternative OWTS that is subject to operating permits as a well as maintenance, monitoring and reporting requirements. The owner must provide a copy of the recorded document to the City of Atascadero as a prerequisite to the final inspection.

Alternative OWTS Operating Permit

Operating permits will be required for OWTS that utilize an alternative dispersal system or supplemental treatment unit to ensure that they are functioning properly and as designed. Permit conditions would require regular (at a minimum, annual) inspection of the system by a Qualified Professional at recurring intervals. Water quality testing may be required for on-site potable water wells and/or community water systems to monitor groundwater conditions as deemed necessary by the City of Atascadero. A report detailing the findings of the inspection must be submitted to City of Atascadero for review in accordance with the operating permit conditions. An OWTS inspection report, as required by the provisions of this LAMP, should be developed and submitted for review and approval by the City of Atascadero.

4.12 LIMITATIONS ON SUB-DIVISIONS PROPOSING TO UTILIZE OWTS

Land development projects including Conditional Use Permits and parcel sub-division projects where public sewer is not available and that are proposed after the effective date of the LAMP, as adopted by the City of Atascadero and approved by the Central Coast RWQCB, shall not exceed a density of one (1) OWTS per 0.5 acres and be supported by the findings of a QP which shall be documented in a Feasibility Report.

Minimum lot size as shown in Table 1 of the OWTS Policy, is based upon protection of water resources from nitrate and pathogen degradation. As noted in Section 2.8, Private Wells, the majority of private domestic wells within the City of Atascadero are located on parcels which could not be subdivided to a greater density than one (1) OWTS per 2.5 acres. There are currently no domestic wells on parcels less than 1.0 acre in size within the City.

Determination of maximum average lot density for new subdivisions proposing OWTS systems shall be based upon PRISM parcel-level precipitation data. Precipitation data shall be obtained from the PRISM Climate Group (http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/), using the 30-year PRISM normal data from the most recent 30-years data, with 800 meter resolution. Average lot densities are to be based upon Table 4.12.1. When a subdivision is proposed within the City which would create an average lot density greater than the density in 4.12.1, the City will require an additional OWTS analysis as part of the feasibility report which provides technical justification (Fate and Transport analysis or equal as approved by City Engineer) that the proposed OWTS system will not degrade water resources beyond the property boundaries.

Table 4.12.1. Allowable Average Densities per Subdivision

Average Annual Rainfall (in/yr)	Allowable Density (acres/single family dwelling unit)
0 - 15	2.5
>15-20	2
>20-25	1.5
>25-35	1.0
>35-40	.75
>40	0.5

4.13 ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN DEGRADED BASINS

If the City or Central Coast Water Board identifies a groundwater basin or sub-basin where the use of OWTS in Atascadero is causing or contributing to significant degradation, the City will develop an Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program in close consultation with and approved by the Central Coast Water Board. During development of the Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program, the City and the Central Coast Water Board shall work together to identify geographical limits of OWTS's contributing to groundwater degradation. The requirements of the Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program shall be limited to those OWTS's demonstrated to be significantly contributing to groundwater degradation. The Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program shall provide the same level of protection as Sections 10.9-10.6 of the Tier 3 standards in the OWTS Policy and may include but not be limited to: supplemental treatment for all new and replacement systems, mandatory, routine inspections and maintenance, connection to the public sewer, shallow groundwater monitoring, or other appropriate actions. The requirements for existing systems will be consistent with Tier 4 of the Policy. Supplemental treatment standards will be equivalent to those contained in LAMP Section 4.11. Variances from the prohibitions specified in sections 9.4.1 – 9.4.9 of the OWTS Policy are not allowed in areas covered by an Advanced Groundwater Protection Management Program.

PART 5 REPAIR / REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING OWTS

5.1 EXISTING FUNCTIONING OWTS

Consistent with the criteria outlined in Tier 0 of the OWTS Policy, systems that are functioning properly will not be affected by this LAMP for as long for as they continue to function properly. Nevertheless, regular inspection and maintenance is necessary to ensure that an OWTS continues to operate satisfactorily and to extend the life of the system. OWTS that fail will be repaired consistent with the criteria outlined in Tier 4 of the OWTS Policy and City standards.

The current practice of voluntary maintenance for standard systems will continue as the cornerstone of an ongoing inspection program for the vast majority of systems. As in the past, whenever an OWTS is serviced, a QP shall examine the tank to look for signs of deterioration, corrosion or evidence that the dispersal field has failed or is in the process of failing. In conjunction with the service call, the QPshall prepare a written report that includes the property owner's name and address, a description of the system and any deficiencies noted during the inspection. In the event that the QP determines that the OWTS requires a major repair or replacement, then a report must be submitted to the City within 30 days of the date of the servicing/inspection. A copy of the approved inspection form can be found in Appendix G. In those cases where the inspection has found that the system has failed, the report must be submitted within 24 hours.

When the report is received by the City, it will be reviewed and the information contained in the report shall be entered into the City database. If the report identifies any deficiencies, a notice will be generated and mailed to the property owner. Depending on the severity of the problem, the notice will either recommend that corrective action be taken or direct that corrective action be taken. A list of the most common tank deficiencies is provided in Appendix K.

5.2 FAILED OWTS

The primary functions of the voluntary inspection program are to assure that the individuals who service and inspect OWTS are qualified to do so and that failing OWTS are identified and repaired. In addition to failures, the inspection may identify conditions that would lead to a determination that the system is in a state of failure. These conditions range from the most severe and obvious form of failure such as surfacing effluent, to the less obvious sign of effluent backing up into a structure.

As with the installation of a new system, all repairs to an existing OWTS must be performed by a Qualified Contractor and must meet current standards. In cases of a failure that creates a health & safety hazard or nuisance where effluent is discharging to the surface of the ground, repairs must be made immediately.

When it has been determined that a system is failing or has failed and the City has a permit record, the replacement dispersal field shall meet the requirements for a conventional dispersal system as described in previous sections of this document. In the event that the replacement system cannot meet the subject requirements, then an Alternative OWTS will be required and be subject to the requirements included in this LAMP..

A replacement system that meets the requirements of the provisions of this LAMP and the City's OWTS Ordinance shall be installed in those instances when the OWTS has failed and were previously permitted or considered legal non-conforming but the site is severely constrained. If site conditions preclude the installation of a new dispersal field that meets the adopted standards, supplemental treatment may be required if necessary to provide treatment equivalent to the adopted standard.

For replacement OWTS that do not meet the specified horizontal separation requirements (Appendix F), the replacement OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable. In such cases, the replacement OWTS shall utilize supplemental treatment and other mitigation measures, unless the City finds that there is no indication that the previous system is adversely affecting the public water source, and there is limited potential that the replacement system could impact the water source based on topography, soil depth, soil texture, and groundwater separation.

5.3 OWTS REPAIRS & UPGRADES

Certain corrective measures shall be taken when an inspection finds a substandard OWTS or a component thereof that requires repair and or upgrade to meet current standards. Examples of typical failures or conditions that lead to failure (or in some cases to threats to human safety) include:

- Hollow (non-gravel filled) seepage pits and cesspools. These are a significant threat to ground water and a physical threat due to the tendency to collapse. They shall be properly abandoned, repaired or replaced upon discovery.
- Severely damaged or deteriorated tanks, bottomless tanks, redwood tanks, brick tanks or otherwise non-watertight tanks shall be replaced with one that meets the City and State standards.

5.4 EXISTING ONSITE OWTS EVALUATION / MODIFICATION

Existing functioning OWTS that would otherwise be expected to continue to function properly may become over taxed when homes are remodeled or expanded in a manner than increases the sewage flow or changes the characteristics of the sewage generated. When a building remodel will increase the flow, the OWTS should be upgraded so that the anticipated new flow can be received and managed reliably. Examples of changes in a residence that would indicate an increased flow to the system include the addition of a bedroom. Examples of changes in a commercial facility that would indicate an increased flow would include increased building occupancy or fixtures. For information regarding addition of secondary dwelling units, see Section 4.3.

Additionally, improvements on a property that intrude upon the physical location of the OWTS and the expansion area for the dispersal system would trigger the need for review. The determination for the need for a system modification is made as part of an evaluation of the existing system by the City. As part of the evaluation the City reviews the proposed changes or project, any City records of the existing system as well as any additional information/data provided by the applicant. If it is concluded that there is no impact or that the existing system is adequate, no modification is required.

5.5 OWTS ABANDONMENT STANDARDS

Unless properly abandoned, an out-of-service OWTS represents a safety hazard. The top and lids of a septic tank or the cement cover of a hollow seepage pit deteriorate over time and may collapse should a vehicle drive or an individual walk over it leading to a serious injury or death. Therefore, the City makes it a priority to ensure that these structures are properly abandoned to prevent such accidents.

An existing OWTS or a portion thereof shall be properly abandoned, under the following conditions:

- Upon the discovery of a hollow seepage pit or cesspool
- When the structure is connected to the public sewer or
- When the structure served by the OWTS is demolished unless the owner demonstrates their intention to use the system again.

The abandonment standards for a septic tank include:

- The tank or pit must be pumped to remove all contents.
- A tank may be removed entirely or, if left in place, the top is removed, the bottom punctured or cracked to allow for drainage and the shell filled with inert material such as clean soil, sand, cement, Pea-gravel, or drain rock..

Standards for abandoning the dispersal field include:

- Seepage pits are to be excavated to a depth of 2 feet below grade and the center pipe cut. The center pipe and the excavation are then to be backfilled with clean soil or other approved fill material.
- Leach lines composed of gravel and pipe may be abandoned in place by disconnecting from the system and capping / filling the abandoned pipe..
- If hollow chambers were used, the chambers must be removed and backfilled with inert soil or other suitable material to be approved by the City. Hollow leaching chambers may remain in place with City approval.

PART 6 SPECIAL OWTS MANAGEMENT ISSUES

6.1 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

An OWTS is a significant investment for the property owner and a potential health hazard to the public if the system is poorly designed or fails. This is especially so with the increased costs of newer systems that depend on supplemental treatment. Yet, there is a lot of myth and misinformation about how to take care of and maintain OWTS. Education and outreach is vital to supporting an informed consumer who is better able to assure proper maintenance that reduces the chance of failure.

Direct Staff Contact

The primary method of education and outreach is by direct interaction between City staff and the public. The City routinely receives and responds to phone calls and office visits by private property owners,

consultants and contractors with questions about the regulations and or the permit process. As part of the City's role in the planning process, we will regularly answer questions and provide information to consultants, staff from other departments or agencies and occasionally directly to decision makers such as members of the Planning Commission and the Atascadero City Council.

City of Atascadero Website

All OWTS permit application forms and instructions are available on the City website. In addition to the forms, the City posts or provides links to the various regulations such as the applicable sections of the Central Coast RWQCB's Basin Plan and the City's OWTS Ordinance. Additionally, there is general information on the website about proper OWTS maintenance.

Stakeholder/Community Meetings

Stakeholder or community meetings are generally conducted as outreach efforts for significant or important projects such as the writing/implementation of new regulations or for projects such as this LAMP. The number of meetings will vary depending on the nature of the project that is being discussed however a general protocol is usually followed.

- A meeting is convened at the outset to explain the goals and objectives of the project, answer questions and to gather comments and concerns from the attendees. If the project is area specific, the community meeting is held at a venue close to the area under discussion.
- Depending on the length of time that will be required to complete the project, status or progress meetings will be held to update interested parties. In lieu or a meeting, progress or status reports may be distributed electronically.
- When the project has been completed and a draft report prepared, a second round of meetings are scheduled to present the findings and to take questions and comments.
- Occasionally, extensive modifications of the draft report are necessary due to volume and or nature of the comments received. When this occurs, another round of meetings is convened to again present the report, highlight the changes and take questions and listen to comments.

Ongoing Education

The City of Atascadero is committed to identifying and implementing opportunities to collaborate with other interest groups such as the California Onsite Wastewater Association (COWA), homeowners' organizations, real estate groups, and the building industry to provide reliable and accurate information about septic system functioning and proper maintenance. See Appendix L for a sample OWTS educational flyer.

The City has proposed using Supplemental Treatment as a mitigating measure when seepage pits are used, for increasing OWTS density and in those instances when it is not possible to install a system that meets City of Atascadero conventional OWTS standards. While the use of such systems will require operating permits with routine, ongoing inspection and maintenance, owner education on how these systems work and the importance of maintenance will be necessary. Therefore the City will work with representatives from the industry to develop appropriate education materials that will be provided to the

property owner when the operating permit is issued. These materials will be made available to the public through links which are placed on the City's website

The education and outreach program can be updated and expanded by the City over time, subject to funding authorization from the Atascadero City Council, to include OWTS related actions such as:

- Emphasize the need to prevent fats, oil and grease from entering the OWTS. Include information on how fats, oil and grease should be managed, avoiding discharge to the OWTS, and information on where the resident may take such waste for proper disposal.
- Discourage the use of garbage disposal units and explain the reasons to system users, namely:
    - they contribute substantial quantities of detrimental solids to the wastewater load, increasing the rate of sludge and scum accumulation in the septic tank;
    - this results in a greater need for and frequency of septage removal; and
    - it results in higher amounts of solids and BOD discharged to disposal field, increasing the potential for soil clogging and system failure.
- Maintain a current list of qualified septic tank pumper/haulers within the City of Atascadero, for easy reference.
- Update description of OWTS maintenance, inspection and reporting requirements.
- Provide educational information on the environmental concerns related to disposal of unused pharmaceuticals, including advice on appropriate handling and disposal practices. Discourage disposal of unused pharmaceuticals into OWTS. Notify the public where such materials can be taken to for proper disposal, including taking unused pharmaceuticals back to any local pharmacy.
- Provide information to residents not to flush items such as dental floss, feminine hygiene products, condoms and other plastics, diapers, cotton swabs, cigarette butts, coffee grounds, cat litter, paper towels, and hazardous chemicals.
- Provide information on the availability and benefits of low-flow plumbing fixtures and other high efficiency water saving devices. This would be done in coordination with the AMWC.
- Inform the public of the benefits of fixing leaky plumbing, thus conserving water, saving on water costs, and reducing load to the OWTS.
- Provide information on the environmental concerns related to water softener brine discharges, including a list of suitable alternatives to conventional onsite self-regenerating water softeners.
- Advise the public to minimize or refrain from using caustic drain openers to un-clog drains. Such chemicals are harmful to bacteria in the septic tank and can upset the biological system necessary for sewage treatment.

6.2 ENFORCEMENT

The City of Atascadero has a well-established ordinance and procedure related to OWTS code enforcement. It should be noted that the City's OWTS Ordinance may be updated and revised periodically in response to the City's experience in applying the previsions set forth in this LAMP and to accommodate the development of new technologies. Initiating enforcement action is generally used only when all other means to correct a problem or a violation have failed. However there are situations such as when there

is a threat to public health and safety, that enforcement action must be implemented immediately. The circumstances or conditions that would result in the City initiating enforcement are described below.

Failure to Obtain a Permit

The OWTS Ordinance requires that a permit be obtained before an OWTS is constructed, repaired, modified or abandoned. It further states that it is unlawful to cover, conceal or put into use an OWTS or any part thereof, without having first obtained an inspection and final approval from the City.

Should the City be made aware of or discover that an OWTS is being installed, modified, repaired or abandoned without a permit, the matter shall be referred to the City Code Enforcement Office for appropriate action. All information required as part of the application as well as the established fee, must be submitted before work may commence.

An OWTS that was installed, modified, repaired or abandoned without benefit of a permit and inspection has no legal standing. Should the City discover or be made aware of a system that was constructed or modified "after the fact" the property owner would be required to submit the standard application and supporting documents (percolation tests, soil evaluation etc.) to obtain a permit. The owner would also have to provide evidence that the work met current standards or repeat the work in order to satisfy the City that system meets all applicable provisions of the OWTS Ordinance.

It is important to note that there was no requirement for a permit to construct an OWTS until the 1950's. While one would expect that a system that old would be in need of repair that may not be the case. Consequently, OWTS installed before permits were required are considered as prior non-conforming and may be used as long as it continues to function as intended except when it is determined that these antiquated systems are using a cesspool or a hollow seepage pit. These excavations must be abandoned or repaired immediately.

If an OWTS was repaired or abandoned without a permit, the property owner must provide sufficient evidence that the work was completed to the satisfaction of the City. Such evidence might include a letter from the QI that performed the work, QP, photographs of the work, bills for materials and supplies etc.

Surface Effluent

When the City responds to a confirmed complaint of surfacing sewage, the property owner is notified to pump the tank immediately. The City may issue a Notice of Violation indicating that the septic tank must be continually pumped as needed to prevent surfacing effluent until the necessary OWTS repair or replacement is made under a valid permit from the City.

When a structure is tenant-occupied and the effluent is unable to be contained by either pumping the tank or damming/berming the sewage to prevent negative impacts to water quality or the environment, it may be necessary to prohibit occupancy and give a notice to vacate determined by the City. The tenant is notified that water use in the structure should be strictly limited to prevent further contamination of the surrounding environment. Every effort is made to contact the property owner to have the tank pumped and initiate an OWTS repair permit application. In such situations, a Notice of Violation is posted on the dwelling and a copy is mailed to the property owner's address on file with the City of Atascadero.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this LAMP, all code enforcement matters shall be implemented with the existing City procedures.

Inspection/Maintenance

As described in previous sections of this LAMP, the City does not require ongoing, routine inspections of standard (conventional) OWTS. However, it does require that any time an OWTS is serviced the tank is to be inspected for signs of deterioration and other system deficiencies. In addition, a report detailing the results of the inspection is to be submitted to the City within 30 days unless the system is in a state of failure. Under those circumstances the report must be submitted within 24 hours.

If the report identifies any deficiencies, a tiered enforcement response is implemented. Initially, a notice is generated and mailed to the property owner. Depending on the severity of the problem, the notice will either recommend corrective action or direct that a repair of the OWTS be completed by a specified date. If the property owner makes the necessary repairs, then no further action is taken. Should the property owner not take the needed action, a second notice is sent.

The majority of property owners make the needed repairs after receiving the Second Notice. In those cases when the property owner fails to comply with the Second Notice by the stated deadline, the City will implement the next enforcement tier and issue a Notice of Violation. The Notice of Violation contains essentially the same information as the previous notices but it more emphatically states that the property owner is in violation of the provisions of this LAMP and the City's OWTS Ordinance and corrective action is necessary to avoid additional enforcement measures. If a property owner fails to take remedial action after receiving a second Notice of Violation, the City will issue a Notice of Determination of Fine (NDF).

The NDF will list the violation(s) and the dates and types of the previous notices that were sent to the owner. The NDF then states that as a result of the lack of compliance with those previous notices, an administrative fine of a specified amount has been assessed. The NDF explains that the recipient has ten days to appeal the assessment and outlines the steps to make an appeal. If no appeal is received by the deadline, the Determination of Fine is final.

The goal of an enforcement action is to correct a violation. The assessment of a fine does not end the matter as abatement of the violation is still required. A continued failure to correct the violation would result in another enforcement action leading to a potential second fine or the initiation of civil action.

6.3 SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT

Septage is the partially treated waste from an OWTS. It generally consists of all the wastes that are disposed of through a structure's plumbing system that neither drain out into the soil nor are converted to gases by the bacteria in the tank. In the septic tank where primary treatment takes place the waste separates into three distinct layers; the upper scum layer, the middle clarified layer and the lower sludge layer.

Over time the scum and sludge layers accumulates to the point where the biologically active clarified area is minimized. When this occurs the tank should be pumped. The liquid waste pumped from the tank is

referred to as septage. Septage is essentially sewage and like sewage must be disposed of in a manner that protects public health.

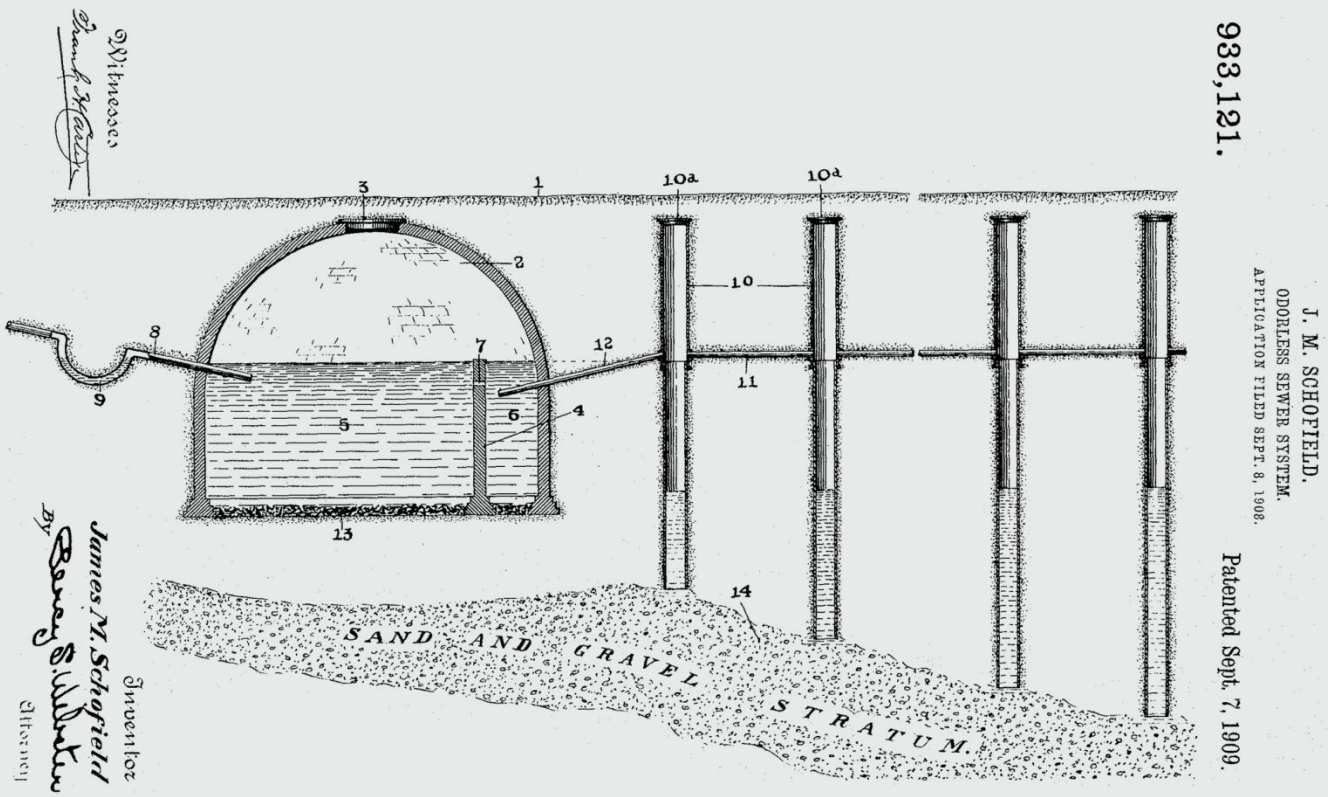
The Septage Pumping Program is overseen by San Luis Obispo County Environmental Health Services Department. All septic tank waste shall be handled, hauled and disposed of in accordance with County Code Title 8, and all applicable State Laws. All septic pumpers in San Luis Obispo County shall have a current permit with the Department of Environmental Health Services. Whenever a septic tank is pumped, all septage shall be removed from both sides of the tank and transported to a facility approved for the disposal of septage. Septage shall never be released on the surface of the ground, into any sewer manway or cleanout, or into any storm drain.

6.4 CESSPOOL DISCONTINUANCE AND PHASE-OUT

The use of cesspools for sewage disposal is not authorized under the OWTS Ordinance. Cesspools are deemed failing systems and must be immediately corrected. Due to the age of many homes in the City (>50 years old) a number of cesspools still exist and continue to be discovered from time-to-time. Historically, discovery and abandonment of existing cesspools has come about: (a) voluntarily by the property owner, (b) in response to complaints, or (c) through OWTS inspections associated with property transfers or building addition or remodeling projects. In the City, the Septage Pumper reporting requirements is expected to accelerate the identification and gradual phase-out of the remaining cesspools in the county.

APPENDIX A

SWRCB OWTS POLICY



OWTS POLICY

Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

June 19, 2012

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

State of California
Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

California Environmental Protection Agency
Matthew Rodriquez, Secretary

State Water Resources Control Board
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov

Charles R. Hoppin, Chair
Frances Spivy-Weber, Vice Chair
Tam M. Doduc, Member
Steven Moore, Member

Thomas Howard, Executive Director
Jonathan Bishop, Chief Deputy Director
Caren Trgovcich, Chief Deputy Director

Adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on June 19, 2012
Approved by the Office of Administrative Law on November 13, 2012
Effective Date of the Policy: May 13, 2013

Preamble – Purpose and Scope – Structure of the Policy

Preamble

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) are useful and necessary structures that allow habitation at locations that are removed from centralized wastewater treatment systems. When properly sited, designed, operated, and maintained, OWTS treat domestic wastewater to reduce its polluting impact on the environment and most importantly protect public health. Estimates for the number of installations of OWTS in California at the time of this Policy are that more than 1.2 million systems are installed and operating. The vast majority of these are functioning in a satisfactory manner and meeting their intended purpose.

However there have been occasions in California where OWTS for a varied list of reasons have not satisfactorily protected either water quality or public health. Some instances of these failures are related to the OWTS not being able to adequately treat and dispose of waste as a result of poor design or improper site conditions. Others have occurred where the systems are operating as designed but their densities are such that the combined effluent resulting from multiple systems is more than can be assimilated into the environment. From these failures we must learn how to improve our usage of OWTS and prevent such failures from happening again.

As California's population continues to grow, and we see both increased rural housing densities and the building of residences and other structures in more varied terrain than we ever have before, we increase the risks of causing environmental damage and creating public health risks from the use of OWTS. What may have been effective in the past may not continue to be as conditions and circumstances surrounding particular locations change. So necessarily more scrutiny of our installation of OWTS is demanded of all those involved, while maintaining an appropriate balance of only the necessary requirements so that the use of OWTS remains viable.

Purpose and Scope of the Policy

The purpose of this Policy is to allow the continued use of OWTS, while protecting water quality and public health. This Policy recognizes that responsible local agencies can provide the most effective means to manage OWTS on a routine basis. Therefore as an important element, it is the intent of this policy to efficiently utilize and improve upon where necessary existing local programs through coordination between the State and local agencies. To accomplish this purpose, this Policy establishes a statewide, risk-based, tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS installations and replacements and sets the level of performance and protection expected from OWTS. In particular, the Policy requires actions for water bodies specifically identified as part this Policy where OWTS contribute to water quality degradation that adversely affect beneficial uses.

This Policy only authorizes subsurface disposal of domestic strength, and in limited instances high strength, wastewater and establishes minimum requirements for the permitting, monitoring, and operation of OWTS for protecting beneficial uses of waters

of the State and preventing or correcting conditions of pollution and nuisance. And finally, this Policy also conditionally waives the requirement for owners of OWTS to apply for and receive Waste Discharge Requirements in order to operate their systems when they meet the conditions set forth in the Policy. Nothing in this Policy supersedes or requires modification of Total Maximum Daily Loads or Basin Plan prohibitions of discharges from OWTS.

This Policy also applies to OWTS on federal, state, and Tribal lands to the extent authorized by law or agreement.

Structure of the Policy

This Policy is structured into ten major parts:

Definitions
Definitions for all the major terms used in this Policy are provided within this part and wherever used in the Policy the definition given here overrides any other possible definition.
[Section 1]

Responsibilities and Duties
Implementation of this Policy involves individual OWTS owners; local agencies, be they counties, cities, or any other subdivision of state government with permitting powers over OWTS; Regional Water Quality Control Boards; and the State Water Resources Control Board.
[Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5]

Tier 0 – Existing OWTS
Existing OWTS that are properly functioning, and do not meet the conditions of failing systems or otherwise require corrective action (for example, to prevent groundwater impairment) as specifically described in Tier 4, and are not determined to be contributing to an impairment of surface water as specifically described in Tier 3, are automatically included in Tier 0.
[Section 6]

Tier 1 – Low-Risk New or Replacement OWTS
New or replacement OWTS that meet low risk siting and design requirements as specified in Tier 1, where there is not an approved Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2.
[Sections 7 and 8]

Tier 2 – Local Agency Management Program for New or Replacement OWTS
California is well known for its extreme range of geological and climatic conditions. As such, the establishment of a single set of criteria for OWTS would either be too restrictive so as to protect for the most sensitive case, or would have broad allowances that would not be protective enough under some circumstances. To accommodate this

Preamble – Purpose and Scope – Structure of the Policy

extreme variance, local agencies may submit management programs ("Local Agency Management Programs") for approval, and upon approval then manage the installation of new and replacement OWTS under that program.

Local Agency Management Programs approved under Tier 2 provide an alternate method from Tier 1 programs to achieve the same policy purpose, which is to protect water quality and public health. In order to address local conditions, Local Agency Management Programs may include standards that differ from the Tier 1 requirements for new and replacement OWTS contained in Sections 7 and 8. As examples, a Local Agency Management Program may authorize different soil characteristics, usage of seepage pits, and different densities for new developments. Once the Local Agency Management Program is approved, new and replacement OWTS that are included within the Local Agency Management Program may be approved by the Local Agency. A Local Agency, at its discretion, may include Tier 1 standards within its Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program for some or all of its jurisdiction. However, once a Local Agency Management Program is approved, it shall supersede Tier 1 and all future OWTS decisions will be governed by the Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program until it is modified, withdrawn, or revoked.
[Section 9]

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas
Existing, new, and replacement OWTS that are near impaired water bodies may be addressed by a TMDL and its implementation program, or special provisions contained in a Local Agency Management Program. If there is no TMDL or special provisions, new or replacement OWTS within 600 feet of impaired water bodies listed in Attachment 2 must meet the specific requirements of Tier 3.
[Section 10]

Tier 4 – OWTS Requiring Corrective Action
OWTS that require corrective action or are either presently failing or fail at any time while this Policy is in effect are automatically included in Tier 4 and must follow the requirements as specified.
[Section 11]

Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
The requirement to submit a report of waste discharge for discharges from OWTS that are in conformance with this policy is waived.
[Section 12]

Effective Date
When this Policy becomes effective.
[Section 13]

Financial Assistance
Procedures for local agencies to apply for funds to establish low interest loan programs for the assistance of OWTS owners in meeting the requirements of this Policy.
[Section 14]

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Attachment 1
AB 885 Regulatory Program Timelines.

Attachment 2

Tables 4 and 5 specifically identify those impaired water bodies that have Tier 3 requirements and must have a completed TMDL by the date specified.

Attachment 3

Table 6 shows where one Regional Water Board has been designated to review and, if appropriate, approve new Local Agency Management Plans for a local agency that is within multiple Regional Water Boards' jurisdiction.

What Tier Applies to my OWTS?

Existing OWTS that conform to the requirements for Tier 0 will remain in Tier 0 as long as they continue to meet those requirements. An existing OWTS will temporarily move from Tier 0 to Tier 4 if it is determined that corrective action is needed. The existing OWTS will return to Tier 0 once the corrective action is completed if the repair does not qualify as major repair under Tier 4. Any major repairs conducted as corrective action must comply with Tier 1 requirements or Tier 2 requirements, whichever are in effect for that local area. An existing OWTS will move from Tier 0 to Tier 3 if it is adjacent to an impaired water body listed on Attachment 2, or is covered by a TMDL implementation plan.

In areas with no approved Local Agency Management Plan, new and replacement OWTS that conform to the requirements of Tier 1 will remain in Tier 1 as long as they continue to meet those requirements. A new or replacement OWTS will temporarily move from Tier 1 to Tier 4 if it is determined that corrective action is needed. The new or replacement OWTS will return to Tier 1 once the corrective action is completed. A new or replacement OWTS will move from Tier 1 to Tier 3 if it is adjacent to an impaired water body, or is covered by a TMDL implementation plan.

In areas with an approved Local Agency Management Plan, new and replacement OWTS that conform to the requirements of the Tier 2 Local Agency Management Plan will remain in Tier 2 as long as they continue to meet those requirements. A new or replacement OWTS will temporarily move from Tier 2 to Tier 4 if it is determined that corrective action is needed. The new or replacement OWTS will return to Tier 2 once the corrective action is completed. A new or replacement OWTS will move from Tier 2 to Tier 3 if it is adjacent to an impaired water body, or is covered by a TMDL implementation plan, or is covered by special provisions for impaired water bodies contained in a Local Agency Management Program.

Preamble – Purpose and Scope – Structure of the Policy

Existing, new, and replacement OWTS in specified areas adjacent to water bodies that are identified by the State Water Board as impaired for pathogens or nitrogen and listed in Attachment 2 are in Tier 3. Existing, new, and replacement OWTS covered by a TMDL implementation plan, or covered by special provisions for impaired water bodies contained in a Local Agency Management Program are also in Tier 3. These OWTS will temporarily move from Tier 3 to Tier 4 if it is determined that corrective action is needed. The new or replacement OWTS will return to Tier 3 once the corrective action is completed.

Existing, new, and replacement OWTS that do not conform with the requirements to receive coverage under any of the Tiers (e.g., existing OWTS with a projected flow of more than 10,000 gpd) do not qualify for this Policy's conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements, and will be regulated separately by the applicable Regional Water Board.

Definitions

1.0 Definitions. The following definitions apply to this Policy:

"303 (d) list" means the same as "**Impaired Water Bodies.**"

"At-grade system" means an OWTS dispersal system with a discharge point located at the preconstruction grade (ground surface elevation). The discharge from an at-grade system is always subsurface.

"Average annual rainfall" means the average of the annual amount of precipitation for a location over a year as measured by the nearest National Weather Service station for the preceding three decades. For example the data set used to make a determination in 2012 would be the data from 1981 to 2010.

"Basin Plan" means the same as "water quality control plan" as defined in Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code. Basin Plans are adopted by each Regional Water Board, approved by the State Water Board and the Office of Administrative Law, and identify surface water and groundwater bodies within each Region's boundaries and establish, for each, its respective beneficial uses and water quality objectives. Copies are available from the Regional Water Boards, electronically at each Regional Water Boards website, or at the State Water Board's *Plans and Policies* web page (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/).

"Bedrock" means the rock, usually solid, that underlies soil or other unconsolidated, surficial material.

"CEDEN" means California Environmental Data Exchange Network and information about it is available at the State Water Boards website or http://www.ceden.org/index.shtml.

"Cesspool" means an excavation in the ground receiving domestic wastewater, designed to retain the organic matter and solids, while allowing the liquids to seep into the soil. Cesspools differ from seepage pits because cesspool systems do not have septic tanks and are not authorized under this Policy. The term cesspool does not include pit-privies and out-houses which are not regulated under this Policy.

"Clay" means a soil particle; the term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, clay consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters <0.002 mm. As a soil texture, clay is the soil material that is comprised of 40 percent or more clay particles, not more than 45 percent sand and not more than 40 percent silt particles using the USDA soil classification system.

"Cobbles" means rock fragments 76 mm or larger using the USDA soil classification systems.

"Dispersal system" means a leachfield, seepage pit, mound, at-grade, subsurface drip field, evapotranspiration and infiltration bed, or other type of system for final wastewater treatment and subsurface discharge.

Definitions

"Domestic wastewater" means wastewater with a measured strength less then high-strength wastewater and is the type of wastewater normally discharged from, or similar to, that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and other household devices including, but not limited to toilets, bathtubs, showers, laundry facilities, dishwashing facilities, and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater may include wastewater from commercial buildings such as office buildings, retail stores, and some restaurants, or from industrial facilities where the domestic wastewater is segregated from the industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater may include incidental RV holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of RV holding tank wastewater such as at RV dump stations. Domestic wastewater does not include wastewater from industrial processes.

"Dump Station" means a facility intended to receive the discharge of wastewater from a holding tank installed on a recreational vehicle. A dump station does not include a full hook-up sewer connection similar to those used at a recreational vehicle park.

"Domestic well" means a groundwater well that provides water for human consumption and is not regulated by the California Department of Public Health.

"Earthen material" means a substance composed of the earth's crust (i.e. soil and rock).

"EDF" see "electronic deliverable format."

"Effluent" means sewage, water, or other liquid, partially or completely treated or in its natural state, flowing out of a septic tank, aerobic treatment unit, dispersal system, or other OWTS component.

"Electronic deliverable format" or **"EDF"** means the data standard adopted by the State Water Board for submittal of groundwater quality monitoring data to the State Water Board's internet-accessible database system Geotracker (http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/).

"Escherichia coli" means a group of bacteria predominantly inhabiting the intestines of humans or other warm-blooded animals, but also occasionally found elsewhere. Used as an indicator of human fecal contamination.

"Existing OWTS" means an OWTS that was constructed and operating prior to the effective date of this Policy, and OWTS for which a construction permit has been issued prior to the effective date of the Policy.

"Flowing water body" means a body of running water flowing over the earth in a natural water course, where the movement of the water is readily discernible or if water is not present it is apparent from review of the geology that when present it does flow, such as in an ephemeral drainage, creek, stream, or river.

"Groundwater" means water below the land surface that is at or above atmospheric pressure.

Definitions

"High-strength wastewater" means wastewater having a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than 300 milligrams-per-liter (mg/L) or of total suspended solids (TSS) greater than 330 mg/L or a fats, oil, and grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component.

"IAPMO" means the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

"Impaired Water Bodies" means those surface water bodies or segments thereof that are identified on a list approved first by the State Water Board and then approved by US EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act.

"Local agency" means any subdivision of state government that has responsibility for permitting the installation of and regulating OWTS within its jurisdictional boundaries; typically a county, city, or special district.

"Major repair" means either: (1) for a dispersal system, repairs required for an OWTS dispersal system due to surfacing wastewater effluent from the dispersal field and/or wastewater backed up into plumbing fixtures because the dispersal system is not able to percolate the design flow of wastewater associated with the structure served, or (2) for a septic tank, repairs required to the tank for a compartment baffle failure or tank structural integrity failure such that either wastewater is exfiltrating or groundwater is infiltrating.

"Mottling" means a soil condition that results from oxidizing or reducing minerals due to soil moisture changes from saturated to unsaturated over time. Mottling is characterized by spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color (grays and reds) interspersed within the dominant color as described by the USDA soil classification system. This soil condition can be indicative of historic seasonal high groundwater level, but the lack of this condition may not demonstrate the absence of groundwater.

"Mound system" means an aboveground dispersal system (covered sand bed with effluent leachfield elevated above original ground surface inside) used to enhance soil treatment, dispersal, and absorption of effluent discharged from an OWTS treatment unit such as a septic tank. Mound systems have a subsurface discharge.

"New OWTS" means an OWTS permitted after the effective date of this Policy.

"NSF" means NSF International (a.k.a. National Sanitation Foundation), a not for profit, non-governmental organization that develops health and safety standards and performs product certification.

"Oil/grease interceptor" means a passive interceptor that has a rate of flow exceeding 50 gallons-per-minute and that is located outside a building. Oil/grease interceptors are used for separating and collecting oil and grease from wastewater.

Definitions

"Onsite wastewater treatment system(s)" (**OWTS**) means individual disposal systems, community collection and disposal systems, and alternative collection and disposal systems that use subsurface disposal. The short form of the term may be singular or plural. OWTS do not include "graywater" systems pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12.

"Percolation test" means a method of testing water absorption of the soil. The test is conducted with clean water and test results can be used to establish the dispersal system design.

"Permit" means a document issued by a local agency that allows the installation and use of an OWTS, or waste discharge requirements or a waiver of waste discharge requirements that authorizes discharges from an OWTS.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, State agency or department, or unit of local government who is, or that is, subject to this Policy.

"Pit-privy" (a.k.a. outhouse, pit-toilet) means self-contained waterless toilet used for disposal of non-water carried human waste; consists of a shelter built above a pit in the ground into which human waste falls.

"Policy" means this Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Management of OWTS.

"Pollutant" means any substance that alters water quality of the waters of the State to a degree that it may potentially affect the beneficial uses of water, as listed in a Basin Plan.

"Projected flows" means wastewater flows into the OWTS determined in accordance with any of the applicable methods for determining average daily flow in the *USEPA Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Manual, 2002,* or for Tier 2 in accordance with an approved Local Agency Management Program.

"Public Water System" is a water system regulated by the California Department of Public Health or a Local Primacy Agency pursuant to Chapter 12, Part 4, California Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 116275 (h) of the California Health and Safety Code.

"Public Water Well" is a ground water well serving a public water system. A spring which is not subject to the California Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), CCR, Title 22, sections 64650 through 64666 is a public well.

"Qualified professional" means an individual licensed or certified by a State of California agency to design OWTS and practice as professionals for other associated reports, as allowed under their license or registration. Depending on the work to be performed and various licensing and registration requirements, this may include an individual who possesses a registered environmental health specialist certificate or is currently licensed as a professional engineer or professional geologist. For the purposes of performing site evaluations, Soil Scientists certified by the Soil Science Society of America are considered qualified professionals. A local agency may modify this definition as part of its Local Agency Management Program.

Definitions

"Regional Water Board" is any of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards designated by Water Code Section 13200. Any reference to an action of the Regional Water Board in this Policy also refers to an action of its Executive Officer, including the conducting of public hearings, pursuant to any general or specific delegation under Water Code Section 13223.

"Replacement OWTS" means an OWTS that has its treatment capacity expanded, or its dispersal system replaced or added onto, after the effective date of this Policy.

"Sand" means a soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, sand consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from 0.05 to 2.0 millimeters. As a soil texture, sand is soil that is comprised of 85 percent or more sand particles, with the percentage of silt plus 1.5 times the percentage of clay particles comprising less than 15 percent.

"Seepage pit" means a drilled or dug excavation, three to six feet in diameter, either lined or gravel filled, that receives the effluent discharge from a septic tank or other OWTS treatment unit for dispersal.

"Septic tank" means a watertight, covered receptacle designed for primary treatment of wastewater and constructed to:

1. Receive wastewater discharged from a building;
2. Separate settleable and floating solids from the liquid;
3. Digest organic matter by anaerobic bacterial action;
4. Store digested solids; and
5. Clarify wastewater for further treatment with final subsurface discharge.

"Service provider" means a person capable of operating, monitoring, and maintaining an OWTS in accordance to this Policy.

"Silt" means a soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, silt consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from between 0.05 and 0.002 mm. As a soil texture, silt is soil that is comprised as approximately 80 percent or more silt particles and not more than 12 percent clay particles using the USDA soil classification system.

"Single-family dwelling unit" means a structure that is usually occupied by just one household or family and for the purposes of this Policy is expected to generate an average of 250 gallons per day of wastewater.

"Site" means the location of the OWTS and, where applicable, a reserve dispersal area capable of disposing 100 percent of the design flow from all sources the OWTS is intended to serve.

"Site Evaluation" means an assessment of the characteristics of the site sufficient to determine its suitability for an OWTS to meet the requirements of this Policy.

Definitions

"Soil" means the naturally occurring body of porous mineral and organic materials on the land surface, which is composed of unconsolidated materials, including sand-sized, silt-sized, and clay-sized particles mixed with varying amounts of larger fragments and organic material. The various combinations of particles differentiate specific soil textures identified in the soil textural triangle developed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as found in Soil Survey Staff, USDA; *Soil Survey Manual, Handbook 18,* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993, p. 138. For the purposes of this Policy, soil shall contain earthen material of particles smaller than 0.08 inches (2 mm) in size.

"Soil Structure" means the arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles, peds, or clusters that are separated by natural planes of weakness from adjoining aggregates.

"Soil texture" means the soil class that describes the relative amount of sand, clay, silt and combinations thereof as defined by the classes of the soil textural triangle developed by the USDA (referenced above).

"State Water Board" is the State Water Resources Control Board

"Supplemental treatment" means any OWTS or component of an OWTS, except a septic tank or dosing tank, that performs additional wastewater treatment so that the effluent meets a predetermined performance requirement prior to discharge of effluent into the dispersal field.

"SWAMP" means Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program and more information is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/

"Telemetric" means the ability to automatically measure and transmit OWTS data by wire, radio, or other means.

"TMDL" is the acronym for "total maximum daily load." Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act requires each State to establish a TMDL for each impaired water body to address the pollutant(s) causing the impairment. In California, TMDLs are usually adopted as Basin Plan amendments and contain implementation plans detailing how water quality standards will be attained.

"Total coliform" means a group of bacteria consisting of several *genera* belonging to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*, which includes Escherichia coli bacteria.

"USDA" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Waste discharge requirement" or **"WDR"** means an operation and discharge permit issued for the discharge of waste pursuant to Section 13260 of the California Water Code.

Responsibilities and Duties

2.0 OWTS Owners Responsibilities and Duties

2.1 All new, replacement, or existing OWTS within an area that is subject to a Basin Plan prohibition of discharges from OWTS, must comply with the prohibition. If the prohibition authorizes discharges under specified conditions, the discharge must comply with those conditions and the applicable provisions of this Policy.

2.2 Owners of OWTS shall adhere to the requirements prescribed in local codes and ordinances. Owners of new and replacement OWTS covered by this Policy shall also meet the minimum standards contained in Tier 1, or an alternate standard provided by a Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2, or shall comply with the requirements of Tier 3 if near an impaired water body and subject to Tier 3, or shall provide corrective action for their OWTS if their system meets conditions that place it in Tier 4.

2.3 Owners of OWTS shall comply with any and all permitting conditions imposed by a local agency that do not directly conflict with this Policy, including any conditions that are more stringent than required by this Policy.

2.4 To receive coverage under this Policy and the included waiver of waste discharges, OWTS shall only accept and treat flows of domestic wastewater. In addition, OWTS that accept high-strength wastewater from commercial food service buildings are covered under this Policy and the waiver of waste discharge requirements if the wastewater does not exceed 900 mg/L BOD and there is a properly sized and functioning oil/grease interceptor (a.k.a grease trap).

2.5 Owners of OWTS shall maintain their OWTS in good working condition including inspections and pumping of solids as necessary, or as required by local ordinances, to maintain proper function and assure adequate treatment.

2.6 The following owners of OWTS shall notify the Regional Water Board by submitting a Report of Waste Discharge for the following:

2.6.1 a new or replacement OWTS that does not meet the conditions and requirements set forth in either a Local Agency Management Program if one is approved, an existing local program if it is less than 60 months from the effective date of the Policy and a Local Agency Management Program is not yet approved, or Tier 1 if no Local Agency Management Program has been approved and it is more than 60 months after the effective date of this Policy;

2.6.2 any OWTS, not under individual waste discharge requirements or a waiver of individual waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Board, with the projected flow of over 10,000 gallons-per-day;

Responsibilities and Duties

2.6.3 any OWTS that receives high-strength wastewater, unless the waste stream is from a commercial food service building;

2.6.4 any OWTS that receives high-strength wastewater from a commercial food service building: (1) with a BOD higher than 900 mg/L, or (2) that does not have a properly sized and functioning oil/grease interceptor.

2.7 All Reports of Waste Discharge shall be accompanied by the required application fee pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200.

3.0 Local Agency Requirements and Responsibilities

3.1 Local agencies, in addition to implementing their own local codes and ordinances, shall determine whether the requirements within their local jurisdiction will be limited to the water quality protection afforded by the statewide minimum standards in Tier 0, Tier 1, Tier 3, and Tier 4, or whether the local agency will implement a Local Agency Management Program in accordance with Tier 2. Except for Tier 3, local agencies may continue to implement their existing OWTS permitting programs in compliance with the Basin Plan in place at the effective date of the Policy until 60 months after the effective date of this Policy, or approval of a Local Agency Management Program, whichever comes first, and may make minor adjustments as necessary that are in compliance with the applicable Basin Plan and this Policy. Tier 3 requirements take effect on the effective date of this Policy. In the absence of a Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program, to the extent that there is a direct conflict between the applicable minimum standards and the local codes or ordinances (such that it is impossible to comply with both the applicable minimum standards and the local ordinances or codes), the more restrictive standards shall govern.

3.2 If preferred, the local agency may at any time provide the State Water Board and all affected Regional Water Board(s) written notice of its intent to regulate OWTS using a Local Agency Management Program with alternative standards as authorized in Tier 2 of this Policy. A proposed Local Agency Management Program that conforms to the requirements of that Section shall be included with the notice. A local agency shall not implement a program different than the minimum standards contained in Tier 1 and 3 of this Policy after 60 months from the effective date of this Policy until approval of the proposed Local Agency Management Program is granted by either the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. All initial program submittals desiring approval prior to the 60 month limit shall be received no later than 36 months from the effective date of this Policy. Once approved, the local agency shall adhere to the Local Agency Management Program, including all requirements, monitoring, and reporting. If at any time a local agency wishes to modify its Local Agency Management Program, it shall provide the State Water Board and all affected Regional Water Board(s) written notice of its intended modifications and will continue to implement its existing Local Agency Management Program until the modifications are approved.

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3.3 All local agencies permitting OWTS shall report annually to the Regional Water Board(s). If a local agency's jurisdictional area is within the boundary of multiple Regional Water Boards, the local agency shall send a copy of the annual report to each Regional Water Board. The annual report shall include the following information (organized in a tabular spreadsheet format) and summarize whether any further actions are warranted to protect water quality or public health:

3.3.1 number and location of complaints pertaining to OWTS operation and maintenance, and identification of those which were investigated and how they were resolved;

3.3.2 shall provide the applications and registrations issued as part of the local septic tank cleaning registration program pursuant to Section 117400 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code;

3.3.3 number, location, and description of permits issued for new and replacement OWTS and which Tier the permit is issued.

3.4 All local agencies permitting OWTS shall retain permanent records of their permitting actions and will make those records available within 10 working days upon written request for review by a Regional Water Board. The records for each permit shall reference the Tier under which the permit was issued.

3.5 A local agency shall notify the owner of a public well or water intake and the California Department of Public Health as soon as practicable, but not later than 72 hours, upon its discovery of a failing OWTS as described in sections 11.1 and 11.2 within the setbacks described in sections 7.5.6 through 7.5.10.

3.6 A local agency may implement this Policy, or a portion thereof, using its local authority to enforce the policy, as authorized by an approval from the State Water Board or by the appropriate Regional Water Board.

3.7 Nothing in the Policy shall preclude a local agency from adopting or retaining standards for OWTS in an approved Local Agency Management Program that are more protective of the public health or the environment than are contained in this Policy.

3.8 If at any time a local agency wishes to withdraw its previously submitted and approved Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program, it may do so upon 60 days written notice. The notice of withdrawal shall specify the reason for withdrawing its Tier 2 program, the effective date for cessation of the program and resumption of permitting of OWTS only under Tiers 1, 3, and 4.

4.0 Regional Water Board Functions and Duties

4.1 The Regional Water Boards have the principal responsibility for overseeing the implementation of this Policy.

4.2 Regional Water Boards shall incorporate the requirements established in this Policy by amending their Basin Plans within 12 months of the effective date of this Policy, pursuant to Water Code Section 13291(e). The Regional Water

Responsibilities and Duties

Boards may also consider whether it is necessary and appropriate to retain or adopt any more protective standards. To the extent that a Regional Water Board determines that it is necessary and appropriate to retain or adopt any more protective standards, it shall reconcile those region-specific standards with this Policy to the extent feasible, and shall provide a detailed basis for its determination that each of the more protective standards is necessary and appropriate.

4.2.1 Notwithstanding 4.2 above, the North Coast Regional Water Board will continue to implement its existing Basin Plan requirements pertaining to OWTS within the Russian River watershed until it adopts the Russian River TMDL, at which time it will comply with section 4.2 for the Russian River watershed.

4.3 The Regional Water Board designated in Attachment 3 shall review, and if appropriate, approve a Local Agency Management Program submitted by the local agency pursuant to Tier 2 in this Policy. Upon receipt of a proposed Local Agency Management Program, the Regional Water Board designated in Attachment 3 shall have 90 days to notify the local agency whether the submittal contains all the elements of a Tier 2 program, but may request additional information based on review of the proposed program. Approval must follow a noticed hearing with opportunity for public comment. If a Local Agency Management Program is disapproved, the Regional Water Board designated in Attachment 3 shall provide a written explanation of the reasons for the disapproval. A Regional Water Board may approve a Local Agency Management Program while disapproving any proposed special provisions for impaired water bodies contained in the Local Agency Management Program. If no action is taken by the respective Regional Water Board within 12 months of the submission date of a complete Local Agency Management Program, the program shall be forwarded to the State Water Board for review and approval pursuant to Section 5 of this Policy.

4.3.1 Where the local agency's jurisdiction lies within more than one Regional Water Board, staff from the affected Regional Water Boards shall work cooperatively to assure that water quality protection in each region is adequately protected. If the Regional Water Board designated in Attachment 3 approves the Local Agency Management Program over the written objection of an affected Regional Water Board, that Regional Water Board may submit the dispute to the State Water Board under Section 5.3.

4.3.2 Within 30 days of receipt of a proposed Local Agency Management Program, a Regional Water Board will forward a copy to and solicit comments from the California Department of Public Health regarding a Local Agency Management Program's proposed policies and procedures, including notification to local water purveyors prior to OWTS permitting.

4.4 Once a Local Agency Management Program has been approved, any affected Regional Water Board may require modifications or revoke authorization of a local agency to implement a Tier 2 program, in accordance with the following:

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4.4.1 The Regional Water Board shall consult with any other Regional Water Board(s) having jurisdiction over the local agency before providing the notice described in section 4.4.2.

4.4.2 Written notice shall be provided to the local agency detailing the Regional Water Board's action, the cause for such action, remedies to prevent the action from continuing to completion, and appeal process and rights. The local agency shall have 90 days from the date of the written notice to respond with a corrective action plan to address the areas of non-compliance, or to request the Regional Water Board to reconsider its findings.

4.4.3 The Regional Water Board shall approve, approve conditionally, or deny a corrective action plan within 90 days of receipt. The local agency will have 90 days to begin implementation of a corrective action plan from the date of approval or 60 days to request reconsideration from the date of denial. If the local agency fails to submit an acceptable corrective action plan, fails to implement an approved corrective action plan, or request reconsideration, the Regional Water Board may require modifications to the Local Agency Management Program, or may revoke the local agency's authorization to implement a Tier 2 program.

4.4.4 Requests for reconsideration by the local agency shall be decided by the Regional Water Board within 90 days and the previously approved Local Agency Management Program shall remain in effect while the reconsideration is pending.

4.4.5 If the request for reconsideration is denied, the local agency may appeal to the State Water Board and the previously approved Local Agency Management Program shall remain in effect while the appeal is under consideration. The State Water Board shall decide the appeal within 90 days. All decisions of the State Water Board are final.

4.5 The appropriate Regional Water Board shall accept and consider any requests for modification or revocation of a Local Agency Management Program submitted by any person. The Regional Water Board will notify the person making the request and the local agency implementing the Local Agency Management Program at issue by letter within 90 days whether it intends to proceed with the modification or revocation process per Section 4.4 above, or is dismissing the request. The Regional Water Board will post the request and its response letter on its website.

4.6 A Regional Water Board may issue or deny waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements for any new or replacement OWTS within a jurisdiction of a local agency without an approved Local Agency Management Program if that OWTS does not meet the minimum standards contained in Tier 1.

4.7 The Regional Water Boards will implement any notifications and enforcement requirements for OWTS determined to be in Tier 3 of this Policy.

Responsibilities and Duties

4.8 Regional Water Boards may adopt waste discharge requirements, or conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements, that exempt individual OWTS from requirements contained in this Policy.

5.0 State Water Board Functions and Duties

5.1 As the state agency charged with the development and adoption of this Policy, the State Water Board shall periodically review, amend and/or update this Policy as required.

5.2 The State Water Board may take any action assigned to the Regional Water Boards in this Policy.

5.3 The State Water Board shall resolve disputes between Regional Water Boards and local agencies as needed within 12 months of receiving such a request by a Regional Water Board or local agency, and may take action on its own motion in furtherance of this Policy. As part of this function, the State Water Board shall review and, if appropriate, approve Local Agency Management Programs in cases where the respective Regional Water Board has failed to consider for approval a Local Agency Management Program. The State Water Board shall approve Local Agency Management Programs at a regularly noticed board hearing and shall provide for public participation, including notice and opportunity for public comment. Once taken up by the State Water Board, Local Agency Management Programs shall be approved or denied within 180 days.

5.4 A member of the public may request the State Water Board to resolve any dispute regarding the Regional Water Board's approval of a Local Agency Management Program if the member of the public timely raised the disputed issue before the Regional Water Board. Such requests shall be submitted within 30 days after the Regional Water Board's approval of the Local Agency Management Program. The State Water Board shall notify the member of the public, the local agency, and the Regional Water Board within 90 days whether it intends to proceed with dispute resolution.

5.5 The State Water Board shall accept and consider any requests for modification or revocation of a Local Agency Management Program submitted by any person, where that person has previously submitted said request to the Regional Water Board and has received notice from the Regional Water Board of its dismissal of the request. The State Water Board will notify the person making the request and the local agency implementing the Local Agency Management Program at issue by letter within 90 days whether it intends to proceed with the modification or revocation process per Section 4.4 above, or is dismissing the request. The State Water Board will post the request and its response letter on its website.

5.6 The State Water Board or its Executive Director, after approving any Impaired Water Bodies [303 (d)] List, and for the purpose of implementing Tier 3 of this Policy, shall update Attachment 2 to identify those water bodies where: (1) it is likely that operating OWTS will subsequently be determined to be a contributing

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source of pathogens or nitrogen and therefore it is anticipated that OWTS would receive a loading reduction, and (2) it is likely that new OWTS installations discharging within 600 feet of the water body would contribute to the impairment. This identification shall be based on information available at the time of 303 (d) listing and may be further updated based on new information. Updates to Attachment 2 will be processed as amendments to this Policy.

5.7 The State Water Board will make available to local agencies funds from its Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan program for mini-loan programs to be operated by the local agencies for the making of low interest loans to assist private property owners with complying with this Policy.

Tier 0 – Existing OWTS

Existing OWTS that are properly functioning and do not meet the conditions of failing systems or otherwise require corrective action (for example, to prevent groundwater impairment) as specifically described in Tier 4, and are not determined to be contributing to an impairment of surface water as specifically described in Tier 3, are automatically included in Tier 0.

6.0 Coverage for Properly Operating Existing OWTS

6.1 Existing OWTS are automatically covered by Tier 0 and the herein included waiver of waste discharge requirements if they meet the following requirements:

6.1.1 have a projected flow of 10,000 gallons-per-day or less;

6.1.2 receive only domestic wastewater from residential or commercial buildings, or high-strength wastewater from commercial food service buildings that does not exceed 900 mg/L BOD and has a properly sized and functioning oil/grease interceptor (a.k.a. grease trap);

6.1.3 continue to comply with any previously imposed permitting conditions;

6.1.4 do not require supplemental treatment under Tier 3;

6.1.5 do not require corrective action under Tier 4; and

6.1.6 do not consist of a cesspool as a means of wastewater disposal.

6.2 A Regional Water Board or local agency may deny coverage under this Policy to any OWTS that is:

6.2.1 Not in compliance with Section 6.1;

6.2.2 Not able to adequately protect the water quality of the waters of the State, as determined by the Regional Water Board after considering any input from the local agency. A Regional Water Board may require the submission of a report of waste discharge to receive Region specific waste discharge requirements or waiver of waste discharge requirements so as to be protective.

6.3 Existing OWTS currently under waste discharge requirements or individual waiver of waste discharge requirements will remain under those orders until notified in writing by the appropriate Regional Water Board that they are covered under this Policy.

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

New or replacement OWTS meet low risk siting and design requirements as specified in Tier 1, where there is not an approved Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2.

7.0 Minimum Site Evaluation and Siting Standards

7.1 A qualified professional shall perform all necessary soil and site evaluations for all new OWTS and for existing OWTS where the treatment or dispersal system will be replaced or expanded.

7.2 A site evaluation shall determine that adequate soil depth is present in the dispersal area. Soil depth is measured vertically to the point where bedrock, hardpan, impermeable soils, or saturated soils are encountered or an adequate depth has been determined. Soil depth shall be determined through the use of soil profile(s) in the dispersal area and the designated dispersal system replacement area, as viewed in excavations exposing the soil profiles in representative areas, unless the local agency has determined through historical or regional information that a specific site soil profile evaluation is unwarranted.

7.3 A site evaluation shall determine whether the anticipated highest level of groundwater within the dispersal field and its required minimum dispersal zone is not less than prescribed in Table 2 by estimation using one or a combination of the following methods:

7.3.1 Direct observation of the highest extent of soil mottling observed in the examination of soil profiles, recognizing that soil mottling is not always an indicator of the uppermost extent of high groundwater; or

7.3.2 Direct observation of groundwater levels during the anticipated period of high groundwater. Methods for groundwater monitoring and determinations shall be decided by the local agency; or

7.3.3 Other methods, such as historical records, acceptable to the local agency.

7.3.4 Where a conflict in the above methods of examination exists, the direct observation method indicating the highest level shall govern.

7.4 Percolation test results in the effluent disposal area shall not be faster than one minute per inch (1 MPI) or slower than one hundred twenty minutes per inch (120 MPI). All percolation test rates shall be performed by presoaking of percolation test holes and continuing the test until a stabilized rate is achieved.

7.5 Minimum horizontal setbacks from any OWTS treatment component and dispersal systems shall be as follows:

7.5.1 5 feet from parcel property lines and structures;

7.5.2 100 feet from water wells and monitoring wells, unless regulatory or legitimate data requirements necessitate that monitoring wells be located closer;

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

7.5.3 100 feet from any unstable land mass or any areas subject to earth slides identified by a registered engineer or registered geologist; other setback distance are allowed, if recommended by a geotechnical report prepared by a qualified professional.

7.5.4 100 feet from springs and flowing surface water bodies where the edge of that water body is the natural or levied bank for creeks and rivers, or may be less where site conditions prevent migration of wastewater to the water body;

7.5.5 200 feet from vernal pools, wetlands, lakes, ponds, or other surface water bodies where the edge of that water body is the high water mark for lakes and reservoirs, and the mean high tide line for tidally influenced water bodies;

7.5.6 150 feet from a public water well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system does not exceed 10 feet;

7.5.7 Where the effluent dispersal system is within 1,200 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 400 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

7.5.8 Where the effluent dispersal system is located more than 1,200 feet but less than 2,500 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 200 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

7.6 Prior to issuing a permit to install an OWTS the permitting agency shall determine if the OWTS is within 1,200 feet of an intake point for a surface water treatment plant for drinking water, is in the drainage catchment in which the intake point is located, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as being upstream of the intake point for a flowing water body. If the OWTS is within 1,200 feet of an intake point for a surface water treatment plant for drinking water, is in the drainage catchment in which the intake point is located, and is located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point:

7.6.1 The permitting agency shall provide a copy of the permit application to the owner of the water system of their proposal to install an OWTS within 1,200 feet of an intake point for a surface water treatment. If the owner of the water system cannot be identified, then the permitting agency will notify California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Program.

7.6.2 The permit application shall include a topographical plot plan for the parcel showing the OWTS components, the property boundaries, proposed structures, physical address, and name of property owner.

7.6.3 The permit application shall provide the estimated wastewater flows, intended use of proposed structure generating the wastewater, soil data, and estimated depth to seasonally saturated soils.

7.6.4 The public water system owner shall have 15 days from receipt of the permit application to provide recommendations and comments to the permitting agency.

7.7 Natural ground slope in all areas used for effluent disposal shall not be greater than 25 percent.

7.8 The average density for any subdivision of property made by Tentative Approval pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act occurring after the effective date of this Policy and implemented under Tier 1 shall not exceed the allowable density values in Table 1 for a single-family dwelling unit, or its equivalent, for those units that rely on OWTS.

Table 1: Allowable Average Densities per Subdivision under Tier 1.

Average Annual Rainfall (in/yr)	Allowable Density (acres/single family dwelling unit)
0 - 15	2.5
>15 - 20	2
>20 - 25	1.5
>25 - 35	1
>35 - 40	0.75
>40	0.5

8.0 Minimum OWTS Design and Construction Standards

8.1 OWTS Design Requirements

8.1.1 A qualified professional shall design all new OWTS and modifications to existing OWTS where the treatment or dispersal system will be replaced or expanded. A qualified professional employed by a local agency, while acting in that capacity, may design, review, and approve a design for a proposed OWTS, if authorized by the local agency.

8.1.2 OWTS shall be located, designed, and constructed in a manner to ensure that effluent does not surface at any time, and that percolation of effluent will not adversely affect beneficial uses of waters of the State.

8.1.3 The design of new and replacement OWTS shall be based on the expected influent wastewater quality with a projected flow not to exceed 3,500 gallons per day, the peak wastewater flow rates for purposes of sizing hydraulic components, the projected average daily flow for purposes of sizing the dispersal system, the characteristics of the site, and the required level of treatment for protection of water quality and public health.

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

8.1.4 All dispersal systems shall have at least twelve (12) inches of soil cover, except for pressure distribution systems, which must have at least six (6) inches of soil cover.

8.1.5 The minimum depth to the anticipated highest level of groundwater below the bottom of the leaching trench, and the native soil depth immediately below the leaching trench, shall not be less than prescribed in Table 2.

Table 2: Tier 1 Minimum Depths to Groundwater and Minimum Soil Depth from the Bottom of the Dispersal System

Percolation Rate	Minimum Depth
Percolation Rate ≤1 MPI	Only as authorized in a Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program
1 MPI< Percolation Rate ≤ 5 MPI	Twenty (20) feet
5 MPI< Percolation Rate ≤ 30 MPI	Eight (8) feet
30 MPI< Percolation Rate ≤ 120 MPI	Five (5) feet
Percolation Rate > 120 MPI	Only as authorized in a Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program
MPI = minutes per inch	

8.1.6 Dispersal systems shall be a leachfield, designed using not more than 4 square-feet of infiltrative area per linear foot of trench as the infiltrative surface, and with trench width no wider than 3 feet. Seepage pits and other dispersal systems may only be authorized for repairs where siting limitations require a variance. Maximum application rates shall be determined from stabilized percolation rate as provided in Table 3, or from soil texture and structure determination as provided in Table 4.

8.1.7 Dispersal systems shall not exceed a maximum depth of 10 feet as measured from the ground surface to the bottom of the trench.

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

Table 3: Application Rates as Determined from Stabilized Percolation Rate

Percolation Rate (minutes per Inch)	Application Rate (gallons per day per square foot)		Percolation Rate (minutes per Inch)	Application Rate (gallons per day per square foot)		Percolation Rate (minutes per Inch)	Application Rate (gallons per day per square foot)
<1	Requires Local Manage-ment Program		31	0.522		61	0.197
1	1.2		32	0.511		62	0.194
2	1.2		33	0.5		63	0.19
3	1.2		34	0.489		64	0.187
4	1.2		35	0.478		65	0.184
5	1.2		36	0.467		66	0.18
6	0.8		37	0.456		67	0.177
7	0.8		38	0.445		68	0.174
8	0.8		39	0.434		69	0.17
9	0.8		40	0.422		70	0.167
10	0.8		41	0.411		71	0.164
11	0.786		42	0.4		72	0.16
12	0.771		43	0.389		73	0.157
13	0.757		44	0.378		74	0.154
14	0.743		45	0.367		75	0.15
15	0.729		46	0.356		76	0.147
16	0.714		47	0.345		77	0.144
17	0.7		48	0.334		78	0.14
18	0.686		49	0.323		79	0.137
19	0.671		50	0.311		80	0.133
20	0.657		51	0.3		81	0.13
21	0.643		52	0.289		82	0.127
22	0.629		53	0.278		83	0.123
23	0.614		54	0.267		84	0.12
24	0.6		55	0.256		85	0.117
25	0.589		56	0.245		86	0.113
26	0.578		57	0.234		87	0.11
27	0.567		58	0.223		88	0.107
28	0.556		59	0.212		89	0.103
29	0.545		60	0.2		90	0.1
30	0.533					>90 - 120	0.1

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

Table 4: Design Soil Application Rates

(Source: USEPA Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Manual, February 2002)

Soil Texture (per the USDA soil classification system)	Soil Structure Shape	Grade	Maximum Soil Application Rate(gallons per day per square foot) [1]
Coarse Sand, Sand, Loamy Coarse Sand, Loamy Sand	Single grain	Structureless	0.8
Fine Sand, Very Fine Sand, Loamy Fine Sand, Loamy Very Fine Sand	Single grain	Structureless	0.4
Coarse Sandy Loam, Sandy Loam	Massive	Structureless	0.2
	Platy	Weak	0.2
		Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	0.4
		Moderate, Strong	0.6
Fine Sandy Loam, very fine Sandy Loam	Massive	Structureless	0.2
	Platy	Weak, Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	0.2
		Moderate, Strong	0.4
Loam	Massive	Structureless	0.2
	Platy	Weak, Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	0.4
		Moderate, Strong	0.6
Silt Loam	Massive	Structureless	Prohibited
	Platy	Weak, Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	0.4
		Moderate, Strong	0.6
Sandy Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam	Massive	Structureless	Prohibited
	Platy	Weak, Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	0.2
		Moderate, Strong	0.4
Sandy Clay, Clay, or Silty Clay	Massive	Structureless	Prohibited
	Platy	Weak, Moderate, Strong	Prohibited
	Prismatic, Blocky, Granular	Weak	Prohibited
		Moderate, Strong	0.2

[1] Soils listed as prohibited may be allowed under the authority of the Regional Water Board, or as allowed under an approved Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2.

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

8.1.8 All new dispersal systems shall have 100 percent replacement area that is equivalent and separate, and available for future use.

8.1.9 No dispersal systems or replacement areas shall be covered by an impermeable surface, such as paving, building foundation slabs, plastic sheeting, or any other material that prevents oxygen transfer to the soil.

8.1.10 Rock fragment content of native soil surrounding the dispersal system shall not exceed 50 percent by volume for rock fragments sized as cobbles or larger and shall be estimated using either the point-count or line-intercept methods.

8.1.11 Increased allowance for IAPMO certified dispersal systems is not allowed under Tier 1.

8.2 OWTS Construction and Installation

8.2.1 All new or replacement septic tanks and new or replacement oil/grease interceptor tanks shall comply with the standards contained in Sections K5(b), K5(c), K5(d), K5(e), K5(k), K5(m)(1), and K5(m)(3)(ii) of Appendix K, of Part 5, Title 24 of the 2007 California Code of Regulations.

8.2.2 All new septic tanks shall comply with the following requirements:

8.2.2.1 Access openings shall have watertight risers, the tops of which shall be set at most 6 inches below finished grade; and

8.2.2.2 Access openings at grade or above shall be locked or secured to prevent unauthorized access.

8.2.3 New and replacement OWTS septic tanks shall be limited to those approved by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) or stamped and certified by a California registered civil engineer as meeting the industry standards, and their installation shall be according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

8.2.4 New and replacement OWTS septic tanks shall be designed to prevent solids in excess of three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch in diameter from passing to the dispersal system. Septic tanks that use a National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standard Institute (NSF/ANSI) Standard 46 certified septic tank filter at the final point of effluent discharge from the OWTS and prior to the dispersal system shall be deemed in compliance with this requirement.

Tier 1 – Low Risk New or Replacement OWTS

8.2.5 A Licensed General Engineering Contractor (Class A), General Building Contractor (Class B), Sanitation System Contractor (Specialty Class C-42), or Plumbing Contractor (Specialty Class C-36) shall install all new OWTS and replacement OWTS in accordance with California Business and Professions Code Sections 7056, 7057, and 7058 and Article 3, Division 8, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. A property owner may also install his/her own OWTS if the as-built diagram and the installation are inspected and approved by the Regional Water Board or local agency at a time when the OWTS is in an open condition (not covered by soil and exposed for inspection).

Tier 2 – Local Agency OWTS Management Program

Local agencies may submit management programs for approval, and upon approval then manage the installation of new and replacement OWTS under that program. Local Agency Management Programs approved under Tier 2 provide an alternate method from Tier 1 programs to achieve the same policy purpose, which is to protect water quality and public health. In order to address local conditions, Local Agency Management Programs may include standards that differ from the Tier 1 requirements for new and replacement OWTS contained in Sections 7 and 8. As examples, a Local Agency Management Program may authorize different soil characteristics, usage of seepage pits, and different densities for new developments. Once the Local Agency Management Program is approved, new and replacement OWTS that are included within the Local Agency Management Program may be approved by the Local Agency. A Local Agency, at its discretion, may include Tier 1 standards within its Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program for some or all of its jurisdiction. However, once a Local Agency Management Program is approved, it shall supersede Tier 1 and all future OWTS decisions will be governed by the Tier 2 Local Agency Management Program until it is modified, withdrawn, or revoked.

9.0 Local Agency Management Program for Minimum OWTS Standards

The Local Agency Management Program for minimum OWTS Standards is a management program where local agencies can establish minimum standards that are differing requirements from those specified in Tier 1 (Section 7 and Section 8), including the areas that do not meet those minimum standards and still achieve this Policy's purpose. Local Agency Management Programs may include any one or combination of the following to achieve this purpose:

- Differing system design requirements;
- Differing siting controls such as system density and setback requirements;
- Requirements for owners to enter monitoring and maintenance agreements; and/or
- Creation of an onsite management district or zone.

9.1 Where different and/or additional requirements are needed to protect water quality the local agency shall consider the following, as well as any other conditions deemed appropriate, when developing Local Agency Management Program requirements:

9.1.1 Degree of vulnerability to pollution from OWTS due to hydrogeological conditions.

9.1.2 High Quality waters or other environmental conditions requiring enhanced protection from the effects of OWTS.

9.1.3 Shallow soils requiring a dispersal system installation that is closer to ground surface than is standard.

9.1.4 OWTS is located in area with high domestic well usage.

Tier 2 – Local Agency OWTS Management Program

9.1.5 Dispersal system is located in an area with fractured bedrock.

9.1.6 Dispersal system is located in an area with poorly drained soils.

9.1.7 Surface water is vulnerable to pollution from OWTS.

9.1.8 Surface water within the watershed is listed as impaired for nitrogen or pathogens.

9.1.9 OWTS is located within an area of high OWTS density.

9.1.10 A parcel's size and its susceptibility to hydraulic mounding, organic or nitrogen loading, and whether there is sufficient area for OWTS expansion in case of failure.

9.1.11 Geographic areas that are known to have multiple, existing OWTS predating any adopted standards of design and construction including cesspools.

9.1.12 Geographic areas that are known to have multiple, existing OWTS located within either the pertinent setbacks listed in Section 7.5 of this Policy, or a setback that the local agencies finds is appropriate for that area.

9.2 The Local Agency Management Program shall detail the scope of its coverage, such as the maximum authorized projected flows for OWTS, as well as a clear delineation of those types of OWTS included within and to be permitted by the program, and provide the local site evaluation, siting, design, and construction requirements, and in addition each of the following:

9.2.1 Any local agency requirements for onsite wastewater system inspection, monitoring, maintenance, and repairs, including procedures to ensure that replacements or repairs to failing systems are done under permit from the local governing jurisdiction.

9.2.2 Any special provisions applicable to OWTS within specified geographic areas near specific impaired water bodies listed for pathogens or nitrogen. The special provisions may be substantive and/or procedural, and may include, as examples: consultation with the Regional Water Board prior to issuing permits, supplemental treatment, development of a management district or zone, special siting requirements, additional inspection and monitoring.

9.2.3 Local Agency Management Program variances, for new installations and repairs in substantial conformance, to the greatest extent practicable. Variances are not allowed for the requirements stated in sections 9.4.1 through 9.4.9.

9.2.4 Any educational, training, certification, and/or licensing requirements that will be required of OWTS service providers, site evaluators, designers, installers, pumpers, maintenance contractors, and any other person relating to OWTS activities.

9.2.5 Education and/or outreach program including informational materials to inform OWTS owners about how to locate, operate, and maintain their

Tier 2 – Local Agency OWTS Management Program

OWTS as well as any Water Board order (e.g., Basin Plan prohibitions) regarding OWTS restrictions within its jurisdiction. The education and/or outreach program shall also include procedures to ensure that alternative onsite system owners are provided an informational maintenance or replacement document by the system designer or installer. This document shall cite homeowner procedures to ensure maintenance, repair, or replacement of critical items within 48 hours following failure. If volunteer well monitoring programs are available within the local agency's jurisdiction, the outreach program shall include information on how well owners may participate.

9.2.6 An assessment of existing and proposed disposal locations for septage, the volume of septage anticipated, and whether adequate capacity is available.

9.2.7 Any consideration given to onsite maintenance districts or zones.

9.2.8 Any consideration given to the development and implementation of, or coordination with, Regional Salt and Nutrient Management Plans.

9.2.9 Any consideration given to coordination with watershed management groups.

9.2.10 Procedures for evaluating the proximity of sewer systems to new or replacement OWTS installations.

9.2.11 Procedures for notifying the owner of a public water system prior to issuing an installation or repair permit for an OWTS, if the OWTS is within 1,200 feet of an intake point for a surface water treatment plant for drinking water, is in the drainage area catchment in which the intake point is located, and is located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for a flowing water body, or if the OWTS is within a horizontal sanitary setback from a public well.

9.2.12 Policies and procedures that will be followed when a proposed OWTS dispersal area is within the horizontal sanitary setback of a public well or a surface water intake point. These policies and procedures shall either indicate that supplemental treatment as specified in 10.9 and 10.10 of this policy are required for OWTS that are within a horizontal sanitary setback of a public well or surface water intake point, or will establish alternate siting and operational criteria for the proposed OWTS that would similarly mitigate the potential adverse impact to the public water source.

9.2.13 Any plans for the phase-out or discontinuance of cesspool usage.

9.3 The minimum responsibilities of the local agency for management of the Local Agency Management Program include:

9.3.1 Maintain records of the number, location, and description of permits issued for OWTS where a variance is granted.

Tier 2 – Local Agency OWTS Management Program

9.3.2 Maintain a water quality assessment program to determine the general operation status of OWTS and to evaluate the impact of OWTS discharges, and assess the extent to which groundwater and local surface water quality may be adversely impacted. The focus of the assessment should be areas with characteristics listed under section 9.1. The assessment program will include monitoring and analysis of water quality data, review of complaints, variances, failures, and any information resulting from inspections. The assessment may use existing water quality data from other monitoring programs and/or establish the terms, conditions, and timing for monitoring done by the local agency. At a minimum this assessment will include monitoring data for nitrates and pathogens, and may include data for other constituents which are needed to adequately characterize the impacts of OWTS on water quality. Other monitoring programs for which data may be used include but are not limited to any of the following:

9.3.2.1. Random well samples from a domestic well sampling program.

9.3.2.2. Routine real estate transfer samples if those are performed and reported.

9.3.2.3. Review of public system sampling reports done by the local agency or another municipality responsible for the public system.

9.3.2.4. Water quality testing reports done at the time of new well development if those are reported.

9.3.2.5. Beach water quality testing data performed as part of Health and Safety Code Section 115885.

9.3.2.6. Receiving water sampling performed as a part of a NPDES permit.

9.3.2.7. Data contained in the California Water Quality Assessment Database.

9.3.2.8. Groundwater sampling performed as part of Waste Discharge Requirements.

9.3.2.9. Groundwater data collected as part of the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program and available in the Geotracker Database.

9.3.3 Submit an annual report by February 1 to the applicable Regional Water Board summarizing the status of items 9.3.1 through 9.3.2 above. Every fifth year, submit an evaluation of the monitoring program and an assessment of whether water quality is being impacted by OWTS, identifying any changes in the Local Agency Management Program that will be undertaken to address impacts from OWTS. The first report will commence one year after approval of the local agency's Local Agency Management Program. In addition to summarizing monitoring data collected per 9.3.2 above, all groundwater monitoring data generated by the local agency shall be submitted in EDF format for inclusion into

Geotracker, and surface water monitoring shall be submitted to CEDEN in a SWAMP comparable format.

9.4 The following are not allowed to be authorized in a Local Agency Management Program:

9.4.1 Cesspools of any kind or size.

9.4.2 OWTS receiving a projected flow over 10,000 gallons per day.

9.4.3 OWTS that utilize any form of effluent disposal that discharges on or above the post installation ground surface such as sprinklers, exposed drip lines, free-surface wetlands, or a pond.

9.4.4 Slopes greater than 30 percent without a slope stability report approved by a registered professional.

9.4.5 Decreased leaching area for IAPMO certified dispersal systems using a multiplier less than 0.70.

9.4.6 OWTS utilizing supplemental treatment without requirements for periodic monitoring or inspections.

9.4.7 OWTS dedicated to receiving significant amounts of wastes dumped from RV holding tanks.

9.4.8 Separation of the bottom of dispersal system to groundwater less than two (2) feet, except for seepage pits, which shall not be less than 10 feet.

9.4.9 Installation of new or replacement OWTS where public sewer is available. The public sewer may be considered as not available when such public sewer or any building or exterior drainage facility connected thereto is located more than 200 feet from any proposed building or exterior drainage facility on any lot or premises that abuts and is served by such public sewer. This provision does not apply to replacement OWTS where the connection fees and construction cost are greater than twice the total cost of the replacement OWTS and the local agency determines that the discharge from the OWTS will not affect groundwater or surface water to a degree that makes it unfit for drinking or other uses.

9.4.10 Except as provided for in sections 9.4.11 and 9.4.12, new or replacement OWTS with minimum horizontal setbacks less than any of the following:

9.4.10.1 150 feet from a public water well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system does not exceed 10 feet in depth.

9.4.10.2 200 feet from a public water well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system exceeds 10 feet in depth.

9.4.10.3 Where the effluent dispersal system is within 600 feet of a public water well and exceeds 20 feet in depth the horizontal setback required to achieve a two-year travel time for microbiological contaminants shall be evaluated. A qualified professional shall conduct this evaluation. However in no case shall the setback be less than 200 feet.

Tier 2 – Local Agency OWTS Management Program

9.4.10.4 Where the effluent dispersal system is within 1,200 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 400 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

9.4.10.5 Where the effluent dispersal system is located more than 1,200 feet but less than 2,500 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment area of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 200 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

9.4.11 For replacement OWTS that do not meet the above horizontal separation requirements, the replacement OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable. In such case, the replacement OWTS shall utilize supplemental treatment and other mitigation measures, unless the permitting authority finds that there is no indication that the previous system is adversely affecting the public water source, and there is limited potential that the replacement system could impact the water source based on topography, soil depth, soil texture, and groundwater separation.

9.4.12 For new OWTS, installed on parcels of record existing at the time of the effective date of this Policy, that cannot meet the above horizontal separation requirements, the OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable and shall utilize supplemental treatment for pathogens as specified in section 10.8 and any other mitigation measures prescribed by the permitting authority.

9.5 A Local Agency Management Program for OWTS must include adequate detail, including technical information to support how all the criteria in their program work together to protect water quality and public health.

9.6 A Regional Water Board reviewing a Local Agency Management Program shall consider, among other things, the past performance of the local program to adequately protect water quality, and where this has been achieved with criteria differing from Tier 1, shall not unnecessarily require modifications to the program for purposes of uniformity, as long as the Local Agency Management Program meets the requirements of Tier 2.

Tier 3 – Advanced Protection Management Programs for Impaired Areas

Existing, new, and replacement OWTS that are near impaired water bodies may be addressed by a TMDL and its implementation program, or special provisions contained in a Local Agency Management Program. If there is no TMDL or special provisions, new or replacement OWTS within 600 feet of impaired water bodies listed in Attachment 2 must meet the applicable specific requirements of Tier 3.

10.0 Advanced Protection Management Program

An Advanced Protection Management Program is the minimum required management program for all OWTS located near a water body that has been listed as impaired due to nitrogen or pathogen indicators pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Local agencies are authorized to implement Advanced Protection Management Programs in conjunction with an approved Local Agency Management Program or, if there is no approved Local Agency Management Program, Tier 1. Local agencies are encouraged to collaborate with the Regional Water Boards by sharing any information pertaining to the impairment, provide advice on potential remedies, and regulate OWTS to the extent that their authority allows for the improvement of the impairment.

10.1 The geographic area for each water body's Advanced Protection Management Program is defined by the applicable TMDL, if one has been approved. If there is not an approved TMDL, it is defined by an approved Local Agency Management Program, if it contains special provisions for that water body. If it is not defined in an approved TMDL or Local Agency Management Program, it shall be 600 linear feet [in the horizontal (map) direction] of a water body listed in Attachment 2 where the edge of that water body is the natural or levied bank for creeks and rivers, the high water mark for lakes and reservoirs, and the mean high tide line for tidally influenced water bodies, as appropriate. OWTS near impaired water bodies that are not listed on Attachment 2, and do not have a TMDL and are not covered by a Local Agency Management Program with special provisions, are not addressed by Tier 3.

10.2 The requirements of an Advanced Protection Management Program will be in accordance with a TMDL implementation plan, if one has been adopted to address the impairment. An adopted TMDL implementation plan supersedes all other requirements in Tier 3. All TMDL implementation plans adopted after the effective date of this Policy that contain load allocations for OWTS shall include a schedule that requires compliance with the load allocations as soon as practicable, given the watershed-specific circumstances. The schedule shall require that OWTS implementation actions for OWTS installed prior to the TMDL implementation plan's effective date shall commence within 3 years after the TMDL implementation plan's effective date, and that OWTS implementation actions for OWTS installed after the TMDL implementation plan's effective date shall commence immediately. The TMDL implementation plan may use some or all of the Tier 3 requirements and shall establish the applicable area of

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

implementation for OWTS requirements within the watershed. For those impaired water bodies that do have an adopted TMDL addressing the impairment, but the TMDL does not assign a load allocation to OWTS, no further action is required unless the TMDL is modified at some point in the future to include actions for OWTS. Existing, new, and replacement OWTS that are near impaired water bodies and are covered by a Basin Plan prohibition must also comply with the terms of the prohibition, as provided in Section 2.1.

10.3 In the absence of an adopted TMDL implementation plan, the requirements of an Advanced Protection Management Program will consist of any special provisions for the water body if any such provisions have been approved as part of a Local Agency Management Program.

10.4 The Regional Water Boards shall adopt TMDLs for impaired water bodies identified in Attachment 2, in accordance with the specified dates.

10.4.1 If a Regional Water Board does not complete a TMDL within two years of the time period specified in Attachment 2, coverage under this Policy's waiver of waste discharge requirements shall expire for any OWTS that has any part of its dispersal system discharging within the geographic area of an Advanced Protection Management Program. The Regional Water Board shall issue waste discharge requirements, general waste discharge requirements, waivers of waste discharge requirements, or require corrective action for such OWTS. The Regional Water Board will consider the following when establishing the waste discharge requirements, general waste discharge requirements, waivers of waste discharge requirements, or requirement for corrective action:

10.4.1.1 Whether supplemental treatment should be required.

10.4.1.2 Whether routine inspection of the OWTS should be required.

10.4.1.3 Whether monitoring of surface and groundwater should be performed.

10.4.1.4 The collection of a fee for those OWTS covered by the order.

10.4.1.5 Whether owners of previously-constructed OWTS should file a report by a qualified professional in accordance with section 10.5.

10.4.1.6 Whether owners of new or replacement OWTS should file a report of waste discharge with additional supporting technical information as required by the Regional Water Board.

10.5 If the Regional Water Board requires owners of OWTS to submit a qualified professional's report pursuant to Section 10.4.1.5, the report shall include a determination of whether the OWTS is functioning properly and as designed or requires corrective actions per Tier 4, and regardless of its state of function, whether it is contributing to impairment of the water body.

10.5.1 The qualified professional's report may also include, but is not limited to:

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

10.5.1.1 A general description of system components, their physical layout, and horizontal setback distances from property lines, buildings, wells, and surface waters.

10.5.1.2 A description of the type of wastewater discharged to the OWTS such as domestic, commercial, or industrial and classification of it as domestic wastewater or high-strength waste.

10.5.1.3 A determination of the systems design flow and the volume of wastewater discharged daily derived from water use, either estimated or actual if metered.

10.5.1.4 A description of the septic tank, including age, size, material of construction, internal and external condition, water level, scum layer thickness, depth of solids, and the results of a one-hour hydrostatic test.

10.5.1.5 A description of the distribution box, dosing siphon, or distribution pump, and if flow is being equally distributed throughout the dispersal system, as well as any evidence of solids carryover, clear water infiltration, or evidence of system backup.

10.5.1.6 A description of the dispersal system including signs of hydraulic failure, condition of surface vegetation over the dispersal system, level of ponding above the infiltrative surface within the dispersal system, other possible sources of hydraulic loading to the dispersal area, and depth of the seasonally high groundwater level.

10.5.1.7 A determination of whether the OWTS is discharging to the ground's surface.

10.5.1.8 For a water body listed as an impaired water body for pathogens, a determination of the OWTS dispersal system's separation from its deepest most infiltrative surface to the highest seasonal groundwater level or fractured bedrock.

10.5.1.9 For a water body listed as an impaired water body for nitrogen, a determination of whether the groundwater under the dispersal field is reaching the water body, and a description of the method used to make the determination.

10.6 For new, replacement, and existing OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program, the following are not covered by this Policy's waiver but may be authorized by a separate Regional Water Board order:

10.6.1 Cesspools of any kind or size.

10.6.2 OWTS receiving a projected flow over 10,000 gallons per day.

10.6.3 OWTS that utilize any form of effluent disposal on or above the ground surface.

10.6.4 Slopes greater than 30 percent without a slope stability report approved by a registered professional.

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

10.6.5 Decreased leaching area for IAPMO certified dispersal systems using a multiplier less than 0.70.

10.6.6 OWTS utilizing supplemental treatment without requirements for periodic monitoring or inspections.

10.6.7 OWTS dedicated to receiving significant amounts of wastes dumped from RV holding tanks.

10.6.8 Separation of the bottom of dispersal system to groundwater less than two (2) feet, except for seepage pits, which shall not be less than 10 feet.

10.6.9 Minimum horizontal setbacks less than any of the following:

10.6.9.1 150 feet from a public water well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system does not exceed 10 feet in depth;

10.6.9.2 200 feet from a public water well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system exceeds 10 feet in depth:

10.6.9.3 Where the effluent dispersal system is within 600 feet of a public water well and exceeds 20 feet in depth the horizontal setback required to achieve a two-year travel time for microbiological contaminants shall be evaluated. A qualified professional shall conduct this evaluation. However in no case shall the setback be less than 200 feet.

10.6.9.4 Where the effluent dispersal system is within 1,200 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 400 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

10.6.9.5 Where the effluent dispersal system is located more than 1,200 feet but less than 2,500 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies, the dispersal system shall be no less than 200 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

10.6.9.6 For replacement OWTS that do not meet the above horizontal separation requirements, the replacement OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable. In such case, the replacement OWTS shall utilize supplemental treatment and other mitigation measures.

10.6.9.7 For new OWTS, installed on parcels of record existing at the time of the effective date of this Policy, that cannot meet the above horizontal separation requirements, the OWTS shall meet the horizontal separation to the greatest extent practicable and shall

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

utilize supplemental treatment for pathogens as specified in section 10.10 and any other mitigation measures as prescribed by the permitting authority.

10.7 The requirements contained in Section 10 shall not apply to owners of OWTS that are constructed and operating, or permitted, on or prior to the date that the nearby water body is added to Attachment 2 who commit by way of a legally binding document to connect to a centralized wastewater collection and treatment system regulated through WDRs as specified within the following timeframes:

10.7.1 The owner must sign the document within forty-eight months of the date that the nearby water body is initially listed on Attachment 2.

10.7.2 The specified date for the connection to the centralized community wastewater collection and treatment system shall not extend beyond nine years following the date that the nearby water body is added to Attachment 2.

10.8 In the absence of an adopted TMDL implementation plan or Local Agency Management Program containing special provisions for the water body, all new or replacement OWTS permitted after the date that the water body is initially listed in Attachment 2 that have any discharge within the geographic area of an Advanced Protection Management Program shall meet the following requirements:

10.8.1 Utilize supplemental treatment and meet performance requirements in 10.9 if impaired for nitrogen and 10.10 if impaired for pathogens,

10.8.2 Comply with the setback requirements of Section 7.5.1 to 7.5.5, and

10.8.3 Comply with any applicable Local Agency Management Program requirements.

10.9 Supplemental treatment requirements for nitrogen

10.9.1 Effluent from the supplemental treatment components designed to reduce nitrogen shall be certified by NSF, or other approved third party tester, to meet a 50 percent reduction in total nitrogen when comparing the 30-day average influent to the 30-day average effluent.

10.9.2 Where a drip-line dispersal system is used to enhance vegetative nitrogen uptake, the dispersal system shall have at least six (6) inches of soil cover.

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

10.10 Supplemental treatment requirements for pathogens

10.10.1 Supplemental treatment components designed to perform disinfection shall provide sufficient pretreatment of the wastewater so that effluent from the supplemental treatment components does not exceed a 30-day average TSS of 30 mg/L and shall further achieve an effluent fecal coliform bacteria concentration less than or equal to 200 Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100 milliliters.

10.10.2 The minimum soil depth and the minimum depth to the anticipated highest level of groundwater below the bottom of the dispersal system shall not be less than three (3) feet. All dispersal systems shall have at least twelve (12) inches of soil cover.

10.11 OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program with supplemental treatment shall be designed to meet the applicable performance requirements above and shall be stamped or approved by a Qualified Professional.

10.12 Prior to the installation of any proprietary treatment OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program, all such treatment components shall be tested by an independent third party testing laboratory.

10.13 The ongoing monitoring of OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program with supplemental treatment components designed to meet the performance requirements in Sections 10.9 and 10.10 shall be monitored in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual for the OWTS or more frequently as required by the local agency or Regional Water Board.

10.14 OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program with supplemental treatment components shall be equipped with a visual or audible alarm as well as a telemetric alarm that alerts the owner and service provider in the event of system malfunction. Where telemetry is not possible, the owner or owner's agent shall inspect the system at least monthly while the system is in use as directed and instructed by a service provider and notify the service provider not less than quarterly of the observed operating parameters of the OWTS.

10.15 OWTS in an Advanced Protection Management Program designed to meet the disinfection requirements in Section 10.10 shall be inspected for proper operation quarterly while the system is in use by a service provider unless a telemetric monitoring system is capable of continuously assessing the operation of the disinfection system. Testing of the wastewater flowing from supplemental treatment components that perform disinfection shall be sampled at a point in the system after the treatment components and prior to the dispersal system and shall be conducted quarterly based on analysis of total coliform with a minimum detection limit of 2.2 MPN. All effluent samples must include the geographic coordinates of the sample's location. Effluent samples shall be taken by a service provider and analyzed by a California Department of Public Health certified laboratory.

Tier 3 – Impaired Areas

10.16 The minimum responsibilities of a local agency administering an Advanced Protection Management Program include those prescribed for the Local Agency Management Programs in Section 9.3 of this policy, as well as monitoring owner compliance with Sections 10.13, 10.14,and 10.15.

Tier 4 – OWTS Requiring Corrective Action

OWTS that require corrective action or are either presently failing or fail at any time while this Policy is in effect are automatically included in Tier 4 and must follow the requirements as specified. OWTS included in Tier 4 must continue to meet applicable requirements of Tier 0, 1, 2 or 3 pending completion of corrective action.

11.0 Corrective Action for OWTS

11.1 Any OWTS that has pooling effluent, discharges wastewater to the surface, or has wastewater backed up into plumbing fixtures, because its dispersal system is no longer adequately percolating the wastewater is deemed to be failing, no longer meeting its primary purpose to protect public health, and requires major repair, and as such the dispersal system must be replaced, repaired, or modified so as to return to proper function and comply with Tier 1, 2, or 3 as appropriate.

11.2 Any OWTS septic tank failure, such as a baffle failure or tank structural integrity failure such that either wastewater is exfiltrating or groundwater is infiltrating is deemed to be failing, no longer meeting its primary purpose to protect public health, and requires major repair, and as such shall require the septic tank to be brought into compliance with the requirements of Section 8 in Tier 1 or a Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2.

11.3 Any OWTS that has a failure of one of its components other than those covered by 11.1 and 11.2 above, such as a distribution box or broken piping connection, shall have that component repaired so as to return the OWTS to a proper functioning condition and return to Tier 0, 1, 2, or 3.

11.4 Any OWTS that has affected, or will affect, groundwater or surface water to a degree that makes it unfit for drinking or other uses, or is causing a human health or other public nuisance condition shall be modified or upgraded so as to abate its impact.

11.5 If the owner of the OWTS is not able to comply with corrective action requirements of this section, the Regional Water Board may authorize repairs that are in substantial conformance, to the greatest extent practicable, with Tiers 1 or 3, or may require the owner of the OWTS to submit a report of waste discharge for evaluation on a case-by-case basis. Regional Water Board response to such reports of waste discharge may include, but is not limited to, enrollment in general waste discharge requirements, issuance of individual waste discharge requirements, or issuance of waiver of waste discharge requirements. A local agency may authorize repairs that are in substantial conformance, to the greatest extent practicable, with Tier 2 in accordance with section 9.2.3 if there is an approved Local Agency Management Program, or with an existing program if a Local Agency Management Program has not been approved and it is less than 5 years from the effective date of the Policy.

Tier 4 – OWTS Requiring Corrective Action

11.6 Owners of OWTS will address any corrective action requirement of Tier 4 as soon as is reasonably possible, and must comply with the time schedule of any corrective action notice received from a local agency or Regional Water Board, to retain coverage under this Policy.

11.7 Failure to meet the requirements of Tier 4 constitute a failure to meet the conditions of the waiver of waste discharge requirements contained in this Policy, and is subject to further enforcement action.

Waiver – Effective Date – Financial Assistance

Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements

12.0 In accordance with Water Code section 13269, the State Water Board hereby waives the requirements to submit a report of waste discharge, obtain waste discharge requirements, and pay fees for discharges from OWTS covered by this Policy. Owners of OWTS covered by this Policy shall comply with the following conditions:

12.0.1 The OWTS shall function as designed with no surfacing effluent.

12.0.2 The OWTS shall not utilize a dispersal system that is in soil saturated with groundwater.

12.0.3 The OWTS shall not be operated while inundated by a storm or flood event.

12.0.4 The OWTS shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance or pollution.

12.0.5 The OWTS shall comply with all applicable local agency codes, ordinances, and requirements.

12.0.6 The OWTS shall comply with and meet any applicable TMDL implementation requirements, special provisions for impaired water bodies, or supplemental treatment requirements imposed by Tier 3.

12.0.7 The OWTS shall comply with any corrective action requirements of Tier 4.

12.1 This waiver may be revoked by the State Water Board or the applicable Regional Water Board for any discharge from an OWTS, or from a category of OWTS.

Effective Date

13.0 This Policy becomes effective six months after its approval by the Office of Administrative Law, and all deadlines and compliance dates stated herein start at such time.

Waiver – Effective Date – Financial Assistance

Financial Assistance

14.0 Local Agencies may apply to the State Water Board for funds from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for use in mini-loan programs that provide low interest loan assistance to private property owners with costs associated with complying with this Policy.

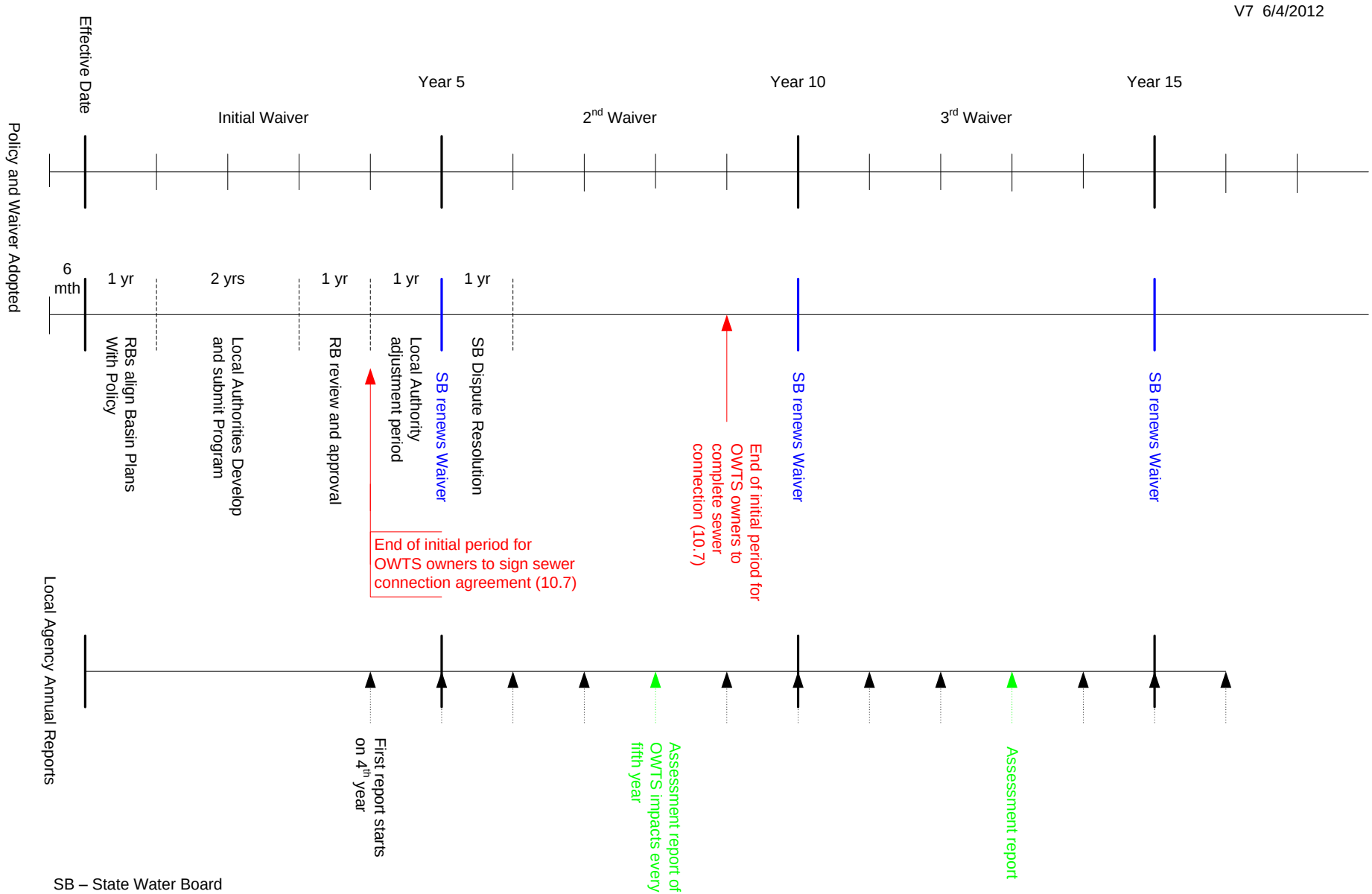
14.1 Loan interest rates for loans to local agencies will be set by the State Water Board using its policies, procedures, and strategies for implementing the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program, but will typically be one-half of the States most recent General Obligation bond sale. Historically interest rates have ranged between 2.0 and 3.0 percent.

14.2 Local agencies may add additional interest points to their loans made to private entities to cover their costs of administering the mini-loan program.

14.3 Local agencies may submit their suggested loan eligibility criteria for the min-loan program they wish to establish to the State Water Board for approval, but should consider the legislative intent stated in Water Code Section 13291.5 is that assistance is encouraged for private property owners whose cost of complying with the requirements of this policy exceeds one-half of one percent of the current assessed value of the property on which the OWTS is located.

Attachment 1

OWTS Policy Time Lines



SB – State Water Board
RB – Regional Water Board

Attachment 2

The tables below specifically identify those impaired water bodies where: (1) it is likely that operating OWTS will subsequently be determined to be a contributing source of pathogens or nitrogen and therefore it is anticipated that OWTS would receive a loading reduction, and (2) it is likely that new OWTS installations discharging within 600 feet of the water body would contribute to the impairment. Per this Policy (Tier 3, Section 10) the Regional Water Boards must adopt a TMDL by the date specified in the table. The State Water Board, at the time of approving future 303 (d) Lists, will specifically identify those impaired water bodies that are to be added or removed from the tables below.

Table 5. Water Bodies impaired for pathogens that are subject to Tier 3 as of 2012.

REGION NO.	REGION NAME	WATERBODY NAME	COUNTIES	TMDL Completion Date
1	North Coast	Clam Beach	Humboldt	2020
1	North Coast	Luffenholtz Beach	Humboldt	2020
1	North Coast	Moonstone County Park	Humboldt	2020
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Lower Russian River HA, Guerneville HSA, mainstem Russian River from Fife Creek to Dutch Bill Creek	Sonoma	2016
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Lower Russian River HA, Guerneville HSA, Green Valley Creek watershed	Sonoma	2016
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Middle Russian River HA, Geyserville HSA, mainstem Russian River at Healdsburg Memorial Beach and unnamed tributary at Fitch Mountain	Sonoma	2016
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Middle Russian River HA, mainstem Laguna de Santa Rosa	Sonoma	2016
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Middle Russian River HA, mainstem Santa Rosa Creek	Sonoma	2016
1	North Coast	Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	2020
2	San Francisco Bay	China Camp Beach	Marin	2014
2	San Francisco Bay	Lawsons Landing	Marin	2015
2	San Francisco Bay	Pacific Ocean at Bolinas Beach	Marin	2014

Attachment 2

REGION NO.	REGION NAME	WATERBODY NAME	COUNTIES	TMDL Completion Date
2	San Francisco Bay	Pacific Ocean at Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	2016
2	San Francisco Bay	Pacific Ocean at Muir Beach	Marin	2015
2	San Francisco Bay	Pacific Ocean at Pillar Point Beach	San Mateo	2016
2	San Francisco Bay	Petaluma River	Marin, Sonoma	2017
2	San Francisco Bay	Petaluma River (tidal portion)	Marin, Sonoma	2017
2	San Francisco Bay	San Gregorio Creek	San Mateo	2019
3	Central Coast	Pacific Ocean at Point Rincon (mouth of Rincon Cr, Santa Barbara County)	Santa Barbara	2015
3	Central Coast	Rincon Creek	Santa Barbara, Ventura	2015
4	Los Angeles	Canada Larga (Ventura River Watershed)	Ventura	2017
4	Los Angeles	Coyote Creek	Los Angeles, Orange	2015
4	Los Angeles	Rincon Beach	Ventura	2017
4	Los Angeles	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)	Ventura	2017
4	Los Angeles	San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Firestone to Whittier Narrows Dam	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	San Gabriel River Reach 3 (Whittier Narrows to Ramona)	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	San Jose Creek Reach 1 (SG Confluence to Temple St.)	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple to I-10 at White Ave.)	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	Sawpit Creek	Los Angeles	2015
4	Los Angeles	Ventura River Reach 3 (Weldon Canyon to Confl. w/ Coyote Cr)	Ventura	2017
4	Los Angeles	Walnut Creek Wash (Drains from Puddingstone Res)	Los Angeles	2015
5	Central Valley	Wolf Creek (Nevada County)	Nevada, Placer	2020
5	Central Valley	Woods Creek (Tuolumne County)	Tuolumne	2020
7	Colorado River	Alamo River	Imperial	2017

Attachment 2

REGION NO.	REGION NAME	WATERBODY NAME	COUNTIES	TMDL Completion Date
7	Colorado River	Palo Verde Outfall Drain and Lagoon	Imperial, Riverside	2017
8	Santa Ana	Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir)	Riverside	2019
8	Santa Ana	Fulmor, Lake	Riverside	2019
8	Santa Ana	Goldenstar Creek	Riverside	2019
8	Santa Ana	Los Trancos Creek (Crystal Cove Creek)	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Lytle Creek	San Bernardino	2019
8	Santa Ana	Mill Creek Reach 1	San Bernardino	2015
8	Santa Ana	Mill Creek Reach 2	San Bernardino	2015
8	Santa Ana	Morning Canyon Creek	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Mountain Home Creek	San Bernardino	2019
8	Santa Ana	Mountain Home Creek, East Fork	San Bernardino	2019
8	Santa Ana	Silverado Creek	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Peters Canyon Channel	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Santa Ana River, Reach 2	Orange, Riverside	2019
8	Santa Ana	Temescal Creek, Reach 6 (Elsinore Groundwater sub basin boundary to Lake Elsinore Outlet)	Riverside	2019
8	Santa Ana	Seal Beach	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Serrano Creek	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Huntington Harbour	Orange	2017

Attachment 2

Table 6. Water Bodies impaired for nitrogen that are subject to Tier 3.

REGION NO.	REGION NAME	WATERBODY NAME	COUNTIES	TMDL Completion Date
1	North Coast	Russian River HU, Middle Russian River HA, mainstem Laguna de Santa Rosa	Sonoma	2015
2	San Francisco Bay	Lagunitas Creek	Marin	2016
2	San Francisco Bay	Napa River	Napa, Solano	2014
2	San Francisco Bay	Petaluma River	Marin, Sonoma	2017
2	San Francisco Bay	Petaluma River (tidal portion)	Marin, Sonoma	2017
2	San Francisco Bay	Sonoma Creek	Sonoma	2014
2	San Francisco Bay	Tomales Bay	Marin	2019
2	San Francisco Bay	Walker Creek	Marin	2016
4	Los Angeles	Malibu Creek	Los Angeles	2016
4	Los Angeles	San Antonio Creek (Tributary to Ventura River Reach 4)	Ventura	2013
8	Santa Ana	East Garden Grove Wintersburg Channel	Orange	2017
8	Santa Ana	Grout Creek	San Bernardino	2015
8	Santa Ana	Rathbone (Rathbun) Creek	San Bernardino	2015
8	Santa Ana	Summit Creek	San Bernardino	2015
8	Santa Ana	Serrano Creek	Orange	2017

Attachment 3

Regional Water Boards, upon mutual agreement, may designate one Regional Water Board to regulate a person or entity that is under the jurisdiction of both (Water Code Section 13228). The following table identifies the designated Regional Water Board for all counties within the State for purposes of reviewing and, if appropriate, approving new Local Agency Management Plans.

Table 7. Regional Water Board designations by County.

County	Regions with Jurisdiction	Designated Region
Alameda	2,5	2
Alpine	5,6	6
Amador	5	5
Butte	5	5
Calaveras	5	5
Colusa	5	5
Contra Costa	2,5	2
Del Norte	1	1
El Dorado	5,6	5
Fresno	5	5
Glenn	5,1	5
Humboldt	1	1
Imperial	7	7
Inyo	6	6
Kern	3,4,5,6	5
Kings	5	5
Lake	5,1	5
Lassen	5,6	6
Los Angeles	4,6	4
Madera	5	5
Marin	2,1	2
Mariposa	5	5
Mendocino	1	1
Merced	5	5
Modoc	1,5,6	5
Mono	6	6
Monterey	3	3
Napa	2,5	2
Nevada	5,6	5
Orange	8,9	8

County	Regions with Jurisdiction	Designated Region
Placer	5,6	5
Plumas	5	5
Riverside	7,8,9	7
Sacramento	5	5
San Benito	3,5	3
San Bernardino	6,7,8	6
San Diego	9,7	9
San Francisco	2	2
San Joaquin	5	5
San Luis Obispo	3,5	3
San Mateo	2,3	2
Santa Barbara	3	3
Santa Clara	2,3	2
Santa Cruz	3	3
Shasta	5	5
Sierra	5,6	5
Siskiyou	1,5	1
Solano	2,5	5
Sonoma	1,2	1
Stanislaus	5	5
Sutter	5	5
Tehama	5	5
Trinity	1	1
Tulare	5	5
Tuolumne	5	5
Ventura	4,3	4
Yolo	5	5
Yuba	5	5

APPENDIX B

CENTRAL COAST RWQCB

ONSITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

PLAN GUIDANCE

~ GUIDANCE ~

CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD
CHECKLIST FOR DEVELOPING & REVIEWING
ONSITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

GOAL: Implementation of onsite management plan will protect and enhance ground and surface water. Each local agency is likely to have unique site limitations and potential water quality issues associated with onsite systems, and management measures to address those issues. Accordingly, the onsite management plan should be flexible and agency-specific. The plan must address each component required in the Basin Plan, however the means and degree to which each component is addressed is flexible. Following is based upon the order in which requirements appear in the Basin Plan, minus duplicative requirements (Chapter 4, Section VIII.D.)

Note: Many components of an effective onsite wastewater management plan may already be implemented by the local permitting jurisdiction or other resource agencies. To prevent duplicative efforts and maximize efficiency, such existing practices should be utilized to the maximum extent practical and summarized in the plan. For example, water quality monitoring data may be available from local health departments, water purveyors, Central Coast Water Board programs, etc. Such data can be used to support management plan activities providing the data is technically sound and adequately summarized in the plan. Adequate documentation should also be included to address any components omitted from a plan, such as those actions performed by other agencies or not applicable due to specified local conditions. The following guidance is based upon requirements adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on May 9, 2008, and not yet approved by the State Water Board.

1. Survey and evaluation of existing onsite systems.
   a. Identify areas served by existing onsite systems throughout jurisdiction. (Section should establish a baseline, include maps or GIS layers, identify areas suitable for conventional systems, summarize basis for suitability, etc.)
   b. Identify problematic areas (site limitations, failure rates, water quality impacts).
   c. Management measures 2, 3, 7 & 8 are implemented in problematic areas.

2. Water quality (ground and surface water) monitoring program.
   a. Ground and/or surface water monitoring in areas likely to detect and prevent degradation. (Include existing data sources and observations where available, document data sources, and document the basis for determining areas likely to be degraded.)
   b. Monitoring locations/depth are representative and can characterize early effects.
   c. Monitoring results support implementation measures and protection of water quality and beneficial uses.

3. Projections of onsite disposal system demand and determination of methods to best meet demand.
   a. Documentation/details that demand will be met without degrading water quality. (Section will reflect each agency's existing and planned policies, include feedback loops to ensure policies are working, and periodic reevaluation.)

b. If sewering is proposed, a realistic schedule is provided. (Include legal authority to prohibit onsite systems within specified proximity of sewer or other tools, summarize measures to prevent water quality impacts until sewer is provided.)

4. Recommendations and requirements for existing onsite wastewater system inspection, monitoring, maintenance and repairs. (Consider different levels for conventional vs. alternative systems.)
   a. Recommendations & requirements are consistent with Basin Plan.
   b. Recommendations & requirements are implemented in an effective manner. (Include feedback loop to ensure effectiveness of policies described.)
   c. Replacements/repairs comply with Basin Plan recommendations, requirements and prohibitions. (Management proposed if repairs can not meet Basin Plan standards, deed restrictions, etc.)
   d. Method for informing onsite system owners is described and effective.
   e. Tracking of system failures, pumping, or other means of identifying problems.
   f. Implementation methods are supported by adequate resources. (Identify who implements or will implement actions.)

5. Recommendations and requirements for new onsite wastewater systems.
   a. Recommendations & requirements are consistent with Basin Plan.
   b. Recommendations & requirements are implemented in effective manner. (Include feedback loop to ensure effectiveness of policies described.)
   c. Site suitability tests are performed and support design.
   d. Permitting process ensures proper siting, design, construction & maintenance.
   e. Permitting conditions reflect Basin Plan criteria and protects set-aside areas.
   f. Property owners are notified of proper installation, operation & maintenance. (Describe when and how notification will occur in the local permitting process.)
   g. Alternative systems are prohibited unless consistent with specified criteria. (Includes water quality protection criteria for alternative systems, if allowed.)
   h. Alternative system criteria include means of verifying ongoing compliance (performance monitoring and reporting).
   i. Alternative system owners are provided maintenance or replacement document by the system designer or installer, citing homeowner procedures to ensure maintenance, repair, or replacement of critical items within 48 hours.
   j. Provisions to ensure long-term performance of alternative systems (service contract, deed restrictions, disclosures, etc.)
   g. Implementation methods are supported by adequate resources. (Identify who implements or will implement actions.)

6. Alternative means of disposing of sewage in the event of disposal system failure and/or irreversible degradation from onsite disposal. (Define how local agency characterizes system failure or irreversible degradation and how it will be detected.)
   a. List of alternate disposal options. (Availability of capacity at each optional disposal facility should be documented.)
   b. Estimated cost of wastewater disposal alternatives.

7. Education and outreach program.
   a. Sample information is fact-based, accurate, user-friendly, and lasting.
   b. Provisions for public inquiry and assistance.

8. Enforcement options. (Including maintenance of alternative systems and commitment to follow through).
   a. Local ordinance reflects Basin Plan criteria.
   b. Local enforcement tools are available and commitment is clearly stated. (Describe escalation of enforcement and who will implement each action.)

9. Septage management.
   a. Septage volume estimated.
   b. Long-term disposal capacity (authorization if site not owned by same agency).
   c. Septage disposal plans & schedule, if site not currently available.
   d. Discussion of private hauling company coordination with local agencies.

10. Program administration, staffing, records keeping, installation and repairs tracking, and financing (are adequate resources provided to support all activities).
    a. Clear delegation of tasks, who does what.
    b. Staff/contract inspectors use detailed checklist to verify construction compliance.
    c. Periodic summary reports, contents of report, and feedback loop.
    d. Local ordinance reflects Basin Plan criteria and supports management plan implementation.

APPENDIX C

OWTS DESIGN / CONSTRUCTION

COMPARISON TABLE

OWTS Policy Comparisons

RWQCB OWTS POLICY SECTION	Regional	Atascadero	LAMP
7.1	Qualified Professional	Same	Same
7.2	Depth of soil	Same	3 feet (bottom of dispersal system)
7.3	Depth to G.W.	10 feet	5ft (shallow dispersal system) 10ft (bottom of seepage pit)
7.4		Exceed 120 min/in (Lot must be > 2 acres)	0.83 to 5.12 gal/ft^2/day
7.5	Minimum Setbacks	Same	LAMP or Plumbing Code
7.7	Maximum Slope	30%	30% (slope stability report needed)
7.8	Allowable Average Densities	2 acres	2 acres
8.1.1	Design: qualified Profession	Same	Same
8.1.3	Maximum Waste Flow	Same	Same
8.1.4	Soil Cover	12 inches (minimum)	12 to 18 inches (shall not exceed 24 inches)
8.1.5	Minimum Depth to G.W.	Perc rate > 30 MPI = 5ft	5ft (shallow dispersal system) 10ft (bottom of seepage pit)
8.1.6	Leach Field Requirements	Same	Ryon Formula
8.1.7	Dispersal System Maximum Depth	Same	Same
8.1.8	Expansion/Replacement Area	Same	Same
8.1.9	Impermeable Surface	Allowed	Allowed
8.1.10	Rock Fragment Content	Same	Same
8.1.11	Alternative Systems	Same	Same
8.2	OTWS Construction and Installation	Qualified professionals	Qualified professionals

APPENDIX D

PRELIMINARY COST ESTIMATES FOR POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM

Estimated Sewer Expansion Costs

SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA 1

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST
8" GRAVITY SEWER	LF	5931	$200.00	$1,186,200
6" FORCE MAIN	LF	1434	$125.00	$179,250
MANHOLE	EA	14	$7,500.00	$105,000
LIFT STATION	EA	1	$150,000.00	$150,000
SSCO	EA	4	$4,500.00	$18,000
			AREA TOTAL	$1,638,450
		NUMBER OF PARCELS SERVED		52
		ESTIMATED COST PER PARCEL SERVED		$31,508.65

SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA 2

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST
8" GRAVITY SEWER	LF	29335	$200.00	$5,867,000
6" FORCE MAIN	LF	1312	$125.00	$164,000
MANHOLE	EA	56	$7,500.00	$420,000
LIFT STATION	EA	2	$150,000.00	$300,000
SSCO	EA	26	$4,500.00	$117,000
			AREA TOTAL	$6,868,000
		NUMBER OF PARCELS SERVED		398
		ESTIMATED COST PER PARCEL SERVED		$17,256.28

SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA 3

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST
8" GRAVITY SEWER	LF	19561	$200.00	$3,912,200
6" FORCE MAIN	LF	131	$125.00	$16,375
MANHOLE	EA	39	$7,500.00	$292,500
LIFT STATION	EA	4	$150,000.00	$600,000
SSCO	EA	23	$4,500.00	$103,500
			AREA TOTAL	$4,924,575
		NUMBER OF PARCELS SERVED		316
		ESTIMATED COST PER PARCEL SERVED		$15,584.10

SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA 4

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST
8" GRAVITY SEWER	LF	22793	$200.00	$4,558,600
6" FORCE MAIN	LF	21	$125.00	$2,625
MANHOLE	EA	50	$7,500.00	$375,000
LIFT STATION	EA	1	$150,000.00	$150,000
SSCO	EA	20	$4,500.00	$90,000
			AREA TOTAL	$5,176,225
		NUMBER OF PARCELS SERVED		363
		ESTIMATED COST PER PARCEL SERVED		$14,259.57

SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA 5

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST
8" GRAVITY SEWER	LF	40787	$200.00	$8,157,400
6" FORCE MAIN	LF	0	$125.00	$0
MANHOLE	EA	79	$7,500.00	$592,500
LIFT STATION	EA	0	$150,000.00	$0
SSCO	EA	39	$4,500.00	$175,500
			AREA TOTAL	$8,925,400
		NUMBER OF PARCELS SERVED		577
		ESTIMATED COST PER PARCEL SERVED		$15,468.63

TOTAL (ALL ZONES)	**$27,532,650**

APPENDIX E

OWTS EASEMENT REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX E

Requirements for Easements

- The installation of septic systems in public road easements requires written authorization from the Building Division.
- No part of a septic system shall be installed in an ingress/egress easement on a private road intended to provide access to more than one property without a variance from the City and written authorization from the Fire Department. When determined by the City that through adequate tests conducted by QP throughout the property that no favorable area for installation of an OWTS is available on the property, the City may authorize the installation of OWTS or part thereof in the easement.
- The City will accept an easement that is completely dedicated for the purpose of installing OWTS when it has been recorded through Assessor's Office reflecting such use. An OWTS or any part of the system may be installed within a utility easement, once it's demonstrated to the Department that there is no other area on the property that may be feasible for the installation of the OWTS. However, there shall not be any overhead obstructions, such as, electrical lines and all horizontal and vertical setbacks from other utilities are maintained at all times, as required.
- The installation of OWTS within flood plain/hazard area shall be avoided. Where suitable sites outside of flood hazard areas are not available, wastewater dispersal systems may be located in flood hazard areas on sites where the effects of inundation, under conditions of the design, are minimized. Applicants are advised to contact the Building Division to inquire whether additional requirements apply.
- No dispersal systems or replacement areas shall be covered by an impermeable surface or other material that prevents oxygen transfer to the soil.

APPENDIX F

OWTS SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX F

Setback Requirements

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DISTANCE IN CLEAR REQUIRED FROM	SEPTIC TANK	DISPOSAL FIELD	SEEPAGE PIT
Building or structures[1]	8 feet	8 feet	8 feet
Property line adjoining private property	5 feet	5 feet	8 feet
Private water supply wells or monitoring well[4]	100 feet	100 feet	150 feet
Public water supply well public where the depth of the effluent dispersal system does not exceed 10 feet in depth[7]	150 feet	150 feet	200 feet
Public water supply well where the depth of the effluent dispersal system exceeds 10 feet in depth[7]	200 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Streams, springs, and rivers[4, 5]	100 feet	100 feet[3]	150 feet
Vernal pools, wetlands, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and ocean[5]	200 feet	200 feet	200 feet
Trees[6]	10 feet	10 feet	10 feet
Seepage pits[3]	5 feet	5 feet	12 feet
Disposal field[3]	5 feet	4 feet[2]	5 feet
On-site domestic water service line	5 feet	5 feet	5 feet
Distribution box (Water meter)	5 feet	5 feet	5 feet
Pressure public water main	10 feet	10 feet	10 feet
Unstable land mass	100 feet	100 feet	100 feet

1. Including porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte cocheres, roofed patios, carports, covered walks, covered driveways, and similar structures or appurtenances.

2. Plus 2 feet for each additional 1 foot of depth in excess of 1 foot below the bottom of the drain line.

3. Where disposal fields, seepage pits, or both are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distance between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be 15 feet.

4. Where special hazards are involved, the distance required shall be increased as may be directed by the Local Agency.

5. 400 feet from the high water mark if within 1,200 feet of a of a public water system's surface water catchment. 200 feet from the high water mark if within >1,200 but <2,500 feet of a public surface water intake. For flowing bodies of water, the surface water intake shall be upstream or the setback distance.

6. For oak trees the distance shall be 15 feet from the trunk or 5 feet beyond the estimated mature drip line of the branches.

7. Where the effluent dispersal system is within 600 feet of a public water well and exceeds 20 feet in depth the horizontal setback required to achieve a two-year travel time for microbiological contaminants shall be evaluated. A qualified professional shall conduct this evaluation. However in no case shall the setback be less than 200 feet.

Setback clearance for dispersal fields/pits shall be measured from the closest edge of the floodway as determined by the Building Division.

Due to site constraints of a property, located within a flood hazard area, the applicant shall be required to demonstrate that the proposed OWTS is designed with additional protective measures to prevent contamination of surface water or runoffs and minimize other risks associated with flooding, such as, infiltration into the dispersal system when the area is inundated by flood water or the potential of scour over and into the dispersal system that could adversely impact the absorption capability of the dispersal system and the overall function of the OWTS.

The City may waive the setback requirements in consideration of a hydrogeological assessment prepared and certified by a registered Professional Civil Engineer, Geologist, Hydro-geologist, or Engineering Geologist confirming that neither the proposed dispersal system nor the subject drainage course will ever generate sufficient lateral infiltration that could negatively impact each other, declaring the location for the proposed dispersal area suitable. The assessment shall be based on the wetted perimeter within the drainage course, and the zone of influence from the dispersal system when they are active at their full potential.

The hydrogeological assessment shall be site specific and prepared for the specific dispersal system that is being proposed. The assessment shall be based on a study of the interrelationship between the geologic conditions and surface and subsurface waters, conducted in at least one excavation located directly between the dispersal system and the subject drainage course to a depth not less than 10 feet below the anticipated bottom of the dispersal system.

The hydrogeological assessment shall describe the determining factors and examine the hydrogeological properties that provided a basis for the conclusion. The assessment shall identify the existence of any hydrogeological elements that could support the possibility of lateral infiltration, such as, high hydraulic gradients, high hydraulic conductivity of soil, slow-permeable or impermeable layers, saturated zones, presence of perched water, elevation differential between the dispersal system and the drainage course, potential inflow of surface and subsurface water and wastewater, possibility of groundwater recharge, presence of vegetative growth, seasonal variations and climatic factors, etc.

In situations where hydraulic gradient suggests the possibility of effluent migration toward the drainage course, even though the hydrogeological assessment has concluded that OWTS will not have any impact on the drainage course, the City may require supplemental treatment and disinfection components.

APPENDIX G

OWTS EVALUATION FORM

APPENDIX G

CERTIFICATION OF EXISTING ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Property Information: APN: _____ Date of Inspection: _____

1. Owner: _____ Address: _____ City: _____

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION SHALL PREVENT THE OWNER FROM OBTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL HEAL APPROVAL

2. Show design and location on a scale of 1:20 or 1:40 of the sewage disposal system and 100% expansion area in relation to dwellings structures, wells, rock outcroppings, drainage, watercourses, etc.

3. a. I examined existing subsurface sewage disposal system at the above location on _____ and determined that th capacity is _____ gallons and that there is _____ sq. ft. of leach line bottom area. There are _____ bedrooms in the dwelling and there are _____ fixture units.
   b. There are _____ leach line(s), each _____ ft. long Depth _____ ft. ☐ Rock ☐ Plastic Chamber
   c. There are _____ Seepage pit(s), each _____ ft. in diameter, and _____ ft. TD. _____ ft. BI
   d. The leach bed is _____ ft. by _____ ft., total _____ sq. ft. of leached area. Depth is _____ ft.

4. a. Construction of septic tank (Please check one of the following):
   ☐ Concrete ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Steel ☐ Other: _____
   b. Internal dimensions of septic: Length _____ ft. Width _____ ft. Depth _____ ft.
   c. Condition of tank (please answer yes or no for each question): Inlet Tee present? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Tank Structure deteriorated? ☐ Yes ☐ No Outlet Tee present? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Effluent Filter present? ☐ Yes ☐ No Two compartments? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   d. Condition of D-Box Level? ☐ Yes ☐ No Replaced? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. a. While pumping the tank, did effluent flow back into tank from absorption system? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Prior to pumping, was the liquid level in the tank above the outlet tee? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   c. Was the area around the lids oxidized? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   d. Is design of system gravity feed? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   e. Were well(s) observed on this or adjacent property? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   If Yes, indicate distance of well from: Septic tank _____ ft. Leach lines _____ Seepage Pits _____ ft.
   f. Distance from springs, lakes, and natural water courses (check all that apply):
   ☐ Septic Tank _____ ft. ☐ Leach lines _____ ft. ☐ Seepage Pits _____ ft.
   g. Is sewer within 200 ft. of structure and abuts property line? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Additional Comments: _____
   h. How long has dwelling been vacant? (if applicable) _____ months _____ weeks ☐ N/A

6. a. ☐ It is my opinion that the system appears to be in good working order and can be expected to function properly with proper maintenance. No repairs are necessary at this time.
   b. ☐ It is my opinion that the system is not in good working order and will not function properly without the following rep
   _____

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature: _____ Print Name: _____

Contractor License No.: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Pumper Co.: _____ Phone Number: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

APPENDIX H

OWTS SEPTIC TANK / FLOW DESIGN CRITERIA

Septic Tank Capacity

Single-Family Dwellings (# of Bedrooms)	Multiple Dwelling Units or Apartments (One Bedroom Each)	Other Uses (Maximum Fixture Units)	Minimum Septic Tank Capacity (Gallons)
1 or 2	-	15	750
3	-	20	1000
4	2 Units	25	1200
5 or 6	3	33	1500
	4	45	2000
	5	55	2250
	6	60	2500
	7	70	2750
	8	80	3000
	9	90	3250
	10	100	3500

- Extra bedroom: 150 gallons each
- Extra dwelling units over 10: 250 gallons each
- Extra fixture units over 100: 25 gallons per fixture unit
- Septic tank sizes in this table include sludge storage capacity and the connection of domestic food waste disposal units without volume increase
- Single family dwelling capacity requirements also apply to mobile homes not installed in a mobile home park.

Estimated Waste Sewage Flow Rates

	TYPE OF OCCUPANCY	GALLONS PER DAY
1	Airports	15 per employee
		5 per passenger
2	Auto washers	Check with equipment manufacturer
3	Bowling alleys (snack bar only)	75 per lane
4	Camps	
	Campground with central comfort station	35 per person
	Campground with flush toilets, no showers	25 per person
	Day camps (no meals served)	15 per person
	Summer and seasonal	50 per person
5	Churches(Sanctuary)	5 per seat
	with kitchen waste	7 per seat
6	Dance halls	5 per person
7	Factories	
	no showers	25 per employee
	with showers	35 per employee
	Cafeteria, add	5 per employee
8	Hospitals	250 per bed
	kitchen waste only	25 per bed
	laundry waste only	40 per bed
9	Hotels (no kitchen waste)	60 per bed (2 person)
10	Institutions (Resident)	75 per person
	Nursing home	125 per person
	Rest home	125 per person
11	Laundries, self-service	
	(minimum 10 hours per day)	300 per machine

	Commercial	Per manufacturer's specifications
12	Motel	50 per bed space
	with kitchen	60 per bed space
13	Offices	20 per employee
14	Parks	
	Picnic parks (toilets only)	20 per parking space
	Recreational vehicles	
	without water hook-up	75 per space
	with water and sewer hook-up	100 per space
15	Restaurants - cafeterias	50 per seat
16	Schools - Staff and office	20 per person
	Elementary students	15 per person
	Intermediate and high	20 per student
	with gym and showers, add	5 per student
	with cafeteria, add	3 per student
	Boarding, total waste	100 per person
17	Service station, toilets	1000 for 1st bay
		500 for each additional bay
18	Stores	20 per employee
	Public restrooms, add	1 per 10 square feet of floor space
19	Swimming pools, public	10 per person
20	Theaters, auditoriums	5 per seat
	Drive-in	10 per space

APPENDIX I

ALTERNATIVE OWTS SOIL REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Soil Replacement Requirements for Alternative OWTS

When there is less than two (2) feet of continuous, natural, undisturbed soil between the bottom of a proposed dispersal system and bedrock, fractured bedrock, or an impervious layer; the soil has an absorption rate slower than 120 MPI; or there is inadequate soil depth to groundwater, manufactured/engineered soil with similar composition characteristics of loamy sand may be added to or replace the existing native soil so that the site conditions meet or exceed the specific depth and absorption rate requirements. The compaction characteristics of the manufactured soil shall correspond as close as possible to the native soil of the surrounding area.

An alternative system is required where engineered soil is used to improve percolation rates, comply with the two (2) foot minimum soil requirement, or meet the requirements for minimum vertical setback to groundwater. The total absorption surface area required for the pressurized distribution system is determined in the manner as typical leach field. Additional effluent treatment including disinfection shall be required where the possibility of groundwater contamination exists.

Engineered soil shall compensate for the lack of in-place soil or the replacement of poorly drained soil at a ratio of 1.5 to 1; so that 1.5’ of engineered soil material is required for a 1’ deficiency in the soil column. In no case shall engineered soil compensate for more than 2’ of the minimum native soil depth requirements and ground may be built up by engineering/manufactured soil to a maximum of 3’ in depth.

The manufactured/engineered soil shall be re-composed and re-graded uniformly to provide homogenized absorption capability, equivalent to soil category of loamy sand. The manufactured/engineered soil must be certified by a California Registered Professional Soil/Geotechnical Engineer who shall prove through sieve analysis and other quantifying tests that the desirable composition and compaction has been achieved.

Adequate number of percolation tests shall be conducted in the area where manufactured soil has been provided to confirm that the percolation rates are in correlation with loamy sand soil category. The results of the percolation tests conducted in the area shall affirm uniformity in soil composition and compaction.

When deemed necessary, the City may require supplemental treatment systems and/or disinfection component for any existing or new NOWTS to ensure the protection of the underlying groundwater quality and public health.

APPENDIX J

FUTURE OWTS EXPANSION AREA

REQUIREMENTS

Future Expansion Area

- When the original approval includes the previous percolation test results for 100% future expansion area and the percolations rates are within the acceptable range of 0.83 to 5.12 gallons per sq. ft. per day for seepage pits and 5 to 60 minutes per inch for leach fields, no additional percolation tests will be required as long as the future dispersal fields/pits are installed as originally approved.

- For the purposes of the 10% exemption, the current footprint is considered the area occupied by all existing habitable structures that were permitted at the time when OWTS was initially approved, i.e., the main house including garage as a one story building. This does not include roof overhangs, balconies, patios, decks, driveways, carports, swimming pools/spas, storage structures, landscaping and areas confined by the design of the permitted structures. Any existing detached structure, habitable or otherwise (e.g., studio, workshop, barn, etc.), that was approved by the City (i.e., No Impact approval).

- The determination made by the professional geologist may be based on evaluations that were previously conducted by a professional geologist within the area or upon reliable source provided that the evaluations were conducted consistent with the current departmental guidelines. The statement made by the professional geologist shall be supported by practical principles and fundamentals of geology that are based on geological circumstances that exist at the site.

APPENDIX K

OWTS SEPTIC TANK INSPECTION FORM

City of Atascadero
Septic Tank Inspection Report

SEPTIC TANK DEFICIENCIES REQUIRING FOLLOW-UP

Reference #	Deficiency	Typical Corrective Action	Permit Required
NOD-1	Inadequate access to both compartments	Install risers &/or lids to meet current code requirements	No
NOD-2	Access ports deeper than 24 inches	Install risers to within one foot of grade	No
NOD-3	Deteriorated access lid(s)	Replace lids	No
NOD-4	Deteriorated top of tank	Replace / repair	No
NOD-5	Deteriorated baffle between compartments	Replace / repair	No
NOD-6	Other		
NTC-1	Severely damaged or deteriorated septic tank	Replace septic tank	**Yes**
NTC-2	Unfilled seepage pit	Fill w/ rock or abandon	**Yes**
NTC-3	Cesspool (permeable sides & bottom)	Abandon & replace with approved septic tank and disposal field	**Yes**
NTC-4	Failed disposal field with discharge to surface	Add new field w/ diverter valve - match or exceed existing field	**Yes**
NTC-5	System constructed without required permit	Obtain permit	**Yes**
NTC-6	Discharge of graywater to ground surface or drainage course	Direct wastewater to approved disposal field	**Yes**
NTC-7	Septic tank constructed of metal or wood	Replace septic tank	**Yes**
NTC-8	Septic tank located under structure	Requires abandonment and replacement with an approved septic tank or removal or relocation of structure	**Yes**
RTC-1	Disposal field not adequately absorbing septic tank effluent	Clear blockage / repair pipe	No
		Replace / repair disposal field	**Yes**
RTC-2	Inadequate tank capacity	Replace with proper size tank	Yes
RTC-3	Missing inlet / outlet tee(s)	Replace missing tee(s)	No
RTC-4	Other		

NOD – Notice of Deficiency NTC – Notice to Correct RTC – Recommendation to Correct

APPENDIX L

OWTS INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT

Record of Service

Date	Work Done	Contractor

Remember to always dispose of wastewater from your home into the septic tank. This includes all sink, bath, shower, toilet, washing machine and dishwasher wastewaters. Any of these waters can contain disease-causing microorganisms or environmental pollutants.

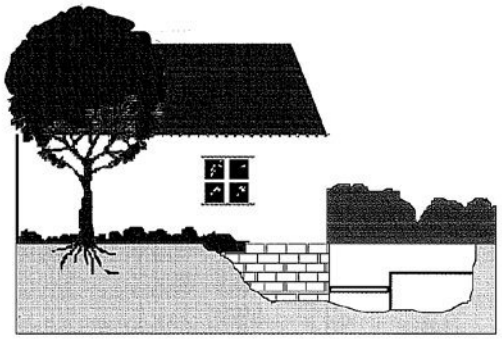
For More Information

For more information please call the City of Atascadero Public Works Department.
(805) 470-3456

A Reference Guide

Your Septic System

for Homeowners



Caring for your Septic System

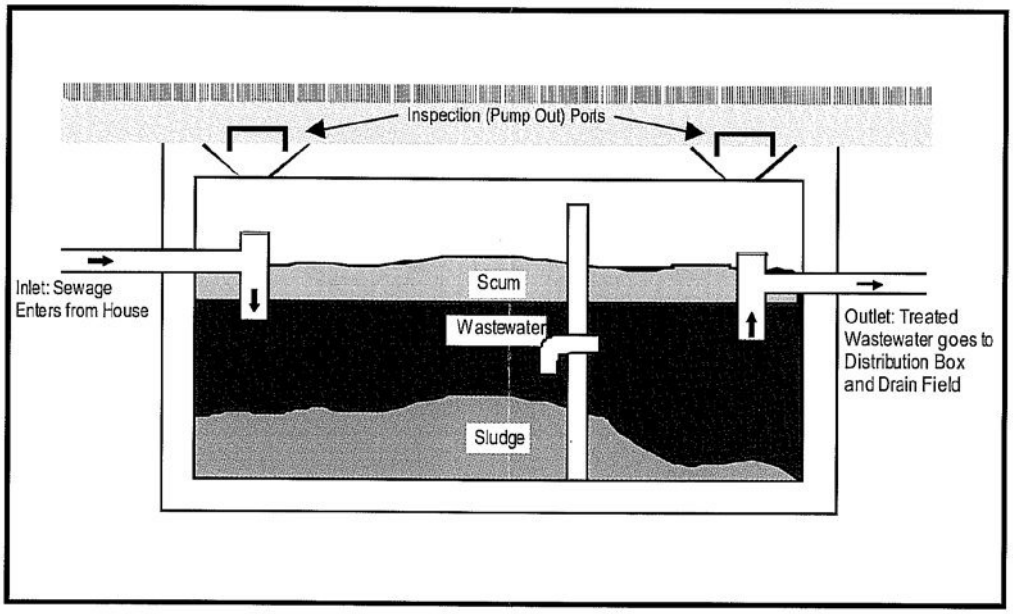
Septic systems must be maintained regularly to work properly. Solids and scum that accumulate in the septic tank should be pumped out every three to five years to protect the leachfield from clogging.

Neglect or abuse of your septic system can cause it to fail. Failing septic systems can:

- Cause a serious health threat to your family and neighbors;
- reduce the value of your property;
- be very expensive to repair;
- degrade the environment, especially lakes, streams, and groundwater; and
- put thousands of water supply users at risk if you live in a public water supply watershed.

Be alert to the warning signs of a failing system:

- sewage surfacing over the drainfield (especially after storms);
- sewage back-ups in the house;
- lush, green growth over the drainfield;
- slow draining toilets or drains;
- sewage odors.



Tips to Avoid Trouble

Do have your tank inspected every 3 to 4 years by a licensed septic tank pumper. If you have a garbage disposal unit, pump the tank at more frequent intervals.

Do keep a record of pumping, inspections, and other maintenance. Use the back page of this brochure to record maintenance dates.

Do practice water conservation. Repair dripping faucets and leaking toilets, run washing machines and dishwashers only when full, avoid long showers, and use water saving features in faucets, showerheads and toilets.

Do learn the location of your septic tank and drainfield. Keep a sketch of it handy for service visits. If your system has a flow diversion valve, learn its location and turn it once a year. Alternating drainfields can add many years to the life of your system.

Do divert roof drains and surface water from driveways and hillsides away from the septic system. Keep sump pumps and house drains away from the septic system as well.

Do use bleach and disinfectants sparingly. Bleach, disinfectants, and drain and toilet bowl cleaners can kill bacteria that are essential to the operation of the septic system system.

Don't allow anyone to drive or park over any part of the system. The area over the drainfield should be left undisturbed with only a mowed grass cover. Roots from nearby trees or shrubs may clog and damage your drain lines. Paving over a drainfield will reduce its efficiency and is prohibited.

Don't make repairs to your septic system without obtaining the required health department permit. Always use professional licensed septic system contractors for maintenance and repairs.

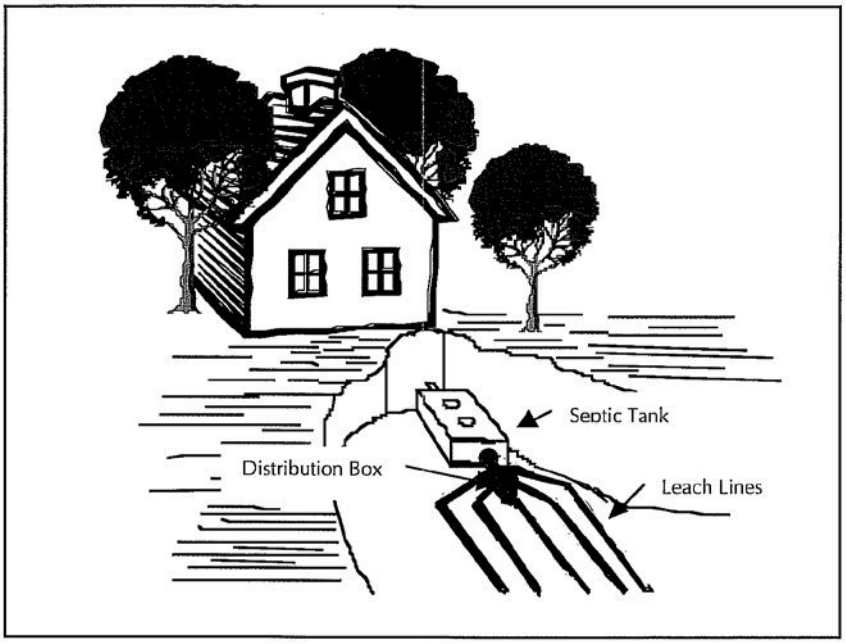
Don't use commercial septic tank additives or caustic drain chemicals. These products may hurt your system in the long run.

Don't use your toilet as a trash can by dumping nondegradables down your toilet or drains. Also, don't poison your septic system and the groundwater by pouring harmful chemicals down the drain. They can kill the beneficial bacteria that treat your wastewater. Keep the following materials out of your septic systems:

How Septic Systems Work

Septic systems are individual wastewater treatment systems that use a buried settling tank and the soil to treat small wastewater flows, usually from individual homes. They are typically used in rural or large lot settings where centralized wastewater treatment is impractical.

All septic systems are individually designed for each site but are based on the same principles.



A typical septic system consists of a septic tank, a distribution box and a drainfield, all connected by pipes. Your septic system treats your household wastewater by temporarily holding it in the septic tank where heavy solids and lighter scum are allowed to separate from the wastewater. This separation process is known as primary treatment. The solids stored in the tank are partially decomposed by bacteria and later removed, along with the lighter scum by a professional septic tank pumper. Failure to pump out accumulated solids and scum will eventually result in clogging of the drainfield and failure of the system.

When the partially treated wastewater leaves the tank, it typically flows into a distribution box that divides the flow among a network of drainfield trenches. Drainage holes in each line allow the wastewater to be absorbed into the soil. The wastewater then slowly seeps into the subsurface soil where it is further treated and purified (secondary treatment). A properly located and functioning septic system does not pollute the groundwater.

EXHIBIT 1.2.1

ATASCADERO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY SERVICE AREA

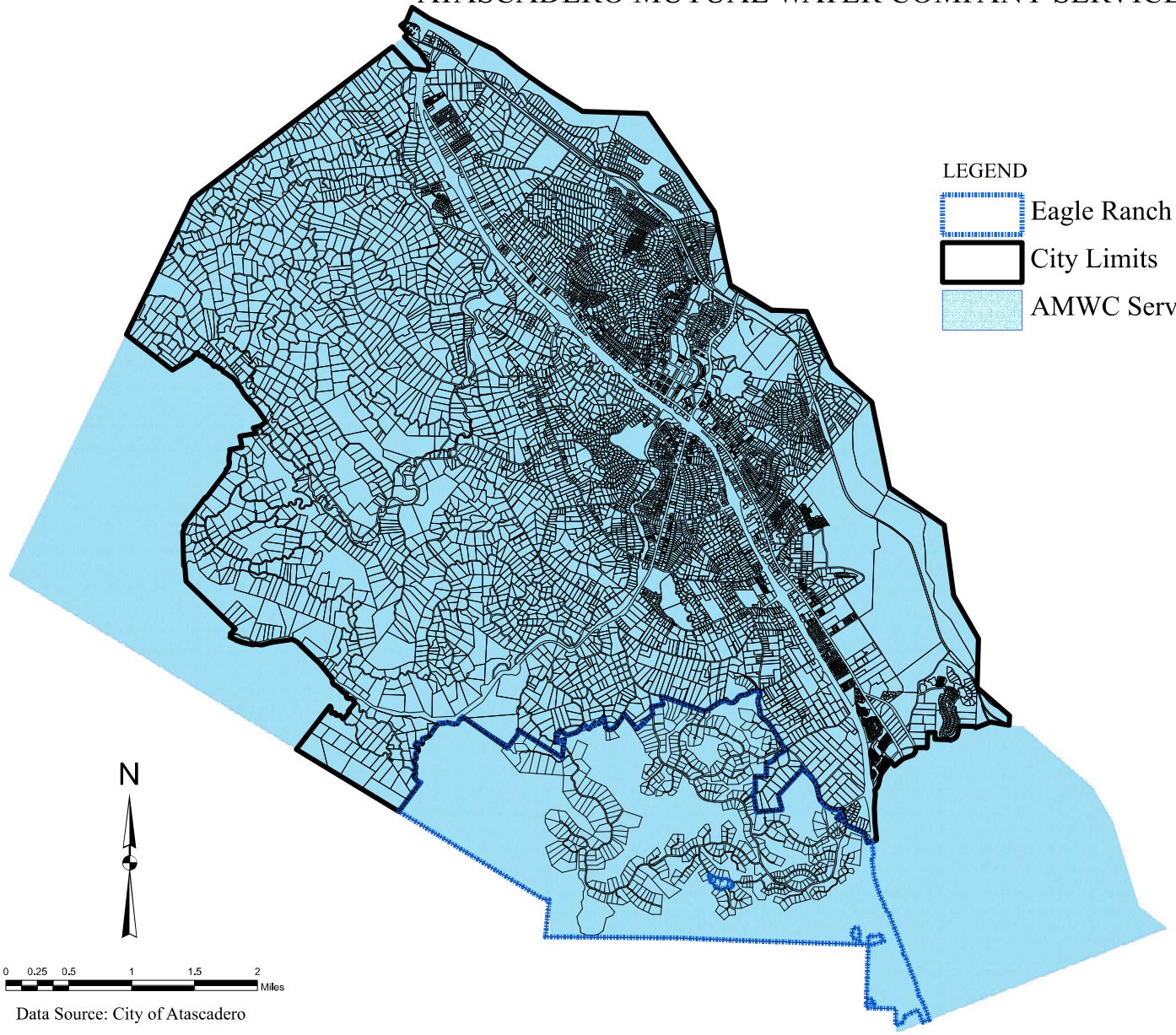
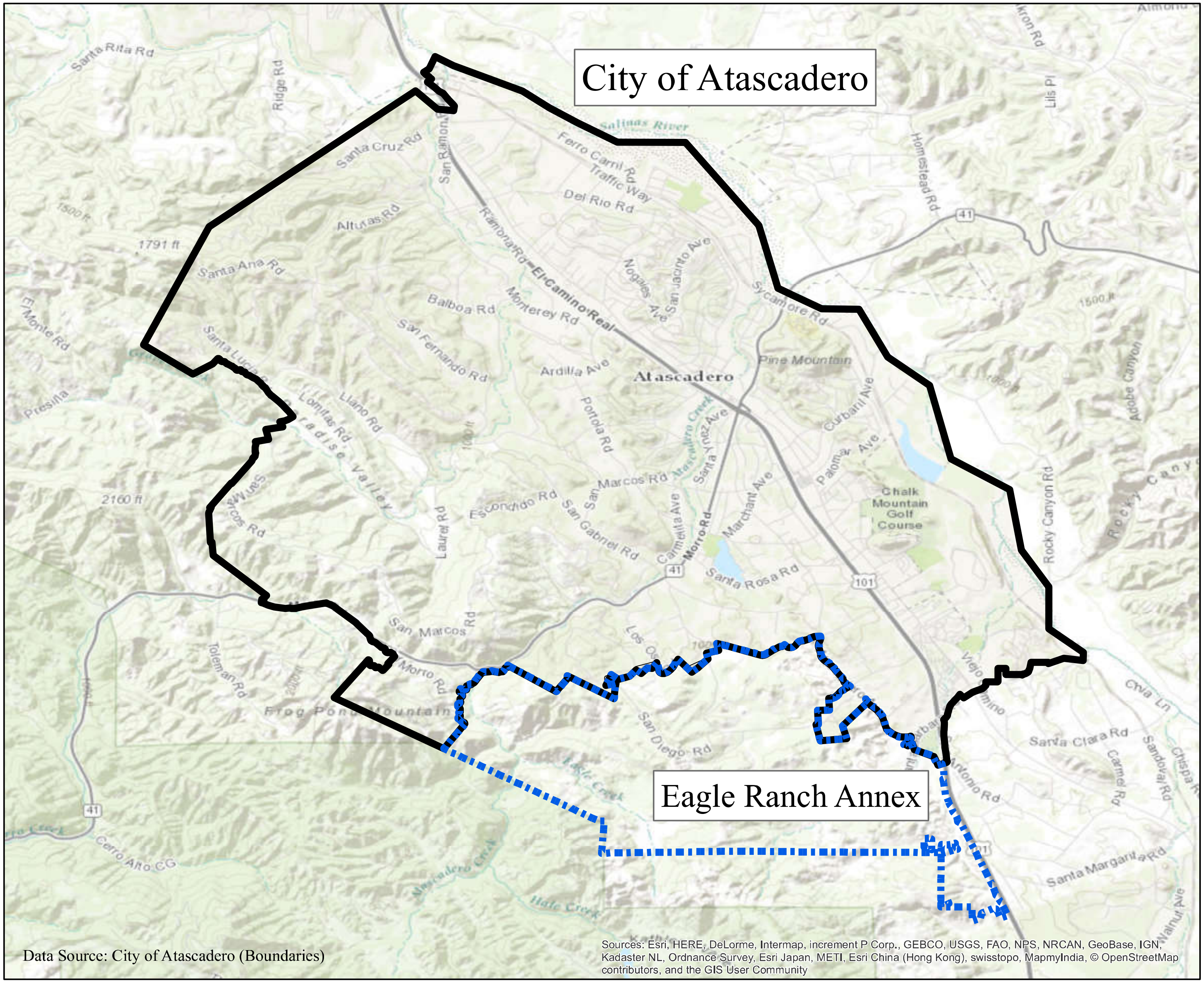


EXHIBIT 1.4.1

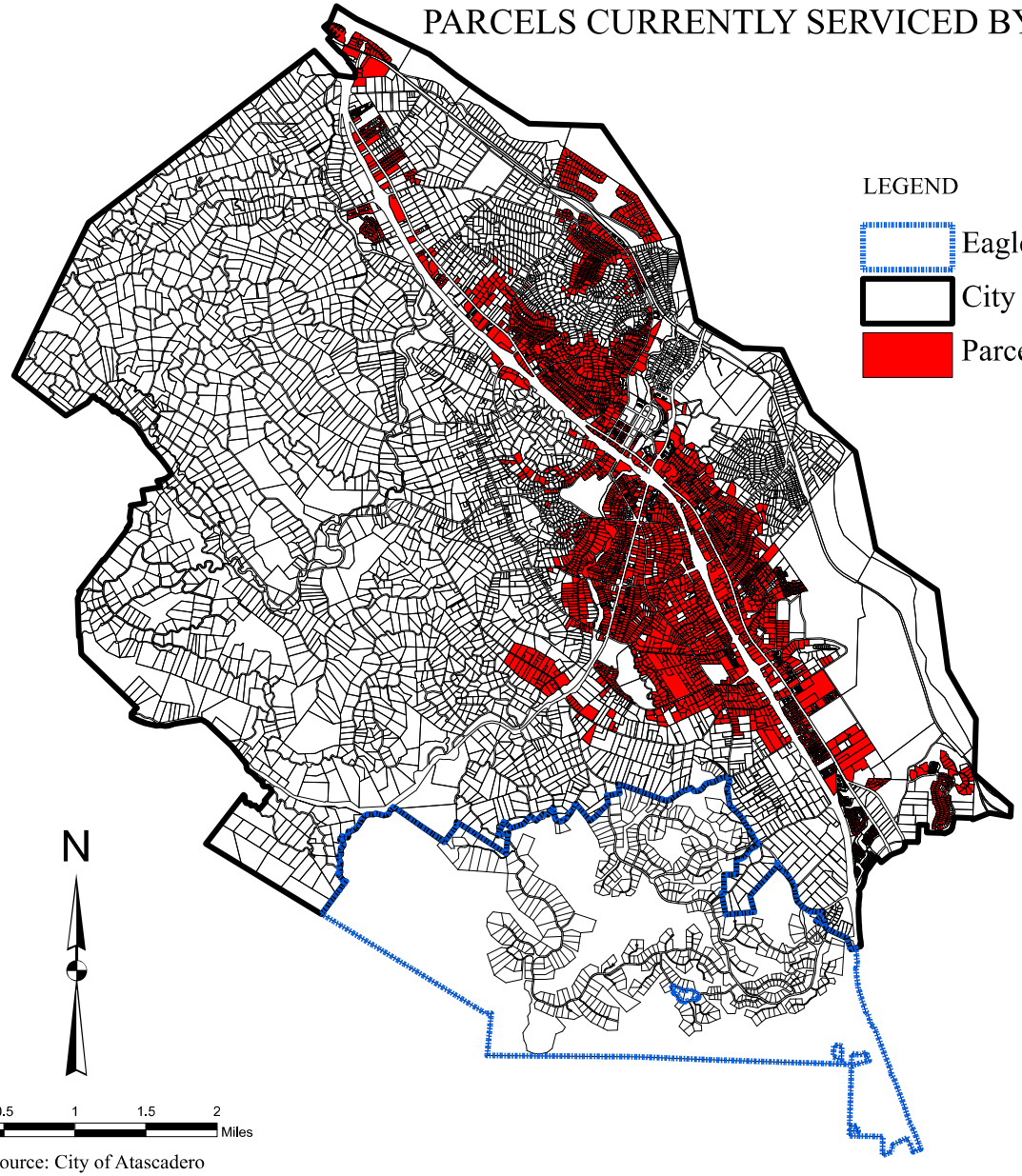


FOUNDED 1913 INCORPORATED 1979 ATASCADERO

Vicinity Map

EXHIBIT 1.6.1

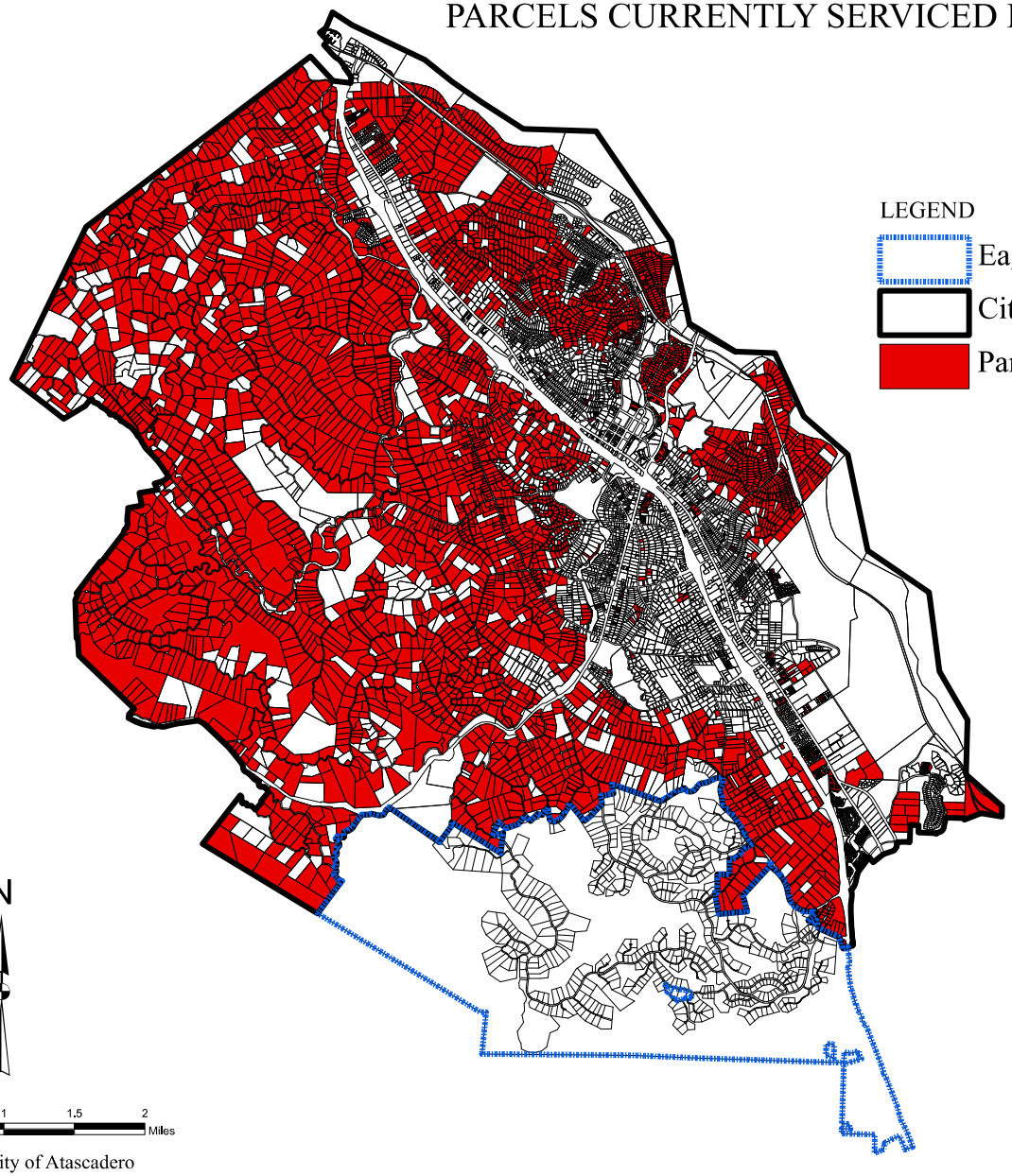
PARCELS CURRENTLY SERVICED BY SANITARY SEWER



Data Source: City of Atascadero

EXHIBIT 1.6.2

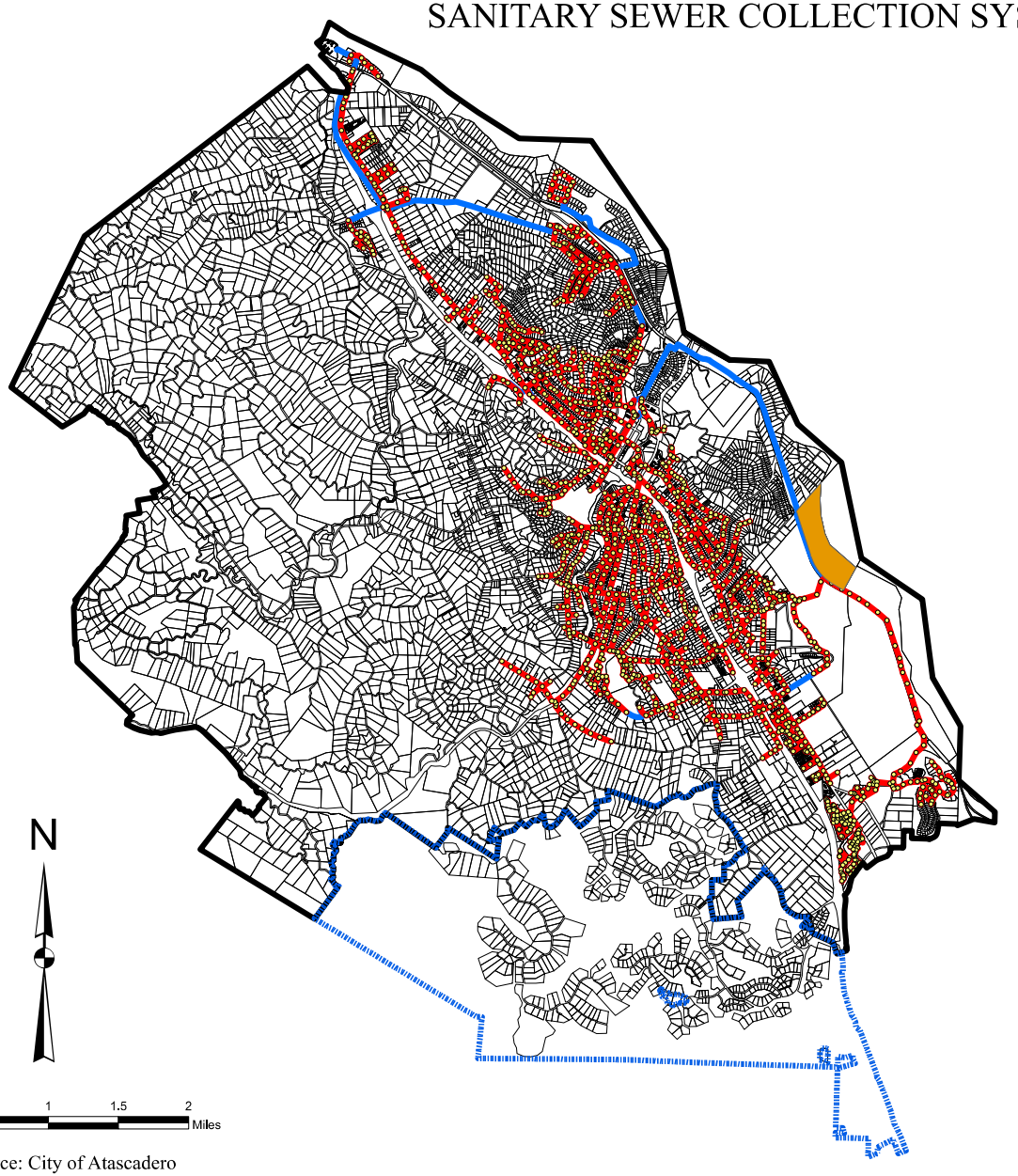
PARCELS CURRENTLY SERVICED BY OWTS



Data Source: City of Atascadero

EXHIBIT 1.6.3

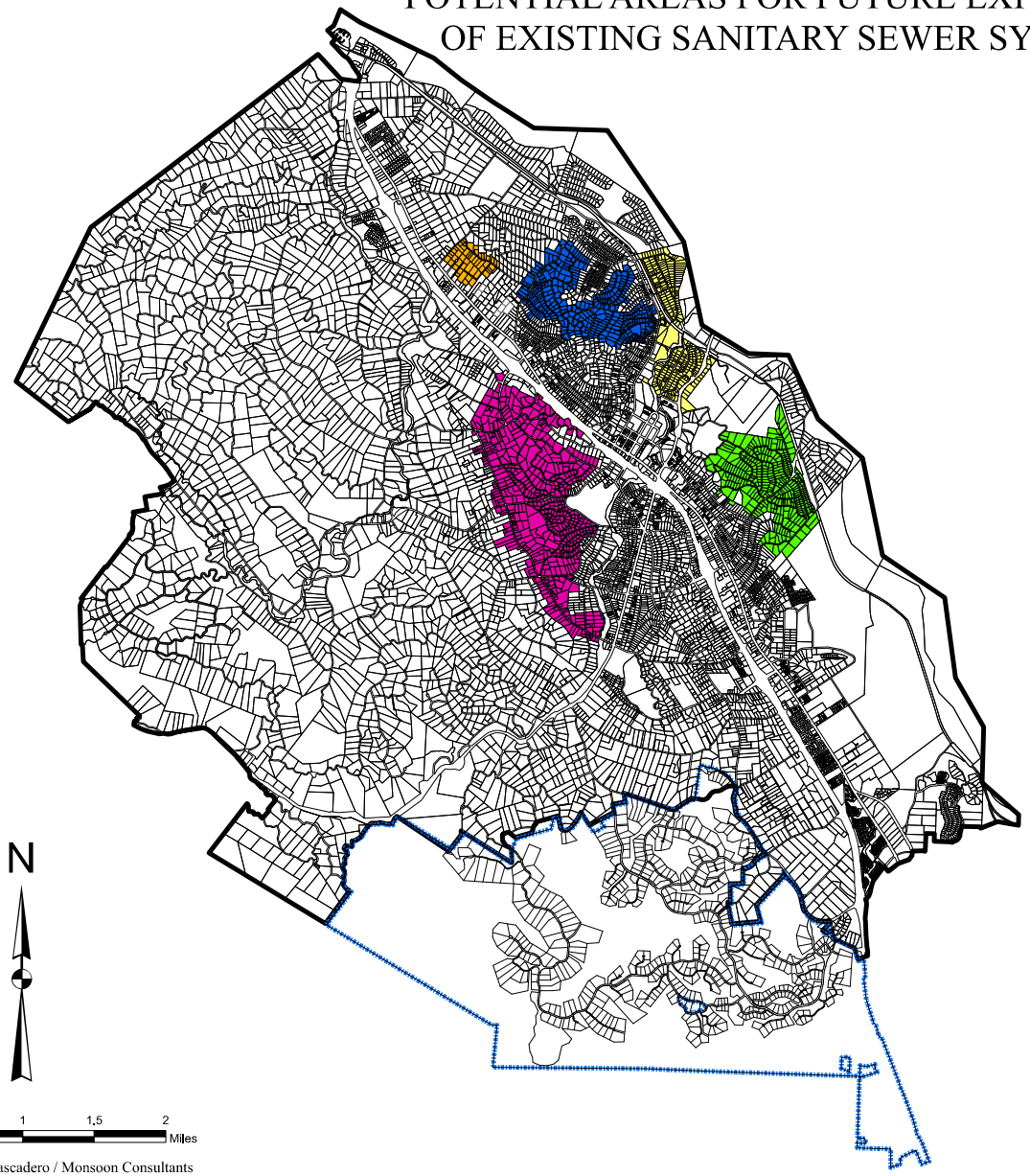
SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEM (2017)



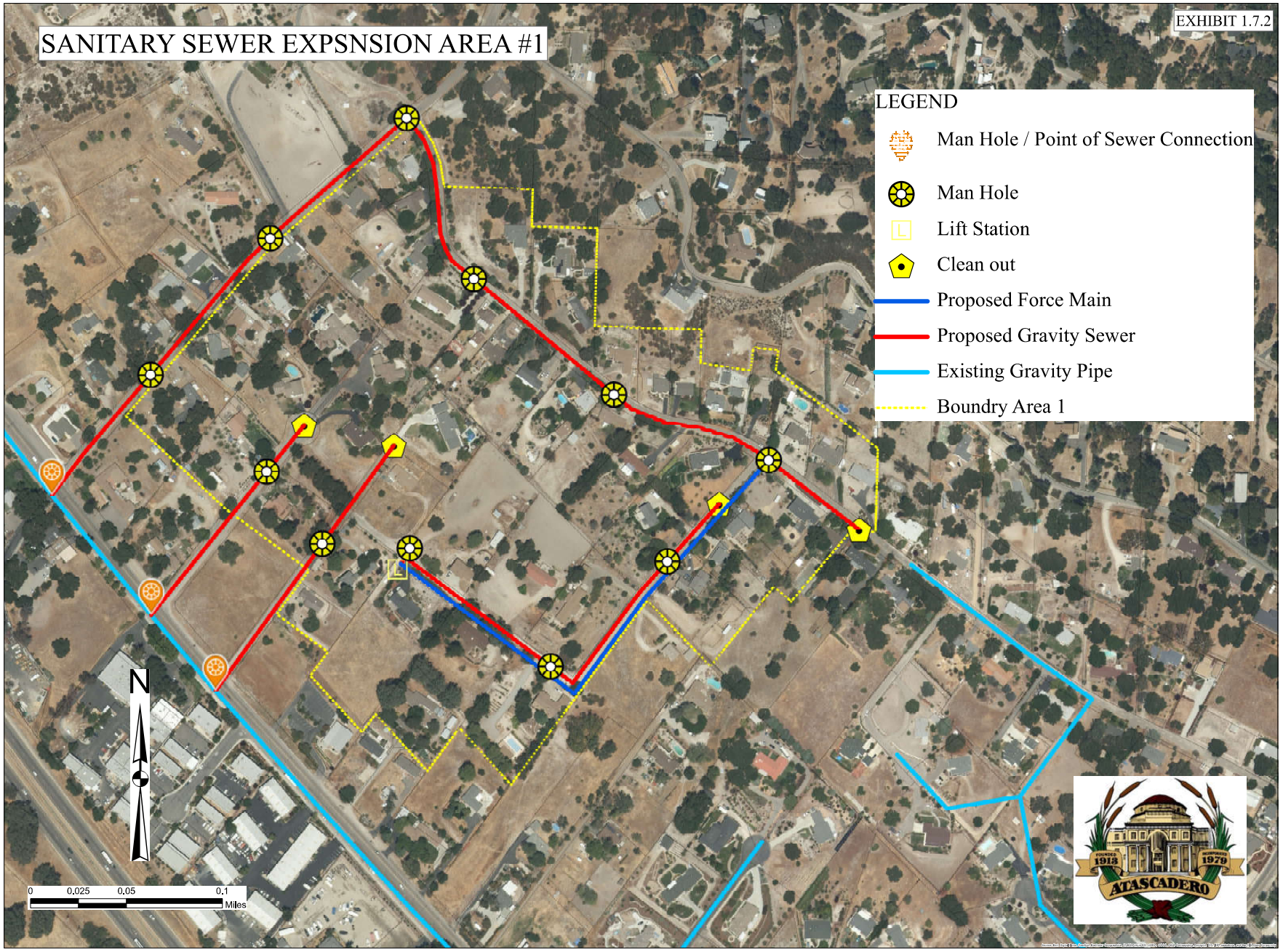
Data Source: City of Atascadero

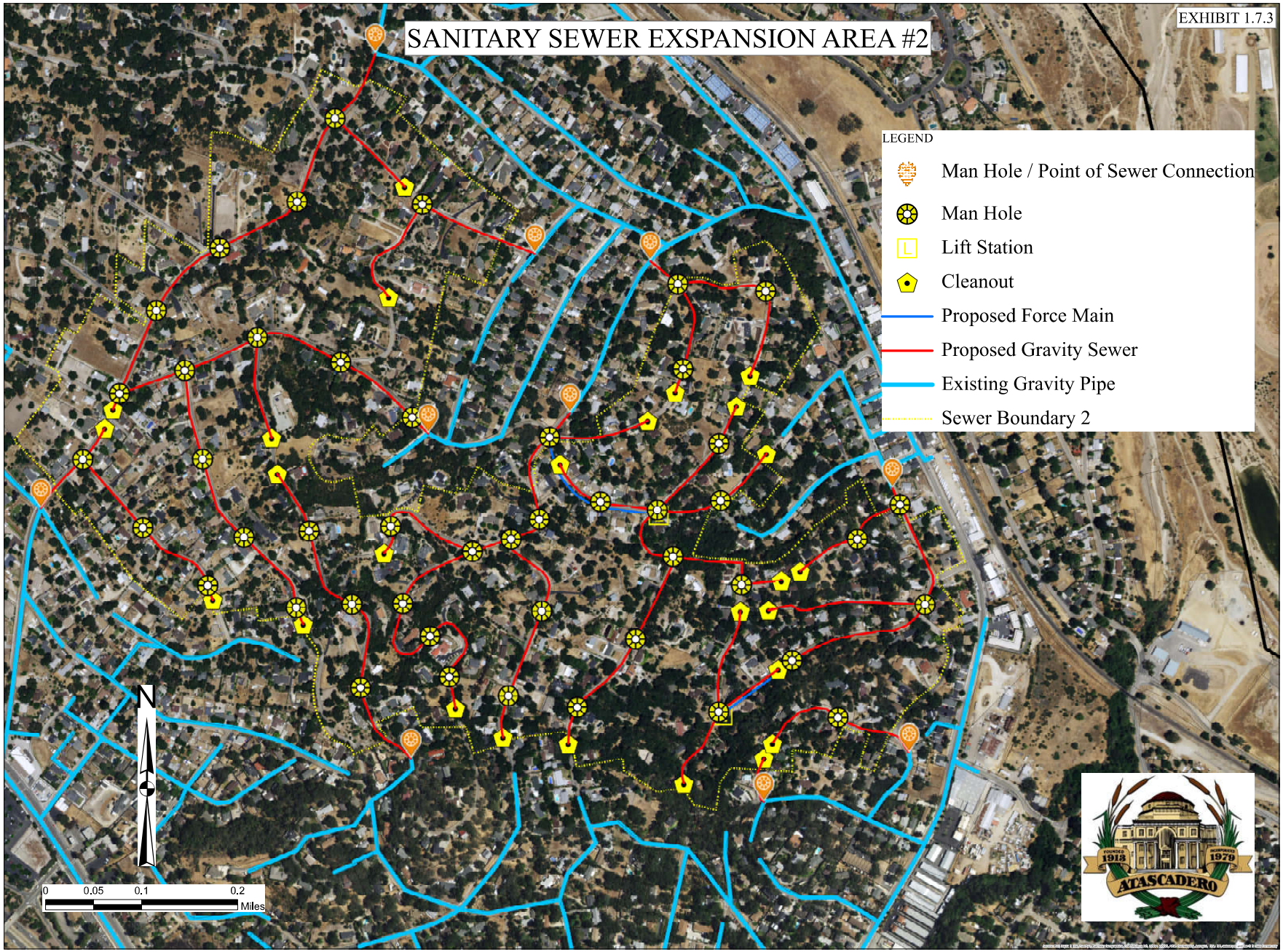
EXHIBIT 1.7.1

POTENTIAL AREAS FOR FUTURE EXPANSION OF EXISTING SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM



Data Sourse: City of Atascadero / Monsoon Consultants


SANITARY SEWER EXPSNSION AREA #1
EXHIBIT 1.7.2
LEGEND
Man Hole / Point of Sewer Connection
Man Hole
Lift Station
Clean out
Proposed Force Main
Proposed Gravity Sewer
Existing Gravity Pipe
Boundry Area 1
N
0 0.025 0.05 0.1
Miles
ATASCADERO


SANITARY SEWER EXSPANSION AREA #2
EXHIBIT 1.7.3
LEGEND
Man Hole / Point of Sewer Connection
Man Hole
Lift Station
Cleanout
Proposed Force Main
Proposed Gravity Sewer
Existing Gravity Pipe
Sewer Boundary 2
N
0 0.05 0.1 0.2
Miles
ATASCADERO

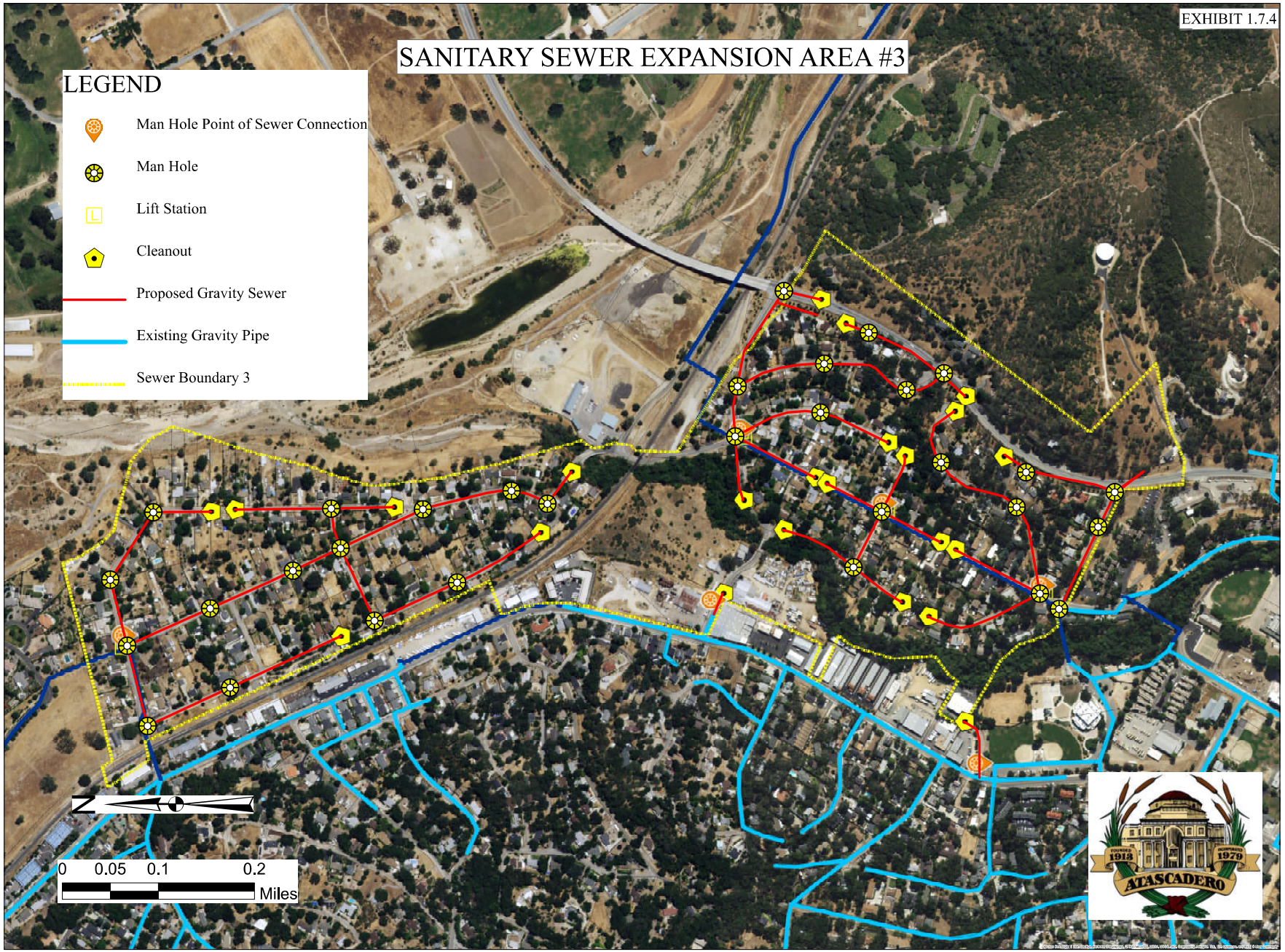


EXHIBIT 1.7.4
SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA #3
LEGEND
Man Hole Point of Sewer Connection
Man Hole
Lift Station
Cleanout
Proposed Gravity Sewer
Existing Gravity Pipe
Sewer Boundary 3
N
0 0.05 0.1 0.2
Miles
ATASCADERO

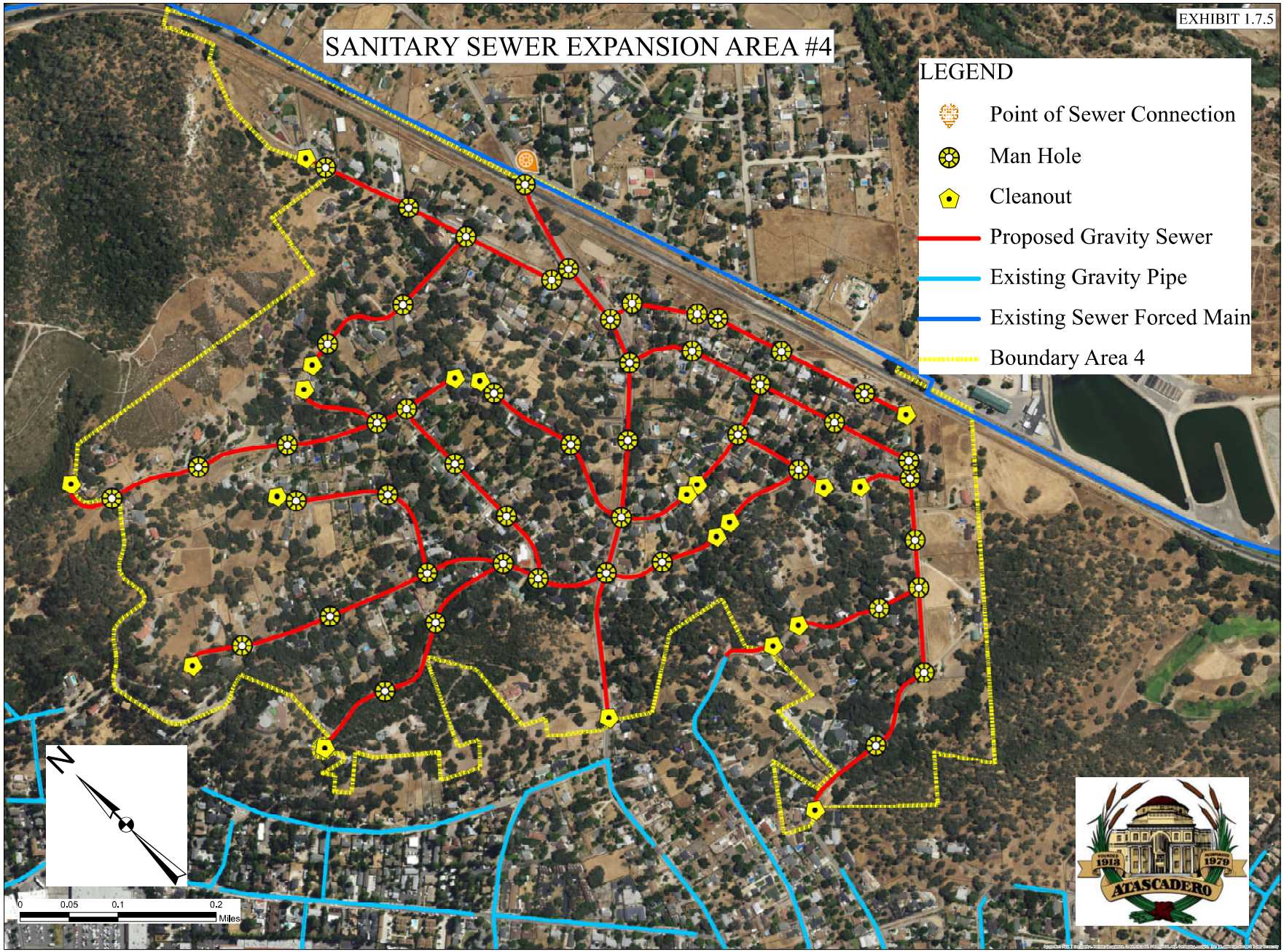


EXHIBIT 1.7.5
SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA #4
LEGEND
Point of Sewer Connection
Man Hole
Cleanout
Proposed Gravity Sewer
Existing Gravity Pipe
Existing Sewer Forced Main
Boundary Area 4
N
0 0.05 0.1 0.2
Miles
ATASCADERO

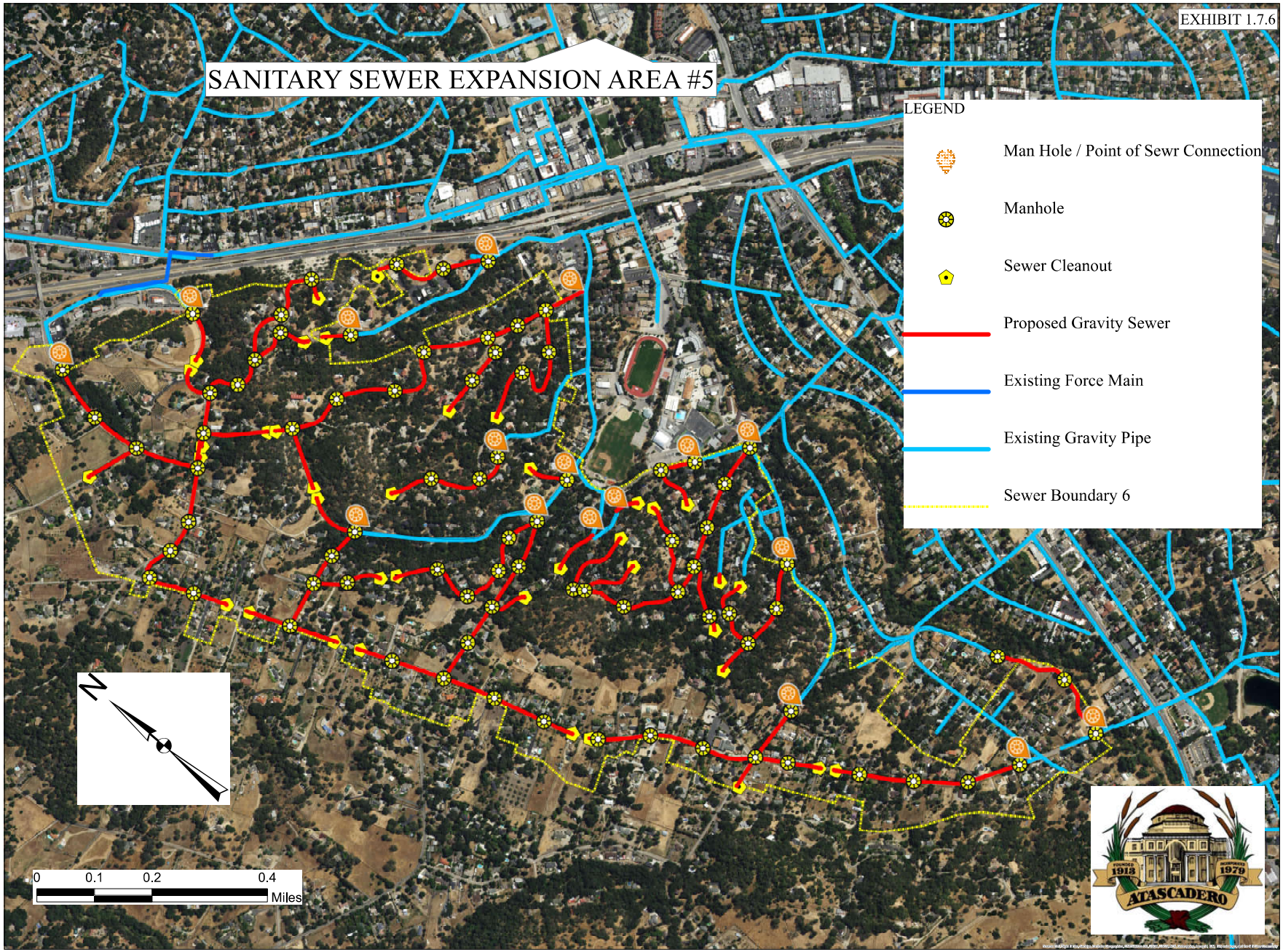
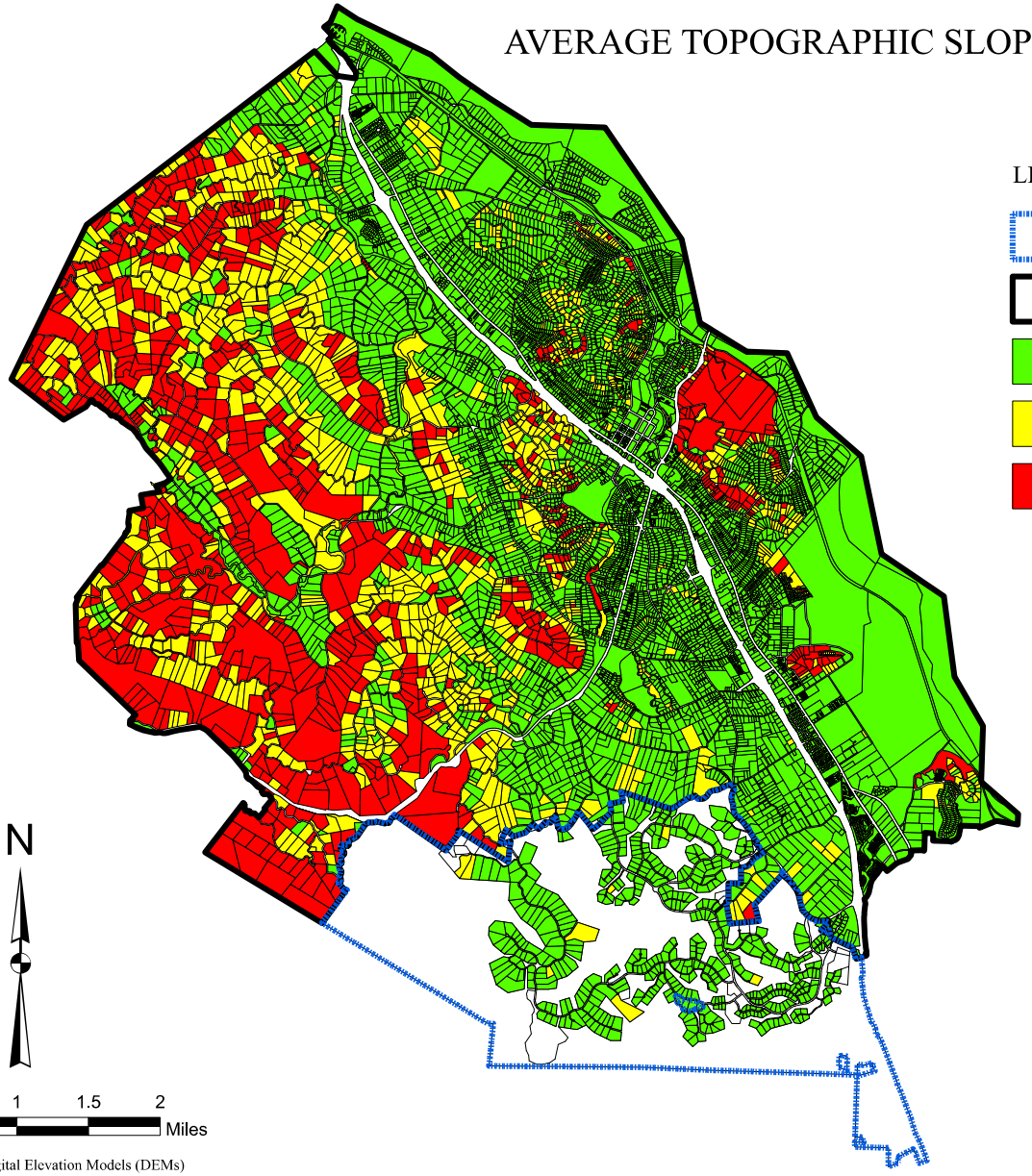


EXHIBIT 1.7.6
SANITARY SEWER EXPANSION AREA #5
LEGEND
Man Hole / Point of Sewr Connection
Manhole
Sewer Cleanout
Proposed Gravity Sewer
Existing Force Main
Existing Gravity Pipe
Sewer Boundary 6
N
0 0.1 0.2 0.4
Miles
ATASCADERO

EXHIBIT 2.3.1

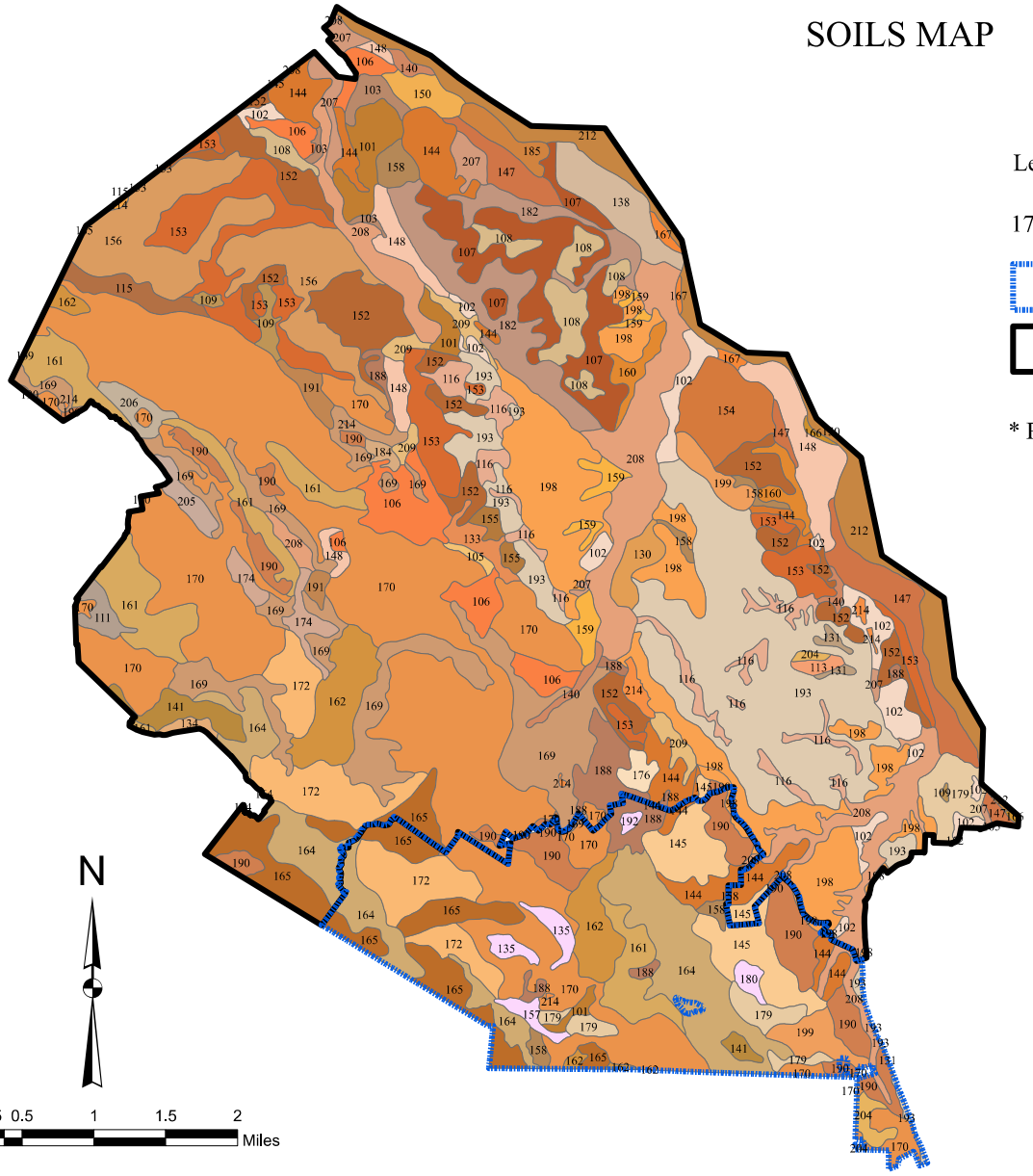
AVERAGE TOPOGRAPHIC SLOPE



Data Source:Digital Elevation Models (DEMs)
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

EXHIBIT 2.4.1

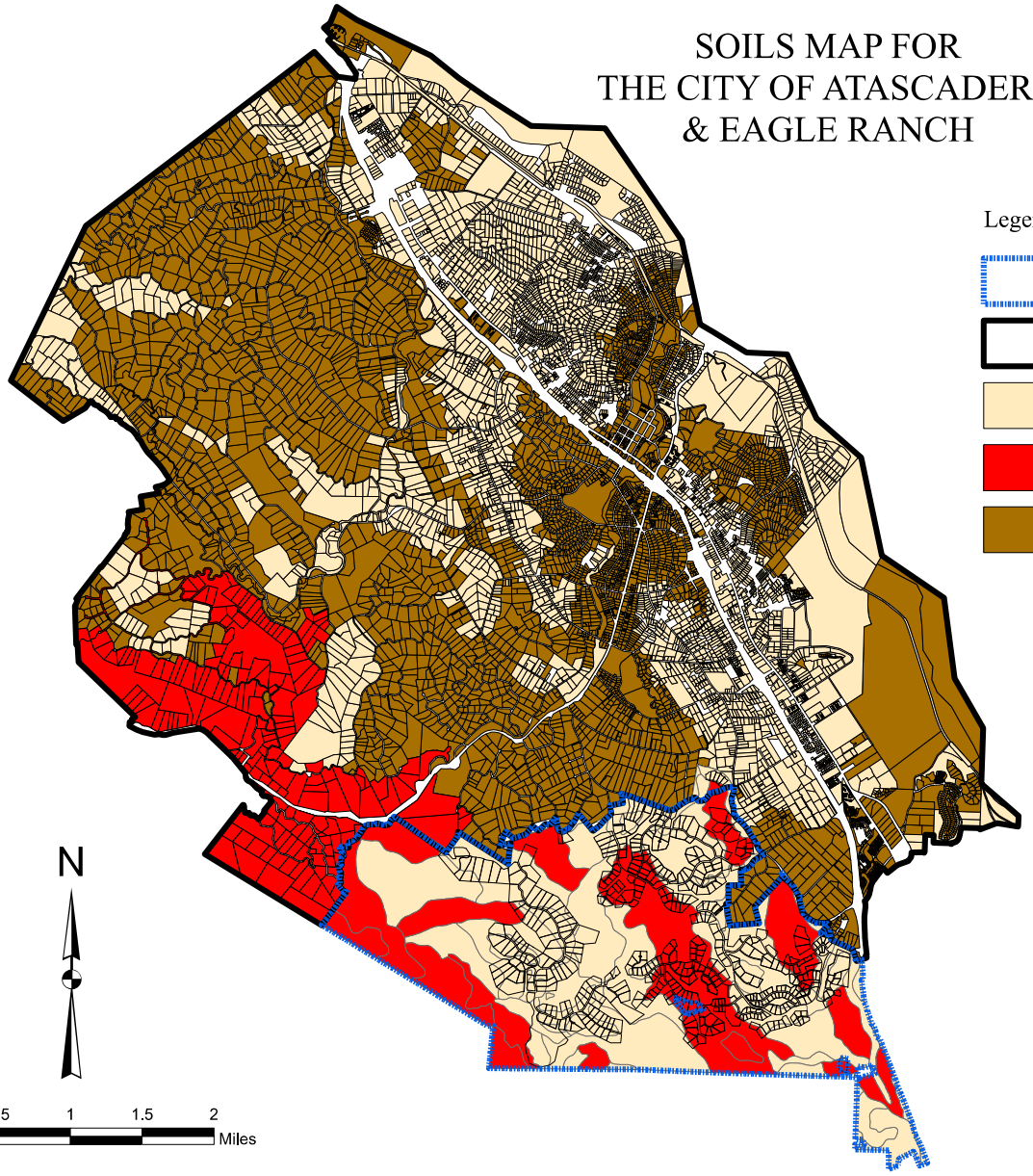
SOILS MAP



Data Source: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service

EXHIBIT 2.4.2

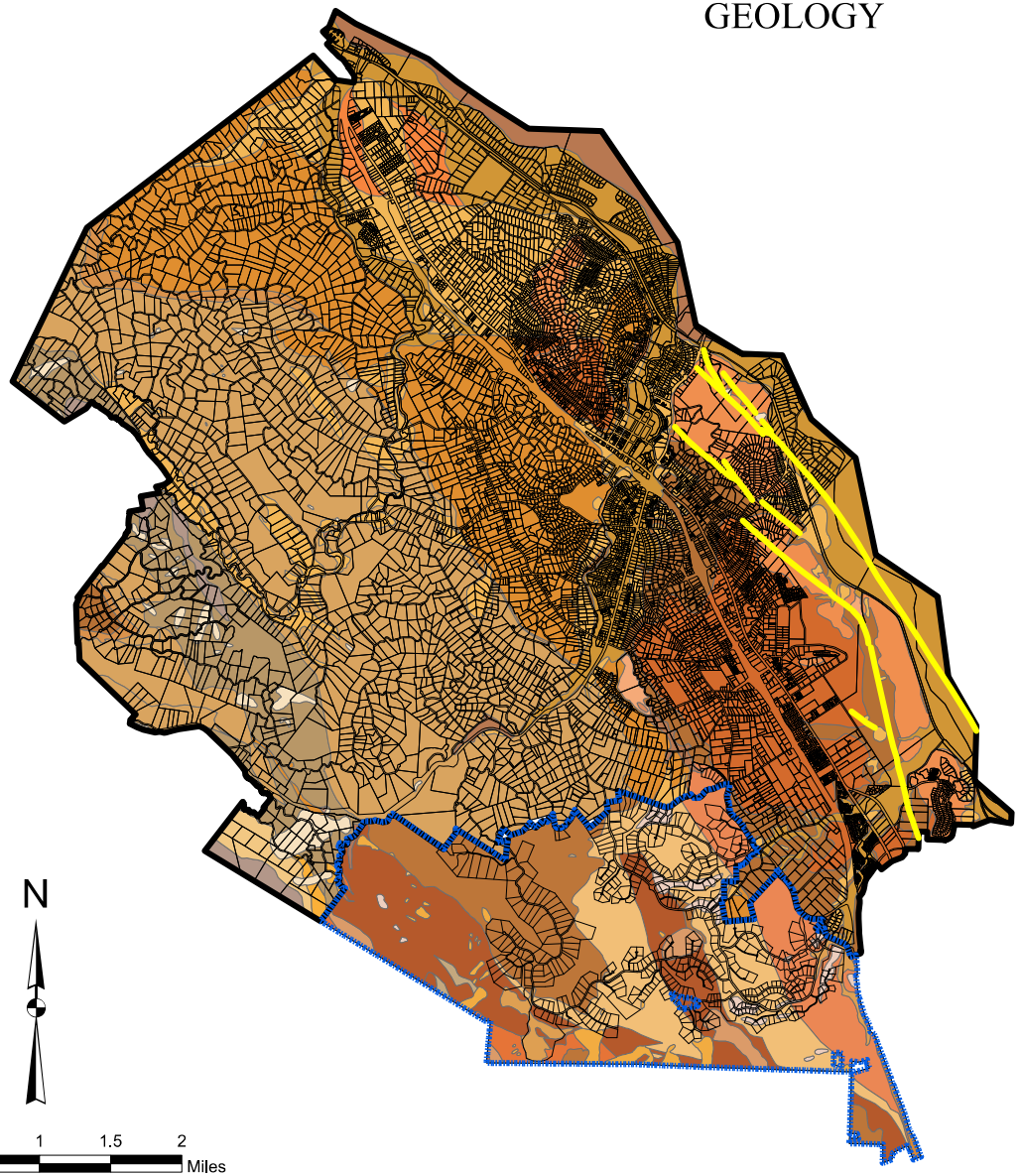
SOILS MAP FOR THE CITY OF ATASCADERO & EAGLE RANCH



Data Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service

EXHIBIT 2.5.1

GEOLOGY



LEGEND

- Eagle Ranch Annex
- City Limits
- Rinconada Fault Zones

Formation Unit

- Atascadero Formation, undivided
- Early to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits, undi
- Franciscan melange
- Landslide deposits
- Latest Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium, undiffer
- Modern stream channel deposits
- Monterey Formation, siliceous shale
- Monterey Formation, silty shale
- Santa Margarita Sandstone
- Toro Formation, undifferentiated
- mafic volcanic rocks
- serpentinite

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles

Data Source: City of Atascadero (Geology); USGS (Faults)

EXHIBIT 2.6.1

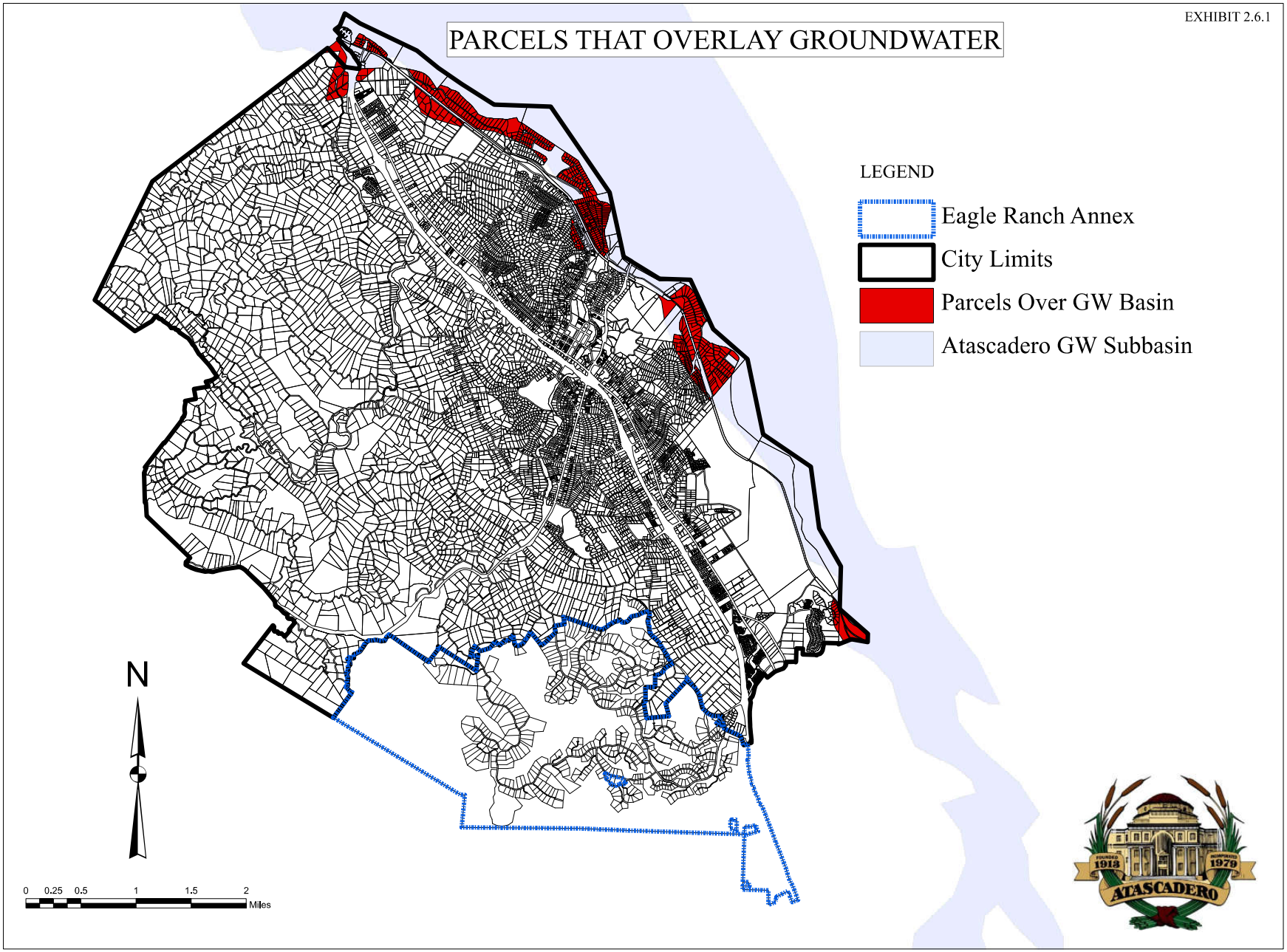

PARCELS THAT OVERLAY GROUNDWATER
LEGEND
Eagle Ranch Annex
City Limits
Parcels Over GW Basin
Atascadero GW Subbasin
N
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
ATASCADERO
1918
1979

EXHIBIT 2.7.1

OWTS PARCELS 100 FEET FROM WATERCOURSE

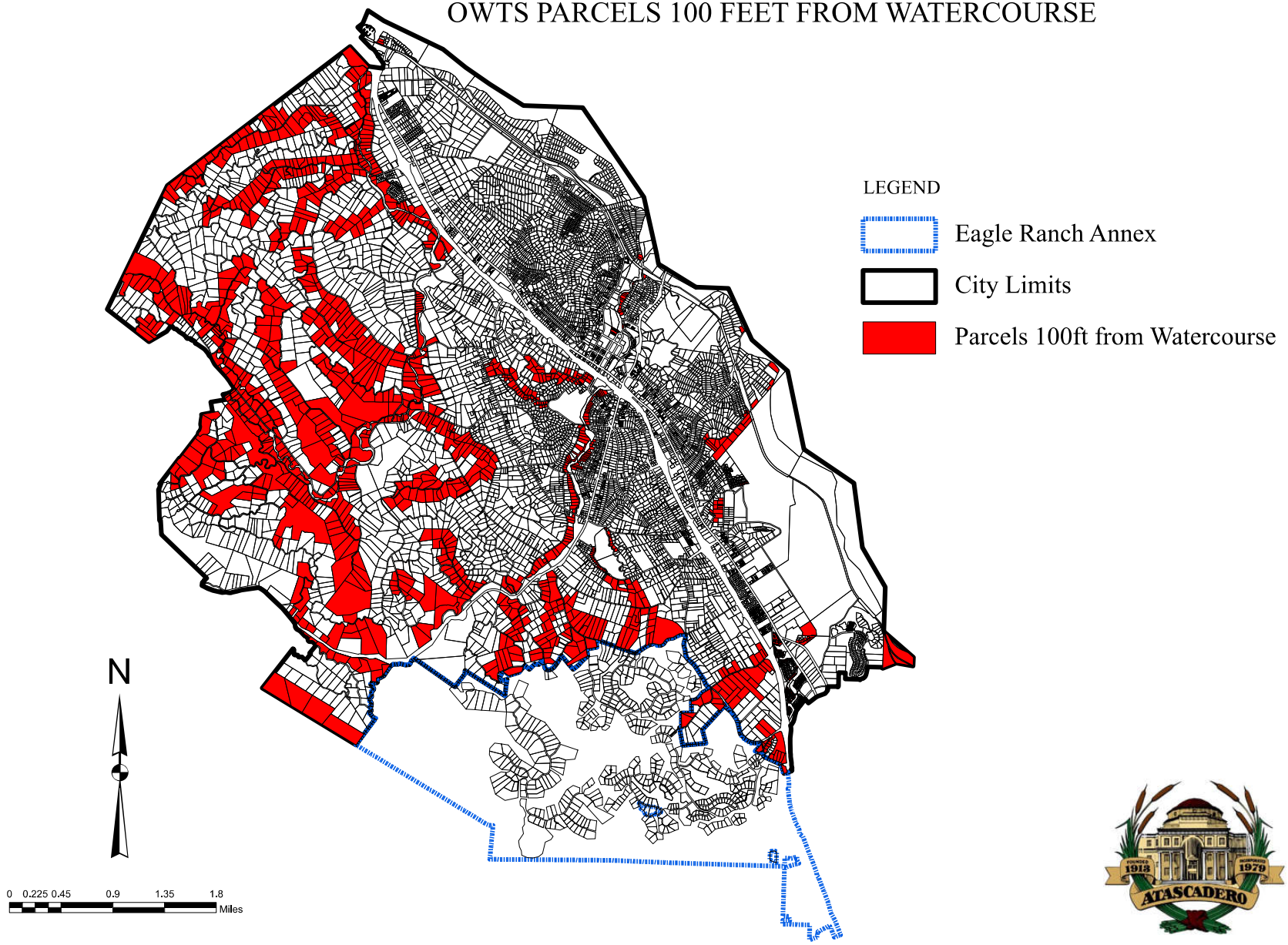


EXHIBIT 2.8.1

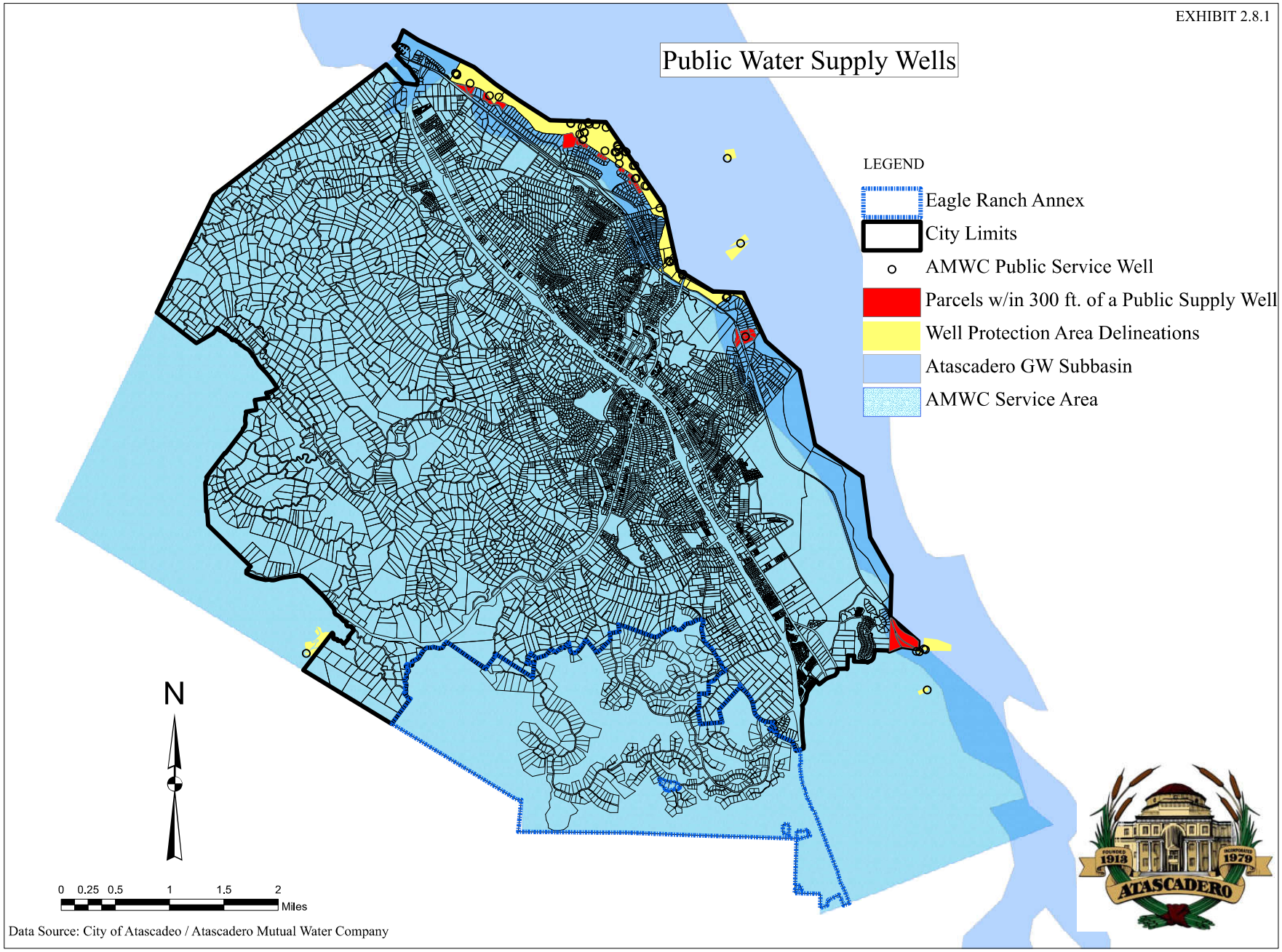
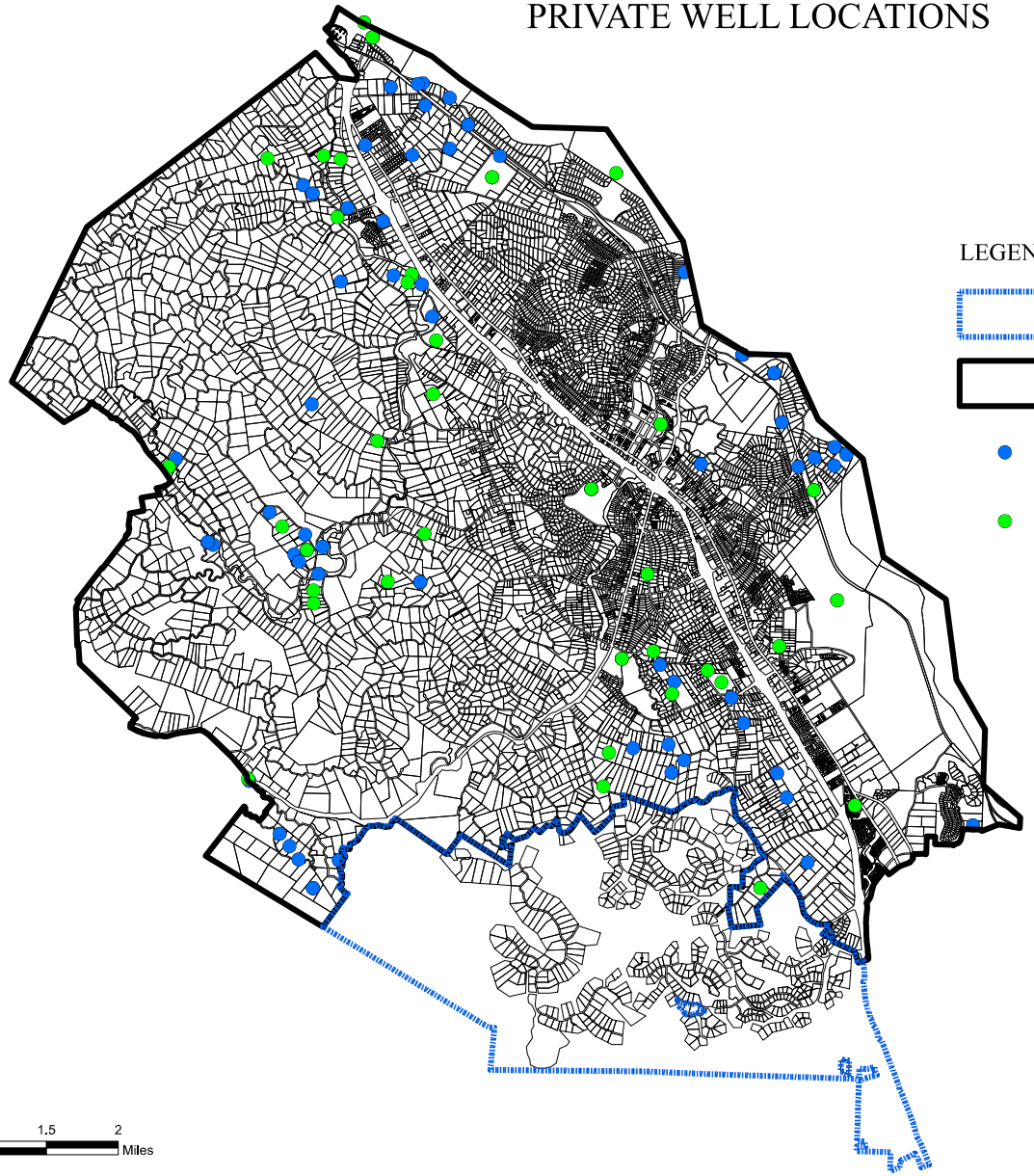

Public Water Supply Wells
LEGEND
Eagle Ranch Annex
City Limits
AMWC Public Service Well
Parcels w/in 300 ft. of a Public Supply Well
Well Protection Area Delineations
Atascadero GW Subbasin
AMWC Service Area
N
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2
Miles
Data Source: City of Atascadeo / Atascadero Mutual Water Company
ATASCADERO

EXHIBIT 2.8.2

PRIVATE WELL LOCATIONS



Data Source:San Luis Obispo County Enviornmental Health Services

EXHIBIT 2.8.3

OWTS PARCELS w/in 100 FEET OF A PRIVATE WELL

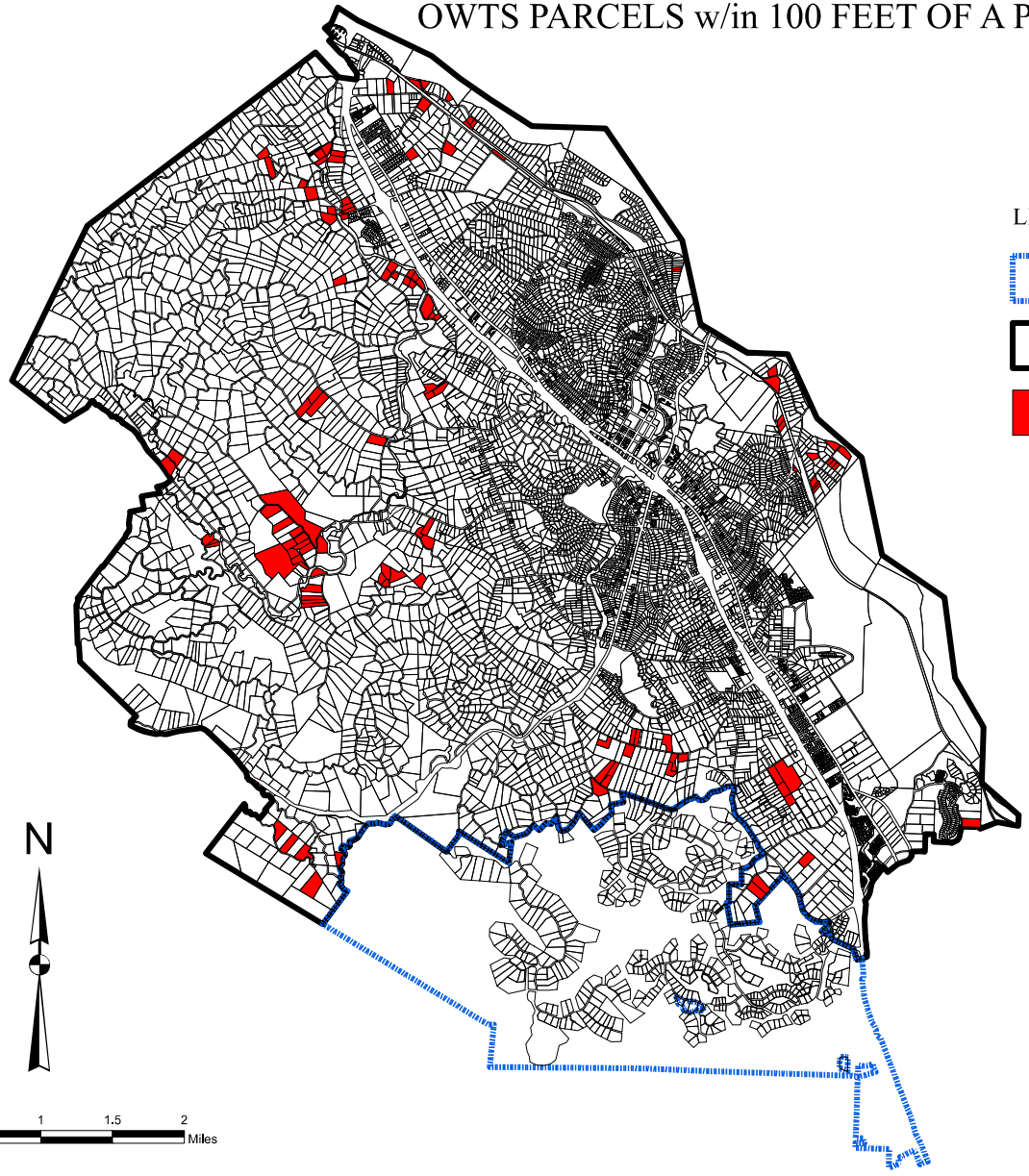


EXHIBIT 2.8.4

PARCELS W/IN 300FT OF IMPAIRED WATERWAY

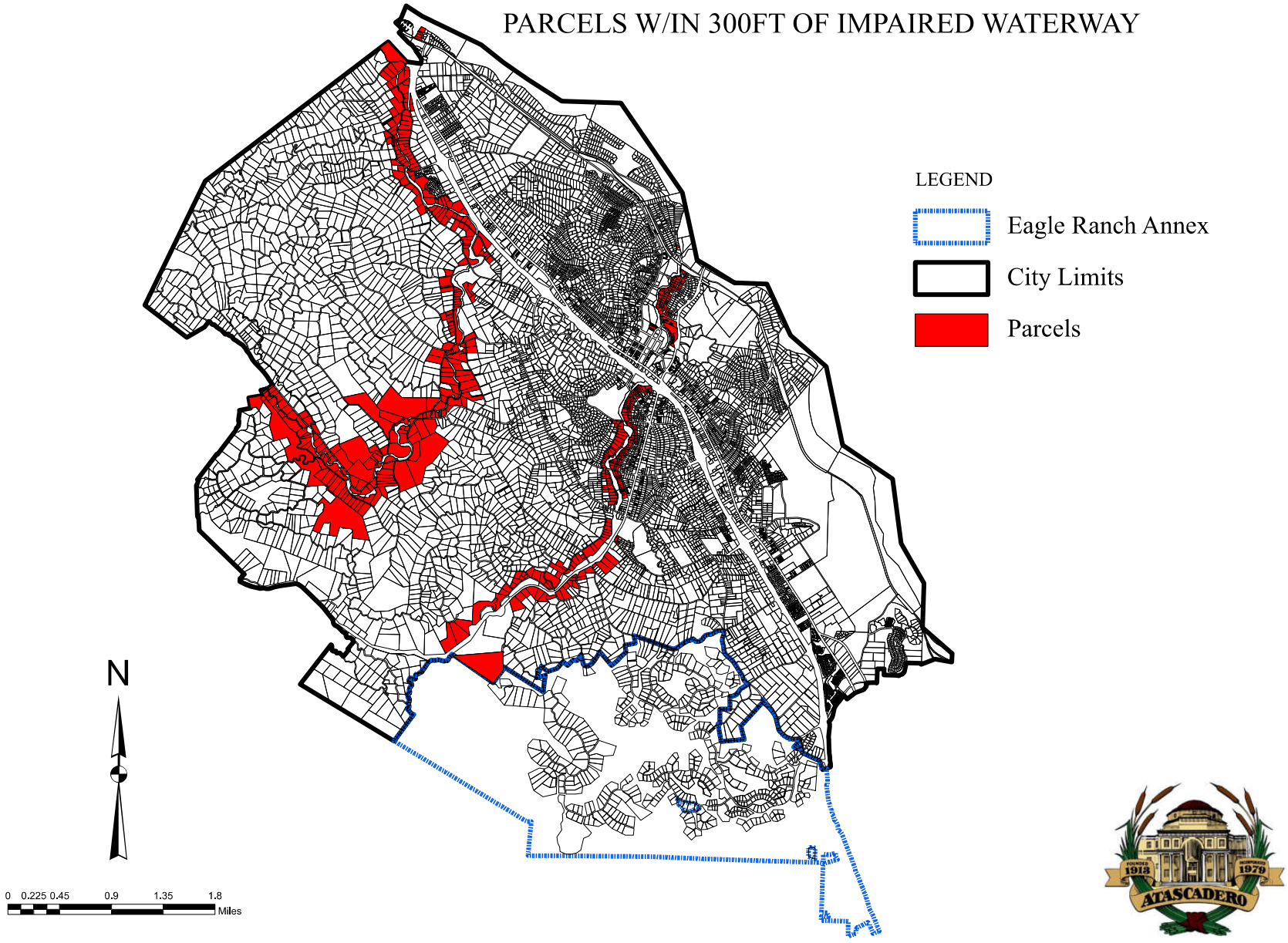
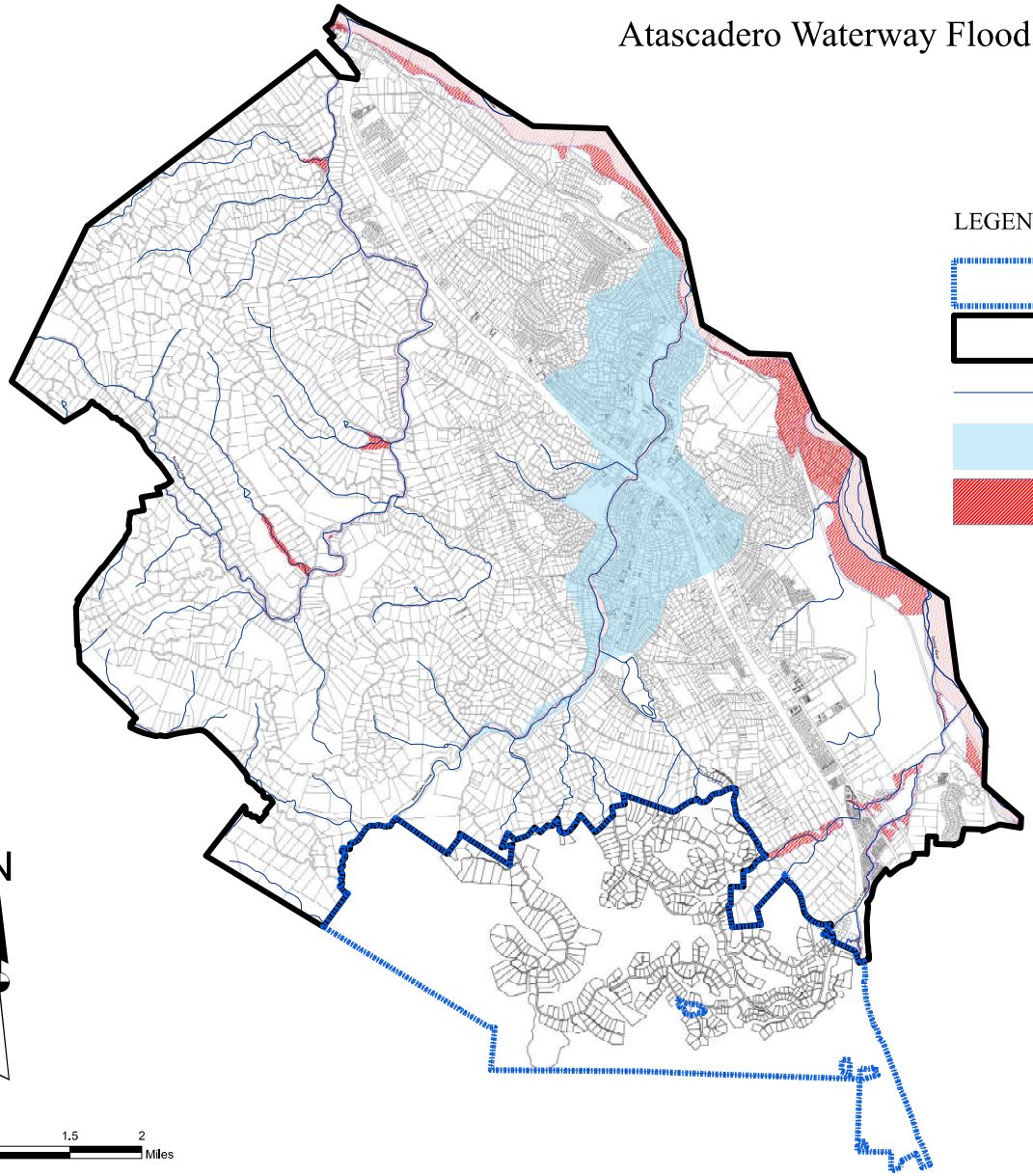


EXHIBIT 2.8.5

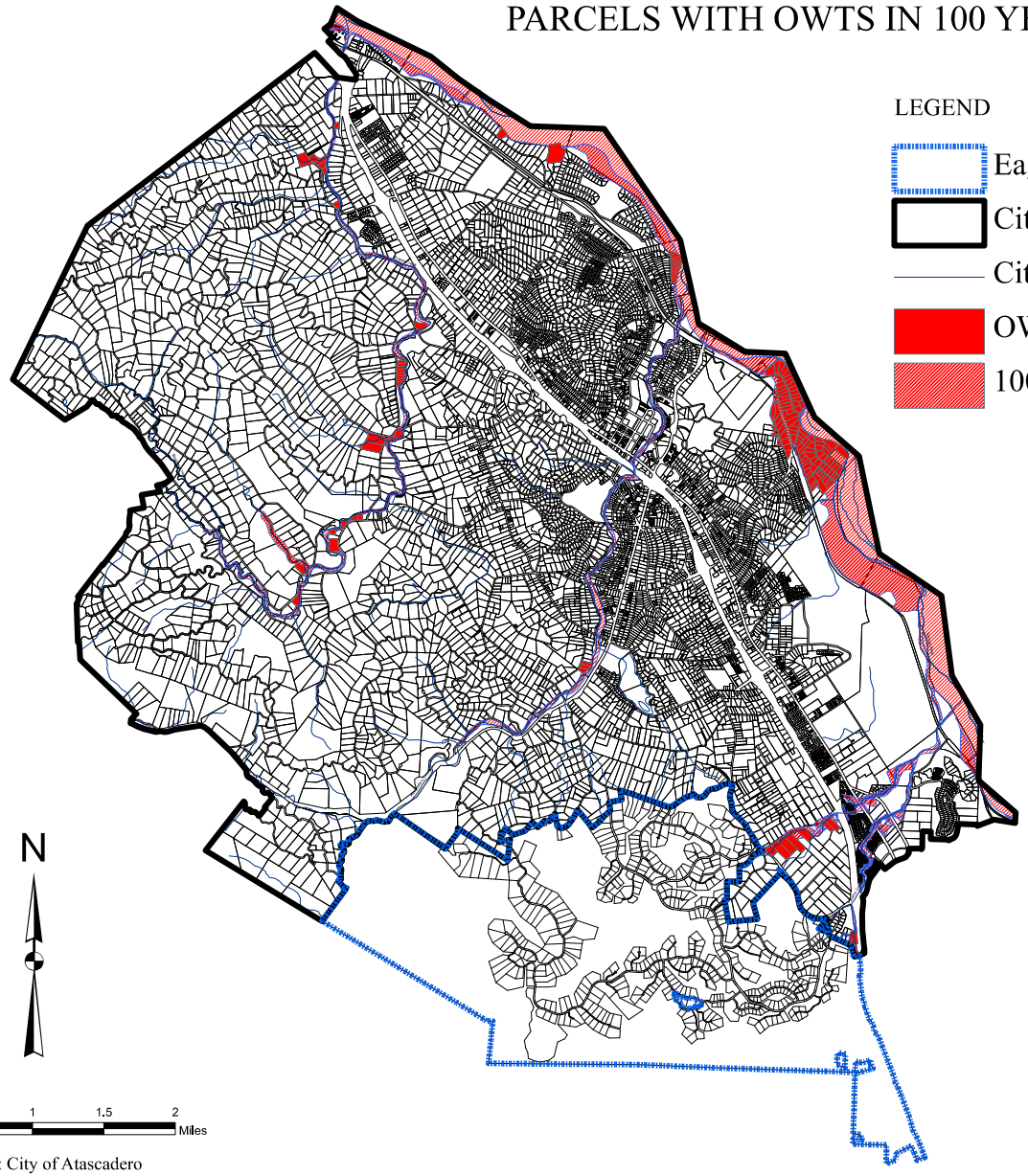
Atascadero Waterway Flood Regions



Data Source: City of Atascadero

EXHIBIT 2.8.6

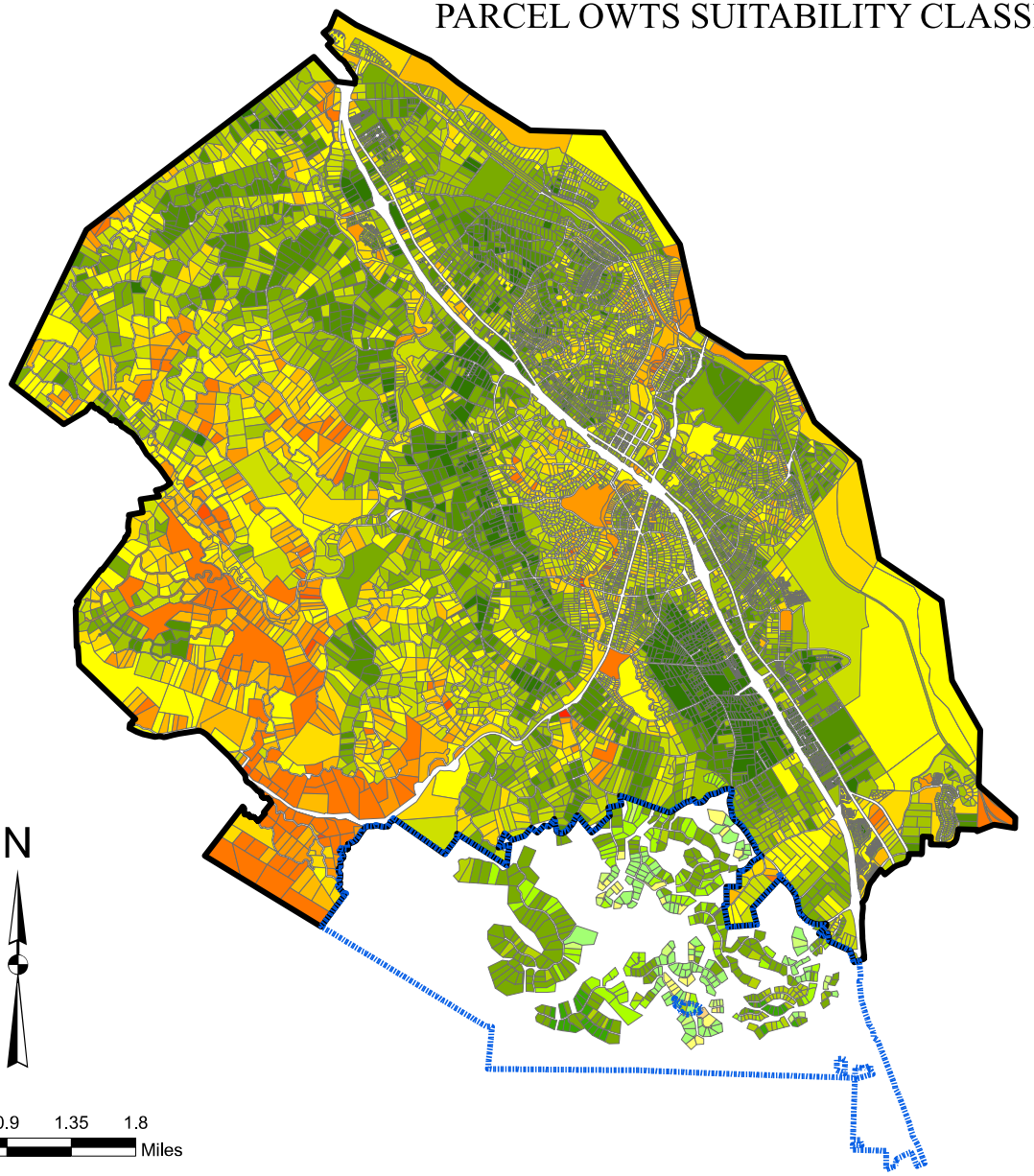
PARCELS WITH OWTS IN 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN



Data Source: City of Atascadero

EXHIBIT 2.10.1

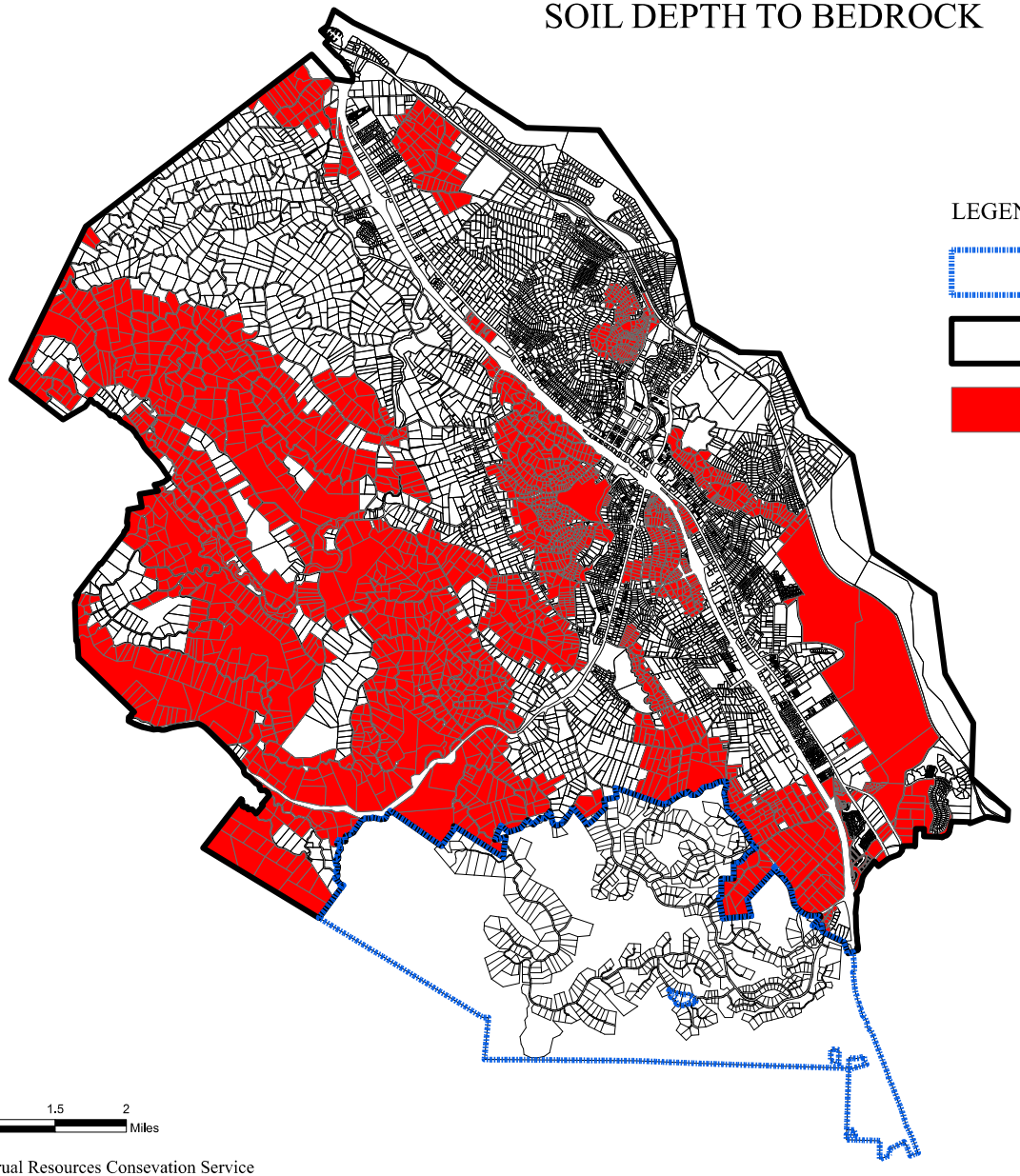
PARCEL OWTS SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION



Data Source: Monsoon Consultants

EXHIBIT 2.10.2

SOIL DEPTH TO BEDROCK



Data Source: USDA, Naturual Resources Consevation Service

EXHIBIT 2.10.3

PARCELS 200FT FROM WATERBODY

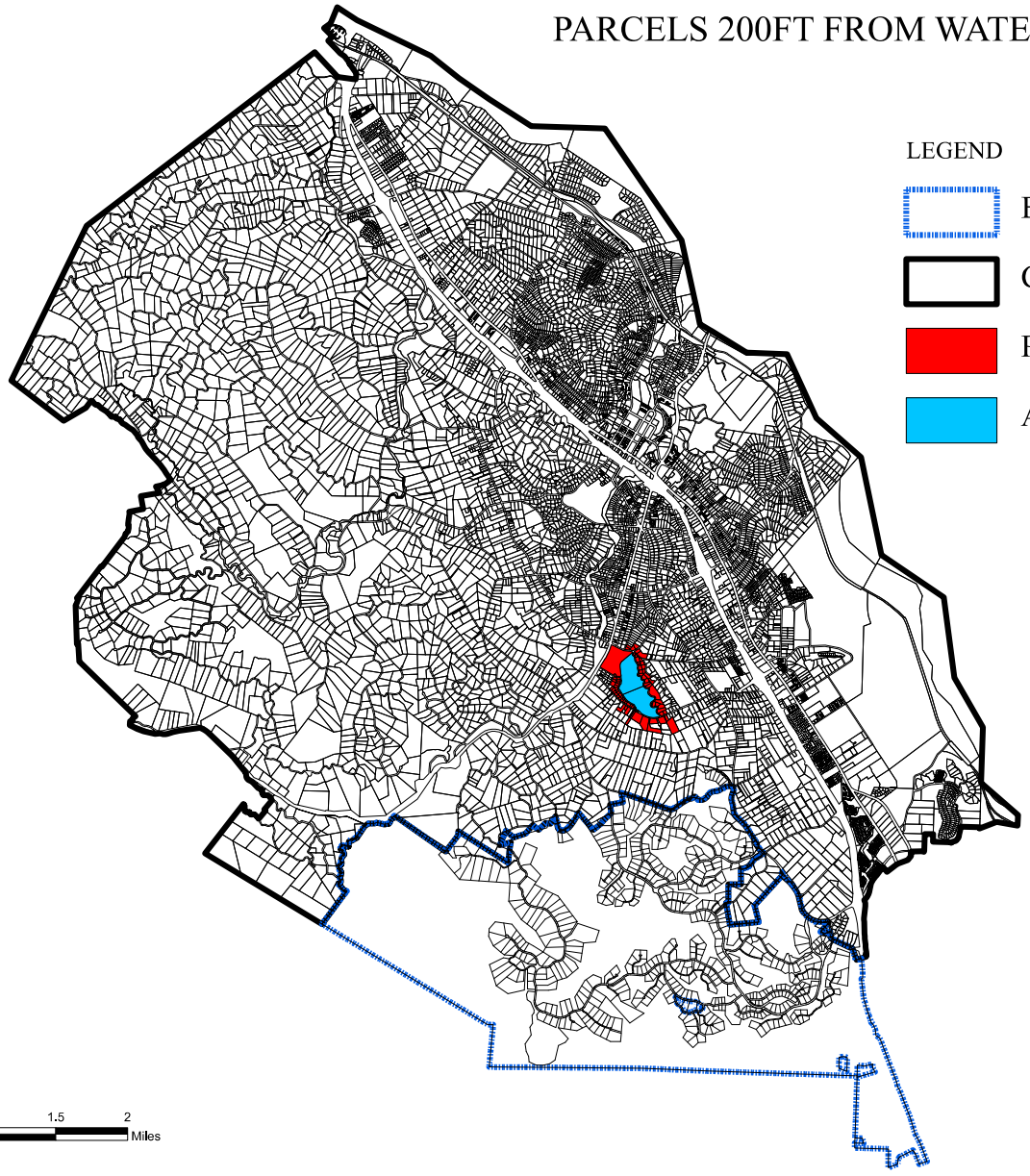


EXHIBIT 2.10.4

PARCEL SIZE

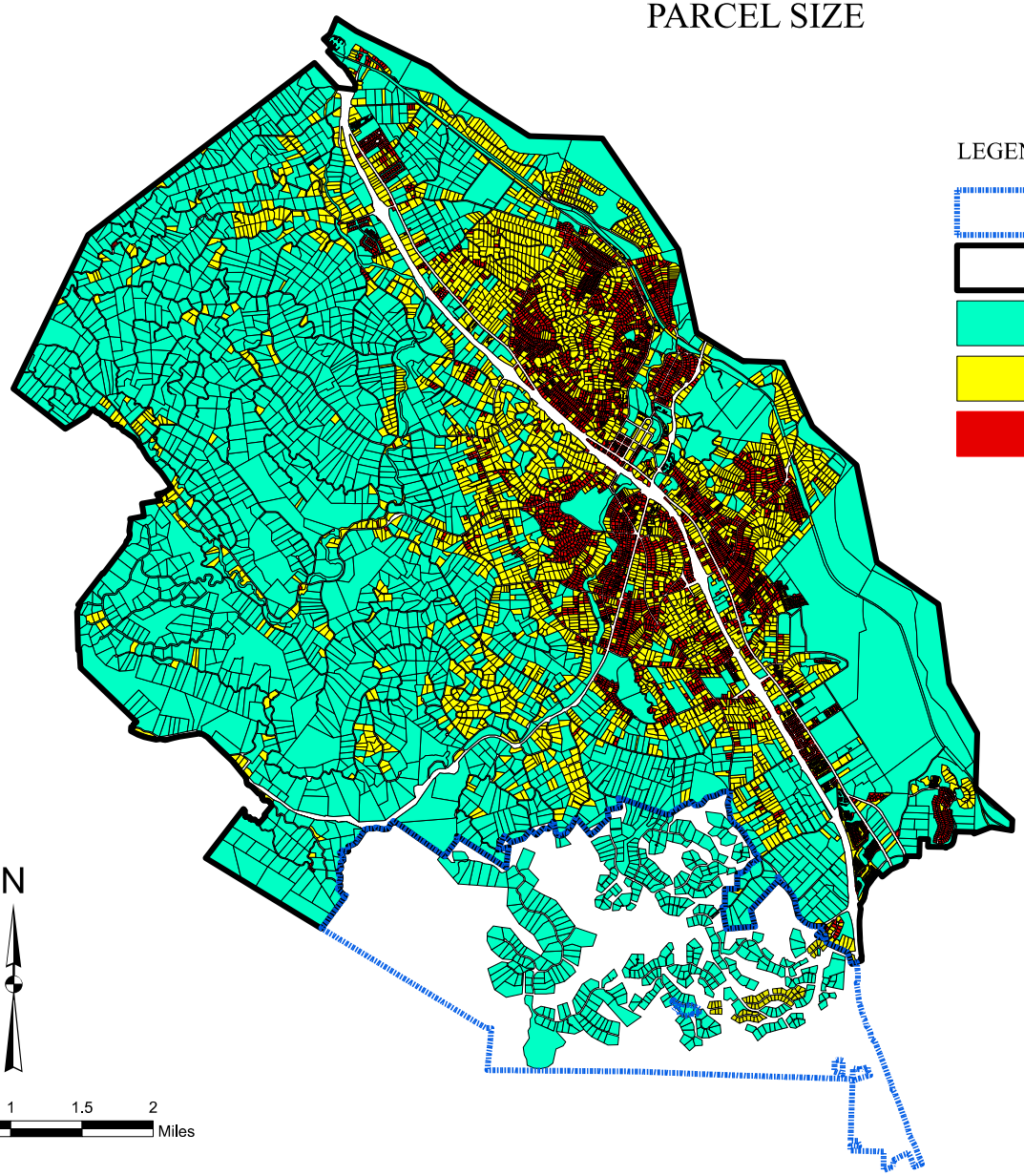
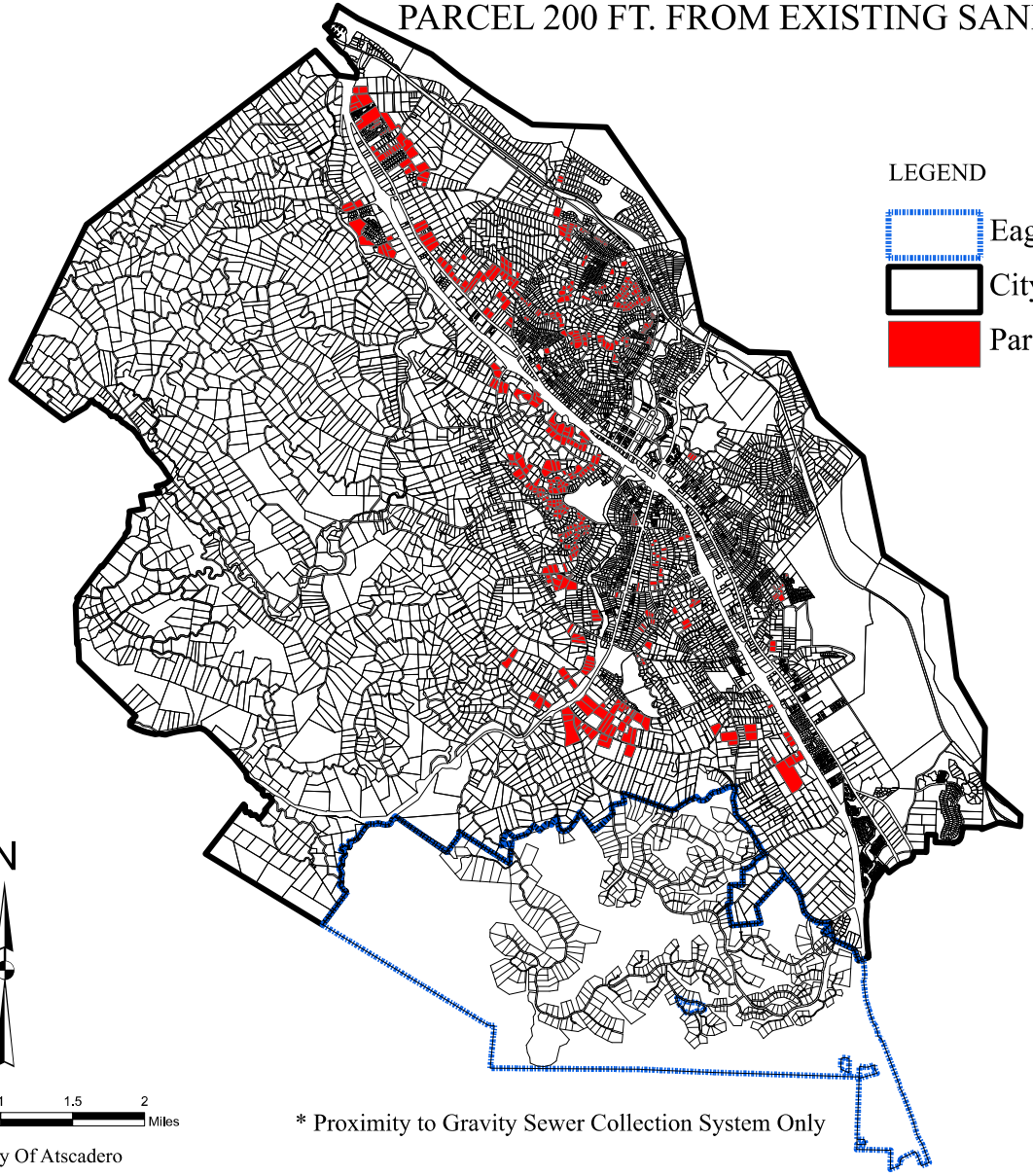


EXHIBIT 2.10.5

PARCEL 200 FT. FROM EXISTING SANITARY SEWER*



Data Source: City Of Atscadero