



Sewer System Management Plan

Revised January 2014

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Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) January 2014

BACKGROUND

In 2004, the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) indicated its intent to implement new regulations to uniformly monitor sanitary sewer overflows. Also envisioned was some type of collection system planning document, which all agencies would be required to produce.

The Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA), with a broad base of collection system management experience, elected to work collectively with the Regional Board to develop a system which would meet the needs of the Regulators, while retaining a common sense and practical approach to collection system management. Oro Loma staff actively participated on the BACWA collections sub-committee charged with developing the core details of the plan. Each element is the result of detailed negotiations with the SFRWQCB. On December 30, 2005, each District in Region II received a 13267 Letter outlining the agreed upon SSMP template and reporting requirements. The District first published its SSMP ahead of the requirement on January 28, 2005.

While BACWA was working with the SFRWQCB to develop the SSMP, the State Water Resources Control Board developed a similar requirement for the state which would supersede the Regional Board agreements. On May 2, 2006, the State issued a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) requiring all collection systems to comply with State SSMP regulations. Actual “on line” implementation for the San Francisco region began May 2, 2007.

During the past decade, the District has successfully developed, refined and implemented numerous processes and procedures which mirror the elements of the SSMP. The actual processes and procedures would fill volumes. Therefore, in developing its SSMP, the District has summarized its activities and pre-existing core documents as they relate to each topic required by the State SSMP.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Oro Loma Sanitary District was formed in 1911 and remained relatively rural until experiencing significant residential growth following the end of World War II. As of 2014,

there are 272 miles of public sewer, 32,000 building service connections and 6,088 manholes. There are also 14 remote lift stations and 54 critical structures such as diversion boxes, aerial sewers, and siphons. Average rainfall within the service area is 19 inches and generally occurs between November and April.

As of January 2014, the average age of the collection system is 58 years. The pipes are predominantly vitrified clay pipe (VCP) with cement mortar joints. For new pipes installed today, the standard is 8" PVC. For rehabilitated pipes, the typical replacement is with 8" HDPE. Approximately 97% of the VCP sewers were installed prior to the introduction of modern pipe joints such as compression gaskets, which were not available until the 1960's. Additionally, more than half of the collection system was already in place before the introduction of improved VCP manufacturing standards, which began in the mid- 1950's. Notwithstanding this, video inspection indicates that the overall condition of the District Collection System is very good.

The District has had an active sewer system management program since 1988, and has experienced very few line stoppages in recent years. Overflows are even less frequent. Stoppages and overflows have been on a steady decline since 1992 when the District focused its efforts on aggressive line cleaning, continuous video inspection, and dedicated funding to repair or replace every line defect which could result in a service interruption.

Historically, roots and debris together caused about 50% of District stoppages, and the remaining 50% was from "other causes". Vandalism in remote areas had caused over 50% of overflows in excess of 1000 gallons. There have been no stoppages or overflows caused by system deterioration or pipe collapse on the gravity system. However, the District experienced three separate pipe breaks on an 8" pump station force main first constructed in 1995. After the first break, the piping was evaluated by independent engineers who determined that the pipe was adequate to meet design and pressure specifications. Subsequent failures prompted further analysis, which indicated that transient water surges (water hammer) within the pipeline were creating forces which exceeded the pipe's capacity. In fall 2004, the portion affected by the transient water surges (approximately 75%) was replaced with butt-fused HDPE. Additionally, surge tanks were installed to reduce the surges on the system. There have been no subsequent failures.

The following table illustrates the correlation between increased sewer cleaning and reduced sewer overflows.

ORO LOMA SANITARY DISTRICT

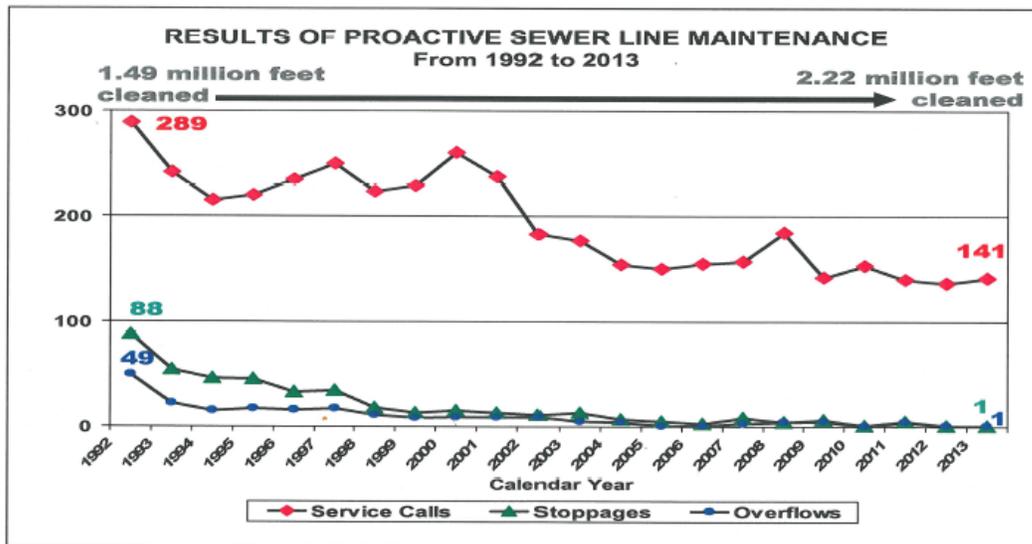
OPERATING INFORMATION

~ SERVICE INDICATORS ~

Proactive Sewer Line Maintenance and Results 1992-2013

| Calendar Year | Total Cleaned & CCTV'd (ft) | Monthly Average (ft) | Service Calls | Stoppages | Overflows |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013 | 2,217,645 | 184,804 | 141 | 1 | 1 |
| 2012 | 2,103,762 | 175,314 | 136 | 1 | 1 |
| 2011 | 2,105,110 | 175,426 | 140 | 5 | 4 |
| 2010 | 2,200,451 | 183,371 | 153 | 1 | - |
| 2009 | 2,157,948 | 179,829 | 142 | 6 | 5 |
| 2008 | 2,170,078 | 180,840 | *184 | 4 | 4 |
| 2007 | 2,092,457 | 174,371 | 157 | 8 | 3 |
| 2006 | 2,171,583 | 180,965 | 155 | 3 | 1 |
| 2005 | 2,189,737 | 182,478 | 150 | 5 | 1 |
| 2004 | 2,000,385 | 166,699 | 154 | 7 | 4 |
| 2003 | 2,092,140 | 174,345 | 177 | 13 | 5 |
| 2002 | 2,048,939 | 170,745 | 183 | 11 | 9 |
| 2001 | 2,084,782 | 173,732 | 238 | 13 | 9 |
| 2000 | 1,844,583 | 153,715 | 260 | 15 | 9 |
| 1999 | 2,126,747 | 177,229 | 229 | 13 | 8 |
| 1998 | 2,079,746 | 173,312 | 223 | 18 | 11 |
| 1997 | 1,362,872 | 113,573 | 250 | 34 | 17 |
| 1996 | 1,341,638 | 111,803 | 235 | 33 | 16 |
| 1995 | 1,084,987 | 90,416 | 220 | 45 | 17 |
| 1994 | 1,194,142 | 99,512 | 215 | 46 | 15 |
| 1993 | 1,405,929 | 117,161 | 242 | 54 | 22 |
| 1992 | 1,492,549 | 124,379 | 289 | 88 | 49 |

* 2008 service calls showed a slight increase from 2007, as a result of the District's newsletter encouraging customers to report water leaks on the street to reduce sewer overflow response time and duration.



The District is situated along the San Francisco Bay and about two-third's of the District is close to or within a flood plain elevation with correspondingly high levels of ground water, particularly during the rainy season. In fact, many of the original sewers are thought to have been installed at or below groundwater tables. I/I contribution measured at the treatment plant typically does not exceed two and one half times the plant's ADWF of 12.0 MGD. However, during an exceedingly wet weather period in February 1998, the plant recorded a one-day flow of 75.3 MGD. Interestingly, this was not one of the eleven highest-recorded storms since 1950 that have approached the intensity of the District's 10-year "Design Storm."

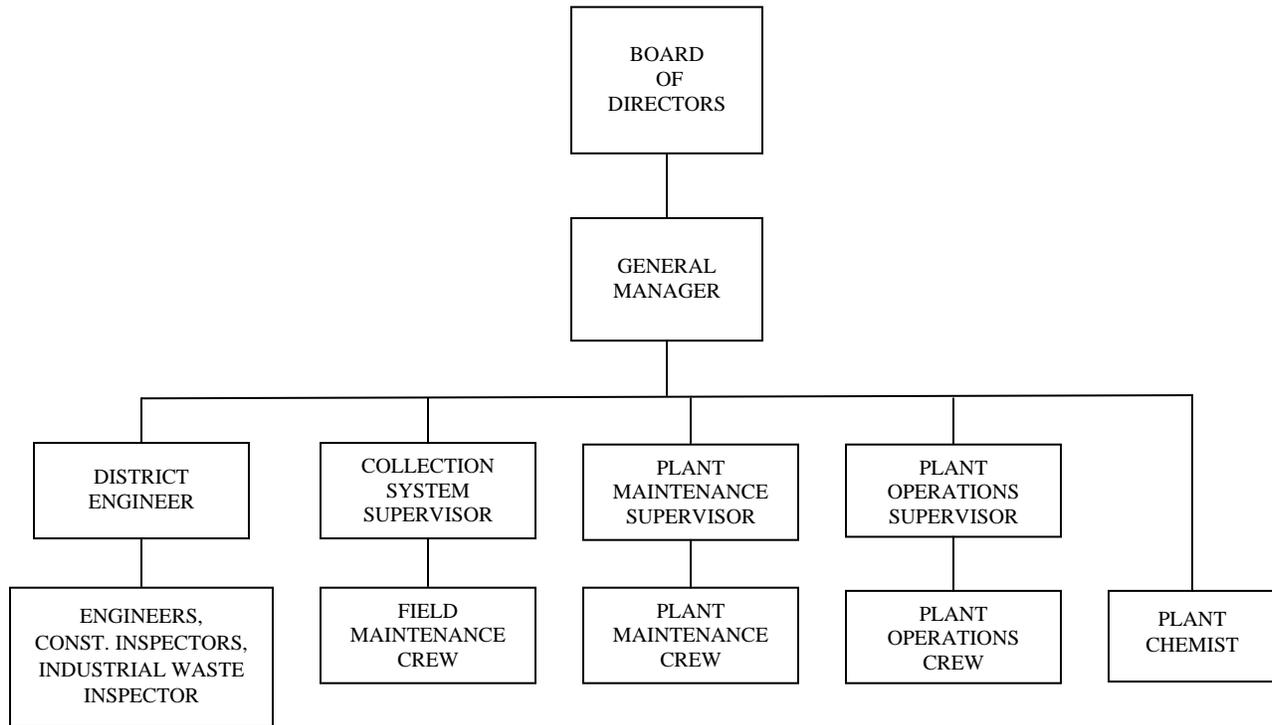
As a final note, Castro Valley Sanitary District owns 25% of the District's treatment plant and independently transports their sewage to a joint interceptor system located one and one half miles east of the Plant.

(i) GOALS

The Board, Management, and District staff work together to achieve the following goals, which are incorporated into the SSMP.

- Continue to professionally manage, operate and maintain all parts of the wastewater collection system
- Provide adequate capacity to convey peak flows
- Minimize the frequency of SSOs
- Mitigate the impact of SSOs
- Achieve Collection System Team goals including annual production rates for cleaning and inspection, short response times to customer calls, and high levels of customer satisfaction.

(ii) ORGANIZATION



Reporting Structure — The Collections and Engineering Departments independently report to the District’s General Manager. The purpose is to ensure that the General Manager receives an unfiltered flow of information from both groups. In most cases, the two groups have consensus on the need for and progress on various pipeline projects. However, in rare cases, the check and balance system ensures that the General Manager has adequate information to ensure that service related problems are addressed on a timely basis.

Service Calls — District offices are open Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and all service calls are referred directly to the collection supervisor. While there is a 24-hour telephone at the plant, the District uses an after-hours 24-hour answering service to take emergency calls. Emergency calls to the District’s main line go directly to the service to insure quick response. The service then relays the message to the duty operator by pager and telephone. The duty operator makes a determination about the emergency, and, if necessary, summons the appropriate Collections employee on 24-hour standby. Collection workers summon additional help as necessary. The ability of the police, fire department, or citizen to talk to a live person 24 hours a day adds the positive benefits of human interaction, significantly reducing the possibility of a missed call or misunderstanding about the nature of a problem. The collection supervisor and standby collection worker are each furnished with a District truck and cell phone.

The District's system of service call management, as well as dedicated collections and on-call staff has resulted in best in class response time. Currently, the District manages its 'on-hours' response time to under 10 minutes. The District's response time for 'off-hours' calls is currently under 30 minutes. These response times work to eliminate or greatly reduce the impact of a stoppage, should one occur.

The collection supervisor makes a report on every SSO. For those SSOs that need additional engineering analysis, a report is prepared by the District Engineer. All reports of SSOs go to the General Manager, who reviews the report and insures that it is forwarded to appropriate regulators on a timely basis.

(iii) LEGAL AUTHORITY

District Ordinances — The District has a Pre-Treatment Ordinance (Ordinance 39-8) regulating what materials can be placed into the sewer, including a requirement for grease interceptors. The District's pre-treatment official regularly inspects businesses which may not be complying with the District's ordinance and works closely with Collection crews to ensure that their independent efforts are coordinated. The District also has an ordinance (Ordinance 35-15) requiring backwater prevention devices and cleanouts to be installed on all new construction and retrofitted in a number of situations, including lateral replacement and home additions. The District requires grease traps or interceptors on businesses who generate grease or chemicals as byproducts.

(iv) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Collection System Maps — Each of the District's 100 base maps are digitized and formatted into an ArcGIS based mapping system. The Graphical Information System (ArcGIS) mapping system is linked to the Collection Department CMMS program, a street directory, and TV Inspection Records. The link allows the map to be populated with key data such as rim elevation, pipe length, and other data. Maps are continuously updated by Engineering as new tracts are accepted and map corrections are identified by the Collection crew based upon field observations. Engineering provides updated map pages to all map holders on a regular basis.

Pipe Inventory Collection System Characteristics by Pipe Material

| Material | Sanitary Sewer | Siphon | Force main | Dual force main | Total Footage | Miles | % |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ABS - AB Styrene | 34,590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,590 | 6.55 | 2.40 |
| ACP - Asbestos Concrete | 31,726 | 0 | 597 | 0 | 32,323 | 6.12 | 2.20 |
| CIP - Cast Iron | 852 | 125 | 78 | 0 | 1,055 | 0.20 | 0.07 |
| CLS - Cement Lined-Steel | 256 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 256 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| CPP - Cast in Place Poly | 2,281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,281 | 0.43 | 0.16 |
| DIP - Ductile Iron | 12,170 | 150 | 2,990 | 0 | 15,310 | 2.89 | 1.10 |
| FRP - Fiberglass Reinforced | 4,364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,364 | 0.85 | 0.31 |
| PCT – Polycrete | 2,148 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 2,331 | 0.44 | 0.16 |
| PEP – Polyethylene | 77,691 | 378 | 1,683 | 680 | 80,432 | 15.23 | 5.60 |
| PVC - Polyvinyl Chloride | 127,965 | 215 | 3,678 | 0 | 131,858 | 24.97 | 9.20 |
| RCP - Reinforced Concrete | 29,734 | 42 | 50 | 3,600 | 33,426 | 6.33 | 2.30 |
| VCP - Vitrified Clay | 1,098,175 | 621 | 355 | 0 | 1,099,151 | 208.17 | 76.46 |
| Total | 1,421,952 | 1,714 | 9,431 | 4,280 | 1,437,377 | 272.23 | 100% |

Source: OASIS Database as of January 1, 2014

System Maintenance — In 2008, a seventh member was added to the standard crew of six as a part of a succession planning effort. In 2010, one of three long tenured members of the crew retired, lowering the crew back to the standard level of six. The practice was initiated again in early 2013 in advance of an anticipated retirement in late 2013. Management will continue to monitor the succession planning needs of the crew and add staff in advance of any planned retirements.

The crew is equipped with modern equipment, including a hydrovac truck, three hydros, a rodder, two TV vans, four pickups, a flatbed dump truck, and a backhoe. The crew provides 24/7 emergency standby and is trained and equipped to make emergency repairs on lines up to 8" in diameter.

Smoke Testing — The District owns smoke testing equipment to detect defects, cross connections, and unauthorized connections to the system.

Computerized Maintenance and Management System (CMMS) — The District uses the Operator Assisted Sewer Inspection System (OASIS) computer program to electronically store and retrieve data such as service calls, manhole designations, numbered line segments, line sequencing, and cleaning schedules. This program also electronically interfaces with the District's digitized base mapping system.

Video Inspection — The District has a modern TV van that uses digital video equipment and conducts underground pipe inspection on a daily basis. The District's entire collection system is video inspected every two and a half years.

Beginning in 2008 the District began recording pipe observations using a national condition scoring standard developed by the National Association of Sewer Service Companies or NASSCO. The standard has been adopted by many agencies throughout the United States and provides a consistent method to assess the condition of a sewer system between individual operators and from one collection system to another. The scoring methodology also allows staff to rank the condition of each pipe in its system based upon its structural and operational characteristics. As the inspection continues and the assessment database grows, staff will utilize these scores to rank and prioritize the rehabilitation projects in the District's capital improvement program.

After utilizing the NASSCO scoring, staff recognized that some of the scoring did not align with our priorities. For example, an offset pipe that restricts an inspection camera would be considered by NASSCO as a 3. For Oro Loma, this requires a spot repair and would be scored a 5. In other cases, NASSCO's scoring calls for a score of 5 in a pipe with a decade of observations showing that a defect is stable in a serviceable pipe. To allocate resources to the most pressing issues, the District now uses a modified version of the NASSCO standards.

Lift Stations — The District has 14 Lift Stations with pump horsepower ratings ranging from 3HP to 88HP. All stations have redundant pumps and six have on-site backup generators. The other eight have adequate wetwell capacity for an extended power outage as well as a quick connect system to allow connection to one of the District's portable generators. In the event of redundant pump failure, hoses, pumps and pump-around solutions have been preplanned and tested in training exercises. Personnel from every department have also been cross-trained to deliver and connect emergency power to the Lift Stations. Each Lift Station has a data sheet indicating the number of homes connected, and in the event of total pump failure, how much time there is before the station will overflow. All 14 stations are connected by fixed frequency radio system to a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system at the treatment plant, which is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Operators carry pager alarms connected to the SCADA system. Lift Stations have a dedicated mechanic who services and inspects each facility based on a computerized maintenance schedule. Duties include changing fluids, checking batteries and battery chargers, exercising standby generators, cleaning wet wells, clearing bar screens, applying degreaser, and changing odor control agents.

Experience has demonstrated that frequent servicing of submersible pumps reduces pump life and increases risk of premature failure. The District therefore, successfully operates redundant pump configurations for extended periods and successfully maintains a replacement inventory in the event of unexpected failure. Lift Stations are completely rehabilitated on an as needed basis with new pumps, stainless steel pump rails, new cables, and updated electrical and instrumentation.

Line Maintenance — The collections crew cleans, and televises the system on a daily basis. They achieve an average monthly performance totaling 175,000 feet of combined service per month (Total System = 1.45 million feet). In difficult areas, cleaning is immediately followed by video inspection to ensure adequate cleaning. The District’s CMMS program schedules line cleaning on the following cycles:

- High Frequency Cleaning -- 1-, 3-, 6-, and 12-Month Intervals
- Routine Cleaning -- 2.5 Years
- Routine CCTV Inspection -- 2.5 Years

Flow Monitoring — The District performs annual flow monitoring to verify system demands, flow model calibration, and to identify areas of heavy inflow/infiltration.

Structures — There are 54 ‘critical structures’ in the collection system, which have been identified, measured, photographed, placed on CAD drawings, and catalogued into a “Book of Structures”. Engineers inspect these structures for condition and structural integrity every five years. If warranted, the inspection data is used to identify appropriate rehabilitation procedures and timelines.

Hydraulic Modeling — The District converted its Hydra based flow model into MIKE URBAN in 2012. The new software provides more sophisticated and realistic modeling. Over the next few years, the District will further calibrate the model using field flow measurement and use the model to verify capacity and identify existing storage opportunities in the system

Capacity Studies — Developers are required to hire an independent engineer to conduct a hydraulic capacity study for residential developments of ten units or more. The study examines both existing downstream line capacity and capacity at projected build-out. Commercial developments are also subject to the same requirements. These studies are kept on file by the District and are available for inspection.

Collection System Master Plan — The District has a 2001 Master Plan prepared by Carollo Engineers. This is an update to a 1988 Master Plan prepared by CH₂M Hill. The Carollo Plan hydraulically modeled the District’s entire Collection System using all lines 10 inches in diameter and larger. The analysis was based on extensive flow monitoring and recommendations were made based on a 10-year 24-hr. Design Storm (2.87 inches/24 hrs. with a peak intensity of .5 inches per hour). The plan called for upsizing various line segments to eliminate bottlenecks and to remain within a manhole surcharge criteria of half full. All of the required lines were either upsized or found to be adequate based upon subsequent storm flow monitoring. The plan also recommends upsizing various lines based on actual growth through a projected buildout in 2020. As new or replacement pipes are installed, the hydraulic model and affected sections of the Master Plan are updated.

Collection System Long Term Rehabilitation Plan — District engineering staff maintains an in-house 5-year plan for sewer system repair, replacement, rehabilitation and enlargement. The plan inventories the District’s pipe system by age, type and size. It also creates an annual plan and budget for three categories of repair: point repair, line repair, and pipeline replacement. Lines selected for point repairs or replacement generally have defects posing imminent service disruption to a small segment of the community.

Pipe defects are identified and repaired in the following manner: The Collections Inspector in the CCTV van identifies the pipe defect during routine CCTV inspection of the system, marks the defect using NACP and the code “start repair”. The Collections Manager reviews the “start repairs” and submits work requests to engineering for analysis and repair. The District Engineer reviews all work requests, investigates the defects and determines if the defect is to be watched, repaired, or if the pipe is to be replaced. Repairs and pipe replacements with the risk of imminent failure are immediately dealt with through change order work on existing sewer repair contracts. All other repairs are completed within 18 months and pipe replacements are placed on the five year pipe replacement list.

Point Repair

The District identifies approximately 120 pipe defects every year that warrant immediate repair. These repairs are performed within 18 months of identification and consist of broken drops, broken pipes, root intrusion, worn manhole channels, and broken manhole castings.

Line Repair

Line repairs consist of repairs that are longer than 25 feet, but shorter than the total length of the pipe.

Pipeline Replacement

A pipeline is replaced when it needs to be upsized to accommodate the District’s 10-year Design Storm, or there are enough defects that point repairs would be more costly than half the replacement cost. All 6" line replacements are replaced with 8"

HDPE or greater, depending upon the flow requirements. Pipelines that require replacement are placed, when identified, on a five year list which is prioritized on an annual basis. Every year the District uses the prioritized list to develop a replacement project of approximately two miles of pipe.

USA Marking Program — The District participates in the USA Marking Program and augments its efforts by distinguishing risk from third party excavation or drilling as likely or unlikely. In cases where risk is likely, the District takes extraordinary efforts to avoid and/or discover damage to District pipelines. This includes using on-site District inspectors during construction and video inspection of District pipelines immediately after.

Collection Systems Reliability/Post-Earthquake — The District has identified all of the known earthquake faults and plotted the location of each sewer line crossing these faults. There are a total of 14 lines ranging in size from 6 to 24-inch. The District has also identified and documented critical assets; including freeway crossings, lines in special easements, and unique structures which are critical to the overall operation of the collection system. After an earthquake, the ability to quickly assess the condition of the Collection System is vital. The District has pre-selected 28 manholes which, upon inspection, will identify line failures. The 28 locations are broken down and prioritized into three lists of ten sites, labeled A, B, and C. Each sheet contains directions to the manhole, as well as what normal flow conditions should look like. Directions start at the Plant and then from each manhole location in a specific order. This system is designed so that in an emergency, this task can be given to any District employee physically able to open a manhole cover.

Training – The District has a training manager who designs and conducts training exercises and produces video based training for the collections, plant operations, and maintenance groups. These divisions train together regularly and also participate in cross training exercises related to emergency response during power outages and overflows. Collection workers also participate in CWEA programs and vendor sponsored training courses.

Replacement Inventories – The District maintains a replacement inventory for 14 lift stations and the collection system, including spare pumps for most of the stations except Railroad, Blackstone and Canyon. These stations operate in all conditions without needing to use a redundant pump. The inventory list is contained in the District's Contingency Plan that is updated annually and sent to the SFRWQCB. Inventories are limited to critical parts and equipment because we also rely on parts vendors and outside contractors to supply parts and services during an emergency.

The District also has a number of portable pumps up to 6" in diameter. All pumps are stored in a single location along with palletized lengths of extra hose with quick connect couplings. The District also maintains a number of portable electronic generators ranging in size from 5000 watts to a trailer mounted 150 kW generator.

Plumber's Outreach — Historically, a large fraction of District overflows were caused by the introduction of foreign objects placed in the sewer by construction crews or plumbers. Examples include construction debris thrown into manholes, root balls cut out of laterals, or broken pieces of pipe from a break or new installation. To raise the awareness of this issue within the construction community, the District developed an outreach flyer which explains our goal of zero overflows, that their actions have caused problems in the past, that they can be held responsible for overflows attributed to their activities, and that we are available 24 hours a day at no cost to inspect a line if they suspect that debris may have been introduced.

(v) **DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE PROVISIONS**

Standards for Installation, Rehabilitation and Repair — The District's Engineering Department maintains a book of up-to-date sewer system installation and Design Standards. These standards are required for both new installations and replacement facilities. They are available to contractors and citizens at no charge and are updated as necessary.

Inspection and Testing of New and Rehabilitated Facilities — The District has a full time inspector who inspects both new construction and repairs. The inspector insures that all construction meets District standards and codes. All sewers constructed by outside contractors are pressure cleaned, tested and video inspected before acceptance.

(vi) **CONTINGENCY PLAN**

As part of the Contingency Plan, the District has adopted Standard Procedure No. I.A.8, **COLLECTION SYSTEM SERVICE CALL RESPONSE, AND SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW RESPONSE, HANDLING AND REPORTING**. The Plan is updated annually at a minimum, or as needed by regulatory changes, thus eliminating the need to update this SSMP when these changes are required. The plan includes procedures for overflow mitigation, emergency response, clean-up, spill recovery, internal and external resources and rehabilitation of damaged dwellings and buildings. It also includes provisions for public notification, testing for contamination, and notification to regulators. The plan addresses overflows at lift stations and sanitary sewers. The District has a dedicated 24/7 response vehicle and a vacuum truck to maximize recovery of sewage which reaches the street and/or storm sewer.

The District defines an overflow as any time raw sewage escapes from the public sewer onto public or private property. All overflows, backups, etc., are investigated as to their cause and corrective action to prevent future incidents. All overflows are documented with a written report. Category 1, 2 and 3 overflows are reported to the appropriate agencies as required by MRP Order No.WQ 2013-0058-EXEC.

(vii) FOG CONTROL PROGRAM (FATS, OILS, AND GREASE)

Fats, Oils, and Grease Control (FOG) — The District’s pre-treatment officer regularly inspects restaurants and other businesses to ensure that grease traps, grease interceptors, and other pre-treatment equipment are working properly. Pre-treatment efforts are coordinated with the Collections Department on a regular basis to identify and correct illicit discharges. District ordinances require grease interceptors on restaurants and other grease producers. The Collections Department accelerates cleaning frequencies in areas identified as being prone to grease collection. The District has a quarterly newsletter in which it makes customers aware of appropriate issues relating to FOG in the sewer system.

(viii) SYSTEM EVALUATION CAPACITY AND ASSURANCE PLAN

Financial Commitment — The District’s capacity assurance efforts rely on its Collection System Master Plan and its internal Collection System Long-Term Rehabilitation Plan, which is updated annually. Using these documents as source data, capital projects are scheduled in a 2-year budget process. Point repairs are made soon after discovery and are frequently re-prioritized to insure uninterrupted sewer service. Line repairs are part of the District’s annual repair and replacement budget, which allocates the amounts listed below every year.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Point and Line Repairs | \$1,250,000 |
| Pipeline Replacement | \$2,000,000 |
| Source Detection | \$ -125,000 |
| Hydraulic Model Calibration | \$ 100,000 |
| Total | <u>\$ 3,475,000</u> |

The District also funds major structure or trunk sewer replacements in its capital budget. The District’s Capital Improvement Plan includes \$26.6 million of collection system upgrades over the next five years.

(ix) MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

Collection department prepares a monthly report tied to specific performance measures which are reviewed and refined each fiscal year. This includes a list of spot repairs identified and submitted for repair, stoppages, overflows, miles televised, miles cleaned, number of service calls and service call response time during and after business hours.

(x) SSMP PROGRAM AUDITS

The District will audit its SSMP Program at intervals of not more than two years. A written report will be prepared and kept on file. The audit will focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the District's compliance with SSMP requirements.

(xi) COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

The District will communicate with the public on development, implementation, and performance of its SSMP through its semi-annual newsletter. The District will also provide the public with the opportunity to offer input through the newsletter and at a public meeting of the Board of Directors to review and approve the SSMP.

(xii) RE-CERTIFICATION AND AVAILABILITY

The SSMP must be updated every five (5) years, and must include any significant program changes. Re-certification by the District's Board of Directors is required when significant updates to the SSMP are made. To complete the re-certification process the enrollee shall provide the publicly available internet web site address to the CIWQS online SSO Database where a downloadable copy of the enrollee's approved SSMP, critical supporting documents referenced in the SSMP, and proof of local governing board approval of the SSMP is posted. This information can be found on the District's website, www.oroloma.org.

SSMP GLOSSARY

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| ADWF | Average Dry Weather Flow |
| CWEA | California Water Environment Association |
| CMMS | Computerized Maintenance Management System |
| HDPE | High Density Polyethylene |
| I/I | Infiltration/Inflow |
| MGD | Million Gallons per Day |
| 13267 Letter | Specific order issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board requiring an agency to comply with a regulatory rule or requirement pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (computer program) |
| SSO | Sanitary Sewer Overflow |