

## July 2020 – Agenda Questions

p. 46 Where is the graph?

The graph is at the top of page 46. If you are having difficulty viewing, I suggest you go to CAWD website and open agenda from that location. The graph is very much present. As an alternative we have re-scanned and sent via Drop Box to Director Siegfried. If anyone else would like a Drop Box please let Domine or Kristina know.

p. 51 What is special about the end of the fiscal year (FY) when it comes to safety equipment purchases? The phrase reminds me of the common tactic of buying gear at FY's year end so one's budget is not cut in the following year. Should not safety equipment be purchased as and when needed?

CSRMA, our insurance carrier, has two reimbursement programs each fiscal year. A Safety Risk Control Reimbursement Program for up to \$2,000 and a Health & Wellness Reimbursement Program for up to \$1,200. Each year we plan on what is the best way to maximize our return through these programs and submit by fiscal year end. This year we applied for, and received, the full \$3,200.

Other than that, you are quite correct, there is nothing “special” about an end of year purchase. The items that were purchased were necessary. They were purchased as required and when staff was ready to implement or install. If we found something to be an emergency, we would purchase regardless of safety budget constraints. If it is non-emergency, we try to work within the CAWD budget and the CSRMA reimbursement programs.

p. 52 #1 bare bright copper wire spot price \$2.55 / lb. Are we selling or donating?

We do not have bare wire – only coated wire. The current going rate for coated copper wire ranges from approximately \$1.20 to \$1.30 per pound. Assuming 500 lbs @ \$1.20 that equates to \$600 less staff time to transport (estimate 3 hrs @ \$225) less fuel and truck (estimate \$30). Net would roughly be around \$345.

The wire is still at the plant we have not disposed of it yet. The problem remains the same as in the past – staff time. Staff time to sort it and staff time to haul it.

p. 61 Is there a conclusion about our Triclosan concentrations?

Mr. Waggoner had the Laboratory collect influent samples (three grab samples at different periods of the day) and had them analyzed for Triclosan concentrations because the Mixed Liquor Volatile Suspended Solids concentrations in the aeration basins were dropping from normal waste activated sludge rates of 30 gallons per minute (gpm). This wasting rate of 30 gpm had been the standard at the facility for the last 20 to 24 months which maintained a healthy activated sludge biomass in the aeration basins. Staff noticed when the shelter-in-place started the biomass started dropping and staff started lowering the waste activated sludge wasting rates accordingly. At one point the waste activated sludge wasting rates was down to 2gpm. That is when Mr. Waggoner saw an article on Sanitizers and Disinfectants possibly affecting another wastewater treatment facility. The Laboratory collected the Influent sample and analyzed for the Triclosan which came back as detectable products in the influent wastewater.

As of today, waste activated sludge wasting rates are still 30 percent below historical waste activated sludge wasting rates with the same historical Influent flows and Biochemical Oxygen Demand Concentrations. Per Mr. Waggoner, the Triclosan is continuing to have some effect on the Mixed Liquor Volatile Suspended Solids concentrations growth rates in the aeration basins as compared to growth rates before the shelter-in-place for Monterey County.

p. 77 I question whether the distancing in the truck bays is as effective for preventing transmission as distancing in Nature's glory.

Safety meetings are being held in the paved area between the Vehicle Bays and the Maintenance Shop. Staff is spread out in this area and they are wearing masks. One advantage of using this area is that an electrical plug is easily accessible and we can set up a table with our portable projector/white board to give presentations. Staff can then view the presentation, hear the speaker, and participate while they are standing in the open.

p. 80 Project 18-08 Slick!

DC motors: Why not run to fail?

We are replacing the 2 existing (DC) direct current motors because they did fail.

We are replacing with (AC) alternating current motors because they are better suited for this application, and they last longer. The new controllers are (VFD's) Variable Frequency Drives and this allows us to have optimal speed control of the mixers. In addition, when switching from DC to AC motors we must use a VFD to control the motor.

p. 82 30/41 Is unanimity required, or does 41 represent a majority? Is 30 sufficient?

An Assessment District can be approved by the Board with 50 + 1% approval. It is best to have around 70% support since people will change their minds when money is involved. Also, the Board does not have to approve the assessment District formation with a 50+1% vote – it is still at their discretion.

Rancho Canada is still in court. Is the pipeline intended to serve residences and businesses farther east?

This property is owned by the Monterey Regional Parks District – we would like to re-align our pipeline so that access is better. The Parks District is in the process of returning this area to native plants, etc. and we need to minimize our footprint. We are attempting to work with them and their timeline.

Yes, it is intended to serve residences and businesses farther east.

p. 84 2nd sentence of discussion does not make sense. Is "and" a mistake?

Please delete "and" and correct to read "...a notice indicating whether...."

p. 94 "F. That there is no substantial evidence in the record that the Project, as mitigated, will not have a significant negative effect on the environment;"

Too many negatives?

"F. That there is no substantial evidence in the record that the Project, as mitigated, will ~~not~~ have a significant negative effect on the environment;"

Explanation: By striking out "not", this is corrected and consistent with the intent of the statement and standard language for findings for IS/MND. This statement is correct under Recommendations, item 2 (page 91) of the Staff report.

p. 97 "Additionally, previously developed parcels, directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline alignment[,] would have the opportunity to connect to the municipal sewer system[, sic] should their existing sewer systems ... fail ... .

Is this correctly stated? Does not the LAMP require connection in the event of septic system failure? (The LAMP was amended recently.)

## **Monterey County Code**

### **15.20.040 - Required connection to public sewers.**

- A. Except as provided in subdivision B of this Section, no person shall use or maintain any building or structure where people reside, congregate, or are employed which is within two hundred (200) feet of an approved sanitary sewer, or which is located on a parcel of land which abuts a road, street, or alley in which any such sewer has been installed, unless it is connected to such sewer.
- B. The sewer connection specified in subdivision A of this Section shall not be required if:
  - 1. Such building or structure was in existence on June 26, 1981 and is connected to a septic tank which is functioning in a lawful manner. A system that requires the pumping of contents more frequently than twice a year to prevent overflow or other malfunction shall be conclusively presumed to be not functioning in a lawful manner; or,
  - 2. The owner of the sewer refuses to permit such connection; or,
  - 3. The owner or lawful possessor of the building or structure is unable to obtain any necessary easement for the connection pipe; or,
  - 4. Topographical conditions would make an impossible grade for a connection pipe.

(Ord. 4055, 2000; Ord. 2731, 1981)

Note: the Draft Modified LAMP indicates 300'

This statement is correct in the sense that any developed parcel within 300' would have the opportunity to connect to municipal sewer. There are exceptions if the property owner is unable to obtain any necessary easement for connection or if the sewer purveyor refuses connection or annexation. Additionally, there is an exception for replacements only, when the connection fees and construction costs to connect to sewer are greater than twice the cost of the replacement onsite wastewater treatment system, provided continued use of an onsite wastewater treatment system will not impact groundwater or surface water.

p.114 FISCAL IMPACT: Please amend to estimate whether the impact is neutral.

The impact is not revenue neutral. The impact on a single Tier 1 permit is a 4.5% increase. The impact on a single Tier 2 permit is 4.4%

Mr. Lauer's staff report uses 2019 as an example of a "typical" year where the combined effects of Tier 1 and Tier 2 permit increase would be 4.49%.

The impact is ultimately dependent upon the number and type of permit issued.

#### **Final IS, Appendix A:**

The numbers for total acres are implausibly accurate.

Ditto average parcel size numbers.

Taking the midpoint of each parcel size bin and calculating a weighted average yields about a 5% greater average parcel size for Area 1. How reliable are these numbers? Certainly not to the 1/10,000 of an acre, about 4.4 square feet.

Parcel information was retrieved from the GIS system under "Monterey County Basemap". This data source is available online at <https://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-i-z/resource-management-agency/gis>.

Explanation: The County GIS provides geographic information relevant to lands and properties within Monterey County, by parcel and/or by area. DD&A accessed the most recent parcel data through Parcel Report, a public report that details property information based on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN). This includes parcel address, land use, zoning, and potential hazards as well as specific County records on parcel size, specific to each area and parcel within the area.

DD&A also worked with Whitson Engineers, County GIS personnel and LAFCO staff to confirm properties within the project area. Sizes for each parcel at this level are reported at very specific acreages. This methodology may explain the concern expressed regarding accuracy of acreage and parcel size numbers. Each of the

individual parcel sizes as presented in the GIS system has a specific parcel size. In the aggregate, the accuracy will not be as specific. However, data reported is from the most available and current database: the APN/parcel by parcel/GIS system. Sizes of the individual parcels by APN were provided with specified parcel size by area in an excel format; the average sizes were developed using excel formulas and spreadsheets.

## **Questions Addendum**

### **Draft Modified LAMP**

15.20.040 - Required connection to public sewers.

A. Except as provided in subdivision B of this Section, no person shall use or maintain any building or structure where people reside, congregate, or are employed which is located more than 300 feet of an approved sanitary sewer, or which is located on a parcel of land which abuts a road, street, or alley in which any such sewer has been installed, unless it is connected to such sewer.

B. The sewer connection specified in subdivision A of this Section shall not be required if:

1. Such building or structure was in existence on June 26, 1981 and is connected to an OWTS septic tank which is functioning in a lawful manner. A system that requires the pumping of contents more frequently than twice a year to prevent overflow or other malfunction shall be conclusively presumed to be not functioning in a lawful manner; or,

2. The owner of the sewer refuses to permit such connection and/or annexation into the service area is not supported by the Monterey County Local Agency Formation Commission; or,

3. The owner or lawful possessor of the building or structure is unable to obtain any necessary easement for the connection pipe; or,

4. For replacement OWTS only, where the connection fees and installation cost are greater than double the total estimated cost of the

replacement OWTS, be it a conventional or alternative OWTS as deemed necessary to comply with the minimum standards of this LAMP, when a qualified professional has determined the replacement OWTS can meet the standards of this LAMP and that the continued use of OWTS will not impact groundwater or surface water to a degree that makes it unfit for drinking or other uses.