

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Budget Change Proposal - Cover Sheet
 DF-46 (REV 08/15)

Fiscal Year 2016-17	Business Unit 3940	Department State Water Resources Control Board	Priority No. 1
Budget Request Name 3940-301-BCP-BR-2016-A1		Program 3565-DRINKING WATER	Subprogram

Budget Request Description
 Drinking Water Program-Federally Mandated Inspections Workload

Budget Request Summary

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) requests 10 positions and \$1.4 million Safe Drinking Water Account (SDWA) to increase compliance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) federal requirements related to drinking water, for which the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) is responsible. Specifically, the State Water Board requests 10 positions in the Northern and Southern California Field Operations Branches. The DDW has a significant backlog in federally mandated water system inspections (i.e., sanitary surveys), including small water systems in severely disadvantaged communities. These positions will increase the number of federally required sanitary surveys completed annually.

Requires Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Code Section(s) to be Added/Amended/Repealed	
Does this BCP contain information technology (IT) components? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, departmental Chief Information Officer must sign.</i>	Department CIO	Date
For IT requests, specify the date a Special Project Report (SPR) or Feasibility Study Report (FSR) was approved by the Department of Technology, or previously by the Department of Finance. <input type="checkbox"/> FSR <input type="checkbox"/> SPR Project No. Date:		

If proposal affects another department, does other department concur with proposal? Yes No
Attach comments of affected department, signed and dated by the department director or designee.

Prepared By <i>Deah Vang</i>	Date <i>3/24/16</i>	Reviewed By <i>Sharon M. Montoya</i>	Date <i>3/25/2016</i>
Department Director <i>Tom Howard</i>	Date <i>3/25/16</i>	Agency Secretary <i>[Signature]</i>	Date <i>3-25-16</i>

Department of Finance Use Only

Additional Review: Capital Outlay ITCU FSCU OSAE CALSTARS Dept. of Technology

BCP Type: Policy Workload Budget per Government Code 13308.05

PPBA	Original Signed By: Ellen Moratti	Date submitted to the Legislature <i>4-1-16</i>
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Analysis of Problem

A. Budget Request Summary

The Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requests 10 additional positions in the Northern and Southern California Field Operations Branches to perform federally required water system inspections.

As of December 2015 the deficit was over 977 backlogged federally required water system inspections (sanitary surveys) of public water systems. The Safe Drinking Water Plan prepared by the Division noted continuing problems with failure to supply water that meets drinking water standards. This request is for staff needed to address highest priority DDW federally required sanitary surveys.

B. Background/History

The DDW was transferred from the Department of Public Health to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) in July 2014 by Chapter 35, Statutes of 2015 (SB 861) the omnibus resources trailer bill. SB 861 specifies legislative intent that owners and operators of public water systems have long-term technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate and maintain the public water system in compliance with state and federal safe drinking water standards.

SB 861 also specifies that these public water systems should be able to provide a dependable source of safe drinking water long term, which is both short-term and long-term affordable, as determined by applicable regulations adopted by the SWRCB. The Board has assessed the program staffing since the transfer and noted that there is a significant backlog in activities needed to support the provision of safe drinking water and to meet federal and state water quality requirements.

The State Water Board, as the federally designated primacy agency for the drinking water regulatory program in California, is responsible for the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

The workload involved with the regulation of public water systems to provide for the delivery of safe drinking water associated with this request includes: (1) issuing full domestic water supply permits to new public water systems and amending existing permits for all new sources, treatment facilities and storage tanks over 100,000 gallons in size; (2) inspection of water systems (sanitary surveys) within federally mandated timelines; (3) the enforcement of laws and regulations to assure that all public water systems routinely monitor water quality and meet current standards; (4) assuring notification is provided to consumers when standards are not being met; (5) oversight of LPA small water system regulatory programs; (6) providing for program data integrity and submitting required data to the federal EPA data repository. The DDW and local county health departments regulate over 7,500 public water systems across the State.

The DDW currently has 223 authorized positions. Of those, 170 (76 percent) are assigned to the field offices, which implement the drinking water program across the state. Field office workload is measured by the number of water systems regulated, number of permits issued or amended, number of sanitary surveys conducted within mandated timeframes, and number of enforcement actions issued.

Problem Statement

The State Board, as the federally designated primacy agency for the drinking water regulatory program in California, is responsible for the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

Part of the SDWA required workload involves water system inspections (sanitary surveys). As of December 2015, the State Board determined that there were over 977 backlogged sanitary surveys of public water systems. The State Board notes that the US EPA has communicated a number of concerns with the DDW backlog, and that given this backlog, the State Board could be subject to US EPA sanctions.

Additionally, there are currently 139 small public water systems serving a population of approximately 45,000 people in disadvantaged and severely disadvantaged communities that are in violation of one or more primary maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Severely disadvantaged communities are defined as communities with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the statewide average.

Analysis of Problem

In addition, the numbers of deficiencies identified in surveys have increased due to the numbers of systems with violations of drinking water standards which requires additional staff time to address. Failure to meet drinking water standards requires the issuance of enforcement actions that require specific plans and time schedules to solve the problem; public notifications to inform system customers of the problem and steps needed to minimize exposure; staff assistance to evaluate proposed alternative solutions; and the issuance of new permits for the needed infrastructure to solve the problem.

Based on data currently available from the SDWIS database, the DDW has been unable to achieve the federally required frequencies of sanitary surveys over the past six years.

Workload History

Workload Measure	PY - 4	PY - 3	PY - 2	PY - 1	PY	CY
Percent of required sanitary surveys conducted						75%

C. State Level Considerations

This proposal is consistent with the objectives of Chapter 35, Statutes of 2014 (SB 861), which transferred the responsibility for administering the Safe Drinking Water Program from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to the State Board effective July 1, 2014. SB 861 passed with a two-thirds vote in the Senate (24 aye, 12 no) and a greater than two-thirds vote in the Assembly (55 aye, 23 no). Per the provisions of SB 861, the State Board now has the primary enforcement authority to enforce federal and state safe drinking water acts, and is responsible for the regulatory oversight, along with LPAs of about 7,500 public water systems throughout the state. Based on water quality violations that were entered into the DDW SDWIS database, for calendar year 2015, approximately 200 public water systems served water that exceeded a primary drinking water standard for at least part of the year. This translated into approximately 720,000 persons being served water with concentrations of a primary drinking water standard above its MCL. Of these 200 water systems, 160 served a population of less than 1,000 persons each. One of the main objectives of the program transfer from CDPH to the DDW in the State Board was to focus state oversight on small, disadvantaged communities to address unmet drinking water needs in these areas whose water systems have not been able to reliably provide safe drinking water to their customers.

The State Board recently released "The Safe Drinking Water Plan for California" (Plan) which focuses on how it proposes to improve access to reliable and healthy drinking water for communities throughout the state. Many of the recommendations in the Plan are to provide greater oversight and assistance to public water systems that are not serving safe drinking water to their customers. This proposal for 10 additional staff positions will assist the DDW to achieve goals set forth in the Plan by increasing the number of federally mandated sanitary surveys it can accomplish by an estimated 85 per year.

This proposal also is consistent with the Governor's State Water Action Plan "To provide safe water for all communities" and the Human Right to Water Bill (AB 685, 2012) by providing necessary resources to assist struggling local water systems in finding solutions to existing water supply and water quality deficiencies.

Continued failure to meet the federally required frequencies of sanitary surveys could result in a Corrective Action Plan letter requiring California to address the problem within a specified timeframe. A similar type letter was sent in regard to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program in 2014 to address unliquidated obligation issues. The SWRCB is still responding on a quarterly basis to the additional federally imposed requirements contained in that letter.

Analysis of Problem

D. Justification

The additional staffing will provide the DDW with resources necessary to improve regulatory oversight of California's public water systems, including those that currently do not meet federal and state water quality minimum standards. In particular, these resources will improve the ability of the DDW to:

- 1) meet federal requirements related to conducting sanitary surveys for all sizes of water systems;
- 2) provide technical assistance needed to identify possible solutions to their water supply and quality problems; and
- 3) assist small water systems with financing alternatives (especially those water systems in severely disadvantaged communities).

Field Operations Branches

Over the past ten years, more public water systems have had difficulty meeting new federal and state drinking water standards. The state adopted the federally mandated revision to the Arsenic MCL in November 2008. This change reduced the arsenic MCL from 50 to 10 parts per billion. Small public water systems have had a particularly difficult time returning to compliance under the new stricter federal standard of 10 ppb. Currently there are still 92 water systems serving water to approximately 34,000 people in violation of the arsenic MCL. Seventy four percent of those are disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged. A mandate from the legislature to adopt a MCL for hexavalent chromium was satisfied on July 1, 2014 when a MCL of 10 parts per billion was adopted. Based on preliminary monitoring results from 2015, there are potentially 170 public water systems that could be in violation of this MCL, over 60% of which are small water systems with less than 200 customers.

When new regulations are adopted, the DDW provides training, notices, technical support (such as evaluation of treatment plant operational problems and assessment of the source and cause of distribution system contamination occurrences), review of compliance material and data for all water systems and LPAs. The ongoing monitoring, compliance, enforcement and oversight of public water systems that take an extended amount of time to return to compliance have been absorbed by existing staff. This has led to back-logs in other required work such as conducting sanitary surveys. Workload on the Division is expected to continue to increase as the DDW has been directed to implement the Human Right to Water as required by the enactment of Water Code section 106.3(b) "All relevant state agencies, including the department, the state board, and the State Department of Public Health, shall consider this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria when those policies, regulations, and criteria are pertinent to the uses of water described in this section", on September 25, 2012, and to solve the problems experienced by small community water systems.

Because the DDW has been a fee for service program, very detailed time accounting records have been maintained since the early 1990s. Over the past 10 years, these records have shown an increase in the hours required per system to perform our core regulatory work. Over the past 3 years, reports to EPA show that only 70 to 80 percent of federally required sanitary surveys were completed. Table 1 shows the sanitary survey backlog as of January 1, 2016. DDW should be conducting approximately 1,050 sanitary surveys per year to be in compliance with the federally mandated frequencies for community and non-community water systems. As can be seen from Table 1, the DDW had a backlog of 977 sanitary surveys at the end of 2015. This equated to a completion rate of only 75 percent. The same analysis was done for the year ending 2014 and at the end of that year DDW's completion rate was 72 percent.

Analysis of Problem

Table 1. Summary of the DDW Backlog of Sanitary Surveys as of January 1, 2016. System Type	Evaluation Period	Required Sanitary Survey Frequency	No. DDW Regulated Systems	Required No. Sanitary Surveys per Year	Backlog as of January 1, 2016	Percentage Sanitary Survey Achieved
Non-Community	2011-2015	5 years	1,977	395	590	70%
Community	2013-2015	3 years	1,961	654	387	80%
			3,938	1,049	977	75%

The attached Table 2 summarizes demands upon the Drinking Water Program, which have grown with additional federally mandated workload that impacted systems that use both groundwater and surface water supplies. Additionally, water quality and availability due to the on-going drought have caused the need to provide more technical assistance to the impacted systems. As such, a small adjustment from the 2008 data of average annual hours (third column) of about 10% per category is used to estimate current resource needs. The actual number of PWS as of June 2015 is entered into the second column which came from the DDW SDWIS database. The fifth column is the estimate of time a staff person would work on regulatory and permitting program support during a typical year. Based on previous estimates and current time accounting numbers, 60% of the time a staff member would work on permitting, sanitary survey/inspections, monitoring and reporting, compliance determination, and enforcement activities. The remaining 40% of the staff time is used for general office activities, funding work, emergency or drought response, training, committee work, vacation and sick leave. A PY is assumed to be 1800 hours of staff time.

The 10 requested positions are for field staff to begin efforts to address the backlog in conducting sanitary surveys.

E. Outcomes and Accountability

If approved, this proposal will provide additional staff needed to increase the productivity of the program. The DDW will conduct additional sanitary surveys as shown in the table below. Currently, annual reports are provided to the US EPA on the program along with quarterly sanitary survey updates. Beginning in September 2015, performance measures for the DDW will be added to the State Water Resources Control Board website. The number of completed sanitary surveys will be added for the fiscal year 2014/15. Additional information along with metrics will be added in following years. These metrics will be used to track efforts to meet the Human Right to Water objective. The additional work performed by the added staff will be reflected in the performance measures.

Projected Outcomes

Workload Measure	CY	BY	BY+1	BY+2	BY+3	BY+4
Percent of sanitary surveys conducted (1)	76%	77%	80%	82%	83%	84%

(1) Projected increase in Sanitary Surveys is based only on the 10 positions requested for the field branches

Analysis of Problem

F. Analysis of All Feasible Alternatives

Alternative 1 – Provide 10 additional staff to the DDW.

Pro:

- This alternative will allow the DDW to bring approximately one third of the water systems with overdue sanitary surveys into compliance with the required federal frequency within one frequency period.

Con:

- Will require increased staffing at the DDW.
- Will require additional fee increases on the DDW community to support the increased staffing. The impact is currently estimated to be an eight percent increase, notwithstanding other proposals.

Alternative 2 – Redirect staff to complete all sanitary surveys based on the US EPA requirements and provide less staff time on non-core regulatory work such as drought, funding and recycled water.

Pros:

- No increase in the size of state government.
- Public water system fees would not be increased to support the additional staff.
- Additional water systems will have timely sanitary surveys completed and compliance determinations.

Cons:

- The Water Board would have to identify staff in other programs to do part of this work, which will reduce the amount of staff needed to accomplish necessary drought, funding and recycled water work as directed by the Legislature and the Administration.

Alternative 3 – Seek legislation to reduce the permitting requirements on public water systems and to require public water systems to hire approved third parties to conduct sanitary surveys on their systems at the required federally mandated frequency

Pros:

- No increase in the size of state government.
- Public water system fees would not be increased to support additional State Board staff.

Cons:

- Loss of public health protection for customers of public water systems because of the loss of permitting authority.
- Increase operational costs for public water systems to hire third party contractors.
- Under current law contracting out work that is the responsibility of civil servants is currently illegal.

Alternative 4 – Do Nothing

Pros:

- No increase to state government.
- No increase in water system fees.

Cons:

- Public water systems would continue to be out of compliance with the SDWA and not detected by the DDW. This could result in unaddressed public health threats.

Analysis of Problem

G. Implementation Plan

The DDW will advertise and hire these staff as soon as possible in FY 16-17. New staff will be trained using DDW's entry level engineer training program and will be doing productive work performing sanitary surveys and drafting permits and amendments within three months of hire.

H. Supplemental Information No special resources are needed to support this proposal.

I. Recommendation

The State Water Board recommends adding 10 permanent positions to the Division of Drinking Water to support necessary workload to meet federal and state water quality mandates and requirements.

Table 2. Estimate of PY needed to conduct regulatory functions and address Federal requirements on the Drinking Water Program

Water Type	SDWIS Number of PWS	Average Annual Hours	Total Annual Hours	PY at 60% of total hours	PY Needed
CWS, Wholesaler - 116565(a)					
Groundwater, Untreated	4	120.0	480.0	800.0	0.4
Groundwater, Treated	19	140.0	2660.0	4433.3	2.5
Surface Water	38	170.0	6460.0	10766.7	6.0
Purchased Groundwater	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchased Surface Water	11	100.0	1100.0	1833.3	1.0
CWS, Large - 116565(a)					
10K or more Connections					
Groundwater, Untreated	1	110.0	110.0	183.3	0.1
Groundwater, Treated	50	140.0	7000.0	11666.7	6.5
Surface Water	51	170.0	8670.0	14450.0	8.0
Purchased Groundwater	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchased Surface Water	109	100.0	10900.0	18166.7	10.1
1K to 9,999 Connections					
Groundwater, Untreated	21	60.0	1260.0	2100.0	1.2
Groundwater, Treated	186	90.0	16740.0	27900.0	15.5
Surface Water	90	110.0	9900.0	16500.0	9.2
Purchased Groundwater	5	60.0	300.0	500.0	0.3
Purchased Surface Water	138	80.0	11040.0	18400.0	10.2
CWS, Small - 116565(b)(1)					
500 to 999 Connections					
Groundwater, Untreated	11	45.0	495.0	825.0	0.5
Groundwater, Treated	66	55.0	3630.0	6050.0	3.4
Surface Water	36	70.0	2520.0	4200.0	2.3
Purchased Groundwater	7	35.0	245.0	408.3	0.2
Purchased Surface Water	28	45.0	1260.0	2100.0	1.2
Less than 500 Connections					
Groundwater, Untreated	286	30.0	8580.0	14300.0	7.9
Groundwater, Treated	577	40.0	23080.0	38466.7	21.4
Surface Water	165	60.0	9900.0	16500.0	9.2
Purchased Groundwater	27	25.0	675.0	1125.0	0.6
Purchased Surface Water	67	35.0	2345.0	3908.3	2.2

Water Type	SDWIS Number of PWS	Average Annual Hours	Total Annual Hours	PY at 60% of total hours	PY Needed
NTNC - 116565(b)(2)					
all NTNC					
Groundwater, Untreated	242	20.0	4840.0	8066.7	4.5
Groundwater, Treated	360	30.0	10800.0	18000.0	10.0
Surface Water	40	50.0	2000.0	3333.3	1.9
Purchased Groundwater	5	20.0	100.0	166.7	0.1
Purchased Surface Water	18	25.0	450.0	750.0	0.4
TNC - 116565(b)(3)					
all TNC					
Groundwater, Untreated	665	10.0	6650.0	11083.3	6.2
Groundwater, Treated	500	20.0	10000.0	16666.7	9.3
Surface Water	113	40.0	4520.0	7533.3	4.2
Purchased Groundwater	6	15.0	90.0	150.0	0.1
Purchased Surface Water	11	20.0	220.0	366.7	0.2
Total	3953		169020.0	281700.0	156.5

Key:

CWS--Community Water System-- means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents.

NTNC-- Nontransient-noncommunity water system means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least the same 25 persons over 6 months per year.

TNC-- Transient-noncommunity water system means a public water system that is not a community water system or a nontransient-noncommunity water system.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

January 29, 2016

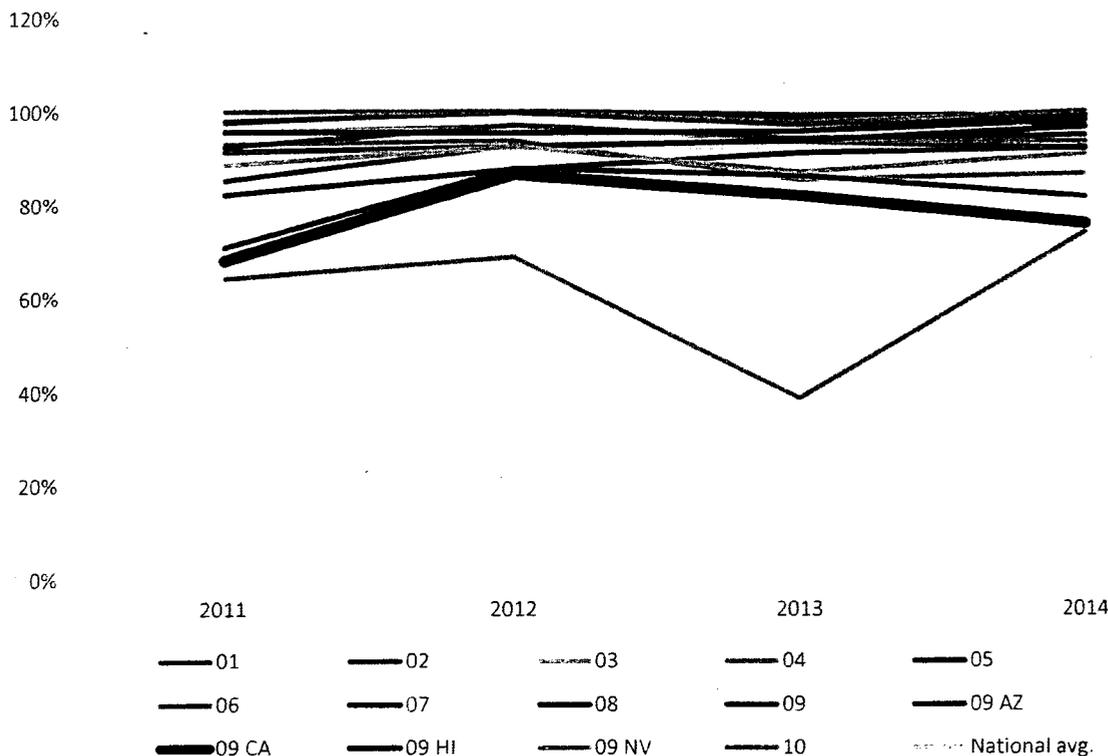
Cindy Forbes, P.E., Deputy Director
Division of Drinking Water
State Water Resource Control Board
1001 I Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Forbes,

EPA has evaluated California's performance in meeting national Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) measures and drinking water regulatory program requirements. Based on this evaluation, EPA found that while California's drinking water program continues to effectively target its limited resources to addressing priority public health matters, there are a number of programmatic requirements that are not being fulfilled in a timely and appropriate manner. Specifically, California's drinking water program failed to meet federal requirements for 1) onsite review of water system operations and maintenance capability, also known as a sanitary surveys, and 2) incomplete quarterly reporting of required public water system compliance information.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 142.16, primacy agencies must conduct sanitary surveys no less than once every three years for community water systems and no less than once every five years for non-community water systems. For the period 2012-2015, California (noted in bold RED in the graph provided) remains below the national average, below all primacy agencies within Region 9, and below the average of states in eight other EPA Regions, for the percentage of community water system surveys completed.

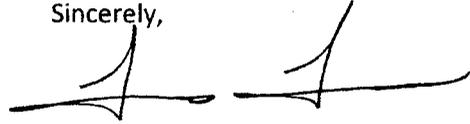
Sanitary Survey Completion by Year



Our most recent program and file review report will highlight insufficient personnel as one factor in California's inability to fulfill the required aspects of the delegated program, in its findings and recommendations.

We are encouraged with recently approved water system fee legislation in California and are hopeful that the drinking water program will receive the necessary resources and personnel to address program implementation and performance shortfalls.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'T' followed by a horizontal line that extends to the right and then curves slightly upwards at the end.

Tomas Torres
Director
Water Division

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEEDS

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
<p>Core Regulatory Program - Field Operations Branches</p> <p>9.0 Water Resource Control Engineers (WRCE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary Surveys – Conducts comprehensive inspections of public water systems. Pre-survey tasks include review system files, compliance with water quality monitoring requirements, directives in the previous sanitary survey. Conduct physical inspection of all water system facilities. Review on site records including operational records, cross-connection control program records, operational plans, maintenance records and customer complaint records. Review standard operating procedures, management procedures, rate structure, capital improvement plan, and compliance with operator certification requirements. Complete a sanitary survey report documenting the inspection and the deficiencies found. Draft letter to public water system with a summary of the survey findings and directives to correct deficiencies found. Enter completed survey into the DDW/SWDIS database. Domestic Water Supply Permits - Reviews permit applications along with technical information and data with permit requests for construction or modification of public water system sources, treatment plants, distribution and collection systems, and other related construction activities. Makes and checks engineering calculations, design drawings, and other engineering documents to assure that water purveyors comply with good engineering practice and legal requirements. Conducts on-site field inspection of water system facilities as part of permit application processing. Prepares permit report documenting facilities being permitted and domestic water supply permit issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,984 hours = 9.0 positions (workload hours are identified for each Water Resource Control Engineer or 1.0 position) Activities associated with sanitary surveys can require 900 hours per year depending on the size and type of public water system assigned for the surveys Activities associated with producing domestic water supply permits can require 550 hours per year depending on the size and type of public water system and the complexity of the treatment facilities being permitted 	<p>Based on past State Water Board Division of Drinking Water experience of its engineers performing these tasks.</p>

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEEDS

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
	<p>to the public water system for operation of facilities being permitted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement Actions - Conducts enforcement activities to bring public water systems into compliance with applicable State laws and regulations. Drafts enforcement letters, citations and compliance orders. Tracks compliance dates and takes necessary follow-up action to ensure public water systems comply with directives of the State Board. • Technical Assistance - Provides sanitary engineering assistance to public water systems on water quality issues, operational problems, and treatment facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WRCE spend 151 hours per year on enforcement activities. This depends on the water system inventory assigned to particular districts offices. Smaller public water systems tend to have more violations and hence require more staff time to conduct enforcement activities. • WRCE spend 175 hours per year on providing technical assistance to public water systems. This depends on the water system inventory assigned to particular districts offices. Smaller public water systems tend to have a greater need for technical assistance because they do not have the level or number of professional staff that larger utilities have. • 1,776 hours = 1.0 position 	

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEEDS

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
<p>1.0 Staff Services Analyst (SSA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzes and evaluates managerial and financial elements of Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity Assessments submitted with permit applications. Provides detailed correspondence on deficiencies identified in TMF assessments to public water systems. Provides resources to applicants to improved managerial and financial deficient capacities. Tracks mutual water company board member training for the North Coastal Region. Reviews permit applications for completeness. Drafts domestic water supply permits and amendments using templates and mail merge documents. Reviews Annual Reports and Consumer Confidence Reports. Evaluates completeness and investigate unusual information on these reports for compliance with applicable regulations. Provides detailed correspondence to public water systems that submit incomplete reports. Reviews, evaluates, and processes bacteriological sampling plans and emergency notification plans for non-community water systems. Drafts inspection letters based on information provided by engineers using templates and mail merge documents. Follows-up on inspection directive due dates. Informs applicable staff if systems are out of compliance and consults on course of action to take. Drafts enforcement documents using templates and mail merge documents. Reviews water quality monitoring data analysis results from water samples taken and analyzed in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performing these tasks will require 600 hours for the SSA to complete each year. Performing these tasks will require 400 hours for the SSA to complete each year. Performing these tasks will require 400 hours for the SSA to complete each year. Performing these tasks will require 376 hours for the SSA to complete each year. 	<p>Based on past State Water Board Division of Drinking Water experience of these tasks being performed.</p>

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
FISCAL YEAR 2016-17
BUDGET CHANGE PROPOSAL**

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM NEEDS

Positions Requested FY 2016-17	Workload	Workload Standard	Basis for Standard
	<p>accordance with applicable regulations. Follows-up on overdue water quality monitoring and drafts enforcement documents for monitoring violations using templates. Follows-up on enforcement deadlines. Maintains databases with accurate monitoring requirements for public water systems assigned to the Sonoma District. Ensures water quality databases contain accurate results for public water systems assigned to the Sonoma District.</p>		



STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Northern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

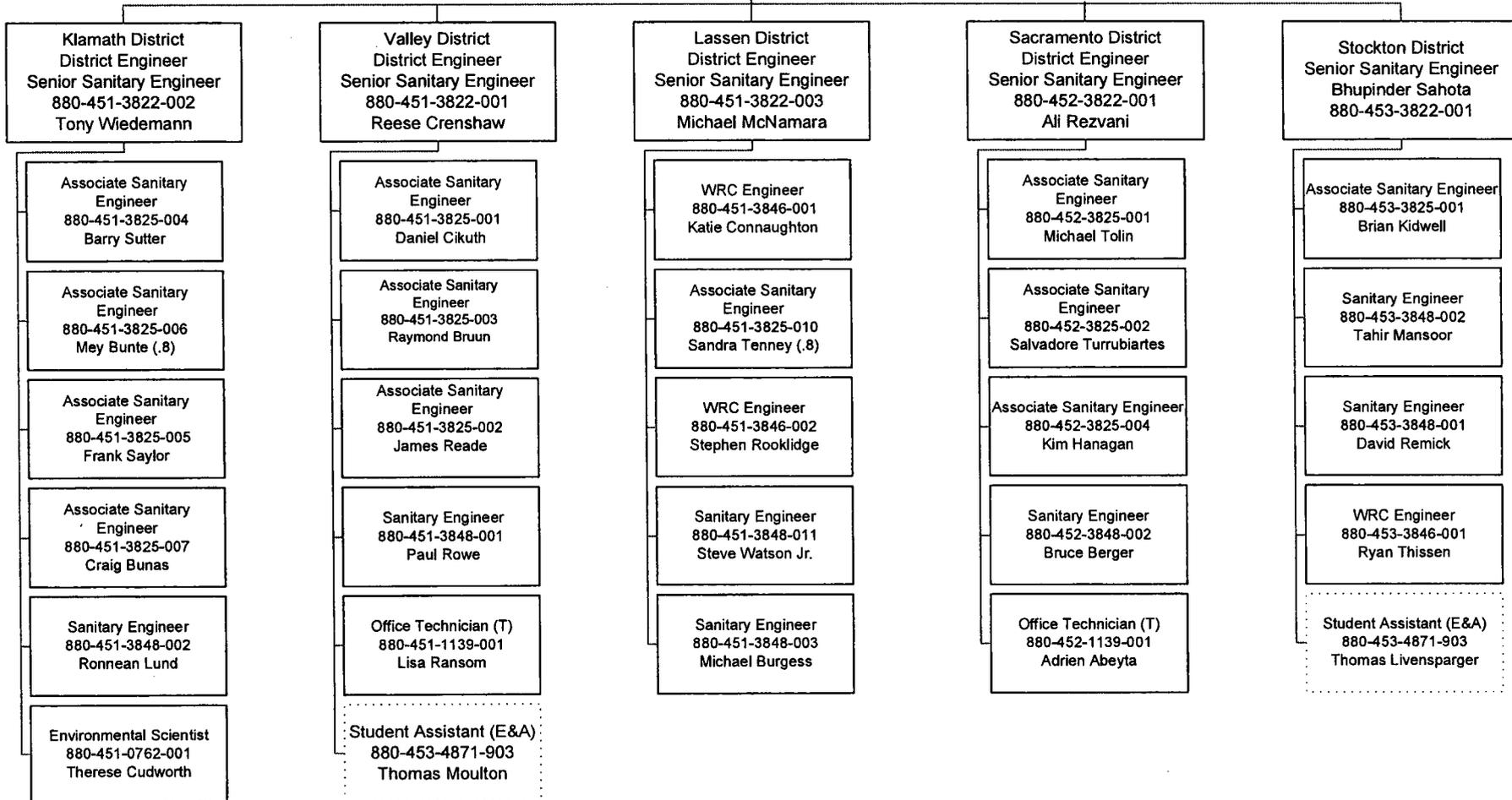


Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

CURRENT

Northern California Section
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-451-3821-001
Richard Hinrichs
Regional Chief

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
July 1, 2015





STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Northern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
North Coastal Section

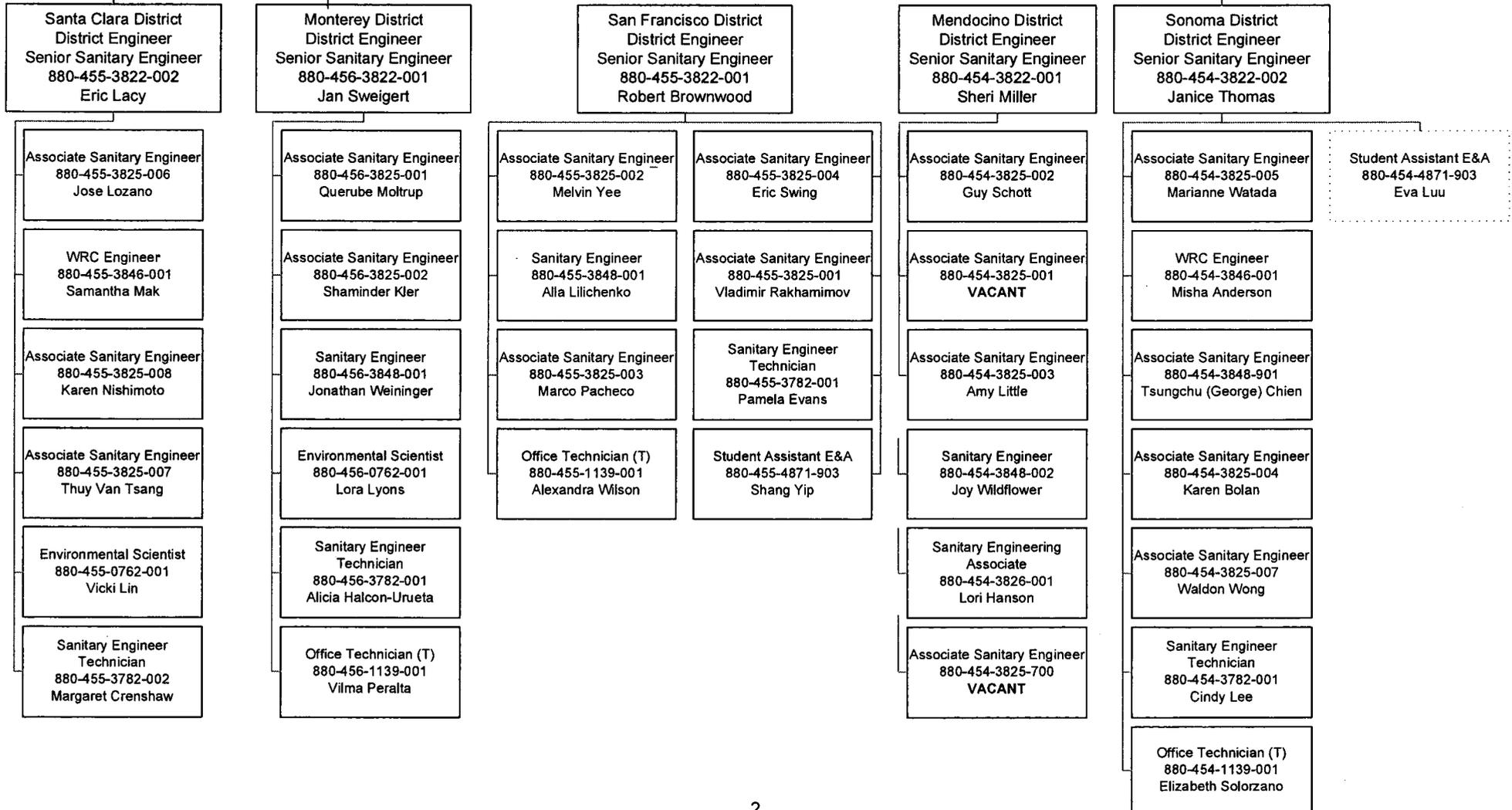


Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

CURRENT

North Coastal Section
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-455-3821-001
Stefan Cajina
Regional Chief

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
July 1, 2015





STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Northern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch

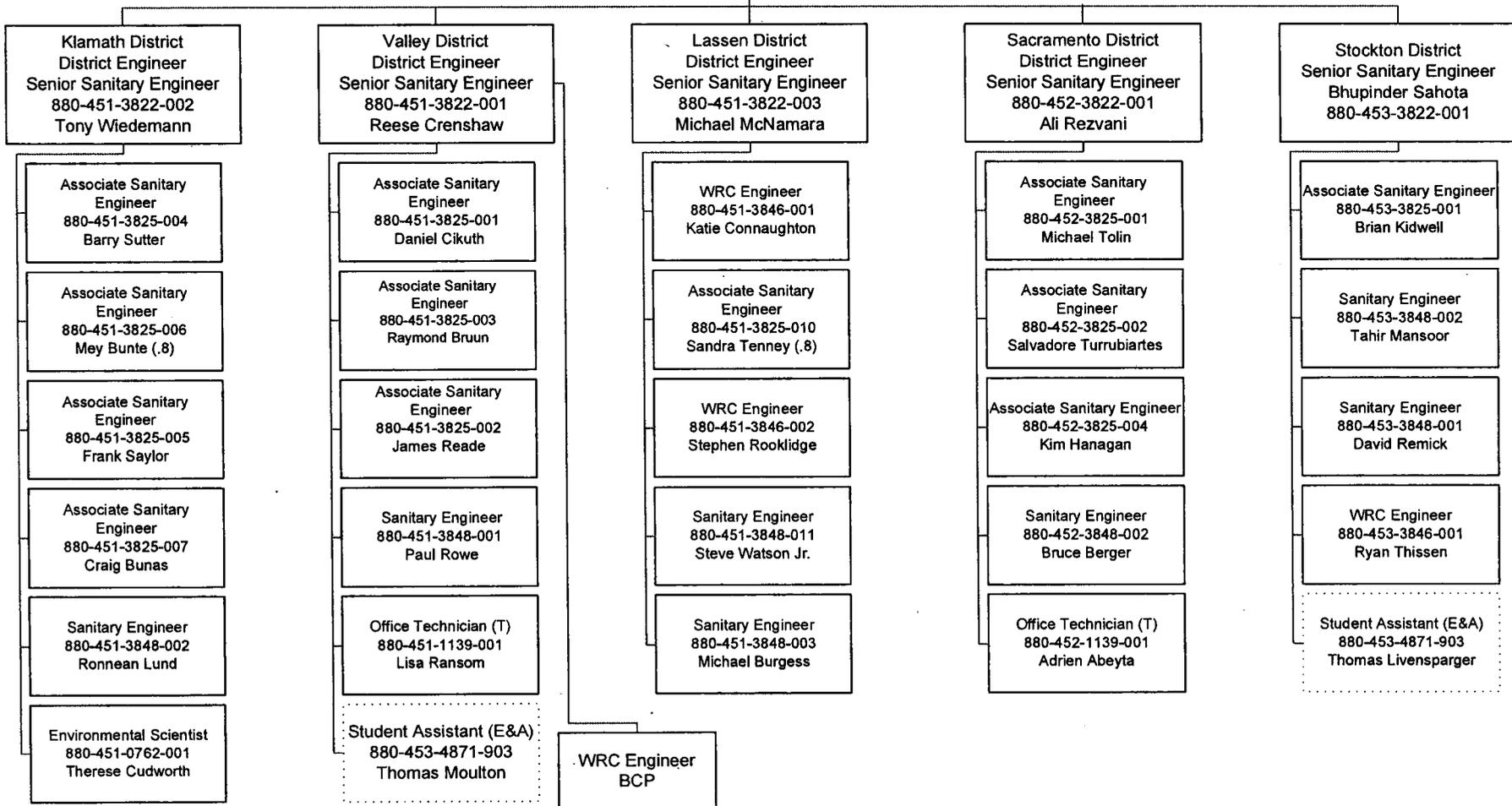


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PROPOSED

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
July 1, 2015

Northern California Section
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-451-3821-001
Richard Hinrichs
Regional Chief





STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Northern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
North Coastal Section

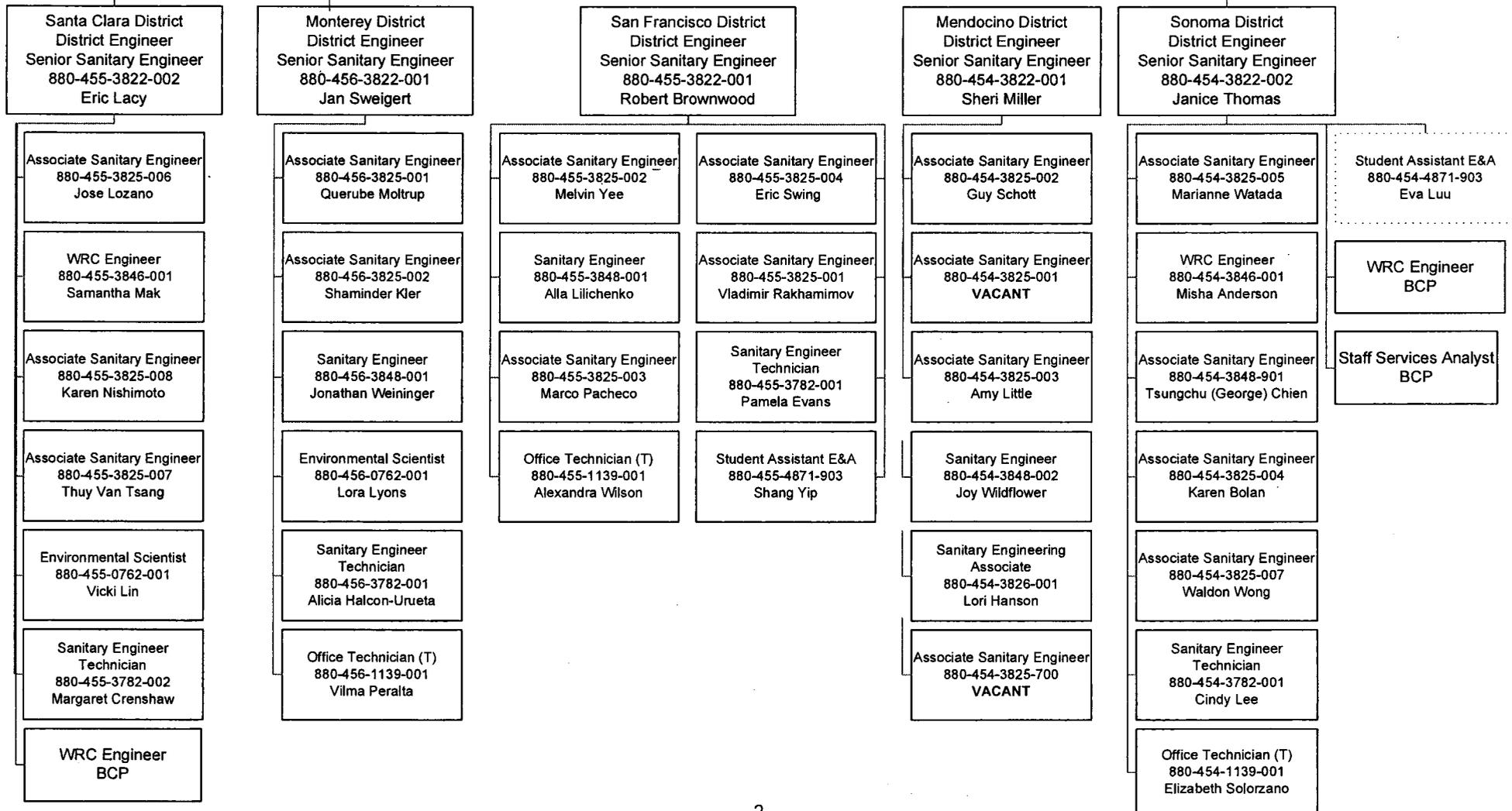


Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

PROPOSED

North Coastal Section
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-455-3821-001
Stefan Cajina
Regional Chief

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
July 1, 2015





STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
Central California Section

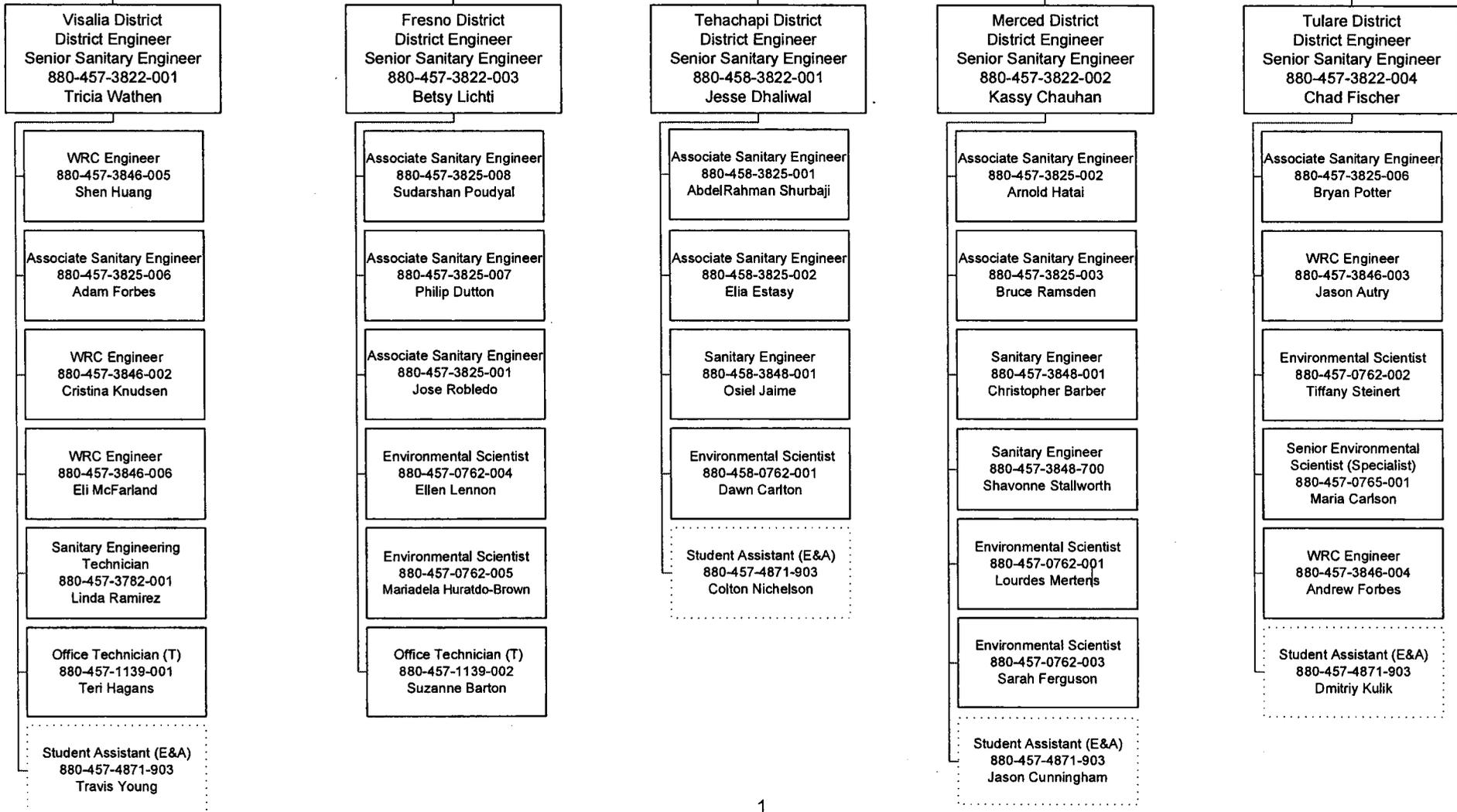


Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

CURRENT

Regional Chief
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-457-3821-001
Carl Carlucci

Cindy Forbes, Deputy Director
July 1, 2015





STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
Division of Drinking Water
Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
Southern California Section



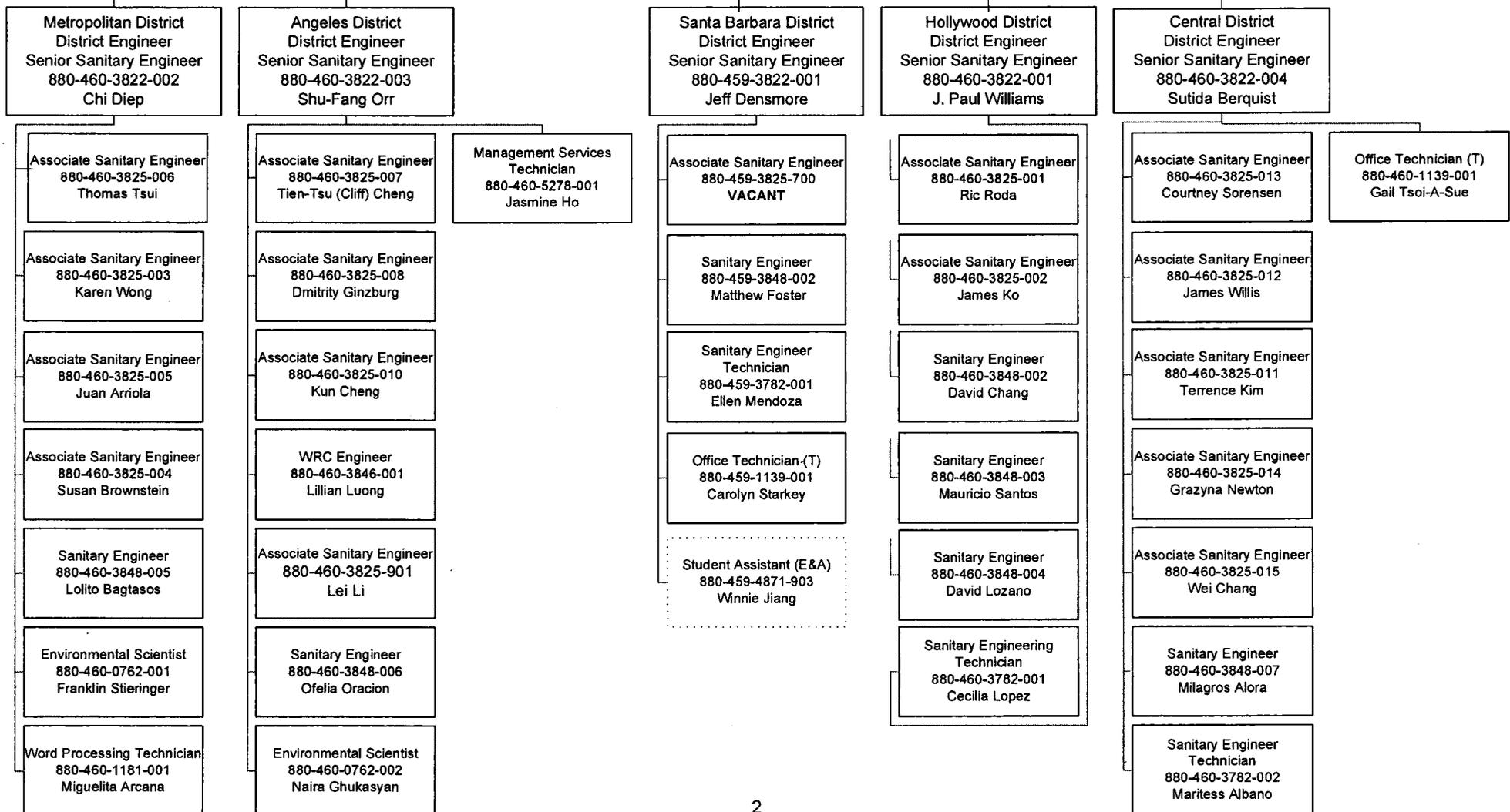
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
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CURRENT

Water Security
Sanitary Engineer
880-460-3848-001
Nour Zaghi

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Supervising Sanitary Engineer
880-459-3821-001
Kurt Souza**





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Southern California Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
South Coast Section

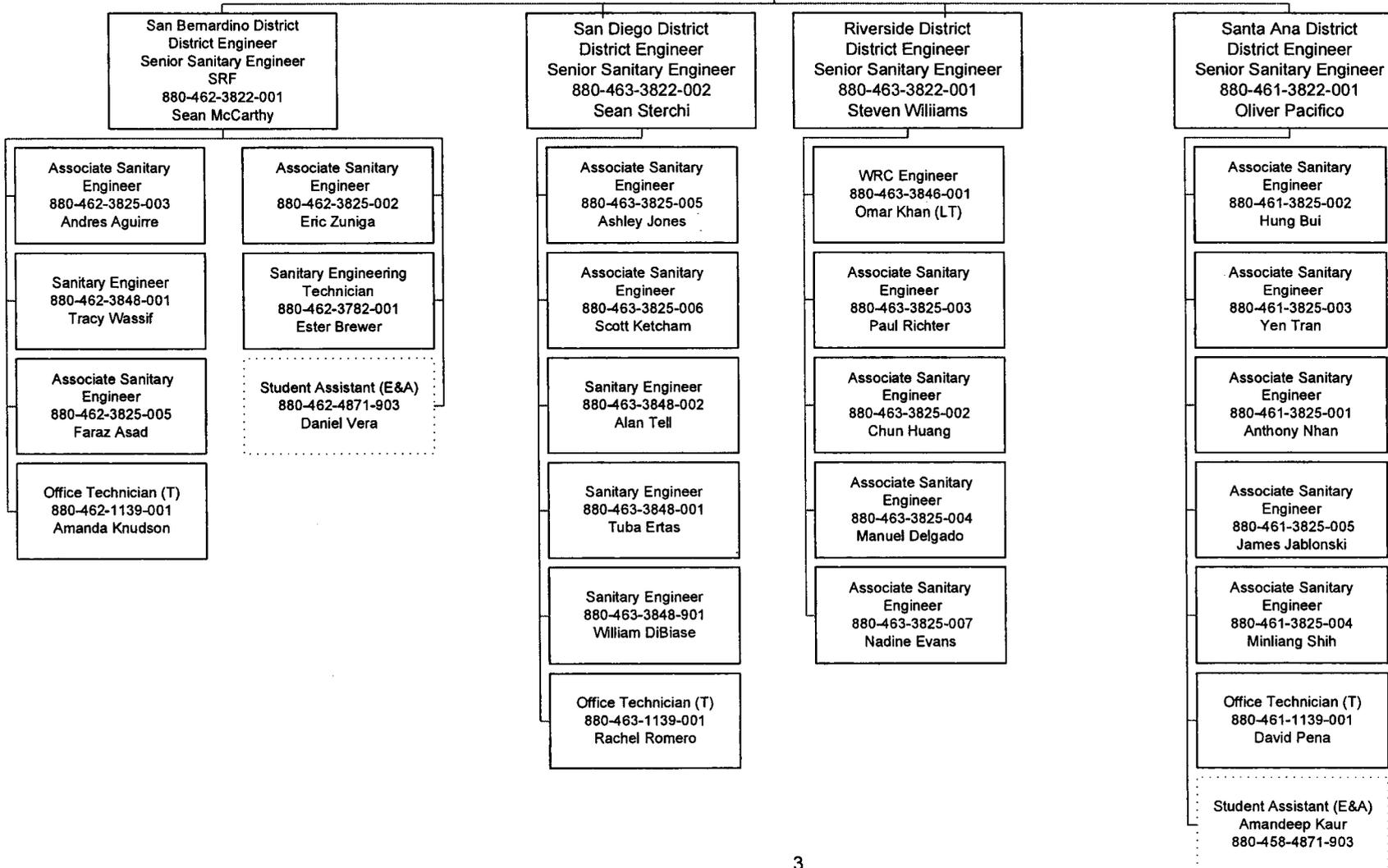


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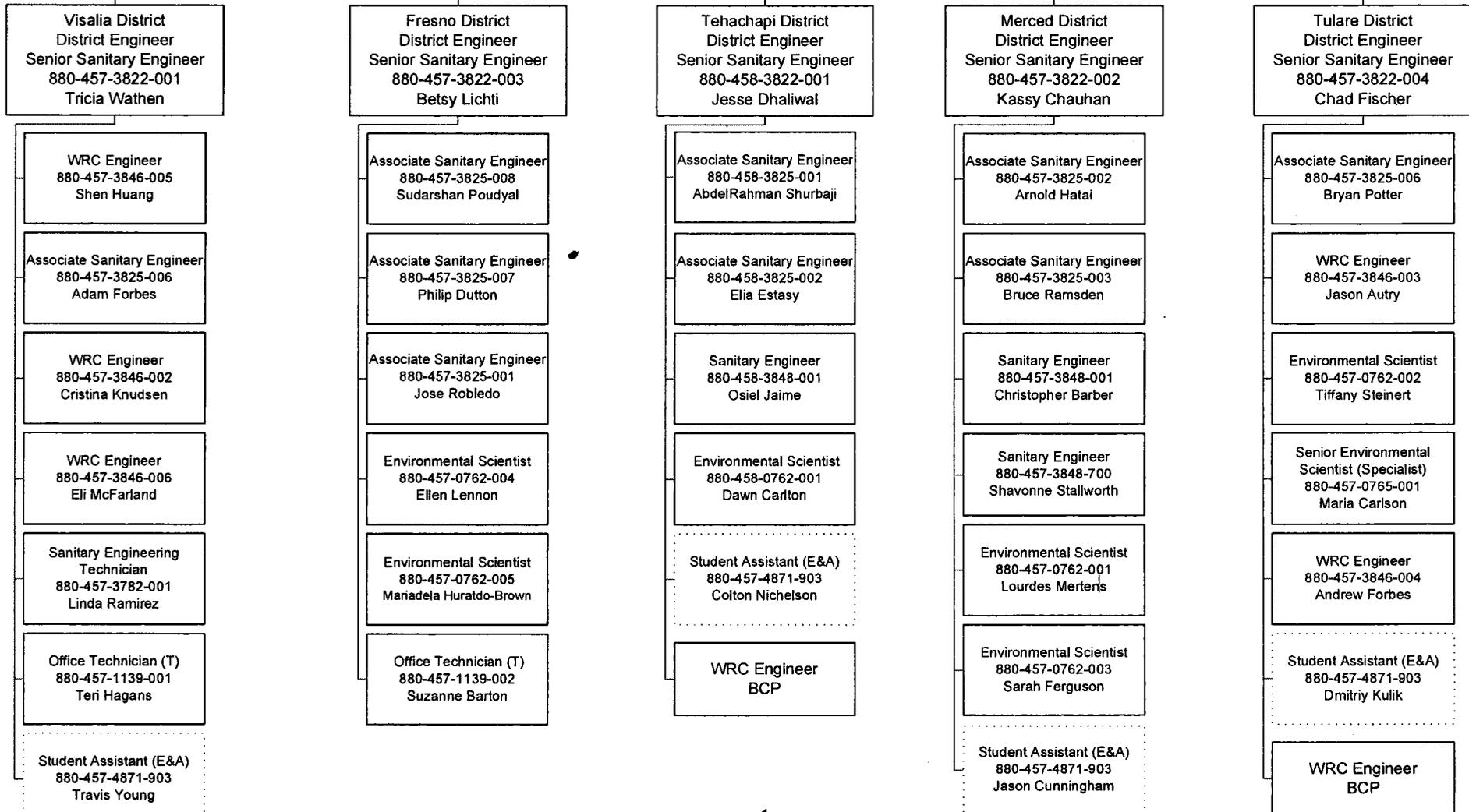


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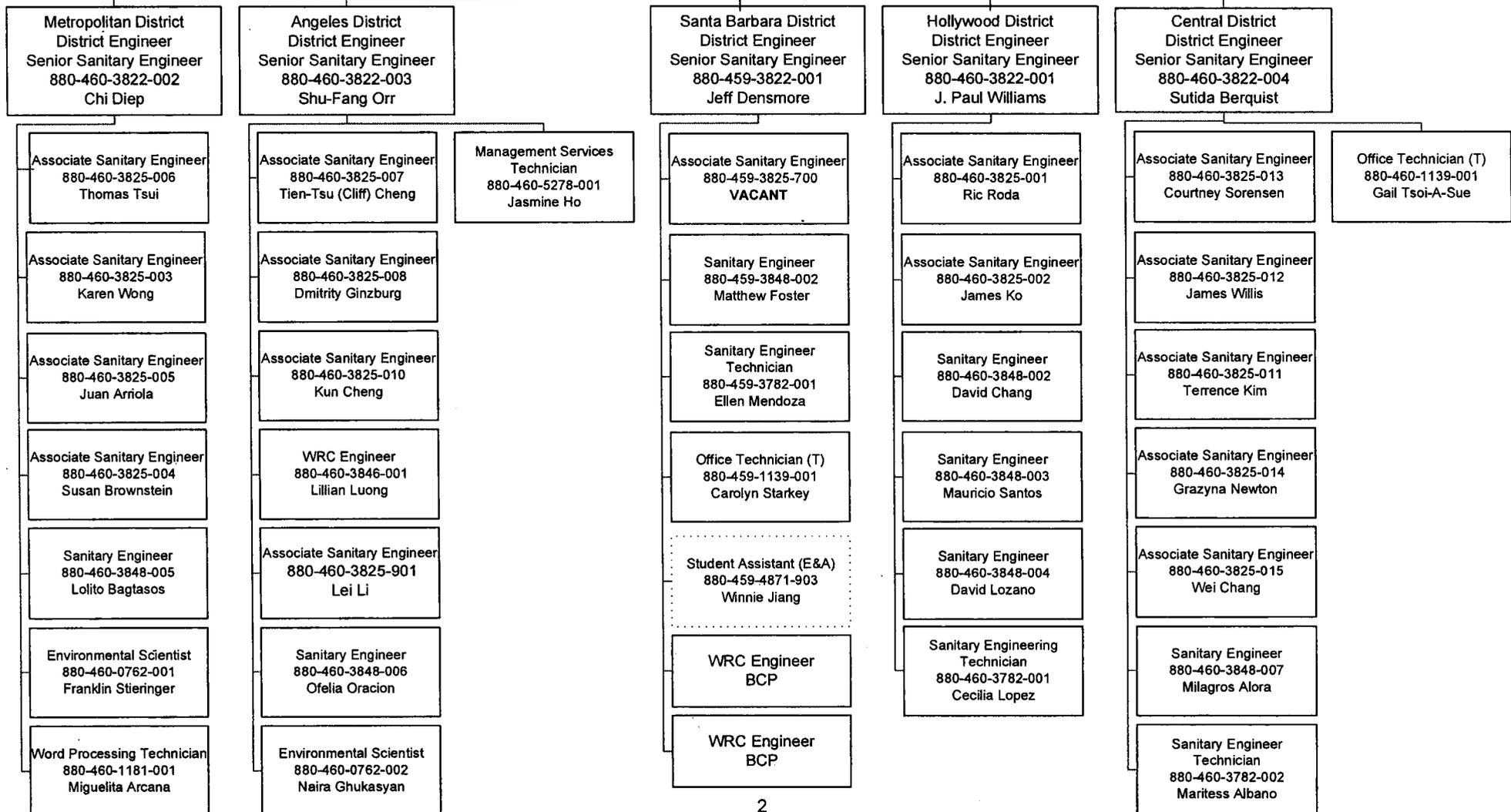
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