City of
Rancho Cucamonga

NPDES Local Implementation Plan (LIP)

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Submitted to:
California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Santa Ana Region

Submitted by:
City of Rancho Cucamonga

Principal Permittee
San Bernardino County Flood Control District

Co-Permittees

County of San Bernardino	City of Montclair
City of Big Bear Lake	City of Ontario
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Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practice
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CBRP	Comprehensive Bacteria Reduction Plan
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESSWI	Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPESC	Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control
CWA	Clean Water Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils and Grease
GIS	Geographical Information System
HCOC	Hydrologic Conditions of Concern
HMP	Hydromodification Monitoring Plan
HOA	Homeowner Association
IC/ID	Illegal Connection/Illicit Discharge
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Monitoring Plan

LID	Low Impact Development
LIP	Local Implementation Plan
LOP	Local Oversight Program
MAPPS	Municipal Activities Pollution Prevention Strategy
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSAR	Middle Santa Ana River
MSWMP	Municipal Stormwater Management Plan
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PEO	Public Education and Outreach
PRD	Permit Registration Document
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act
SAWPA	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMC	Stormwater Monitoring Coalition
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SSMP	Sanitary Sewer Management Plan
SSOERP	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
SWAMP	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
WAP	Watershed Action Plan
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification Number
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan

Section 1
Introduction

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes requirements for the discharge of urban runoff from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issued Permit Order No. R8-2010-0036 ("MS4 Permit") to authorize the discharge of urban runoff from the collective San Bernardino County MS4s within the Region on January 29, 2010. This is the fourth MS4 permit issued to the area-wide San Bernardino County Stormwater Program ("area-wide MS4 program") by the RWQCB since the first permit was issued in 1990. Unless administratively extended, the 2010 MS4 permit expires on January 28, 2015.

The MS4 Permit regulates discharges from all MS4 facilities within the Santa Ana River watershed in San Bernardino County. The permittees covered by this permit include the San Bernardino County Flood Control District ("District"), San Bernardino County ("County") and 16 municipal jurisdictions, including the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The District is the Principal Permittee; the remaining jurisdictions are the Co-Permittees. Although all permittees work cooperatively to implement the area-wide MS4 program, each permittee is responsible for compliance with the MS4 Permit within its respective jurisdiction.

1.1 Local Implementation Plan

The framework that provides the foundation for implementation of the MS4 Permit requirements is described in the Municipal Stormwater Management Plan (MSWMP). This Local Implementation Plan (LIP), a requirement of the MS4 Permit (*Section*s *III.A.2.a; III.B1*), describes how the City implements the requirements of the MS4 Permit within its own jurisdiction. Accordingly, the MSWMP and the LIP are the principal documents that comprehensively translate the MS4 Permit requirements into actions that manage water quality in the local MS4. This LIP includes the following sections:

Program Management (Section 2) – Provides an overview of the area-wide MS4 Permit program, authority and organization, and the City's responsibilities with the MS4 Program. This section also documents the City's individual legal authority, organizational structure and departmental responsibilities, enforcement procedures, funding resources, information management, and training policies and procedures.

Illegal Connections/Illicit Discharges (Section 3) – Describes the procedures for detecting and eliminating illegal connections and illicit discharges (IC/ID) to the MS4.

Municipal Inspection Programs (Section 4) – Describes procedures for maintaining industrial facility, commercial facility, and construction site inventories, implementing periodic inspections and inspection procedures, and reducing pollutants from targeted sources associated with industrial or commercial facilities and construction activities.

New Development and Redevelopment (Section 5) – Provides information regarding stormwater management requirements associated with new development or significant redevelopment projects.

Public Agency Activities (Section 6) – Describes procedures for maintaining facility inventories, conducting facility inspections, and implementing municipal construction activities, and management programs to reduce potential sources of pollutants from sanitary sewers and targeted sources.

Residential (Section 7) – Describes urban runoff management programs to reduce pollutants from residential areas.

Public Education and Outreach (Section 8) – Summarizes activities carried out throughout San Bernardino County to educate the public on how to reduce pollutants in urban runoff.

Program Evaluation (Section 9) – Describes MS4 Permit requirements to periodically evaluate program activities and implementation progress through venues such as this LIP, the MSWMP and Annual Reports.

Monitoring (Section 10) – Describes monitoring activities conducted as part of the MS4 program to evaluate urban water quality trends and compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements.

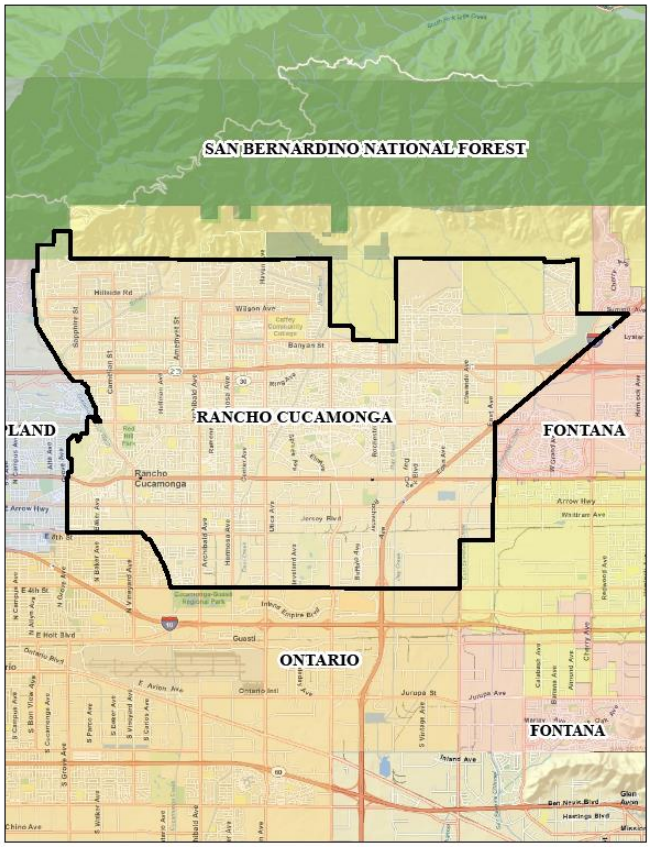
Watershed Management (Section 11) – Describes MS4 Permit activities that relate to the management of urban runoff through a watershed-based approach.

To assist in facilitating correlation between this LIP and the MS4 Permit, parenthetic references to the applicable section(s) of the 2010 MS4 Permit are provided where appropriate (e.g., *III.A.2.a*).

1.2 City of Rancho Cucamonga Description

The City lies just 37 miles east of the City of Los Angeles. The City is bounded to the west by the City of Upland, the north by San Bernardino National Forest, to the east by the City of Fontana, and to the south by the City of Ontario. The City covers an area of approximately 39 square miles with a population of 170,479 people. California's Interstate 210 runs east/west through the City within 2 miles of the northern boundary. Interstate 15 runs north/south within a half mile of the eastern boundary. Figure 1-1 illustrates the regional location of the City.
San Bernardino's climate has hot, dry summers and mild winters. Nearly all the annual precipitation falls in only a few storm events between October and May. During times of drought, it is not unusual for years to pass between major rainfalls. It is also common for successive storms of varying durations and intensities to compound their effects, with the heavy rainfall of the second or third storm creating the most severe flood conditions. On average, San Bernardino County only receives 12 to 14 inches of rain per year.

Figure 1-1
Jurisdictional Map



1.3 Rancho Cucamonga Watershed and Water bodies

The Santa Ana River Basin is the Major watershed within our Region. This watershed is divided into the lower Santa Ana River, middle Santa Ana River, Chino basin, Upper Santa Ana and Big Bear Lake watershed. The City of Rancho Cucamonga falls within the middle Santa Ana River watershed portion of the Santa Ana River Basin. Within the middle Santa Ana River Watershed portion there is the Cucamonga Canyon Watershed, Deer Canyon Watershed, Day Canyon Watershed, San Sevaine Watershed, and East Etiwanda Canyon Watershed. Some of the main surface water bodies within Rancho Cucamonga include:

- Cucamonga Channel
- Demens Creek Channel
- Deer Creek Channel
- Day Creek Channel
- Etiwanda Creek
- San Sevaine Channel

1.3.1 Water Resources

The story of water delivery to the Rancho Cucamonga area started during the founding of the Etiwanda Colony by the Chaffey Brothers. The brothers were the first in Southern California to develop hydroelectric current for lighting, the first to successfully operate a mutual water district (the Etiwanda Water Company in 1882), and the first to lay underground pipes for water distribution and agricultural irrigation.

Today, water is still collected from the same canyon sources that the Chaffey Brothers used. As Rancho Cucamonga grows, however, additional water will be needed to meet demand. Affected by growth within the State and by global warming, the availability of a plentiful supply of water is in doubt. Unless water efficiency initiatives are undertaken, Rancho Cucamonga could face stunted economic development in the future due to insufficient water supply.

This section examines Rancho Cucamonga's water supply and the challenges that face future planning efforts, opportunities for water conservation, and the importance of water quality.

1.3.2 Water Supply

The Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) is the sole water provider for Rancho Cucamonga. The District's service area encompasses the entire City of Rancho Cucamonga, the City's Sphere of Influence and, in addition, portions of Fontana, Ontario, and Upland.

The majority of CVWD's water comes from two sources: imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and groundwater from the Chino and Cucamonga Basins. Other sources include local surface and sub-surface water flows and recycled water. As of 2007, five percent of the District's supply came from local canyon surface runoff water, 35 percent from groundwater, and 60 percent from imported water purchases. In 2030, only three percent will come from surface runoff water and 27 percent will come from imported water purchases; groundwater sources will increase to 42 percent, and an additional 20 percent will come from recycled water sources. An additional eight percent will come from water conservation measures. Recycled water is expected to contribute significantly to CVWD's future water supply. Table 1-1 identifies the acre-feet per year for each of the water supply sources over a 20-year period.

1.3.3 Imported Water

The CVWD has access to imported water through the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). MWD's water supply comes from two sources: State Water Project water from Silverwood Lake, and Colorado River water from Lake Matthews. The amount of water that can be

utilized by the CVWD is not limited by contract. However, the hydraulic capacity of the MWD delivery system restricts the amount of imported water that can be obtained by

CVWD. This water is treated at CVWD's Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant. The treated water flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system.

Table 1-1 Water Supply Sources

Water Sources (Acre-Feet per Year)								
Water Supply Sources	**2005**		**2010**		**2020**		**2030**	
	AF2	**%**	**AF**	**%**	**AF**	**%**	**AF**	**%**
Purchased from wholesaler (MWD)	35,000	59%	29,000	34%	29,000	28%	28,655	27%
Chino Basin Groundwater 1	13,411	23%	30,430	36%	39,430	38%	39,270	37%
Cucamonga Basin Groundwater	5,400	9%	5,400	6%	5,400	5%	5,305	5%
Surface Water	3,000	5%	3,000	4%	3,000	3%	3,185	3%
Conservation	1,146	2%	6,390	8%	7,700	7%	8,490	8%
Recycled Water	1,270	2%	10,250	12%	19,220	19%	21,225	20%
Total	59,227	100%	84,470	100%	103,750	100%	106,130	100%

Source: CVWD Water Supply Planning Strategy Report, November 2004. Recycled water projections from Inland Empire Utilities Agency's Urban Water Management Plan, 2005. CVWD Urban Water Management Plan, 2005.
Notes:
1. Includes Chino Basin Dry Year Yield Program, an agreement that allows CVWD to pump additional Chino Basin Groundwater while reducing imported water purchases.
2. AF = Acre- Feet.

1.3.4 Groundwater

The Cucamonga and Chino Basins provide groundwater to the CVWD. Both basins are currently replenished by natural precipitation and through a number of spreading grounds and percolation basins. The Chino Basin has been the District's predominant groundwater source, and is expected to provide 85 percent of the total groundwater pumped by the CVWD and 67 percent of the total water supply in 2010.

The Chino Basin is separated from the Cucamonga Basin by the Red Hill Fault, which underlies the southern portion of the District's service area. In 1975, groundwater rights were established through the Chino Basin judgment. Based on this judgment, the District's maximum annual groundwater pumping right is limited to approximately 3,620 acre-feet per year, which amounts to six percent of the basin's estimated safe yield of approximately 54,835 acre-feet per year. The District's maximum annual groundwater volume is the amount that it can extract each year without replenishment obligation.

A majority of the Cucamonga Basin underlies the northern portion of the District's service area. Groundwater pumped from the Cucamonga Basin is limited by a 1958 Superior Court judgment to approximately 15,470 acre-feet per year. The sustainable yield of the Cucamonga Basin is estimated to be approximately 19,100 acre-feet per year. The groundwater the District pumps from the Cucamonga and Chino Basins is then pumped through a system of wells, disinfected, and ultimately moved directly into enclosed reservoirs. Upon demand, the water either flows by gravity or is pumped from the reservoirs into the distribution system.

Open space allows the recharging of groundwater basins and assists with stormwater management. Locally, the Cucamonga Spreading Grounds, Day Creek Spreading Grounds, Etiwanda Spreading Grounds, and the San Sevaine Spreading Grounds allow rainwater and snow runoff to recharge the Cucamonga and Chino Basins.

Sustainable management of the groundwater supply includes protection of these spreading grounds to maintain a balance between groundwater recharge and withdrawal. Given the declining water supply from surface runoff and imported supplies, the spreading grounds will become even more important in the future as the CVWD looks to groundwater basins as a large source for its water supply.

1.3.5 Local Canyon Runoff

Four local canyon watersheds in the San Gabriel Mountains north of the City supply water through runoff (surface and subsurface flows) to the CVWD: Cucamonga Canyon, Deer Canyon, Day Canyon, and the East Etiwanda Canyon Watersheds. Two smaller watershed areas, Demens and Hermosa, are located just south of Cucamonga and Deer Canyon, but are not included in CVWD's analysis of developable water due to their limited water supply. Water supply from local watersheds fluctuates annually based on weather conditions. CVWD has acquired surface and subsurface water rights in each of the watersheds. See Figure 1-2 below:

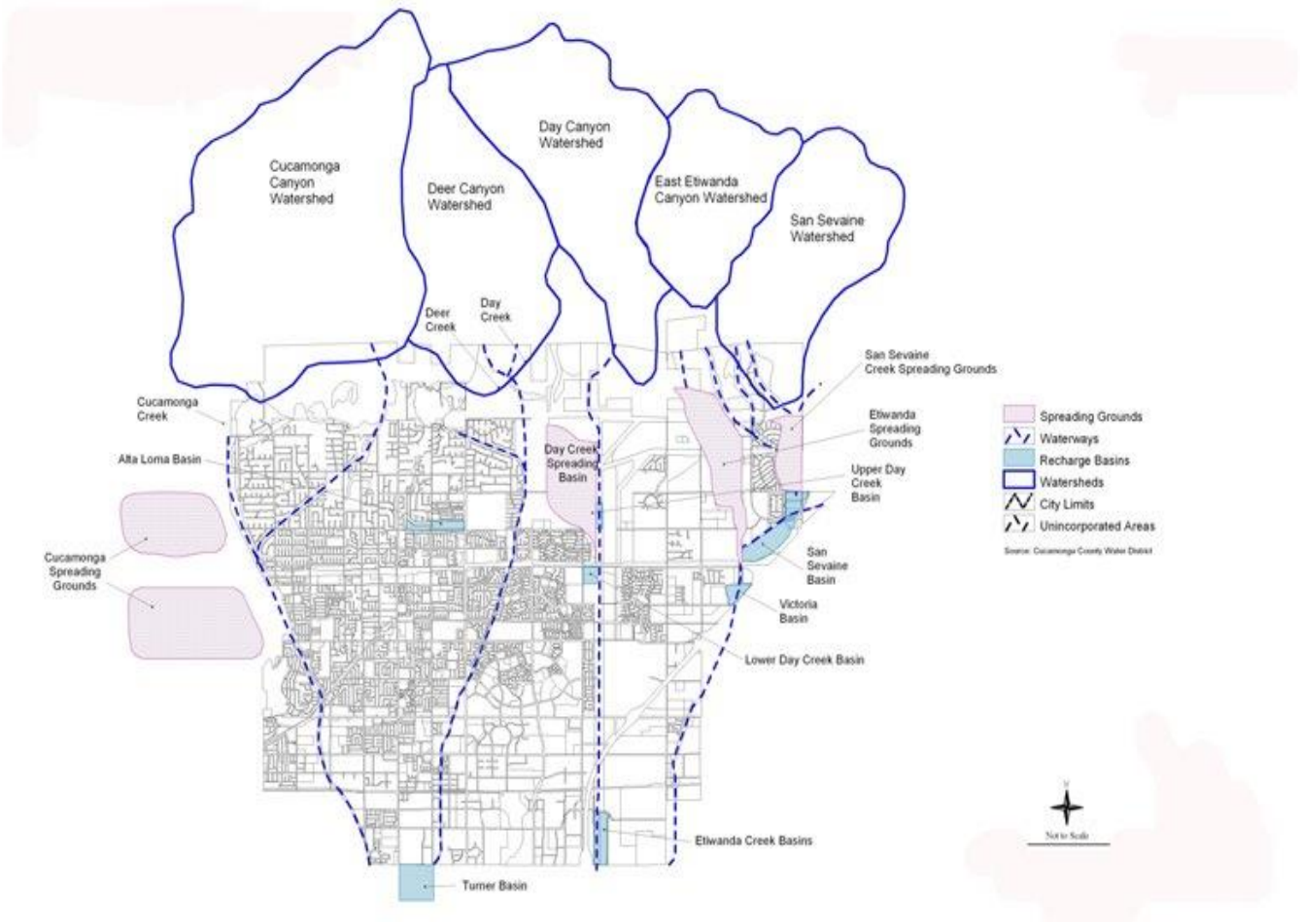
The San Sevaine Canyon watershed area has also been identified in Figure 1-2 below. The San Sevaine Canyon watershed area serves the San Sevaine Spreading Grounds and Basin, which replenishes groundwater in the Chino Basin. While CVWD has secured water rights to the Chino Basin, the District does not have water rights to local canyon runoff in the San Sevaine Canyon watershed.

All of the watersheds are part of the larger Santa Ana River Watershed. Water from these sources is treated at the District's Arthur H. Bridge or Royer Nesbit Water Treatment Plants.

After treatment, the water is stored in enclosed reservoirs ready for distribution to consumers.

Figure 1-2

Local Waters, e.g., those regulated as Waters of the U.S.



1.3.6 Recycled Water

Recycled water has become an important resource for Rancho Cucamonga and will become increasingly important as other sources of water become less reliable and more costly. Recycled water is former wastewater that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and is available for non-potable water uses.

The Inland Empire Utilities Agency provides disinfected tertiary-treated recycled water from its treatment plant in Chino to the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Fontana,

Montclair, Upland, and Rancho Cucamonga. Recycled water uses include, but are not limited to, landscaping irrigation (schools, parks, medians, and golf courses), industrial processes, groundwater recharge, fire suppression, dust control, cooling towers, and toilet flushing. CVWD has been implementing capital improvement projects to increase the supply of recycled water for use in the City.

Integrating recycled water into the overall water supply will help avoid future water shortages. Use of recycled water is a viable and long-term sustainable strategy to become less reliant on imported water sources. In the coming years, the use of recycled water could supplement the drinking water supply in order to provide a total water supply that meets the needs of over 10,000 homes in the CVWD service area. By 2030, recycled water will provide at least 20 percent of the CVWD's total water supply.

1.3.7 Water Conservation

In early 2014, California was struggling through multiple years of drought and the Governor declared a State of Emergency. On April 1st 2015, the Governor directs first ever statewide mandatory reductions in water use. At this time the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted a resolution for emergency regulations for water conservation by all cities and water agencies throughout California. This has been a reminder that it is crucial that Rancho Cucamonga carefully plan for its water resources, and provide an adequate and sustainable water supply to serve the needs of its water users. To meet this goal, reduced water consumption through aggressive implementation of conservation policies and programs will continue to be extremely important.

Water conservation represents a cost-effective and environmentally sound way to reduce current and future water demand and energy usage. Homeowners and business owners can take many actions to reduce water use, such as using water conserving fixtures and appliances, fixing leaks, planting drought-tolerant landscaping, and avoiding unnecessary water use.

In an effort to reduce the amount of water that must be obtained from regional and local sources, CVWD has initiated aggressive efforts to conserve water by all Rancho Cucamonga customers. Water conservation is an integral part of sustainability ensuring the long-term reliability of the water supply. Water conservation is anticipated to account for an additional eight percent of the total water supply over the next 20 years. That number could increase significantly if all consumers implement water conservation strategies.

The City, in cooperation with CVWD, is educating water consumers on the importance of water conservation in order to extend available water supplies. Additional benefits of water conservation include a reduction in energy consumption, compensation for system deficiencies, and reduction in wastewater flows, with associated reduction of impacts on planned population growth. The CVWD's water conservation program includes

encouraging customers to landscape with native California species and other drought-tolerant plants. Prominent among City practices to conserve water is its Water Efficiency Program for public and private landscaped areas.

In addition to these discretionary water conservation programs, CVWD adopted two ordinances dealing with water conservation issues:

- **Ordinance No. 48** (adopted March 2009). Establishes a water conservation plan for emergency water supply conditions. The ordinance covers the total or partial loss of one or more of the District's water supply sources. (Appendix A)

- **Ordinance No. 47** (adopted May 2009). Establishes water efficiency use practices that affect all CVWD customers, including households and businesses. (Appendix B)

One additional State mandate is compliance with AB 1881, the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act. This mandate requires the City to update its Water Efficiency Ordinance to match either the Department of Water Resources (DWR) model ordinance or a water efficient ordinance that is at least as effective as the DWR model ordinance by January 1, 2010. The City updated its ordinance, which went into effect on January 1, 2010 in order to comply with the State regulation.

1.3.8 Water Quality

All public water supplies in California must meet both State and Federal regulations for water quality. State-mandated standards are enforced by the California Department of Health Services (DHS). Federal regulations on water quality are mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Standards and monitoring requirements have been set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

An annual Water Quality Report is prepared by CVWD that records results of regular testing for 31 Federal and State regulated contaminants. According to the 2007 Water Quality Report, CVWD's water supply met all applicable standards.

The quality of our water supply is, however, being put under stress as increased urban development occurs. Urban development affects water quality because of surface and storm runoff as well as groundwater contamination. Household hazardous materials such as motor oil, pesticides, solvents, paint, and similar materials are sometimes poured down the drain or into the street gutters, thus potentially polluting the water system. Water quality is also affected by the amount of permeable surfaces that allow water to percolate into the water table for natural groundwater recharge. As development occurs, permeable surface area and groundwater recharge decreases. This also contributes to increased volumes and velocities of surface runoff, which also affect water quality. In addition, urbanization introduces a host of potential contaminants that can be carried into the water supply.

Control of urban runoff is an important preventive measure to avoid contamination of both surface and groundwater supplies. Compliance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements can help to improve the quality of runoff,

thereby maintaining water quality and diminishing the need for extra treatment of runoff at the treatment plants prior to its release downstream. Other solutions could include landscaped and/or vegetated swales and parking lot drainages, which would protect existing riparian surfaces and wetlands, and permeable surfaces, where appropriate.

Section 2
Program Management

2.1 Area-wide MS4 Program Structure

The MS4 Program permittees work cooperatively to implement an area-wide MS4 program to fulfill the requirements of the MS4 Permit. The management structure for this program is described below.

2.1.1 Implementation Agreement

The MS4 Permit establishes responsibilities for the Principal Permittee and Co-Permittees (*III*). To implement these responsibilities in a coordinated manner, all permittees operate under an Implementation Agreement that provides the framework for cooperative implementation of permit requirements across the County (Appendix C)

In addition to identifying permittee responsibilities under the permit, the Implementation Agreement establishes a cost-share formula that determines the city of Rancho Cucamonga's annual contribution to the area-wide MS4 program. This cost-share formula considers the following factors:

- Relative population within the County;
- Relative MS4 area within the County; and
- Four programmatic areas
    1. Monitoring
    2. Training
    3. Public education
    4. Program management and regulatory activities

As needed, the MS4 permittees evaluate the Implementation Agreement and determine the need for any revision (*III.C*). If the Implementation Agreement is revised, a copy of the signature page and any revisions are included in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3). The Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for representing the City when reviewing and revising the Implementation Agreement. If revised, the process for obtaining City approval is as follows:

The Implementation Agreement is placed on City Council agenda for approval. If approved, the City Council passes a resolution authorizing the City Manager to execute the Implementation Agreement on behalf of the City.

2.1.2 Management Committee

The Management Committee is the primary decision-making body for implementation of the MS4 Program (*III.A, B*). The Management Committee is made up authorized representatives from each permitted jurisdiction. The Principal Permittee chairs the Management Committee and takes the lead role in initiating and developing area-wide MS4 program activities necessary to comply with the MS4 Permit. Management Committee decisions require a majority vote of the permittees on a one-vote–per-permittee basis for approval. The Management Committee typically meets once per month for 11 months each year (no meeting occurs during December, unless needed); the City participates in at least eight Management Committees each year, as required by the MS4 Permit.

The Management Committee provides guidance to the Principal Permittee with respect to program administration and approves elements of area-wide MS4 Permit program activities. The Management Committee has the authority to:

Guide the Principal Permittee in:

- Preparing and implementing an annual Management Committee budget;
- Filing applications for MS4 permits;
- Developing and implementing a local and area-wide integrated MS4 Permit program, including special studies required by the MS4 Permit;
- Filing compliance reports and annual reports with the RWQCB;
- Establishing performance criteria for management programs;
- Establishing uniform progress reporting formats;
- Monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of area-wide Best Management Practice (BMPs); and,
- Performing stormwater quality and hydrographic monitoring for MS4 Permit compliance, including TMDL implementation activities.

Approve area-wide management program elements, including development and implementation of:

- Annual area-wide operating budgets;
- Recommended modifications to the MSWMP including supporting documents such as the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and Watershed Action Plans (WAP); and
- Area-wide BMP programs.

The Management Committee does not assume any responsibility for developing or implementing the local MS4 Permit program elements for the City of Rancho Cucamonga. This responsibility remains with the City. The Engineering Services Department is the authorized lead for implementation of MS4 Permit activities in the City. The Environmental

Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator of Engineering Services Department regularly participate in Management Committee activities.

2.1.3 Management Committee Subcommittees

Overall responsibility for MS4 Permit management and implementation lies with the Management Committee, with subcommittees providing an efficient mechanism for managing the development and review of specific program elements (*III.A, B*). Subcommittees report their findings and recommendations to the Management Committee for approval and adoption. Currently, the Management Committee has six active subcommittees (other subcommittees may be established based on the specific needs of the MS4 Permit program):

- Public Education
- Monitoring
- Development
- Fiscal
- Training
- MS4 Database

Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department are participating in the following subcommittees:

- Public Education
- Fiscal
- Development
- MS4 Database

2.2. MS4 Permit - Authorized Discharges

The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to Waters of the United States. In addition, the permit also authorizes the following types of discharges unless they are identified by the City or the RWQCB as a significant source of pollutants or as a significant vehicle that may cause pollutants to migrate to a Waters of the United States (*V.A*):

- Discharges composed entirely of storm water;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Irrigation water (these discharges should be minimized through public education and water conservation efforts; also see LIP Section 7, Residential);
- Passive foundation drains, which are allowed only if the source water drained from the foundation is stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater;

- Passive footing drains, where the discharge is uncontaminated;
- Water from crawl space pumps, where the discharge is uncontaminated;
- Non-commercial vehicle washing, e.g. residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing for fundraisers by non-profit organizations (charity car washes should be limited to bona-fide 501 agencies);
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges (cleaning wastewater and filter backwash are not authorized for discharge into the MS4s or to Waters of the U.S.);
- Diverted stream flows (although other permits may be required);
- Rising ground waters and natural springs (discharge of rising ground water and natural springs into surface water is only allowed if the groundwater is uncontaminated);
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Emergency firefighting flows (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life and property do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited). However, appropriate BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants consistent with the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) standard must be implemented when they do not interfere with health and safety issues;
- Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code Section 13050 (d); and
- Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the permittees and approved by the RWQCB.
- The area-wide MS4 program includes public education and outreach (PEO) activities directed at reducing these discharges even if they are not substantial contributors of pollutants to the MS4 and/or the receiving waters.

The MS4 Permit requires the permittees to evaluate the authorized discharges listed above to determine if any are a significant source of pollutants to the MS4, and, if so, notify the RWQCB (*V.A.16*). If the City determines that any authorized discharge is a source of pollutants that exceed water quality standards, the area-wide MS4 program or the City shall either:

- Prohibit the discharge from entering the MS4;
- Allow the discharge but require that source control and treatment control BMPs are implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants resulting from the discharge; or

- Require that the discharge be covered under a separate RWQCB or State Water Resource Control Board ("State Board") permit for discharge into the MS4.

2.3 Prohibited Discharges

Discharges from the MS4s shall be in compliance with the discharge prohibitions contained in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan. In addition, as required by the MS4 Permit, the following discharges are prohibited (*IV*):

- In accordance with the requirements of federal regulations (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(F)), the City prohibits illegal connections and illicit discharges (non-storm water) from entering the MS4 unless such discharges are either authorized by an NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the RWQCB, or not prohibited in accordance with MS4 Permit Section V.A or as listed in LIP Section 2.2.

- Discharge of urban runoff from the City's MS4 to waters of the U.S. containing pollutants, including trash and debris that have not been reduced to the MEP.

- The discharge of non-storm water into the MS4s unless authorized by a separate NPDES permit, granted a waiver or as otherwise specified in the MS4 Permit (Permit Section V.A or as listed in LIP Section 2.2).

- Discharges into and from the MS4s in a manner causing, or threatening to cause a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as that term is defined in Section 13050 of the State of California Water Code, into waters of the State.

- Discharge to Waters of the U.S. of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life.

- Discharge to Waters of the U.S., of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste.

2.4 City Storm Water Conveyance Facilities

The MS4 facilities owned and operated by the City and regulated under the MS4 Permit are described as follows:

The City maintains a database of MS4 system attributes for the MS4 facilities that it owns and operates (see LIP Section 6.2). The drainage map (Appendix D) includes a general map showing current MS4 facilities. The City regularly updates the database and map and identifies modifications and additions to its major MS4 facilities in the Annual Report.

The City's MS4 facilities currently include 212 miles of underground storm drains and 63 miles of open channels. Key open channels include the majority of flows from the City's MS4 discharge to the following Waters of the U.S: Cucamonga Creek Channel, Deer Creek Channel, Day Creek Channel and Etiwanda/San Savaine Channel. The

drainage map identifies the locations of major outfalls to Waters of the U.S. from the City.

2.5 Legal Authority

The legal authorities to control discharges to the MS4 have been established in both federal and state laws and regulations. Implementation of these regulations is through the MS4 Permit. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has established the necessary legal authority to implement the MS4 Permit requirements within its jurisdictions. As required by the MS4 Permit, this authority includes having the ability to (*VII.A*):

- Carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with local ordinances and permits. This includes having the authority to enter, sample, monitor, inspect, take measurements, photographs, videos, review and copy records, and require reports from industrial, commercial, and construction sites discharging into their MS4s;

- Recover the cost to correct a discharger's significant non-compliance or to respond to immediate and serious threat to water quality violations through various mechanisms, such as forfeiture of permit deposits, trust funds/bonds or other short-term funding sources to allow the City to immediately address and remedy serious water quality violations at construction, industrial, or commercial sites;

- Require the use of BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into MS4s;

- Require documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4s;

- Prohibit the disposal of wastes onto public or private land that may cause water quality concerns, unless permitted by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) or a waiver by the RWQCB;

- Implement sanctions to ensure compliance, including, but not limited to: verbal and/or written warnings, notice of violation or non-compliance, monetary penalties, non-monetary penalties, bonding requirements, stop work or cease and desist Orders and/or permit denials/revocations/stays for non-compliance, civil or criminal prosecution. These sanctions shall be issued in a decisive manner within a predetermined timeframe, from the time of the violation's occurrence and/or follow-up inspection.

The following sections describe how this authority is established in the City.

2.5.1 Legal Authority Certification

Unless previously submitted during the third term MS4 Permit, the 2010 MS4 Permit requires the City to submit to the RWQCB a certification statement by January 29, 2011, signed by legal counsel, that the City has established all necessary legal authority (in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) to comply with the requirements of the MS4

Permit (*VII.J*). The certification statement in (Appendix E) was submitted by the City on January 7, 2011.

The City reviews the adequacy of its ordinances, implementation, and enforcement response procedures annually to comply with the requirements of the MS4 Permit (*VII.G, K*). Any corrective actions or schedules for modifying local legal authority are reported in the area-wide Annual Report. The LIP is updated as needed, to document changes to the City's legal authority to implement the MS4 Permit.

2.5.2 Ordinances/Municipal Code

The City enforces the MS4 Permit through Title 19 Environmental Protection, Chapter 19.04 Grading Standards (Appendix F), 19.12 Floodplain Management (Appendix G) and 19.20 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Appendix H). Also, the City enforces the MS4 Permit through Title 17 Development Code (see LIP Section 5.2.3); Chapter 17.06 Land Development Review, 17.24 Hillside Development Regulations and 17.42 Water Efficiency Landscaping (see LIP Section 6.7). Stormwater Ordinance 740 was adopted on March 16, 2005 and is codified in the Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 (Appendix H). The Codes include the following key elements:

Table 2-1
Summary of City of Rancho Cucamonga Ordinances/Codes

Ordinance No./Municipal Code Section Number	***Section Title***	***Description of Authority Granted***
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 1	Authority, Purpose, Policy and definitions	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.010	Authority	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.020	Title, Purpose and Objectives	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.030	Definitions	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 2	General Conditions and Prohibitions	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.040	Administration and Applicability	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.050	Notice	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.060	Connections	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.070	Protection of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.080	Prohibited Discharges	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee

Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.090	Exceptions to Prohibited Discharges	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.100	Notification of Notice of Intent and Compliance with General Permits	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.110	Compliance with Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.120	Spill Containment	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.130	Immediate Notification of Accidental Discharge	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.140	Written Notification of Accidental Discharge	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.150	Responsibility for Illegal Discharge of Prohibited Substances	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 3	Residential, Commercial and Industrial Requirements	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.160	Maintenance of Private residential, Commercial and Industrial Storm Drainage Systems	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.170	Use of Water	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 4	Industrial and Commercial Requirements	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.180	Non-Storm Water Discharges	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.190	General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Industrial Activities	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.200	Conditional Category--- notice of Non-applicability	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.210	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 5	Construction Requirements	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.220	Non-Storm Water Discharges	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.230	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.240	General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.250	Non-Storm Water Discharge Reporting Requirements	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.260	Storm Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee

Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 6	Administrative Enforcement Remedies	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.270	Authority to Inspect	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.280	Notice of Correction (NOC) and Notice of Violation (NOV)	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.290	Falsifying Information	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.300	Administrative Civil Penalties	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.310	Administrative Hearing	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.320	Administrative Orders	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.330	Appeals	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.340	Compensation for Damages	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 7	Judicial Enforcement Remedies	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.350	Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.360	Legal Action	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.370	Civil Penalties	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.380	Criminal Prosecution	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 Article 8	General Clauses	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.390	Severability	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.400	Construction and Application	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.06	Land Development Review	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.06.010	Development/Design Review	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.06.020	Minor Development Review	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.06.030	Residential Growth Management Review System	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.	Hillside Development Regulations	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.010	Purpose and Intent	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.020	Review Procedures	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.030	Application Filing Requirements	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.040	Definitions	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.050	Hillside Designation	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.060	Guidelines	Planning Director/ or Designee

Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.070	Development Standards	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.080	Density	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.24.090	Transfer of Dwelling Unit Allocations	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42	Water Efficiency Landscaping	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.010	Purpose and Intent	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.020	Definitions	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.030	Applicability	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.040	Exceptions	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.050	Development of a Water Budget	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.060	Landscape Design Guidelines	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.070	Soil and Grading Requirements	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.080	Implementation	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.090	Compliance/Enforcement	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.100	Recycled Water	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 17.42.110	Stormwater Management	Planning Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.	Grading Standards	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.010	Short Title	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.020	Scope	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.030	Purpose	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.040	Definitions	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.050	Establishment of Grading Committee	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.060	Grading Review Procedures	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.070	Exemptions	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.080	Map and Site Plan Approval Contingent on Grading Plan Approval	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.04.090	Appeal	Building & Safety Director/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12	Floodplain management Regulations	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.010	Authorization, Findings, Purpose and Methods	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.020	Definitions	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.030	General Provisions	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.040	Administration	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee

Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.050	Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee
Municipal Code Chapter 19.12.060	Variance Procedure	Director of Engineering Services/ or Designee

Annually, the Environmental Program Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department review the adequacy of the City's ordinances and associated implementation procedures. The findings of this review, along with supporting details and recommended corrective actions and schedules are submitted to the District for inclusion in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3) (*VII.G, K*). When ordinances are revised or new ones are adopted, the LIP shall be revised to incorporate those ordinances. The following is the URL for the City Municipal Code:
http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=16570&stateId=5&stateName=California

The City of Rancho Cucamonga's Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 currently addresses pathogen and bacteria sources such as animal wastes which are present within the City's jurisdiction. (*VII.D*).

2.5.3 Enforcement

All jurisdictions under the MS4 Permit have independently established the legal authority to enforce MS4 Permit requirements (*VII.A, B, C, I*). To support implementation of enforcement procedures throughout the area, the area-wide MS4 program's Management Committee developed and adopted the *Area-Wide Enforcement Response Guidance* ("Enforcement Guidance") in August 2003 (Appendix I). The Enforcement Guidance is applicable to jurisdictional area covered by the MS4 Permit, San Bernardino County within the Santa Ana River watershed.

Enforcement activities within the jurisdictional area of the City are directed and carried out by the Environmental Programs Manager, Environmental Programs Coordinator and Environmental Programs Inspectors within the Engineering Services Department. In general, enforcement activities are implemented as follows:

- City staff conducts an inspection and then informs the responsible party of any observed violations of the Municipal Code Chapter 19.20. The responsible party is given a verbal notice of enforcement with a time schedule. Depending on the severity and nature of the violation, the responsible party is given a time schedule of anywhere from 30 days for minor violations issues to immediately for major violation issues which are a threat to human health and the environment. This approach focuses on eliminating the problem by educating violators and encouraging their cooperation rather than using more formal enforcement actions. Inspections are conducted proactively. As a result, many potential violations are identified and prevented from becoming actual violations (see LIP Section 4.4).

- If the initial effort to obtain compliance fails, enforcement actions escalate to notices of correction. The violator is given a time schedule of 30 days to immediately

depending on the severity and nature of the violation or before next rain event if practicable to implement corrective actions to come into compliance.

- If a notice of correction enforcement action fails, the enforcement action escalates to compliance orders, compliance time schedules, stop work orders, cease and desist orders, and fines. All of these enforcement actions are forwarded to the RWQCB. Some cases may be forwarded to the County District Attorney's Office, where additional penalties may be levied and/or criminal charges may be filed.

- If a violator has received compliance orders, compliance time schedules, stop work orders, cease and desist orders in the past for the same violation, an administrative citation is issued with a monetary fine of $100 for each violation of the Municipal Code Chapter 19.20. If the violator is in violation of the same Municipal Code Section within one year of original violation, the violator is issued an Administrative Citation for $200 per violation.

The enforcement procedures include flexibility to impose an increased level of response at the outset, or out of the typical sequence depending on the severity and nature of the violation. In addition, enforcement may be accelerated if there is evidence of a clear failure to act or an increasing severity of the violation, e.g., from an illicit discharge. The authorized enforcement officer for the City is the Director of Engineering Services/ City Engineer or his designee.

The City has the responsibility for determining how to implement the Enforcement Guidance within its jurisdiction. In addition, the City documents progressive and decisive enforcement actions against violators of the local Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.(*VII.B*).

The Enforcement Guidance is periodically reviewed and, if necessary, revised by the area-wide MS4 program. In addition, the area-wide MS4 program has developed an enforcement strategy for use by permittees to address mobile businesses (*X.D.7*) (also see LIP Section 4.2.4.2).

2.5.4 Areas Outside City Jurisdiction

The City lacks legal jurisdiction over stormwater discharges into its MS4 from state and federal facilities, e.g., airports, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) facilities, schools and hospitals, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by the RWQCB (*I.B*). The RWQCB does not hold the City responsible for such facilities or discharges and it is the responsibility of the RWQCB to coordinate with these entities outside of the City's jurisdiction (*I.B*). These entities are responsible for obtaining permits and/or implementing programs that are consistent with the requirements set forth by the RWQCB. When the City becomes aware that these entities are seeking connection to its MS4, the City shall notify the entities of the local and RWQCB requirements. After City gives notification to these entities, the City will forward information to the RWQCB via mail or email.

For agencies outside the City's jurisdiction, the City provides in writing, stormwater requirements for pollutants discharged to MS4 (including relevant requirements from WQMP, where feasible and consistent with the maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard. This notification is provided along with project comments during the courtesy review of the project. Agencies provide project plans for courtesy review by the City. Agencies that do not provide a courtesy review get a notification of stormwater requirements when City becomes aware of a project.

2.6 Internal MS4 Permit Implementation Requirements

This section documents how the City implements local MS4 Permit responsibilities internally. Table 2-2 provides a matrix showing each LIP element, the City Department with implementation responsibilities, the specific responsibilities of each Department, and the key personnel by position title.

2.7 Interagency Coordination

The City coordinates with County agencies to support implementation of the MS4 permit. Table 2-2 lists these agencies and shows their support with the City's MS4 Permit program.

The San Bernardino County stormwater program also coordinates, as needed, with other counties in the watershed and regional planning agencies such as the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA). This coordination most often occurs to support implementation of TMDL requirements that contain wasteload allocations (WLAs) applicable to MS4 facilities. Table 2-2 summarizes coordination activities currently ongoing in the County.

2.8 RWQCB Notification

Within 24 hours of discovery, the City provides oral or email notification to the RWQCB Executive Officer of non-compliant sites within its jurisdiction that are determined to pose a threat to human health or the environment (e.g., an oil spill that could impact wildlife, a hazardous substance spill where residents are evacuated, reportable quantities of hazardous substance spills defined in 40 CFR 117 & 302, etc.) (*XVII.A*). Following oral notification, the Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department prepares and submits a written report to the Executive Officer within 10 days, detailing the nature of the non-compliance, any corrective action taken by the site/facility owner, other relevant information (e.g., past history of non-compliance, environmental damage resulting from the non-compliance, site/facility owner responsiveness) and the type of enforcement action that will be carried out by the City. Further, incidences of non-compliance shall be recorded along with the information noted in the written report and the final outcome/enforcement for the incident in the appropriate City database.

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
Program Management *(Sections III, V, VII, XVI, XIX)*	Participate in Management Committee/Subcommittee meetings	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Oversee coordination of intra-agency and inter-agency MS4 Permit compliance	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop and implement Implementation Agreement and annual cost sharing	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager
	Develop annual budget proposal and work with City governing board to secure program funding	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager
	Review and revise Enforcement Strategy	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Maintain adequate legal authority, obtain legal certification	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager
	Notify RWQCB within 24 hours of non-compliant sites that are determined to pose a threat to human health or the environment an prepares follow-up written report for RWQCB submittal	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Revise, where feasible, ordinances and codes	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Participate in revisions and updates to the MS4 Solution Database, enter data into database and provide data summaries for Annual Report	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
	Develop and implement training programs	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
Illegal Connections/Illicit Discharges (IC/ID) *(Section VIII)*	Work with the Management Committee to update the MS4 program IC/ID Guidance	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Coordinate with municipal, construction and industrial/commercial inspectors, and County Fire Hazmat and/or local Hazmat Teams on incident response and ensures notification requirements are followed; resolves IC/ID concerns	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Follow-up on incident reports, track and report outcome of incidents	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Implement enforcement activities, as needed	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Implement dry weather monitoring requirements	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Characterize trash, determine its main source(s) and develop and implement appropriate BMPs and control measures to reduce and/or eliminate the discharge of trash and debris	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
Municipal Inspection Programs(*Section X*)	Maintain industrial and commercial facility inventory	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	Description of Responsibilities	Agency/Department	Key Personnel (By Position)
	Notify RWQCB regarding industrial facilities requiring coverage under the State General Industrial Permit	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Implement source reduction activities at targeted industrial and commercial facilities, including restaurants and mobile businesses	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Implement industrial/commercial inspections including conducting follow-up inspections and implementing enforcement actions, as needed, and properly documenting inspection data	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Verify coverage under the State General Construction Permit and report violations of the State General Construction Permit to RWQCB	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Verify stormwater management requirements incorporated into projects not subject to the State General Construction Permit	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Ensure proper notification occurs for cross-jurisdictional construction projects	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Conduct construction site inspections	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Inspector
	Maintain inspection program database	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Maintain construction site database	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Determine applicability of WQMP for proposed projects	Building and Safety Department	Associate Engineer

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
New Development and Redevelopment (*Section XI*)	Ensure compliance with California Environmental Quality Act and 401 Certification requirements	Planning Department Engineering Services Department	Principle Planner Senior Civil Engineer
	Review and approve WQMPs and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans	Building and Safety Department	Associate Engineer
	Revise the WQMP, as needed, to incorporate permit updates, including incorporation of low impact development principles	Building and Safety Department	Associate Engineer
	Update LIP to incorporate WQMP revisions and Road Project Guidance requirements	Engineering Services Department Building and safety Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Associate Engineer
	Implement project close-out procedures	Engineering Services Department Building and safety Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector Associate Engineer Building Inspector
	Conduct post-construction BMP inspections	Engineering Services Department	Building Inspector Environmental Programs Inspector
	Maintain post-construction BMP database	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
Public Agency Activities (*Section IX, XIII, XIV, XV*)	Maintain municipal facility inventory	Engineering Services Department GIS Section	Environmental Programs Coordinator Sr. GIS Analyst
	Implement fixed facility and field operations inspections, including conducting follow-up inspections and implementing enforcement actions, as needed, and properly documenting inspection data	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	Description of Responsibilities	Agency/Department	Key Personnel (By Position)
	Ensure municipal construction projects are in compliance with the State General Construction Permit (including preparing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, implementing monitoring program, and WQMPs) and implementation of appropriate practices on street and road projects	Engineering Services Department Building and safety Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector Associate Engineer
	Manage street sweeping program and document program activities	Public Works Services Department	Streets Supervisor
	Manage landscape maintenance activities program and documents program activities	Public Works Services Department	Park Maintenance Superintendent
	Ensure compliance with MS4 Permit requirements in Maintenance Areas and Materials Storage Areas	Public Works Services Department Engineering Services Department	Streets Superintendent Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Manage inspection program for drainage facilities, including managing the inspection schedule, ensuring facilities are cleaned out as required, and periodically reviewing adequacy of inspection program	Public Works Services Department Engineering Services Department	Streets Supervisor Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Coordinate with local sewering agencies to Implement management measures and procedures to prevent, respond to, contain, and cleanup of all sewage and other spills	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Coordinate with local sewering agencies and implement procedures to minimize infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers into storm drains	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop inventory of on-site wastewater treatment facilities (septic systems)	Engineering Services Department Building and Safety Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Associate Engineer
	Implement on-site wastewater treatment program requirements	Engineering Services Department Building and Safety Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Associate Engineer
	Ensure compliance with General De Minimus Permit	Engineering Services Department Cucamonga Valley Water District	Environmental Programs Coordinator

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
	Maintain municipal facility inspection information in the MS4 Solution Database	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
Residential (*Section X.E*)	Manage targeted residential source reduction BMP programs	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Coordinate with appropriate agencies to implement hazardous waste collection program	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager
	Support residential public education and outreach efforts	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Develop pathogen source ordinance	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop and implement stormwater management practices for Homeowner's Association and Management Companies	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop and implement residential program to reduce discharge of pollutants from residential facilities	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
Public Education and Outreach (*Section XII*)	Participate on Public Education Subcommittee	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Conduct facility/site outreach activities	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Inspector

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
	Conduct outreach to the general public	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector
	Implement school education programs	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager
	Maintain legible stencils or markers on all publicly maintained storm drain inlets	Engineering Services Department Public Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator Streets Supervisor
	Respond to reports made to the program website or hotline	Engineering Services Department Public Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Environmental Programs Inspector Streets Supervisor
Program Evaluation (*Section XVIII*)	Develop and submit information for inclusion in Annual Report	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Participate in revisions to the MSWMP	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Review and update LIP, as needed	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Evaluate best BMP practices in the area and incorporate them into the stormwater management program as appropriate	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Participate in preparation of Report of Waste Discharge	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
Monitoring (*Permit Attachment 5*)	Participate in development/update of water quality monitoring programs including development of Integrated Watershed Management Plan	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Conduct routine monitoring activities	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Implement TMDL monitoring program	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Participate in regional monitoring programs	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop/manage Quality Assurance Project Plans that support monitoring activities	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Manage water quality data and prepare reports	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
	Develop data for incorporation into Geodatabase; maintain information in Geodatabase	Engineering Services Department GIS Section of Administrative Services Department	Environmental Programs Coordinator Sr. GIS Analyst
	Ensure monitoring staff receive proper training	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator
Watershed Management (*V.D, XI.B, XI.C*)	Ensure local implementation of the Comprehensive Bacteria Reduction Plan	Engineering Services Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental Programs Coordinator

TABLE 2-2. MS4 Permit Implementation Responsibilities in City of Rancho Cucamonga

MSWMP Program Element *(Key Permit Sections)*	**Description of Responsibilities**	**Agency/Department**	**Key Personnel (By Position)**
	Develop and implement Watershed Action Plan	Engineering Services Department Planning Department	Environmental Programs Manager Environmental programs Coordinator Planning Staff
	Conduct review of Watershed Principles and Policies; coordinate internal discussions with senior City staff and make recommendations for updates to City documents, including General Plan	Engineering Services Department Planning Department	Environmental Programs Manager Planning Director

Table 2-3. Inter-Agency Coordination with the Area-wide and City of Rancho Cucamonga MS4 Permit Program

Cooperative Agency	**Agency Program or Activity**	**MS4 Program Support**
Area-Wide MS4 Program		
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA)	Stormwater Quality Standards Task Force	Developing Basin Plan amendment (revised recreational uses, bacterial indicator water quality objectives, use attainability analyses) that will affect MS4 compliance requirements at outfalls to Waters of the U.S.
	Middle Santa Ana River Bacteria TMDL Task Force	Cooperative implementation of TMDL WLAs applicable to MS4 permittees in the MSAR watershed.
	Big Bear Lake Nutrient TMDL Task Force	Cooperative implementation of TMDL WLAs applicable to MS4 permittees in the BBL watershed.

Table 2-3. Inter-Agency Coordination with the Area-wide and City of Rancho Cucamonga MS4 Permit Program

Cooperative Agency	Agency Program or Activity	MS4 Program Support
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP)	Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC)	Coordinates regional collaboration through funding research activities that will improve the value of monitoring in making informed and effective decisions on how best to manage stormwater discharges. The SMC research agenda addresses primary technical issues in three categories: building a regional stormwater monitoring infrastructure; understanding stormwater mechanisms and processes; and identifying stormwater impacts in receiving waters.
San Bernardino County Flood Control District	San Bernardino County Stormwater Program	The District is the lead agency for management of area-wide MS4 Permit programs, which complement local programs. The area-wide MS4 program coordinates, as needed, with other counties in the watershed and regional planning agencies such as SAWPA
	MS4 backbone system – owns and maintains the backbone storm drain system for the watershed. Collects stormwater and non-stormwater flows from all jurisdictions.	
City of Rancho Cucamonga MS4 Program *(NOTE: If program below provides area-wide support, it may be moved into upper part of table)*		
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	*Housing/Property Improvement Program* – program promotes an environmentally safe and healthful dwelling environment for County residents and visitors. Program activities are directed to law enforcement and regulations pertaining to environmental quality, sanitation, maintenance, use and occupancy of housing and institutions.	Program does not support the local MS4 implementation activities.
	Safe Drinking Water Program - protects drinking water resources by maintaining a comprehensive permitting system for water well construction and destruction, serving as the Local Primary Agency for small water systems, providing input into the land use process for the County, assuring that medical wastes are properly handled, stored, and disposed of by generators, and reviewing on-site sewage disposal conditions.	Program does not support the local MS4 implementation activities.
	Vector Control Program - responsible for protection of public health by working to prevent the transmission of vector-borne disease to humans through the inspection, surveillance, and monitoring of known or suspected breeding and harborage places of vectors.	Program supports local MS4 implementation by providing annual meeting and education on vector control issues as they pertain to storm water.

Table 2-3. Inter-Agency Coordination with the Area-wide and City of Rancho Cucamonga MS4 Permit Program

Cooperative Agency	Agency Program or Activity	MS4 Program Support
	Food Protection Program - protects public health and safety as it relates to the retailing, wholesaling, and handling of food in the County through inspections, training and certification, and compliance investigations.	Program does not support the local MS4 implementation activities.
San Bernardino County Fire Department – Hazardous Materials Division	*Emergency Response and Enforcement* **-** responds to hazardous materials emergencies throughout the County, participates in an interagency coalition with all cities in the County, and works with the County District Attorney's Environmental Crime Unit to prosecute illegal dumpers.	Program supports local MS4 implementation by providing assistance with hazardous spills/discharges
	Field Services **-** inspects businesses that store hazardous materials, have underground storage tanks, or generate hazardous wastes.	Program does not support the local MS4 implementation activities.
	Local Oversight Program (LOP) - responsible for overseeing the long-term clean up of hazardous materials – mostly former underground storage tank sites. LOP also works with individual companies on a contractual basis to clean up more complex contamination.	Program does not support the local MS4 implementation activities.
	Household Hazardous Waste Program – implements the program to accept household hazardous waste from homeowners throughout the County.	Program supports local MS4 implementation by being lead agency for the management of the City of Rancho Cucamonga's household hazardous waste facility
Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD)	Preventive and Corrective Sewer Maintenance Program - This program consists of procedures and methodologies provided for the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of sewer mains, manholes, and pump stations. The program provides for routine monitoring, inspection, cleaning, and related maintenance of all components of the municipal sanitary sewer system in order to reduce the potential of SSOs and structural failures	Program supports local MS4 Program by providing sanitary sewer services within the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

2.9 Program Funding

Funding to implement the MS4 Permit program is comprised of two parts: (1) area-wide MS4 program funding, which supports implementation of Management Committees activities; and (2) local program funding, which supports program implementation within the City.

2.9.1 Area-Wide MS4 Program Funding

The area-wide MS4 program is funded by contributions from all permittees according to the cost-share methodology established in the Implementation Agreement. The Principal Permittee prepares an annual budget and presents this budget to the Management Committee for approval. This budget is divided into four program areas:

1. ***Monitoring*** – Includes any sample collection and laboratory analyses implemented to fulfill MS4 Permit monitoring requirements, including those associated with implementation of TMDLs.

2. ***Public Education*** – Provides funding for regional public outreach programs.

3. ***Program Management & Regulatory Activities*** - Includes activities such as annual report preparation, California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) membership, program administration, participation in the TMDL development process and special projects such as the Stormwater Quality Standards Task Force, and permit application development.

4. ***Training*** – Provides funding for any staff training or training conducted to implement the MS4 Permit.

2.9.2 City Funding

The City exercises its full authority to secure the resources it needs to meet the requirements of the MS4 Permit (*XIX.A*). Regardless, available annual funding is subject to decision of the City Council. The process by which the Engineering Services Department requests its annual funds to support the area-wide MS4 program and to implement the MS4 Permit locally is described as follows:

> The City operates on a fiscal year basis from July 1st through June 30th of the following year. Accordingly, the City adopts an Annual Budget, which begins in July and ends in June. The Annual Budget also includes a 5-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) budget that outlines proposed capital projects, applicable funding sources, and timelines for public improvements in the City. Both the Annual Budget and the CIP include the City, Library and Fire District operations. As part of this annual budget process the Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department requests funding to implement all MS4 Permit requirements. Work begins on the budget in January of each year as the City reviews the mid-year revenues and expenditures and begins preparing a draft budget for the following fiscal year. Departmental meetings are held with the Finance Department and the City Manager's Office during March and April to prepare a preliminary budget for the City Council to review. In May, the City holds a public budget workshop to review the

preliminary budget, answer questions, and receive input on the following fiscal year's budget. Following the budget workshop, the Final Budget is presented to the City Council in June for adoption.

2.9.3 Annual Fiscal Analysis

Annually, the City prepares and submits a financial summary to Principal Permittee for inclusion in the MS4 Permit Annual Report (*XIX.B*). This summary includes the following information, as related to funding the area-wide and local MS4 Permit programs:

- Expenditures for the previous fiscal year;
- Budget for the current fiscal year;
- Description of the source of funds; and
- Estimated budget for the next fiscal year.

2.10 MS4 Solution Database

To facilitate a unified approach for documenting and reporting stormwater program information, the area-wide MS4 program through the work of the Management Committee developed an MS4 Data Management System ("MS4 Solution Database") for the MS4 Permit program. The MS4 Solution Database allows the permittees to individually enter and manage their own MS4 data in a central database via the Internet. The Principal Permittee can then summarize and format the data to support preparation of the area-wide MS4 program's Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3). The types of data managed by MS4 Solution include:

- Inspections of businesses, municipal facilities, and construction sites
- Illicit discharges and illegal connections
- Municipal maintenance records
- Public education/outreach events
- Staff training
- WQMPs
- Agency-specific policies, procedures and ordinances
- Management and subcommittee meetings
- Fiscal data

The City regularly enters MS4 program data in the MS4 Solution Database. The Environmental Programs Coordinator and Environmental Programs Inspectors in the Engineering Services

Department are responsible for entering all required data, providing appropriate quality assurance/quality control of data entries and working with the Principal Permittee to ensure that data are uploaded in a timely manner for use in preparation of the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3).

The MS4 Solution Database may be upgraded by the area-wide MS4 program during the permit term. By January 29, 2012, the database will be capable of tracking the following:

- Mobile business inventory (still waiting on upgrade)(see LIP Section 4.2.3.2).
- Operation and maintenance of post-construction BMPs (see LIP Section 5.5).

2.11 Program Training

Training is a critical MS4 program element which ensures that all program staff regardless of jurisdiction receives the appropriate level of training to implement the requirements of the MS4 Permit (*XVI*). The training program is primarily implemented through the area-wide MS4 program. However, additional training activities occur internally within the City. The following sections describe the area-wide training program, local implementation activities, and requirements to update the program.

2.11.1 Area-wide MS4 Training Program

The Training Subcommittee meets regularly to review training materials and, as needed, make recommendations to the Management Committee regarding training opportunities or the need to make revisions to the training program. The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department of the City participates on the Training Subcommittee and coordinates with City staff to ensure that they receive appropriate area-wide MS4 program training. The following sections describe the types of area-wide training available.

Municipal Activities Pollution Prevention Strategy Training Program

San Bernardino County has established an online regional stormwater management training program called the Municipal Activities Pollution Prevention Strategy (MAPPS) Training Program. Currently, this training is available on the San Bernardino County Storm Water website for download as a PowerPoint Presentation document. This training has five training modules that address the following program activities:

1. Field maintenance
2. Construction inspection
3. Industrial/commercial inspection
4. WQMP training
5. General stormwater training

These modules provide training that covers the full range of stormwater program areas ranging from how to address IC/ID concerns to BMP practices that reduce the potential for pollutants to enter storm drains. The MAPPS training program is the key method used to provide MS4 stormwater program training; however, the online training is supplemented by various other training efforts, including live presentations, on the job site visits and tailgate meetings by the permittees (see also Section 2.11.2). For those who have already completed the MAPPS modules, a refresher training course is provided at least once during each permit term to keep staff up-to-date on changing program requirements.

Training Materials Library

The Training Subcommittee operates a training library, which lends training packets to the permittees. Each training packet includes a training DVD, handouts, quizzes, certificates and sources for additional information. The topical areas covered by the training packets include: municipal field maintenance staff, construction BMP implementation and industrial/commercial BMP implementation.

Training Workshops

The Training Subcommittee periodically conducts or sponsors workshops to address specific training needs. These workshops are subject to availability and need, but examples of recently conducted workshops include:

- Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) Training Workshop and CPESC exam review
- Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector (CSEWWI) Training and CESSWI exam review course
- Low Impact Development (LID) Workshop for Planners
- Webcasts from the Center for Watershed Protection
- American Public Works Association NPDES Webinars
- WQMP Training Workshop

2.11.2 City Training

Although training occurs primarily through the area-wide MS4 MAPPS training program, the City implements a number of activities to ensure that adequate training takes place at the local level (*XVI.H)*. The following sections describe these local activities.

Local Implementation

The Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate City staff receive the training required under the MS4 Permit and have the appropriate expertise and competencies required for program implementation. The Environmental

Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator implements these requirements by:

Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator, coordinates the General Storm Water Groups Online Training Program with all employees required to receive storm water training. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator obtains specific training materials from the General Storm Water Group of the County of San Bernardino to train required staff. The Environmental Programs Manager or Coordinator then contacts the appropriate personnel to set up a date and time to conduct training. The material used to train staff can range from videos, power point presentation and staff meetings about permit requirements. After completing the training, the Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator documents the training in the MS4 Database.

Staff Training Requirements

All staff responsible for implementation of the MS4 Permit receive required storm water training. Targeted staff includes those from departments and programs such as public works, planning, engineering, community services, building & safety and code enforcement. In the City, the following positions are required to complete MS4 training:

Environmental Programs Manager	Engineering Services Department
Environmental Programs Coordinator	Engineering Services Department
Environmental Programs Inspector	Engineering Services Department
Associate Engineer (Grading, WQMP)	Building and Safety Department
Assistant, Associate Planners	Planning Department
Public Works Inspector Supervisor, Inspector II.	Engineering Services Department
Streets Superintendent	Public Works Services Department
Parks Maintenance Superintendent	Public Works Services Department
Facilities Superintendent	Public Works Services Department
Fleet Supervisor	Public Works Services Department
Maintenance Supervisor	Public Works Services Department
Parks Maintenance Supervisor	Public Works Services Department
Parks Supervisor	Public Works Services Department

Streets Supervisor	Public Works Services Department
Field Maintenance Staff	Public Works Services Department

Training Recordkeeping

The City maintains a written and/or electronic record of stormwater training provided to its staff (*XVI.E, I*). The sign-in sheets from all training events are retained. This information is summarized and included in material compiled annually for inclusion in the Annual Report.

2.11.3 Training Program Updates

The 2010 MS4 Permit includes a number of requirements for reviewing and updating the existing training program (*XVI.A*). The milestones are linked to expected completion dates of program revisions expected during the permit term. Training program changes will first be made to the area-wide MS4 program (see LIP Section 2.11.1). Subsequently, as appropriate, the local City training activities as well as this LIP will be updated. MS4 Permit training milestones include:

By January 29, 2012, the MSWMP and this LIP will be updated to include revisions to the training program made to implement the requirements of the 2010 MS4 Permit (see also LIP Section 9.4 and 9.5). Expected program updates include elements related to the development of the LID program, revisions to the WQMP, and establishment of the LIPs by the City. In addition the revisions will include information regarding the training schedule, curriculum content, and defined expertise and competencies for stormwater program staff. (Milestone met)

By January 29, 2013, the MSWMP and this LIP will updated, as needed, to incorporate training program revisions made to implement permit requirements required for completion within 36 months of permit adoption, e.g., establishment of a program to reduce discharge of pollutants from residential facilities. (Milestone met)

By January 29, 2014, the MSWMP and this LIP will be updated, as needed, to incorporate revisions to the training program made to implement permit requirements, if any, required for completion within 48 months of permit adoption. (Milestone met)

Section 3
Illegal Connections/Illicit Discharges

The San Bernardino County MS4 Program's MSWMP (Section 3) describes the general Illegal Connection/Illicit Discharge (IC/ID) program elements applicable to the City of Rancho Cucamonga's MS4. These elements include the public outreach program, which incorporates collection and proper disposal of hazardous waste (Section 3.2.1), field screening and system surveillance activities to identify potential incidents of IC/IDs (Section 3.2.2), requirements for reporting, responding to, and tracking IC/ID incidents (Section 3.2.3), enforcement measures (Section 3.2.4), and training activities to support IC/ID program implementation (Section 3.2.5).

3.1 Program Description

The existing IC/ID program relies on field screenings and inspections to locate signs of previous, current, and potential IC/IDs to the MS4 system. Activities focus on preventing new illegal connections and addressing illicit discharges. During the course of regular maintenance activities, the permittees conduct visual inspections of existing storm drain inlets, open channels, and basins to look for illegal connections and illicit discharges. Staff from a variety of agencies and departments, including storm drain maintenance crews, street sweeping personnel and others who regularly observe the storm drain system during scheduled maintenance activities (such as roadway, landscape and facilities staff) or through ongoing facility inspections (such as county and city fire and hazardous materials units, building department staff and code enforcement officers), provide the necessary resources for identifying illegal connections and illicit discharges.

Possible signs of illicit discharges include non-stormwater flows, stains, deposited materials, and pipes or hoses. Staff are instructed and trained to look for signs of illegal connections and illicit discharges as they conduct their regular activities and immediately report or respond to any observed incidents. By increasing the stormwater pollution prevention awareness of city and county staff, the stormwater facilities receive a higher frequency of surveillance, and the City can concentrate on follow-up, resolution, and enforcement. IC/ID discharge reports that cannot be resolved by local actions may be forwarded to the RWQCB.

3.2 City IC/ID Inspection Program

The City implements IC/ID inspection activities within its jurisdiction as described in the following sections (*VIII.A*) (see also LIP Section 4 – Municipal Inspections Program):

3.2.1 MS4 Facility Inspections

The Storm Drain Maintenance Crew in the Public Works Services Department inspects the MS4 facilities during storm drain cleaning operations. During cleaning of storm drain system, the Storm Drain Maintenance Crew looks for illicit connections and discharges. During inspections, the Storm Drain Maintenance Crew looks for any discharge that appears unusual or produces a foul odor or coloring. If a potential illicit discharge is

identified, the Storm Drain Maintenance Lead informs the Street Supervisor of Public Works Services Department who than informs the Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department. The Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator are familiar with the existing MS4 and the drainage patterns within the region and take appropriate steps to identify the source of what appears to be an IC/ID. If routine inspections indicate IC/IDs, the Engineering/Building and Safety Departments will investigate and eliminate or permit them within 120 calendar days of receipt of notice by its staff. Also, Cucamonga Valley Water District assists with IC/ID Program through its SSMP.

3.2.2 Construction Site Inspections

Building Inspectors from Building and Safety Department supplement the IC/ID program by conducting inspections at construction sites. The Building Inspectors assure that no illegal connections occur during the installation phase of new storm drain lines. Illegal connections are prohibited by the City and are initially verified during the plan check process. Building Inspectors are responsible for verifying conformance with the approved plans and conduct daily inspections throughout all construction sites. The inspectors will issue a Stop Work Order if an IC/ID is observed during an inspection and notify the Building and Safety Department. The Building and Safety Department will ensure that the IC/ID is eliminated; the Stop Work Order will cease after the IC/ID has been removed.

Developers are required to provide videotaped documentation of new storm drains and connections into existing storm drains prior to City accepting ownership of a storm drain. The Public Works Inspector from the Engineering Services Department is responsible for viewing video tape provided by the Developer for structural integrity and illegal connections. If a problem is found during video viewing, the Developer is instructed to address and fix the problem. After the Developer fixes the problem, they are required to video tape the storm drain again so the Public Works Inspector can view for approval. Approval will not be given until problem is fixed. After a storm drain video is reviewed and approved by the Public Works Inspector, the Project will go to City Council for final approval and bonds for the Project will be released. At this point City takes complete ownership of the storm drain. The Environmental Programs Section developed Storm drain connection procedures to documents all permitted and unpermitted storm drain connections in the MS4 Database (Appendix KK).

3.2.3 Industrial/Commercial Facility Inspections

The Environmental Programs Coordinator and Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department conducts inspections of industrial/commercial facilities as required in MS4 Permit. During annual (high priority), two times per permit term (medium priority), and once per permit term (low priority), the Environmental Programs Coordinator and Environmental Programs Inspector inspects for IC/ID during scheduled inspections. If IC/IDs are encountered or suspected, the Environmental programs Coordinator or Inspector informs business representative of the finding. The Environmental Programs Coordinator or Inspector documents all

IC/ID in MS4 database. The Environmental Programs Coordinator or Inspector will conduct a follow-up inspection within 24 hours of receipt of notice. If the follow-up inspection confirms an IC/ID, the Engineering Services Department will eliminate or permit the IC/ID within 120 calendar days.

3.3 Incident Reporting, Response, Tracking

The City participates in the regional stormwater hotline number operational within San Bernardino County at 1-800-WASTE-18 (800-927-8318), which deals with the reporting of IC/IDs and related items (*VIII.E*, *XII.G*). Potential violations may also be reported by filing an online report available at the area-wide MS4 program website: www.sbcountystormwater.org/pollution_reporting.php. Reports submitted via the website reporting form are emailed directly to the Principal Permittee, who then forwards the report to the responsible permittee jurisdiction.

Reports of illicit discharges may originate from a number of different sources and may be reported to a number of different agencies (*VIII.E*). Potential sources and agencies include private citizens, agency maintenance and inspection staff, police and fire department, County HazMat, local and national hotlines, and emergency services (911). In the case of fire departments, the reporting and response agency may be the same. In general, incoming calls for hazardous or unknown discharges are routed to a county or local hazardous waste response unit. Calls for sewage spills are routed to Cucamonga Valley Water District and known non-hazardous discharges are referred to Engineering Services Department and or Public Works Services Department. Reported spills and discharges are tracked in the MS4 Solution Database (*VIII.D*) (see LIP Section 2.10) and reported in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3). An incident report is handled in the City as follows:

Upon receiving notification, the Environmental Programs Inspector immediately (but within 24 hours of receipt of notice during business hours) investigates all spills, leaks, and/or other illicit discharges to the MS4. Based upon the field assessment, the Environmental Programs Inspector notifies the appropriate Department for follow-up actions. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator notifies the RWQCB as required by Section XVII of the MS4 Permit (see LIP Section 2.8); information regarding the incident is recorded in the MS4 Solution Database and included in the Annual Report.

3.3.1 Rancho Cucamonga Fire District Spill Response

Rancho Cucamonga Fire District's role in spill response is as a first responder. If there is a spill within the city, the Fire District will respond and assess whether the spill is non-hazardous or an immediate threat to human health and/or the environment. If incident is not an immediate threat to human health and/or the environment or of hazardous materials, the Fire District Incident Commander will call Public Works Services Department to address the spill. If the spill is of hazardous materials the Fire District Haz Mat Specialist is dispatched to incident. The following actions are to be taken:

Initial Actions of the First Responder- Fire District Personnel at Reported Hazardous Material Incident:

1. Safely isolate the area and deny entry.
2. Establish command.
3. Assess hazards and identify material(s) – defensively and not invasively.
4. Develop a coordinated initial action plan.
5. Insure all personnel have proper protective equipment.
6. Initiate safe defensive containment, when appropriate
7. Conduct protective actions, when appropriate (e.g. evacuation, shelter in place, rescue, utilities, etc.).
8. Conduct decontamination as needed (personnel, victims, equipment).
9. When circumstances indicate that the incident involves hazardous material(s), the Fire District on-duty Hazardous Materials Specialist(s) shall be dispatched to the incident.

The Fire District Haz Mat Specialist shall evaluate the HAZMAT situation and propose to the Incident Commander the appropriate actions to be taken in accordance with federal, state and local laws, codes and agreements. After the situation is stabilized, the Incident Commander will notify other agencies in accordance with federal, state and local laws, ordinances and agreements. The Office of Emergency Services (OES) will be notified. In all incidents that involve the city's MS4, the Environmental Programs Manager is notified of the incident.

The Fire District Fire Information Systems Technician provides monthly incident reports to the Environmental Programs Inspector for entry into Stormwater MS4 database for annual report.

3.4 Enforcement

IC/ID enforcement activities are carried out according to the area-wide Enforcement Guidance and City requirements (*VIII.A*) (see LIP Section 2.5.3 for City enforcement procedures).

3.5 Monitoring

The MS4 Permit requires that the City continue to characterize trash, determine its main source(s) and develop and implement appropriate BMPs and control measures to reduce and/or to eliminate the discharge of trash and debris to Waters of the U.S. to the MEP (*VIII.F*). The Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department implements control measures through public education and outreach. Educational materials are distributed

to residential, industrial, or commercial properties by Environmental Programs Inspectors or via handout mailed with trash bill. Educational materials are taken from CASQA BMP handbooks, handouts provided as part of the County of San Bernardino General Storm Water Group Public Education Program, or materials developed by the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

Public Works Services Department helps control trash by providing street sweeping on all streets with curb gutter at least once annually with a goal of once a month. All streets are swept at least once per month. The Public Works Services Department also implements an Illegally Dumped Debris Program. Public Works Services Department Staff respond to illegally dumped debris. Debris is brought back to Municipal Yard and disposed in 40 yard roll off and picked-up by City waste hauler Burrtec Waste Industries Inc. If material is hazardous, Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department will be responsible for the pickup and disposal of the debris. All illegally dumped debris has a work order request generated and data is provided prior to annual storm water report due date for entry into MS4 Database.

The 2010 MS4 Permit requires that the area-wide MS4 program review and update its dry and wet weather reconnaissance strategies to identify and eliminate IC/IDs. As part of this effort, the MS4 Permit includes two new monitoring requirements (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.3*) (see LIP Section 10.5).

3.6 Non-Jurisdictional IC/IDs

If the City of Rancho Cucamonga identifies an IC/ID that is outside of its jurisdictions, the Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator notifies the RWQCB (*X.A.8, XVII.A*). If the IC/ID potentially impacts water quality in its MS4, the City will also notify the non-jurisdictional entity of the State and local requirements.

3.7 IC/ID Database

The City maintains a database of permitted and unpermitted connections and dry weather monitoring and records IC/ID incident response information in the MS4 Solution Database (including IC/IDs detected as part of field monitoring activities) (*VIII.D*). This information is updated on an ongoing basis and summarized in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3). See LIP Section 2.10 for description of MS4 Solution Database. The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for maintaining and updating this database as needed.

3.8 IC/ID Reporting

The City provides an annual review of IC/ID program activities to the Principal Permittee for inclusion in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3). This review includes:

- Evaluation of control measures to reduce and/or eliminate the discharge of trash and debris to the MEP to determine if the program needs to be adjusted.
- Reported IC/ID incidents and how such incidents were resolved.
- Dry weather monitoring results.

3.9 IDDE Program Development

The 2010 MS4 Permit requires that the area-wide MS4 program develop a proactive illicit discharge detection and elimination program (IDDE) (*VIII.A, B*). The permit recommends that the permittees base this program revision on ***Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination - A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments*** (developed for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by the Center for Watershed Protection). The program must specify procedures to conduct various focused, systematic field investigations, including outfall reconnaissance surveys, indicator monitoring and tracking of discharges to their sources. The IDDE program must include the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for tracking, and aerial photography to discover IC/IDs, in addition to existing programs of inspection, education and watershed analysis. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has met this requirement and has prepared an IDDE Program for implementation (Appendix HH). The LIP will be updated, as appropriate to identify the staff positions responsible for the various components of the IDDE program (*VIII.C*).

3.10 Training

The City receives IC/ID training as part of the area-wide MS4 Permit training program (*XVI*) (see LIP Section 2.11)

Section 4
Municipal Inspection Programs

4.1 Program Description

Industrial and commercial businesses as well as construction activities can potentially contribute varying types and amounts of pollutants to the MS4 system through poor housekeeping and construction practices. As part of the overall stormwater management plan, stormwater pollution from industrial and commercial sources and construction activities is controlled by providing education on prevention methods to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges to the storm drain system. Education and outreach activities are supplemented with inspections and enforcement.

The MS4 Program MSWMP (Section 4) describes the program elements designed to manage pollutants entering the MS4 from sources associated with industrial or commercial properties. MSWMP Section 5 describes program elements designed to reduce pollutants from construction activities carried out by private developers. Key elements include source identification (Section 4.2.1) and source reduction (Section 4.2.2) activities, public outreach to industrial and commercial businesses (Section 4.3), inspection activities (Section 4.4), and coordination with the State General Industrial Permit requirements (Section 4.5).

4.2 Industrial and Commercial Activities

The MS4 Permit requires the City of Rancho Cucamonga to identify industrial and commercial facilities that have a reasonable potential to contribute pollutants to the MS4 (*X.A.1*). The following sections describe how the City manages these facilities to comply with MS4 Permit requirements.

4.2.1 Facility Inventory

The City maintains a comprehensive inventory of industrial and commercial businesses that have the potential to be significant sources of pollutants to the MS4 (*X.A.1*). This inventory, which has been developed over many years, is documented in the MS4 Solution Database (see LIP Section 2.10). Information included in the database for industrial or commercial facilities includes:

- Business name/owner
- Physical/mailing address
- General Permit Waste Discharge Identification Number (if any)
- Standard Industrial Code (SIC) Code(if applicable)

- Facility-specific information (e.g., potential pollutants)
- Sub-watershed
- GIS information (in appropriate format)
- Other comments/notes

The City regularly updates its database of potential industrial/commercial sources by:

> The City regularly receives information regarding new businesses (industrial or commercial) and others that go out of business. Local source for this information include the Business License Section of Administration Services Department. The RWQCB is notified of any new businesses that are likely to be subject to the State General Industrial Permit by the Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department. The Business License Clerk of the Administrative Services Department sends a monthly excel spread sheet with new businesses. The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department cross references new business license information with business information in the MS4 database.

4.2.2 Industrial Facilities

For the most part, industrial facilities are subject to the requirements of the State General Industrial Permit (*II.E*). It is the responsibility of the facility to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the RWQCB and comply with all general permit requirements for their particular facility type. Facilities subject to the State General Industrial Permit and the industrial facility requirements under the MS4 Permit are identified by a variety of information sources including:

- The State Board database of businesses covered by the State General Industrial Permit;
- City business license records, if applicable;

Facilities covered by the State General Industrial Permit are not under the City's jurisdiction and enforcement of the State General Industrial Permit is the responsibility of the RWQCB (*II.E*). However, the City enforces Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 and conducts outreach activities and site visits/inspections, and cooperates with RWQCB enforcement efforts through the following activities:

- Helping identify new and existing businesses that require coverage under the State General Industrial Permit and identifying businesses that have ceased operation and should be removed from the permit list;
- Sharing summary, and if requested, detailed outreach, site visit, and inspection information;

- Initiating abatement, cleanup, and follow-up activities for observed illicit discharges; and
- Notifying the RWQCB of State General Industrial Permit infractions and recommending enforcement actions, where appropriate.

Industrial inspections are inspected annually for high priority facilities, every other year for medium priority facilities and once every five years for low priority facilities. Things used to prioritize inspections are as follows:

- Industrial facilities already covered under State General Industrial Permit
- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)
- History of non-compliance
- Distance from waters of the U.S.
- Exposure of activities to rain water

4.2.3 Commercial Facilities

Commercial facilities, for the most part, do not require coverage under the State General Industrial Permit. However, the RWQCB has determined that the following types of commercial facilities (as stated in the MS4 Permit) have a reasonable potential to discharge pollutants to the MS4 (*X.D*):

- Transport, storage or transfer of pre-production plastic pellets;
- Automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
- Automobile impound and storage services;
- Airplane repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- Marinas and boat repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- Pest control service facilities;
- Eating or drinking establishments, including food markets and restaurants;
- Cement mixing, concrete cutting, masonry facilities;
- Building materials retailers and storage facilities;
- Portable sanitary service facilities;

- Painting and coating;
- Animal facilities such as petting zoos and boarding and training facilities;
- Nurseries, greenhouses, botanical or zoological gardens;
- Landscape and hardscape installation;
- Pool, lake and fountain cleaning; and
- Golf courses, parks and other recreational areas/facilities.

Therefore, as required by the MS4 Permit, the City maintains an inventory of RWQCB required commercial facilities in the MS4 Solution Database (*X.A.1*) (see LIP Sections 2.10 and 4.2.1). Outreach, site visits, and inspections are conducted annually for high priority facilities, every other year for medium priority facilities and once every five years for low priority facilities. This is to ensure that the facilities are not contributing to stormwater pollution. Enforcement is by the local agency.

4.2.4 Source Reduction Programs

The City relies on a combination of commonly accepted source reduction practices (i.e., BMPs) applicable to all industrial/commercial facilities and BMPs targeted to specific facility types. When selecting BMPs to reduce pollutants from industrial and commercial properties, the area-wide stormwater program relies on the CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbooks, which include a comprehensive list of BMPs applicable to industrial/ commercial facilities. The information in these handbooks may be supplemented by other sources, for example, EPA materials and Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks. In addition to the direct implementation of BMPs on-site, other area-wide source reduction activities include:

- Pollution prevention measures and public education;
- Source identification and prioritization;
- Monitoring and inspection of industrial/commercial sites (sites not under the jurisdiction of the City are the responsibility of the RWQCB);
- Verification of coverage under the State's General Industrial Permit;
- Enforcement of local ordinances and other requirements for industrial/ commercial sites;
- Procedures for reporting non-compliance; and
- Verification of compliance with WQMP requirements.

The MS4 Permit currently targets restaurants (*X.D.8*) and mobile businesses (*X.D.6, 7*) for specific source reduction activities. The RWQCB or City may implement additional source reduction requirements in the future to manage pollutants discharged to the MS4 (e.g., to comply with TMDL requirements). This LIP will be revised to incorporate these additional requirements when they are determined.

4.2.4.1 Restaurants

The MS4 permittees maintain a program specifically targeted to restaurant activities that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the MS4. At a minimum, inspections implemented under this program focus on the following (*X.D.8*):

- Oil and grease disposal, to verify that these wastes are properly contained and protected from exposure to stormwater and not poured into a trash bin, sewer, parking lot, street or adjacent catch basin;
- Trash bin areas to verify that these areas are kept clean by dry sweeping or mopping, the bin lids are closed and are not over-filled, dumpster drain plugs are installed, and the bins are not used for disposing of liquid wastes;
- Trash compactors, to identify leaking containers that may need new rubber seals;
- Parking lot, alley, sidewalk and street areas to verify that floor mats, filters and garbage containers have not been washed in those areas and that no wash water is being disposed of into those areas;
- Parking lots, to verify that they have been cleaned by sweeping, not by hosing down, and that the facility operator is using dry methods for spill cleanup; and
- Existing devices designed to separate grease from wastewater (e.g., grease traps or interceptors) to ensure adequate capacity and proper maintenance is currently being performed under the Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) program (the FOG inspections conducted under the Statewide Sanitary Sewer Overflow [SSO] Order (Order No. 2006-003) may be substituted for this inspection).

The City implements restaurant inspections using a standardized restaurant inspection form included in the MS4 database (Appendix J) and by conducting the following activities:

The Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department is responsible for the implementation of the restaurant inspection program. All restaurants subject to these requirements are inspected annually. If a restaurant is not in compliance with MS4 Permit, the following steps are taken:

- The facility is issued a verbal warning with educational handouts. The facility is re-inspected within a month to verify the facility is in

compliance. If the restaurant remains out of compliance, then enforcement procedures are implemented (see LIP Section 2.5.3).

4.2.4.2 Mobile Businesses

The City currently addresses the potential for pollutant discharges to the MS4 from mobile businesses through implementation of the new targeted source reduction requirements for mobile businesses required in the 2010 MS4 Permit (*X.D.6, 7*).

Prior to January 29, 2013, the City notified the following types of mobile businesses operating within the City regarding the minimum source control and pollution prevention measures that they must implement within three months of notification (*X.D.6*) (Appendix II):

- Mobile auto washing/detailing;
- Equipment washing/cleaning;
- Carpet, drape, and furniture cleaning; and
- Mobile high pressure or steam cleaning.

Prior to January 29, 2013, the City developed an enforcement strategy to address mobile businesses (*X.D.7*).

The City developed and distribute BMP Fact Sheets (Appendix JJ) to the mobile businesses identified for notification (*X.D.7*). These fact sheets included laws and regulations dealing with urban runoff and discharges to storm drains; appropriate BMPs for implementation, and proper procedures for disposing of wastes generated from each mobile business. Additionally, the area-wide MS4 program will develop a module in the MS4 Solution Database to track mobile businesses, with all jurisdictions having access to the same data (see LIP Section 2.10).

4.3 Construction Activities

Proper implementation of BMPs during construction activities is essential for reducing water quality impacts. Though the time required for construction is minimal compared to the life of a project, construction activities can be responsible for a majority of the impact if stormwater runoff issues are not handled properly. At a minimum, the City's implementation program is consistent with the latest version of the State General Construction Permit and all applicable provisions of the federal effluent limitations guidelines (*X.B.5*).

To reduce pollutants in runoff from construction sites during all construction phases, the permittees have implemented a program that addresses:

- Pollution prevention measures and public education;
- Grading ordinance and other local requirements;

- Verification of coverage under the State's General Construction Permit;
- Prioritization and inspection of construction sites;
- Procedures for reporting non-compliance;
- Verification of compliance with the Project WQMP.

The following sections describe City construction management activities in more detail.

4.3.1 Construction Permit Requirements

All construction projects are subject to some level of permit oversight for managing runoff from the construction site. The requirements vary depending on whether the project is subject to the State General Construction Permit.

Projects Covered by State General Construction Permit

Many types of construction activities are required to comply with the State General Construction Permit issued by the State Board (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ). It is the responsibility of the project proponent to determine applicability of this permit to their proposed project (see Section II.B of the State General Construction Permit); however, the following list describes in general the types of construction activities subject to the State General Construction Permit:

- Any construction or demolition activity, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation, or any other activity that results in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre; or construction activity that results in land surface disturbances of less than one acre if the construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale of one or more acres of disturbed land surface.

- Construction activity related to residential, commercial, or industrial development on lands currently used for agriculture including, but not limited to, the construction of buildings related to agriculture that are considered industrial pursuant to EPA regulations, such as dairy barns or food processing facilities.

- Construction activity associated with linear underground/overhead projects including, but not limited to, those activities necessary for the installation of underground and overhead linear facilities (e.g., conduits, substructures, pipelines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities) and include, but are not limited to, underground utility mark-out, potholing, concrete and asphalt cutting and removal, trenching, excavation, boring and drilling, access road and pole/tower pad and cable/wire pull station, substation construction, substructure installation, construction of tower footings and/or foundations,

pole and tower installations, pipeline installations, welding, concrete and/or pavement repair or replacement, and stockpile/borrow locations.

- Discharges of sediment from construction activities associated with oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations or transmission facilities.

- Unless specifically exempted or authorized by a separate NPDES permit Stormwater discharges from dredge spoil placement that occur outside of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction (upland sites) and that disturb one or more acres of land surface from construction activity (Construction projects that intend to disturb one or more acres of land within the jurisdictional boundaries covered by a CWA Section 404 Permit should contact the RWQCB to determine whether this federal permit applies to the project).

It is the responsibility of a project proponent to comply with the requirements of the State General Construction Permit including filing all required construction notices. Although the City does not have jurisdictional authority over the State General Construction Permit, the City has implemented the following procedures as part of its WQMP review and approval process to support compliance with this permit (*X.A.7*):

> The Grading Plan Examiner/Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department requires that the project applicant provide a copy of the State Board WDID notification as proof that an NOI was filed with the State Board prior to issuing grading permits.

Projects not Covered by State General Construction Permit

For projects that do not require coverage under the State General Construction Permit, the City ensures that the following requirements are defined on project permit plan cover sheets as either general or special notes:

- All grading projects, regardless of size, will require an erosion control plan to prevent sediment from entering storm drains or water bodies.
- Construction sites shall be maintained by implementation of BMPs to the MEP.

The following discharges into the storm drain system are prohibited:

- Discharges that could have an impact on human health or the environment, cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance;

- Discharges that exceed any applicable water quality standard contained in the Basin Plan; and discharges containing a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Parts 117 and 302; and
- Materials that can cause or contribute to pollution or a violation of any applicable water quality standard include, but are not limited to, sediments, solid or liquid chemicals spills; wastes from paints, stains, sealants, glues, limes,

pesticides or herbicides, wood preservatives or solvents; asbestos fibers, paint flakes or stucco fragments; fuels, oils, lubricants, or hydraulic, radiator and battery fluids; fertilizers; vehicle/equipment wash water or concrete wash water; concrete, detergent or floatable wastes; wastes from any engine/equipment steam cleaning or chemical degreasing; and chlorinated potable water line flushings.

- Unless specifically exempted or authorized by a stormwater permit, all non-stormwater discharges require prior approval by the local stormwater agency or the State Board.
- During construction, temporary storage of such materials, identified above, must occur in a designated area, physically separated from potential stormwater run off, with ultimate disposal in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- Dewatering of contaminated groundwater or discharging contaminated solids via surface erosion is prohibited.

The Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department is responsible for ensuring that these requirements are included in the project specifications.

City Construction Projects

The MS4 Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff from construction projects that may result in land disturbance of one (1) acre or more (or less than one acre if it is part of a larger common plan of development or sale which is one acre or more) that are under ownership and/or direct responsibility of the City (*XIV.A*). LIP Section 6.6 describes the requirements for compliance with this MS4 Permit provision.

Projects Outside of City Jurisdiction (*VII.F*)

Development projects outside of the City's jurisdiction may plan to connect to the MS4 facility owned and managed by the City. In addition, development projects within the City may result in a connection to an MS4 facility owned by another jurisdiction. When cross-jurisdictional connections have the potential to occur, the City implements the following procedures to ensure compliance with applicable MS4 Permit requirements (*III.A.2.e, III.B.3.i, XI.A.6*):

When the City becomes aware of a project that crosses jurisdictional boundaries, the Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department implements the following notification procedures:

- **Projects impacting City MS4 system –** The City notifies the owner of other MS4 systems outside its jurisdiction of the requirement to comply with the post-construction requirements in the State's General Construction Permit (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ) and the City's MS4 program. A copy of the notification was provided to the RWQCB.

4.3.2 Construction Site Database

The Building and Safety Department in the City of Rancho Cucamonga maintains an inventory of all construction sites within its jurisdiction for which building or grading permits are issued and activities at the site include: soil movement; uncovered storage of materials or wastes such as dirt, sand, or fertilizer; or exterior mixing of cementaceous products such as concrete, mortar, or stucco (X.B.1). This inventory is stored locally in the Building and Safety Department's ACCELA Permit Program Database System and the Environmental Programs Coordinator maintains an inventory of all construction projects that require inspections under the City MS4 Permit in the MS4 Solutions Database (see LIP Section 2.10). The types of information that may be included in this inventory include:

- Project name, location, type of development;
- Subwatershed(s) where project is located;
- Waterbody/MS4 facility where runoff drains to;
- Site-specific information (e.g., activities that may generate pollutants and potential pollutants);
- Other comments/notes.

The Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for entering construction project data in a timely manner.

For projects that require a WQMP the Initial information is received from the applicant's WQMP submittal form and WQMP. For all other construction projects, information is obtained from the Building and Safety Department and included in the MS4 Database. Additional Information is also, received via the State Water Quality Control Board SMARTS Database. Environmental Programs Inspector searches for construction projects that have pending or active NOI.

4.4 Inspection Programs

The following sections summarize how the City conducts inspections of industrial and commercial businesses of all types and construction activities to ensure compliance with MS4 Permit requirements (*X*).

4.4.1 Industrial and Commercial Facility Inspections

Program Overview

The goal of the inspection program is to encourage business owners and municipalities to work together to develop and implement appropriate and practicable stormwater management BMPs. This program activity combines outreach with educational site visits to minimize duplicated efforts and prioritize sites for further inspection and follow-up investigations.

Outreach and inspection activities to industrial and commercial businesses can be a time-consuming, expensive, and difficult process, especially if there are numerous facilities and a limited number of qualified inspectors. Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for providing outreach and conducting industrial and commercial inspections in the City.

When the Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department initiates contact with an industrial or commercial business, a four-phased process is followed (Figure 4-1):

Phase 1: Communication with Target Businesses - The first phase of the program focuses on outreach by communicating with and providing outreach materials to each targeted business (*XII.F*). For new businesses this outreach element is accomplished in the City over the counter during the business license application process. The following information is gathered during the process:

- Business name and address;
- Business activities at the site and applicable SIC code(s);
- Potential sources of stormwater pollution;
- Potential impacts to the MS4;
- Appropriate BMPs;
- Criteria for coverage under the State's General Industrial Permit
- How and where to obtain additional assistance.

The Environmental Programs Inspector follows-up the initial communication by sending a business-specific package of applicable BMPs and general stormwater information explaining that Environmental Programs Inspector will be conducting NPDES Stormwater Inspections in the next couple of months. This business specific package explains to the business owner that the City is required by its MS4 Municipal NPDES Stormwater Permit to inspect industrial and commercial businesses in its jurisdiction to prevent discharges of pollutants to the MS4.

***Phase 2: Education Site Visits* (if needed) -** The second phase of the outreach and inspection program consists of an educational site visit. Visits are conducted by the Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department. The purpose, activities, and handout materials for the site visits are essentially the same as for the initial outreach; however, the City staff also performs a visual inspection of the site to accomplish the following:

- Verify business location, name, contact person, and status (active, closed);
- Confirm the business type, activities, and SIC code;

- Verify Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number, if applicable, and confirm that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared (State General Industrial Permit sites only);
- Look for outdoor storage areas and other outdoor activities that have the potential to cause stormwater pollution;
- Look for proper BMP selection and implementation;
- Look for signs of ongoing or past illicit discharges; and
- Establish priority for follow-up inspections or enforcement action (none, low, medium, high).

Phase 3: Follow-up Inspections (if needed) - Follow-up inspections are conducted as needed based on the results of the educational site visits. Follow-up inspections are conducted by the Environmental Programs Inspector. Follow-up inspections focus first on eliminating existing discharges, second on providing additional assistance to the business on regulatory compliance, and third on enforcement actions.

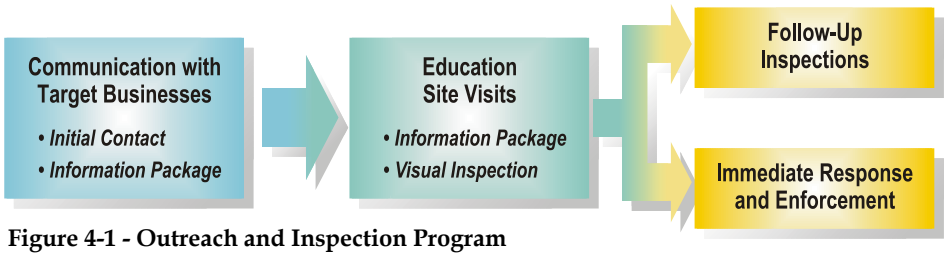


Figure 4-1 - Outreach and Inspection Program Phases

Phase 4: Immediate Response and Enforcement (if needed) - In some cases, immediate response and enforcement action may be necessary. Where enforcement actions are required, the City's enforcement response varies depending on the type and frequency of the infraction (see LIP Section 2.5.3 and (Appendix I) for enforcement procedures).

Documentation on each outreach contact, educational site visit, and any necessary follow-up inspection/enforcement activity is provided to the City Environmental Programs Coordinator. Annually, summary information is provided to the Principal Permittee for inclusion in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3).

Facility Prioritization

Existing Basis for Prioritization

The City currently prioritizes facility inspections based on the facility's rating as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality (*X.C.1, X.D.3*). A rating is applied to all commercial and industrial facilities. This rating corresponds to the potential for a site or facility to adversely impact water quality. This prioritization is based on such factors as type of

industrial activities (SIC codes), materials or wastes used or stored outside, pollutant discharge potential, compliance history, facility size, proximity and sensitivity of receiving waters, and any other relevant factors. The MS4 Permit currently requires that the following facilities be ranked as a high priority for inspection:

- Facilities subject to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA);
- Facilities that handle or generate pollutants for which the receiving water is impaired;
- Facilities that have a demonstrated or significant potential to release pre-production plastic or nurdles into the environment; and
- Facilities with a high potential for or history of unauthorized, non-storm water discharges.

In addition to the MS4 Permit criteria, the City also considers the following factors for ranking industrial and commercial facilities as high, medium or low priority:

***Commercial* –** Rankings are based on such factors as the type, magnitude, and location of the commercial activity, potential for discharge of pollutants to the MS4, and any history of unauthorized non-storm water discharges.

***Industrial* –** Rankings are based on such factors as type of industrial activities (SIC codes), materials or wastes used or stored outside, pollutant discharge potential, facility size, proximity and sensitivity of receiving waters and any other relevant factors. A high priority is assigned to facilities with a high potential for or history of unauthorized, non-storm water discharges.

The City inspects facilities ranked high, medium or low according to the following frequency (*X.C.3, X.D.4*):

- High priority (high risk) facilities are to be inspected at least once a year;
- Medium priority (or medium risk) sites are to be inspected at least once every two years; and
- Low priority (or low risk) sites are to be inspected at least once per permit cycle.

Facility Inspection Procedures

The purpose of an inspection is to ensure that the facility is in compliance with City ordinances, MS4 Permit requirements, and any other permits applicable to the facility (*X.A.2, X.C.2*). The City need not inspect facilities already inspected by RWQCB staff if the inspection was conducted within a specified time period (RWQCB staff inspection information is available at www.ciwqs.ca.gov) (*X.A.10*). When the Environmental Programs

Inspector in the Engineering Services Department conducts the inspection, the following activities are completed:

- Ensure the site has obtained necessary permit coverage (if site is operating without proper permits it will be deemed in significant non-compliance, see below);
- Review of the site's material and waste handling and storage practices;
- Review of written documentation of pollutant control BMP implementation and maintenance procedures;
- Gather digital photographic documentation of water quality violations, and/or evidence of past or present unauthorized non-storm water discharges; and
- Report of enforcement actions issued at the time of inspection, if necessary.
- Reevaluate priority ranking of site based on inspection results.

If a site is operating without proper permits it is deemed to be in significant non-compliance (*X.A.8*). The Environmental Programs Inspector uses the following process to verify that facilities have obtained required permits:

> When a new business comes into the city to get a business license they are required to provide a standard industrial classification (SIC). At this time the Business License Section in Administration Services Department provides SIC information to the Environmental Programs Inspector. The Environmental Programs Inspector reviews the SIC information and conducts a site visit to see if there are outdoor operations exposed to rain water. If there are outdoor operations exposed to rain water, the Environmental Programs Inspector refers business to file for California General NPDES Industrial Permit and notifies RWQCB within 14 calendar days.

If necessary, the City implements enforcement measures consistent with its Enforcement Guidance (see LIP Section 2.5.3) and to bring the facility into compliance. The City reports facilities operating without proper permits to the RWQCB in writing or email within 14 calendar days of discovery (*X.A.8*).

The City responds to complaints received from third parties in a timely manner to ensure that industrial and commercial sites are not a source of pollutants in the MS4 and receiving waters (*X.A.11*). As needed, the Environmental Programs Section prioritizes complaints received based on:

- Priority, e.g., the threat to the environment (water quality/public health), volume of potential illicit discharge and description of the problem.

Based on this prioritization, the response time for evaluating the complaint is as follows:

- All third party complaints, regardless of priority, are responded to within 24 hours (during regular business hours).

Documentation of all inspection activities is provided to the City Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator. Annually, summary information is provided to the Principal Permittee for inclusion in the Annual Report, including the rationale for downgrading or upgrading the priority ranking of an industrial or commercial facility (if applicable).

The Environmental Programs Section maintains hard or electronic copies of inspection documentation and can make available upon request all information related to these inspections, including inspection reports, photographs, videotapes, enforcement actions, notices of correction issued to dischargers and other relevant information (*X.A.3, X.A.9*). This information is incorporated into the inspection program database (see LIP Section 4.4.4).

4.4.2 Construction Site Inspections

The City conducts regular inspections of construction sites (including public projects) to ensure compliance with the MS4 Permit and State General Construction Permit requirements (*X.B.3, X.B.5*).

Inspection Prioritization

Inspections are prioritized based on whether the activity constitutes a high, medium or low threat to water quality based on factors, which include but are not limited to: soil erosion potential, project size, proximity and sensitivity of receiving waters and any other relevant factors (*X.B.2*). At a minimum, high priority construction sites include:

- Sites of 50 acres and greater;
- Sites over one acre that are tributary to impaired waters listed on the 303(d) list for sediment or turbidity impairments; and
- Site specific characteristics and associated risk characterization (e.g., as described in the State General Construction Permit).

At a minimum, medium priority sites include those where the construction activity will result in 10 to 50 acres of disturbed soil. Sites not classified as medium or high priority are given a low priority for inspection.

Inspection Frequency

Construction site inspection frequency is based on site priority and season (*X.B.4.a*). During the wet season (October 1 through May 31), the City implements the following inspection frequency:

- High priority sites are inspected in their entirety once a month;
- Medium priority sites are inspected at least twice during the wet season; and
- Low priority sites are inspected at least once during the wet season.

Regardless of the priority, when BMPs or BMP maintenance is deemed inadequate or out of compliance, an inspection frequency of once every week is maintained until all BMPs or BMP activities are in compliance (*X.B.4.a*).

During the dry season (June 1 through September 30), all construction sites are inspected at a frequency sufficient to ensure that sediment and other pollutants are properly controlled and that unauthorized, non-stormwater discharges are prevented (*X.B.4.b*).

Inspection Process

The City uses the MS4 database inspection form as a checklist to implement inspections at construction sites (*X.B.3*). This checklist includes the following key elements (Appendix K):

- Verification of coverage under the State General Construction Permit, e.g., NOI or WDID number during the initial inspection.
- If a change in ownership has occurred, State General Construction Permit coverage is confirmed.
- Review of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans to ensure that the BMPs implemented on-site are consistent with the appropriate phase of construction
- (Preliminary Stage, Mass Grading Stage, Streets and Utilities Stage, Vertical Construction Stage, and Post-Construction Stage).
- Visual observations for non-stormwater discharges, potential illegal connections, and potential pollutant sources.
- Determination of compliance with local ordinances, permits, WQMP, and other requirements, including the implementation and maintenance of BMPs required under local requirements.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of BMPs implemented at the site and the need for any additional BMPs (e.g., BMP effectiveness may be evaluated by considering applicable action levels or numeric effluent limits promulgated by the State Board or EPA).

The City implements its inspection program in the following manner:

The Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for conducting NPDES construction inspections in the City. The process for implementing an inspection includes*:*

- The Environmental Programs Inspector schedules an inspection based on its priority and date of last inspection if it has already been inspected.

- When an inspection occurs, the Environmental Programs Inspector meets with the on-site construction personnel responsible for permit implementation.
- The Environmental Programs Inspector verifies that the project has obtained coverage under the State's General Construction and has a valid WDID number by looking in the State SMARTS database prior to inspection of site.
- The Environmental Programs Inspector completes an inspection checklist in coordination with construction personnel.
- If no compliance concerns are noted, the inspection checklist is included in the MS4 Database.
- If the inspection identifies an infraction or non-compliance with the State General Construction Permit, the Environmental Programs Inspector notifies the RWQCB for follow-up action (notification includes the observed violations, prior history of violations, any enforcement actions taken or planned by the City, and any other relevant information).
- If the inspection identifies non-compliance with provisions of the approved WQMP, the Building Inspector of the Building and Safety Department will not sign off on the Final Certificate of Occupancy for the project.

4.4.3 Risk-Based Inspection Program

Experience gained under previous MS4 Permits has demonstrated the need to develop a new approach for prioritizing inspections so that resources are directed to the most important facilities/sites first. This shift in emphasis is particularly important considering the need to become TMDL-focused. The current inspection prioritization system treats all facilities within certain categories as equal (even though their potential to contribute pollutants to the MS4 may vary substantially) and assigns levels of priority that may be inappropriate given the experience learned over time regarding the risk of stormwater pollutant discharge from a particular facility. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has continued inspecting under the current inspection prioritization system. The city will continue this until the RWQCB approves the new risk-based system.

4.4.4 Inspection Program Database

The Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for ensuring that industrial and commercial program activities are properly documented in the MS4 Solution Database system (also see LIP Section 2.10). Information maintained in the database includes:

1. Facility ownership;
2. SIC codes;

3. State General Industrial Permit WDID number (if any);

4. Facility size;

5. GIS data in appropriate format;

6. Description of the nature of activities at the site; and

Inspection information, including date, inspectors and facility personnel present, site conditions, any observed non-compliance, enforcement actions and/or corrective actions required (including schedule), and date of full compliance.

Annually, the Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator provide inspection information to the Principal Permittee for reporting to the RWQCB in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3).

4.5 Training

The City staff receives training to implement the Municipal Inspections Program throughout the area-wide MS4 Permit training program (*XVI*) (see LIP Section 2.11). Also, in addition to the area-wide MS4 Permit training program, City Environmental Programs Coordinator and Inspectors attend Stormwater Conferences, and workshops throughout the year. Conferences attended include Storm Con, CASQA, International Low Impact Development (LID), Non-point Source and P3. Additional training includes Certificate of Completion for California EPA Basic Inspector Academy, Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector Training, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control Training, Certified Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Specialist Training, Qualified Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Practioner (QSP), Qualified Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Developer (QSD) Training and Arrest, Search & Seizure Training.

Section 5
New Development and Redevelopment

5.1 Program Description

New development and redevelopment activities often offer opportunities to design and implement modern, permanent site and building features that may reduce or eliminate stormwater pollution throughout the lifetime of a facility or development. On the other hand, construction activities associated with development can contribute significant amounts of pollutants if BMPs are not properly deployed or "housekeeping" practices are not implemented. This section describes the process by which the area-wide MS4 program and City of Rancho Cucamonga manage development activities in the permitted area to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges to the MEP.

5.2 Development Projects

The MS4 Permit requires post-construction BMPs to be implemented for both private and public new development and significant redevelopment projects. To implement this permit requirement, the area-wide MS4 program requires the completion of a WQMP to minimize the potential adverse effects that development projects can have on receiving waters (*XI.A.8*). These effects may be minimized through the implementation of site designs that reduce runoff and pollutant transport by minimizing impervious surfaces and maximizing onsite infiltration, source-control BMPs, and/or either on-site structural treatment control BMPs, or participation in regional or watershed-based structural treatment control BMPs.

To support preparation of WQMPs, in 2004, the area-wide MS4 program established a Model WQMP Guidance and Template document. After revisions, in June 2005 during the third-term MS4 Permit, the RWQCB approved the Guidance and Template document. July 29, 2011 the revised WQMP Guidance and Template document was developed by the area-wide MS4 program, it includes new elements required under the 2010 MS4 Permit fourth term permit (2010 MS4 Permit)(*XI.D.2*) (see LIP Section 5.2.4).

5.2.1 WQMP Revisions

The 2010 MS4 Permit requires all new development and significant redevelopment projects covered by this Order to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). In addition, the Order also requires development of a standard design and post-development best management practice (BMP) guidance for incorporation, where feasible and applicable, of site design/LID, source control, and treatment control BMP (where feasible and applicable) and Hydrolic Conditions of Concern (HCOC) mitigation measures to the MEP on public street, road, highway, and freeway improvement projects (“transportation projects”) to reduce the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters. The purpose of the Technical Guidance Document (TGD) for Water Quality Management Plan(s) (WQMP) is to provide direction to project proponents on the regulatory requirements applicable to a private or public

development activity, including public works transportation projects, from project conception to completion. The TGD is intended to serve as a living document, which will be updated as needed to remain applicable beyond the current MS4 Permit term. Any non-substantive updates to the TGD and Transportation Project BMP Guidance and applicable Template will be provided in the annual report. Future substantive updates shall be submitted to the RWQCB for review and approval, prior to implementation.

The 2010 MS4 Permit significantly changed the requirements applicable to development activities by substantially changing how Low Impact Development (LID) practices are incorporated into developments. Specifically, as stated in the Permit:

> "This Order requires project proponents to first consider preventative and conservation techniques (e.g., preserve and protect natural features to the maximum extent practicable) prior to considering mitigative measures should be prioritized with the highest priority for BMPs that remove storm water pollutants and reduce runoff volume, such as infiltration, then other BMPs, such as harvest and use, evapotranspiration and biotreatment should be considered. The maximum extent practicable, these LID BMPs must be implemented at the project site. The Regional Board recognizes that site conditions, including site soil, contaminant plumes, high groundwater levels etc., could limit the applicability of infiltration and other LID BMPs at certain project sites. Where LID BMPs are not feasible at the project site, more traditional, but equally effective control measures should be implemented."

To address these requirements, the 2010 Model WQMP Guidance and Template replaced the 2005 Model WQMP Guidance. Key changes to the WQMP Guidance include:

- Revised HCOC performance criteria based on MS4 Permit requirements to conduct hydrologic analysis for only the 2-year storm event (2005 Guidance also required analysis of 1-year and 5-year storm events)
- More detailed description of LID site design considerations including preventative principles (e.g. minimizing impervious area) and mitigative lot level hydrologic source controls (e.g. residential rooftop downspout disconnection)
- New approach to BMP selection and evaluation, whereby LID BMPs are evaluated according to the hierarchy specified in the 2010 MS4 Permit
- Updated tables of pollutant removal effectiveness for BMPs that treat and release runoff to the MS4
- New calculations to demonstrate that planned LID BMPs are capable of capturing runoff from the water quality design storm event (Design Capture Volume or "DCV")
- New approach to determine if implementation of a BMP type is not feasible, including initial site screening factors (e.g. high groundwater conditions) and detailed assessment of project specific feasibility (e.g. infiltration basin in poorly draining soils)

- Inclusion of a Transportation Guidance specific to certain types of public works transportation projects. Application of this Guidance to transportation projects results in documentation that is functionally equivalent to the WQMP prepared for new development or significant re-development projects.

5.2.2 Projects Requiring a WQMP

All proponents of development projects are required to use the WQMP Technical Guidance Document (TGD) and associated Template to obtain the necessary approvals for implementation of proposed new development and significant re-development activities and proposed transportation projects. Project submittal requirements vary depending on the type of project as well as whether the project proponent is a private entity or public agency.

Table 5-1 Priority Projects defines development activities classified as Priority Projects. The TGD establishes requirements for project proponents (both private and public agency project proponents) to meet the minimum County-wide stormwater management requirements applicable to Priority Projects. In general terms, the project proponent shall incorporate infiltration LID BMPs to the MEP; and use biotreatment and harvest and use BMPs for the remainder of the DCV.

Table 5-1. Priority Projects in Existing WQMP

Category No.	Project Type[1]
1	All significant redevelopment[1] projects - defined as the addition or replacement of 5,000 or more square feet (sq. ft) of impervious surface on an already developed site subject to discretionary approval of the City. Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of the facility, or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than 50% of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, and the existing development was not subject to WQMP requirements, the numeric sizing criteria discussed below applies only to the addition or replacement, and not to the entire developed site. Where redevelopment results in an increase of 50% or more of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, the numeric sizing criteria applies to the entire development.
2	New development projects that create 10,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site) including commercial, industrial, residential housing subdivisions (i.e., detached single family home subdivisions, multi-family attached subdivisions or townhomes, condominiums, apartments, etc.), mixed-use, and public projects. This category includes development projects on public and private land, which fall under the planning and building authority of the City.
3	New development or significant re-development [1] of automotive repair shops (with SIC[1] codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, 7536, 7539) where the project creates, adds and/or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface.
4	New development or significant re-development[1] of restaurants (with SIC[2] code 5812) where the land area of development is 5,000 sq. ft. or more.
5	All hillside developments of 5,000 sq. ft. or more which are located on areas with known erosive soil conditions or where the natural slope is 25% or more.
6	Developments of 2,500 sq. ft. of impervious surface or more adjacent to (within 200 feet) or discharging directly into environmentally sensitive areas such as areas designated in the Ocean Plan as areas of special biological significance or waterbodies listed on the CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters[(3)].
7	Parking lots of 5,000 sq. ft. or more exposed to stormwater. A parking lot is defined as land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles.

8	New development or significant re-development[1] of Retail Gasoline Outlets that are either 5,000 sq. ft. or more, or have a projected average daily traffic of 100 or more vehicles per day.
	Non-Priority / Non-Category Projects

(1) As defined by RWQCB Order R9-2010-0036
(2) For SIC codes, see: www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html
(3) See Section 3 of the TGD for additional information regarding impaired waters

Transportation projects that are part of a new development or significant re-development project implemented by a private developer are subject to the requirements applicable to Priority Projects (e.g., see Section 1.5 of the TGD and Table 5-1 Priority Project Category No. 2 below), regardless of whether the roads remain private or are dedicated to public right-of-way after the development is complete.

Public works transportation projects not part of a Priority Project may be subject to the requirements of the Transportation Project BMP Guidance, which describes the stormwater management requirements applicable to selected categories of transportation projects. The Transportation Project BMP Guidance is incorporated into the TGD as Appendix A. Similar to a Priority Project.

If the project is not classified as a Priority Project, the City may still require that the project proponent prepare a Non-Category WQMP. Non-category projects still are required to implement site and source control BMPs and maintain them for the development project. Emergency public safety projects are excluded if the delay that would be caused by the requirement for a WQMP will compromise public safety, public health and/or environmental protection.

The Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department is responsible for evaluating project descriptions and making a determination regarding whether or not a proposed project requires preparation of a WQMP. The Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department is also responsible for making a determination that an emergency public safety project is exempt from WQMP requirements.

5.2.3 WQMP Development Approach

The area-wide MS4 program has developed a Model WQMP Guidance to support preparation of a Project WQMP. Appendix B of the TGD is a template that is recommended for use by project proponents to ensure the preparation of a complete WQMP. Below summarizes the process overview:

- *Select Appropriate Guidance* – If this is a public works transportation project, Appendix A of the TGD provides Guidance applicable to the proposed project.

- *Establish Priority Project Type:* Table 1-1 of the TGD identifies Priority Projects subject to WQMP development requirements.

- *Complete Project Evaluation Requirements:* Perform California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, Watershed Action Plan (WAP) analysis and asses local site conditions.

- *Develop Site Design:* This step involves planning the project using preventative LID site design principles to minimize the impact of development.

- *Establish Project*-Specific Performance Criteria: Based on information developed during project evaluation and site design, the project proponent establishes LID and HCOC performance criteria.

To assist in determining if a WQMP is required for a project, the project proponent is required to complete Form 2.1-1 in Appendix B (WQMP Template) of the TGD and submit to the City for review and approval. If the City determines that a WQMP is required, then a WQMP must be developed, submitted, and approved prior to the City issuing grading, building, or occupancy permits.

A WQMP is required to be developed and implemented for City projects that qualify as Priority Projects or Non-Priority Projects, regardless of whether City permits are required. WQMP requirements must be incorporated into the project design and shown on project plans prior to bidding for construction contracts or similar contracts, and before allowing the project to commence.

Failure to develop or submit a WQMP for Category or Non-Category projects will result in denial of grading, building, and occupancy permits. Failure to implement a WQMP in conjunction with the project will result in denial of occupancy permits or approvals. Failure to implement a WQMP after construction of the project may result in enforcement actions by the City and referral to the RWQCB for additional enforcement actions.

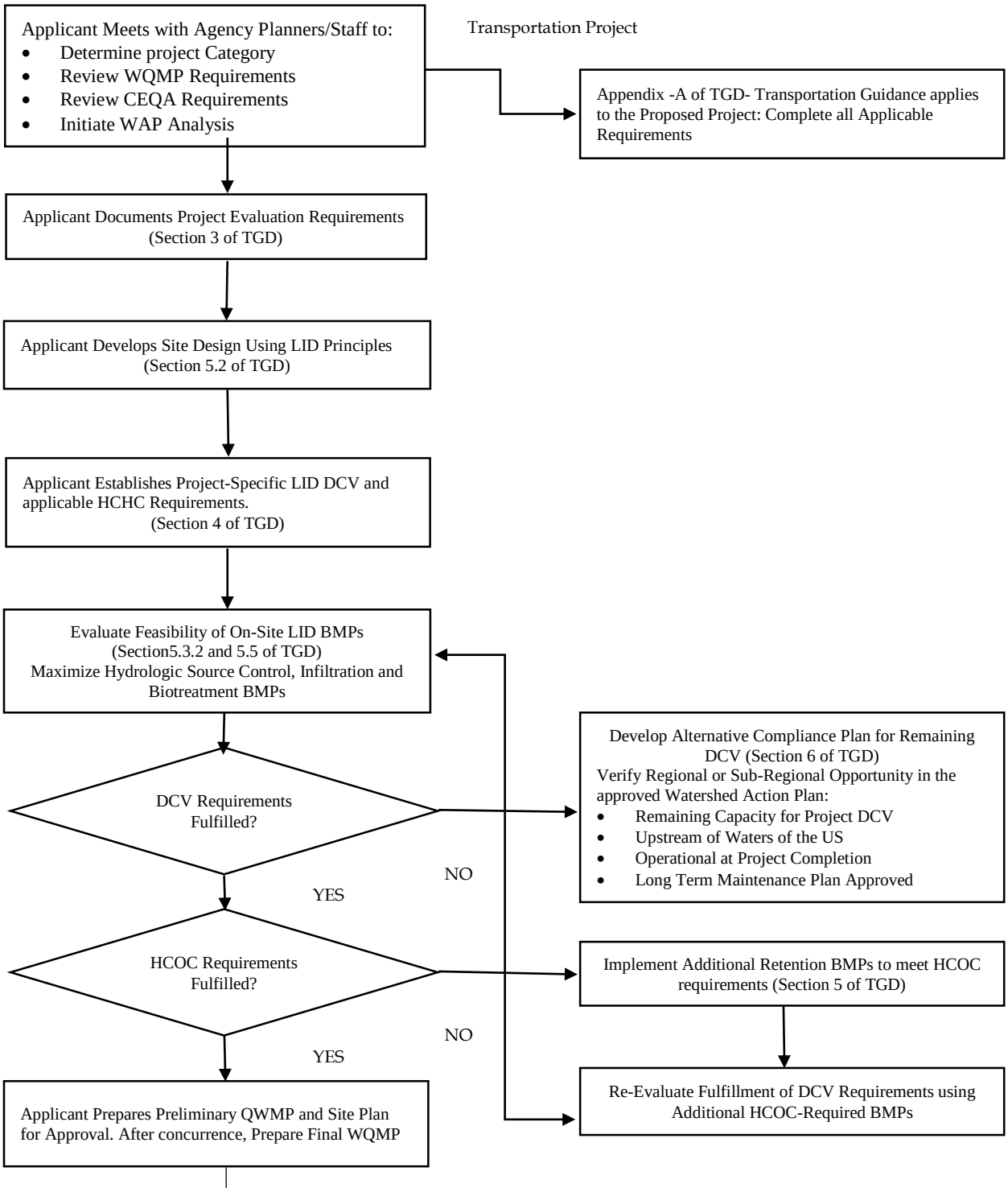
When a development project includes a proposed building for which no anticipated use is designated (e.g., as may occur through speculative development activities), or when an unanticipated element of land use or occupancy is proposed after the basic building has already been completed, the City includes language in the permit conditions to require the applicant to submit Hazardous Materials Management Plan and Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement if applicable. Also, permit conditions require a copy of an approved Business Emergency/ Contingency Plan from the San Bernardino County Fire Department, if applicable prior to releasing certificate of occupancy. The submitted documents are distributed to the Senior Building (Fire) Inspector of the Building and Safety Department for review and approval (Appendix L). Certificates and building permits may be withheld if required BMPs are not or cannot be incorporated. Certificates and permits may also be withheld if, because of the proposed use of the building, the presence of on-site structural infiltration treatment BMPs may pose a risk to groundwater.

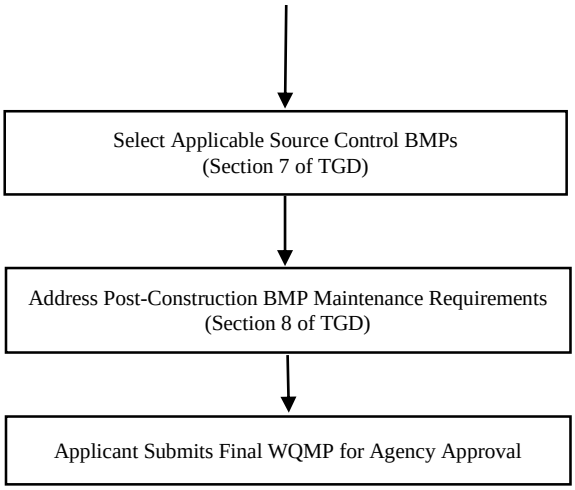
5.2.4 WQMP Development and Approval Process

Preparation of a WQMP involves a number of steps to fulfill state (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA] and 401 Certification) and local requirements applicable to developments (*XI.C*). Both private and public development projects are subject to these requirements. Figure 5-1 provides a flow chart that illustrates the review

and approval process for all WQMP submittals in the City. The following sections describe state and local WQMP development requirements.

Figure 5-1
(WQMP Flowchart)





The City implements a comprehensive project review and approval process to ensure that proposed projects comply with MS4 Permit and local ordinance requirements. To ensure projects are incorporating the required elements of the WQMP, the Model Template is used as a review checklist and is followed. (Appendix M may be developed). The following sections provide a detailed description of state and local WQMP development requirements.

State Requirements - CEQA and 401 Certifications

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to fulfill CEQA and state permit requirements in the development of their project proposal. However, as part of the WQMP approval process the City staff is required to ensure that:

> Direct, indirect, and cumulative water quality impacts of stormwater and non-stormwater runoff are properly considered and addressed in the land-use planning process. Accordingly, the following potential water quality impacts are to be considered during the preparation and circulation of environmental documents prepared pursuant to CEQA:
>
> - Potential impact of project construction on stormwater runoff.
> - Potential impact of project's post-construction activity on stormwater runoff.
> - Potential for discharge of stormwater pollutants from areas of material storage, vehicle or equipment fueling, vehicle or equipment maintenance (including washing), waste handling, hazardous materials handling or storage, delivery areas or loading docks, or other outdoor work.
> - Potential for discharge of stormwater to affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
> - Potential for significant changes in the flow velocity or volume of stormwater runoff to cause environmental harm.

- Potential for significant increases in erosion of the project site or surrounding areas.

For any project that may require a 401 Certification from the RWQCB, project review is coordinated with RWQCB staff pursuant to the requirements of CEQA (*XI.C.2*). If requested by RWQCB staff, this coordination will include providing identification and contact information for the project proponent and facilitation of early-consultation.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to assess the potential environmental impacts of their projects prior to project approval. The City implements a comprehensive project review and approval process to ensure that proposed projects comply with CEQA, WQMP, and 404/401 MS4 permit requirements. The following describes the City of Rancho Cucamonga development review and approval process for CEQA, WQMP and 404/401 MS4 Permit requirements:

CEQA Review Process during City Development Project Review

CEQA process is initiated during an initial 30-day Departmental City Staff review. During these 30 days, project application is distributed to Planning, Engineering, Building and Safety, Fire, Grading, Traffic Engineering, Landscape and Police. During this 30-day review by City Staff, the Project Planner in the Planning Department reviews a project to see if project is exempt or non-exempt from CEQA. (See Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, Article 19. Categorical Exemptions) (Appendix N). If the project is exempt Planning Staff prepares a Notice of Exemption. If the project is a non-exempt project, the Project Planner prepares the appropriate CEQA documents (Initial Studies, Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Reports, etc.). After the project application is deemed complete by all departments, and complies with all design and technical requirements, the project is prepared for committee reviews and recommendations. Committees consist of the Trails Advisory (TAC), Grading Review (GRC), Technical Review (TRC), and Design Review (DRC) committees. Additionally, staff requires a neighborhood meeting for all infill projects. CEQA documents are prepared and completed up until responsible agency circulation. Once the committees review and recommend approval of the project, the CEQA documents are released for a 20 day circulation to all responsible agencies for review. If the responsible agencies submit comments on the CEQA documents, the applicant must address and implement corrective action prior to Planning Commission.

WQMP Review Process during City Development Project Review

Preliminary WQMP is initiated during the initial 30-day City Departmental Staff review. The Associate Engineer in Building and Safety Department reviews the Project WQMP to see if all WQMP requirements are addressed. The Associate Engineer refers to the San Bernardino County WQMP Template for review of the preliminary WQMP. Prior to the Associate Engineer approving the project application, the preliminary WQMP must meet all design and technical requirements of the WQMP. If the preliminary WQMP is not complete,

the Associate Engineer provides comments and the Project applicant must revise and resubmit project application. After the Associate Engineer reviews the revised preliminary WQMP and accepts revisions, the preliminary WQMP is deemed complete, but not approved. The Associate Engineer gives final approval of the WQMP when the memorandum of agreement for Operations and Maintenance is signed by property owner and recorded with the title of the property. The project proponent must provide a CD copy of the final approved WQMP to the Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department (Appendix MM).

404 and 401 Review Process during City Development Project Review

During the initial 30-day departmental review, Senior Civil Engineer in the Engineering Services Department reviews project application to see if an Army Corp of Engineers 404 Permit and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board 401 Water Quality Certification may possibly be required. During the CEQA process the project will be submitted to the Army Corp and RWQCB for review. The Senior Civil Engineer will not deem application complete for compliance with design and technical requirements unless letter is provided.

For further detailed explanation of City development project review and approval process, see City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department Project Review Flowchart (Appendix O) and City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Code Chapter 17.06-Land Development review. (Appendix P)

5.3 Project Construction

All approved development projects are subject to a number of MS4 Permit requirements to control the runoff of pollutants from the construction site. These requirements are discussed in LIP Section 4.3.

5.4 Post-Construction Requirements

The MS4 Permit includes a number of requirements that address post-construction BMP monitoring and management. Required activities are described in the following sections.

5.4.1 Field Verification of BMP Functionality

The MS4 Permit requires the City to verify the functionality of post-construction structural BMPs prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy and to track and ensure long term operation and maintenance of post-construction BMPs in approved WQMPs (*XI.I*). The verification of functionality includes ensuring that to the MEP all post-construction BMPs continue to operate as designed and implemented with control measures necessary to effectively minimize the creation of nuisance or pollution associated with vectors, e.g., mosquitoes, rodents, and flies (*XI.K.1*). To facilitate this requirement, the City implements the following activities:

Planning and Engineering Phase of the Project

- The conceptual grading and drainage plans shall include a full size exhibit of the proposed Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Best Management practices (BMP's) along with a required WQMP document. This WQMP exhibit shall show the proposed devices and maintenance schedule(s) to comply with the Permit.

- The final engineered grading plans (such as a precise grading plan) shall include a copy of the Final Project WQMP BMP exhibit in the plan set. This WQMP BMP exhibit shall show the required clean water devices to comply with the above referenced Order along with a maintenance schedule for each BMP device. Also, included in this exhibit will be details of each BMP device to aid during the City inspection process.

Inspection Phase of the Project

- Prior to the final inspection sign-offs the Building Inspector shall inspect all BMP devices. The applicant and/or contractor shall provide a water source to show the BMP's are functional. If any of the BMP devices specified are subsurface (i.e. buried in the ground) the applicant shall call for an inspection of BMP device by a Building Inspector prior to covering the device with soil.

- Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant shall submit a letter of Final Grading Certification along with a set of precise grading plans with the "As-Built Certificate" wet signed and sealed by the engineer of record certifying (as defined in Section 6735.5 of the State Business and Professions Code).

The Building Inspector in the Building and Safety Department implements project close-out procedures that include a field verification inspection that site design, source control and treatment control BMPs are designed, constructed and functional in accordance with the approved WQMP (*XI.I.1*). The Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department reviews the Final WQMP BMP exhibit. This exhibit includes a wet signature by the engineer of record certifying BMPs are operational, sign-off of final closeout inspection by the Building Inspector in the Building and Safety Department, WDID number, if applicable, and information on the type, location and maintenance responsibility of the BMPs (Appendix Q). The copy of the completed checklist/exhibit is provided to the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District and the RWQCB.

Within three years after project completion and every three years thereafter, the Environmental Programs Inspector conducts an inspection of the post-construction BMPs prior to the rainy season to verify through visual observation that the BMPs are properly maintained, operating, and functional (*XI.I.2*). The Environmental Programs Inspector records the results of these periodic inspections in the post-construction BMP database (see below) and summarized in the Annual Report. Sub-surface BMP's shall be inspected by a qualified person and a report provided to the Environmental Programs Inspector in Engineering Services Department with all costs of the inspection the responsibility of the property owner. For BMPs that are located in backyard residential properties, we have developed a policy to provide the Environmental Programs Inspectors of the Engineering

Services Department safe access to perform the required legal inspection of storm water quality structural treatment devices (Appendix LL).

5.4.2 Post-Construction BMP Database

The area-wide MS4 program has established a database to track structural BMPs identified in the WQMP and implemented as part of construction projects (*XI.K.2*). The database includes information such as the type of BMP design, location of BMPs (latitude and longitude), date of construction, party responsible for maintenance, maintenance frequency, source of funding for operation and maintenance, maintenance verification, and any problems identified during inspection including any vector or nuisance problems.

Structural BMP information from all construction projects (public and private) are included in this database.

5.5 Performance Bond Program

Performance bonds are commonly used for reclamation permits associated with mining activities. These bonds are required to ensure that funds are available to address environmental clean-ups, especially if the mining company fails. The concept of a performance bond may also be applied to new development activities to ensure structural BMPs are properly installed and maintained. During the 2010 MS4 Permit term the area-wide MS4 program will consider developing a performance bond program that can serve as a model for the region. As of September 2015 a Performance Bond Program has not been developed.

5.6 Training

The City staff involved in the review and approval of WQMPs and inspection of construction sites, as described in this section of the LIP, receives training through the area-wide MS4 Permit training program (*XVI*) (See LIP Section 2.11). In addition, developers and construction contractors are provided opportunities to participate in training activities either through the MS4 Permit program or State and RWQCB training activities (*XVI*)

Section 6
Public Agency Activities

6.1 Program Description

Public agency activities may have potential impacts, both positive and negative on stormwater quality. The Public Agency Activities program is directed at reducing the potential for negative stormwater quality impacts from activities such as municipal landscape maintenance, and implementing other municipal activities that may have a beneficial impact, such as street sweeping and storm drain cleaning. The Public Agency Activities program specifically excludes municipal activities and discharges that are covered under a separate NPDES permit, such as publicly owned treatment works.

The MS4 Program's MSWMP (Section 6) describes program elements designed to manage pollutants entering the MS4 from sources associated with municipal activities. Key elements addressed include sewage systems (Section 6.2.1), maintenance areas and materials storage areas (Section 6.2.2), landscape maintenance (6.2.3), storm drain systems (6.2.4), and streets and roads (6.2.5). The public agencies also establish appropriate training programs to ensure municipal staff are equipped to implement MS4 Permit requirements.

6.2 Facility Inventory

The City of Rancho Cucamonga maintains an inventory of its municipal facilities and activities including fixed facilities, field operations, and drainage facilities (*XIII.A*). The City will maintain this facility database by:

> The Streets Superintendent and/or Streets Supervisor in the Public Works Services Department in coordination with Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department annually review the inventory to determine:
>
> - If any new facilities have been added or deleted during the past year;
> - If any new field operation activities have been added to or removed from City responsibilities; and
> - If there have been any significant modifications to drainage facilities.

6.3 Fixed Facilities and Field Operations

The MS4 Permit has different requirements for fixed facilities and field operations as compared to drainage facilities. This section describes how the MS4 Permit is implemented to address potential pollutant discharges from fixed facilities and field operations. Section 6.4 describes requirements and implementation activities for drainage facilities.

6.3.1 Inspection Program

The City currently conducts regular inspections of public agency facilities and activities. This inspection program may be revised according to provisions in the MS4 Permit. The following sections describe the existing inspection program and options for revising the program.

Existing Facility Inspection Program

The City conducts inspections of all of its municipal facilities on an annual basis to ensure that facilities and activities do not contribute pollutants to receiving waters (consistent with the MEP standard) (*XIII.A*). At a minimum, the City carries out inspections of the following types of facilities that it owns or operates (Appendix R), including:

- Public streets, roads and highways within its jurisdiction;
- Parking facilities;
- Fire fighting training facilities;
- Flood management projects and flood control structures;
- Areas or facilities and activities discharging directly to environmentally sensitive areas such as 303(d) listed waterbodies or those with a RARE beneficial use designation;
- Publicly owned treatment works (including water and wastewater treatment plants); (These facilities are inspected by Cucamonga Valley Water District under Order number R8-2009-0003)
- Sanitary sewage collection systems; (These facilities are inspected by Cucamonga Valley Water District under Order number R8-2009-0003)
- Corporate yards including maintenance and storage yards for materials, waste, equipment and vehicles;
- Household hazardous waste collection facilities;
- Parks and recreation facilities;
- Special event venues (festivals, sporting events);

When conducting inspections, the Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department uses an Inspection Checklist (Appendix S), based on the checklist developed for the MAPPS training program (see LIP Section 2.11), and inspects each facility at least once each year. Following the inspection, the Environmental Programs Inspector implements the following procedures:

The inspection results are reviewed with the responsible onsite staff. The inspection gets emailed to responsible staff and a copy is placed in the on-site MAPPS book for onsite review by staff. The information is incorporated in the MS4 inspection database (see LIP Section 6.8) by the Environmental Programs Inspector. If an inspection identifies non-compliance with an MS4 Permit requirement, the inspector notifies the responsible onsite staff who works with the facility or program to bring it into compliance. Additional inspections are conducted as needed to verify compliance. If necessary, facility staff is required to receive appropriate training.

Future Risk-based Inspection Program

During the term of the 2010 MS4 Permit, the area-wide MS4 program has revised how inspections are prioritized for public agency facilities. The area-wide MS4 program has developed a risk-based scoring system. This system is used by a few of the Permittees during industrial, commercial and construction inspections (*XIII.B*). The risk-based scoring system has not been approved by the RWQCB as of September 1st 2015, therefor, the City of Rancho Cucamonga implements the inspection program currently approved by the RWQCB.

When the new risk-based scoring system is approved by the RWQCB, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will implement the risk-based scoring system during all industrial, commercial and construction inspections. The score will be provided in the MS4 database and submitted with the Annual Report. The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department will review the facility scores on a regular basis and update them as needed.

6.3.2 Targeted Facility or Program Requirements

The area-wide MS4 program has developed specific stormwater management programs for selected public agency facilities or field operation activities. These are described in the following sections.

6.3.2.1 Maintenance Areas and Materials Storage Areas

The goal of this program is to eliminate non-stormwater discharges from maintenance and material storage areas exposed to rainfall or subject to stormwater run-on. Targeted municipal facilities and activities include:

- Facilities used for servicing, fueling, or washing vehicles or equipment. Most often, these facilities are found at corporate yards, however they may also be found at local or regional parks, golf courses, fire stations, police stations, and other areas.
- Outdoor storage areas for chemicals, materials, and wastes associated with municipal activities, e.g., at corporate yards, parks, golf courses, and fire stations. Chemicals, materials, and wastes of concern include, but are not limited to vehicle fuels; fluids and wash waters; paving and base materials; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; pool chemicals; algaecides; and materials recovered through household hazardous waste collection programs or spill response (HazMat).

The MAPPS training program focuses on reducing or eliminating pollution from corporate yards (see LIP Section 2.11). In addition, these facilities are required to develop site-specific stormwater management plans for maintenance and material storage areas. At a minimum, these plans include:

- Site map showing pertinent site features and storage areas, runoff patterns, and drainage facilities;
- Discussion of potential sources of pollution;
- List of applicable BMPs;
- Contact information for the person or position responsible for the site; and
- The name and function of additional staff responsible for implementing BMPs (that will be targeted for training).

Generic BMPs and plan elements can be used for activities that are performed at more than one site, but each site is evaluated separately. These facilities are required annually to review, and if necessary, update the site-specific plans to reflect current site conditions. The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department verifies that this review is regularly conducted and documents corrective measures implemented.

6.3.2.2 Landscape Maintenance

The goal of this program element is compliance with good housekeeping practices and pollution prevention BMPs for landscape and waterbody maintenance activities. This element specifically addresses the following outdoor landscape maintenance activities:

- Landscape irrigation;
- Storage and disposal of landscape materials and wastes;
- Use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
- Maintenance of public waterbodies, including swimming pools, lakes, ponds, and fountains; and
- Pavement and walkway cleaning (pressure washing) and related discharges.

All of these maintenance activities have a potential for contributing pollutants to stormwater. However, pollutant discharges can be reduced or eliminated to the MEP by developing and implementing good housekeeping practices and other pollution prevention BMPs. The Parks Maintenance Superintendent of the Public Works Services Department in coordination with Environmental Programs Manager in Engineering Services Department, ensures that landscape maintenance activities comply with MS4 Permit requirements by:

- Periodically reviewing, and if necessary, modifying BMP fact sheets that address maintenance practices used at parks and recreation facilities and public waterbodies to ensure appropriate stormwater pollution prevention methods are implemented.

- Verifying that facility employees and contractors comply with state regulations for pesticide use and applicator licensing and certification.
- Maintenance staff receives appropriate MS4 Permit training.

6.3.2.3 Streets and Roads

Road Maintenance Practices - The area-wide stormwater program has established road maintenance BMPs required for incorporation into the construction specifications included in the contract documents for each applicable project. As contractors review the contract documents and prepare bid packages, these specifications provide a reminder of specific BMPs and practices that must be implemented and provide a separate enforcement mechanism for the City to implement, if necessary.

To ensure implementation, the area-wide stormwater program developed a road maintenance BMP Fact Sheet that is reviewed during "tailgate" safety meetings conducted during construction. The fact sheet addresses typical road maintenance activities such as saw cutting, paving, slurry/fog sealing, painting and striping, and pavement grinding. Road maintenance staff also receives appropriate training (see LIP Section 2.11).

The Street Superintendent in Public Works Services Department in coordination with Environmental Programs Manager of the Engineering Services Department ensures that the road maintenance practices described above are implemented on municipal projects. The Streets Superintendent also ensures that road maintenance staff are properly trained.

Street Sweeping - The City conducts regular sweeping of public streets with curb and gutter to reduce the potential for pollutants on City roadways from reaching storm drains during storms. Street sweeping does not occur in areas that do not have significant continuous curbs and gutters. This program is implemented as follows:

> The Street Superintendent and/or Street Supervisor of the Public Works Services Department are responsible for the implementation of this program in the City. Currently, at least 100% of streets with curb and gutter are swept at least once each year. However, the City conducts more frequent sweeping in areas where debris build-up occurs with higher frequency. Periodically, the City analyzes debris collections to estimate the tonnage of debris collected in different areas. This information is used to target areas where increased frequency of street sweeping is warranted. A copy of the street sweeping calendar (Appendix T) and street sweeping map (Appendix U) are provided on City of Rancho Cucamonga's website under the Public Works Services Department street sweeping section.

6.4 Drainage Facilities

The following sections describe the existing drainage facility inspection program and process for evaluating and, if necessary, revising the inspection program.

Existing Facility Inspection Program

The Storm Drain Maintenance Crew in the Public Works Services Department is responsible for inspecting the drainage facilities owned and operated by the City. Currently, as required by the MS4 Permit, at least 80% of the 4,760 inlets, 1,653 ft of open channels, and 8 basins are inspected at least once each year, with 100% of the facilities inspected in a two-year period (*XIII.C, D*). If the inspection identifies one or more of the following conditions, then the facility is cleaned:

- Sediment/debris storage volume is 25 percent or more full;
- Evidence exists of an illicit discharge; or
- Accumulated sediment or debris impairs the hydraulic function of the facility.

The City implements its drainage facility inspection program in the following manner:

The Street Superintendent and/or Street Supervisor in the Public Works Services Department are responsible for implementation of this inspection program. The area-wide program's drainage facility inspection BMP Fact Sheet provides the basis for the inspection and making a determination regarding whether the facility requires cleaning. This BMP Fact Sheet is located at Municipal Yard MAPPS binder. The Public Works Services Department has established a drainage facility inspection schedule that guides the inspection program. The City prioritizes inspections using the following criteria:

- Proximity of drainage facility to a receiving water;
- Receiving water beneficial uses;
- Impairments of beneficial uses in receiving waters;
- Historical pollutant types and loads noted from past inspections/cleanings; and;
- Presence of downstream regional facilities that would remove the types of pollutants found in the drainage facility.

The Storm Drain Maintenance Crew of the Public Works Services Department documents the results of each inspection on a laptop during each inspection. A storm drain cleaning database has been developed to help track cleaning and maintenance of the storm drain system (Appendix V). The database has each storm drain catch basin plotted on a City GIS Map with its GPS coordinates. This database is used in the field on laptops to document all required information. If it is determined that the inspected facility requires cleaning, then cleaning is performed by the Storm Drain Maintenance Crew within 1 week of the inspection. The Storm Drain Maintenance Crew re-inspects the facility within 1 year of cleaning to verify that the facility meets the MS4 Permit criteria for a "clean" facility. The Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department

records inspection results and facility cleaning summaries in the Inspection Program Database (see LIP Section 6.8) and provides the information to the Principal Permittee for inclusion in the Annual Report.

Facility Inspection Program Evaluation
The MS4 Permit includes a provision that allows the City to annually evaluate, and, if appropriate, revise the priority and frequency of drainage facility inspections and clean-outs (*XIII.E*). The City implements this provision as follows:

> Annually, the Streets Supervisor in the Public Works Services Department evaluates the inspection and cleanout frequency of its drainage facilities. Using data generated by City's drainage facility and IC/ID inspection programs the Streets Supervisor evaluates the priority and schedule for implementing drainage facility inspections (as determined by the criteria described above). If the Streets Supervisor determines from the data that a facility can be inspected/cleaned out less frequently than once each year, than a justification is prepared and Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department documents and includes in the Annual Report.

6.5 Sewage Management

Cucamonga Valley Water District is responsible for the City sanitary sewer system:

> The Cucamonga Valley Water District currently has jurisdiction within the City's service area and is responsible for preventive and corrective sewer maintenance programs. This program consists of procedures and methodologies provided for the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of sewer mains, manholes, and pump stations. The program provides for routine monitoring, inspection, cleaning, and related maintenance of all components of the municipal sanitary sewer system in order to reduce the potential of SSOs and structural failures. Although the Cucamonga Valley Water District has primary jurisdiction of the sanitary sewer system in this area, responding to overflows that reach the municipal storm drain system is a shared responsibility of both the Cucamonga Valley Water District and Public Works Services Department of the City.

Sewage spills can be a major source of pollution, especially if the discharge reaches the storm drain system or receiving water. Accordingly, the goal for the City is to prevent sewage spills from entering the storm drain system to the MEP. Cucamonga Valley Water District on behalf of the city implements several programs to ensure that sewage does not enter the City's storm drain system. Illegal connections to the storm drain system are discussed in LIP Section 3. This section addresses other elements of sewage management.

6.5.1 Sewer Management

The City provides the Cucamonga Valley Water District 24-hour access to the City's MS4 system to address sewer management issues including sewage spills and infiltration from leaking sanitary sewer systems (*IX.A*). The Streets Superintendent of the Public Works Services Department is responsible for coordination with the Cucamonga Valley Water

District, and implementing procedures to minimize infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to the storm drain system (*IX.A, XIII.F*). Cucamonga Valley Water District implements the following procedures:

Regulatory Requirements for Operations and Maintenance Program

The WDRs require that the SSMP contain descriptive measures of the District's Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program that are implemented by District staff to facilitate proper and efficient management and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system and the affected appurtenances. The WDRs require that the SSMP include a description of each of the following components as they apply to the District's sanitary sewer system:

- Maintenance of up-to-date sanitary sewer system map showing all gravity line segments and manholes, pumping facilities, pressure pipes and valves, and applicable stormwater conveyance facilities;

- Routine preventive operation and maintenance activities by staff and contractors, including a system for scheduling regular maintenance and cleaning of the sanitary sewer system with more frequent cleaning and maintenance targeted at known problem areas. The Preventive Maintenance Program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders;

- Development of a rehabilitation and replacement plan to identify and prioritize system deficiencies and implant short-term and long-term rehabilitation actions to address each deficiency. The program should include regular visual and TV inspections of manholes and sewer pipes, and a system for ranking the condition of sewer pipes and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should include a capital improvement plan that addresses proper management and protection of the infrastructure assets. The plan shall include a time schedule for implementing the short and long-term plans plus a schedule for developing the funds needed for the capital improvement plan;

- Provide training on a regular basis for staff in sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance, and repair contractors to be appropriately trained; and

- Development of equipment and replacement part inventories, including identification of critical replacement parts.

District's Operations and Maintenance Program

The District prepared a comprehensive document titled Cucamonga Valley Water District Operations and Maintenance Program (O&M Program) which includes a summary of the District's current procedures and practices as they pertain to the O&M

activities related to its sanitary sewer system. The CVWD's O&M Program contains information pertaining to the following components for compliance with the WDRs:

- Inventory and Mapping of the Sanitary Sewer System Assets
- Preventative Maintenance Program
- Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
- Fats, Oils, and Grease Reduction and Management Program
- Wastewater System Inspection and Assessment Program
- Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Project Identification
- Computerized Maintenance Management System
- Equipment and Replacement Part Inventories
- Training Program
- Staffing Requirements and Recommendations

A copy of the O& M Program is included in Appendix C of Cucamonga Valley Water District's SSMP for reference (Appendix U).

Sanitary Sewer System Mapping

The location of most sewer pipes and associated appurtenances operated and maintained by the District were originally documented using atlas map books. The atlas mapbooks, which were prepared using as-built drawing information, have been converted to GIS using ESRI's ArcGIS software. The conversion of records to GIS has primarily included digitizing location information from the District's atlas map sheets and recording pertinent facility attributes.

Updates to the GIS information are generated by Sewer Maintenance crews while performing routine operation and maintenance activities. Discrepancies between information contained on the atlas maps and field conditions are manually documented on the atlas maps. The atlas map pages containing comments are dated and submitted to GIS staff for updating of electronic files

CVWD has begun efforts to implement a pilot program that integrates InfraMap and Azteca Systems developed by IWater and Cityworks respectively. InfraMap, an asset mapping tool, interface with the District's GIS data and the GIS based Azteca Solutions, a Computer Asset Maintenance Management System (CMMS). The District intends to

use the integrated software to determine whether incorporation of the systems will facilitate management of the District's facilities.

Preventive Maintenance Program

CVWD's sanitary sewer system, as many aging utilities serving more mature communities, has required frequent maintenance due to age, extended use, debris accumulation, and tree root intrusion. To minimize and prevent system blockages and preserve and extend the useful life of the sanitary sewer system, CVWD's Preventive Maintenance Program has primarily included the routine cleaning of its wastewater pipelines. The District's Preventive Maintenance Program includes scheduled cleaning, root control and manhole treatment and is further documented in the O&M Program.

Mechanical Cleaning

The District's cleaning efforts focus on one (1) quadrant of the District at a time in the direction of flow to convergence locations. Sewer Maintenance crews work daily to eliminate potential pipe and manhole blockages. Two (2) crews consisting of two (2) staff members each are assigned to perform daily routine cleaning tasks. Additionally, crews clean high frequency maintenance locations on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis. These locations include several of the District's siphons, pipelines with sags, and areas identified as having excessive amounts of grease accumulation and root concentrations.

Cleaning efforts are documented manually on daily reports. Documented information pertaining to sewer pipeline cleaning activities include lineal footage cleaned, pipe size, pipe length, type of debris removed, names of staff performing the cleaning, and any additional pertinent comments. Progress ranges may vary on a daily basis depending on the existing conditions, staffing available, and other assigned duties.

Root Treatment

A component of the District's cleaning efforts includes utilization of the District's jet-rodder/vactor and routine chemical treatment to minimize the potential for SSOs due to root related problems. CVWD's root treatment program is performed by a contractor retained by the District to perform routine chemical treatment of select portions of the District's sanitary sewer system and includes the application of chemical root inhibitors to reduce or eliminate roots intruding into the pipes. As locations are identified as requiring chemical treatment for root control, location information is recorded in the CCTV database, assessed, and evaluated for inclusion in the cycle of the root control program.

Manhole Treatment Program

To control infestations of insects and to maintain adequate access to the system, the District's sanitary sewer system manholes are systematically treated for the

removal of roaches. The roach treatment program primarily targets the more mature areas within the District and areas with FSEs. The spraying of manholes is performed by an independent contractor retained by theDistrict. The manholes selected for treatment are identified by areas known to be prone to insect infestation, and observations made during the annual cleaning.

Sanitary Sewer System Inspection and Condition Assessment Program

Regular and systematic inspection and assessment of sanitary sewer system facilities provides a means to monitor the condition of the facilities, the effectiveness of the maintenance operations, and provides a basis for identifying and scheduling capital improvements. As well, the overall assessment can be used to determine the funding required to repair, rehabilitate, and replace an aging collection system and to prioritize the allocation of funds and optimize the expenditure and efforts to operate a sewer collection system.

System Inspection and Assessment

CCTV inspections are performed systematically one (1) complete quadrant at a time. It is performed on a daily basis and subsequent to the cleaning of the pipelines and of all new and rehabilitated pipelines to ensure contractor compliance with District design and construction standards. CVWD employs CCTV technology for the inspection of its pipelines. The information obtained and recorded from the CCTV inspections is reviewed, recorded, and assessed by District staff. Permanent records of the inspections are made by capturing still images of the information on the TV screen and recording the information on DVDs. Inspection information is recorded and rated according to the District's procedures summarized in the O&M Program in Appendix C of CVWD SSMP (Appendix U) of the LIP. Daily progress is recorded by the staff member in a daily report and utilized for recording, tracking, and reporting purposes.

Repair and Rehabilitation Projects

CVWD's Sewer Maintenance Section is responsible performs various types of wastewater facility repairs and rehabilitation improvements and may include point repairs, removing obstructions in the sewers that hinder cleaning operations, manhole rehabilitation, video inspection and other related work. Repairs that require resources beyond those available within the Sewer Maintenance Division are coordinated and scheduled with other sections including the Water Maintenance Division. The types of repairs performed by District staff vary according to the location, depth, and utilities located in the vicinity of the necessary repair. As required, the District retains outside services for repair work that must be completed quickly, is excessively deep, and/or that are located in areas with extensive utilities.

CIP Development

Integrating the results of the inspection and assessment efforts, with the capacity modeling efforts, CVWD may consider developing a rolling 10-year CIP list of projects to project costs and dates for start and end of construction. The wastewater staff should review the list at least every two (2) years to revise the priorities and update estimated costs based on new information. This will assure that the necessary projects will be completed and thereby reducing the potential occurrence of an SSO.

Training Program

Prior to performing any work on District facilities, District Sewer Maintenance staff is trained on the provisions of the wastewater O&M policies, procedures, safety policies, and the equipment used. Additionally, Sewer Maintenance staff is required to receive Sewer Collection System Maintenance training and certification through CWEA. Training for operation of District equipment includes primarily "on-the-job" training in conjunction with weekly "tailgate" meetings to discuss safety issues. Currently, the Sewer Maintenance staff is required to obtain certifications including, but not limited to, Confined Space, welding, and HazMat.

Recommendations for the District's instructional program for initial, refresher, and routine training, specifically for the management and operation of the District's sanitary sewer system, is included in the O&M Program. As necessary and determined by appropriate managerial staff, training programs may also include supplemental technical training required to efficiently and safely perform specific job related duties.

Equipment and Replacement Part Inventories

The Sewer Maintenance Division maintains an inventory of District vehicles and sewer system replacement parts. A summary of the equipment and materials available to the District's Sewer Maintenance Division is included in Attachment C of the SSOERP in Appendix E.

The District's vehicles and sewer system replacement parts are made readily accessible to maintenance staff. The replacement parts maintained in the Operations Yard are for the specific types of repairs the Sewer Maintenance staff performs. As necessary, maintenance staff solicits the utilization of resources, including equipment and staff, from the Water Maintenance Section. For implementation of repairs that extend beyond the District's internal resource capabilities, the District retains the services of professional contractors.

6.5.2 Sewage Spills

The following sections describe how the City addresses sewage spills that have the potential to impact the storm drain system (*IX.E*).

Sewer Overflow Response Plan

The area-wide MS4 program coordinated preparation of a *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Unified Sewage Response Plan* on July 1, 2003. This plan was developed specifically for sewering agencies and their contractors operating in the Permit area. It established a common approach to sewer overflow response procedures in case of a spill. On May 2, 2006, the State Board adopted statewide general waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems (Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ) to provide a consistent statewide approach for reducing SSOs. Key requirements contained in the permit include:

- In the event of an SSO, all feasible steps should be taken to control the overflow and prevent untreated wastewater from entering storm drains and receiving waters;
- If an SSO occurs, it must be reported to the state using an online reporting system developed by the State Board; however, if the spill is greater than 1000 gallons it must also be reported to the California Emergency Management Agency (1-800-852-7550); and
- All publicly owned collection system agencies with more than one mile of sewer pipe in the state must develop a Sewer System Management Plan according to the requirements specified in the permit.

The area-wide MS4 program will review, and, if necessary, revise its *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Unified Sewage Response Plan* to ensure consistency with the 2006 State General Permit (*IX.C*) a copy of Cucamonga Valley Water District's Sanitary Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) is in (Appendix W). This review will be coordinated with local sewering agencies, including: Cucamonga Valley Water District local responsible agency for sanitary sewer (*IX.C*). This LIP will be revised, if needed, after that review is complete.

Sewage Spill Response Procedures (Cucamonga Valley Water District)

CVWD has implemented the following sewage response procedures to reduce impacts from a sewage spill to the storm drain system:

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) Discharge

WDRs require that the District develop and implement an overflow emergency response plan which identifies measures to protect public health and the environment. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:

- Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner;
- A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows;
- Procedures to ensure prompt notification to appropriate regulatory agencies and other potentially affected entities (e.g. health agencies, Regional Water Boards, water suppliers, etc.) of all SSOs that potentially

affect public health or reach the waters of the State in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). All SSOs shall be reported in accordance with this MRP, the California Water Code, other State Law, and other applicable Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES permit requirements. The SSMP should identify the officials who will receive immediate notification;

- Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contractor personnel are aware of and follow the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained;

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

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

Discussion of Overflow Emergency Response Plan

The District prepared the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan (SSOERP). The SSOERP establishes the formal procedures for District staff to contain, correct, and clean up SSOs. The SSOERP is intended to provide the District with a comprehensive document that includes components necessary for minimizing the effects of SSOs on the environment while protecting the public's health and safety.

The SSOERP includes a strategy for the Sewer Maintenance Division to mobilize labor, material, tools, and equipment to contain, mitigate, and clean-up residuals from an SSO and correct or repair any condition which may cause or contribute to an un-permitted sewage discharge. The document provides the necessary guidelines for District staff to respond to an SSO event and contains the following elements:

- Introduction and Regulatory Requirements

- Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

- Public Advisory of Sewage Contamination Procedures

- SSO Reporting Requirements

- Training Requirements

- SSOERP Updating Requirements

- Various Attachments

To address the components listed and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the applicable procedures that are evaluated for implementation and included in the SSOERP.

SSO Notification Procedures

The SSOERP includes procedures for proper notification of the appropriate staff in a timely manner. Notifications of possible SSOs are received via telephone calls. All telephone calls or complaints for actual or possible SSOs are routed directly to the Sewer Maintenance Division from either CVWD's Customer Service or its answering service if the notification is received during non-business hours. If the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent is not available or non-responsive, then the designated back-up is notified.

Lift stations Alarms: CVWD's Sewer Maintenance staff is responsible for responding to any possible or actual SSO reported at a lift station. When the answering service receives an alarm, the answering service operator shall alert the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up during non-business hours, weekends, and District holidays. After receiving notification of an alarm activated at a lift station, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up will proceed to the lift station to assess the situation and resolve the problem. If the First Responder requires assistance, he will contact the appropriate personnel for assistance.

Public Advisory: CVWD has primary responsibility for determining when to post notices of polluted surface waters or ground surfaces that resulted from uncontrolled wastewater discharges from its facilities. The San Bernardino Environmental Health Division may also make a determination and direct CVWD to post notices. The postings do not necessarily prohibit the use of recreational areas, unless posted otherwise, but provide a warning of potential public health risks due to sewage contamination.

The posting of notices shall be done as soon as practicable following the initial response to the overflow. Signs should be posted on either side of the point of entry where sewage entered the body of water or public facility and the nearest public access point to that body of water or public facility.

Should additional notification of sewage contamination be deemed necessary, CVWD staff shall, in cooperation with the District's Public Affairs Office (PAO), provide further notices through the use of pre-scripted notices made available to the printed or electronic news media for immediate publication or airing, or by other measures, such as door hangers.

SSO Response

The District's SSOERP includes response priorities, safety, and overflow containment, correction, and clean-up measures for potential or actual SSOs of various types. Specific actions to be performed by Sewer Maintenance Division staff and additional crews for public, private, and lift station SSOs are outlined and described. To summarize the SSO response procedures, a flow chart that illustrates the District's emergency response procedures, including notification and request of additional resources as required in the event of a large SSO, is included in Figure 4-1 of the SSOERP and offers a concise overview of the steps required to quickly respond to an actual or possible SSO event.

Procedures for Prompt Notification of Regulatory Agencies

The volume, impact, and location of an SSO determine the level of notifications required to comply with District and regulatory requirements. Included in the SSOERP is Table 2-3 that summarizes the officials and agencies to be notified and under what conditions they are to be notified of an SSO. Attachment E of the SSOERP includes a list of the specific names and telephone numbers of the individuals to be notified. The contact list should be updated as necessary and verified at least every six (6) months.

Training of Appropriate Staff and Contractor

Appropriate staff will participate in regularly scheduled training sessions to assist response crews in awareness of their responsibilities and executing their duties. The training sessions will be organized based on the latest SSOERP as well as other reference materials. Training will also incorporate hands-on field demonstrations to insure the preparedness of all response personnel to all anticipated situations.

Training and event participation will be documented and maintained. Currently, Sewer Maintenance staff is encouraged to receive training through various vendors. Additionally, CVWD requires its Sewer Maintenance staff to receive training and certification through CWEA. Additional certification requirements may be imposed in the future if deemed necessary by the SARWQCB. Emergency Procedures and Response Activities (i.e. traffic/crowd control and other necessary response activities) Guidelines for traffic and crowd control to limit public access to areas potential impacted by un-permitted discharges of sewage based on the various types of SSOs are also provided. Traffic and crowd control guidelines are included in Section 2.6 of the SSOERP.

Additional response activities are detailed in Chapter 3 of the SSOERP that may include posting of notices which shall be done as soon as practicable following the initial response to the overflow.

SSO Prevention and Containment

The District's O&M Program documents the procedures the District follows to prevent SSOs. The District's Preventative Maintenance Program includes the routine cleaning and inspection of the wastewater pipelines and specifically the high frequency maintenance locations.

The SSOERP provides the guidance to facilitate and ensure the proper response to any type of potential SSO occurrence. The SSOERP includes a strategy for the Sewer Maintenance Division to mobilize labor, material, tools, and equipment to contain, mitigate, and clean-up residuals from an SSO and correct or repair any condition which may cause or contribute to an un-permitted sewage discharge. Appropriate mitigation measures to contain the SSO and recover spilled sewage to minimize the impact to the public or environment are included. Additionally, District staff will implement monitoring measures and perform a thorough assessment of the site for potential future SSOs and to prevent SSOs from re-occurring. The efforts serve to minimize and correct any adverse impact on the environment that may potentially result from an SSO.

Fats Oils and Grease (FOG) Discharges

To comply with the WDRs, the District is required to evaluate its service area to determine whether a FOG Control program is necessary. If deemed necessary, the District is required to develop and implement a FOG Control Program to effectively control the quantity of FOG that is discharged into the District's sanitary sewer system. The FOG Control Program shall include the following as appropriate:

- An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes proper disposal of FOG;

- A plan and schedule for the disposal of FOG generated within the sanitary sewer system service area. This may include a list of acceptable disposal facilities and/or additional facilities needed to adequately dispose of FOG generated within a sanitary sewer system service area;

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

- Requirements to install grease removal devices (such as traps or interceptors), design standards for the removal devices, maintenance requirements, best management practices (BMP) requirements, record keeping and reporting requirements;

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

- An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section; and

- Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.

Discussion of FOG Control Program

The District has prepared the FOG Control Program to document its current activities and facilitate the maximum beneficial public use for the District's sanitary sewer system while preventing blockages of the sewer lines and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system.

The District's FOG Control Program documents the processes and procedures intended to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's sanitary sewer system to achieve the goal of minimizing SSOs due to excessive FOG. Elements of the District's FOG Control Program include the following:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices

- Grease Interceptor Installation Operation and Maintenance Requirements

- Notification Requirements

- Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

- Permits and Enforcement

- Drawing Submittals

- Public Education

The following subsections provide a summary of the applicable FOG control procedures currently being implemented.

Public Education Program

The primary focus of the District's FOG Control Program has been on source control with a concentrated effort in educating FSE staff on the negative impacts of putting FOG into the wastewater collection system. During the regularly performed site inspections, District staff provides informative and practical suggestions for reducing the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection, engaging FSE staff in reducing FOG related SSOs. To date, the District's efforts to educate FSE staff has been effective in attaining the desired results from the FSEs.

Disposal of FOG

The FOG Control Program includes a description of BMPs, which include simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Routine inspections performed by District staff provide the District an opportunity to reiterate the importance of limiting FOG Discharge into the District's wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG.

The requirement for the pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs is included in the FOG Control Program and primarily includes the installation of grease interceptors as determined necessary by the District. The cleaning and removal of all accumulated grease is required by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency.

Legal Authority to Prohibit Discharges

CVWD is required to prevent discharges of illicit and undesirable substances from entering the wastewater collection system. Illicit discharges include, but are not limited to, the release of I/I, storm water, chemical dumping, unauthorized debris and constituents, and cut roots.

The District's current legal authority to limit and prohibit FOG is established through its existing regulations, ordinances, and permitting procedures.

Section 2, General Discharge Prohibitions, of the District's Ordinance 28-C (Appendix X), includes a general description of the various types of substances restricted by the District from being directly or indirectly discharged into the collection system. The restrictions are applicable to all users of the District's system.

While FOG is not specifically mentioned in this section, the prohibited items include substances with characteristics that may cause:

- Obstructions to the flow in the sewer system;
- Interference with the operation of the POTW;
- Damage or create a hazard to District's wastewater collection system structures;
- Damage or create a hazard to the District's wastewater collection system equipment;
- Damage or create a hazard to the District's personnel;
- A public nuisance or create a hazard to life; and/or
- Interference with the maintenance of the sewage collection system.

FOG can cause one or more of these items and it is therefore implicitly prohibited.

Section 3, of Ordinance 28-C, Specific Discharge Prohibitions includes a description of specific wastes prohibited from being disposed of into the District's wastewater collection system without prior approval by the District and obtaining special permits. In addition to the specific types of wastes identified, this section addresses the requirement for the proper disposal of "wastes generated from the improper maintenance of gravity grease interceptors and gravity separation clarifiers," which is specifically FOG.

Requirements for Installation of Pretreatment Devices

The District's FOG Control Program requires that each FSE be solely responsible for the proper operation, maintenance and repair of the approved pretreatment device(s). Sizing and installation requirements for the grease interceptors is determined by District staff and are required to comply with specific sections to the adopted California Plumbing Code. Cleaning and removal of accumulated grease is required by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency. To ensure proper disposal of the collected grease, the District will requires that tracking logs be maintained by each FSE for a period of up to three (3) years and be made available to District Inspectors during scheduled and routine inspections.

Section 4, General Discharge Requirements and Regulations, includes a summary of the type of equipment, devices and controls that may be required by the General Manager. Specifically, it addresses the requirements for the installation, minimum capacity and flow rate, and inspection and cleaning frequency of grease interceptors, gravity separation clarifiers by FSE and other non-domestic sewer users respectively.

Subsection 4.5, Requirement to Install Sewerage Pretreatment Equipment, Monitoring Devices and Controls, gives the District's General Manager the authority to require non-domestic sewer users to install and maintain sewerage pretreatment equipment, monitoring devices and controls, determine the general requirements, and approve the installation of specific devices and proposed procedures. While domestic users are not required to install and maintain pretreatment equipment, domestic users are encouraged, through educational efforts, to properly discard FOG in places other than the sewer.

Subsection 4.5.d, Monitoring Facility Specifications, provides the District the authority to require monitoring facilities to be constructed for sampling and monitoring the wastes, wastewater flow, and facilities in compliance with the District's requirements. It requires pretreatment and monitoring facilities to be constructed according to all applicable local construction standards and specifications allow for inspections, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems of the facility.

Facility Inspection

Implementation of the FOG Control Program will require all applicable FSEs to obtain and renew a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit. Although the requirements for compliance with the permit will vary among FSEs, generally each permit will require the FSE to meet the requirements for installation of FOG removal devices, comply with applicable District policies, and pay all required fees as set by the permit fee schedule.

To determine whether the FSE is in compliance with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, and District ordinance(s), the District General Manager or authorized designee will have the authority to inspect each FSE. Compliance with the FOG Control Program requires that reasonable access to all parts of the FSE be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater are required.

Since the District's proactive maintenance procedures have been successful in minimizing the number of SSOs and addressing the high frequency maintenance locations, the District intends to continue its current FOG Control Program. Maintenance Schedule for High Frequency Maintenance Locations

The performance and scheduling of preventive, operation and maintenance activities is performed by the existing staff. The Preventive Maintenance Program includes a cleaning cycle for the areas that have been identified by District staff as high frequency maintenance sites. The District's high frequency maintenance sites include pipe segments with high fats, oils and grease (FOG) and root concentrations. The pipe segments within the wastewater system identified as high frequency maintenance locations are routinely cleaned on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis.

Development and Implementation of Source Control Measures

Detailed information pertaining to the implementation of the District's FOG Control Program and the source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system is included in the FOG Control Program. (Appendix Y)

Further explanation of sewer spill response is provided in the CVWD Sanitary Sewer Management Plan, Appendix E, (SSOERP). The (SSOERP) is provided in (Appendix Z) of this document.

6.5.3 On-Site Wastewater Treatment (Septic Systems)

The City implements management/preventative activities to reduce the risk of on-site wastewater treatment systems (including portable toilets and failing septic systems) from causing or contributing to pollutants in the MS4. Specifically,

Portable Toilets – The Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department is responsible for ensuring that the following BMPs are implemented to minimize potential storm drain impacts from portable toilets.

- All temporary portable restrooms will be placed at least 50 feet away from all storm drain inlets, drainage swales and gutters, waterbodies, and any other locations that have the potential to impact the storm drain system.

- All temporary portable restrooms are required to have a secondary containment pan or additional BMPs in place around the stations for possible overflows.

- The contact information for the company responsible for the restrooms will be clearly marked on or around the restrooms.

Failing Septic Systems – The Associate Engineer of the Building and Safety Department is responsible for addressing a failing septic system when one is identified. Failed systems are addressed by providing two over the counter handouts explaining City standards for private sewage disposal systems. The following information is provided in the handouts:

Policy

Private sewage systems may be used for new construction when the public sewer system is not available (greater than 200 feet away) and when the proposed site is ½ acre or larger. Existing private systems may be replaced only when the public sewer is not available to the site.

When a percolation report is required (or provided)

- If the standard City of Rancho Cucamonga seepage pit/ leach field sizes are not used, than a percolation report is required for all proposed tracts and multi-family housing units.

- The contractor or developer shall submit a copy of the percolation test, along with plan, which indicates the proposed locations of the private system to the Building and Safety Department.

- Upon City approval of the percolation test, the contractor and/ or developer shall submit two (2) copies of plans, prepared in accordance with Procedure 23, and the approved City percolation report to the Building and Safety Division for review and permit issuance.

When a percolation report is not required

- Addition to existing private sewage disposal systems.

- Individual single family homes.

After the permits have been issued, the contractor is to schedule a preliminary field meeting as required by procedure 24 below.

Analysis

This policy establishes a standard for the determination of percolation rates when private sewage disposal system is proposed. Such systems may be installed in new construction when the lot size equals or exceeds ½ acre and the public sewer system is not available.

A City approved percolation report must be submitted for plan review to Building and Safety for any new or modifications to existing, private sewage systems when rates differ from those shown on the attached table.

Design Criteria for Private Sewage Disposal Systems

Septic Tank Capacity (Gallons)	Disposal Field Leach area Required	3 Ft A.P. @ 12″ Below Line Width x Length	3 Ft A.P. @ 12″ Below Line Width x Length	3 Ft A.P. @ 12″ Below Line Width x Length	Size of Seepage Pit Required (Diameter Depth) (See notes: 3, 4 & 5)		
	Field Design at 60 Square Feet/ 100 Gallons (See notes: 1,2,3 & 4)				**Pit Design at 60 Square Feet/ 100 Gallons**		
1,000	600	(2) 3′ x 100′	(2) 5′ x 55′	7′ x 86′	5′ x 39′	6′ x 32′	7′ x 28′
1,200	720	(1) 3′ x 100′ & (2) 3′ x 70′	(2) 5′ x 66′	(2) 7′ x 52′	5′ x 46′	6′ x 38′	7′ x 33′
1,500	900	(3) 3′ x 100′	(2) 5′ x 82′	(2) 7′ x 65′	5′ x 58′	6′ x 48′	7′ x 41′
	Field Design at 90 Square Feet/ 100 Gallons				**Pit Design at 60 Square Feet/ 100 Gallons**		
1,000	900	(3) 3′ 100′	(2) 5′ x 90′	(2) 7′ x 64′	5′ x 58′	6′ x 48′	7′ x 41′
1,200	1,080	(4) 3′ x 90′	(3) 5′ x 72′	(2) 7′ x 78′	5′ x 69′	6′ x 58′	7′ 50′
1,500	1,350	(5) 3′ x 90′	(3) 5′ x 90′	(2) 7′ x 97′	5′ x 86′	6′ x 72′	7′ x 62′

Notes:

1) Other variations may be allowed to width and depth so as to achieve the required leach area.
2) Trenches shall not have less than 150 sq. ft of trench bottom area or be longer than 100 feet.
3) All deviations from this handout will require a percolation test with a design septic system by a licensed Civil Engineer.
4) Depth of the seepage pit shall be measured from the bottom of the pit to invert of the distribution pipe.
5) Multiple seepage pits may be used. If this is the case, the required depth from the table above can be divided equally among the numbers of seepage pits. In no cases can the depth of the seepage pits be less than the "minimum depth".

Procedure 23 – Plan Review of Private Sewage Disposal Systems

In order to provide an accurate review of private sewage disposal system, the following information is to be provided on or with the plans when submitted.

Septic tank:

- Manufacturer, model number, capacity and IAPMO listing number. Tanks which are not IAPMO listed must have structural calculations and construction details submitted.

- Manufacturer's approved installation requirements, the approved burial depths for the tank with or without grade boards, any special devices necessary in order to attain greater burial depths.

- Number and size of compartments in the tank.

- Tank drawn to scale and properly dimensioned from all buildings, property lines, water wells, trees seepage pits, disposal fields, and water lines (See table K-1 below).
- Anticipated burial depth to the top of the tank. If extra burial depth is proposed, the number of risers and the actual and effective burial depths are to be identified on the plans.

- Manner in which the manholes will be brought to grade when installed under concrete or asphalt paving. Model numbers and sizes of extension rings, caps or access covers.

- A note requiring the tank to be filled with water, without leakage, at the time of the first inspection.

Disposal Field or Seepage Pit:

- Location drawn to scale including length, width, depth, and dimensions from all buildings, property lines, wells trees (for seepage pits), adjoining seepage pits or disposal fields, water lines and distribution box.

- Cross sectional details: For disposal fields show the depth of filter material both above and below the leach pipe, the size of the leach pipe and the paper or straw cover. For seepage pits, provide either an IAPMO listing number with the manufacturer's installation requirements, or, for field fabricated pits, a complete structural section and structural calculations.

- Location of 100% expansion area or replacement pits, drawn to scale.

- Clear indication that disposal fields will not be installed under concrete or asphalt paving.

- Notes regarding leach line slope (3" /100' Max.), filter material size, and preparation of the trench prior to line placement.

Distribution Box:

- Manufacturer, model number, IAPMO listing number and installation instructions.

- Cross section detail depicting installation on a level concrete slab and showing the number of outlets.

- Drawn to scale and properly distanced from seepage pit or disposal field (See table K-1 below).

General Requirements

- Provide two copies of the San Bernardino Department of Environmental Health approved percolation study and plans when required by policy #24.

- Notes regarding the requirements to post, in a conspicuous location within each dwelling unit, a septic system owner's guide, and individual as-built drawings prior to final inspection. Further, these drawings are to be submitted to the Building and Safety Inspector prior to the time of final inspection on the septic system and are to be of a quality as to allow for computer scanning and subsequent imaging.

- Provide notes on the plans that outline the work to be accomplished at each inspection of the septic system. Inspection procedure #24 may be attached to the approved plans in order to accommodate this requirement.

- Show the general topography including contour lines of the site relative to the finish floor elevation in order to establish approximate burial depths of the leach field and septic tanks. For sites that have been graded, indicate all cut and fill areas in relation to the septic system.

Procedure 24 – Inspection of private sewage disposal systems

The inspection of private sewage (septic) systems requires three visits to the site.

First visit: Pre-inspection, after submittal of plans and payment of plan check fee, prior to issuance of a plumbing permit and commencement of construction activity.

Second Visit: When excavation is complete, the septic tank and distribution box are installed: points to be considered include the following:

Septic tank:

- Tank is installed on dry, level, well-compacted soil. (UPC Section K-10 (a) (3) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code.

- Inlet invert 2″ above outlet invert. (K-5 (g) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code.

- Fitting properly vented with legs extended 12″ below liquid level.

- Compartment fitting in place.

- Tank is coated in accordance with material used. (K-5 (m) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code.

- Located in accordance with table K-1 (see below) and the approved plans.

- Burial depth of tank in accordance with manufacturer's design, IAPMO listing and approved plans. Deepened tanks installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations i.e. grade boards, tank risers, strengthened caps, etc. Interior coating (per UPC K-10) K-5 (k) of 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Manholes brought to grade where under concrete or asphalt paving. (K-5 (1) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Additional manhole shall be provided over the baffle wall when first compartment exceeds 12′ in length. (K-5 (e) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Tank filled with water to flow line. Seams and joints are left exposed (except bottom) and the tank and other components determined to be watertight. (K-10 (b) 1 of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

Distribution Box:

- Set level on a concrete slab. (K-6 (e) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Inside coated with a bituminous coating. (K-6 (e) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Invert of inlet 1″ minimum above outlet invert. All outlets at the same level. (K-6 (e) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Located 5′ minimum from disposal fields, beds and seepage pits. (see table K-1 below)

Disposal Trenches, Bed or Seepage Pit:

- For disposal trenches or beds, grade line, or other acceptable filter material depth indicators, shall be installed with elevation of leach pipe invert indicated. Slope of leach line not to exceed 3″ per 100′ of run. (K-6 (i) chart of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Excavation properly prepared with no smeared surfaces. Soil roughened to facilitate proper percolation. (I-6 (b) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Width and location of trenches for leach lines and diameter and depth of seepage pit in accordance with Table K-1 of the 2001 California Plumbing Code and approved plans.

- In a serial distribution system, upper trench to be saturated before effluent passes to the net lower trench. The connecting down line installed on natural, undisturbed soil. (K-6 (j) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

Third Visit: Leach lines installed to previously determined gradients and ready for back filling

Disposal Trenches, Bed or Seepage pit:

- Filter material (stone, gravel, or slag) to be clean and varying in size from 3/4'″ to 21/2″. Liners or brick for seepage pit back filled with rock as required. (K-6 (b) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Leach lines minimum 4″ diameter and checked for consistent grade not exceeding 3″ fall in 100 of length. (K-6 (i) Chart of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Fitting watertight with no mitering of pipe. (K-6 (f) and K-6 (g) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Lines covered with 2″ minimum of filter material. (K-6 (i) Table of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Leach line or bed covered with untreated building paper, straw or other acceptable porous material. (K-6 (b) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Minimum spacing between trenches shall be 4′ plus 2′ for each additional foot of depth in excess of 1′ below the bottom of the drain line. Distribution lines in leach beds spaced not more than 6′ on center nor more than 3′ from edge of bed. (K-6 (i) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Multiple lines of approximately equal length. (K-6 (f) of the 2001 California Plumbing Code).

- Distribution boxes need to be properly shaded prior to back filling.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga currently documents all septic system upgrades and repairs in the City ACCELA Permit Management System. The following is how the City documents septic systems:

- When there is a septic system upgrade, repair, installation or removal, a Permit is required from the Building and Safety Department. When a Permit is pulled, it is documented in the City ACCELA Permit Management System. At this time the person pulling a Permit receives the City of Rancho Cucamonga Building and Safety Department Private Sewage Disposal

- Systems handout (Appendix AA) along with a Private Sewage System Plan Review Checklist. (Appendix BB).

- Annually the Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department queries all owners/addresses that pull a Building Permit for septic system installation, upgrade, repair or removal and adds information to the septic system database.

- The City also reviews Cucamonga Valley Water District's sewage system maps to see who has permitted connections to the sewer system. We cross reference this information to come-up with an educated guess of who has septic systems.

- The septic system inventory database is constantly changing due to installations, repairs, removals etc.

The County of San Bernardino did not provide septic system inventory information to the City of Rancho Cucamonga during incorporation. The City constantly updates septic system information as Permits are pulled.

By January 2012, the City will upgrade the inventory of septic systems within its jurisdiction and establish a program to ensure that failure rates are minimized as per Assembly Bill 885 regarding onsite waste water treatment systems) (*IX.F*).

Sewage Spills from Private Laterals

All sewage spills from private laterals are reported to the City by the Sewer Maintenance Foremen of Cucamonga Valley Water District. The Sewer Maintenance Foremen provides reports on a quarterly basis via email to Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department. If private spills reach the City MS4, the Sewer

Maintenance Foremen contacts Environmental Programs Coordinator immediately. All spills over 1,000 gallons are reported to OES and distributed to responsible agencies.

6.6 Municipal Construction Projects

The City complies with State and MS4 Permit requirements for public agency construction projects (*XIV.A, B*). These requirements include:

Authorization for the City to discharge stormwater runoff from construction projects that are under ownership or direct responsibility of the City; may result in land disturbance of one acre or more (or less than one acre, if it is part of a larger common plan of development or sale which is one acre or more); and are implemented in accordance with the MSWMP.

- Compliance with the latest version of the State's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (including all terms and conditions) (State Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ) for municipal construction projects, prior to commencement of construction activities, the City notifies the RWQCB Executive Officer of the proposed construction project by electronically submitting an NOI and SWPPP, or Permit Registration Documents (PRDs), and a location map depicting the project location. Per the MS4 Permit, annual fees for NOI/PRD filings are waived (*XIV.C*).

- Notification upon completion of the construction project, by the City to the RWQCB by submitting: (1) a Notice of Termination (NOT) (2) photographs of the completed project; (3) a site map depicting the project location and the locations of structural post-construction BMPs (with latitude and longitude, if appropriate); and (4) copies of the final field verification report (*XIV.D*).

- Development and implementation by the City of a WQMP (if applicable), a SWPPP, a monitoring program that is specific for the construction project prior to the commencement of any of the construction activities, and any other reports or plans required under the State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (*XIV.E*).

- Keeping the SWPPP and the WQMP at the construction site making them available to the public or RWQCB staff upon request (*XIV.E*).

- Advance notice by the City to the RWQCB of any planned changes in the construction activity, which may result in non-compliance with the latest version of the State's General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (*XIV.F*).

The above requirements do not apply when emergency City public works projects are required to protect public health and safety (*XIV.G*). When the emergency ends, the City complies with the above requirements.

The City implements the municipal construction requirements described above as follows:

The Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department is responsible for ensuring compliance with MS4 Permit requirements for public agency construction activities and filing the appropriate notifications to the RWQCB (NOI, NOT, PRD).

The Project Design Architect prepares the WQMP and the Contractor who is awarded the contract to perform construction prepares the SWPPP, ensuring that each are fully approved prior to commencement of construction. The internal approval process consists of the following steps:

1. During design phase of Capital Improvement Project, Design Architect is responsible for preparing the project WQMP. The WQMP is reviewed and approved by Associate Engineer in the Building and Safety Department. The contractor awarded the project for construction is responsible for construction of BMPs in the WQMP.

2. After contract is awarded for construction, Environmental Programs Coordinator (Approved Signatory, QSD/QSP) in the Engineering Services Department files the appropriate information on the State SMARTS Database for NOI.

3. Construction contractor awarded project is responsible for preparing the project specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Environmental Programs Coordinator (Approved Signatory, QSD/QSP) reviews and approves SWPPP. After approval, Environmental Programs Coordinator uploads SWPPP to the State SMARTS database for NOI approval.

4. During duration of the project, the Environmental Programs Coordinator (Approved Signatory, QSD/QSP) organizes PRDs and uploads appropriate documents to State SMARTS database.

5. Environmental Programs Coordinator (Approved Signatory, QSD/QSP) uploads all documents for Notice of Termination.

The Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for conducting inspections of municipal construction activities to verify compliance with permit requirements. If the inspection identifies areas of non-compliance, the Environmental Programs Inspector implements the area wide Enforcement Response Guidance (See Section 2.5).

6.7 De Minimus Discharges

For de minimus discharges the City complies with the requirements of the RWQCB's General De Minimus Discharge Permit (Order No. R8-2009-0003) (*XV*). Authorized discharges may include:

- Construction dewatering wastes;
- Wastes associated with well installation, development, test pumping and purging; (excluded per RWQCB comments)
- Aquifer testing wastes; (excluded per RWQCB comments)
- Dewatering wastes from subterranean seepage, except for discharges from utility vaults;
- Discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.;
- Discharges resulting from the maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- Discharges resulting from the disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- Discharges from potable water supply systems resulting from initial system startup, routine startup, sampling of influent flow, system failures, pressure releases, etc.;
- Discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Swimming pool discharge;
- Discharges resulting from diverted stream flows;
- Decanted filter backwash wastewater and/or sludge dewatering filtrate water from water treatment facilities (excluded per RWQCB comments) ; and
- Other similar types of wastes as determined by the RWQCB Executive Officer, which pose a de minimus threat to water quality yet must be regulated under waste discharge requirements.

The Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department notifies the RWQCB Executive Officer of the proposed de minimus types of discharge at least 15 days prior to start of the discharge.

The MS4 Permit requires that discharges from lawn, greenbelt, and median watering and other irrigation from the City's facilities be minimized through water conservation efforts (V.B.2). Also, per the requirements of Assembly Bill 1881, the City Adopted Landscape Ordinance No. 823 on December 2, 2009, referred to in Municipal Code Section 17.42-Water Efficient Landscaping (Appendix CC). To ensure City medians and greenbelts are in compliance with the Landscape Ordinance, the City hires contractors to maintain medians and greenbelts within the public right-of-way. The Landscape Maintenance Superintendent from the Public Works Services Department manages the contracts to ensure that water conservation efforts are practiced for these types of City-owned facilities.

6.8 Municipal Facility Inspection Program Database

The Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department documents municipal facility inspections in the MS4 Solution Database system (*XIII.A*). Information for each facility is maintained in the database including:

- Facility type/type of activity;
- Facility size;
- GIS data in appropriate format;
- Description of the nature of activities at the site; and
- Inspection information, including date, inspectors and facility personnel present, site conditions, any observed non-compliance, enforcement actions and/or corrective actions required (including schedule), and date of full compliance.

Annually, the Environmental Programs Coordinator provides summarized inspection information to the Principal Permittee for reporting to the RWQCB in the Annual Report.

6.9 Training

The City staff involved in Public Agency Activities, as described in this section of the LIP, receives training through the area-wide MS4 Permit training program (*XVI*) (see LIP Section 2.11)

Section 7
Residential Program

7.1 Program Description

The purpose of the residential component is to implement BMPs that may improve the quality of stormwater runoff from residential areas. The MS4 Program's MSWMP (Section 7) describes program elements designed to manage pollutants typically entering the MS4 from residential sources. Currently, the residential program focuses on pollution prevention for the following residential activities:

- Private vehicle washing and maintenance;
- Use of chemicals such as pesticides, herbicides and paints;
- Private swimming pool maintenance;
- Private home horse manure management
- Other types of household and landscape maintenance; and
- Use of safe substitutes for materials presently used.

This section of the LIP describes how these programs are implemented in the City of Rancho Cucamonga and identifies areas where the existing stormwater management program for residential areas may be modified in the future (*X.E.3*).

7.2 Residential Source Reduction Programs

The City currently implements a number of pollutant source reduction programs targeted at residential areas (*X.E.2*). Many of these programs are coordinated with PEO programs described in LIP Section 8.

7.2.1 Vehicle Washing and Maintenance

The City implements BMPs to address activities conducted by individuals that involve discharge of pollutants associated with vehicle washing and maintenance, e.g., disposal of vehicle fluids such as motor oil, soaps, and other auto-related pollutants. These BMPs include:

- Implementing household hazardous waste drop-off center.
- Providing used motor oil collection centers for recycling used oil
- Using bio-degradable alternatives/products wherever they are available as these are less damaging to the environment.
- Scheduling these outdoor activities, when there is flexibility, for non-rainy days. Or move activities indoors.
- Direct/divert wash water to landscaped or vegetated areas.

- Conducting PEO activities (see LIP Section 8).

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for the implementation of vehicle washing and maintenance BMPs in the City. The Environmental Programs Manager implements above BMPs by providing a city staffed Household Hazardous Waste Facility for residents to use for proper disposal of household hazardous waste. The (HHW) also provides for disposal of used motor oil and filters. The Environmental Programs Manager works with local used motor oil collection facilities providing signage, yearly inspection and public outreach events.

7.2.2 Landscaping

This source reduction program focuses on proper use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers, proper disposal of leftover toxic materials, minimizing landscape waste, and reducing excess irrigation. Source control BMPs for this program element include the public education program (see LIP Section 8), which targets all such activities on an area-wide basis. These BMPs encourage residents to use alternative (non-polluting) products, implement proper disposal of landscape wastes, and avoid excessive irrigation. BMP Fact sheets are in (Appendix DD).

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for the implementation of landscaping BMPs in the City. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator implement these BMPs through the Countywide Storm Water Public Education Program and at Public Outreach Events.

7.2.3 Home Maintenance

This program element targets improper homeowner disposal (or use) of toxic materials such as paints, thinners, strippers, varnishes, and insecticides. The two primary area-wide BMPs that address these activities are (1) public education, which encourages alternative (non-polluting) products and/or proper disposal; and (2) household hazardous waste round-ups and use of drop-off centers.

The public education effort (see also LIP Section 8) is a partnership with home improvement stores, garden centers, nurseries, paint stores, and hardware stores. To the extent possible, the effort includes point-of-purchase displays at major retail outlets, to inform residents of non-toxic alternative products and proper disposal methods for leftover toxic materials, and the training of retail store employees on proper disposal of paint, pesticides and fertilizers. Direct training of store employees expands the public outreach effort by providing pollution prevention information that the employees can pass on to customers.

San Bernardino County has implemented an area-wide household hazardous waste collection program with several permanent collection points throughout the permit area

and temporary "mobile" collection facilities that are used for local household hazardous waste "round-ups."

- The City participates in this County program by providing a permanent HHW collection facility. The Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for the management of this program.

7.2.4 Illegal Dumping

This source reduction program encompasses the full array of activities by residents that involve discharge of objects or materials into storm drains, gutters, catch basins, or anywhere rainfall or runoff could carry the materials into the storm drain system. The related pollutants include objects that are part of general littering, as well as large household items and toxic materials. Area-wide MS4 programs have been established to address illegal dumping (*X.E.4*). These programs include (see also LIP Sections 6 and 8):

- Public education to inform public and provide clues to identify illegal dumping;
- Storm drain inlet and storm drain stenciling program;
- 24-hour hotline number for reporting illegal dumping activities;
- Catch basin cleaning; and street sweeping;
- Household Hazardous Waste Facility; and
- Curbside bulky item pick-up

The Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for the implementation of BMPs that target illegal dumping in the City. The Environmental Programs Manager implements these BMPs by:

- Providing a city staffed Household Hazardous Waste Facility for residence to use to dispose of household hazardous waste properly. The (HHW) also provides for disposal of used motor oil collection.
- Working with local used motor oil collection facilities providing signage, yearly inspection and public outreach events.
- Working with franchise waste hauler (Burrtec) to provide 4 curb-side bulky item pick-ups annually.
- Coordinating with Code Enforcement on community clean-up events.
- Working with Public Works Services Department on keeping track of illegally dumped material in the public right-of-way.

The Environmental Programs Inspector enforces these BMPs through the Inspection Program.

7.2.5 Pet Waste Management

This program element addresses improper disposal of fecal matter from pets, primarily in public areas (streets, parks). The area-wide public education program continues to be the primary method for addressing this pollutant source (see LIP Section 8). The City has prepared along with Burrtec Waste Industries, a Stormwater Best Management Practices Brochure for equestrian and livestock owners. This handout is mailed out in residential trash bill annually. The brochure addresses problems with animal waste, facility design, pasture management, horse care, pest control and horse grooming. (Appendix EE)

The MS4 Permit contains requirements for the development of additional controls to manage the potential for pollutants from animal waste to impact water quality (*VII.D*). The City's Municipal Code Chapter 19.20 addresses the discharge of animal/pet waste.

7.2.6 Swimming Pool/Spa Maintenance

Swimming pool and spa maintenance activities can result in discharges of chlorine, algaecides, chemicals, filter backwash solids and bio-solids. The City implements public education programs to inform swimming pool/spa owners of requirements for managing discharges from pools and spas which are subject to the terms and conditions of the RWQCB's General De Minimus Discharge Permit (Order No. R8-2009-0003). The City provides residential pool/spa owners BMP Fact Sheet Handouts for dewatering and maintaining pools/spas.

7.3 Residential Program Development

The MS4 Permit requires the development of new requirements to reduce the potential for the contribution of pollutants from residential areas to the MS4. The following sections describe these requirements.

7.3.1 Pathogen Source Ordinance

By January 29, 2013, the MS4 Permit requires that the City promulgate ordinances that specify control measures for known pathogen or bacterial sources such as animal wastes if these types of sources are present within its jurisdiction (*VII.D*). The City's current Municipal Code Chapter 19.20.080 addresses known pathogen and bacteria sources such as animal/pet waste.

7.3.2 Homeowner Association/Management Company Practices

The MS4 Permit requires permittees to develop and implement control measures for common interest areas and areas managed by Homeowner Associations (HOA) or management companies (*X.E.5*). This may include development and promotion of public education materials identifying BMPs for these common interest or HOA areas.

The City will work with the area-wide MS4 program to develop these materials, which will consider the applicability of programs such as the Landscape Performance Certification Program (Metropolitan Water District of Orange County's Evaluation of the Landscape, January 2004) to encourage efficient water use and to minimize runoff. This LIP will be revised as appropriate to document the requirements and procedures applicable to HOAs

or management companies. Environmental Programs Manager in Engineering Services Department is responsible for the implementation of this program element.

7.3.3 Residential Program Updates

By January 29, 2013, the MS4 Permit requires that the City develop and implement a residential program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from residential facilities to the MS4 and to prevent discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality standards in receiving waters (*X.E.1*). The City already targets specific residential activities that have the potential to impact water quality (see LIP Section 7.2).

The City will work with the area-wide MS4 program to determine where program revisions are needed to address this MS4 Permit requirement (*XI.E.2*). To support this effort, the area-wide MS4 program may work with other regional organizations, e.g., Inland Empire Resource Conservation District, Land Trust Alliance, USDA Natural Resources

Conservation Service, or USDA's Backyard Conservation Program. This LIP will be revised as appropriate to document any modifications to the residential program.

Section 8
Public Education and Outreach (PEO)

8.1 Program Description

The area-wide public education and outreach program (PEO) is targeted at educating the general population about potential sources of stormwater pollution, resulting impacts, and practical methods of reducing or eliminating pollutant discharges from public activities. The PEO engages in a coordinated education and media program, with outreach in each individual permittee jurisdiction. The program has three primary goals:

- Continue to increase awareness of stormwater pollution and its impact on our environment;
- Continue to educate residents and businesses on how to change their behavior to minimize pollution; and
- Maintain compliance with the MS4 Permit requirements.

The strategy of the program focuses on directing San Bernardino County residents and businesses to available resources that yield the highest potential of pollution reduction discharged into the storm drain system (*XII.B*). This education program is particularly important for pollutants for which a TMDL has been established. As funding allows, the strategy includes the following elements:

***Conduct Pollutant-Specific Outreach*—**The program's educational materials each identify a pollutant and the simple pollution prevention behavior(s) associated with it. Whenever possible, messages are delivered in settings tied to these pollutants, such as placing paint tip cards in paint stores and placing posters reminding pet owners to pick up after their dog in pet facilities;

***Leverage Funds*—**To stretch existing program funds, the program has developed partnerships with existing city and county programs and corporate enterprises to distribute educational messages to target audiences;

***School Education Outreach*—**The PEO's presentations educate students on what stormwater pollution is and encourage pollution prevention practices such as not littering;

***Website and Program Hotline*—**The San Bernardino County Stormwater Program's website (http://www.sbcountystormwater.org/) provides residents and businesses news and information on the Program's efforts to reduce stormwater pollution. In addition, a regional stormwater hotline number is operational within San Bernardino County (1-800-WASTE-18) to report stormwater pollution concerns.

The following sections describe how PEO program elements are prioritized and how the strategy is implemented throughout the County.

8.2 Program Prioritization

Stormwater program emphasis is shifting from characterizing water quality and building a sound general program, toward improving water quality with more targeted implementation efforts. Through June 2010, the implementation of the PEO element was broadly directed – with a goal of sharing information with people in as many different pollutant source categories as possible. In the future, the MS4 program will focus on targeting the most significant water quality problems in the MS4 receiving waters, e.g., in areas where a TMDL is being implemented. This approach allows the PEO program to focus resources on the most important water quality priorities (*XII.A*).

The PEO is directed by the MS4 Program Management Committee with input from a Public Education Subcommittee (see also LIP Section 2.1.3). The subcommittee typically meets monthly to develop and review education materials, coordinate with public education consultants, and recommend program activities to the Management Committee (*XII.A*). The Environmental Programs Manager of the Engineering Services Department actively participate on the Public Education Subcommittee.

At least annually, the permittees evaluate and revise the PEO as needed to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the program. Any revisions to the PEO are consistent with the annual reassessment of area-wide program priorities with particular emphasis on addressing the most critical stormwater pollution problems. Any changes in the priorities associated with the PEO program are described in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3).

By January 29, 2011, the area-wide MS4 program will prepare BMP guidance for the control of those potentially polluting activities which are not otherwise regulated by any agency, identified prior to the adoption of the 2010 MS4 Permit. BMP information will include guidelines for the household use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals, and guidance for mobile vehicle maintenance, carpet cleaners, commercial landscape maintenance, and pavement cutting (*XII.E*). These guidance documents will be distributed to the public, trade associations, etc., through participation in community events, trade association meetings and/or by mail (see below for how the City coordinates this effort).

8.3 Regional Outreach

The area-wide MS4 program benefits from developing PEO program elements that can be jointly or cooperatively implemented with other regional stormwater programs, e.g., Riverside, Orange County, or Caltrans. Cooperative implementation provides cost savings, can improve program efficiency, ensure that a consistent message on stormwater pollution prevention is disseminated to the public, and achieve region-wide improvements in water quality, especially to support TMDL implementation.

The Public Education Subcommittee evaluates opportunities for regional cooperation with other agencies and makes recommendations to the Management Committee for implementation (*XII.C*).

8.4 Pollutant-Specific Outreach

The area-wide PEO regularly develops focused outreach materials targeted at specific pollutants, activities, population groups, and businesses (as determined by the prioritization established for the program). The Management Committee identifies specific outreach efforts for development and implementation (reviewed annually) and works with the Public Education Subcommittee to execute the recommendations as funding allows.

8.4.1 Facility Outreach

Facility/site outreach may include, but is not limited to, brochures, BMP fact sheets, videos, displays, and focused mass media advertising (*XII.F*). Example of facility outreach efforts include:

- Point-of-purchase programs targeting proper use and disposal of common household products and chemicals. Potential target pollutants include herbicides, pesticides, automotive fluids, cleaners, solvents, paint, and pool chemicals. Pet supply retailers may be targeted for outreach on proper clean up and disposal of animal wastes.
- Business/industry outreach targeting specific industries such as restaurants, automotive, service centers, gasoline stations and other similar facilities. The permittees will continue dissemination of outreach materials designed to reach participating target businesses, and to conduct a voluntary "clean business award" program, including advertising awarded businesses to the public.
- Reviewing and revising guidelines for the control of potentially polluting activities not otherwise specifically regulated by any other state or federal agency (vehicle maintenance activities, carpet cleaners, commercial landscape maintenance and pavement cutting).
- Providing appropriate educational materials to all new commercial enterprises in their jurisdiction at the time building and construction permits (or occupancy permits) are issued and/or at the time business licenses are issued.

Outreach is provided to industrial and commercial, construction sites and trade associations through whatever means is deemed most effective (see also LIP Section 4.4.1, education outreach conducted as part of the City inspection program). In the City, outreach to these facilities is implemented in the following manner:

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for the implementation of the public education program. Environmental Programs Manager coordinates with other departments to ensure stormwater information is regularly disseminated. Specific efforts include:

- **Industrial/Commercial Facilities**: Educational material is disseminated during facility inspections by the Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department.

- **Construction Sites**: Educational material is disseminated during facility inspections by the Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department.

- **Trade Associations**: Educational material is disseminated by SGA which is contracted by San Bernardino County General Stormwater Group. Material is mailed and distributed directly to Homeowner's Associations and Property Management Companies.

- **New Businesses**: Educational material is disseminated by Business License Clerk in the Administrative Services Department during business license approval process.

8.4.2 Public Outreach

The area-wide MS4 PEO directs public outreach efforts to areas targeted as a high priority for information dissemination (*XII.A*). Similar to the expectations for facility/site outreach, the MS4 program regularly develops and disseminates focused outreach materials targeted at specific pollutants, public activities (for example pet management) and population groups (as determined by the prioritization established for the program). Public outreach may include, but not be limited to, brochures, BMP fact sheets, videos, displays, and focused mass media advertising. Outreach to the public will be by whatever means is deemed most effective by the permittees.

In the City, public outreach is implemented in the following manner:

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for the implementation of the stormwater education programs to the public. The Environmental Programs Manager and/ or Environmental Programs Coordinator coordinates with other departments to ensure stormwater information is regularly disseminated. Specific efforts include:

- Working with Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. in developing a stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) guide for equestrian and livestock owners.

- Developing educational material to hand out at Business License Counter regarding businesses that need to file for the State General Industrial Permit.

- Partnering with Cucamonga Valley Water District in educating school students about the environment.

8.5 School Education Outreach

The MS4 Program PEO engages in outreach to elementary school students (*XII.A, B*), through a program run by the Malibu Foundation. Environmental education promotes public awareness and increases knowledge of environmental issues. The earlier that environmental education is provided, the more likely that it will have a strong effect on an individual's values, and in turn, one's lifestyle choices. Program goals include:

- Outreach to elementary schools to educate students about watersheds, storm drains, and sources of stormwater pollution to meet the goals and objectives of the MS4 Permit.
- Encourage teachers and students to organize a school cleanup as part of the students' hands-on environmental education.

School principals in each permittee jurisdiction are contacted annually and offered to have a presentation made at their school. Presentations are made in a classroom setting (where they are tailored to specific grade levels) or in school assemblies which reach the entire school population. Presentations use interactive slideshow techniques to connect students with their surroundings, teach them about the storm drain system, and how litter in San Bernardino County impacts rivers, beaches and oceans. Where appropriate, a call to action is made, e.g., by encouraging students to put in to practice the lessons they've learned by hosting their own cleanup event.

Each year the Management Committee identifies specific school outreach efforts for development and implementation and works with the Public Education Subcommittee to execute the recommendations.

8.6 Website and Program Hotline

The area-wide MS4 program continues to maintain a hotline telephone number and website (1-800-WASTE-18 (800-927-8318); www.sbccounty.gov/stormwater) and encourages the public to report water quality issues, such as illegal dumping and discharges from residential, industrial, construction or commercial sites into public streets, storm drains and other waterbodies. Reports may also include clogged storm drains, missed warning stencils on catch basin drains and other potential hazards to water quality (*XII.G*). The hotline number and website address are promoted in public and business outreach materials and at outreach events, and the phone number is listed in the governmental pages of all regional phone books and on the MS4 program website.

Reports made to the hotline telephone number or website are received by the Principal Permittee, and disseminated to the appropriate agency within the City. Calls reported or made directly to the City are handled in the following manner:

> After receiving a notification of a water pollution problem on the area-wide hotline, Environmental Programs Manager of the Engineering Services Department notifies the appropriate Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department about the problem. The Environmental Programs Inspector investigates the problem within 24 hours during business hours. Investigation steps include:

Response – The Environmental Programs Inspector conducts an on-scene assessment, containment of the problem, if necessary, and notification to other agencies. Notifications may include:

- RWQCB as required under Section XVII.A of the MS4 Permit (see LIP Section 2.8);
- Notification to other agencies—Notifications need to be made to any agencies or entities that may be affected by or have jurisdiction over the pollutant or discharge;
- Requesting Assistance—If it is determined that the incident requires a multi-agency response, it may be necessary to request additional assistance from the other agencies. (Appendix FF) provides the Agency Notification List.

Investigation - The Environmental Programs Inspector carefully documents the investigation to ensure that accurate information is obtained and all evidentiary requirements are met. The actual investigation may include one or more of the following:

- Collection of samples and the submittal of a Chain of Custody form to the laboratory conducting the analyses;
- Photographs, if deemed necessary to record visual observations and document evidence for possible future enforcement action; and
- Interviews, if deemed necessary.

Clean-up - The Environmental Programs Inspector ensures that no further environmental degradation occurs and the impacted area is restored back to its original state to the MEP.

Report – The Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator prepares reports as required by (INSERT, e.g., local reporting requirements established by ordinance) and reports the incident to the RWQCB, if required.

Section 9
Program Evaluation

9.1 Program Description

The area-wide MS4 program periodically evaluates the implementation of MS4 Permit activities. This evaluation allows the permittees to take stock of their program and to modify it, as needed, as part of their ongoing effort to reduce pollutants in stormwater to the MEP and meet regional TMDL implementation requirements.

Program evaluation elements consist of data collection and reporting using both direct and indirect monitoring methods. Direct monitoring of water quality is important because it provides data that demonstrate whether receiving waters are meeting water quality objectives. This is particularly important for waters identified as impaired or waters for which a TMDL has been established. Indirect monitoring provides a means to evaluate the status or level of effort achieved with implementation of specific program elements, for example, BMPs, training or public education. This LIP section describes the indirect program evaluation activities implemented as part of the MS4 Permit. LIP Section 10 describes the direct monitoring activities.

9.2 Program Effectiveness Measures

Measuring program effectiveness using indirect measures continues to be a challenge for any stormwater program. Often many of the indirect measures (for example, numbers of inspections; number of Notices of Corrections) provide little to no information as to whether or not water quality has been improved or at least not degraded. These indirect measures of success typically fall into one of the following four areas:

Permit Requirements – Measure of the degree of success in implementing specific time-sensitive permit elements, for example the completion of studies, and preparation of work plans.

Management Milestones - Quantitative measures of implemented stormwater management activities, for example, the number of inspections, number of spills responded to, or the number of brochures mailed out.

Pollutant Loads Avoided – Quantitative measures of pollutants removed and thus eliminated from having the potential to be flushed into receiving waters, for example the number of pounds of sediment removed from catch basins or the number of pounds of debris removed from streets.

Public Behavior – Use of public surveys to measure changing public sentiments.

Currently, the mechanisms are in place to measure program effectiveness in all of these areas. The primary mechanism to regularly report the outcome of this evaluation is the Annual Report, which is submitted to the RWQCB by November 15th of each year. Additional mechanisms exist through the preparation of MS4 program-specific reports required by the MS4

Permit. The following sections describe the various program evaluation mechanisms implemented as part of the MS4 Permit.

9.3 Annual Report

The area-wide MS4 program submits an Annual Report to the RWQCB and EPA Region 9 by November 15th each year (*Permit Attachment 5, VII.E*). The report documents permit implementation activities for the previous fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). The report is available at www.sbcountystormwater.org/gov_per.html. The MS4 Permit requires the Annual Report to include the following elements:

- Review of the status of program implementation and compliance (or noncompliance) with the schedules contained in the MS4 Permit.
- An assessment of the effectiveness of control measures established under the illicit discharge elimination program and the MSWMP.
- An assessment of control measures and their effectiveness in addressing pollutants causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality objectives in waterbodies listed as impaired. This evaluation considers:
    - changes in land use and population on receiving water quality;
    - impact of development on sediment loading within receiving waters; and
    - need for changes to program implementation and monitoring;
- Preparation of an overall program assessment that:
    - identifies, to the extent practicable, water quality improvements and pollutant load reductions resulting from implementation of various program elements; and
    - provides an assessment of each program element required under the MS4 Permit, including the expected outcome and the measures used to assess the outcome;
- Status report on the development and implementation of the Hydro modification Monitoring Program developed as part of the WAP (program currently under development – see LIP Section 11.4.2).
- Summary and analysis of monitoring results from the previous year and any changes to the monitoring program for the following year.
- Financial summary report including:
    - each permittee's expenditures for the previous fiscal year;

  - each permittee's budget for the current fiscal year; and
  - a description of the source of funds;

- Draft work plan which describes the proposed implementation of the LIPs and MSWMPs for next fiscal year. The work plan includes clearly defined tasks, responsibilities, and schedules for implementation of the stormwater program and each permittee's action plans for the next fiscal year.

- Major changes to any previously submitted plans/policies.

- An assessment of the permittee's compliance status with the Receiving Water Limitations (Section VI of the MS4 Permit) and any proposed modifications to the MSWMP and WQMP if the Receiving Water Limitations are not fully achieved.

The District, as the Principal Permittee, leads the preparation of the Annual Report for submittal to the RWQCB and EPA Region 9. However, the compilation of information for the report is a collaborative effort among all permittees. The MS4 Solution Database provides a standardized format for entering data to be used in the annual report. Data required for reporting from each permittee is stored in the Database. Entries are the responsibility of each permittee jurisdiction, and are individually certified. The MS4 Database provides the bulk of data used by the District to prepare the annual report.

The process for development of the report is as follows:

> Following completion of a fiscal year (i.e., after June 30), the Principal Permittee requests input from the permittees by September 1st of each year. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for compiling the required information for the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator request required MS4 Permit information from Engineering Department, Planning Department, Building and Safety Department, Public Works Services Department, Rancho Cucamonga Fire District, and Cucamonga Valley Water District, on July 1st annually. The departments have until August 1st to get information back to Environmental Programs Manager or Environmental Programs Coordinator. The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Coordinator reviews the data received prior to submitting it to the Principal Permittee on September 1st annually.

The Principal Permittee assembles a draft report that is reviewed by the permittees prior to submittal. Typically, the report is structured as follows:

- *Introduction* – Provides an overview of the MS4 Permit program.
- *Program Administration* - Provides background information on how the areawide MS4 program is organized and administered. It includes summaries of permittee participation, the program budget, and program expenditures.

- *Program Status* – This section is the heart of the report, providing summaries of outcomes from each program area, e.g., inspections, control of illicit discharges and PEO activities.
- *Stormwater Monitoring Program* – Summarizes the results and analysis of water quality monitoring activities.
- *Overall Program Effectiveness* – Evaluates progress with BMP implementation, water quality protection, and meeting program goals.
- *Program Activities for Next Reporting Year* – Identifies proposed goals and activities for the next permit year and outlines any proposed changes to the program.

Following review by the permittees, a final Annual Report is prepared and submitted by the November 15 annual deadline. Accompanying the report submittal, are detailed facility, inspection and MS4 Permit data files, downloaded from the MS4 Solution Database. The Database is maintained as an integral element of the area-wide MS4 program.

9.4 MSWMP Evaluation

By October 1 of each year, the area-wide MS4 program evaluates the MSWMP to determine the need for revisions to reduce pollutants in MS4 discharges to the MEP (*XVIII.B*). Any revisions to the MSWMP are reported in the Annual Report submitted by November 15 each year (*XVIII.C*). The Environmental Programs Manager in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for providing input to this process and communicating potential program changes that may impact budgets or personnel to senior officials in the City.

9.5 Local Implementation Plan Updates

The LIP will be revised, as needed, to comply with permit requirements. Revisions may occur for the following reasons:

- Annually, the City reviews the LIP to determine the need for revisions to reflect changes either to the area-wide MS4 program or to the MS4 program (e.g., MSWMP) as implemented within the City.

- Following RWQCB approval of revisions made to the MSWMP or WQMP to support implementation of TMDLs, the LIP will be revised, as needed, to ensure the LIP is consistent with revisions to these program documents (*V.D*). See LIP Section 11.3 for LIP revision requirements related to TMDL implementation.

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department are responsible for reviewing and revising the LIP, as needed. Any modifications to the LIP are reported in the information provided to the District as part of the development of the Annual Report. LIP was prepared within the initial 18 months following the adoption of MS4 Permit on January 29 2010.

9.6 Report of Waste Discharge

The MS4 Permit adopted by the RWQCB on January 29, 2010 expires on January 29, 2015. Prior to this expiration date, the area-wide MS4 program will submit a permit renewal application (or

Report of Waste Discharge [ROWD]) to the RWQCB. The ROWD will be submitted no later than 180 days prior to the permit expiration date (i.e., by July 29, 2014), and at a minimum will include (*XXII.A*):

- A program effectiveness analysis, including the effectiveness of the overall urban and stormwater runoff management program in achieving water quality standards in receiving waters;
- Proposed revisions to the urban and stormwater runoff management program based on the findings of the program effectiveness analysis and consistent with the risk-based approach proposed in the 2006 ROWD;
- Changes in land use and/or population including map updates;
- Significant changes to the storm drain systems, outfalls, detention or retention basins or dams, and other controls including map updates of the storm drain systems; and
- New or revised program elements and compliance schedule(s) necessary to comply with the Receiving Water Limitations in the current MS4 Permit.

The area-wide MS4 program through the efforts of the Management Committee works collaboratively to develop the ROWD. It is expected that the process for developing this document will begin by late 2013. The Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Inspector of the Engineering Services Department is responsible for participating in this process and communicating potential program changes that may impact budgets or personnel to senior officials in the City.

9.7 Other Program Evaluation Activities

The MS4 Permit includes a number of other program evaluation requirements associated with the implementation of TMDLs. These requirements and the process for implementation are reported in LIP Section 11.

The RWQCB or EPA Region 9 may periodically conduct stormwater program audits. While these audits may identify program deficiencies, they also may highlight commendable program practices. When such practices are highlighted, they will be recognized as "Best Program Practices," and the information is shared with the City so that the Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator in the Engineering Services Department may consider whether the Best Program Practice may be incorporated into the City's MS4 program.

Section 10
Monitoring

10.1 Program Description

An area-wide monitoring program is administrated by the Principal Permittee on behalf of the Permittees. This program is designed to be representative of the watershed, and includes local and regional monitoring elements per MS4 Permit requirements. The program is administrated under a separate receiving waters and urban monitoring reporting program for the MS4 Permit (*XX.E*).

The overall goal of the monitoring program is to provide information regarding compliance with water quality objectives applicable to waterbodies receiving discharges from the MS4 system. Key objectives to support this goal include (*Permit Attachment 5, II.A*):

- Provide data to support the development of an effective municipal urban runoff pollutant source control program.
- Determine water quality status, trends, and pollutants of concern associated with urban runoff and their impact on the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
- Assist with identifying the sources of the priority list of pollutants of concern in urban runoff to the MEP (e.g., including, but not limited to atmospheric deposition, contaminated sediments, other non-point sources, etc.).
- Characterize pollutants associated with urban runoff and assess the influence of urban land uses on receiving water quality.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of existing urban runoff water quality management programs, including an estimate of pollutant reductions achieved by the treatment and source control BMPs implemented by the permittees.
- Detect illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4s so they can be responded to or eliminated.
- Identify those waters, which without additional action to control pollution from urban stormwater discharges, cannot reasonably be expected to attain or maintain applicable water quality objectives in the Basin Plan.
- Identify and prioritize the most significant water quality problems resulting from urban runoff.
- Evaluate costs and benefits of proposed municipal stormwater quality control programs to the stakeholders, including the public.

10.2 Program Development and Implementation

The area-wide MS4 program implements monitoring activities to fulfill routine monitoring requirements for the permitted area and implement monitoring requirements associated with the implementation of TMDLs. These programs are periodically evaluated and, if needed, modified to ensure that the monitoring collected by the program is consistent with MS4 Permit requirements.

To support the MS4 monitoring program, the area-wide MS4 program participates in the SMC (www.socalsmc.org). SMC's goal is to develop the technical information necessary to better understand stormwater mechanisms and impacts, and then develop the tools that will effectively and efficiently improve stormwater decision-making. The SMC develops and funds cooperative projects to improve regional knowledge of stormwater quality management. The coalition was established in 2000 through a formal letter of agreement signed by all of the Phase I municipal stormwater NPDES lead permittees and the NPDES regulatory agencies in southern California. In fiscal year 2007-2008, SMC member agencies renewed the agreement for another five years and added three additional members. The District as the Principal Permittee represents the area-wide MS4 program at SMC meetings.

10.3 Existing Monitoring Program

The area-wide MS4 program implements a variety of monitoring activities to support the goals and objectives of the MS4 monitoring program. Described in the sections below, the program supports three general types of monitoring: routine, TMDL-based, and regional monitoring.

10.3.1 Routine Monitoring Program

The MS4 Permit requires that regular stormwater monitoring occur at selected sites in receiving waters and the MS4 system. Five sites have been routinely sampled for more than ten years (Table 10-1). Samples are analyzed for key chemical and physical constituents. The data from these sites provides the primary data used to evaluate water quality trends and identify pollutants of concern. The District conducts the routine monitoring program on behalf of all permittees under the M4 Permit.

10.3.2 TMDL-based Monitoring

The area-wide MS4 program provides support to monitoring efforts carried out as part of TMDL implementation activities. Currently, the following TMDL monitoring activities are being supported (LIP Section 11.3 provides additional information regarding these TMDL implementation activities) (*V.D.1, 4, Permit Attachment 5, V.B.1*):

Table 10-1. Routine Water Quality Monitoring Sites

Site No.	Location	Primary Land Use	Nearest District Rain Gauge	Station Number
2	Cucamonga Creek above crosswalls	Open/forest	Cucamonga Canyon at mouth	1309
3	Cucamonga Creek @ Hwy 60	Commercial and Industrial	Ontario Fire Department	1335
5	Stormwater pipe @ Hunts Lane north of Hospitality Lane	Commercial and Light Industrial	District Office	2001B3
8	Santa Ana River @ Hamner Ave.	Urbanized, Mixed Use	Chino Airport	1360
10	Santa Ana River – 6 miles upstream of Seven Oaks Dam	Open/forest	Santa Ana - Manzanita Flat	3002

Middle Santa Ana River Bacterial Indicator TMDL Watershed-wide Compliance Site Monitoring – Five sites are regularly sampled for bacterial indicators, total suspended solids and selected field parameters: Santa Ana River at MWD Crossing, Santa Ana River at Pedley Avenue, Prado Park Lake Outlet, Mill-Cucamonga Creek at Chino-Corona Road, and Chino Creek at Central Avenue. Samples are collected during dry conditions in the dry and wet seasons and during and after one storm event. The District is responsible for collecting these samples.

Big Bear Lake Nutrient TMDL Compliance Program Watershed-wide Compliance Plan – Six sites at the mouths of tributaries to Big Bear Lake are sampled at different intervals to assess baseline conditions and conditions during snowmelt and storm events. The District is responsible for collecting these samples.

10.3.3 Regional Monitoring Activities

The area-wide MS4 program participates in regional monitoring activities that support the purposes and requirements of the MS4 Permit. The following sections describe these activities.

Stormwater Monitoring Coalition

The area-wide MS4 program is an active participant in monitoring activities sponsored by the SMC. These activities vary from year to year based on the approved SMC Research Agenda. Examples of monitoring studies being implemented by SMC include the Bioassessment Monitoring Program and a Stormwater Data Compilation Study to facilitate data sharing among SMC member agencies. The Annual Report summarizes monitoring activities that the area-wide MS4 program participates in with SMC. Additional information is available directly from the SMC (www.socalsmc.org).

10.4 Monitoring Program Support

The previous sections described the types of monitoring programs implemented as a part of the area-wide MS4 program. Development and maintenance of supporting

procedures, databases and reporting activities are also carried out collectively by the area-wide MS4 program. The following sections describe these activities.

10.4.1 Quality Assurance Project Plans

The MS4 Permit requires that monitoring programs be implemented under an approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to ensure compliance with the State's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Plan (SWAMP) procedures (*Permit Attachment 5, III*). The agency responsible for preparation of the QAPP varies by monitoring program. The routine monitoring conducted by the MS4 program will be developing a QAPP during the 2010 MS4 Permit term (see also LIP Section 10.3). The QAPP will incorporate the monitoring recordkeeping requirements established by the MS4 Permit. TMDL and regional monitoring efforts operate under QAPPs developed specifically for those monitoring activities (*Permit Attachment 5, III*).

10.4.2 Geodatabase Development

Monitoring programs will be supported by a Geodatabase under development by the area-wide MS4 program. Using the San Bernardino County GIS as the foundation, this database characterizes land use, MS4 drainage and adjacent natural channels. A key objective of this effort is to identify drainage channels that are vulnerable to hydrologic impacts, which will provide critical support data for WAP development (see LIP Section 11.4.2). The Geodatabase will also provide a complete, accessible map of the MS4 drainage system.

10.4.3 Reporting

Routine monitoring results are summarized in the Annual Report (see LIP Section 9.3) (*Permit Attachment 5, VII*). All monitoring data are analyzed using appropriate techniques to assess trends, evaluate compliance with water quality objectives and evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the area-wide MS4 program.

TMDL monitoring results are reported as required by the specific TMDL implementation program (see LIP Section 11.3). Regional monitoring results are reported by the appropriate responsible jurisdiction. For example, the results of SMC-sponsored activities may be found at www.socalsmc.org.

10.4.4 Sample Collection Training

QAPPs developed for various monitoring programs establish the sample collection requirements specific to each monitoring program. District staff that collect samples for any monitoring program receive sample collection training.

10.5 Monitoring Program Revisions

The MS4 monitoring program is being revised to fulfill a 2010 MS4 Permit requirement to reorganize the program into two primary areas: Integrated Watershed Monitoring and Regional Monitoring (*Permit Attachment 5, IV*). Existing monitoring program elements will be updated as needed and new program elements will be added as required by the MS4 Permit. The following sections describe elements to be incorporated into these two monitoring program areas.

10.5.1 Integrated Watershed Monitoring Program

The area-wide MS4 program submitted an Integrated Watershed Monitoring Plan (IWMP) to the RWQCB for review and approval by January 2011. The approved IWMP will be implemented within six months of RWQCB approval. After its approval this LIP will be updated to incorporate the approved plan. The IWMP submittal includes the following monitoring program components:

Existing Core Monitoring Program (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.1*)

The core monitoring program includes both receiving water monitoring and monitoring of the MS4 (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.1*). The existing program was reviewed and revised as needed to address the following IWMP requirements:

Receiving Water Monitoring – Objective is to determine if urban runoff is causing or contributing to violations of water quality standards in the receiving waters. Representative sites close to MS4 discharge points and where chronic and/or persistent water quality problems were identified.

MS4 Facility Monitoring - Objective is to determine the pollutant loads from the MS4 and determine if there is a trend. Sites representative of flow, duration and pollutants were selected. This monitoring requirement may be combined with the mass emissions monitoring (revise last sentence as needed based on IWMP).

Urban Discharge Mass Emissions Monitoring (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.2*)

The MS4 program selected representative outfall locations to achieve the following objectives for this monitoring program element:

- Estimate the total mass emissions of pollutants of concern from the MS4 to receiving waters;
- Assess trends in mass emissions associated with urban stormwater runoff from the MS4s over time and evaluate potential correlations between any trends in mass emission and land use and population changes; and
- Determine if the MS4 is contributing to exceedances of water quality standards, by comparing outfall and receiving water results to:
    - Basin Plan water quality objectives;
    - EPA stormwater benchmarks contained in the EPA Multi-Sector Industrial Storm Water Permit;
    - California Toxic Rule; and
    - MS4 discharge monitoring data.

Illegal Connection/Illicit Discharge Monitoring (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.3*)

Development of the IWMP IC/ID monitoring program component included a review and update (where needed) of dry and wet weather reconnaissance strategies designed to identify and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections, particularly in areas with a high density of industries associated with gross pollution.

By July 29, 2011, the IWMP will also include a dry weather monitoring program for nitrogen and total dissolved solids (TDS). The purpose of this program is to support the recently adopted nitrogen-TDS water quality objectives and determine baseline concentrations of these constituents in dry weather runoff, if any, from significant outfall locations (36 inches or larger in diameter).

As part of the IC/ID Program, the City conducts it's owns monitoring of pollutants when there is suspicion of pollutants discharging into the City's MS4. The City uses Edward S. Babcock and Sons, Inc. for the analysis of the samples.

The City also, collects samples at the Municipal Yard under the MAPPS Program. The following pollutants are sampled for: 608-PCBs, Aluminum by ICP, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Copper by ICPMS, Iron by ICP, Lead by ICPMS, Mercury by ICPMS, Nickel by ICPMS, Nitrate-Nitrogen, Nitrite-Nitrogen, oil and Grease by 1664, Ph, Specific Conductance, Total Organic Carbon, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by 418.1, Total Suspended Solids and Zinc by ICPMS.

At Epicenter Sports Facility Maintenance Yard the City samples for oil and Grease by 1664, Ph, Specific Conductance, Total organic Carbon, Total petroleum hydrocarbons by 418.1 and Total Suspended Solids.

As pollutants are sampled for and are non-detectable, the Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator will evaluate to see if they may be moved off list of pollutants to sample for.

Hydromodification Monitoring Plan (HMP) (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.4*)

This IWMP will include an HMP to evaluate hydromodification impacts for the drainage channels deemed most susceptible to degradation and the effectiveness of BMPs in preventing or reducing impacts from hydromodification within the permitted area. The HMP is being developed in conjunction with Phase 2 of the development of the WAP (see LIP Section 11.4.2) and will include:

- Protocols for ongoing monitoring to assess drainage channels deemed most susceptible to degradation, and to assess the effectiveness in preventing or reducing impacts from hydromodification within the permitted area; and

- Models to predict the effects of urbanization on stream stability within the permitted area.

Source Identification and Special Studies (*Permit Attachment 5, IV.B.5*)

Pollutants of Concern - The area-wide MS4 program previously established a priority list of pollutants of concern in the watershed based on the findings of water quality monitoring efforts. These pollutants and their order of priority from high to low were: (1) high - bacteria, (2) medium metals (zinc, copper, lead), (3) low - nutrients (nitrate as nitrogen, total phosphorus), total suspended solids and chemical oxygen demand.

During the 2010 MS4 Permit term, the area-wide MS4 program will assess each of the pollutants considered a concern (except bacteria, which are already being addressed by TMDL, see LIP Section 11.3) and prepare a strategic plan for addressing each pollutant. For some pollutants such as the metals, the need for special studies for the development of site-specific objectives or total recoverable/ dissolved translators will be evaluated.

Pollutant Source Investigation and Control Plan - The area-wide MS4 program developed and implemented a Pollutant Source Investigation and Control Plan during the previous permit term to investigate elevated pollutant concentrations of coliform bacteria, zinc, copper and lead at Site 5 (see Table 10-1). Implementation of this plan will continue under the IWMP.

10.5.2 Regional Watershed Monitoring

Regional watershed monitoring refers to the collaboration among the many agencies in and around southern California in addition to municipal stormwater agencies that are interested in watershed to regional scale monitoring. Regional monitoring can be used to assess the cumulative results of anthropogenic and natural effects on the environment and provides opportunities for comparison of the different stormwater agencies' monitoring to determine the breadth and depth of human impacts and natural variability found throughout southern California's watersheds. Examples of regional monitoring programs include the SWAMP, State Wetland's Recovery Project, EPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, and U.S. Geological Survey's National Water Quality Assessment Program. In addition, a number of regional organizations continue work in the Santa Ana River Watershed area, including the Stormwater Task Force, SMC, SCCWRP and universities. The MS4 Permit requires participation in the following regional monitoring efforts (*Permit Attachment 5, V*):

- ***TMDL Monitoring -*** The area-wide MS4 program's participation in TMDL monitoring activities is described in LIP Sections 10.3.2 and 11.3 (*Permit Attachment 5, V.1*).

- ***Low Impact Development BMP Monitoring -*** The area-wide MS4 program participates in data collection and monitoring to assess the effectiveness of LID techniques in semi-arid climate as part of the SMC project, *Quantifying the Effectiveness of Site Design/ Low Impact Development Best Management Practices in Southern California* (*Permit Attachment 5, V.2*).

- ***Regional Bioassessment Monitoring*** - The area-wide MS4 program participates on the SMC Bioassessment Working Group to support regional bioassessment monitoring (*Permit Attachment 5, V.3*). The program will work in coordination with

the SMC to fulfill the bioassessment monitoring requirements incorporated into the MS4 Permit and applicable to the permitted area.

10.5.3 Quality Assurance Project Plan Development

The MS4 Permit requires the area-wide MS4 program to develop a QAPP to support its core monitoring program ((*Permit Attachment 5, III*). The QAPP will address all elements of the SWAMP QAPP guidelines. Data collection, field and laboratory protocol, measurements, and analysis will be compatible with the SWAMP Quality Assurance Management Plan and Procedures for Conducting Routine Field Measurement (www.swcrb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp).

Section 11
Watershed Management

11.1 Program Description

This section describes MS4 Permit requirements that are watershed-based in scope and implementation. Watershed-based activities include working with the RWQCB on revisions to the Basin Plan, addressing water quality impairments, e.g., through the implementation of TMDLs, and developing a San Bernardino County WAP. The following sections describe the City's participation in these watershed management activities.

The following link provides the current schedule for development of TMDLs by the RWQCB. http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2012.shtml

> ***Middle Santa Ana River Bacterial Indicator TMDL*** **(MSAR Bacteria TMDL**) – addresses pathogen impairments in Santa Ana River Reach 3, Chino Creek Reach 1 and 2, Mill Creek (Prado Area), Prado Park Lake, and Cucamonga Creek (Reach 1).

The following sections document the requirements specific to these TMDLs, describe other TMDL development or implementation activities currently ongoing in San Bernardino County, and identify implementation requirements specific to the City (if any).

11.1.1 Middle Santa Ana River Bacterial Indicator TMDL

The TMDL establishes implementation requirements applicable to urban stormwater dischargers (*V.D.1, 2, 3*). These requirements which are incorporated into the MS4 Permit and their status include:

Currently, the area-wide MS4 program implements its responsibilities under this TMDL in the following manner:

> The MS4 program is a participant and funding partner for the MSAR Bacteria TMDL Task Force (MSAR Task Force). The MSAR Task Force is administered by SAWPA and includes representatives of the San Bernardino and Riverside County MS4 programs, Cities of Claremont and Pomona, agricultural interests, and the RWQCB. The MSAR Task Force convenes periodically to direct the implementation efforts associated with water quality monitoring and urban source identification activities ranging from compliance monitoring to source evaluation studies (see www.sawpa.org for more information).

The area-wide MS4 program works collaboratively to develop revisions to the MSWMP and WQMP. Revisions to LIPs are the responsibility of the individual MS4 permittees (see LIP Section 9.5). If such revisions are necessary, the Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Inspector in the Engineering Services Department is responsible for revising the LIP within 90 days of RWQCB approval of changes to the MSWMP and WQMP and summarizing the modifications for inclusion in the Annual Report.

The MS4 Permit also required the MS4 permittees to develop a Comprehensive Bacteria Reduction Plan (CBRP), which is a long term plan designed to achieve compliance with the WLAs for dry weather conditions by December 31, 2015. A draft CBRP was submitted to the RWQCB for review on December 31, 2010. Based on the RWQCB's comments the draft CBRP was revised and re-submitted for RWQCB and was approved. Currently, The City of Rancho Cucamonga participates as a listed Permittee subject to the CBRP requirements.

The Environmental Programs Manager and/or Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department are responsible for revising the LIP to ensure consistency with the CBRP. Currently, it is expected that the Environmental Programs Manager and Environmental Programs Coordinator of the Engineering Services Department will undertake implementation responsibilities of the CBRP.

11.1.2 Other Impaired Waters Activities

The MS4 Permit includes additional requirements to address impaired water concerns in the Santa Ana River watershed portion of San Bernardino County. As appropriate, these requirements are implemented as part of the area-wide MS4 program and/or by individual MS4 permittees. The following sections summarize other MS4 Permit requirements designed to address impaired waters in the area. Where appropriate, implementation responsibilities applicable to the City, if any, are also described.

11.2 Watershed Planning

The MS4 Permit requires that the area-wide MS4 program and permittees incorporate watershed planning into stormwater management activities. The following sections describe how watershed planning is incorporated into City MS4 program.

11.2.1 Watershed Protection Principles

The City of Rancho Cucamonga implements watershed protection principles through the project planning process conducted for new development and significant re-development projects (see LIP Section 5). The 2010 MS4 Permit requires the City to conduct a review of these principles and how they are implemented in the City (*XI.C.4*). Specifically, the MS4 Permit requires the City to develop common watershed protection principles and policies necessary for the protection of water quality that include the following:

- Avoid disturbance of natural water bodies, drainage systems and floodplains; conserve natural areas; protect slopes and channels; minimize impacts from stormwater and urban runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and waterbodies;

- Minimize changes in hydrology and pollutant loading; require incorporation of controls including structural and non-structural BMPs to mitigate any projected increases in pollutant loads and flows; ensure that post-development runoff rates and velocities from a site do not adversely impact downstream erosion, stream habitat; minimize the quantity of stormwater directed to impermeable surfaces and

the MS4s; maximize the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of storm water into the ground;

- Preserve wetlands, riparian corridors, and buffer zones; establish reasonable limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site;
- Use properly designed and well maintained water quality wetlands, biofiltration swales, watershed-scale retrofits, etc., where such measures are likely to be effective and technically and economically feasible;
- Provide for appropriate permanent measures to reduce stormwater pollutant loads in stormwater from a development site;
- Establish development guidelines for areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss; and
- Consider pollutants of concern.

The City works collaboratively to identify impediments to implementation of these principles and policies and develop recommendations for addressing these impediments.

As required by the MS4 Permit, the City reviewed the watershed principles and policies, described above, in the context of the City's planning procedures (*XI.B.2*). This effort included a review of the following:

- Preparation of CEQA documentation;
- Project review and approval processes conducted as part of WQMP development; and
- City General Plan and related documents, local development and design standards, zoning codes, conditions of approval).

On May 19, 2010, the City Council adopted the Rancho Cucamonga General Plan and certified the Program Environmental Impact Report. As a result of this update, the City identified the following action items to reduce impediments to implementation of watershed protection principles and policies in the City:

GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

A number of goals and policies in the 2010 General Plan Update address hydrology, water quality, and flooding in the City. Implementation of these goals and policies and their corresponding implementation actions would reduce impacts on hydrology and water quality from future development and redevelopment. These include:

- **Policy LU-3.4**: Promote development that is sustainable in its use of land and that limits impacts to natural resources, energy, and air and water quality.

***Implementation Action*:** Adopt a sustainable development program that incorporates green building standards.

GOAL RC-2: Provide adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supplies to the community.

- **Policy RC-2.1**: In consultation with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and other agencies, designate appropriate land use patterns and take other suitable actions to protect major areas within the Planning Area that are critical to replenishment of groundwater supplies and local surface waters.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge.

- **Policy RC-2.2**: Continue to consult with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and support programs that protect water quality, conserve water usage, and promote re-use of water in accordance with State guidelines

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation

- **Policy RC-2.4**: Promote the protection of natural stream courses from erosion and from polluted urban runoff.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.

- **Policy RC-2.6**: Where it is consistent with public safety priorities, take actions to retain natural drainage courses within the Planning Area.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.

- **Policy RC-2.7**: Protect the watershed by achieving mandates imposed by regulations.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.

GOAL PS-7: Provide adequate and appropriately designed storm drainage and flood control facilities to minimize the risk of flooding

- **Policy PS-7.1**: Continue to upgrade and expand the flood control system so that the community is protected from flooding.

***Implementation Action*:** Consult with the County Flood Control District to ensure regional facilities are appropriately maintained. Continue to inventory any deficiencies in the City's flood control system and implement required improvements through the CIP or other methods that may expedite improvements.

- **Policy PS-7.2**: Continue to maintain and improve the City's flood control system and upstream tributary areas.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to collect flood control fees as part of the development permitting process, and continue to participate in the regional Zone 1A Advisory Committee meetings.

- **Policy PS-7.3**: Provide input on the level of development intensity and conservation practices within the City's Sphere of Influence area and the San Bernardino National Forest.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to review plans and programs and provide City input to the County of San Bernardino and National Forest Service concerning areas in the City's Sphere. For development projects within the Sphere, insist upon application of City development standards and review practices in lieu of those of the county.

- **Policy PS-7.4**: Maintain structural and operational integrity of essential public facilities in the event of a flooding hazard, and locate new essential public facilities outside of flood hazard zones.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to locate essential public facilities in protected areas outside of recognized flood zones.

- **Policy PF-5.2**: Support the efforts of the CVWD and San Bernardino County agencies to provide and expand water treatment facilities to treat local water sources from canyon surface waters and groundwater.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge. Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation. Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit. Provide CVWD with requested population projections and other information that will inform regular updates of CVWD's Urban Water Management Plan. Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.

- **Policy PF-6.1**: Continue to ensure an adequate treatment and collection system capacity for Rancho Cucamonga's wastewater that is conveyed to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency water reclamation facilities, while protecting water quality and public health and minimizing adverse impacts to the environment.

  ***Implementation Action*:** Consult on the periodic analysis by the CVWD and other responsible agencies to ensure that operating levels remain the same. For major development projects, require capacity assessments of both transmission and treatment facilities.

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

SC 4.9-1 Chapter 19.20 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, which provides regulations to comply with the CWA, the California Water Quality Control Act, and the City's NPDES permit. This ordinance prohibits the discharge of specific pollutants into the storm water; regulates connections to the storm drain system; and requires development projects to implement permanent BMPs on individual sites to reduce pollutants in the storm water.

SC 4.9-2 The Santa Ana RWQCB implements the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin through the through issuance of individual WDRs; discharge prohibitions; water quality certifications; programs for salt management, non-point sources, and storm water; and monitoring and regulatory enforcement actions, as necessary. Individual developments are required to obtain water quality certifications and/or WDRs and comply with the discharge prohibitions, TMDLs, and various programs of the Board.

SC 4.9-3 In compliance with the terms of the adjudications for the Chino and Cucamonga Groundwater Basins, the CVWD and other participating entities shall pump groundwater according to their prescriptive water rights as managed by the Chino Basin Watermaster.

SC 4.9-4 The City's Floodplain Management Regulations (Chapter 19.12 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code) require all structures and land uses within the designated floodplains to be reasonably safe from flooding and not increase the base flood by more than one foot where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated. This is accomplished by the implementation of flood hazard reduction measures, which would include anchoring; flood-resistant materials; drainage around structures; elevation of lowest floor above base flood elevation; flood-proofing; elimination of infiltration of floodwater or discharges from water and sewer lines; prohibition of floodway encroachment; and mobile home and recreational vehicle standards.

SC 4.9-5 Storm drainage system improvements in the City are constructed in accordance with the Master Plan of Drainage-Westside Area and the Etiwanda/San Sevaine

Area Drainage Policy, with its associated Etiwanda Area Master Plan of Drainage. These drainage master plans address the flood control needs of a fully developed drainage are and identify the regional and local facilities needed to adequately convey a 100-year storm event. Storm drainage system improvements in other areas of the City are constructed in accordance with the storm drain plan in the applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan. Buildout of the 2010 General Plan Update complies with applicable drainage master plans.

SC 4.9-6 The Santa Ana River Mainstream project will provide increased plod protection to the communities within Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties by construction structural improvements at dams, levees, creeks, street drains, and the Santa Ana River; restoring marshland; and protecting canyon areas. Implementation of this project is being coordinated between the flood control districts of the three counties (as local sponsors) and USACE. The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall continue coordination with the USACE and local sponsors for the ongoing implementation of this project.

SC 4.9-7 A final drainage study shall be submitted to and approved by the City Engineer prior to final map approval or the issuance of building permits, whichever occurs first. All drainage facilities shall be installed as required by City Engineer.

SC 4.9-8 Adequate provisions shall be made for acceptance and disposal of surface drainage entering the property from adjacent drainage.

SC 4.9-9 The San Bernardino County Department of Public Works owns and maintains the channelized creeks, debris basins, levees, and spreading grounds located in and north of the City, which reduce storm water flows in canyons and flood hazards. Build-out of the 2010 General Plan update is subject to the County's ongoing maintenance of debris basins, channels, and spreading grounds reduces hazards associated with flooding, mudflows, and debris flows from mountains (Eke 2009).

SC 4.9-10 The 2010 General Plan Update complies with requirements set forth by the USACE in the Emergency Action and Notification Sub-plan for the San Antonio Dam, which identifies actions and responsibilities for warning, evacuation, and post disaster recovery that will be followed in the event of dam failure.

For more detailed information about the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan hydrology, water quality and future development and redevelopment see General Plan EIR Section 4.9 – Hydrology and water quality. (Appendix GG)

11.2.2 Watershed Action Plan

The MS4 Permit requires development of a WAP to:

- Address cumulative impacts of development on vulnerable streams;

- Preserve or restore to the MEP the structure and function of streams in the permitted area; and
- Protect surface water quality and groundwater recharge areas.

The WAP was submitted to the RWQCB on May 13, 2013 and has been approved. The WAP is implemented by the City as a planning document to assist in the planning process to address watershed protection principles.

Appendix A

CVWD Water Conservation Ordinance No. 47

ORDINANCE NO. 47

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, RESCINDING ORDINANCE 41 AND ENCOURAGING WATER USE EFFICIENCY

WHEREAS, the State of California and western United States has limited supplies of drinking water, and;

WHEREAS, Cucamonga Valley Water District practices diligent stewardship of this valuable resource, and;

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors encourages the efficient use of all water supplies.

WHEREAS, it is hereby declared that the conditions prevailing in areas served by Cucamonga Valley Water District, the areas of the State of California and elsewhere from which the District obtains its water supplies require that the water resources available to the District be put to the maximum beneficial use to the extent to which they are capable, and that waste or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interests of the people of the District and for the public welfare.

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 31026 authorizes the District to restrict the use of water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, and to prohibit the waste of District water or the use of District water during such periods, for any purpose other than household use. Other restricted uses may be determined to be necessary by the District.

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 350 et seq. and Section 375 et seq. authorize the District to declare a water shortage emergency condition whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers will not be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there will be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The District has the power and authority to enact a water conservation measures pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et seq. and 375 et seq.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: As of the effective date of this Ordinance No. 47, Ordinance No. 47 shall supersede, and otherwise control, over Ordinance 41 and Ordinance 41 shall be of no further force or effect.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

2.1 "DISTRICT": Cucamonga Valley Water District

2.2 "AREA OF SERVICE": For the purposes of this Ordinance, the area of service shall be defined as all of the Cucamonga Valley Water District

2.3 "CUSTOMER/PERSON": Any natural person, firm, or corporation.

2.4 "GENERAL MANAGER/CEO": The person designated by the District to supervise the operation of the public water system and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this Ordinance, or his/her duly authorized representative.

SECTION 3: AUTHORITY

This Ordinance is adopted pursuant to Water Code Sections 31026, 31027, 350 et seq., and 375 et seq. Pursuant to the Water Code Sections 31027, 350 et seq., and 375 et seq., a notice of public hearing was published at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the public hearing which was conducted on March 24, 2009 at 6:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as practicable at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-2799 as part of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors. A certified copy of the proposed Ordinance was also posted at the District offices at least five (5) days before the hearing. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing was published in a newspaper of general circulation within the District.

SECTION 4: WATER USE EFFICIENCY PRACTICES

Customers are required to practice the following activities:

(1) Hosing paved areas for health and safety purposes only with the use of a waterbroom or water-efficient pressure washer using not more than 5 gallons per minute.

(2) Wash vehicles using a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle so that water does not flow to waste.

(3) All decorative fountains shall be equipped with recirculating systems.

(4) Upon notification by the District, repair all leaks.

(5) Adjust sprinklers so there is no run-off, over-spray or excessive irrigation from the property.

(6) Restaurants will only serve water on request.

(7) Hotels will offer guests the option to not launder linen daily.

(8) Industrial customers will review their water-using processes to evaluate ways to increase water conservation

No water customer of the District shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water in a manner contrary to any provision of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5: FAILURE TO COMPLY

Financial penalties will be assessed when a customer who, in the reasonable discretion of the General Manager/CEO, or his/her representative, violates this Ordinance. Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, outlines those penalties and the method of notifying a customer that he/she is violating District's Ordinance. If the General Manager/CEO, or his/her representative deems it appropriate, water service will be terminated at the location where the violation occurred due to a failure to comply with this Ordinance or a failure to pay financial penalties. Any such service termination shall be implemented under the District's authority and procedures including, but not limited to, the District's rules and regulations for water service. The regulatory purpose of imposing the requirements and financial penalties, as set forth in this Ordinance and Exhibit "A," are to conserve water, deter waste and unreasonable use of water, encourage efficiency, and to cover the costs incident to the investigation, inspection, and administration of the enforcement of this Ordinance and Exhibit "A." Such costs of this regulatory program include, but are not necessarily limited to, the cost of District personnel for administration of this program, notices, publications, implementation of conservation measures/programs and the monitoring and enforcement of penalties.

SECTION 6: SEVERABILITY

If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provision, paragraphs, words, sections, and articles shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE

This Ordinance is effective immediately upon its adoption. Within ten (10) days after adoption of this Ordinance, this full Ordinance with the names of those Directors voting for and against the Ordinance shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation and a certified copy of this Ordinance, along with the names of those Directors voting for and against the Ordinance, will be posted in the District offices.

ADOPTED this _____ day of , 200 __.

_____
Randall J. Reed
President

ATTEST:

_____
Robert A. DeLoach
Secretary

ORDINANCE NO. 47

EXHIBIT "A"

Financial penalties will be assessed when a customer violates the requirements outlined in Section 4 of Ordinance 47. The penalties are as follows:

(a) First violation. The District shall issue a written notice of a first violation to the water customer.

(b) Second violation. For a second violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

(c) Third violation. For a third violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

(d) Fourth violation. After a fourth and any subsequent violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of One Hundred Fifty Dollars ($150.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

The regulatory purposes of imposing the requirements and financial penalties, as set forth in this Ordinance and Exhibit "A," are to conserve water, deter waste and unreasonable use of water, encourage efficiency, and to cover the costs incident to the investigation, inspection, and administration of the enforcement of this Ordinance and Exhibit "A." Such costs of this regulatory program include, but are not necessarily limited to, the cost of District personnel for administration of this program, notices, publications, implementation of conservation measures/programs and the monitoring and enforcement of penalties.

NOTICING

The District shall give notice of violation of Ordinance No. 47 to the water customer as follows:

(a) The first notice of violation shall be a warning given to the customer by using a door hanger.
(b) The second violation shall be in writing by regular mail to the address at which the water customer is normally billed.
(c) Notice of subsequent violations shall be given in writing in the following manner:

(i) By giving the notice to the customer at the property where the violation occurred; or

(ii) If the water customer is absent from or unavailable at the premises at which the violation occurred, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion

at the premises and sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the water customer is normally billed; or

(iii) If a person of suitable age or discretion cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the violation occurred, and also sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.

The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation and a statement of the penalties for each violation.

APPEAL PROCESS

(1) The application of this Ordinance is not intended to have a disproportionate impact on customers who have implemented conservation methods or installed water saving devices.

(2) A water customer may appeal to the District in writing if he/she feels that this Ordinance causes an undue hardship. The written request shall provide a justification for a reduction of a restricted use violation. Documentation must be provided to support the request and reasons outlining the hardship must be included.

(3) The request shall be reviewed by the General Manager or designee(s) and the customer will receive a written response from the District.

(4) A customer may appeal the District's decision by requesting a review by a committee designated by the Board of Directors. The decision of this committee will be final.

Appendix B

CVWD Water Conservation Ordinance No. 48

ORDINANCE NO. 48

AN ORDINANCE OF CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHING A WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is hereby declared that the conditions prevailing in areas served by Cucamonga Valley Water District, the areas of the State of California and elsewhere from which the District obtains its water supplies require that the water resources available to the District be put to the maximum beneficial use to the extent to which they are capable, and that waste or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interests of the people of the District and for the public welfare. Water Code Section 350 et seq. and Section 375 et seq. authorize the District to declare a water shortage emergency condition whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers will not be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there will be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The District has the power and authority to enact a water shortage contingency plan and water conservation measures pursuant to Water Code Section 350 et seq., to ensure an available water supply at the levels necessary to maintain human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection during the period as described herein.

SECTION 2: DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this Ordinance is to establish a Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan to minimize the effect of cutbacks in Cucamonga Valley Water District's water supply and to adopt provisions that will significantly reduce the consumption of water thereby extending the available water required for the District's customers. Water shortage conditions can be caused by a variety of reasons, including but not limited to: drought, equipment breakdown, power outage, and failure or maintenance of the imported water system. Shortage conditions can take the form of both short term and long term events. A short term event may only impact operations for a period of hours or days, while long term events could last weeks, months or years. Response to the shortage is dependent upon the severity of the shortage, the part of the system affected, current system demands, and projected longevity of the situation.

SECTION 3: AUTHORIZATION TO IMPLEMENT WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pursuant to Water Code Sections 31027, 350 et seq. and 375 et seq., a notice of public hearing was published at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the public hearing which was conducted on March 24, 2009 at 6:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as practicable at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-2799 as part of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors.

A certified copy of the proposed Ordinance was also posted at the District Offices at least five (5) days before the hearing. Notice of the time and place of the public hearing was published in a newspaper of general circulation within the District.

The Board of Directors shall declare, change and rescind, as applicable, the particular stage of the water supply shortage through the adoption of a resolution from time to time as deemed necessary by the Board of Directors. Within ten (10) calendar days of adoption of the resolution declaring, changing or rescinding the applicable stage of water supply shortage, the Board of Directors shall issue its determination of shortage and corrective measures by public proclamation published in a daily newspaper of general circulation a minimum of three (3) times for three (3) consecutive weeks. Three (3) publications in a newspaper regularly published once a week or more often, with at least five (5) days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. Such declaration and notice shall provide the extent, terms and conditions respecting the use and consumption of water in accordance with the applicable water conservation stage provided by this Ordinance. Upon such declaration and publication of such notice, due and proper notice shall be deemed to have been given each and every person supplied water within the District.

Any prohibitions on the use of water shall become effective immediately upon such publication. Any provisions requiring curtailment in the use of water shall become effective with the first full billing period commencing on or after the date of such publication.

SECTION 4: REDUCED WATER USAGE

STAGE 1 - ORDINANCE NO. 47, "Encouraging Water Use Efficiency"

This Stage (Ordinance No. 47) outlines mandatory prohibited water waste practices. Stage 1 remains in effect at all times and does not require the Board of Directors adopt a resolution for implementation.

STAGE 2 - ALERT

A Stage 2 shortage may be declared when the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will require customers to reduce their water usage by ten percent (10%) from the previous year's billing cycle for fiscal year 2007-2008.

STAGE 3 – WATER WARNING

A Stage 3 shortage may be declared when the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will require customers to reduce their water usage by fifteen percent (15%) by eliminating outdoor watering up to two days each week. The days of no watering will be assigned by the District when Stage 3 is enacted by resolution of the Board.

Penalties for violating any of the above provisions will be assessed according to Section 5.

STAGE 4 – WATER EMERGENCY

A Stage 4 shortage may be declared when the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will require customers to reduce their water usage by twenty-five percent (25%) by eliminating outdoor watering up to three days each week. The days of no watering will be determined by the District when Stage 4 is enacted by resolution of the Board.

Penalties for violating any of the above provisions will be assessed according to Section 5.

STAGE 5 - WATER SEVERE EMERGENCY

A Stage 5 shortage may be declared when the Board of Directors determines that it is likely that the District will require customers to reduce their water usage by fifty percent (50%) or more by eliminating outdoor watering from four to seven days, to be determined by the severity of the water emergency. The days of no watering will be determined by the District when Stage 5 is enacted by resolution of the board.

Additionally, the use of water for construction purposes shall be curtailed during a severe water emergency with the exception that recycled water may be used for such purposes.

Penalties for violating any of the above provisions will be assessed according to Section 5.

SECTION 5: FAILURE TO COMPLY

Financial penalties will be assessed when a customer who, in the reasonable discretion of the General Manager/CEO, or his/her representative, violates this Ordinance. Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, outlines those penalties and the method of notifying a customer that he/she is violating the District's Ordinance. If the General Manager/CEO, or his/her representative deems it appropriate, water service will be terminated at the location where the violation occurred due to a failure to comply with this Ordinance or a failure to pay financial penalties. The regulatory purpose of imposing the requirements and financial penalties, as set forth in this Ordinance and Exhibit "A," are to conserve water, deter waste and unreasonable use of water, encourage efficiency, and to cover the costs incident to the investigation, inspection, and administration of the enforcement of this Ordinance and Exhibit "A." Such costs of this regulatory program include, but are not necessarily limited to, the cost of District personnel for administration of this program, notices, publications, implementation of conservation measures/programs and the monitoring and enforcement of penalties.

SECTION 6: SEVERABILITY

If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provision, paragraphs, words, sections, and articles shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 7: CONFLICTING PROVISIONS

If provisions of this Ordinance are in conflict with each other, other rules and regulations of the District, any other resolution or ordinance of the District, or any State law or regulation, the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

SECTION 8: EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE

This Ordinance is effective immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED this _____ day of , 200 __.

_____
Randall J. Reed
President

ATTEST:

_____
Robert A. DeLoach
Secretary

ORDINANCE NO. 48

EXHIBIT "A"

Financial penalties will be assessed when a customer who violates the requirements outlined in Section 4 of Ordinance 48, Reduced Water Usage. The penalties are as follows:

(a) First violation. The District shall issue a written notice of a first violation to the water customer.

(b) Second violation. For a second violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

(c) Third violation. For a third violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

(d) Fourth violation. After a fourth and any subsequent violation, the District shall impose a penalty in the amount of One Hundred Fifty Dollars ($150.00) which will be added to the water customer's water bill.

The regulatory purposes of imposing the requirements and financial penalties, as set forth in this Ordinance and Exhibit "A," are to conserve water, deter waste and unreasonable use of water, encourage efficiency, and to cover the costs incident to the investigation, inspection, and administration of the enforcement of this Ordinance and Exhibit "A." Such costs of this regulatory program include, but are not necessarily limited to, the cost of District personnel for administration of this program, notices, publications, implementation of conservation measures/programs and the monitoring and enforcement of penalties.

NOTICING

The District shall give notice of violation of Ordinance No. 48 to the water customer as follows:

(a) The first notice of violation shall be a warning given to the customer by using a door hanger.
(b) The second violation shall be in writing by regular mail to the address at which the water customer is normally billed.
(c) Notice of subsequent violations shall be given in writing in the following manner:

(i) By giving the notice to the customer at the property where the violation occurred; or

(ii) If the water customer is absent from or unavailable at the premises at which the violation occurred, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion

at the premises and sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the water customer is normally billed; or

(iii) If a person of suitable age or discretion cannot be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place at the premises at which the violation occurred, and also sending a copy through the regular mail to the address at which the customer is normally billed.

The notice shall contain a description of the facts of the violation and a statement of the penalties for each violation.

APPEAL PROCESS

(1) The application of this Ordinance is not intended to have a disproportionate impact on customers who have implemented conservation methods or installed water saving devices.

(2) A water customer may appeal to the District in writing if he/she feels that this Ordinance causes an undue hardship. The written request shall provide a justification for a reduction of a restricted use violation. Documentation must be provided to support the request and reasons outlining the hardship must be included.

(3) The request shall be reviewed by the General Manager or designee(s) and the customer will receive a written response from the District.

(4) A customer may appeal the District's decision by requesting a review by a committee designated by the Board of Directors. The decision of this committee will be final.

Appendix C

Implementation Agreement

City of Rancho Cucamonga
CONTRACT NUMBER
2010-152

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM STORMWATER PERMIT IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT SANTA ANA REGION

This AGREEMENT entered into as of this [DATE] by the County of San Bernardino, (herein called the COUNTY), the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (herein called the DISTRICT), and the Cities of Big Bear Lake, Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland, and Yucaipa (herein called the CITIES) establishes the responsibilities of each party with respect to compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater regulations administered by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (SARWQCB) by the authority granted by the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and its 1987 amendments and the Water Quality Act (WQA).

RECITALS

Whereas

Congress in 1987 amended Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.A. 1342 (p)) to require the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations for applications for permits for stormwater discharges; and

Whereas

These permit regulations require the control of pollutants from stormwater discharges by requiring a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the discharge of stormwaters into waters of the United States; and

Whereas

These EPA regulations require NPDES permits for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4 Permit) on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis; and

Whereas

The State Legislature, in enacting the San Bernardino County Flood Control Act, created the San Bernardino County Flood Control District to provide for the control of flood and storm waters; and

Whereas

The Powers granted to the DISTRICT by the San Bernardino County Flood Control Act include carrying on technical and other investigations, examinations, or tests of all kinds, making measurements, collecting data, and making analyses, studies, and inspections pertaining to water supply, control of floods, use of water, water quality, nuisance, pollution, waste, and contamination of water both within and without the DISTRICT; and

Whereas

The CITIES, the COUNTY and the DISTRICT desire to develop and implement an integrated stormwater discharge management program with the objective of improving water quality in the Santa Ana Watershed portion of San Bernardino County; and

Whereas

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) as designee of the EPA has delegated authority to the Regional Water Quality Control Board – Santa Ana Region (SARWQCB) for administration of the MS4 Permit program and issuance of MS4 Permits within the boundaries of their Region; and

Whereas

The DISTRICT, COUNTY, and CITIES have been designated as joint permittees (Permittees) by the SARWQCB for the MS4 Permit issued to the County of San Bernardino; and

Whereas

The DISTRICT has been designated as the Principal Permitee in the MS4 Permit; and

Whereas

The COUNTY and the CITIES have been designated as the Co-permittees in the MS4 Permit; and

Whereas

Cooperation between the CITIES, the COUNTY, and the DISTRICT to jointly file an application for the MS4 Permit is in the best interest of the CITIES, the COUNTY, and the DISTRICT; and

Whereas

The Permittees shall establish and maintain a Management Committee to coordinate compliance with MS4 Permit requirements and implement a Stormwater Management Program across all jurisdictions covered by this MS4 Permit; and

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto do mutually agree as follows:

I. Filing Status. The COUNTY, DISTRICT, and CITIES will jointly file the application for an area-wide storm water permit. The COUNTY, the DISTRICT, and each individual CITY will be a Permittee.

II. Management Committee. The DISTRICT, as Principal Permittee, and COUNTY and CITIES, as Co-permittees, shall support and facilitate compliance with area-wide MS4 Permit requirements and implementation of the Stormwater Management Program through the workings of the Management Committee. The responsibilities and structure of this committee shall include:

A. The purpose of the Management Committee shall be to develop policies, (including goals, needs, and priorities) budgets, and implementation strategies and plans for the area-wide Stormwater Management Program to ensure compliance with the MS4 Permit. The Management Committee

shall evaluate implementation options and strategies and recommend implementation actions to the DISTRICT.

B. Each Permittee shall designate in writing at least one authorized representative and one alternate to participate on the Management Committee. Management Committee designees and alternates shall be authorized by their respective city council or governing board to cast votes on behalf of their jurisdiction to determine Stormwater Management Program budgets and all other program elements required to implement the areawide Municipal Stormwater Management Plan (MSWMP).

C. The Principal Permittee shall serve as the chairperson for the Management Committee.

D. The Management Committee shall meet at least once each month, except during the month of December.

E. Ten (10) authorized representatives present in person at a scheduled meeting constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Management Committee. If a quorum is not present at a scheduled Management Committee meeting, less than a quorum may adjourn the meeting. For all Management Committee actions other than approval of the budget as set forth in Section VII.C.1. of this AGREEMENT, a majority vote of the quorum shall decide any question brought before the Management Committee for decision.

F. The Management Committee shall support Stormwater Management Program implementation by providing guidance to the Principal Permittee with respect to stormwater program administration and approving elements of the area-wide MSWMP.

G. The Management Committee may establish subcommittees to support the work of the Management Committee. Subcommittees shall include interested members of the Management Committee, and/or other Permittee staff with necessary expertise. Subcommittees may develop recommendations for Management Committee consideration. Such recommendations require majority approval by members of the subcommittee on a one vote per Permittee basis.

H. Approval of Management Committee decisions will require a majority vote of the authorized representatives or alternates in attendance, on a one vote per Permittee basis. In the event that the Management Committee does not approve a subcommittee recommendation, the item will be directed back to the subcommittee for reconsideration.

I. All parties to this AGREEMENT achieve cost savings by working collectively to implement the areawide stormwater program. To maximize these cost savings, the Permittees agree that:

1. Each authorized representative shall actively participate in at least 9 of 11 monthly Management Committee meetings;

2. Each Permittee shall actively participate in at least one subcommittee, either through the authorized representative or other authorized designee. Participation will be defined as attendance at fifty percent (50%) or more of subcommittee meetings held in a given fiscal year.

III. Principal Permittee Responsibilities.

The DISTRICT, acting through its Board of Directors, is the Stormwater Program Administrator for purposes of this AGREEMENT. The District shall have administrative responsibilities and shall be reimbursed for its time expended on behalf of the Stormwater Program. These rates include actual hourly rate plus overhead. Materials are to be reimbursed at direct cost.

The DISTRICT, while acting as administrator, will strive to implement the policies, budget, and required program elements according to the recommendations of the Management Committee. In turn, the Management Committee will work in good faith with the DISTRICT to make reasonable policy, budget and required program element recommendations to the DISTRICT. The Parties recognize and acknowledge, however, that the DISTRICT, as governed by the San Bernardino County Board of Directors, retains final authority regarding the nature and manner in which the recommendations of the Management Committee shall be executed.

In the event that the DISTRICT proposes to implement an approach different than the one recommended by the Management Committee, the DISTRICT's proposed alternative action shall be communicated to the Management Committee at the next available meeting of the Management Committee. If the Management Committee approves the alternative action, then the cost sharing provisions of this AGREEMENT shall govern the allocation of any costs associated with that alternative action. If, in good faith, the Management Committee does not approve the alternative action, the DISTRICT may implement the alternative action, but the DISTRICT shall be solely responsible for paying the increased costs, if any, resulting from the alternative action. This increased cost shall be measured by the difference between the cost of the alternative action and the estimated cost of the action as reasonably recommended by the Management Committee.

If the DISTRICT'S proposed alternative implementation action involves an increase in program costs, that alternative implementation action shall not be adopted until such time as each authorized representative of the Management Committee has had 45 days to relay that alternative implementation action to its various governing bodies for approval. CITIES and COUNTY shall have no responsibility for the incremental increase in cost associated with an

alternative action that is not approved by the Management Committee after 45 days has passed with the governing bodies failing to approve the alternative implementation action.

The DISTRICT will act as the contracting party, on behalf of the Co-permittees for Stormwater Management Program contracts and agreements with all consultants, contractors, vendors or other entities as recommended by the Management Committee.

The DISTRICT, if recommended by the Management Committee, may act on behalf of the Co-permittees as applicant in preparing and submitting grant proposals, and may act as administrator for any awarded grant funds.

The DISTRICT, if recommended by the Management Committee, will act on behalf of the Stormwater Program as the contracting party and signatory in joint agreements with other municipal stormwater programs and stakeholders for regional benefits and cooperation.

As the Principal Permittee under the MS4 Permit, the DISTRICT shall coordinate all area-wide MS4 Permit activities and manage the Stormwater Management Program by:

A. Conducting chemical, biological and bacteriological water quality monitoring on behalf of the areawide program as required by the MS4 Permit.

B. Implementing management programs, monitoring programs, and related plans as required by the MS4 Permit.

C. Preparing and submitting to the Executive Officer (SARWQCB) unified reports, plans, and programs necessary to comply with the MS4 Permit.

D. Coordinating and conducting Management Committee meetings as specified in the MSWMP.

E. Taking the lead role in initiating and developing area-wide programs and activities necessary to comply with the MS4 Permit.

F. Participating, as needed, in any subcommittees formed to facilitate MS4 Permit requirements.

G. Providing technical and administrative support and inform the Co-permittees of the progress of other pertinent municipal programs, pilot projects, research studies, and other information to facilitate implementation of Co-permittees' stormwater program.

H. Coordinating the implementation of area-wide Stormwater Management Program activities such as a monitoring program, public education, and pollution prevention.

I. Gathering and disseminating information on the progress of statewide municipal stormwater programs and evaluate the information for potential use in the execution of the MS4 Permit.

J. Monitoring the implementation of the plans and programs required by the MS4 Permit and determine their effectiveness in attaining water quality standards.

K. Coordinating with SARWQCB activities pertaining to implementation of the MS4 Permit, including the submittal of all required reports, plans, and programs.

L. Soliciting and coordinating public input for any major proposed stormwater management programs and implementation plans.

M. Developing and implementing mechanisms, performance standards, etc., to promote consistent implementation of Best Management Practices among the Permittees.

N. Cooperating in watershed management programs and regional and/or statewide monitoring programs.

IV. Co-permittee Responsibilities. The Co-permittees shall support the Principal Permittee by:

A. Preparing and submitting to the Principal Permittee in a timely manner all required information necessary to comply with permit reporting requirements. Timely completion of Permittee annual report information is considered meeting the deadline if received on or before September 15th of each reporting year.

B. Notifying the Principal Permittee immediately, in writing, of any changes to the designated representative to the Management Committee.

C. Reviewing and commenting on all plans, strategies, management programs, and monitoring programs, as developed by the Principal Permittee or a subcommittee of the Management Committee.

D. Conducting and/or coordinating with the Principal Permittee on any surveys or characterizations needed to identify pollutant sources from specific drainage areas.

V. Compliance Responsibilities. The DISTRICT, COUNTY and CITIES are individually responsible for implementing all MS4 Permit requirements within their respective jurisdictions. The Management Committee does not assume any responsibility for implementing the Stormwater Management Programs for the Principal Permittee or any other Permittee or for ensuring that the Principal Permittee or the Co-permittees implement programs consistent with the recommendations of the Management Committee.

VI. Indemnification and Insurance. Each party shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the other parties to this AGREEMENT from and against any and all liability and expense arising from any act or omission of the indemnifying party, its authorized officers, employees, agents, and volunteers in connection with the performance of this AGREEMENT, including, but not limited to reasonable defense costs, reasonable legal fees, claims, actions, damages, liability, and causes of action for damages of any nature whatsoever; provided, however, that no party shall indemnify another party for that party's own negligence or willful misconduct.

In the event a party, or parties, to this AGREEMENT is/are found to be comparatively at fault for any claim, action, loss or damage which results from their respective obligations under this AGREEMENT, the party, or parties shall indemnify the other party/parties to the extent of its/their comparative fault. Furthermore, if a party attempts to seek recovery from the other for Workers' Compensation benefits paid to an employee, the parties agree that any alleged negligence of the employee shall not be construed against the employer of that employee.

The parties to this AGREEMENT are authorized self-insured public entities for purposes of Professional Liability, Automobile Liability, General Liability, and Workers' Compensation and warrant that through their programs of self-insurance, they have adequate coverage or resources to protect against liabilities arising out of their performance under this Agreement.

VII. Program Costs. The responsibilities for payment of all shared costs of equipment, services, contracted analytical services, and the cost of implementing the MS4 Permit, shall be distributed among the DISTRICT, COUNTY, and CITIES as follows:

A. The DISTRICT shall contribute 5% of the annual Program Costs; the other Permittees shall be responsible for the remaining 95% of the Program Costs.

B. The annual budget shall separate program costs into four Program Areas:

1. *Monitoring,* which shall include any water quality and hydrographic monitoring and laboratory analyses.

2. *Public Education,* which shall include all public outreach programs.

3. *Program Management & Regulatory Activities,* which includes administrative, reporting and regulatory activities.

4. *Training,* which addresses any training conducted to implement the stormwater management program.

C. The Principal Permittee shall prepare and implement an annual operating budget with the participation of the Permittees. The budget year shall coincide with the fiscal year of the DISTRICT, July 1 – June 30.

1. The Principal Permittee will forward the annual operating budget for the forthcoming year to the Co-permittees for review and approval. The review period shall be from the first business day of November to the first business day of December of each year. During the review period, the Co-permittees may provide written comments on the budget to the Principal Permittee. The Fiscal Subcommittee will review the comments on the budget and endorse a draft budget for Management Committee approval. The Management Committee will consider the draft budget for approval at the January meeting. An affirmative response from a majority of the total number of authorized representatives or authorized alternates is required for approval.

D. For Fiscal Year 2010/11, the Permittees cost share shall be as follows:

PERMITTEE	PERCENTAGE SHARE
Big Bear Lake	1.98
Chino	4.59
Chino Hills	5.08
Colton	3.48
Fontana	7.45
Grand Terrace	0.80
Highland	2.21
Loma Linda	1.36
Montclair	2.19
Ontario	11.99
Rancho Cucamonga	9.81
Redlands	4.84
Rialto	5.58
San Bernardino	12.13
Upland	5.05

PERMITTEE	PERCENTAGE SHARE
Yucaipa	3.42
County	13.04
District	5.00
TOTAL	100

E. For Fiscal Year 2011/12, and all subsequent fiscal years the Permittees cost share shall be determined annually according to the methodology provided in Appendix A.

F. For Fiscal Year 2011/12, and all subsequent fiscal years, the Permittees annual cost share shall be calculated by November 1 of each year and shall be included in the annual budget proposal.

G. The DISTRICT shall invoice each CITY and the COUNTY for its annual deposit after July 1, the start of the fiscal year. Each CITY and the COUNTY shall pay the deposit within 30 days of the date of the invoice. Each CITY's and the COUNTY's deposit shall be based on their prorated share of the approved annual budget, reduced for any surplus identified in the prior fiscal year-end accounting.

H. The DISTRICT shall make reasonable efforts to inform the Management Committee during the fiscal year of potential exceedances of the approved budget that may require the Parties to increase the deposits. If at any time during a fiscal year the program costs exceed the sum of the deposits, the DISTRICT shall submit invoices to the CITIES and the COUNTY to recover the deficit. The share for each CITY and the COUNTY shall be prorated according to the formula above (see Paragraphs D and E of this Section). Each CITY and COUNTY shall pay the invoice within 30 days of the billing date.

I. The DISTRICT shall prepare a fiscal year end accounting at the end of each fiscal year and distribute copies to the Permittees for their review by October 31 of that year. Permittees shall have 30 calendar days from the date of their receipt of the fiscal year end accounting to dispute in writing or concur with the findings. If the fiscal year end accounting results in costs exceeding the sum of the deposits (including interest earnings), the DISTRICT shall invoice each CITY and the COUNTY for its prorated share of the excess cost. Each CITY and the COUNTY shall pay the billing within 30 days of the date of the invoice. If the fiscal year end accounting results in the sum of the deposits (including interest earnings) exceeding

costs, the excess deposits will carry forward to reduce the billings for the following year.

J. Upon termination of the program, a final accounting shall be performed by the DISTRICT. If costs exceed the sum of the deposits (including interest earnings), the DISTRICT shall invoice each CITY and the COUNTY for its prorated share of the excess. Each CITY and the COUNTY shall pay the invoice within 30 days of the date of the invoice. If the sum of the deposits (including interest earnings) exceeds the costs, the DISTRICT shall reimburse to each CITY and the COUNTY its prorated share of the excess (including any interest earnings remaining), within 30 days of the final accounting.

K. Each CITY and the COUNTY shall bear the financial responsibility for implementing the program within its jurisdictional boundaries, including any applicable MS4 permit fees, as outlined in Section V .

L. The annual administrative costs (includes actual hourly rate plus overhead) incurred by the DISTRICT shall be included in the budget for the Areawide Program Costs and paid according to this Section, Section III and Appendix A.

M. The financial responsibility for this AGREEMENT will be effective on the date this AGREEMENT takes effect.

VIII. Term of the AGREEMENT. The term of the AGREEMENT coincides with the term of the current MS4 Permit (Order No. R8-2010-0036). The renewal process of the Implementation Agreement shall begin at the same time as the initiation of the Report of Waste Discharge renewal and shall be completed within 6 months from the SARWQCB approval date of the MS4 Permit that follows Order No. R8-2010-0036. This AGREEMENT shall therefore take effect on the date it is approved by all parties and shall terminate 6 months after SARWQCB approval of the MS4 Permit that follows Order No. R8-2010-0036.

IX. Additional Parties. Any city or other entity which wishes to be a Permittee on the San Bernardino County MS4 Permit that was issued by SARWQCB shall agree to the provisions in this funding agreement and shall sign this AGREEMENT prior to being included in the permit. The date of initiation, for determining participant costs for any new Permittee shall be the date of inclusion in the San Bernardino County MS4 Permit issued by SARWQCB. The cost for adding any additional Permittee to the program, including additional permit and processing fees, shall be paid by the added Permittee. Monies, if any, to be reimbursed to the existing Permittees shall be credited to their respective annual program operating fees for the following budget year.

X. Withdrawal from the AGREEMENT. A Permittee may withdraw from this AGREEMENT at the end of any fiscal year with written notice being received by the DISTRICT 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year. A withdrawing Permittee will not be allowed refunds for tasks, projects or studies already underway in which funds have

been obligated for the fiscal year. Upon completion of tasks, projects or studies undertaken or on-going, if any funds are not expended, a refund of the share of the balance shall be paid within sixty (60) days thereafter to the withdrawing Permittee.

The withdrawing Permittee shall be responsible for all assessed penalties as a consequence of withdrawal. The cost allocations to the remaining members will be calculated in the following budget year.

XI. Breach. Failure to comply with the terms of this AGREEMENT is a breach of the agreement. If a breach is not cured within ninety (90) days after receiving a notice to cure the breach by a permittee, permittee in breach may be terminated from this AGREEMENT by a majority vote of the Management Committee.

XII. Non-compliance with MS4 Permit Requirements. Any Permittee found in non-compliance with the conditions of the MS4 Permit within their jurisdictional responsibilities shall be solely liable for any assessed penalties, pursuant to Section 13385 of the Water Code. Penalties that apply to all the Permittees shall be assessed according to the formula in Appendix A.

XIII. Legal Action/Costs/Attorney Fees. Where any legal action is necessary to declare any party's rights hereunder or enforce any provision hereof for any damages by reason of an alleged breach of any provisions of this AGREEMENT, each party shall bear its own attorney's fees and costs incurred in conjunction with such legal action regardless of who is found to be the prevailing party. This section shall not apply to those costs and attorney's fees arising from any third party legal action against a party hereto and payable under Section VI, Indemnification and Insurance.

XIV. Amendments to the AGREEMENT. This AGREEMENT may be amended by consent to a two-thirds majority of the Permittees (rounded to the nearest whole number). Amendments to this AGREEMENT may be adopted and executed concurrently, and shall become effective upon its execution by a majority of the Permittees as defined above.

XV. Authorized Signatories: Each Permittee will determine by either resolution or ordinance who will be the authorized signatory. This person shall be authorized to execute the application(s) for MS4 Permit(s) and take all other procedural steps necessary to file the application(s) for MS4 Permits.

XVI. Notices. All notices shall be deemed duly given if delivered by hand; or five (5) working days after deposit in the U.S. Mail, certified mail, return receipt requested.

XVII. Governing Law. This AGREEMENT will be governed and construed in accordance with laws of the State of California. If any provision or provisions of this AGREEMENT shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired hereby. Any legal action which arises out of or is in any way related to this AGREEMENT shall be brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino.

XVIII. Consent to Breach not Waiver. No term or provision hereof shall be deemed waived and no breach excused, unless such waiver or consent shall be in writing and signed by any Permittee to have waived or consented. Any consent by any Permittee to, or waiver of, a breach by the other whether expressed or implied, shall not constitute a consent to, waiver of, or excuse for any other different or subsequent breach.

XIX. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA"). DISTRICT, while acting as the Stormwater Program Administrator, shall include in any contract funded in whole, or in part, by ARRA provisions that substantially conform to the following:

A. Use of ARRA Funds and Requirements. This Contract may be funded in whole or in part with funds provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA"), signed into law on February 17, 2009. Section 1605 of ARRA prohibits the use of recovery funds for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of a public building or public work (both as defined in 2 CFR 176.140) unless all of the iron, steel and manufactured goods (as defined in 2 CFR 176.140) used in the project are produced in the United States. A waiver is available under three limited circumstances: (i) Iron, steel or relevant manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonable quantities and of a satisfactory quality; (ii) Inclusion of iron, steel or manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent; or (iii) Applying the domestic preference would be inconsistent with the public interest. This is referred to as the "Buy American" requirement. Request for a waiver must be made to the DISTRICT for an appropriate determination.

Section 1606 of ARRA requires that laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to ARRA shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 31). This is referred to as the "wage rate" requirement.

The above described provisions constitute notice under ARRA of the Buy American and wage rate requirements. Contractor must contact the DISTRICT contact if it has any questions regarding the applicability or implementation of the ARRA Buy American and wage rate requirements. Contractor will also be required to provide detailed information regarding compliance with the Buy American requirements, expenditure of funds and wages paid to employees so that the DISTRICT may fulfill any reporting requirements it has under ARRA. The information may be required as frequently as monthly or quarterly. Contractor agrees to fully cooperate in providing information or documents as requested by the DISTRICT pursuant to this provision. Failure to do so will be deemed a

default and may result in the withholding of payments and termination of this Contract.

Contractor may also be required to register in the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database at http://www.ccr.gov and may be required to have its subcontractors also register in the same database. Contractor must contact the DISTRICT with any questions regarding registration requirements.

B. Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards. In addition to the requirements described in "Use of ARRA Funds and Requirements," proper accounting and reporting of ARRA expenditures in single audits is required. Contractor agrees to separately identify the expenditures for each grant award funded under ARRA on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) and the Data Collection Form (SF-SAC) required by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Nonprofit Organizations." This identification on the SEFA and SF-SAC shall include the Federal award number, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number, and amount such that separate accountability and disclosure is provided for ARRA funds by Federal award number consistent with the recipient reports required by ARRA Section 1512 (c).

In addition, Contractor agrees to separately identify to each subcontractor and document at the time of sub-contract and at the time of disbursement of funds, the Federal award number, any special CFDA number assigned for ARRA purposes, and amount of ARRA funds.

Contractor may be required to provide detailed information regarding expenditures so that the DISTRICT may fulfill any reporting requirements under ARRA described in this section. The information may be required as frequently as monthly or quarterly. Contractor agrees to fully cooperate in providing information or documents as requested by the DISTRICT pursuant to this provision. Failure to do so will be deemed a default and may result in the withholding of payments and termination of this Contract.

XX. Applicability of Prior Agreements. This document constitutes the entire AGREEMENT between the Permittees with respect to the subject matter; all prior agreements, representation, statements, negotiations, and undertakings are superseded hereby.

XXI. Execution of the AGREEMENT. This AGREEMENT may be executed in counterpart and the signed counterparts shall constitute a single instrument.

XXII. No Separate Entity. This AGREEMENT established a framework for PERMITTEE cooperation on storm water issues. Nothing in this AGREEMENT shall be construed to create an entity separate from the local agencies that join in this cooperative effort.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the AGREEMENT has been executed as of the day and year first above written.

PLEASE INSERT YOUR AGENCY'S STANDARD SIGNATURE PAGE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Permit Implementation Agreement, Santa Ana Region, as of the dates set out.

Executed this 15th day of December, 2010.

"CITY"

THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
a municipal corporation

By: _____ 12/16/10
L. Dennis Michael, Mayor

Attest:

_____
Janice C. Reynolds, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Richards, Watson & Gershon

By: _____
James Markman, City Attorney

APPENDIX A

A. The DISTRICT shall pay five percent (5%) of the total annual cost, and the COUNTY and the remaining Co-permittees, collectively, shall pay the remaining ninety-five percent (95%) of the total annual cost pursuant to the formula set forth in Paragraph C, below.

B. The Permittees total annual cost share is the sum of the individual cost-shares calculated for each Program Cost Area.

C. The Permittees annual cost share for each Program Cost Area (PCA_i) shall be calculated using three cost factors:

1. *Base*, which represents the percentage of the program costs equally applied to all Permittees. The base (B) fraction is calculated as follows:

   $B = 1/N$, where N = number of Permittees

2. *Relative Population*, which represents the percentage of the program costs based on the relative population of each Permittee. Relative population (RP) of each Permittee shall be calculated annually from annual population estimates issued by the California Department of Finance (E-1 Table).

   $RP_i = (P_i/P_{total})$, where

   RP_i = relative population of Permittee (i)
   P_i = population of Permittee (i)
   P_{total} = total population for area covered by the area-wide permit

3. *Relative Land Area*, which represents the percentage of the program costs based on the relative land area of each Permittee. Relative Land Area (RLA) shall be calculated as follows:

   a. The calculation of relative land area within each Permittee's jurisdiction shall exclude land under tribal, state or federal jurisdiction, or any land excluded by the State Water Resources Control Board. Any Permittee seeking to exclude lands under this Section shall specifically request that exclusion from the Principal Permittee by providing the request in writing along with necessary documentation no later than October 1 to be considered for inclusion in the next year's annual budget. The requesting Permittee has the burden of proving entitlement to any exemption so requested.

   b. The method for calculating relative land area shall be determined from the Assessor's Parcel data provided by the COUNTY Information Services Department.

      $RLA_i = (L_i/L_{total})$, where

RLA_i = relative land area of Co-permittee (i)
L_i = land area of Co-permittee (i), less excluded lands
L_{total} = total land area under permit jurisdiction

D. The Permittee's cost share for each individual Program Cost Area is based on the relative importance of the cost factors to the Program Cost Area as identified in budget year-specific Tables 1, 2 and 3. The cost share calculation for each Program Cost Area, which will be phased in over a three year period as shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3, is as follows:

$$PCA_i = [(B * X_i * AB_i) + (RP_i * Y_i * AB_i) + (RLA_i * Z_i * AB_i)]$$

Where,

PCA_i = Permittee's cost share for PCA_i
AB_i = Annual budget for PCA_i

B = Base fraction for each Permittee
X_i = Percentage apportioned to the base for PCA_i

RP_i = Relative population of Permittee(i)
Y_i = Percentage apportioned to relative population for PCA_i

RLA_i = Relative land area of the Permittee(i)
Z_i = Percentage apportioned to relative land are for PCA_i

E. The Permittee's total annual cost share shall be calculated by summing the cost shares calculated for each individual Program Cost Area:

Permittee's annual cost share = $PCA_1 + PCA_2 + PCA_3 + PCA_4$

Table 1. Budget Year [DATE]

Program Cost Areas (PCA_i)	Percent of the Program Cost Area Apportioned to each Cost Factor		
	Base (X_i)	Relative Population (Y_i)	Relative Land Area (Z_i)
Monitoring (PCA_1)	10%	30%	60%
Public Education (PCA_2)	10%	80%	10%
Program Management & Regulatory Activities (PCA_3)	30%	50%	20%
Training (PCA_4)	30%	60%	10%

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING A NEW NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM STORMWATER PERMIT IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT WITH SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, on October 19, 1990, the City of Rancho Cucamonga became a co-permittee with the San Bernardino County Flood Control District in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Permit No. CA8000200 (now CAS618036); and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 1992, the City Council approved Implementation Agreement No. 92-315 (CO 92-032) to fund the Federally mandated NPDES Stormwater Program; and

WHEREAS, on June 21, 1995, the NPDES co-permittee representatives approved the revision of the formula utilized to calculate each co-permittee's cost-share percentage for costs associated with the area-wide NPDES Stormwater Program; and

WHEREAS, on November 15, 1995, the City Council approved Amendment No. 1 to the Implementation Agreement No. 92-315 (CO 92-032) revising the cost-share formula used to calculate co-permittee's cost-share percentage; and

WHEREAS, on February 21, 2007, the NPDES co-permittee representatives approved a new NPDES Implementation Agreement, which includes a revision of the formula utilized to calculate each co-permittee's cost-share percentage for costs associated with the area-wide NPDES Stormwater Program. After extensive review by the co-permittee's legal counsel, the updated Implementation Agreement was finalized in June 2010; and

WHEREAS, The Implementation Agreement requires formal approval from each of the co-permittee's governing body.

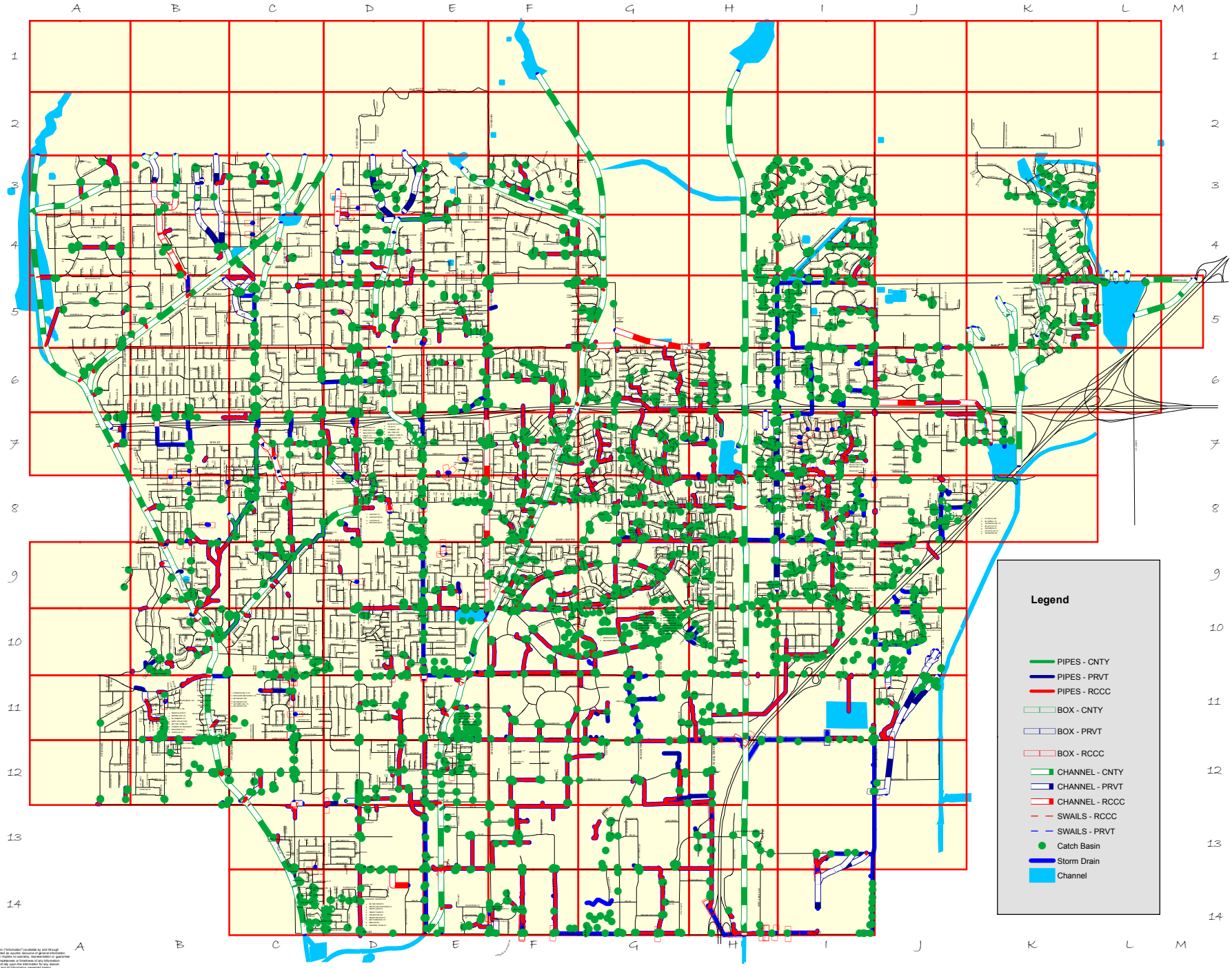
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga approves a new NPDES Stormwater Permit Implementation Agreement replacing NPDES Stormwater Implementation Agreement No. 92-315 (CO 92-032).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to execute, in the name of the City, all necessary documents to implement and carry out the purposes of this Resolution.

Appendix D

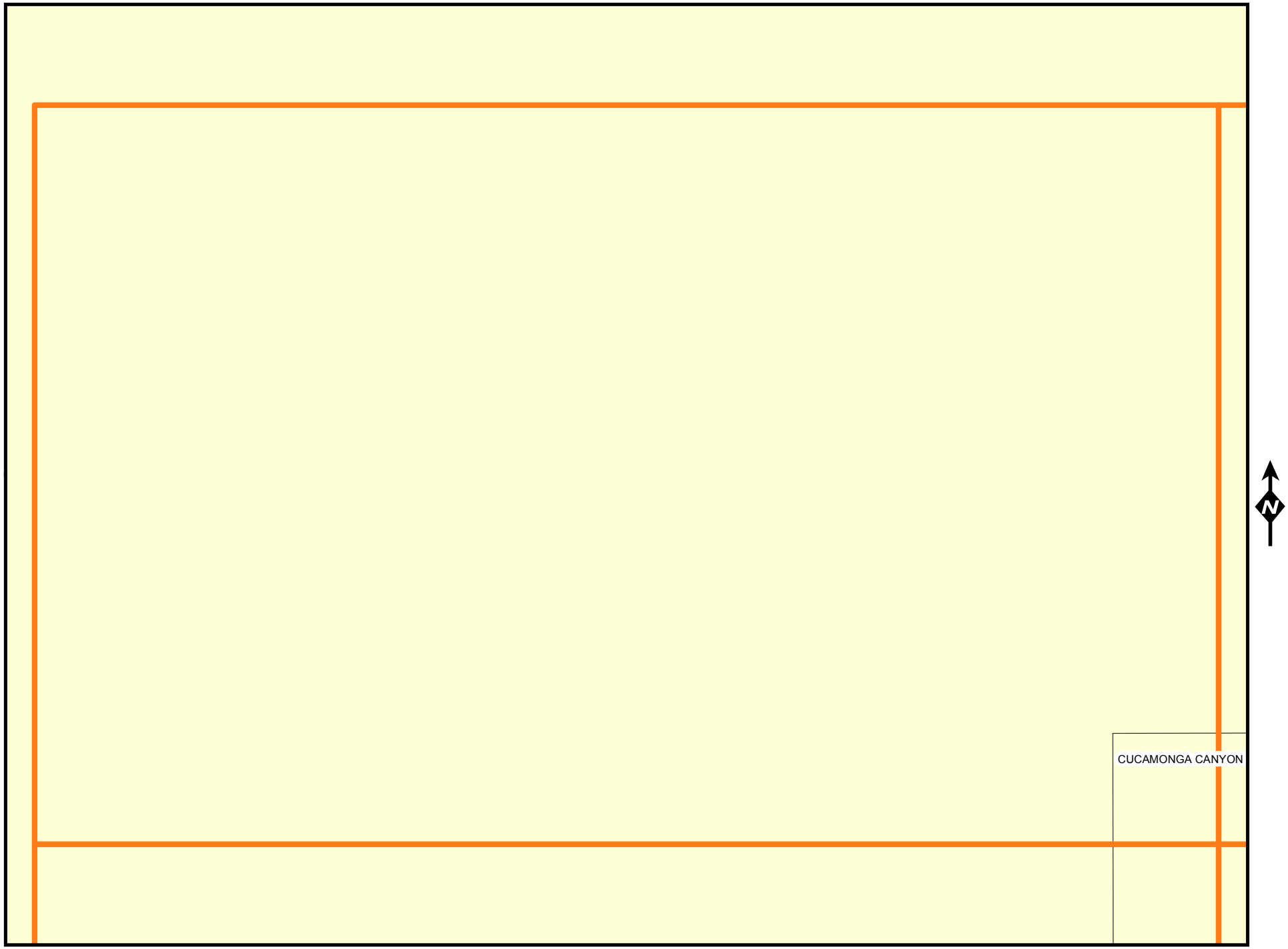
MS4 Facility Drainage Map

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Stormdrain



The maps, data, and geographic information ("Information") available by and through the City of Rancho Cucamonga GIS Division are provided "as is" without warranty or any representation. The City of Rancho Cucamonga makes no implies no warranty, representation or guarantee as to the content, sequence, accuracy, completeness or timeliness of any Information provided to you herein. The user should not rely upon the Information for any reason and is directed to independently verify any and all Information presented herein. The City of Rancho Cucamonga makes no warranty, express or implied, including, but not limited to, any implied warranties, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantibility and fitness for a particular purpose. The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall neither accept nor assume any liability, regardless of the causation for (i) any errors, omissions or inaccuracies in any information provided and/or (ii) any action or inaction occurring due to any persons reliance upon the Information available herein.

City of Rancho Cucamonga, GIS Division
06/07/2011



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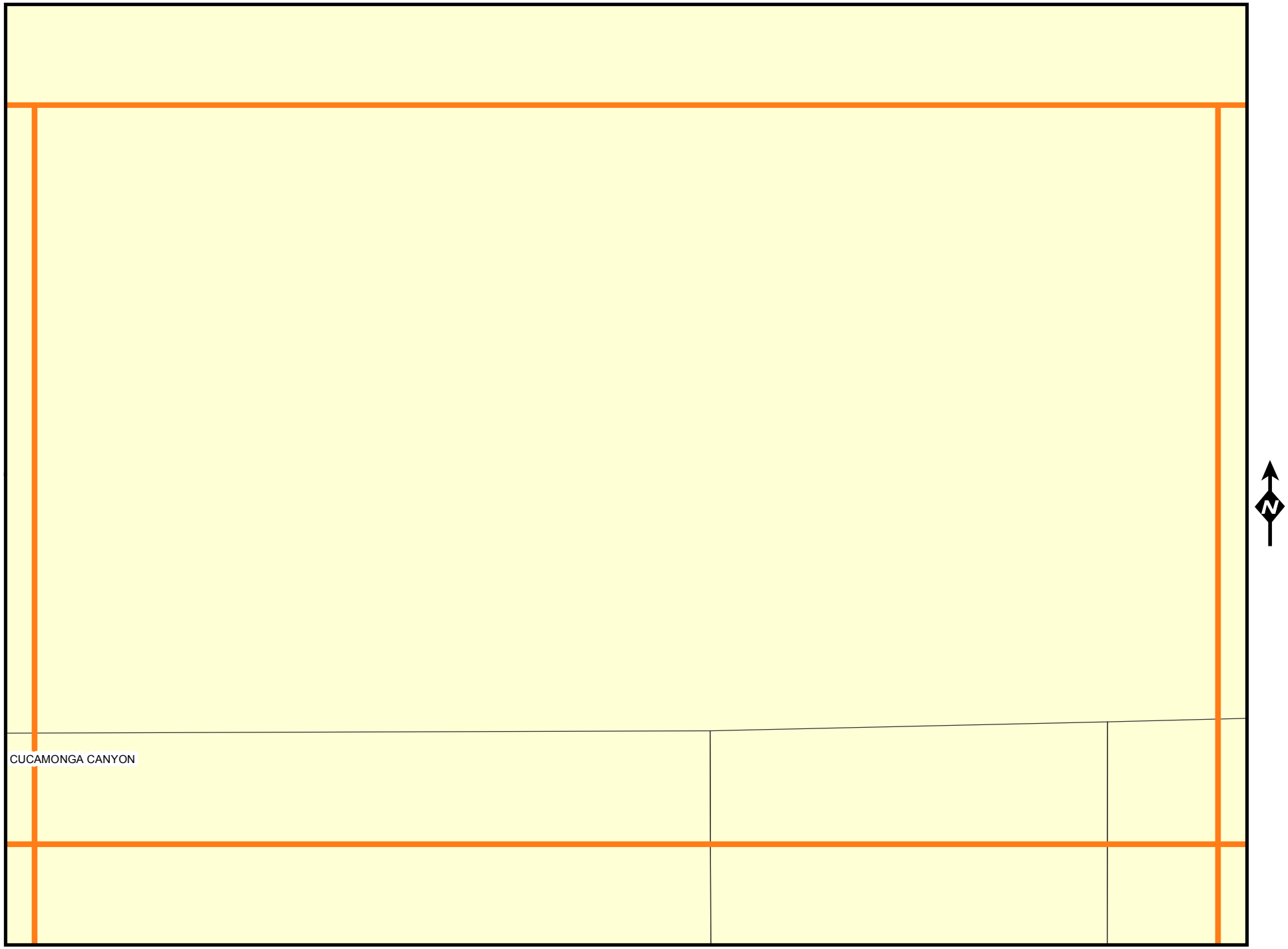

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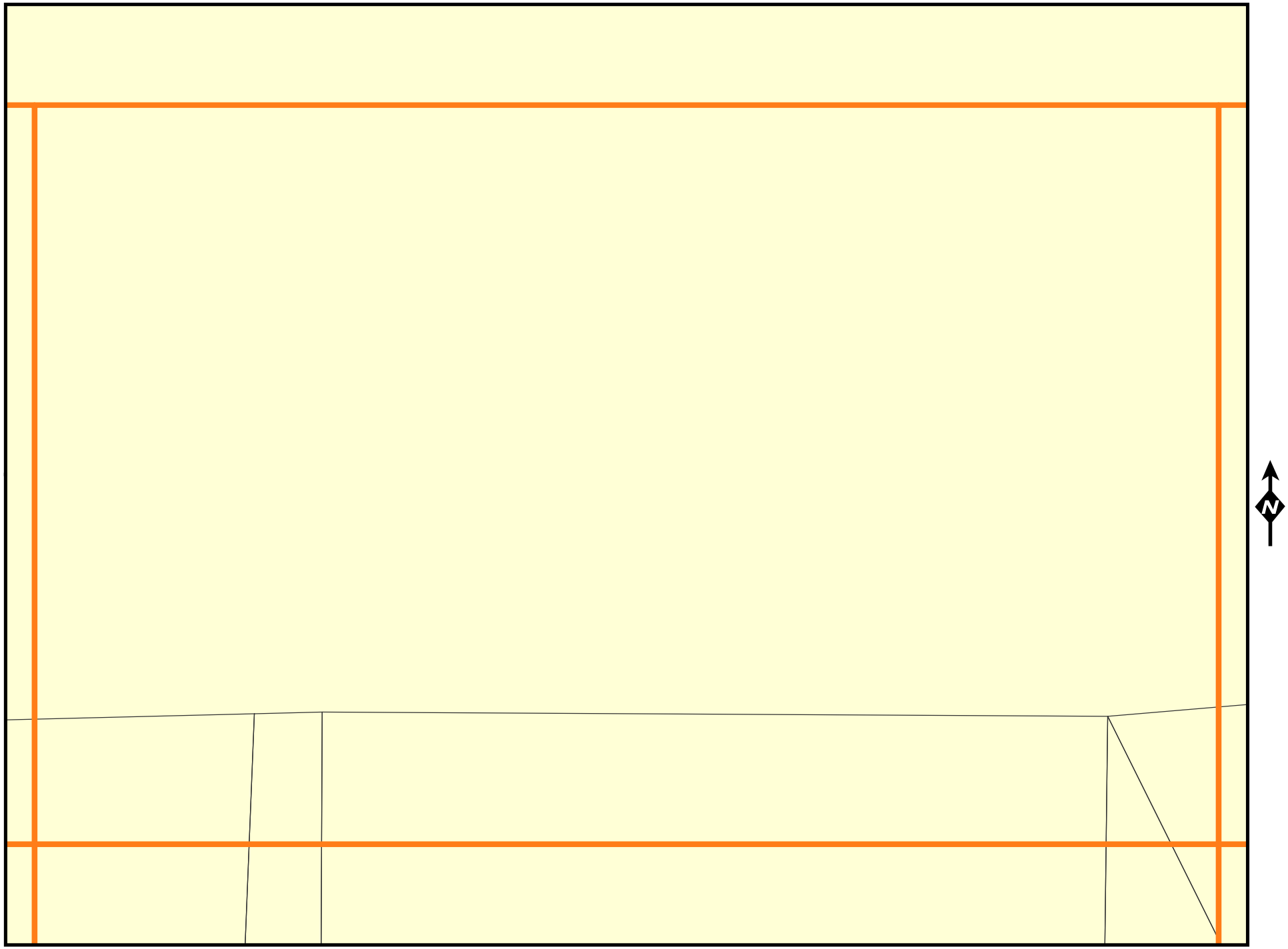

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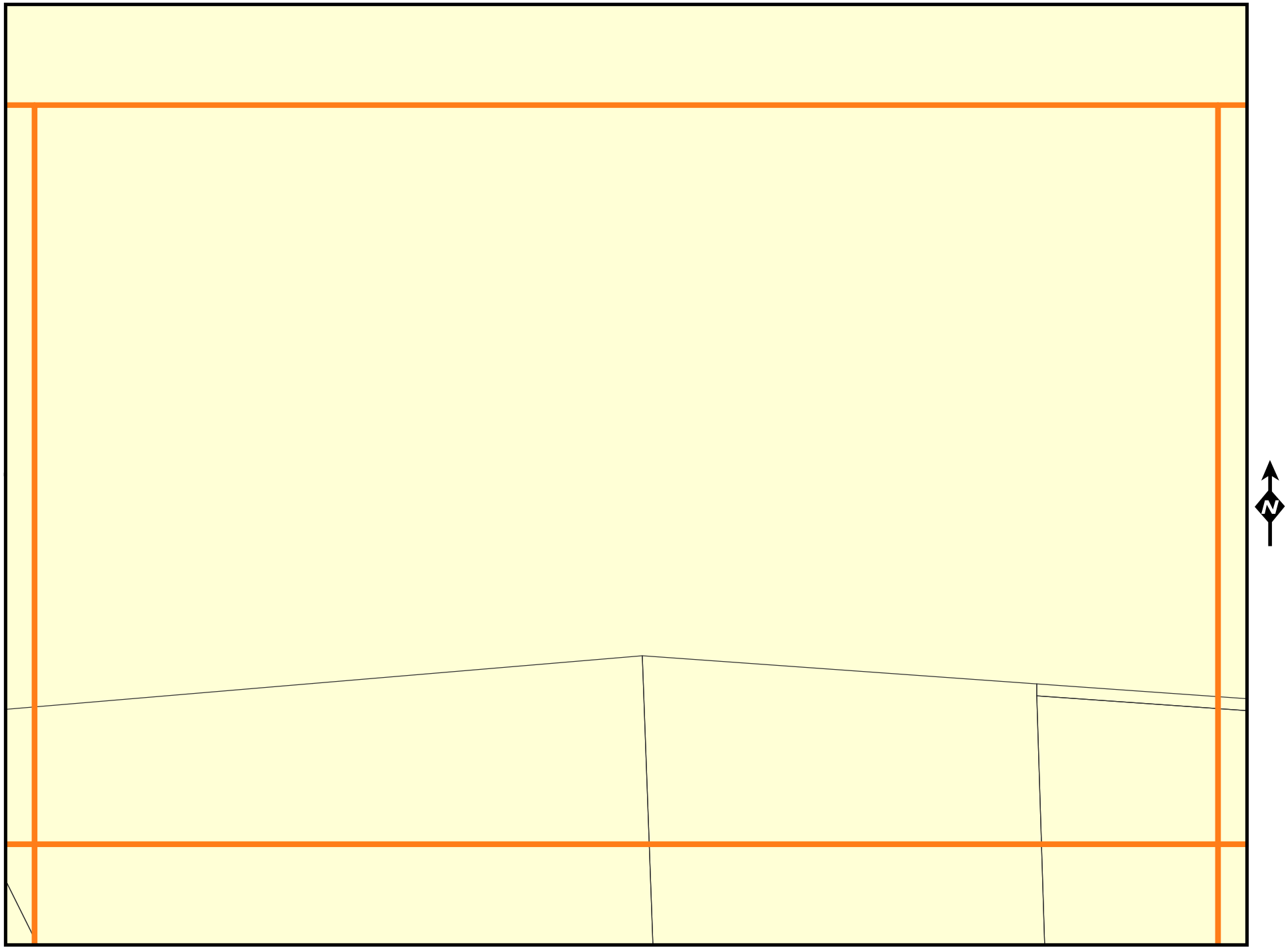

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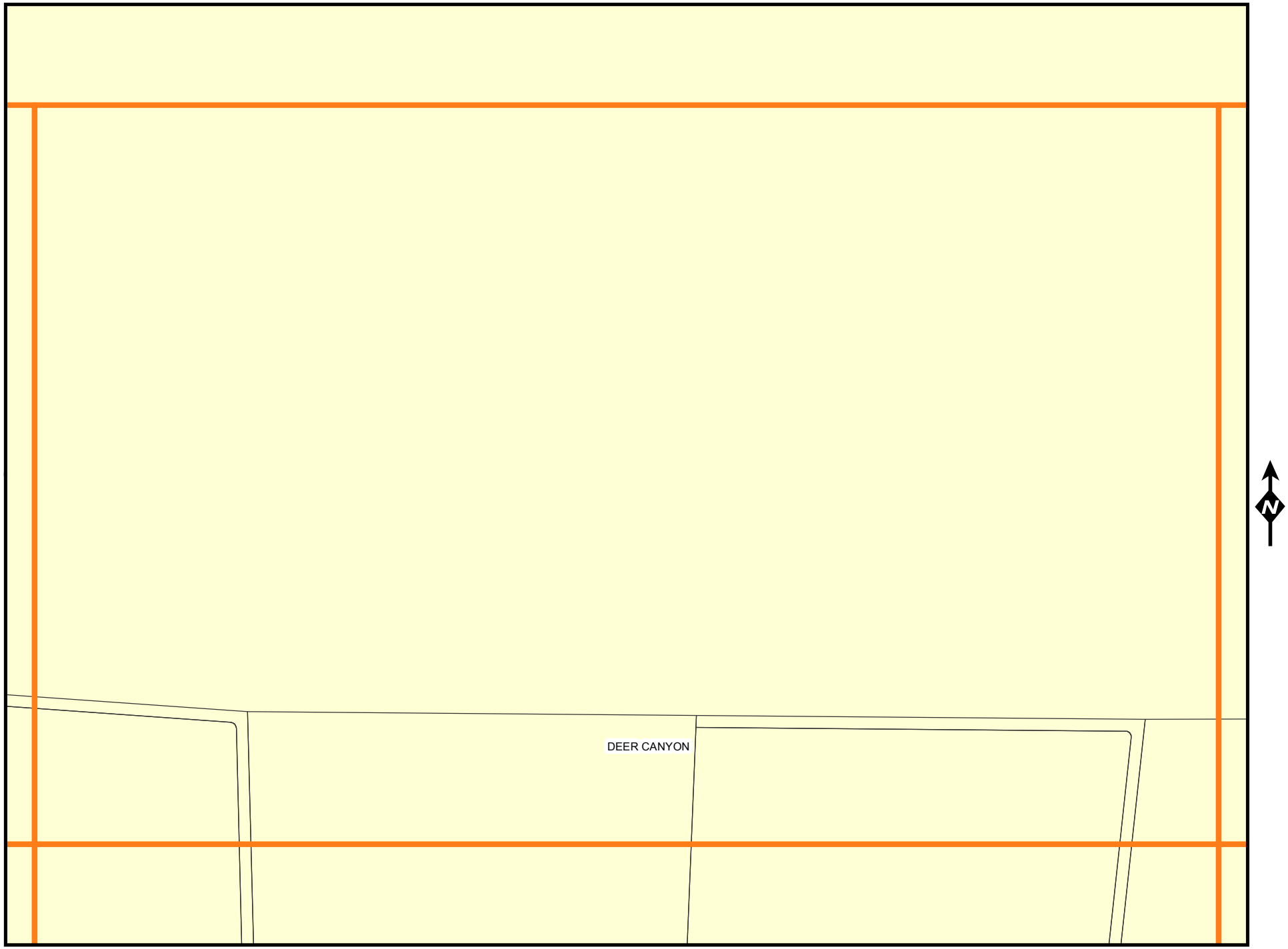

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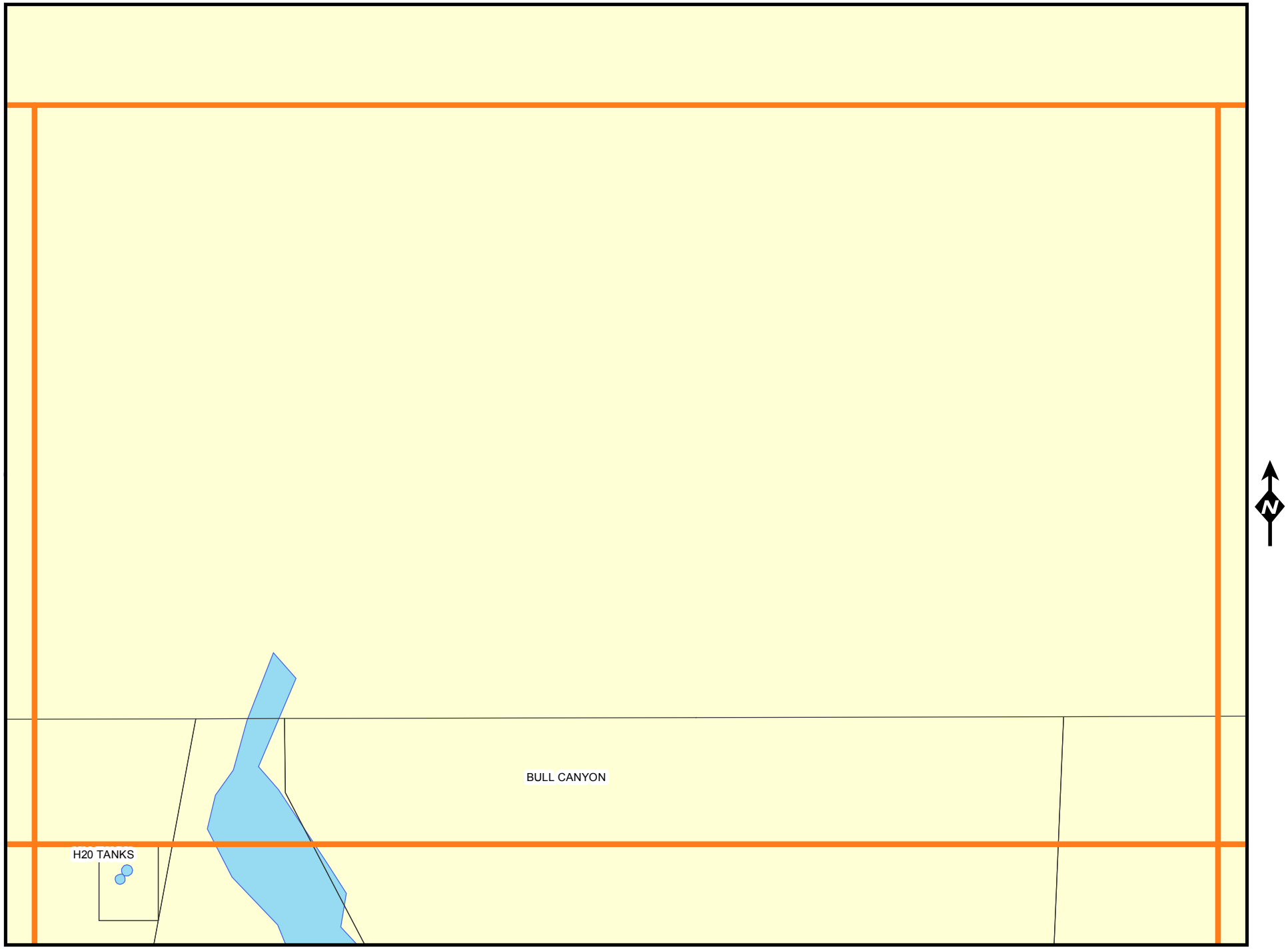

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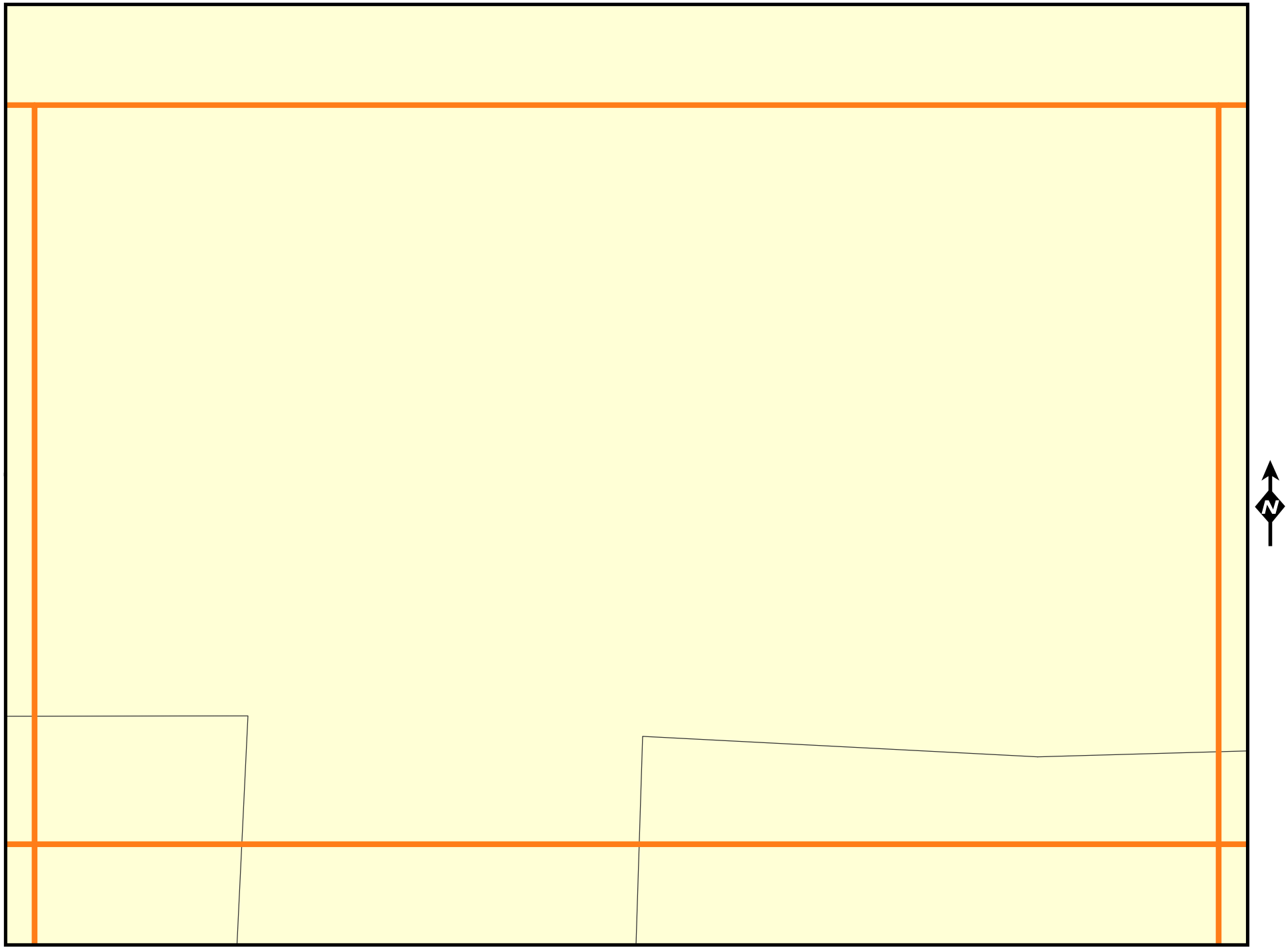

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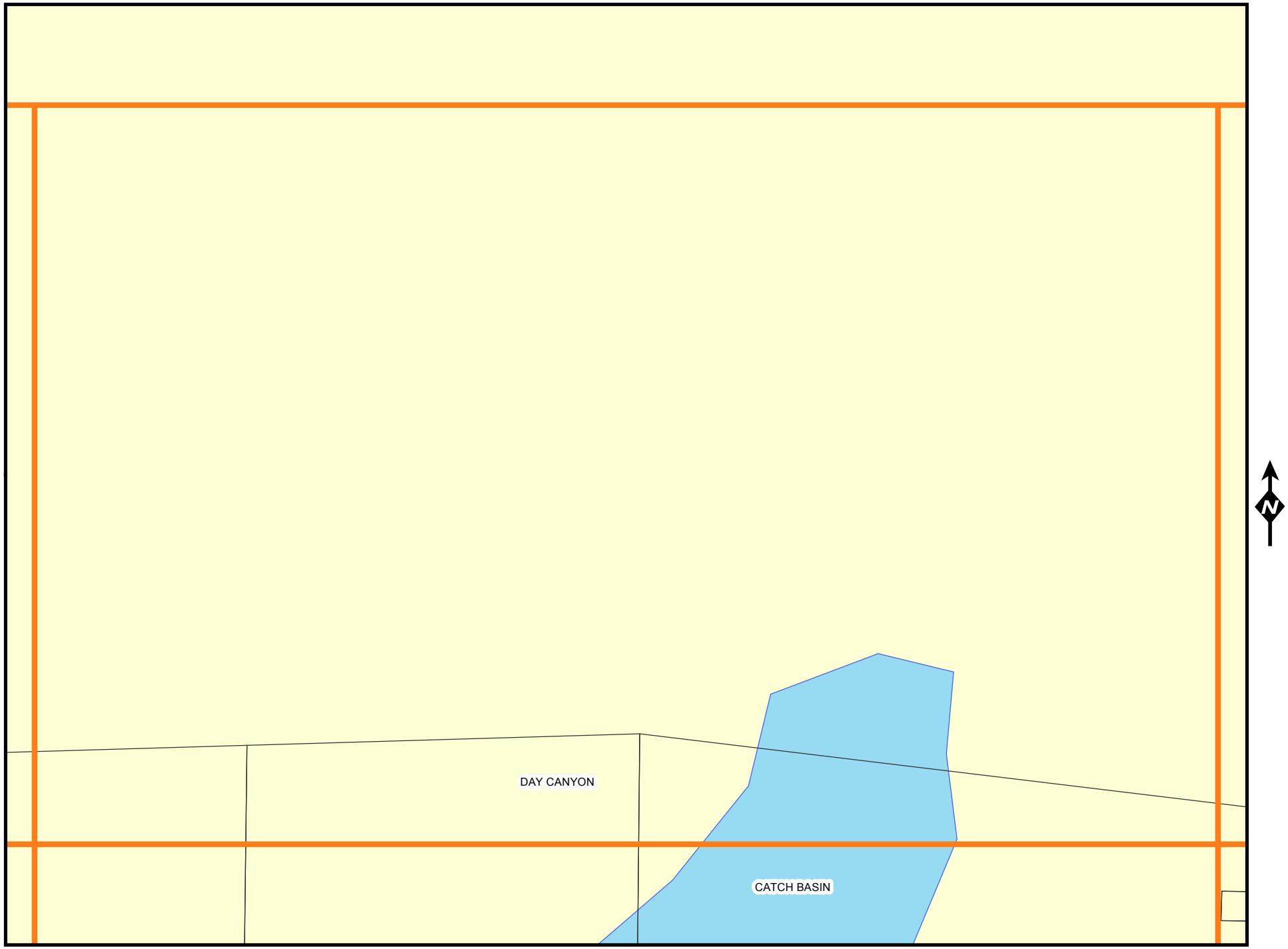

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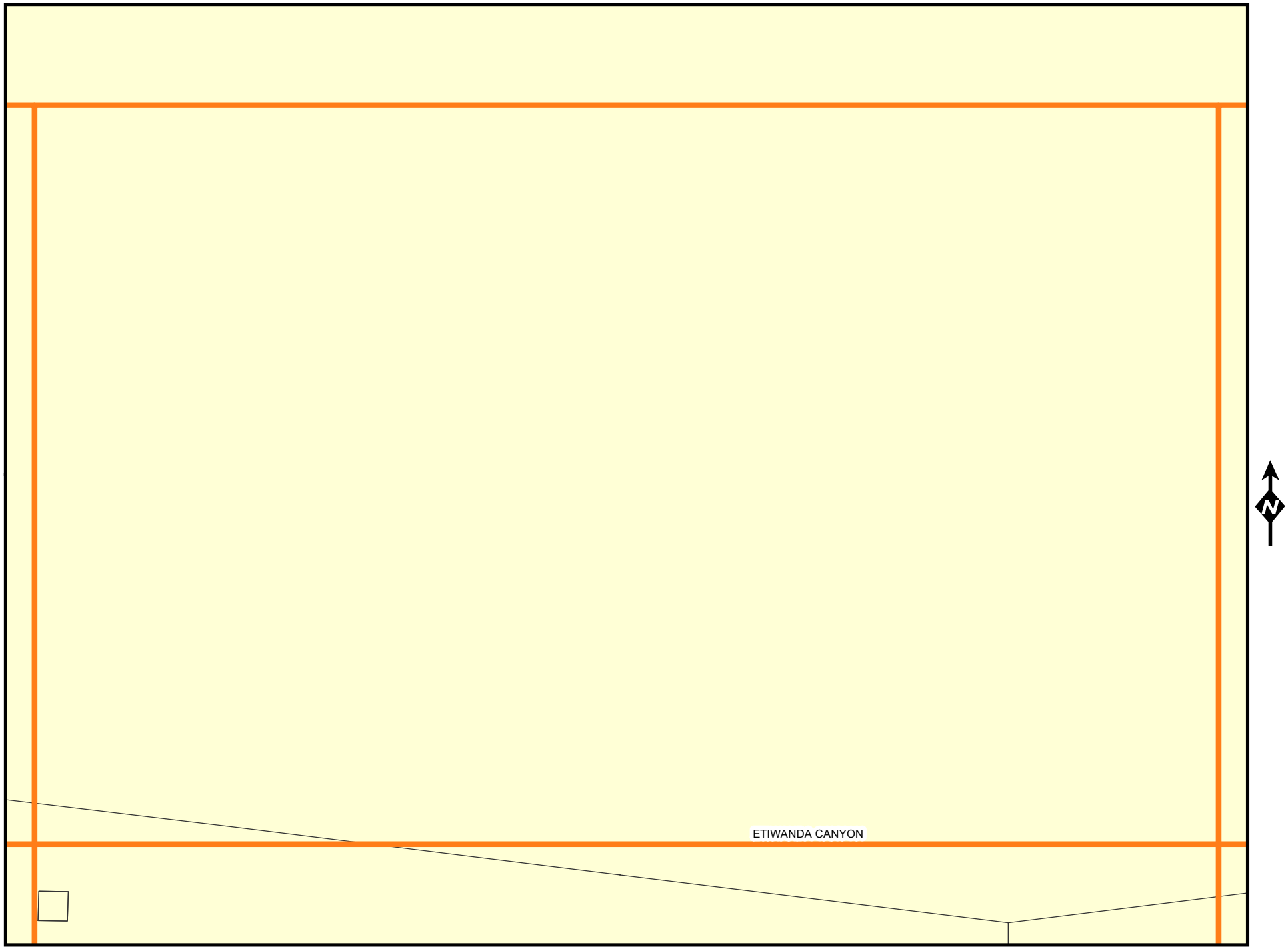

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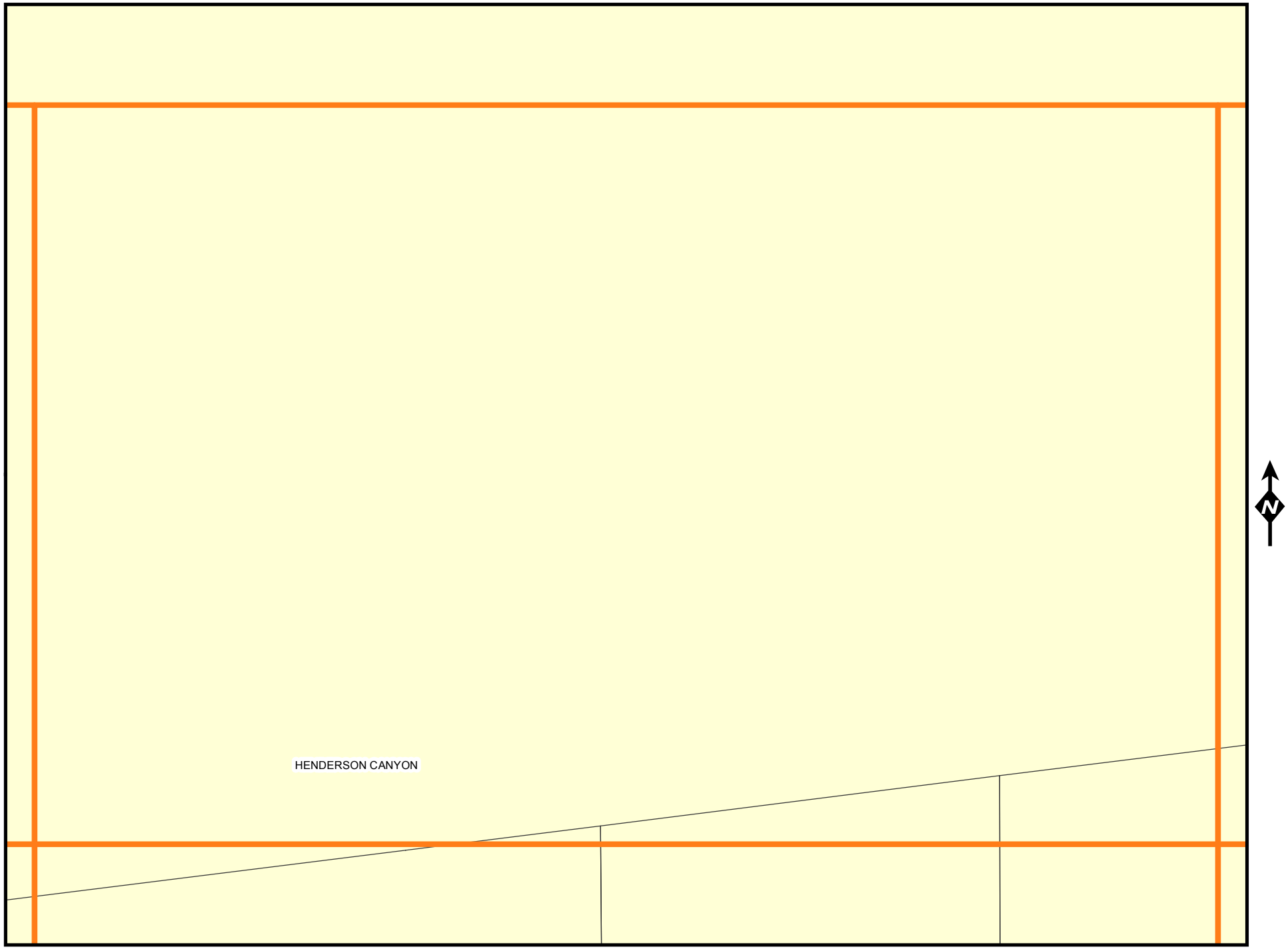

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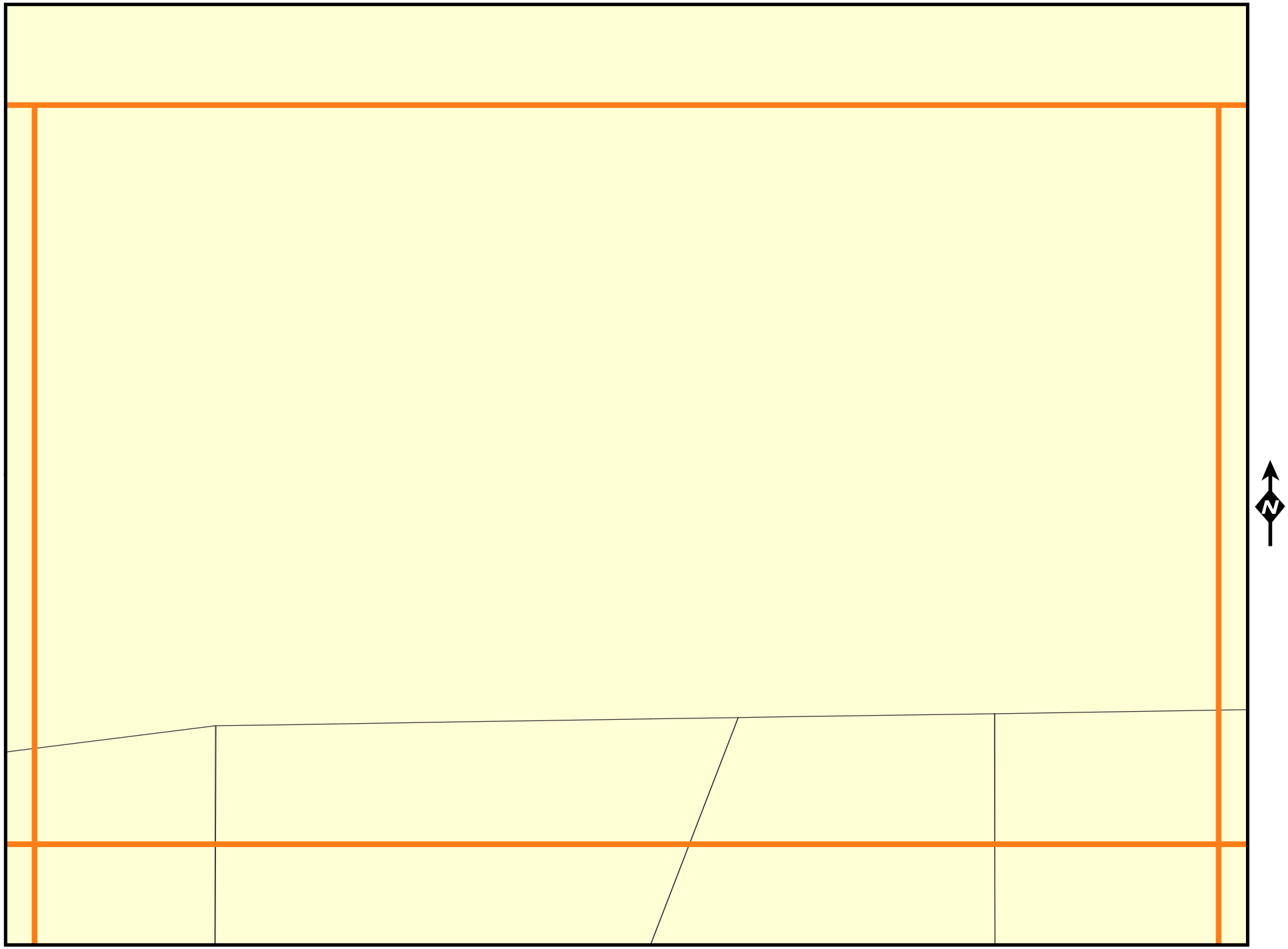

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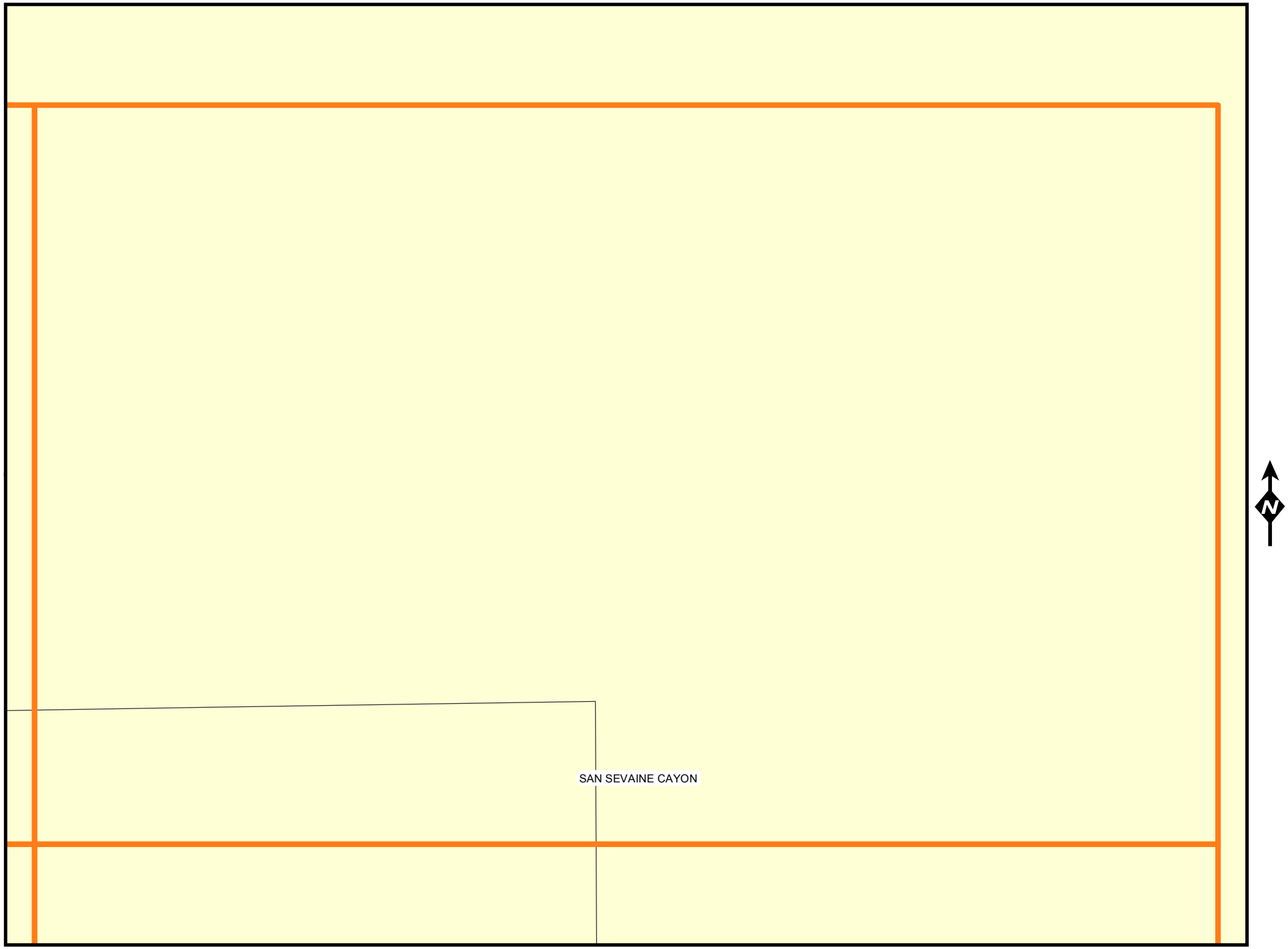

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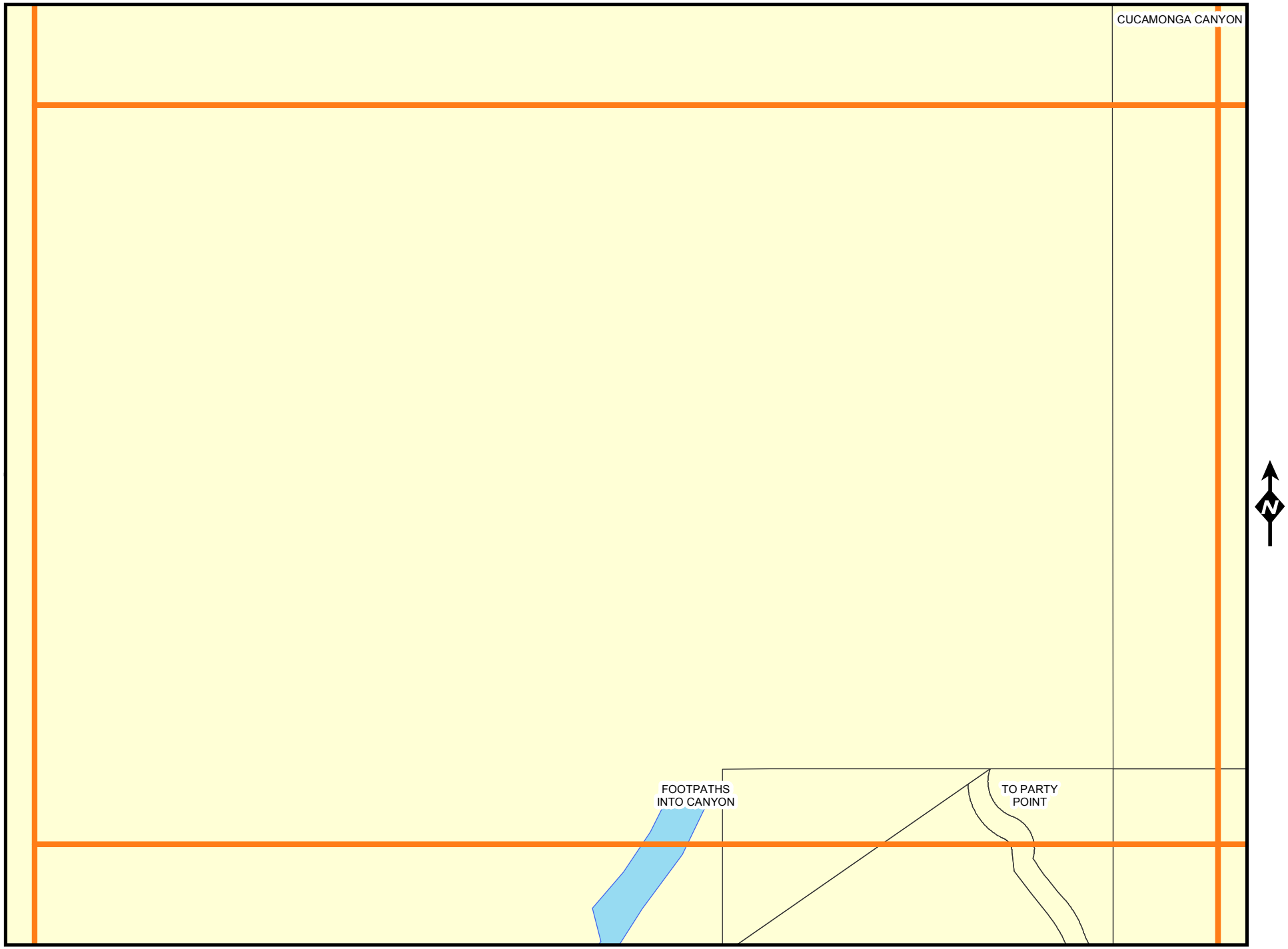

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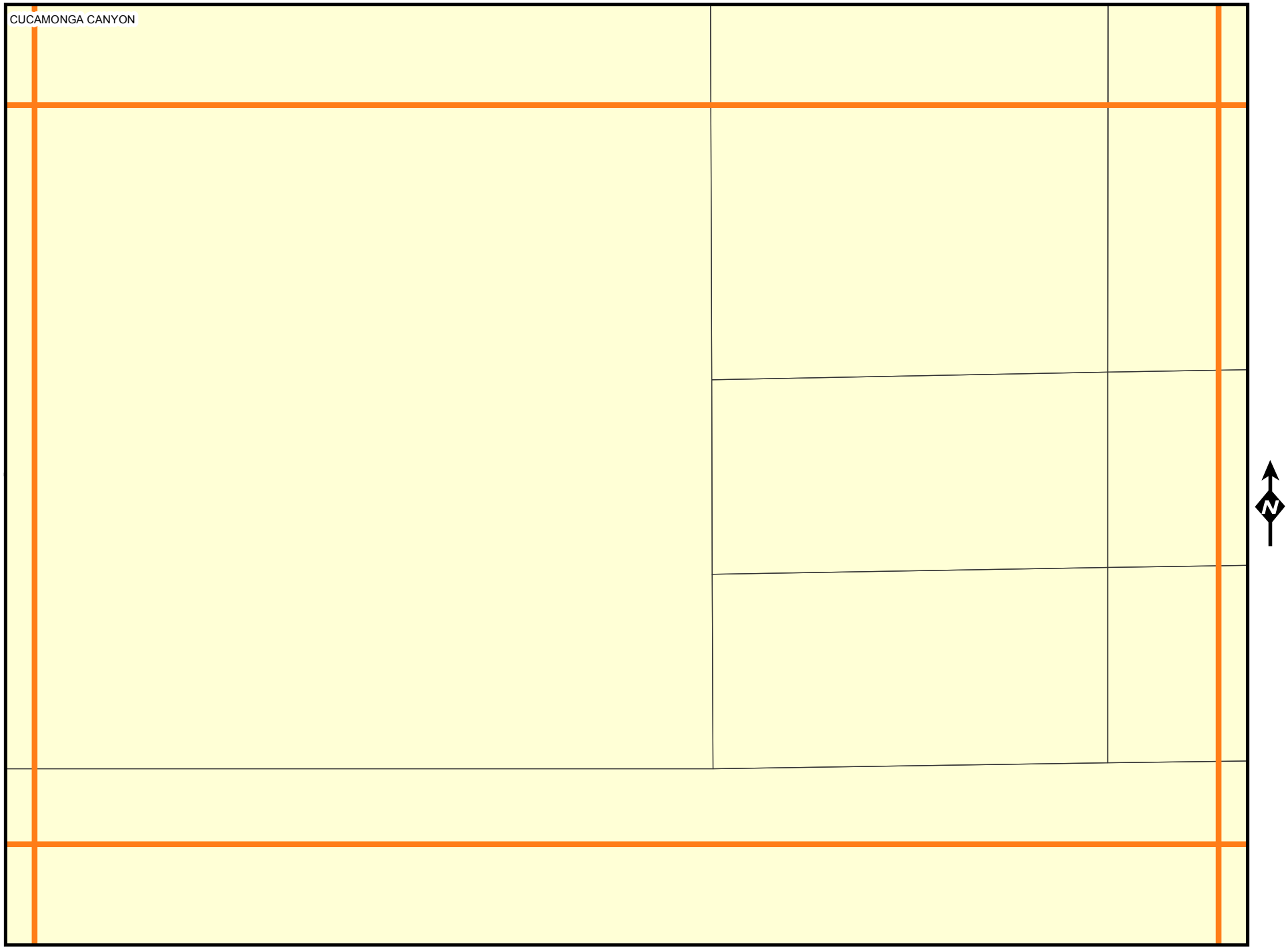

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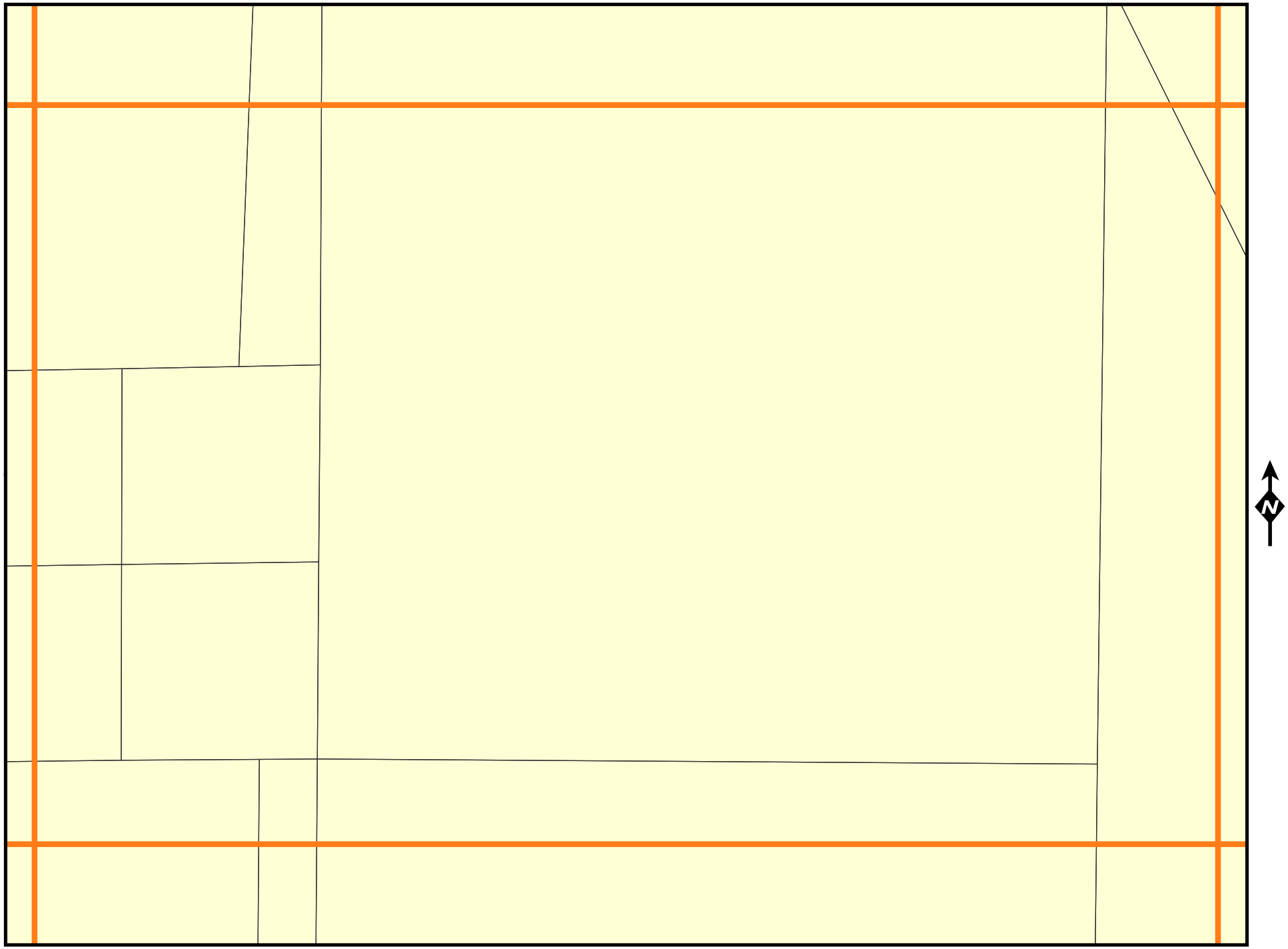

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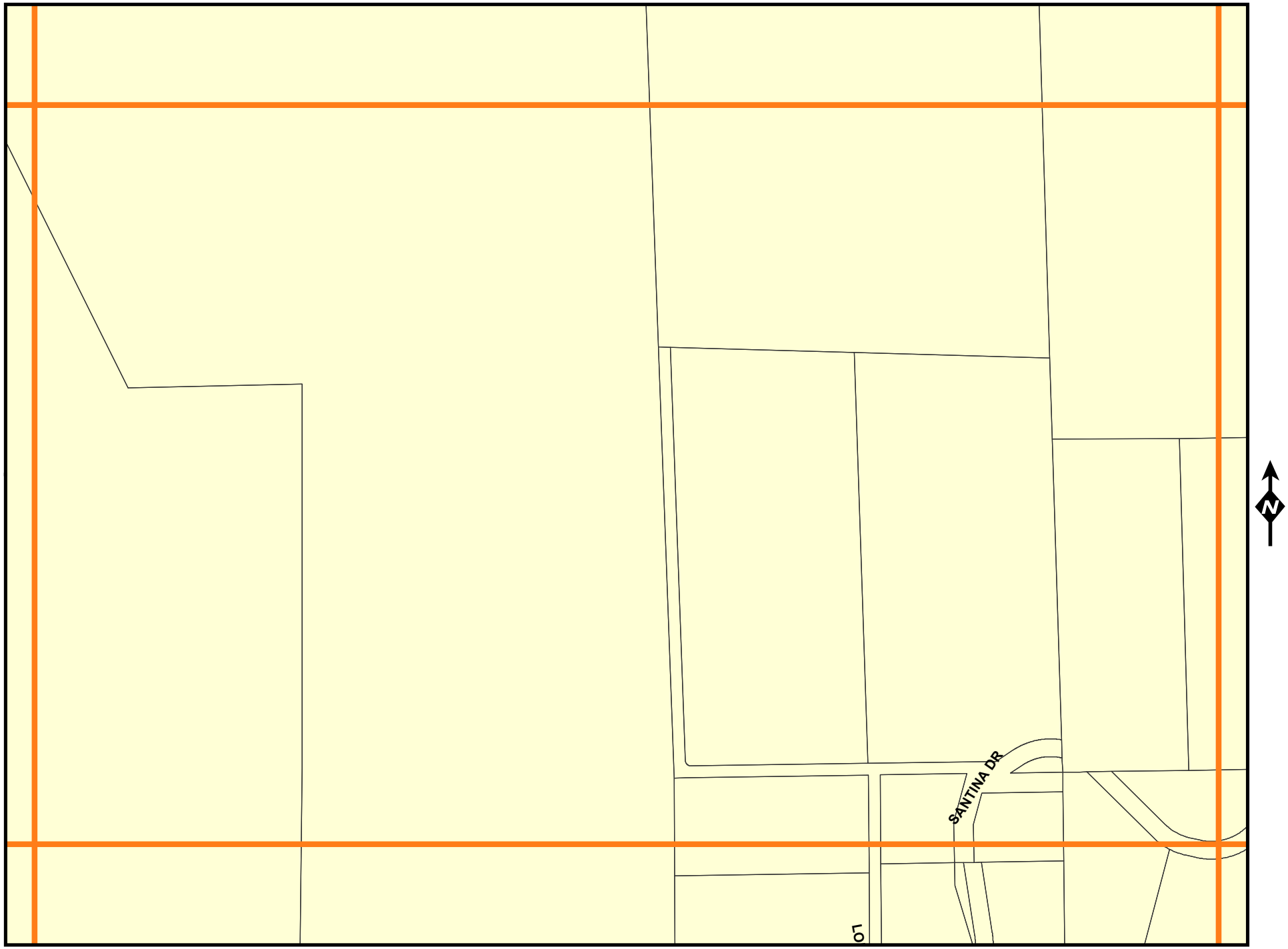

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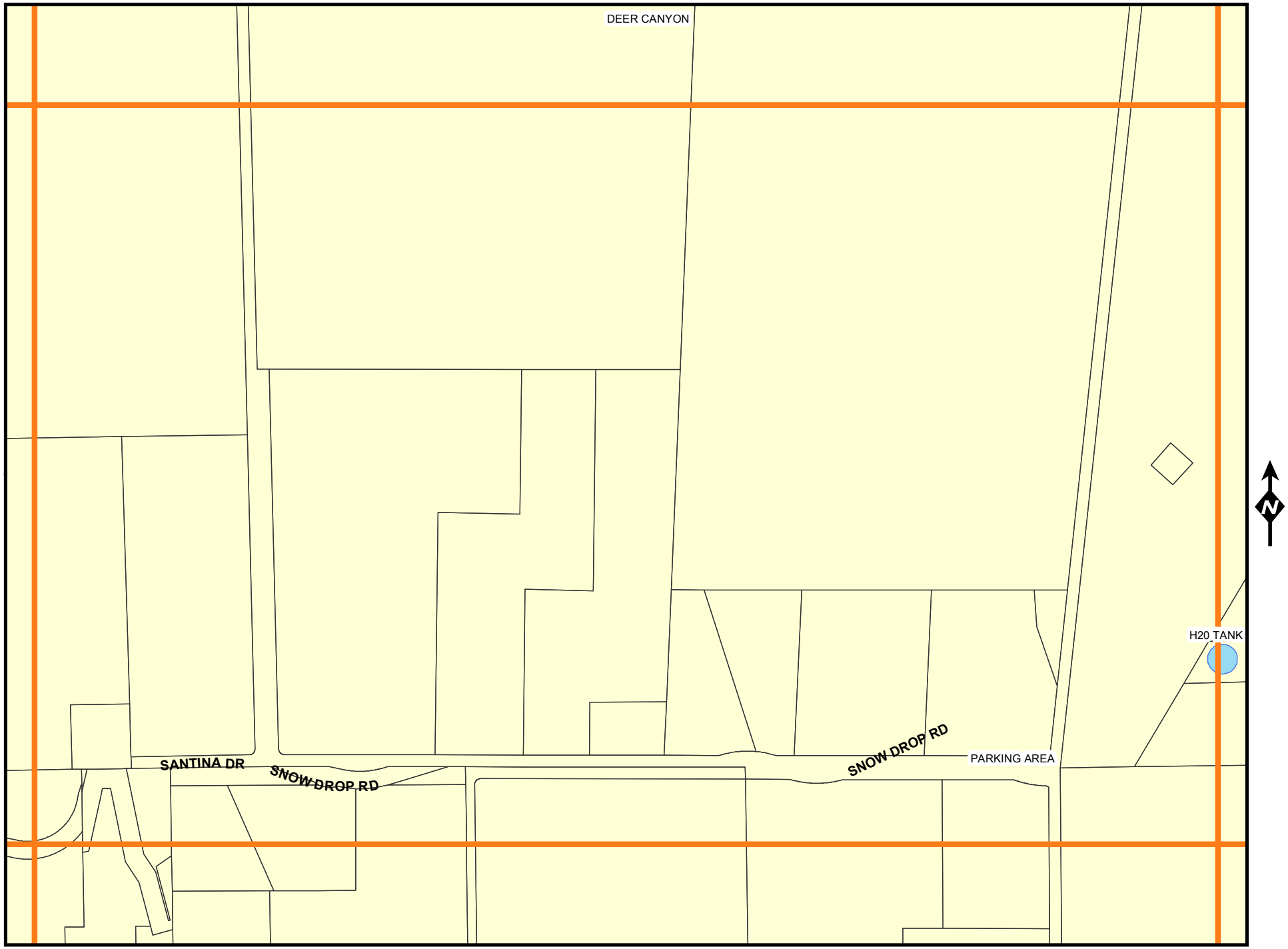

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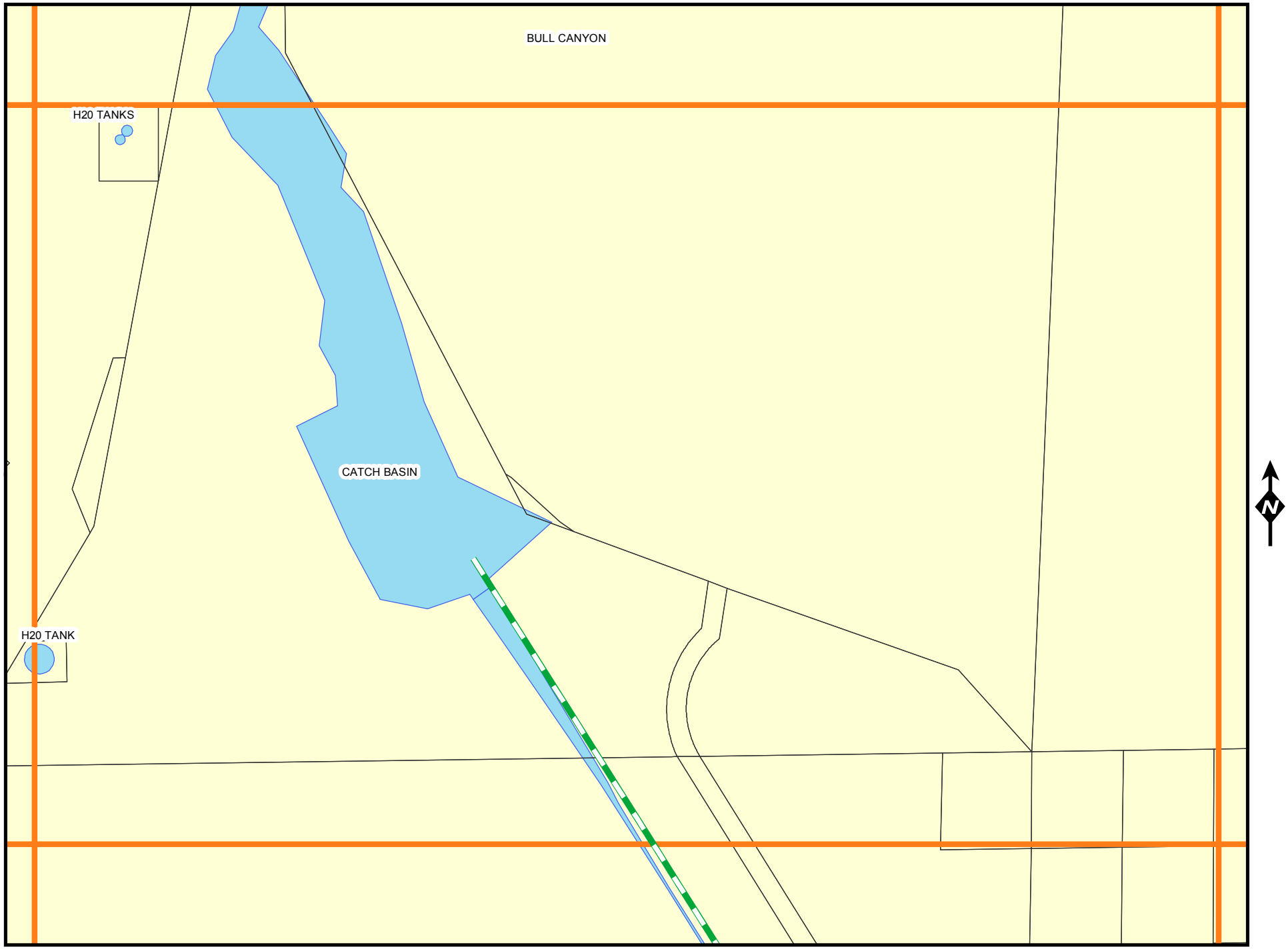
July 27, 2011

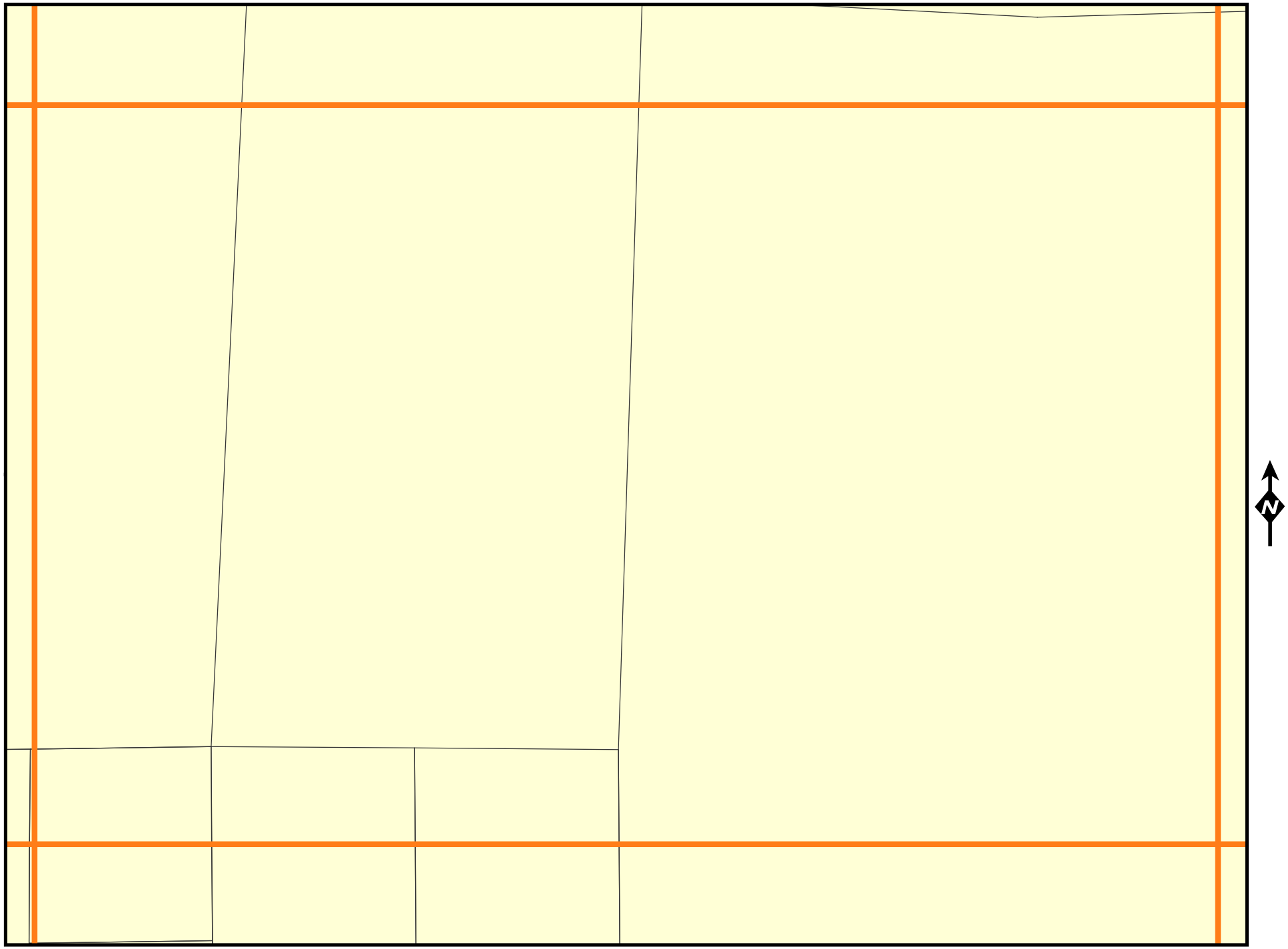
RC1105



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1106



PIPES - CNTY
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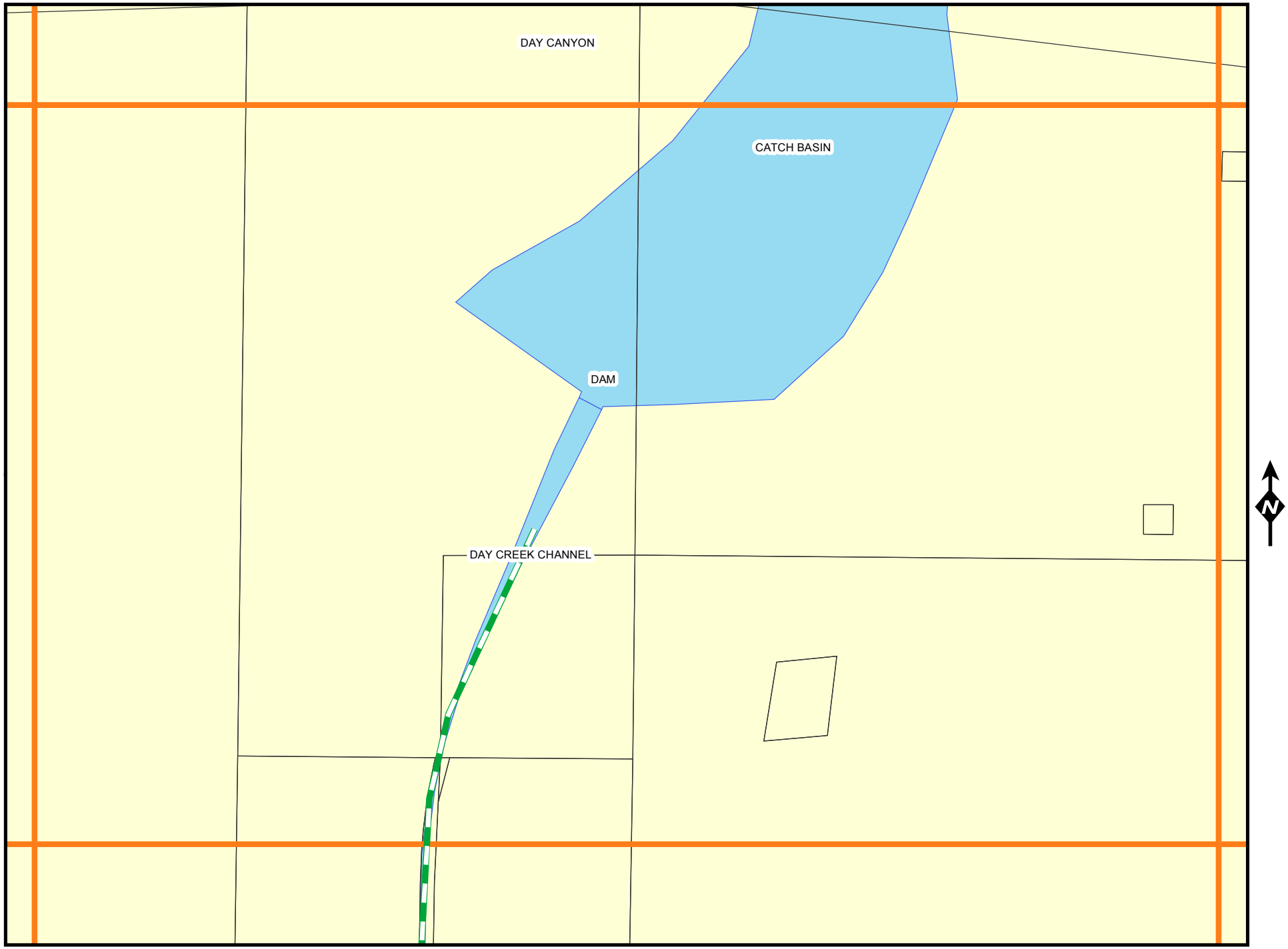
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1107



PIPES - CNTY
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BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
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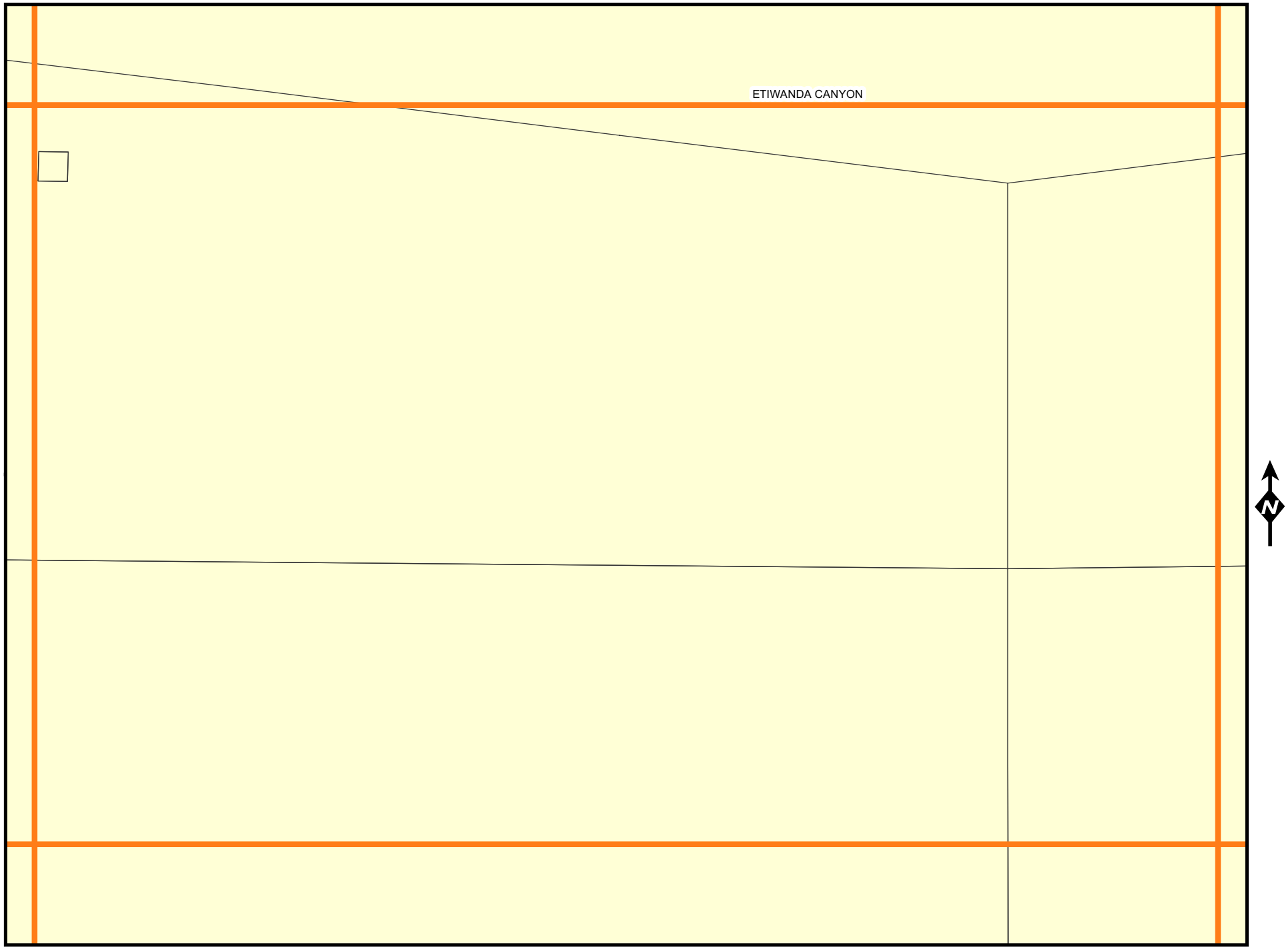
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1108



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
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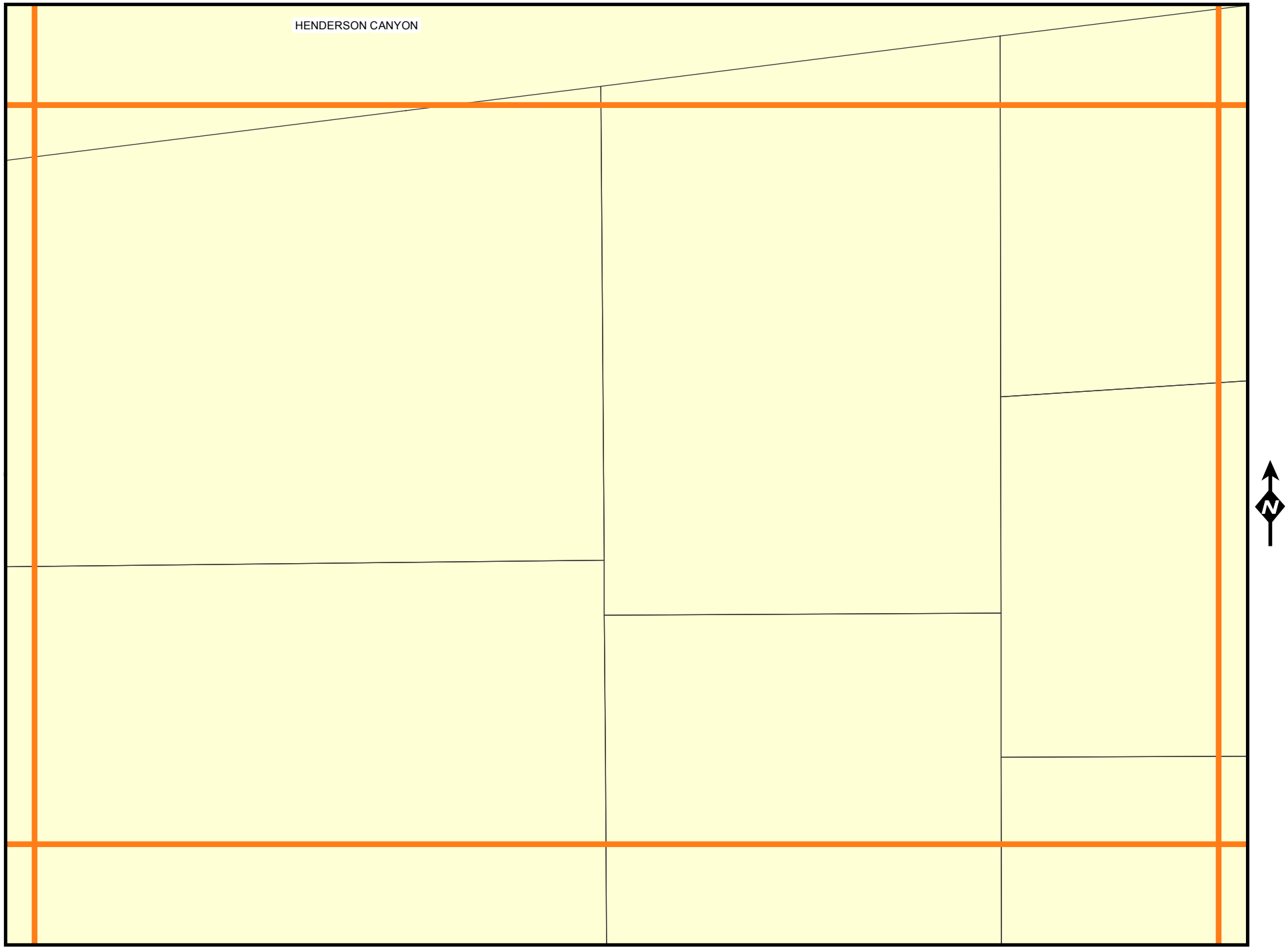
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1109



PIPES - CNTY
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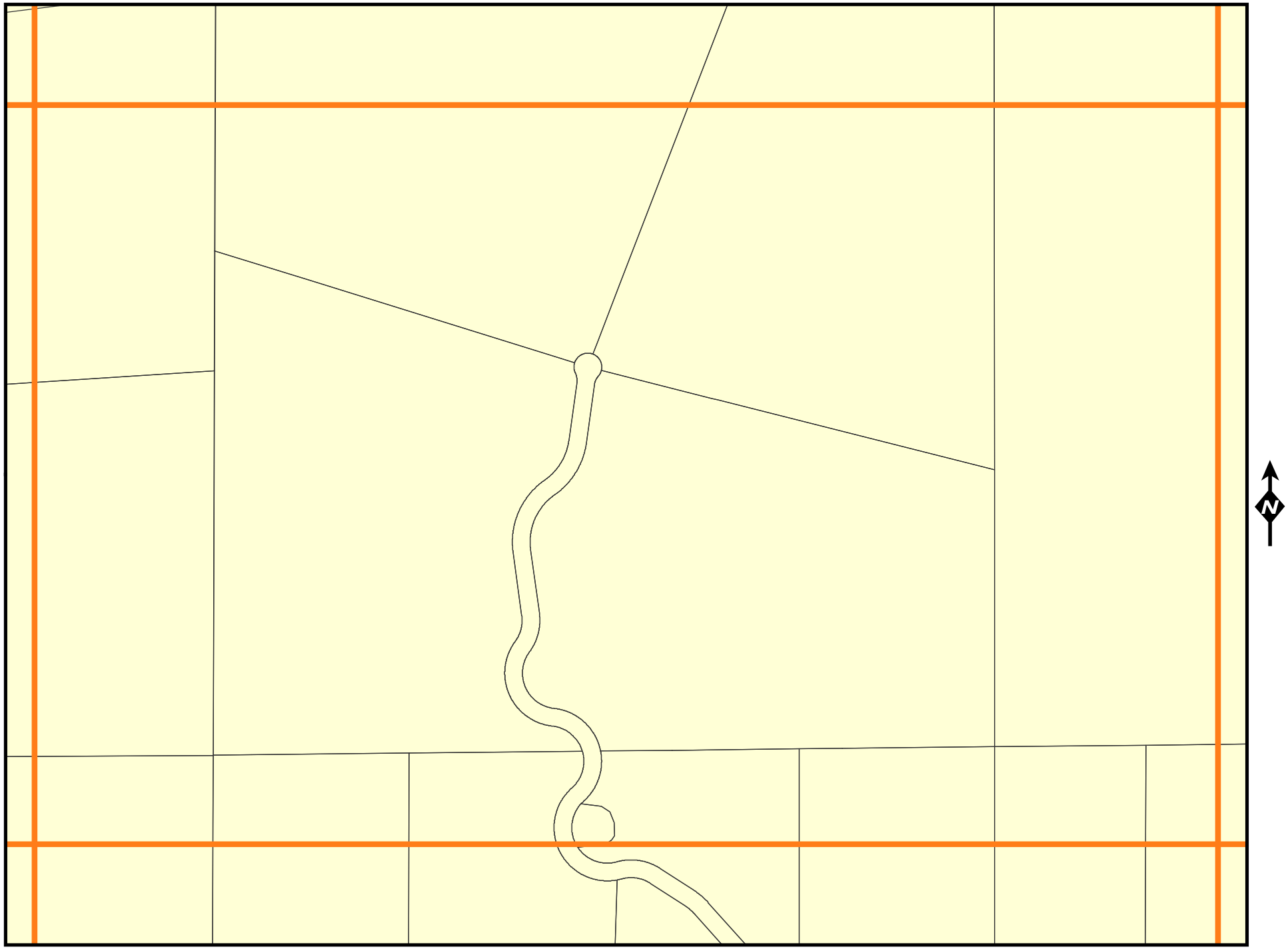
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1110



PIPES - CNTY
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BOX - RCCC
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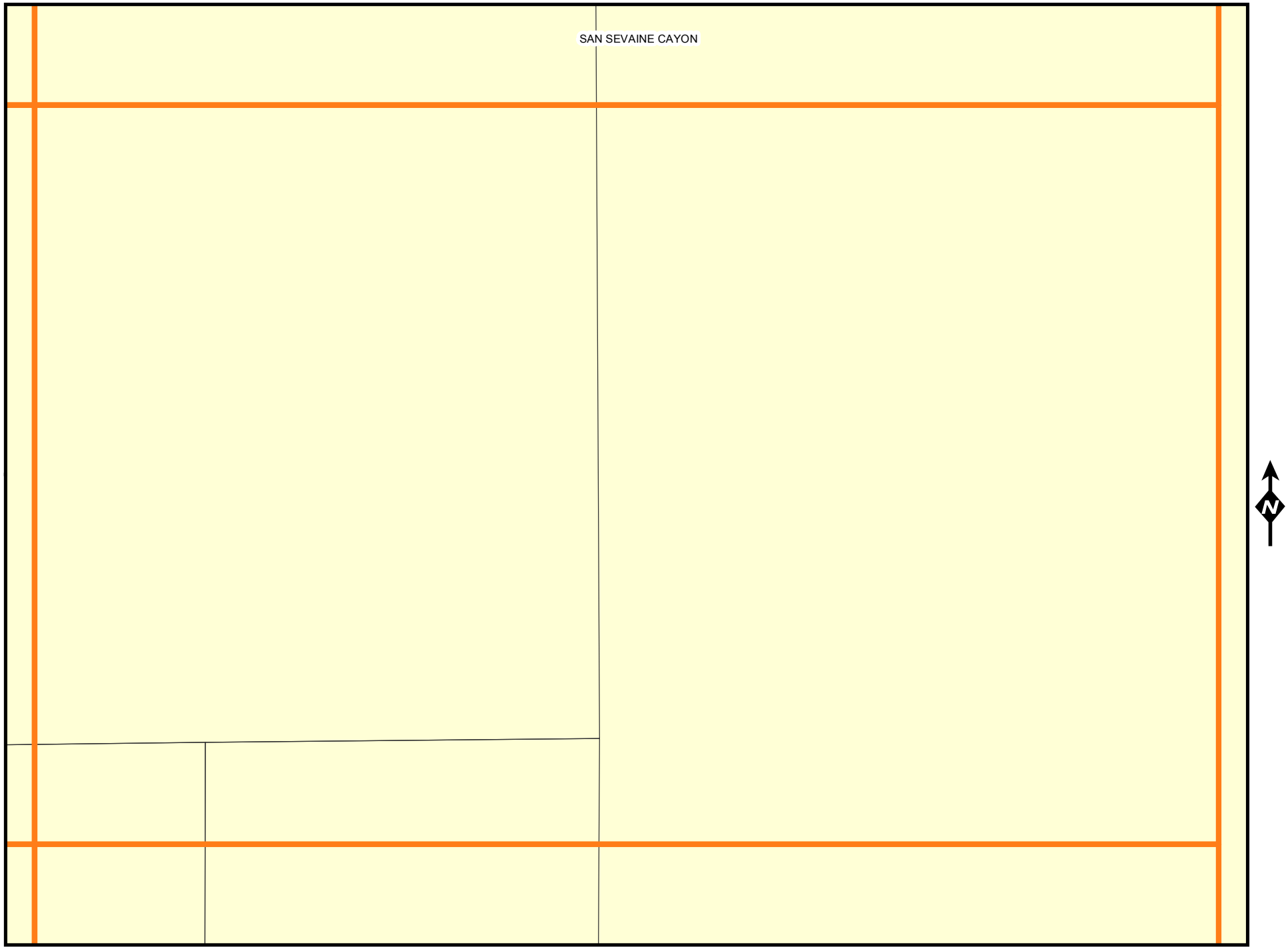
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1111



PIPES - CNTY
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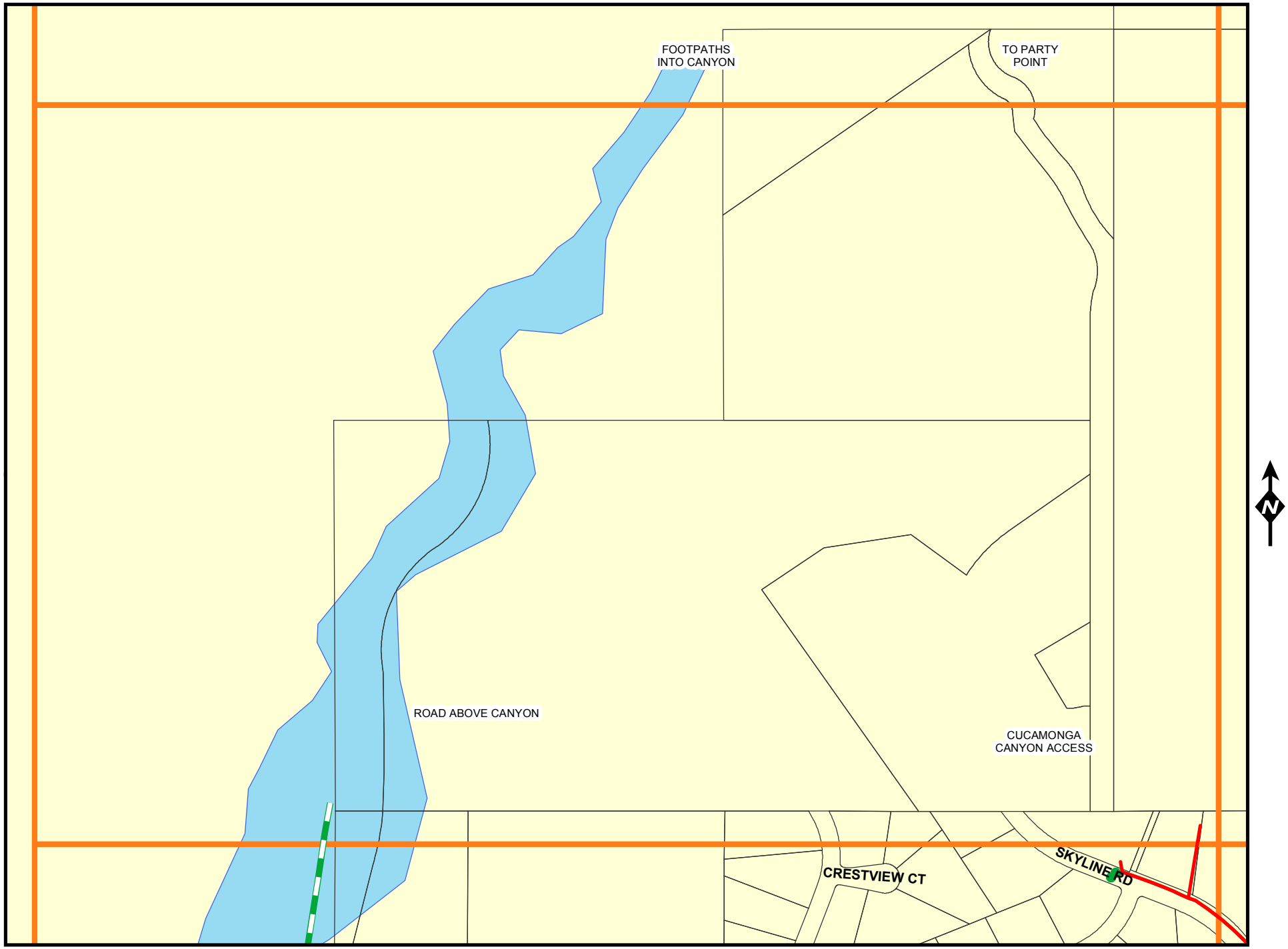
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON179



PIPES - CNTY
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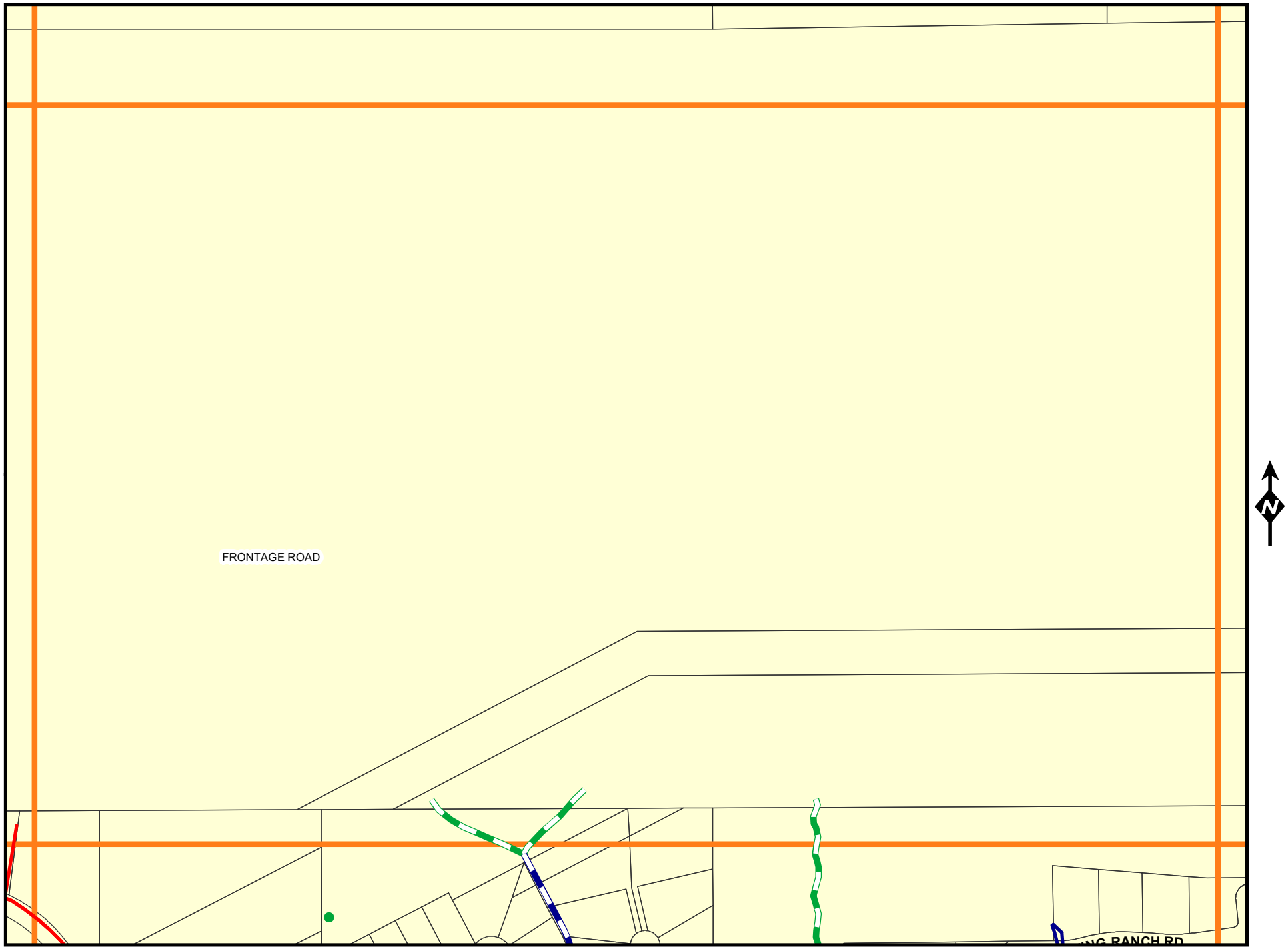
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1201



PIPES - CNTY
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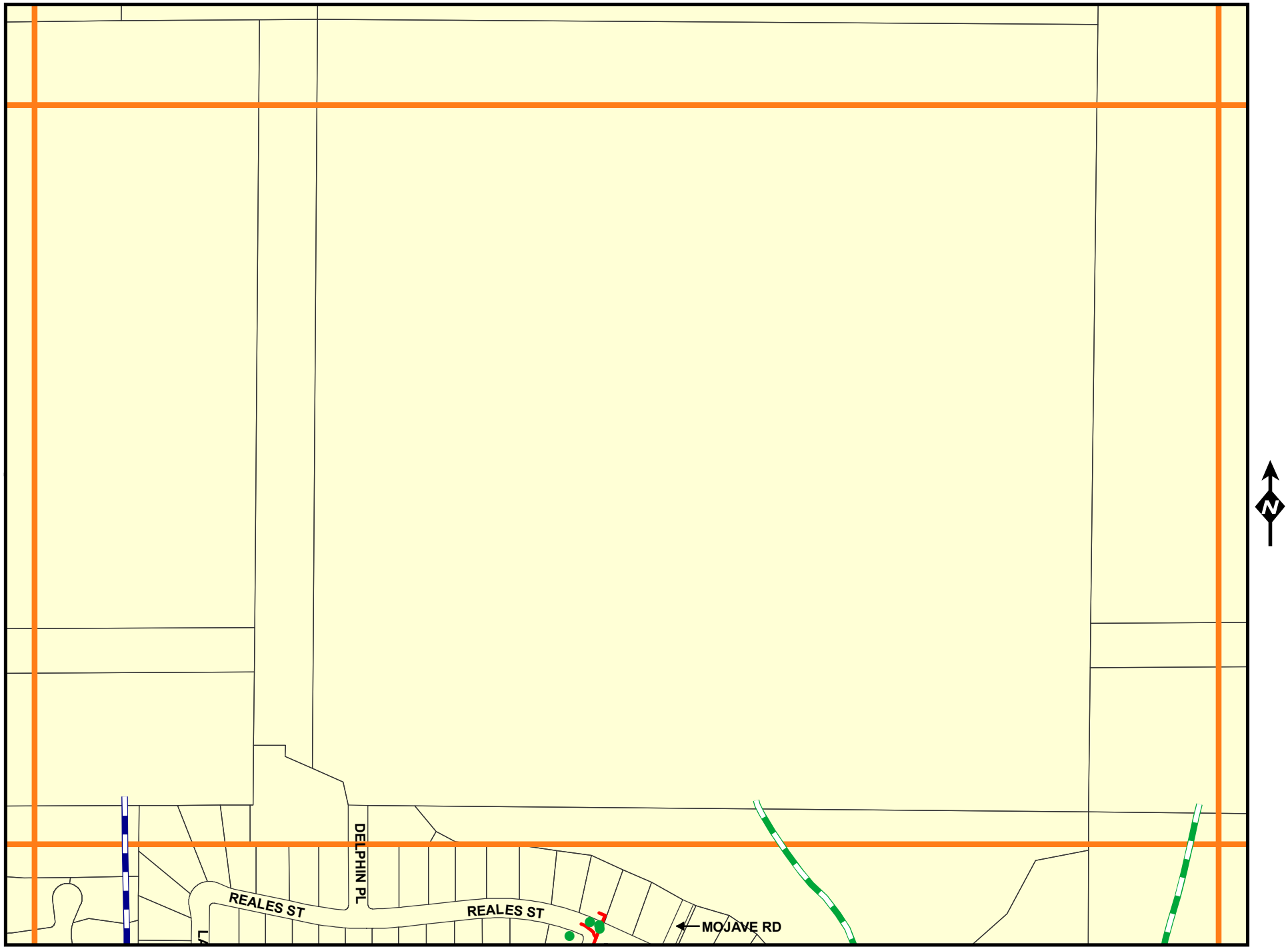
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1202



PIPES - CNTY
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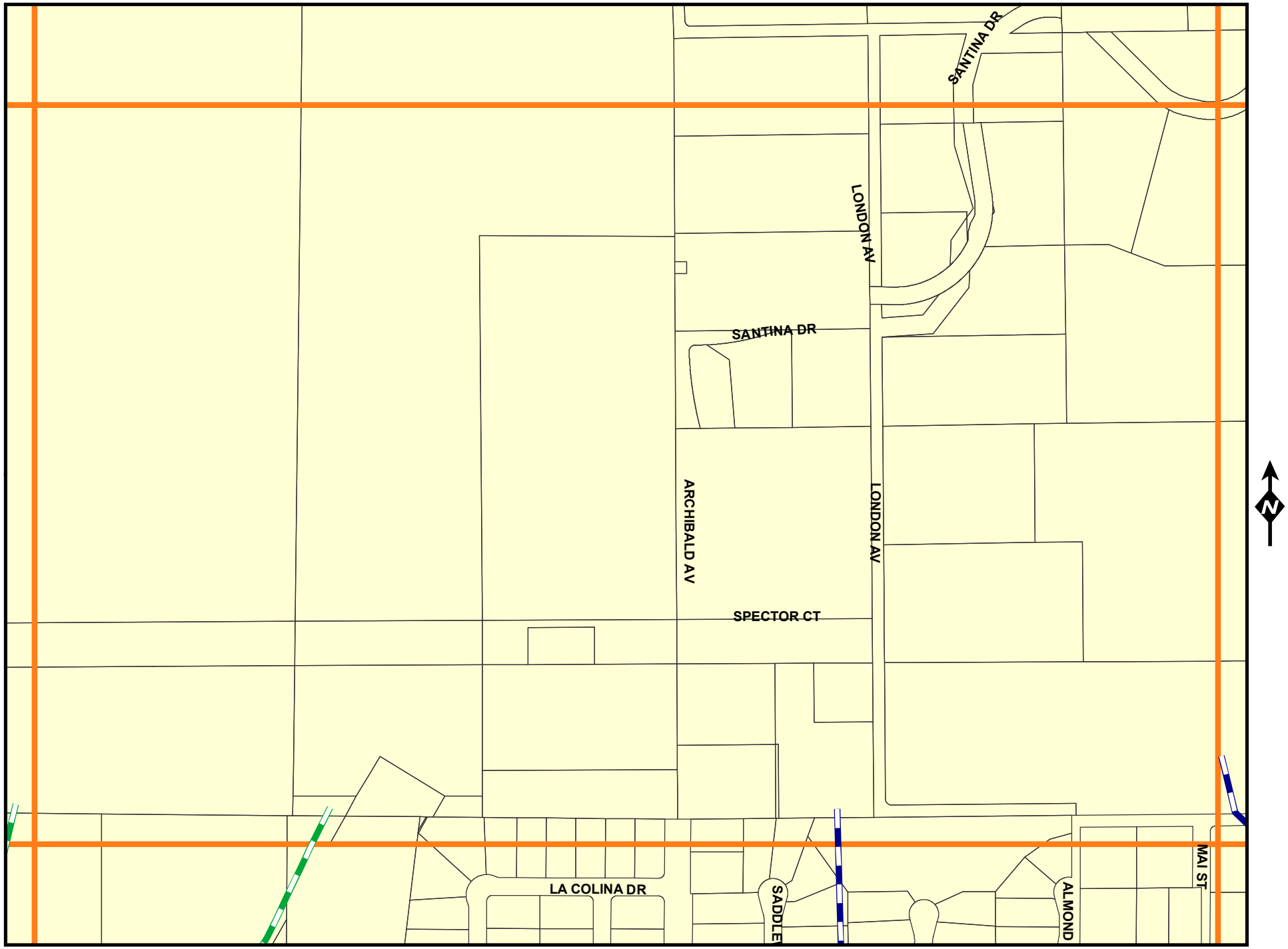
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1203



PIPES - CNTY
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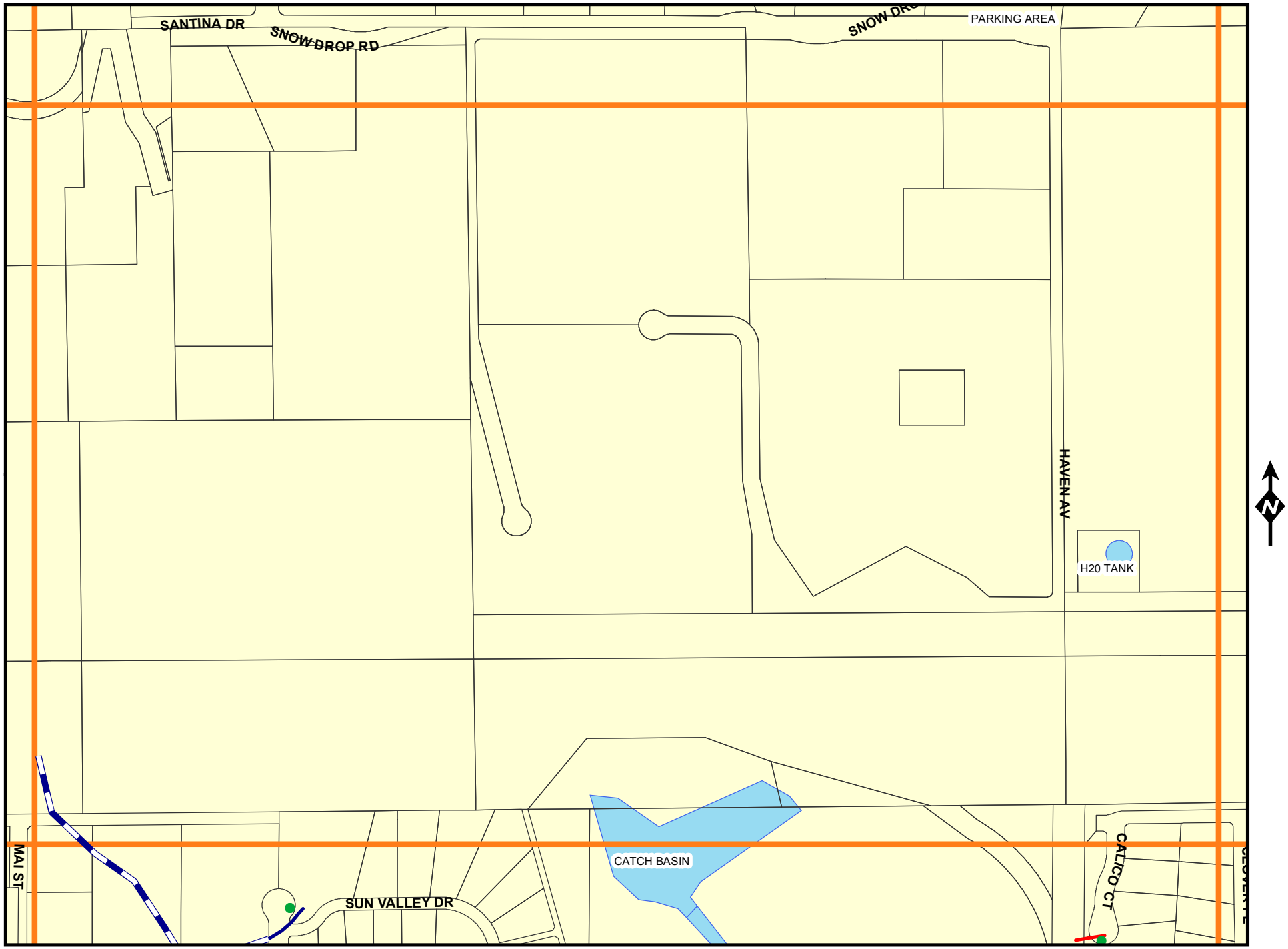
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1204



PIPES - CNTY
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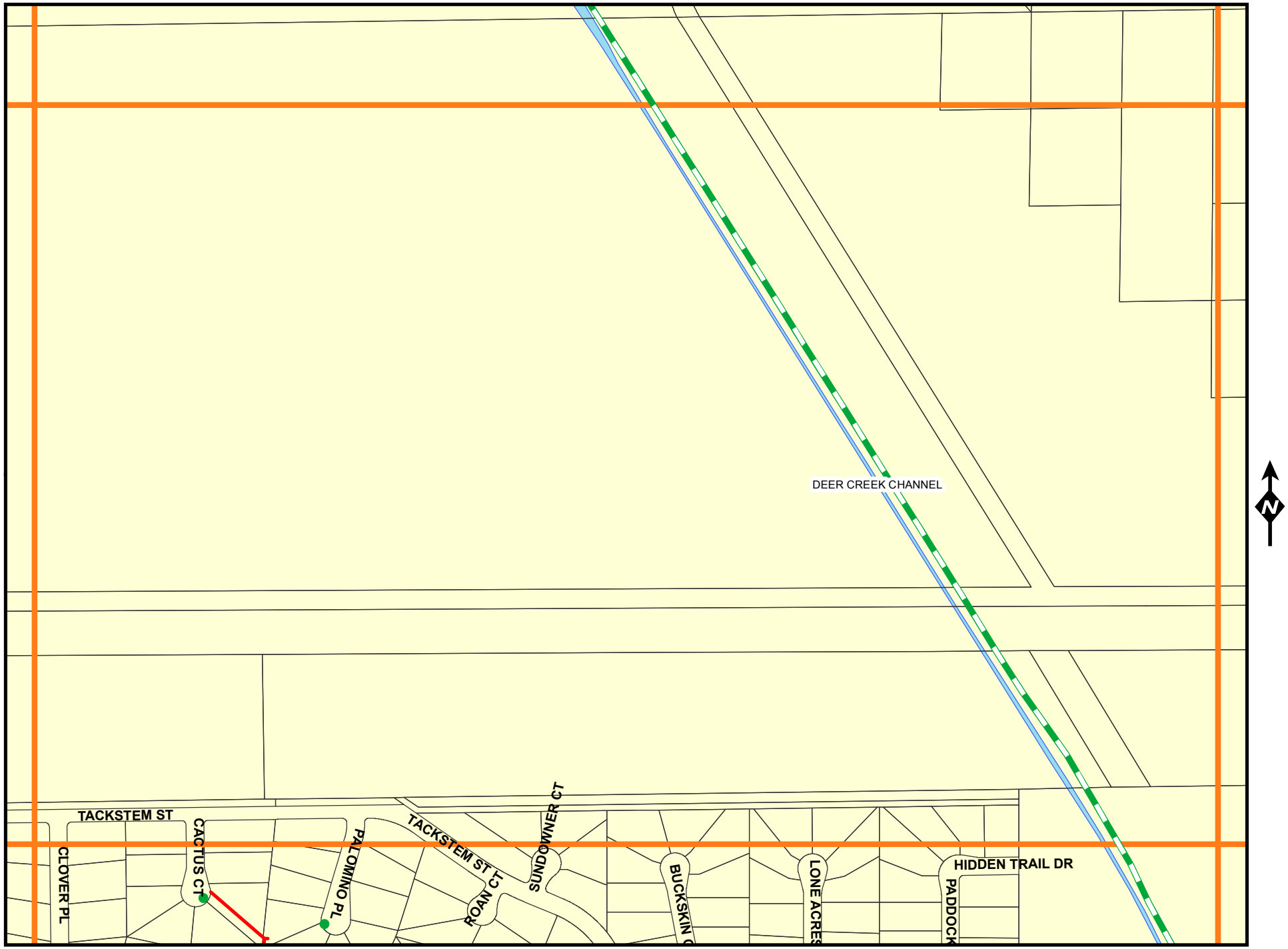
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1205



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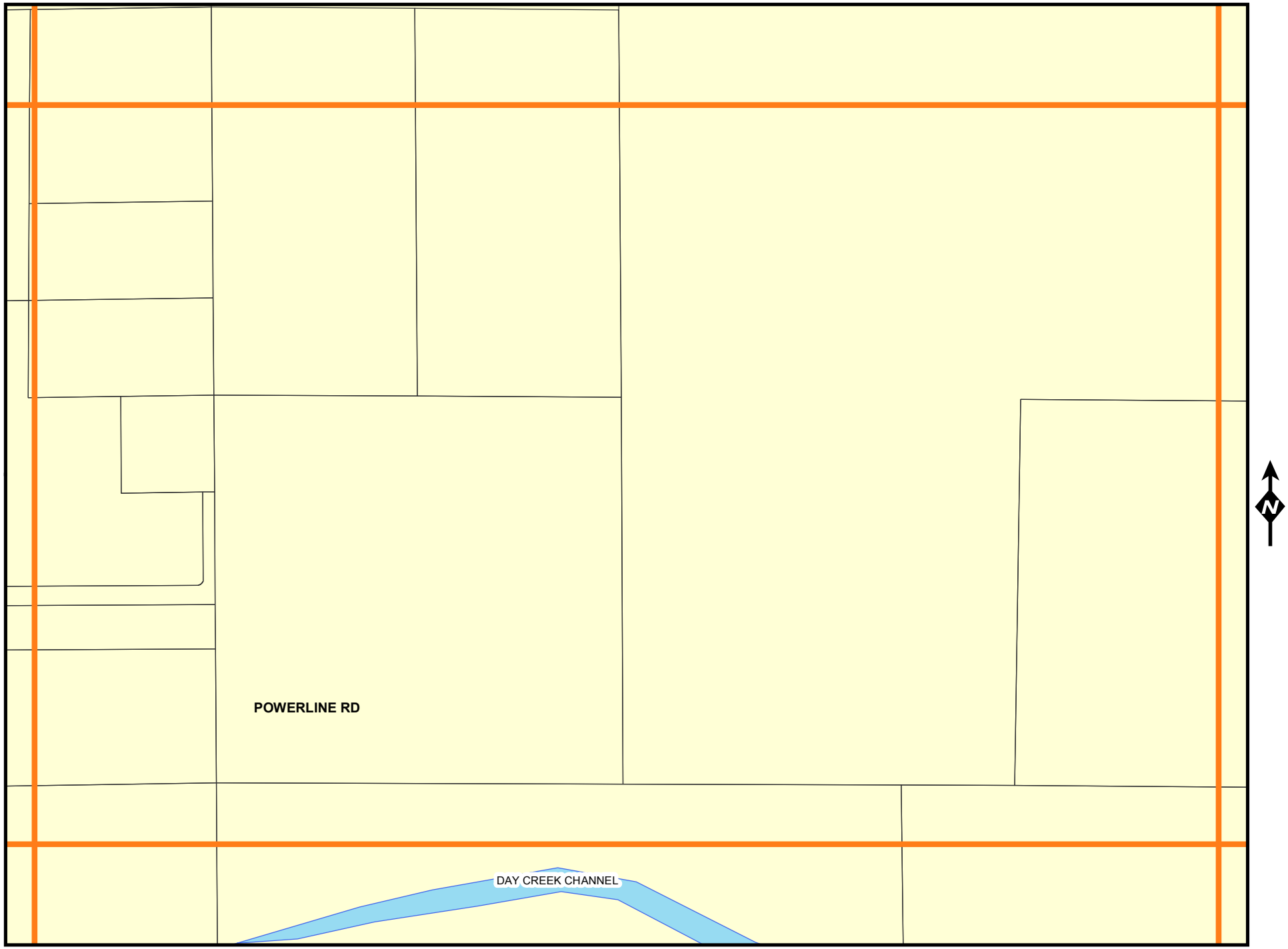
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1206



PIPES - CNTY
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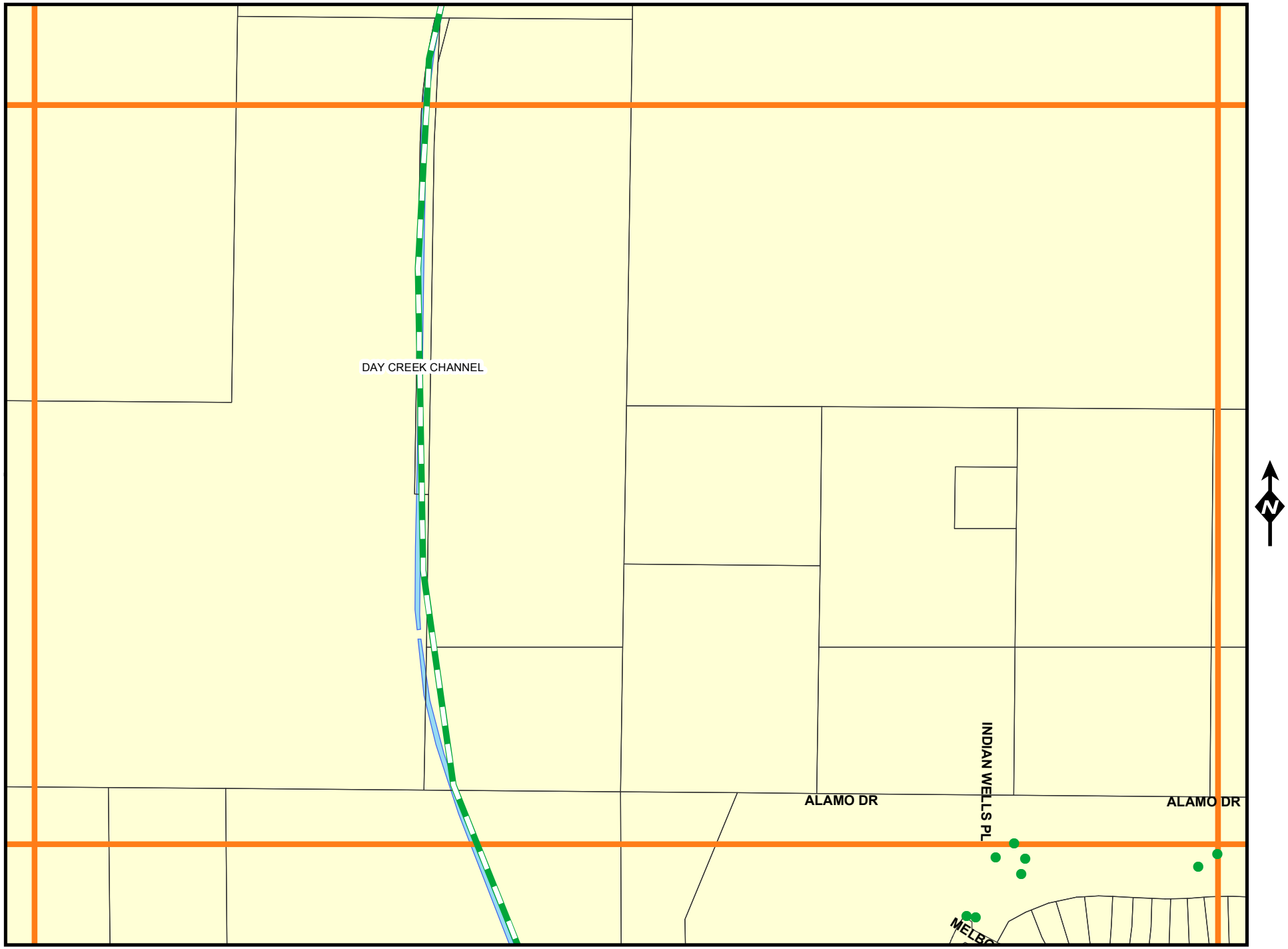
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1207



PIPES - CNTY
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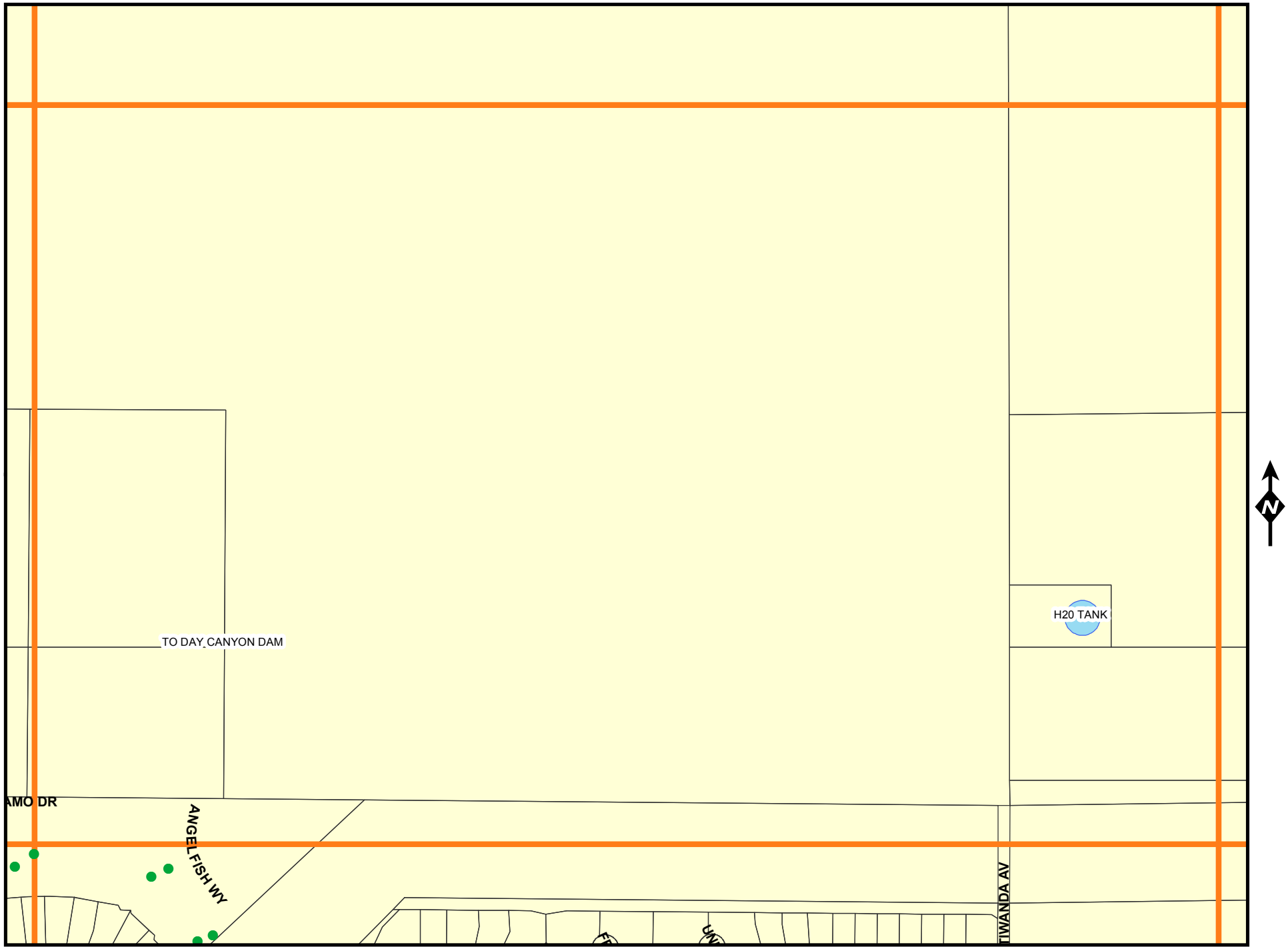
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1208



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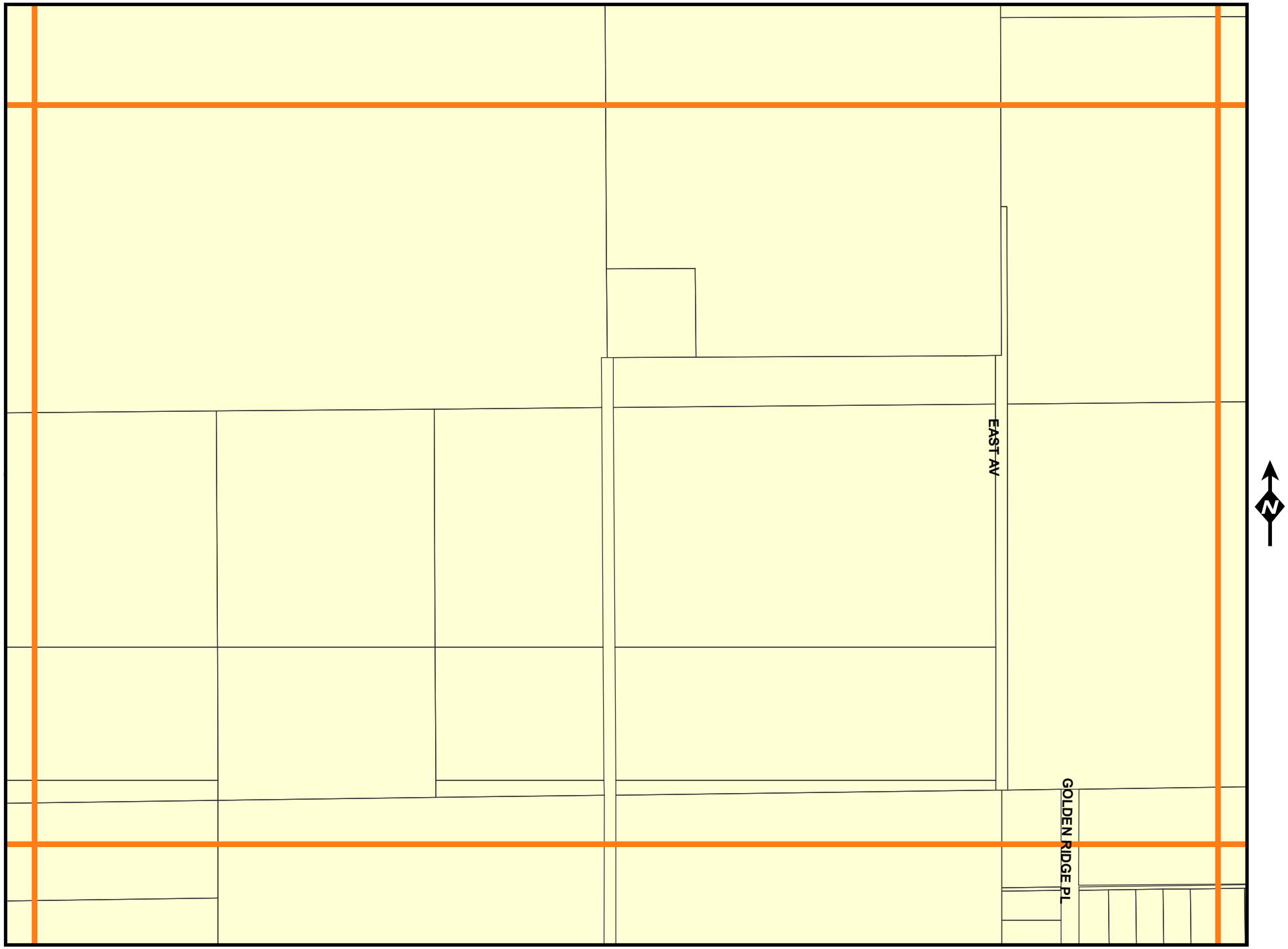
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1209



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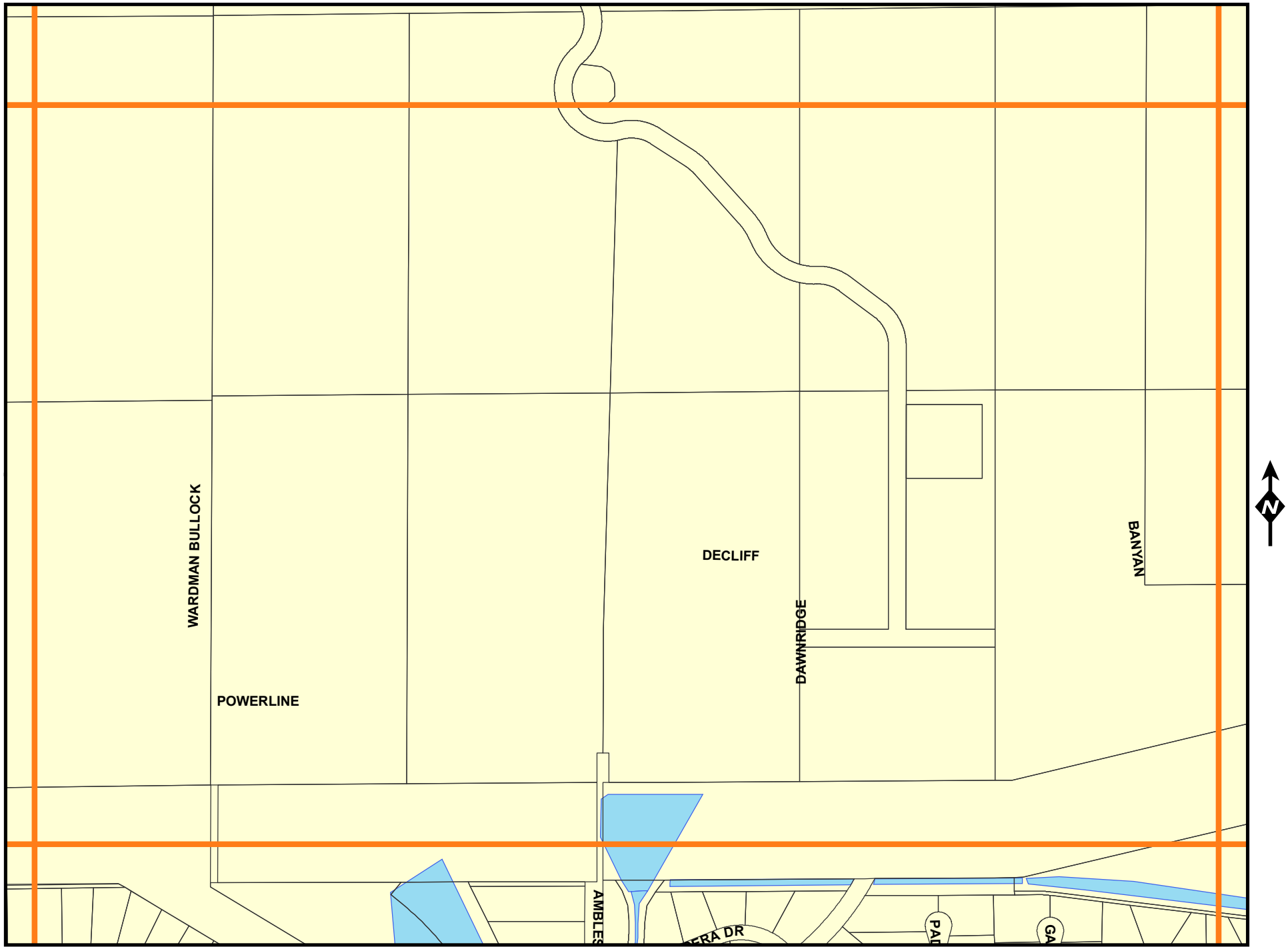
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1210



PIPES - CNTY
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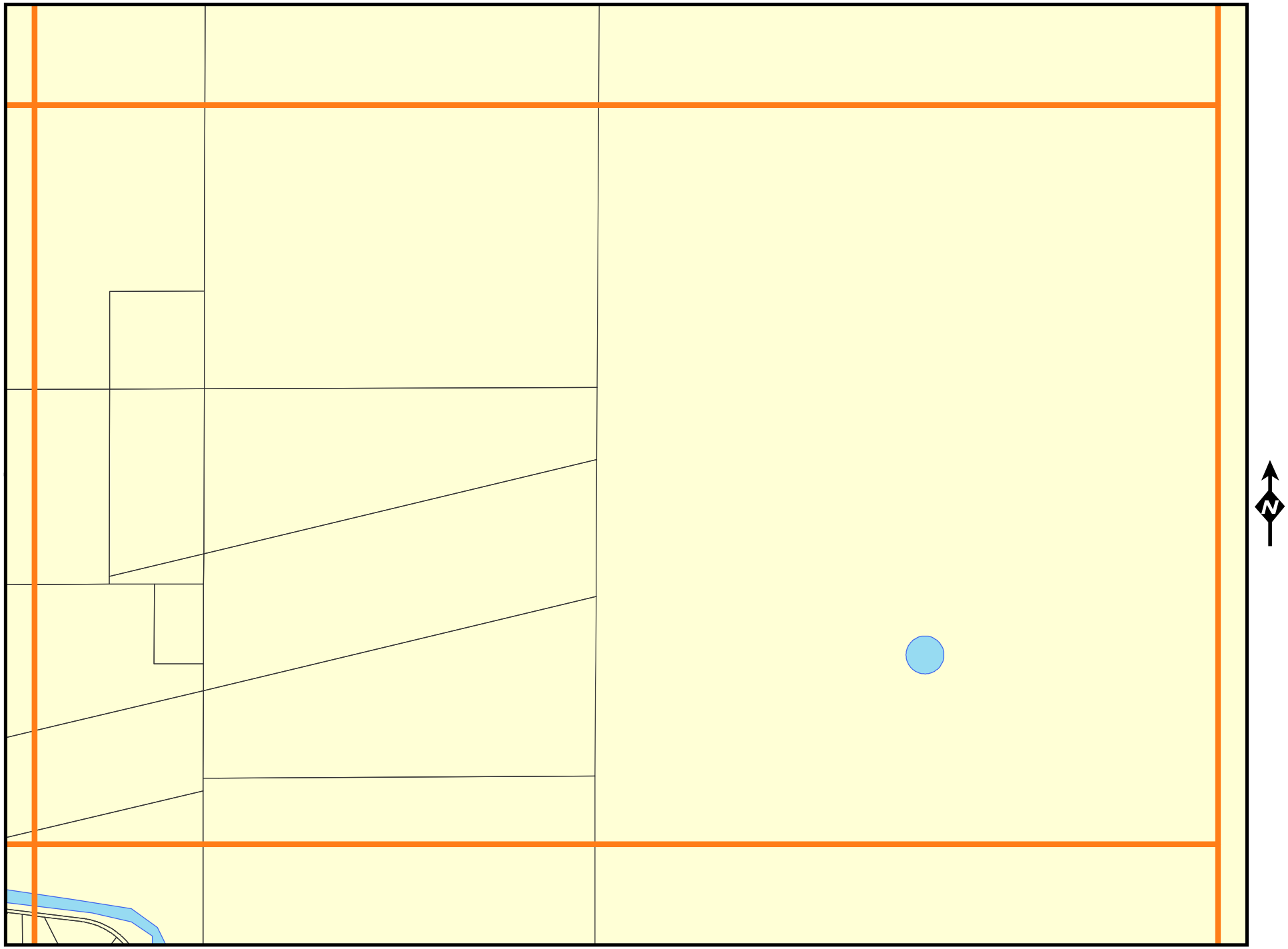
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1211



PIPES - CNTY
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CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON174

PIPES - CNTY
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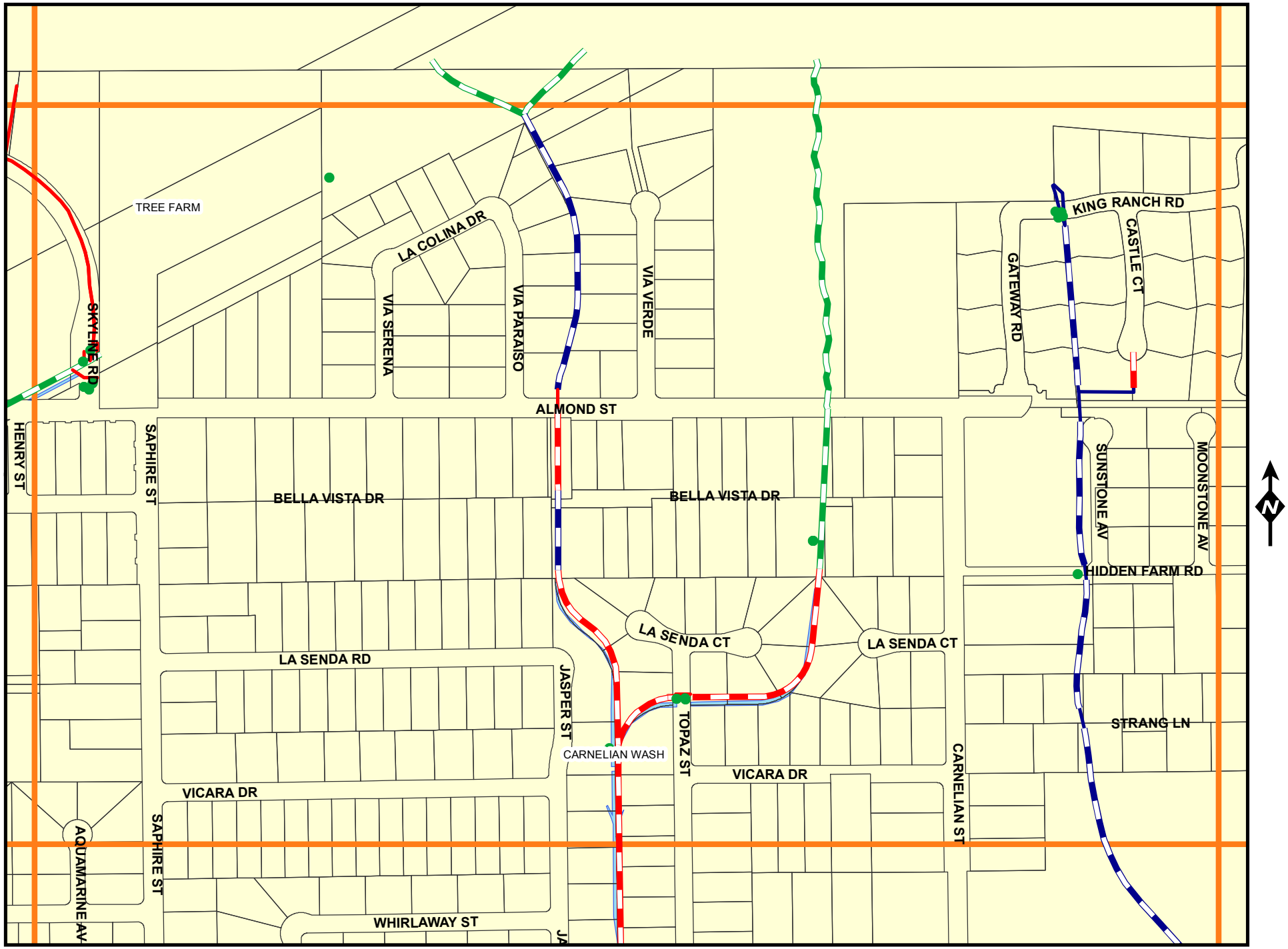
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1301



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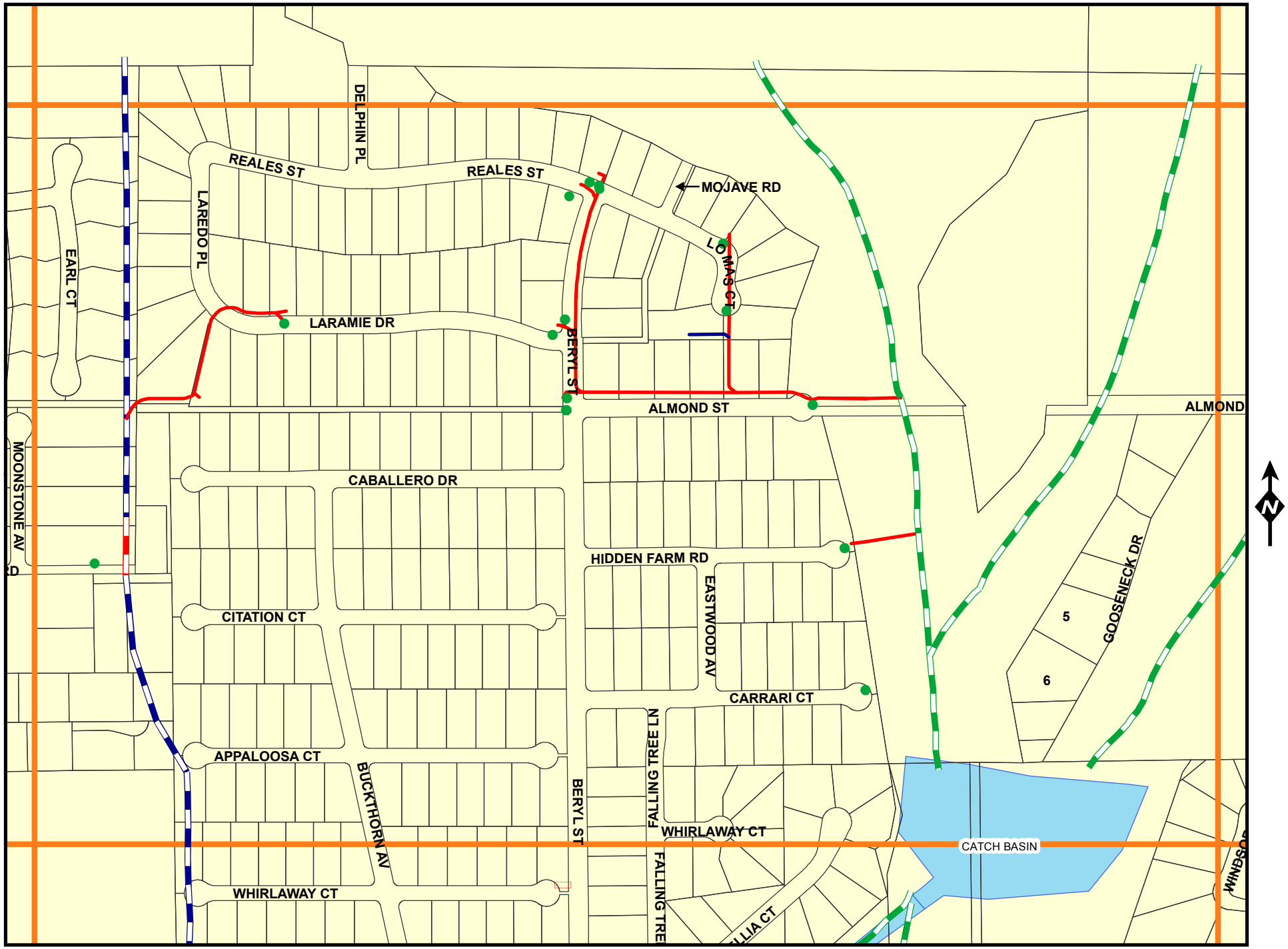
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1302



PIPES - CNTY
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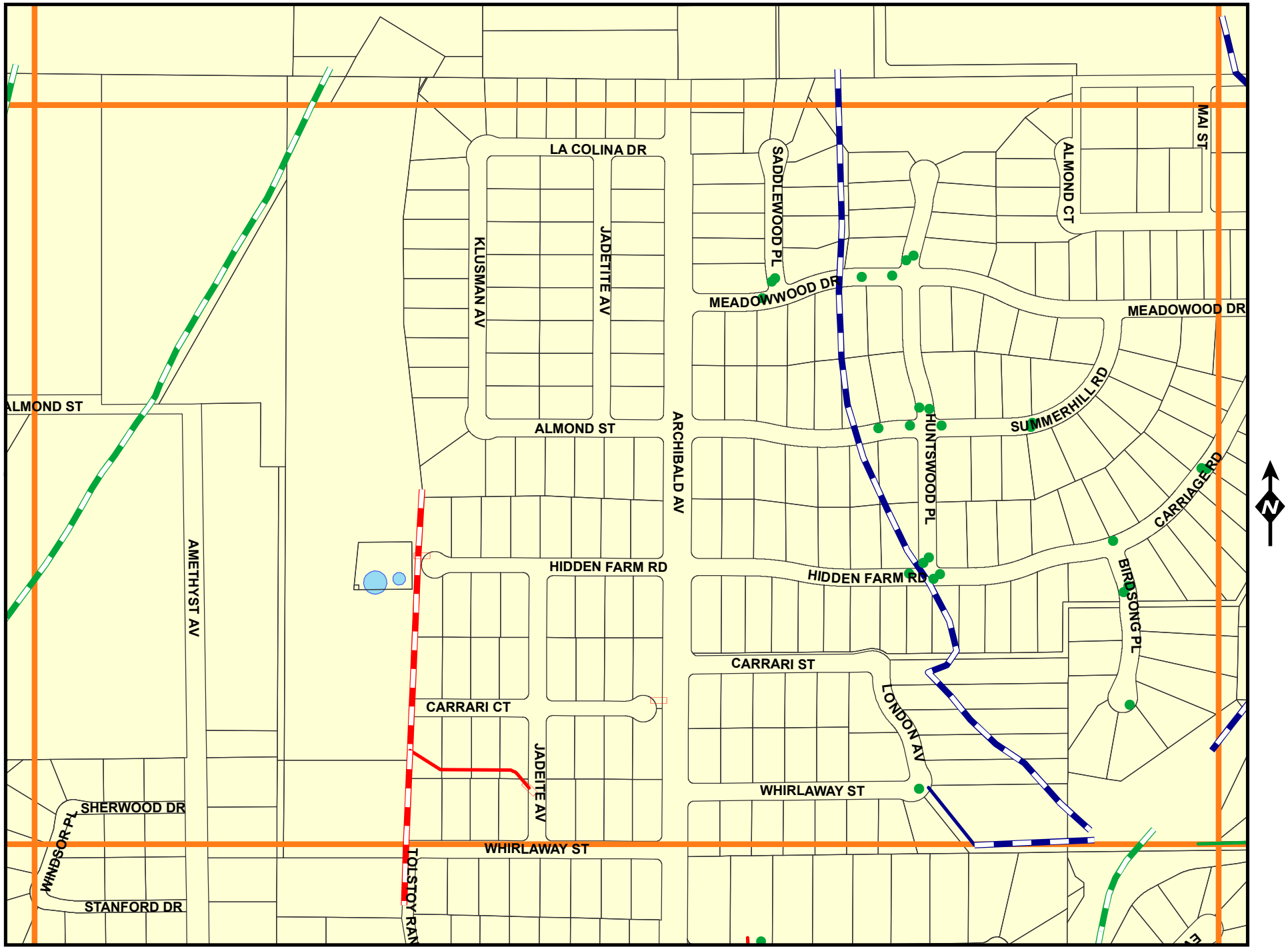
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1303



PIPES - CNTY
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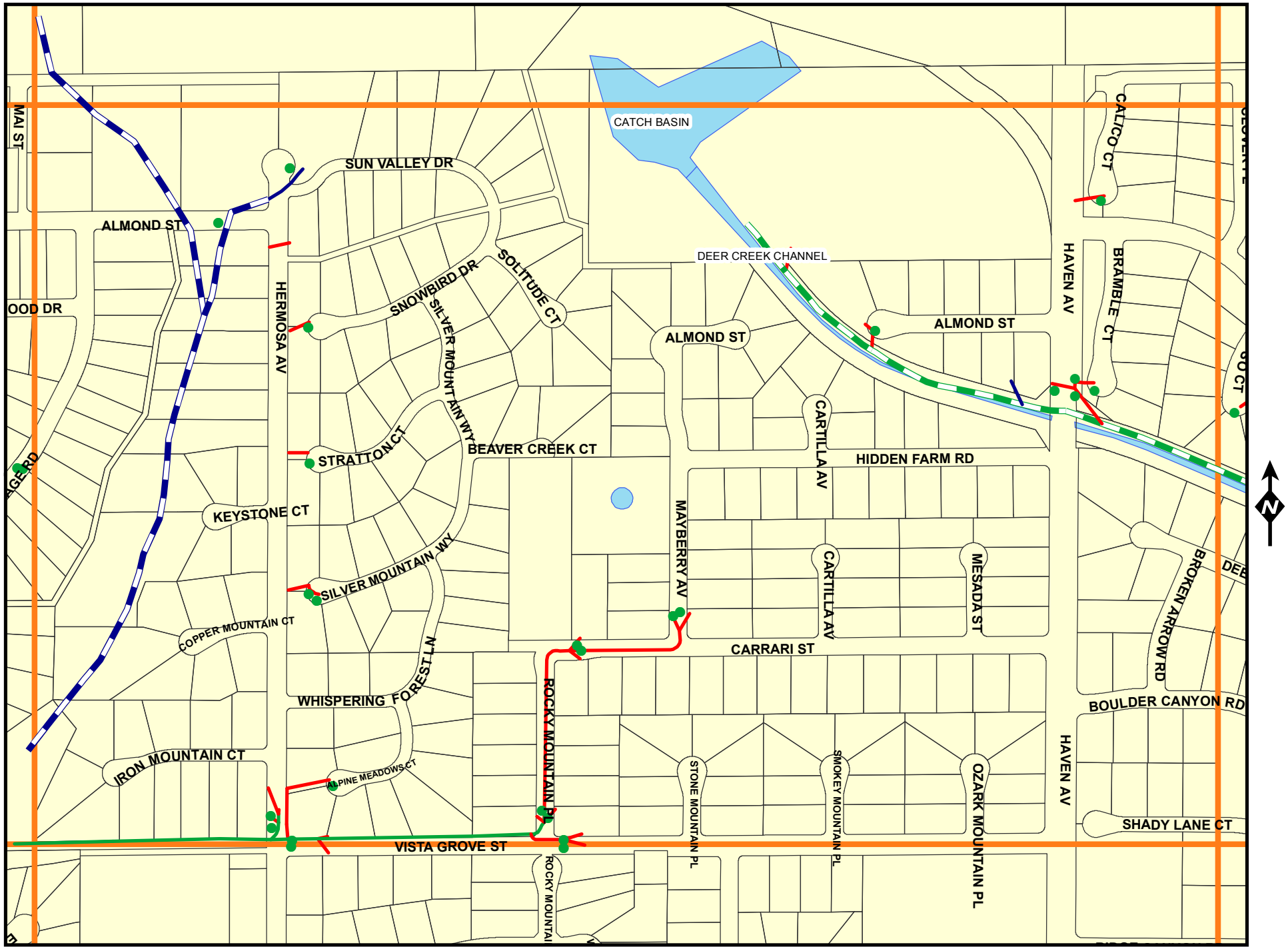
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1304



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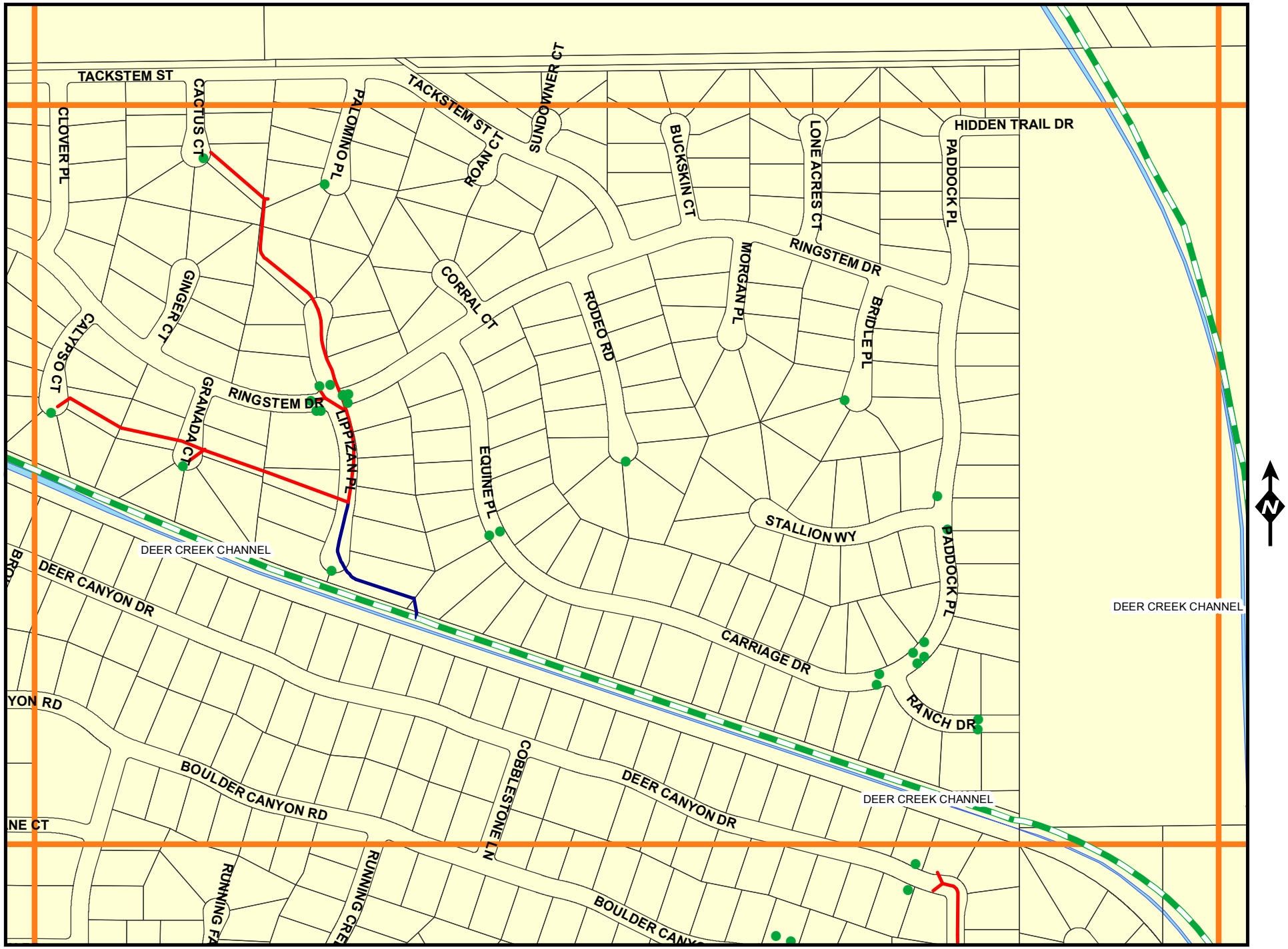
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1305



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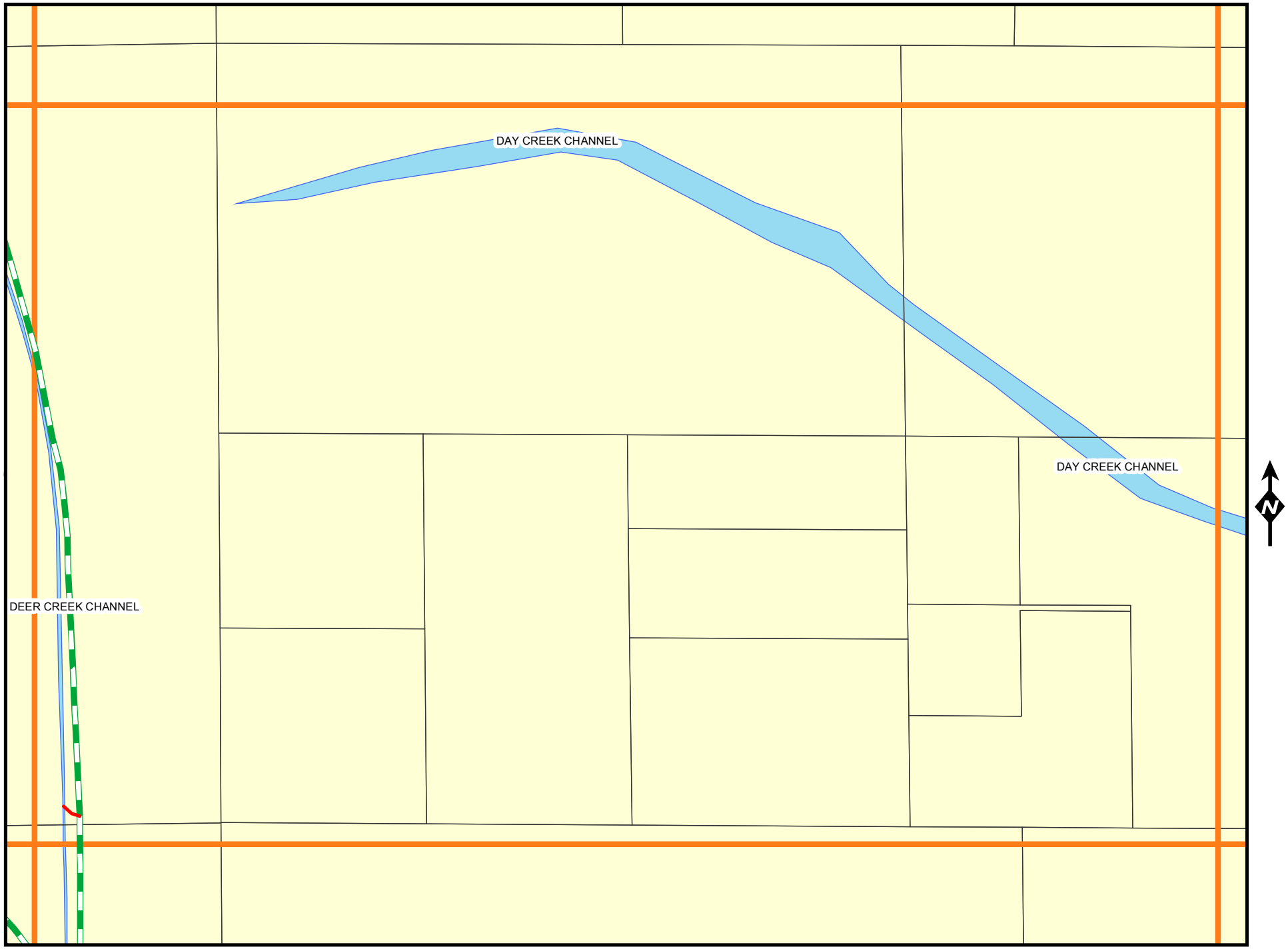
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1306



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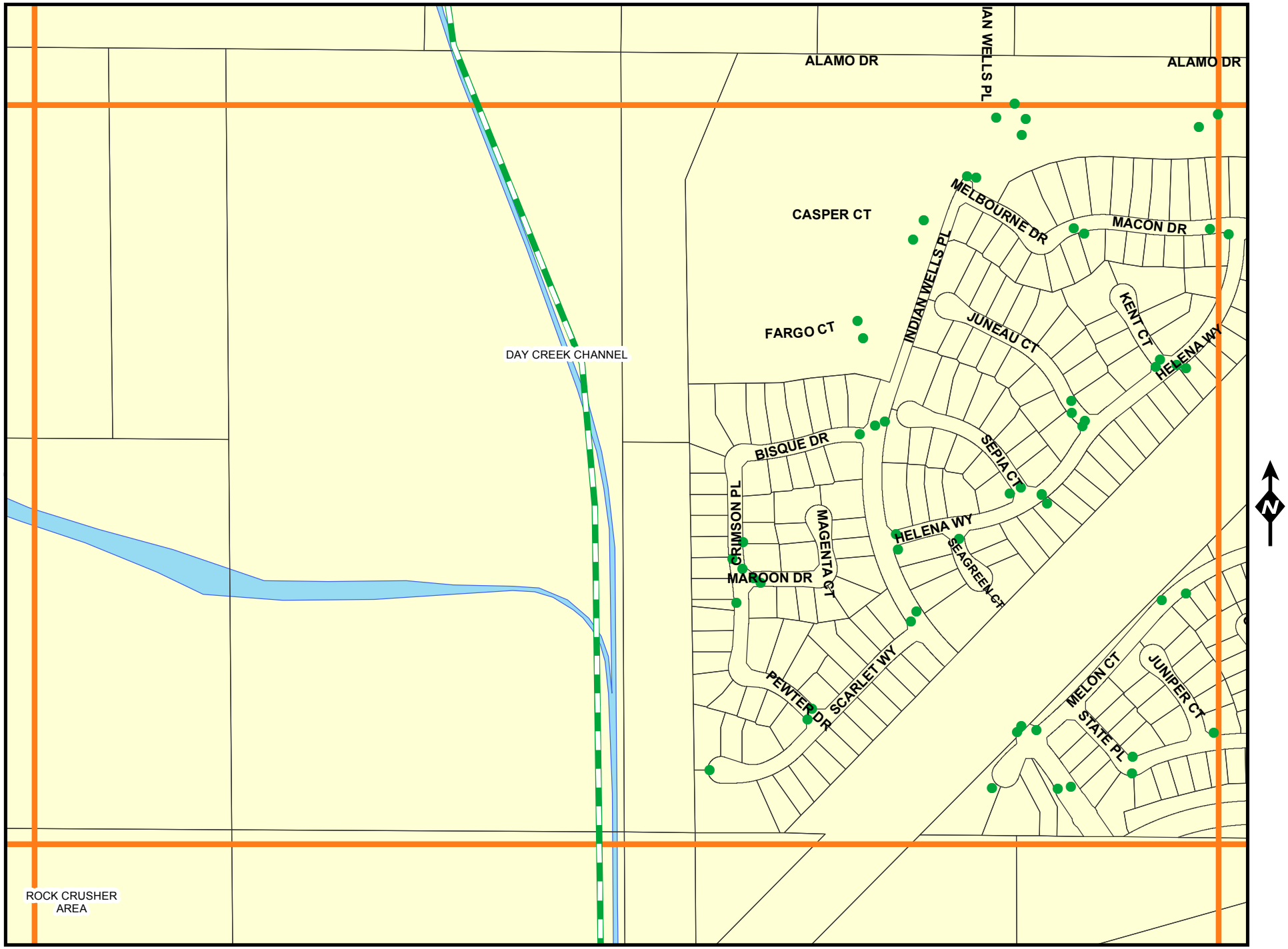
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1307



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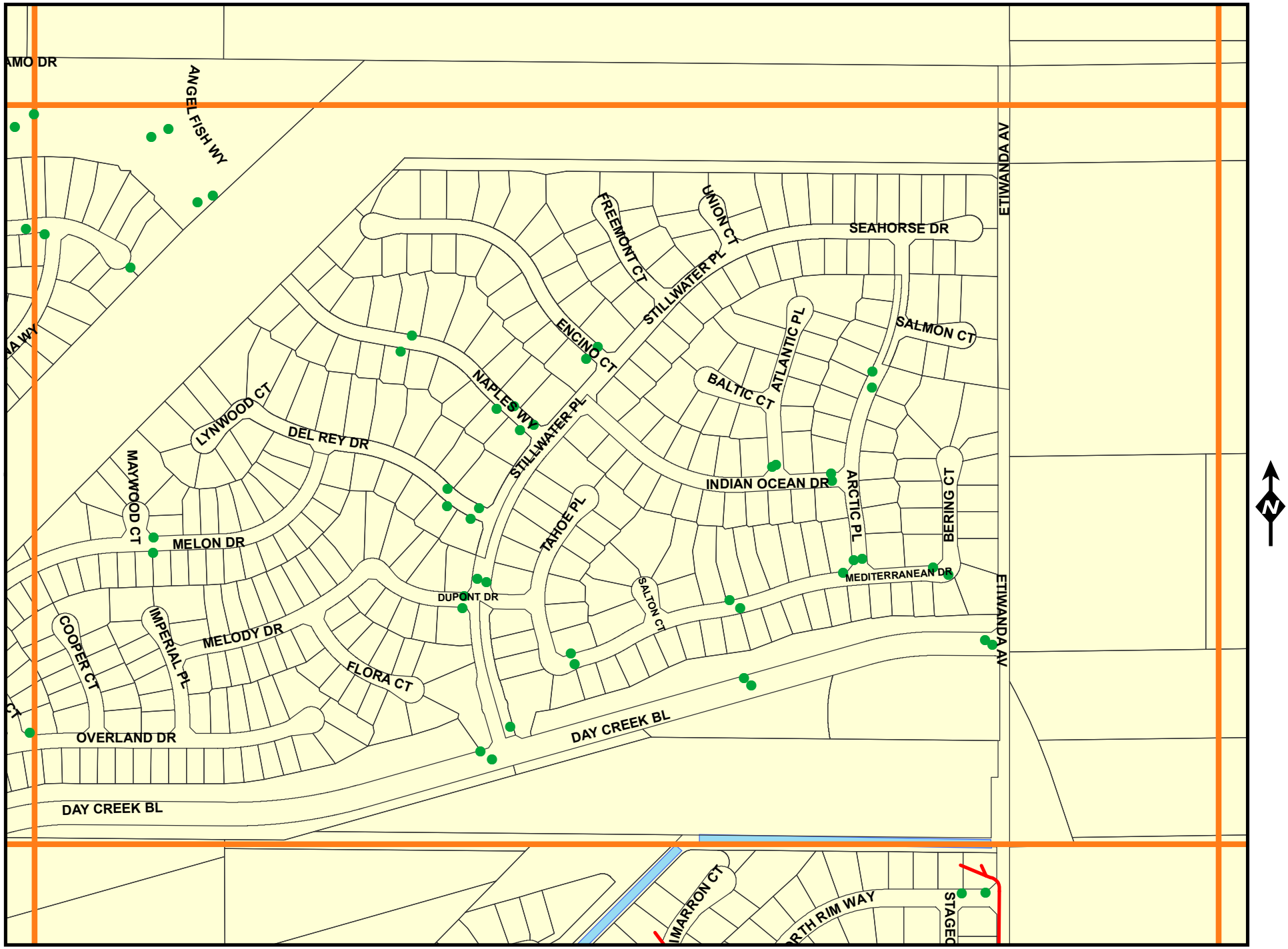
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1308



PIPES - CNTY
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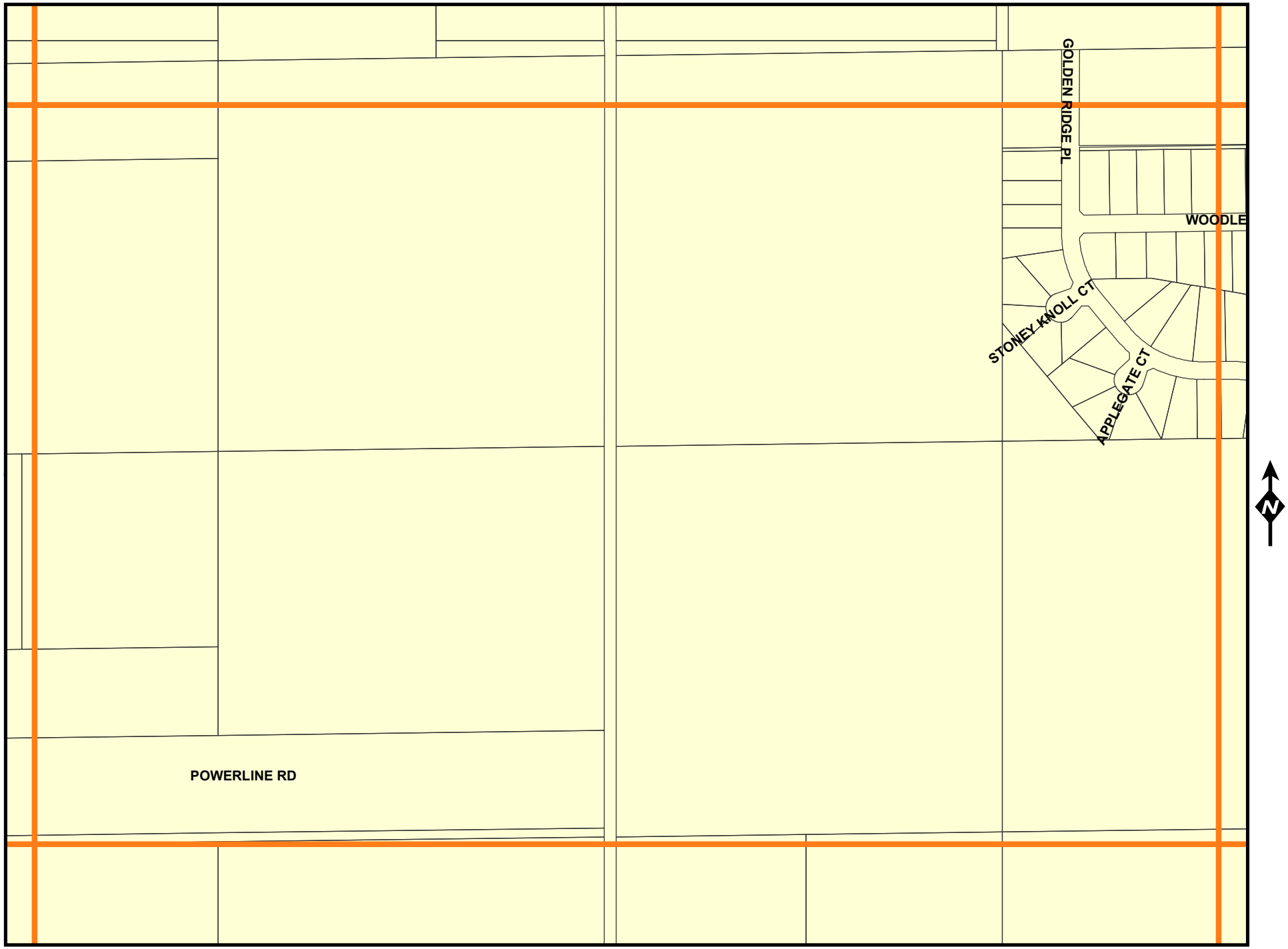
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1309



PIPES - CNTY
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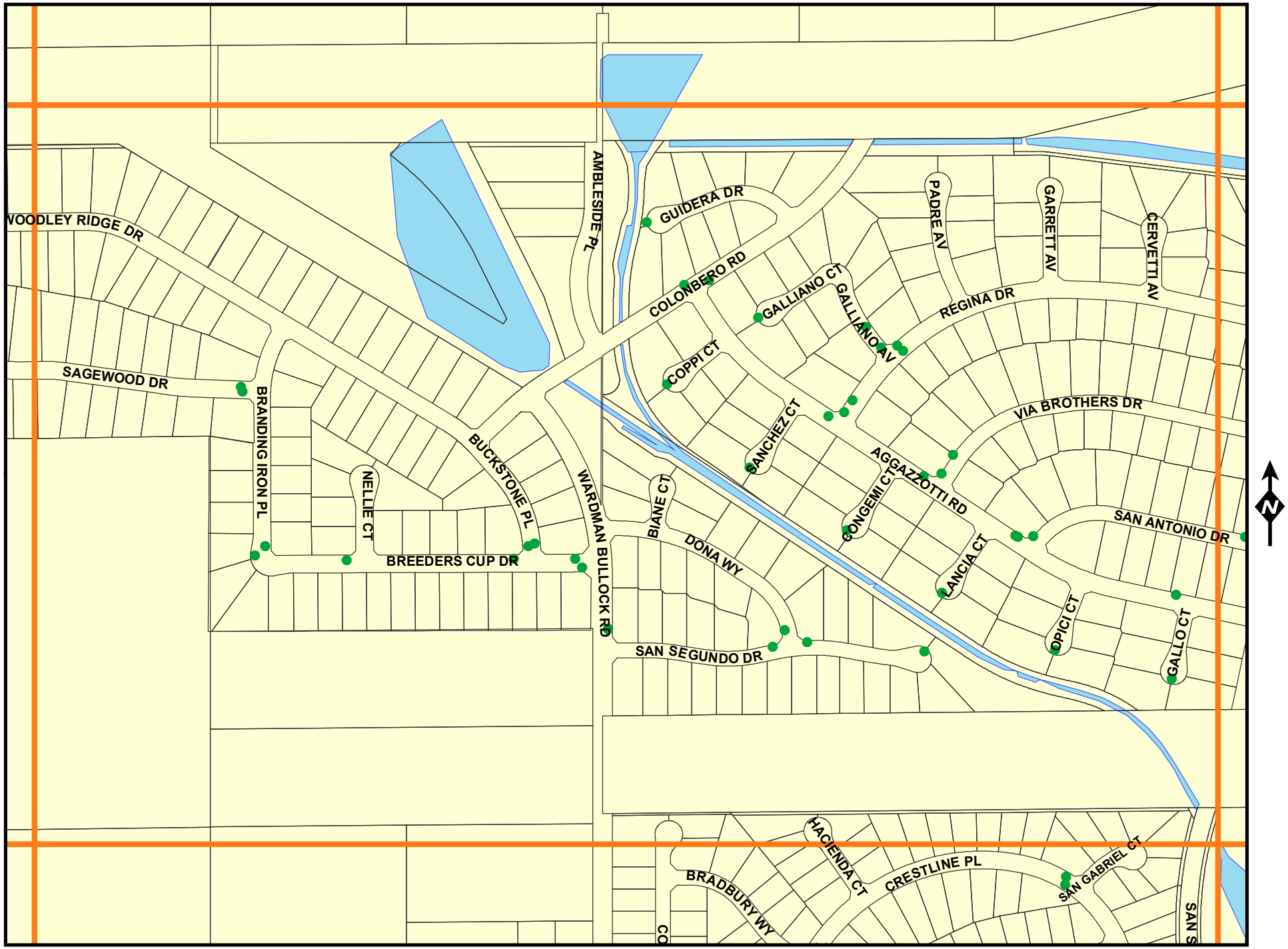
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1310



PIPES - CNTY
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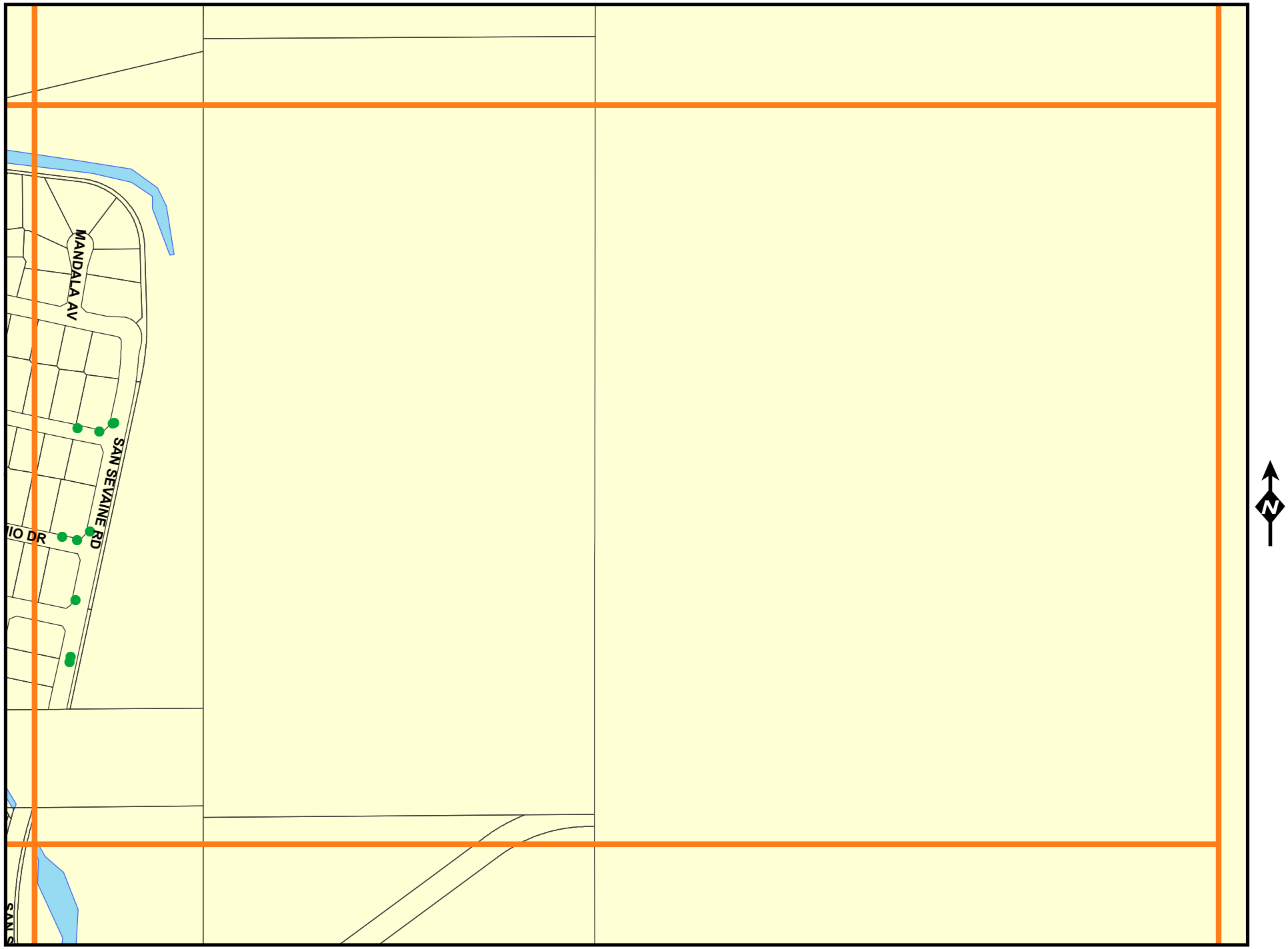
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1311



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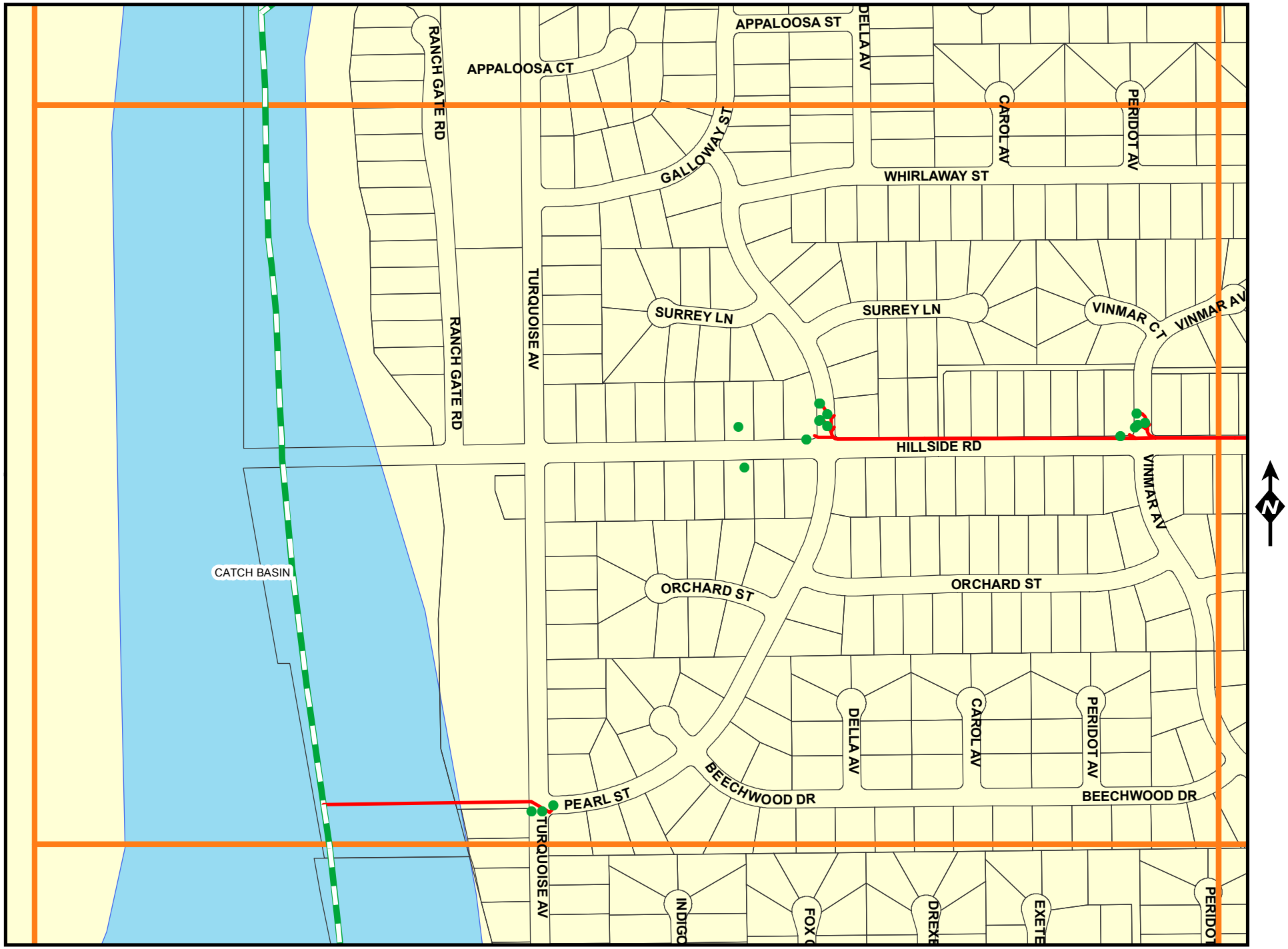
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON169



PIPES - CNTY
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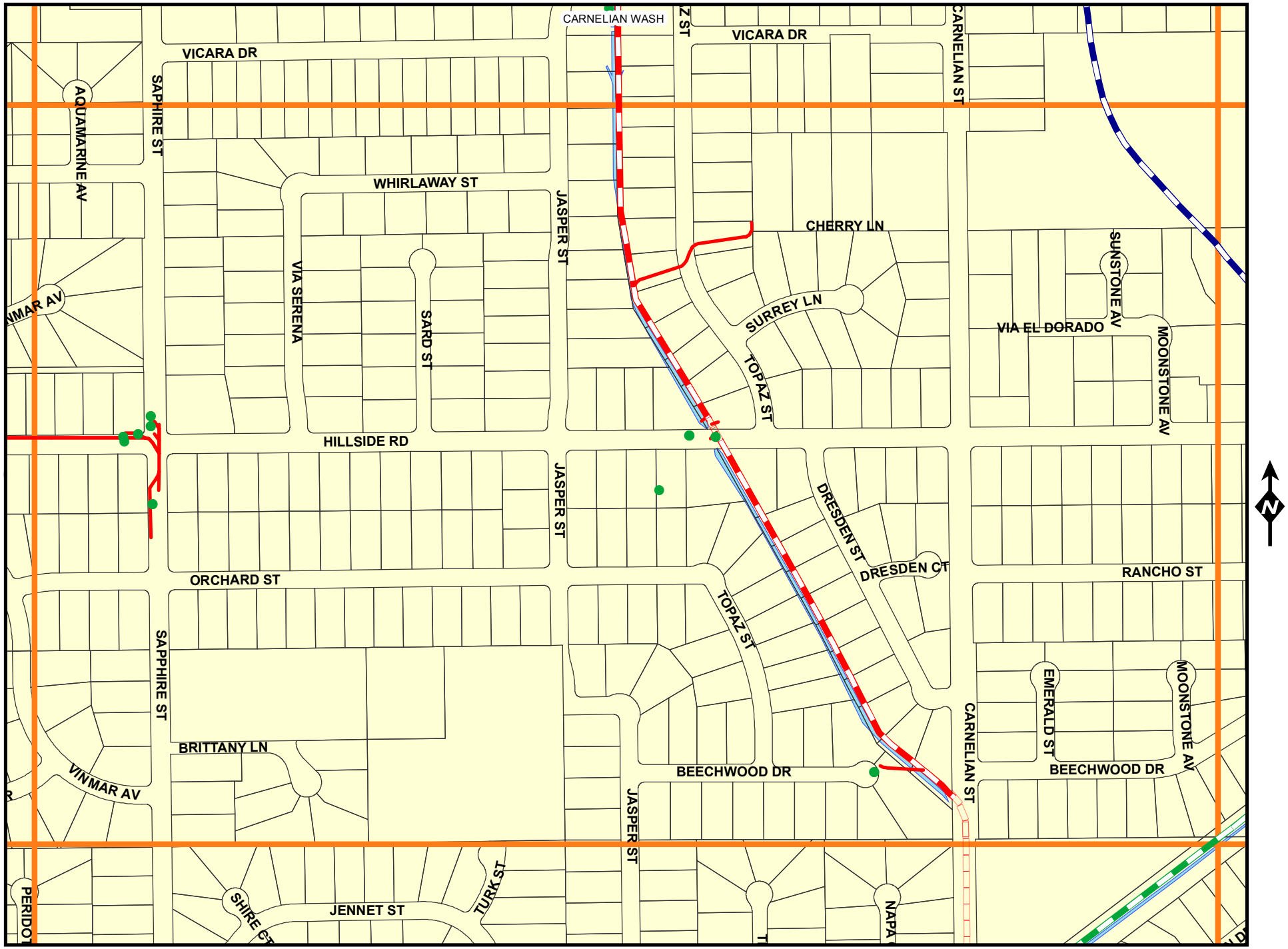
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1401



PIPES - CNTY
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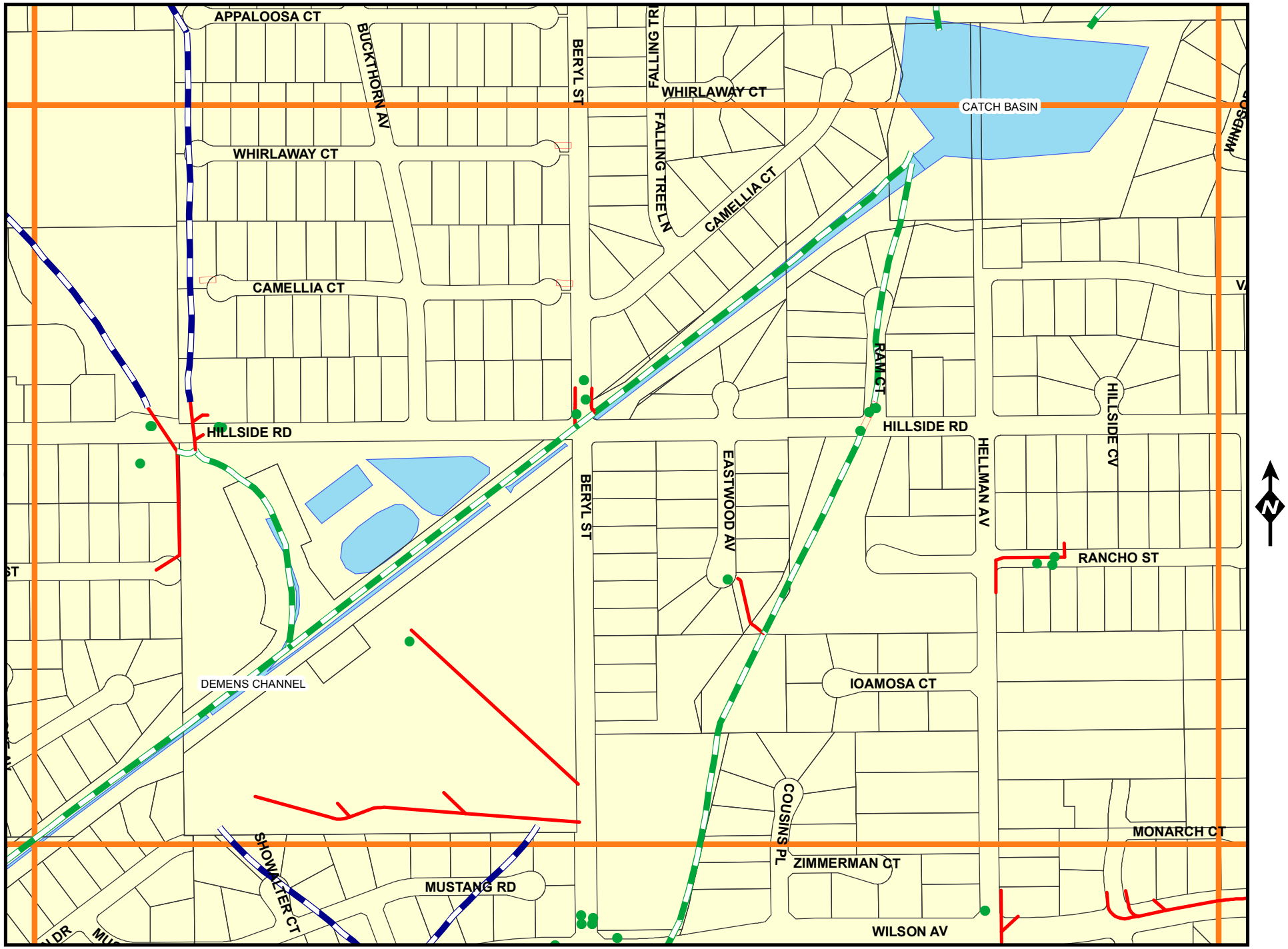
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1402



PIPES - CNTY
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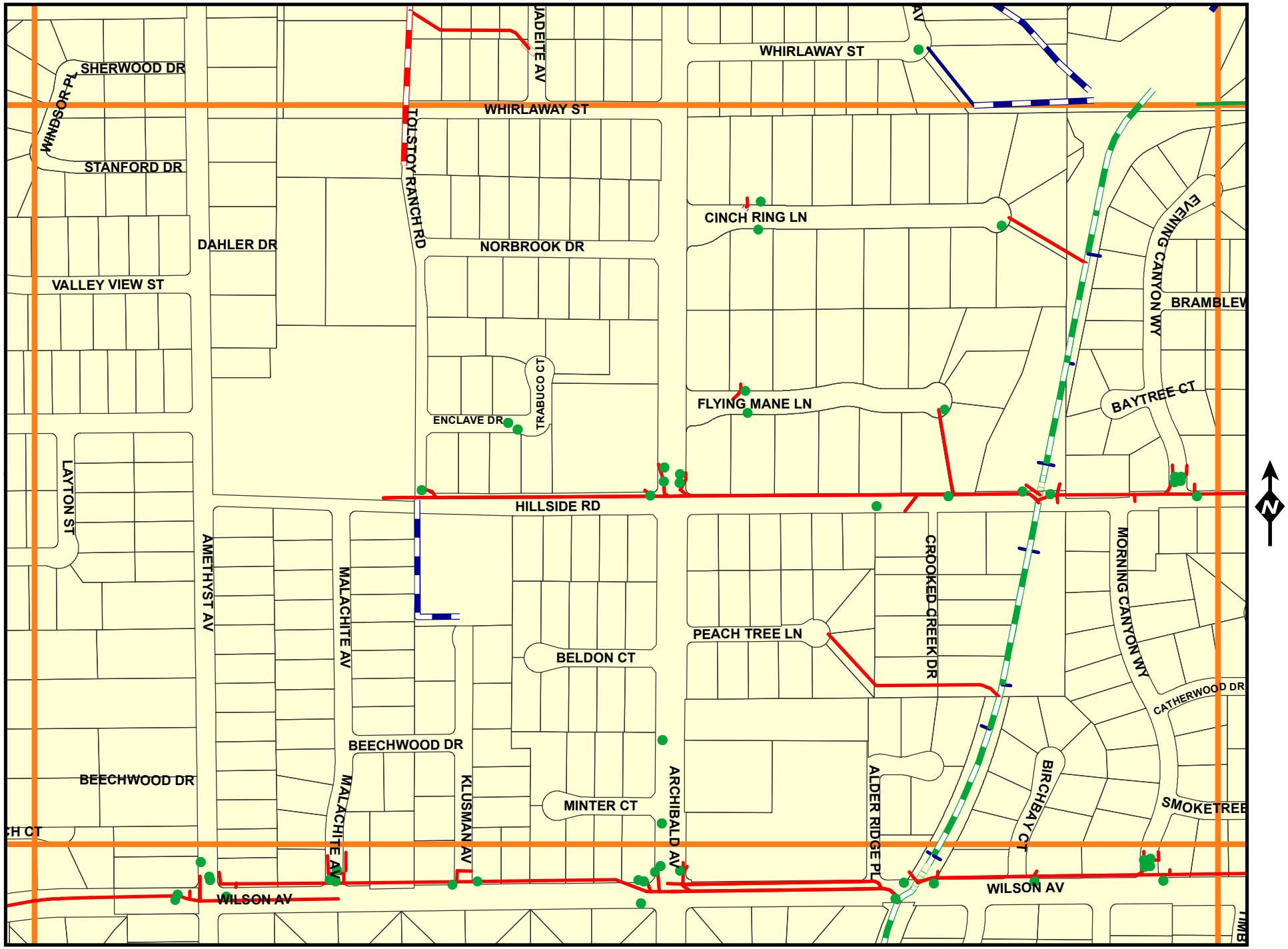
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1403



PIPES - CNTY
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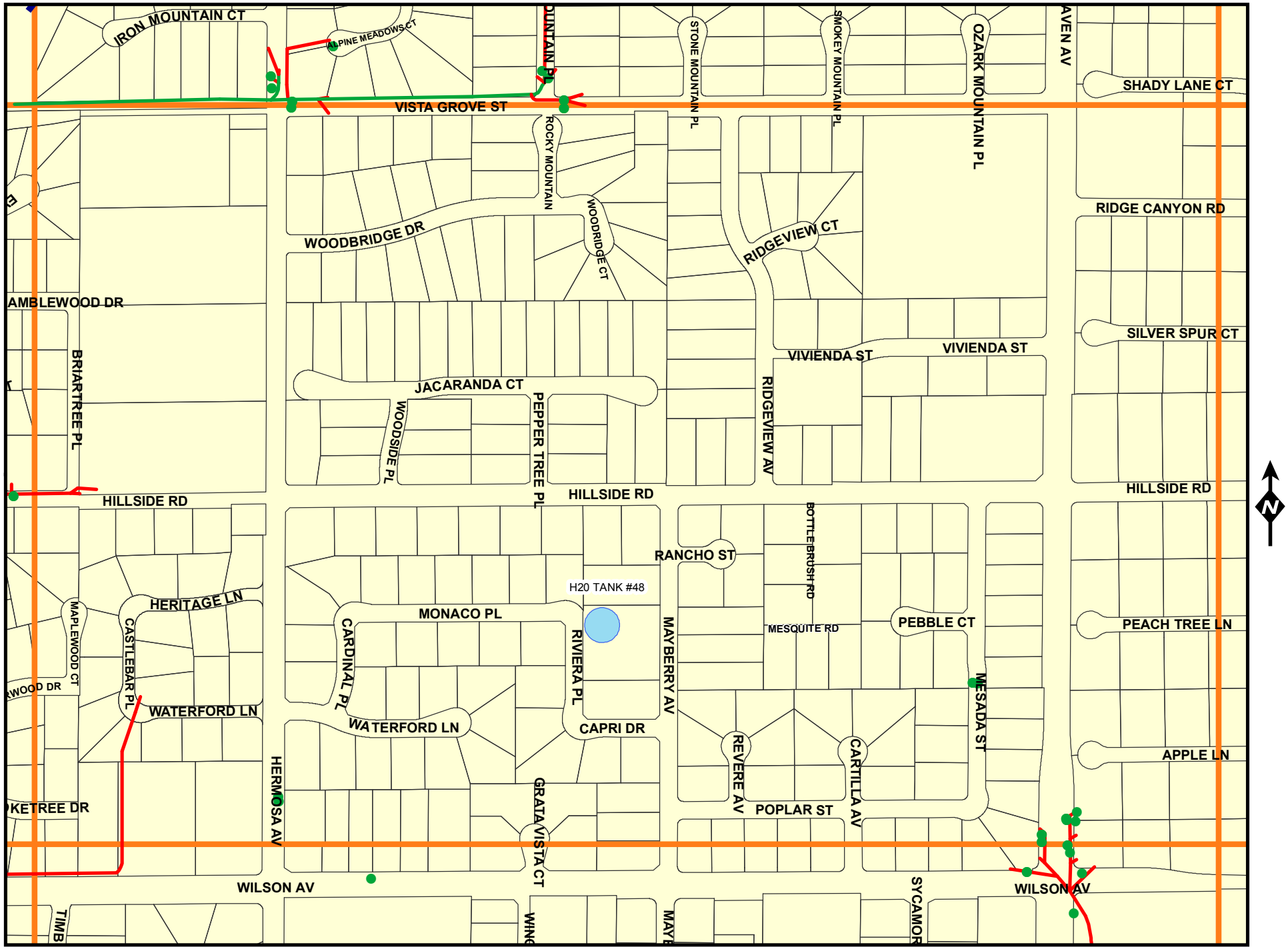
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1404



PIPES - CNTY
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SWAILS - RCCC
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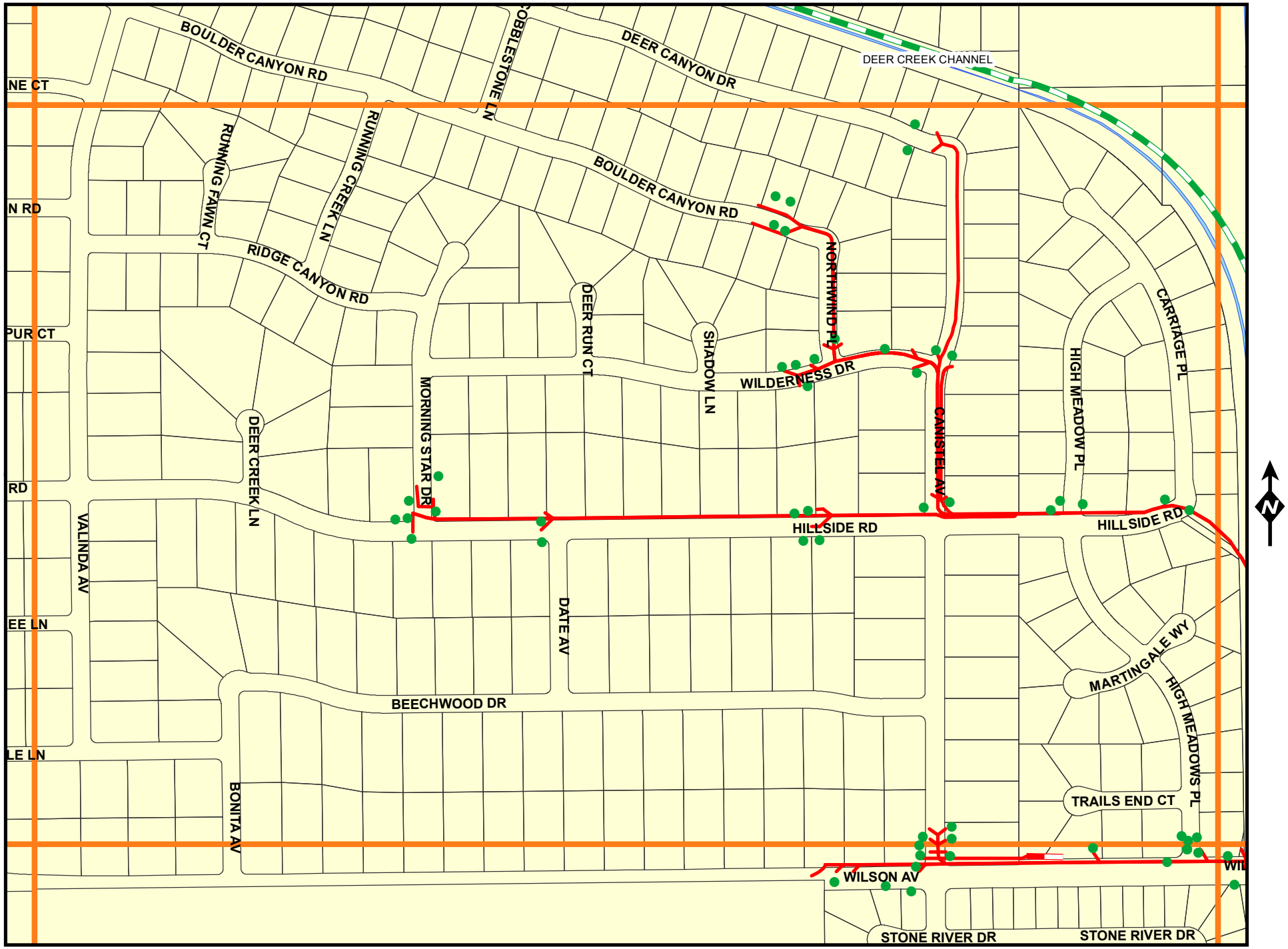
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1405



PIPES - CNTY
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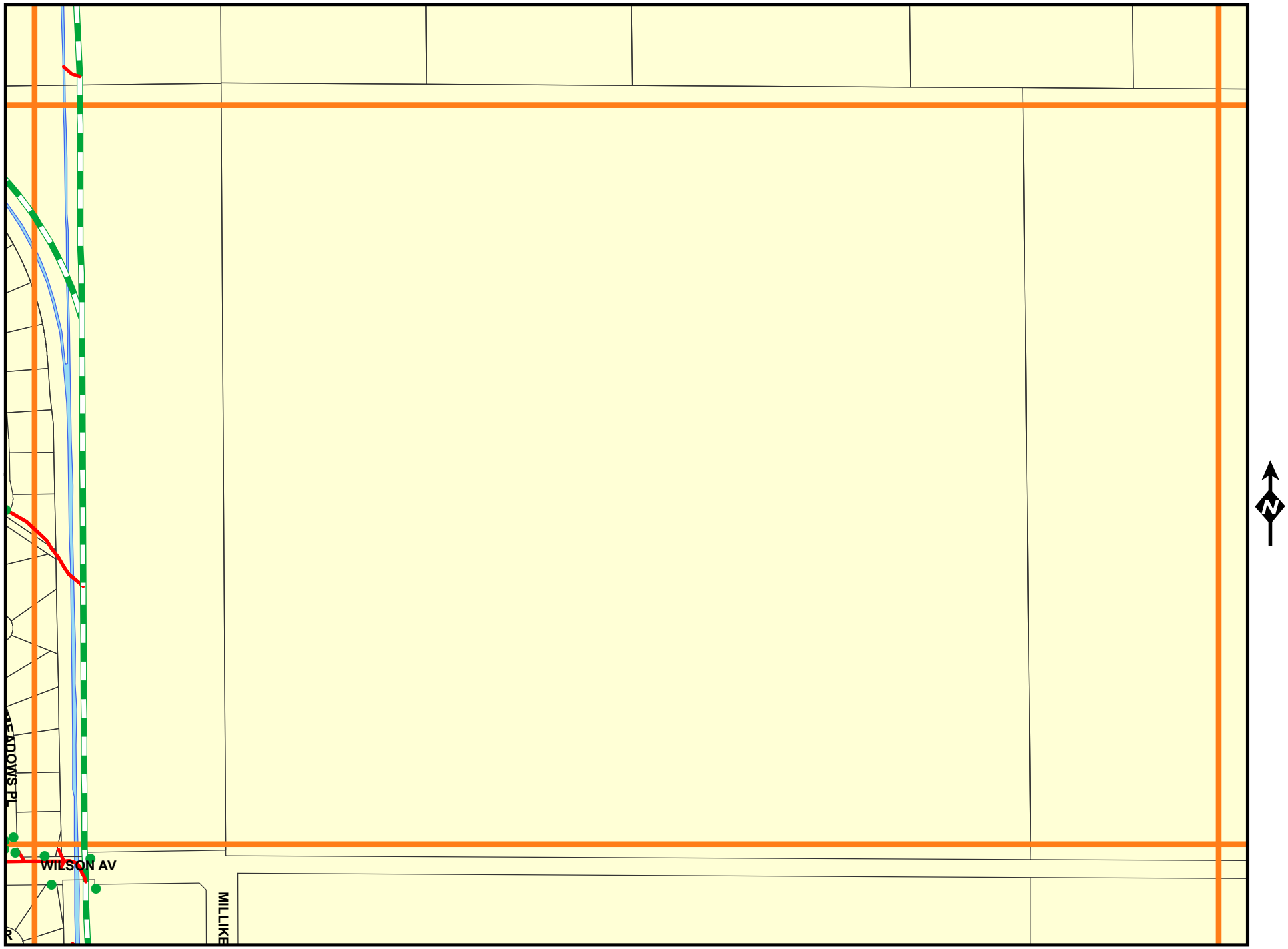
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

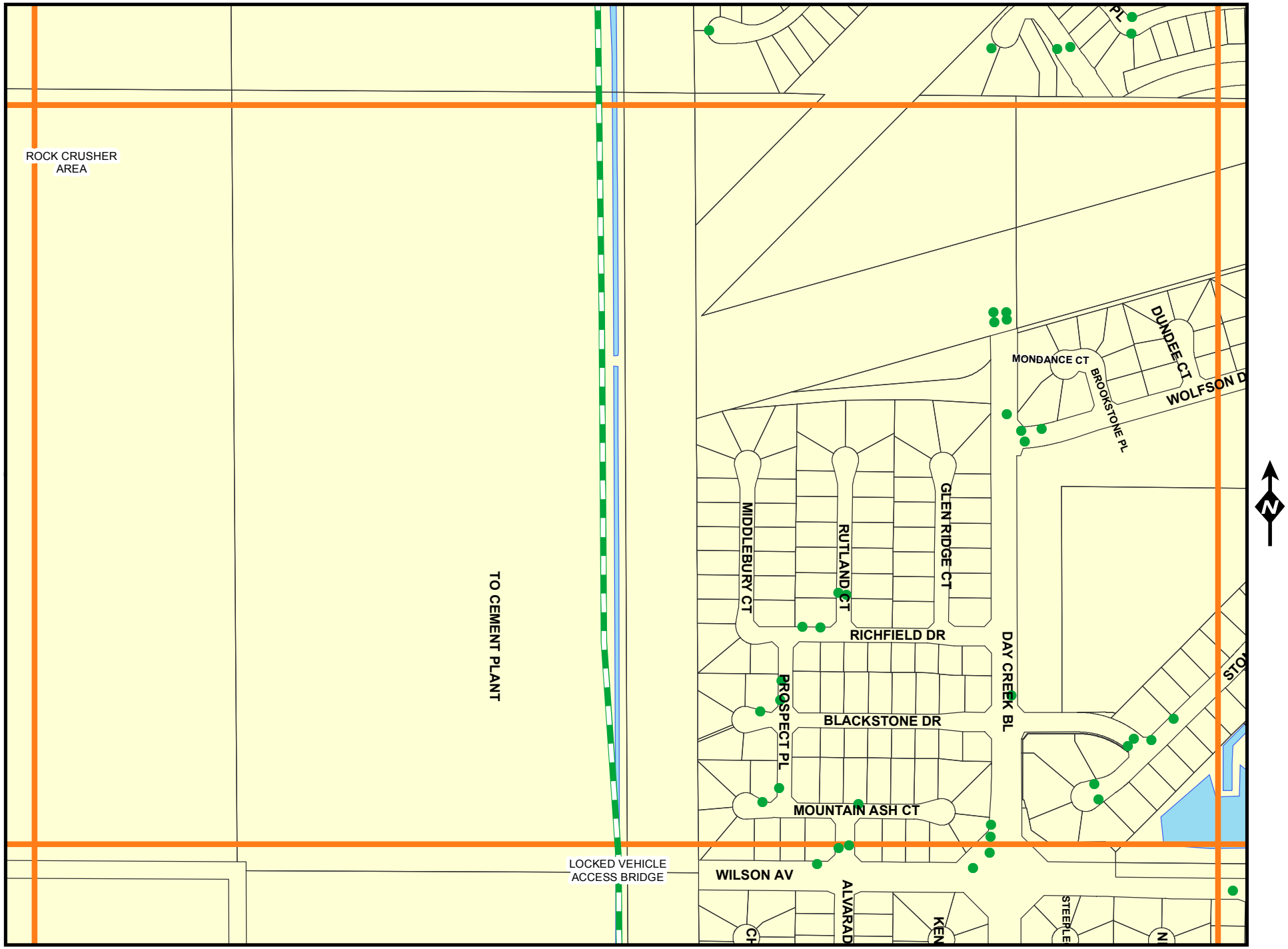
RC1406



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1407



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
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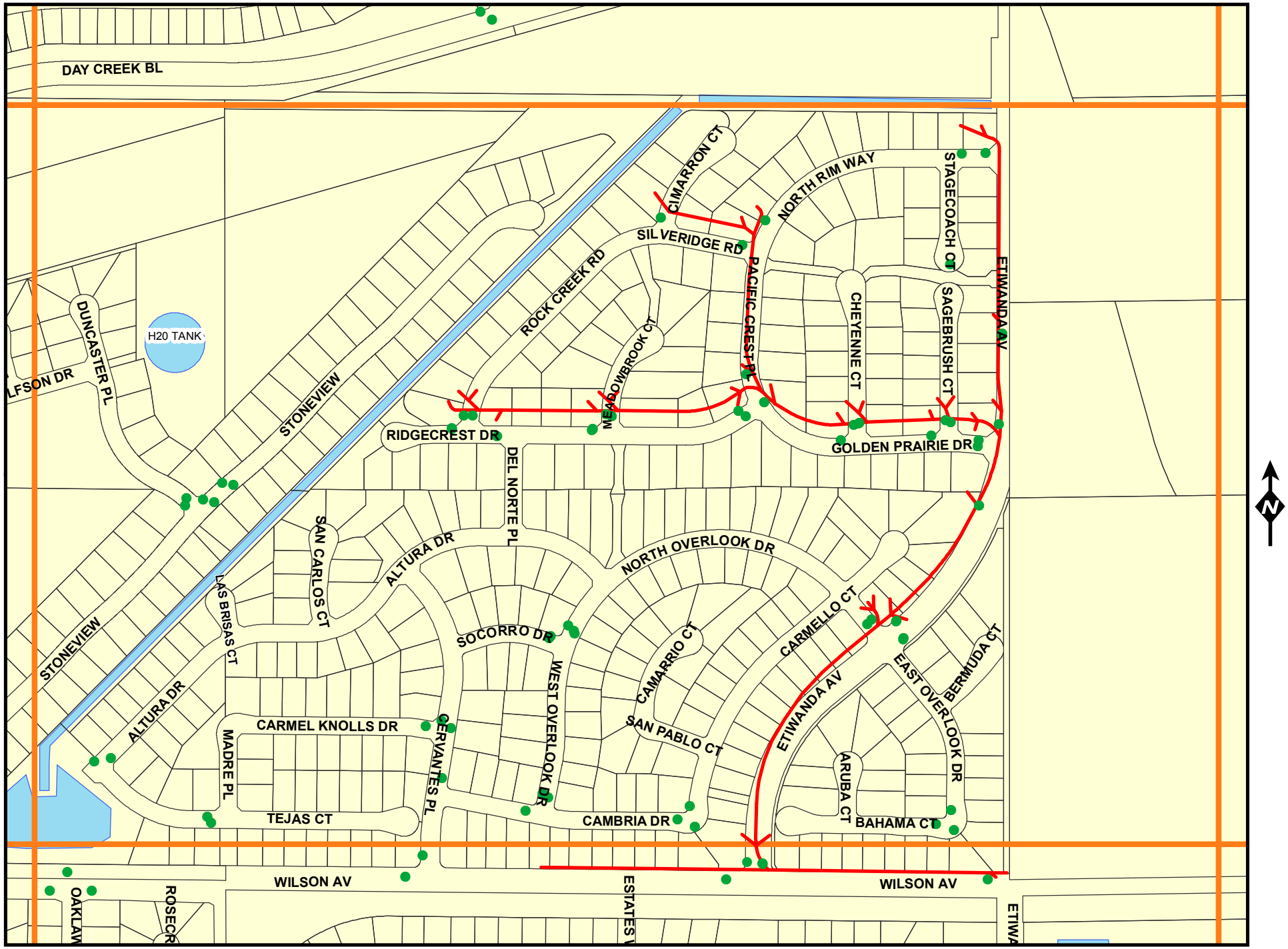
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1408



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
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BOX - PRVT
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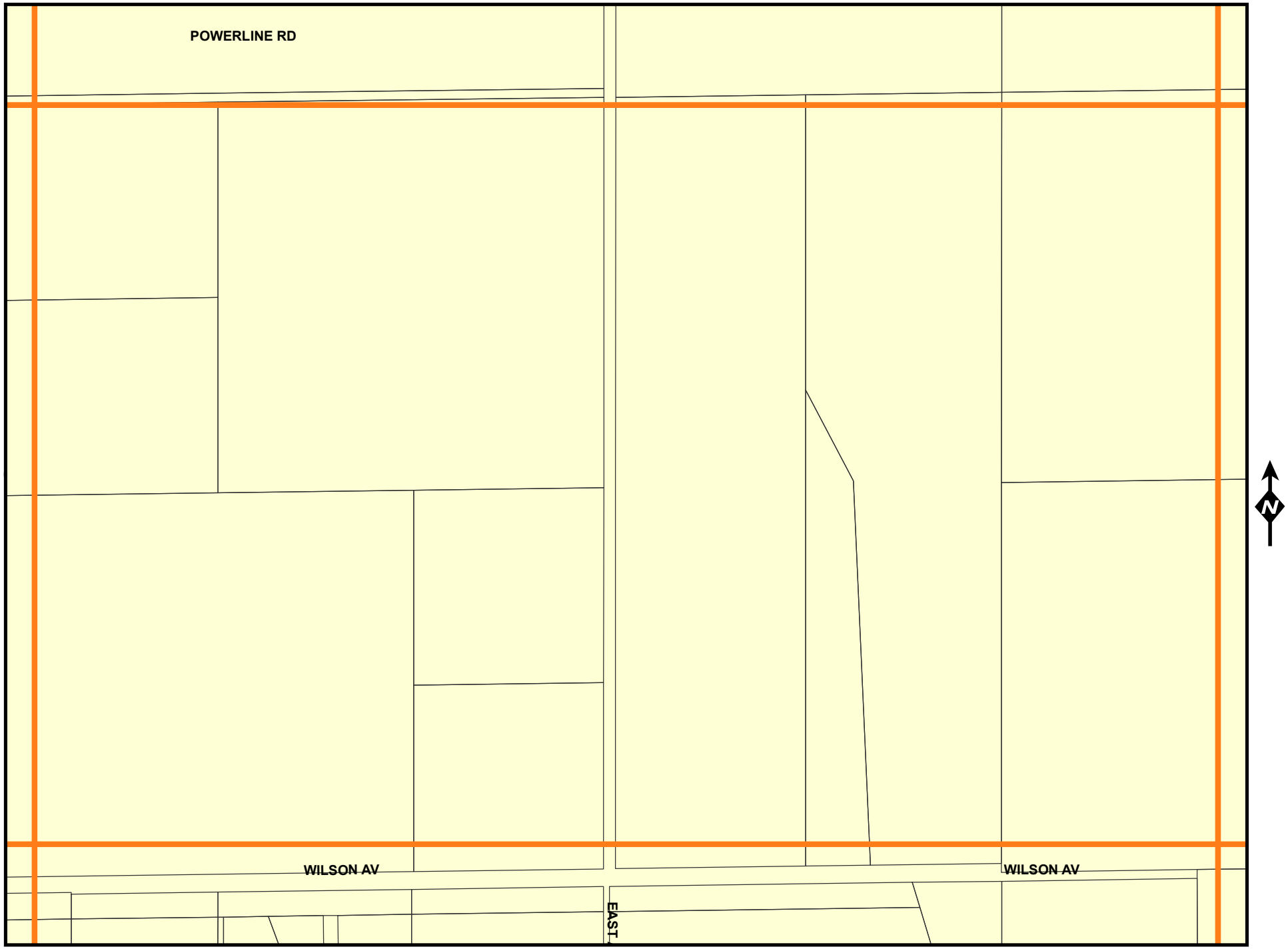
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1409



PIPES - CNTY
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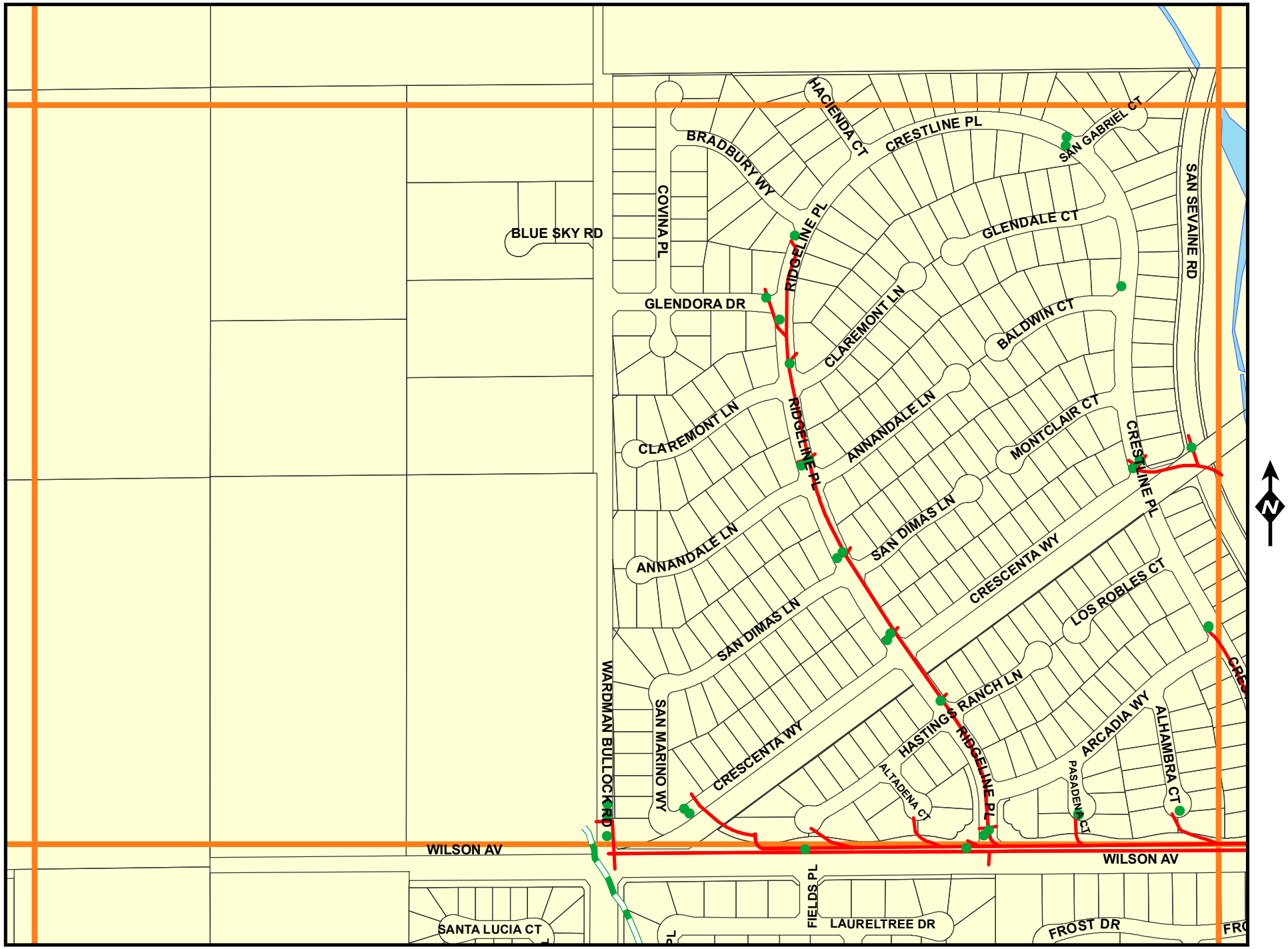
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1410



PIPES - CNTY
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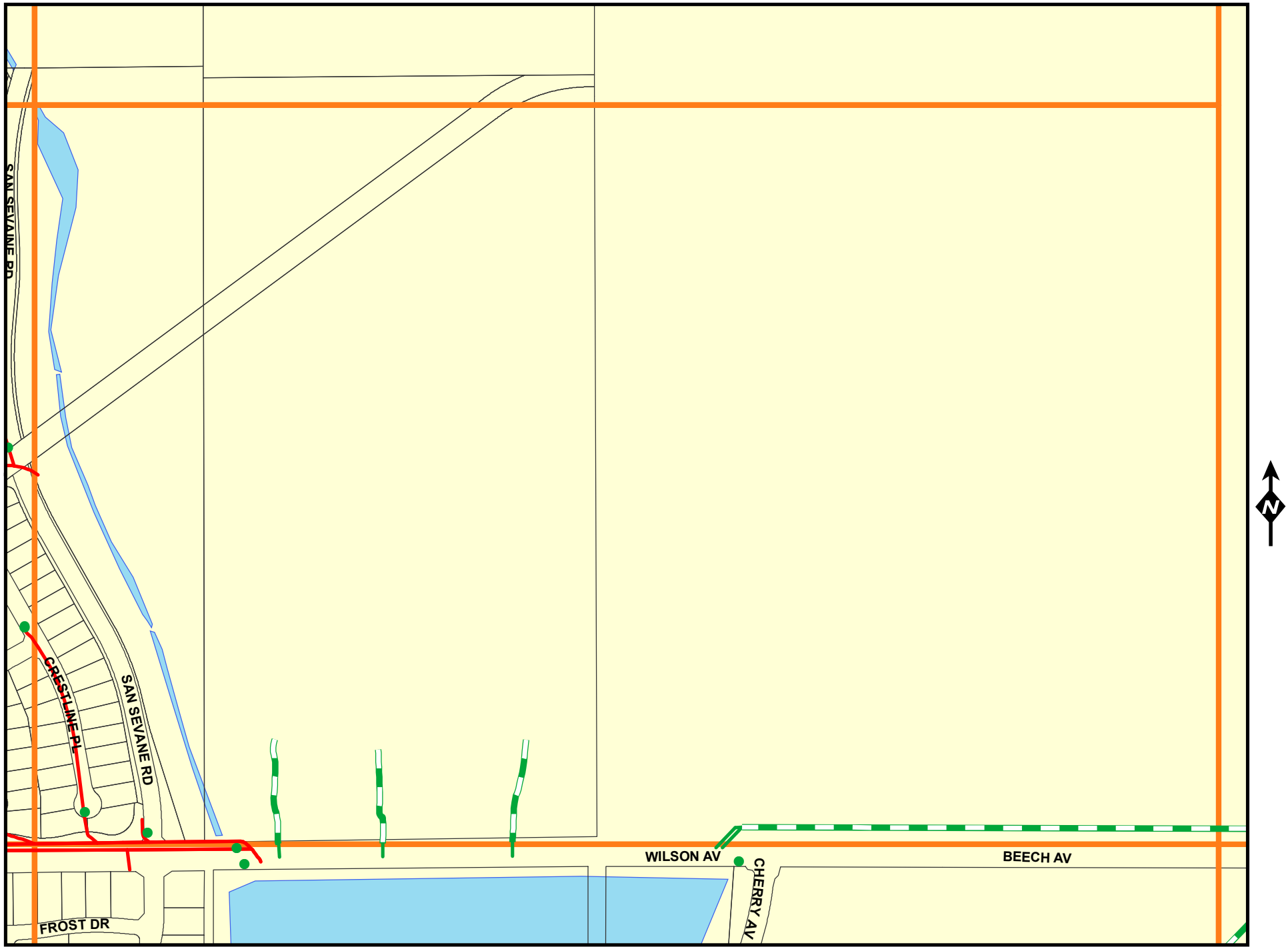
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1411



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
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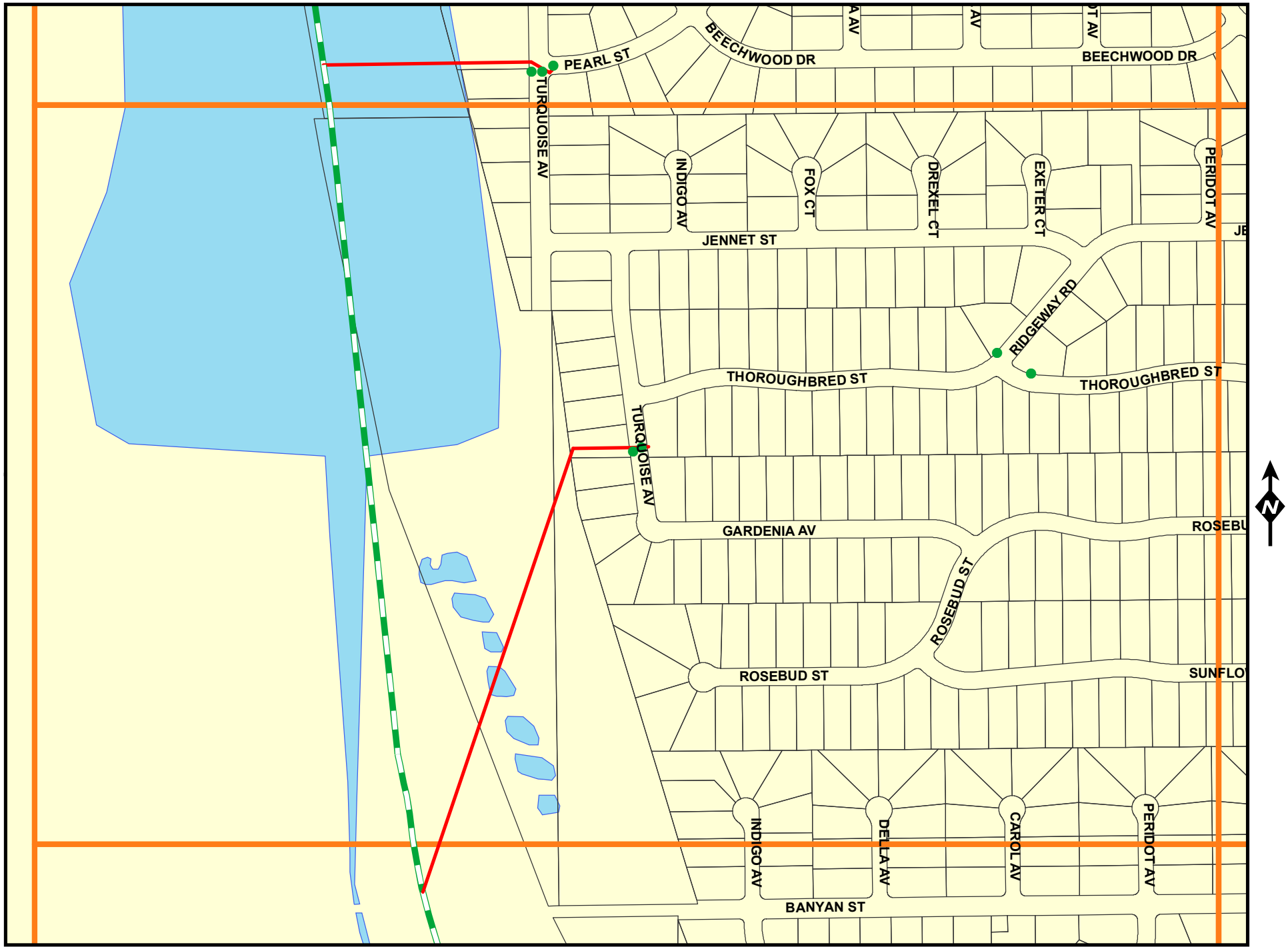
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

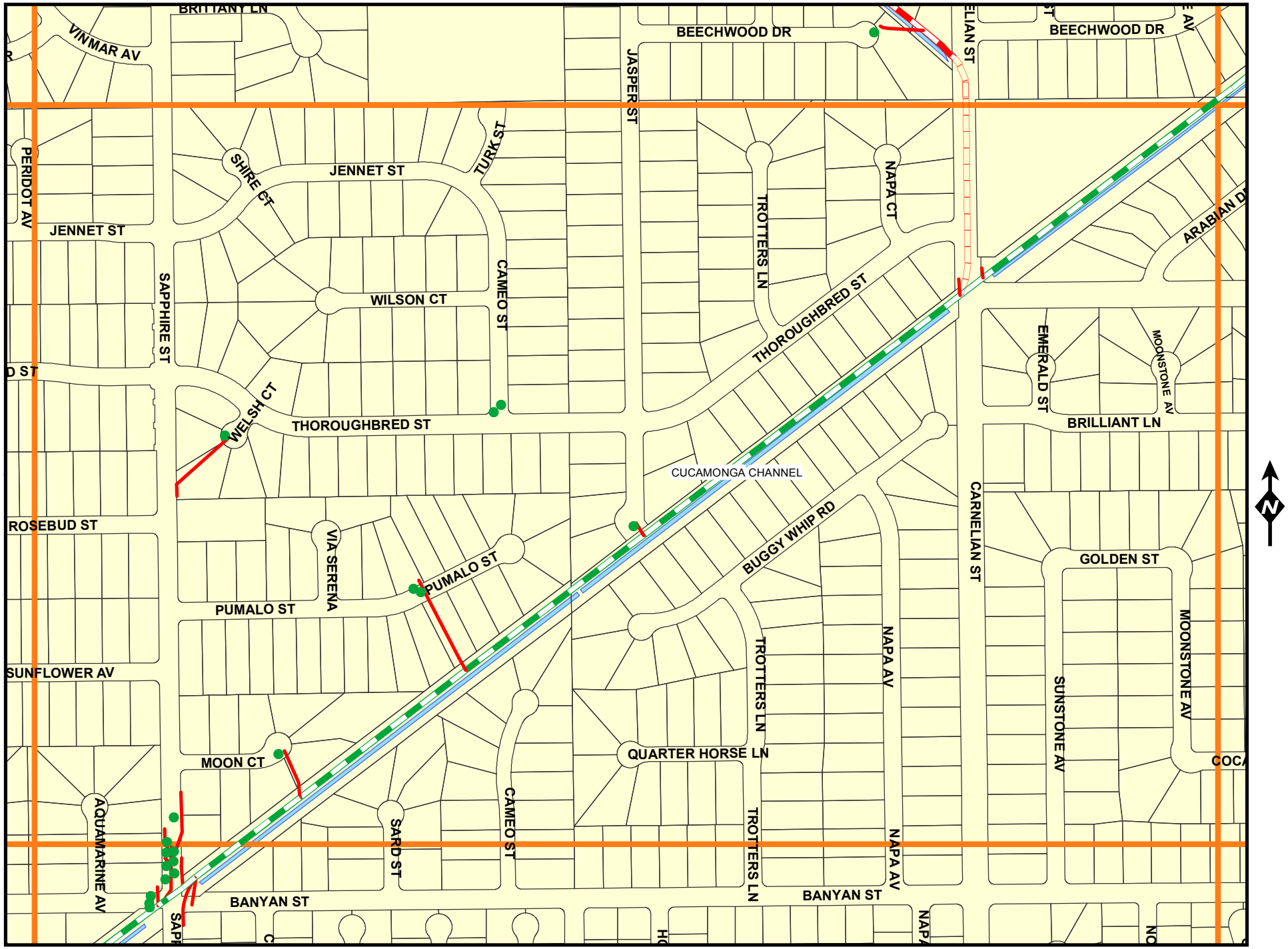
FON164



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1501



PIPES - CNTY
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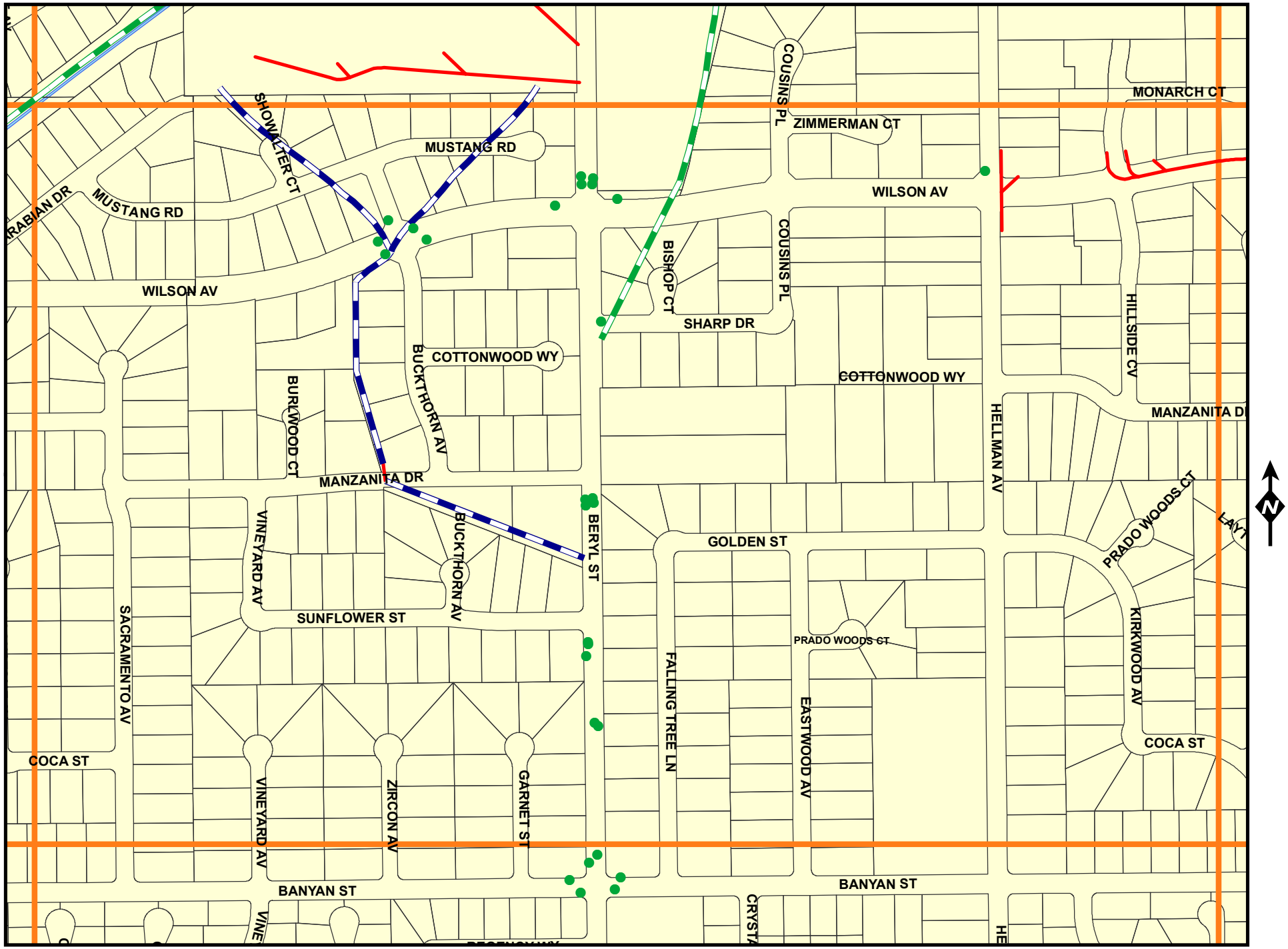
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1502



PIPES - CNTY
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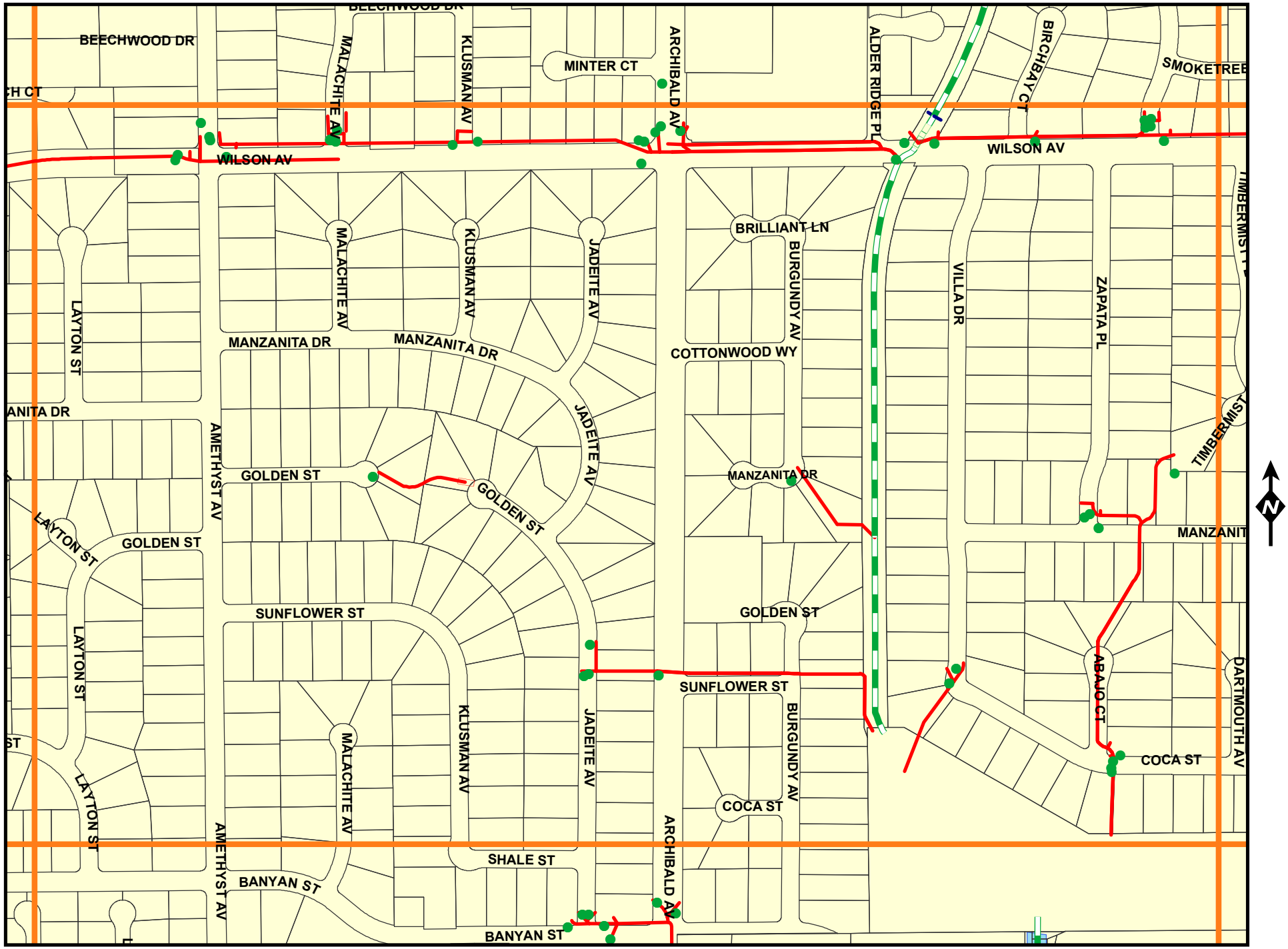
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1503



PIPES - CNTY
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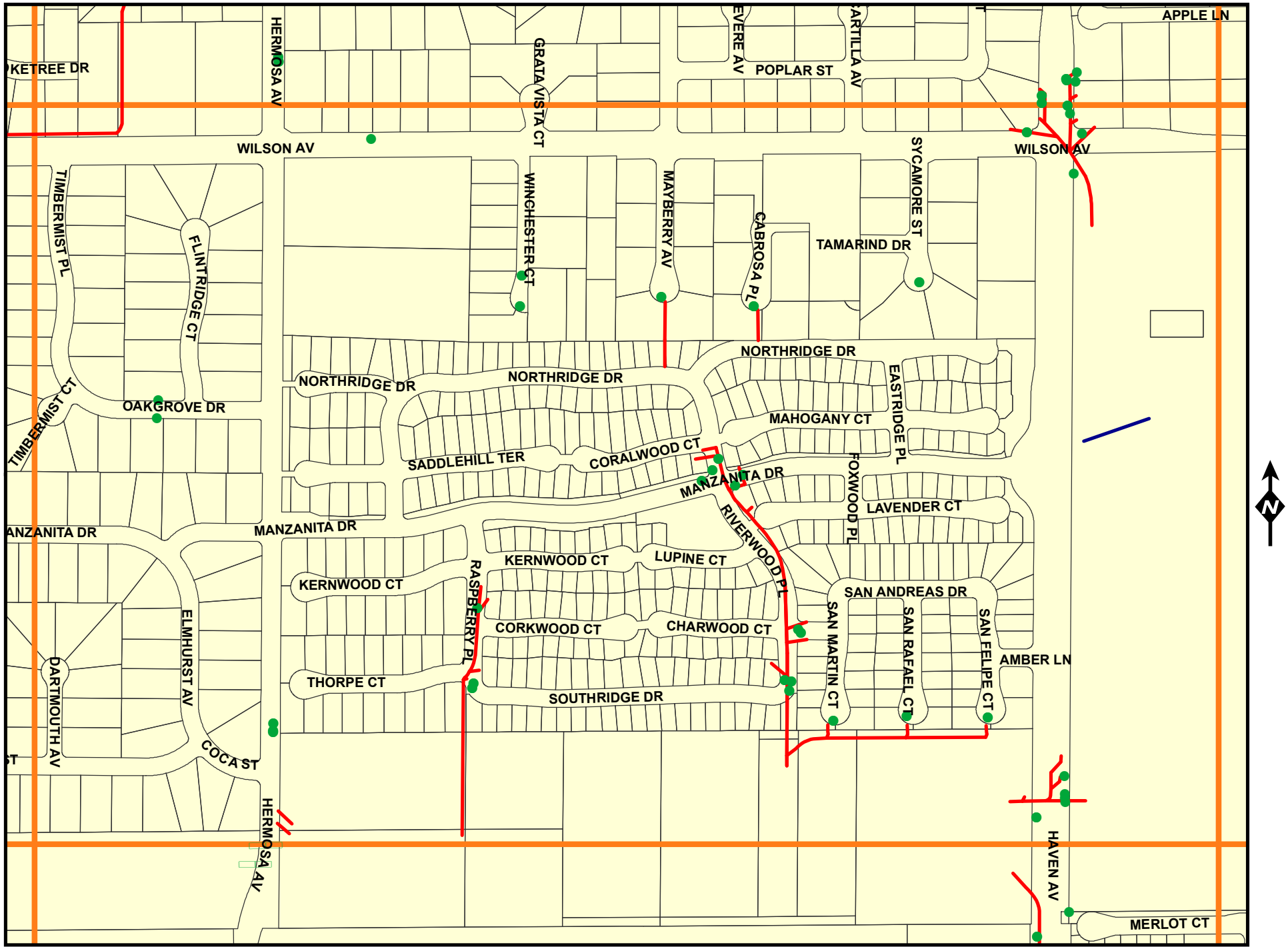
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

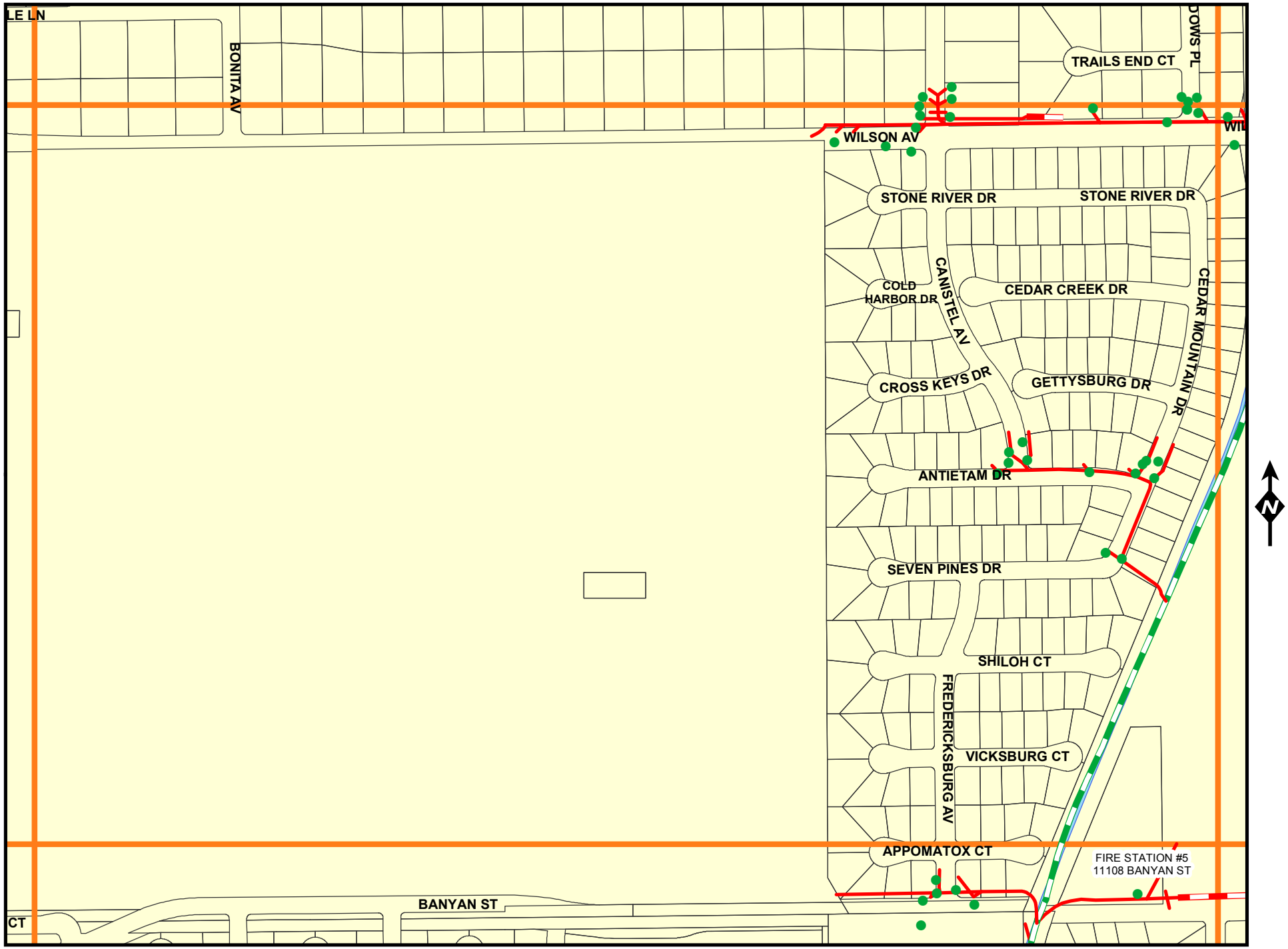
July 27, 2011

RC1504



July 27, 2011

RC1505



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
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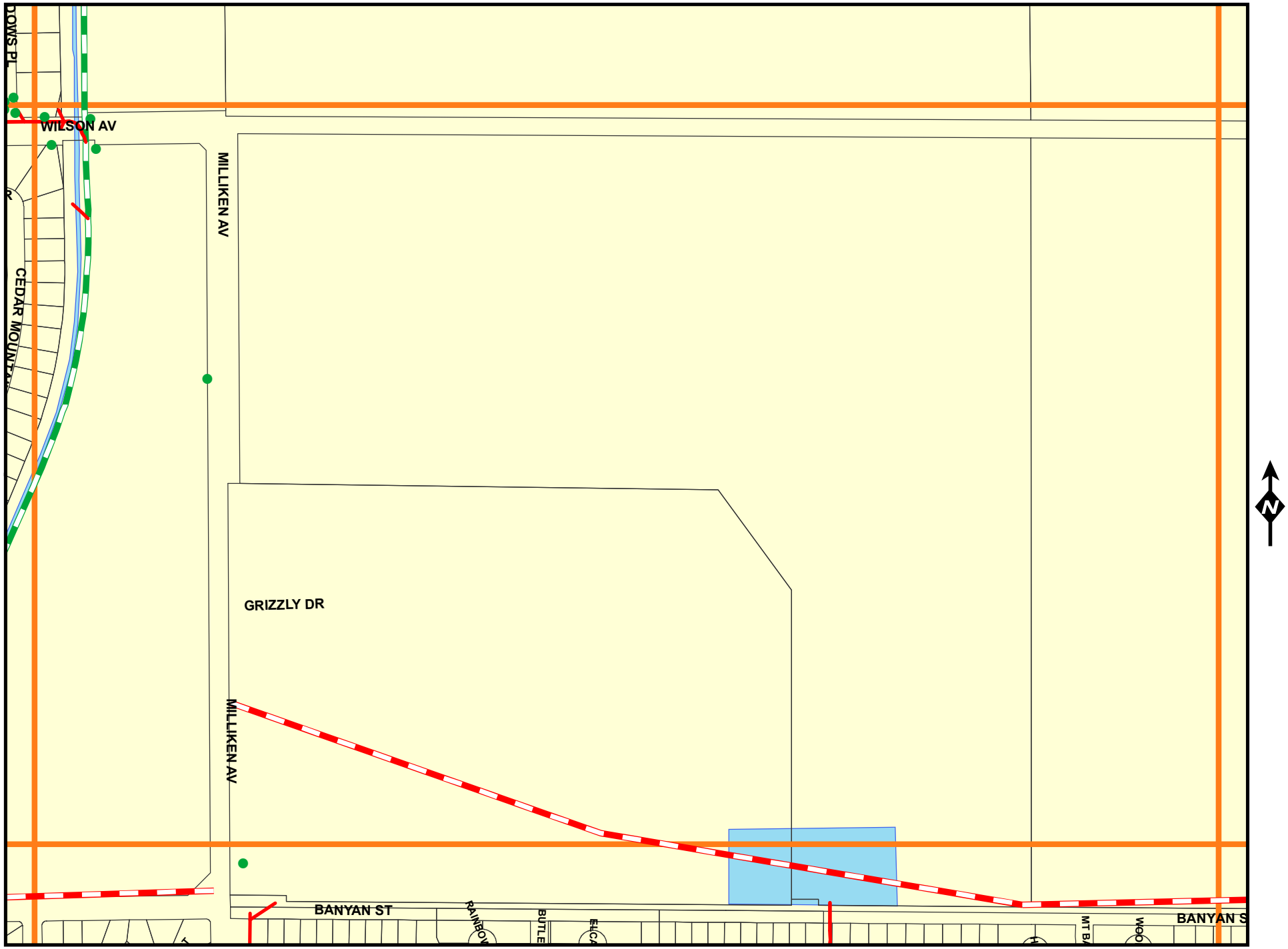
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1506



PIPES - CNTY
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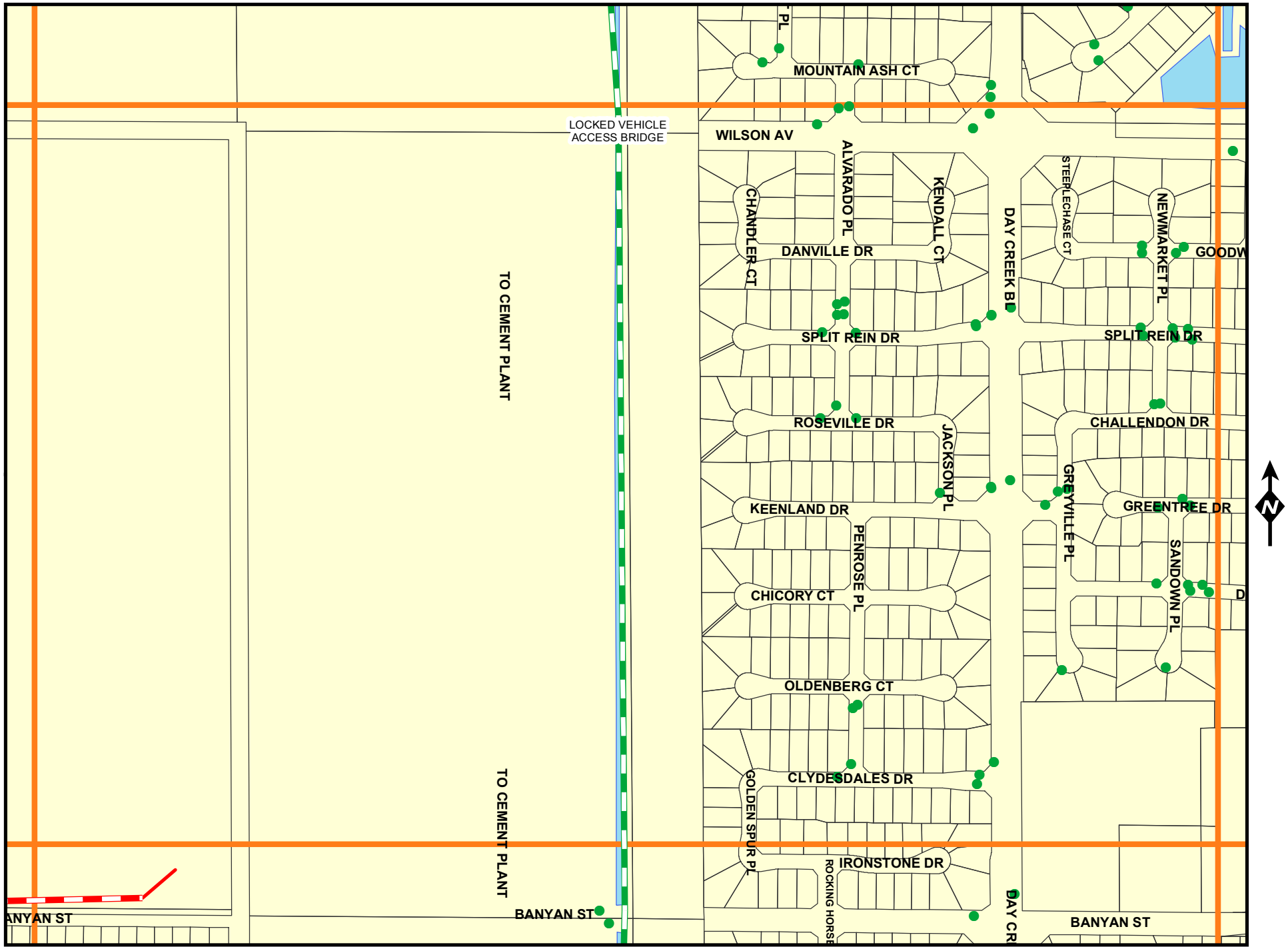
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1507



PIPES - CNTY
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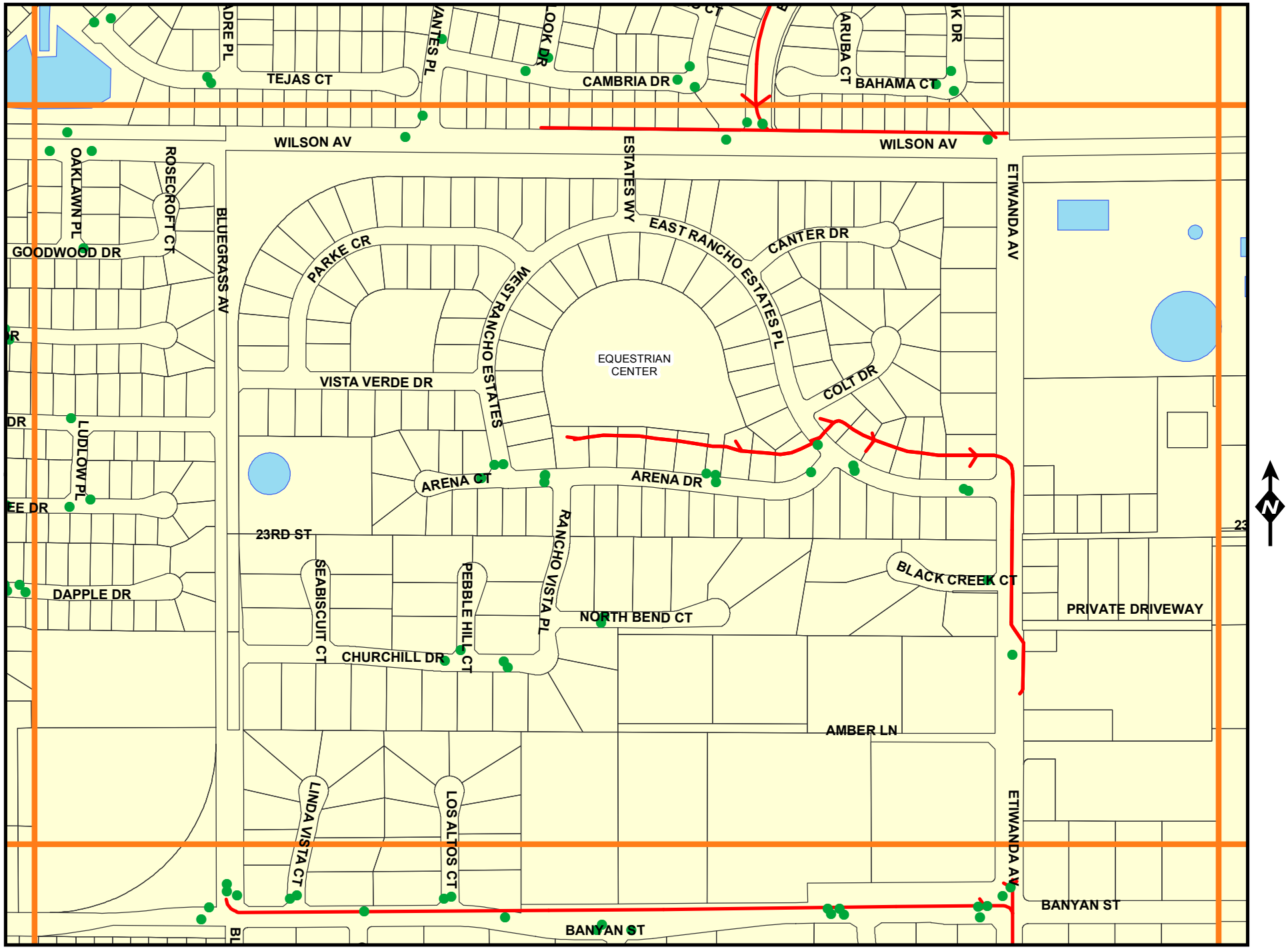
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1508



PIPES - CNTY
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CHANNEL - PRVT
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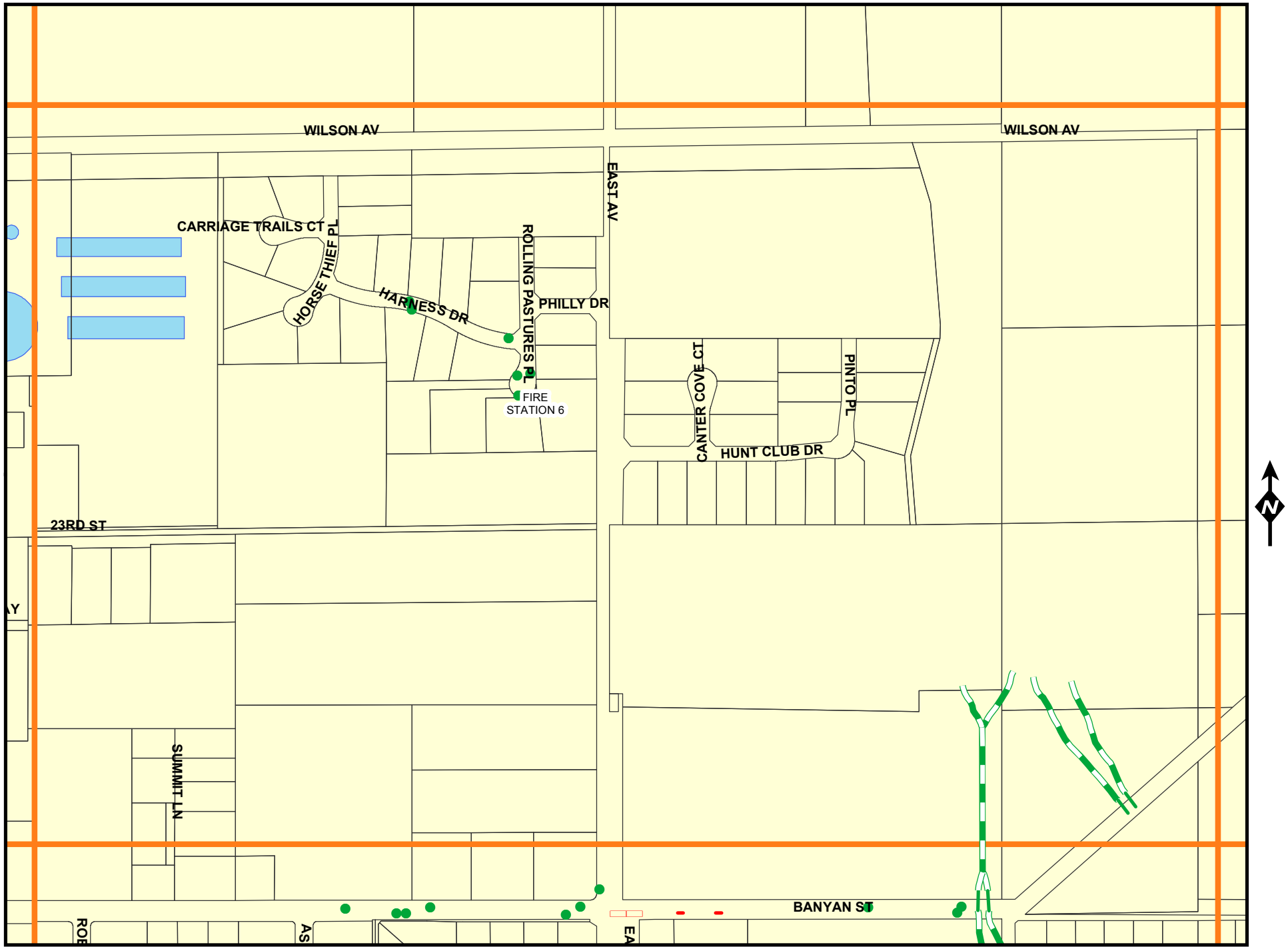
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1509



PIPES - CNTY
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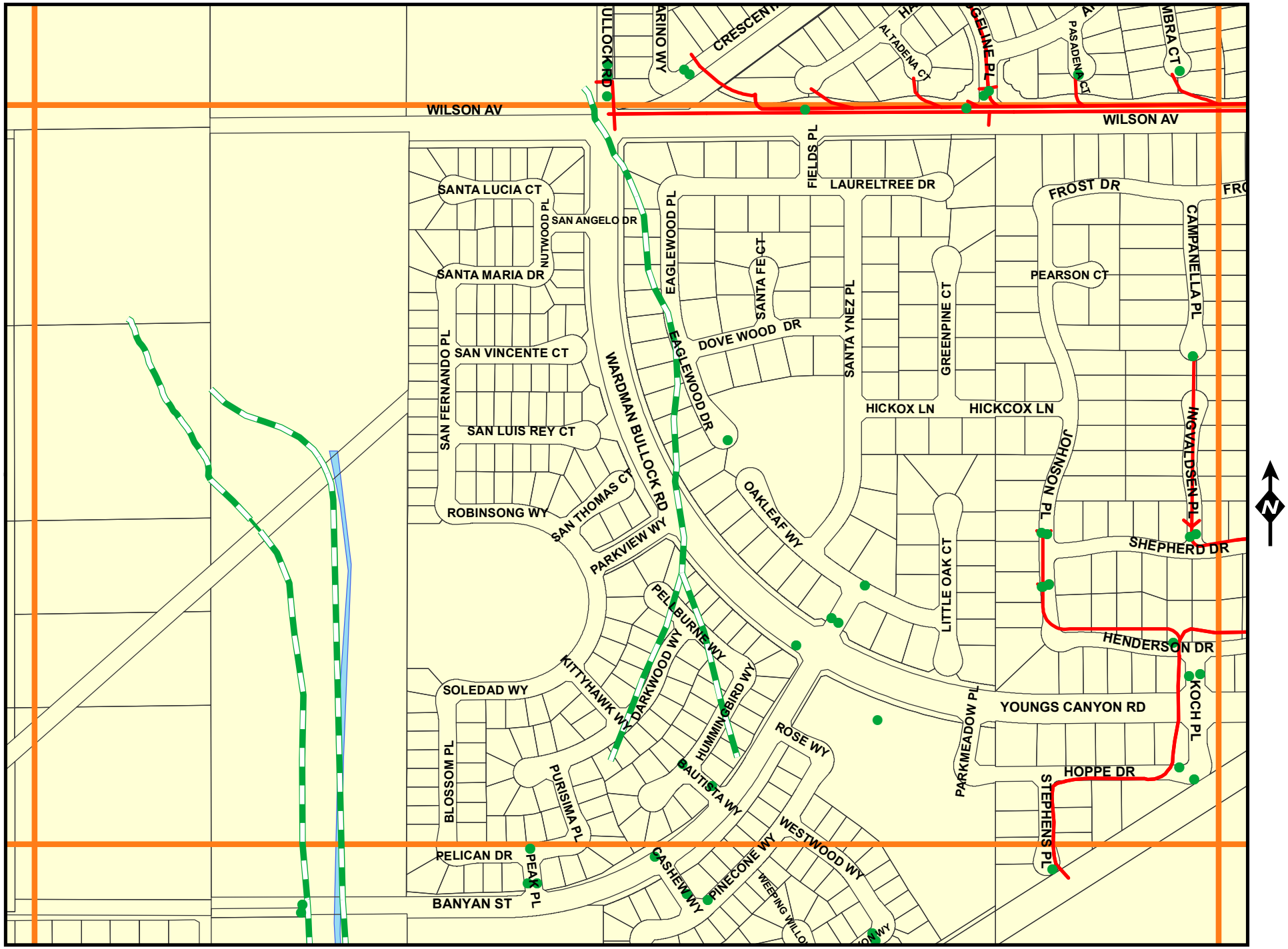
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1510



PIPES - CNTY
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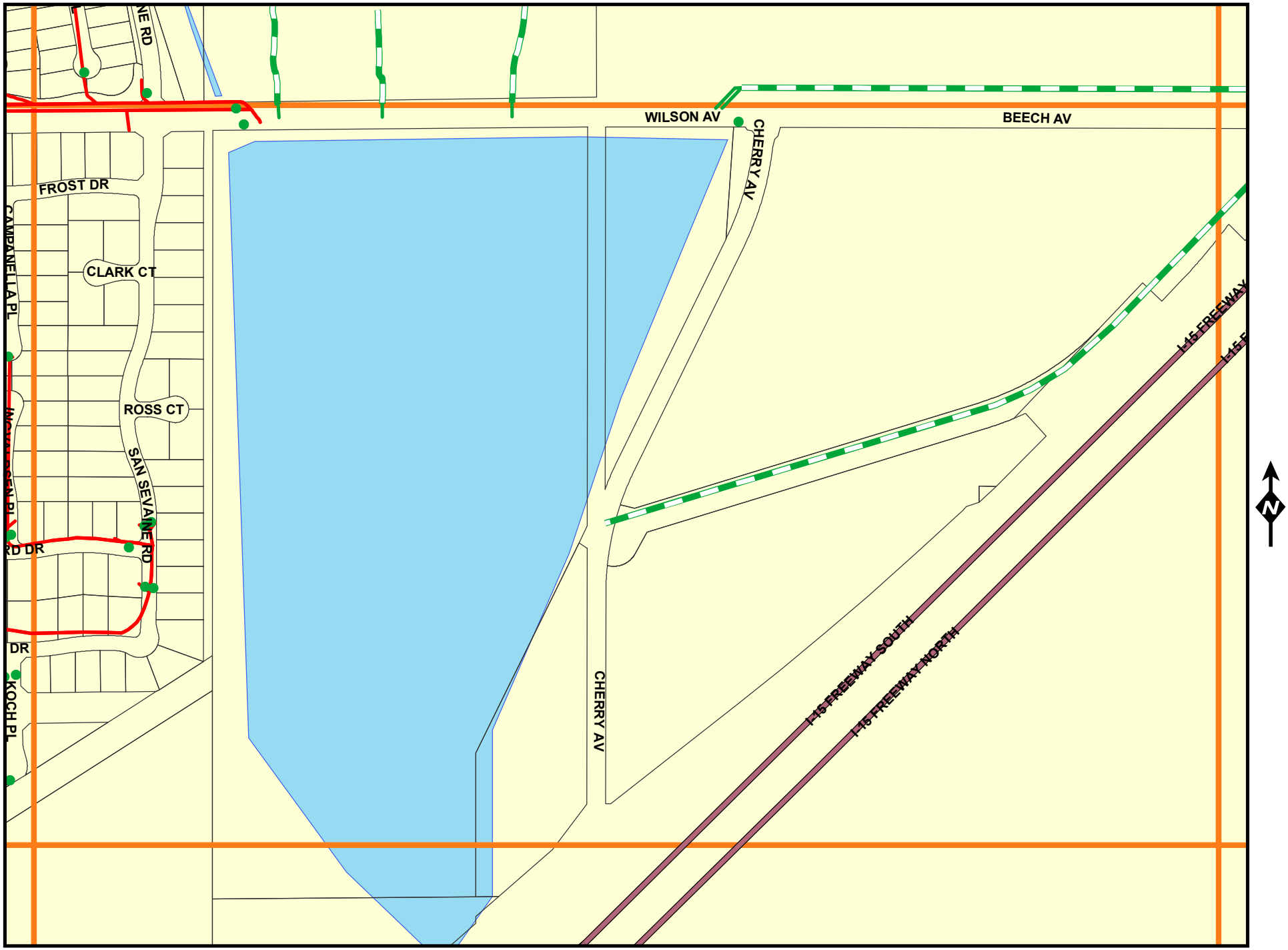
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1511



PIPES - CNTY
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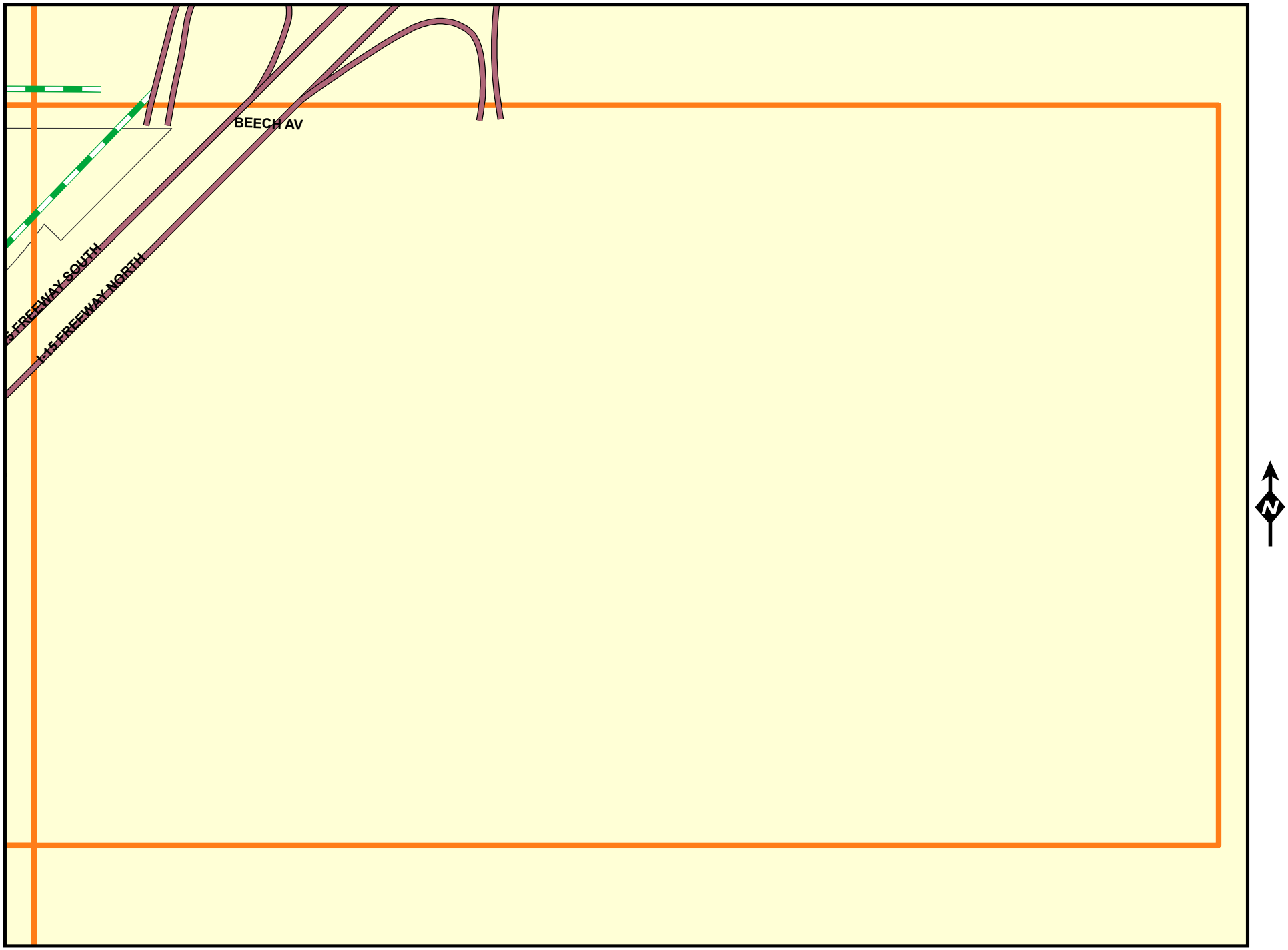
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1512



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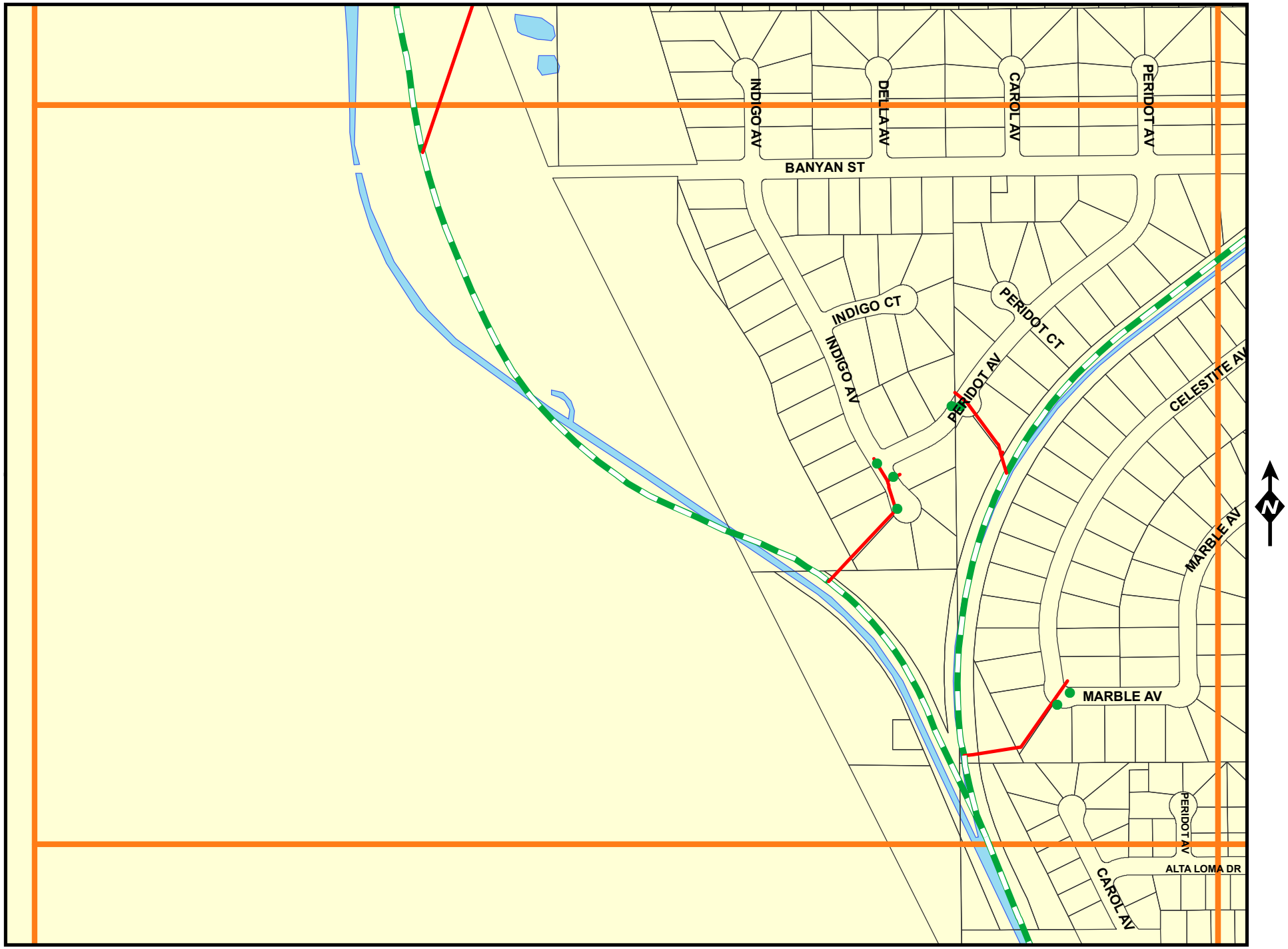
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON160



PIPES - CNTY
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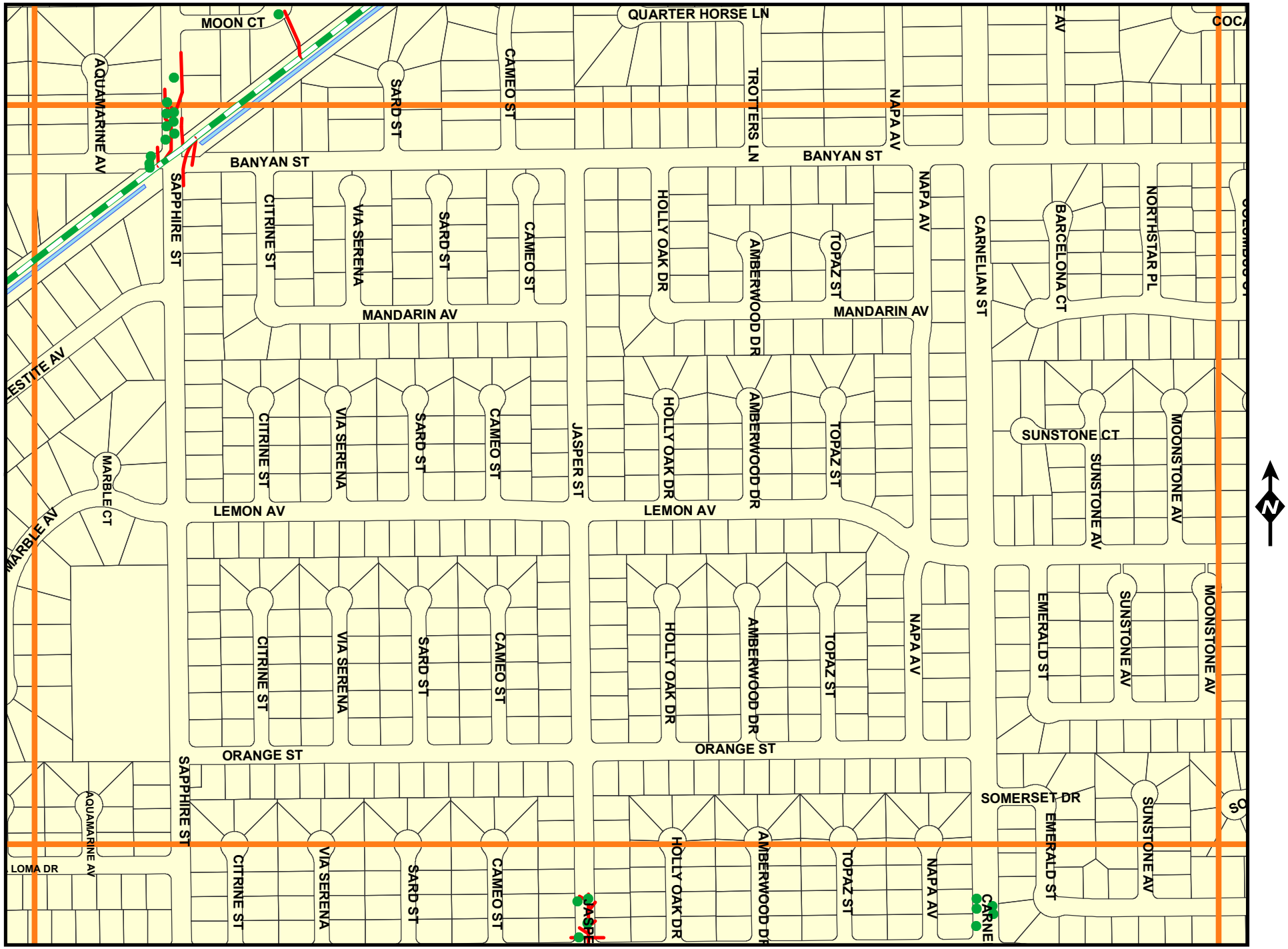
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1601



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
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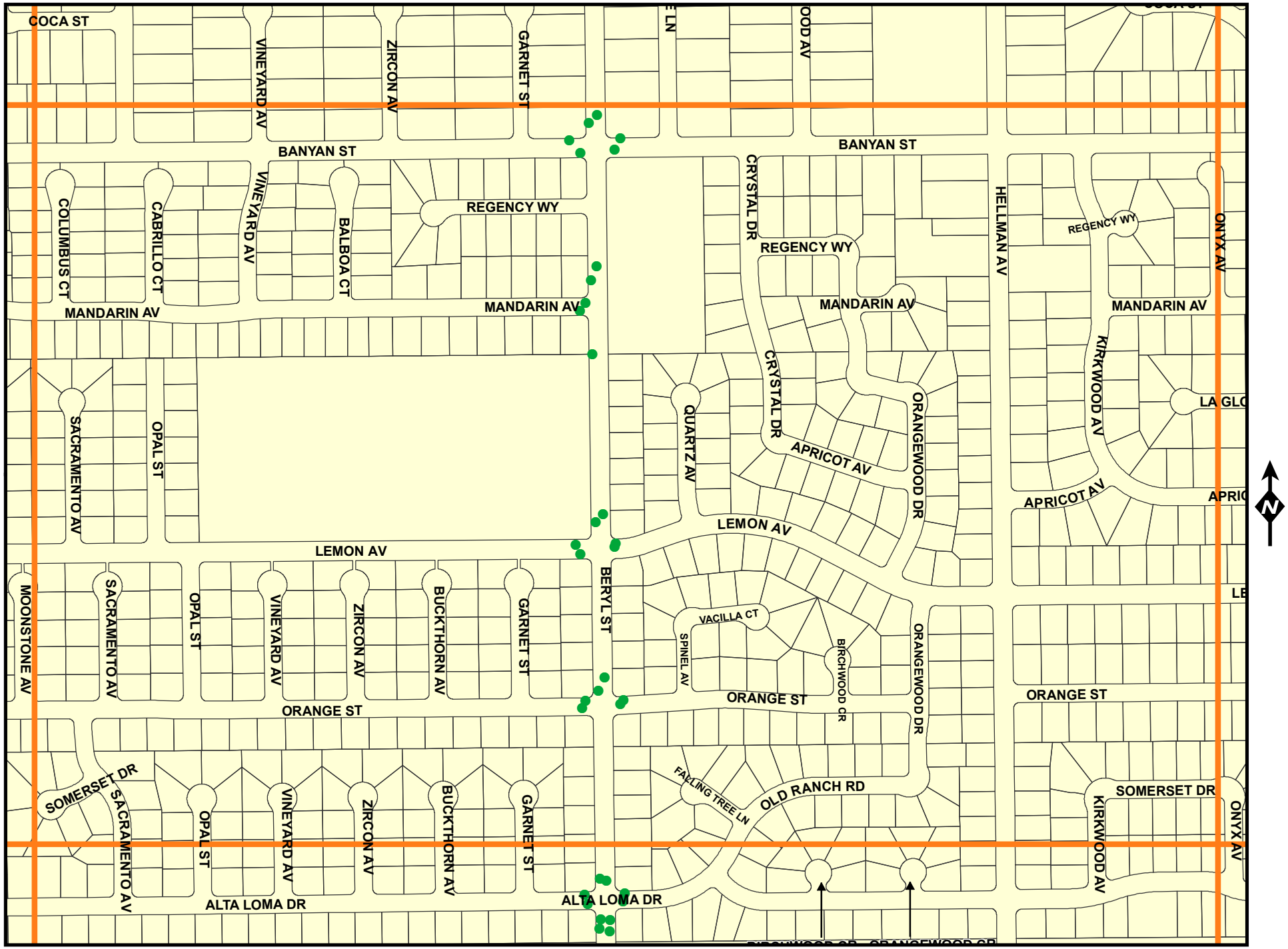
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1602



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
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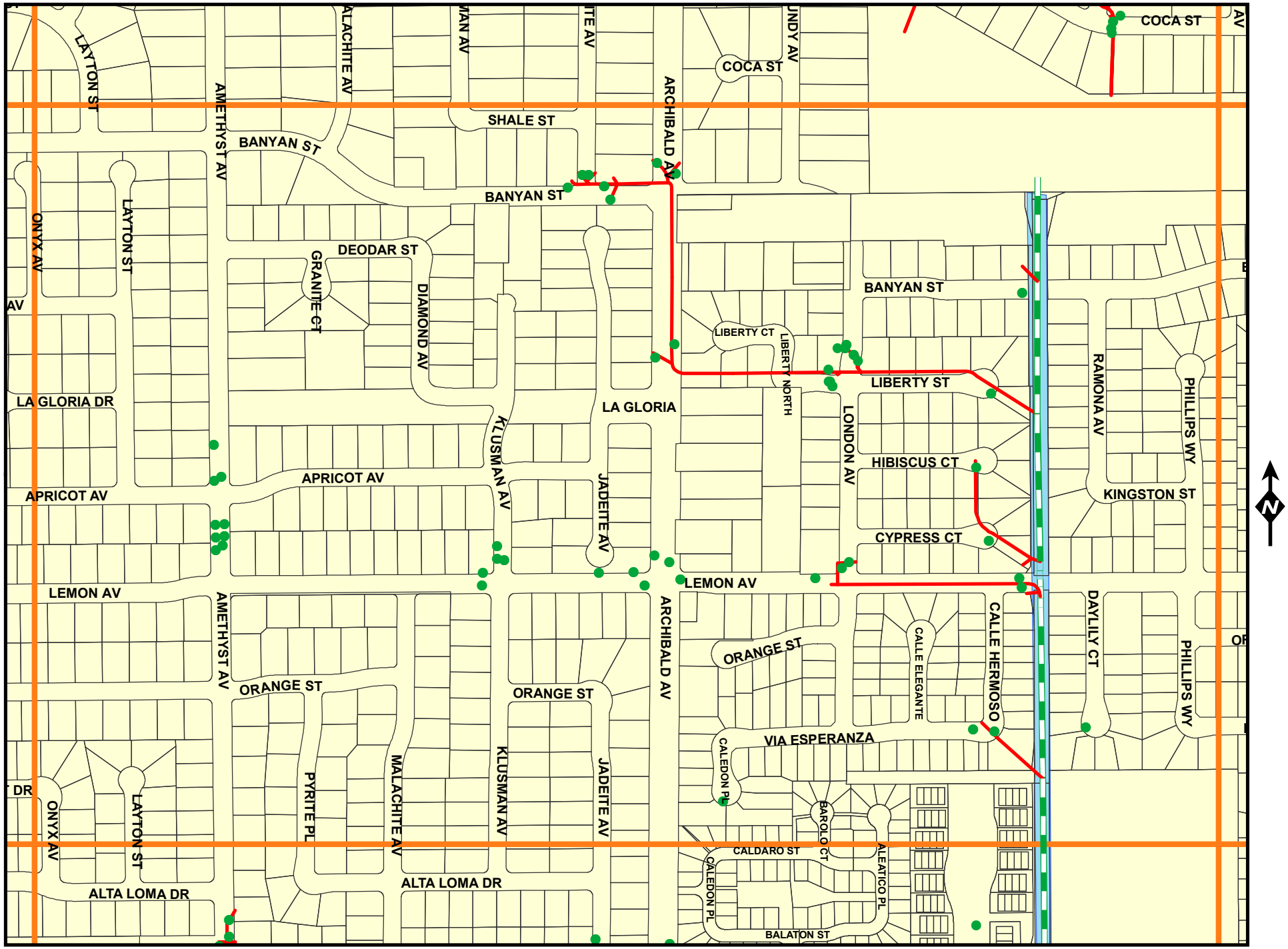
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1603



PIPES - CNTY
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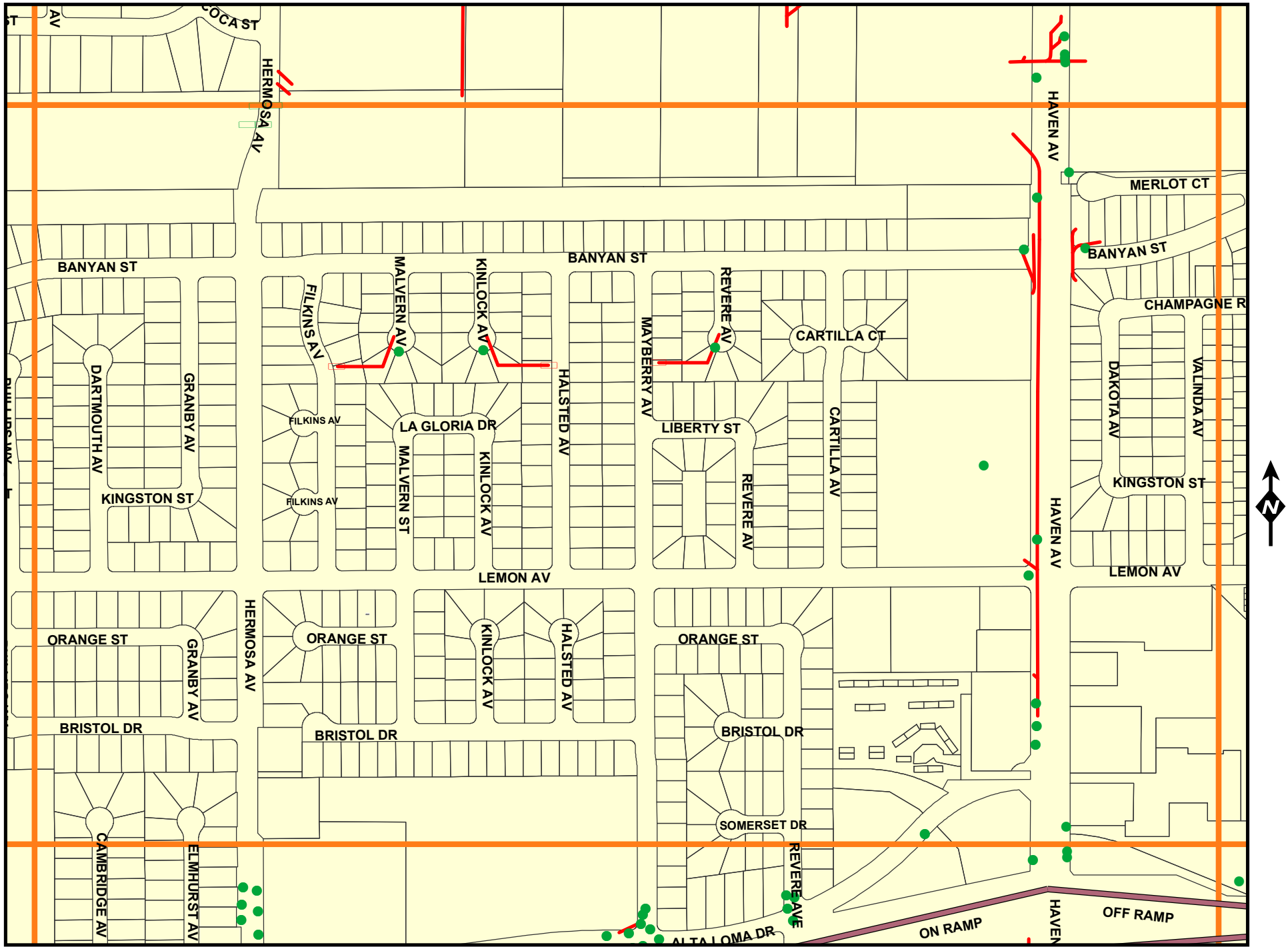
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1604



PIPES - CNTY
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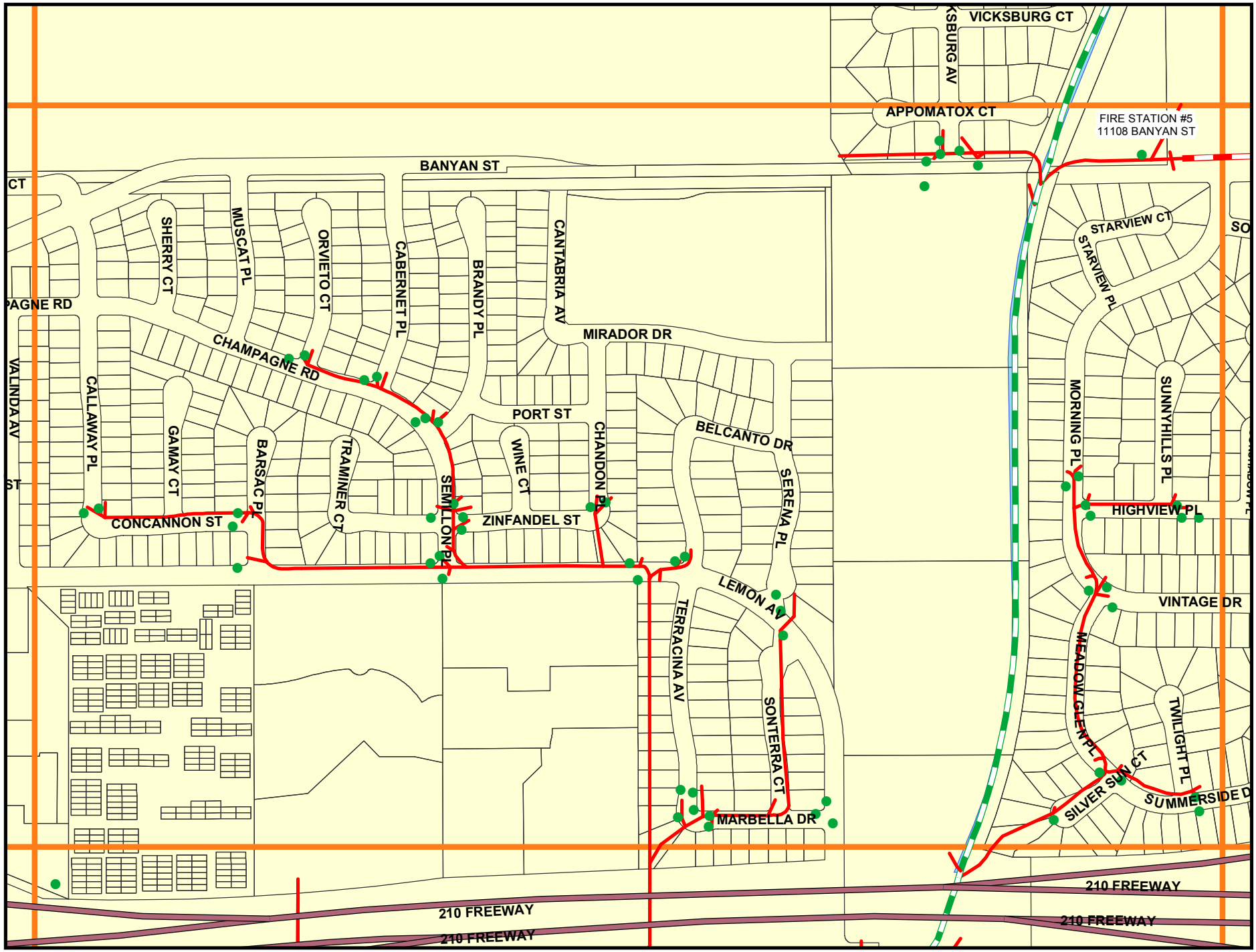
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1605



PIPES - CNTY
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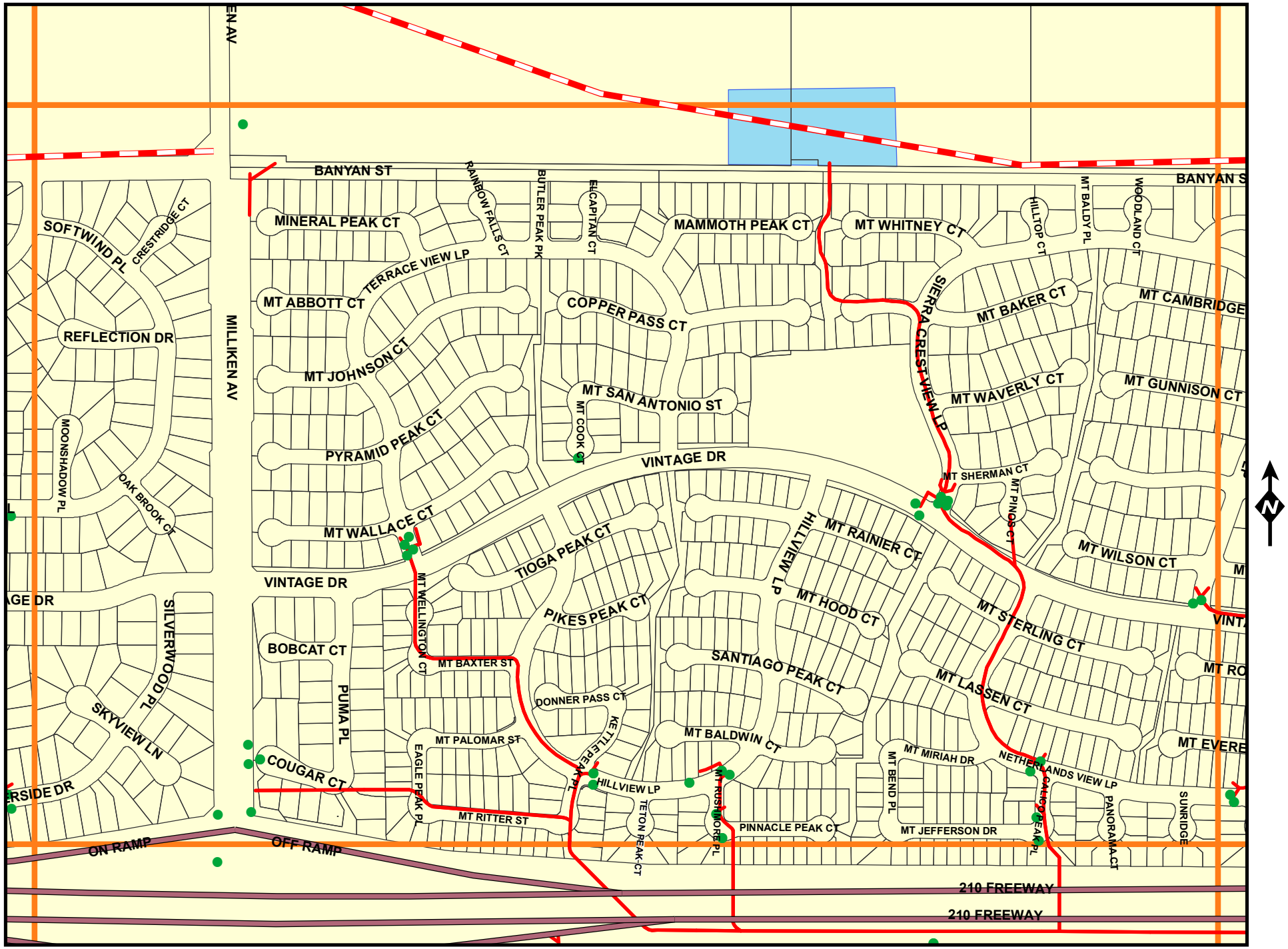
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1606



PIPES - CNTY
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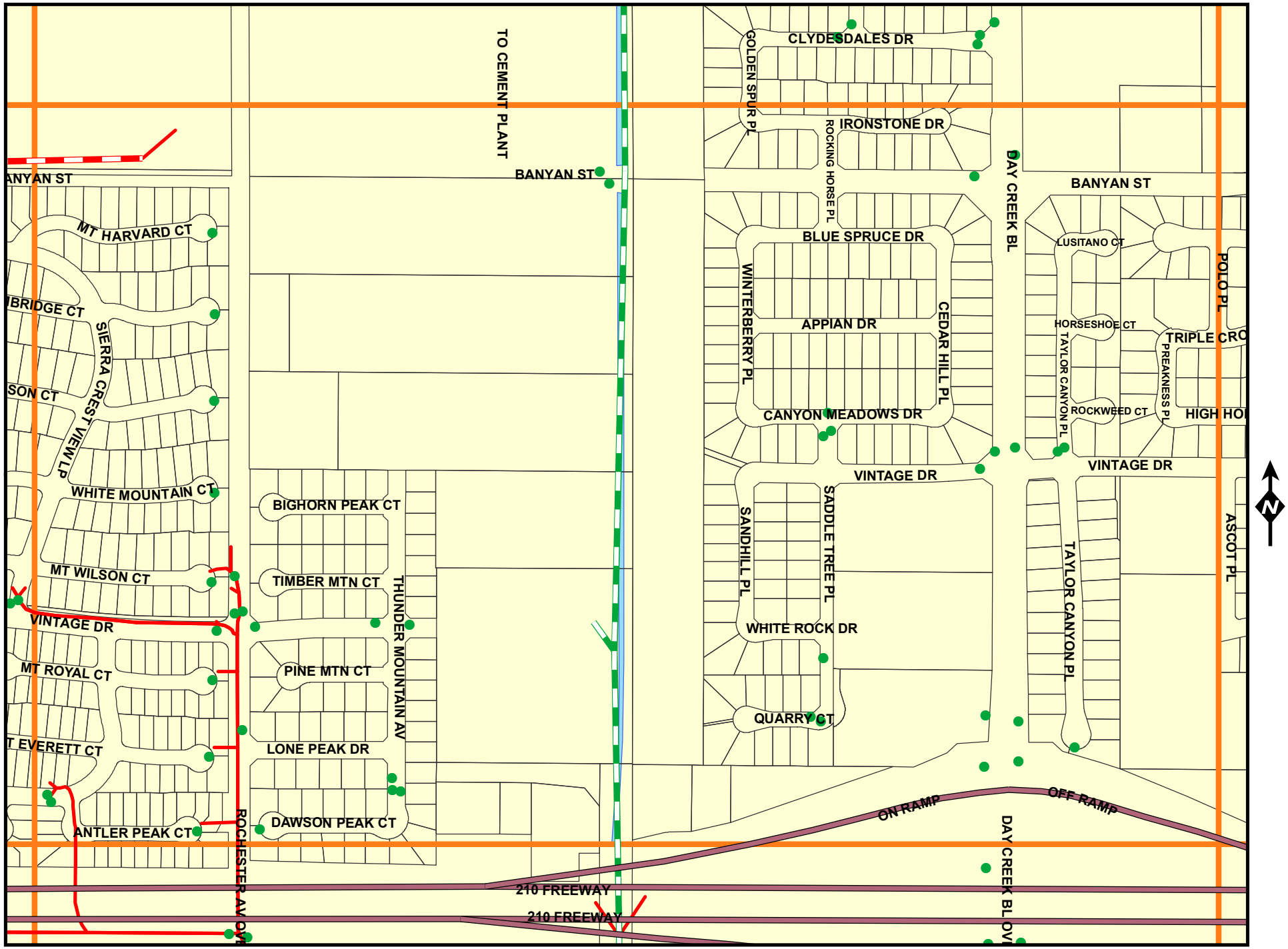
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

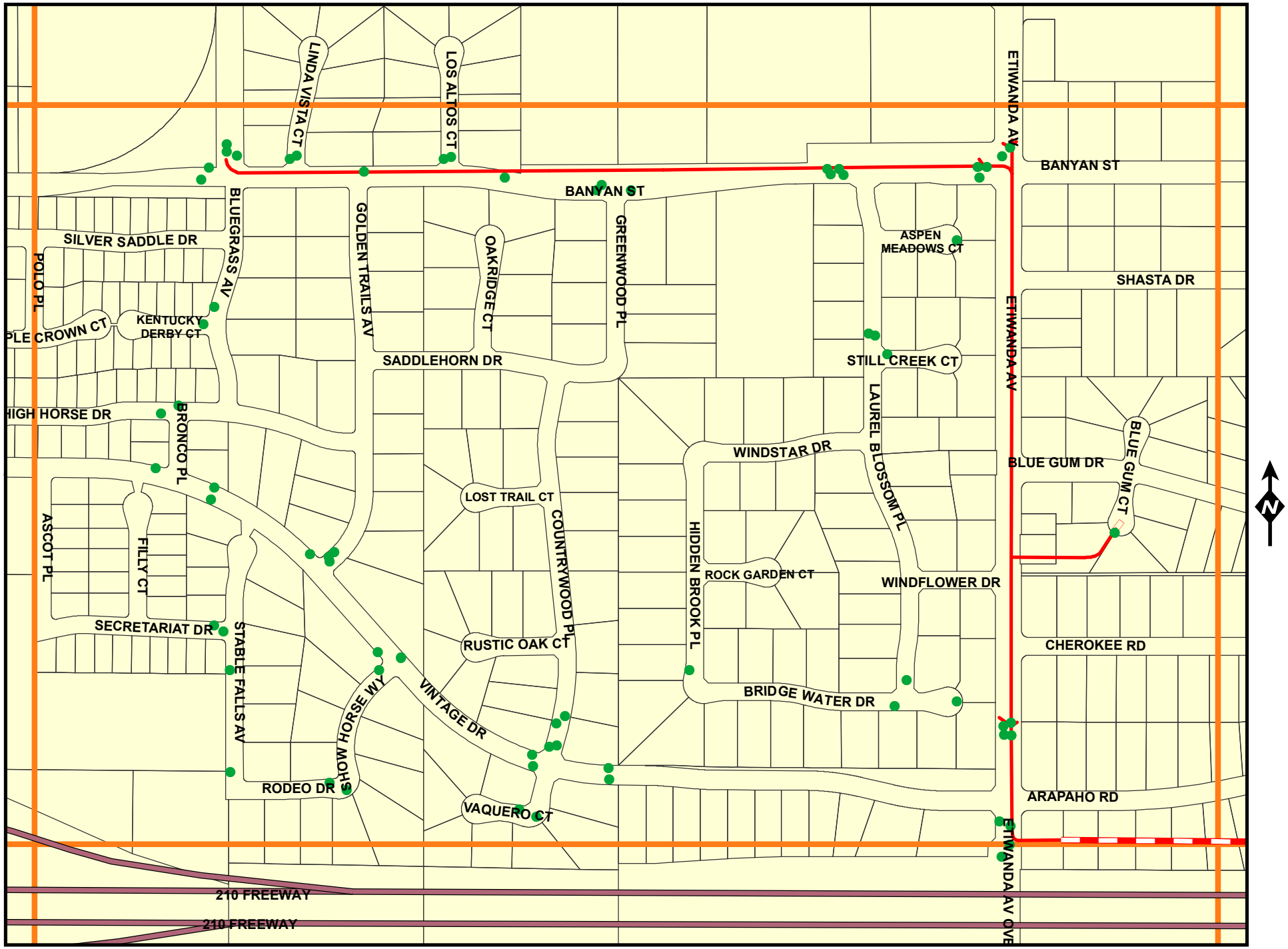
July 27, 2011

RC1607



July 27, 2011

RC1608



PIPES - CNTY
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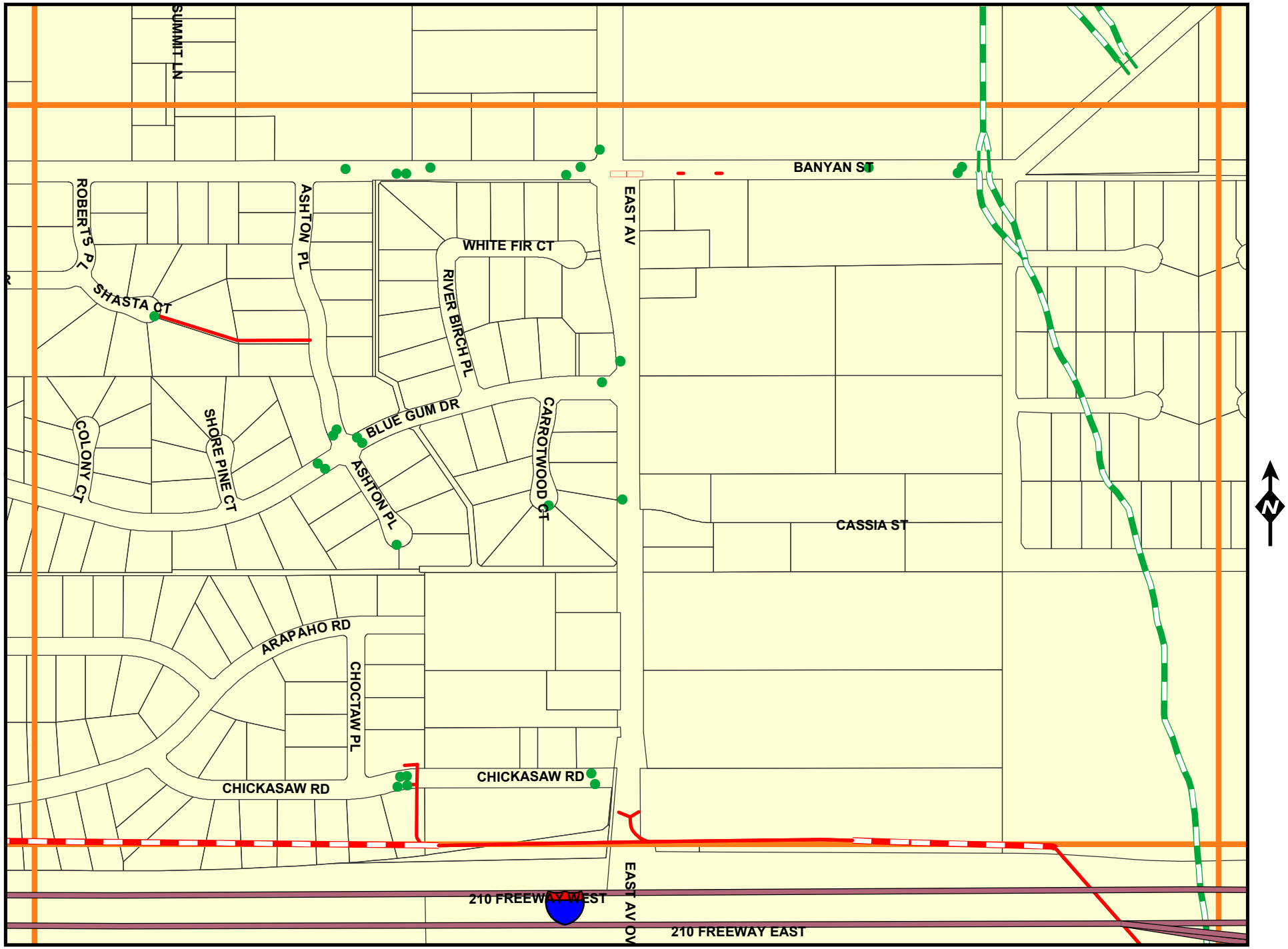
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1609



PIPES - CNTY
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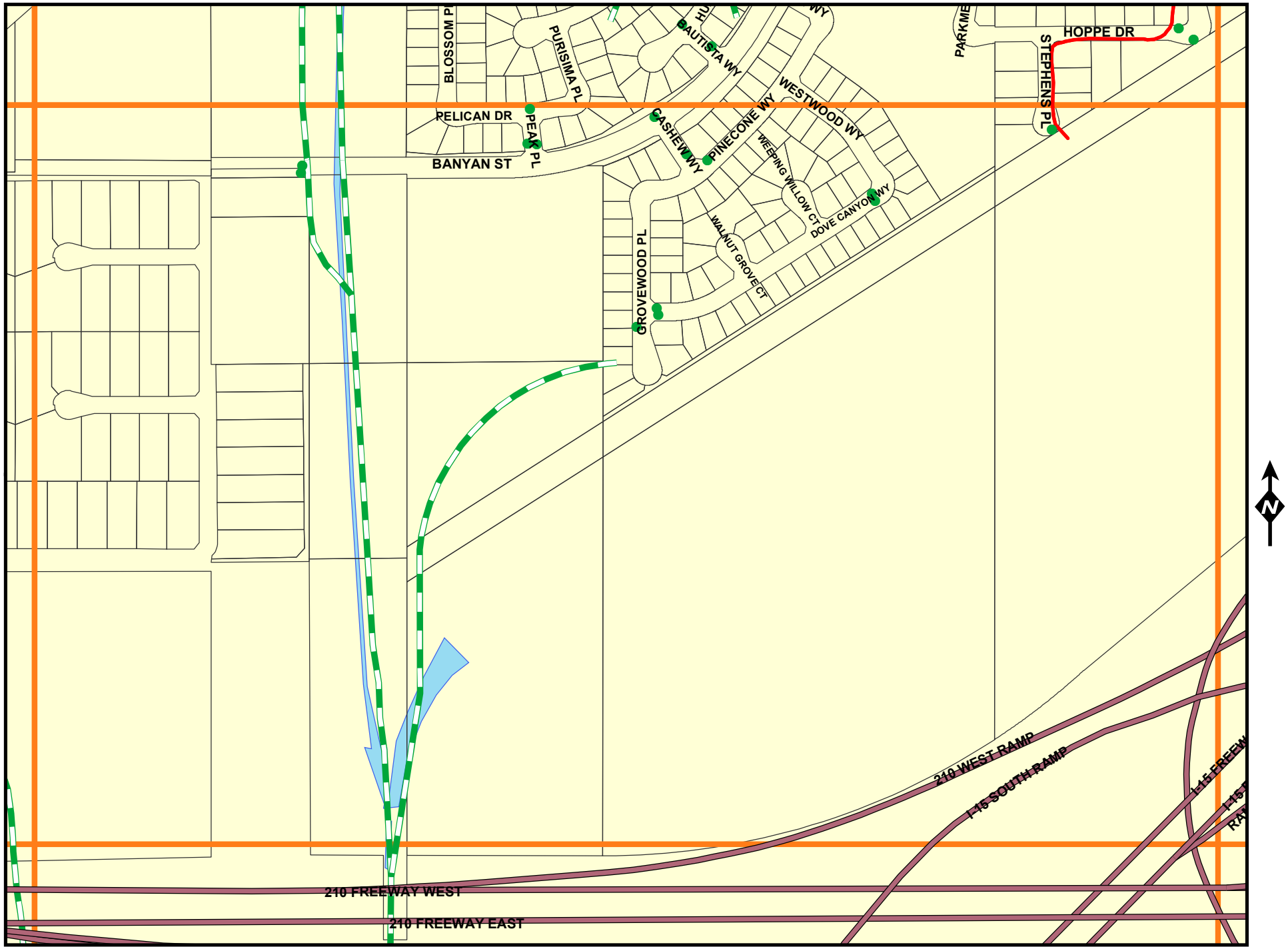
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1610



PIPES - CNTY
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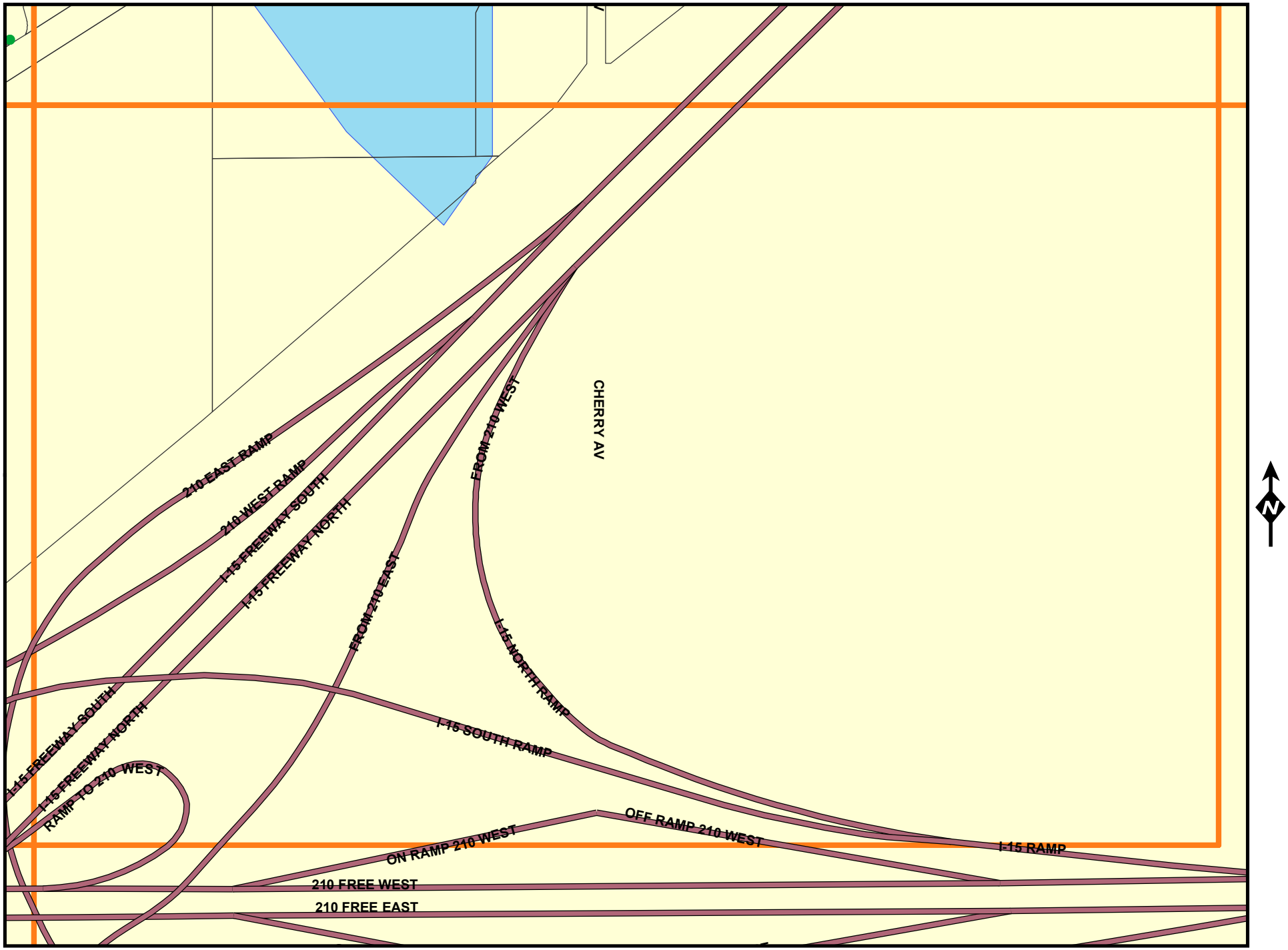
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1611



PIPES - CNTY
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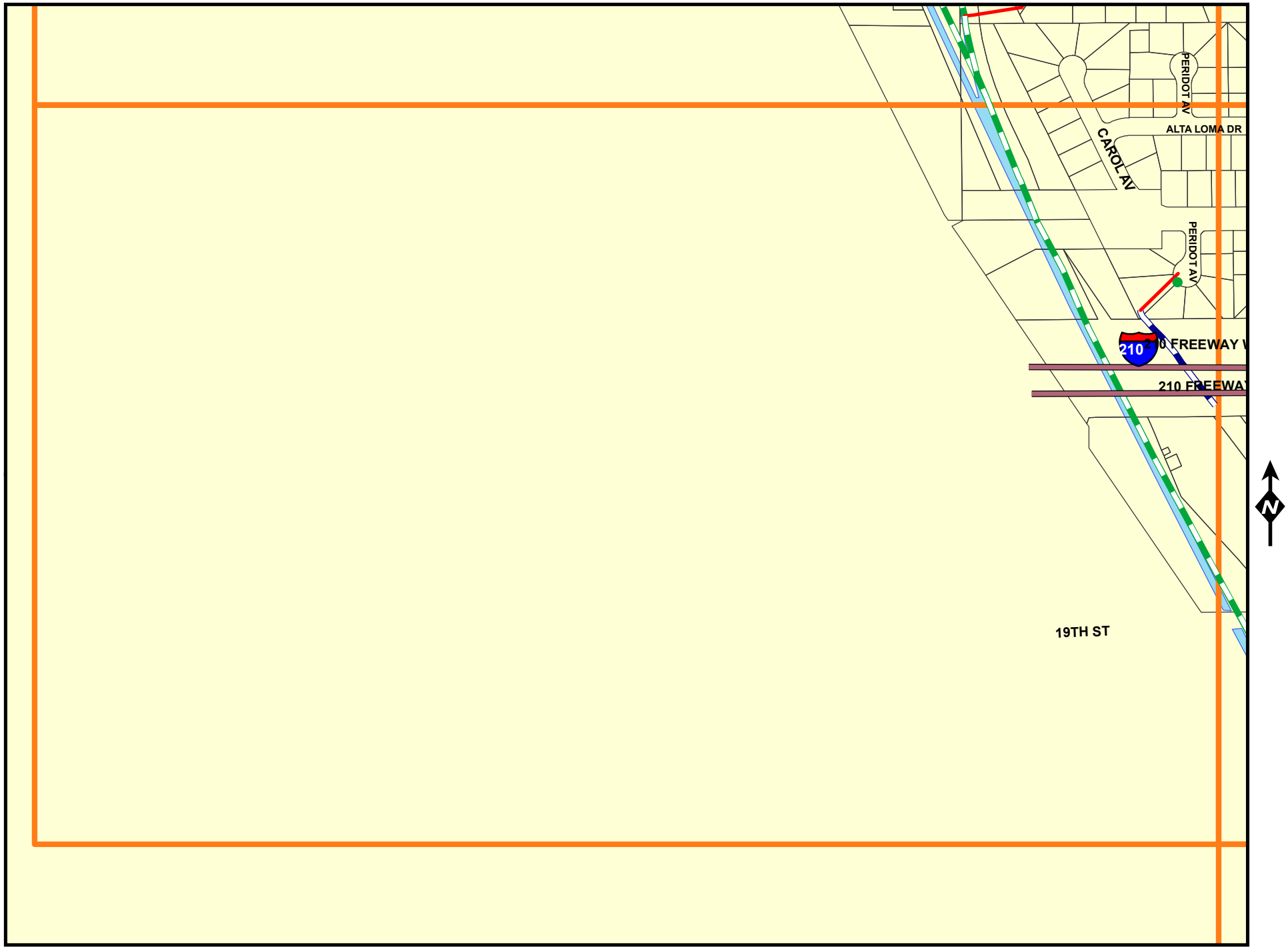
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON154



PIPES - CNTY
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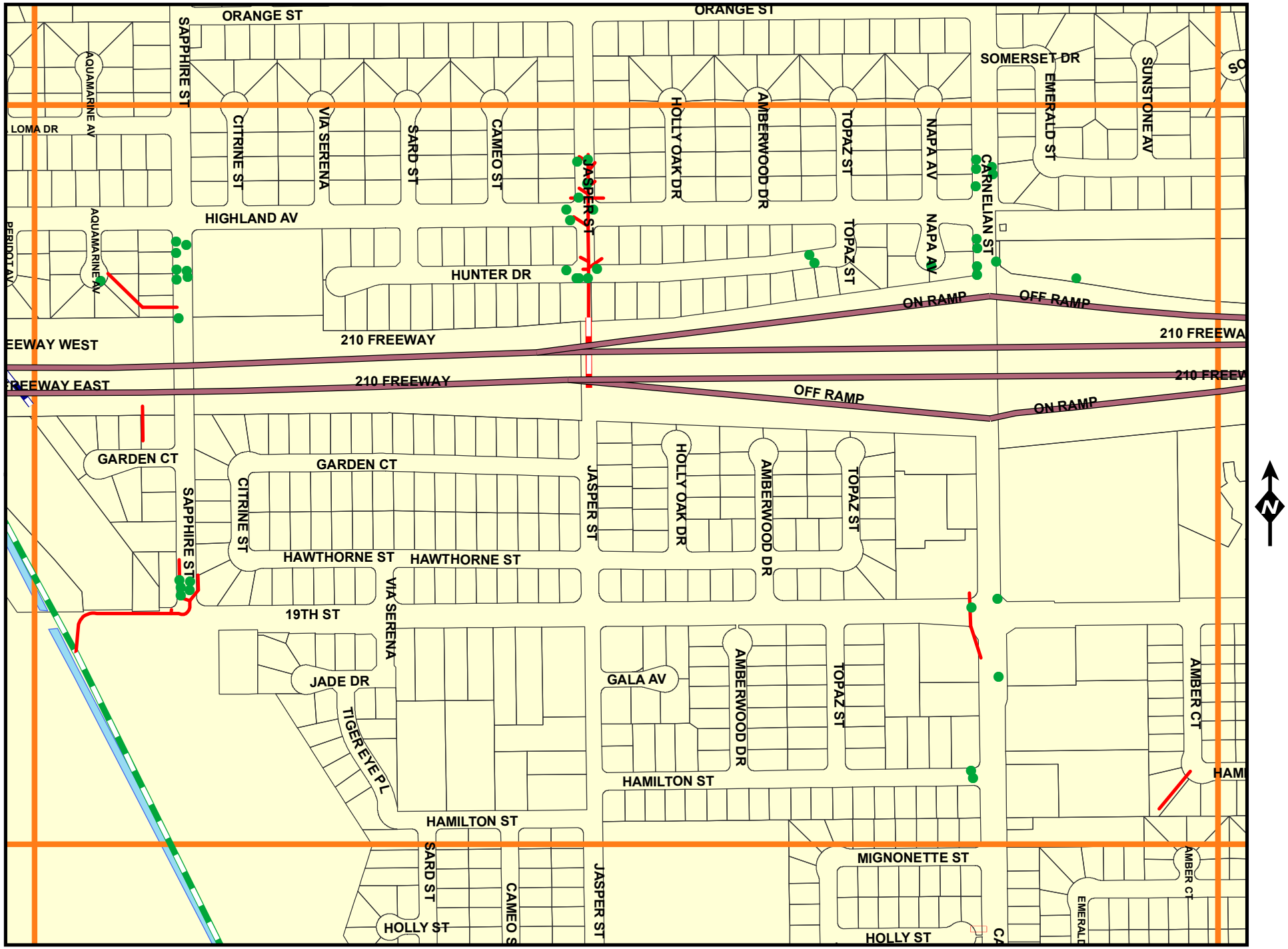
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1701



PIPES - CNTY
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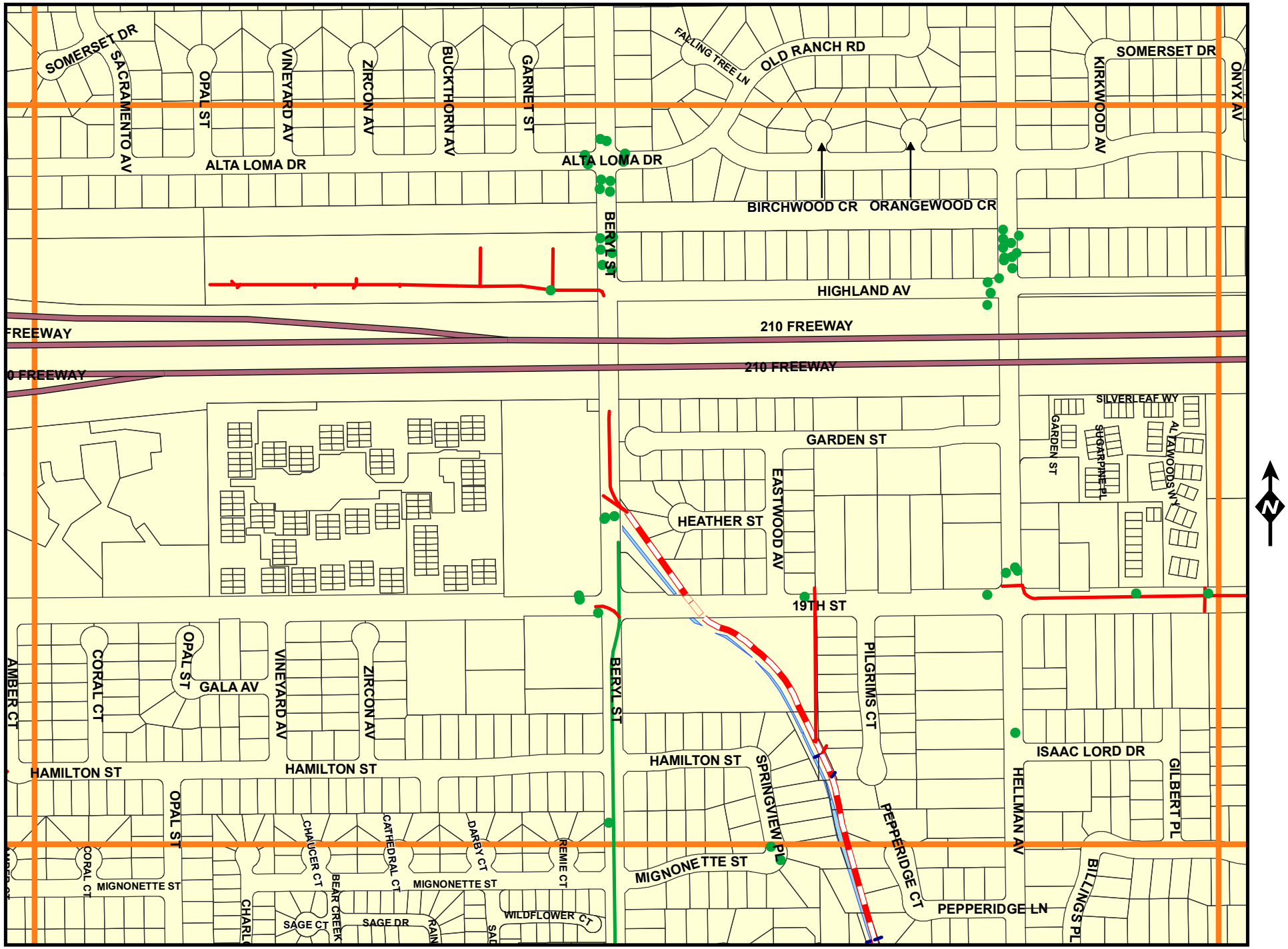
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1702



PIPES - CNTY
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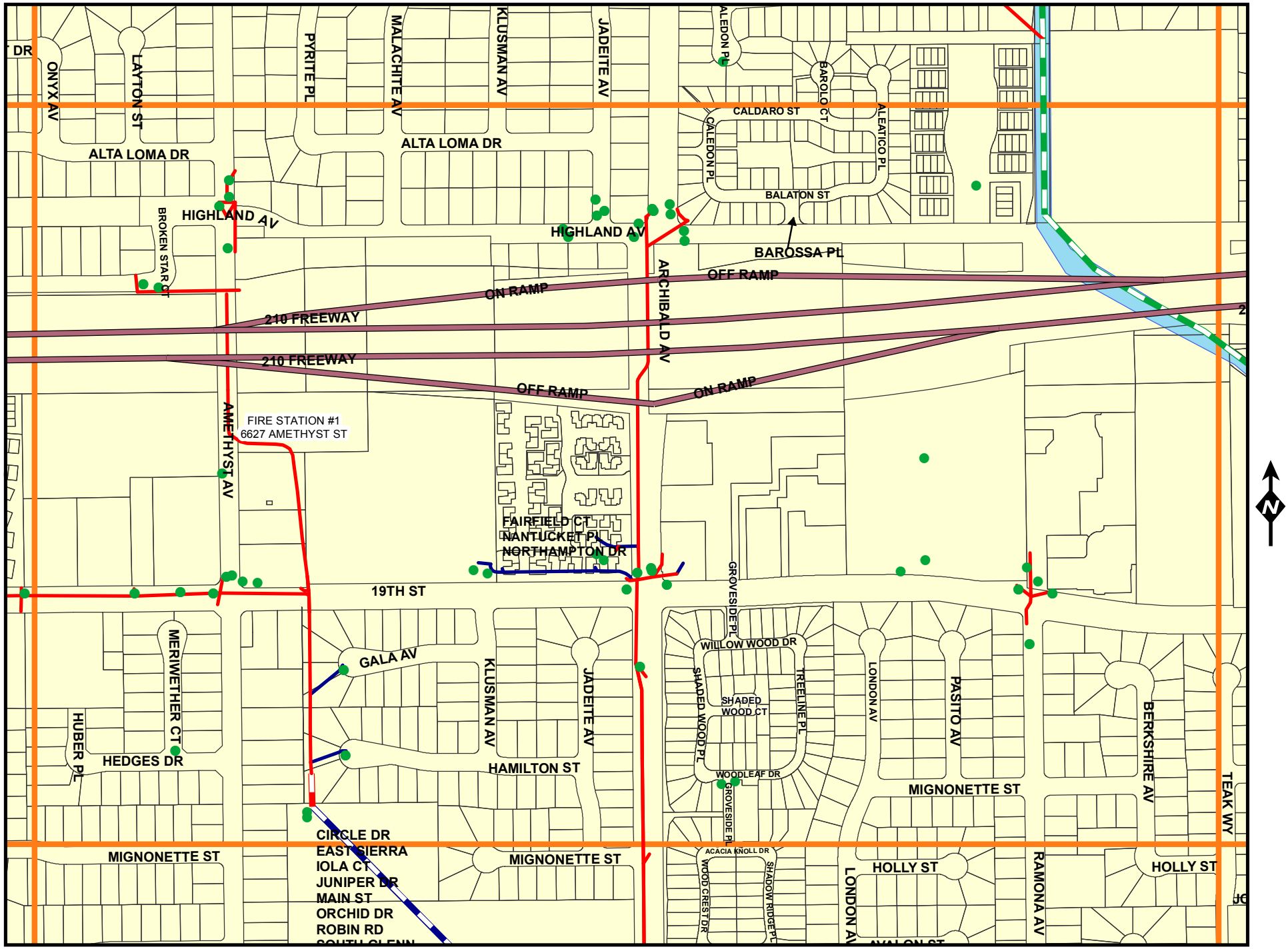
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1703



PIPES - CNTY
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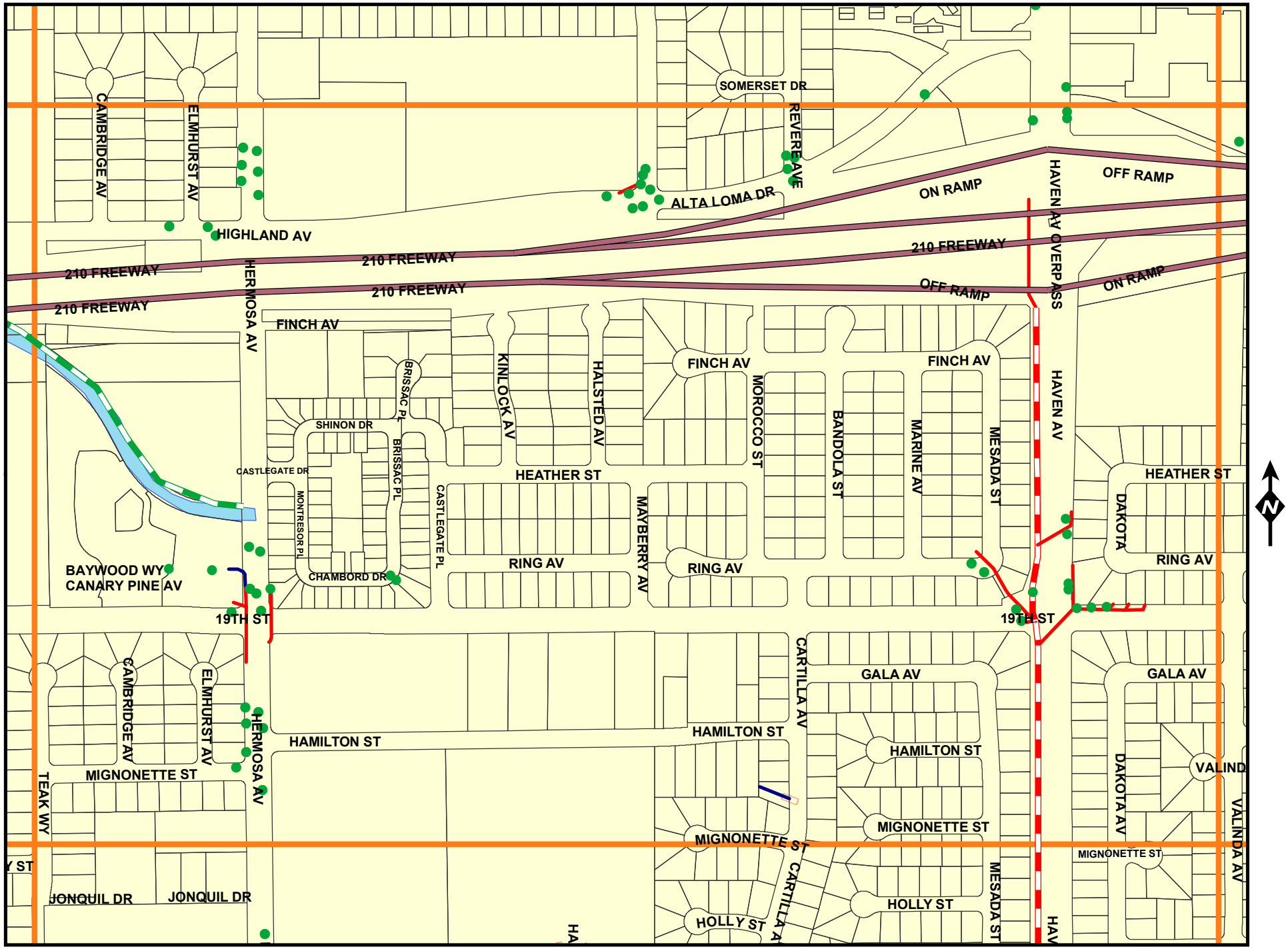
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1704



PIPES - CNTY
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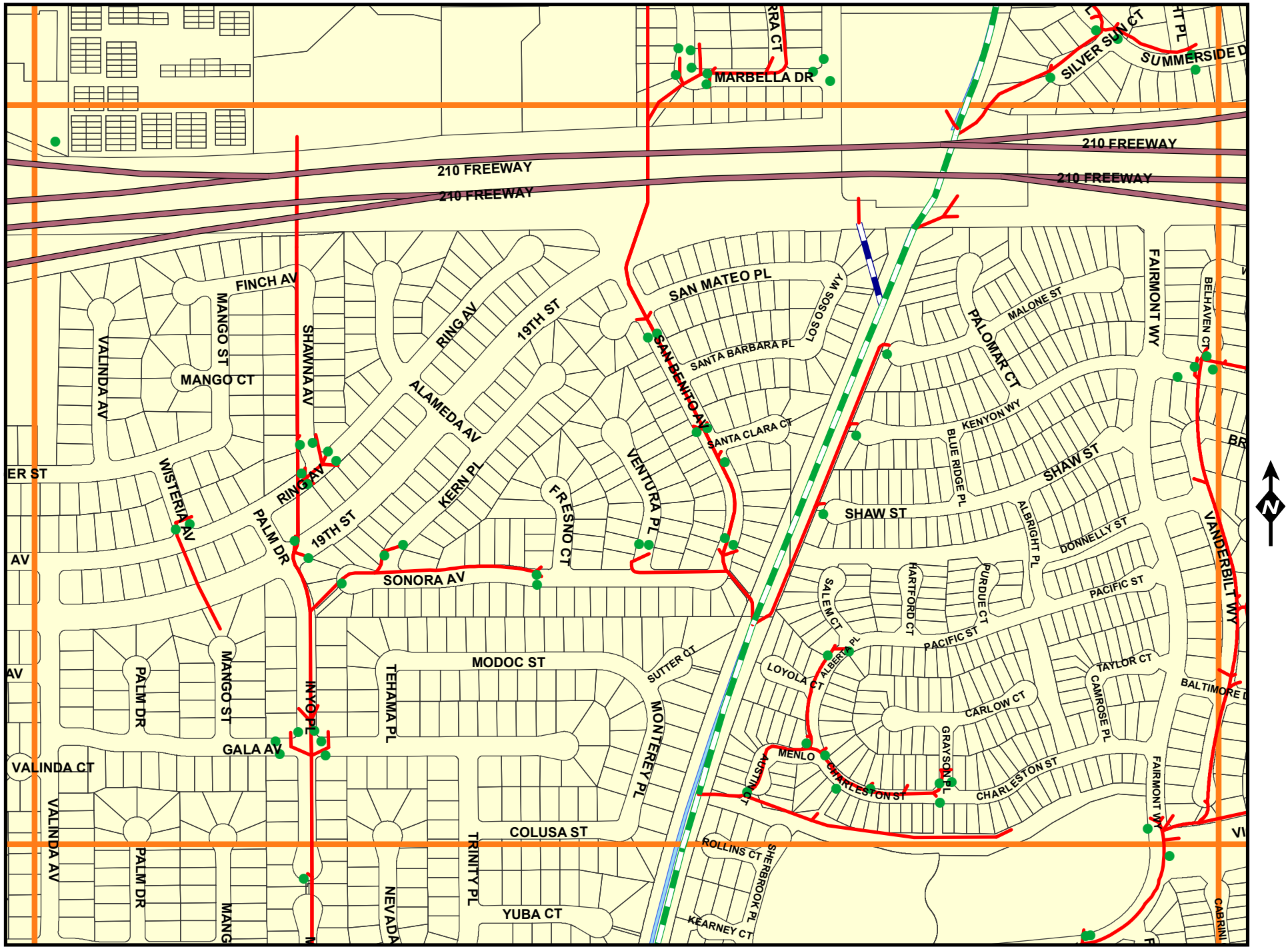
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1705



PIPES - CNTY
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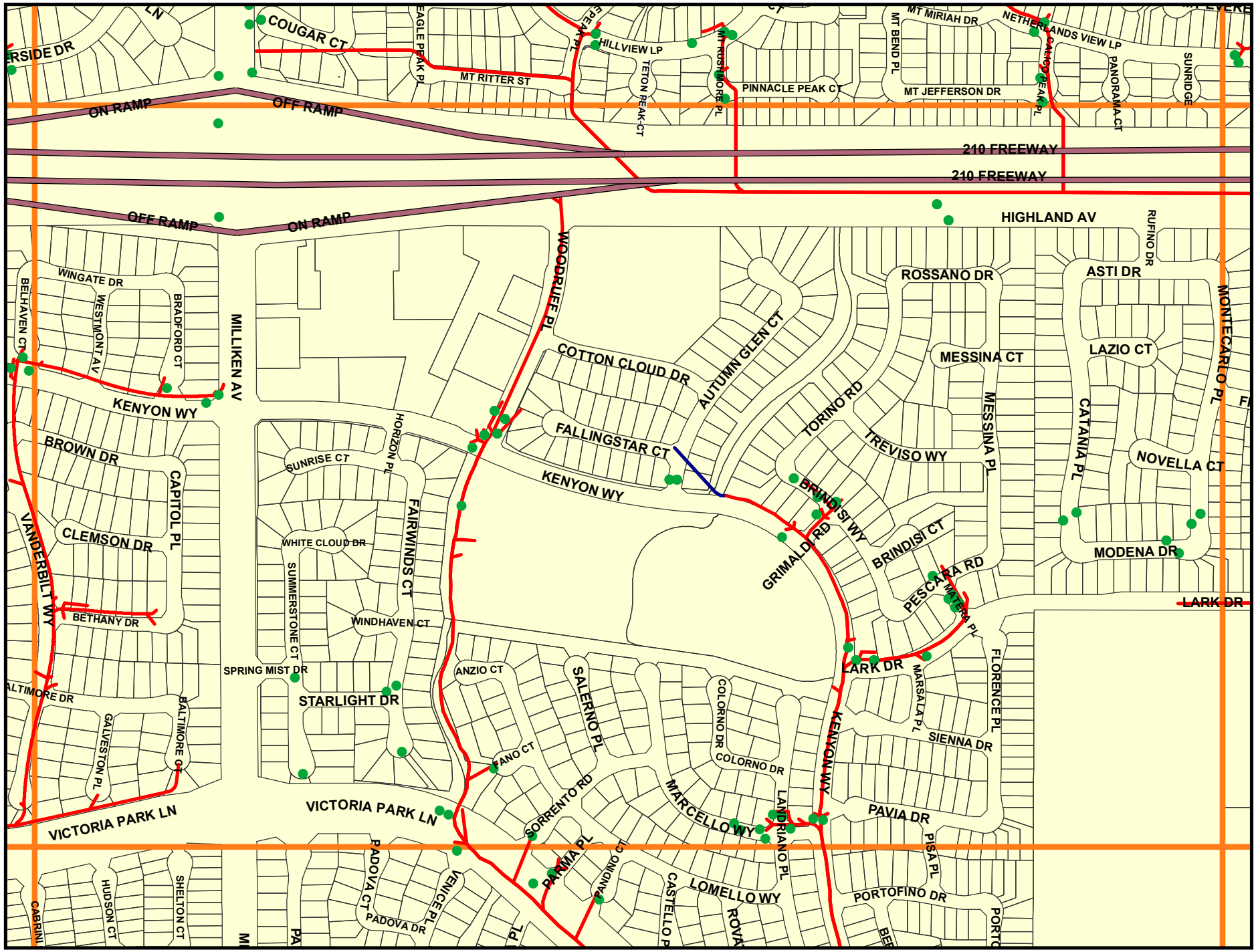
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

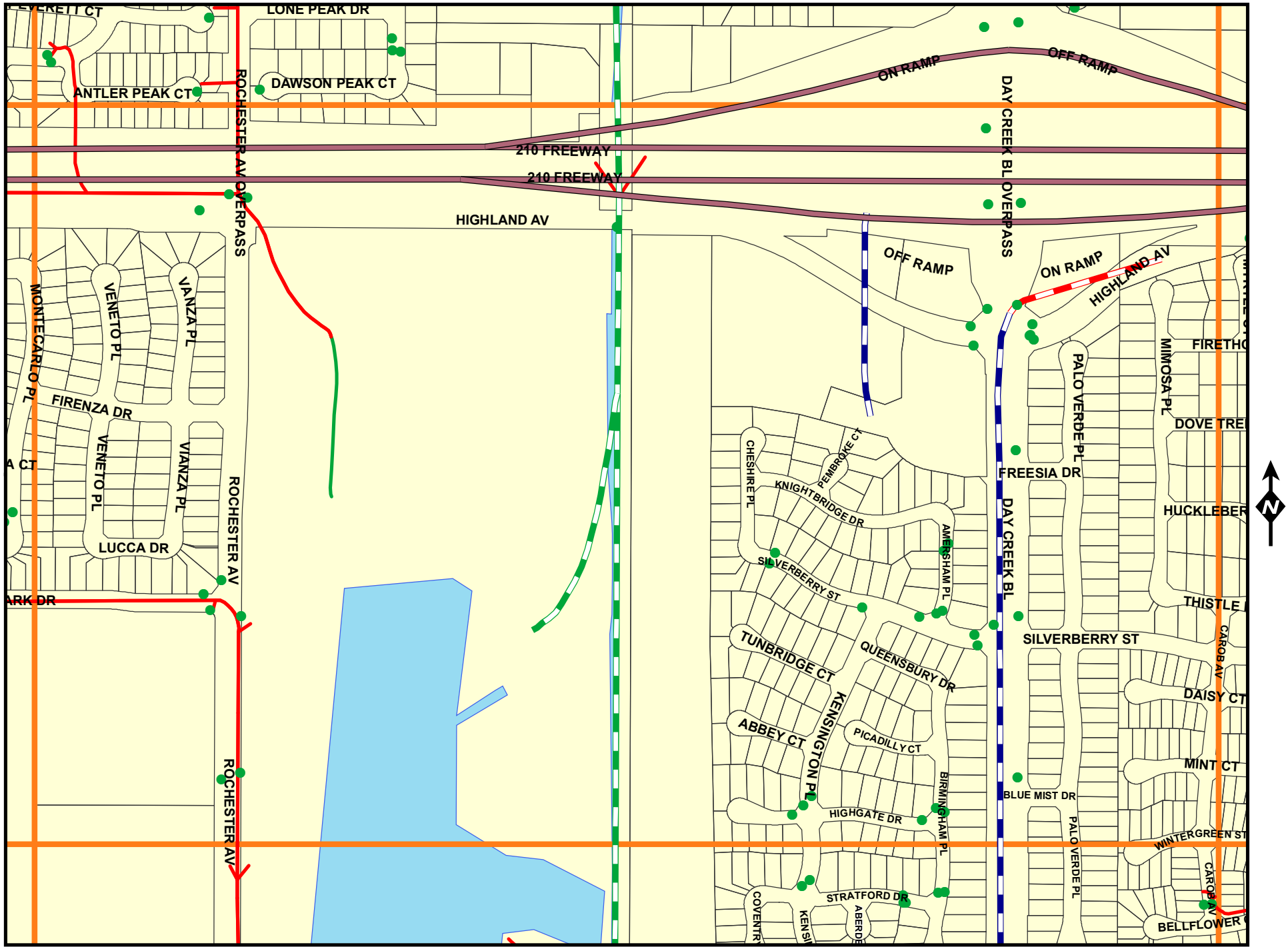
RC1706



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1707



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
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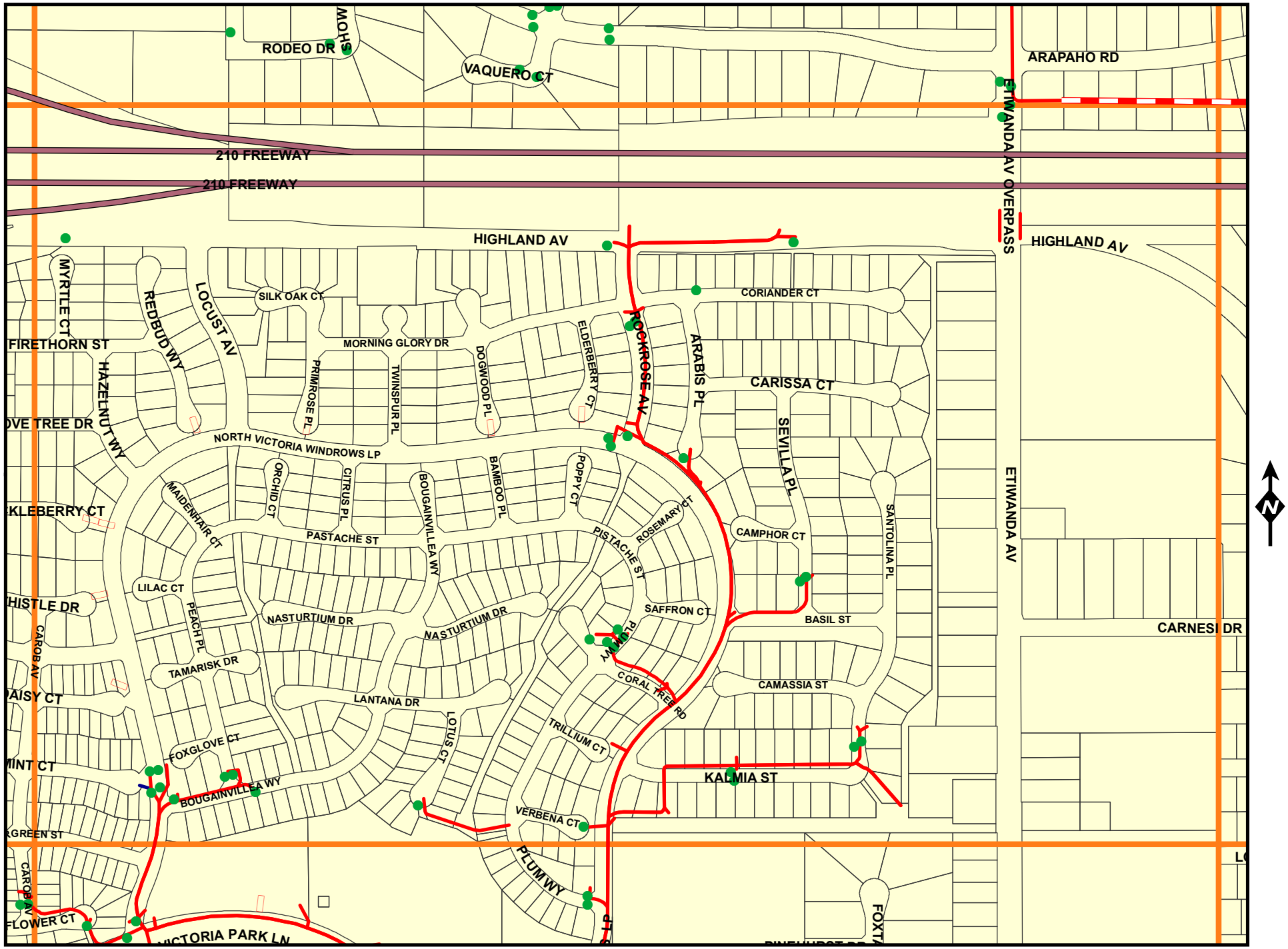
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1708



PIPES - CNTY
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PIPES - RCCC
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BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
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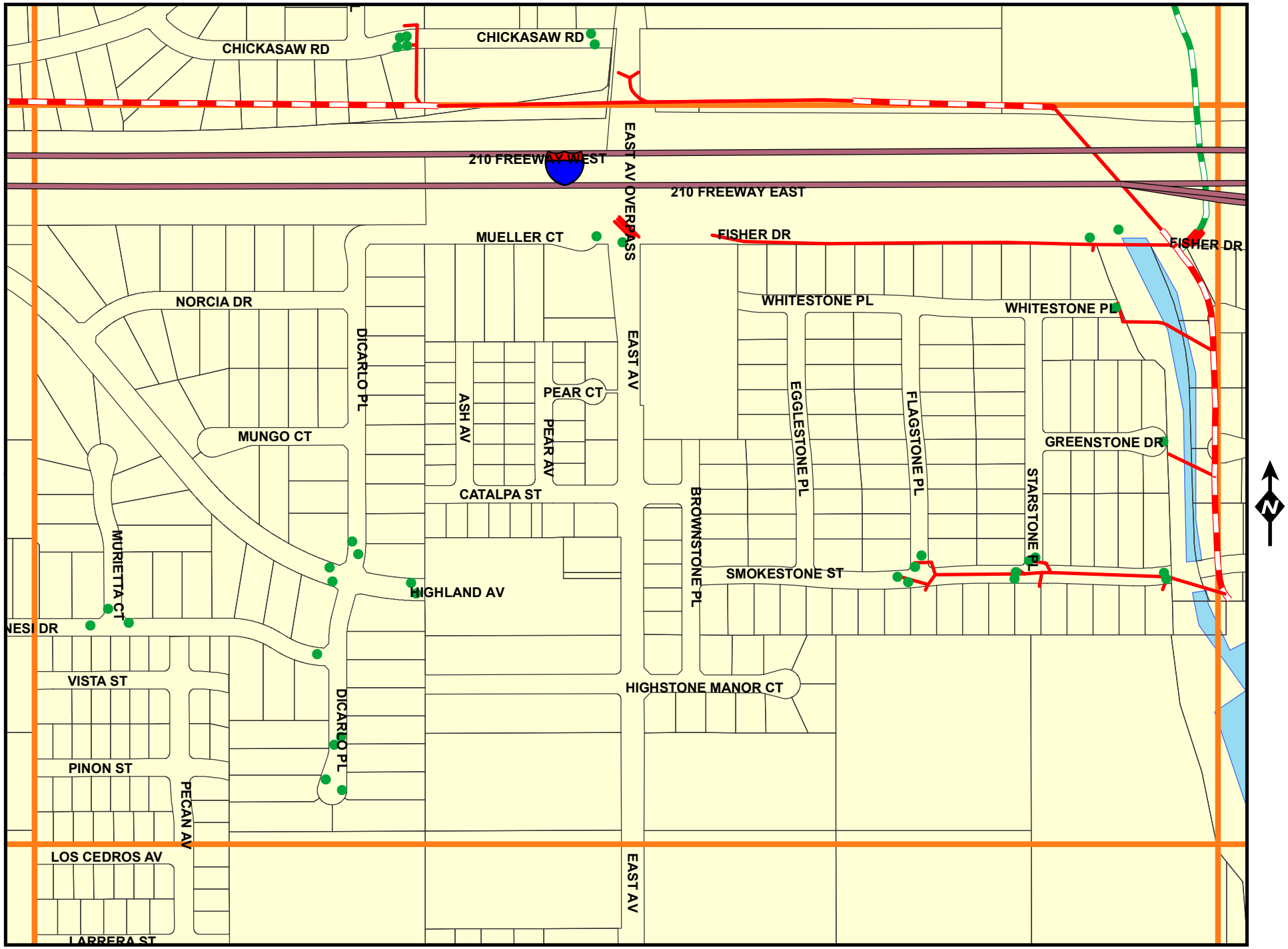
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1709



PIPES - CNTY
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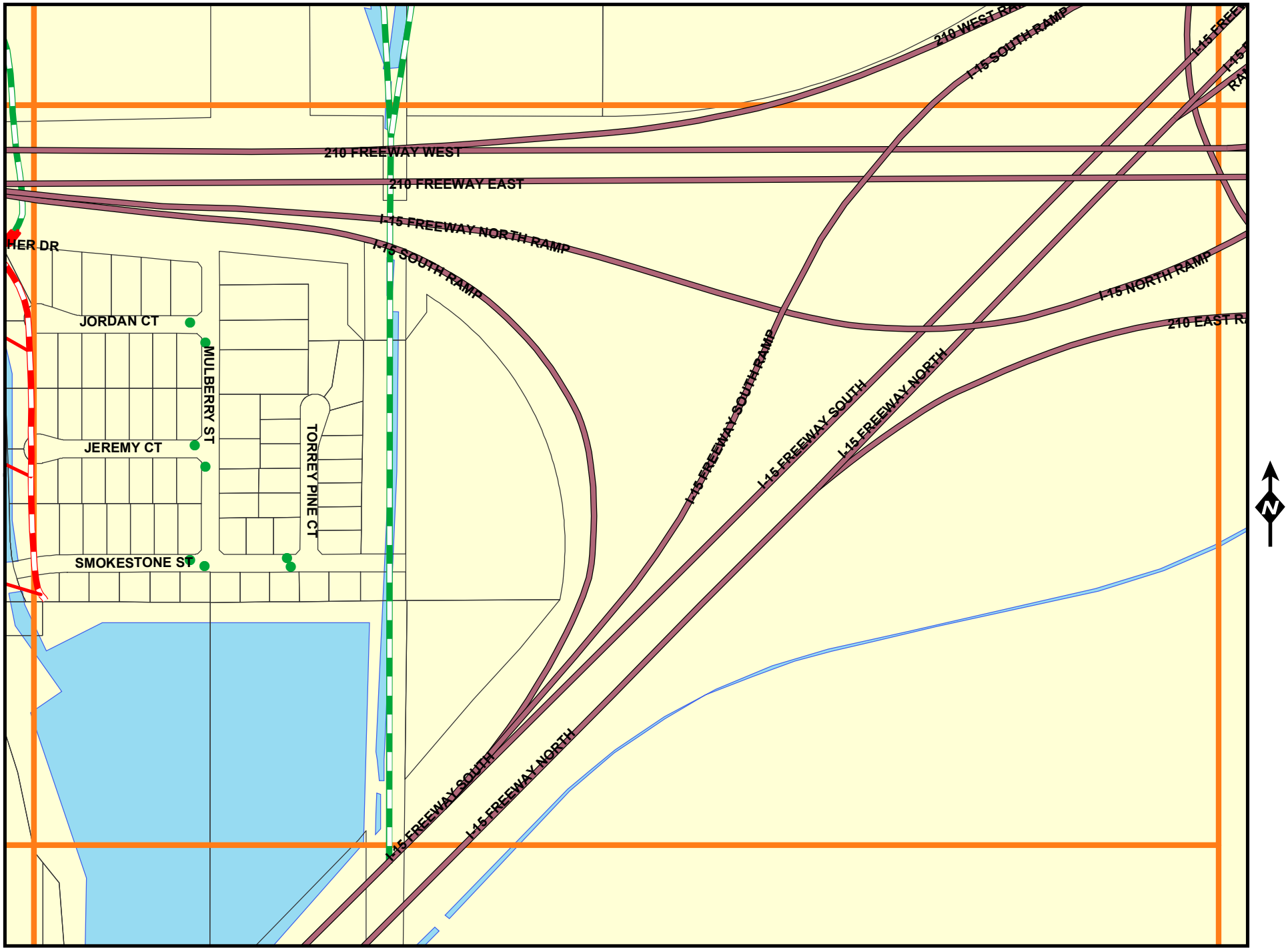
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1710



PIPES - CNTY
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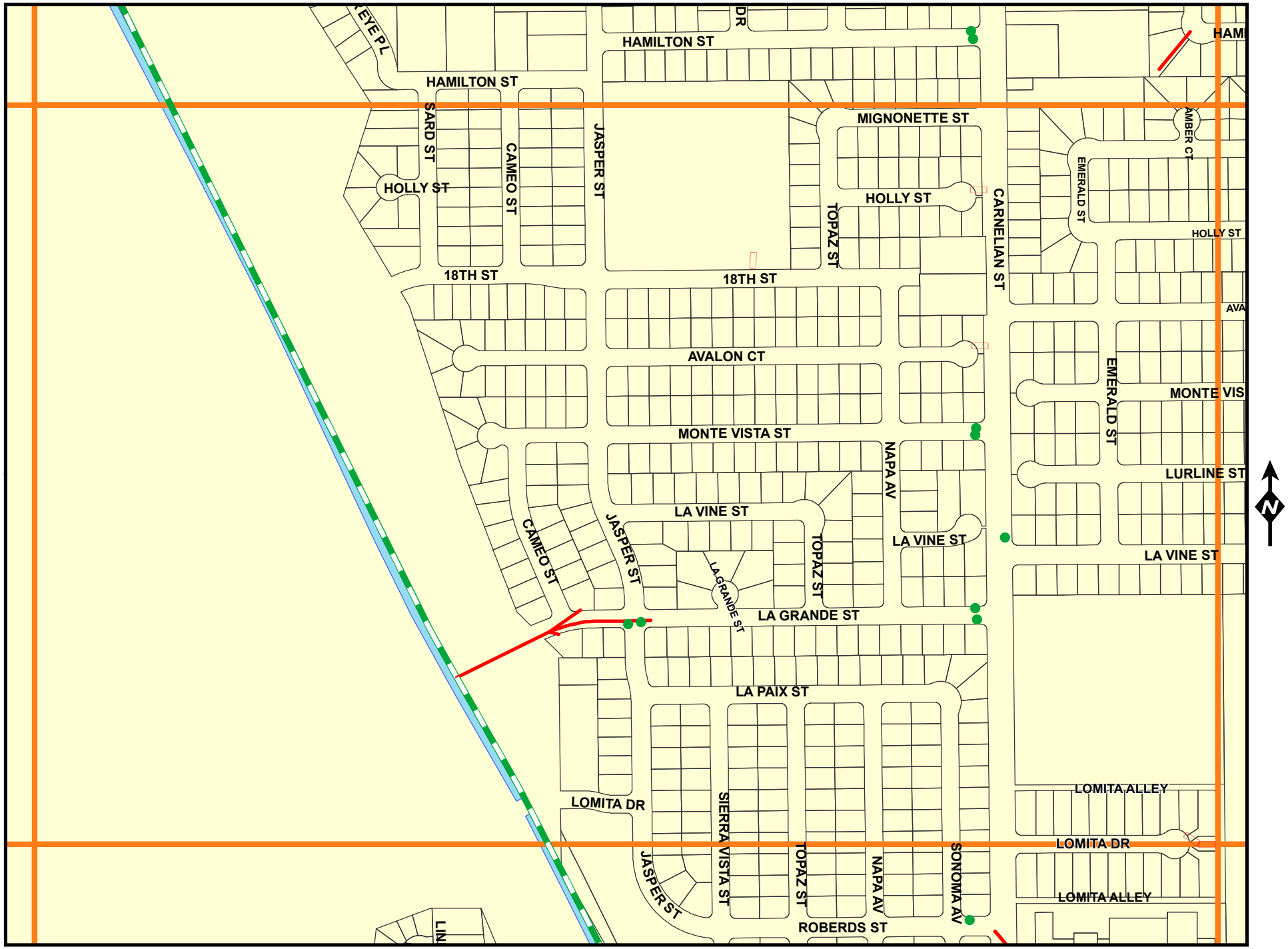
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1711



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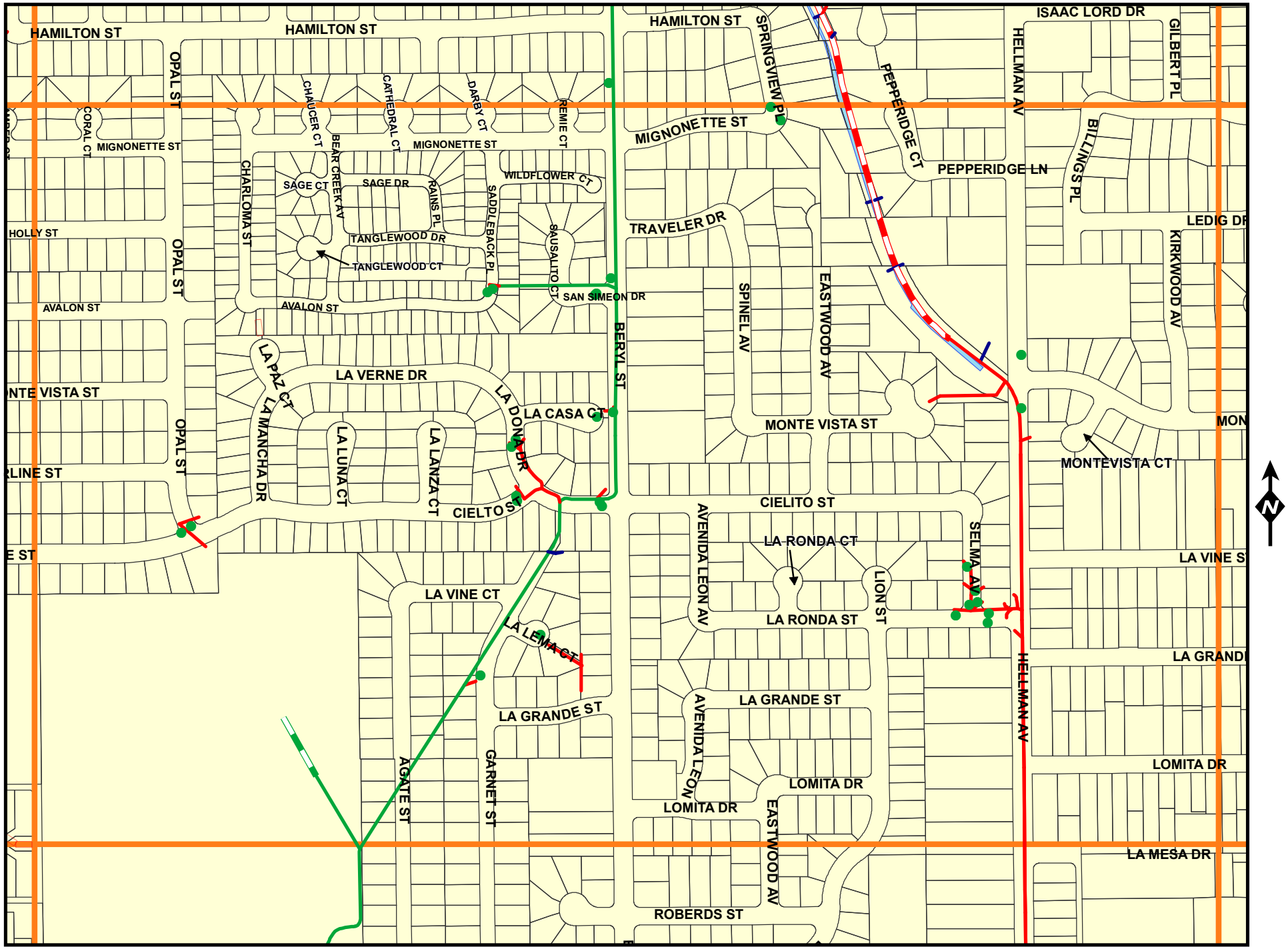
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1802



PIPES - CNTY
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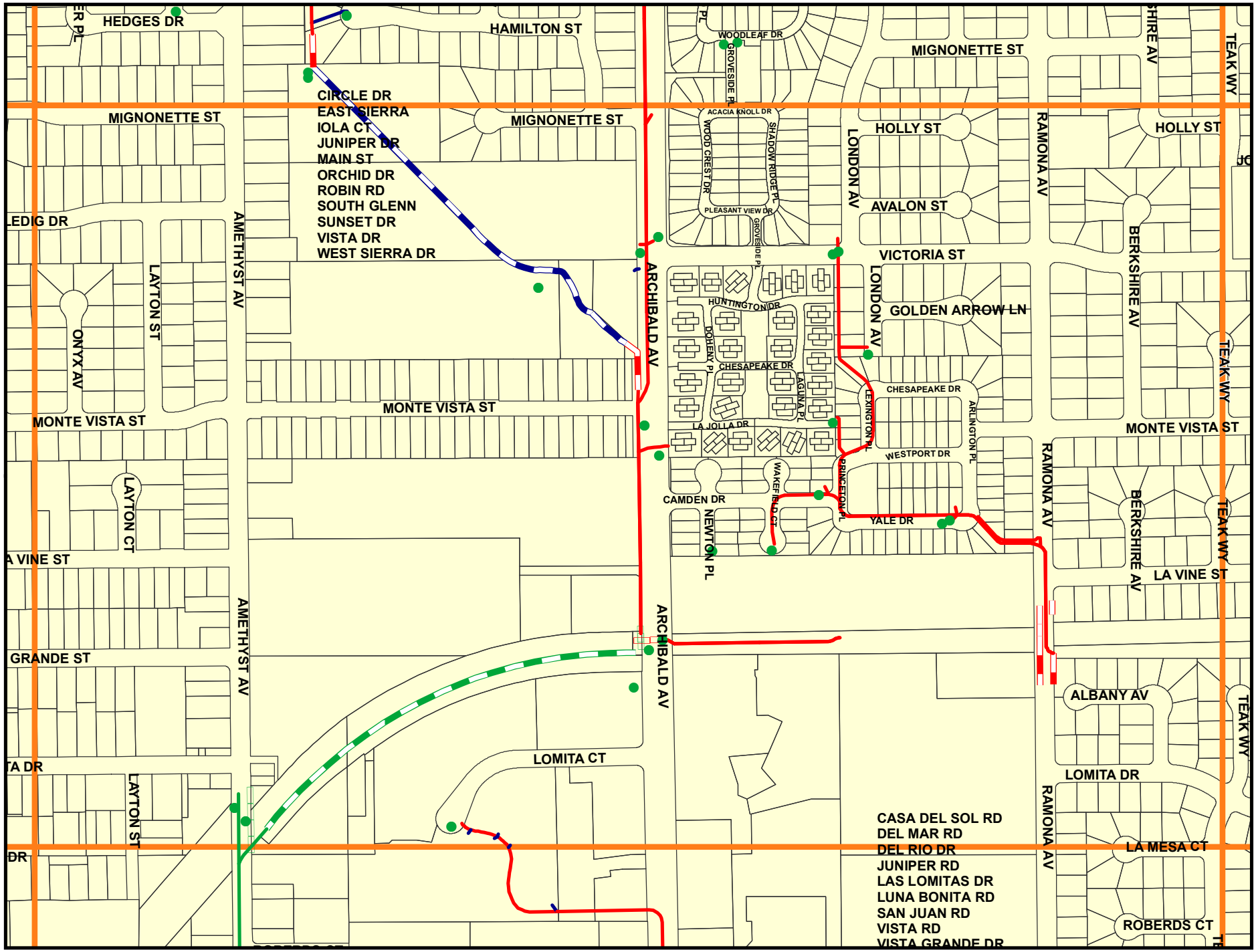
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1803



PIPES - CNTY
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BOX - RCCC
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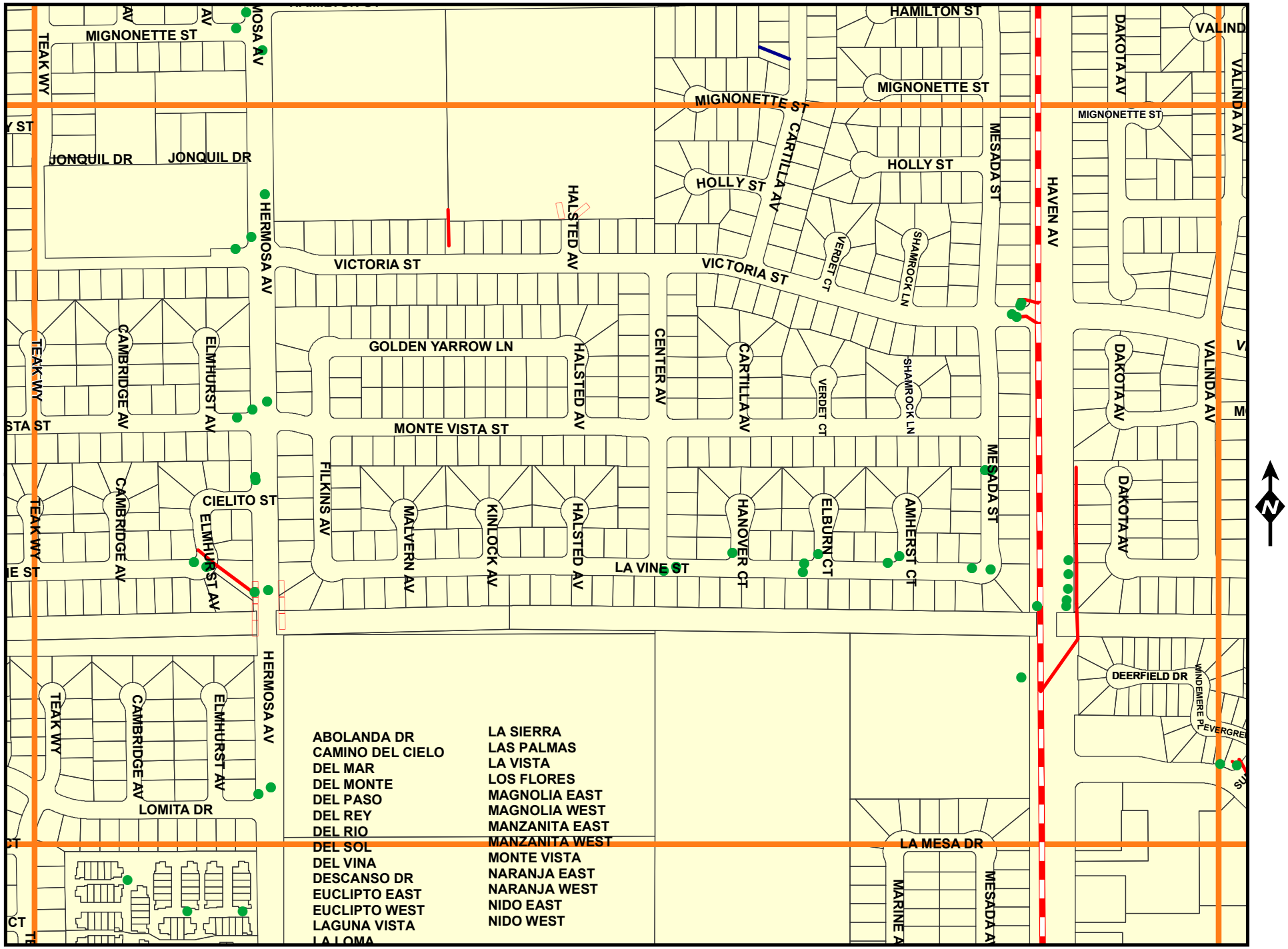
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1804



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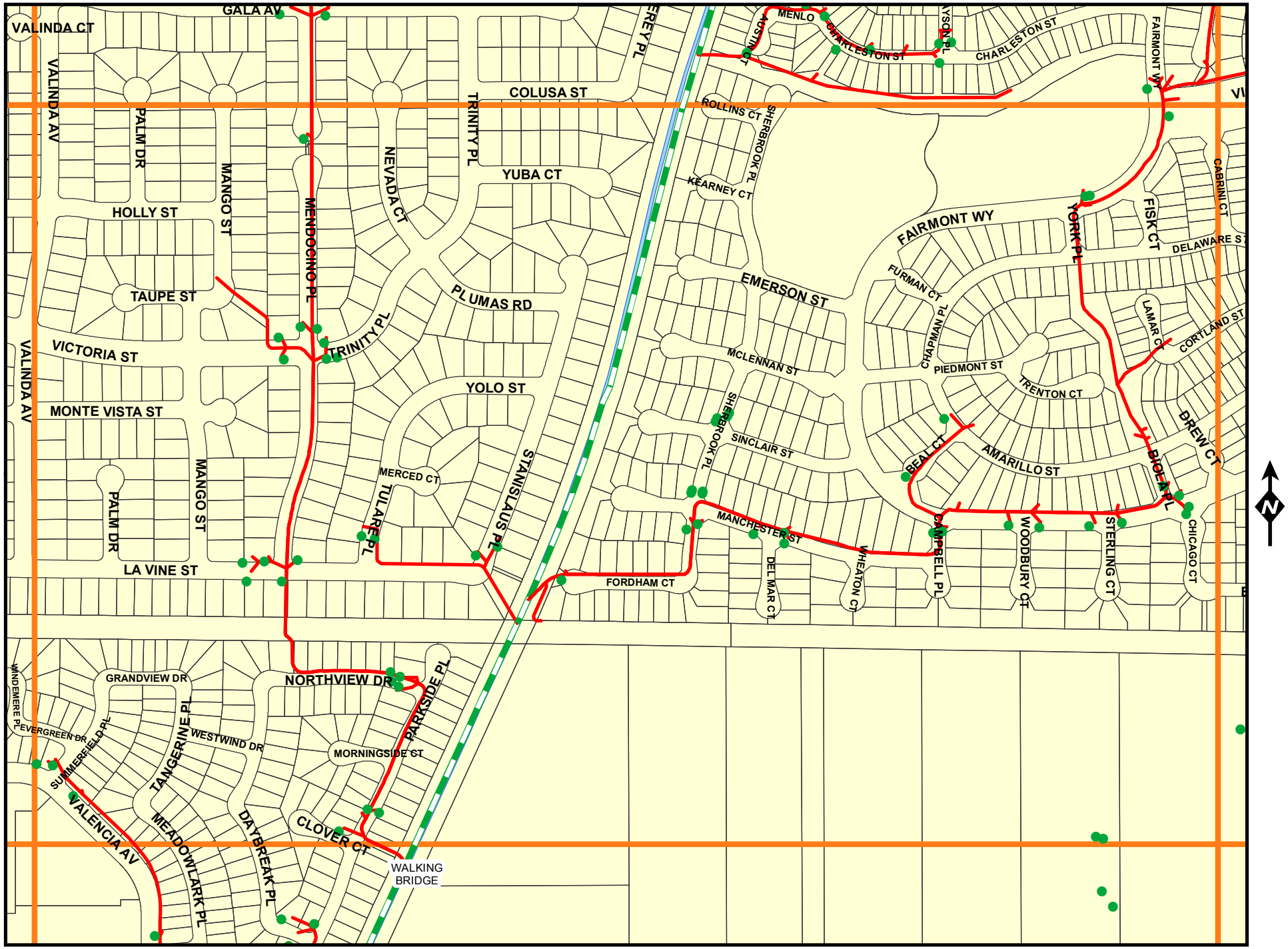
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1805



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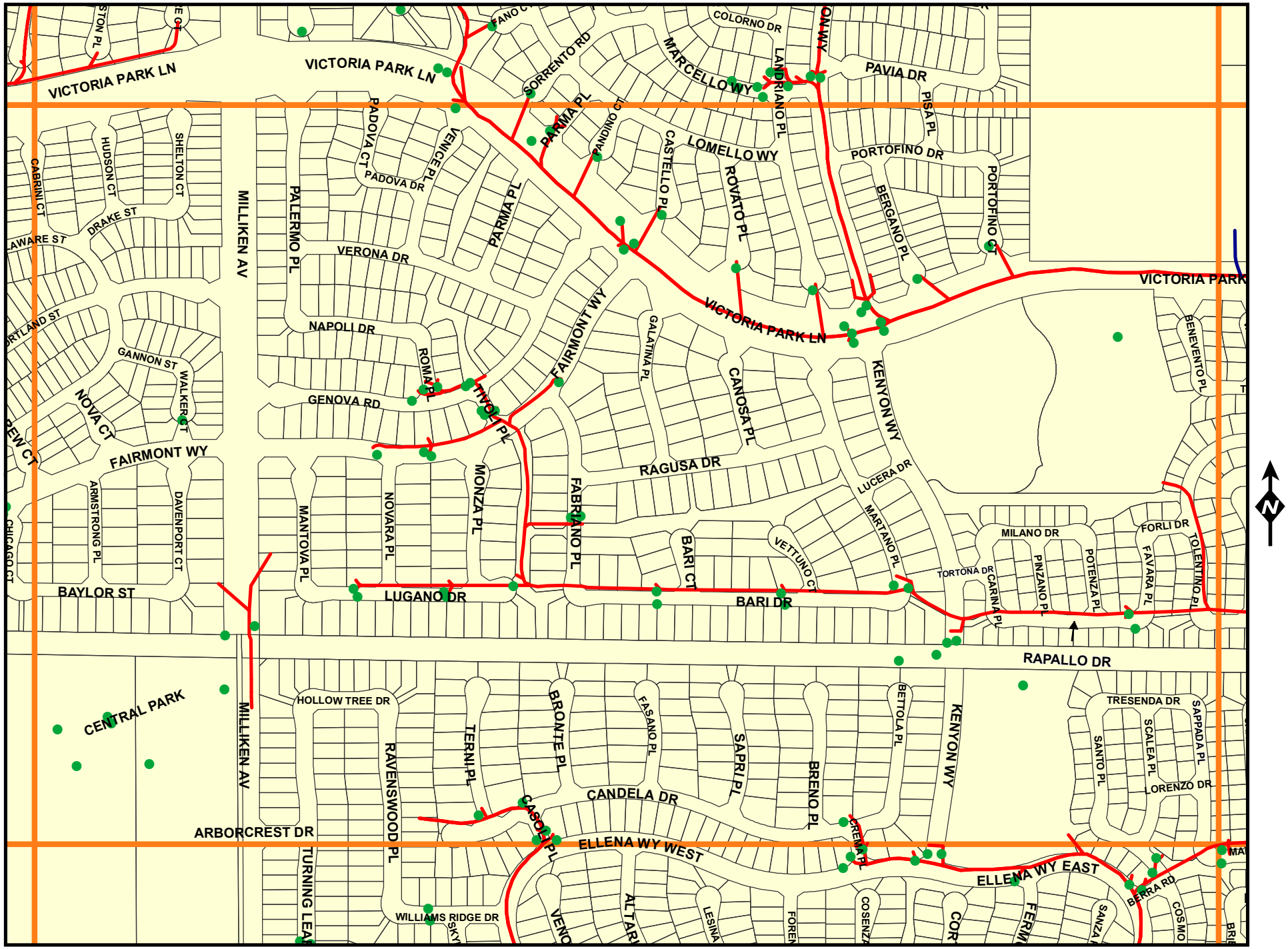
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1806



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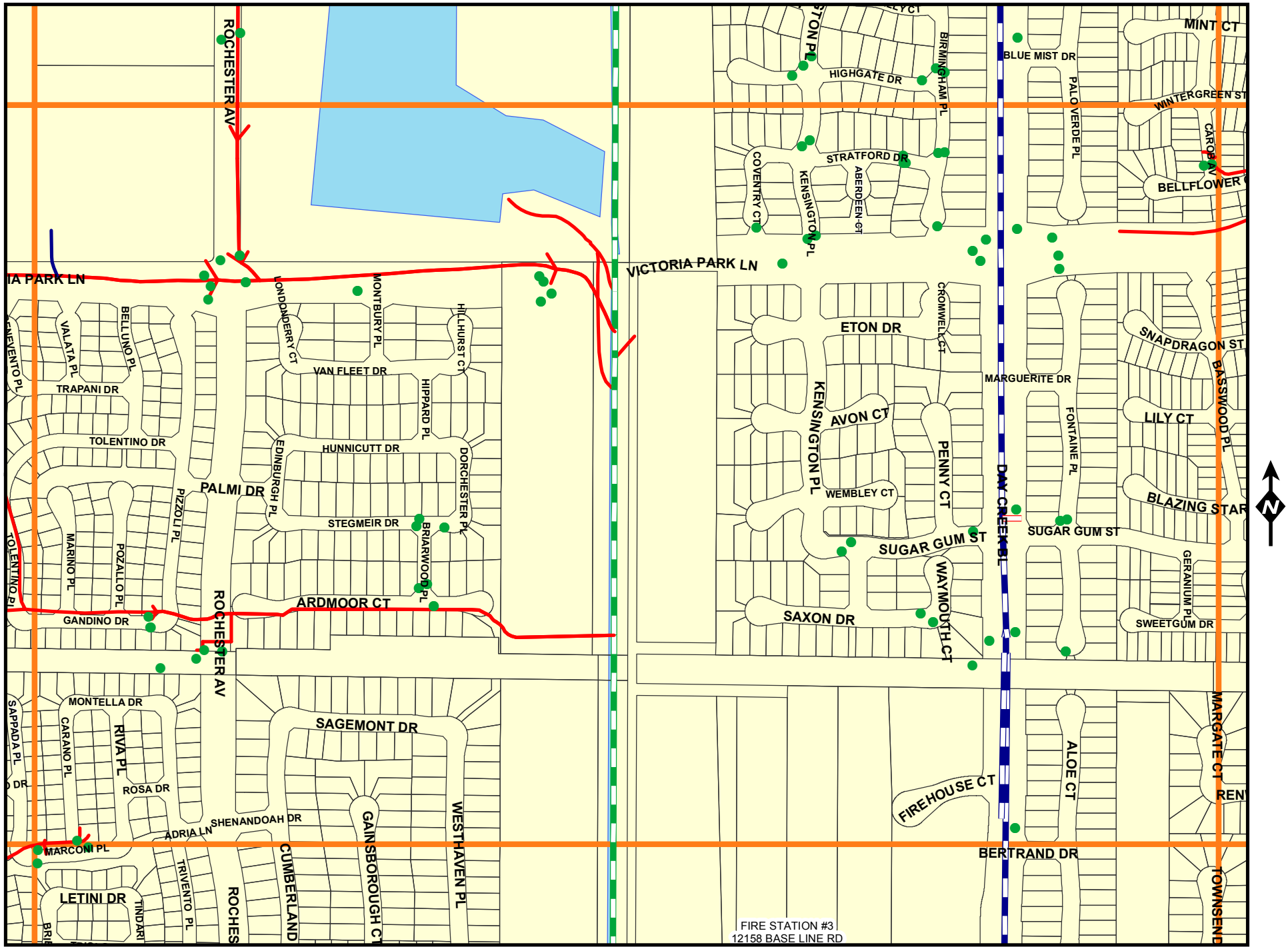
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1807



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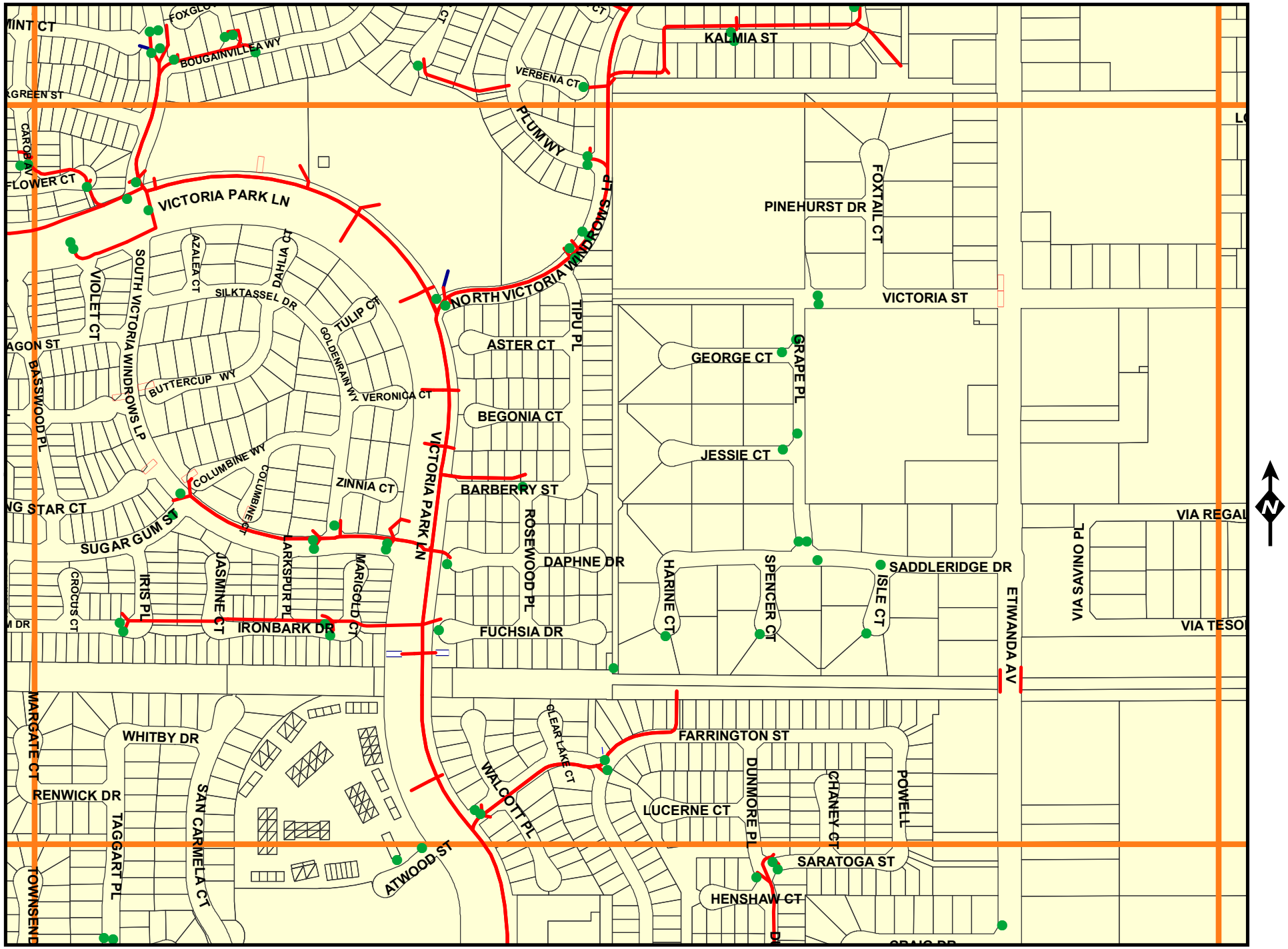
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1808



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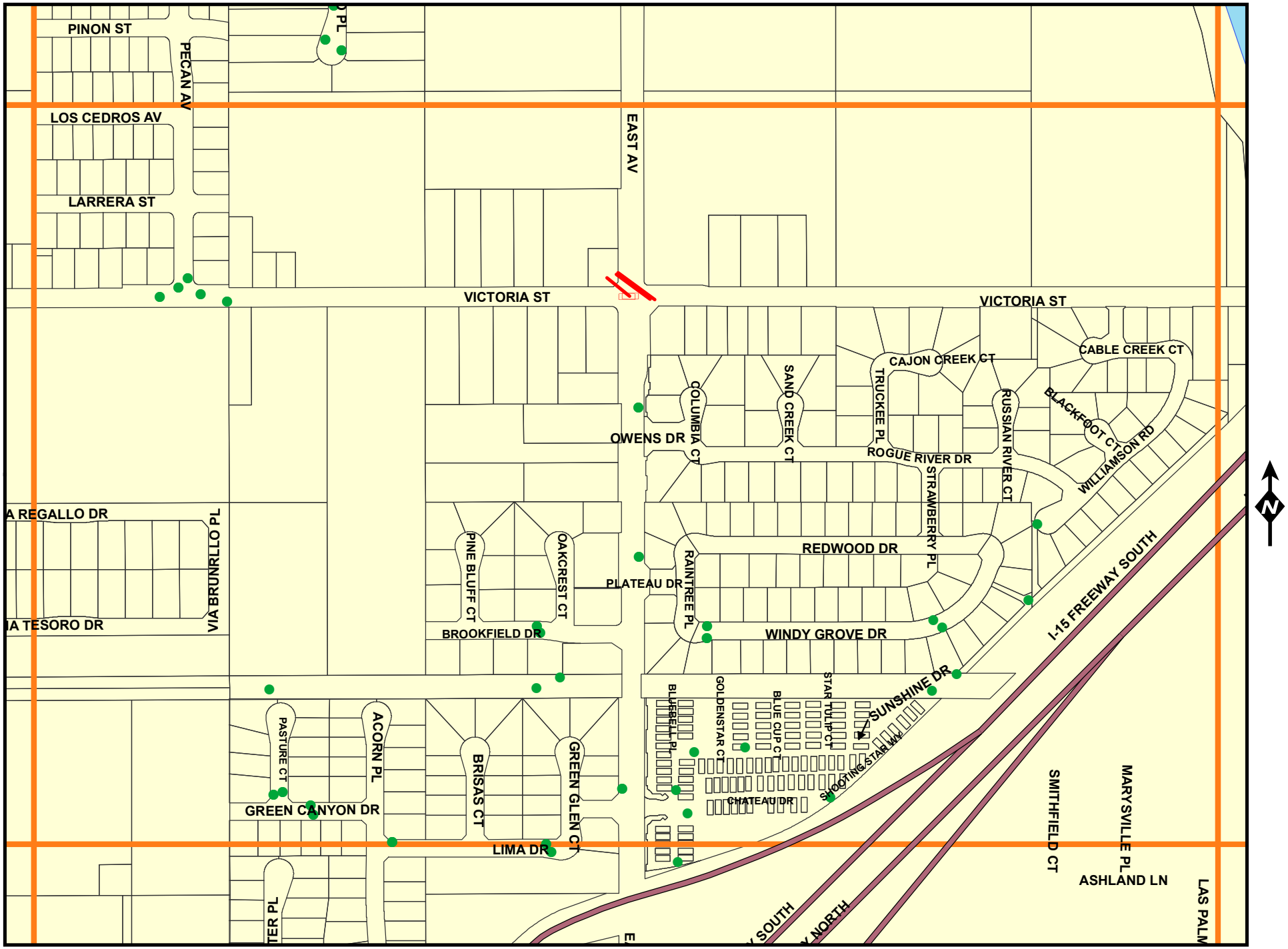
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1809



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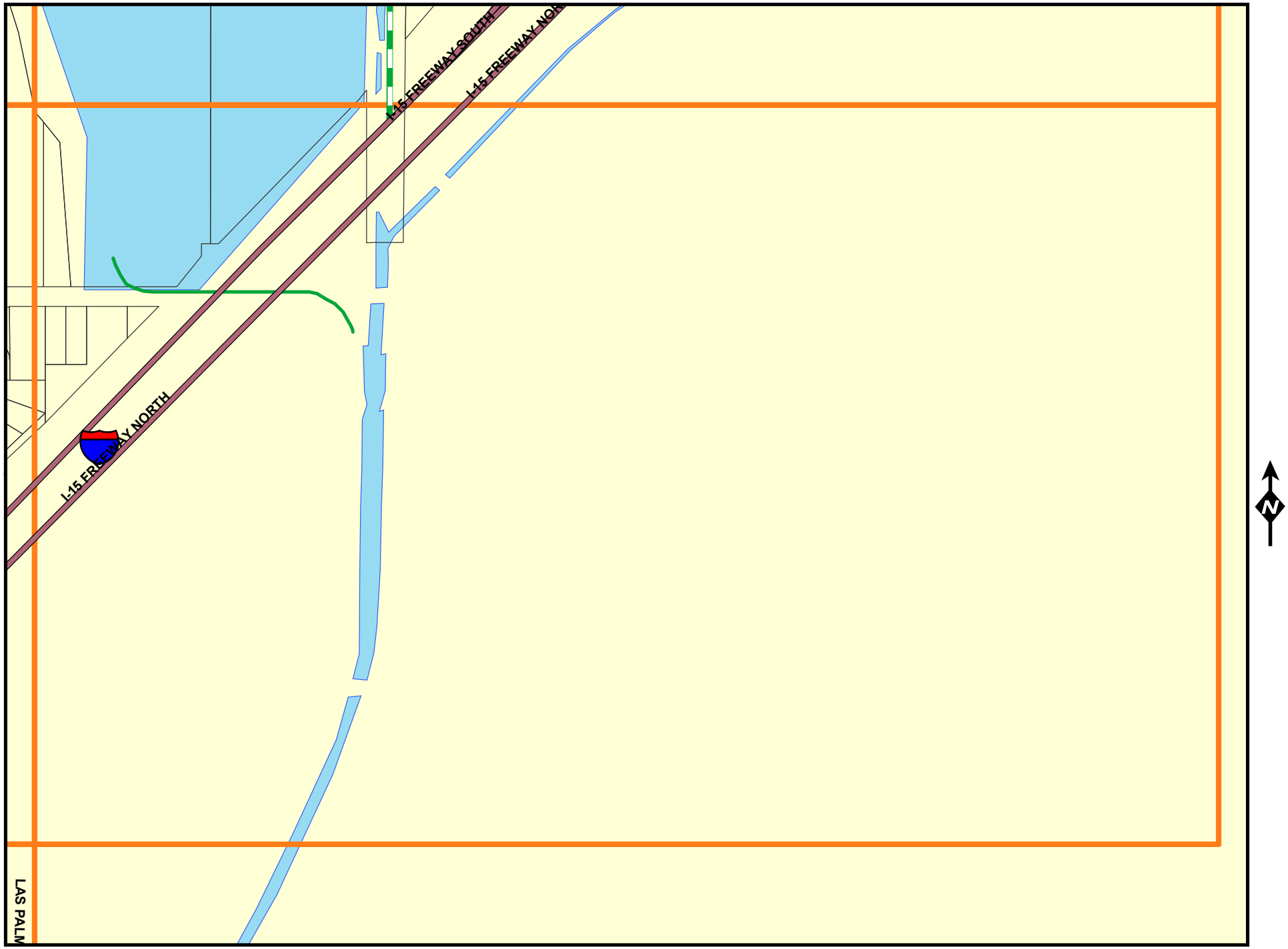
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1810



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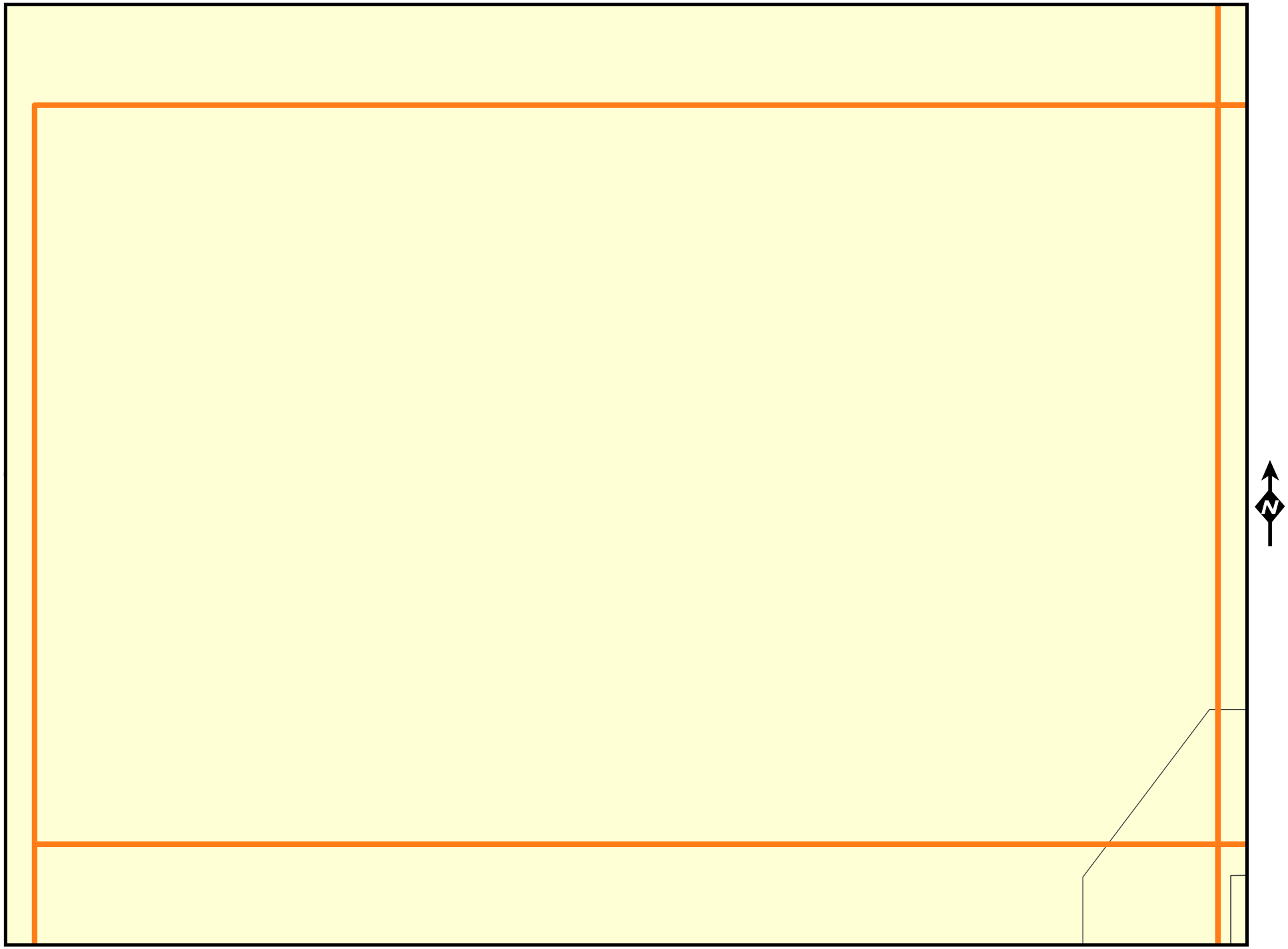
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON142



PIPES - CNTY
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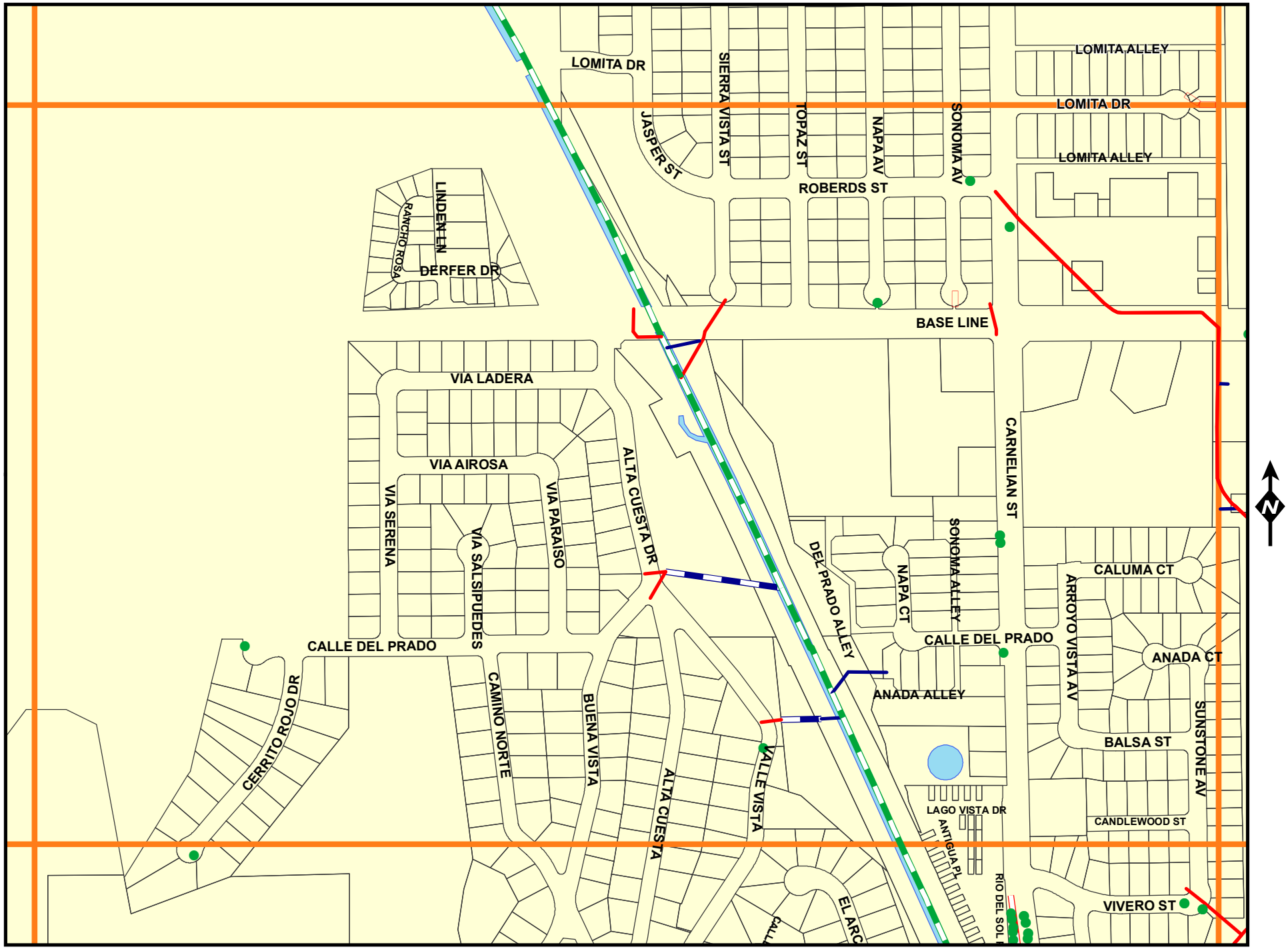
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

KI055



PIPES - CNTY
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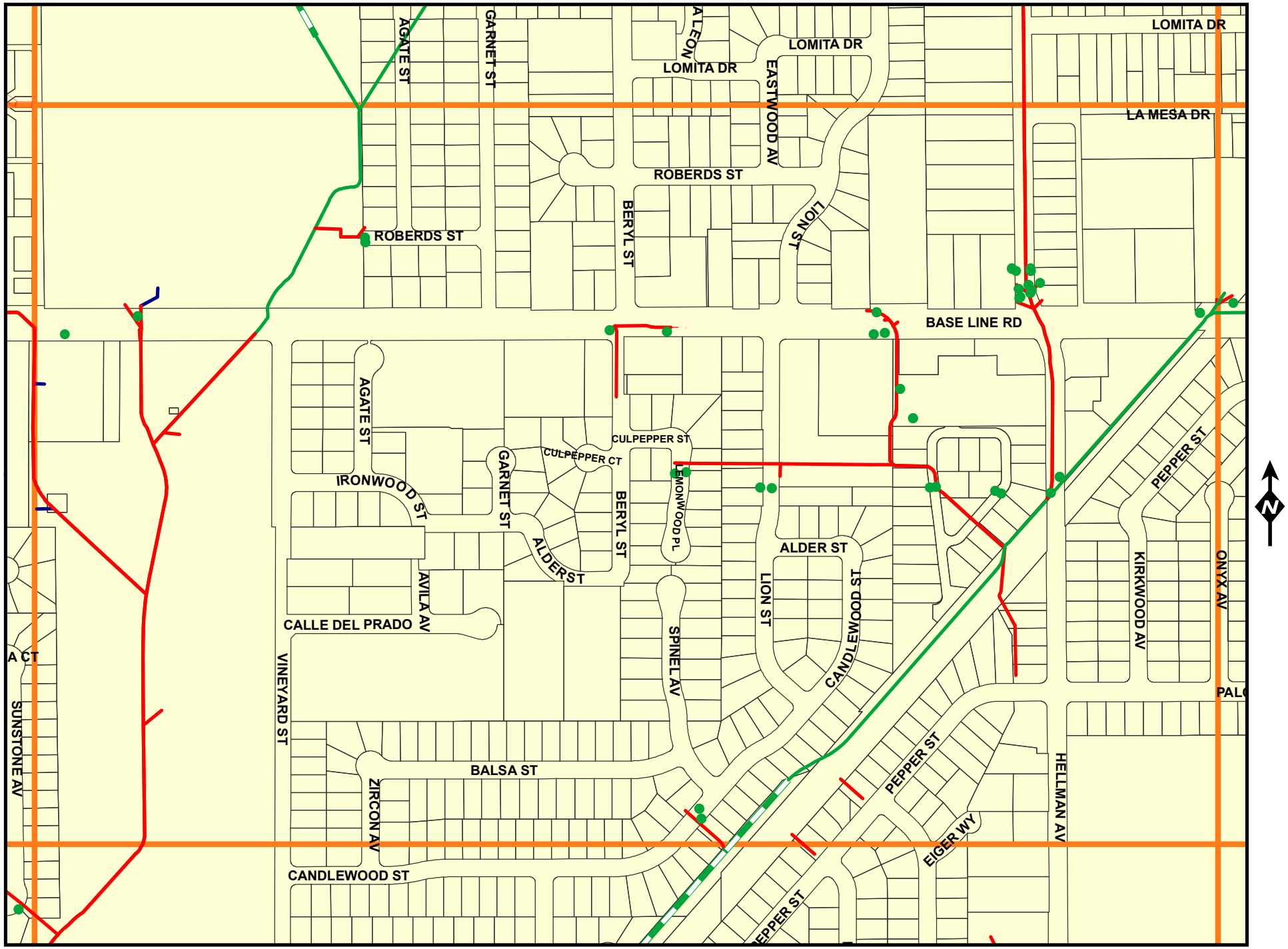
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1902



PIPES - CNTY
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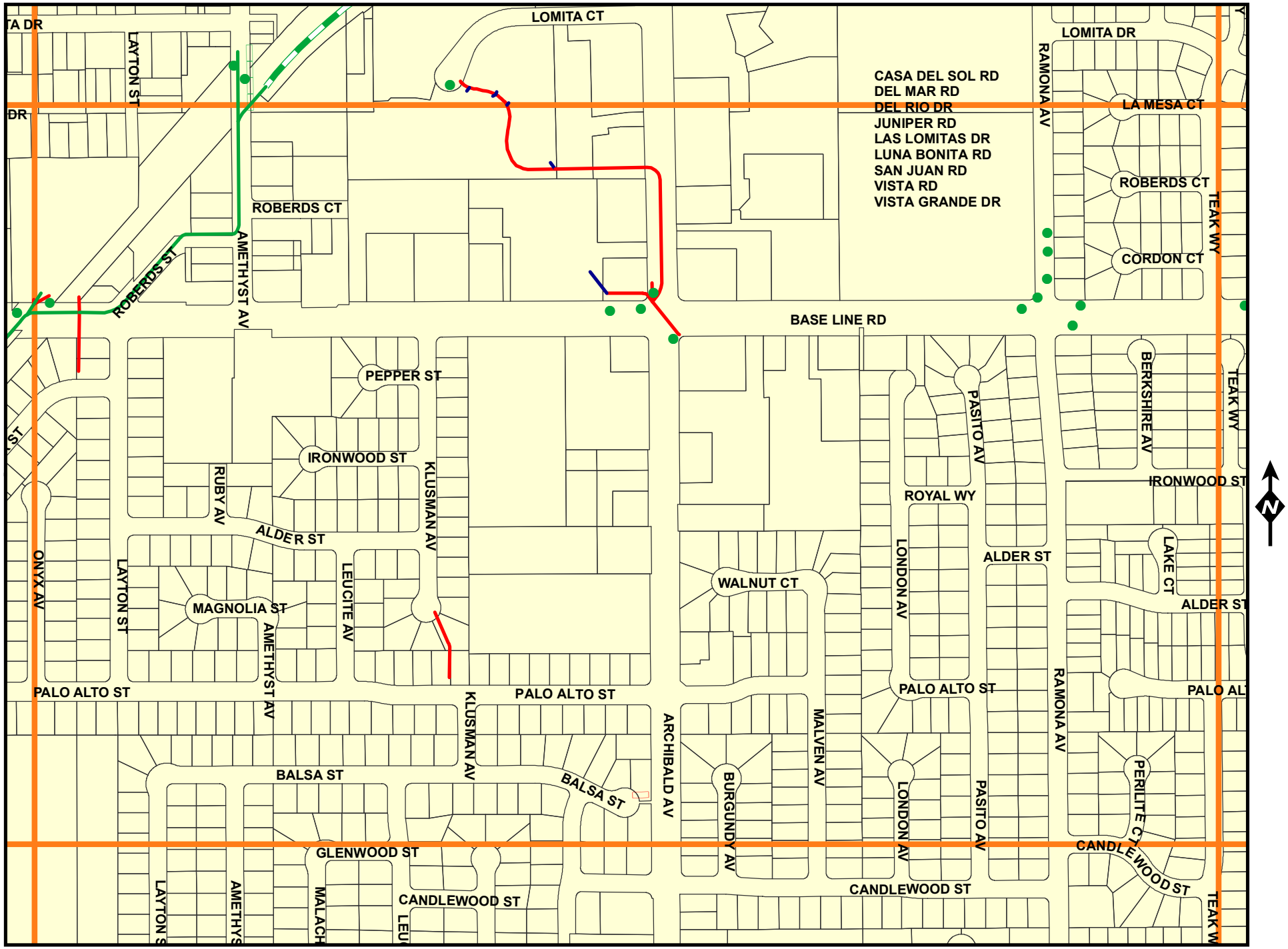
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1903



PIPES - CNTY
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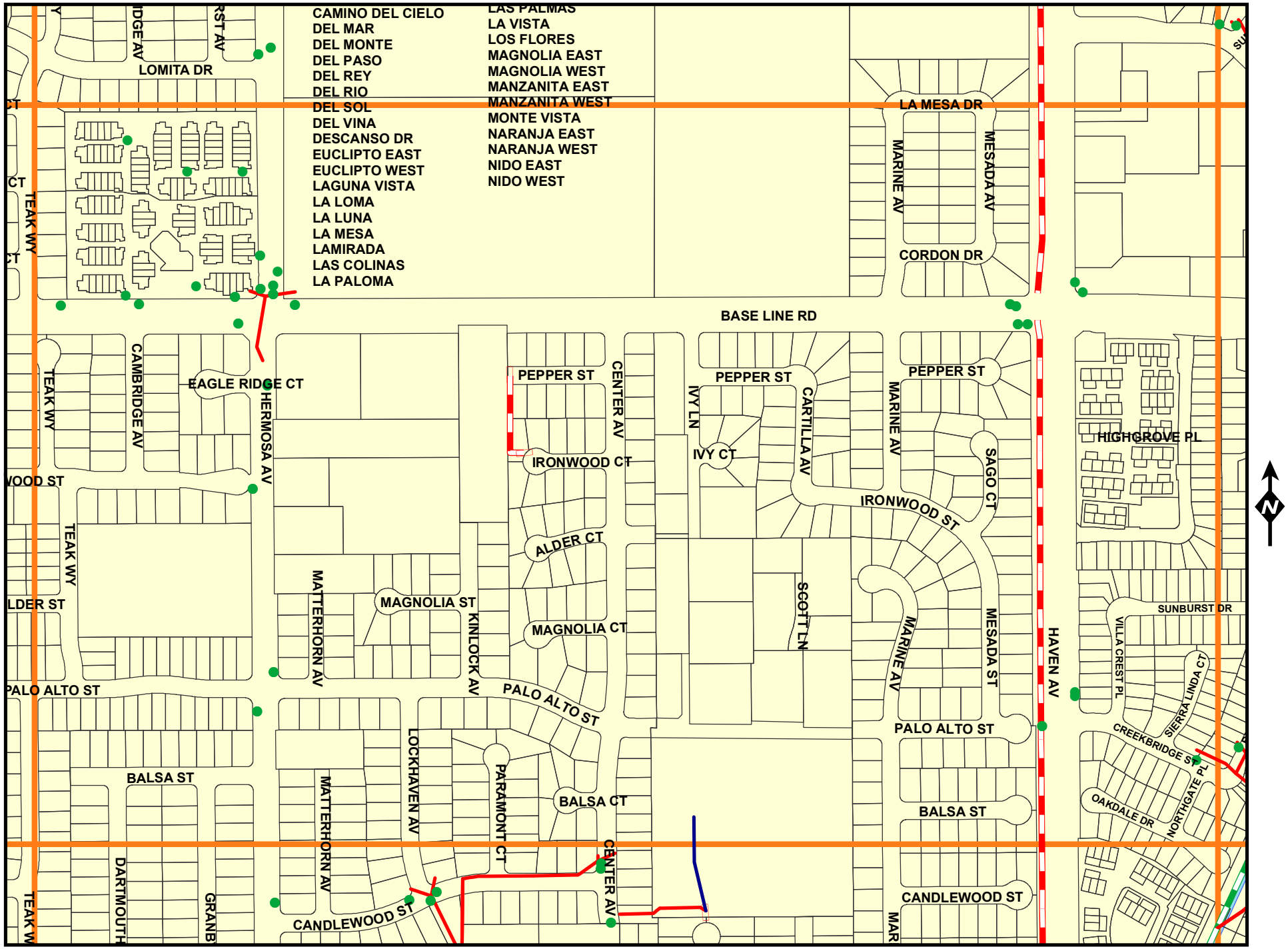
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1904



PIPES - CNTY
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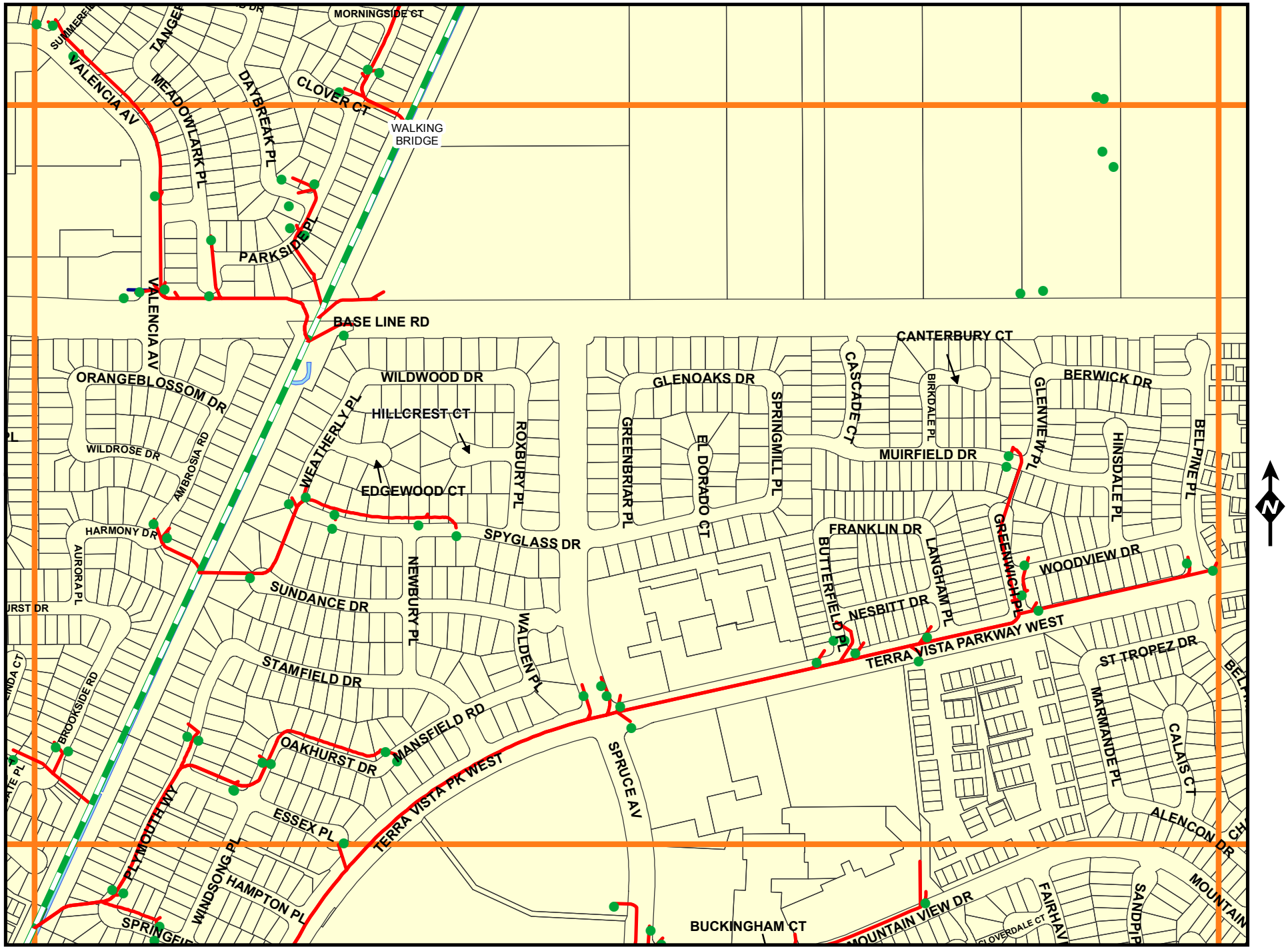
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1905



PIPES - CNTY
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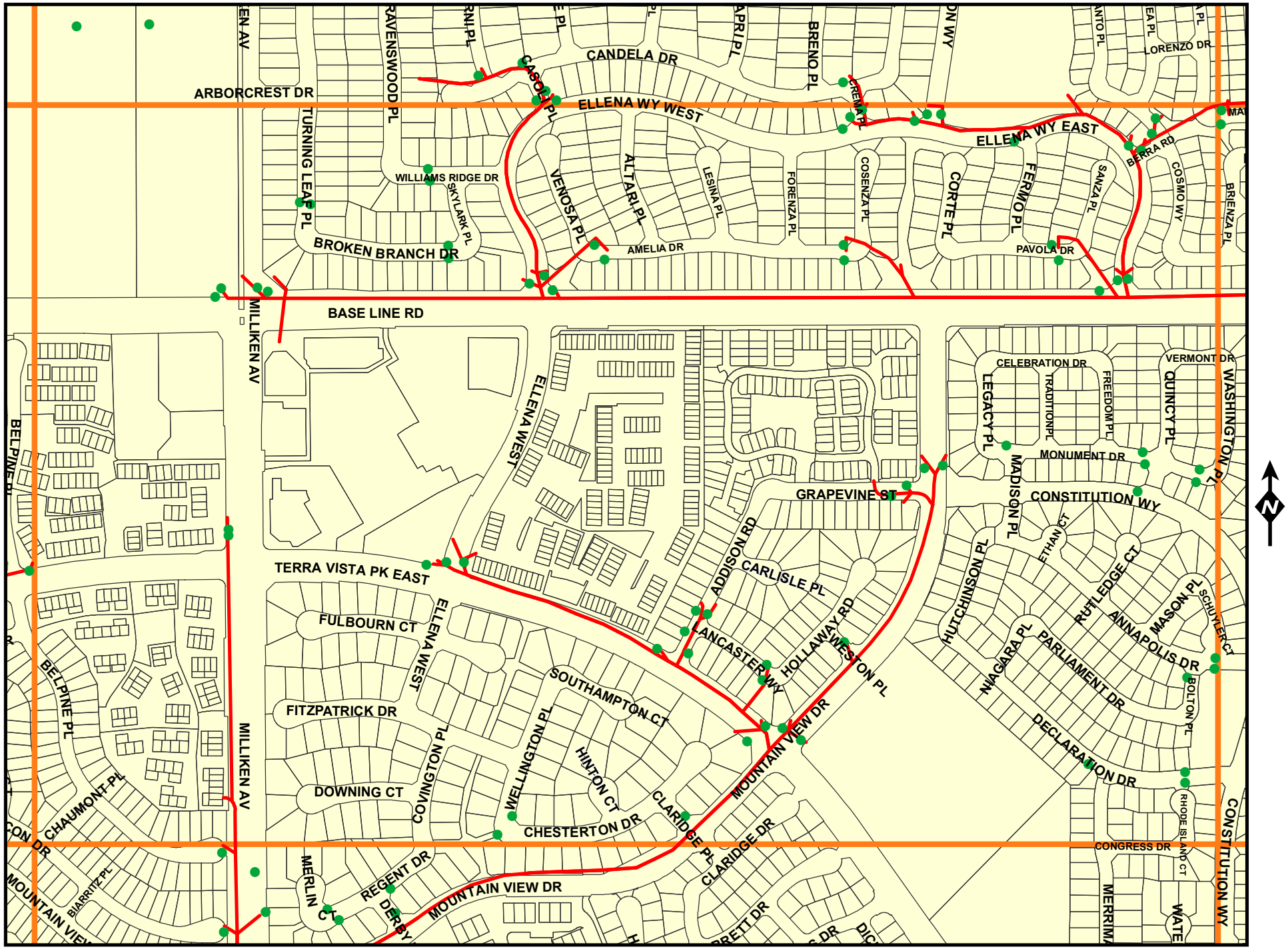
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1906



PIPES - CNTY
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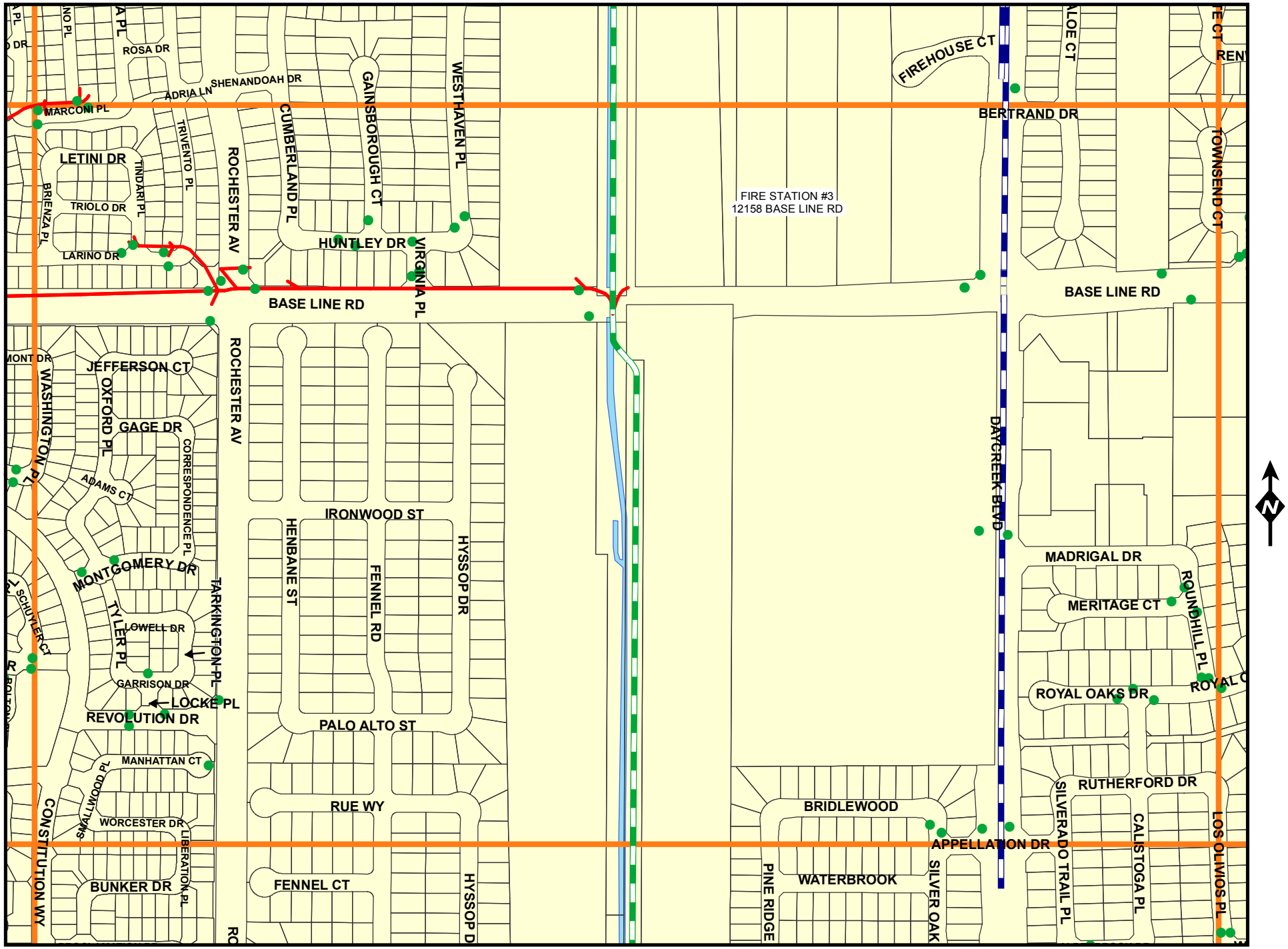
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1907



PIPES - CNTY
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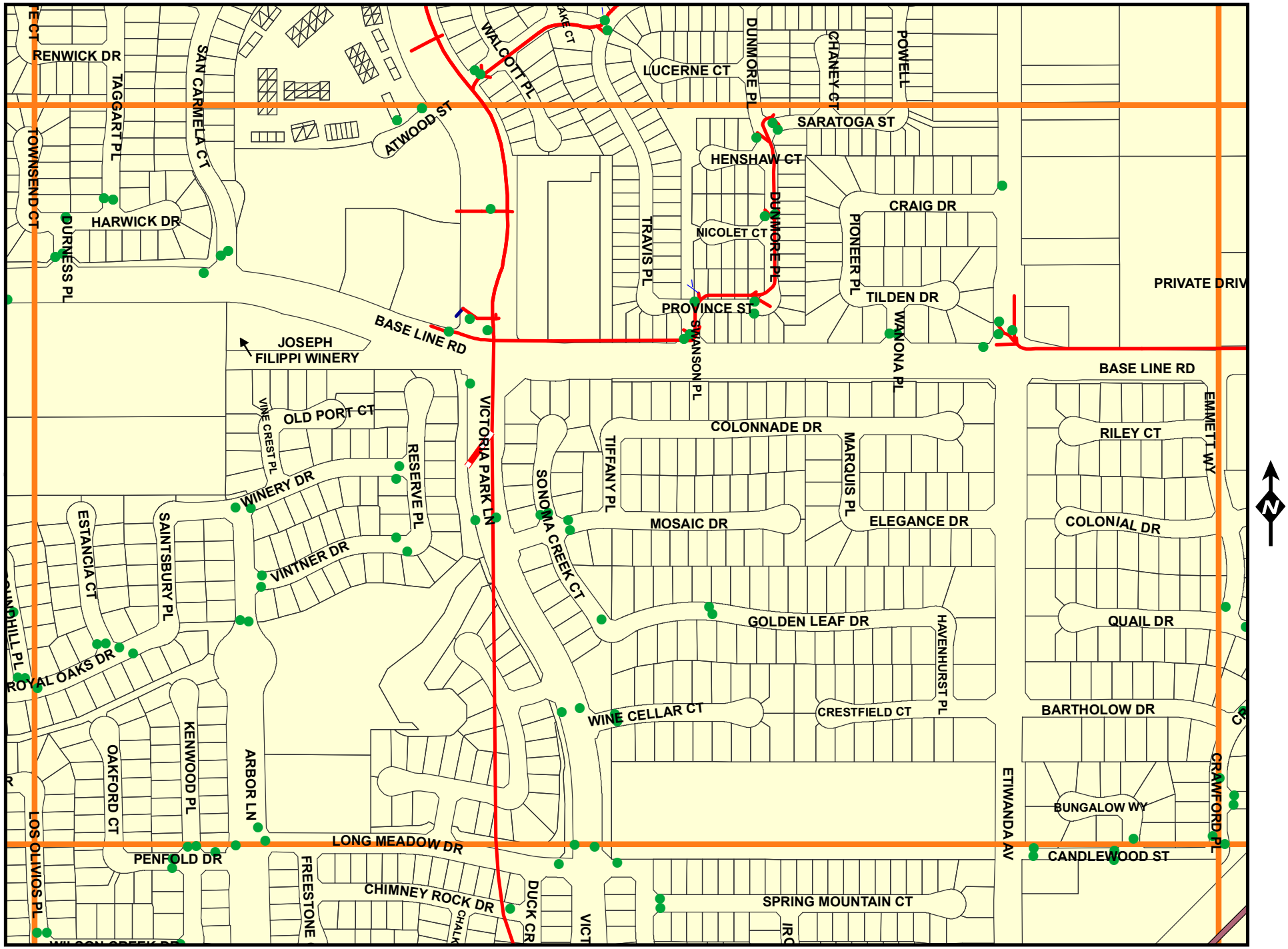
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1908



PIPES - CNTY
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CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1909

PIPES - CNTY
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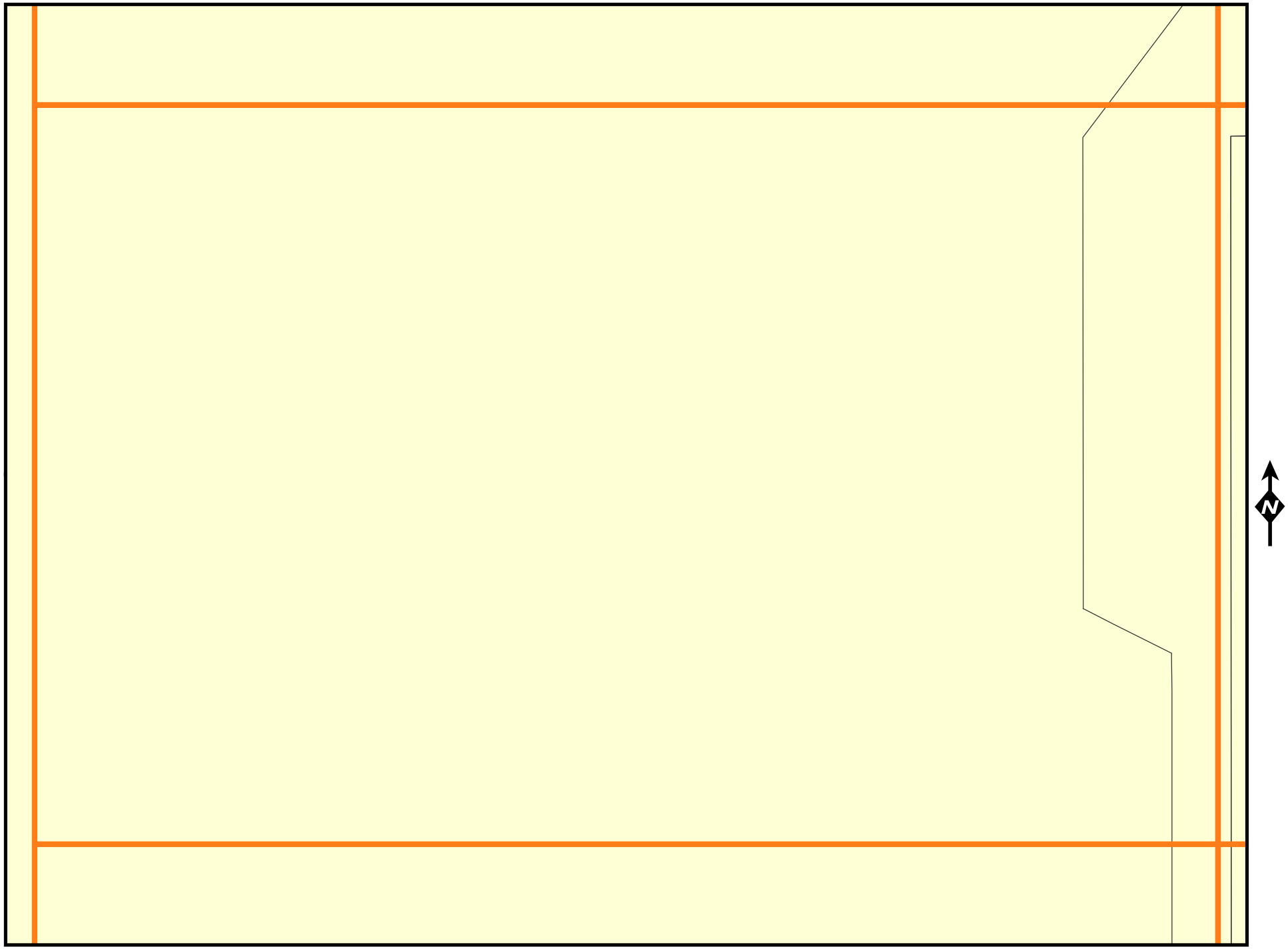
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC1910



PIPES - CNTY
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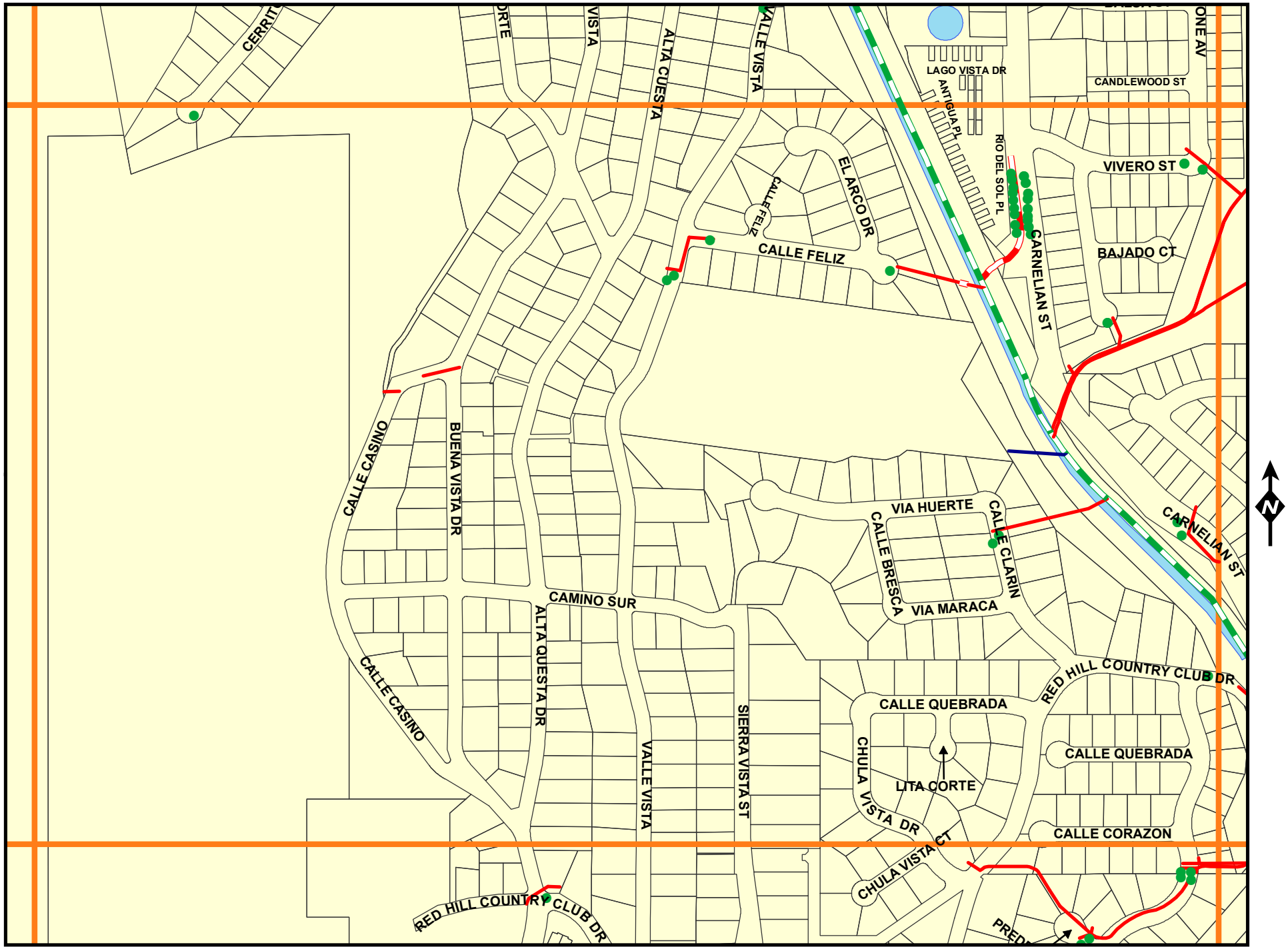
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2001



PIPES - CNTY
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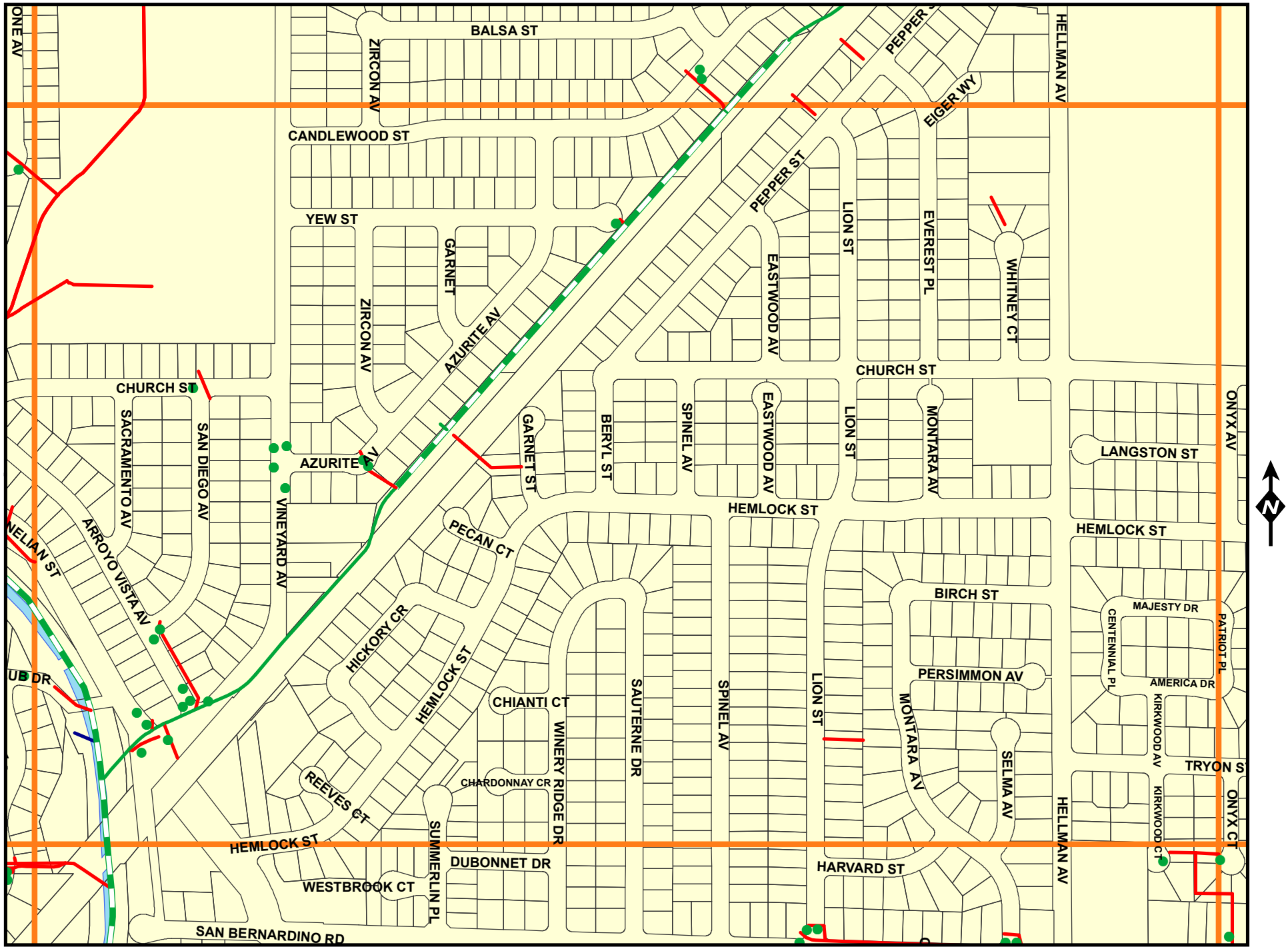
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2002



PIPES - CNTY
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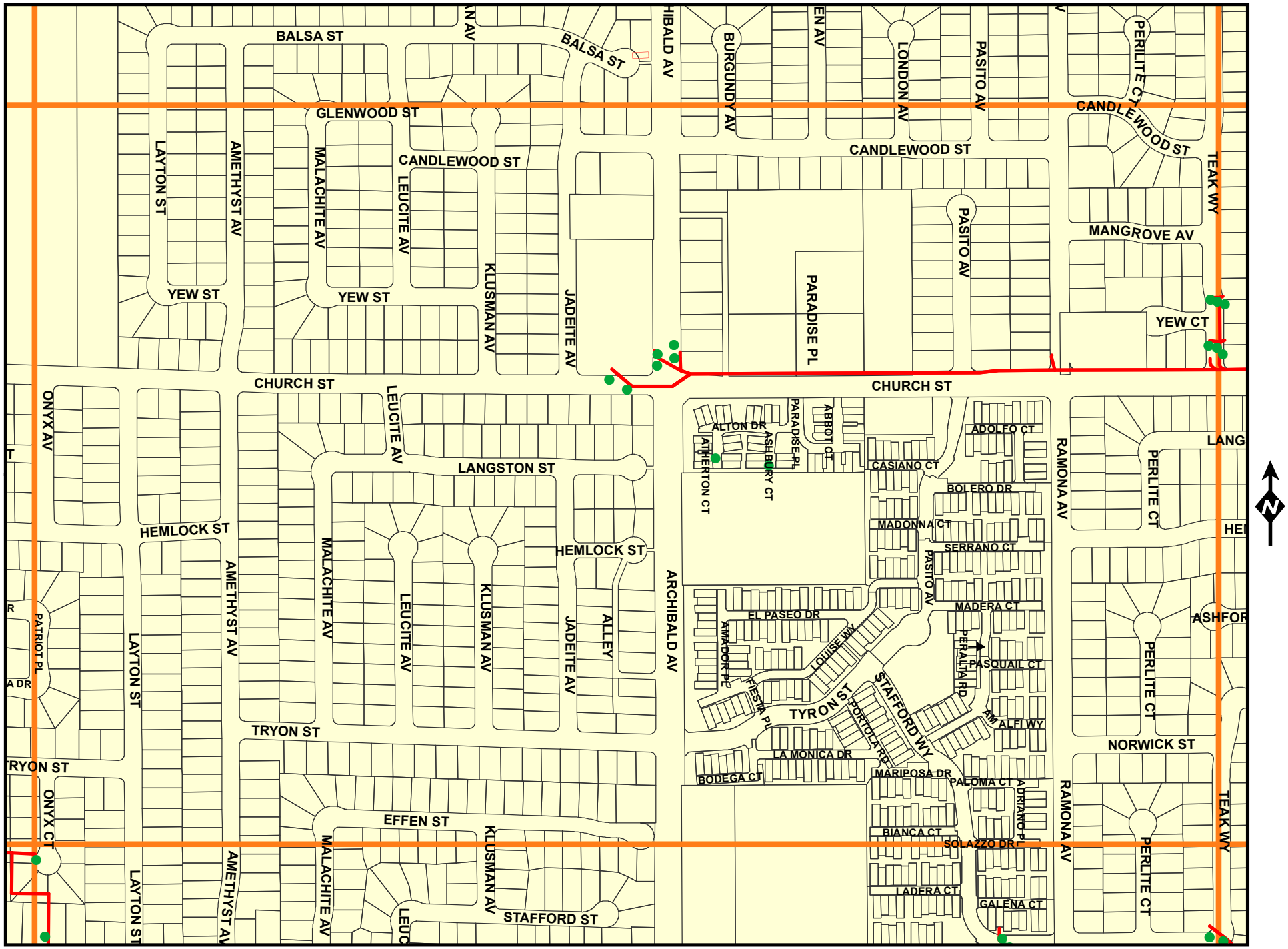
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2003



PIPES - CNTY
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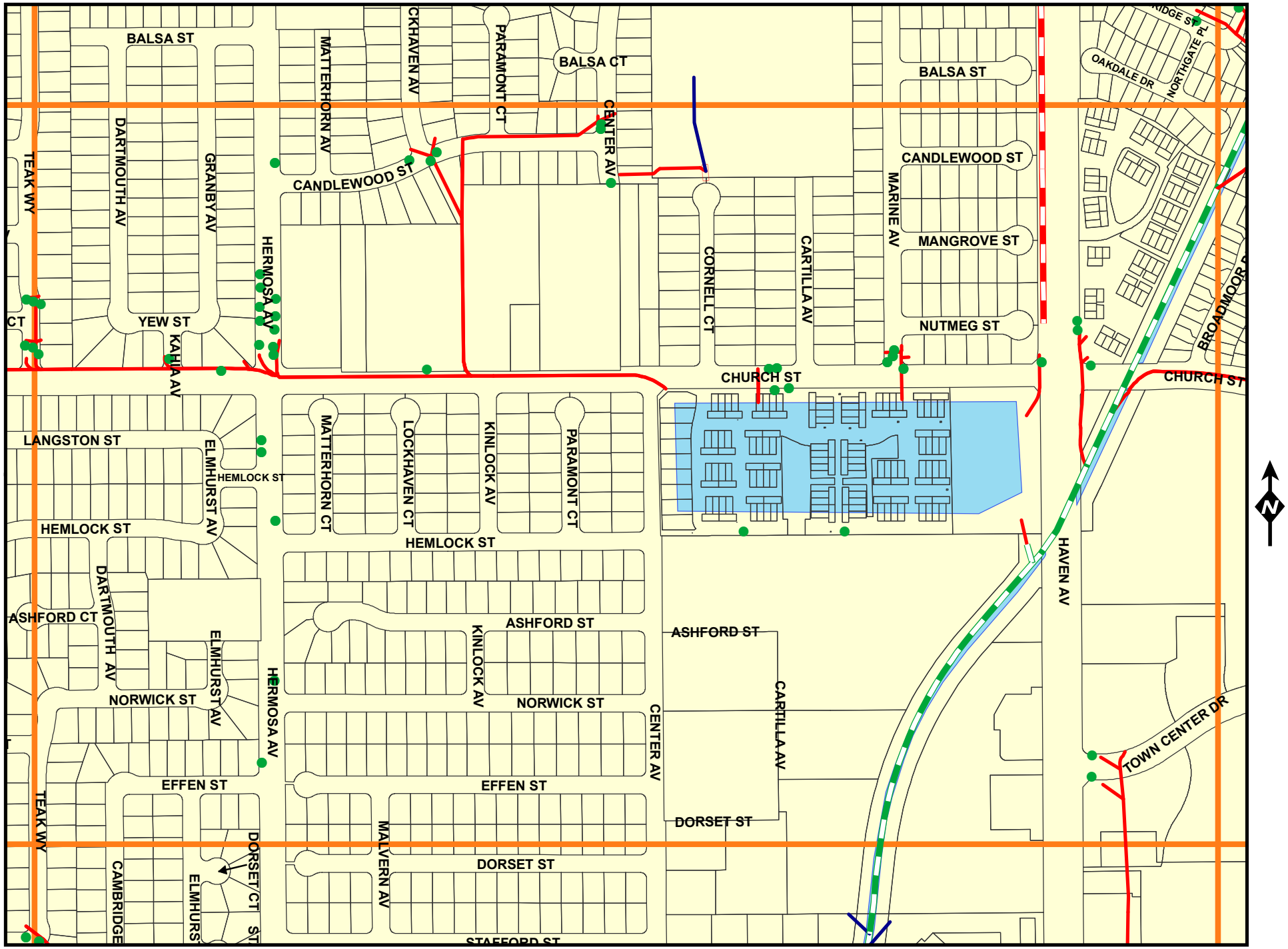
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2004



PIPES - CNTY
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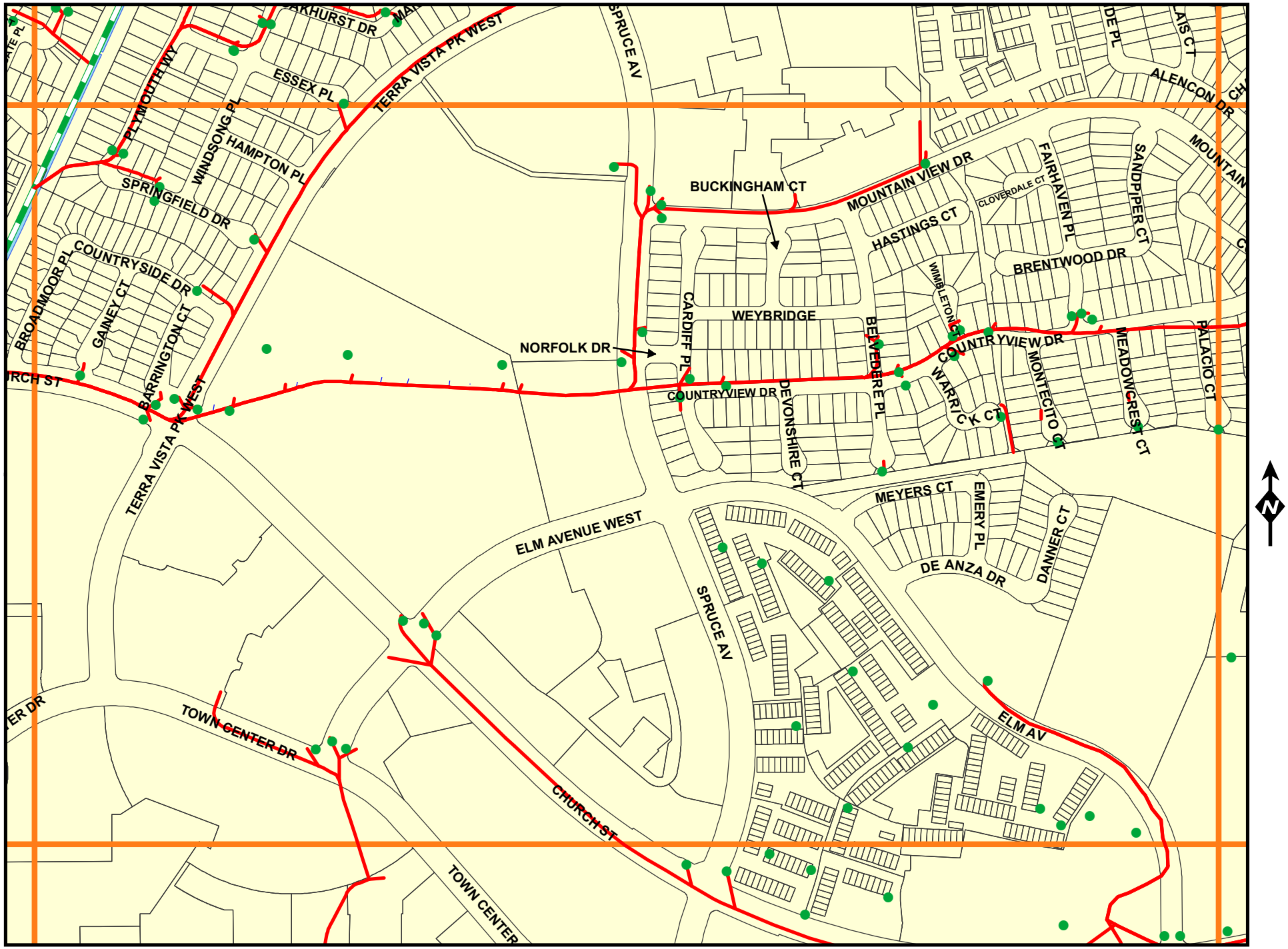
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2005



PIPES - CNTY
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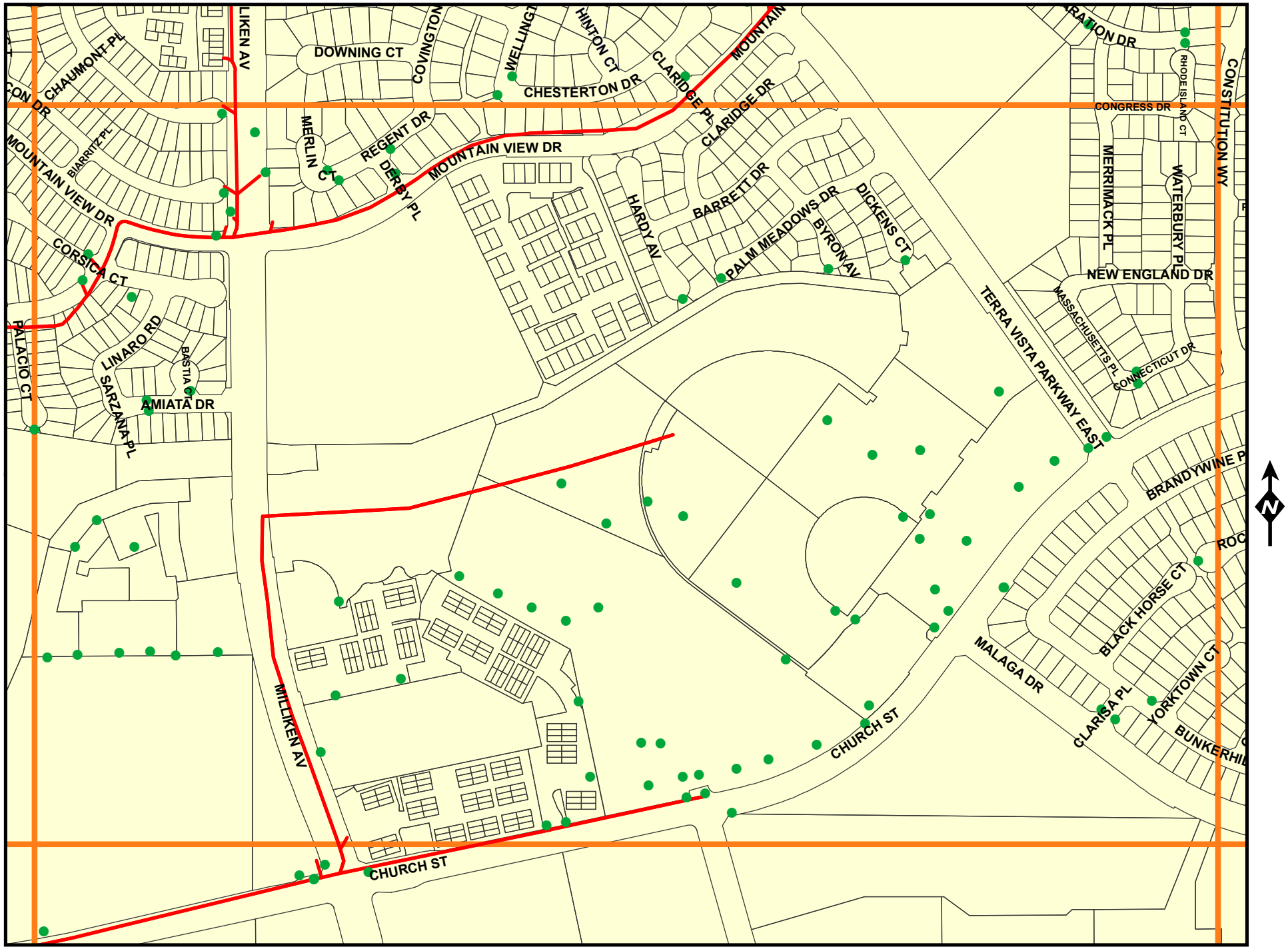
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2006



PIPES - CNTY
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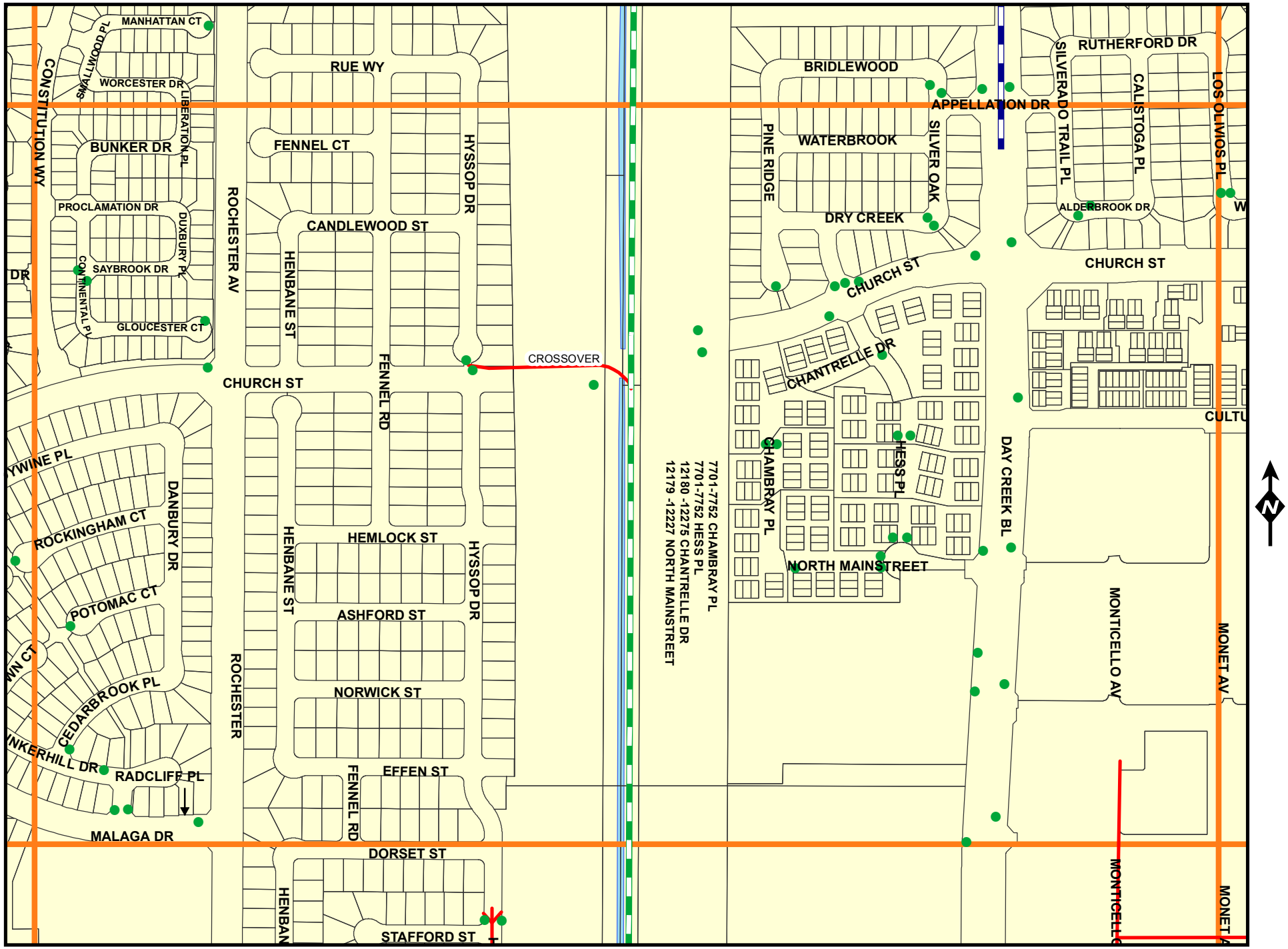
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2007



PIPES - CNTY
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SWAILS - RCCC
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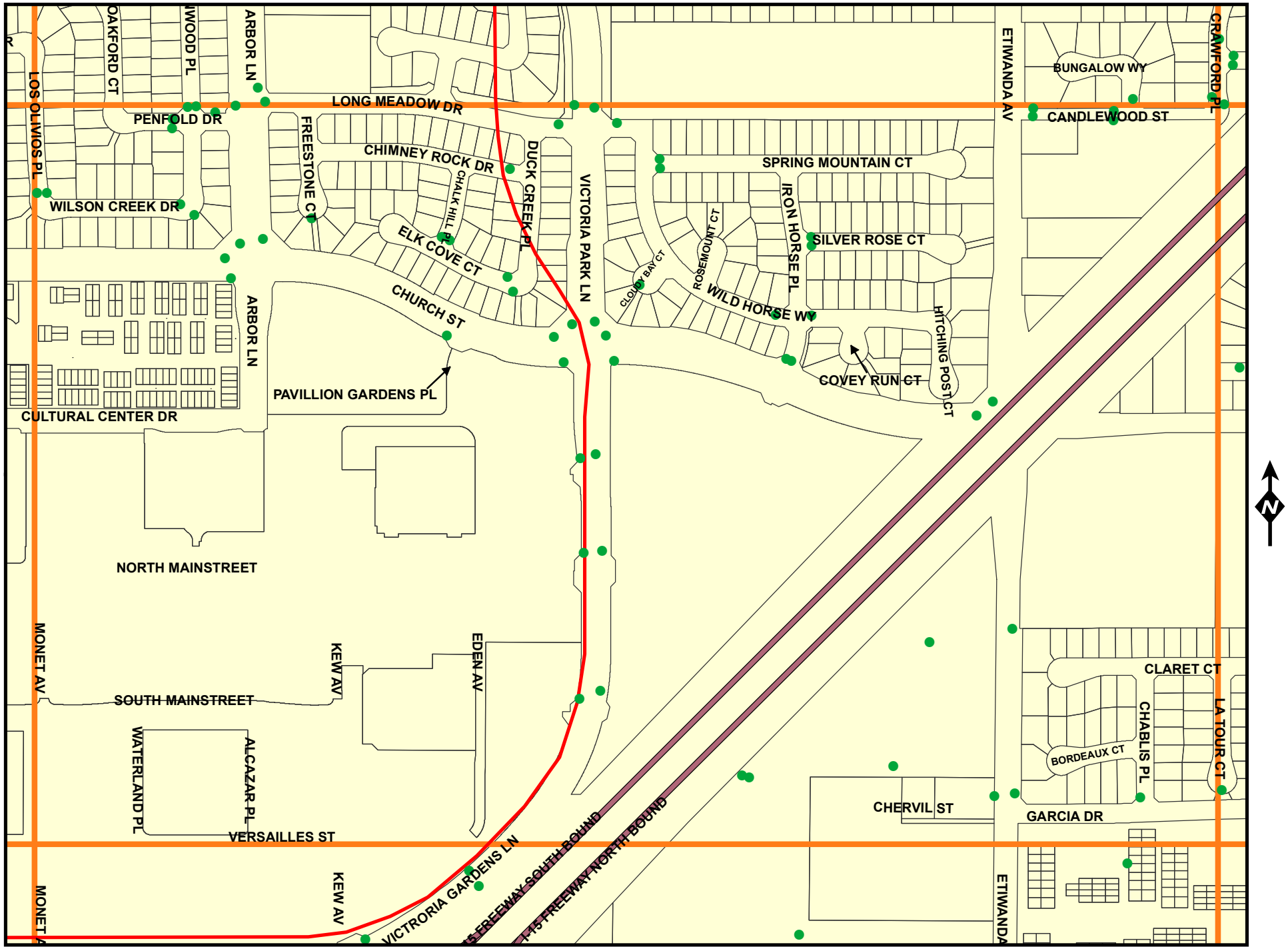
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2008



PIPES - CNTY
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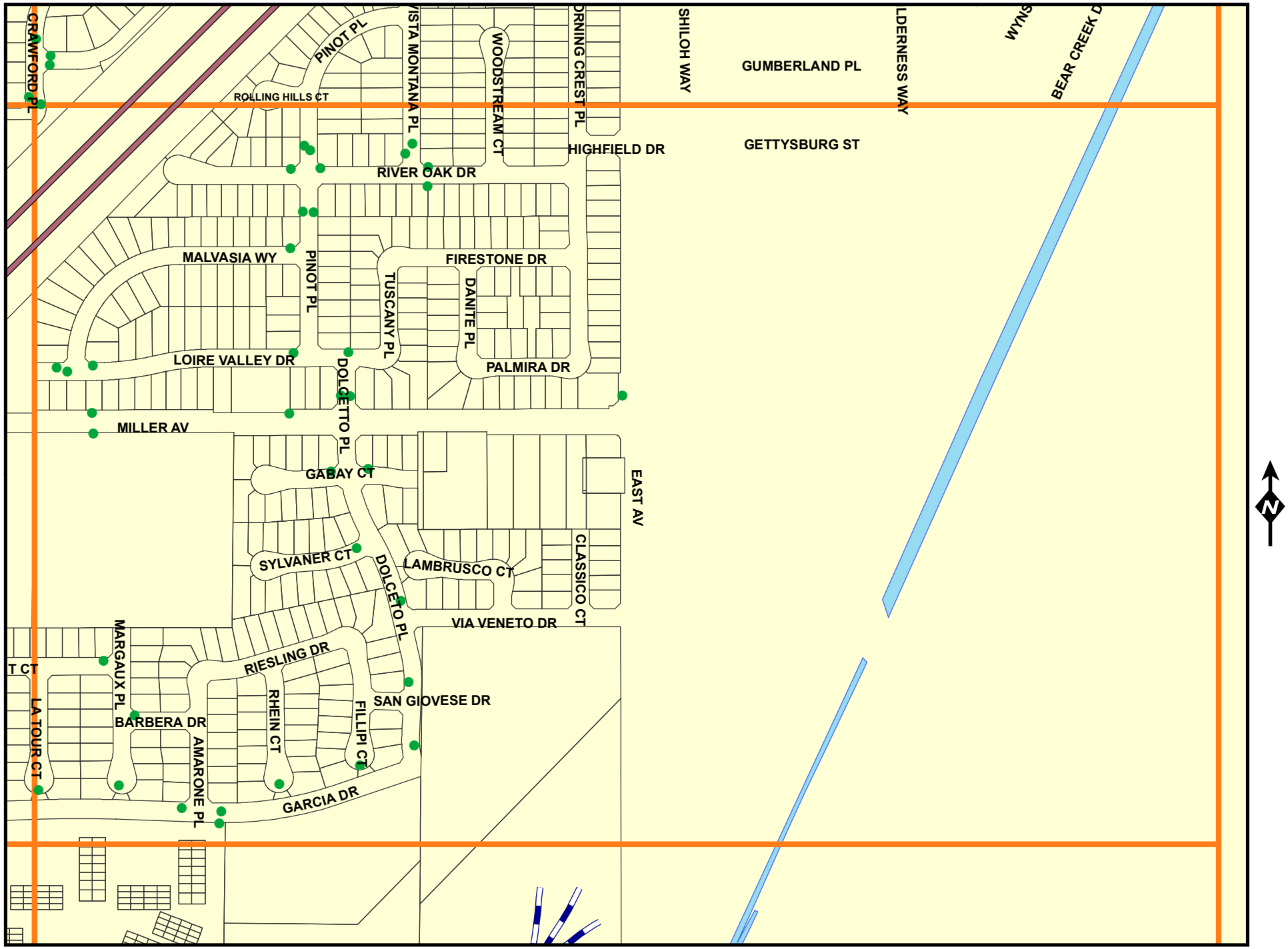
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2009



PIPES - CNTY
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CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2010

PIPES - CNTY
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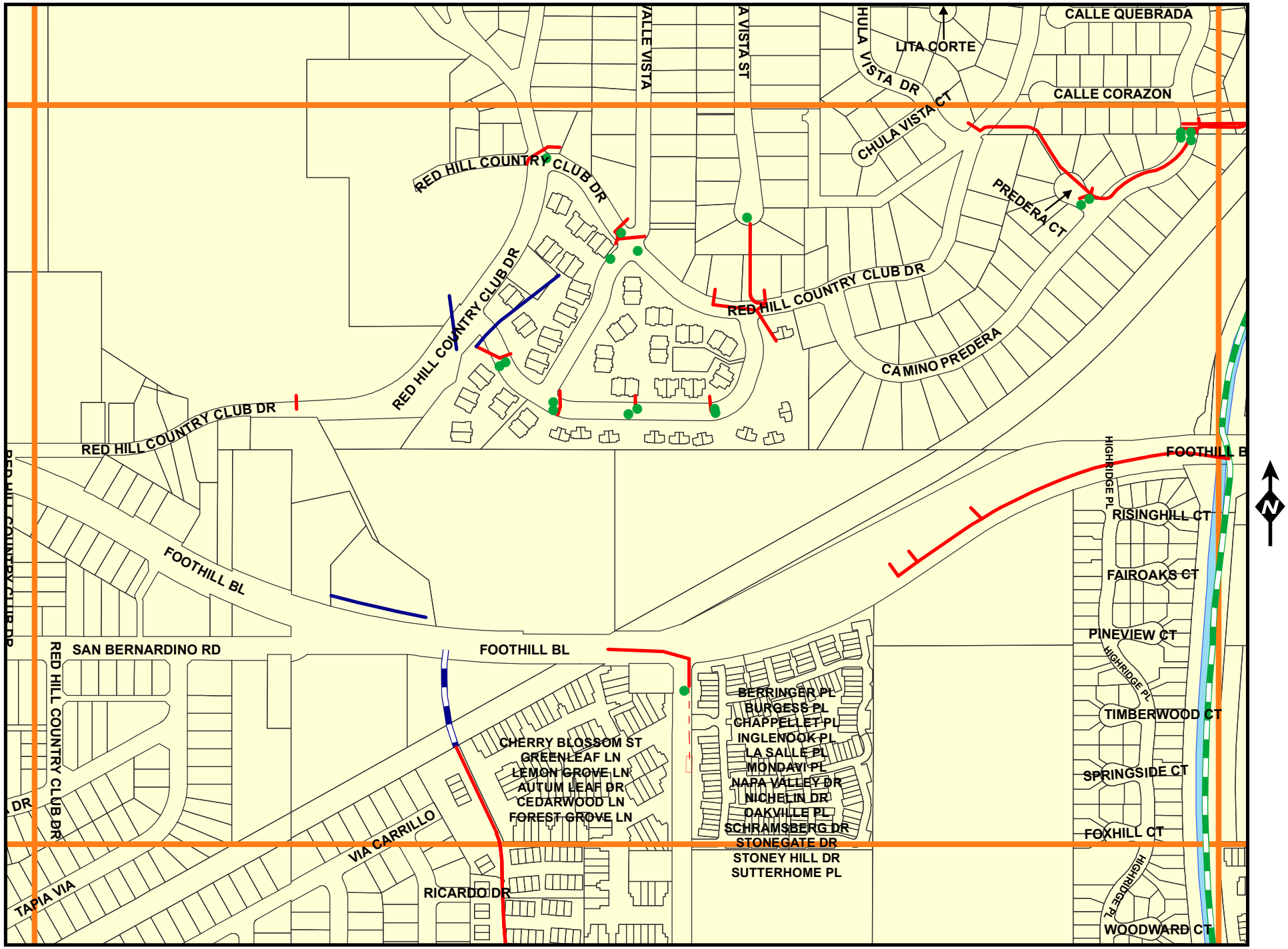
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2101



PIPES - CNTY
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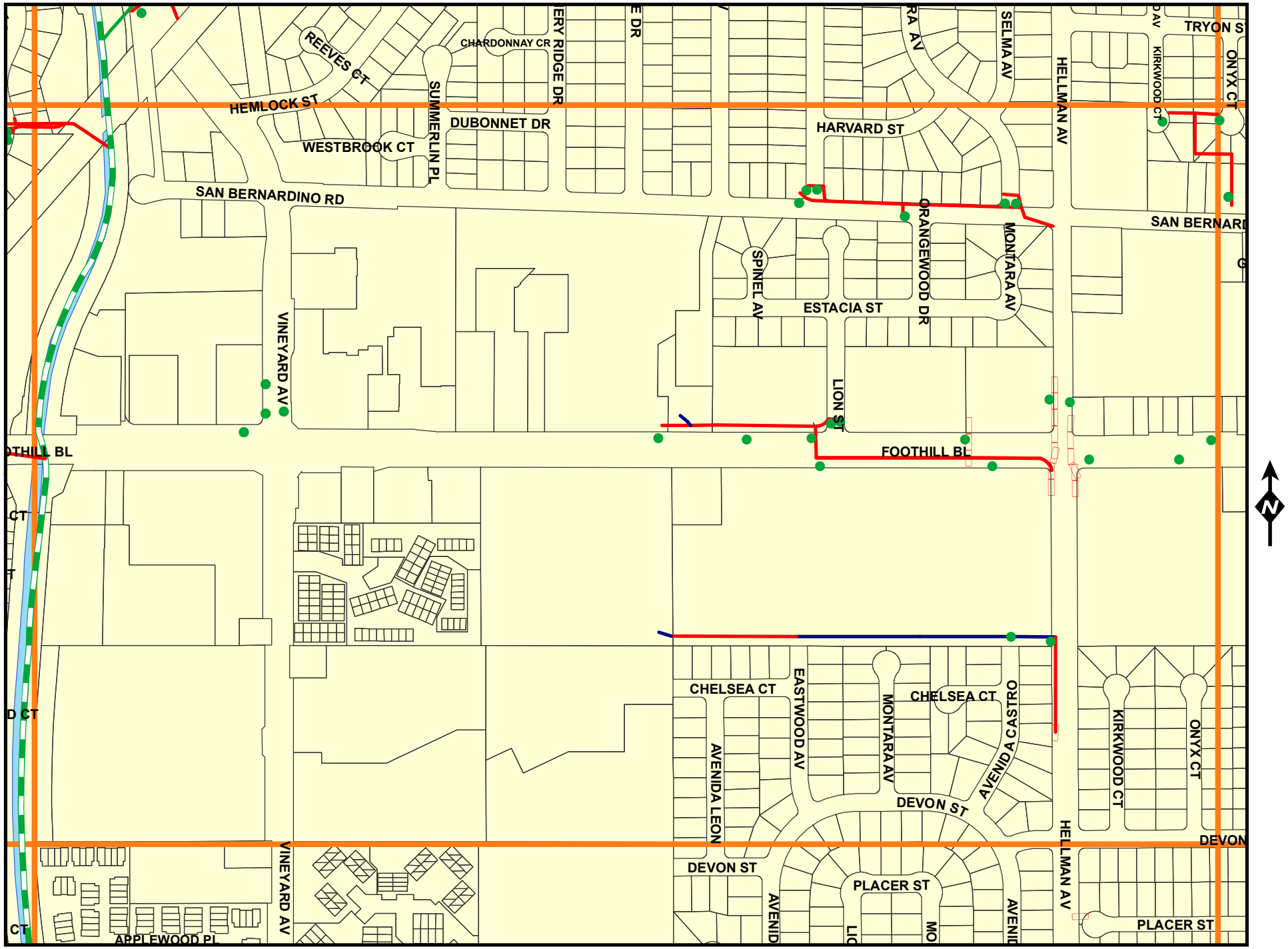
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2102



PIPES - CNTY
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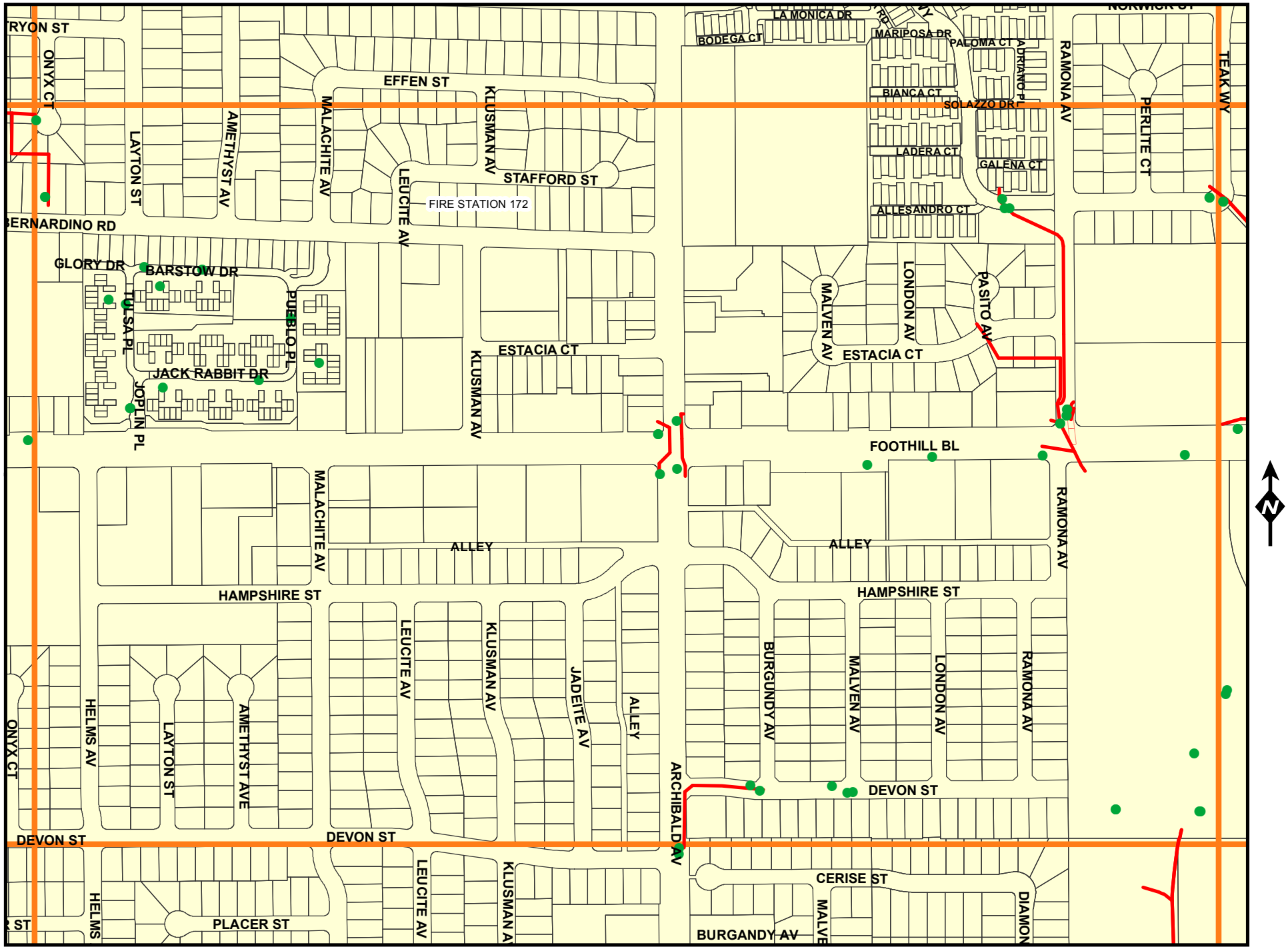
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

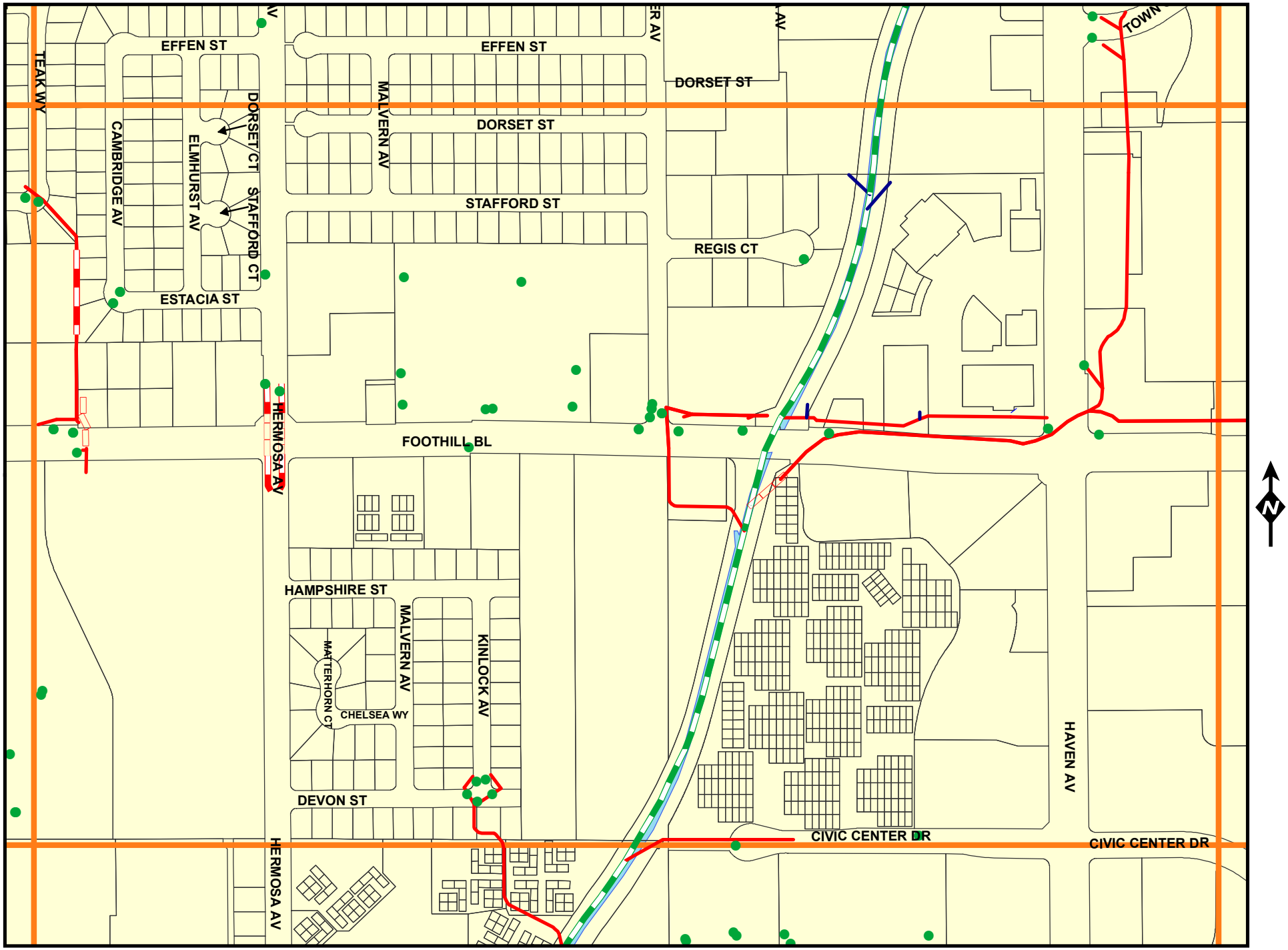
RC2103



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

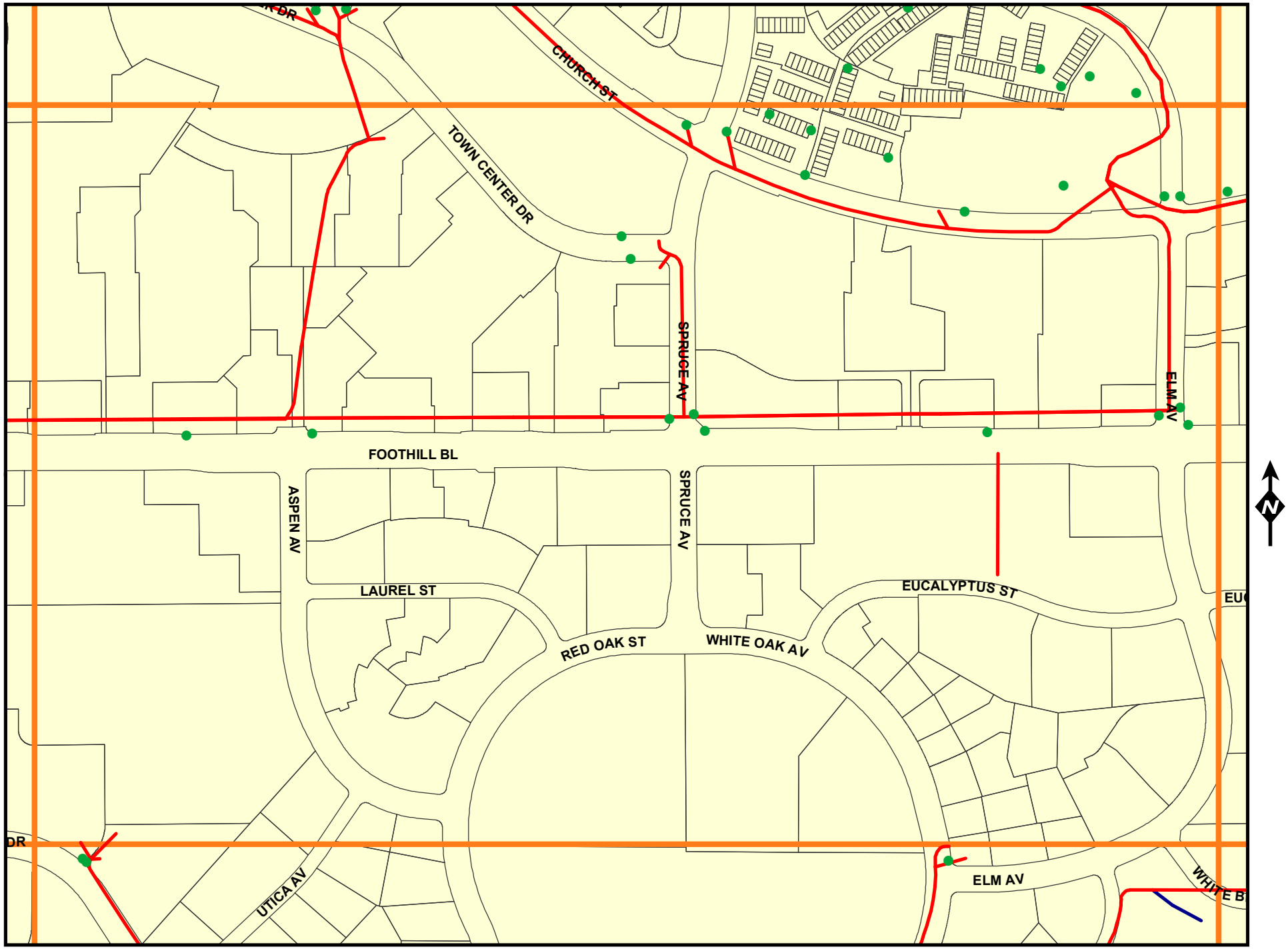
RC2104



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

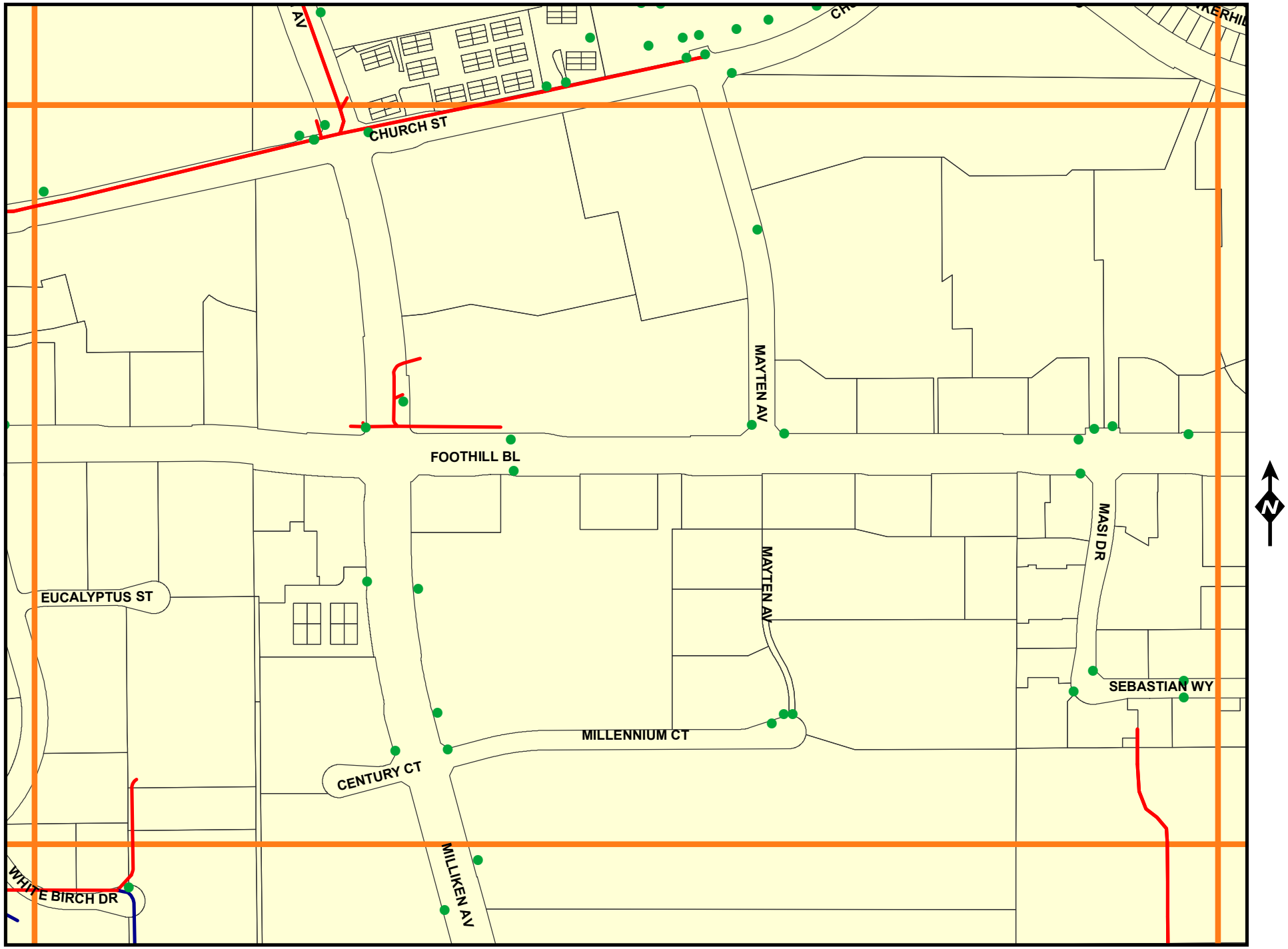
RC2105



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

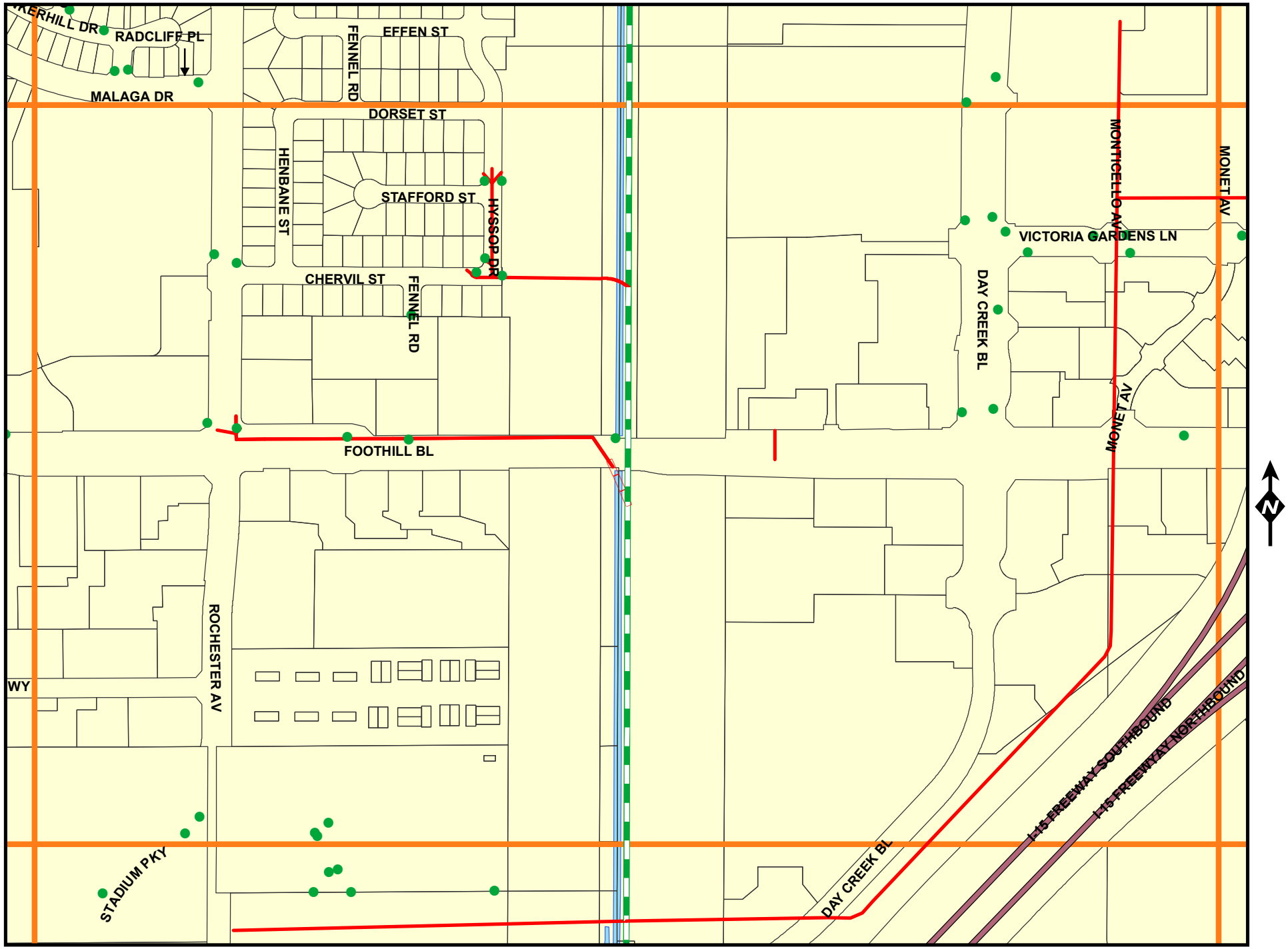
RC2106



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

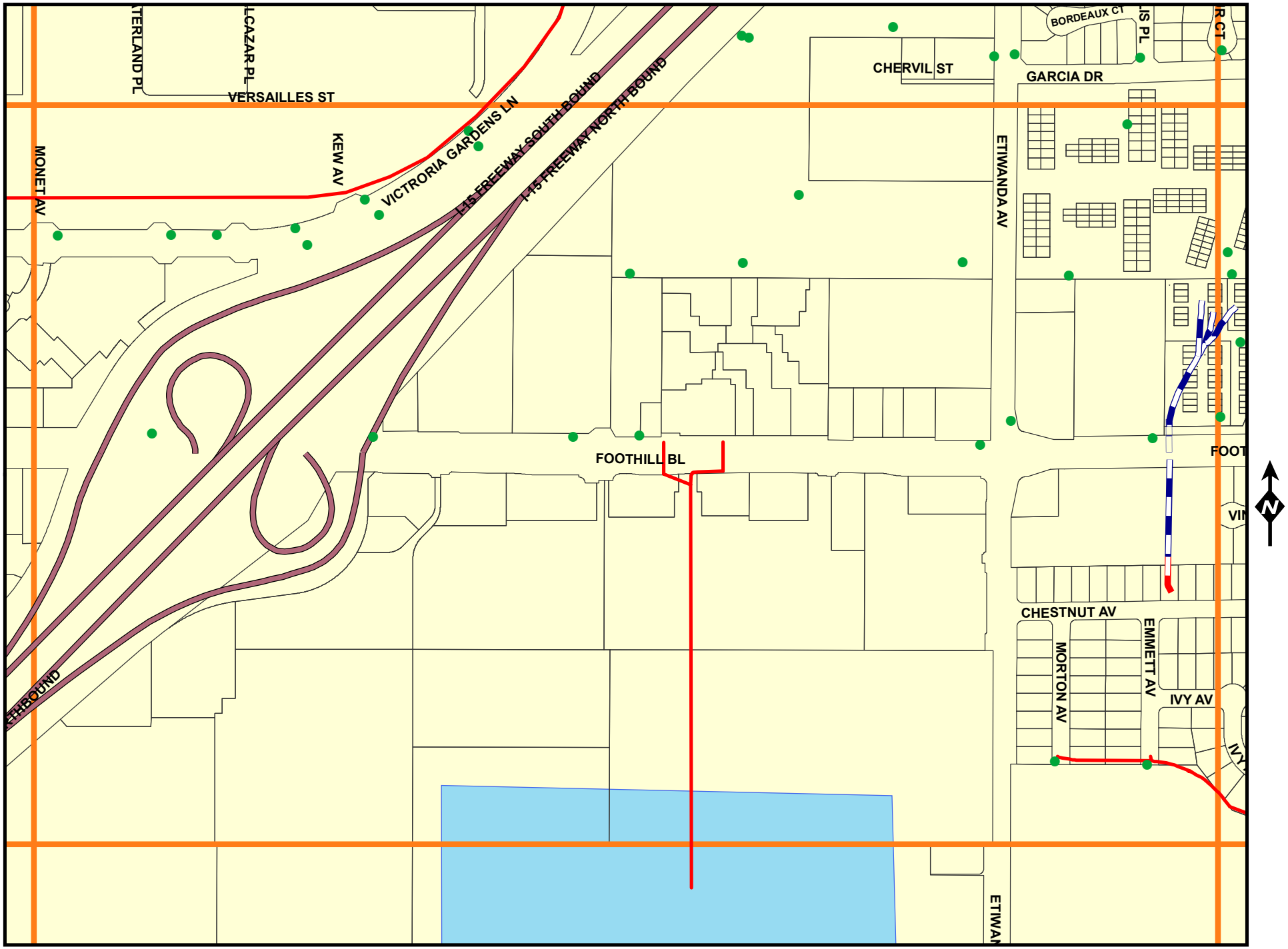
RC2107



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

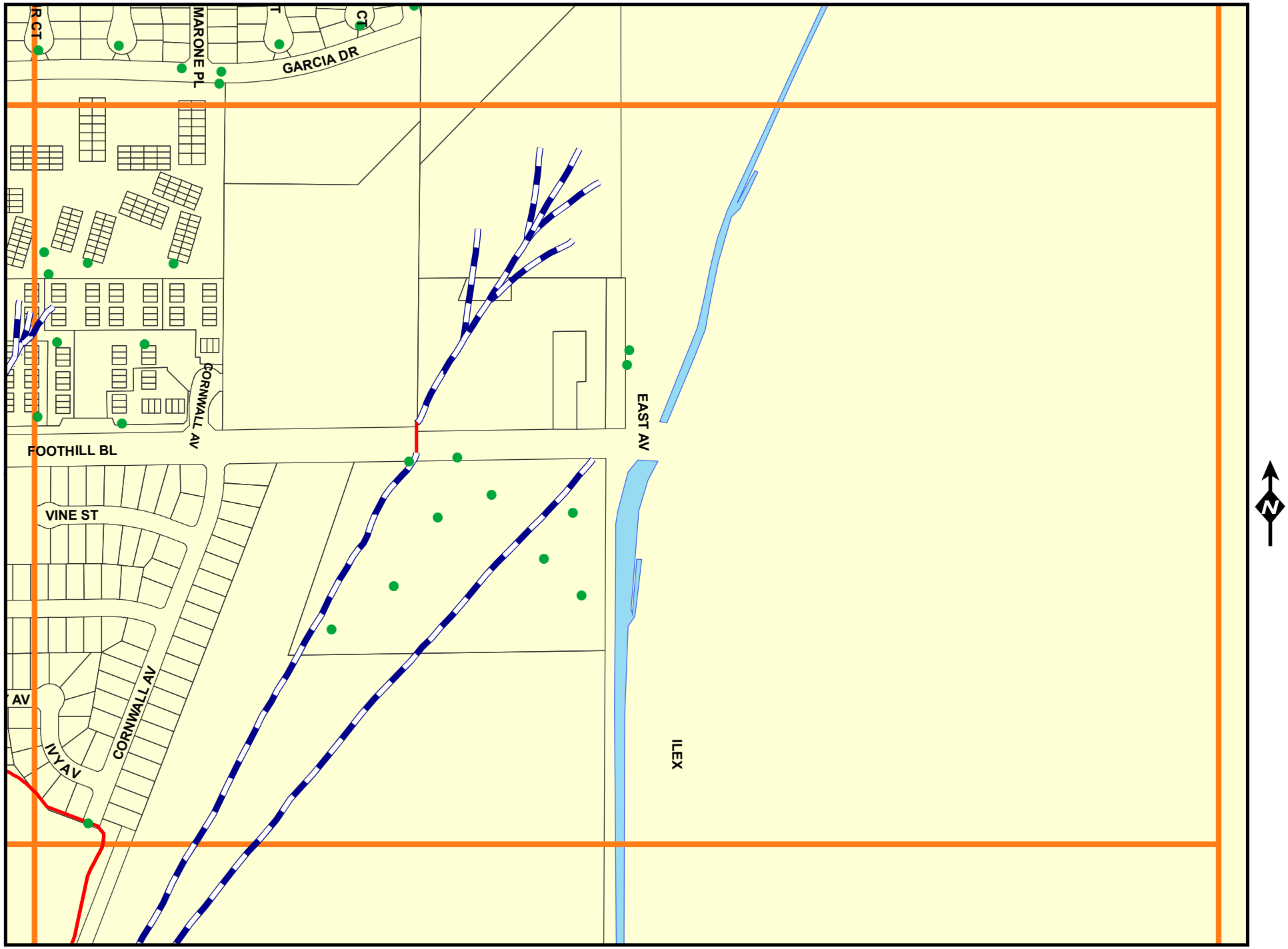
RC2108



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

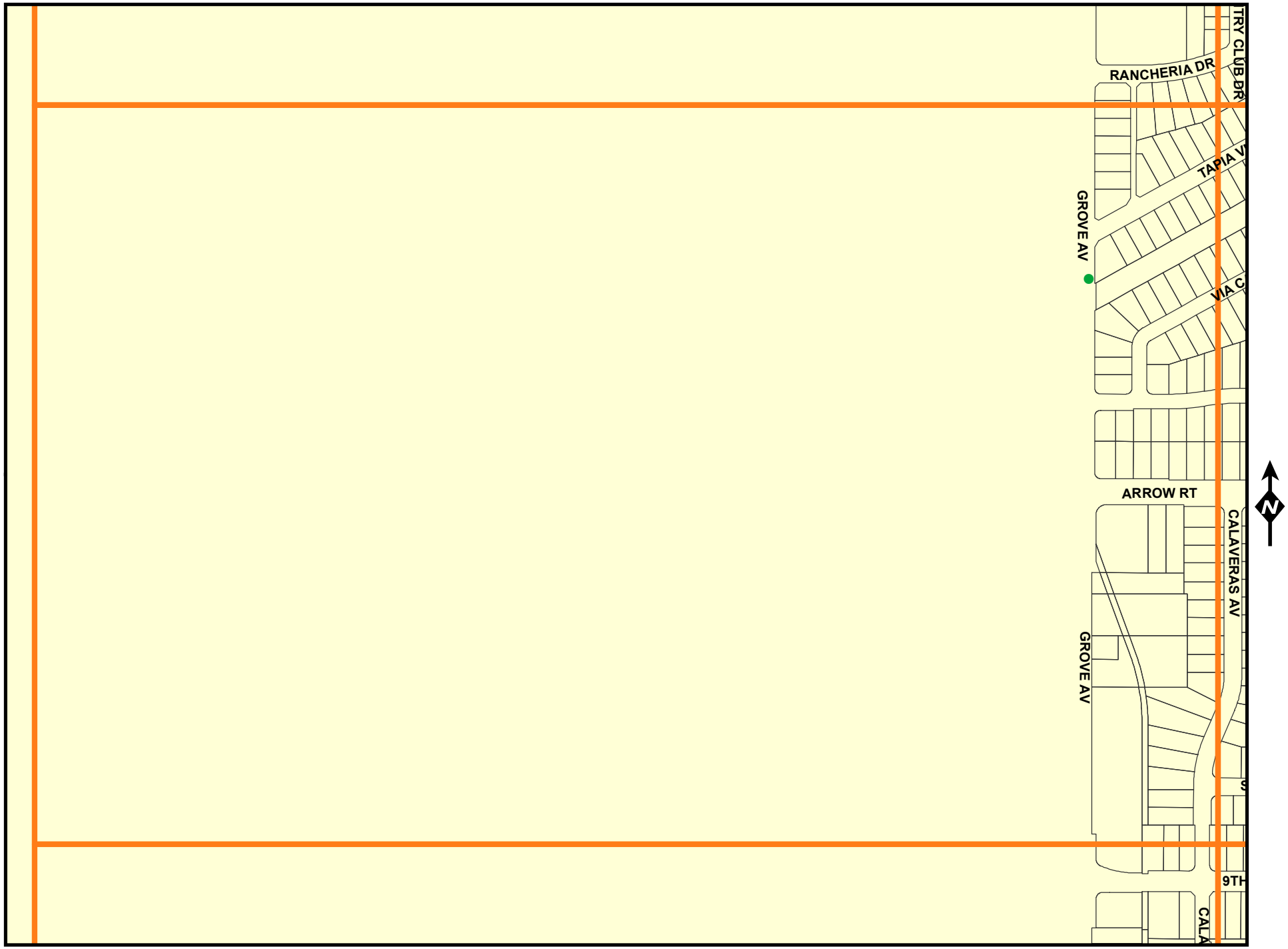
RC2109



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

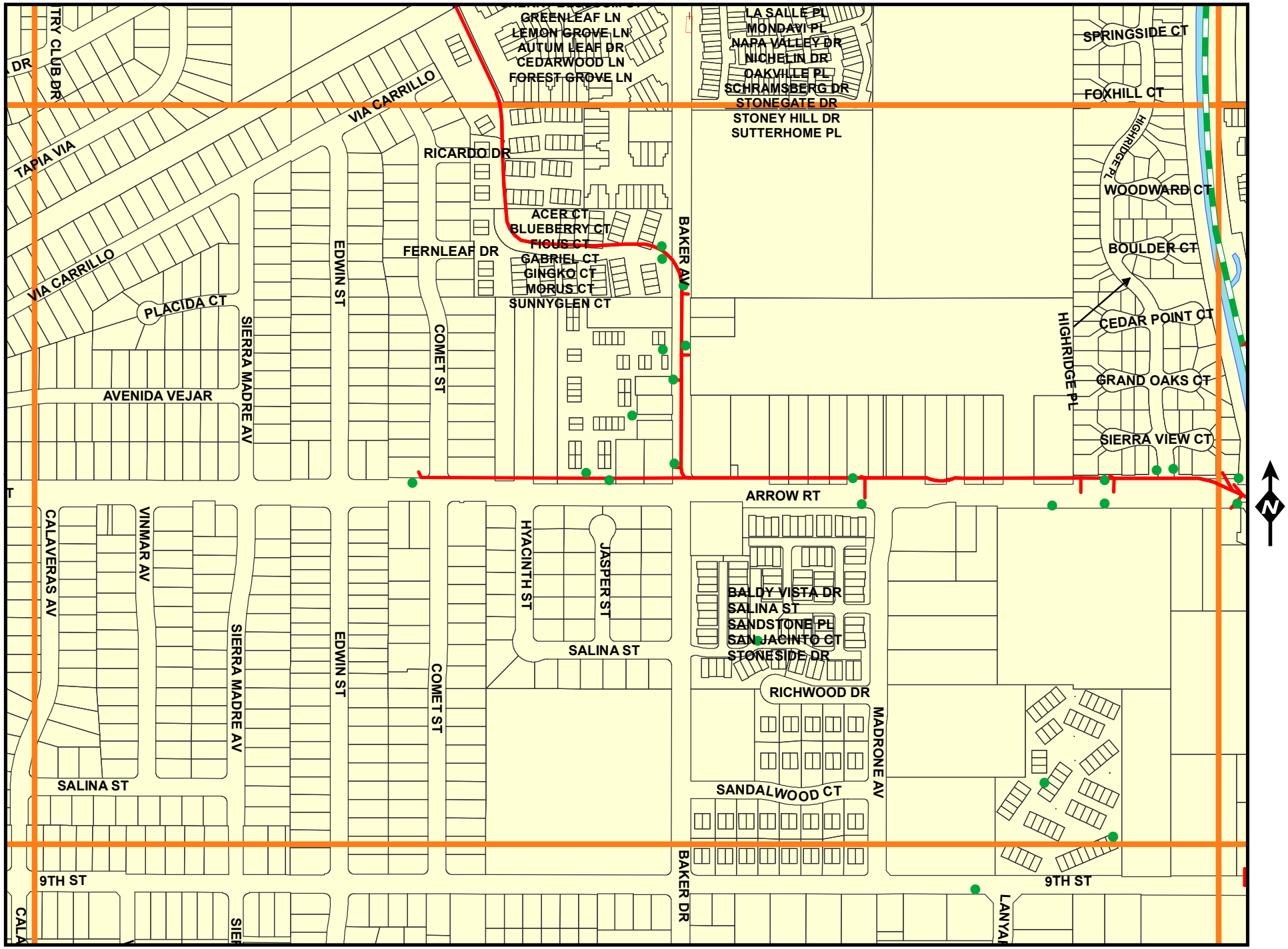
FON114



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

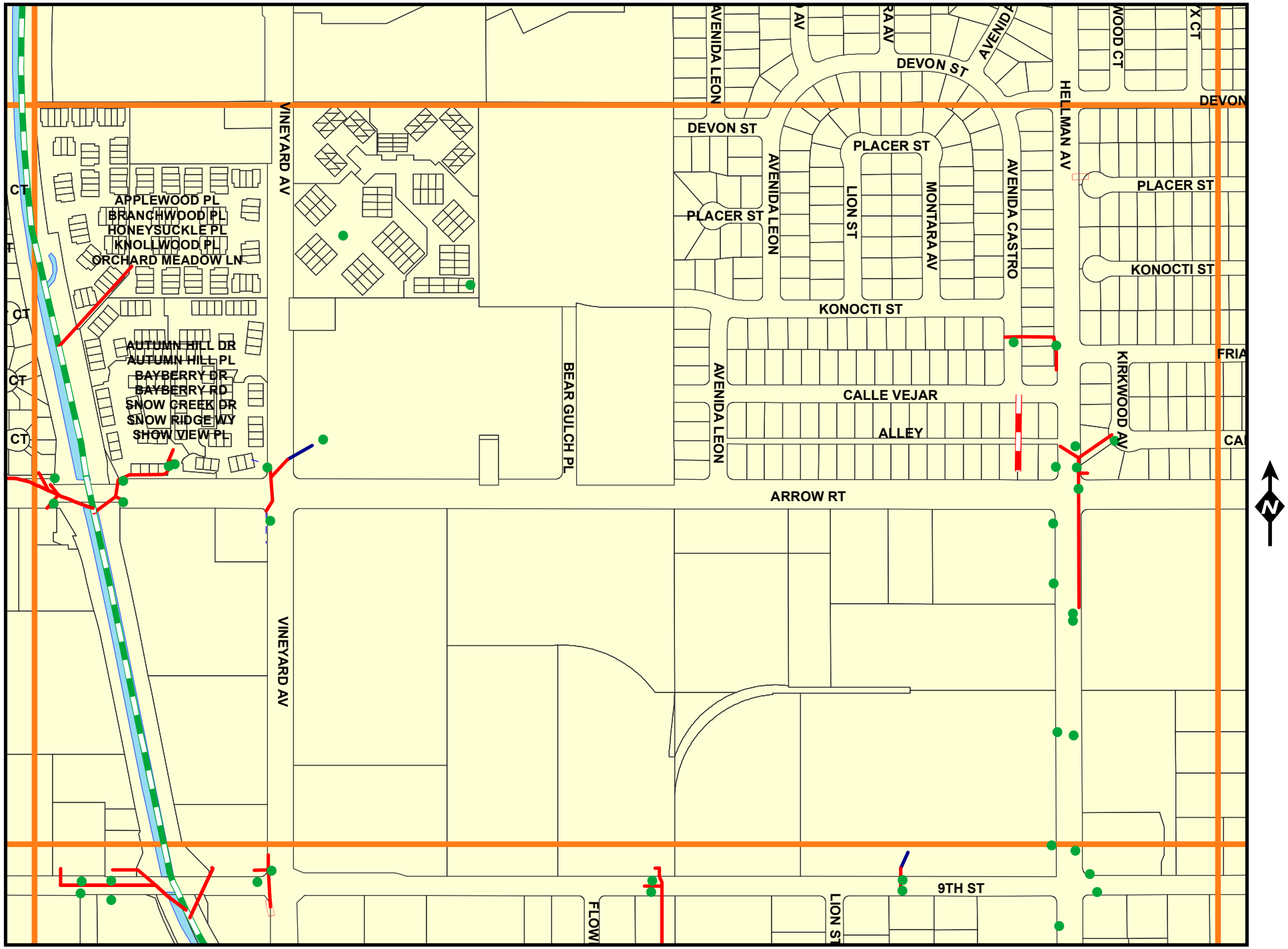
RC2201



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

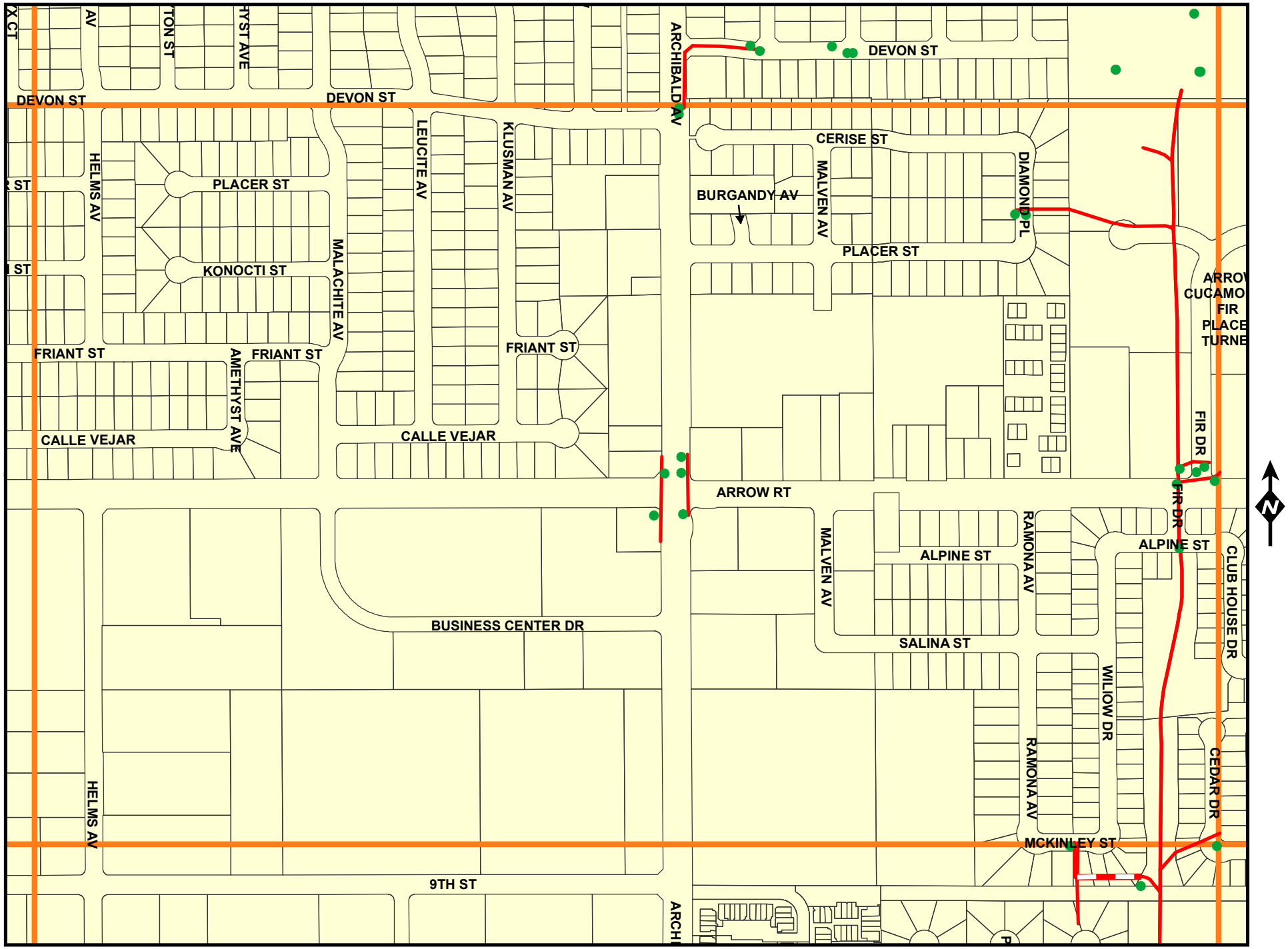
RC2202



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

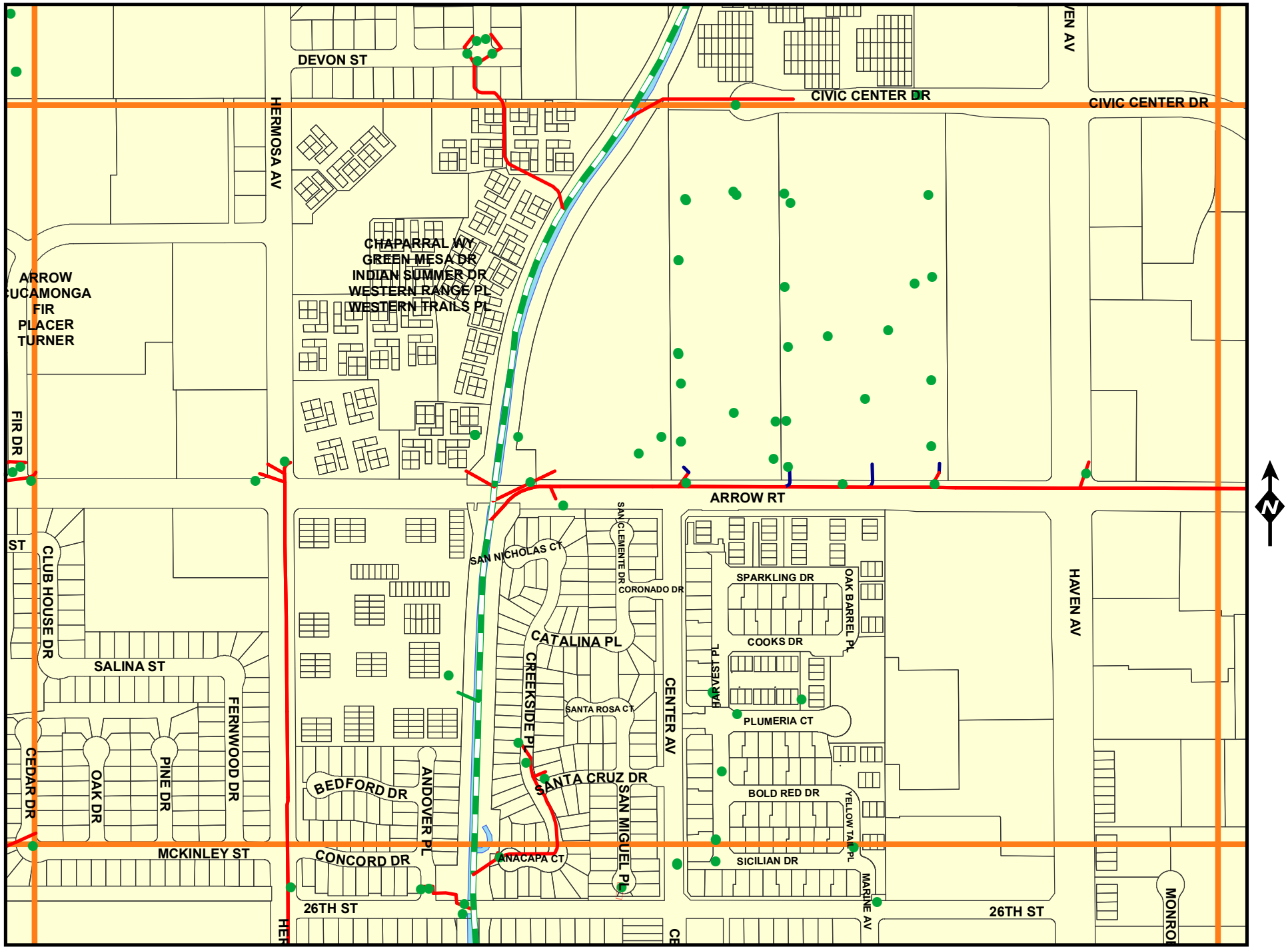
RC2203



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

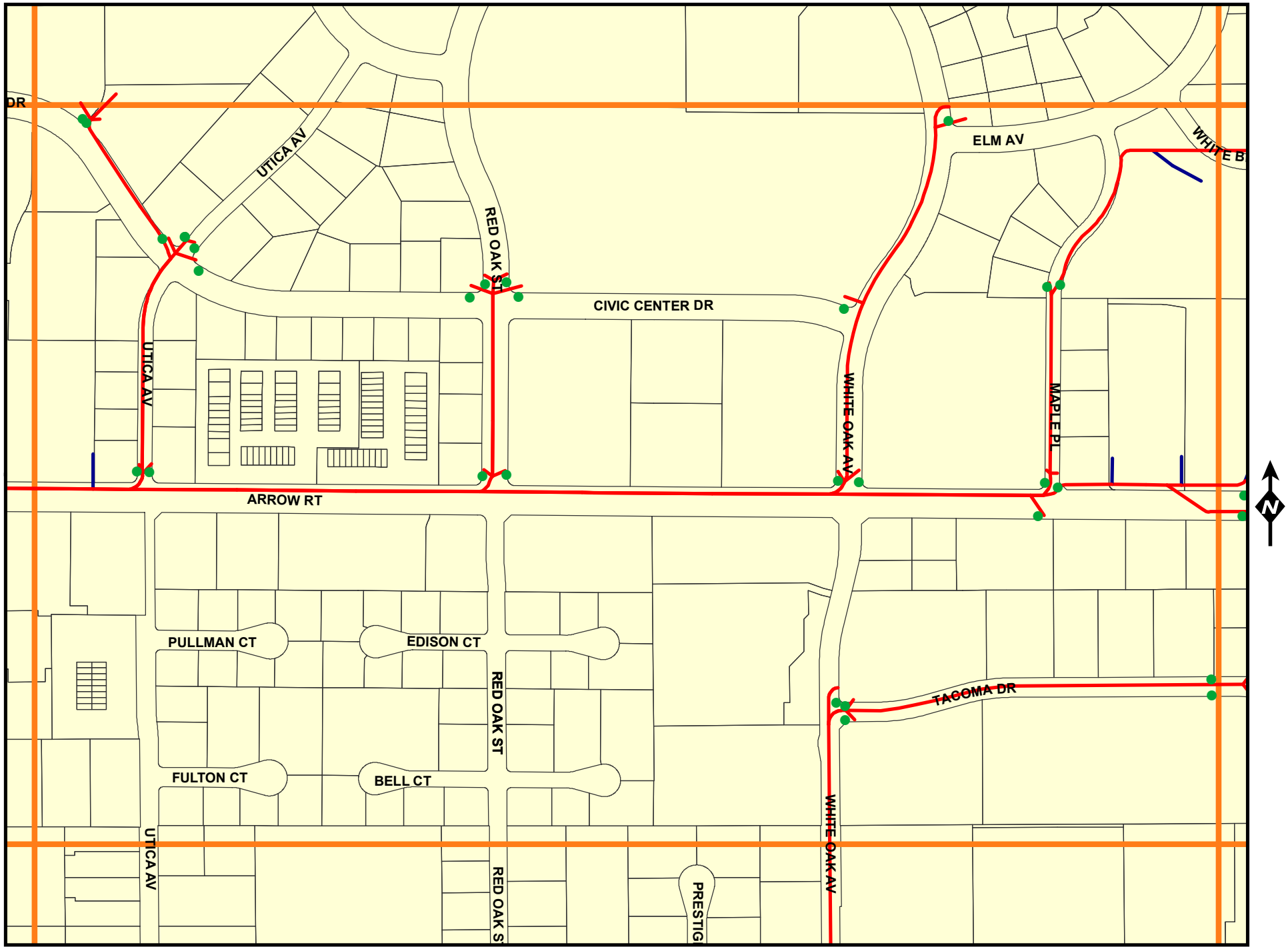
RC2204



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

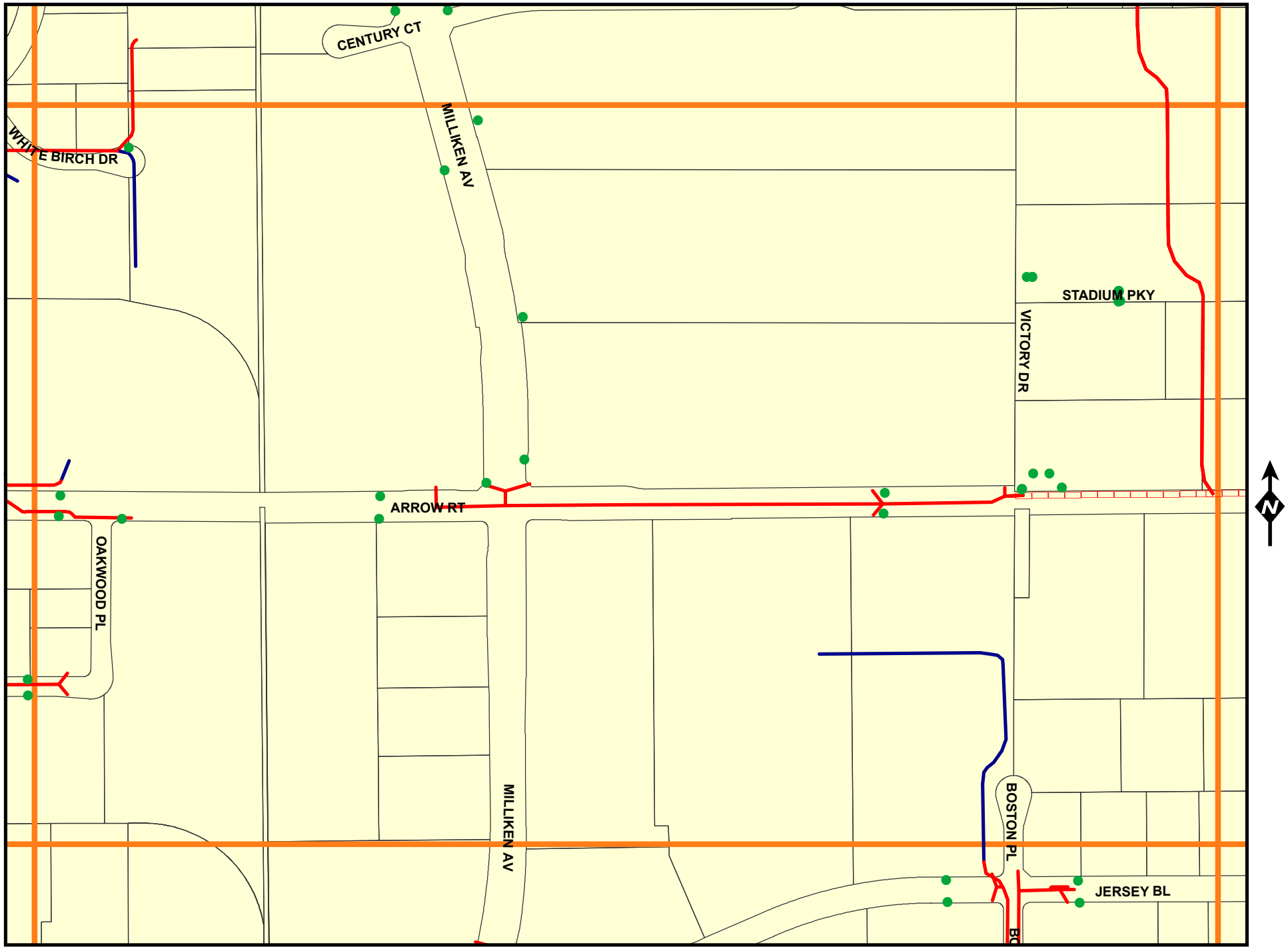
RC2205



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

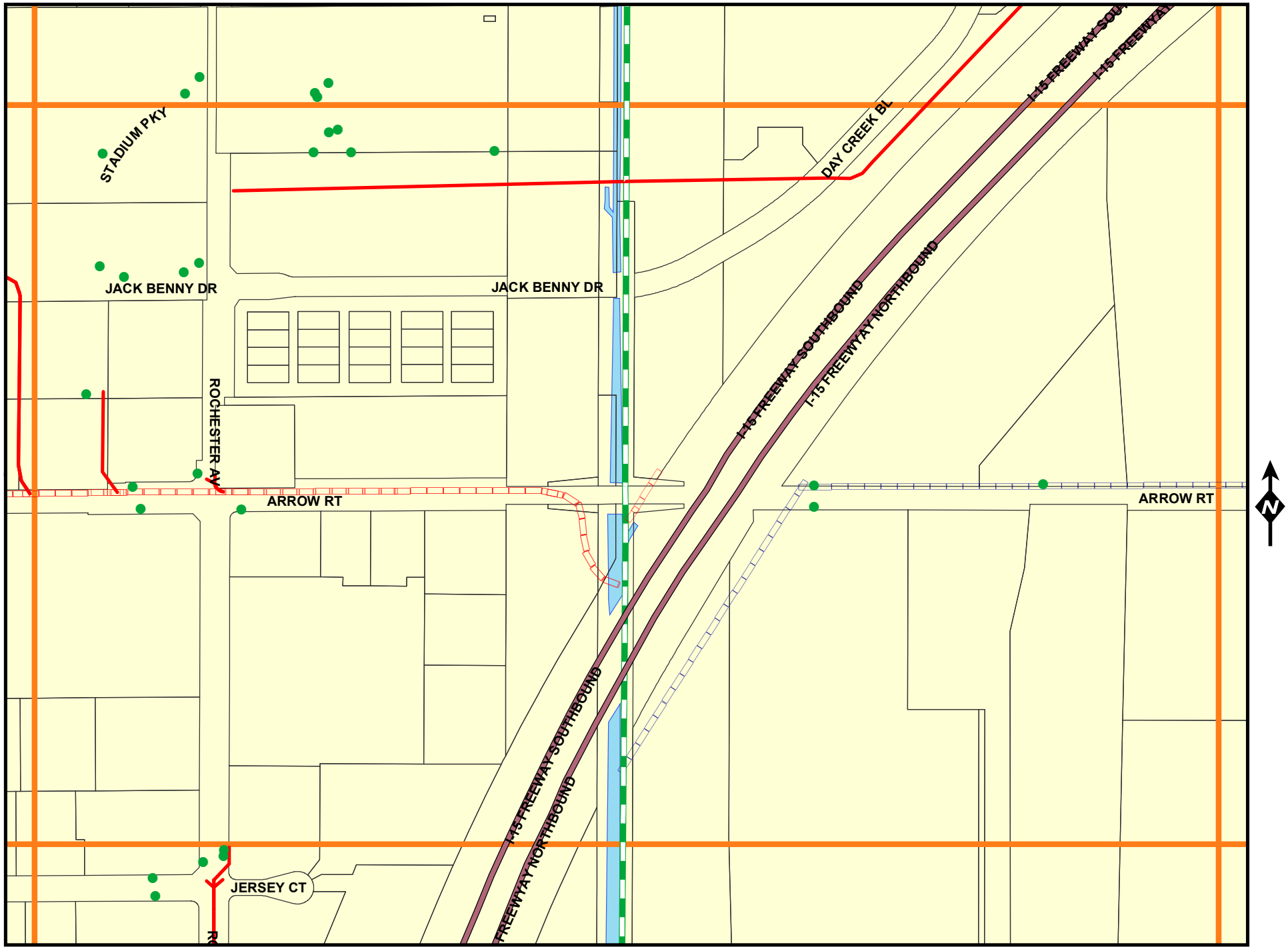
RC2206



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

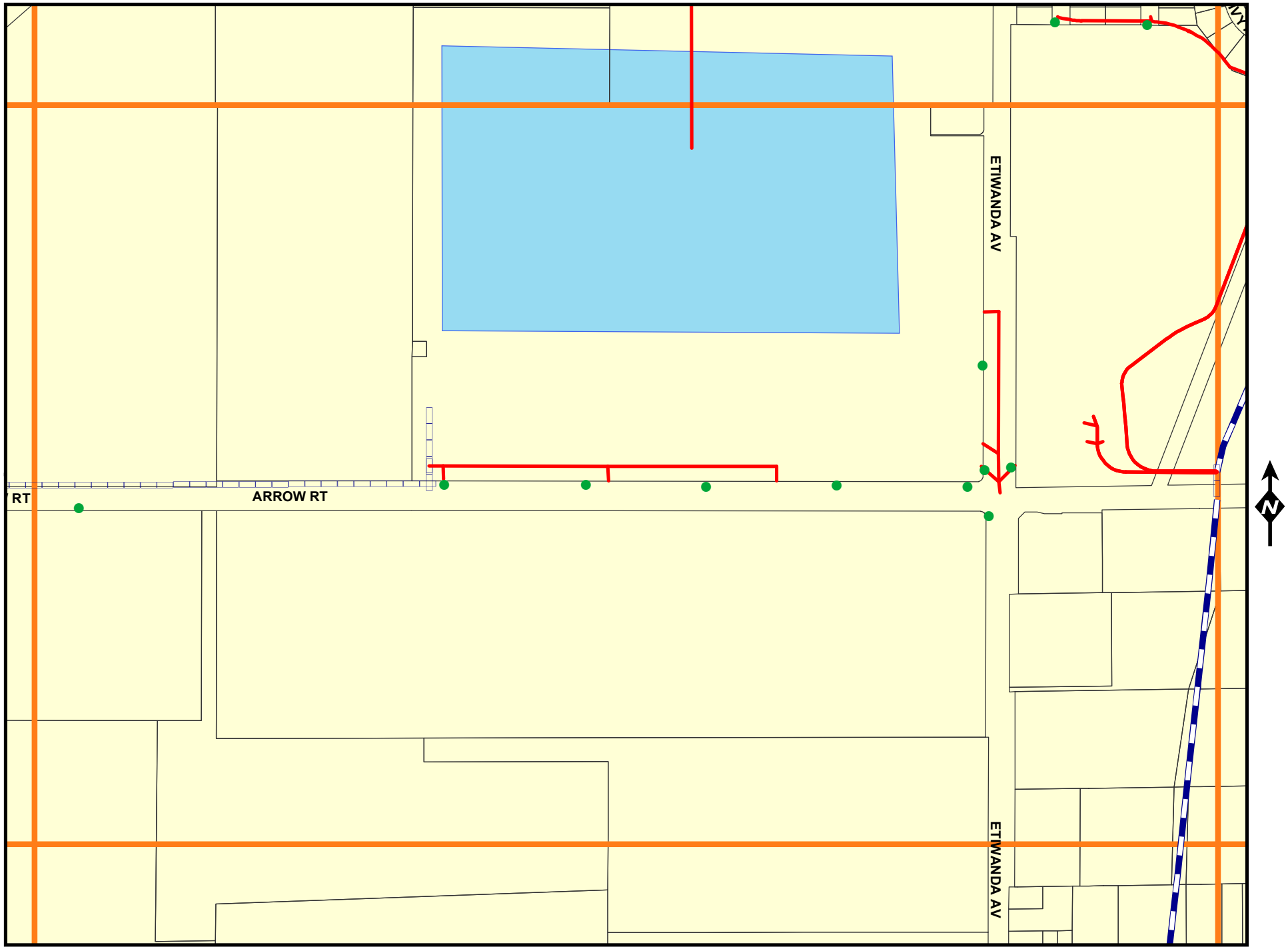
RC2207



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

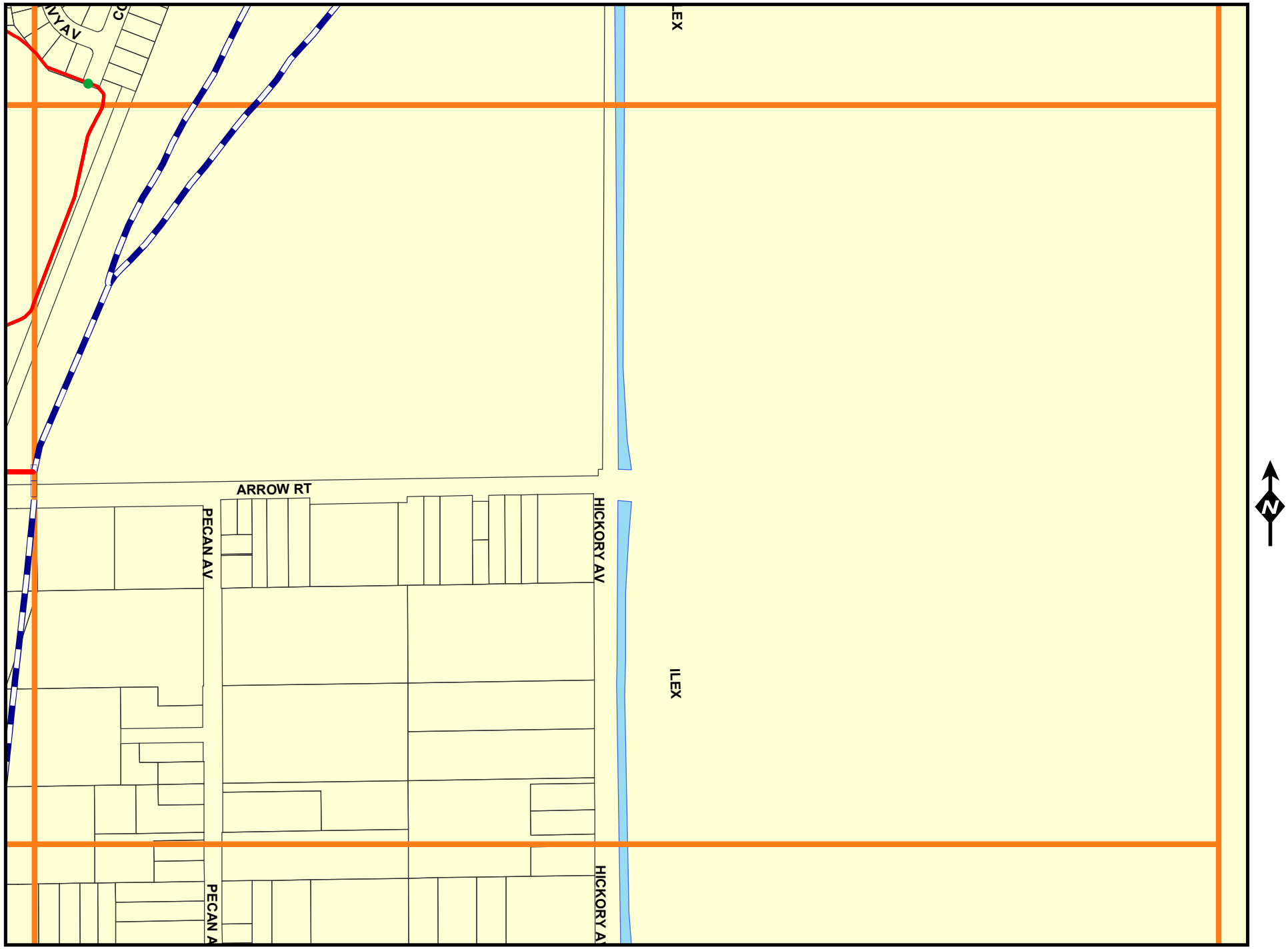
RC2208



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

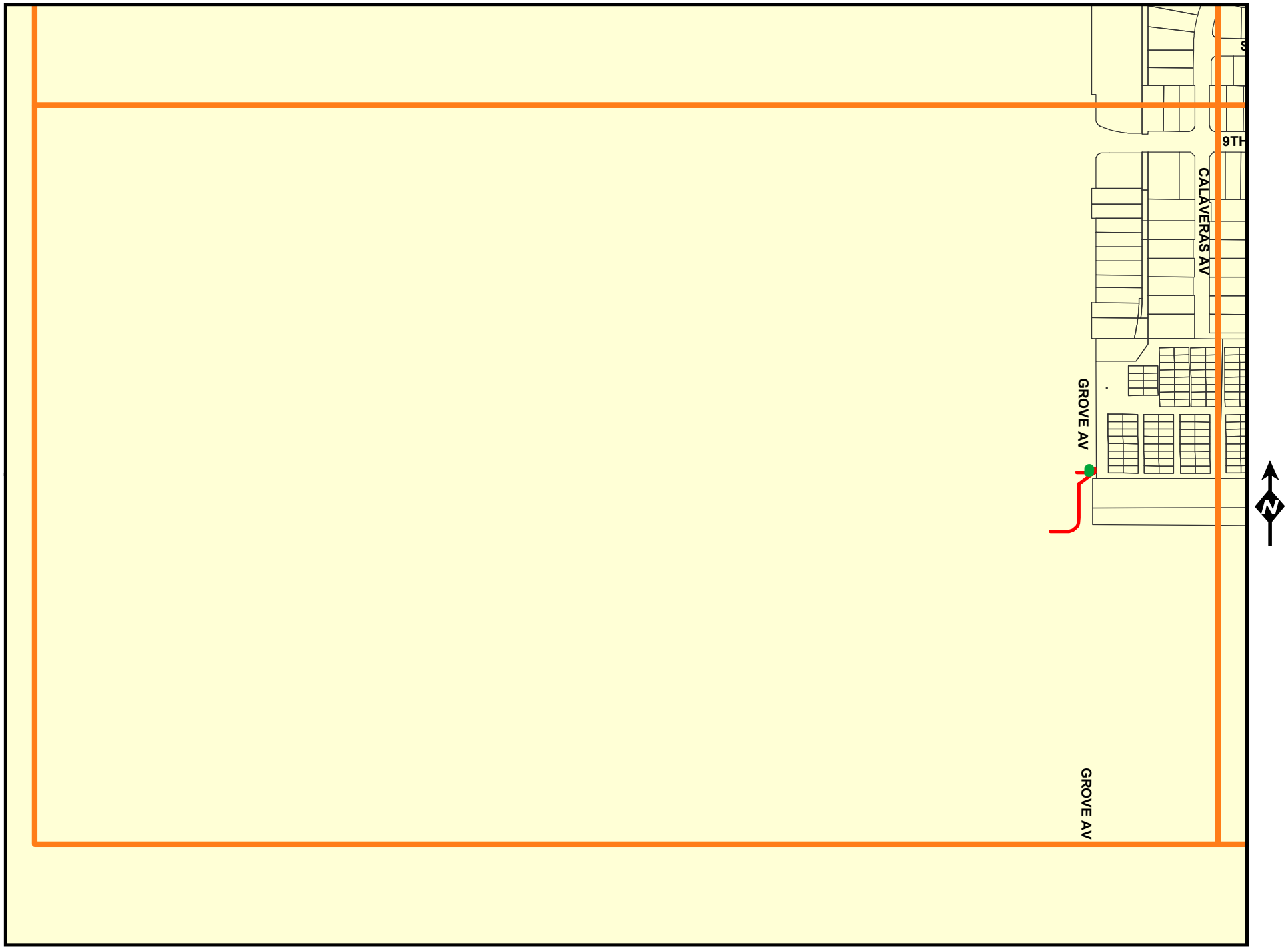
RC2209



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

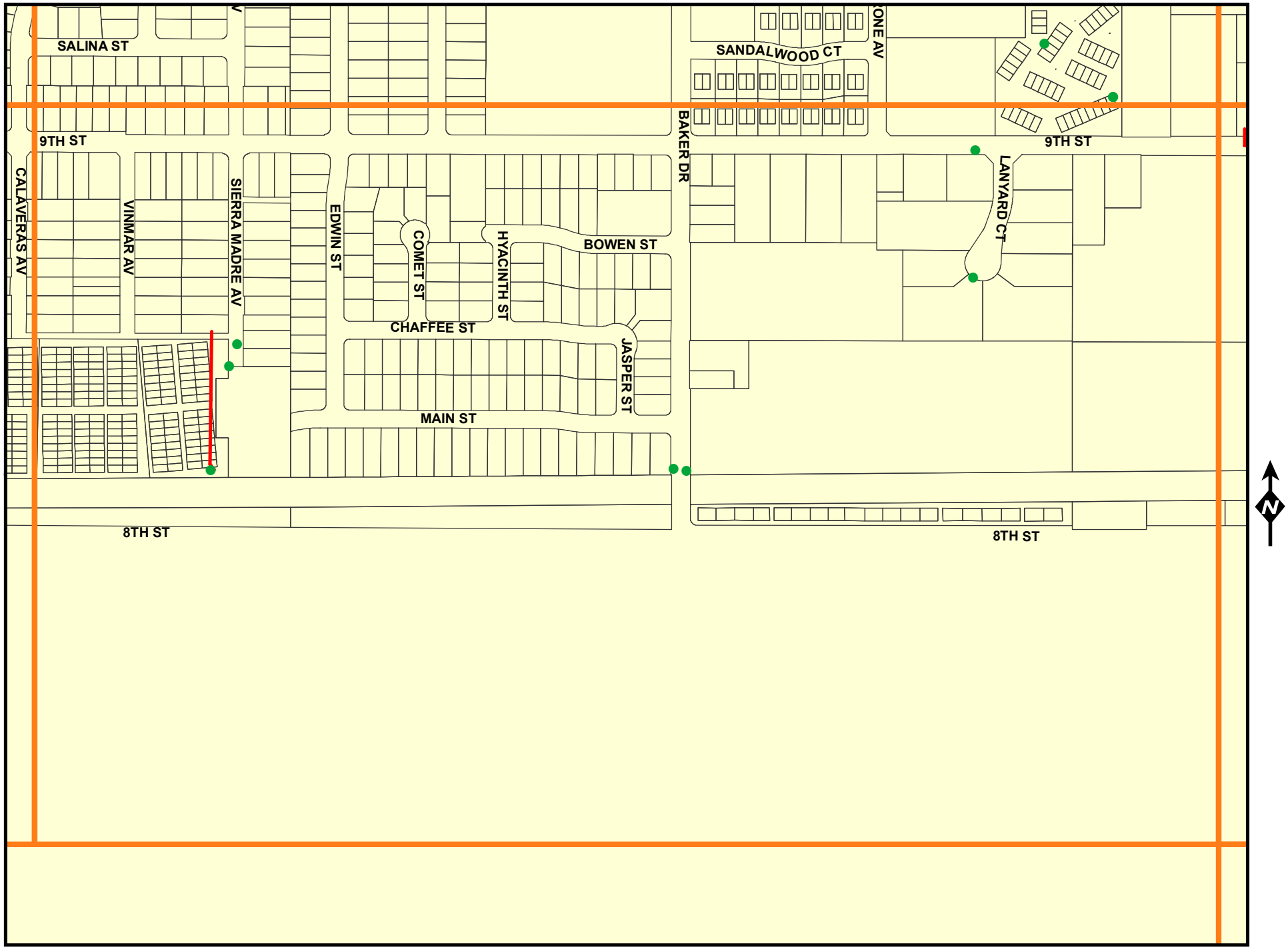
FON105



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

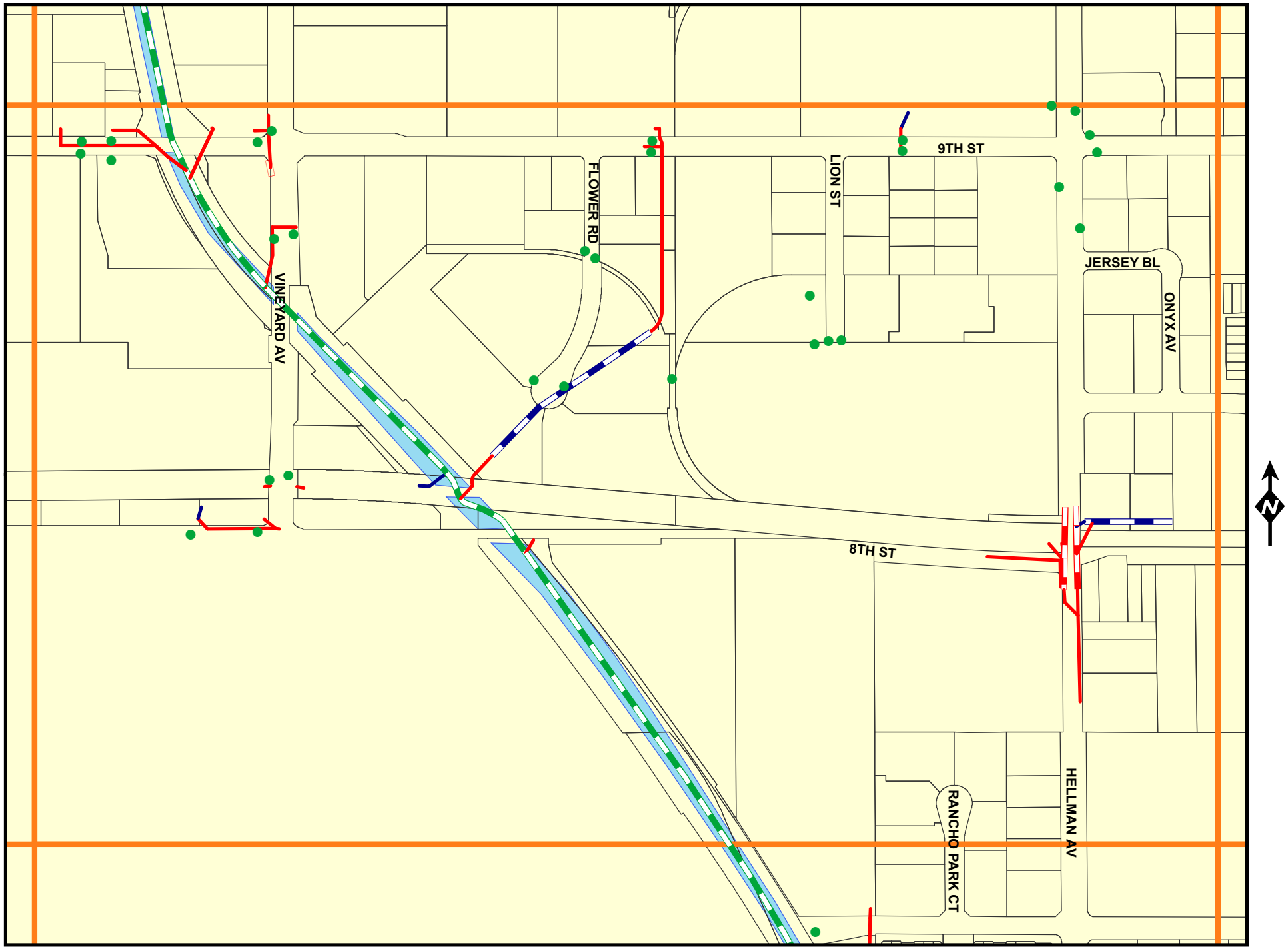
RC2301



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

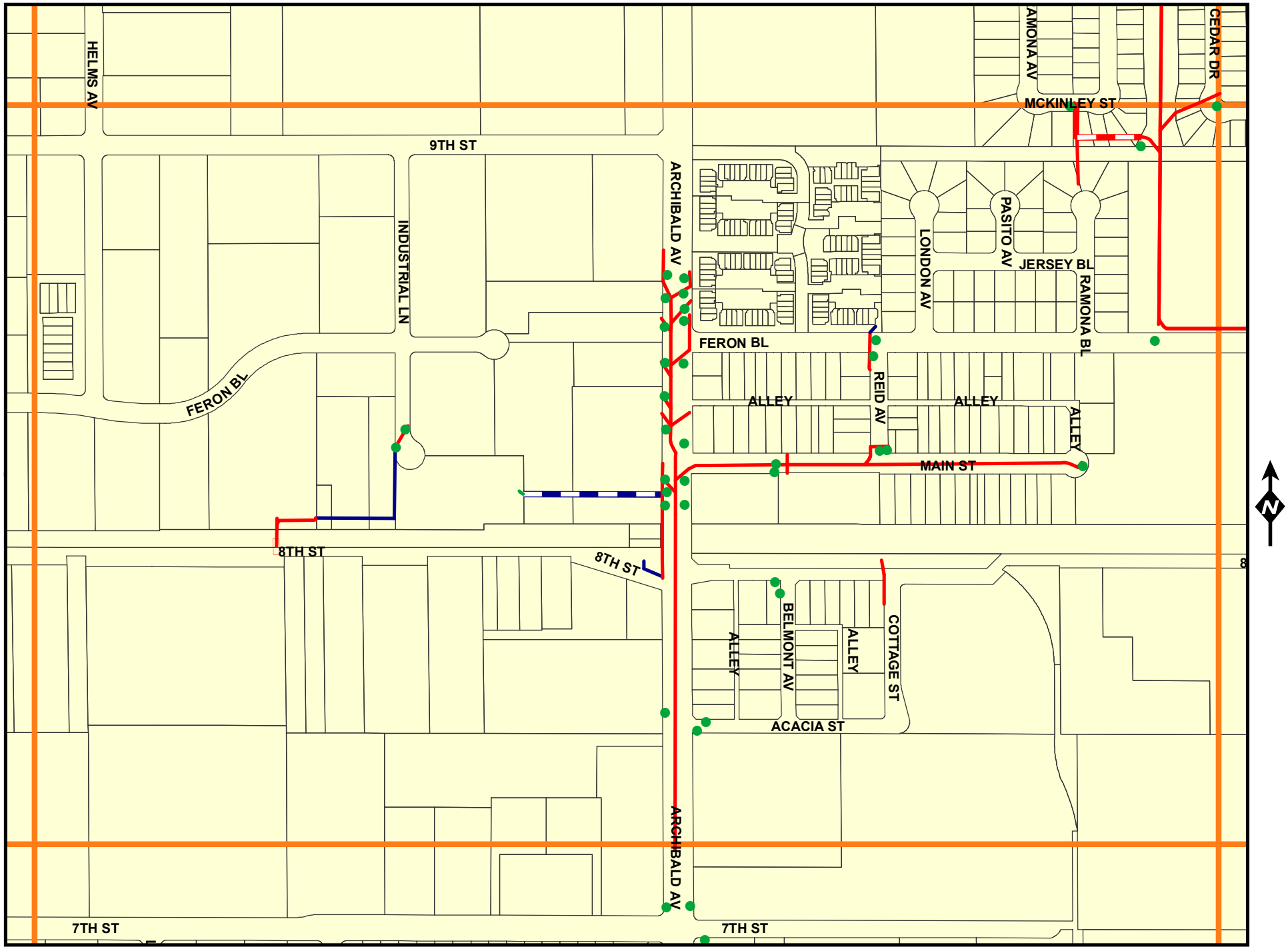
RC2302



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

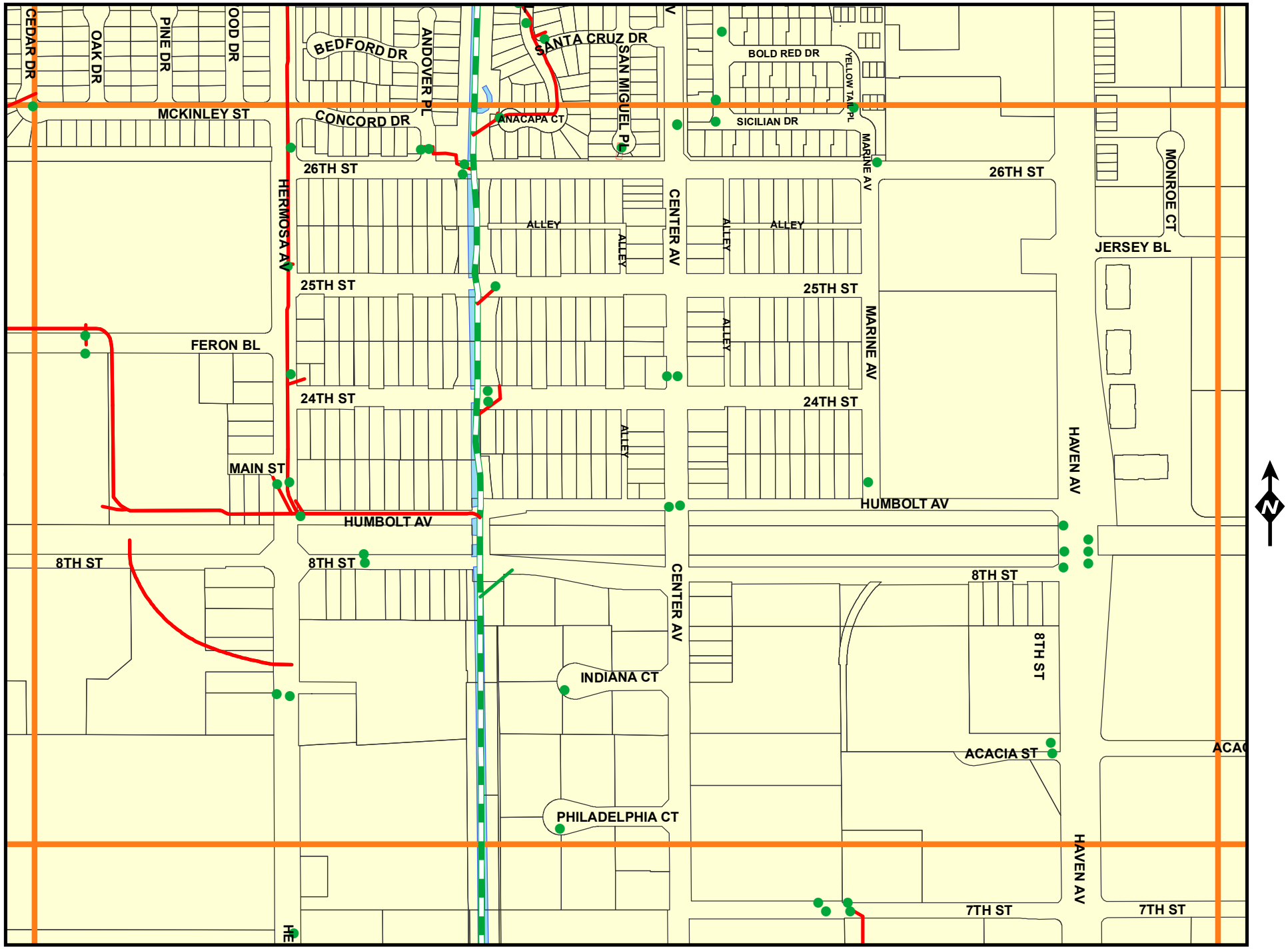
RC2303



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

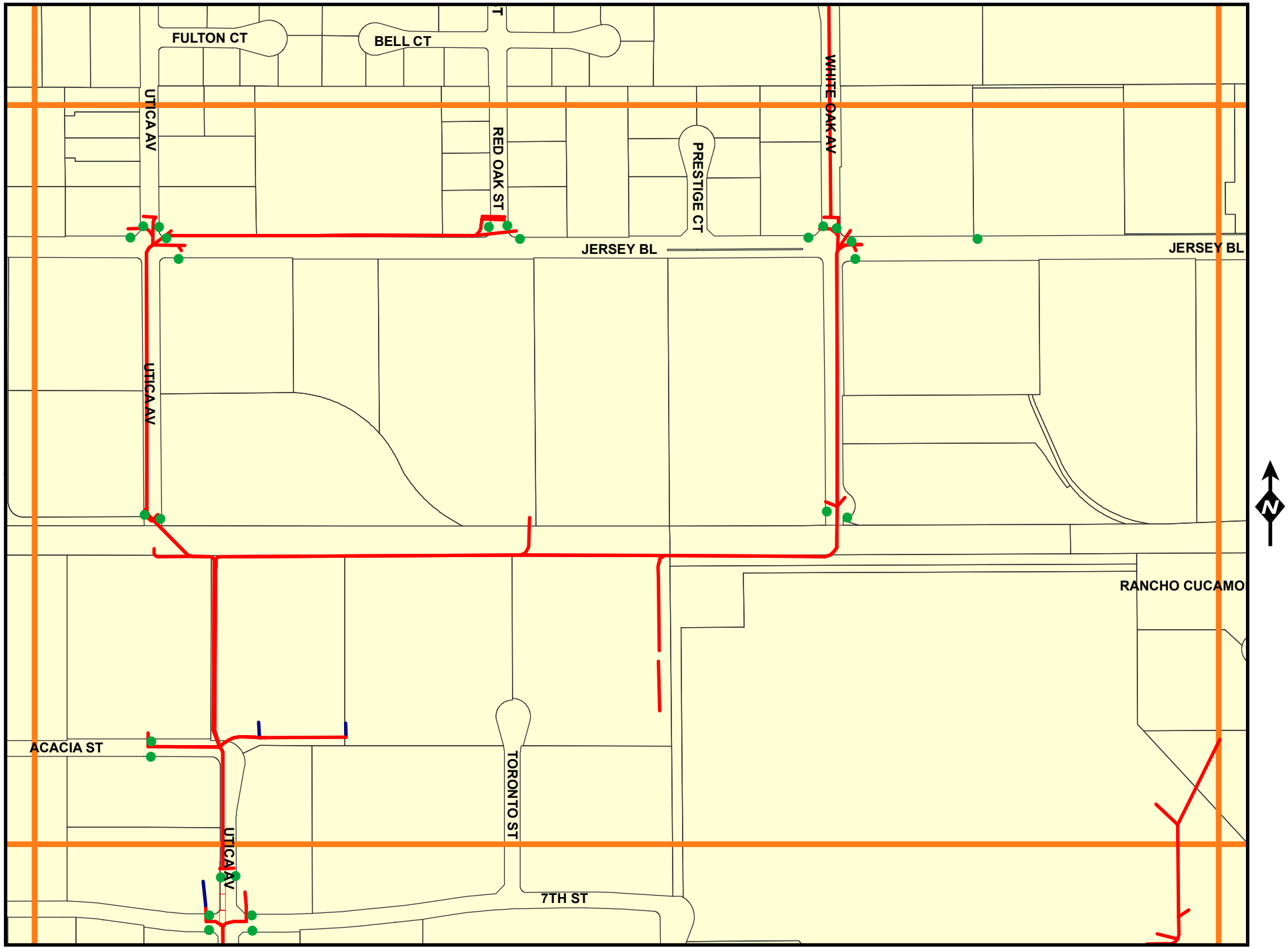
RC2304



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

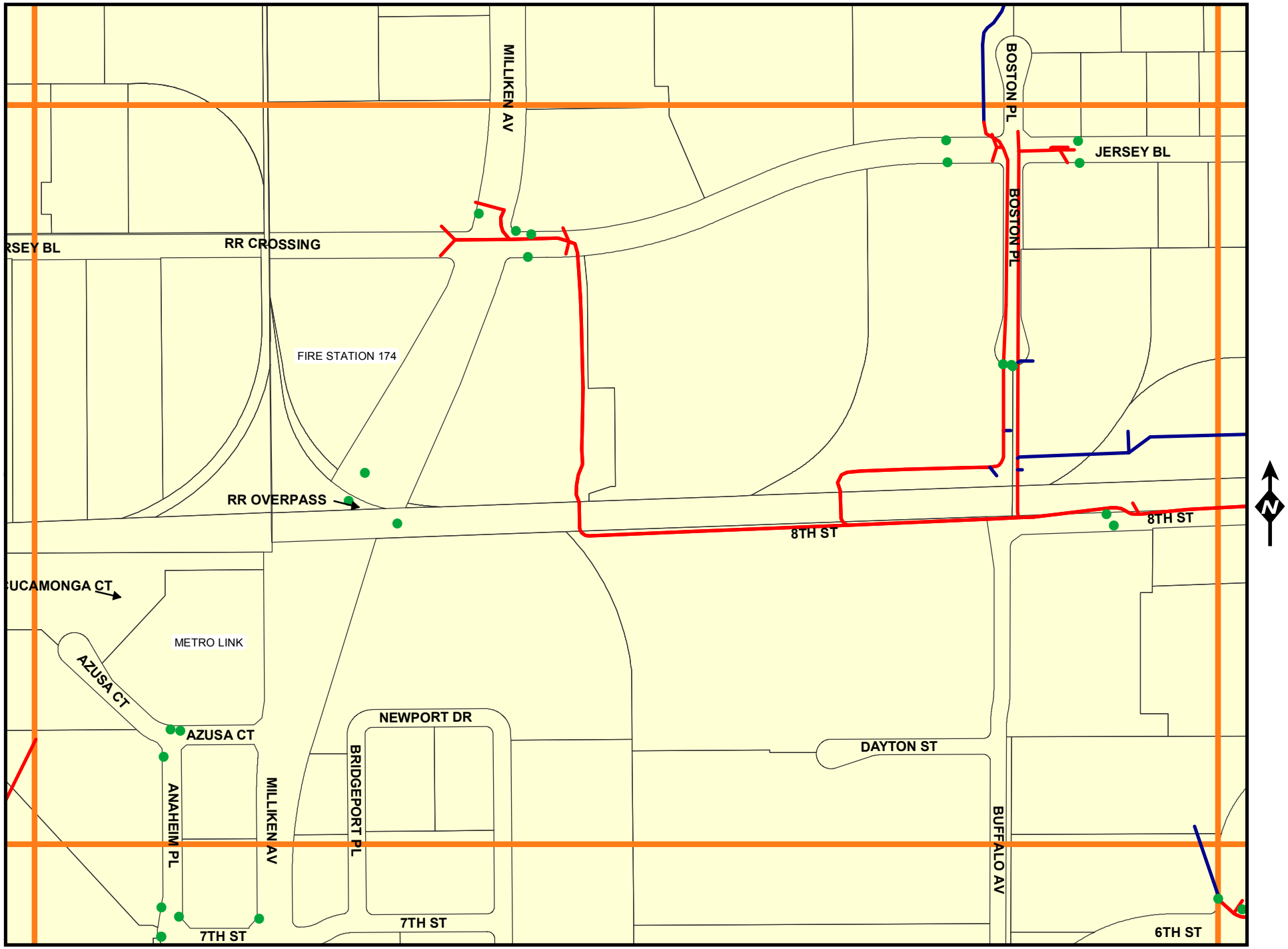
RC2305



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

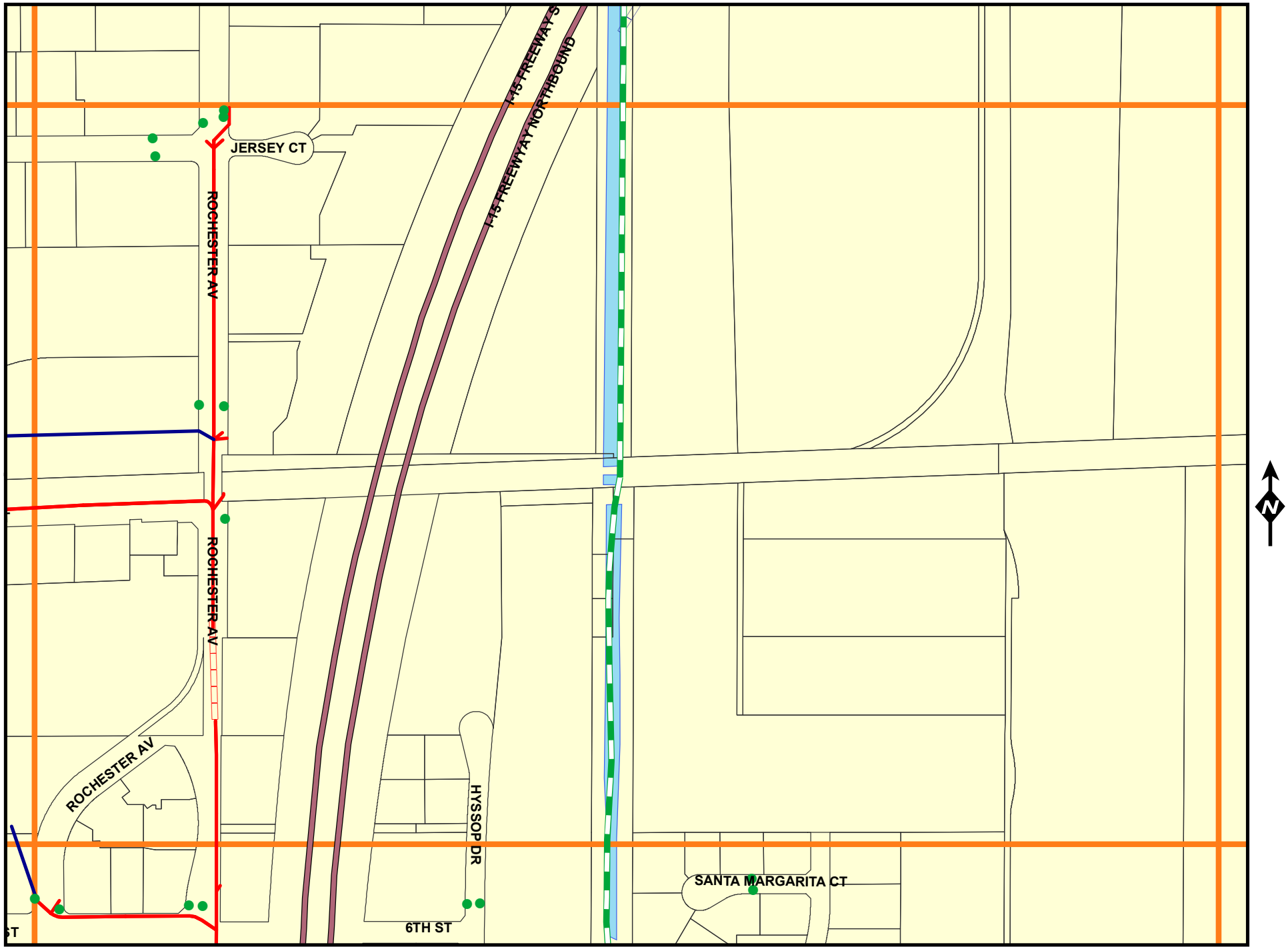
RC2306



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

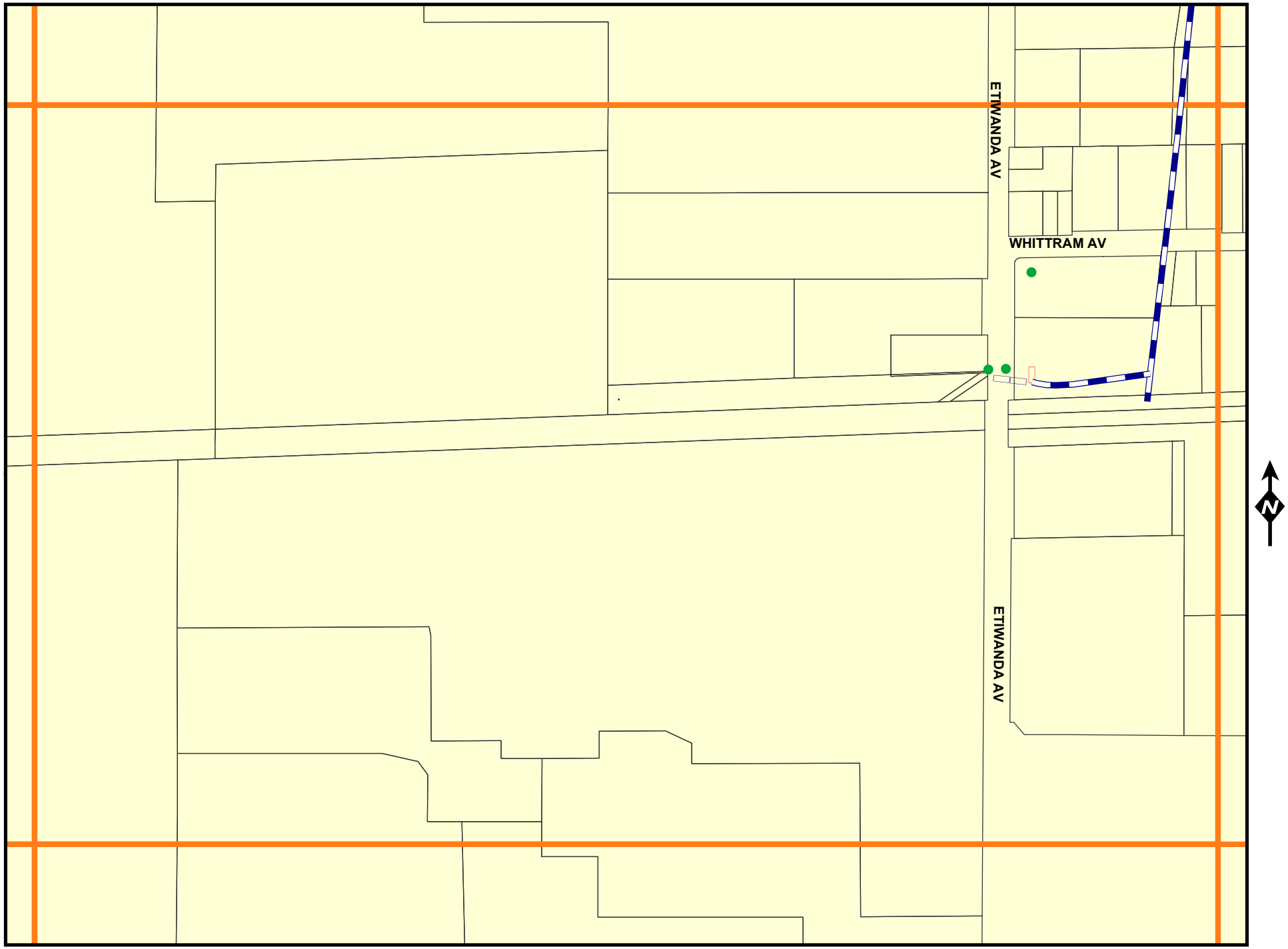
RC2307



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

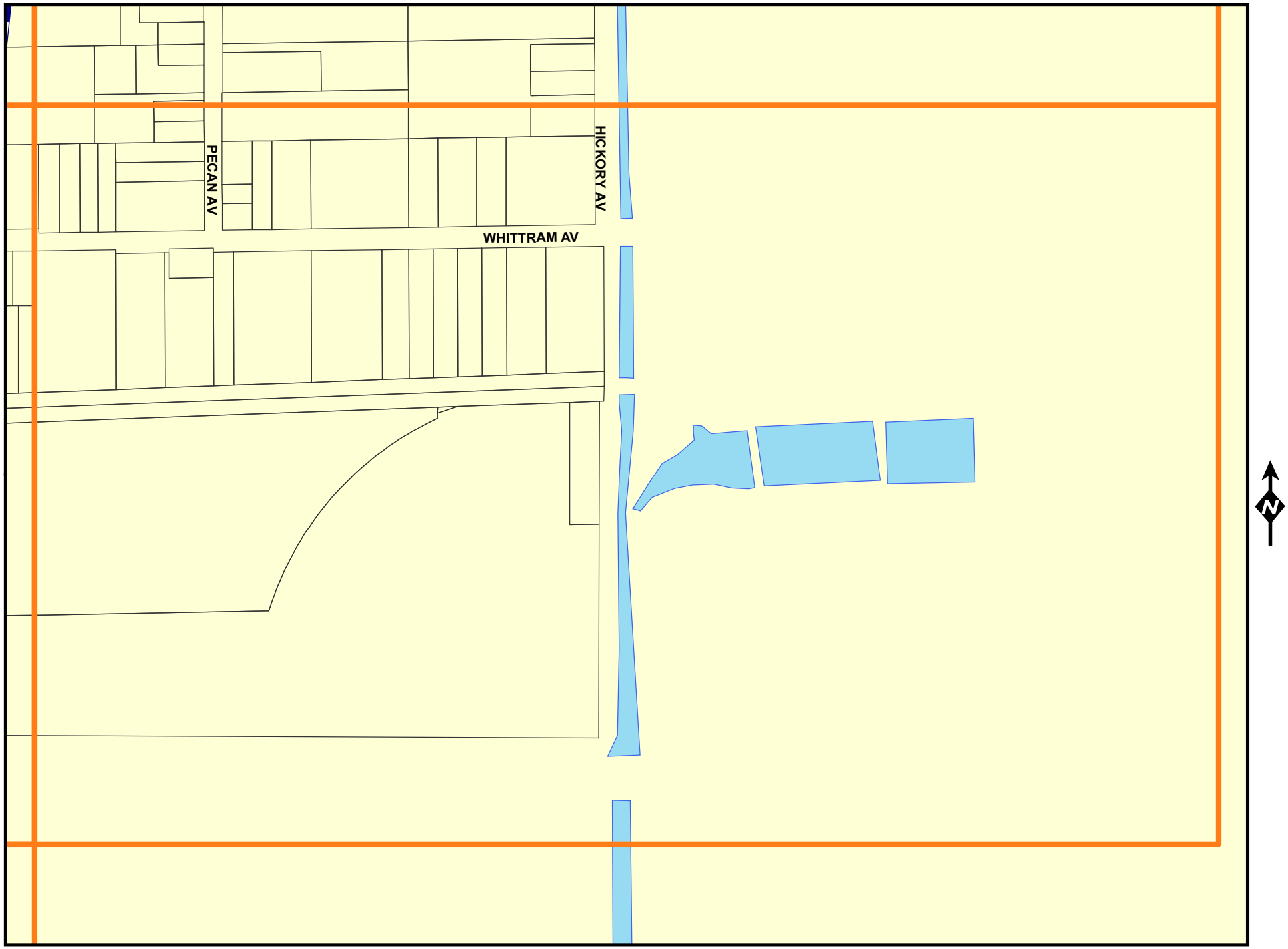
RC2308



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

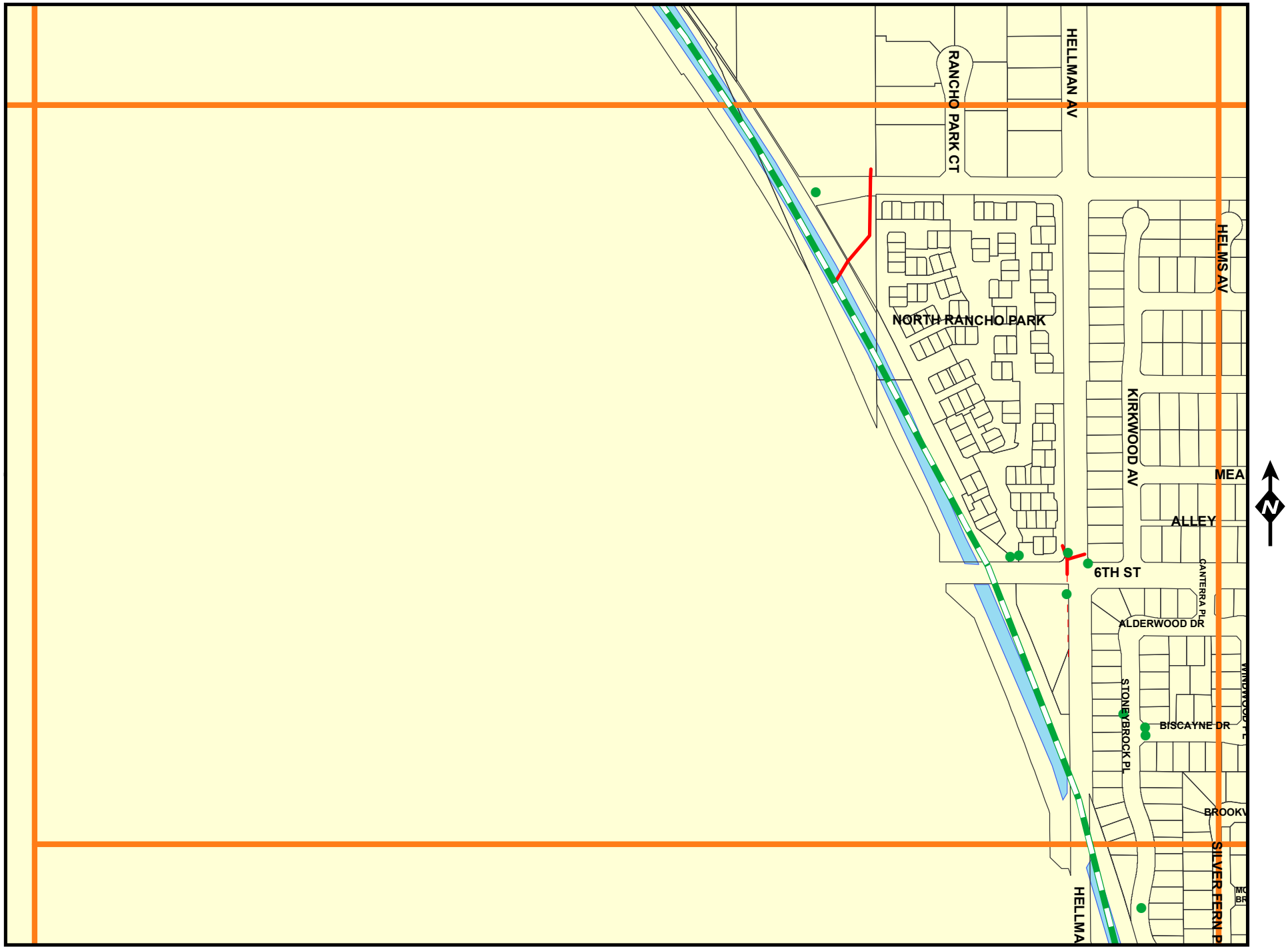
RC2309



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

FON096



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
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BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
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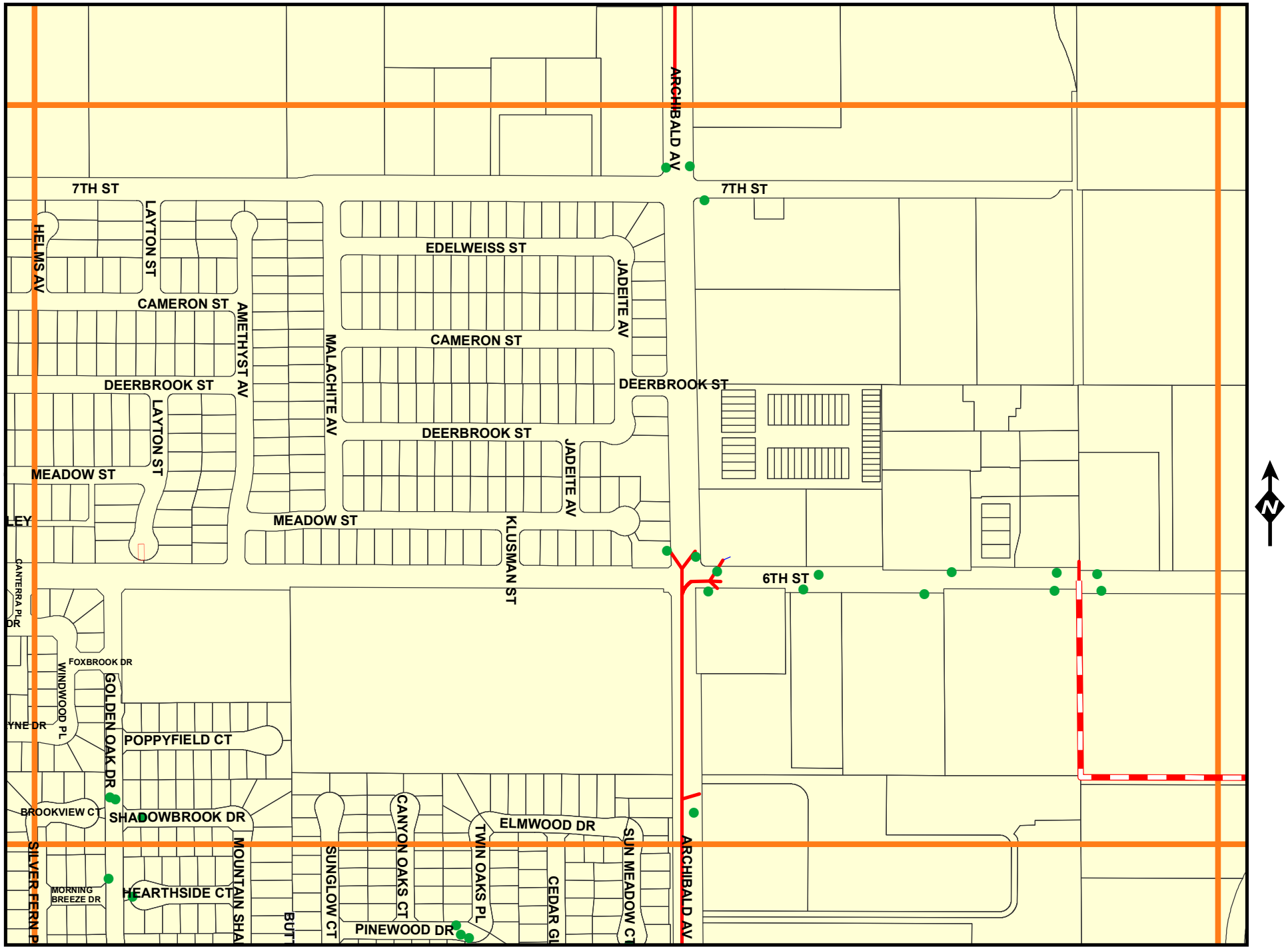
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

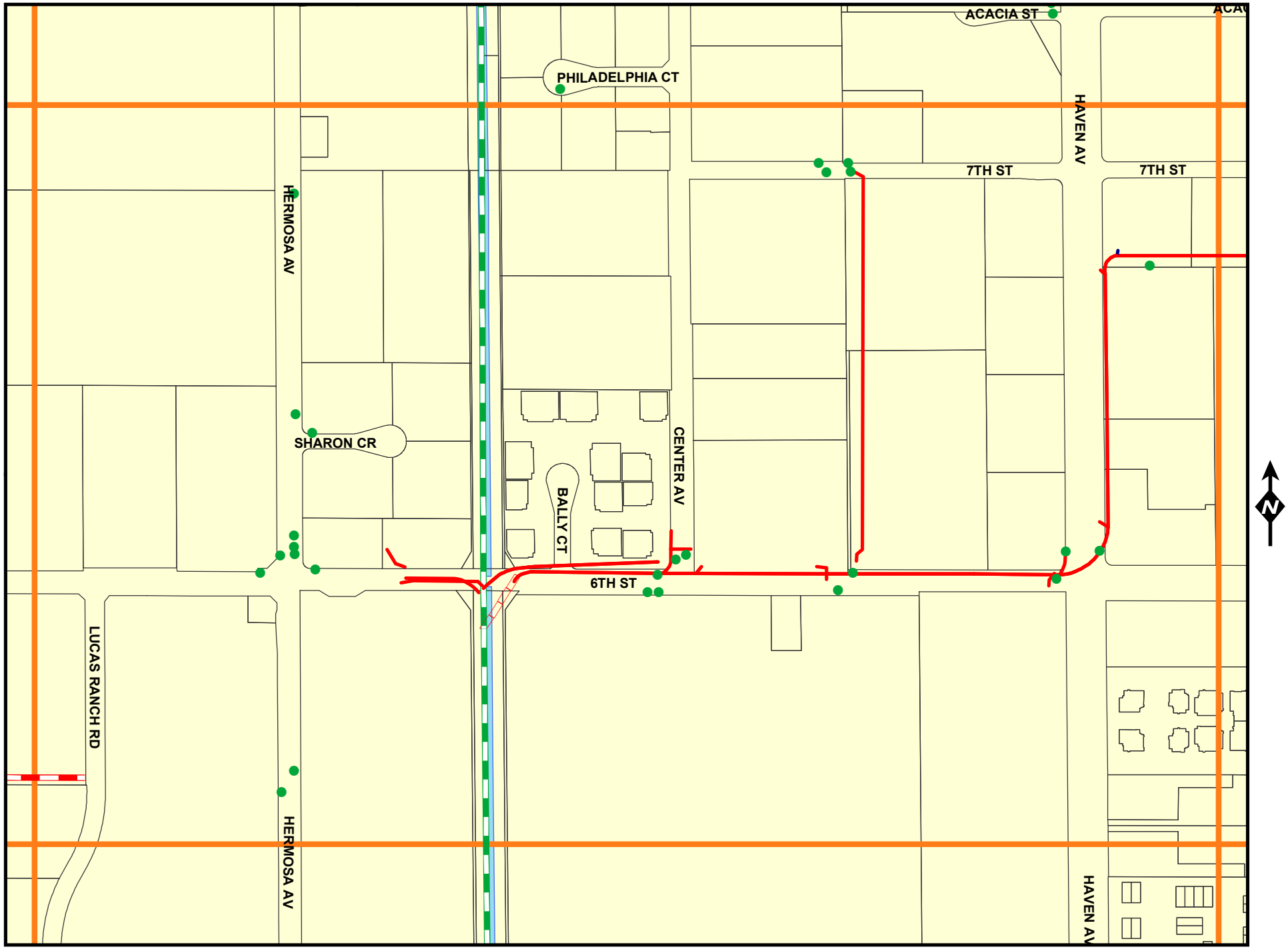
RC2403



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

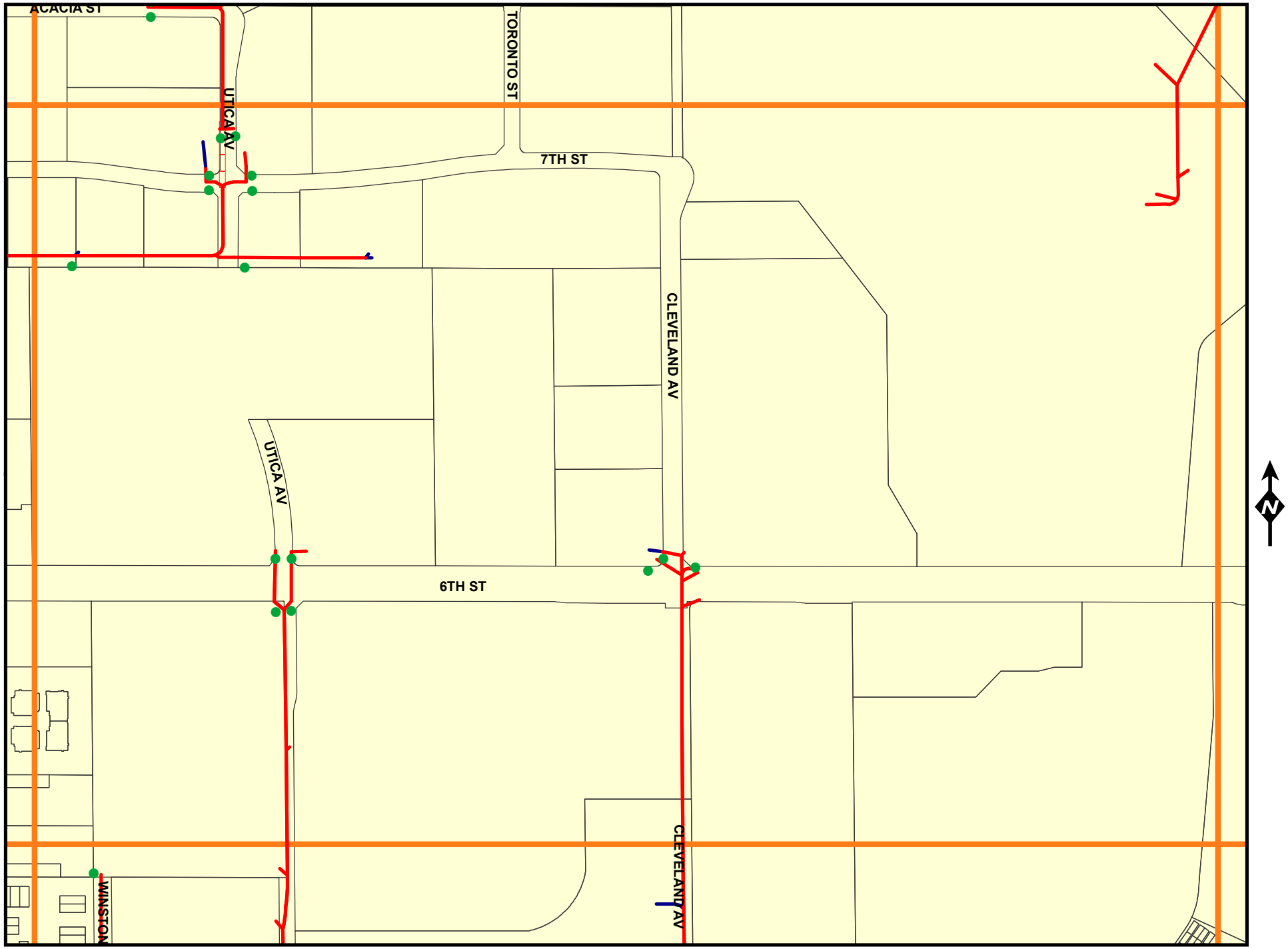
RC2404



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

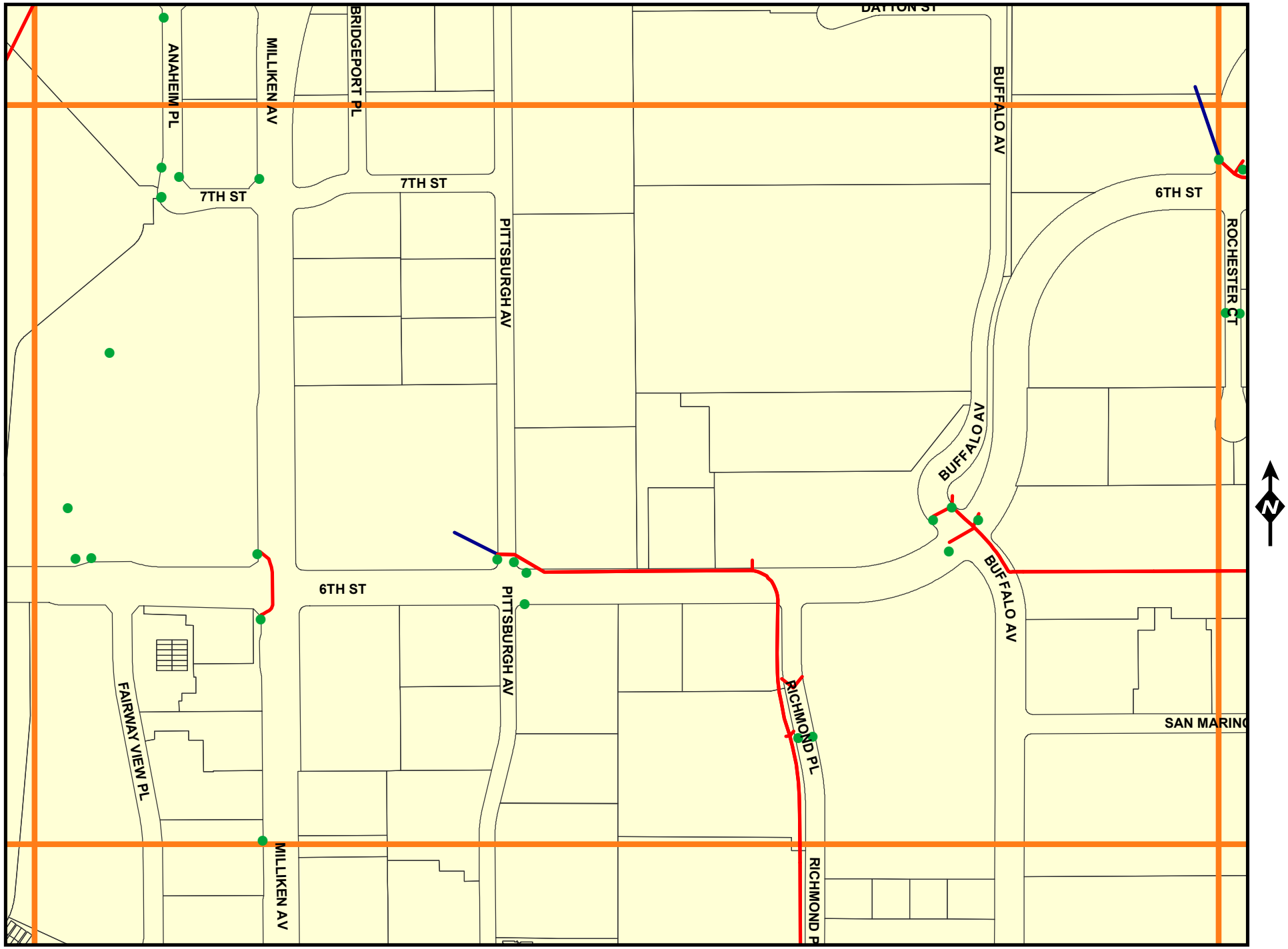
RC2405



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

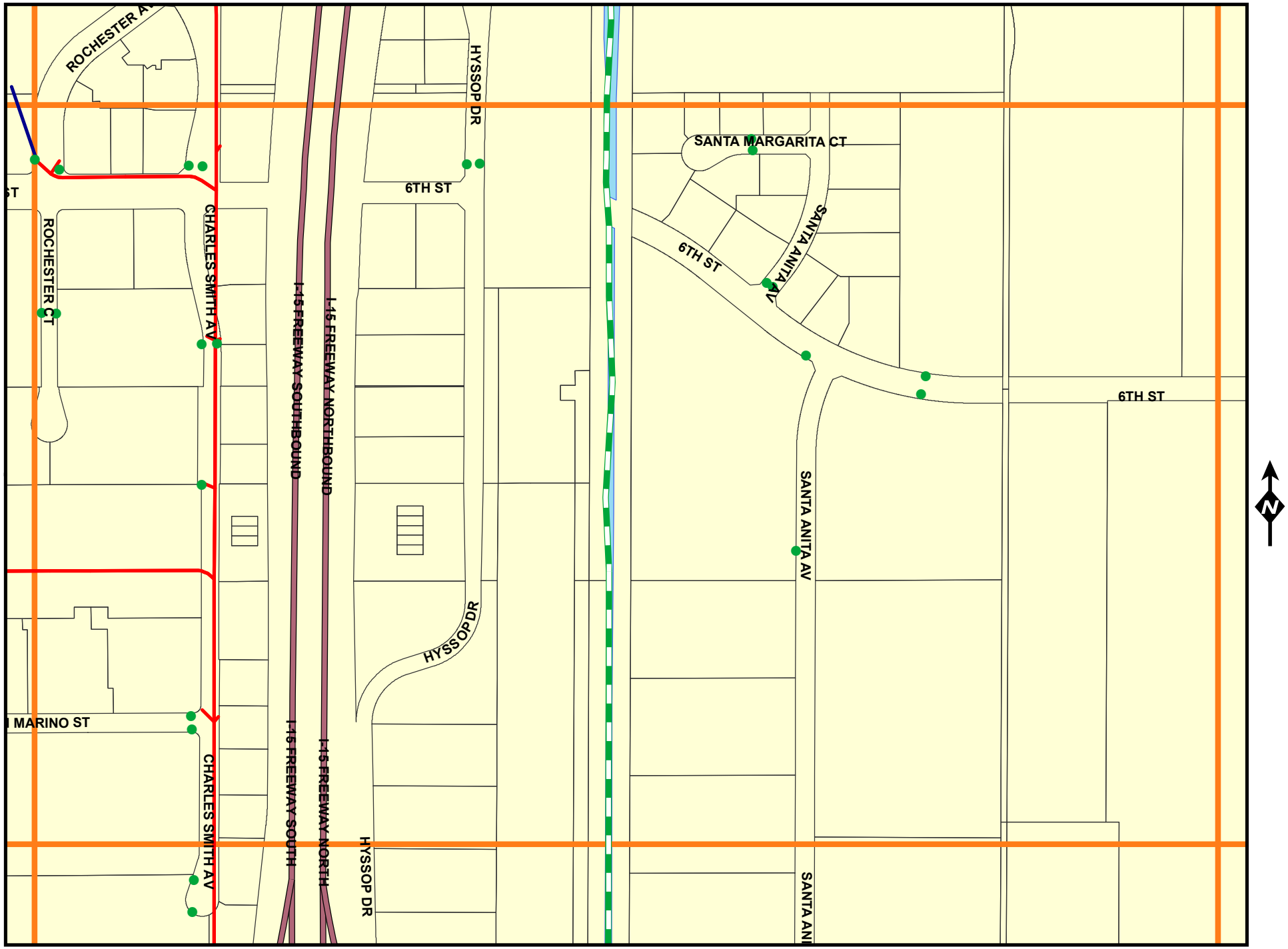
RC2406



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

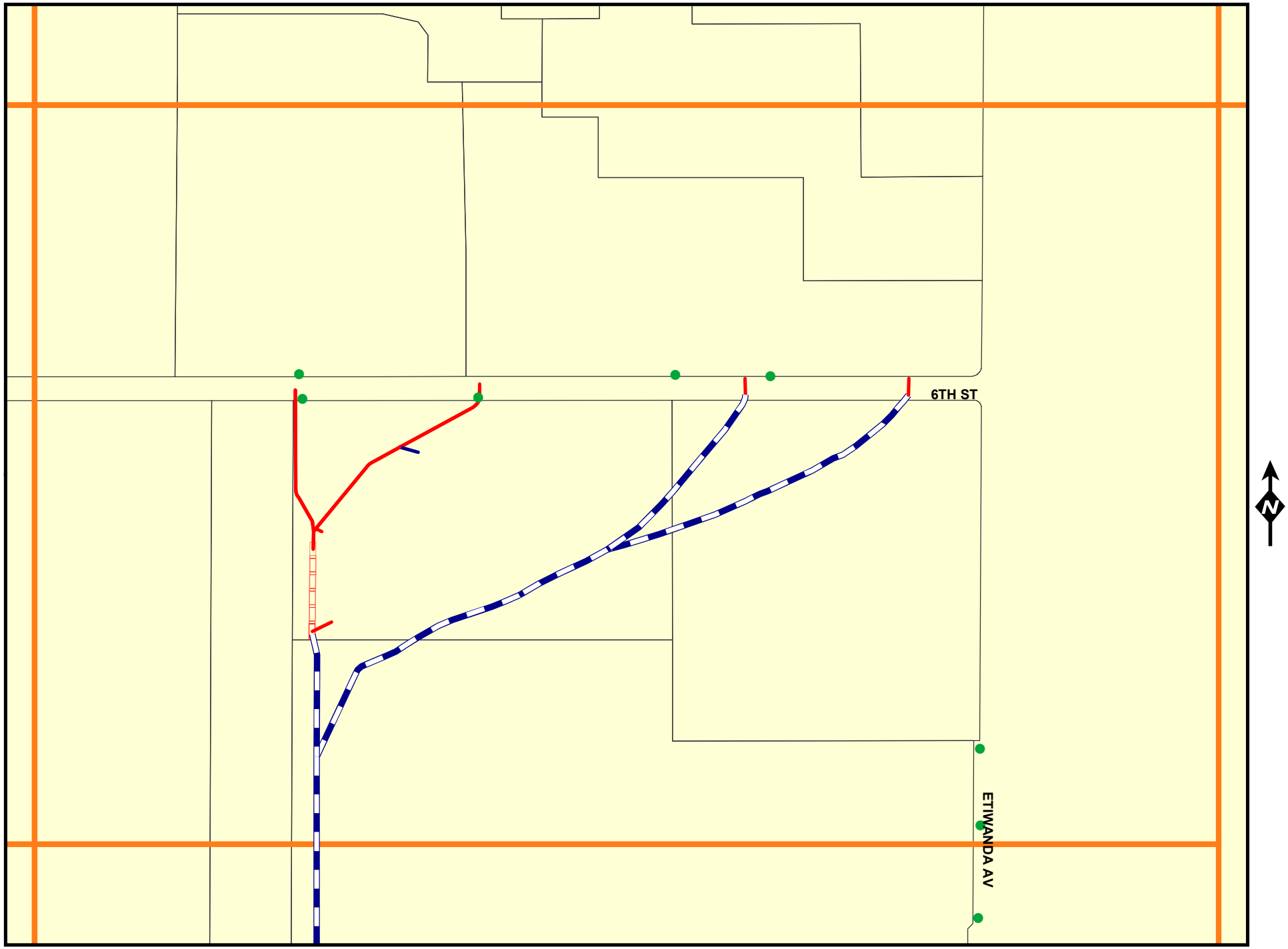
RC2407



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2408



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

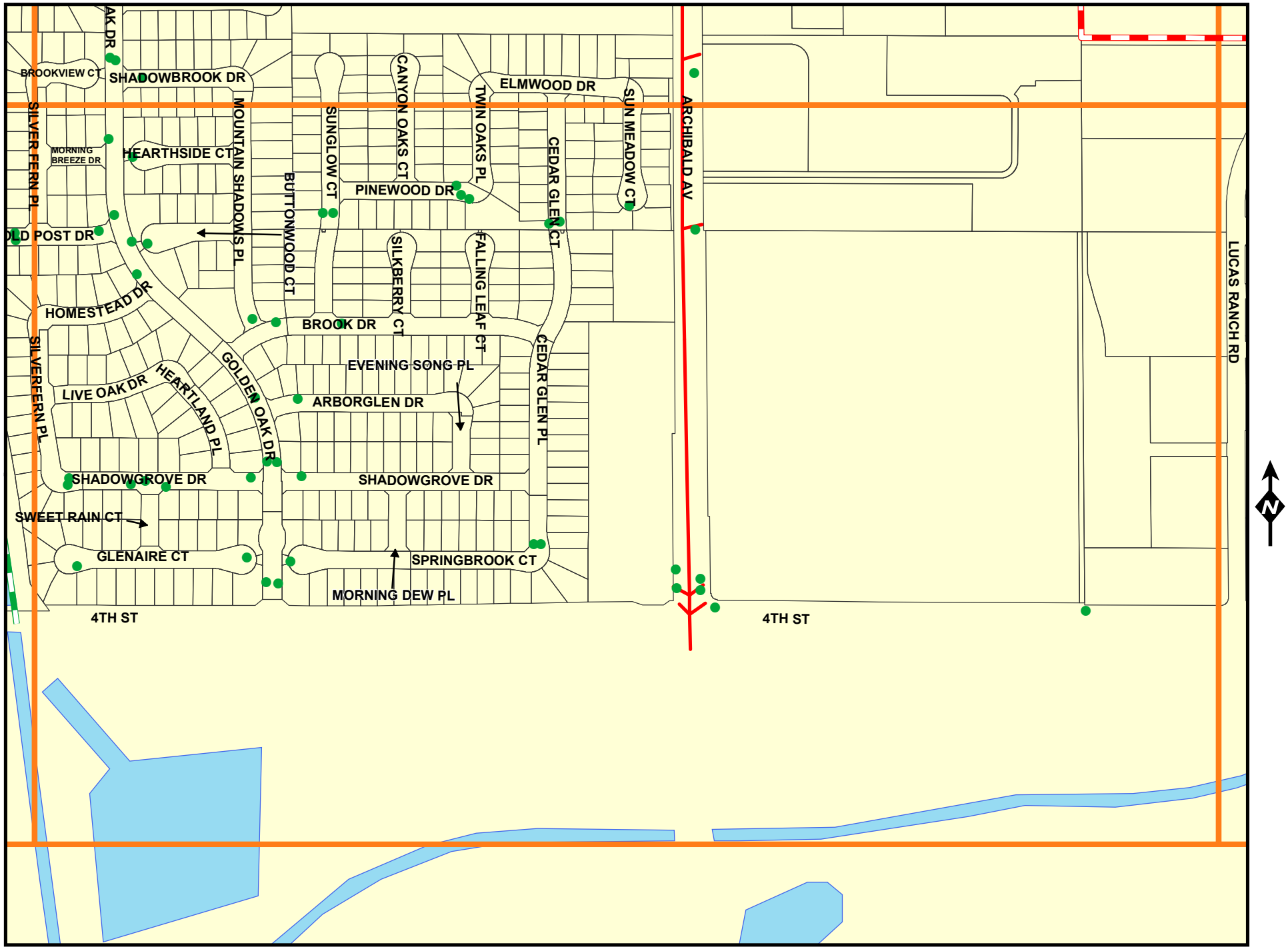
July 27, 2011

RC2409

PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

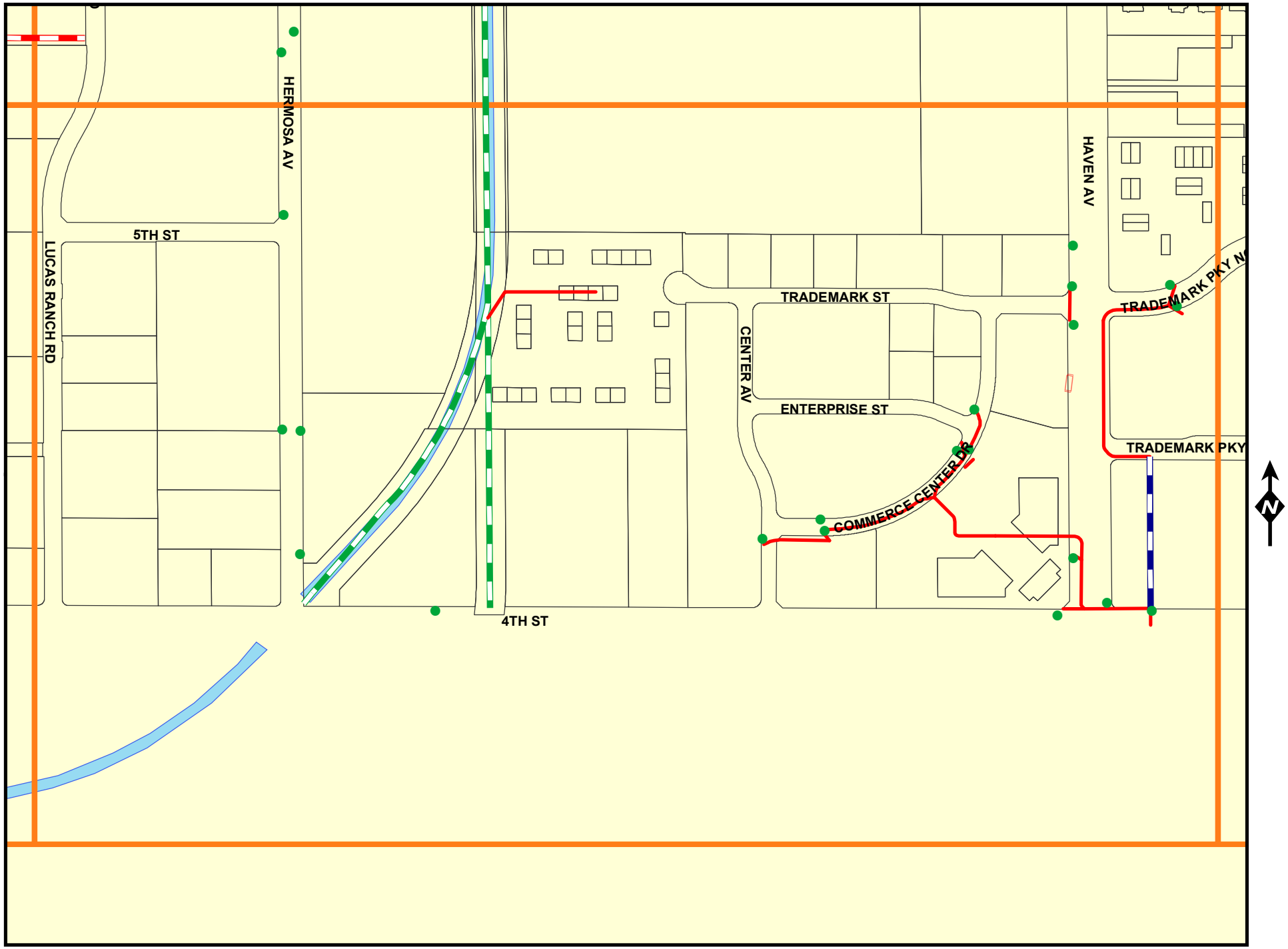
RC2503



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2504



PIPES - CNTY
PIPES - PRVT
PIPES - RCCC
BOX - CNTY
BOX - PRVT
BOX - RCCC
CHANNEL - CNTY
CHANNEL - PRVT
CHANNEL - RCCC
SWAILS - RCCC
SWAILS - PRVT
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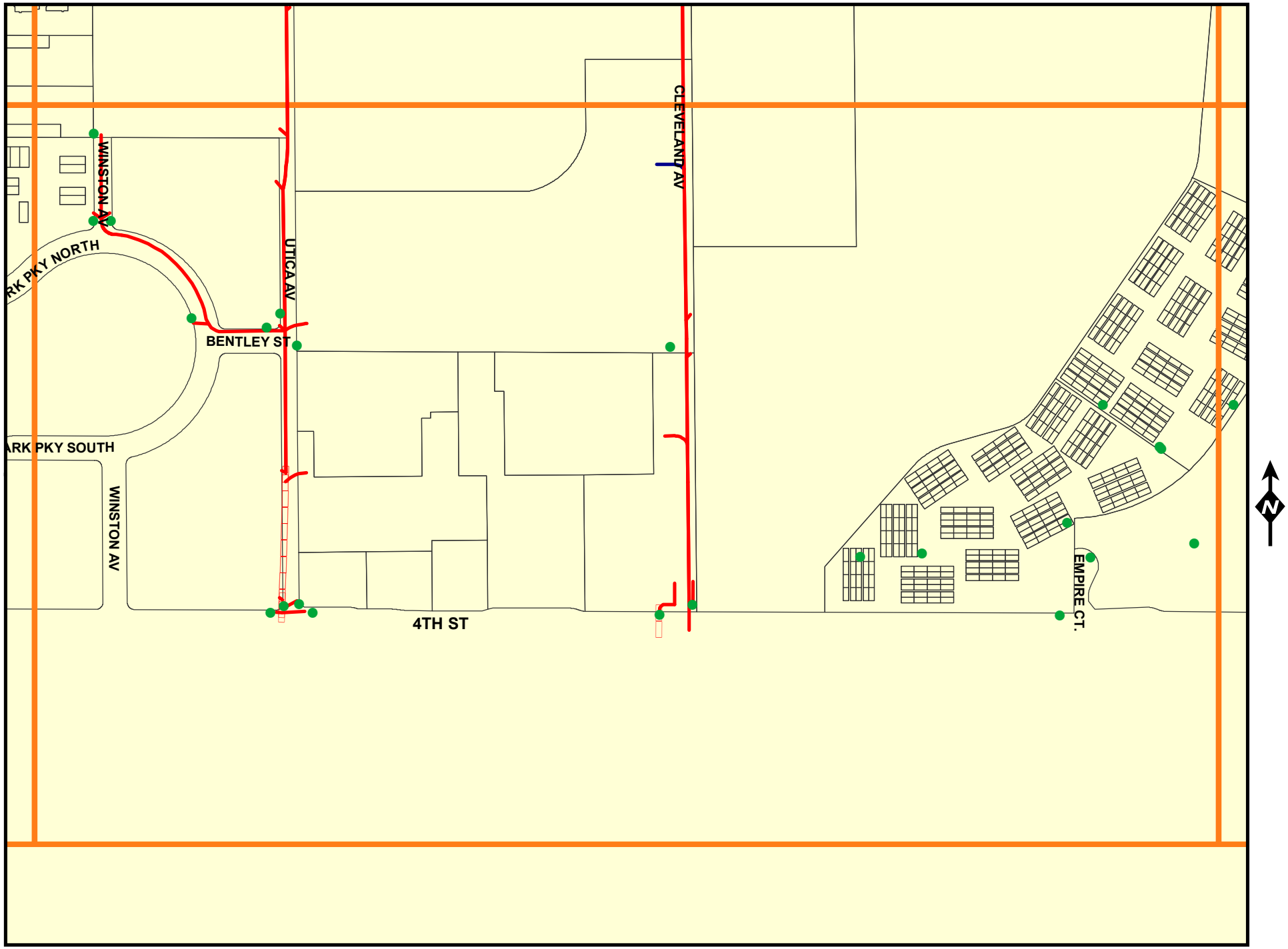
July 27, 2011

RC2505



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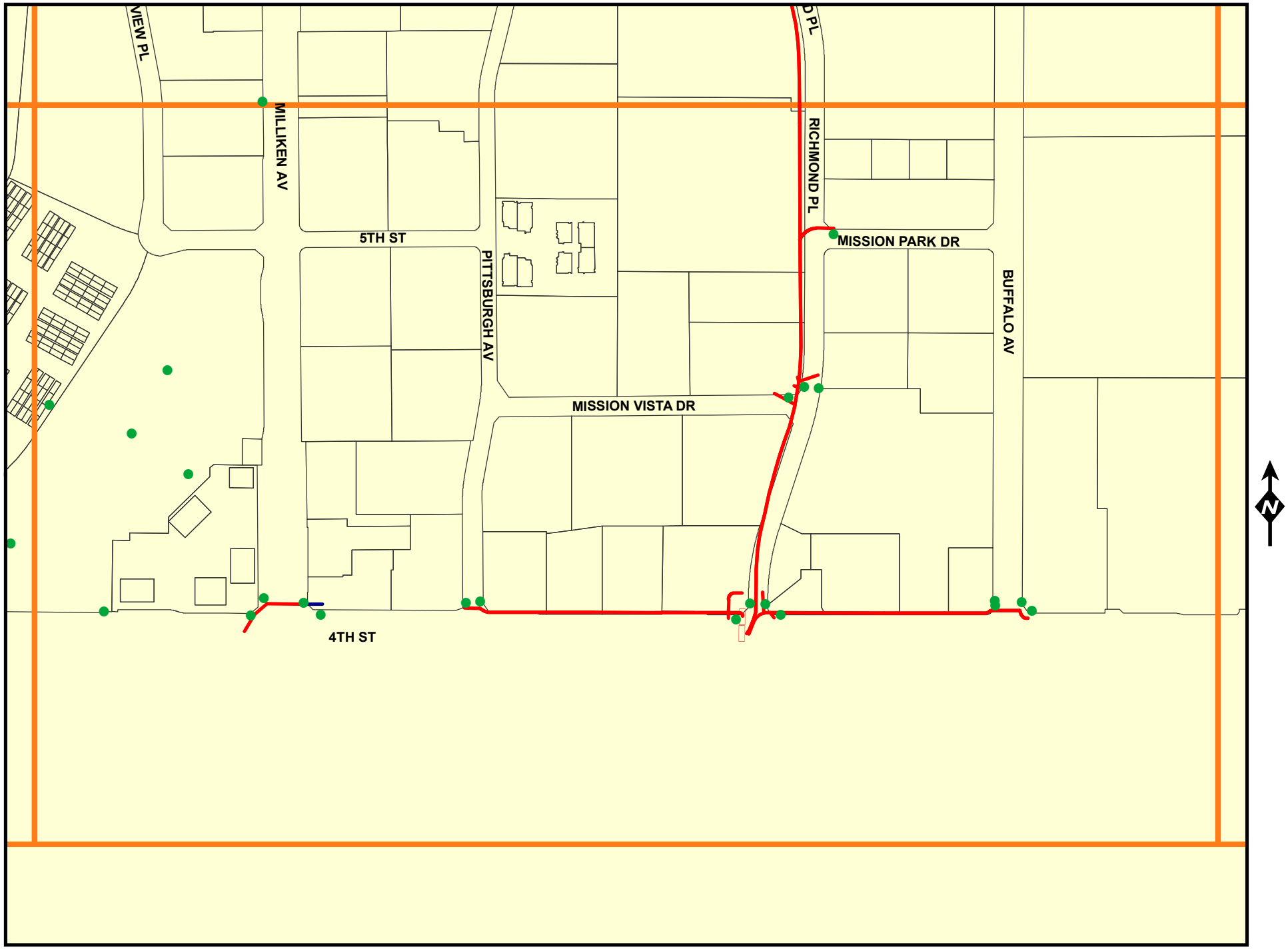
July 27, 2011

RC2506



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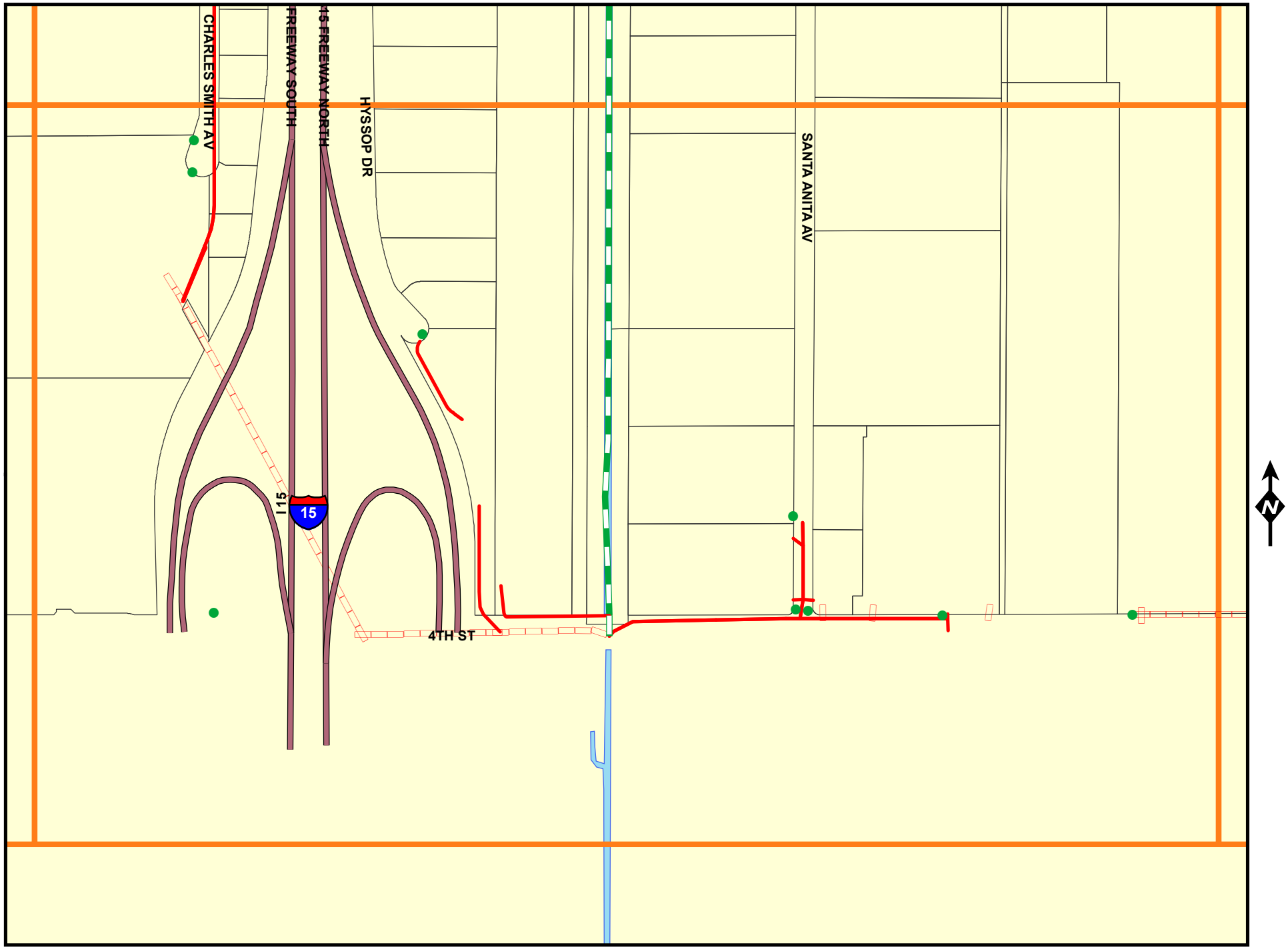

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July 27, 2011

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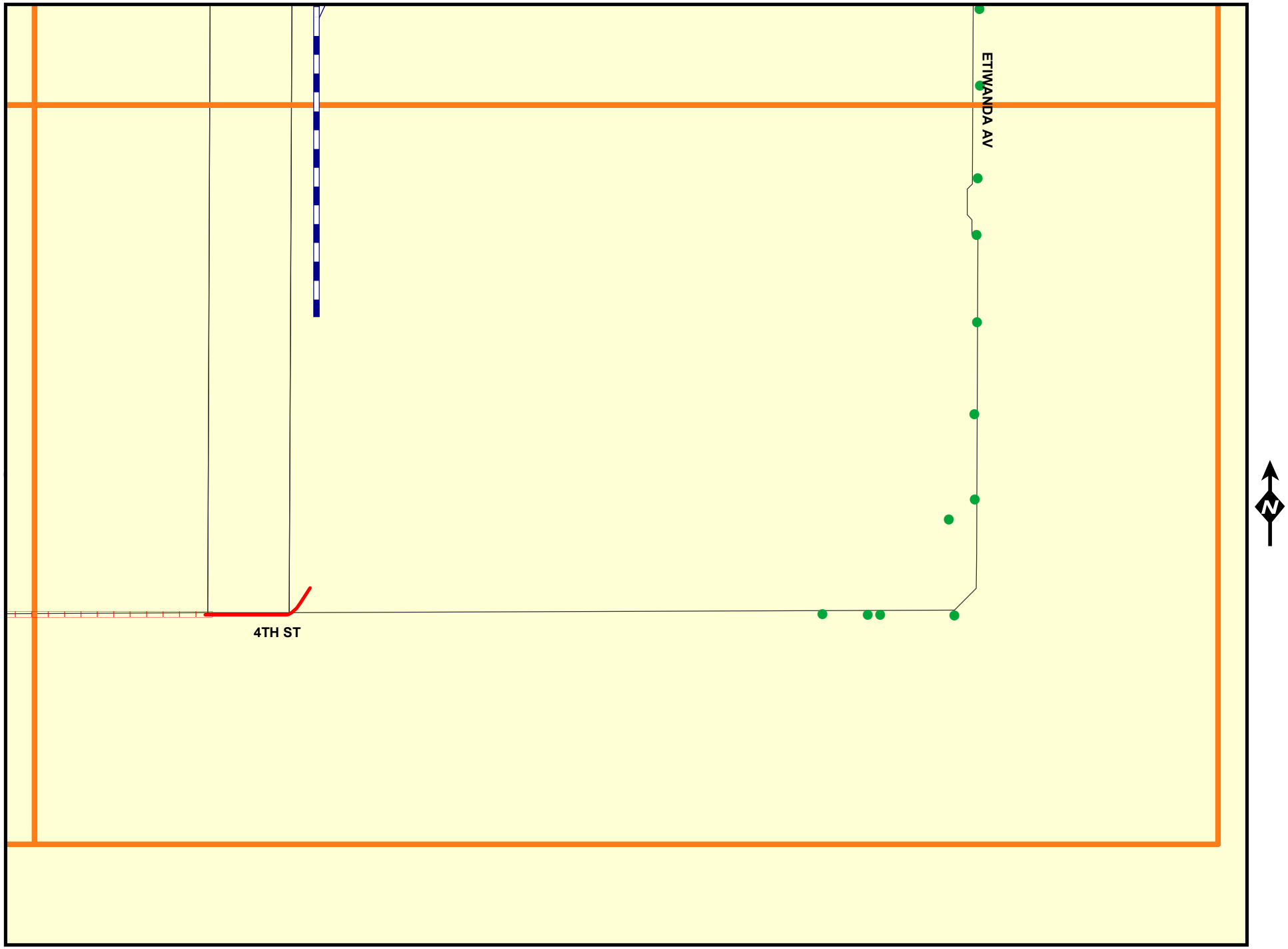

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CATCHBASIN

July 27, 2011

RC2509

Appendix E

Legal Certification

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TELEPHONE 714.990.0901

January 27, 2011

VIA U.S MAIL AND ELECTRONIC MAIL

Ms. Milasol Gaslan
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3348

Re: City of Rancho Cucamonga Certification Statement pursuant to Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618046 (January 29, 2010)

Dear Ms. Gaslan:

Our office serves as City Attorney for the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Per your request during our telephone conversation on January 6, 2011, I am writing to confirm that the City of Rancho Cucamonga (the "City") submitted a certification statement during the third-term permit in 2004, and has therefore fulfilled its certification statement requirement. For your convenience, enclosed is a copy of the City's 2004 certification statement.

As you know, paragraph J of page 62 of Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036 (January 29, 2010) provides that "[w]ithin 12 months of adoption of this Order, each Permittee shall submit a certification statement . . . that the Permittee has obtained all necessary legal authority in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A)-(F) and to comply with this Order through adoption of ordinances and/or municipal code modifications."

Paragraph J further provides, however, that "[t]hose Permittees who have already complied with this requirement during the third-term permit need not submit additional certification statements." The City submitted a certification statement during the third-term permit in 2004. Therefore, the City has complied with this requirement and is not required to submit additional certification statements. Thank you for confirming this during our January 6, 2011 telephone conversation.

If you require additional information from the City, please contact me at (213) 626-8484 or Linda Ceballos, Environmental Programs Manager for the City of Rancho Cucamonga, at (909) 477-2740, ext. 4060.

Very truly yours,

Candice K. Lee
Assistant City Attorney

Enclosure

cc: Linda Ceballos, City of Rancho Cucamonga
James L. Markman, City Attorney

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March 1, 2004

VIA FACSIMILE & MAIL

Gerard J. Thibeault
Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board-
Santa Ana Region
3737 Main Street, Suite 500
Riverside, CA 92501-3339

Re: Legal Authority of the City of Rancho Cucamonga to Implement RWQCB Order R8-2002-0012

Dear Mr. Thibeault:

The City of Rancho Cucamonga ("City"), by and through its City Attorney, hereby submits the following certification, pursuant to Section VI of Order No. R8-2002-0012 (NPDES Permit No. CAS618030), issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board ("RWQCB") on January 18, 2002, and entitled "Waste Discharge Requirements for the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, County of San Bernardino, the Incorporated Cities of San Bernardino County Within the Santa Ana Region Area-wide Urban Storm Water Runoff San Bernardino" ("Permit").

The City is one of the co-permittees under the Permit. Section VI of the Permit requires the City to provide the RWQCB with a statement from its legal counsel certifying that the City has adequate legal authority to comply with the Permit. As discussed in further detail herein, it is our opinion that the City has such legal authority.

This Statement is being submitted on behalf of the City to describe to the City's compliance with Section VI.7 of the Permit. However, as you are aware, the City is presently seeking judicial review of certain portions of the Permit, and the outcome of that lawsuit may ultimately alter the terms and conditions of the Permit. Accordingly, this statement is not, nor should it be construed as, a waiver by the City of any rights, arguments and defenses and the City hereby reserves any and all such rights.

1. Legal Authority Statement

In our opinion, the City has adequate legal authority to comply with the lawful requirements imposed upon the City under the Permit, consistent with the requirements set forth in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations promulgated under the Clean Water Act and to the extent permitted by State and Federal law, subject to the limitations on municipal action under the California and United States Constitutions, except as noted herein.

The City, as a general law city, has broad general police powers under the California Constitution to enact legislation for health and public welfare of the community to the extent not preempted by federal or state law. In addition to the provisions of the Municipal Code, which provides the City with various enforcement powers, such as those provided for under Section 2.40.010 ("City employee enforcement powers"), the City has adopted ordinances for the purpose of ensuring that it has adequate legal authority to implement and enforce its storm water control program. The City also has the authority under the California Constitution and the statutes of the State of California to enact and enforce these ordinances, and these ordinances were duly enacted. These ordinances contain specific enforcement provisions under the generally applicable enforcement provisions of the Municipal Code.

The Co-Permittees, including the City, have agreed that the San Bernardino County Flood Control District ("Flood Control District") is to serve as the Principal Permittee under this Permit. This statement assumes the Flood Control District also has adequate legal authority to comply with the requirements imposed on it as the Principal Permittee by the Permit, and that the Principal Permittee will exercise its legal authority as appropriate to comply with the Permit.

2. Ordinances

The City has or will have, within the schedule set forth in the Permit, the adequate legal authority, as envisioned by the Clean Water Act and applicable regulations, to implement the requirements of the Permit by the specified dates, and to enforce such additional requirements after they have been implemented, all to the extent permitted by

California and Federal Law, subject to the limitations on municipal action under the constitutions of the State of California and the United States.

The City has adopted a number of ordinances related to the regulation of urban runoff to control and prohibit discharges of pollutants into the MS4 and to comply with the requirements of the NPDES Permits. These ordinances are collected and codified in the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code, as well as in its uncodified ordinances (collectively, "Municipal Code"), as follows:

(1) The City has adopted its own uncodified stormwater ordinance, Ordinance 512 ("Stormwater Ordinance") which provides the City with authority to broadly prohibit the construction, maintenance, or utilization of an illicit connection into the City's stormwater drainage system, or the establishment or continuation of such illicit connection. See, Stormwater Ordinance § 3.03 ("Connections"). Further, the City has the legal authority to conduct inspection and enforce all aspects of the Stormwater Ordinance.

Additionally, pursuant to Chapter 1.08 of Municipal Code, entitled "Adoption of County Code Sections", the City has adopted various provisions of the County Code, including Title 3, Division 5 ("Monitoring, Control and Elimination of Pollutants into Storm Drain System").

Chapter One thereunder ("Pollution Discharge Elimination System Regulations"), section 35.0101 *et seq.* of the County Code, broadly prohibits the construction, maintenance, or utilization of an illicit connection into the City's stormwater drainage system, or the establishment, or continuation of such a connection. Section 35.0109 ("Connections").

Section 35.0111 of the County Code entitled, "Prohibited Discharges", prohibits both direct and indirect discharges into the City's MS4 system, in a manner which is in violation of any federal, state or local "law, rule, regulation, permit, order or other requirement . . ." of any prohibited discharge into the City's stormwater drainage system.

This chapter of the incorporated County Code also authorizes the City to enter and inspect, either "with the consent of the owner/occupant or with a warrant obtained

pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1822.50 et seq., to enter and inspect the premises of any user of the storm drain system to determine compliance with this chapter." Section 33.0117. Additionally, through its incorporation of the County Code, the City has the authority to institute both administrative and legal proceedings against violators of this chapter. Sections 35.0125-.0127.

(2) Chapter 5.12. of the Municipal Code, entitled "Entertainment," requires all businesses which are open to the public at which food or beverages are sold to only operate such businesses after first obtaining a permit, pursuant to the procedures established by this Chapter § 5.12.0-10 ("Permit Required"). This chapter further provides that such permits may be revoked or suspended, if the business is conducted in a manner which is contrary to the health, safety and general welfare of the public.]"

(3) Pursuant to § 31.014 ("Interference with Health Officer") of the San Bernardino County Code ("County Code"), which has been incorporated into the Municipal Code, it is illegal to interfere with the Health Officer or a representative thereof who, in the course of their duties, seeks to inspect or otherwise enforce the county's health and sanitation provisions, as adopted and incorporated by the City.

(4) Chapter 8.25 of the Municipal Code, entitled "Vehicle Abatement", regulates the accumulation and storage of abandoned, dismantled, wrecked or otherwise inoperative vehicles on both public and private property within the City's jurisdiction, other than on public highways. Section 8.25.160, entitled "Parking Abandoned or Dismantled Vehicles", provides that it is a misdemeanor to "abandon, park, store, leave or permit the abandonment, parking, storing or leaving of any abandoned, wrecked or otherwise inoperative vehicle on a city street."

(5) Chapter 15.04 of the Municipal Code provides for the City's adoption, in its entirety, of the 2001 California Building Code ("Building Code"), as the City's building code. By this adoption, the City has also adopted the Building Code's excavation and grading provisions, which are set forth in Appendix Chapter 33 ("Excavation and Grading"). Additionally, through the City's adoption of the Building Code, the City has also adopted the Building Code's provisions governing the Building Official's powers and duties, as well as the code's provisions governing conditions and requirements for the issuance of building permits.

(6) The City, through its incorporation of the County's Code, as well as its own codified and uncodified ordinances has established the necessary measures for controlling urban runoff and control from development. This ordinance applies to specified industrial and commercial facilities, as well as construction, development, and redevelopment activities and to specified new and existing facilities within the boundaries of the City and within its regulatory jurisdiction, whether or not a City permit or approval is required.

3. Implementation of Ordinances

Some of the City's ordinances are implemented through permit programs and others are implemented as regulatory programs. Under each ordinance, one or more City departments or department directors are authorized and directed in each ordinance to take the actions contemplated by the ordinance, e.g., to consider evidence and make findings, to issue or deny permits, to impose conditions on projects, to inspect, to take enforcement action, etc.

Other City departments require compliance with the Stormwater Drainage Ordinance as a condition for issuance of City permits.

All City environmental ordinances are also implemented, in part, through the application of the CEQA process to proposed projects.

Although proposed City ordinances are not subject to appeals, they are subject to a public notice and comment process prior to enactment. Enacted City ordinances can be challenged by, among other things, the timely filing of a writ of mandate in Superior Court. The referendum and initiative process can also be used to challenge enacted ordinances. The imposition of administrative penalties and fines under these ordinances (where applicable) can be appealed to the courts. Trial court decisions to impose civil penalties or to grant injunctive or other relief can also be appealed.

4. Administrative and Other Enforcement Procedures

In addition to the above authority, the City has in place the following legal and administrative procedures to assist in enforcing the various urban runoff related Ordinances:

a. Administrative Remedies

Title 8 of the City's Municipal Code, as well as other provisions therein, provides for administrative remedies for violations of the Code, including the following:

- Notice of Nuisance (§ 8.23.080);
- Notice to Abate (§ 8.23.160);
- Assessment of Costs Against Property (§ 8.23.200);
- Penalties (§ 8.23.220); and
- Cost Recovery in Civil Actions (§ 1.12.060)

b. Nuisance Remedies

- Public nuisance under State law; and
- City nuisance abatement procedures (Chapter 8.23 of the Municipal Code).
- County nuisance abatement procedures, (Chapter 33.031 et seq.), as incorporated by the City, pursuant to Chapter 1.08 of the Municipal Code.

c. Criminal Remedies

- Criminal penalties / prosecution pursuant to County Code § 33.0112, as incorporated by Municipal Code, Chapter 1.08.
- Infraction citations pursuant to County Code § 33.0106, as incorporated by reference by Municipal Code, Chapter 1.08

d. Equitable Remedies

- Injunctive relief under State law and the Municipal Code; and
- Declaratory relief under State law

e. Other Civil Remedies

- Federal law claims, e.g., Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation And Recovery Act Citizen Suits; and
- Remedies under the California Government Code.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding the foregoing or if you need any additional information regarding the City's legal authority to enforce the Permit.

Very truly yours,

D. Craig Fox
Deputy City Attorney

Enclosures

cc: Jack Lam, City Manager
Robert Zetterberg, Director, Integrated Waste/NPDES

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Appendix F

Municipal Code Chapter 19.04 Grading Standards

Chapter 19.04 - GRADING STANDARDS

Sections:

19.04.010 - Short title.
19.04.020 - Scope.
19.04.030 - Purpose.
19.04.040 - Definitions.
19.04.050 - Establishment of grading committee.
19.04.060 - Grading review procedures.
19.04.070 - Exemptions.
19.04.080 - Map and site plan approval contingent on grading plan approval.
19.04.090 - Appeal.

19.04.010 - Short title.

This chapter shall be known and referred to as the grading review procedure of the city.

(Ord. 118 § 1, 1980)

19.04.020 - Scope.

This chapter establishes regulations for submittal and review of conceptual grading plans in connection with proposed development, establishes a grading committee for review of grading plans, and provides for establishment of standards and guidelines to be utilized by the grading committee and other city agencies in review of such plans.

(Ord. 118 § 2, 1980)

19.04.030 - Purpose.

The purposes of this chapter are as follows:

A. To minimize the effects of grading by discouraging mass grading and excessive slopes to ensure that the natural character of terrain is retained.

B. To preserve significant topographic features, including rock outcroppings, native plant materials and natural hydrology while also encouraging improved drainage from lots directly to a street, storm drain, or through public or privately maintained easement.

C. To limit the impact of slopes on adjacent developed properties and limit construction on identified seismic or geologic hazard areas.

D. To encourage the use of a variety of housing styles, splitlevel grading techniques, varied lot sizes, site design densities, maintenance of view and arrangement and spacing to accomplish grading policies.

(Ord. 118 § 3, 1980)

19.04.040 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings set out below:

A. "Conceptual grading plan" means grading plans conforming to the provisions of Section 6 of this ordinance.

B. "Final grading plan" means a plan showing all detailed drainage information, grade elevations, building locations and floor elevations.

C. "Preliminary grading plan" means a plan showing building pad elevations, typical drainage methods to be utilized, and similar generalized information, usually excluding finish floor elevations, building locations, and specific drainage details.

(Ord. 118 § 4, 1980)

19.04.050 - Establishment of grading committee.

There is established a grading committee, comprised of one representative from the building division, one representative from the engineering division, and one representative from the planning division.

The grading committee shall:

A. Review all grading plans submitted under Section 19.04.060

B. Compile standards and guidelines relating to grading practices including, but not limited to, topography, drainage structures, slopes, irrigation, planting, building pad differential heights, accessibility and such other features or functions necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. Such standards and guidelines shall be reviewed by the planning commission and approved by the city council. When approved, the standards and guidelines shall be utilized in review of all grading plans submitted to city agencies for checking; and

C. Act as an initial reviewing body in the event that practical difficulty or undue hardship is created as a result of application of the standards or guidelines, or in the event difference of opinion arises as to their application. The findings of the grading committee are final unless modified by the planning commission at a regularly scheduled site plan review hearing or through appeal, as set forth in Section 19.04.090, when plans are not subject to review by the planning commission.

(Ord. 118 § 5, 1980)

19.04.060 - Grading review procedures.

At the time of submittal of a tentative tract map, tentative parcel map, or site plan for development review, the applicant shall also submit the following information:

A. A natural features map which shall identify all slope banks, ridgelines, natural drainage courses, rock outcroppings, existing vegetation worthy of consideration for preservation. Also depicted shall be landslides and other existing geologic hazards. Each feature depicted shall be

noted for its visual significance, environmental function, or both.

B. A conceptual grading plan including information necessary to determine the proposed grading concepts, elevation of pads, and natural features to be preserved. The following specific information shall be depicted:

1. Areas to be left natural;

2. Areas of proposed cut and fill in contrasting colors, with areas where cut and fill exceed depths established in the hillside development guidelines clearly shown;

3. Contours shall be shown for existing natural land conditions and proposed work. The proposed final grades shall indicate clearly all cuts, fills, and slopes. Contours shall be shown according to the following schedule:

Natural Slope	Maximum Interval, Feet
2% or less	2
Over 2% and up to 9%	5
Over 9%	10

4. A conceptual drainage and flood control facilities describing planned drainage improvements;

5. Conceptual landscape treatment plan depicting proposed erosion control measures;

6. General vicinity of the proposed site;

7. Property limits and accurate contours of existing ground and detail of terrain and area drainage;

8. Limiting dimensions, elevations, or finished contours to be achieved by the grading, and proposed drainage channels, retaining walls, and related construction shown by contour map, cross-sections, or other means;

9. Location of any existing buildings or structures on the property where the work is to be performed and the approximate location and size of any building pads proposed on the land. Adjacent parcels within fifty feet of the property or which may be affected by the proposed grading shall also be shown.

C. A geological and soils report, prepared by an approved soils engineering firm and in sufficient detail to substantiate and support the design concepts presented in the preparation as submitted.

D. A topographic model, as determined necessary by the director of community development for clarification of the proposed grading plan. The scale must be sufficient to delineate details. The submitted information shall be reviewed by the grading committee during pertinent review process. The grading committee shall not approve a conceptual grading plan unless it is found to conform with the policies, standards, and guidelines, established by or pursuant to this chapter. The approved conceptual grading plan shall provide the basis for preliminary and/or final grading plan approval under other city regulations.

(Ord. 118 § 6, 1980)

19.04.070 - Exemptions.

The community development director may waive any or all of the requirements of Section 19.04.060 if he determines that any proposed waiver will have no significant effect upon topography, drainage, and/or natural features.

(Ord. 118 § 7, 1980)

19.04.080 - Map and site plan approval contingent on grading plan approval.

No tentative tract map, tentative parcel map, or site plan submitted for development review shall be approved until a conceptual grading plan has been approved or has been waived.

(Ord. 118 § 8, 1980)

19.04.090 - Appeal.

Any interested person may, within fourteen days after a decision by the grading committee, appeal the decision in writing to the planning commission pursuant to appeal procedures outlined in the zoning ordinance.

(Ord. 118 § 9, 1980)

Appendix G

Municipal Code Chapter 19.12 Floodplain Management

Chapter 19.12 - FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Sections:

19.12.010 - Authorization, findings, purpose and methods.
19.12.020 - Definitions.
19.12.030 - General provisions.
19.12.040 - Administration.
19.12.050 - Provisions for flood hazard reduction.
19.12.060 - Variance procedure.

19.12.010 - Authorization, findings, purpose and methods.

A. Statutory Authorization. The Legislature of the state of California has in Government Code Sections 65302, 65560, and 65800 conferred upon local government units authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the city council of the city of Rancho Cucamonga does adopt the following floodplain management regulations.

B. Findings of Fact.

1. The flood hazard areas of the city are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

2. These flood losses are caused by uses that are inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or protected from flood damage. The cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards that increase flood heights and velocities also contribute to the flood loss.

C. Statement of Purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

1. Protect human life and health;

2. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

3. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

4. Minimize prolonged business interruptions;

5. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains; electric, telephone and sewer lines; and streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

6. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future blighted areas caused by flood damage;

7. Ensure that potential buyers are notified that the property is in an area of special flood hazard; and

8. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

D. Methods of Reducing Flood Losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions to:

1. Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities;

2. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities that serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

3. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;

4. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and

5. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

19.12.020 - Definitions.

Unless specifically defined in this section, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

"Accessory use" means a use that is incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the parcel of land on which it is located.

"Alluvial fan" means a geomorphologic feature characterized by a cone or fan-shaped deposit of boulders, gravel, and fine sediments that have been eroded from mountain slopes, transported by flood flows, and then deposited on the valley floors, and which is subject to flash flooding, high-velocity flows, debris flows, erosion, sediment movement and deposition, and channel migration.

"Apex" means the point of highest elevation on an alluvial fan, which on undisturbed fans is generally the point where the major stream that formed the fan emerges from the mountain front.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter.

"Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH zone on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM). The base flood depths range from one to three feet; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is

characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of special flood hazard." See "special flood hazard area."

"Area of special flood-related erosion hazard" means the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as zone E on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM).

"Area of special mudslide (i.e., mudflow) hazard" means the area subject to severe mudslides (i.e., mudflows). The area is designated as zone M on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM).

"Base flood" means a flood which has a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "one-hundred-year flood"). "Base flood" is the term used throughout this chapter.

"Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade, i.e., below ground level, on all sides.

"Breakaway walls" means any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic or any other suitable building material, which is not part of the structural support of the building and which is designed to break away under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing any damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by flood waters. A breakaway wall shall have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls must be certified by a registered engineer or architect and shall meet the following conditions:

1. Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and

2. The elevated portion of the building shall not incur any structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously in the event of the base flood.

"Building." See "structure."

"Coastal high-hazard area" means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high-velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. It is an area subject to high-velocity waters, including coastal and tidal inundation or tsunamis. The area is designated on a flood insurance rate map (FIRM) as zone V1-V30, VE, or V.

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

"Encroachment" means the advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

"Existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final

site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

"Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Flood," "flooding," or "flood water" means:

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; and/or mudslides (i.e., mudflows). See "mudslides"; and

2. The condition resulting from flood-related erosion. See "flood-related erosion."

"Flood boundary and floodway map (FBFM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the floodway.

"Flood hazard boundary map" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the areas of flood hazards.

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes flood profiles, the flood insurance rate map, the flood boundary and floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Flood-related erosion" means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

"Flood-related erosion area" or "flood-related erosion-prone area" means a land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.

"Flood-related erosion area management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works, and floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain administrator" means the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

"Floodplain management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

"Floodplain management regulations" means this chapter and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as grading and erosion control) and other application of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes federal, state or local regulations in any combination thereof which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

"Floodplain or flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. See "Flooding."

"Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents. (Refer to FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93, TB 3-93, and TB 7-93 for guidelines on dry and wet floodproofing.)

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. Also referred to as "regulatory floodway."

"Floodway fringe" means that area of the floodplain on either side of the "regulatory floodway" where encroachment may be permitted.

"Fraud and victimization" as related to Section 19.12.060, "Variances," of this chapter, means that the variance granted must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the city of Rancho Cucamonga will consider the fact that every newly constructed building adds to government responsibilities and remains a part of the community for fifty to one hundred years. Buildings that are permitted to be constructed below the base flood elevation are subject during all those years to increased risk of damage from floods, while future owners of the property and the community as a whole are subject to all the costs, inconvenience, danger, and suffering that those increased flood damages bring. In addition, future owners may purchase the property, unaware that it is subject to potential flood damage, and can be insured only at very high flood insurance rates.

"Functionally dependent use" means a use that cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, and does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

"Governing body" means the local governing unit, i.e., county or municipality that is empowered to adopt and implement regulations to provide for the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

"Hardship" as related to Section 19.12.060, "Variances," of this chapter means the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The city council requires that the variance be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

"Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or

4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

"Levee" means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

"Levee system" means a flood protection system, which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accord with sound engineering practices.

"Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement. (See "basement" definition).

1. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure below the lowest floor that is usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor provided it conforms to applicable non-elevation design requirements, including, but not limited to:

   a. The wet floodproofing standard in Section 19.12.050(A)(3)(c) of this chapter;

   b. The anchoring standards in Section 19.12.050(A)(1) of this chapter;

   c. The construction materials and methods standards in Section 19.12.050(A)(2) of this chapter; and

   d. The standards for utilities in Section 19.12.050(B) of this chapter.

2. For residential structures, all subgrade-enclosed areas are prohibited as they are considered to be basements (see "basement" definition). This prohibition includes below-grade garages and storage areas.

"Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

"Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into

two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

"Market value" shall be determined by estimating the cost to replace the structure in new condition and adjusting that cost figure by the amount of depreciation, which has accrued since the structure was constructed. The cost of replacement of the structure shall be based on a square foot cost factor determined by reference to a building cost estimating guide recognized by the building construction industry. The amount of depreciation shall be determined by taking into account the age and physical deterioration of the structure and functional obsolescence as approved by the floodplain administrator, but shall not include economic or other forms of external obsolescence. Use of replacement costs or accrued depreciation factors different from those contained in recognized building cost estimating guides may be considered only if such factors are included in a report prepared by an independent professional appraiser and supported by a written explanation of the differences.

"Mean sea level" means, for purposes of the national flood insurance program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map are referenced.

"Mudslide" (i.e., mudflow) means and describes a condition where there is a river, flow or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside, usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on the ground, preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain.

"Mudslide (i.e., mudflow) prone area" means an area with land surfaces and slopes of unconsolidated material where the history, geology, and climate indicate a potential for mudflow.

"New construction," for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by this community, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

"New manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by this community.

"Obstruction" means and includes, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channelization, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation or other material in, along, across or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water, or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

"One-hundred-year flood." See "base flood."

"Primary frontal dune" means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively mild slope.

"Public safety and nuisance" as related to Section 19.12.060, "Variances," of this chapter means that the granting of a variance must not result in anything which is injurious to safety or health of an entire

community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;

2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a tight-duty truck; and

4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

"Regulatory floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

"Remedy a violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state or local floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the chapter or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing state or federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

"Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

"Sand dunes" means naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Sheet flow area." See "area of shallow flooding."

"Special flood hazard area (SFHA)" means an area in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. It is shown on an FHBM or FIRM as zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V.

"Start of construction" means and includes substantial improvement and other proposed new development and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days from the date of the permit. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufacture home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground; this includes a gas or

liquid storage tank or a manufactured home.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations or state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

2. Any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

"V zone." See "coastal high-hazard area."

"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter that permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this chapter. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this chapter is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

"Water surface elevation" means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

"Watercourse" means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

19.12.030 - General provisions.

A. Lands to Which this Chapter Applies. This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the city.

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the flood insurance study (FIS) for the city of Rancho Cucamonga dated March 5, 1984 and accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) and flood boundary and floodway maps (FBFMs), dated January 17, 1997, and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. This FIS and attendant mapping is the minimum area of applicability of this chapter and may be supplemented by studies for other areas which allow implementation of this chapter and which are recommended to the city council by the floodplain

administrator. The study, FIS, FIRMs and FBFMs are on file in the office of the city engineer located at 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729.

C. Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the term of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the requirements (including violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) shall constitute a misdemeanor. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the city council from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

D. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions. This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another ordinance, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

E. Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

1. Considered as minimum requirements;

2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and

3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

F. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of city council, any officer or employee thereof, the state of California, or the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made under this chapter.

G. Severability. This chapter and the various parts thereof are declared to be severable. Should any section of this chapter be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the chapter as a whole, or any portion thereof other than the section so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

19.12.040 - Administration.

A. Establishment of Development Permit. A development permit shall be obtained before any construction or other development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 19.12.030(B) of this chapter. Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the floodplain administrator and may include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevation of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information are required:

1. Site plan, including but not limited to:

a. For all proposed structures, spot ground elevations at building corners and twenty-foot

or smaller intervals along the foundation footprint, or one-foot contour elevations throughout the building site, and

b. Proposed locations of water supply, sanitary sewer, and utilities, and

c. If available, the base flood elevation from the flood insurance study and/or flood insurance rate map, and

d. If applicable, the location of the regulatory floodway;

2. Foundation design detail, including but not limited to:

a. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures, and

b. For a crawl-space foundation, location and total net area of foundation openings as required in Section 19.12.050(A)(3)(c) of this chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletins 1-93 and 7-93, and

c. For foundations placed on fill, the location and height of fill, and compaction requirements (compacted to ninety-five percent using the standard proctor test method); and

3. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be floodproofed, as required in Section 19.12.050(A)(3)(c) of this chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 3-93; and

4. All appropriate certifications listed in subsection (C)(4) of this section; and

5. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

B. Designation of the Floodplain Administrator. The city engineer is appointed to administer, implement, and enforce this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accord with its provisions.

C. Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator. The duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Permit Review. Review all development permits to determine that:

a. Permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied,

b. All other required state and federal permits have been obtained,

c. The site is reasonably safe from flooding, and

d. The proposed development does not adversely affect the carrying capacity of areas where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated. For purposes of this chapter, "adversely affects" means that the cumulative effect of the proposed development when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point;

2. Review, Use and Development of Other Base Flood Data.

a. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 19.12.030(B) of this chapter, the floodplain administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency, or other source, in order to administer Section 19.12.050 of this chapter. Any such information shall be submitted to the city council for adoption, or

b. If no base flood elevation date is available from a federal or state agency or other source, then a base flood elevation shall be obtained using one of two methods from the FEMA publication "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas—A Guide for Obtaining and Developing Base (100-year) Flood Elevations" dated July 1995 in order to administer Section 19.12.050 of this chapter:

i. Simplified Method.

(A) One-hundred-year or base flood discharge shall be obtained using the appropriate regression equation found in a U.S. geological survey publication, or the discharge-drainage area method, and

(B) Base flood elevation shall be obtained using the Quick-2 computer program developed by FEMA; or

ii. Detailed Method.

(A) One-hundred-year or base flood discharge shall be obtained using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' HEC-HMS computer program, and

(B) Base flood elevation shall be obtained using the U.S. Army Corps or Engineer's HEC-RAS computer program;

3. Notification of Other Agencies. In alteration or relocation of a watercourse:

a. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to alteration or relocation,

b. Submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and

c. Assure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of such watercourse is maintained;

4. Documentation of Floodplain Development. Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed the following:

a. Certification required by Sections 19.12.050(A)(3)(a) and 19.12.050(D) of this chapter (lowest floor elevations),

b. Certification required by Section 19.12.050(A)(3)(b) of this chapter (elevation or floodproofing of nonresidential structures),

c. Certification required by Section 19.12.050(A)(3)(c) of this chapter (wet floodproofing standard),

d. Certification of elevation required by Section 19.12.050(C)(2) of this chapter (subdivision standards),

e. Certification required by Section 19.12.050(F)(1) of this chapter (floodway encroachments),

f. Reports required by Section 19.12.050(G)(3) of this chapter (mudflow standards);

5. Map Determinations. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard. Where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions, grade and base flood elevations shall be used to determine the boundaries of the special flood hazard area. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 19.12.060 of this chapter;

6. Remedial Action. Take action to remedy violations of this chapter as specified in Section 19.12.030(C) of this chapter.

D. Appeals. The city council of the city of Rancho Cucamonga shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the floodplain administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

19.12.050 - Provisions for flood hazard reduction.

A. Standards of Construction. In all areas of special flood hazards, the following standards are required:

1. Anchoring.

a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

b. All manufactured homes shall meet the anchoring standards of subsection D of this section.

2. Construction Materials and Methods. All new construction and substantial improvement shall be constructed:

a. With flood-resistant materials as specified in FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 2-93, and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;

b. Using methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

c. With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding; and if

d. Within zones AH or AO, so that there are adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

3. Elevation and Floodproofing. (See Section 19.12.010 definitions for "basement," "lowest floor," "new construction," "substantial damage" and "substantial improvement.")

a. Residential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement:

i. In an AO zone, elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM by at least two feet, or elevated at least four feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified;

ii. In an A zone, the lowest floor elevated to at least two feet above the base flood elevation; such base flood elevation shall be determined by one of the methods in Section 19.12.040(C)(2) of this chapter;

iii. In all other zones, elevated to at least two feet above the base flood elevation.

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

b. Nonresidential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall either be elevated to conform with subsection (A)(3)(a) of this section or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:

i. Be floodproofed below the elevation recommended under subsection (A)(3)(a) of this section so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;

ii. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and

iii. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection (A)(3)(b) of this section are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

c. All new construction and substantial improvement with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor (excluding basements) that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood water. Designs for meeting this requirement shall follow the guidelines in FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93 and TB 7-93, and must exceed the following minimum criteria:

i. Have a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of flood water; or

ii. Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect.

d. Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in subsection D of this section.

B. Standards for Utilities.

1. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate:

a. Infiltration of flood waters into the systems; and

b. Discharge from the systems into flood waters.

2. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them, or contamination from them during flooding.

C. Standards for Subdivisions.

1. All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the special flood hazard area and the elevation of the base flood.

2. All subdivision plans will provide the elevation of proposed structure(s) and pad(s). If the site is filled above the base flood elevation, the lowest floor and pad elevations shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor and provided to the floodplain administrator.

3. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

4. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.

5. All subdivisions shall provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

D. Standards for Manufactured Homes.

1. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved, within zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's flood insurance rate map, on sites located:

a. Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;

b. In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;

c. In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or

d. In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on a site upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to at least two feet above the base flood elevation and be securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

2. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites located within zones V1-30, V, and VE on the community's flood insurance rate map will meet the requirements of subsections (D)(1) and G of this section.

3. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within zones A1-30, AH, AE, V1-30, V, and VE on the community's flood insurance rate map that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph 5.4 A will be securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse,

and lateral movement, and be elevated so that either the:

a. Lowest floor of the manufactured home is at least two feet above the base flood elevation;

b. Manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than thirty-six inches in height above grade.

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

E. Standards for Recreational Vehicles.

1. All recreation vehicles placed on sites within zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's flood insurance rate map will either:

a. Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty consecutive days, and be fully licensed and ready for highway use. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions; or

b. Meet the permit requirements of Section 19.12.040 of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in subsection (D)(1) of this section.

F. Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 19.12.030(B) of this chapter are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters, which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

1. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvement, and other new development unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in [the base] flood elevation during the occurrence of the base flood discharge;

2. If subsection (F)(1) of this section is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement, and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this section.

G. Mudslide (i.e., Mudflow) Prone Areas.

1. The floodplain administrator shall review permits for proposed construction of other development to determine if it is proposed within a mudslide area.

2. Permits shall be reviewed to determine that the proposed site and improvement will be reasonably safe from mudslide hazards. Factors to be considered in making this determination include but are not limited to:

a. The type and quality of soils;

b. Evidence of groundwater or surface water problems;

c. Depth and quality of any fill;

d. Overall slope of the site; and

e. Weight that any proposed development will impose on the slope.

3. Within areas that may have mudslide hazards, the floodplain administrator shall require that:

a. A site investigation and further review be made by persons qualified in geology and soils engineering;

b. The proposed grading, excavation, new construction, and substantial improvement be adequately designed and protected against mudslide damages;

c. The proposed grading, excavations, new construction, and substantial improvement not aggravate the existing hazard by creating either on-site or off-site disturbances; and

d. Drainage, planting, watering, and maintenance not endanger slope stability.

H. Flood-Related Erosion-Prone Areas.

1. The floodplain administrator shall require permits for proposed construction and other development within all flood-related erosion-prone areas as known to the community.

2. Permit applications shall be reviewed to determine whether the proposed site alterations and improvements will be reasonably safe from flood-related erosion and will not cause flood-related erosion hazards or otherwise aggravate the existing hazard.

3. If a proposed improvement is found to be in the path of flood-related erosion or would increase the erosion hazard, such improvement shall be relocated or adequate protective measures shall be taken to avoid aggravating the existing erosion hazard.

4. Within zone E on the flood insurance rate map, a setback is required for all new development from the ocean, lake, bay, riverfront or other body of water to create a safety buffer consisting of a natural vegetative or contour strip. This buffer shall be designated according to the flood-related erosion hazard and erosion rate, in relation to the anticipated "useful life" of structures, and depending upon the geologic, hydrologic, topographic, and climatic characteristics of the land. The buffer may be used for suitable open space purposes, such as for agricultural, forestry, outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat areas, and for other activities using temporary and portable structures only.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

19.12.060 - Variance procedure.

A. Nature of Variances. The variance criteria set forth in this section are based on the general principle of zoning law that variances pertain to a piece of property and are not personal in nature. A variance may be granted for a parcel of property with physical characteristics so unusual that complying with the requirements of this chapter would create an exceptional hardship to the applicant or the surrounding property owners. The characteristics must be unique to the property and not be shared by

adjacent parcels. The unique characteristic must pertain to the land itself, not to the structure, its inhabitants, or the property owners.

It is the duty of the city council to help protect its citizens from flooding. This need is so compelling and the implications of the cost of insuring a structure built below flood level are so serious that variances from the flood elevation or from other requirements in the flood ordinance are quite rare. The long-term goal of preventing and reducing flood loss and damage can only be met if variances are strictly limited. Therefore, the variance guidelines provided in this chapter are more detailed and contain multiple provisions that must be met before a variance can be properly granted. The criteria are designed to screen out those situations in which alternatives other than a variance are more appropriate.

B. Appeal Board.

1. In passing upon requests for variances, the city council shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and the:

a. Danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

b. Danger of life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

c. Susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the existing individual owner and future owners of the property;

d. Importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

e. Necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

f. Availability of alternative locations for the proposed use, which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

g. Compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

h. Relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

i. Safety of access to the property in time of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

j. Expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the site; and

k. Costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water system, and streets and bridges.

2. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:

a. The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars for one hundred dollars of insurance coverage; and

b. Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. It is

recommended that a copy of the notice shall be recorded by the floodplain administrator in the office of the county of San Bernardino recorder and shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land.

3. The floodplain administrator will maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such variances issued in its biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

C. Conditions for Variances.

1. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction, substantial improvement, and other proposed new development to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing that the procedures of Sections 19.12.040 and 19.12.050 of this chapter have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

2. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of "historic structures" (as defined in Section 19.12.020 of this chapter) upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

3. Variances shall not be issued within any mapped regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

4. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the "minimum necessary" considering the flood hazard, to afford relief. "Minimum necessary" means to afford relief with a minimum of deviation from the requirements of this chapter. For example, in the case of variances to an elevation requirement, this means the city council need not grant permission for the applicant to build at grade, or even to whatever elevation the applicant proposes, but only to that elevation which the city council believes will both provide relief and preserve the integrity of the local ordinance.

5. Variances shall only be issued upon a:

a. Showing of good and sufficient cause;

b. Determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional "hardship" (as defined in Section 19.12.020 of this chapter) to the applicant; and

c. Determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense, create a nuisance (as defined in Section 19.12.020 of this chapter. See "public safety or nuisance"), cause fraud or victimization (as defined in Section 19.12.020 of this chapter) of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

6. Variances may be issued for new construction, substantial improvement, and other proposed new development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use provided that the provisions of subsections (C)(1) through (5) of this section are satisfied and that the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and does not result in additional threats to public safety and does not create a public nuisance.

7. Upon consideration of the factors of subsection (A)(3) of this section and the purposes of this chapter, the city council may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

(Ord. 757 §§ 1, 2 (part), 2006: Ord. 669 § 2 (part), 2002)

Appendix H

Stormwater Ordinance No. 740/ Municipal Code Chapter 19.20

Chapter 19.20 - MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)

Sections:

Article 1. - Authority, Purpose, Policy and Definitions
Article 2. - General Conditions and Prohibitions
Article 3. - Residential, Commercial and Industrial Requirements
Article 4. - Industrial and Commercial Requirements
Article 5. - Construction Requirements
Article 6. - Administrative Enforcement Remedies
Article 7. - Judicial Enforcement Remedies
Article 8. - General Clauses

Article 1. - Authority, Purpose, Policy and Definitions

19.20.010 - Authority.
19.20.020 - Title, purpose and objectives.
19.20.030 - Definitions.

19.20.010 - Authority.

This chapter is enacted pursuant to the direction set forth in the municipal NPDES permit issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region, pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.020 - Title, purpose and objectives.

This chapter shall be known as the "city of Rancho Cucamonga storm water and urban runoff management and discharge control ordinance." The intent of this chapter is to protect and enhance the quality of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands within the city in a manner consistent with the federal Clean Water Act, the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the municipal NPDES permit. This chapter is also intended to confirm and consolidate the city's legal authority necessary to control discharges to and from those portions of the municipal separate storm sewer system over which it has jurisdiction as required by the municipal NPDES permit, and thereby fully and timely comply with the terms of the municipal NPDES permit. This chapter is also intended to ensure the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the city of Rancho Cucamonga by prescribing reasonable regulations to effectively control the non-storm water discharges containing pollutants into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable and to specifically achieve the following objectives:

A. Control discharges from spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water;

B. Reduce the discharge of pollutants in all storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable;

C. Protect and enhance the water quality of local, state and federal watercourses, water bodies, ground water and wetlands in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act;

D. Establish penalties for violations of the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.030 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms will be defined as set forth below. Words used in this chapter in the singular may include the plural and the plural may include the singular. Use of masculine shall also mean feminine and neuter.

"Authorized enforcement officer" means the city engineer or his or her designee.

"Basin plan" means the "Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin" (1995) adopted by the regional board, or any successor plan.

"Best management practice or BMP" means any "best management practice" (as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2), best management guideline, or best management requirement as adopted by any federal, state, regional or local agency to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. "Best management practices" includes activities, practices, facilities and/or procedures that, when implemented to the maximum extent practicable, will prevent or reduce pollutants in discharges, any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operational methods or measures, or engineered systems, which, when implemented, prevent, control, remove or reduce pollution. Examples of BMPs may include public education and outreach, proper planning of development projects, proper cleaning of catch basin inlets, and proper sludge or waste handling and disposal, among others. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plan site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste storage and disposal, or drainage from raw material or chemical storage.

"City" means the city of Rancho Cucamonga.

"City engineer" means the city engineer for the city of Rancho Cucamonga, or the engineer's designee.

"Compliance schedule" means the time period allowed by the city for a discharger to achieve compliance with the city's storm water regulations and this chapter. The compliance schedule shall contain specific dates by which adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related equipment and/or procedures must be installed or implemented.

"Construction activity" means any activity used in the process of developing, redeveloping, enhancing or maintaining land, including, but not limited to: land disturbance, building construction, paving and resurfacing, storage and disposal of construction related materials, including clearing, grading or excavation that results in soil disturbance. Construction includes structure teardown. "Construction activity" does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of facility; emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety; interior remodeling with no outside exposure of construction material or construction

waste of storm water; mechanical permit work; or sign permit work.

"Contamination," as defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code § 13050(k)), means "an impairment of the quality of waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. 'Contamination' includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste whether or not waters of the state are affected."

"Control" means the minimization, reduction, elimination or prohibition by technological, legal, contractual or other means of the discharge of pollutants from an activity or activities.

"CWA" means the federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

"Developed parcel" means any lot or parcel of land altered from its natural state by the construction, creation and addition of impervious area, except public streets or highways.

"Developer" means a person, firm, corporation, partnership, association or other entity who proposes to develop, develops or causes to be developed real property for himself or for others, except that employees and consultants of such persons or entities acting in such capacity are not considered developers.

"Dewatering" means the removal and disposal of surface water or groundwater for purposes of preparing a site for construction.

"Discharge" means any release, spill, leak, flow or escape of any liquid including sewage, wastewater or storm water, semi-solid or solid substance onto the land or into the city's MS4.

"Discharger" means any person, property owner or occupant of a unit, building, premise or lot in the city who discharges or causes to be discharged any liquid, including sewage, waste water, storm water, non-storm water or semi-solid or solid substances directly or indirectly into the city's MS4.

"Environmentally sensitive area (ESA)" means a designated area in which plan or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments (California Public Resources Code Section 30107.5). Areas subject to storm water mitigation requirements are areas designated as "significant ecological areas" by the county of San Bernardino; an area designated as a "significant natural area" by the California Department of Fish and Game's significant natural areas program, provided that area has been field verified by the Department of Fish and Game; an area listed in the basin plan as supporting the rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE) beneficial use; and an area identified by the city as environmentally sensitive.

"EPA" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"General construction permit" means the current version of the general permit for storm water discharges from construction activity issued by the state Water Resources Control Board that regulates storm water discharges associated with construction projects.

"General industrial permit" means the current version of the general permit for storm water discharges from industrial activities issued by the state Water Resources Control Board that regulates storm water discharges associated with industrial activities that are listed in 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14).

"Hearing officer" means the city engineer, or his or her designee, who presides at the administrative

hearings authorized by this chapter and issues final decisions on matters raised therein.

"Illegal discharge" means any discharge (or seepage) into the city's MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except for the authorized discharges listed in Section 19.20.100. "Illegal discharges" include the improper disposal of wastes into the MS4. Any discharge to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, state or federal statutes, ordinances, codes or regulations. The term "illicit discharge" includes all non-storm water discharges except: (1) discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit; (2) discharges that were identified in the "discharge limitations prohibitions" of the municipal NPDES permit; and (3) discharges authorized by the regional board.

"Illicit connection" means either of the following:

1. Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the MS4, including, but not limited to, any conveyance which allows non-storm water discharges, including sewage, process wastewater and wash water to enter the MS4 and any connections to the MS4 from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether the drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by a government agency; or

2. Any drain or conveyance connected to the MS4 that is not permitted pursuant to a valid NPDES permit or which has not been documented in plans, maps or equivalent records approved by the city.

"Maximum extent practicable (MEP)" means and refers to the maximum level of pollutant reductions or storm water runoff reductions that can be achieved to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, as required by Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act, through best management practices in treatment, infiltration or a combination of treatment, infiltration and best management practices.

"Municipal NPDES permit" means the "national pollution discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit and waste discharge requirements—NPDES No. CAS618036, Order No. R8-2002-0012—for the San Bernardino County flood control district, the county of San Bernardino County and the incorporated cities within the Santa Ana region—area-wide urban stormwater runoff, dated April 26, 2002," issued by the regional board on April 26, 2002, and any successor permit to that permit.

"Municipal separate storm sewer system or MS4" means all of the facilities involved in the operation of the storm water drainage collection and disposal system within the city, including, but not limited to, conduits, natural or artificial drains, channels and watercourses, together with appurtenances, pumping stations and equipment which is tributary to the regional storm water runoff system, and includes streets, gutters, conduits, natural or artificial drains, channels and watercourses, or other facilities that are owned, operated, maintained or controlled by the city and used for the purpose of collecting, storing, transporting or disposing of storm water. The "municipal separate storm sewer system" is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, man-made channels or storm drains): (1) owned or operated by the city; (2) designated or used for collecting of conveying storm water; (3) which is not a combined sewer; and (4) which is not part of a "publicly owned treatment works (POTW)," as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

"New development" means all public and private residential (whether single family, multi-unit or planned unit development), industrial, commercial, retailer, and other nonresidential construction projects, or grading for future construction, for which either a discretionary land use approval, grading permit, building permit or nonresidential plumbing permit is required.

"NPDES" means the national pollutant discharge elimination system established under the CWA to eliminate discharges of pollution into waters of the United States.

"NPDES permit" means any waste discharge requirements issued by EPA, the regional board or the state Water Resources Control Board in the form of an NPDES permit pursuant to Water Code Section 13370 or the Clean Water Act (other than the municipal NPDES permit), including a general construction permit or a general industrial permit.

"Non-structural BMPs" means any best management practices schedules or activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

"Notice of intent (NOI)" means a form provided by the state Water Resources Control Board that is required to be completed and submitted in order to obtain coverage under one of the state's NPDES general storm water permits prior to the start of certain activities or construction activities.

"Non-storm water" means any water discharging to the city's municipal separate storm sewer system that does not original from precipitation events.

"Nuisance" means any condition described by all of the following:

1. Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property;

2. Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal; and

3. Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

"Permit" means any permit issued by the city.

"Permittee" means the San Bernardino County flood control district; San Bernardino County; and each of the sixteen cities in San Bernardino County discharging storm water drainage into the Upper Santa Ana River Basin and regulated by the area-wide urban storm water runoff permit.

"Person" means any individual, partnership, committee, entity, association, corporation, public agency, and any other organization, entity or group of persons, public or private; the masculine genders shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by context.

"Pollutant" means any liquid, solid or semi-solid substances or combination thereof, which causes a nuisance or contributes to a condition of contamination or pollution of the storm water runoff, the MS4 or the impairment or degradation of waters of the state, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Floatable materials (such as floatable plastics or wood products, and metal shavings, or materials forming films, foam or scum);

2. Household waste (such as trash, cleaners, toxic or hazardous chemicals, yard wastes, animal fecal materials, used oil, coolant, gasoline and other vehicle fluids);

3. Metals and non-metals, including compounds of metals and non-metals;

4. Petroleum hydrocarbons (such as fuels, lubricants, surfactants, waste oils, solvents, coolants and grease);

5. Domestic sewage from sewer line overflows, septic tanks, porta-potties, boats and recreational vehicles;

6. Animal wastes (such as wastes from confinement facilities, kennels, pens, stables and show facilities);

7. Substances having a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5, or unusual coloration, turbidity or odor;

8. Materials causing an increase in biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand or total organic carbon;

9. Materials containing base/neutral or acid extractable organic compounds;

10. Waste materials and wastewater generated on construction sites from construction activities (such as painting and staining; use of sealants and glues; use of lime; use of wood preservatives and solvents; disturbance of asbestos fibers, pain flakes or stucco fragments; application of oils, lubricants, vehicle maintenance, construction equipment washing, concrete pouring and cleanup; use of concrete detergents; steam cleaning or sand blasting; use of chemical degreasing or diluting agents; and chlorinated water from potable line flushing);

11. Those pollutants defined in Section 1362(6) of the federal Clean Water Act; and

12. Any other constituent or material, including, but not limited to, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, eroded soils, sediment and particulate materials, in quantities that have been determined by the state or EPA to adversely affect the beneficial uses of waters of the state.

"Redevelopment" means the creation or addition of impervious surfaces or the making of improvements to an existing structure on an already developed site; replacement of impervious surfaces that are not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces for which a discretionary land use permit or approval is required.

"Regional board" or "RWQCB" means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board—Santa Ana Region.

"Sewage" means the wastewater of the community derived from residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial sources, including domestic sewage and industrial wastewater.

"SIC (standard industrial classification)" means the statistical classification standard underlying all establishment-based federal economic statistics classified by industry. The standard is published in the SIC Manual (1987) Office of Management and Budget.

"Storm water" means that part of precipitation (rainfall or snow melt runoff) and associated surface runoff which travels via flow across a surface to the municipal separate storm sewer system or receiving waters from impervious, semi-pervious or pervious surfaces.

"Storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)" means the plan as described in the general construction activity storm water permit, as issued by the state Water Resources Control Board on August 19, 1999, and as may be amended, or the general industrial activities storm water permit, as

issued on April 17, 1997, and as may be amended, which specifies BMPs that will prevent pollutants from contacting storm water and all products of erosion from moving off site into receiving waters.

"Storm water quality management plan (SWQMP)" means a plan required of new development/redevelopment projects specified in this chapter, outlining appropriate non-structural and structural BMPs, including storm water infiltration and treatment devices that will be implemented and installed to prevent pollutants from being discharged into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system, during and after construction.

"Urban runoff" means surface water flow produced by non-storm water resulting from residential, commercial and industrial activities involving the use of potable and non-potable water.

"Violation" means a breach or violation of any provision of this chapter.

"Waters of the state" means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 2. - General Conditions and Prohibitions

19.20.040 - Administration and applicability.
19.20.050 - Notice.
19.20.060 - Connections.
19.20.070 - Protection of the municipal separate storm sewer system.
19.20.080 - Prohibited discharges.
19.20.090 - Exceptions to the prohibited discharges.
19.20.100 - Notification of intent and compliance with general permits.
19.20.110 - Compliance with best management practices (BMPs).
19.20.120 - Spill containment.
19.20.130 - Immediate notification of accidental discharge.
19.20.140 - Written notification of accidental discharge.
19.20.150 - Responsibility for illegal discharge of prohibited substances.

19.20.040 - Administration and applicability.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the city engineer shall administer, implement and enforce the provisions of this chapter. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the city engineer may be delegated by the city engineer to persons authorized by the city engineer. This chapter shall apply to all dischargers, including all residents, as well as commercial, industrial and construction enterprises, to the city's municipal separate storm sewer system, and to dischargers outside the city who, by agreement with the city, utilize the city's municipal separate storm sewer system.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.050 - Notice.

Unless otherwise provided by this chapter, any notice required by this chapter shall be in writing and

served in person, or by first class, registered or certified mail. Notice by mail shall be deemed to have been given at the time of deposit, postage or prepaid, in a facility regularly serviced by the United States Postal Service.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.060 - Connections.

A. The discharge or diversion of storm water or non-storm water is permissible when the connection to the city's MS4 is made in accordance with a valid city permit, approved construction plan, and, if applicable, and NPDES permit or a NOI, and the discharge is not prohibited under Section 19.20.080

B. It is prohibited to establish, use, operate, maintain and/or continue any illicit connections to the city's MS4. This prohibition is retroactive and applies to illicit connections made prior to the date of enactment of the ordinance codified in this chapter, regardless of whether the connection was made under a permit or other authorization or whether the connection was permissible under the law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of the connection.

C. Construction permits are required for the construction or modification of any storm drain or conveyor of drainage waters and appurtenant items within:

1. Dedicated easements, rights-of-way, or public place and/or facility;

2. Private property so as it may directly or indirectly discharge into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system. Indirect discharges include, but are not limited to, under sidewalk drains, driveway approaches and unrestricted sheet flow.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.070 - Protection of the municipal separate storm sewer system.

No person shall construct, modify or cause to be constructed or modified any structure, facility or appurtenant items which may alter the normal functioning of the city's MS4, including any actions which may alter the capacity, fall or structural integrity of a storm drain, channel or related structures without prior written approval of the city engineer.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.080 - Prohibited discharges.

It is prohibited to:

A. Discharge directly or indirectly to the city's MS4, or any street, line or unlined drainage channel which leads to the city's MS4, any non-storm water or other solid, liquid or gaseous water unless such discharge is authorized by either a separate NPDES permit or as otherwise specified in Section 19.20.100. If such discharge is permitted by a NPDES permit, or is generally exempted, but causes a violation or potential violation any portion of the municipal NPDES permit for storm water discharges, such discharge is also prohibited.

B. Discharge storm water into the city's MS4 containing pollutants that have not been reduced to the maximum extent practicable.

C. Throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed, left or maintained, any refuse, garbage, sediment or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles and accumulations, in or upon any street, alley, sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place or upon any public or private lot of land in the city, so that the same may be and/or may become a pollutant. This prohibition shall not apply to refuse, rubbish or garbage deposited in containers, bags or other appropriate receptacles which are properly placed in designated locations for regular solid waste pick up and disposal.

D. Throw or deposit any refuse, garbage or any other pollutants into any fountain, pond, lake, stream or any other body of water in a park or elsewhere within the city.

E. Discharge any of the following types of waste into the city's MS4:

1. Sewage;

2. Surface cleaning wash water resulting from mopping, rinsing, pressure washing or steam cleaning of gas stations, and vehicle service businesses or any other business;

3. Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery or facility, including motor vehicles, concrete mixing equipment, portable toilet servicing, etc.;

4. Wash water from mobile auto detailing and washing, steam and pressure cleaning, carpet cleaning, draper and furniture cleaning, etc.;

5. Waste water from cleaning municipal, industrial, commercial, residential areas (including parking lots), streets sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, containing chemicals or detergents and without prior sweeping, etc.;

6. Storm water runoff from material of waste storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil or other hazardous materials or contaminated equipment;

7. Discharges from pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, acids or other chemicals; pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;

8. Pet waste, yard waste, leaves, dirt, landscape or other debris, sediment, etc.;

9. Restaurant wastes, such as grease, mop water and wash water from cleaning dishes, utensils, laundry, floors, floor mats, trash bins, grease containers, food waste, etc.;

10. Chemicals or chemical waste;

11. Medical wastes;

12. Blow down or bleed water from cooling towers and boilers, regenerative brine waste from water softeners or reverse osmosis treatment systems;

13. Materials or chemical substances that cause damage to the city's municipal separate storm sewer system;

14. Animal waste, soil, leaves, plant and tree cuttings, grass clippings, weeds, dead trees, fertilizer, soil amendments or mulch, and pesticides;

15. Concrete or cement waste, brick and tile work wastes, plaster and drywall tool cleanup water, waste paint or painting cleanup water, asphalt or asphalt cleanup solvents or slurry from saw cutting concrete or asphalt and other construction waste;

16. Domestic sewage including wastewater from sinks, washing machines, dishwashers, toilets, campers, motor homes or trailers;

17. Chemicals, degreasers, bleach, steam cleaning or pressure washing wastewater;

18. Motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, solvents, battery acid, brake fluid, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, engine cleaning compounds, engine or parts cleaning wash water or rinse water and any other vehicular fluids;

19. Water softener brine waste, or any other wastewater from other household water treatment systems;

20. Wastewater from draining swimming pools, ponds or fountains which contain chlorine biocides, acids or other chemicals, pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;

21. Discharges from acid cleaning of swimming pools, ponds or fountains or filter cleaning from the same;

22. Septic waste; or

23. Any other material that causes or contributes to a condition of contamination, nuisance or pollution in the city's municipal separate storm sewer system or causes a violation of any NPDES permit, waste disposal regulations, waste discharge requirements, water quality standards or objectives adopted by the state Water Resources Control Board, the regional board, EPA, San Bernardino County fire/hazmat department, the San Bernardino County flood control district or any other public agency with jurisdiction.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.090 - Exceptions to the prohibited discharges.

The following discharges of non-storm water into the city's storm drainage system are generally exempt from the prohibited discharges listed in Section 19.20.080; however, subsections A through V of this section have been identified as potential significant sources of pollutants and may require coverage under the regional board's de minimus permit (Order No. R8-2003-0061 [NPDES No. CAG99801], or any successor order) as well as prior approval by the city's engineering department, NPDES section, before discharge (see *note below):

A. Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the regional or state board;

B. Landscape irrigation, lawn watering and irrigation water;

C. Water from crawl space pumps;

D. Air conditioning condensation;

E. Non-commercial car washing;

F. Rising ground waters and natural springs;

G. Ground water infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20) and uncontaminated pumped ground water;

H. Water flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;

I. Water flows generated from emergency response and/or fire fighting activities; however, appropriate BMPs shall be implemented to the extent practicable. BMPs must be implements to reduce pollutants from non-emergency fire fighting flow;

J. Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code Section 13050(d);

K. Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the city and approved by the regional water quality control board;

L. *Potable water line testing or flushing and other discharges from potable water sources;

M. *Water from fire hydrant testing and flushing using appropriate BMPs;

N. *Water from passive foundation drains or passive footing drains;

O. *Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;

P. *Diverted stream flow;

Q. *Wastes associated with well installation, development, test pumping and purging;

R. *Aquifer testing wastes;

S. *Discharges from hydrostatic testing of vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.;

T. *Discharges from the maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;

U. *Discharges from the disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;

V. *Discharges from potable water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.

The regional board may issue waste discharge requirements for discharges exempted from NPDES requirements, if identified to be a significant source of pollutants. The executive officer of the board may also add categories of non-storm water discharges that are not significant sources of pollutants or remove categories of non-storm water discharges listed above based upon a finding that the discharges are a significant source of pollutants. In this case, the list of exempted discharges in this section would be adjusted accordingly.

* Note: The city of Rancho Cucamonga requires that a "non-storm water discharge notification form" be submitted to the engineering department for approval of these discharges, five days prior to any planned discharges, or as soon as possible for any unplanned discharges. The notification form is available from the engineering department counter. Monitoring may also be required for these discharges.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.100 - Notification of intent and compliance with general permits.

A. Each industrial discharger, discharger associated with construction activity, or other discharger, described in any general storm water permit addressing such discharges, including, but not limited to, the general construction permit and the general industrial permit, as may be adopted by the EPA, the state Water Resources Control Board, or the RWQCB, shall provide a NOI, comply with and undertake all other activities required by any such general NPDES storm water permit applicable to such discharges.

B. Each discharger identified in an individual NPDES permit or discharge order relating to storm water discharges shall comply with and undertake all other activities required by such permit or order.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.110 - Compliance with best management practices (BMPs).

Any person undertaking any activity or operation in the city that could potentially cause or contribute to storm water pollution or a discharge of non-storm water to the city's MS4 shall comply with all applicable best management practices (BMPs) as listed in the California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks or the current, San Bernardino County storm water program's "Report of Waste Discharge," to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff and reduce non-storm water discharges to the city's MS4 to the maximum extent practicable or to the extent required by law.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.120 - Spill containment.

A. Persons storing chemicals or chemical waste outdoors shall be required to install spill containment subject to requirements established by the city engineer and in accordance with applicable federal, state, regional board and San Bernardino County standards. Persons storing any other materials or equipment that are potential sources of storm water pollution are also required to install spill containment.

B. No person shall operate a spill containment system that could allow incompatible materials and/or wastes to mix, thereby creating hazardous or toxic substances in the event of failure of one or more containers.

C. Spill containment systems shall consist of a system of dikes, walls, barriers, berms and/or other devices a structural BMP's designed to contain the spillage of the liquid contents of the containers stored in them and to minimize the buildup of storm water from precipitation, and run-on from roof drainage and outside areas. If the spill containment system does not have a roof which covers the entire contained area, the spill containment system shall have the capacity to contain precipitation from at least a twenty-four hour, twenty-five year rainfall event plus ten percent of the total volume of the material stored there or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Spill containment systems shall also be constructed of impermeable and non-reactive materials to the materials and/or wastes being contained.

D. Spilled and/or leaked materials and/or wastes and any accumulated precipitation shall be removed from the spill containment system in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent the overflow of the spill containment system.

E. Unless otherwise approved by the city engineer, all chemicals or wastes discharged within the spill

containment system shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local rules, regulations and laws, and shall not be discharged into the city's sanitary sewer system, municipal separate storm sewer system or onto the ground.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.130 - Immediate notification of accidental discharge.

A. Protection of the city's municipal separate storm sewer system from the accidental discharge of prohibited materials or wastes is the responsibility of the person or persons in charge of such material. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the city for review, and shall be approved by the city engineer prior to any construction. All new and existing dischargers shall complete such a plan. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the discharger from the responsibility to modify his or her facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

B. A notice shall be permanently posted in a prominent place advising employees whom to contact in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedures. In the event of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the discharger to immediately telephone and notify the property authorities.

C. All accidental discharges of pollutants into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system, including a street or gutter, shall be immediately reported to the city's engineering department and fire department. All discharges that pose a threat to human health or the environment shall be reported to the executive officer of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board within twenty-four hours by telephone or e-mail and followed with a written report of the spill event within five days. At minimum, all sewage spills over one thousand gallons and all reportable quantities of hazardous materials or hazardous waste shall be reported within twenty-four hours.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.140 - Written notification of accidental discharge.

A. Within five working days following an accidental discharge of pollutants into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system, the person or persons responsible for the discharge of the material and/or waste which was accidentally discharged shall submit a written report to the city engineer. The report shall describe in detail the type and volume of the material and/or waste and the cause of the discharge. The report shall also describe in detail all corrective actions taken and measures to be taken to prevent future occurrences.

B. Such notification of the accidental discharge shall not relieve the user of any fines or civil penalties incurred as a result of the event or any other liability, which may be imposed, by this chapter or other applicable laws.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.150 - Responsibility for illegal discharge of prohibited substances.

The property owner(s) of a lot or parcel from which an illegal discharge originates shall be ultimately responsible for all abatement and cleanup costs associated with the discharge, at his or her own expense, if the responsible party cannot be located. Likewise, if the tenant of a multi-family residential unit has discharged a prohibited material or waste into the city's storm drainage system or has caused

the contamination of storm water runoff from the property by his or her activities and the city engineer cannot determine the responsible party or residential unit responsible, the owner of the property from which the discharged originated shall be responsible for the cleanup and abatement costs to mitigate the condition. Additionally, a property owner will be responsible for all cleanup costs and damages to the city's storm drainage system from a contractor's activities, if the contractor was hired by the owner and cannot be located.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 3. - Residential, Commercial and Industrial Requirements

19.20.160 - Maintenance of private residential, commercial and industrial storm drainage systems.
19.20.170 - Use of water.

19.20.160 - Maintenance of private residential, commercial and industrial storm drainage systems.

All private residential, commercial and industrial storm drainage inlets, underdrains and gutters shall be inspected at least annually and cleaned prior to the beginning of the rainy season if there is evidence of one or more of the following conditions:

A. The sediment/debris storage volume is twenty-five percent or more full.

B. There is evidence of illegal discharge.

C. Accumulated sediment or debris impairs the hydraulic function of the facility.

Private streets shall also be swept and maintained as needed to prevent sediment, gardening waste, trash, litter and other contaminants from entering the city's storm drainage system.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.170 - Use of water.

To the maximum extent practicable, runoff of water used for irrigation purposes and from lawn watering shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Runoff of water from the permitted washing down of paved areas shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 4. - Industrial and Commercial Requirements

19.20.180 - Non-storm water discharges.

19.20.190 - General permit for storm water discharges from industrial activities.
19.20.200 - Conditional category—Notice of non-applicability.
19.20.210 - Best management practices (BMPs).

19.20.180 - Non-storm water discharges.

All non-storm water discharges associated with industrial and commercial activities that discharge into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system are prohibited except as permitted by an individual user's NPDES permit, a NOI or Section 19.20.090.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.190 - General permit for storm water discharges from industrial activities.

A. All businesses who own or operate facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14(i)—(xi) are required to obtain coverage under the state's general industrial permit at least fourteen days prior to the commencement of activities that may involve discharges to the MS4. All listed businesses are required to submit a completed notice of intent (NOI) form, site map and application fee to the state Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Such businesses shall prepare a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), retain a copy of the SWPPP on site and comply with all the requirements of the general industrial permit. (Copies of the NOI form are available from the city's engineer.)

B. The city requires that all businesses that have filed an NOI for coverage under the state's general industrial permit and have received a waste discharge identification number (WDID) from the state Water Resources Control Board, either mail, FAX or hand deliver a copy of the WDID letter from the state to the city engineer as proof of filing.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.200 - Conditional category—Notice of non-applicability.

A. To the extent permissible under state and federal law, businesses which own or operate facilities described in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(xi) may prepare a "notice of non-applicability" in lieu of an NOI if they are able to certify on the form provided by the state Water Resources Control Board that there is no manufacturing process, material, equipment or product storage outside in an area that is exposed to storm water runoff. The "notice of non-applicability" must document all of the following:

1. All prohibited non-storm water discharges have been eliminated or otherwise permitted;

2. All significant materials related to industrial activity (including waste materials) are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges;

3. All industrial activities and industrial equipment are not exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; and

4. There is no exposure of storm water to significant materials associated with industrial activity through other direct or indirect pathways such as from industrial activities that generate dust and particulates.

B. Businesses in this category are required to submit the notice of non-applicability to the local of the regional board and are required to maintain the above documentation on-site at all times. They are also required to re-evaluate and re-certify once a year that the conditions above are continuously met.

Copies of the "notice of non-applicability" form are available from the city engineer.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.210 - Best management practices (BMPs).

A. All businesses, regardless of permit status, shall implement all applicable BMPs, as listed in the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks or the current Sand Bernardino County Municipal Storm Water Management Program, to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff and reduce non-storm water discharges to the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. All structural controls and BMPs shall also be maintained to effectively prevent pollutants from contacting storm water or remove pollutants from storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable. Maintenance records for structural BMPs and treatment devices, including waste hauling receipts, shall be kept for a period of five years and made available to the city's inspector upon request.

1. If structural or treatment controls or BMPs are not functioning as designed or are not effective in reducing storm water pollutants or non-storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable, the city will require that the control device or BMP be repaired, rebuilt or replaced.

2. Storage of Materials, Machinery and Equipment. No person shall place machinery or equipment that is to be repaired or maintained in areas susceptible to or exposed to storm water, in a manner that leaks, spills and other maintenance-related pollutants are discharged to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

3. Food Wastes. Food wastes generated by non-residential food service and food distribution sources shall be properly disposed of and in a manner so such wastes are not discharged to the MS4.

4. Best Management Practices. Best management practices shall be used in areas exposed to storm water for the removal and lawful disposal of all fuels, chemicals, fuel and chemical wastes, animal wastes, garbage, batteries or other materials which have potential adverse impacts on water quality.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 5. - Construction Requirements

19.20.220 - Non-storm water discharges.
19.20.230 - Best management practices.
19.20.240 - General permit for storm water discharges from construction activity.
19.20.250 - Non-storm water discharge reporting requirements.
19.20.260 - Storm water quality management plan (SWQMP).

19.20.220 - Non-storm water discharges.

Discharges of non-storm water from construction activities are prohibited except for those discharges listed in Section 19.20.100 or any discharges authorized by the city engineer or the RWQCB. The city

and the RWQCB will allow the discharge of certain non-storm water discharges from construction sites provided that they are in compliance with the discharge limitations specified in the current general waste discharge requirements for de minimus discharges (Ord. No. 128-2003-0061 or any applicable successor order) issued by the regional water quality control board, Santa Ana region.

The following discharges are authorized provided they are in compliance with the permit:

A. Construction dewatering wastes;

B. Wastes associated with well installation, development, test pumping and purging;

C. Aquifer testing wastes;

D. Dewatering wastes from subterranean seepage, except for discharges from utility company vaults;

E. Discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.;

F. Discharges resulting from the maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;

G. Discharges resulting from the disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;

H. Discharges from potable water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.;

I. Discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.230 - Best management practices.

All construction projects which could potentially have an adverse impact on the city's municipal separate storm sewer system or waters of the state shall install and/or implement appropriate construction and post-construction BMPs, as listed in their SWQMP or the "California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook," to reduce pollutants to the maximum extent practicable or to the extent required by law.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.240 - General permit for storm water discharges from construction activity.

A. Any developer/owner engaging in construction activities which disturb five acres or more of land shall apply for coverage under the general storm water permit for construction activity with the state Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Any developer/owner engaging in construction activities which disturb less than five acres but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that is greater than five acres must also apply for coverage under the general storm water permit for construction activity with the state Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The owner of the land where the construction activity is occurring is responsible for obtaining coverage under the permit. Owners may obtain coverage under the general permit by completing a "notice of intent" form (NOI) and mailing the form along with a vicinity map and the appropriate fee to the office of the California

State Water Resources Control Board. The NOI form and checklist of items to submit to the state is available from the state Water Resources Control Board in Sacramento, California or from the city's engineering department, environmental section. In addition, the owner shall also prepare a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) in accordance with state requirements.

B. Prior to obtaining any city-issued grading and/or construction permits, the developer/owner shall provide evidence of compliance with the general construction permit by providing a copy of the waste discharger's identification number (WDID) to the city's engineering department.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.250 - Non-storm water discharge reporting requirements.

Authorized non-storm water discharges under Section 19.20.210 shall be reported to the city engineer at least five days prior to a planned discharge. Unplanned discharges of non-storm water into the city's storm drainage system shall be reported as soon as possible and before any discharge is initiated. The city's engineering department, environmental section will provide a "non-storm water discharge notification form" for any developer that is proposing to discharge any non-storm water from a construction site. The non-storm water discharge notification form must be submitted to the engineering department, environmental section, for these discharges, at least five days prior to any planned discharge or as soon as possible for any unplanned discharge. Monitoring may also be required for these discharges. If the city-provided form is not utilized, a report shall be submitted prior to discharge, which includes the following information:

A. Type of proposed discharge;

B. Estimated average and maximum daily flow rate;

C. Frequency and duration of discharge;

D. A description of the proposed treatment system (if applicable);

E. A description of the path from the point of discharge to the nearest storm drain inlet.

All discharges shall be monitored daily for flow volume and shall be recorded in a daily log by the person responsible for the discharge. Discharges shall also be sampled during the first thirty minutes of each discharge and weekly thereafter for continuous discharges for chlorine and total suspended solids. Monitoring data for flow, chlorine and suspended solids and any other required constituents shall be reported to the city's engineering department, environmental section on a weekly basis.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.260 - Storm water quality management plan (SWQMP).

Prior to the issuance of any grading or building permit, all qualifying land development/redevelopment projects shall submit and have approved a storm water quality management plan (SWQMP) to the city engineer on a form provided by the city. The SWQMP shall identify all BMPs that will be incorporated into the project to control storm water and non-storm water pollutants during and after construction and shall be revised as necessary during the life of the project. The SWQMP submittal applies to construction projects covered by the NPDES general construction permit as well as construction projects less than five acres. Qualifying development/redevelopment projects include:

A. Home subdivisions of ten units or more. This includes single family residences, multi-family residences, condominiums, apartments, etc.;

B. Industrial/commercial developments of one hundred thousand square feet or more. This includes non-residential developments such as hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, mini-malls, hotels, office buildings, warehouses and light industrial facilities;

C. Vehicle maintenance and automotive repair shops (SIC codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532—7534, 7536—7539);

D. Food service businesses where the land area of the development is five thousand square feet or more;

E. All hillside developments on ten thousand square feet or more, which are located on areas with known erosive soil conditions or where the natural slope is twenty-five percent or more;

F. Developments of two thousand five hundred square feet of impervious surface or more adjacent to (within two hundred feet) or discharging directly into environmentally sensitive areas such as areas designated in the ocean plan as areas of special biological significance or water bodies listed on the CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters;

G. Parking lots of five thousand square feet or more exposed to storm water. "Parking lot" is defined as land area or facility for the temporary storage of motor vehicles;

H. All significant re-development projects adding five thousand square feet or more of impervious surface on an already developed site. This includes additional buildings and/or structures, extension of an already existing building footprint and construction or parking lots, etc.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 6. - Administrative Enforcement Remedies

19.20.270 - Authority to inspect.
19.20.280 - Notice of correction (NOC) and notice of violation (NOV).
19.20.290 - Falsifying information.
19.20.300 - Administrative civil penalties.
19.20.310 - Administrative hearing.
19.20.320 - Administrative orders.
19.20.330 - Appeals.
19.20.340 - Compensation for damages.

19.20.270 - Authority to inspect.

A. The city engineer, or the city engineer's designated representative, shall be authorized, at any reasonable time, to enter the premises or developed parcel of any discharger to the city's municipal separate storm sewer system to determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and to:

1. Conduct inspection, monitoring and/or other authorized duties to enforce the provisions of

this chapter;

2. Review any records, reports, test results or other information required to enforce the provisions of this chapter. Such review may include the necessity to photograph, videotape or copy any applicable information; and

3. Inspect any chemicals, materials, wastes, storage areas, storage containers, and waste-generating processes, treatment facilities and discharge locations. Such inspection may include the necessity to photograph or videotape any applicable chemicals, materials, wastes, storage areas, storage containers and waste-generating processes, treatment facilities and discharges locations.

B. The city engineer or his or her designated representative shall provide adequate identification when entering the premises of any discharger. If such entry is refused or cannot be obtained, the city engineer shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure lawful entry and inspection of the premises.

C. If the city engineer has reasonable cause to believe that non-storm water discharge conditions on or emanating from the premises are of a nature so as to require immediate inspection to safeguard public health or safety, the city engineer shall have the right to immediately enter and inspect the property and may use any reasonable means required to effect such entry and make such inspection, regardless if the property is occupied or unoccupied and regardless if formal permission to inspect said property has been obtained.

D. Where a discharger has instituted security measures requiring proper identification and clearance before entry onto the premises, the discharger shall make all necessary arrangements with its security agents in order that, upon presentation of such identification, the city engineer or his or her designated representative(s) shall be permitted to enter the premises without delay, for the purpose of performing their authorized duties. For facilities which require special clearances to conduct inspections, it shall be the responsibility of the discharger to obtain all necessary clearances on behalf of the city so that the inspection is not impaired.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.280 - Notice of correction (NOC) and notice of violation (NOV).

A. Notice of Correction (NOC). Whenever the city engineer or his or her designated representative finds that any person threatens to violate or has already violated any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained in this chapter, any NPDES permit or the basin plan, the city may serve upon such person a written notice of correction stating the nature of the violation and the necessary actions that must be implemented to correct the situation. The NOC shall stipulate a time period by which the problem must be corrected and the penalties for non-compliance.

B. Notice of Violation.

1. When the city engineer or his or her designated representative finds that any person has failed to comply with a notice of correction or has violated or continues to violate any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained in this chapter, any NPDES permit or the basin plan, the city may serve upon such person a written notice of violation stating the nature of the violation and the penalties for non-compliance. At a minimum, the notice of violation shall require that the person to submit to the city engineer, within a time period specified in the notice, a plan indicating the cause

of the violation and corrective actions which will be taken to prevent recurrence.

2. A discharger shall be guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted by the discharger.

3. Pursuant to California Government Code Sections 53069.4 and 36900(b), the following violation assessments will apply to the issuance of a notice of violation by the city engineer or his or her authorized representative:

a. A first notice of violation shall be issued for a first violation of this chapter and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

b. A second notice of violation shall be issued for a second violation of this chapter within one year and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

c. A third notice of violation shall be issued for a third violation of this chapter within one year and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Each additional violation of this chapter within one year shall also be punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.290 - Falsifying information.

Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, record, report, plan or other document filed with the city, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate monitoring devices or methods required under this chapter, shall have violated this chapter and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.300 - Administrative civil penalties.

A. Pursuant to California Government Code Sections 54739 and 54740.5, the city engineer may issue an administrative complaint to any person who violates this chapter, any prohibition or limitation thereof or any compliance order, cease and desist order, stop work order or injunction. The administrative complaint shall allege the act or failure to act that constitutes the violation, the proposed civil penalty and the authority under which it is imposed.

B. The administrative complaint, served on the alleged violator by personal delivery or by certified mail, shall inform the person served that a hearing before the city engineer shall be conducted within sixty days of the service of the complaint. The right to a hearing may be waived by the person who has been issued the administrative compliant, in which case the city shall not conduct a hearing. A person dissatisfied with the decision of the city engineer may appeal to the city council of the city of Rancho Cucamonga within thirty days of notice of the engineer's decision.

C. If after the hearing, or appeal, if any, it is found that the person has violated reporting or discharge requirements, the city engineer or city council may assess a civil penalty against that person. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the city engineer or city council may take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm cause by the violation, the economic benefit derived through any noncompliance, the nature and persistence of the violation, the

length of time over which the violation occurs and corrective action, if any, attempted or taken by the discharger.

D. Civil penalties may be assessed, as follows:

1. In an amount which shall not exceed three thousand dollars for each day for failing or refusing to timely comply with any compliance order established by the city;

2. In an mount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars for each day of discharge in violation of any discharge limitation, areawide urban runoff permit condition, or requirement issued, reissued or adopted by the city;

3. In an amount which shall not exceed ten dollars per gallon for discharges in violation of any stop work order, cease and desist order or other orders, or prohibition issued, reissued or adopted by the city;

4. The amount of any civil penalties imposed under this section which have remained delinquent for a period of sixty days shall constitute a lien against the real property of the discharger from which the discharge originated resulting in the imposition of the civil penalty. The lien provided in this chapter shall have no force and effect until recorded with the San Bernardino County recorder and when recorded shall have the force and effect and priority of a judgment lien and continue for ten years from the time of recording unless sooner released, and shall be renewable in accordance with the provisions of Sections 683.110 to 683.220, inclusive, of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

All monies collected under this section may be deposited in a special account by the city and to be made available for the monitoring, treatment and control of discharges into the city's storm drainage system or for other mitigation measures.

E. Unless appealed, an order imposing administrative civil penalties shall become effective and final upon issuance thereof, and payment shall become due within thirty days of issuance of an invoice by the city. Copies of these orders shall be served by personal service or by registered mail upon the party served with the administrative complaint and upon other persons who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy.

F. The city may, at its option, elect to petition the superior court to confirm any order establishing civil penalties and enter judgment in conformity therewith in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1285 to 1287.6, inclusive, of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.310 - Administrative hearing.

A. Any person who receives a notice of correction, notice of violation, administrative order or other notice specified in this chapter may request, or the city engineer may order, an administrative hearing, at which time a person who causes or allows, or who has caused or allowed, an unauthorized discharge to enter into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system or who continues to allow a violation of this chapter to exist, may show cause why a proposed enforcement action should not be taken against him or her. The city manager, or the city manager's designees, shall preside over the administrative hearing, at which time each party, including the discharger and the city engineer or his or her designee, shall have the right to present evidence.

B. A notice of hearing shall be served on the discharger specifying the time and place of the hearing and referencing the specific violation and/or violations of this chapter, the reasons why the action is to be taken and the proposed enforcement action, directing the discharger to show cause before the hearing officer why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested at least ten working days prior to the hearing. Service of the notice of hearing may be made on any agent or officer of the discharger.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.320 - Administrative orders.

The city engineer may require compliance with any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained in this chapter, any NPDES storm water permit or the basin plan, by issuing an administrative order, enforceable in a court of law, or by directly seeking court action. Administrative orders may include compliance orders, termination of service orders and immediate termination of service orders.

A. Compliance Orders. The city engineer or his or her designee may issue a compliance order to any person who fails to correct a violation of this chapter, any NPDES storm water permit or the basin plan. The order shall be in writing, specify the violation(s) and require appropriate compliance measures within a specified time period. The compliance order may include the following terms and requirements:

1. Specific steps and time schedules for compliance as reasonably necessary to eliminate an existing prohibited discharge or illegal connection or to prevent the imminent threat of a prohibited discharge;

2. Specific requirements for containment, cleanup, removal, storage, installation of overhead covering or proper disposal of any pollutant having the potential to contact storm water runoff;

3. Installation of stormwater treatment devices, containment structures, wash racks and addition and removal of stormwater drains;

4. Any other terms or requirements reasonably calculated to prevent imminent threat of or continuing violations of this chapter, including, but not limited to, requirements for compliance with best management practices guidance documents promulgated by any federal, state or regional agency;

5. The city engineer or his or her designee may adopt a proposed compliance schedule submitted by the user or may adopt a revised compliance schedule if in his or her judgment, the proposed compliance schedule would allow the user to cause harm to the receiving waters and/or the city's MS4;

6. A compliance order shall require the person to pay a one thousand dollar penalty fee to the city for the issuance thereof.

B. Stop Work Order. The city engineer or building official may serve a written stop work order on any person engaged in doing or causing to be done, new construction, tenant improvements, alterations or additions, if:

1. No construction permit has been granted by the city;

2. Work has begun prior to the submittal of a written storm water quality management plan (SWQMP) and subsequent approval by the city engineer or his or her designee; or

3. Violations of this chapter are found at the site of the new construction, tenant improvements, alterations or additions.

Any person served a stop work order shall stop such work forthwith until written authorization to continue is received from the city engineer or building official. A stop work order shall require the discharger to pay a one thousand dollar penalty fee to the city for the issuance thereof.

C. Cease and Desist Order. When the city engineer or his or her designee finds that any person or industrial and/or commercial discharger has violated or threatens to violate any prohibition, limitation or requirement contained in this chapter, any NPDES storm water permit or the basin plan, or NPDES storm water permit, the city may issue a cease and desist order direction such person to:

1. Immediately discontinue any illicit connection or prohibited discharge to the city's municipal separate storm sewer system;

2. Immediately contain or divert any flow of water off the property, where the flow is occurring in violation of any provision of this chapter;

3. Immediately discontinue any other violation of this chapter.

A cease and desist order shall require the discharger to pay a one thousand dollar penalty fee to the city for the issuance thereof.

D. Termination of Service. When the city engineer finds any person or industrial and/or commercial discharger, who has a direct connection into the city's municipal separate storm sewer system or has violated an administrative order, the city engineer may terminate storm drain service to the discharger. The person shall be liable for all costs for termination of storm drain service incurred by the city. This provision is in addition to any other statues, rules or regulations authorizing termination of service for delinquency payment or for any other reasons. Storm drain service shall be re-instituted by the city engineer after the discharger has complied with all the provisions of the administrative order. The person shall also be liable for all costs for re-instituting storm drain service.

E. Immediate Termination of Service. The city engineer may immediately suspend storm drain service and any non-storm water discharge permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the city engineer, to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or pollution to the receiving waters, ground and/or storm drainage system of the city. Any person or industrial and/or commercial discharger notified that their storm drain service has been suspended shall immediately cease and eliminate the discharge into the city municipal separate storm sewer system.

In the event of failure to comply voluntarily with the termination of service order, the city engineer shall take appropriate steps, including immediate severance of all applicable storm drain connections. All persons responsible for a discharge that may endanger the health or welfare of the community or the environment shall be liable for all costs incurred by the city in terminating storm drain service. Storm drain service shall be re-instituted by the city engineer

after the actual or threatened discharge has been eliminated. A detailed written statement, submitted by the industrial and/or commercial discharger, describing the cause of the harmful contribution and the measures to prevent any future occurrence, shall be submitted to the city engineer within ten working days of the date of storm drain service termination.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.330 - Appeals.

Any decision of the city engineer may be appealed to the city manager. An appeal must be initiated within ten working days after receipt of the notice of any decision or action by filing, with the city engineer, a letter of appeal briefly stating therein the basis for such appeal. The hearing on appeal shall be held on a date no more than fifteen working days after receipt of the letter of appeal. The appellant shall be given at least five working days' notice of the time and place of the hearing. The city manager, or the city manager's designee, shall provide the appellant and any other interested party the reasonable opportunity to be heard and in order to show cause why the determination of city engineer should not be upheld. Within forty-five working days of the hearing, the city manager, or the city manager's designee, shall make a written decision regarding the appeal. The decision of the city manager, or the city manager's designee, shall be final. The imposition of fines or penalties shall be stayed during the appeal period unless the city engineer determines that such a stay would threaten the public safety, health or welfare.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.340 - Compensation for damages.

Any person who damages monitoring equipment, has the potential to affect or affects human health or the environment, discharges pollutants into the city's storm drainage system which causes or has the potential to cause increased maintenance of the system, non-routine inspection or sampling of the system, system blockages or other damage or interference in the city's municipal separate storm sewer system, or causes any other damages, including the imposition of fines or penalties on the city by federal, state or local regulatory agencies, shall be liable to the city for all damages and additional costs, including fines and penalties. An administrative fee, which shall be fixed by the city manager based on the city's current overhead cost allocation percentage, shall be added to these charges and shall be payable to the city within thirty calendar days of invoicing.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 7. - Judicial Enforcement Remedies

19.20.350 - Violations deemed a public nuisance.
19.20.360 - Legal action.
19.20.370 - Civil penalties.
19.20.380 - Criminal prosecution.

19.20.350 - Violations deemed a public nuisance.

In addition to the penalties established by this chapter, any threat to public health, safety or welfare shall be declared and deemed a public nuisance. Any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is determined to be a threat to the public health, safety and welfare, is declared and deemed a public nuisance. Such public nuisance may be summarily abated and/or remedied by the city engineer, and/or civil action to abate, enjoin or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by the city attorney.

A. The cost of such abatement, remediation and/or restoration shall be borne by the owner, lessee or tenant of the property causing the violation. The cost thereof shall be a lien upon and against the property and such lien shall continue in existence until the same shall be paid. The cost of such abatement and restoration shall be borne by the owner of the property and the cost thereof shall be billed to the owner of the property, as provided by law or ordinance for the recovery of nuisance abatement costs.

B. The city engineer may assess the violator for the costs of any investigation, inspection or monitoring survey which led to the establishment of the violation, and for the reasonable costs of preparing and bringing legal action under this subsection.

C. The city engineer may assess the violator for costs incurred in removing, correcting or terminating the adverse effects resulting from violation.

D. The city engineer may assess the violator for compensatory damages for loss or destruction to water quality, wildlife, fish and aquatic life.

E. If any violation of this chapter constitutes a seasonal and recurrent nuisance, the city engineer shall so declare. The failure of any person to take appropriate annual precautions to prevent storm water pollution after written notice of a determination under this subsection shall constitute a public nuisance and a violation of this chapter.

F. Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting or concealing a violation of any provision of this chapter shall constitute a violation of such provision.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.360 - Legal action.

A. The city attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal, equitable or injunctive relief in the municipal or superior court of San Bernardino County against any person who has violated or continues to violate any provision of this chapter, the basin plan, federal or state discharge standards or permit conditions, or who violates the requirements of any administrative order.

B. In addition to the penalties provided in this chapter, the city engineer may recover all reasonable attorney fees, court costs, court reporter's fees, expenses of litigation by appropriate suit of law against the person(s) found to have violated any provision of this chapter or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued thereunder and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the city.

C. To the extent the city makes a provision of this chapter or any identified BMP a condition of approval to the issuance of a permit or license, any person in violation of such condition is subject to the permit revocation procedures set forth in this code.

D. Remedies under this section are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other available remedies, civil or criminal. The remedies provided for in this chapter shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.370 - Civil penalties.

A. Persons who continue to violate any provision of this chapter shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars but not less than three thousand dollars per violation per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

B. In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the discharger's violation, corrective actions by the discharger, the compliance history of the discharger, and any factor as justice requires.

C. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for taking any other action against a discharger. The city may institute further legal action to collect such penalties in the event that the violator of this chapter fails or refuses to pay said penalty within thirty days from the date that it has been assessed.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.380 - Criminal prosecution.

A. Any person who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this chapter or permit conditions, or who violates any administrative order or any other provision of this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, which, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not less than three thousand dollars and/or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six months. Each such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provisions of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted by such discharger, and shall be punishable therefore as provided by this section.

B. Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations or certifications in any application, record, report, plan or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this chapter, storm water permit, or order issued under this chapter, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than three thousand dollars per day of violation or by imprisonment or by both.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Article 8. - General Clauses

19.20.390 - Severability.

19.20.400 - Construction and application.

19.20.390 - Severability.

If any provisions, paragraph, word, section, subsection or article of this chapter is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraph, words, sections and other chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect. The city council declares that it would have passed the ordinance codified in this chapter and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, portion, or phrase without regard to whether any other section, subsection, sentence, clause, portion or phrase of the ordinance codified in this chapter would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

19.20.400 - Construction and application.

This chapter shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, applicable implementing regulations, and the municipal NPDES permit, and any amendment, revision or reissuance thereof.

(Ord. 740 § 1 (part), 2005)

Appendix I

Enforcement Procedures

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY STORMWATER PROGRAM

AREA-WIDE ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE GUIDANCE

August 2003

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Draft Enforcement Response Guidance – San Bernardino County Stormwater Program

Introduction

The Enforcement Response Guidance (ERG) has been produced to ensure Permittees and businesses within their jurisdictions comply with the area-wide urban stormwater runoff permit (CAS618036) with consistency in the level of enforcement for typical types of stormwater program infractions. This guidance is a mechanism or tool for use in implementing the enforcement authority within local stormwater and water quality ordinances, and stormwater program requirements. Enforcement guidance has been established for the following types of infractions:

- Industrial/Commercial Site - Illegal Discharges (Fixed or Mobile)
- Industrial/Commercial Site – Not Implementing Proper Best Management Practices (BMP)
- Construction Site – Discharges
- Construction Site – Not Implementing Proper Best Management Practices (BMP)
- General NPDES Permit-Required Sites without Permit
- Residential Illegal Discharges
- Illicit Connection

For each type of infraction, conditions associated with the infraction have been identified, for example, observed discharge “in the act”, or evidence of past discharge. The ERG prescribes different enforcement options for different infraction conditions. Situations requiring enforcement can vary greatly, so the ERG provides enforcement flexibility by allowing options for most types of infractions. However, minimum enforcement procedures are prescribed for certain types of infractions, and at various points in the enforcement process. The following enforcement options are available within the ERG:

- Verbal Enforcement with Education / Outreach
- Notice of Correction (NOC)
- Notice of Violation (NOV)
- Require Clean Up or Charge Clean Up Costs
- Refer to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
- Administrative Order
- Administrative Civil Action
- Civil Action
- Criminal Action

Enforcement response guidance is presented in tabular format on the following pages.

1. Type of infraction: Industrial/Commercial Illegal Discharge

Infraction	Conditions		Enforcement Response
Industrial/Commercial Illegal Discharge	Observed Discharge (In the Act)	Immediately or Potentially Dangerous to Environment or Human Health	**First Occurrence** Verbally require responsible party to immediately discontinue discharge and require cleanup Re-inspect within 30 days, or within a compliance schedule prescribed by the Permittee **Minimum**: **Enforcement Options:** Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with copy to Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) — Administrative Order Notify Appropriate Agencies — Administrative Civil Action Require Clean Up or Charge Clean Up Costs — Civil Action Criminal Action
			Second Occurrence or Continued Violation or Non-compliance with NOV **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with copy to RWQCB Notify Appropriate Agencies **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order — Civil Action — Refer to RWQCB for enforcement or permitting Administrative Civil Action — Criminal Action
Industrial/Commercial Illegal Discharge	Observed Discharge (In the Act)	Known not Immediately Dangerous	**First Occurrence** Verbally require responsible party to immediately discontinue discharge and/or require clean-up Re-inspect within 30 days, or within a compliance schedule prescribed by the Permittee **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Correction (NOC) to immediately discontinue discharge and implement BMPs. For General Permit sites, copy to RWQCB. Require clean up or charge clean up costs. **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order — Civil Action Administrative Civil Action — Criminal Action
			Second Occurrence or Continued Violation or Non-compliance with NOC **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with copy to RWQCB Notify Appropriate Agencies **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order — Civil Action — Refer to RWQCB for enforcement or permitting Administrative Civil Action — Criminal Action

1. Type of infraction: Industrial/Commercial Illegal Discharge

Industrial/Commercial Illegal Discharge	Evidence of Recent or Past Discharge (Not Observed in the Act)	**First Occurrence** **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Correction (NOC) to immediately discontinue discharge and implement BMPs Re-inspect within 30 days, or within a compliance schedule prescribed by the Permittee Require Clean-Up or Charge Clean-Up Costs **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action
		Second Occurrence or Continued Violation or Non-compliance with NOC **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with copy to RWQCB Notify Appropriate Agencies **Enforcement Options:** Administrative Order Civil Action Refer to RWQCB for enforcement or permitting Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action

2. Type of Infraction: Industrial/Commercial Site Not Implementing Proper Best Management Practice (BMP)

Infraction	Conditions	Enforcement Response	
Commercial/Industrial Site not Implementing BMPs/SWPPP	Company aware of BMPs	**Minimum**: Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-inspect in 30 Days	Noncompliance After 30 days: **Minimum**: Second Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action Refer Site to the RWQCB for Enforcement
Commercial/Industrial Site not Implementing BMPs	Company not aware of BMPs	**Minimum**: Issue Notice of Correction (NOC) Re-inspect in 30 Days	Noncompliance After 30 days: **Minimum**: Second Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action Refer Site to the RWQCB for Enforcement

3. Type of Infraction: Construction Site Discharges

Infraction	**Conditions**	**Enforcement Response**
Construction Site Illegal Discharge	Observed Discharge (In the Act)	Require responsible party to Immediately Discontinue Discharge Re-inspect within 30 days **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Require Clean-Up or Charge Clean-Up Costs **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Administrative Civil Action Civil Action Criminal Action
Construction Site Illegal Discharge	Evidence of Recent or Past Discharge (Not Observed in the Act)	Require responsible party to Discontinue Additional Discharges Re-inspect within 30 days **Minimum**: Issue Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Require Clean-Up or Charge Clean-Up Costs **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Administrative Civil Action Civil Action Criminal Action

4. Type of Infraction: Construction Site Not Implementing Proper BMPs

Infraction	Conditions	Enforcement Response	
Construction Site not Implementing BMPs/SWPPP	Wet Season	**Minimum**: Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 days **Option:** Stop Work Order	**Noncompliance After 7 days** **Minimum**: Second Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 days
			Noncompliance After Second 7 days **Minimum**: Third Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 days
			Noncompliance After Third 7 days **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action Refer Site to the RWQCB for Enforcement
Construction Site not Implementing BMPs/SWPPP	Dry Season	**Minimum**: Notice of Correction (NOC) **Options:** Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 Days Stop Work Order	**Noncompliance After 7 days** **Minimum**: Second Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 Days
			Noncompliance After 7 days **Minimum**: Third Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB Re-Inspect in 7 Days
			Noncompliance After 7 days **Enforcement Options**: Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action Refer Site to the RWQCB for Enforcement

5. Type of Infraction: General NPDES Permit Required Sites Without Permit

Infraction	**Enforcement Response**		
Site Without Required General NPDES Permit (Industrial or Construction Site)	**Minimum**: Notice of Correction (NOC) with Copy to RWQCB (must comply within 60 days by obtaining WDID, or conditional exclusion)	Noncompliance after 60 days **Enforcement Options**: Notice of Violation (NOV) with Copy to RWQCB and (must comply within 30 days by obtaining WDID, or non-applicability confirmation letter)	Noncompliance after 30 days **Enforcement Options**: Refer to RWQCB

6. Type of infraction: Residential Illegal Discharges

Infraction	Enforcement Response
Residential Illegal Discharge (In the Act, or Evidence of Past Discharge)	**First Occurrence** Verbally require responsible party to Immediately Discontinue Discharge and provide with BMPs Re-inspect as necessary **Enforcement Options:** Notice of Correction (NOC) Involve Code Enforcement Require Clean Up or Charge for Clean Up Costs
	Second Occurrence or Continued Violation or Non-compliance with NOC **Enforcement Options:** Notice of Violation (NOV) with copy to RWQCB Involve Code Enforcement Administrative Order Civil Action Administrative Civil Action Criminal Action

7. Type of Infraction: Illicit Connection

Infraction	Conditions	Enforcement Response
Illicit Connection	Connection Not Currently Discharging	**Minimum:** **Enforcement Options**: ▪ Notice of Correction (NOC) ▪ Notice of Violation (NOV) ▪ Administrative Order ▪ Administrative Civil Action ▪ Civil Action ▪ Criminal Action
Illicit Connection	Connection Currently Discharging	**Minimum:** Follow Illegal Discharge Response Procedures Require Disconnection of Source or Plugging of Line within 24 hrs. Re-inspect in 24 hours Require Permanent Removal of Connection within 60 Days. Re-inspect in 60 Days

8. Non-Compliance with WQMP – New Development / Significant Redevelopment

Infraction	Conditions	Enforcement Response
Not IMP Non-Structural BMPs		**Minimum:** Notice of Correction (NOC) Notice of Violation (NOV)
Not Installed Structural BMPs		**Minimum:** Notice of Violation (NOV)
Not Maintaining Structural BMPs		**Minimum:** Notice of Correction (NOC) Notice of Violation (NOV)

Appendix J

Restaurant Inspection Form

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

VIOLATIONS? No **HIGHEST ENFORCEMENT ACTION TAKEN:** Not required

GENERAL INFORMATION

INSPECTION DATE:	1/1/2011	**TIME:**	0000
TYPE OF INSPECTION:	Routine		
REASON:			
FACILITY ID:	Restaurant	**REF./FILE NO.:**	1
OWNER/RESP. PARTY:			
FACILITY ADDRESS:	-		
CONTACT NAME:	-	**BUSINESS PHONE:**	-
CONTACT TITLE:		**MOBILE PHONE:**	
BUSINESS FAX:		**EMAIL:**	
TYPE OF BUSINESS:	Restaurant		
PRIMARY SIC CODE:	0000	**OTHER SIC:**	
PRIMARY NAICS CODE:	000000	**OTHER NAICS:**	
FACILITY SIZE:	**UNITS:**	**NO. EMPLOYEES:**	
DAYS OF OPERATION:		**HOURS:**	

APPLICABLE STORMWATER REGULATIONS

WQMP ID (if applicable):		**Waste Discharge Permit**	No
Air Quality Permit	No	**County HazMat Business Plan**	No
Underground Storage Tanks	No	**Aboveground Storage Tanks**	No
Fire Department Permits	No	**HazMat Waste Generator**	No
Industrial Wastewater (Sewer) Permit	No	**HazMat Waste Handler**	No
Others (list below)	No		
List of Others:			

NO.	INSPECTION PARAMETERS	FINDING
1.	**Are commercial process activities conducted outdoors?** **If yes, describe:**	
2.	**Are BMPs implemented in outdoor commercial process areas?** **If no, describe:**	

Environmental Programs Division
10500 Civic Center Drive, PO Box 807
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729
Mike Moore, Environmental Programs Inspector
909-477-2740 x 4063

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

3.	**Are raw materials, products, equipment, or wastes that have a potential to impact stormwater quality stored outside?** **If yes, describe:**
4.	**Are BMPs implemented in outdoor storage areas?** **If no, describe:**
5.	**Is there a spill containment plan in place?**
6.	**Are there storm drain inlets on-site?**
7.	**Do the storm drain inlets appear to be properly maintained and/or cleaned?** **If no, describe:**
8.	**Does this facility discharge authorized non-storm water to the storm drain system?**
9.	**Is there evidence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges, past spills, or illicit discharges to the storm drain system?** **If yes, describe:**
10.	**Are there indoor drains or sinks connected to the storm drain system?** **If yes, describe:**
11.	**Are landscaped areas properly maintained and free of erosion?**
12.	**Are parking areas properly maintained and free of debris and excessive oil?**
13.	**Is vehicle or equipment repair/maintenance performed on-site?**
14.	**Are vehicle or equipment repair/maintenance BMPs being implemented?** **If no, describe:**
15.	**Is vehicle, equipment, or exterior surface cleaning performed on-site?**
16.	**Is a mobile wash contractor being used to clean vehicles, equipment, or exterior surfaces?**
17.	**Are vehicle, equipment, and exterior surface cleaning BMPs being implemented?** **If no, describe:**
18.	**Is the site free of litter and liquid waste?** **If no, describe:**
19.	**Are the contents of waste receptacles protected from contact with stormwater?** **If no, describe:**

NO.	ADDITIONAL INSPECTION PARAMETERS (FOR RESTAURANTS ONLY)	FINDING
20.	**Is grease regularly picked up by a service company?**	
21.	**Is there grease on the ground next to the outdoor grease container(s)?**	
22.	**Is the secondary containment around the outdoor grease container(s) in place and adequate?**	
23.	**Is a grease interceptor installed on the sewer lateral?**	
24.	**Are grease interceptor maintenance records available?**	

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CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

25. Does the grease interceptor have adequate capacity and is it properly maintained?
26. Is there a trash compactor on-site?
27. Are liquids being disposed of in trash containers or compactors?
28. Is the secondary containment around trash compactor(s) in place and adequate?
29. Is there any liquid or solid waste on the ground around trash containers or compactors?

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATIONS (IF APPLICABLE):

OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN (IF APPLICABLE):

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS NECESSARY (IF APPLICABLE):

The following signature acknowledges my receipt of this document on behalf of the business owner or responsible party, and that a failure to make the required corrections may result in additional enforcement action by the City, County, and/or other govenment agencies:

CONTACT NAME: _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE:** _____

INSPECTOR NAME: Mike Moore **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE:** _____

Environmental Programs Division
10500 Civic Center Drive, PO Box 807
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Mike Moore, Environmental Programs Inspector
909-477-2740 x 4063

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Do conditions at this site pose a threat to human health or the environment? No

Is follow-up necessary? _____ **Date of Follow-Up (if applicable):** _____

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS (IF APPLICABLE):

COMMENTS:

RECEIVING WATER NAME: _____ **303D LISTED?** _____

DISTANCE FROM RECEIVING WATER: _____ **UNITS:** _____

TRIBUTARY TO ASBS? _____ **DATE ACTIVE:** 1/1/2011

THREAT TO WATER QUALITY PRIORITY: High

TARGET INSPECTION FREQUENCY: _____ months

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN:

Bacteria/Virus	No	**Sediments**	No
Heavy Metals	No	**Trash & Debris**	No
Nutrients	No	**Oxygen Demanding Substances**	No
Pesticides	No	**Oil & Grease**	No
Organic Compounds	No	**Other (see list)**	No

Other List: _____

Appendix K

Construction Inspection Form

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT

VIOLATIONS? No **HIGHEST ENFORCEMENT ACTION TAKEN:** Not required

GENERAL INFORMATION

INSPECTION DATE:	1/1/2011	**TIME:**	-
TYPE OF INSPECTION:	Routine		
REASON:			
SITE ID:	Construction	**REF./FILE NO.:**	1
OWNER/RESP. PARTY:			
FACILITY ADDRESS:	-		
GEN. CONTRACTOR:	-		
CONTACT NAME:	-	**BUS. PHONE:**	-
CONTACT TITLE:		**MOBILE PHONE:**	
BUSINESS FAX:		**EMAIL:**	
SITE AREA:		**AREA UNITS:**	
WORK START DATE:		**WORK END DATE:**	

APPLICABLE STORMWATER REGULATIONS

WDID No. (if applicable):	
General	No
NONC	No
Not Regulated	No
Other Permit ID(s):	

NO.	INSPECTION PARAMETERS	FINDING
1.	Is there a copy of the approved Erosion Control Plan on site?	
2.	Is there a current, updated copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) on site?	
3.	Are sediment control BMPs (gravel bags, sand bags, silt fences, etc.) properly installed and maintained at the construction site?	
4.	Are all storm drain inlets protected from sediment inflow?	
5.	Are the structural BMPs (de-silting basins, etc.) in a good state of repair and being maintained?	
6.	Are stock piles of non-hazardous material covered or contained?	
7.	Are hazardous materials in an approved area, covered, and contained?	

Environmental Programs Division
10500 Civic Center Drive, PO Box 807
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729
Scott Rapp, Environmental Programs Inspector
909-477-2740 x 4064

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT

8.	**Are points of ingress/egress at site stabilized?**
9.	**Are points of ingress/egress inspected and swept as needed?**
10.	**Is the site free of litter and liquid waste?**
11.	**Are portable toilets properly located (out of flow lines, away from inlets, and within a containment area)?**
12.	**Are vehicle/equipment fueling, cleaning and maintenance areas clean, free of spills or leaks, and protected from run-on and run-off?**
13.	**Are concrete washout areas properly constructed/located, and spill contained to prevent discharge?**
14.	**Are wind erosion controls properly implemented?**

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS:

DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATIONS (IF APPLICABLE):

OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN (IF APPLICABLE):

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS NECESSARY (IF APPLICABLE):

The following signature acknowledges my receipt of this document on behalf of the business owner and my acknowledgment that a failure to make the required corrections may result in additional enforcement action by the City, County, and/or other govenment agencies:

CONTACT NAME: _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE:** _____

INSPECTOR NAME: Scott Rapp **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE:** _____

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10500 Civic Center Drive, PO Box 807
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CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA STORMWATER PROGRAM
CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Do conditions at this site pose a threat to human health or the environment? No

Is follow-up necessary? _____ **Follow-Up Date:** _____

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS (IF APPLICABLE):

COMMENTS:

RECEIVING WATER NAME: _____ **303D LISTED?** _____

DISTANCE FROM RECEIVING WATER: _____ **UNITS:** _____

TRIBUTARY TO ASBS? _____ **DATE ACTIVE:** 1/1/2011

THREAT TO WATER QUALITY PRIORITY: Low

TARGET INSPECTION FREQUENCY: _____ months

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN:

Bacteria/Virus	No	**Sediments**	No
Heavy Metals	No	**Trash & Debris**	No
Nutrients	No	**Oxygen Demanding Substances**	No
Pesticides	No	**Oil & Grease**	No
Organic Compounds	No	**Other (see list)**	No

Other List: _____

Appendix L

Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District Fire Construction Standard Conditions

Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District

Fire Construction Services

STANDARD CONDITIONS

Date of Review:
Project Name:
Project Address:
Project Number:

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD CONDITIONS APPLY TO THIS PROJECT

The RCFPD Procedures & Standards which are referenced in this document can be access on the web at http://www.ci.rancho-cucamonga.ca.us/fire/index.htm under the Fire Safety Division & Fire Construction Services section. Search by article; the preceding number of the standard refers to the article. Chose the appropriate article number then a drop down menu will appear, select the corresponding standard.

FSC-1 Public and Private Water Supply

1. Design guidelines for Fire Hydrants: The following provides design guidelines for the spacing and location of fire hydrants:
   a. The maximum distance between fire hydrants in commercial/industrial projects is 300-feet. No portion of the exterior wall shall be located more than 150-feet from an approved fire hydrant. For cul-de-sacs, the distance shall not exceed 100-feet.
   b. The preferred locations for fire hydrants are:
      1. At the entrance(s) to a commercial, industrial or residential project from the public roadways.
      2. At intersections.
      3. On the right side of the street, whenever practical and possible.
      4. As required by the Fire Safety Division to meet operational needs of the Fire District.
      5. A minimum of forty-feet (40') from any building.
   c. If any portion of a facility or building is located more than 150-feet from a public fire hydrant measured on an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, additional private or public fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided.
   d. Provide one fire hydrant for each 1000 gpm of required fire flow or fraction thereof.

FSC-2 Fire Flow

1. The required fire flow for this project is _____ gallons per minute at a minimum residual pressure of 20-pounds per square inch. This requirement is made in accordance with Fire Code Appendix III-A, as adopted by the Fire District Ordinances.
2. The required minimum fire flow for this project, when automatic fire sprinklers are installed is _____ gallons per minute at a minimum residual pressure of 20-pounds per square inch. This flow reflects a 50-percent reduction for the installation of an approved automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 with central station monitoring. This requirement is made in accordance with the California Fire Code Appendix III-A, as adopted by the Fire District Ordinances.

3. Public fire hydrants located within a 500-foot radius of the proposed project may be used to provide the required fire flow subject to Fire District review and approval. Private fire hydrants on adjacent property shall not be used to provide required fire flow.
4. Fire protection water plans are required for all projects that must extend the existing water supply to or onto the site. **Building permits will not be issued until fire protection water plans are approved.**
5. On all site plans to be submitted for review, show all fire hydrants located within 600-feet of the proposed project site.

FSC-3 Prerequisite for submittal of Overhead Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems

1. Prior to submitting plans for an overhead automatic fire sprinkler system, the applicant shall submit plans, specifications and calculations for the fire sprinkler system underground supply piping. Approval of the underground supply piping system must be obtained prior to submitting the overhead fire sprinkler system plans.

FSC-4 Requirements for Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems

Rancho Cucamonga Fire District Ordinance 15, the 2001 California Fire Code and/or any other applicable standards require an approved automatic fire sprinkler system to be installed in:

1. Commercial or industrial structures greater than 7,500 square feet.
2. Group "A" Occupancies.
3. "E" Occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more persons.
4. All structures that do not meet Fire District access requirements (see Fire Access).
5. When required fire flow cannot be provided due to inadequate volume or pressure.
6. When the building access does not meet the requirements of the 2001 California Building Code and the RCFPD Fire Department Access - Fire Lane Standard #9-7
7. When any applicable code or standard requires the structure to be sprinklered.

FSC-5 Fire Alarm System

1. The California Building Code, the RCFPD Fire Alarm Standard #10-6 and/or the California Fire Code require a listed fire sprinkler monitoring Central Station Fire Alarm system. Plan check approval and a building permit are required Prior to the installation of the fire alarm system. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to Fire Construction Services in accordance with RCFPD Fire Alarm Standard #10-6.

FSC-6 Fire District Site Access

Fire District access roadways include public roads, streets and highways, as well as private roads, streets drive aisles and/or designated fire lanes. Please reference the RCFPD Fire Department Access Roadways Std #9-7.

1. **Location of Access**: All portions of the structures 1st story exterior wall shall be located within 150-feet of Fire District vehicle access, measure on an approved route around the exterior of the building. Landscaped areas, unpaved changes in elevation, gates and fences are deemed obstructions.
2. **Specifications for private Fire District access roadways per the RCFPD Standards are**:
   a. The minimum unobstructed width is 26-feet.
   b. The maximum inside turn radius shall be 24-feet.
   c. The minimum outside turn radius shall be 50-feet.
   d. The minimum radius for cul-de-sacs is 45-feet.
   e. The minimum vertical clearance is 14-feet, 6-inches.
   f. At any private entry median, the minimum width of traffic lanes shall be 20-feet on each side.
   g. The angle of departure and approach shall not exceed 9-degrees or 20 percent.
   h. The maximum grade of the driving surface shall not exceed 12%.
   i. Support a minimum load of 70,000 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW).
   j. Trees and shrubs planted adjacent to the fire lane shall be kept trimmed to a minimum of 14-feet, 6-inches from the ground up. Vegetation shall not be allowed to obstruct Fire Department apparatus.

3. **Access Doorways**: Approved doorways, accessible without the use of a ladder, shall be provided as follows:
   a. In buildings without high-piled storage, access shall be provided in accordance with the 2001 California Building Code, Fire and/or any other applicable standards.
   b. In buildings with high-piled storage access doors shall be provided in each 100 lineal feet or major fraction thereof, of the exterior wall that faces the required access roadways. When railways are installed provisions shall be made to maintain Fire District access to all required openings.
4. **Access Walkways**: Hardscaped access walkways shall be provided from the fire apparatus access road to all required building exterior openings.
5. **Commercial/Industrial Gates**: Any gate installed across a Fire Department access road shall be in accordance with Fire District Standard #9-2. The following design requirements apply:
   a. Prior to the fabrication and installation of the gates, plans are required to be submitted to Fire Construction Services (FCS) for approval. Upon the completion of the installation and before placing the gates in service, inspection and final acceptance must be requested from FCS.
   b. Gates must slide open horizontally or swing inward.
   c. Gates may be motorized or manual.
   d. When fully open, the minimum clearance dimension of drive access shall be 20 feet.
   e. Manual gates must be equipped with a RCFPD lock available at the Fire Safety Office for $20.00.
   f. Motorized gates must open at the rate of one-foot per second.
   g. The motorized gate actuation mechanism must be equipped with a manual override device and a fail-safe or battery backup feature to open the gate or release the locking Mechanism in case of power failure or mechanical malfunction.
   h. Motorized gates shall be equipped with a Knox override key switch. The switch must be installed outside the gate in a visible and unobstructed location.
   i. For motorized gates, a traffic loop device must be installed to allow exiting from the complex.
   j. If traffic pre-emption devices (TPD) are to be installed, the device, location and operation must be approved by the Fire Chief prior to installation. Bi-directional or multiple sensors may be required due to complexity of the various entry configurations.
7. **Fire Lane Identification**: Red curbing and/or signage shall identify the fire lanes. A site plan illustrating the proposed delineation that meets the minimum Fire District standards shall be included in the architectural plans submitted to B&S for approval.
8. **Approved Fire Department Access:** Any approved mitigation measures must be clearly noted on the site plan. A copy of the approved Alternative Method application, if applicable, must be reproduced on the architectural plans submitted to B&S for plan review.
6. **Roof Access:** There shall be a means of fire department access from the exterior walls of the buildings on to the roofs of all commercial, industrial and multi-family residential structures with roofs less than 75' above the level of the fire access road.
   a. This access must be reachable by either fire department ground ladders or by an aerial ladder.
   b. A minimum of one ladder point with a fixed ladder shall be provided in buildings with construction features, or high parapets that inhibit roof access.
   c. The number of ladder points may be required to be increased, depending on the building size and configuration.
   d. Regardless of the parapet height or construction features the approved ladder point shall be identified in accordance to the roof access standard.
   e. Where the entire roof access is restricted by high parapet walls or other obstructions, a permanently mounted access ladder is required.
   f. Multiple access ladders may be required for larger buildings.
   g. Ladder construction must be in accordance with the RCFPD Roof Access Standard 9-9 Appendix A and drawings 9-9a and 9-9b.
   h. A site plan showing the locations of the roof ladder shall be submitted during plan check.
   i. Ladder points shall face a fire access roadway(s).

Listed are those Fire Code permits commonly associated with the business operations and/or building construction. Plan check submittal is required with the permit application for approval of the permit; field inspection is required prior to permit issuance. General Use Permit shall be required for any activity or operation not specifically described below, which in the judgment of the Fire Chief is likely to produce conditions that may be hazardous to life or property.

- Aerosol Products
- Application of Flammable Finishes
- Automobile Wrecking Yards
- Battery Systems
- Candles and open flames in public assemblies
- Cellulose Nitrate
- Compressed Gases
- Cryogenics
- Dry Cleaning Plants
- Dust-Producing Processes and Operations
- Explosive or Blasting Agents
- Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- Fruit Ripening Plants
- Hazardous Materials
- High-Pile Combustible Storage (HPS)
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases
- LPG or Gas Fuel Vehicles in Assembly Buildings

Magnesium Working
Motor Vehicle Fuel-Dispensing Operation
Open Burning
Organic Coating
Ovens
Powder Coating
Public Assembly
Pyrotechnical Special Effects
Radioactive Materials
Refrigeration Systems
Repair Garages
Rubbish Handling Operations
Spraying or Dipping Operations
Tents, Canopies and/or Air Supported Structures
Tire Storage
Welding and Cutting Operations
Wood Products/Lumber Yards

FSC-11 Hazardous Materials – Submittal to the County of San Bernardino

The San Bernardino County Fire Department shall review your Business Emergency/Contingency Plan for compliance with minimum standards. Contact the San Bernardino County Fire, Hazardous Materials Division at (909) 387-4631 for forms and assistance. The County Fire Department is the Cal/EPA Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

1. If the facility is a NEW business, a Certificate of Occupancy issued by Building & Safety will not be finalized until the San Bernardino County Fire Department reviews your Business Emergency/Contingency Plan. California Government Code, Section 65850.2 prohibits the City from issuing a final Certificate of Occupancy unless the applicant has met or is meeting specific hazardous materials disclosure requirements. A Risk Management Program (RMP) may also be required if regulation substances are to be used or stored at the new facility.
2. Any business that operates on rented or leased property which is required to submit a Plan, is also required to submit a notice to the owner of the property in writing stating that the business is subject to the Business Emergency/Contingency Plan mandates and has complied with the provisions. The tenant must provide a copy of the Plan to the property owner within five (5) working days, if requested by the owner.

FSC-12 Hazardous Materials - Submittal to Fire Construction Services

Plans shall be submitted and approved prior to construction of buildings and/or the installation of equipment designed to store, use or dispense hazardous materials in accordance with the 2001 California Building, Fire, Mechanical, Plumbing, Electrical Codes, RCFPD Ordinances FD15 and FD39 and other implemented and/or adopted standards.

FSC-13 Alternate Method Application

Fire Construction Services staff and the Fire Marshal will review all requests for alternate method, when submitted. The request must be submitted on the Fire District "Application for Alternate Method" form along with supporting documents and payment of the $92 review fee.

FCS-14 Map Recordation

1. **RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS** for Fire Department Emergency Access and Water Supply are required on this project. The project appears to be located on a property that is being subdivided. The reciprocal agreement is required to be recorded between property owners and the Fire District. The recorded agreement shall include a copy of the site plan. The Fire Construction Services shall approve the agreement, prior to recordation. The agreement shall be recorded with the County of San Bernardino, Recorders Office.

   Reciprocal access agreement – Please provide a permanent access agreement between the owners granting irrevocable and a non-exclusive easement, favoring the Fire District to gain access to the subject property. The agreement shall include a statement that no obstruction, gate, fence, building or other structure shall be placed within the dedicated access, without Fire Department approval. The agreement shall have provisions for emergency situations and the assessing of cost recovery to the property by the fire District.

   Reciprocal water covenant – Please provide a permanent maintenance and service covenant between the owners granting an irrevocable and non-exclusive easement, favoring the Fire District for the purpose of accessing and maintaining the private water mains, valves and fire hydrants (fire protection systems facilities in general). The covenant shall have provisions for emergency situations and the assessing of cost recovery to the property by the fire District.

FCS-15 Annexation of the parcel map: Annexation of the parcel map into the Community Facilities District #85-1 or #88-1 is required prior to the issuance of grading or building permits.

Chronological Summary of RCFPD Standard Conditions

PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS – Please complete the following prior to the issuance of any building permits:

1. **Private Water Supply (Fire) Systems**: The applicant shall submit construction plans, specifications, flow test data and calculations for the private water main system for review and approval by the Fire District. Plans and installation shall comply with Fire District Standards. Approval of the on-site (private) fire underground and water plans is required prior to any building permit issuance for any structure on the site. Private on-site combination domestic and fire supply system must be designed in accordance with RCFPD Standards # 9-4, #10-2 and #10-4. The Building & Safety Division and Fire Construction Services will perform plan checks and inspections.
   All private on-site fire hydrants shall be installed, flushed and operable prior to delivering any combustible framing materials to the site. Fire construction Services will inspect the installation, witness hydrant flushing and grant a clearance before lumber is dropped.
2. **Public Water Supply (Domestic/Fire) Systems**: The applicant shall submit a plan showing the locations of all new public fire hydrants for the review and approval by the Fire District and CCWD. On the plan, show all existing fire hydrants within a 600-foot radius of the project. Please reference the RCFPD Water Plan Submittal Procedure Standard.
   All required public fire hydrants shall be installed, flushed and operable prior to delivering any combustible framing materials to the site. CCWD personnel shall inspect the installation and witness the hydrant flushing. Fire Construction Services shall inspect the site after acceptance of the public water system by CCWD. Fire Construction Services must grant a clearance before lumber is dropped.
3. **Construction Access**: The access roads must be paved in accordance with all the requirements of the RCFPD Fire Lane Standard #9-7. All temporary utilities over access roads must be installed at least 14' 6" above the finished surface of the road.
4. **Fire Flow**: A current fire flow letter from CCWD must be received. The applicant is responsible for obtaining the fire flow information from CCWD and submitting the letter to Fire Construction Services.

5. **Easements and Reciprocal Agreements**: All easements and agreements must be recorded with the County of San Bernardino.

PRIOR TO THE RELEASE OF TEMPORARY POWER

The building construction must be substantially completed in accordance with Fire Construction Services' "Temporary Power Release Checklist and Procedures".

PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY OR FINAL INSPECTION – Please complete the following:

1. **Hydrant Markers**: All fire hydrants shall have a blue reflective pavement marker indicating the fire hydrant location on the street or driveway in accordance with the City of Rancho Cucamonga Engineering Standard Plan 134, "Installation of Reflective Hydrant Markers". On private property, the markers shall be installed at the centerline of the fire access road, at each hydrant location.
2. **Private Fire Hydrants**: For the purpose of final acceptance, a licensed sprinkler contractor, in the presence of Fire Construction Services, shall conduct a test of the most hydraulically remote on-site fire hydrants. The underground fire line contractor, developer and/or owner are responsible for hiring the company to perform the test. A final test report shall be submitted to Fire Construction Services verifying the fire flow available. The fire flow available must meet or exceed the required fire flow in accordance with the California Fire Code.
3. **Fire Sprinkler System**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the fire sprinkler system(s) shall be tested and accepted by Fire Construction Services.
4. **Fire Sprinkler Monitoring**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the fire sprinkler monitoring system must be tested and accepted by Fire Construction Services. The fire sprinkler monitoring system shall be installed, tested and operational immediately following the completion of the fire sprinkler system (subject to the release of power).
5. **Fire Suppression Systems** and/or other special hazard protection systems shall be inspected, tested and accepted by Fire Construction Services before occupancy is granted and/or equipment is placed in service.
6. **Fire Alarm System**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the fire alarm system shall be installed, inspected, tested and accepted by Fire Construction Services.
7. **Access Control Gates**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, vehicular gates must be inspected, tested and accepted in accordance with RCFPD Standards #9-1 or #9-2 by Fire Construction Services.
8. **Fire Access Roadways:** Prior to the issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy, the fire access roadways must be installed in accordance with the approved plans and acceptable to Fire Construction Services. The CC&R's, the reciprocal agreement and/or other approved documents shall be recorded and contain an approved fire access roadway map with provisions that prohibit parking, specify the method of enforcement and identifies who is responsible for the required annual inspections and the maintenance of all required fire access roadways.
9. **Address:** Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, commercial/industrial and multi-family buildings shall post the address with minimum 8-inch numbers on contrasting background, visible from the street and electrically illuminated during periods of darkness. When the building setback exceeds 200 feet from the public street, an additional non-illuminated 6-inch minimum number address shall be provided at the property entrance. Larger address numbers will be required on buildings located on wide streets or built with large setbacks in multi-tenant commercial and industrial buildings. The suite designation numbers and/or letters shall be provided on the front and back of all suites.
10. **Hazardous Materials**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant must demonstrate (in writing from the County) that the facility has met or is meeting the Risk Management Plan (RMP) or Business Emergency/Contingency Plan with the San Bernardino County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials/Emergency Response and Enforcement Division. The applicant must also obtain inspection and acceptance by Fire Construction Services.
11. **Confidential Business Occupancy Information**: The applicant shall complete the Rancho Cucamonga Fire District "Confidential Business Occupancy Information" form. This form provides contact information

for Fire District use in the event of an emergency at the subject building or property. This form must be presented to the Fire Construction Services Inspector.

12. **Mapping Site Plan**: Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, a 8 ½" x 11" or 11" x 17" site plan of the site in accordance with RCFPD Standard #13-1 shall be revised by the applicant to reflect the actual location of all devices and building features as required in the standard. The site plan must be reviewed and accepted by the Fire Inspector.

Appendix M

WQMP Review Checklist (to be developed)

Appendix N

CEQA Article 19. Categorical Exemptions

Title 14. California Code of Regulations
Chapter 3. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act

Article 19. Categorical Exemptions

Sections 15300 to 15333

15300. Categorical Exemptions

Section 21084 of the Public Resources Code requires these Guidelines to include a list of classes of projects which have been determined not to have a significant effect on the environment and which shall, therefore, be exempt from the provisions of CEQA.

In response to that mandate, the Secretary for Resources has found that the following classes of projects listed in this article do not have a significant effect on the environment, and they are declared to be categorically exempt from the requirement for the preparation of environmental documents.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15300.1. Relation to Ministerial Projects

Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code exempts from the application of CEQA those projects over which public agencies exercise only ministerial authority. Since ministerial projects are already exempt, categorical exemptions should be applied only where a project is not ministerial under a public agency's statutes and ordinances. The inclusion of activities which may be ministerial within the classes and examples contained in this article shall not be construed as a finding by the Secretary for Resources that such an activity is discretionary.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15300.2. Exceptions

(a) Location. Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located -- a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply all instances, except where the project may impact on an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.

(b) Cumulative Impact. All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, over time is significant.

(c) Significant Effect. A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

(d) Scenic Highways. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This does not apply to improvements which are required as mitigation by an adopted negative declaration or certified EIR.

(e) Hazardous Waste Sites. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

(f) Historical Resources. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; References: Sections 21084 and 21084.1, Public Resources Code; *Wildlife Alive v. Chickering* (1977) 18 Cal.3d 190; *League for Protection of Oakland's Architectural and Historic Resources v. City of Oakland* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 896; *Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West Hollywood* (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 925; *City of Pasadena v. State of California* (1993) 14 Cal.App.4th 810; *Association for the Protection etc. Values v. City of Ukiah* (1991) 2 Cal.App.4th 720; and *Baird v. County of Contra Costa* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 1464

15300.3. Revisions to List of Categorical Exemptions

A public agency may, at any time, request that a new class of categorical exemptions be added, or an existing one amended or deleted. This request must be made in writing to the Office of Planning and Research and shall contain detailed information to support the request. The granting of such request shall be by amendment to these Guidelines.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15300.4. Application By Public Agencies

Each public agency shall, in the course of establishing its own procedures, list those specific activities which fall within each of the exempt classes, subject to the qualification that these lists must be consistent with both the letter and the intent expressed in the classes. Public agencies may omit from their implementing procedures classes and examples that do not apply to their activities, but they may not require EIRs for projects described in the classes and examples in this article except under the provisions of Section 15300.2.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15301. Existing Facilities

Class 1 consists of the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that existing at the time of the lead agency's determination. The types of "existing facilities" itemized below are not intended to be all-inclusive of the types of projects which might fall within Class 1. The key consideration is whether the project involves negligible or no expansion of an existing use.

Examples include but are not limited to:

(a) Interior or exterior alterations involving such things as interior partitions, plumbing, and electrical conveyances;

(b) Existing facilities of both investor and publicly-owned utilities used to provide electric power, natural gas, sewerage, or other public utility services;

(c) Existing highways and streets, sidewalks, gutters, bicycle and pedestrian trails, and similar facilities (this includes road grading for the purpose of public safety).

(d) Restoration or rehabilitation of deteriorated or damaged structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment to meet current standards of public health and safety, unless it is determined that the damage was substantial and resulted from an environmental hazard such as earthquake, landslide, or flood;

(e) Additions to existing structures provided that the addition will not result in an increase of more than:

(1) 50 percent of the floor area of the structures before the addition, or 2,500 square feet, whichever is less; or

(2) 10,000 square feet if:

(A) The project is in an area where all public services and facilities are available to allow for maximum development permissible in the General Plan and

(B) The area in which the project is located is not environmentally sensitive.

(f) Addition of safety or health protection devices for use during construction of or in conjunction with existing structures, facilities, or mechanical equipment, or topographical features including navigational devices;

(g) New copy on existing on and off-premise signs;

(h) Maintenance of existing landscaping, native growth, and water supply reservoirs (excluding the use of pesticides , as defined in Section 12753, Division 7, Chapter 2, Food and Agricultural Code);

(i) Maintenance of fish screens, fish ladders, wildlife habitat areas, artificial wildlife waterway devices, streamflows, springs and waterholes, and stream channels (clearing of debris) to protect fish and wildlife resources;

(j) Fish stocking by the California Department of Fish and Game;

(k) Division of existing multiple family or single-family residences into common-interest ownership and subdivision of existing commercial or industrial buildings, where no physical changes occur which are not otherwise exempt;

(l) Demolition and removal of individual small structures listed in this subdivision;

(1) One single-family residence. In urbanized areas, up to three single-family residences may be demolished under this exemption.

(2) A duplex or similar multifamily residential structure. In urbanized areas, this exemption applies to duplexes and similar structures where not more than six dwelling units will be demolished.

(3) A store, motel, office, restaurant, or similar small commercial structure if designed for an occupant

load of 30 persons or less. In urbanized areas, the exemption also applies to the demolition of up to three such commercial buildings on sites zoned for such use.

(4) Accessory (appurtenant) structures including garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences.

(m) Minor repairs and alterations to existing dams and appurtenant structures under the supervision of the Department of Water Resources.

(n) Conversion of a single family residence to office use.

(o) Installation, in an existing facility occupied by a medical waste generator, of a steam sterilization unit for the treatment of medical waste generated by that facility provided that the unit is installed and operated in accordance with the Medical Waste Management Act (Section 117600, et seq., of the Health and Safety Code) and accepts no offsite waste.

(p) Use of a single-family residence as a small family day care home, as defined in Section 1596.78 of the Health and Safety Code.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; References: Sections 21084, Public Resources Code; *Bloom v. McGurk* (1994) 26 Cal.App.4th 1307.

15302. Replacement or Reconstruction

Class 2 consists of replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure will be located on the same site as the structure replaced and will have substantially the same purpose and capacity as the structure replaced, including but not limited to:

(a) Replacement or reconstruction of existing schools and hospitals to provide earthquake resistant structures which do not increase capacity more than 50 percent.

(b) Replacement of a commercial structure with a new structure of substantially the same size, purpose, and capacity.

(c) Replacement or reconstruction of existing utility systems and/or facilities involving negligible or no expansion of capacity.

(d) Conversion of overhead electric utility distribution system facilities to underground including connection to existing overhead electric utility distribution lines where the surface is restored to the condition existing prior to the undergrounding.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15303. New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures

Class 3 consists of construction and location of limited numbers of new, small facilities or structures; installation of small new equipment and facilities in small structures; and the conversion of existing small structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. The numbers of structures described in this section are the maximum allowable on any legal parcel. Examples of this exemption include, but are not limited to:

(a) One single-family residence, or a second dwelling unit in a residential zone. In urbanized areas, up to

three single-family residences may be constructed or converted under this exemption.

(b) A duplex or similar multi-family residential structure, totaling no more than four dwelling units. In urbanized areas, this exemption applies to apartments, duplexes and similar structures designed for not more than six dwelling units.

(c) A store, motel, office, restaurant or similar structure not involving the use of significant amounts of hazardous substances, and not exceeding 2500 square feet in floor area. In urbanized areas, the exemption also applies to up to four such commercial buildings not exceeding 10,000 square feet in floor area on sites zoned for such use if not involving the use of significant amounts of hazardous substances where all necessary public services and facilities are available and the surrounding area is not environmentally sensitive.

(d) Water main, sewage, electrical, gas, and other utility extensions, including street improvements, of reasonable length to serve such construction.

(e) Accessory (appurtenant) structures including garages, carports, patios, swimming pools, and fences.

(f) An accessory steam sterilization unit for the treatment of medical waste at a facility occupied by a medical waste generator, provided that the unit is installed and operated in accordance with the Medical Waste Management Act (Section 117600, et seq., of the Health and Safety Code) and accepts no offsite waste.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21084 and 21084.2, Public Resources Code.

15304. Minor Alterations to Land

Class 4 consists of minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to:

(a) Grading on land with a slope of less than 10 percent, except that grading shall not be exempt in a waterway, in any wetland, in an officially designated (by federal, state, or local government action) scenic area, or in officially mapped areas of severe geologic hazard such as an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or within an official Seismic Hazard Zone, as delineated by the State Geologist.

(b) New gardening or landscaping, including the replacement of existing conventional landscaping with water efficient or fire resistant landscaping.

(c) Filling of earth into previously excavated land with material compatible with the natural features of the site;

(d) Minor alterations in land, water, and vegetation on existing officially designated wildlife management areas or fish production facilities which result in improvement of habitat for fish and wildlife resources or greater fish production;

(e) Minor temporary use of land having negligible or no permanent effects on the environment, including carnivals, sales of Christmas trees, etc;

(f) Minor trenching and backfilling where the surface is restored;

(g) Maintenance dredging where the spoil is deposited in a spoil area authorized by all applicable state

and federal regulatory agencies;

(h) The creation of bicycle lanes on existing rights-of-way.

(i) Fuel management activities within 30 feet of structures to reduce the volume of flammable vegetation, provided that the activities will not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. This exemption shall apply to fuel management activities within 100 feet of a structure if the public agency having fire protection responsibility for the area has determined that 100 feet of fuel clearance is required due to extra hazardous fire conditions.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15305. Minor Alterations in Land Use Limitations

Class 5 consists of minor alterations in land use limitations in areas with an average slope of less than 20%, which do not result in any changes in land use or density, including but not limited to:

(a) Minor lot line adjustments, side yard, and set back variances not resulting in the creation of any new parcel;

(b) Issuance of minor encroachment permits;

(c) Reversion to acreage in accordance with the Subdivision Map Act.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15306. Information Collection

Class 6 consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource. These may be strictly for information gathering purposes, or as part of a study leading to an action which a public agency has not yet approved, adopted, or funded.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15307. Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of Natural Resources

Class 7 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law or local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. Examples include but are not limited to wildlife preservation activities of the State Department of Fish and Game. Construction activities are not included in this exemption.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15308. Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment

Class 8 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. Construction activities and relaxation of standards allowing environ- mental degradation are not included in this exemption.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code; *International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union v. Board of Supervisors*, (1981) 116 Cal. App. 3d 265.

15309. Inspections

Class 9 consists of activities limited entirely to inspections, to check for performance of an operation, or quality, health, or safety of a project, including related activities such as inspection for possible mislabeling, misrepresentation, or adulteration of products.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15310. Loans

Class 10 consists of loans made by the Department of Veterans Affairs under the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943, mortgages for the purchase of existing structures where the loan will not be used for new construction and the purchase of such mortgages by financial institutions. Class 10 includes but is not limited to the following examples:

(a) Loans made by the Department of Veterans Affairs under the Veterans Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943.

(b) Purchases of mortgages from banks and mortgage companies by the Public Employees Retirement System and by the State Teachers Retirement System.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15311. Accessory Structures

Class 11 consists of construction, or placement of minor structures accessory to (appurtenant to) existing commercial, industrial, or institutional facilities, including but not limited to:

(a) On-premise signs;

{b) Small parking lots;

(c) Placement of seasonal or temporary use items such as lifeguard towers, mobile food units, portable restrooms, or similar items in generally the same locations from time to time in publicly owned parks, stadiums, or other facilities designed for public use.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15312. Surplus Government Property Sales

Class 12 consists of sales of surplus government property except for parcels of land located in an area of statewide, regional, or areawide concern identified in Section 15206(b)(4). However, even if the surplus property to be sold is located in any of those areas, its sale is exempt if:

(a) The property does not have significant values for wildlife habitat or other environmental purposes, and

(b) Any of the following conditions exist:

(1) The property is of such size, shape, or inaccessibility that it is incapable of independent development or use; or

(2) The property to be sold would qualify for an exemption under any other class of categorical exemption in these Guidelines; or

(3) The use of the property and adjacent property has not changed since the time of purchase by the public agency.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15313. Acquisition of Lands for Wildlife Conservation Purposes

Class 13 consists of the acquisition of lands for fish and wildlife conservation purposes including (a) preservation of fish and wildlife habitat, (b) establishing ecological reserves under Fish and Game Code Section 1580, and (c) preserving access to public lands and waters where the purpose of the acquisition is to preserve the land in its natural condition.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15314. Minor Additions to Schools

Class 14 consists of minor additions to existing schools within existing school grounds where the addition does not increase original student capacity by more than 25% or ten classrooms, whichever is less. The addition of portable classrooms is included in this exemption.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15315. Minor Land Divisions

Class 15 consists of the division of property in urbanized areas zoned for residential, commercial, or industrial use into four or fewer parcels when the division is in conformance with the General Plan and zoning, no variances or exceptions are required, all services and access to the proposed parcels to local

standards are available, the parcel was not involved in a division of a larger parcel within the previous 2 years, and the parcel does not have an average slope greater than 20 percent.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15316. Transfer of Ownership of Land in Order to Create Parks

Class 16 consists of the acquisition, sale, or other transfer of land in order to establish a park where the land is in a natural condition or contains historical or archaeological resources and either:

(a) The management plan for the park has not been prepared, or

(b) The management plan proposes to keep the area in a natural condition or preserve the historic or archaeological resources. CEQA will apply when a management plan is proposed that will change the area from its natural condition or cause substantial adverse change in the significance of the historic or archaeological resource.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Sections 21084, 21083.2, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code.

15317. Open Space Contracts or Easements

Class 17 consists of the establishment of agricultural preserves, the making and renewing of open space contracts under the Williamson Act, or the acceptance of easements or fee interests in order to maintain the open space character of the area. The cancellation of such preserves, contracts, interests, or easements is not included and will normally be an action subject to the CEQA process.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15318. Designation of Wilderness Areas

Class 18 consists of the designation of wilderness areas under the California Wilderness System.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15319. Annexations of Existing Facilities and Lots for Exempt Facilities

Class 19 consists of only the following annexations:

(a) Annexations to a city or special district of areas containing existing public or private structures developed to the density allowed by the current zoning or pre-zoning of either the gaining or losing governmental agency whichever is more restrictive, provided, however, that the extension of utility services to the existing facilities would have a capacity to serve only the existing facilities.

(b) Annexations of individual small parcels of the minimum size for facilities exempted by Section 15303,

New Construction or Conversion of Small Structures.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15320. Changes in Organization of Local Agencies

Class 20 consists of changes in the organization or reorganization of local governmental agencies where the changes do not change the geographical area in which previously existing powers are exercised. Examples include but are not limited to:

(a) Establishment of a subsidiary district;

(b) Consolidation of two or more districts having identical powers;

(c) Merger with a city of a district lying entirely within the boundaries of the city.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15321. Enforcement Actions by Regulatory Agencies

Class 21 consists of:

(a) Actions by regulatory agencies to enforce or revoke a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use issued, adopted, or prescribed by the regulatory agency or enforcement of a law, general rule, standard, or objective, administered or adopted by the regulatory agency. Such actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) The direct referral of a violation of lease, permit, license, certificate, or entitlement for use or of a general rule, standard, or objective to the Attorney General, District Attorney, or City Attorney as appropriate, for judicial enforcement;

(2) The adoption of an administrative decision or order enforcing or revoking the lease, permit, license, certificate, or entitlement for use or enforcing the general rule, standard, or objective.

(b) Law enforcement activities by peace officers acting under any law that provides a criminal sanction;

(c) Construction activities undertaken by the public agency taking the enforcement or revocation action are not included in this exemption.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15322. Educational or Training Programs Involving No Physical Changes

Class 22 consists of the adoption, alteration, or termination of educational or training programs which involve no physical alteration in the area affected or which involve physical changes only in the interior of existing school or training structures. Examples include but are not limited to:

(a) Development of or changes in curriculum or training methods.

(b) Changes in the grade structure in a school which do not result in changes in student transportation.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15323. Normal Operations of Facilities for Public Gatherings

Class 23 consists of the normal operations of existing facilities for public gatherings for which the facilities were designed, where there is a past history of the facility being used for the same or similar kind of purpose. For the purposes of this section, "past history" shall mean that the same or similar kind of activity has been occurring for at least three years and that there is a reasonable expectation that the future occurrence of the activity would not represent a change in the operation of the facility. Facilities included within this exemption include, but are not limited to, racetracks, stadiums, convention centers, auditoriums, amphitheaters, planetariums, swimming pools, and amusement parks.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15324. Regulations of Working Conditions

Class 24 consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, including the Industrial Welfare Commission as authorized by statute, to regulate any of the following:

(a) Employee wages,

(b) Hours of work, or

(c) Working conditions where there will be no demonstrable physical changes outside the place of work.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15325. Transfers of Ownership of Interest In Land to Preserve Existing Natural Conditions and Historical Resources

Class 25 consists of the transfers of ownership of interests in land in order to preserve open space, habitat, or historical resources. Examples include but are not limited to:

(a) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to preserve the existing natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.

(b) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer of areas to allow continued agricultural use of the areas.

(c) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to allow restoration of natural conditions, including plant or animal habitats.

(d) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to prevent encroachment of development into flood plains.

(e) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to preserve historical resources.

(f) Acquisition, sale, or other transfer to preserve open space or lands for park purposes.

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15326. Acquisition of Housing for Housing Assistance Programs

Class 26 consists of actions by a redevelopment agency, housing authority, or other public agency to implement an adopted Housing Assistance Plan by acquiring an interest in housing units. The housing units may be either in existance or possessing all required permits for construction when the agency makes its final decision to acquire the units.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15327. Leasing New Facilities

(a) Class 27 consists of the leasing of a newly constructed or previously unoccupied privately owned facility by a local or state agency where the local governing authority determined that the building was exempt from CEQA. To be exempt under this section, the proposed use of the facility:

(1) Shall be in conformance with existing state plans and policies and with general, community, and specific plans for which an EIR or Negative Declaration has been prepared;

(2) Shall be substantially the same as that originally proposed at the time the building permit was issued;

(3) Shall not result in a traffic increase of greater than 10% of front access road capacity; and

(4) Shall include the provision of adequate employee and visitor parking facilities.

(b) Examples of Class 27 include, but are not limited to:

(1) Leasing of administrative offices in newly constructed office space;

(2) Leasing of client service offices in newly constructed retail space;

(3) Leasing of administrative and/or client service offices in newly constructed industrial parks.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15328. Small Hydroelectric Projects at Existing Facilities

Class 28 consists of the installation of hydroelectric generating facilities in connection with existing dams, canals, and pipelines where:

(a) The capacity of the generating facilities is 5 megawatts or less;

(b) Operation of the generating facilities will not change the flow regime in the affected stream, canal, or pipeline including but not limited to:

(1) Rate and volume of flow;

(2) Temperature;

(3) Amounts of dissolved oxygen to a degree that could adversely affect aquatic life; and

(4) Timing of release.

(c) New power lines to connect the generating facilities to existing power lines will not exceed one mile in length if located on a new right of way and will not be located adjacent to a wild or scenic river;

(d) Repair or reconstruction of the diversion structure will not raise the normal maximum surface elevation of the impoundment;

(e) There will be no significant upstream or downstream passage of fish affected by the project;

(f) The discharge from the power house will not be located more than 300 feet from the toe of the diversion structure;

(g) The project will not cause violations of applicable state or federal water quality standards;

(h) The project will not entail any construction on or alteration of a site included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; and

(i) Construction will not occur in the vicinity of any endangered, rare, or threatened species.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15329. Cogeneration Projects at Existing Facilities

Class 29 consists of the installation of cogeneration equipment with a capacity of 50 megawatts or less at existing facilities meeting the conditions described in this section.

(a) At existing industrial facilities, the installation of cogeneration facilities will be exempt where it will:

(1) Result in no net increases in air emissions from the industrial facility, or will produce emissions lower than the amount that would require review under the new source review rules applicable in the county, and

(2) Comply with all applicable state, federal, and local air quality laws.

(b) At commercial and institutional facilities, the installation of cogeneration facilities will be exempt if the installation will:

(1) Meet all the criteria described in subdivision (a);

(2) Result in no noticeable increase in noise to nearby residential structures;

(3) Be contiguous to other commercial or institutional structures.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15330. Minor Actions to Prevent, Minimize, Stabilize, Mitigate or Eliminate the Release or Threat of Release of Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Substances.

Class 30 consists of any minor cleanup actions taken to prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the release or threat of release of a hazardous waste or substance which are small or medium removal actions costing $1 million or less.

(a) No cleanup action shall be subject to this Class 30 exemption if the action requires the onsite use of a hazardous waste incinerator or thermal treatment unit or the relocation of residences or businesses, or the action involves the potential release into the air of volatile organic compounds as defined in Health and Safety Code ~~s~~Section 25123.6, except for small scale in situ soil vapor extraction and treatment systems which have been permitted by the local Air Pollution Control District or Air Quality Management District. All actions must be consistent with applicable state and local environmental permitting requirements including, but not limited to, off-site disposal, air quality rules such as those governing volatile organic compounds and water quality standards, and approved by the regulatory body with jurisdiction over the site.

(b) Examples of such minor cleanup actions include but are not limited to:

(1) Removal of sealed, non-leaking drums or barrels of hazardous waste or substances that have been stabilized, containerized and are designated for a lawfully permitted destination;

(2) Maintenance or stabilization of berms, dikes, or surface impoundments;

(3) Construction or maintenance or interim of temporary surface caps;

(4) Onsite treatment of contaminated soils or sludges provided treatment system meets Title 22 requirements and local air district requirements;

(5) Excavation and/or offsite disposal of contaminated soils or sludges in regulated units;

(6) Application of dust suppressants or dust binders to surface soils;

(7) Controls for surface water run-on and run-off that meets seismic safety standards;

(8) Pumping of leaking ponds into an enclosed container;

(9) Construction of interim or emergency ground water treatment systems;

(10) Posting of warning signs and fencing for a hazardous waste or substance site that meets legal requirements for protection of wildlife.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15331. Historical Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation.

Class 31 consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15332. In-Fill Development Projects.

Class 32 consists of projects characterized as in-fill development meeting the conditions described in this section.

(a) The project is consistent with the applicable general plan designation and all applicable general plan policies as well as with applicable zoning designation and regulations.

(b) The proposed development occurs within city limits on a project site of no more than five acres substantially surrounded by urban uses.

(c) The project site has no value as habitat for endangered, rare or threatened species.

(d) Approval of the project would not result in any significant effects relating to traffic, noise, air quality, or water quality.

(e) The site can be adequately served by all required utilities and public services.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

15333. Small Habitat Restoration Projects.

Class 33 consists of projects not to exceed five acres in size to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of habitat for fish, plants, or wildlife provided that:

(a) There would be no significant adverse impact on endangered, rare or threatened species or their habitat

pursuant to section 15065,

(b) There are no hazardous materials at or around the project site that may be disturbed or removed, and

(c) The project will not result in impacts that are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

(d) Examples of small restoration projects may include, but are not limited to:
(1) revegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species;

(2) wetland restoration, the primary purpose of which is to improve conditions for waterfowl or other species that rely on wetland habitat;

(3) stream or river bank revegetation, the primary purpose of which is to improve habitat for amphibians or native fish;

(4) projects to restore or enhance habitat that are carried out principally with hand labor and not mechanized equipment.

(5) stream or river bank stabilization with native vegetation or other bioengineering techniques, the primary purpose of which is to reduce or eliminate erosion and sedimentation; and

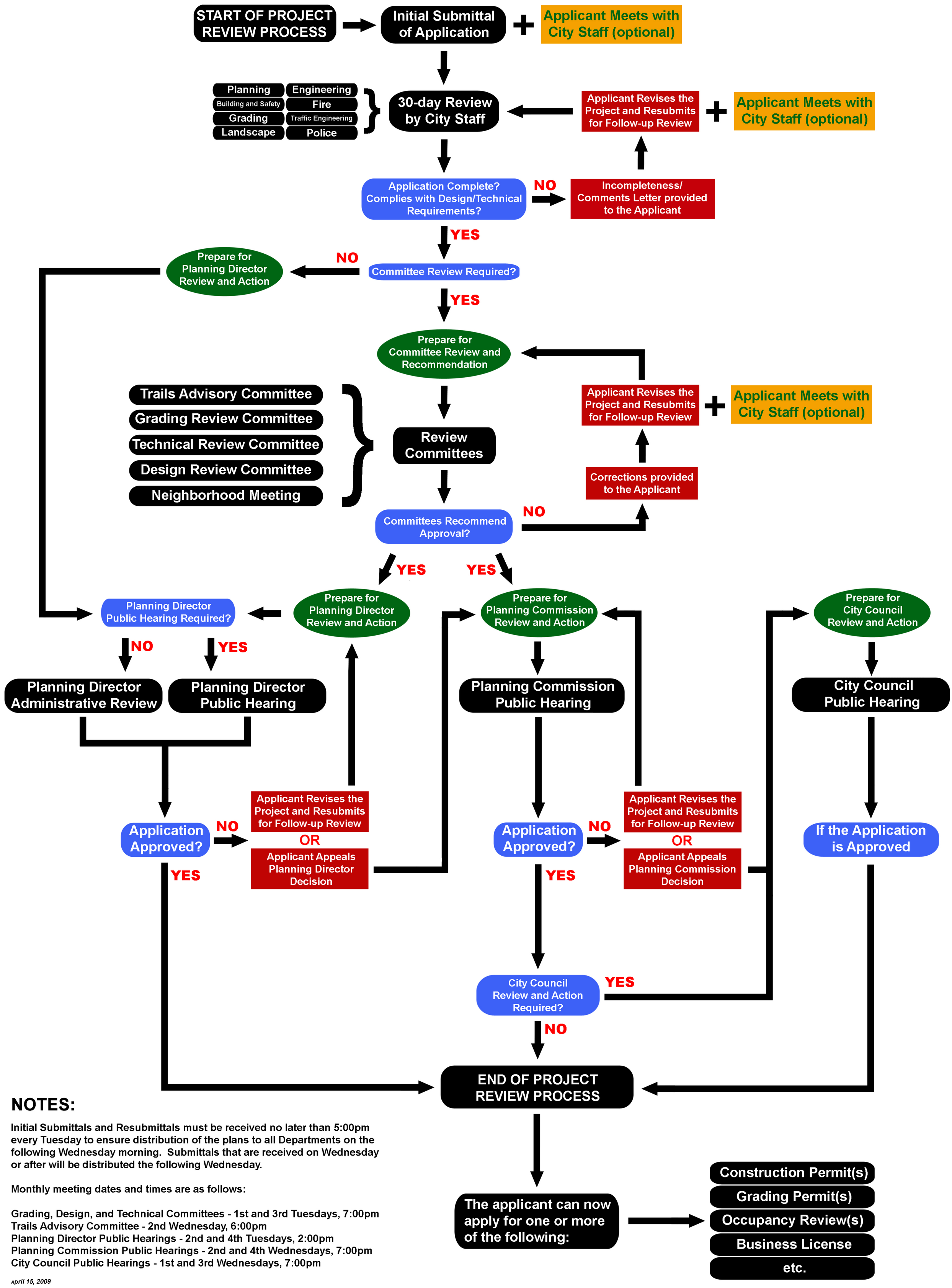
(6) culvert replacement conducted in accordance with published guidelines of the Department of Fish and Game or NOAA Fisheries, the primary purpose of which is to improve habitat or reduce sedimentation.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21084, Public Resources Code.

Appendix O

Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department
Project Review Flowchart

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Planning Department Project Review Flowchart



NOTES:

Initial Submittals and Resubmittals must be received no later than 5:00pm every Tuesday to ensure distribution of the plans to all Departments on the following Wednesday morning. Submittals that are received on Wednesday or after will be distributed the following Wednesday.

Monthly meeting dates and times are as follows:

Grading, Design, and Technical Committees - 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 7:00pm
Trails Advisory Committee - 2nd Wednesday, 6:00pm
Planning Director Public Hearings - 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2:00pm
Planning Commission Public Hearings - 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:00pm
City Council Public Hearings - 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 7:00pm

April 15, 2009

Appendix P

Rancho Cucamonga Development Code

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Sections:

Section 17.06.010 - Development/Design Review
Section 17.06.020 - Minor Development Review
Section 17.06.030 - Residential Growth Management Review System

Section 17.06.010 - Development/Design Review

A. *Purpose and Intent.*

1. This section establishes the review procedures for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional development proposals to facilitate project review by local responsible agencies and the Development/Design Review Committees in a timely and efficient manner; to ensure that development projects comply with all applicable local design guidelines, standards, and ordinances; to minimize adverse effects on surrounding properties and the environment; and are consistent with the General Plan which promotes high aesthetic and functional standards to complement and add to the physical, economic, and social character of Rancho Cucamonga.
2. In addition, the City finds that a Development/Design Review process will support the implementation of the General Plan, as it stresses quality community design standards. The City further finds that the quality of certain residential, institutional, commercial, and industrial uses has a substantial impact upon the visual appeal, environmental soundness, economic stability, and property values of the City. This Section is not intended to restrict imagination, innovation or variety, but rather to focus on community design principles, which can result in creative imaginative solutions for the project and a quality design for the City. It is, therefore, the purpose of this Section to:
   a. Recognize the interdependence of land values and aesthetics and provide a method by which the City may implement this interdependence to its benefit.
   b. Encourage the orderly and harmonious appearance of structures and property within the City along with associated facilities, such as signs, landscaping, parking areas, and streets.
   c. Maintain the public health, safety and general welfare, and property throughout the City.
   d. Assist private and public developments to be more cognizant of public concerns for the aesthetics of development.
   e. Reasonably ensure that new developments, including residential, institutional, commercial and industrial developments, do not have an adverse aesthetic, health, safety or architecturally related impact upon existing adjoining properties, or the City in general.
   f. Implement those sections of the City's General Plan, which specifically refer to the preservation and enhancement of the particular character and unique assets of this City and its harmonious development.
   g. Minimizing the effects of grading by discouraging mass grading and excessive slopes to ensure that the natural character of terrain is retained.
   h. Preserving significant topographic features, including rock outcroppings, native plant materials and natural hydrology while also encouraging improved drainage from lots directly to a street, storm drain, or through public or privately maintained easement.
   i. Limiting the impact of slopes on adjacent developed properties and limit construction on identified seismic or geologic hazard areas.
   j. Encouraging the use of a variety of housing styles, split-level grading techniques, varied lot sizes, site design densities, maintenance of views and arrangement and spacing to accomplish grading policies.
   k. To help ensure that adequate school facilities for all existing and future residential development in the City are provided.
   l. To help insure that adequate levels of public services are provided for existing and future development in the City.
   m. To encourage orderly development of residences within areas more readily served by public services.
   n. To encourage the development of master planned projects, which provide the service needs of the residents of these projects.
   o. To encourage use of energy conservation techniques in new residential development.

B. *Projects Requiring Development/Design Review.*

1. An application for Development/Design Review is required for commercial, industrial, institutional, and residential projects with five or more dwelling units (See Section 17.06.030) involving the issuance of a building permit for construction or reconstruction of a structure, which meets the following criteria:
   a. New construction on vacant property.
   b. Structural additions or new buildings which are equal to 50 percent of the floor area of existing on-site building (s), or have a minimum 10,000 square feet in size.
   c. Reconstruction projects which are equal to 50 percent of the floor area of existing on-site building(s), or have a minimum 10,000 square feet in size.
   d. Projects involving a substantial change or intensification of land use, such as the conversion of an existing building to a restaurant, or the conversion of a residential structure to an office or commercial use.

2. Projects of a limited size and scope, which do not meet the above criteria, may require an application for Minor Development Review as defined in Section 17.06.020
3. Residential construction involving four or less dwelling units are subject to Design Review. The City Planner shall review the project for compliance with the design considerations contained in Section 17.06.010-E. The City Planner may request modifications based on the design criteria or may refer the project to the Design Review Committee.

C. *Authority*.

1. *Planning Commission Review*. Development/Design Review applications, which meet any of the following criteria, shall require review and consideration by the Planning Commission:
   a. Any project being proposed along a Special Boulevard as defined by the General Plan, except for structures within projects with an approved master plan as provided for in subsection b below.
   b. All projects which are master planned. Once the master plan, including architectural guidelines, has been approved by the Planning Commission, individual structures may be approved by the City Planner.
   c. All residential subdivisions.
   d. All shopping centers, except individual structures may be approved by the City Planner where a master plan, including architectural guidelines, has been approved by the Planning Commission.
   e. Any project requiring an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
   f. All projects of more than ten acres of land.
   g. Certain projects within a hillside area are subject to review pursuant to Section 17.24.020-B.
   h. All projects within Mixed Use Districts.

   The Planning Commission is authorized to approve or deny applications and to impose reasonable conditions upon such approval, subject to the right of appeal. Conditions may include, but shall not be limited to, requirements for open spaces, screening and buffering of adjacent properties, fences, and walls; requirements for installation and maintenance of landscaping and erosion control measures; requirements for street improvements and dedications, regulation of vehicular ingress and egress, and traffic circulation; regulation of signs; regulation of hours or other characteristics of operation; requirements for maintenance of landscaping and other improvements; establishment for maintenance of landscaping and other improvements; establishment of development schedules or time limits for performance or completion; and such other conditions as the Commission may deem necessary to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses, to preserve the public health, safety, and welfare, and to enable the Commission to make the findings required by Section 17.06.010-F.
2. *City Planner Review*. Development/Design Review applications, which do not require Planning Commission review, as described above, shall be subject to review and approval by the City Planner. Although, if in the opinion of the City Planner the application involves unusual site development requirements or unique operating characteristics, or raises questions of development policy substantially more significant than generally pertain to applications for development review and which require Planning Commission consideration, the City Planner may refer the application to the Planning Commission.

   The City Planner may, contingent upon environmental clearance by the Planning Commission, grant approval or grant approval in a modified form or subject to conditions, or may deny the application. Conditions may include, but shall not be limited to; requirements for open spaces, screening and buffering of adjacent properties, fences and walls; requirements for installation and maintenance of landscaping and erosion control measures; requirements for street improvements and dedications, regulation of vehicular ingress, egress, and traffic circulation; regulation of signs; regulation of hours or other characteristics of operation; requirements for maintenance of landscaping and other improvements; establishment of development schedules or time limits for performance or completion; and such other conditions as the City Planner may deem necessary to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses, to preserve the public health, safety, and welfare, and to enable the City Planner to make the findings required by Section 17.06.010-F.
3. The Technical, Design, and Grading Review Committees are hereby established to be advisory to the Planning Commission and the City Planner.

D. *Application*. An application for Development/Design Review shall be filed with the Planning Division in a manner prescribed by the City Planner.

E. *Development/Design Review Procedure*.

1. *Scheduling for Committee Review*. Upon acceptance of a complete application for Development Review or for design approval only, a project shall be set on the first available agenda for Committee reviews. The applicant and any persons requesting notice will be notified at least ten days prior to the meetings.
2. All development proposals submitted pursuant to this Section are initially reviewed by the Technical, Design, and Grading Review Committees: (1) Design Review Committee - architecture and site planning; (2) Grading Committee - grading and drainage; and (3) Technical Review Committee - compliance with technical code requirements. Each committee shall make a recommendation on each project for consideration by the Planning Commission or City Planner, if applicable.
3. *Design Review Committee*. The Design Review Committee shall be comprised of three members. One shall be the City Planner and two shall be members of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall elect two of its members to the Design Review Committee. The City Planner shall be the secretary of the Committee. Of the first two Commission members appointed, one shall have a term of six months and the other shall have a term of twelve months. Thereafter, all terms shall be twelve months. The Design Review Committee shall meet as needed. The time and place of such meeting shall be set by resolution of the Planning Commission.

Review and analysis by the Design Review Committee will consider design elements, such as, but not limited to, compatibility of the project to surrounding properties; relationship of the design and layout of the project to the site; architectural design and use of materials; grading; landscaping; screening and buffering techniques of adjacent properties; signs; and open space. This committee will determine if the project adequately meets City design guidelines and standards, and will transmit an appropriate recommendation to either the City Planner or Planning Commission.

The recommendation of the Design Review Committee will be based upon the project conforming to the following criteria:

a. The design and layout of the proposed development is consistent with the applicable elements of the City's General Plan, design guidelines of the appropriate district, and any adopted architectural criteria for specialized area, such as designated historic districts, theme areas, specific plans, community plan, boulevards, or planned developments.

b. The design and layout of the proposed development will not unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of neighboring, existing or future developments, and will not create traffic or pedestrian hazards.

c. The architectural design of the proposed development is compatible with the character of the surrounding neighborhood and will maintain the harmonious, orderly and attractive development contemplated by this Section and the General Plan of the City.

d. The design of the proposed development would provide a desirable environment for its occupants and visiting public as well as its neighbors through good aesthetic use of materials, texture and color that will remain aesthetically appealing and will retain a reasonably adequate level of maintenance.

If the project is found to be not acceptable by the Committee, the City Planner will inform the applicant of the design issues and may suggest possible alternatives, which would improve the design of the project. The Committee will then direct the applicant to return to the Committee with the revisions and/or work with Staff to resolve the concerns prior to final approval by either the Planning Commission or City Planner.

4. *Technical Review Committee*. The Technical Review Committee is comprised of members of the Community Development Department's Planning, Engineering, and Building and Safety Divisions; the Cucamonga County Water District; the Foothill Fire Protection District; and the Sheriff's Department. Review by this Committee will consider items such as, but not limited to, circulation; street improvements; right-of-way dedication; utility easements; grading; drainage facilities; storm drain improvements; uniform building code requirements; security; fire flow; emergency access; location of fire hydrants; water and sewer line connections and sizing; water pressure; permit fees; streetscape and landscape standards; setbacks; parking; and requirements for environmental processing. The Committee will require changes in any development for compliance with adopted codes and standards. They may also make recommendations to the City Planner and Planning Commission on any policy issues or areas not covered by existing codes and standards.

5. *Grading Committee*. The Grading Committee, comprising of representatives of each Division of the Community Development Department will consider items such as, but not limited to, cut and fill areas; drainage and flood control facilities; erosion control; retaining walls; and the effect of proposed grading on adjacent properties. This Committee will determine if the Grading Plan meets City grading guidelines and policies. The decision of the Grading Committee will be forwarded to the City Planner or Planning Commission and will be based on criteria contained in the City's Hillside Development Regulations, Chapter 17.24

F. *Findings*. The Planning Commission or City Planner, where authorized, shall make the following findings before approving a Development or Design Review application:

1. That the proposed project is consistent with the General Plan; and
2. That the proposed use is in accord with the objective of the Development Code and the purposes of the district in which the site is located; and
3. That the proposed use is in compliance with each of the applicable provisions of the Development Code; and
4. That the proposed use, together with the conditions applicable thereto, will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare, or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.

G. *New Applications Following Denial*. Following the denial of a Development Review application, no application for the same or substantially the same project design on the same or substantially the same site shall be filed within one year from the date of denial.

(Ord. 626 § 3 (part), 2000; Ord. 528 §§ 9, 10, 1994; Ord. 416 §§ 4(a), 5, 6(a), 1990; Ord. 211C § 2 (part), 1986; Ord. 211 § 6 (part), 1983)

Section 17.06.020 - Minor Development Review

A. *Purpose and Intent*. The purpose and intent of the Minor Development Review process is to provide for the Administrative review of projects which, because of their limited size and scope, have minor aesthetic, land use, or traffic implications and do not create any significant impact on public utilities or services. The Minor Development Review process is to assure that such limited projects comply with all applicable city standards and ordinances, and are not detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare, or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the immediate vicinity.

B. *Authority*. The City Planner is authorized to approve Minor Development Review applications or deny applications and to impose reasonable conditions upon such approval. Conditions may include, but shall not be limited to, requirements for special yards, open spaces, buffers, fences, walls, and screening; requirements for installation and maintenance of landscaping and erosion control measures; requirements for street improvements and dedications, regulation of vehicular ingress, egress, and traffic circulation; regulation of signs; regulation of hours or other characteristics of operation; requirements for maintenance of landscaping and other improvements; establishment of development schedules or time limits for performance or completion; and such other conditions as the City Planner may deem necessary to make the findings required in Section 17.06.020-F.

C. *Projects Requiring Minor Development Review*. All applications for Minor Development Review are required for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects, which may or may not involve the issuance of a building permit for construction or reconstruction of a structure, which meets the following criteria:

1. Structural additions which do not result in an increase of more than 50 percent of the floor area of the existing building or 10,000 square feet, whichever is less.
2. New structures not visible from public view and located on the same assessor's parcel as an existing business or institution. Said structures shall not result in an increase of more than 50 percent of the floor area of the existing buildings, or 10,000 square feet, whichever is less.

3. New construction, expansion, or significant reconstruction of parking lots.
4. The establishment and/or construction of an outdoor storage area on the same site as, and in conjunction with, an existing business.
5. The construction and/or placement of silos, antennas not regulated by Chapter 17.28, water tanks, roof or ground-mounted equipment visible from public view, or similar structures and equipment as determined by the City Planner.
6. Projects, which may require review per Section 17.24.020-C.

D. *Applications*. An application for a Minor Development Review shall be filed with the Planning Division in a manner prescribed by the City Planner.

E. *Development/Design Review*. Applications involving the construction of new buildings or building additions may be referred to the Development/Design Review Committees for further review, as provided for in Section 17.06.010

F. *Findings*. The City Planner shall make the following findings before granting approval of a Minor Development Review application:
1. That the proposed project is consistent with the objectives of the Development Code, and the purposes of the district in which the site is located.
2. That the proposed project together with the conditions applicable thereto, will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare, or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.
3. That the proposed project is in compliance with each of the applicable provisions of the Development Code.
4. That the proposed project is consistent with the General Plan.

G. *New Applications Following Denial*. Following the denial of a Minor Development Review application, no application for the same or substantially the same project design on the same or substantially the same site shall be filed within one year from the date of denial.

(Ord. 575 § 6, 1997; Ord. 416 § 6(b), 1990; Ord. 211 § 6 (part), 1983)

Section 17.06.030 - Residential Growth Management Review System

A. *Scope and Exemptions*. This Section shall apply to all residential development projects, which will result in the subdivision of residential lots and/or the construction of new residential dwelling units, and mobile home parks. However, the following projects shall be specifically exempt from the provisions of this Section:
1. Single-family, duplex and triplex developments involving a total of four units or less, provided that any such application on a parcel shall be on a one time basis only for a two year period from the date of issuance of a building permit for the last unit on the parcel.
2. Residential land divisions involving four lots or less, provided that any such application on a parcel having the same zoning district shall be on a one time basis only for a two year period from the date of issuance of a building permit for the last unit of the project. Subdivisions for the sole purpose of separating different zoning districts shall be exempt from the provisions of the ordinance codifying this chapter. Further divisions of the residential portion of such subdivisions shall be subject to the provisions of the ordinance codifying in this chapter.
3. Government subsidized senior citizen housing projects.
4. Renewable building permits issued prior to the effective date of this Code.
5. Condominium conversions of dwelling units built prior to the effective date of this Code.
6. Tentative Tract maps approved prior to the effective date of this Code.
7. Conditional Use Permit or Development Review applications approved prior to the effective date of this Code.

B. *Evaluation*.
1. *General*. All residential development projects not specifically exempted shall be processed under this review procedure. Projects which require approval of building design only shall be processed under the Development/Design Review procedure in Section 17.06.010. The development potential of any site shall be evaluated on its own merits-size, shape, location, natural features and project design-based upon the specific design criteria contained in this Section. The review of each project shall follow the Development/Design Review process described in Section 17.06.010
2. *Types of Criteria*. This review procedure contains additional criteria that are based upon community objectives expressed as General Plan policies. Each of these criteria are used together in conjunction with the Development/Design Review considerations as described in Section 17.06.010. These criteria are:
   a. *Absolute Policies*. These are absolute requirements each project must satisfy before approval can be granted. The absolute policies have been developed in response to the most critical issues associated with residential development. These include assuring neighborhood compatibility, compliance with adopted plans, adequacy of public facilities and services, and protection of the public environment and public health. These are contained in Chapter 17.08, Residential Districts.
   b. *Development Standards*. These are the development standards dealing with minimum requirements for setback, lot area, building height, open space, etc. The specific development standards, which a project must satisfy, are dependent upon the base zoning district. The development standards are contained in Section 17.08.040
   c. *Design Guidelines*. The guidelines are based upon community design goals as expressed in the General Plan and encourage the orderly and harmonious appearance of structures and property including neighborhood compatibility, site planning, architecture and landscaping. The guidelines are intended to be flexible enough to allow individual expression and innovation within a framework of an established high standard for design quality. The design guidelines are contained in Section 17.08.090

C. *Application Procedure*. An application for Residential Development Review shall be filed with the Planning Division on a form prescribed by the City Planner.

D. *Public Hearing*.

1. The Planning Commission shall hold a public hearing on all Residential Development Projects. Subdivision Maps shall be heard simultaneously. Upon completion of the public hearing, the Planning Commission shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the application. If the Planning Commission denies the application, their decision shall be final unless appealed to the City Council within ten calendar days (see Section 17.02.080).
2. The Planning Commission may alter the Development Plans and/or subdivision and impose such restrictions and conditions as it may deem necessary to ensure that the project will be in harmony with the intent and purposes of this section and with the adopted plans and policies of the City and/or guidelines as approved by the Planning Commission.

E. *Findings*. The Planning Commission shall make the following findings before approving a Residential Development Project.

1. The project is consistent with all applicable general and specific plans.
2. The design or improvements of the project are consistent with all applicable general and specific plans.
3. The site is physically suitable for the type of development proposed.
4. The design of the project is not likely to cause substantial environmental damage and avoidable injury to humans and wildlife or their habitat.
5. The project is not likely to cause serious public health problems.
6. The design of the project will not conflict with any easement acquired by the public at large, now of record, for access through or use of the property within the proposed project.
7. That this project will not create adverse impacts on the environment.

(Ord. 211 § 6 (part), 1983)

Appendix Q

Project Close-out Exhibit/Checklist Procedures

City of Rancho Cucamonga
BUILDING AND SAFETY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
10500 Civic Center Drive | Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2710 | Fax: (909) 477-2711 | www.CityofRC.us

GRAD - 09

REVISED: FEBRUARY 2, 2012
EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 18, 2010

REF. CODE & SECTION:
New Policy

SUBJECT: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANS (WQMP) CLOSE OUT PROCEDURE

PURPOSE: The purpose of this policy is to provide direction to the Building and Safety Department Staff in complying with State of California Water Board Order R8-2010-0036 (referred to as "Permit") in respect to close-out procedures for a project.

POLICY: The Building and Safety Department will follow the requirement process as adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board for Water Quality Management Plan documents

BACKGROUND: The Permit was adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on January 29, 2010. Section XI.H.4 of the Permit reads "A final project close-out procedure and checklist to ensure that post-construction Best Management Practices (BMP's) (site design, structural source control and treatment control BMP's) have been built as per the WQMP's or other conditions of approval and are fully functional prior to issuance of certificates of occupancy".

This policy is an aid to staff in achieving the requirements and goals of the Permit. This Policy becomes effective as the various provisions of the Permit become effective. To assist applicants during the course of their project(s), it is not the intent of this Policy to add any additional requirements beyond those required in the Permit.

The Water Quality Management Plan process begins with the initial planning process, followed through the design/engineering phase of the project and into the construction and build-out of a project. The procedure outlined below will follow this process.

City of Rancho Cucamonga
BUILDING AND SAFETY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
10500 Civic Center Drive | Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2710 | Fax: (909) 477-2711 | www.CityofRC.us

PROCEDURE:

PLANNING AND ENGINEERING PHASE OF THE PROJECT

1. The conceptual grading and drainage plans shall include a full size exhibit of the proposed Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) Best Management Practices (BMP's) along with a required WQMP document. This WQMP exhibit shall show the proposed devices to comply with the Permit. The WQMP document shall include two (2) copies of the BMP exhibit.

2. The final engineered grading plans (such as a precise grading plan) shall include a copy of the Final Project WQMP BMP exhibit in the plan set. This WQMP BMP exhibit shall show the required clean water devices to comply with the above referenced Permit along with a maintenance schedule for each BMP device. Also included in this exhibit will be details and maintenance schedule of each BMP device to aid during the City inspection processes. The inspection phases are outlined below.

REQUIRED INSPECTIONS AND CLOSE-OUT PROCEDURES FOR THE PROJECT

1. Prior to the final inspection sign-off, the City Inspector shall inspect all BMP devices. The applicant and/or contractor shall provide a water source to show that the BMP's are functional. Should any of the BMP devices specified be subsurface (i.e. buried in the ground), the applicant shall call for an inspection of the BMP device to be done by a Building Inspector/Associate Engineer prior to covering the device with soil.

   Inspections shall be required for the following projects:

   a. Residential subdivisions with eleven (11) or more lots.

   b. Commercial projects classified as a "Priority Project" under the permit. A "Priority Project" is defined in the attached handout from "Form 2.1-1 Description of Proposed Project" of the San Bernardino County Water Quality Management Plan template and Table 1-1 of the San Bernardino County Stormwater Program Technical Guidance Document for Water Quality Management Plans.

   Staff who will perform the required inspections:

   i. Surface drainage stormwater BMP devices shall be inspected by the Building Inspector.
   ii. Subsurface drainage devices and all commercial "Priority Projects" shall have approximately half of the storm water BMP devices inspected by the Associate Engineer from the Building and Safety Services Department.

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BUILDING AND SAFETY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
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2. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy the applicant shall submit:

    a. A letter of Final Grading Certification. The clean water BMP devices are "engineered drainage devices" as referenced in the sample letter provided by the City (see attachment) and should be included in the Civil Engineer's Certification of Final Grading letter presented to the Building and Safety Services Director or his designee for a review and approval.
    b. Three (3) sets of WQMP BMP Exhibits with the "WQMP BMP As-Built Certificate" wet signed and sealed by the Engineer of Record certifying (as defined in Section 6735.5 of the State Business and Professions Code) the improvements were built per the approved set of plans and are functional through a test of the clean water device. The City of Rancho Cucamonga Environmental Program Manger or his/her designee shall send one copy of each to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board and the West Valley Mosquito and Vector Control Board. One set shall remain with the Building and Safety Services Department for archiving.

3. Glossary of Terms:

- WQMP – Water Quality Management Plan
- Permit –Waste Discharge Requirements per California Regional Water Quality Control Board Order R8-2010-0036
- BMP's – Best Management Practices
- Priority Project – As defined in the Permit. See the attachments

APPROVED: _____
Trang Huynh, P.E., C.B.O
Building and Safety Services Director

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Information

This section of the WQMP should provide the information listed below. The information provided for Conceptual/ Preliminary WQMPs should give sufficient detail to the identify the major proposed site design and LID BMPs and other anticipated water quality features that impact site planning. FinalProject WQMPs must specifically identify all BMPs incorporated into the final site design and provide other detailed information as described herein.

The purpose of this information is to help determine the applicable development category, pollutants of concern, watershed description, and long term maintenance responsibilities for the project, and any applicable water quality credits. This information will be used in conjunction with the information in Section 3, Site Description, to establish the performance criteria and to select the LID BMPs or other BMPs for the project or other alternative programs that the project will participate in, which are described in Section 4. Refer to Section X.X in the WQMP Guidance for information that must be included in the project description.

Form 2.1-1 Description of Proposed Project

Project Name: _____
Project Owner: _____

Project Owner Contact Information:

Name:	Mailing Address:	E-mail Address:	Telephone:
_____	_____	_____	_____

Priority Project: Yes ☐ No ☐ *Refer to Section X.X in the WQMP Guidance* **Error! AutoText entry not defined.**

[1] Development Category (Select all that apply):

☐ Significant re-development involving the addition or creation of 5,000 or more ft^2 of impervious surface on an already developed site	☐ New development involving the creation of 10,000 or more ft^2 of impervious surface on an already developed site	☐ Automotive repair shops with standard industrial classification (SIC) codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, 7536-7539	☐ Restaurants (with SIC code 5812) where the land area of development is 5,000 ft^2 or more
☐ Hillside developments of 5,000 ft^2 or more which are located on areas with known erosive soil conditions or where the natural slope is 25 percent or more	☐ Developments of 2,500 ft^2 of impervious surface or more adjacent to (within 200 ft) or discharging directly into environmentally sensitive areas or waterbodies listed on the CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.	☐ Parking lots of 5,000 ft^2 or more exposed to storm water	☐ Retail gasoline outlets that are either 5,000 ft^2 or more, or have a projected average daily traffic of 100 or more vehicles per day

[2] Project Area (ft^2): _____ [3] Number of Dwelling Units: _____ [4] SIC Code: _____

List all tract or permit numbers, condition numbers, and any acquired waste discharge identification numbers (WDID):

_____

Table 1-1. Priority Projects[1]

Category No.	Description
1	All significant redevelopment projects - defined as the addition or replacement of 5,000 or more square feet (sq. ft) of impervious surface on an already developed site subject to discretionary approval of the permitting jurisdiction. In addition: ▪ Redevelopment does not include: Routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of the facility, or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. ▪ Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than 50% of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, and the existing development was not subject to WQMP requirements, the numeric sizing criteria discussed in Section 4 applies only to the addition or replacement, and not to the entire developed site. ▪ Where redevelopment results in an increase of 50% or more of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, the numeric sizing criteria discussed in Section 4 applies to the entire development.
2	New development projects that create 10,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site) including commercial, industrial, residential housing subdivisions (i.e., detached single family home subdivisions, multi-family attached subdivisions or townhomes, condominiums, apartments, etc.), mixed-use, and public projects. This category includes development projects on public and private land, which fall under the planning and building authority of the permitting jurisdiction.
3	Automotive repair shops (with SIC[2] Codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, 7536-7539).
4	Restaurants (with SIC[2] Code 5812) where the land area of development is 5,000 sq. ft. or more.
5	All hillside developments of 5,000 sq. ft. or more which are located on areas with known erosive soil conditions or where the natural slope is 25% or more.
6	Developments of 2,500 sq. ft. of impervious surface or more adjacent to (within 200 feet) or discharging directly into environmentally sensitive areas or waterbodies listed on the CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters[3].
7	Parking lots of 5,000 sq. ft. or more exposed to stormwater. A parking lot is defined as land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles.
8	Retail Gasoline Outlets that are either 5,000 sq. ft. or more, or have a projected average daily traffic of 100 or more vehicles per day.

(1) – As defined by Regional Board Order R8-2010-0036
(2) - For SIC codes, see: www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html
(3) – See Section 3 for additional information regarding impaired waters

1.6 How to Use this Guidance

This document provides project planning, site design, BMP selection and evaluation, and project implementation guidance for Priority Projects and road projects. Given varying site conditions throughout the County, it is not practical for this document to address every potential site design issue that may arise during project conception and design. Furthermore, this Guidance does not supersede any local regulations that affect local development requirements. While not an all encompassing document, this Guidance does provide detailed discussion of LID BMP selection, evaluation, and feasibility analysis so that project proponents will understand what must be incorporated into Priority Projects and road projects to meet County-wide stormwater management requirements.

The Guidance applicable to new development and redevelopment projects includes a Template that is to be used by all project proponents of Priority Projects. Careful adherence to the methods, calculations, and requirements incorporated into this Template will increase the likelihood that a complete application for project approval is submitted.

The Road Guidance (Appendix A) also includes a Template that is to be used by all project proponents of public works road projects. For road projects, compliance with this Guidance establishes the documentation that is functionally equivalent to the WQMP documentation prepared for Priority Projects. In addition, usage of the Road Guidance Template will increase the likelihood that the project file for a planned road project is complete.

(Civil Engineer's Letterhead)

City Of Rancho Cucamonga
Building and safety Department
P. O. Box 807
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Attention: Building and Safety Official

Subject: Civil Engineer's Certification of Final Grading

Project: Grading Permit No. _____

Address _____

Tract No. _____ Lot(s) _____, inclusive

I hereby approve the final grading for the referenced project in accordance with my responsibilities as defined in Appendix J of the latest California Building Code and as amended by the current adopting ordinance. Final grading has been completed substantially in conformance with the approved grading plan which includes: completion of all engineered drainage devices and retaining walls, setting of all monuments and lot corners in accordance with the recorded tract map, location and inclination of all manufactured slopes, and construction of earthen berms and positive building pad drainage.

All structures including fences and walls constructed on property corners, property lines or elsewhere have been located in compliance with the approved plot plan or precise grading plan as applicable. All required and approved changes are as shown in the attachments and will be included in the "As-Built" grading plan.

SAMPLE

_____ Date _____
Signature

R.C.E. # _____

Note:
Attach all required and any supplemental data to this form at time of submittal. A profile of each side of driveways shown on the issued Grading Plan as 10% or greater slope and field data of the lot drainage is required at the time of submittal of this certificate. This information shall also be placed on the "As-Built" drawings prior to submittal.

Appendix R

Municipal Facility Inventory List

Catch Basin Id	Structure
RC2503 -25	Catch Basin
RC2102 -615	Catch Basin
RC1908 -1476	Catch Basin
RC1910 -1643	Catch Basin
RC2504 -51	Catch Basin
RC1711 -2937	Catch Basin
RC1607 -3204	Catch Basin
RC1611 -3560	Catch Basin
RC1509 -3928	Catch Basin
RC1509 -3960	Catch Basin
RC1409 -4386	Catch Basin
RC1308 -4732	Open Channel Lined
RC1309 -4892	Open Channel Lined
RC1208 -4994	Catch Basin
RC2303 -270	Catch Basin
RC2304 -323	Catch Basin
RC2305 -375	Catch Basin
RC2206 -546	Catch Basin
RC2102 -614	Catch Basin
RC2104 -691	Catch Basin
RC2005 -1044	Catch Basin
RC2006 -1090	Catch Basin
RC1904 -1319	Catch Basin
RC1906 -1394	Catch Basin
RC1907 -1440	Catch Basin
RC1909 -1620	Catch Basin
RC1805 -1791	Catch Basin
RC1809 -2116	Catch Basin
RC1810 -2223	Catch Basin
RC1705 -2573	Catch Basin
RC1710 -2921	Catch Basin
RC1605 -3139	Catch Basin
RC1608 -3262	Catch Basin
RC1609 -3423	Catch Basin
RC1609 -3450	Catch Basin
RC1502 -3580	Catch Basin
RC1506 -3795	Catch Basin
RC1510 -3981	Catch Basin
RC1511 -4007	Catch Basin
RC1401 -4056	Catch Basin
RC1408 -4246	Catch Basin
RC1409 -4353	Catch Basin
RC1409 -4406	Catch Basin
RC1303 -4576	Catch Basin
RC1308 -4749	Catch Basin
RC1309 -4831	Catch Basin
RC1309 -4885	Catch Basin
RC1309 -4912	Catch Basin
FON114 -5122	Catch Basin
RC2009 -5240	Catch Basin

RC1908 -5285	Catch Basin
RC1607 -5472	Catch Basin
RC1503 -5492	Catch Basin
RC1511 -5514	Catch Basin
RC1302 -5555	Catch Basin
FON164 -1	Catch Basin
FON164 -2	Catch Basin
FON164 -3	Catch Basin
FON164 -4	Catch Basin
FON169 -5	Catch Basin
FON169 -6	Catch Basin
FON169 -7	Catch Basin
FON169 -8	Catch Basin
FON169 -9	Catch Basin
FON169 -10	Catch Basin
FON169 -11	Catch Basin
FON169 -12	Catch Basin
FON169 -13	Catch Basin
FON169 -14	Catch Basin
FON169 -15	Catch Basin
FON169 -16	Catch Basin
FON169 -17	Catch Basin
FON169 -18	Catch Basin
FON169 -19	Catch Basin
FON169 -20	Catch Basin
FON169 -21	Catch Basin
FON169 -22	Catch Basin
RC2503 -23	Catch Basin
RC2503 -24	Catch Basin
RC2503 -26	Catch Basin
RC2504 -27	Catch Basin
RC2504 -28	Catch Basin
RC2504 -29	Catch Basin
RC2504 -30	Catch Basin
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RC1604 -3060	Grate Drain Inlet
RC1604 -3061	Open Channel Lined
RC1604 -3062	Grate Drain Inlet
RC1604 -3063	UnderSidewalk Drain
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RC1605 -3123	Catch Basin
RC1605 -3124	Pipe Inlet
RC1605 -3125	Open Channel Un-Linked
RC1605 -3126	Open Channel Lined
RC1605 -3127	Open Channel Un-Linked
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RC1311 -5594	Catch Basin
RC1311 -5595	Catch Basin
RC1311 -5596	Catch Basin
RC1311 -5597	Open Channel Lined
-5598	Open Channel Un-Linked
	Catch Basin

Municipal Facility ID	Facility Description	Dept.	Area	Units	Priority	Contact Name	Contact Title	Main Phone No.	Address Line 1
Central Park	Senior Center	Public Works Facilities	10000	SF	Low	Neil Plummer		909-477-2740 x8056	11200 Baseline
Epicenter	Adult Sports Center	Public Works	40	AC	High	Rex Whitney	Parks Supervisor	909-477-2740 x4184	8408 Rochester Avenue
Fire Training Center	Fire Department	Fire Department	4	AC	Medium	Fred Clowe		NA	Milliken Ave. Jersey Ave.
Heritage Park	Park	Public Works Parks	6	AC	Medium	Jerry Doll	Lead Maintenance	NA	9320 BASELINE RD
HHW Facility Satellite	Household Hazardous Waste Facility	Environmental Programs	2000	SF	High	Linda Ceballos		909-477-2740 x4060	12158 Baseline Rd.
Municipal Yard	City Yard	Public Works	20	AC	High	William Wittkopf	PW Director	909-477-2731	9153 9th Street
RC Pet Adoption Center	Animal Shelter	Community Services	1	AC	Medium	Joe Pulcinella		2091	Arrow Rte.
Redhill Park	Park	Public Works Parks	10	AC	Medium	Tony Lugo		NA	9320 BASELINE RD

Appendix S

MAPPS Inspection Checklist/Evaluation Form

Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

Name of Building or Operation:_____
Operation Representative:_____
Position:_____ Phone Number:_____

	YES	NO	Not Applicable
1. Facility's Municipal Activities pollution Prevention Strategy (MAPPS) easily accessible at site.	____	____	____
2. Awareness of MAPPS and storm water requirements by facility Personnel.	____	____	____
3. Facility's Business Emergency/Contingency Plan and SPCC Plan are easily accessible.	____	____	____
4. Personnel awareness of Business Emergency/Contingency and SPCC Plan	____	____	____
5. Was there any storm water pollution prevention training conducted this year?	____	____	____
6. Were non-storm water monthly evaluation inspections conducted?	____	____	____
7. Were storm water visual observations conducted?	____	____	____

Evaluation Notes:
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Corrective Measures Recommended:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Evaluation Conducted By:_____ Date:_____
This completed evaluation was reviewed with me on _____
Date

Operations Representative:_____
Signature

Evaluation Inspection Checklist

Type of Inspection:_____ Name of Inspector:_____ Date:_____

ACTIVITIES	Implemented		Corrective Actions or Comment
	YES	NO	
Equipment Fueling, Repair and Maintenance			
1. Maintenance performed in designated areas only			
2. Drip pans used when draining fluids or storing leaking equipment			
3. Waste is managed and disposed of in accordance with local waste laws and regulations			
4. Good housekeeping			
5. All spills immediately cleaned			
6. Clearly labeled spill kits strategically placed in the yard.			
Hazardous Material Container and Waste Oil Storage			
1. Hazardous Communication Program in place.			
2. Hazardous material/waste oil stored in designated area only.			
3. Good Housekeeping practices in place.			
4. Secondary containment structures provided.			
5. Employees trained in proper maintenance, cleaning, and spill response procedures.			
6. Spill kits kept in storage areas.			
7. Spills and leaks are cleaned immediately by personnel trained in spill response procedures.			
Vehicle/equipment and portable storage areas			
1. Drip pans used when draining fluids or storing leaking equipment.			
2. Equipment leaks repaired as soon as possible.			
3. Equipment regularly inspected and maintained.			
Dumpsters			
1. Trash bin lids are closed at all times			
2. Dumpster lids are closed as often as practical and always during rain events.			
3. Dumpster and trash cans emptied by a licensed hauler.			
4. Dumpster and trash cans replaced if it is deteriorating to the point			

4. Dumpster and trash cans replaced if it is deteriorating to the point where leakage is occurring.			
5. Good housekeeping practices to ensure trash is kept inside dumpster at all times.			
6. Employees aware of the importance of keeping dumpster covered and free from leaks.			
General Site			
1. Drainage system, catch basins, and other drainage features are routinely inspected during both dry and rainy seasons.			
Entrance/Exit			
1. Sweep the entire area of the facility			

Additional Comments:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Appendix T

Street Sweeping Calendar

RANCHO CUCAMONGA
PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES DEPARTMENT
2011 STREET SWEEPING CALENDAR

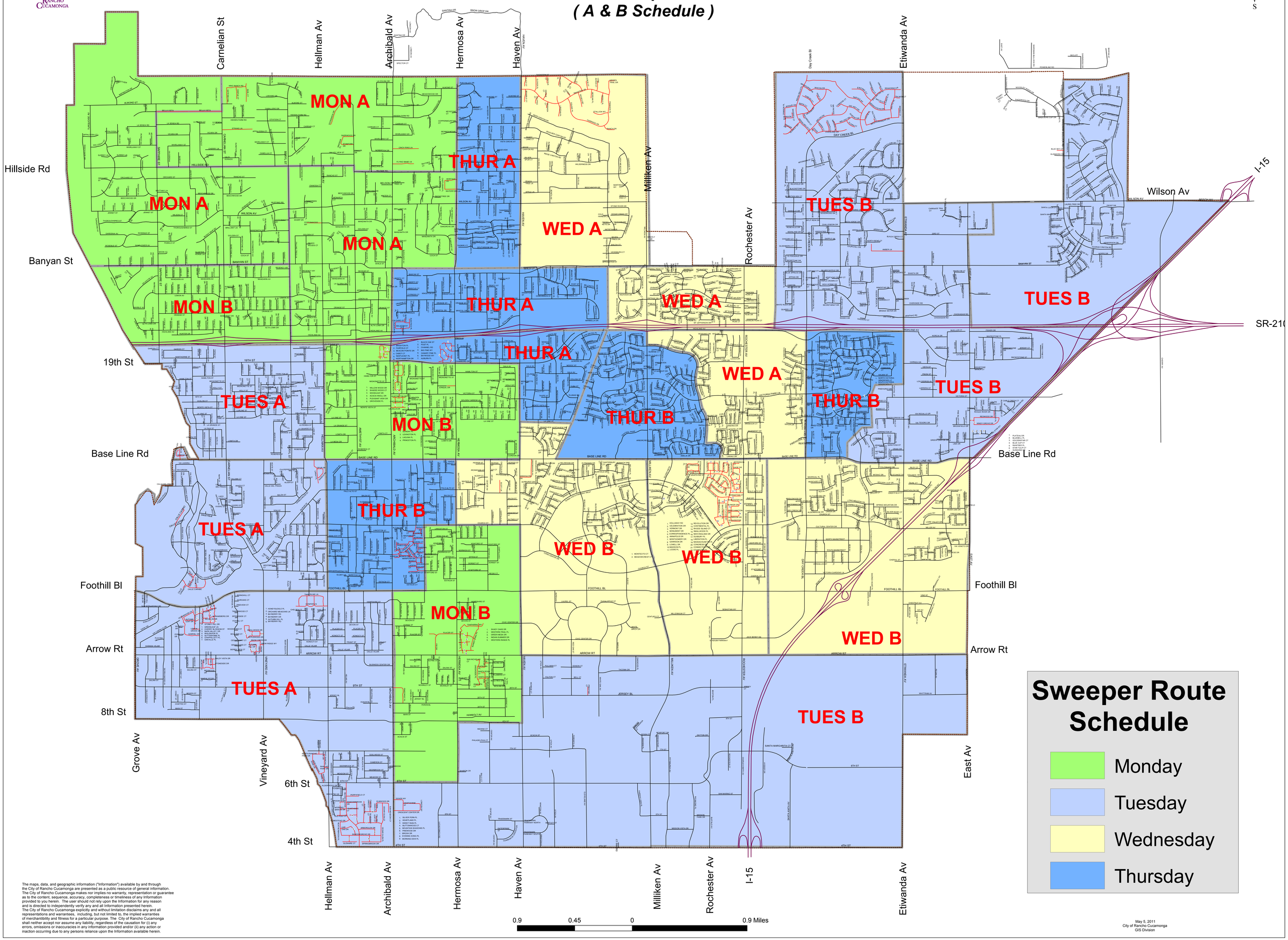
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JANUARY							
B							1
A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	16	H	18	19	20	21	22
B	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A	30	31					
FEBRUARY							
A			1	2	3	4	5
B	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
B	20	H	22	23	24	25	26
A	27	28					
MARCH							
A			1	2	3	4	5
B	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
B	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL							
A						1	2
B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY							
A							
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
B	29	H	31				
JUNE							
B				1	2	3	4
A	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
B	26	27	28	29	30		
JULY							
B						1	2
A	3	H	5	6	7	8	9
B	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
B	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST							
A		1	2	3	4	5	6
B	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
A	28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER							
A					1	2	3
B	4	H	6	7	8	9	10
A	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
B	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER							
A							1
B	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
B	30	31					
NOVEMBER							
B			1	2	3	4	5
A	6	7	8	9	H	11	12
B	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	20	21	22	23	H	25	26
B	27	29	29	30			
DECEMBER							
B					1	2	3
A	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A	18	19	20	21	H	23	24
B	25	H	27	28	29	30	31
	S	M	T	W	T	F	S

(Revised 1/25/2011)

Appendix U

Street Sweeping Map

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Street Sweeper Route
(A & B Schedule)



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May 5, 2011
City of Rancho Cucamonga
GIS Division

Appendix V

Storm Drain Cleaning Database

Storm_drain_apl

RC - Storm Drain Inspection Log | Storm Drain Inspection Log | Picture | Symbology

DEBRIS IN CATCH BASIN:

DEBRIS IN CATCH BASIN > 25%:

% OF DEBRIS COLLECTED:

% OF SEDIMENT DEBRIS:

% OF PLANT MATERIAL DEBRIS:

% OF TRASH DEBRIS:

PICTURE 1:

COMMENTS:

PCITURE 2:

PICTURE 3:

PICTURE 4:

ok

Storm_drain_apl

RC - Storm Drain Inspection Log | Storm Drain Inspection Log | Picture | Symbology

CATCH BASIN ID

INSPECTION TYPE

DATE 3/ 9/2011

EMPLOYEE HOURS

EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYEE HOURS

EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYEE

EMPLOYEE

TIME

EQUIPMENT

GRID PAGE #

IS CATCH BASIN ON HOT SPOT LIST?

EQUIPMENT HOURS

DATE ADDED TO HOT SPOT LIST: 3/ 9/2011

EQUIPMENT HOURS

DATE REMOVED TO HOT SPOT 3/ 9/2011

TYPE OF STRUCTURE: 2

AREA ID

2=CATCH BASIN, 3=JUNCTION STRUCTUREAN, 4=OPEN CHANNEL LINED, 5=PIPE, 6=OPEN CHANNEL UN-LINKED, 7=PIPE INLET,8=TRANSITION STRUCTURE, 9=RETENTION BASIN

ok

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT FATS, OILS, AND GREASE CONTROL PROGRAM

February 2009

Prepared For:

Cucamonga Valley Water District

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91729

Prepared By:

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are a major concern to wastewater agencies across the State of California. There are several factors that contribute to the periodic failures of wastewater collections systems that may potentially result in the occurrence of an SSO. SSOs can be attributed to many causes, including high concentrations of fats, oils, and grease (FOG), roots, poor conditions of the wastewater collection system lines, wet weather flows, or a combination of the causes. It has been estimated that more SSOs are caused by FOG than by any other factor, prompting state and local regulating agencies to focus on FOG Control Program development as a key element to complying with the mandates set forth under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems Order No. 2006-0003 (WDRs).

To comply with one of the eleven (11) mandatory elements of the WDRs, the District has prepared a FOG Control Program to effectively reduce the quantity of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) and other debris discharged to the wastewater collection system that may cause sewerage collection system blockages or Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).

This FOG Control Program establishes the formal procedures the CVWD staff implements to effectively reduce the potential for SSOs and the direct or indirect discharge of wastewater, or other waste, containing FOG into the District's wastewater collection system. Chapter 1 provides an overview of a FOG Control Program, the purpose and goals of the program, the regulatory authority requiring this program, an overview of this document's organization, and definitions of terms contained in this document.

1.1 FOG Control Program Overview

A FOG Control Program documents the processes and procedures an agency implements to ensure that SSOs caused by the discharge of FOG are minimized and potentially eliminated. The FOG Control Program also includes informing residents and business owners on the proper methods to properly dispose of FOG. Proper disposal of FOG is important since it can accumulate in the sewer system and eventually block collection pipes and sewer lines, resulting in backups and overflows on streets, properties and even in private residences. Sewer overflows are unsanitary and negatively impact the environment. They are costly to agencies and the rate payers since the expense of cleaning up and repairs associated with improper disposal of FOG can lead to increased sewer rates.

To manage and control, in a cost effective manner, the discharge of FOG into the District's wastewater collection system to the maximum extent practicable, this FOG Control Program includes comprehensive policies and procedures to address all aspects of potential FOG contribution to the wastewater collection system.

1.2 Purpose and Goals

The primary goal of a FOG Control Program is to reduce SSOs and blockages to protect public health and the environment by minimizing public exposure to unsanitary conditions. A FOG Control Program includes control mechanisms that will establish regulations and policies for the disposal of FOG from FSEs. By controlling the FOG discharge into the wastewater collection system, FOG buildup in the system can be lessened, thereby increasing the system operating efficiency and reducing the number of sewer line blockages and overflows. In addition, an effective FOG Control Program can minimize revenue losses associated with maintenance activities to remove FOG from the collection system, reactionary enforcement actions and the impacts of restricting public activities, such as roadway closures to respond to a FOG related SSO or closures of public access facilities.

The purpose of this a FOG Control Program is to facilitate the maximum beneficial public use of the District's wastewater collection system while preventing blockages of sewer lines and pump stations, and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system. This program provides the District with a comprehensive document that includes components necessary to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection system to achieve the goal of minimizing SSOs due to excessive FOG.

1.3 Elements of the FOG Control Program

Implementation of a long-term FOG Control Program includes various elements of controls for all new and existing FSEs. Elements of the FOG Control Program include the following:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptor Installation, Operation and Maintenance Requirements
- Notification Requirements
- Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements
- Permits and Enforcement
- Drawing Submittals
- Public Education

Implementation of control mechanisms require preparation of and/or revisions to FOG related ordinance(s) and FOG related permit(s), which serve to define general prohibitions and restrictions on discharges, facility requirements, administrative requirements, procedures for recovering costs associated with FOG discharges and blockages, and enforcement tools for implementing the program.

1.4 Organization of this Document

This document provides the guidelines necessary for the District to implement a comprehensive FOG Control Program. It illustrates the participation required on behalf of District staff and the FSEs to allow for effectively managing and controlling the discharge of FOG into the District's wastewater collection system.

In addition to providing a summary of the elements of a FOG Control Program, Chapter 1 also contains information regarding the regulatory requirements and common acronyms and definitions used within the document.

Chapter 2 contains information of several basic elements of a FOG Control Program for which FSEs will be required and responsible to establish, implement and maintain.

Chapter 3 includes various recommended BMPs designed to effectively reduce the quantity of FOG discharged from FSEs into the District's wastewater collection system. Also included is information to effectively implement the recommended BMPs.

Chapter 4 includes information regarding the requirement for pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs prior to discharging into the District's wastewater collection system. Pretreatment includes installation of grease interceptors or a District approved site specific pretreatment program in existing and new FSEs. It also includes maintenance and inspection requirements.

Chapter 5 addresses Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit requirements for new and existing FSEs.

Chapter 6 includes information regarding the inspection and various enforcement procedures that may be applied for compliance with the FOG Control Program.

Chapter 7 addresses the requirements for the submittal of development plans for new and remodeled facilities.

Chapter 8 describes current public outreach efforts to educate the public about the program and how to reduce FOG.

1.5 Regulatory Requirements

The EPA, in its general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR Part 403) and the District, in its Ordinance No. 28-D, prohibit any user, including FSEs, from discharging solid or viscous substances, such as FOG wastes, in amounts which will cause obstructions (blockages) to the flow in the wastewater system and interfere with the operation of the wastewater system or the POTW.

The following regulatory requirements establish the impetus for the District to develop a FOG Control Program, implement the elements, and thoroughly follow procedures to ultimately minimize the potential of SSOs due to the discharge of excessive FOG into the District's wastewater collection system.

California Water Code Section 13271, California Code of Regulations: Section 13271 of the California Water Code, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, prohibits the discharge of sewage and hazardous material into the waters of the State and requires the proper notification of authorized agencies in the event of an SSO. Entities which do not properly follow the requirements of this section may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine, imprisonment, or both.

California Waste Discharge Requirements: On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003. The WDRs are applicable to all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate wastewater collection systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to publicly owned treatment facilities in the state of California. Specifically, the WDRs require compliance with the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code as well as the additional provisions included with the WDRs which require the District to evaluate its service area to identify and assess FOG related problems. If it is determined that a FOG source control program is necessary, the District must prepare and implement a FOG Control Program. This FOG Control Program fulfills the requirement and documents the District's efforts to comply with the WDRs.

Clean Water Act, Section 1251 of Chapter 33 of the United States Code: In 1972, the federal Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants, including sewage, into public waters of the United States. The federal government has the authority to enforce compliance with the CWA via specific permits, such as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, as well as court action such as administrative orders and consent decrees.

1.6 Acronyms and Definitions

The following is a summary of acronyms and definitions typically used in a FOG Control Program. Also included are acronyms specific to the Cucamonga Valley Water District and its wastewater collection system.

BMP
This is the acronym for Best Management Practices that includes schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the introduction of FOG to the wastewater collection facilities.

CTS
This is the acronym for Compliance Time Schedule which is established by the District for an FSE found to be in noncompliance. The site-specific compliance time schedule specifies requirements for the FSE to follow to rectify the noncompliance issues.

COD
This is the acronym for Chemical Oxygen Demand and shall mean a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic in wastewater.

DEH
This is the acronym for the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health. This County Department is responsible for permitting and inspecting FSEs.

Domestic Wastewater
Wastewater from residences and wastewater from other premises resulting exclusively from personal use of water for washing, bathing, or other sanitary purposes.

FOG
This is the acronym for Fats, Oils, and Grease including any substance such as a vegetable or animal product that is used in, or is a by product of, the cooking or food preparation process, and that turns or may turn viscous or solidifies with a change in temperature or other conditions.

FSE
This is the acronym for Food Service Establishment. A Food Service Establishment is a place where food is prepared and served for consumption by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises, and also cafeterias, lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods for immediate consumption. Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments shall also be included. Bars that do not serve food and markets that sell exclusively pre-packaged food and/or unprocessed fruit or vegetables are typically not included.

Grease
A liquid or solid material composed primarily of fats and oils from animal or vegetable sources.

Grease Interceptor
This is a device, typically located underground and outside of an FSE, designed to collect and contain food wastes and FOG material from the waste stream while allowing the remaining wastewater to be discharged to the wastewater collection system.

Grease Hauler
A person who collects the contents of a grease interceptor or trap and transports it to an approved recycling or disposal facility.

High Frequency Maintenance Sites
Areas in the sewer lines that have experienced SSOs or that must be cleaned or maintained frequently to avoid blockages of the sewer system.

Non-Domestic Wastewater
Wastewater that is not Domestic Wastewater. Non-Domestic Wastewater shall not include wastewater that arises from strictly residential activities and places engaged exclusively in retail business.

NOV
This is the acronym for Notice of Violation, which is a notice to the FSE owner or operator, provided by the District or its inspector that identifies a violation of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, a request to schedule an inspection, or a request to provide information.

Pretreatment or Treatment
The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's Sewer System or POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or process changes by other means

Sewage
Any liquid waste and water borne solid waste resulting from residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional activities or uses.

SSO
This is the acronym for Sanitary Sewer Overflow. It is the term for any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of sewage from a wastewater collection system.

Surface Waters
All permanent and intermittent drainage ways, lakes, and reservoirs, either public or private, which are not man-made for the treatment of municipal, agricultural, or industrial waste, and wholly or partially within the boundaries of the Cucamonga Valley Water District. SSOs to storm drains tributary to surface waters shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.

Tri-TAC
This is the acronym for the Technical Advisory Committee representing three California associations including League of California Cities, California Association of Sanitation Agencies, and California Water Environment Association.

TSS
This is the acronym for Total Suspended Solids which are solid materials, including organic and inorganic, that are suspended in liquid.

Waste Hauler or Liquid Waste Hauler
Any person carrying on or engaging in vehicular transport of waste as part of, or incidental to, any business for that purpose.

Wastewater
Any volume of liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether untreated or partially treated sewage, which is contributed into, or permitted to enter, the District's Sewer System upstream of a wastewater treatment plant.

Wastewater Collection System
Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, etc., used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment plant. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, high-lines, etc.) are considered to be part of the wastewater collection system, and discharges of sewage to these facilities are not SSOs.

Waters of the United States
All waters of the United States as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 40, Section 122.2 (40 CFR 122.2) such as navigable waters, rivers streams, lakes, natural ponds, wetlands, etc., including tributaries to traditional navigable waters.

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Chapter 2
Food Service Establishment Responsibilities

According to the California Fats, Oils, and Grease Work Group, which is in an affiliation with Tri-TAC, it has been estimated that more SSOs are caused by excessive FOG than by any other factor. Therefore, active participation by the FSEs is imperative for the success of a FOG Control Program. This chapter includes a description of several basic elements that are part of a FOG Control Program for which each FSE is responsible.

FSEs shall be responsible for ensuring that, at a minimum, the following basic elements of a FOG Control Program are established and maintained:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptors
- Notification
- Record Keeping and Reporting
- Compliance Schedule Agreement
- Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit

The following sections describe these basic FSE responsibilities in more detail.

2.1 Kitchen Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are practices, procedures, and maintenance activities performed by FSE staff to reduce the FOG in the wastewater discharged to the District's wastewater collection system. Reducing the quantity of FOG discharged to the wastewater collection system reduces the potential for SSOs due to excessive FOG. Each FSE shall implement the BMPs as they pertain to handling and disposing wastes containing FOG. Kitchen BMPs are described in greater detail in Chapter 3.

2.2 Grease Interceptors

A grease interceptor is designed to use gravity to separate FOG from wastewater as the wastewater moves through the chamber. To perform according to design specifications, the chamber requires periodic cleaning and maintenance, including removal of accumulated FOG and solids, which must be disposed of in a proper manner at regular intervals. The Cucamonga Valley Water District Ordinance No. 28-D contains requirements for the installation and maintenance of a grease interceptor by FSEs that may be a source of food, fats, and greases. The criteria for requiring the installation of a grease interceptor at new and existing FSEs is included in Chapter 4. The District does not accept grease traps as acceptable pretreatment devices as they are considered less effective and are typically located under sinks inside FSEs.

2.3 Notification

Occasionally, FOG-related SSOs occur and FSEs change ownership, expand, modify their fare, or close. These are key events that affect the District's monitoring and enforcement procedures for controlling FOG. As a result, each FSE shall be responsible for the following notification procedures when necessary.

1) Notification of Discharge and/or SSO

a) In the event an FSE is unable to comply with the District Ordinance(s) and/or the FOG Control Program, due to a breakdown of equipment, accidents, or human error or the FSE has reasonable belief that its discharge will violate the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit and/or the FOG Control Program, the FSE or its representative shall immediately notify:

Sewer Maintenance Department, Emergency Services
(909) 987-2591

b) If the material discharged has the potential to cause or results in a sewer blockage or an SSO, the FSE shall immediately notify:

Sewer Maintenance Department, Emergency Services
(909) 987-2591

2) Notification Regarding Change in Operations

The FSE shall notify the District's General Manager in writing at least ninety (90) days prior to any facility expansion and/or remodeling or process modifications that may result in new or substantially increased FOG discharges or a change in the nature of the discharge. The FSE shall submit any information requested by the General Manager for evaluation of the effect of such expansion and/or remodeling or process modifications on the FSE's FOG discharge to the wastewater collection system. Additionally, the FSE shall notify the District's Industrial Waste Division as soon as practicable, in the event of a change in ownership, sale, or cessation of operation. All notifications shall be sent to:

Cucamonga Valley Water District
General Manager and/or Industrial Waste Division
10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

2.5 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for maintaining accurate and up-to-date records documenting cleaning and inspection of the grease interceptor. It is required that inspection and cleaning records be maintained on the premises for a minimum of three (3) years and made available to the District Inspector or designee for review upon inspection of the facility. It is considered a violation of the District Ordinance(s) if the FSE fails to maintain and keep accurate and up-to-

date records of all cleaning and maintenance of grease interceptors, removal of FOG wastes, and inspections performed by the District Inspector or designee.

Inspection records should, at a minimum, document the:

- Date of inspection;
- Name of person that performed the inspection;
- Estimated volume of FOG present at the time of inspection; and
- Signature of the manager or designee of the FSE.

Cleaning records should, at a minimum, document the:

- Date of maintenance;
- Name of company and person that performed maintenance;
- Estimated volume of FOG removed; and
- FOG disposal location.

A manifest from the permitted waste hauler is an acceptable record if it contains all of the above information.

2.7 Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit

The District's Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit is legally binding and sets forth the terms, conditions, and criteria of the FOG Control Program. It is prepared and maintained under the authority of the District, and its provisions may be periodically modified. The Cucamonga Valley Water District's Ordinance(s) may contain requirements for a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit for FSEs requiring connection to the District's wastewater collection system. Compliance with the permit conditions is required before issuing or renewing the permit. Additional information regarding permitting is included in Chapter 5.

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Chapter 3
Best Management Practices

A fundamental component of the FOG Control Program is implementation of BMPs. This chapter contains several recommended operating procedures and guidelines designed to effectively reduce the amount of FOG discharged to the District's wastewater collection system and protect the public health and environment from the hazards presented by FOG-related SSOs.

3.1 Purpose of BMPs

BMPs are designed to assist facilities to comply with environmental regulations, prevent pollution, and serve to assist an FSE with development of procedures and/or practices, specific to the facility, that reduce the amount of FOG in their wastewater discharge.

Description and Applicability

BMPs are practices that focus on good housekeeping measures and operations management techniques and include a series of activities that effectively manage and control disposal of waste FOG generated from the operation of an FSE. FSEs shall use BMPs to control FOG in the discharge and to prevent obstructions to the flow in sewer mains.

Food Service Establishments (FSEs)

Benefit to FSEs includes the reduction of FOG and solids accumulation in grease interceptors, thereby reducing the maintenance needs and costs of the grease interceptor, and thus reducing the potential for the FSE to cause a blockage resulting in an SSO. BMPs assist the FSEs to reduce costs associated with pumping frequencies, plumbing maintenance costs and compliance with environmental and regulatory standards. Due to the variety of FSEs that generate FOG, the BMPs implemented at each site are tailored to best accommodate the requirements of each FSE.

3.2 Best Management Practices

There are various simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the wastewater collection system. At a minimum, all FSEs are required to implement enforceable BMPs. Acceptable BMPs, in a format that is reproducible for distribution to FSEs, are included in Attachment A. The following BMPs are provided to assist FSEs with development of site specific procedures and/or practices to reduce the amount of FOG in their wastewater discharge.

- **Trash Disposal:** Dispose of food waste and fatty scraps into the trash or garbage bin. Do not discard into sink. Use plastic trash bags to prevent leaks and odors. Double-bag waste that has the potential to leak in trash bins. Ensure trash bins are covered when not in use and notify trash hauler if bin leaks.

- **Pre-Wash:** Before washing pots, pans, dishware, floor mats, and work areas, dry wipe or scrape food scraps and dispose in trash.

- **Use of Drain Screens:** Install removable screens on all drainage pipes in food preparation areas. Keep screens in sink and floor drains clean and in good repair. Dispose of collected solids in trash, not down the drain.

- **Yellow Grease Disposal:** Dispose of grease and oil from cooking equipment (pots, pans, and fryers) by pouring waste oil and yellow grease into covered containers (drums, barrels) for storage and recycling. Provide secondary containment to capture any liquid grease or oil that may spill from the primary container. Use a licensed waste hauler or recycling facility to dispose of liquid grease and oil before the container is full. Keep a written log with manifests and invoices of waste oil pick ups to show the District's authorized inspector who inspects the site.

- **Mat Cleaning:** Clean and wash floor mats in a utility mop sink. Empty mop water into a sink or drain connected to a grease interceptor, if present. DO NOT empty mop or wash water into storm drains.

- **Hood Cleaning:** Clean hoods and filters in sinks that flow to the grease interceptor and clean as frequently as necessary to maintain good operating condition. Use a licensed waste hauler to dispose of wastewater collected from cleaning hoods and filters.

- **Spill Prevention:** Place absorbent materials, such as paper towels or pads, under fryer baskets and other areas where grease may drip or spill during cooking, frying or during the transfer of grease to storage or disposal containers.

- **Spill Kits:** Maintain a spill kit accessible for use by employees that includes absorbent pads, kitty litter or equivalent absorbing material, and paper towels. Require the use of the spill kit to clean up spilled fats, oils, and grease.

- **Super Hot Water:** DO NOT pump water hotter than 140°F through a grease interceptor.

- **Employee Training:** Post signs to show kitchen best management practices in food preparation, dishwashing, and maintenance areas.

Additionally, to ensure that the building drains and sanitary service lines are properly maintained to avoid FOG and debris accumulation that may result in or contribute to SSOs, it is recommended that FSEs have their building drains and service lines professionally cleaned on a regular basis.

3.3 Implementation of BMPs

The success of a BMP program requires proper implementation and continual re-enforcement of the adopted BMPs.

Employee Training and Awareness

The effectiveness of BMPs is largely dependent upon the training of employees on the proper BMP implementation methods of BMPs for FOG waste handling and disposal.

To promote effective and proper employee implementation, each FSE should at a minimum:

- Train employees on the BMPs adopted for their establishment and maintain and routinely update a training log which is kept on site;
- Provide constant reinforcement on proper disposal of FOG with employees; and
- Post “No Grease” and BMP signs near sinks and dishwashers. Signs should be written in the language(s) that is commonly spoken by employees.

Posting signs at key locations serves to remind employees of the adopted BMPs and reinforce the importance of proper and continual implementation. Routine training ensures that all new employees are properly trained and that existing employees receive updated information. Training of employees should include information on the potential environmental and facility impacts of grease in the wastewater collection system.

Inspections

Routinely scheduled inspections by the District Inspector or designee to inspect FSEs for proper implementation of BMPs serves to re-enforce the importance of limiting FOG discharge into the District’s wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG. Training of the FSE staff ensures that employees are trained on the proper FOG handling and disposing methods and that BMPs are being implemented.

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Chapter 4
Grease Interceptors

Pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs reduces excessive amounts of FOG from the wastewater prior to being discharged into the District's wastewater collection system. A pretreatment program requires FOG producing FSEs to install the appropriate type and size grease interceptor. The grease interceptor approved by the District for the collection, filtration, and storage of FOG must be regularly and appropriately maintained.

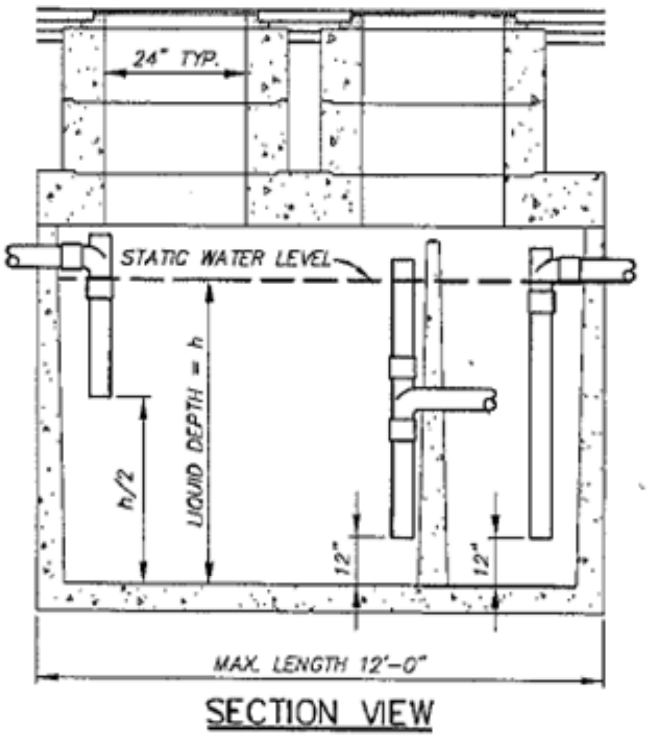
This chapter provides a description of the grease interceptors. Grease interceptors approved by the District shall be installed solely at the FSE's expense. Proper operation, maintenance, and repair of grease interceptors shall be performed solely at the FSE's expense.

4.1 Grease Interceptors

The installation and maintenance of a grease interceptor is an important measure for ensuring that the FSE does not contribute to potential problems of the wastewater collection system. Grease interceptors are located outside, underground and include a multi-compartment tank that serves to reduce the quantity of FOG in the wastewater before discharging into the wastewater collection system. Grease interceptors typically include two compartments that function to physically separate, remove, and retain FOG and solids from wastewater discharged from the FSE. Due to the differences in specific gravity, the FOG rises to the top and is retained by a baffle installed in the effluent chamber. The separated FOG and solids are retained while the liquid flows to the wastewater collection system. The hydraulic detention capacity of the unit decreases as grease and solids accumulate; therefore, regular pumping, cleaning, and maintenance of grease interceptors are essential to ensure proper operation. Figure 4-1 illustrates CVWD Standard Drawing No. 210 and the common components of a grease interceptor.

For the units to be effective, they must be properly sized, constructed, and installed in a location that provides easy access for inspection and cleaning. Grease interceptors are pretreatment facilities that are subject to plan submission and operations requirements according to the applicable District Ordinance(s). Additional sizing and design criteria is included in Ordinances 28-D.

Figure 4-1
Typical Grease Interceptor



Installation Requirements

Individual grease interceptors are required for FSEs whether or not such facilities are located in a separate building or structure or occupy space in a building or structure that is occupied by other businesses. If the volume or nature of food service provided by the establishment involves significant food preparation, a discharge of FOG waste is highly likely and a grease interceptor is required. Exceptions to the requirement for a grease interceptor are pursuant to the permit conditions set forth in Chapter 5.

Each new grease interceptor that is installed to replace or upgrade an existing grease interceptor will be required to meet all criteria in accordance with District requirements. For properties with multiple FSEs on a single parcel, each FSE is required to install and maintain a separate grease interceptor. A single grease interceptor can be used to service multiple FSEs only upon approval by the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee.

Maintenance Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for adequate maintenance, testing, and monitoring of the grease interceptors to ensure that the grease interceptors are functioning properly and to the District's standards. At a minimum, maintenance procedures for grease interceptors should include:

- Observe proper grease interceptor cleaning and maintenance procedures to ensure that the device is operating properly. Regular and proper service maximizes interceptor efficiency, prevents spills and minimizes odor.

- Train all employees to regularly check the depth of solids and thickness of retained FOG. Generally, an interceptor loses its effectiveness and does not separate FOG properly when excessive amounts of FOG and/or solids accumulate. The interceptor requires servicing when the combined thickness of solids at the bottom and FOG material on the surface exceeds 25% of total liquid depth in the interceptor. The frequency of servicing is determined by the accumulation rate of FOG and solids.

- Inspect grease interceptor after cleaning to ensure that service was performed correctly, that entire contents were pumped out, and to verify that all pipes and baffles are intact.

- Submit copies of grease interceptor pumping records to the District within ten (10) days after the pumping service is complete.

- Maintain a maintenance record that documents the cleaning activities for the grease interceptor. Records should include the name of the company who performed the cleaning, date/time of cleaning, amount of grease removed, and the disposal location for the grease and shall be kept for a minimum of three (3) years.

Cleaning

Cleaning must be performed by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency. All chambers of a grease interceptor shall be left completely empty upon completion of the pumping operation. The grease mat, liquids, sludge, and scrapings from the interior walls must be completely removed. Under no circumstances, may the waste hauler reintroduce the removed water or materials into the District's wastewater collection system. All water and materials removed from the grease interceptor must be disposed of at qualified disposal stations.

Since the FSE is the generator of the grease waste, it is liable for the condition of its grease intercoptor, and shall be responsible for payment of all cleaning service fees. It is recommended that the FSE owner or designee be present during the cleaning and maintenance activities to ensure that the grease interceptor is being completely and properly cleaned and maintained. A maintenance log serves as a record of the cleaning frequency and can assist the FSE manager in reducing costs by efficiently scheduling service.

A grease interceptor shall be considered out of compliance if the General Manager or the General Manager's designee determines any of the following conditions exist:

- The interceptor is incapable of retaining adequately the floatable and settleable material in the wastewater flow;
- The interceptor is structurally incomplete;
- The interceptor directly or indirectly causes damage to the District's sewer system;
- The interceptor is incorrectly sized for the facility; or
- The total volume of captured grease and solid material displaces more than 25% of the capacity of the interceptor as calculated using an approved dipping method.

When the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee finds a grease interceptor out of compliance, the FSE owner/operator will be properly notified of the violation and be required to properly install, at the FSE owner/operator's expense, an interceptor in compliance with the District's requirements.

Inspections

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may inspect and sample wastewater discharges of any FSE to determine whether conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit are being met. Reasonable access to the FSE shall be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater is required. The FSE shall make the following available for the purpose of inspections:

- Access to grease interceptor(s);
- Manifests, receipts, and invoices of grease interceptor maintenance;
- Documents identifying the waste hauler; and
- Document identifying the disposal site locations.

4.3 Monitoring Facilities

Monitoring facilities serve to permit sampling and flow measurement of the wastewater steam and may be utilized to ensure that the FSE does not contribute to potential problems of the wastewater collection system. The General Manager or the General Manager's designee may require the installation and maintenance of sewerage monitoring devices and controls to facilitate implementation of the District Ordinance(s). The type of monitoring and/or control facilities to be implemented must be approved by the General Manager or the General Manager's designee, and shall be in accordance with the District's Ordinances and design requirements.

Monitoring Facility Locations

Typically, monitoring facilities are located on the premises. However, with the approval of the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee, the monitoring facility may be located in the public right of way and located such that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

Whether constructed on the premises or within the public right of way, the location of approved monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the District's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. The approved grease interceptor shall be tamper-proof or tamper-resistant and where appropriate, be electrically integrated such that monitoring or grease interceptor cannot be bypassed or defeated. As well, they shall be installed in a manner that can be inspected and verified by District staff at all reasonable hours.

Maintenance Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for adequate maintenance, calibration and standardization of wastewater monitoring, treatment, and control devices and systems. The FSE is responsible for ensuring that each facility is functioning according to the manufacturer's specifications or as required the District's Ordinance(s). Maintenance, calibration, and standardization records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years.

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Chapter 5
Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit Requirements

The permit application process allows the District to commence tracking and monitoring of FSEs to control the discharge of FOG into the wastewater collection system. This section describes the general criteria of a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit.

5.1 Permit Requirements

All FSEs are required to submit a complete Food Service Establishments Application to the District for review and evaluation. The information included in the application in conjunction with information obtained from the FSE site inspection will be used to determine if the FSE will require a Food Service Establishment Permit from the District to discharge wastewater into the District's wastewater collection system. Requirements of the Food Service Establishment Permit will vary among FSEs, but, in general, each permit will require the FSE to meet the requirements for installation of required FOG removal and monitoring devices, comply with applicable District policies, and pay all required fees as set by the permit fee schedule. Fees for obtaining the required permit(s) will be assessed and reflect the specific permit requirements. Permit requirements shall include installation of specific FOG removal equipment, monitoring facilities, and implementation of FOG handling BMPs. As well, the permit contains specific conditions applicable to the particular operation or location. A permit is typically valid for 24 months. A copy of the District's Food Service Establishments Application is included in Attachment B.

5.2 New FSEs

Individual grease interceptors shall be required for all new FSEs on a case by case basis and per District policy. During the plan review/building permit process, there is a full opportunity to plan for the new installation with the cost component being part of the facility's initial capital investment. Each new grease interceptor that is installed to replace or upgrade existing grease interceptors will be required to meet all criteria stated in the District's Ordinance(s), the adopted Uniform Plumbing Code, and plan check requirements.

5.3 Existing FSEs

FSEs planning or undergoing substantial remodeling have opportunities similar to new FSEs to design and install grease interceptors, and therefore, will be required to comply with the same conditions as new FSEs. Existing FSEs that discharge to sewer lines known to be a source of SSOs or sewer lines where frequent cleaning is required may be required to install a complete grease interceptor system. Site specific requirements vary according to the location of the sewer lines identified as "high frequency maintenance sites". Since there is the potential for new high frequency maintenance sites to develop, a site specific preventative approach in dealing with the FSE must be developed based on the quantity of FOG generated from any

FSE, as indicated by the nature and magnitude of the operation with the apparent immediate benefit of preventing blockages and sewer spills.

5.4 FSE Site Modifications

In addition to new construction and the remodel and/or expansion of an existing structure, changes in the operation of the FSE may also prompt the requirement for the installation of a grease interceptor. The following is a list of changes that could initiate an increase in FOG discharges and require owners of FSEs to install grease interceptors:

- Menu changes;
- Menu expansion;
- Seating capacity, operations, equipment, or production expansion;
- Changes in facility management and the use of BMPs;
- Change in discharge volume;
- Change in nature of discharge; and/or
- Change to the building plumbing/sewer system.

The owner or operator of the FSE shall notify the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee when any of those events are planned in order to determine the overall impacts which may trigger modifications to the existing permit and/or grease interceptors.

5.5 Exemption from FOG Discharge Permit

At the discretion of District staff, FSEs with limited food preparation capabilities may be exempt from obtaining a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit. Exempted establishments shall be engaged only in reheating, hot holding or assembly of ready to eat food products and, as a result, there is not wastewater discharge containing significant amounts of FOG. An FSE with limited food preparation capabilities does not include any operation that changes the form, flavor or consistency of food.

Chapter 6
Inspection and Enforcement

The District's objective is to implement and enforce actions against users of the wastewater collection system that violate the prohibition of discharging FOG into the wastewater collection system. The District will initiate enforcement actions for noncompliance, as well as it is possible for other regulatory agencies, including the EPA or the State, to initiate their own enforcement actions if, in their opinion, the District has not taken adequate enforcement.

The District has a range of enforcement responses that can be applied for compliance with the FOG Control Program and respective District Ordinance(s). Enforcement actions are implemented when an owner of an FSE has refused, failed or violated compliance requirements and include an escalating response strategy to violations. Monetary fines are federally required enforcement responses and are usually one of the last enforcement actions the District uses when encountering noncompliance. However, fines may be implemented in conjunction with established ordinances or permitting processes and procedures.

6.1 Inspections

To determine whether an FSE is in compliance with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, and District Ordinance(s), the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee will inspect each FSE. A copy of the District's Industrial Waste Inspection form used in performing the inspection of FSEs is included in Attachment C and includes references to the District's current ordinances to facilitate documenting potential violations of specific sections of the ordinances. Reasonable access to all parts of the FSE shall be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater is required. The FSE shall make available, for the purpose of inspection, the following:

- Access to grease interceptors;
- Access to flow measuring and monitoring devices;
- Manifests, receipts, and invoices of grease interceptor maintenance;
- Documents identifying the waste hauler carrier;
- Documents identifying the disposal site locations; and
- Records of employee training of best management practices.

Table 6-1 includes information regarding the frequency of inspections for permit, FOG Control Program, and ordinance compliance for FSEs noted to have FOG discharge and/or grease interceptors.

Table 6-1
Permit and Inspection Frequencies

Permit Renewal	24 Months
BMP Inspections	1 Year (minimum)
Grease Interceptor Inspection	1 Year (minimum)

Based on the results of the inspection, the status of the FSE's existing Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit may be renewed, extended or revoked. If violations are encountered, the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee shall note the violation(s) and include a description(s) for the violation(s) on the Inspection Report. The documentation of the violation(s) shall serve as the formal 'Notice of Violation'. Additionally, the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee shall schedule a follow-up inspection of the FSE to determine whether the required corrective actions have been implemented and if additional improvements are necessary.

6.2 Enforcement

All users of the District's wastewater collection system and facilities are required to comply with the FOG Control Program, all elements of applicable District Ordinance 28-D, and are subject to all penalties noted in the FOG Control Program and/or District Ordinance 28-D if it is determined that a violation of the program and/or District Ordinance 28-D has occurred.

Violations may include, but are not limited to:

- Failure to install an approved grease interceptor;
- Making of false statement, representation, record, report, plan or other document that is filed with the District;
- Tampering with or knowingly rendering inoperable any grease interceptor or monitoring devices;
- Failure to clean, properly operate, maintain or remove FOG from a grease interceptor within the required time for such cleaning, maintenance or grease removal;
- Failure to keep up-to-date and accurate records of all training, cleaning, maintenance, and FOG removal and to produce records upon request of the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee, any representative of a local sanitation agency that has jurisdiction over the wastewater collection system that services the FSE, or any District authorized inspector or designee;

- Refusing a District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee, a representative of a local wastewater collection agency that has jurisdiction over the wastewater collection system that services the FSE, or any authorized inspector, reasonable access to the FSE for the purpose of inspecting, monitoring, or reviewing the grease interceptors;
- Disposing of, or knowingly allowing or directing FOG to be disposed of, in an unlawful manner;
- Failure to comply with the provisions of the FOG Control Program;
- Failure to comply with the provisions of the FOG related codes or any permit issued by the District; and
- Failure to submit a complete application.

Procedures the District may take to enforce the FOG Control Program and related District Ordinance(s) include:

- Issuing written notices of violation which may include appropriate penalty assessments in accordance with District ordinance;
- Enforcing Administrative Orders in accordance with the District Ordinance that include any one of the following:
    - Cease and Desist Order
    - Compliance Time Schedule
    - Show Cause Order
    - Compliance Order
- Pursuing Administrative Civil Penalties and/or criminal penalties;
- Issuing a Termination of Discharge;
- Suspending or revoking of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit;
- Requiring a Show Cause Hearing; and/or
- Assessing costs and charges to reimburse the District to clean and/or repair the wastewater collection system or other affected sewer facilities;

NOTICE OF VIOLATION (NOV)

Failure to comply with the District's requirements, as noted on the Inspection Report and within the Compliance Schedule, will result in a Notice of Violation being issued as a measure of enforcement. The NOV is issued to the owner(s) of an FSE by the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee. The criteria for issuing an NOV are:

- Failure to submit a complete application;
- Failure to install grease removal equipment as required;

- Failure to repair grease removal equipment;
- Failure to properly maintain grease removal equipment;
- Failure to provide grease removal equipment maintenance records; and
- Failure to provide access for inspection.

NOVs shall require that corrective action be taken by a specified date. If the NOV is served by mail, the NOV shall be sent to the last address known to the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee. Failure to comply with a NOV may result in escalating fees for NOVs in accordance to the District's Ordinance(s) and is subject to change as a ministerial matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may issue an Administrative Oder enforceable in a court of law or by implementing direct action. Administrative Orders shall be in compliance with the District Ordinance(s) and may include one or more of the following:

- Cease and Desist Order
- Compliance Time Schedule Agreement
- Show Cause Order
- Compliance Order

All Administrative Orders shall have a penalty assessment as indicated in the District Ordinance(s).

Cease and Desist Order

The General Manager or the General Manager's designee may issue a Cease and Desist Order upon finding that a discharge has taken place in violation of the general discharge prohibitions or the provisions of the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit. Those in violation may be directed to comply immediately or in accordance with at time schedule set forth by the General Manager or the General Manager's designee.

Compliance Time Schedule (CTS)

Upon determination by the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee that an FSE or owner of a property is in noncompliance with its Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit or any other provision, or needs to construct and/or acquire and install a grease interceptor, the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee may require the permittee, owner or operator to enter into a CTS as stated in Ordinance 28-D, Section 8.

A Show Cause Order

Upon determination by the District's General Manager or General Manager's designee that an FSE or owner of the property is in noncompliance with its Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit or any other provision of the Ordinance(s), the District's General Manager or General Manager's designee may issue a Show Cause Order that requires the owner of the FSE or property to appear at the District office for a Show Cause Hearing on a specified date and time to show cause to the District as to why criminal and/or civil actions should not be taken against the user and/or why sewer service should not be discontinued from the user's facility.

A Compliance Order

The General Manager or the General Manager's designee can direct the user to achieve or restore compliance with the Non-domestic Discharge Permit or any other provisions of the District's Ordinance(s), by a specific date. The terms of the order need not be discussed with the user in advance.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL AND/OR CRIMINAL PENALTIES

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may pursue Administrative Civil Penalties against any user who has violated or is violating any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained in the District's Ordinance(s) and/or the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit. The enforcement response shall be dependent upon the magnitude and duration of the violation, its effect on the POTW and the environment and whether or not there is a danger to the health and safety of the general public due to a wastewater generation or discharge.

Civil Penalties

Users of the District's wastewater collection system and facilities who violate or continue to violate any provision of the District's ordinances, Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, or order issued by the District shall be liable to the District for a minimum civil penalty as determined by the District and in accordance with Ordinance 28-D

Criminal Penalties

Any person who negligently violates or knowingly violates any provision of the District's ordinances, Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, or order issued by the District may be convicted of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the District in determined by the District in accordance with Ordinance 28-D.

SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF SEWER AND WATER SERVICE

In the event that a violation of the District Ordinance(s) or Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit conditions causes or contributes to a sewer system overflow event or an overflow event emanating from a sewer lateral or private system and such event is creating or contributing to an immediate or impending threat to the public's health or safety or that of the

environment, then the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may discontinue the sewer and/or water service to the FSE or to the property, and such service discontinuance shall remain in effect until the private sewer lateral impairment is repaired or until the matter is heard and sewer and/or water service is ordered continued by the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee.

SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF PERMIT

A Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit may be suspended and/or revoked for the following reasons:

- Failure to comply with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit or District Ordinance(s);
- Failure to install a required grease interceptor or monitoring devices as required by the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit;
- Failure to comply with the reporting and/or pretreatment requirements or grease interceptor maintenance as required by the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit and the District Ordinance(s);
- Failure to pay all applicable charges and fees;
- Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- Failure to comply with a Notice of Violation or a Compliance Time Schedule issued to require compliance with a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit or other provision of the District's Ordinance(s);
- Knowingly providing a false Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit application or making false representations, or submitting false documents, reports or logs to the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee;
- Failure to notify the District of modifications to the FSE facilities such that the conditions are not consistent with the information presented in the original Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit application;
- Refusal to allow inspections during normal business hours or after hours if emergency conditions exist (overflow or suspected overflow);

- Interference with a District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee during the FSE inspection or in sampling an FSE's discharge or in inspecting and sampling an overflow event; and/or

- Causing or contributing to sewer blockages or sewer overflows within the public sewer, or failing to address the conditions leading to an SSO.

COST RECOVERY (CLEAN UP COSTS)

Enforcement activities often commence with investigations of blockages and overflows of the wastewater system. Such investigations may include closed circuit television inspection of sewer lateral lines and privately owned service lines. These inspections are used to determine contributing factors causing the blockage or overflow, such as defective infrastructure, accumulated roots and/or debris, and to seek visual evidence of FOG waste accumulation between the site of the stoppage or overflow and upstream FSEs.

FSEs found to have contributed to a sewer blockage, SSO, obstruction, interference, damage, or any other impairment to the District's sewer facilities, to the operation of those facilities or causing any sewer system interferences resulting from the discharge of wastewater or waste containing FOG or other not approved constituents, may be ordered to install and maintain a grease interceptor and/or wastewater monitoring devices, and may be subject to a more restrictive plan to abate future problems. Furthermore, sewer lateral failures and SSOs caused by FSEs alone or collectively, are the responsibility of the private property owner or FSE(s) and they shall be liable for all costs required to clean or repair the facilities together with expenses incurred by the District to resume normal operations.

If the District must act immediately to clear a sewer blockage or contain and clean up an SSO caused by blockage of a private or public sewer lateral or system serving an FSE, or acts at the request of the property owner or operator of the FSE, the District's costs for such abatement shall be entirely borne by the property owner or operator of the FSE, and may constitute a debt to the District.

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Chapter 7
Drawing Submittals

CVWD works closely with the City of Rancho Cucamonga to ensure that all plumbing related components of a new or existing FSE are properly addressed. Approval of required plans by CVWD shall be required prior to the City issuing a construction permit.

CVWD requires that plans be submitted on all projects that require alteration, removal, or addition of any type or size of plumbing fixtures. The purpose of the plans is to verify that all development requirements established in the District's Ordinance(s) and included in the adopted conditions of approval for the project are addressed.

Plans for proposed new or existing FSEs will be required and shall be in compliance with the requirements included in the District's Guidelines for Submitting Tenant Improvements Plan Check Submittal. The District may require facility site plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and other details to show the sewer locations and connections for its facility or premises. Plan check submittals for review of an existing or proposed grease interceptor, monitoring and metering facilities, and/or operating procedures shall be in a form and contain content as required by the District and in accordance with the Plan Check Submittal Checklist. Where it is determined that installation of a grease interceptor is required, the General Manager or the General Manager's designee shall determine the size of the interceptor and what waste streams are required to travel through the interceptor.

The review of the plans and procedures shall in no way relieve an owner or operator of an FSE of the responsibility of modifying the facilities or procedures in the future, as necessary to meet the requirements of the District's FOG Control Program, District Ordinance(s) or any additional requirements of other regulatory agencies.

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Chapter 8
Public Outreach

It is the expectation of the CVWD that efforts to keep FOG from entering into the wastewater system can be achieved with public education and through the common interest in preventing health hazards and damage to homes and businesses.

The District's *Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program* documents its current activities which serve to facilitate the maximum beneficial public use for the District's sanitary sewer system while preventing blockages of the sewer lines and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system.

The primary focus of the District's FOG Control Program has been on source control with a concentrated effort in educating FSE staff on the negative impacts of putting FOG into the wastewater collection system. During the regularly performed site inspections, District staff provides informative and practical suggestions for reducing the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection, engaging FSE staff in reducing FOG related SSOs. During the inspections, District staff provides FSE owners and staff with information regarding best management practices (BMPs), which include simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Routine inspections performed by District staff provide the District an opportunity to reiterate the importance of limiting FOG Discharge into the District's wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG. To date, the District's efforts to educate FSE staff has been effective in attaining the desired results from the FSEs.

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Attachment A
Best Management Practices

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
KITCHEN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Food service establishments shall teach their employees the following kitchen best management practices and conduct periodic training at least twice per year.

- ✓ **Trash Disposal:** Dispose of food waste and fatty scraps into the trash or garbage bin. Do not discard into sink. Use plastic trash bags to prevent leaks and odors. Double-bag waste that has the potential to leak in trash bins. Ensure trash bins are covered when not in use and notify trash hauler if bin leaks.

- ✓ **Pre-Wash:** Dry wipe or scrape pots, pans, dishware, floor mats and work areas to remove grease and food scraps before washing and dispose in trash.

- ✓ **Use of Drain Screens:** Install removable screens on all drainage pipes in food preparation areas. Keep screens in sink and floor drains clean and in good repair. Dispose of collected solids in trash, not down the drain.

- ✓ **Yellow Grease Disposal:** Dispose of grease and oil from cooking equipment (pots, pans, and fryers) by pouring waste oil and yellow grease into covered containers (drums, barrels) for storage and recycling. Provide secondary containment to capture any liquid grease or oil that may spill from the primary container. Use a licensed waste hauler or recycling facility to dispose of liquid grease and oil before the container is full. Keep a written log with manifests/invoices of waste oil pick ups to show the District's authorized inspector who inspects the site.

- ✓ **Mat Cleaning:** Clean and wash floor mats in a utility mop sink. Empty mop water into a sink or drain connected to a grease interceptor, if present. Do not empty mop or wash water into storm drains.

- ✓ **Hood Cleaning:** Clean hoods and filters as frequently as necessary to maintain good operating condition. Use a licensed waste hauler to dispose of wastewater collected from cleaning hoods and filters.

- ✓ **Spill Prevention:** Place absorbent materials, such as paper towels or pads, under fryer baskets and other areas where grease may drip or spill during cooking, frying or during the transfer of grease to storage or disposal containers.

- ✓ **Spill Kits:** Maintain a spill kit accessible for use of employees, including absorbent pads, kitty litter or equivalent absorbing material, and paper towels. Require the use of the spill kit to clean up spilled fats, oils and grease.

- ✓ **Super Hot Water:** Do not pump water hotter than 140°F through a grease control device.

- ✓ **Employee Training:** Post signs provided to show kitchen best management practices in food preparation, dishwashing and maintenance areas.

In addition, FSE shall ensure that any grease control devices utilized, such as grease interceptors are cleaned as frequently as needed to keep them free of food residue and hardened fats, oils and grease.

Managing FATS, OIL and GREASE "It's Easier than YOU Think!"

THE WRONG WAY
La Forma Incorrecta

1

Do not pour cooking residue directly into the drain.

No vierta residuos de cocinar directamente en el desague.

2

Do not dispose of food waste into the garbage disposal.

No ponga desperdicios de comida en el triturador de comida.

3

Do not pour waste oil directly into the drain.

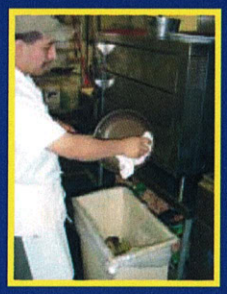
No ponga desperdicio de aceite directamente en el desague.

4

Do not wash floor mats where water will run off directly into the storm drain.

No lave tapetes de piso en un lugar donde el agua corra hacia el desague.

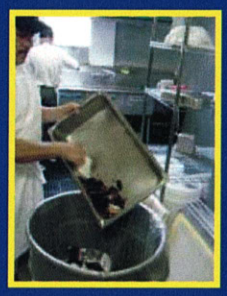
THE RIGHT WAY
La Forma Correcta



1

Wipe pots, pans, and work areas prior to washing.

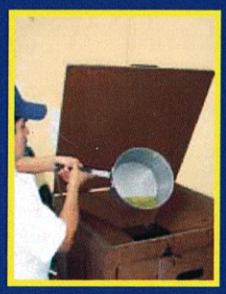
Limpie con una toallita las ollas, cazuelas, y areas de trabajo antes de lavarlos.



2

Dispose of food waste directly into the trash.

Deseche los desperdicios de comida en el bote de basura.



3

Collect waste oil and store for recycling.

Junte el desperdicio de aceite y guardelo para que sea reciclado.

4

Clean mats inside over a utility sink.

Limpie los tapetes de piso detro de un lavabo o fregador.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company, Monte Vista Water District, San Antonio Water Company, the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland

Attachment B
Food Service Establishment Application

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL WASTE DIVISION
10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone: (909) 987-2591
Fax: (909) 476-7031

Food Service Establishments Application

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Facility Name	Phone	
Facility Address	City	Zip Code
Facility Contact	Phone	
Business Mailing Address	City	Zip Code

Total number of employees (all shifts, including management): _____

Business days:	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Business hours:	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___

Maximum meals served at peak hour: _____ Maximum seating capacity: _____

Total number of meals served per day: _____

Percentage of meals that are served with washable tableware: _____%

Percentage of meals that are packaged to be carried out (please include meals that are to be consumed at the facility with **disposable** tableware): _____%

*** A proposed menu must be provided with Food Service Establishment Application.**

Describe type of food served (i.e. fast food, Chinese, Mexican, Family Style etc.):

_____

_____

revised 2/11/05

B. EQUIPMENT

Number of dishwashers: _____

Number of garbage grinders: _____

Number of deep fryers: _____
interior tank dimensions: Length _____ Width _____ Depth _____

Number of hot grills: _____
Give surface area dimensions: Length _____ Width _____

Broilers: ____ Yes ____ No
Rotisseries: ____ Yes ____ No
Microwaves: ____ Yes ____ No

C. FRESH WATER TREATMENT

The District prohibits water softeners that are regenerated on site with sodium chloride (table salt) or potassium chloride salt (see Ordinance 28-C Section 3.2). Ion Exchange water softeners that are regenerated off site by a vendor (with no waste discharged to the sewer) are acceptable.

Ion exchange: ____ Yes ____ No

If yes, give vendor's name & address:

_____

_____

_____

D. GREASE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT

A Grease Interceptor with sample box is a device that is placed in the ground outside of the building. A Grease Interceptor has two chambers, and typically has a 750 gallon capacity or larger. The device separates and collects oil, grease and solids from the kitchen wastewater and discharges the clarified wastewater to the District's sewer system.

A Grease Trap is a device that is installed in the facility's kitchen for the purpose of holding waste grease in the wastewater.

Grease Interceptor with sample box: ____ Yes ____ No If yes what size? _____

Grease Trap: ____ Yes ____ No

Interceptor Service information:
Provide name and address of pumping service:

_____

_____

_____

How often is your grease interceptor pumped, (i.e., monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually):

_____

* **Copies of all grease interceptor pumping records shall be submitted to the District within (10) days after the pumping service is completed. It is the policy of the Cucamonga Valley Water District Industrial Waste Division, that when a grease interceptor is being pumped, the pumping service you choose shall completely pump the entire grease interceptor, including the sample box. The District will not accept any other pumping practices.**

E. CHANGES OF OPERATION

Are there any planned changes with regard to the business operation, name of facility or plumbing?
_____ Yes _____ No

If yes please explain:_____
_____
_____
_____

F. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENT

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

_____	_____	
Print Name of Owner or Manager	Title	
_____	_____	_____
Signature	Date	Phone

Attachment C
CVWD Industrial Waste Inspection Form

Cucamonga Valley Water District

7571

Industrial Waste Inspection Report

Time In _____ Time Out _____ Date _____ Permit # _____

DBA/Name _____ Phone # _____

Address _____ City _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Responsible Party _____ Contact Person _____

Working Hours _____ # of Employees _____

Type of Industry: CU SIU NSIU FSE DRY NRW Flow _____ SIC # _____

Cucamonga Valley Water District
Wastewater Ordinance No. 28-C
Inspection Results

		*VIOLATIONS YES	NO	N/A
Sec. 2	**Regulations**			
2.1	Discharge Prohibitions	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.3	Federal Standards	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.4	State Requirements	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.6	Dilution	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.7	Accidental Discharge	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.8	Point of Discharge	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.9	Economic Benefit	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.10	Spent Solutions & Sludges	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.11	Bypass	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 3	**Special Restrictions**			
3.1	Gravity Interceptors	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3.2	Water Softening Wastes	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3.3	Hospital & Medical Wastes	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 4	**Fees**			
4.2	Charges & Fees	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 6	**Administration**			
6.1	Permit Application	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.2	Permits	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.4	Permit Classification	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.5	Temporary Permit	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.6	Permit Modifications	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.7	Permit Conditions	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.8	Duration of Permits	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.9	Permit Transfer	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.10	Pretreatment	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.11	Recordkeeping	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.13	Waivers	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 7	**Monitoring Facilities**			
7.1	Monitoring Facility Specs.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
7.2	Accessibility	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
7.3	Instrumentation	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 8	**Reporting Requirements**			
8.1	Compliance Date Report	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
8.2	Compliance Report (BMR)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
8.3	Monitoring Requirements	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 9	**Administrative Enforcement Remedies**			
9.1	Verbal Warning	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.2	Written Warning	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.3	Notice of Violation	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.4	Administrative Orders	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 11	**Supplemental Enforcement Action**			
11.1	Liability Insurance	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
11.2	Water Supply Severance	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 12	**Specific Pollutant Limitations**			
12.1	Pollutant Limitations	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

*For an explanation of violations marked "YES", see the following summary page(s).

Comments: _____

OFFICE & PHONE NUMBER

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone # (909) 987-2591
Fax # (909) 476-7031

Received By _____

Print Name _____

Print Title _____

CVWD IW Inspector _____ Signature _____

White - User Yellow - Inspector Pink - File

Appendix W

SSMP Unified Sewage Response Plan

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

February 2009

Prepared For:

Cucamonga Valley Water District

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91729

Prepared By:

PBS&J

9275 Sky Park Court, Suite 200
San Diego, California 92123
858.874.1810

PBS&J Project No.: 0491254.02

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this Sewer System Management Plan, and the subparts contained herein, comply with the requirements set forth in the General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003 within the time frames identified in the schedule provided in WDRs and as amended by a Memorandum of Agreement executed on June 27, 2006 between the Executive Director of the SWRCB and the California Water Environment Association. I further certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under the District's direction and supervision in accordance with its policies and procedures to assure that qualified personnel properly provided, evaluated, and incorporated the information reflected in this document, that the information included in this document is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete, and that this document has been duly presented to and approved by the District's Board of Directors on the _____ day of _____,_____.

_____ _____

John Vega Date
Director of Operations

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Acknowledgements

The Cucamonga Valley Water District would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their outstanding efforts and contributions, which resulted in the creation of this document. The comprehensive plans included herein reflect the District's on-going commitment to the effective and efficient operation, maintenance and management of its wastewater collections system and achieving the District's goals and objectives.

Cucamonga Valley Water District

Braden Yu	Senior Engineer
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Robert Koczko	Sewer Maintenance Foreman
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Tere Worsham	Industrial Waste Inspector II
Eric Johnson	Industrial Waste Inspector II

PBS&J

Dean J. Gipson	Project Manager/Technical Advisor
Cynthia S. Peraza	Technical Engineer
Jennifer Chen	Design Guidelines and Standards Support
Kyle McCarty	Capacity Assurance Support
Tim Huntley	GIS Support

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Appendix G: Cucamonga Valley Water District Section 11 of the Technical Provisions
Appendix H: Cucamonga Valley Water District Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities
Appendix I: Public Outreach

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Acronyms

AC	Acre
BMP	Best Management Practices
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMMS	Computer Asset Management System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CVWD	Cucamonga Valley Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWEA	California Water Environment Association
District	Cucamonga Valley Water District
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
FSE	Food Service Establishment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPD	Gallons per Day
IAPMO	International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
I/I	Inflow and Infiltration
LRO	Legally Responsible Official
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
NASSCO	National Association of Sewer Service Companies
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PACP	Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program

PAO	Public Affairs Office
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SSOERP	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements

Executive Summary

On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Order Number 2006-0003-DWQ, the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), which requires all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate a wastewater collection system greater than one mile in length to develop and implement a system specific Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). An SSMP must document how an agency manages its wastewater collection system. Each agency must present the SSMP to its governing body at a public meeting prior to certifying the document. The Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) must certify its SSMP on or before May 2, 2009.

This SSMP, prepared by CVWD in compliance with the requirements of the WDRs, documents the District's system specific plans and programs to operate, maintain, and manage its wastewater collection system. Goals of the SSMP include:

- Minimizing the frequency and impact of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs);
- Effectively and efficiently mitigating the impacts of SSOs should they occur;
- Providing adequate sewer capacity to convey peak flows;
- Maintaining and improving the condition of the collection system infrastructure to provide continual reliable service; and
- Engaging and educating the public regarding programs and issues related to the wastewater collection system.

Table ES-1 includes a summary of the mandatory components required by the WDRs and included in CVWD's SSMP.

Table ES-1
WDR Requirements and Chapter Location

WDR Element	Element Description	Chapter
(i)	Goals and Objectives	2
(ii)	Organization and Communication	3
(iii)	Legal Authority	4
(iv)	Operations and Maintenance Program	5
(v)	Design and Performance Provisions	8
(vi)	Overflow Emergency Response Plan	7
(vii)	Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program	6
(viii)	System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan	9
(ix)	Monitoring, Measurement and Plan Modifications	11
(x)	SSMP Program Audits	12
(xi)	Communication Program	10

Each element of the SSMP is described in detail in the corresponding chapter shown in Table ES-1. Plans in support of CVWD's effort to meet the state requirements and formally document its current efforts are included in the appendices. The plans include detailed information regarding CVWD's specific policies and procedures to reduce SSOs and manage the wastewater collection system. The plans are included as appendices to facilitate implementing updates to the various programs as they are implemented, refined, and modified.

This document satisfies the WDRs requirement to complete an SSMP.

Chapter 1
Introduction

This Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order 2006-0003, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The goal of the WDRs is to provide a consistent statewide approach for reducing Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO). This chapter includes a brief overview of the Cucamonga Valley Water District's (CVWD or District) service area and sanitary sewer system, a summary of the regulations that serve as the impetus for the development of this SSMP, and the purpose and organization of this SSMP.

1.1 Service Area and Sewer System

CVWD is located in western San Bernardino County at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. As illustrated in Figure 1-1, it is bounded by unincorporated land of San Bernardino County to the north, the City of Upland on the west, the City of Fontana on the east, and the City of Ontario along the south. CVWD's service area includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the Cities of Upland, Ontario and Fontana, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. It serves a population of approximately 170,000 customers within a 47 square mile area, which includes approximately 35,000 sewer connections. The District's wastewater collection system consists of approximately 400 miles of both gravity and pressure sewer pipelines and the associated manholes, two (2) small package lift stations, and thirteen (13) siphons. The two (2) package lift stations are small and service residential neighborhoods. Lift station 1, located in the northwestern part of the service area on Almond Street, services twenty six (26) homes, while Lift station 2, located in the southwestern portion of the service area is located on Cerrito Avenue, and serves twenty one (21) homes. The thirteen (13) siphons were constructed subsequent to the construction of the original sewer network as a retrofit to accommodate the construction of flood control channels between 1970 and 1981.

The District is one of several agencies in the region who discharge their wastewater to a regional wastewater treatment system for treatment and disposal. Currently CVWD discharges to a regional wastewater treatment system owned and operated by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA).

1.2 Waste Discharge Requirements

On May 2, 2006, the SWRCB adopted Order 2006-0003, the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, which requires all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate a sanitary sewer system greater than one mile in length to comply with the elements of the WDRs. The WDRs serve to provide a unified statewide approach for reporting and tracking SSOs, establishing consistent and uniform requirements for SSMP development and implementation, establishing consistency in reporting, and facilitating consistent enforcement for violations.

On June 27, 2006, the Executive Director of the SWRCB executed a memorandum of agreement with the California Water Environment Association (CWEA), outlining a strategy and time schedule for CWEA to provide training on the (1) adoption of the program, (2) SSO database electronic reporting, and (3) SSMP development. This agreement also extended the completion dates for most tasks by six (6) months from the dates shown in the adopted WDRs.

The WDRs include directives for owners and operators of sanitary sewer systems to demonstrate adequate and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system. Generally, the WDRs require that:

a. In the event of an SSO, all feasible steps be taken to control the released volume and prevent untreated wastewater from entering storm drains, creeks, etc.
b. If an SSO occurs, it must be reported to the SWRCB using California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), the online reporting system developed by the SWRCB. The District completed its enrollment into the program and the demographic questionnaire, and electronic reporting commenced in November 2006.
c. An SSMP with all mandatory elements be developed and approved by the governing body that owns or is responsible for the operation of the sanitary sewer system. The SSMP must include provisions to provide proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

This SSMP includes the various plans and programs that comprise a comprehensive SSMP. The completion dates for each mandatory element is determined according to the size of population served by the federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate a sanitary sewer system. Based on an estimated population of approximately 170,000 customers, CVWD must comply with the schedule provided for agencies that serve a population greater than 100,000.

1.3 Purpose

The District recognizes the importance of preventing sewage spills for the mutual protection of our surface waters and the overall environment to safeguard public health and safety. Therefore, in a proactive approach to achieve WDR compliance, the District has prepared this comprehensive SSMP. This SSMP is designed to ensure continuous improvement of system performance, response, monitoring, data recording, and documentation for future system assessments. The District considers the completeness and practicality of the SSMP a critical component for its long range plans to comply with all applicable regional, State, and Federal requirements under the CWA, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) and the WDRs.

Figure 1-1
CVWD – District Boundary

(TO BE INSERTED)

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This SSMP provides a summary of the action plan implemented by the District to comply with the sanitary sewer system requirements imposed by the WDRs and other governing agencies. It also includes the specific details of the activities and procedures that District staff follow to implement the various programs encompassed in its overall efforts to efficiently manage, operate, and maintain its sanitary sewer system and facilitate the reduction and potential elimination of SSOs.

1.4 SSMP Elements and Organization

This SSMP includes detailed information demonstrating the District's efforts to comply with each of the mandatory and applicable elements required for its SSMP. The organization of this document is consistent with the SWRCB guidelines and includes the following eleven (11) mandatory WDR elements:

(i) Goals

(ii) Organization

(iii) Legal Authority

(iv) Operations & Maintenance Program

(v) Design and Performance Provisions

(vi) Overflow Emergency Response Plan

(vii) Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program

(viii) System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

(ix) Monitoring, Measurement and Plan Modifications

(x) SSMP Program Audits

(xi) Communication Program

Supporting information for each element is included in an appendix associated with the chapter, as applicable. Generally, information expected to require relatively frequent updates are included in appendices.

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Chapter 2
Goals and Objectives

The following sections include a summary of the District's goals that reflect its commitment to continue its effort towards ensuring the effective and efficient management, operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

2.1 Regulatory Requirements for Goals Element

This first element of an SSMP requires that the District institute goals to properly manage, operate, and maintain all parts of the sanitary sewer system. Establishing goals allows the District to manage its sanitary sewer system to achieve its ultimate goal of reducing and preventing SSOs and to properly mitigate any SSOs that may occur. To achieve the goals established by the District, it becomes imperative for District staff to consistently maintain quality working procedures and continue efforts towards identifying and implementing improvements in managing the sanitary sewer system.

The WDRs require that the District, at a minimum, develop goals that incorporate and achieve the following:

- Proper management, operation, and maintenance of all parts of the sanitary sewer system;
- Provide adequate capacity to convey peak flows;
- Minimize the frequency and volume of SSOs;
- Mitigate the impacts of SSOs if they occur;
- Inform and educate the public on programs, projects, and issues related to the sanitary sewer system; and
- Proper implementation of regulatory notification and reporting requirements

2.2 Goals for District System Maintenance and Management

The District has establish several internal core objectives to allow District staff to focus on complying with the WDRs, and develop strategies and procedures to achieve successful overall management and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system. Goals promote unified efforts towards implementing improvements as they affect the operations, maintenance, and management of the sanitary sewer system. They may also reflect performance, safety, levels of service, resource use, and other criteria.

CVWD's ultimate goals include operating and maintaining all portions of the District's sanitary sewer system, to minimize the potential for SSOs and to quickly and effectively mitigate the impacts associated with an SSO if it were to occur so as to protect life, environment, and

property while adhering to regulatory requirements. To achieve these goals, CVWD's SSMP includes methods for ensuring that adequate capacity to convey the peak wastewater flows is provided and that comprehensive procedures are established to meet all applicable regulatory notification and reporting requirements.

The District's mission statement is:

> *The Cucamonga Valley Water District efficiently manages, operates, and maintains its sanitary sewer system in a manner that protects life, the environment, and property while adhering to compliance requirements at the lowest possible cost.*

Building on this mission statement and input from District staff, the goals of the District are summarized in the following paragraph:

The goal of CVWD is to provide safe, effective, and efficient operation of the District's wastewater collection and conveyance system through:

- Proper management, operation, and maintenance of all parts of the system
- Reduced occurrences of and potential for SSOs
- An effective FOG Control Program
- Assurance of adequate capacity to convey peak wastewater flows
- A current long-range planning and improvement plan
- Compliance with all regulatory requirements
- Protection of the public's health and safety
- Effective public information and education efforts

Chapter 3
District Organization and Communication

An organizational chart for the District's Engineering and Operations Divisions serves to identify the administrative, maintenance, and management positions responsible for implementing, managing, and updating the overall measures included in this SSMP. This chapter identifies the District staff that is responsible for implementing the plans and progress included in the SSMP, responding to SSO events, and meeting the SSO reporting requirements.

The communication plan that accompanies the organizational chart serves to define the role of each position to ensure that all elements of this SSMP are addressed on a regular basis and that all appropriate staff is properly informed. A specific response and notification plan to document the sanitary sewer overflow emergency response and reporting procedures was developed and is included in the Cucamonga Valley Water District Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan (SSOERP) included in Appendix E. The response procedure identifies the staff positions responsible for managing the SSO response, investigating the SSO cause, and reporting the SSO to the appropriate parties. The SSOERP also includes a consolidated list of contact information of key personnel with regard to SSOs. The sequence of communication for reporting SSOs, and the appropriate agencies to be notified, is also included.

3.1 Regulatory Requirements for the Organization and Communication Element

It is required that the District's SSMP clearly identify the staff responsible for implementing measures outlined in this SSMP. The WDRs require that the District identify the following:

a) The name of the responsible or authorized representative;

b) The names and telephone numbers for management, administrative, and maintenance positions responsible for implementing specific measures of the SSMP program. The SSMP must identify lines of authority through an organization chart or similar document with a narrative explanation; and

c) The chain of communication for reporting SSOs, from receipt of a complaint or other information, including the persons responsible for reporting SSOs to the State and Regional Water Board and other agencies if applicable (such as County Health Officer, County Environmental Health Agency, and/or State Office of Emergency Services).

3.2 Discussion on Organizational Structure

The District's organizational structure for the Engineering and Operations Divisions staff, who are responsible for implementing and overseeing the SSMP program, are described in the following sections. Additionally, the general responsibilities of the personnel and chain of communication is included.

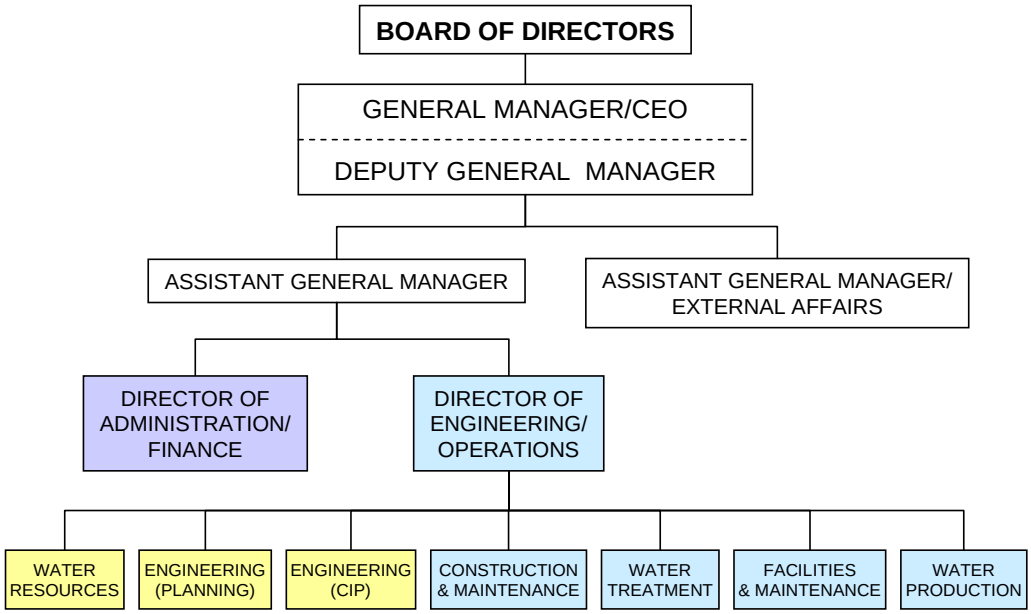
3.2.1 Governance

CVWD's elected governing body is composed of a Board of Directors consisting of five (5) elected members. Each member is elected to a four-year term, with terms overlapping. The Board of Directors develops the policies of the District and is responsible for appointing a General Manager/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to oversee the daily operations of the District. The General Manager/CEO is directly responsible to the Board of Directors for the administration and daily operations of all District functions. The Board of Directors must certify the completed SSMP and ultimately share the responsibility that the sanitary sewer system is managed efficiently.

Under policy direction of the General Manager/CEO, the Deputy General Manager oversees and leads the daily overall District operations, long-term operating strategy, master planning and Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and budget. In response to the administrative direction from the General Manager/CEO, the Assistant General Manager oversees the Engineering and Operations, and the Finance and Administration Services Departments, and the General Manager for External Affairs oversees the administration of public relations related activities.

Personnel that respond directly to the Assistant General Manager are divided into the Finance and Administration Services, and the Engineering and Operations Departments. As shown in Figure 3-1, the principal divisions that will be responsible for the implementation of the SSMP elements include the Engineering and Operations Departments. The Engineering Department includes three (3) divisions as follows: 1) Water Resources, 2) Planning, and 3) CIP. The Operations Department includes four (4) primary divisions which are: 1) Construction and Maintenance; 2) Water Treatment; 3) Water Production; and 4) Facilities and Maintenance.

Figure 3-1
Organizational Chart

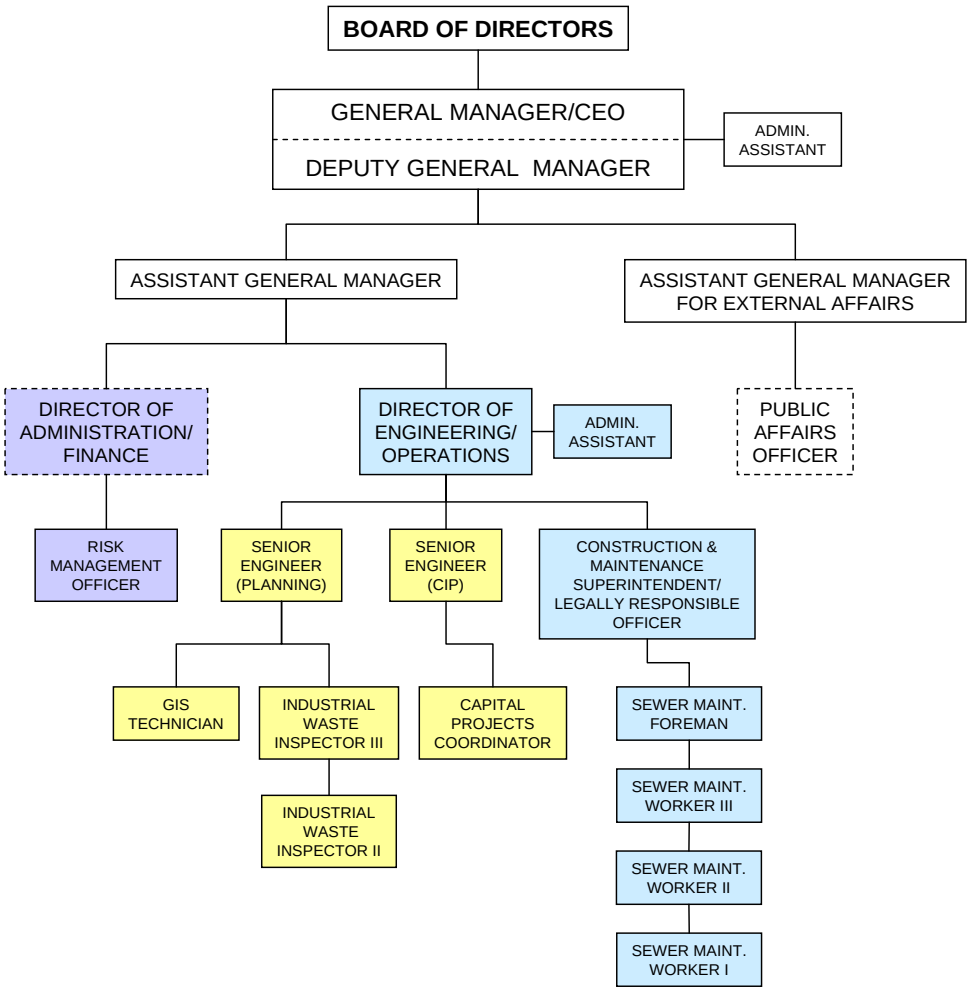


3.2.2 Wastewater Maintenance Organization

The Director of Engineering and Operations, who reports directly to the Assistant General Manager, oversees three (3) primary divisions related to Engineering which include Water Resources, Engineering Planning, and Engineering (CIP) and six (6) primary divisions related to Operations which include Construction and Maintenance, Water Treatment, Water Production, and Facilities and Maintenance. Within the Construction and Maintenance Division, there are three (3) sections including Water Maintenance, Sewer Maintenance and Fleet and Equipment Maintenance. Within the Sewer Maintenance Section, there are eight (8) staff positions identified. All eight (8) positions are currently staffed. In addition to the staff within the Sewer Maintenance Section, staff from the other Operations sections and the Engineering Division provide some staff time in support of the Sewer Maintenance Section. Within the Engineering Department, the Planning and CIP Sections, provide coordination and technical support staff that also provide assistance in the implementation of various elements of the SSMP.

The organizational chart presented in Figure 3-2 shows the divisions, sections, and positions identified within the District's current organization that are, or will be, responsible for concurrently implementing and managing various components of plans and procedures required to satisfy the elements of the SSMP.

Figure 3-2
Organizational Chart of Positions Supporting the Sanitary Sewer System



Highlighted on the organizational chart are the current fiscal year's budgeted positions in the Sewer Maintenance Section, the section that is primarily responsible for operating and maintaining the sanitary sewer system. The boxes shown in dashed lines identify divisions that provide some day-to-day support of the sanitary sewer system, but these divisions also have other, unrelated duties. Examples of functions provided by these divisions include engineering and system mapping assistance, permit oversight and possible heavy construction support. Although they fall under the Director of Operations authority, the Facilities Maintenance, Water Production, and Water Treatment Sections do not provide staff support for the sanitary sewer system, and are therefore not shown on this chart. Also not shown are divisions that provide

services in support of the sanitary sewer system but, for efficiency, are consolidated to support all of the District's activities. Contract service is an example of the type of service paid for by the sewer maintenance service but performed elsewhere within the District.

As the various elements of the SSMP are implemented, the organizational chart will be revised to reflect the updated key staff positions, responsibilities between the divisions that support the Sewer Maintenance Section activities, changes in the restructuring of chains-of-command made to better align responsibilities and the ability of staff to comply with the WDRs, and to include changes and additions to positions for activities needed to successfully implement the SSMP. Although, compilation and maintenance of up-to-date contact lists is required for compliance with the WDRs, it has been included separately in Attachment B, Appendix E, to facilitate routine updates.

3.2.3 Description of General Responsibilities

The following information provides a brief summary of the roles and responsibilities for District staff supporting the sanitary sewer system as illustrated in Figure 3-2.

General Manager/CEO

Under the administrative direction from the District's Board of Directors, the General Manager plans, directs, manages and oversees the activities and operations of the District including engineering, maintenance, purchasing and warehousing, and water operations, coordinates assigned activities with other departments and outside agencies, and provides highly responsible and complex administrative support to the Board of Directors.

The General Manager receives policy direction from the Board of Directors and exercises direct supervision over management, supervisory, professional, technical and clerical staff. The General Manager's office includes, in addition to the General Manager, the Deputy General Manager and Executive Assistant.

Executive Assistant

The Executive Assistant provides highly responsible and confidential secretarial and administrative assistance to the General Manager/CEO and the Board of Directors, and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

Deputy General Manager

Under policy direction of the General Manager/CEO, the Deputy General Manager oversees and leads the daily overall District operations, long-term operating strategy, master planning, CIP, and budget and acts in the stead of the General Manager/CEO during his absence when so directed.

The Deputy General Manager assists and supports the General Manager/CEO in the day-to-day administration of the District and in the planning and execution of programs and projects for accomplishing the District's short and long term goals and objectives. This position operates

with substantial latitude and discretion to achieve effective and efficient utilization of resources in serving the District's constituencies and rate payers.

Management Analyst

Under the direct supervision of the Deputy General Manager or assigned Department Head, the Management Analyst assists and provides responsible and professional assistance to the Deputy General Manager, department heads and other professional staff by providing administrative and technical support in the planning, direction and operation of the District. Additionally, the Management Analyst plans, develops, and manages special projects including problem identification, research studies, analyzing options, statistical analysis, presentation of recommendations, including preparation of documents.

Assistant General Manager

Under administrative direction and supervision of the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager provides highly responsible and professional assistance in the administration of the District; plans, organizes, coordinates and provides functional direction for special projects, legislative activities, community involvement activities, public relations activities; and coordinates assigned activities with other divisions, departments and outside agencies.

Director of Operations

Under general direction, the Director of Operations plans, organizes and directs the activities of the Operations Department through subordinate supervisors, provides complex administrative support to executive management, and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

The Director of Operations is a department head classification within the District's organizational structure. Areas of program responsibility include, but are not limited to, water and sewer system construction and maintenance; fleet, equipment and facilities maintenance, water treatment, water quality and water production.

Administrative Assistant

Under general direction and supervision, the Administration Assistant performs a wide variety of responsible and complex administrative, technical, and secretarial duties in support of assigned department heads and departments, as well as general administrative details, prepares a variety of fiscal, administrative, and operational reports, and provides a variety of information to other agencies, District staff and the general public. The work requires a general knowledge of District functions and specialized knowledge of the technical aspects of the assigned administrative functions.

Director of Engineering

Under general direction of the Assistant General Manager, the Director of Engineering plans, organizes and directs the activities and operations of the Engineering Department through

division supervisors, provides complex administrative support to executive management and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

The Director of Engineering is a department head classification within the District's organizational structure. Areas of program responsibility include, but are not limited to, administration of engineering capital projects, oversight of inspection related services, review of proposed new development plans, and engineering technical support.

Senior Engineer (Planning & CIP)

Under the direct supervision for the Director of Engineering, the Senior Engineer assigns, reviews, supervises and participates in the work of staff responsible for engineering related projects and services and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

The Senior Engineer is a full supervisory engineering classification, and oversees and directs the day-to-day work activities of technical support staff.

Industrial Waste Inspector II

Under the direct supervision of the Senior Engineer of the CIP section, an Industrial Waste Inspector inspects non-domestic and industrial user's facilities and ensures compliance with the District's pretreatment/source control program and issues and renews permits for discharge of non-domestic wastewater into the sanitary sewer system, and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

Technical Support Coordinator

Under the direct supervision of a Senior Engineer, the Technical Support Coordinator coordinates technical support services in the Engineering Department, participates in the development and maintenance of the District's GIS and CAD databases, and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility. A Technical Support Coordinator is also responsible for coordinating and participating in database management for both the GIS and AutoCAD applications.

Construction and Maintenance Superintendent

Under the direction of the Director of Operations, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent assigns, reviews, supervises and participates in the work of staff responsible for water distribution and sanitary sewer system maintenance activities and technical support functions in the Operations Department and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility. Construction and Maintenance Superintendent is a full supervisory classification.

Sewer Maintenance Foreman

Under general supervision of the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent, helps direct and perform semi-skilled and skilled labor in the maintenance, service and repair of sewer collection systems and performs a variety of tasks relative to the assigned area of responsibility.

Sewer Maintenance Foreman is the lead/specialist level in the Sewer Maintenance job series. At this level, incumbents may help direct the work of Sewer Maintenance Workers, in addition to performing the same work, and/or they may provide assistance to the supervisor in coordinating the day-to-day conduct of work activities.

Sewer Maintenance Worker III

Under general supervision of the Sewer Maintenance Foreman, Sewer Maintenance Worker III performs a variety of semi-skilled and skilled duties in sanitary sewer system cleaning and obstacle clearing work, participates in construction, maintenance, service and repair of sewer collection systems, assists in maintenance tasks associated with the water distribution system, and performs a variety of tasks relative to assigned area of responsibility. Sewer Maintenance Worker III is the advanced, senior-working level in the Industrial Waste Inspector series. At this level, incumbents perform the most complex and specialized work tasks, under general supervision, while exercising broader discretion and independent judgment within established guidelines. Some incumbents at this level may also work in a lead role from time to time.

Sewer Maintenance Worker II

Under general supervision of the Sewer Maintenance Foreman, Sewer Maintenance Worker II performs a variety of semi-skilled and skilled duties in sanitary sewer system cleaning and obstacle clearing work, participates in construction, maintenance, service and repair of sewer collection systems, assists in maintenance tasks associated with the water distribution system, and performs a variety of tasks relative to assigned area of responsibility. This is the full-journey-level in the class series. At this level, incumbents perform the full range of duties as assigned, working under less supervision, while exercising discretion and tasks common to the classification while exercising discretion and independent judgment within established guidelines.

Sewer Maintenance Worker I

Under general supervision of the Sewer Maintenance Foreman, Sewer Maintenance Worker I performs a variety of semi-skilled and skilled duties in sanitary sewer system cleaning and obstacle clearing work, participates in construction, maintenance, service and repair of sewer collection systems, assists in maintenance tasks associated with the water distribution system, and performs a variety of tasks relative to assigned area of responsibility. This is the entry level in the class series. At this level, incumbents learn and perform a limited range of the less complex or specialized work tasks, under closer supervision, with less latitude for independent action.

3.2.4 Authorized Representative

The Director of Operations is the District's Legally Responsible Official (LRO) and authorized representative registered with the State of California to officially sign and certify SSO reports submitted via CIWQS. As well, the LRO is responsible for certifying the SSMP milestones. The District has identified one (1) additional LRO, which is the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent, to act as an alternate LRO.

3.3 District Communication Structure for Collection System Issues

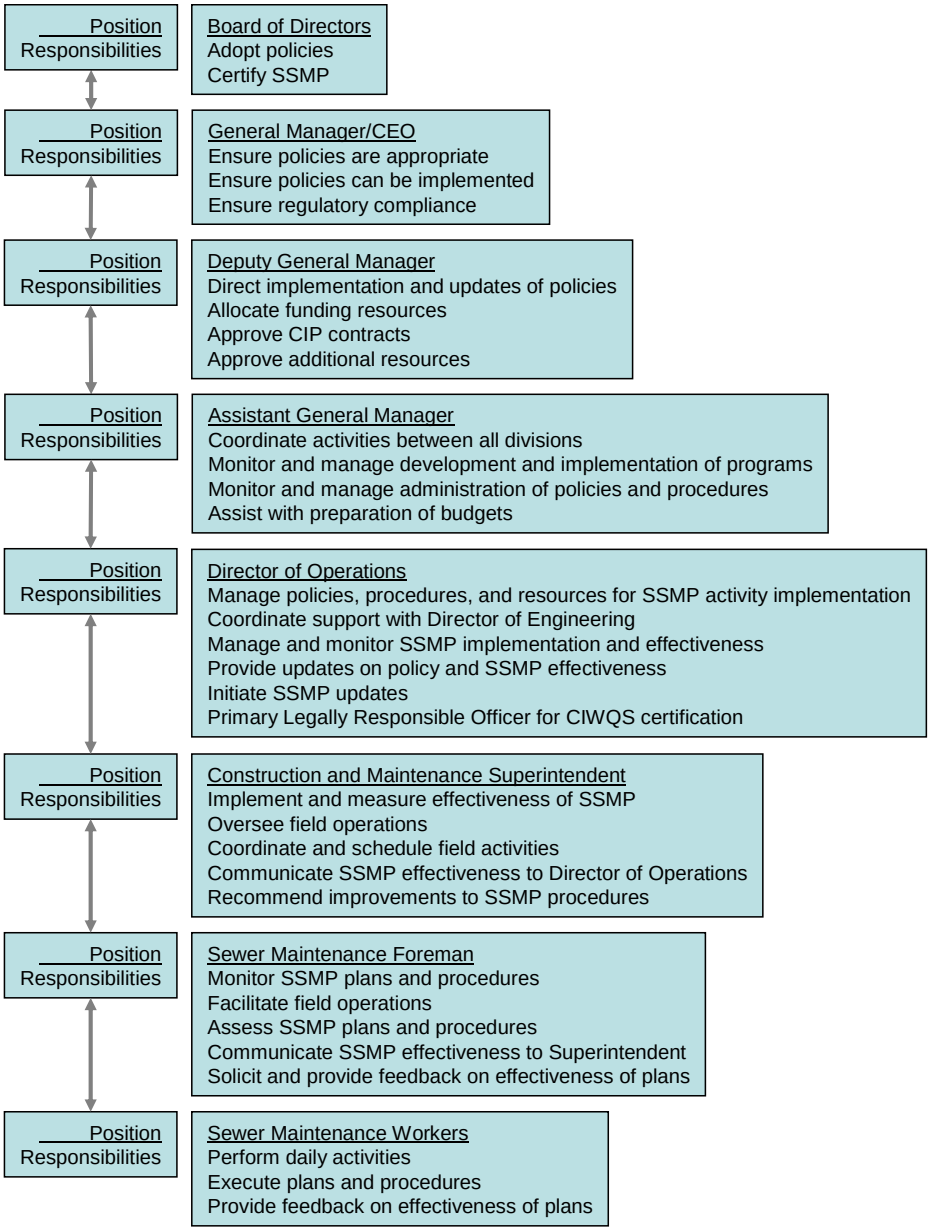
Communication of activities is important in order to keep managerial staff informed of successes and potential problems. Additionally, implementation of the various elements of the SSMP will require constant coordination between the various sections identified in the organization chart. Therefore, clearly identifying the specific positions and staff as well as establishing communication protocols is necessary to ensure the appropriate personnel are properly informed to respond to sanitary sewer system related issues in the most effective and efficient manner.

3.3.1 SSMP Communication Structure

Continual communication among the Operations and Engineering Divisions as well as along the levels of hierarchy facilitates and supports activities that allow the Sewer Maintenance Section to inform the appropriate staff about the operation and management of the collection system.

Generally, the communication plan will follow the chain of command identified in the organizational chart. Specific levels of authority will be required to facilitate implementation and enforcement of the plans and procedures developed for the SSMP. As the various plans and procedures are implemented, an assessment as to the effectiveness of the plans will best be determined by the labor force that executes and evaluates the immediate impacts of the plans and procedures. Efficient and timely responses will be essential to ensure that the adopted plans and procedures are effective for the management and operation of the wastewater system. Figure 3-3 shows the communication protocol that the District should follow for the SSMP. Figure 3-3 also provides a summary of general responsibilities among the staff as it affects the management, operation, and maintenance of the District's sanitary sewer system. The responsibilities listed are to illustrate the overall importance of continual communication among the organization regarding wastewater related issues.

Figure 3-3
Communication Plan and SSMP Responsibilities



3.3.2 SSO Response and Communication Structure

A communication structure related specifically to SSO responding and reporting is discussed in Chapter 7 of this SSMP and more thoroughly documented in Appendix E, which contains a copy of the District's SSOERP.

When an SSO is reported either the District's Customer Service Department or the District's after hours answering service notifies the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent. If the Superintendent is not available, the Director of Operations is notified. The staff member receiving the notification is considered the First Responder and has primary responsibility for coordinating and managing all emergency activities to properly respond to the occurrence. The First Responder must immediately go to the reported SSO location to assess the cause and extent of the SSO, recruit necessary assistance from appropriate personnel and/or outside services, determine and direct immediate remedial action, initiate notification of mandatory and advisory agencies, coordinate sample collection and laboratory sample processing, if required, and complete the Sewer System Incident Report. The size and conditions of the SSO will determine which regulatory agencies will be notified. Notifications to the following agencies will be performed as required:

- San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department (as necessary)
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- City of Rancho Cucamonga Engineering (as necessary)
- Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- County Public Health Department (as necessary)
- San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health
- Cucamonga Valley Water District Risk Management (when a public SSO enters a home or business)
- San Bernardino County Flood Control (as necessary)

Other staff that should be notified, especially if the SSO could not be fully contained or recovered, or if it reaches public waters, include:

- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Assistant General Manager

Generally, notification to the District staff listed above is a courtesy notification, in anticipation of possible media coverage and heightened scrutiny over the response efforts. The District General Manager can also determine whether it would be prudent to notify the Board of Directors.

A response and notification procedure is documented in the SSOERP, included in Appendix E. Figure 2-1 of the SSOERP illustrates the response procedures for the potential scenarios (public or private SSOs) and clearly delineates responsibilities for first responders and ultimate sewer maintenance crew and/or contractor assignments. Table 2-3 of the SSOERP describes the SSO notification requirements while Figure 4-1 of the SSOERP illustrates the notification procedures, timeline, and the regulatory agencies that are to be notified.

3.4 Summary and Continuing Efforts

When the District updates its plans and procedures, and/or revises the SSMP, the SSMP should be updated as necessary to include the specific responsibilities associated with each position. To maintain compliance with the WDRs, the District's organizational chart must include the administrative, maintenance, and management positions responsible for implementing, managing, and updating the overall measures contained in this SSMP. Key contact lists are included in the appendices and attachments to facilitate updates.

Chapter 4
Legal Authority

To prevent SSOs to the maximum extent possible and meet state and federal requirements, each governing agency must ensure that its existing codes, ordinances, policies and procedures include the necessary requirements to implement and fulfill the specific needs of the agency, and to protect the health and safety of people, property, and environment. This chapter of the SSMP includes a discussion of the District's current legal authority for the collection and conveyance of wastewater, and includes recommended revisions to the District's ordinances.

4.1 Regulatory Requirements for Legal Authority Provisions

The WDRs require that the District show, through ordinances, service agreements, or other legally binding procedures, that the District possesses the legal authority to:

a) Prevent illicit discharges into its sanitary sewer system including, but not limited to, inflow and infiltration, storm water, chemical dumping, unauthorized debris, and cut roots, etc.;

b) Require that sewers and connections be properly designed and constructed;

c) Ensure access for maintenance, inspection, or repairs for portions of the lateral owned or maintained by the District;

d) Limit the discharge of fats, oils, grease, and other debris that may cause blockages; and

e) Enforce any violation of its sewer ordinances.

4.2 Background for Legal Authority

The California Water Code of the California Code of Regulations, the Federal Clean Water Act of the United States Code, and the California Waste Discharge Requirements grant the District the authority to establish codes, agreements, policies, and procedures for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a wastewater collection system, and the ability to enforce the necessary requirements. Below is a discussion of the relevant sections granting this authority.

California Water Code Section 30000 et. seq., California Code of Regulations: Pursuant to the provisions of Division 12 of the State Water Code, the people of San Bernardino County formed the CVWD in March 1955. Section 31000 allows the District to provide wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services. The powers afforded water districts formed under this code are broad as noted in Section 35506 which states "In order to carry out the powers and purposes granted under this article a district may exercise or use any of the powers or procedures otherwise granted to a district."

California Water Code Section 13271, California Code of Regulations: Section 13271 of the California Water Code, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, prohibits the discharge of sewage and hazardous material into the waters of the State and requires the proper notification of authorized agencies in the event of an SSO. Entities which do not properly follow the requirements of this section may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine, imprisonment, or both.

Clean Water Act, Section 1251 of Chapter 33 of the United States Code: In 1972, the federal Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants, including sewage, into public waters of the United States. The federal government has the authority to enforce compliance with the CWA via specific permits, such as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, as well as court action such as administrative orders and consent decrees.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Protection of the Environment: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in its general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR Part 403), and the District, in its District Ordinance 28-D, prohibit any user from discharging solid or viscous pollutants, such as fats, oils, and grease (FOG) wastes, in amounts which will cause obstructions (blockages) to the flow in the wastewater system and interfere with the operation of the wastewater system.

Regional Pretreatment Agreement (IEUA, Regional Wastewater Ordinance No. 82): On December 7th, 2005, IEUA adopted the Regional Ordinance No. 82. The ordinance recognizes IEUA as the primary control authority over wastewater discharges within its service area including the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and CVWD. The agreement grants IEUA the authority to regulate the industrial users within the boundaries of the District whose facilities are tributary to the Regional Sewerage System. Additionally, IEUA has full enforceable legal authority as a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) to inspect, permit, and control indirect discharges of non-domestic waste by industrial users within the District of the Regional System.

California Waste Discharge Requirements: On May 2, 2006, the SWRCB adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003. The WDRs are applicable to all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to publicly owned treatment facilities in the state of California. Specifically, the WDRs require all affected agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities to take a proactive approach to ensure a system-wide operation, maintenance, and management plan is established to effectively reduce the potential, quantity, and frequency of SSOs that may occur and impact surface or ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters.

4.3 Summary and Evaluation of the District's Existing Legal Authority

CVWD's legal authority and powers pertaining to the District's wastewater collection system originate from the powers granted by the State and Federal governments, and are codified in Ordinances No. 28-D (Non-domestic Wastewater Discharge) and 32-D (Fees, Rates, Rules and Regulations for Sewer Services). These Ordinances are included in Appendix A for reference. Collectively, the ordinances provide for the regulation of contributors to the District's wastewater collection system through the issuance of permits and enforcement of general requirements. Through these ordinances, the District establishes the authority to monitor and enforce activities, require user reporting, and set fees for the equitable distribution of costs.

Ordinance 28-D provides the District with the authority to perform inspections of non-domestic user's on-site sewer system, on site sewage treatment devices, enforce sewer flow capacity purchases, establish individual industrial sewer rate mechanisms, and inspect sources of wastewater and business operations. Ordinance 32-D sets forth the requirements and procedures for connection and use of the CVWD sewer collection system, and establishes fees and rates for sewer connections, sewer use, and construction maintenance and inspection.

CVWD also requires compliance with the Cucamonga Valley Water District Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities, its standard construction specifications, and Section 11 of the District's Technical Provisions for the design, construction, and installation of wastewater facilities. Collectively, the documents serve to facilitate the control of inflow and infiltration (I/I); require proper design, construction, installation, testing, and inspection of new and rehabilitated sewers and laterals; control the discharge of FOG; enforce violation of ordinances, and promote and protect the health, safety, and general welfare of all of the citizens of the CVWD.

In addition, the District has executed various agreements with cities and agencies adjacent to the District for the conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. These agreements have been approved by the District Board of Directors. An example includes the Regional Pretreatment Agreement (IEUA, Regional Wastewater Ordinance No. 82) with IEUA to regulate the industrial users within the boundaries of the District whose facilities are tributary to the Regional Sewerage System and inspect, permit, and control indirect discharges of non-domestic waste by industrial users. Other agreements include out-of-service-area agreements to convey wastewater from areas outside of the District's boundaries, and with businesses within the District that have their own campuses and collection systems. Service areas and persons outside of the CVWD, who are, by contract or agreement, served by the District's wastewater collection system, are required to comply with CVWD's ordinances and standard design drawings, details, and construction standards.

The following sections include a summary of the District's existing codes and ordinances as they apply to its sanitary sewer system.

4.3.1 Prevention of Illicit Discharges

CVWD is required to prevent discharges of illicit and undesirable substances from entering the wastewater collection system. Illicit discharges include, but are not limited to, the release of I/I, storm water, chemical dumping, unauthorized debris and constituents, and cut roots. Discussed below is CVWD's Ordinance 28-D to control the discharge of the prohibited substances.

Section 2, General Discharge Prohibitions, includes a general description of the various types of substances restricted by the District from being directly or indirectly discharged into the collection system. The restrictions are applicable to all users of the District's system "whether or not the user is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements."

This section of the ordinance provides the District the authority to regulate the specific type of substances permitted to be discharged into its wastewater collection system beyond what is included in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any additional national and/or state requirements.

The descriptions of the prohibited substances included in this section are adequate and comprehensive as to the types of substances not permitted to be discharged into the collection system. Additionally, the District further restricts the substances allowable into the system by including a description of the effects on the system the District intends to avoid. Generally, the prohibited items include substances with characteristics that may cause:

- Obstructions to the flow in the sewer system;
- Interference with the operation of the POTW;
- Damage or create a hazard to District's wastewater collection system structures;
- Damage or create a hazard to the District's wastewater collection system equipment;
- Damage or create a hazard to District personnel;
- A public nuisance or create a hazard to life; and/or
- Interference with the maintenance of the sewage collection system.

Regulating the type of substances allowable in the District's wastewater collection system serves to protect and maintain its integrity.

Section 3, Specific Discharge Prohibitions, includes a description of specific wastes prohibited from being disposed of into the District's wastewater collection system without prior approval by the District and obtaining special permits. In addition to the specific types of wastes identified, this section addresses the requirement for the proper disposal of the specific types of wastes discussed in this section.

Generally, this section prohibits the following substances from being discharged into the District's wastewater collection system:

- Spent solutions, sludges, and recovered pretreatment waste generated from industrial processes;
- Wastes produced from water softening processes;
- Hospital and medical wastes;
- Wastes which have bypassed sewage pretreatment, monitoring or control devices;

- Wastes generated from the improper maintenance of gravity grease interceptors and gravity separation clarifiers; and
- Wastes or treated wastewater from mobile treatment systems or mobile treatment devices.

The description of the prohibited substances provides the District with sufficient authority to limit and control the types of domestic and industrial wastes discharged into the system and reduces the potential for misinterpretation.

Subsection 3.3, Point of Discharge, serves to prevent any wastewater discharges via manholes, cleanouts, or other openings in the sewer unless approved by the District via a written application and payment of the applicable charges and fees. By requiring an application and fees, the District is able to track and control the type and amount of point discharges.

Subsections 4.1, State Requirements, and 4.2, District's Right of Revision, provide the District with the authority to modify the requirements on users of the District's wastewater collection system. These sections allow the District adequate opportunity to establish more stringent limitations and requirements of the dischargers and further limit the substances allowed to be discharged into the wastewater collection system on a case by case basis.

Subsection 4.3, Accidental Sewer Discharges, addresses the requirement for industrial users to install spill containment facilities to prevent the accidental discharge of prohibited materials into the District's wastewater collection system. Submittal of detailed plans, showing the proposed facilities and operating procedures, is required for District review and approval prior to discharging into the District's collection system. This allows the District adequate opportunity to ensure the requirements of the ordinance are met and that the potential for the accidental discharge of prohibited substances is reduced.

Continual coordination between CVWD's General Manager and Director of Operations is imperative to ensure that substances that may be detrimental to the operation and maintenance of the system are not permitted into the system. The intent of these sections of the ordinance to specify the prohibited substances and allow the District to track and control the type and amount of discharges, meets the requirements of the WDRs.

4.3.2 Proper Connections and Construction

The requirements for the design and construction of new, rehabilitated, and replaced sewer system facilities, including mains, tie-ins, service laterals, cleanouts, manholes, and other system appurtenances, are necessary to ensure the proper operation of the sewer system. CVWD's Ordinance No. 28-D and 32-D each include sections that establish the District's rights and responsibilities regarding the appropriate design, construction, inspection, and maintenance of sewer system connections and collection facilities. The ordinances require that the design, construction, and installation of sewer related facilities be in compliance with the District's standards and specifications. The following includes a summary of the specific sections and/or subsections of each ordinance that establishes the District's authority to require and ensure that wastewater facilities are properly designed and constructed.

Section 4.4, Application for Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit, of Ordinance 28-D, requires commercial facilities, including all FSEs and other industrial users proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater into the District's wastewater collection system, to submit a District Non-Domestic Sewer Discharge Permit Application to the General Manager for review and approval. The application requires that information indicating the type and quantity of non-domestic wastewater being discharged, or proposed for discharge, be included to allow the District to determine if additional information, plumbing plans, sewer plans, or sewage pretreament, controls and monitoring devices shall be required.

The requirements apply specifically to facilities producing non-domestic wastes and wastewater and provides the District the opportunity to require, review and approve design and construction plans for facilities discharging flows into the District's wastewater collection system. These requirements allow the District the opportunity to ensure the safety of the wastewater collection system.

Section 3, New Service Laterals, of Ordinance 32-D, includes subsections that provide general design and construction requirements for lateral connections to the District's wastewater collection system. The applicable subsections specify the location, size, and other pertinent lateral information to ensure the proper connection to minimize maintenance problems.

Section 6, New Facility Installations Other Than Lateral Service Connections, of Ordinance 32-D, addresses the installation of additional wastewater facilities required by the District. This section provides the District's Engineering Department adequate authority to specify the additional facilities necessary as a condition of the installation of new sewer services. It requires the developer to submit, in the form required by the District's Engineering Department, design plans for review and approval. Developers will not be permitted to construct any facilities without completion of appropriate application forms, payment of applicable permit fees, and District approval of plans. The District's authority to require sewer mains to be constructed in streets, which in turn provides District staff access to its facilities, is addressed in Subsection 6.8.

Standard Drawings and Specification Requirements

CVWD's Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities was updated in August 2005 and includes construction information for sewer facilities. The comprehensive set of standard drawings includes information regarding the requirements for sewer lateral connections, pipe size, minimum grades, manholes, and construction requirements. Additionally, Section 11, Sewerline Pipe Installation, of the District's Technical Provisions and Divisions 8-12 of the District's Technical Specifications include the general construction requirements for the District's wastewater collection system.

In 2008, the District performed an audit of its design standard drawings, technical provisions, and technical specifications to identify potential areas requiring updating, revisions, or modifications. Overall, it was determined that additional information pertaining to methods of pipeline installation including, but not limited to, the rehabilitation or replacement, pipe point repairs, trenchless construction (e.g. jack and bore, reaming, bursting, cured-in place pipe line, and slip-lining), manhole point repair construction, and drop manholes may be added to either the District's design and construction documents or Ordinance 28-D. Specific requirements that explain these requirements and outline the submittal and review of construction plans related to

the wastewater collection system are under review by the District. Possible additions include design plan and profile information to establish the District's criteria for developing sewer facility improvement plans.

Comment [PE1]: Note: District staff to evaluate and update design standards, technical provisions and/or technical specifications as necessary.

4.3.3 Accessibility for Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair

Each ordinance includes sections that provide the District with the authority to ensure access for maintenance, inspection, or repairs for portions of the laterals owned and/or maintained by the District. The following provides a summary of the sections giving the District and its staff the legal authority to access sites for the purpose of maintenance, monitoring, inspecting, and performing repairs to District wastewater facilities.

Ordinance 28-D

Ordinance 28-D provides the District the authority to perform inspections of non-domestic users' on-site sewer systems, on-site sewage treatment devices and inspection of sources of wastewater and business operations to enable the District to comply with the terms of the IEUA's Regional Sewage Service Contract, and all supplemental sewer service contracts.

Subsection 4.6, Accessibility and Right of Inspection, of Ordinance 28-D, affords the District adequate authority to enter all properties from which wastes or wastewaters are being or are capable of being discharged by non-domestic users into the District's sewer system. Accessibility is granted to District staff for purposes of inspecting, measuring, sampling, and testing wastes or wastewaters generated at the site to determine whether the intent of the District's ordinance(s) are being met and that the user is complying with all requirements.

Additionally, this section of the ordinance codifies the District the authority to perform sampling, inspection, and evaluation of the operations and maintenance of wastewater treatment, controls and monitoring devices, policies and procedures, and the operation of process equipment pertaining to the quality and quantity of non-domestic wastewater discharged to the District sewer system.

Although this section provides District staff the authority to access wastewater related facilities, it does not allow District staff to access the facilities for maintenance purposes or to perform these functions on systems that discharge domestic wastewater. In the event a site inspection reveals improper maintenance and\or cleaning and there is imminent danger to the District's sewer facilities or the public, the District should have the authority to access the site and related facilities to perform the necessary maintenance and cleaning in an effort to prevent exposing the public to a health risk or hazard and compromising the operation of the District's wastewater collection system. Additionally, the District should have access to the site for maintenance and cleaning purposes in the event an emergency occurs that requires the immediate cleaning of the sewer facilities discharging into the District's wastewater system.

It is recommended that the District's legal authority be expanded to include access by District staff to sites for performing necessary maintenance and cleaning of sewer facilities which are determined to be in or may result in the violation of the provisions included in the ordinance or the conditions of a Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit. Also, provisions are recommended to provide staff access to sewer facilities that discharge domestic wastewater.

Ordinance 32-D

The following sections of Ordinance 32-D documents the District's authority to access pipelines and other facilities located on public property and within properly documented easements. Privately owned sewer facilities and laterals located on private property is the responsibility of the property owner.

Subsection 2.5 requires compliance with Ordinance 28-D (Non-domestic Wastewater Discharge) prior to receiving approval for connecting to the District's wastewater collection system. Incorporating the reference to Ordinance 28-D ensures the District's accessibility to all properties from which domestic and non-domestic waste or wastewaters are being or are capable of being discharged into the District's sewer system for purposes of inspecting, measuring, sampling, and testing.

Section 8, General Maintenance and Inspection, of the ordinance grants District staff access to customer's building, grounds and premises, or any part or parts thereof for inspecting and maintaining District owned facilities.

Subsection 8.1 allows the District to discontinue sewer service for a period of time for the purpose of performing necessary repairs, implementing necessary maintenance procedures and expanding the sewer collection system.

Subsection 8.2 grants District staff specific access to the portion of the lateral located between the customer's property line and the District's sewage collection pipelines to ensure proper maintenance and operation of the laterals connecting to the District's sewer collection system.

Additionally, the ordinance implies that the District may have some accessibility rights in that it requires the General Manager to issue a permit before a sewer line may be constructed and connected. As such, the General Manager has the opportunity to ensure that new sewer lines are accessible by District staff. Since this is not an explicit requirement, and it is based on the District's best engineering abilities, not all new sewer pipes may be designed with proper access to the facilities for maintenance, repair, replacement and/or rehabilitation purposes. Typically, District staff review access and easement requirements during the plan review process for new sewer facilities. To provide adequate access to all facilities, the District should consider explicitly defining which facilities the staff can access for the purpose of maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and repair efforts.

4.3.4 Limit Fats, Oils, and Grease Discharge

To limit the discharge of FOG and other debris that may cause blockages, the District's Ordinance 28-D addresses the requirement or potential requirement for sewerage pretreatment equipment. At the discretion of the General Manager, these appurtenances may be required for non-domestic wastewater contributors in an effort to implement the General Provisions listed in Section 1.1 of Ordinance 28-D.

Section 4, General Discharge Requirements and Regulations, includes a summary of the type of equipment, devices and controls that may be required by the General Manager. Specifically, it addresses the requirements for the installation, minimum capacity and flow rate, and

inspection and cleaning frequency of grease interceptors, gravity separation clarifiers by FSEs and other non-domestic sewer users respectively.

Subsection 4.5, Requirement to Install Sewerage Pretreatment Equipment, Monitoring Devices and Controls, gives the District's General Manager the authority to require non-domestic sewer users to install and maintain sewerage pretreatment equipment, monitoring devices and controls, determine the general requirements, and approve the installation of specific devices and proposed procedures. While domestic users are not required to install and maintain pretreatment equipment, domestic users are encouraged, through educational efforts, to properly discard FOG in places other than the sewer.

Subsection 4.5.d, Monitoring Facility Specifications, provides the District the authority to require monitoring facilities to be constructed for sampling and monitoring the wastes, wastewater flow, and facilities in compliance with the District's requirements. It requires pretreatment and monitoring facilities to be constructed according to all applicable local construction standards and specifications to allow for inspections, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems of the facility.

CVWD recently prepared The Cucamonga Valley Water District Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program (FOG Control Program), that adequately documents and establishes the formal procedures District staff implements to effectively minimize the direct or indirect discharge of all wastewater or waste containing FOG into the District's wastewater collection system. It includes several components necessary to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection system to achieve the goal of minimizing SSOs due to excessive FOG.

The elements include:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptor Installation, Operation and Maintenance Requirements
- Notification Requirements
- Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements
- Permits, Inspection, and Enforcement
- Public Education

FSEs and other non-domestic waste and wastewater generating facilities are required to obtain a Non-Domestic Wastewater Discharge Permit which sets forth the specific terms, conditions, and criteria required for compliance with the District's ordinances, FOG Control Program, and policies for each facility requiring connection to the District's wastewater collection system. The District's objective is to continue to implement and enforce actions against users of the wastewater collection system that violate the prohibition of discharging FOG into the wastewater collection system. The District will continue enforcement actions for noncompliance and it will be possible for other regulatory agencies, including the EPA or the State to initiate their own enforcement actions, if, in their opinion, the District does not implement adequate enforcement.

4.3.5 Violation Enforcement

The authority for the District to enforce penalties for violations of the District's ordinances and other adopted policies as they pertain to its wastewater collection system is included in Ordinance 28-D and is primarily described in Section 8, Administrative Enforcement Remedies, Section 9, Judicial Enforcement Remedies, and Section 10, Supplemental Enforcement Action, of the ordinance. These sections codify the District's authority to enforce violations of the ordinance with respect to the sanitary sewer system. The following paragraphs summarize these sections.

Section 8, Administrative Enforcement Remedies, describes the various enforcement mechanisms that may be utilized by the District in the event that District policies or provisions of the ordinance or the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit are violated. The enforcement mechanisms summarized in Subsections 8.1 through 8.3 include a verbal warning, written warning, and notice of violations respectively. The enforcement mechanisms are applicable to violations such as housekeeping practices or violations which do not imminently endanger human health or welfare. The mechanism implemented by the District may vary according to the type and extent of the violation.

Subsection 8.4, Administrative Orders, describes the administrative orders that may be implemented by the General Manger to ensure compliance with the ordinance, permit conditions or limitations. The administrative orders include a Cease and Desist Order, Compliance Time Schedule, Show Cause Order, and a Compliance Order. A penalty assessment for each type of administrative order, including a Notice of Violation, is included in Exhibit A of Ordinance 28-D.

Subsection 8.5, Administrative Civil Penalties, summarizes the District's administrative citation program as an option for enforcing violations of the District's ordinances and policies. This section of the ordinance allows the District to determine the enforcement response, including permit suspension and revocation depending on the magnitude and duration of the violation, its effect on the POTW and the environment and whether or not there is a danger to the health and safety of the general public due to a wastewater generation or discharge. The General Manager is recognized as having the authority to determine whether grounds exist for assessment of civil penalties due to ordinance violations. The civil penalties that may be assessed include the following:

1. In an amount which shall not exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports;
2. In an amount which shall not exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to timely comply with any compliance schedules established by the District;
3. In an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per violation for each day of discharge in violation of any waste discharge limit, permit condition, or requirement issued, reissued or adopted by the District; or
4. In an amount which does not exceed ten dollars ($10.00) per gallon for discharges in violation of any suspension, revocation, cease and desist order or other orders, or prohibition issued, reissued or adopted by the District.

Subsection 8.6, Termination of Discharge, authorizes the District to discontinue sewer service for violation of any of the following conditions or requirements:

a. Violation of Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit conditions;
b. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
c. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
d. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling;
e. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards of the Ordinance; or
f. Failure to pay applicable charges and fees.

This section of the ordinance allows the District to discontinue sewer service to users that are in violation of specific conditions of the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit and the District's ordinance. In addition to requiring compliance with other conditions of the District, implementation of this enforcement mechanism may also serve as a measure to control and limit the discharge of specific types and quantities of constituents prohibited by the District under its industrial waste program. Though the District has the authority to implement these remedies for violations, District staff often works with the violator and offers an opportunity to correct inappropriate activities prior to discontinuing sewer service.

Section 9, Judicial Enforcement Remedies, gives the District the authority to utilize Injunctive Relief, Civil Penalties, Criminal Penalties or a combination of the remedies to enforce compliance with ordinance and penalize users who violate and/or continue to violate any provision of the ordinance, regulations or related orders promulgated in relation to the ordinance, the Non-domestic Discharge Permit, or of pretreatment standards or requirements. Any person who negligently or knowingly violates any of the provisions of the ordinances is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

4.4 Recommendations

The District's legal authority, as currently adopted, provides the District adequate authority to operate its wastewater system and enforce them against violators. However, the District is encouraged to review the recommended ordinance sections, included in Appendix B of this SSMP, for inclusion in either the District's ordinances, or as a policy to be adopted by the Board, or distributed by the General Manager. The recommended provisions will enhance the District's current ordinances and provide clarification on areas that are silent or vague. These provisions must be modified to ensure compliance with the District's ordinance format and avoid creating conflicts with existing codes. If the District adopts any of these provisions, it is recommended that the ordinances be included with Ordinance 28-D.

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Chapter 5
Operations and Maintenance Program

This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's operations, maintenance and other related measures and activities as they pertain to its sanitary sewer system.

5.1 Regulatory Requirements for Operations and Maintenance Program

The WDRs require that the SSMP contain descriptive measures of the District's Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Program that are implemented by District staff to facilitate proper and efficient management and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system and the affected appurtenances. The WDRs require that the SSMP include a description of each of the following components as they apply to the District's sanitary sewer system:

a) Maintenance of up-to-date sanitary sewer system map showing all gravity line segments and manholes, pumping facilities, pressure pipes and valves, and applicable stormwater conveyance facilities;

b) Routine preventive operation and maintenance activities by staff and contractors, including a system for scheduling regular maintenance and cleaning of the sanitary sewer system with more frequent cleaning and maintenance targeted at known problem areas. The Preventive Maintenance Program should have a system to document scheduled and conducted activities, such as work orders;

c) Development of a rehabilitation and replacement plan to identify and prioritize system deficiencies and implant short-term and long-term rehabilitation actions to address each deficiency. The program should include regular visual and TV inspections of manholes and sewer pipes, and a system for ranking the condition of sewer pipes and scheduling rehabilitation. Rehabilitation and replacement should focus on sewer pipes that are at risk of collapse or prone to more frequent blockages due to pipe defects. Finally, the rehabilitation and replacement plan should include a capital improvement plan that addresses proper management and protection of the infrastructure assets. The plan shall include a time schedule for implementing the short and long-term plans plus a schedule for developing the funds needed for the capital improvement plan;

d) Provide training on a regular basis for staff in sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance, and repair contractors to be appropriately trained; and

e) Development of equipment and replacement part inventories, including identification of critical replacement parts.

5.2 District's Operations and Maintenance Program

The District prepared a comprehensive document titled Cucamonga Valley Water District Operations and Maintenance Program (O&M Program) which includes a summary of the

District's current procedures and practices as they pertain to the O&M activities related to its sanitary sewer system. The CVWD's O&M Program contains information pertaining to the following components for compliance with the WDRs:

- Inventory and Mapping of the Sanitary Sewer System Assets
- Preventative Maintenance Program
- Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
- Fats, Oils, and Grease Reduction and Management Program
- Wastewater System Inspection and Assessment Program
- Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Project Identification
- Computerized Maintenance Management System
- Equipment and Replacement Part Inventories
- Training Program
- Staffing Requirements and Recommendations

A copy of the O&M Program is included in Appendix C of the SSMP for reference.

5.3 Discussion of Regulatory O&M Components

To address the components listed in Section 5.1 and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the applicable O&M procedures currently being implemented. The following paragraphs correlate to the WDR components listed in Section 5.1. The complete O&M Program is included in Appendix C.

5.3.1 Sanitary Sewer System Mapping

The location of most sewer pipes and associated appurtenances operated and maintained by the District were originally documented using atlas map books. The atlas mapbooks, which were prepared using as-built drawing information, have been converted to GIS using ESRI's ArcGIS software. The conversion of records to GIS has primarily included digitizing location information from the District's atlas map sheets and recording pertinent facility attributes.

Updates to the GIS information are generated by Sewer Maintenance crews while performing routine operation and maintenance activities. Discrepancies between information contained on the atlas maps and field conditions are manually documented on the atlas maps. The atlas map pages containing comments are dated and submitted to GIS staff for updating of electronic files. The District is working towards developing formal standard operating procedures for updating GIS information.

Comment [PE2]: Note: District staff to develop, evaluate and update standard operating procedures as necessary.

CVWD has begun efforts to implement a pilot program that integrates InfraMap and Azteca Systems developed by IWater and Cityworks respectively. InfraMap, an asset mapping tool, interface with the District's GIS data and the GIS based Azteca Solutions, a Computer Asset

Maintenance Management System (CMMS). The District intends to use the integrated software to determine whether incorporation of the systems will facilitate management of the District's facilities.

5.3.2 Preventive Maintenance Program

CVWD's sanitary sewer system, as many aging utilities serving more mature communities, has required frequent maintenance due to age, extended use, debris accumulation, and tree root intrusion. To minimize and prevent system blockages and preserve and extend the useful life of the sanitary sewer system, CVWD's Preventive Maintenance Program has primarily included the routine cleaning of its wastewater pipelines. The District's Preventive Maintenance Program includes scheduled cleaning, root control and manhole treatment and is further documented in the O&M Program.

Mechanical Cleaning

The District's cleaning efforts focus on one (1) quadrant of the District at a time in the direction of flow to convergence locations. Sewer Maintenance crews work daily to eliminate potential pipe and manhole blockages. Two (2) crews consisting of two (2) staff members each are assigned to perform daily routine cleaning tasks. Additionally, crews clean high frequency maintenance locations on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis. These locations include several of the District's siphons, pipelines with sags, and areas identified as having excessive amounts of grease accumulation and root concentrations.

Cleaning efforts are documented manually on daily reports. Documented information pertaining to sewer pipeline cleaning activities include lineal footage cleaned, pipe size, pipe length, type of debris removed, names of staff performing the cleaning, and any additional pertinent comments. Progress ranges may vary on a daily basis depending on the existing conditions, staffing available, and other assigned duties.

Root Treatment

A component of the District's cleaning efforts includes utilization of the District's jet-rodder/vactor and routine chemical treatment to minimize the potential for SSOs due to root related problems. CVWD's root treatment program is performed by a contractor retained by the District to perform routine chemical treatment of select portions of the District's sanitary sewer system and includes the application of chemical root inhibitors to reduce or eliminate roots intruding into the pipes. As locations are identified as requiring chemical treatment for root control, location information is recorded in the CCTV database, assessed, and evaluated for inclusion in the cycle of the root control program.

Manhole Treatment Program

To control infestations of insects and to maintain adequate access to the system, the District's sanitary sewer system manholes are systematically treated for the removal of roaches. The roach treatment program primarily targets the more mature areas within the District and areas with FSEs. The spraying of manholes is performed by an independent contractor retained by the

District. The manholes selected for treatment are identified by areas known to be prone to insect infestation, and observations made during the annual cleaning.

5.3.3 Sanitary Sewer System Inspection and Condition Assessment Program

Regular and systematic inspection and assessment of sanitary sewer system facilities provides a means to monitor the condition of the facilities, the effectiveness of the maintenance operations, and provides a basis for identifying and scheduling capital improvements. As well, the overall assessment can be used to determine the funding required to repair, rehabilitate, and replace an aging collection system and to prioritize the allocation of funds and optimize the expenditure and efforts to operate a sewer collection system.

System Inspection and Assessment

CCTV inspections are performed systematically one (1) complete quadrant at a time. It is performed on a daily basis and subsequent to the cleaning of the pipelines and of all new and rehabilitated pipelines to ensure contractor compliance with District design and construction standards. CVWD employs CCTV technology for the inspection of its pipelines. The information obtained and recorded from the CCTV inspections is reviewed, recorded, and assessed by District staff. Permanent records of the inspections are made by capturing still images of the information on the TV screen and recording the information on DVDs. Inspection information is recorded and rated according to the District's procedures summarized in the O&M Program in Appendix C. Daily progress is recorded by the staff member in a daily report and utilized for recording, tracking, and reporting purposes.

Repair and Rehabilitation Projects

CVWD's Sewer Maintenance Section is responsible performs various types of wastewater facility repairs and rehabilitation improvements and may include point repairs, removing obstructions in the sewers that hinder cleaning operations, manhole rehabilitation, video inspection and other related work. Repairs that require resources beyond those available within the Sewer Maintenance Division are coordinated and scheduled with other sections including the Water Maintenance Division. The types of repairs performed by District staff vary according to the location, depth, and utilities located in the vicinity of the necessary repair. As required, the District retains outside services for repair work that must be completed quickly, is excessively deep, and/or that are located in areas with extensive utilities.

CIP Development

Integrating the results of the inspection and assessment efforts, with the capacity modeling efforts, CVWD may consider developing a rolling 10-year CIP list of projects to project costs and dates for start and end of construction. The wastewater staff should review the list at least every two (2) years to revise the priorities and update estimated costs based on new information. This will assure that the necessary projects will be completed and thereby reducing the potential occurrence of an SSO.

5.3.4 Training Program

Prior to performing any work on District facilities, District Sewer Maintenance staff is trained on the provisions of the wastewater O&M policies, procedures, safety policies, and the equipment used. Additionally, Sewer Maintenance staff is required to receive Sewer Collection System Maintenance training and certification through CWEA. Training for operation of District equipment includes primarily “on-the-job” training in conjunction with weekly “tailgate” meetings to discuss safety issues. Currently, the Sewer Maintenance staff is required to obtain certifications including, but not limited to, Confined Space, welding, and HazMat.

Recommendations for the District’s instructional program for initial, refresher, and routine training, specifically for the management and operation of the District’s sanitary sewer system, is included in the O&M Program. As necessary and determined by appropriate managerial staff, training programs may also include supplemental technical training required to efficiently and safely perform specific job related duties.

5.3.5 Equipment and Replacement Part Inventories

The Sewer Maintenance Division maintains an inventory of District vehicles and sewer system replacement parts. A summary of the equipment and materials available to the District’s Sewer Maintenance Division is included in Attachment C of the SSOERP in Appendix E.

The District’s vehicles and sewer system replacement parts are made readily accessible to maintenance staff. The replacement parts maintained in the Operations Yard are for the specific types of repairs the Sewer Maintenance staff performs. As necessary, maintenance staff solicits the utilization of resources, including equipment and staff, from the Water Maintenance Section. For implementation of repairs that extend beyond the District’s internal resource capabilities, the District retains the services of professional contractors.

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Chapter 6
Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program

This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's FOG Control Program including identification of high frequency maintenance locations and source control.

6.1 Regulatory Requirements for a FOG Control Program

To comply with the WDRs, the District is required to evaluate its service area to determine whether a FOG Control program is necessary. If deemed necessary, the District is required to develop and implement a FOG Control Program to effectively control the quantity of FOG that is discharged into the District's sanitary sewer system. The FOG Control Program shall include the following as appropriate:

a) An implementation plan and schedule for a public education outreach program that promotes proper disposal of FOG;

b) A plan and schedule for the disposal of FOG generated within the sanitary sewer system service area. This may include a list of acceptable disposal facilities and/or additional facilities needed to adequately dispose of FOG generated within a sanitary sewer system service area;

c) The legal authority to prohibit discharges to the system and identify measures to prevent SSOs and blockages caused by FOG;

d) Requirements to install grease removal devices (such as traps or interceptors), design standards for the removal devices, maintenance requirements, best management practices (BMP) requirements, record keeping and reporting requirements;

e) Authority to inspect grease producing facilities, enforcement authorities, and whether the Enrollee has sufficient staff to inspect and enforce the FOG ordinance;

f) An identification of sanitary sewer system sections subject to FOG blockages and establishment of a cleaning maintenance schedule for each section; and

g) Development and implementation of source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system for each section identified in (f) above.

6.2 Discussion of FOG Control Program

The District has prepared the FOG Control Program to document its current activities and facilitate the maximum beneficial public use for the District's sanitary sewer system while preventing blockages of the sewer lines and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system.

The District's FOG Control Program documents the processes and procedures intended to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's sanitary sewer system to achieve the goal of minimizing SSOs due to excessive FOG. Elements of the District's FOG Control Program include the following:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptor Installation, Operation and Maintenance Requirements
- Notification Requirements
- Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements
- Permits and Enforcement
- Drawing Submittals
- Public Education

To address the components listed in Section 6.1 and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the applicable FOG control procedures currently being implemented. The following paragraphs correlate to the WDR components listed in Section 6.1. The complete FOG Control Program is included in Appendix D.

6.2.1 Public Education Program

The primary focus of the District's FOG Control Program has been on source control with a concentrated effort in educating FSE staff on the negative impacts of putting FOG into the wastewater collection system. During the regularly performed site inspections, District staff provides informative and practical suggestions for reducing the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection, engaging FSE staff in reducing FOG related SSOs. To date, the District's efforts to educate FSE staff has been effective in attaining the desired results from the FSEs.

6.2.2 Disposal of FOG

The FOG Control Program includes a description of BMPs, which include simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Routine inspections performed by District staff provide the District an opportunity to reiterate the importance of limiting FOG Discharge into the District's wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG.

The requirement for the pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs is included in the FOG Control Program and primarily includes the installation of grease interceptors as determined necessary by the District. The cleaning and removal of all accumulated grease is required by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency.

6.2.3 Legal Authority to Prohibit Discharges

CVWD is required to prevent discharges of illicit and undesirable substances from entering the wastewater collection system. Illicit discharges include, but are not limited to, the release of I/I, storm water, chemical dumping, unauthorized debris and constituents, and cut roots.

The District's current legal authority to limit and prohibit FOG is established through its existing regulations, ordinances, and permitting procedures.

Section 2, General Discharge Prohibitions, of the District's Ordinance 28-D, includes a general description of the various types of substances restricted by the District from being directly or indirectly discharged into the collection system. The restrictions are applicable to all users of the District's system.

While FOG is not specifically mentioned in this section, the prohibited items include substances with characteristics that may cause:

- Obstructions to the flow in the sewer system;
- Interference with the operation of the POTW;
- Damage or create a hazard to District's wastewater collection system structures;
- Damage or create a hazard to the District's wastewater collection system equipment;
- Damage or create a hazard to the District's personnel;
- A public nuisance or create a hazard to life; and/or
- Interference with the maintenance of the sewage collection system.

FOG can cause one or more of these items and it is therefore implicitly prohibited.

Section 3, of Ordinance 28-D, Specific Discharge Prohibitions, includes a description of specific wastes prohibited from being disposed of into the District's wastewater collection system without prior approval by the District and obtaining special permits. In addition to the specific types of wastes identified, this section addresses the requirement for the proper disposal of "wastes generated from the improper maintenance of gravity grease interceptors and gravity separation clarifiers," which is specifically FOG.

6.2.4 Requirements for Installation of Pretreatment Devices

The District's FOG Control Program requires that each FSE be solely responsible for the proper operation, maintenance and repair of the approved pretreatment device(s). Sizing and installation requirements for the grease interceptors is determined by District staff and are required to comply with specific sections to the adopted California Plumbing Code. Cleaning and removal of accumulated grease is required by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency. To ensure proper disposal of the collected grease, the District will requires that tracking logs be maintained by each FSE for a period of up to three (3) years and be made available to District Inspectors during scheduled and routine inspections.

Additionally, the District's Ordinance 28-D includes provisions for requiring the installation of pretreatment devices. Discussed below is the District's Ordinance 28-D which addresses the requirements of pretreatment devices.

Section 4, General Discharge Requirements and Regulations, includes a summary of the type of equipment, devices and controls that may be required by the General Manager. Specifically, it addresses the requirements for the installation, minimum capacity and flow rate, and inspection and cleaning frequency of grease interceptors, gravity separation clarifiers by FSE and other non-domestic sewer users respectively.

Subsection 4.5, Requirement to Install Sewerage Pretreatment Equipment, Monitoring Devices and Controls, gives the District's General Manager the authority to require non-domestic sewer users to install and maintain sewerage pretreatment equipment, monitoring devices and controls, determine the general requirements, and approve the installation of specific devices and proposed procedures. While domestic users are not required to install and maintain pretreatment equipment, domestic users are encouraged, through educational efforts, to properly discard FOG in places other than the sewer.

Subsection 4.5.d, Monitoring Facility Specifications, provides the District the authority to require monitoring facilities to be constructed for sampling and monitoring the wastes, wastewater flow, and facilities in compliance with the District's requirements. It requires pretreatment and monitoring facilities to be constructed according to all applicable local construction standards and specifications allow for inspections, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems of the facility.

6.2.5 Facility Inspection

Implementation of the FOG Control Program will require all applicable FSEs to obtain and renew a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit. Although the requirements for compliance with the permit will vary among FSEs, generally each permit will require the FSE to meet the requirements for installation of FOG removal devices, comply with applicable District policies, and pay all required fees as set by the permit fee schedule.

To determine whether the FSE is in compliance with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, and District ordinance(s), the District General Manager or authorized designee will have the authority to inspect each FSE. Compliance with the FOG Control Program requires that reasonable access to all parts of the FSE be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater is required.

Since the District's proactive maintenance procedures have been successful in minimizing the number of SSOs and addressing the high frequency maintenance locations, the District intends to continue its current FOG Control Program.

6.2.6 Maintenance Schedule for High Frequency Maintenance Locations

The performance and scheduling of preventive, operation and maintenance activities is performed by the existing staff. The Preventive Maintenance Program includes a cleaning cycle for the areas that have been identified by District staff as high frequency maintenance sites. The District's high frequency maintenance sites include pipe segments with high FOG and root concentrations. The pipe segments within the wastewater system identified as high frequency maintenance locations are routinely cleaned on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly basis.

6.2.7 Development and Implementation of Source Control Measures

Detailed information pertaining to the implementation of the District's FOG Control Program and the source control measures for all sources of FOG discharged to the sanitary sewer system is included in the FOG Control Program which is included in Appendix D for reference.

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Chapter 7
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

This chapter of the SSMP provides a summary of the District's SSOERP. A copy of the District's SSOERP is included in Appendix E for reference.

7.1 Regulatory Requirements for Overflow Emergency Response Plan

The WDRs require that the District develop and implement an overflow emergency response plan which identifies measures to protect public health and the environment. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:

a) Proper notification procedures so that the primary responders and regulatory agencies are informed of all SSOs in a timely manner;

b) A program to ensure an appropriate response to all overflows;

c) Procedures to ensure prompt notification to appropriate regulatory agencies and other potentially affected entities (e.g. health agencies, Regional Water Boards, water suppliers, etc.) of all SSOs that potentially affect public health or reach the waters of the State in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). All SSOs shall be reported in accordance with this MRP, the California Water Code, other State Law, and other applicable Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES permit requirements. The SSMP should identify the officials who will receive immediate notification;

d) Procedures to ensure that appropriate staff and contractor personnel are aware of and follow the Emergency Response Plan and are appropriately trained;

e) Procedures to address emergency operations, such as traffic and crowd control and other necessary response activities; and

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

7.2 Discussion of Overflow Emergency Response Plan

The District prepared the SSOERP. The SSOERP establishes the formal procedures for District staff to contain, correct, and clean up SSOs. The SSOERP is intended to provide the District with a comprehensive document that includes components necessary for minimizing the effects of SSOs on the environment while protecting the public's health and safety.

The SSOERP includes a strategy for the Sewer Maintenance Division to mobilize labor, material, tools, and equipment to contain, mitigate, and clean-up residuals from an SSO and correct or repair any condition which may cause or contribute to an un-permitted sewage

discharge. The document provides the necessary guidelines for District staff to respond to an SSO event and contains the following elements:

- Introduction and Regulatory Requirements
- Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
- Public Advisory of Sewage Contamination Procedures
- SSO Reporting Requirements
- Training Requirements
- SSOERP Updating Requirements
- Various Attachments

To address the components listed in Section 7.1 and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the applicable procedures that are currently being evaluated for implementation and included in the SSOERP. Further detailed descriptions of the policies and procedures as they pertain to responding to SSOs are included in the SSOERP document included in Appendix E.

Comment [PE3]: Note: District staff to review and update applicable sections and the SSOERP as necessary during routine updates of the SSMP.

7.2.1 SSO Notification Procedures

The SSOERP includes procedures for proper notification of the appropriate staff in a timely manner. Notifications of possible SSOs are received via telephone calls. All telephone calls or complaints for actual or possible SSOs are routed directly to the Sewer Maintenance Division from either CVWD's Customer Service or its answering service if the notification is received during non-business hours. If the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent is not available or non-responsive, then the designated back-up is notified.

Lift stations Alarms: CVWD's Sewer Maintenance staff is responsible for responding to any possible or actual SSO reported at a lift station. When the answering service receives an alarm, the answering service operator shall alert the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up during non-business hours, weekends, and District holidays. After receiving notification of an alarm activated at a lift station, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up will proceed to the lift station to assess the situation and resolve the problem. If the First Responder requires assistance, he will contact the appropriate personnel for assistance.

Public Advisory: CVWD has primary responsibility for determining when to post notices of polluted surface waters or ground surfaces that resulted from uncontrolled wastewater discharges from its facilities. The San Bernardino Environmental Health Division may also make a determination and direct CVWD to post notices. The postings do not necessarily prohibit the use of recreational areas, unless posted otherwise, but provide a warning of potential public health risks due to sewage contamination.

The posting of notices shall be done as soon as practicable following the initial response to the overflow. Signs should be posted on either side of the point of entry where sewage entered the

body of water or public facility and the nearest public access point to that body of water or public facility. Examples of signs are included in Attachment H of the SSOERP, contained in Appendix E.

Should additional notification of sewage contamination be deemed necessary, CVWD staff shall, in cooperation with the District's Public Affairs Office (PAO), provide further notices through the use of pre-scripted notices made available to the printed or electronic news media for immediate publication or airing, or by other measures, such as door hangers. Examples of pre-scripted notices, which are included in Attachment I of the SSOERP contained in Appendix E, should be modified to accurately reflect the conditions at the time of publication and/or airing.

7.2.2 SSO Response

The District's SSOERP includes response priorities, safety, and overflow containment, correction, and clean-up measures for potential or actual SSOs of various types. Specific actions to be performed by Sewer Maintenance Division staff and additional crews for public, private, and lift station SSOs are outlined and described. To summarize the SSO response procedures, a flow chart that illustrates the District's emergency response procedures, including notification and request of additional resources as required in the event of a large SSO, is included in Figure 4-1 of the SSOERP and offers a concise overview of the steps required to quickly respond to an actual or possible SSO event.

7.2.3 Procedures for Prompt Notification of Regulatory Agencies

The volume, impact, and location of an SSO determine the level of notifications required to comply with District and regulatory requirements. Included in the SSOERP is Table 2-3 that summarizes the officials and agencies to be notified and under what conditions they are to be notified of an SSO. Attachment E of the SSOERP includes a list of the specific names and telephone numbers of the individuals to be notified. The contact list should be updated as necessary and verified at least every six (6) months.

Comment [PE4]: Note: District staff to review and update list in SSOERP every six (6) months.

7.2.4 Training of Appropriate Staff and Contractor

Appropriate staff will participate in regularly scheduled training sessions to assist response crews in awareness of their responsibilities and executing their duties. The training sessions will be organized based on the latest SSOERP as well as other reference materials. Training will also incorporate hands-on field demonstrations to insure the preparedness of all response personnel to all anticipated situations.

Training and event participation will be documented and maintained. Currently, Sewer Maintenance staff is encouraged to receive training through various vendors. Additionally, CVWD requires its Sewer Maintenance staff to receive training and certification through CWEA. Additional certification requirements may be imposed in the future if deemed necessary by the SARWQCB.

7.2.5 Emergency Procedures and Response Activities (i.e. traffic/crowd control and other necessary response activities)

Guidelines for traffic and crowd control to limit public access to areas potential impacted by un-permitted discharges of sewage based on the various types of SSOs are also provided. Traffic and crowd control guidelines are included in Section 2.6 of the SSOERP.

Additional response activities are detailed in Chapter 3 of the SSOERP that may include posting of notices which shall be done as soon as practicable following the initial response to the overflow.

7.2.6 SSO Prevention and Containment

The District's O&M Program (see Appendix C) documents the procedures the District follows to prevent SSOs. The District's Preventative Maintenance Program includes the routine cleaning and inspection of the wastewater pipelines and specifically the high frequency maintenance locations.

The SSOERP provides the guidance to facilitate and ensure the proper response to any type of potential SSO occurrence. The SSOERP includes a strategy for the Sewer Maintenance Division to mobilize labor, material, tools, and equipment to contain, mitigate, and clean-up residuals from an SSO and correct or repair any condition which may cause or contribute to an un-permitted sewage discharge. Appropriate mitigation measures to contain the SSO and recover spilled sewage to minimize the impact to the public or environment are included. Additionally, District staff will implement monitoring measures and perform a thorough assessment of the site for potential future SSOs and to prevent SSOs from re-occurring. The efforts serve to minimize and correct any adverse impact on the environment that may potentially result from an SSO.

Chapter 8
Design and Performance Provisions

This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's design and construction standards and serves to fulfill the Design and Performance Provisions required by the WDRs.

8.1 Regulatory Requirements for Design and Performance Element

The WDRs require that the SSMP address the following:

a) Design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new sanitary sewer systems, lift stations, and other appurtenances; and for the rehabilitation and repair of existing sanitary sewer systems; and

b) Procedures and standards for inspecting and testing the installation of new sewers, pumps, and other appurtenances and for rehabilitation and repair projects.

8.2 Discussion on Design and Performance Provisions

Ordinance 32-D codifies CVWD's current design and performance standards. Section 3, New Service Laterals, detail the location and installation of laterals. Section 5, New Facilities Installations Other Than Lateral Connections, provides general location and installation criteria for sewer pipes and manholes. More detailed design criteria are documented in the District's Technical Specifications and Standard Drawings for Construction. Design, installation, testing, and inspection criteria are found in the following locations:

- Divisions 8 through 12 of the Technical Specifications which include:
  - Division 8 – Sewer Pipe Materials and Appurtenances
  - Division 9 – Sewer Pipeline Installation
  - Division 10 – House Lateral
  - Division 11 – Special Sewer Appurtenances
  - Division 12 – Sewer Pipeline Testing
- Section 11, Technical Provisions, Sewer Pipe Installation
- CVWD Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities

A copy of Division 8 through 12 of the Technical Specifications, Section 11 of the Technical Provisions, and CVWD's applicable Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities is included in Appendix F, G, and H, respectively, for reference.

To address the components listed in Section 8.1 and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the applicable provisions currently being implemented by the District. Also included are recommended modifications to various divisions/sections that will serve

to supplement the District's existing criteria and provide the District with design and construction guidelines reflecting industry standards.

8.2.1 Design and Construction Standards and Specifications

The District's requirements for the design and construction of new, rehabilitated, and replaced sewer system facilities, including main, tie-ins, service laterals, cleanout, manholes, and other system appurtenances, necessary to ensure the proper operation of the sewer system are summarized below.

Technical Specifications

Division 8 - Sewer Pipe Material and Appurtenances: Division 8 is a technical provision related to the installation of piping, fittings, manholes and cleanouts. This section briefly outlines the two (2) commonly used sewer pipe materials including vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and ductile iron (DI) pipe. The District does not allow the use of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. Additionally, rehabilitation of pipe and sewer structures using various lining and coating methods should also be included in this section. By allowing acceptable materials and methods, CVWD can realize costs lower than traditional dig and replacement methods, prolong the useful life of the sewer infrastructure, and often have lower disruptions on the community. The items listed below may be included in future sewer standard updates:

1. Documenting acceptable pipe lining materials and installation guidelines
2. Documenting PVC lining material requirements for manhole rehabilitation
3. Documenting minimum requirements for epoxy and/or polyurethane coating for manhole rehabilitation

Division 9 - Sewer Pipe Installation: Division 9 includes general design guidelines for the installation of pipelines and the construction of manholes. The requirements for the installation of pipelines includes a description of proper pipe handling and storage control, minimum requirements for manhole location and sizes, and connection requirements for laterals connecting to the District's wastewater collection system. Also included are requirements for the reworking of manholes to include new flow-through channels and/or inlet/outlet holes for new or revamped connections to the manhole. Minimum hydraulic characteristics and slope requirements are addressed in sections 9-07 and 9-08 respectively. The type of information included in this section of the District's Technical Specifications, includes requirements for the design or construction of wastewater related facilities.

The District should consider modifying Section 9 of the Technical Specifications and/or Ordinance 32-D to include the following provisions:

1. Specify design drawing criteria to simplify and expedite plan reviews and approvals for:
   a. Engineering drawing – plan views
   b. Engineering drawing – profile views

2. Specify minimum horizontal and vertical alignment design requirements, including, but not limited to:
   a. Manning's N-values for various pipe materials
   b. Minimum allowable pipe flow velocity
   c. Capacity requirements
3. Specify allowable sewer pipeline rehabilitation methods, including, but not limited to:
   a. Point repairs
   b. Pipe lining
   c. Pipe bursting and reaming
   d. Other trenchless repair methods
4. Specify allowable sewer manhole rehabilitation methods, including, but not limited to:
   a. Manhole replacement and rehabilitation criteria
   b. Accessibility
   c. Repair methods
   d. Drop manholes

Supplementing Section 9 of the Technical Specifications and Ordinance 32-D will serve to provide the District with more comprehensive design guidelines and criteria to facilitate the design and installation, repair and rehabilitation of District wastewater collection facilities.

Division 10 - House Laterals: Division 10 includes the minimum requirements for the design and installation of residential service laterals and the associated fittings. The provisions require that all laterals be a minimum of 4-inches in diameter and be connected to the District's wastewater collection system utilizing a wye branch fitting. Each lateral must maintain both a minimum slope of ¼ inch per foot and a minimum cover of five (5) feet, as measured from the flow-line to the top of ground at the property line or right-of-way. Deviations from the minimum requirements require the final approval by the District. Additionally, the provision requires the installation of a clean-out on each lateral at the property line or right-of way and that it extend up to within 12-inches of the proposed final grade of the property. This section includes minimum criteria for resurfacing of existing streets where laterals were installed.

The criteria included in this division are comprehensive and reflects the information included in the District's respective standard drawings, 201 and 202.

Division 11 - Special Sewer Appurtenances: Division 11 addresses the installation of specific appurtenances including backwater valves and interceptors. The specifications require the installation of backwater valves that meet the minimum International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) standards in conformance with Section 710 of the with Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC). A description of the required mechanisms to be included with the valves installed is also provided.

Division 11 of the specifications for the installation of interceptors and/or clarifiers require the submittal of plans showing the layout and intended use of the on-site plumbing facilities be submitted for review and approval by the District's Engineering Department prior to the issuance of permits allowing the installation of the facilities. Sizing of the interceptors and/or clarifiers shall be in accordance with District criteria and the facilities installed in a location that will facilitate access to the interceptor for inspections and monitoring by District staff and to perform necessary cleaning and repairs by the user.

For clarification, it is recommended the District specify which version of the IAPMO and UPC standards are to be complied with. No further modifications to this section are recommended.

Technical Provisions

Section 11 - Sewer Pipeline Installation: Section 11 of the Technical Provisions contains similar provisions included in Division 9 of the Technical Specifications described above. Generally, the information includes the requirements for the installation of pipelines, proper pipe handling and storage control, minimum requirements for manhole location and sizes, and connection requirements for laterals connecting to the District's wastewater collection system. Also included are requirements for the reworking of manholes to include new flow-through channels and/or inlet/outlet holes for new or revamped connections to a manhole. Minimum hydraulic characteristics and slope requirements are addressed in sections 11-13 and 11-14 respectively.

Generally, the majority of the information included in this section is a duplicate of what is included Division 9. As such, the District may want to consider updating this section of the Technical Provisions by omitting duplicate provisions.

Comment [PE5]: Note: District to review and evaluate Section 11 of the Technical Provisions for eliminating duplicate provisions.

Standard Drawings

The District's Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities was published in 2005 and includes standard drawings for various water, sewer, and recycled water related facilities. Generally, the sewer related standard drawings included are for the design of sewer laterals, connection to the District's mains, manholes, cleanouts, a sand and oil interceptor, grease interceptors, and backwater valves. No modifications to the standard drawings are recommended.

8.2.2 Inspecting and Testing

The District's requirements for the testing of new, rehabilitated, and replaced sewer system facilities are summarized below.

Division 12 - Sewer Pipe Testing: Division 12 includes the technical provisions for performing air tests, visual inspection, cleaning, and video inspection of gravity sewer pipelines, manholes and other related appurtenances. The specification requires air tests to be performed in accordance with the latest edition of Section 306-1.1.4 of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (Greenbook). Visual inspections for all gravity sewers and laterals will include the visual inspection inspected for deflection while manholes and clean outs will be inspected for cracks prior to being backfilled.

Subsequent to the installation and backfilling of pipelines and appurtenance, the pipelines are cleaned and video inspected by the District for verification of proper installation and to ensure that none of the imperfections listed in Section 12-05 are present.

While these provisions are comprehensive, it is recommended that the District also require compliance with the latest Greenbook standards for all cleaning and video inspections performed by contractors when retained for construction and installation of wastewater pipelines and manholes. Additionally, for clarification, it is recommended the District specify which version of the Greenbook standards are to be complied with, such as stating the latest version of the Greenbook adopted by the District Board at the time of award of the contract.

8.3 Conclusion

The requirements contained in the District's current standard drawings, technical specifications and technical provisions collectively address the required components of the WDRs. However, the District should consider including the following provisions and requirements:

- Acceptable rehabilitation options for pipelines and manholes using various lining and coating methods
- A list of commonly used and District approved materials for rehabilitation options
- Plan and profile drawing submittals of wastewater facilities for the District's review and approval
- Horizontal and vertical alignment standards for wastewater collection facilities

For clarification, it is recommended that the District clearly specify which version of the IAPMO, UPC, and Greenbook standards is to be complied with. Additionally, the District should consider consolidating its wastewater facility related design drawings and technical provisions into one (1) comprehensive document. This document can be organized by sections and based on the various types of infrastructure. The sections may include design guidelines, construction materials and installation requirements, and standard drawings. As well, having one (1) independent document will facilitate performing updates and/or modifications to the document as necessary.

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Chapter 9
System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

Identified as an element of the SSMP, the WDRs require each agency to prepare a System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan. This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's capacity management measures to address the current and future capacity requirements of its collection system and the recommended capacity improvement projects.

9.1 Regulatory Requirements for System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

The WDRs require that the District prepare and implement a CIP that will provide hydraulic capacity of key sanitary sewer system elements for dry weather peak flow conditions, as well as the appropriate design storm or wet weather event. At a minimum, the plan must include:

a) **Evaluation:** Actions needed to evaluate those portions of the sanitary sewer system that are experiencing or contributing to an SSO discharge caused by hydraulic deficiency. The evaluation must provide estimates of peak flows (including flows from SSOs that escape from the system) associated with conditions similar to those causing overflow events, estimates for the capacity of key system components, hydraulic deficiencies (including components of the system with limiting capacity) and the major sources that contribute to the peak flows associated with overflow events;

b) **Design Criteria:** Where design criteria do not exist or are deficient, undertake the evaluation identified in (a) above to establish appropriate design criteria; and

c) **Capacity Enhancement Measures**: The steps needed to establish a short- and long-term CIP to address identified hydraulic deficiencies, including prioritization, alternatives analysis, and schedules. The CIP may include increases in pipe size, I/I reduction programs, increases and redundancy in pumping capacity, and storage facilities. The CIP shall include an implementation schedule and shall identify sources of funding.

d) **Schedule:** The Enrollee shall develop a schedule of completion dates for all portions for the capital improvement program developed in (a)-(c) above. This schedule shall be reviewed and updated consistent with the SSMP review and update requirements as described in Section D.14 of the WDRs.

9.2 Discussion on System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan

The District's most recent efforts in performing an evaluation of its sanitary sewer system is documented in its Wastewater System Master Plan (Master Plan) prepared in April 2003. The Master Plan includes a summary of improvement projects identified as necessary to ensure sufficient capacity for pipelines exceeding their maximum capacity under existing conditions. Additionally, it includes a summary of the facilities necessary to provide sewer service to an undeveloped area based on the designated land use, accommodate the anticipated increase in flows, and ensure sufficient capacity in the existing sanitary sewer system.

CVWD's Master Plan was prepared by Montgomery Watson, and presents an assessment of the hydraulic capacity of the major sewer pipelines located in the District's service area at the time, which consisted of approximately 230 miles of gravity and pressure pipelines. Approximately 79 miles of CVWD's wastewater collection system was modeled and included pipelines ranging from 8- to 30-inches in diameter. The software application utilized for the analysis was Pizer's Hydra Version 6.0, a "semi-dynamic" and GIS based hydraulic model that uses Manning's equation with a time step to route flows through the modeled system.

The District prepared the Cucamonga Valley Water District System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan Technical Memorandum to document an independent evaluation of the District's Master Plan and hydraulic modeling program. The memorandum provides recommendations to ensure that the capacity of key segments of the sanitary sewer system is being evaluated for dry weather and wet weather flow conditions and for compliance with the WDRs.

The following subsections provide a brief summary of the modeled system, flow estimates, and evaluation criteria used for the District's sewer system capacity evaluation to address the components listed in Section 9.1 and as required by the WDRs.

9.2.1 Evaluation

The capacity assessment completed as part of the District's Master Plan was based on the hydraulic modeling of the District's existing collection system under current and future design flows. The hydraulic capacity of major District facilities was determined based on the quantity of wastewater flows generated and expected to be generated within the District's study area. The estimated flows were determined based on the developed land use, planned development and wastewater generation factors for dry weather conditions. The system evaluation was performed to identify improvements necessary to adequately convey existing wastewater discharges and support future development flows through build-out conditions (year 2030). The 2003 Master Plan adequately addresses the dry weather capacity issues for the system limits at the time. Additionally, the Master Plan includes a summary of improvement projects and planned sewer facilities to accommodate planned growth, improve hydraulic capacity, and service an existing un-sewered area.

To date, the District has not experienced any SSOs due to hydraulic deficiencies in the sewer system. Implementing the identified projects will aid in maintaining this record. However, updating the hydraulic model to include significant system improvements and additions that have occurred since 2003 will help identify existing and potential capacity problems in the wastewater collection system.

9.2.2 Design Criteria

The District established hydraulic design criteria using the 2003 Master Plan. The following paragraphs summarize the process and the results.

Hydraulic Model Development

The 2003 hydraulic model was developed based upon the District's prior master planning effort completed in 1993 and available record drawings. The developed model focused on the District's nine (9) main trunk sewers and main tributary sewers larger than 8-inches in diameter. This is typical within the industry for hydraulic modeling as these facilities convey the highest flows and are generally more likely to experience future increases in flow from new development. The trunk sewers serve to collect and transport the wastewater flows from the upper portion of the District's service area to the lower portion of the system and into IEUA's treatment system. The modeled pipes represented approximately 34 percent of the total length of the District's sewer system at the time the hydraulic analysis was performed in 2003.

Estimated Wastewater Generation Rates

Estimates for wastewater generation rates are typically prepared using population and/or land use data. Residential population and non-residential acreage estimates were developed for the existing and build-out conditions through 2030. For the existing and build-out conditions, residential population and non-residential acreage was estimated based upon District land use data. The existing residential population and non-residential acreage estimates were compared to flow meter data, collected at eight (8) locations, to determine unit generation rate factors. The temporary flow monitoring program consisted of eight (8) temporary flow meters, which captured depth and velocity readings at 5-minute intervals and located at various locations within the District. All meters were installed on May 5, 1999 and removed on May 11, 1999, except for Meter FM 09, which was left in three (3) additional days due to equipment problems.

Table 9-1 summarizes the unit generation rate factors developed for and used in the 2003 Master Plan. These factors are within typical values for cities and agencies in Southern California.

Table 9-1
Unit Generation Rates

Land Use	Existing Flow Factor	Future Flow Factor
Residential	70 gpcd	75 gpcd
Commercial	900 gpd/ac	1,000 gpd/ac
Industrial	1,000 gpd/ac	1,500 gpd/ac
Schools	5 gpcd	5 gpcd

The unit generation rates were then applied to the estimated residential population and non-residential acreage to develop sewage flow estimates for the build out condition. Point loads for large industrial users and schools that were identified were developed and put into the model.

System Capacity Analysis

To calibrate the hydraulic model and establish the estimated flow within the pipes for dry weather conditions, the consultant used the flow data from the temporary flow monitoring program. The dry weather flow calibration involved adjusting unit flow rates and hourly diurnal profiles. The hourly diurnal profiles were developed based on flow meter data, Unit generation rates were compared with surrounding cities for the residential and non-residential land uses.

Design flows for the build-out dry weather condition were developed and input into the model to identify capacity deficiencies and develop a CIP. Future dry weather flows were developed by applying the future flow estimates to the future unit generation rates and diurnal flow patterns. The build-out (design) flow conditions were then run in the model and results were compared to threshold criteria to determine capacity deficiencies. The threshold criteria, for the build-out dry weather condition was a depth-to-diameter ratio (d/D) of 0.75. Typically design flows are based on a calibrated or extrapolated wet weather event or an applied allotment to dry weather flows to account for I/I. The 2003 model did not include an adjustment for wet weather affects.

9.2.3 Capacity Enhancement Measures

Based on the threshold criteria discussed above, a CIP for the replacement of several sewer pipelines was developed. The pipelines that require replacement for insufficient capacity were grouped into a six (6) phase improvement program. Estimates for the replacement of two (2) siphons and the installation of pipelines necessary to provide sewer service to an area planned for development were also included. However, these costs were not included in the capacity CIP since the timing of the planned development was not known during the preparation of the Master Plan. A brief description of each project phase is provided below. The District has completed Phase 1.

Phase 1 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2003 to 2005. It consists of nine (9) individual projects with a total estimated cost of $2.2 million. The District has completed each project within this phase.

Phase 2 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2005 to 2010. It consists of six individual projects with a total estimated cost of $2.3 million. The District has completed each project within this phase.

Phase 3 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2010 to 2015. It consists of eight individual projects with a total estimated cost of $2.9 million.

Phase 4 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2015 to 2020. It consists of four individual projects with a total estimated cost of $1.7 million.

Phase 5 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2020 to 2025. It consists of four individual projects with a total estimated cost of $0.7 million.

Phase 6 included pipelines anticipated to be upgraded from 2025 to 2030. It consists of two individual projects with a total estimated cost of $0.4 million.

9.2.4 Schedule

All projects identified in the District's 2003 Master Plan correct capacity limitations for dry weather flow conditions for either existing or build-out conditions. Projects are summarized by priority, cost, and schedule into six (6) phases, based on their anticipated hydraulic deficiency interval.

Sources of funding for the CIP projects are identified in Chapter 6, Program Financing Planning, of the 2003 Master Plan. The financial plan discusses both internally produced funds and external sources of income. Internal funds may include reserved funds from previous operations or from the sale of revenue bonds. External funds include Federal grants and state loans.

9.3 Recommendations for Capacity Assurance Plan

The District's 2003 Master Plan meets the intent of the WDRs. The following recommendations are made to ensure that key segments of the wastewater collection system are being properly evaluated for adequate capacity. Since the 2003 Master Plan is five (5) years old and did not analyze the current limits of the system, the District should plan to update the Master Plan within the next two (2) to three (3) years. The District should also consider the following actions prior to or as part of the next update of its Master Plan:

- Perform a sensitivity analysis on CIP projects not yet constructed to account for wet weather conditions;
- Evaluate different dynamic sewer system software for use in the next Master Plan update that will better predict flows and to include more of the system;
- Expand the hydraulic model completed as part of the 2003 Master Plan to include the current system and planned development;
- Conduct flow monitoring during one (1) summer at a minimum of six (6) sites for a one (1) month period;
- Conduct flow monitoring during the following winter at a minimum of six (6) sites for a (1) month period;
- Evaluate potential locations for rain gages to be used in conjunction with the flow metering conducted during the winter;
- Update the wastewater collection system capacity assessment, and consequently the Master Plan, at least every five (5) years - the capacity assessment update should occur sooner if planned development or re-development plans change significantly, if there are changes in contracts with IEUA, or if other conditions arise that are expected to have significant capacity impacts on the system; and
- The District should evaluate funding sources on an annual basis and regularly complete a rate analysis of its sewer revenues to assure the necessary incremental rate increases are obtained.

CVWD's 2003 Master Plan identifies projects required to address system hydraulic deficiencies within the wastewater collection system at the time the Master Plan was prepared. The CIP included short and long-term projects and were summarized by priority, cost, and schedule. Typically, projects included in a CIP are considered to be short-term projects if the required completion date was within five (5) years. Since the District's Master Plan is intended to be a working document, it should be refined and updated to reflect major changes in the District's system or any revisions that have been made to the planning related information.

Chapter 10
Public Education and Outreach

The primary objective of a Public Education / Outreach Program is to increase public awareness of sanitary sewer system issues and to promote a sense of stewardship for the District's system and facilitate its efforts towards the effective and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system. This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's efforts to educate and inform the public and affected agencies regarding the proper use of the District's sanitary sewer system.

10.1 Regulatory Requirements for Public Education and Outreach

The WDRs require the District to communicate on a regular basis with the public on the development, implementation, and performance of its SSMP. The communication system shall provide the public the opportunity to provide input to the District as the program is developed and implemented.

10.2 Discussion of Public Education and Outreach

The District's Public Education and Outreach Program to communicate its efforts to comply with the WDRs and address the development and implementation of this SSMP will serve to educate, inform, and engage key stakeholders, such as agencies served by the District's sanitary sewer system or that may be affected by an SSO, and businesses, developers, contractors, vendors, and plumbers whose business could be impacted by specific requirements or elements of this SSMP.

Through the District's Public Affairs Office (PAO), the District should coordinate external communications between the District and the public regarding the development and implementation of this SSMP and the various elements. The PAO will be responsible for preparing and providing pertinent information for news releases, articles, the District's monthly newsletter, the District's The Pipeline quarterly newsletter, and the website. Additionally, the PAO can work closely with the District Board of Directors, District departments, news media, the public and affected agencies to assist in promoting an open and frequent exchange of information necessary for the systematic and effective implementation of the various SSMP elements.

The following includes a summary of the District's efforts to educate, inform and engage the public's support and participation in the proper utilization of the District's sanitary sewer system and comply with the WDR requirements.

Cucamonga Valley Water District Official Website

The District's current outreach efforts include maintaining a website (http://www.ccwdwater.com/) to inform the public about District activities. The District's website is an effective communication channel for providing alerts and news to the public. The main page of the website provides access to various District departments including the PAO, and links to diverse information, important announcements, and agendas for District Board of Directors meetings, and other key information for District residents. The District can utilize the website to publish its SSMP to provide the public the opportunity to view and offer input to the District as the SSMP elements are implemented. As well, the District can utilize the website to notify the public of important upcoming activities related to sewer system management.

Cucamonga Valley Water District FOG Control Program

The public outreach element included in the FOG Control Program has included a concentrated effort to educate FSE staff regarding proper management of FOG generated on site. During the regularly performed site inspections, District staff provides information to FSE staff that results in the reduction of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection system. Additionally, providing information via various forms of media is an effective way to engage the public in recognizing the importance of reducing the quantity of FOG introduced to the sanitary sewer system and the threat of excessive quantities to the potential and actual occurrence of SSOs.

Cucamonga Valley Water District Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

The SSOERP includes a Public Advisory of Sewage Contamination Procedures which includes a description of the action that District staff must take to limit public access to surface waters and other areas that may have been impacted by an SSO as well as notify the public of potential hazardous conditions. Examples of signs that may be posted to provide a warning of potential public health risk are included in Attachment H of the SSOERP. Additionally, pre-scripted notices are included in Attachment I of the SSOERP which may be modified to accurately reflect the conditions at the time of publication and/or airing.

Should additional notification of sewage contamination be deemed necessary, District staff is required to, in cooperation with the District's PAO, provide further notices through the use of pre-scripted notices made available to the printed or electronic news media for immediate publication or airing, or by other measures, such as door hangers.

Public Meetings

Public meetings to discuss the District related issues are held regularly in the District Office Board Room located at 10440 Ashford Street. The District encourages residents to attend District Board meetings to become better informed about how CVWD works and various issues. The Board meetings provide the residents and concerned citizens a forum to provide the Board with input on particular programs through the Public Hearing process, and through the Citizen Participation portion of each District Board meeting. During Citizen Participation, each person who wishes to address the District Board on an item not on the agenda may do so. Copies of the Board Agenda are made readily available to the public from the District's website or the

District Clerk's Office. Certification of the completed SSMP will be required by the District Board during a public District Board meeting.

Project specific meetings may also be convened with community leaders and other citizens to discuss the impacts, schedule and criteria of sewer related projects and efforts. These meetings give citizens a forum to learn about the District's activities, voice their concerns, and receive clarification on a variety of issues. Often the project managers will arrange these meetings.

10.3 Public Education and Outreach Media

A variety of means exist to educate and inform the public regarding impacts to the District's sanitary sewer system facilities. The following list identifies several forms of media available for the District to use to educate and inform the public:

- Bi-annual inserts in water and/or sewer bills;
- Press releases;
- Direct mailers;
- Door hangers;
- Brochures distributed at District locations and kiosks;
- Posters and flyers displayed prominently in public areas, such as on buses, libraries, recreational centers, and so on;
- Announcements and notices placed on the District's web site;
- Advertisements placed in the District's quarterly news letter, The Pipeline;
- Specific events to educate the public on the effects of SSOs to the public and environment such as at an earth day fair, open house events, and other appropriate venues.

Examples of educational campaigns are included in Appendix I, which includes a flyer advertising that the drain is not a dump for FOG, a door hanger presented in both English and Spanish that can be left with residents, and best kitchen practices for businesses. Additionally, an example of text that may be included on a postcard and mailed to residents soon after a FOG related SSO has occurred to alert people to the effort required to clear a blockage and to reinforce not to put FOG down the drain. Translation services may be required and anticipated during any educational campaign.

Educating the public to reduce FOG is an important task that should have a specific amount of time dedicated to its success. Investment up front in educating the public, will reduce the financial expenditure in responding to and mitigating FOG related SSOs as they will be effectively reduced. Staff from the Engineering Operations Division and other affected departments should work closely with the District's PAO to develop appropriate messages and with which media the messages should be disseminated.

Additionally, the District intends to communicate on a regular basis with interested parties on the implementation and performance of this SSMP. The Public Education and Outreach Program will allow interested parties to provide input as the SSMP and its elements are developed and implemented.

Chapter 11
Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

This chapter of the SSMP discusses the parameters the District will utilize to track and monitor the progress of implementing elements of the SSMP, the effectiveness of the SSMP, and how the District intends to update and revise the SSMP to keep it current.

11.1 Regulatory Requirements for Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

The WDRs require the District to:

a) Maintain relevant information that can be used to establish and prioritize appropriate SSMP activities;

b) Monitor and implement and, where appropriate, measure the effectiveness of each element of the SSMP;

c) Assess the success of the Preventative Maintenance Program;

d) Update program elements, as appropriate, based on monitoring or performance evaluations; and

e) Identify and illustrate SSO trends, including: frequency, location, and volume.

11.2 Discussion of Monitoring, Measurement, and Program Modifications

To date, the District has effectively managed and maintained information pertaining to the wastewater infrastructure by means of manually recording preventive maintenance activities and documenting notifications received regarding potential and actual SSO occurrences. The District has tracked performance measures through logs and reports including, but not limited to, the length of pipe cleaned and televised, the quantity, cause and location of stoppages, SSOs, and the scheduled maintenance of high frequency maintenance locations. The District will continue to monitor the performance measures it currently tracks.

To address the components listed in Section 11.1 and as required by the WDRs, the following subsections provide a summary of the procedures to be implemented to properly monitor program progress and implement necessary modifications.

11.2.1 Maintain Information Pertaining to SSMP Activities

The District has designated the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent as the individual responsible to continually monitor the SSMP provisions to ensure that the system is maintained in conformance with the document. As improvements or modifications are identified, the District will implement the necessary adjustments to the program at the earliest practical time.

11.2.2 Monitor and Measure SSMP Elements

As the SSMP elements are implemented and evolve, the District will modify the elements due to new technology, equipment, code changes, specific program enhancements, and the collection system's rehabilitation through implementation of the CIP. The Construction and Maintenance Superintendent should identify and recommend updates to this SSMP as part of the District's regular performance measurement assessments.

The following performance parameters may be utilized along with other typical industry and EPA performance indicators for the District's system:

1. Pipe age
2. O&M cost/mile/year
3. O&M staff/100 miles
4. Percent of system each year
5. Total annual percent cleaned
6. System cleaning cycle frequency
7. FOG program activities
8. Percent CCTV per year
9. I&I monitoring
10. Planning goals status

11.2.3 Assessment of Preventative Maintenance Program

The District developed the O&M Program that includes a summary of the District's current procedures and practices as they pertain to the O&M activities. On a regular basis, at least once every two (2) years, the District should evaluate the effectiveness of the O&M Program elements and staffing levels. Recommendations for appropriate adjustments and an implementation schedule should be developed. Implementation of any changes should be based on urgency of the need, coordination with other program elements, and management approvals.

11.2.4 Update Program Elements

The District must review this SSMP on a regular basis and update the document with any significant changes. The SSMP must be reviewed, updated, and re-certified at least once every five (5) years. The District's process should include distributing the SSMP to appropriate District staff for review to ensure the most current legal authority, response plans, organizational charts, equipment lists, and contact/notification information is included. Once the District makes operational, maintenance, management, and administrative changes, the District may consider distributing the SSMP to other agencies to perform a peer review of the document. Once recommendations are incorporated into the document, the SSMP will be ready for public dissemination and ultimately for recertification by the Board. The District is responsible for maintaining the SSMP program as required by the Santa Ana RWQCB and will make the SSMP accessible to the public.

11.2.5 Identify and Illustrate SSO Trends

The District currently maintains a spreadsheet with information as to the emergency calls received reporting potential and/or actual SSOs. The District also submits SSO information on the CIWQS website which is accessible to the public. The District will continue to document SSO trends. Additional information to be included in the documentation process is the frequency and approximate volume of the SSO. Finally, the District is efficiently and effectively implementing the measures to properly document and report any SSOs as required by the WDRs.

11.3 SSMP Modifications

The District must update the SSMP periodically to maintain current information, and modify the programs as necessary to ensure program effectiveness and continual compliance with the WDRs. Information that will be routinely updated includes, but is not limited to, contact names and phone numbers for District staff responsible for implementation of specific SSMP programs, staff on stand-by for SSO response, and approved contractors and vendors.

As modifications to elements of this SSMP are deemed necessary, the District will implement them at the earliest practical time. However, changes will be officially made to this SSMP during the annual or bi-annual update to the document. A comprehensive SSMP update and recertification will occur every five (5) years as necessary and will include any significant program changes.

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Chapter 12
SSMP Program Audits

This chapter of the SSMP discusses the District's SSMP Auditing Program.

12.1 Regulatory Requirements for SSMP Program Audits

The WDRs require that the District conduct periodic internal audits, appropriate to the size of the system and the number of SSOs. At a minimum, these audits must occur every two (2) years and a report must be prepared and kept on file. This audit shall focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the SSMP and the District's compliance with the SSMP requirements identified, including identification of any deficiencies in the SSMP and steps to correct them.

12.2 Discussion of SSMP Program Audits

The District must complete bi-annual audits of its SSMP. Any modifications identified while monitoring the implementation of this SSMP will be officially noted during the SSMP bi-annual audit to ensure this SSMP is up to date. The audit will be completed internally, and the District has the option to have the audit performed by an appropriate third party auditor or a neighboring agency. The audit may include, but not be limited to:

- Reviewing the progress made on the development of SSMP elements
- Reviewing the status of the SSMP programs implemented
- Identifying the success of various SSMP programs implemented
- Identifying the improvements necessary to various SSMP programs
- Describing system improvements within the two (2) year audit period
- Describing system improvements planned for the upcoming two (2) years
- Reviewing data related to SSO occurrences

Upon completion of the audit, the District must memorialize the process and results in a written document. The District must retain the audit report on file in compliance with the WDRs. A copy of the report must be submitted to the RWQCB and to the SWRCB.

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Appendix A
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Ordinance 28-D and Ordinance 32-D

Appendix B
Recommended Legal Authority

Appendix C
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Operations and Maintenance Program

Appendix D
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program

Appendix E
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

Appendix F
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Technical Specifications

Appendix G
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Section 11 of the Technical Provisions

Appendix H
Cucamonga Valley Water District Standard Drawings for the Construction of System Facilities

Appendix I
Public Outreach

Appendix X

CVWD Sewer Discharge Prohibitions Ordinance No. 28-C

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

NON-DOMESTIC

WASTEWATER

DISCHARGE

Revised: February 27, 1996

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

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EXHIBIT "A"

A. Wastewater Discharge Fee Costs

EXHIBIT "B"

A. Determination of Sewer Service Units and Industrial Cost Recovery Program

EXHIBIT "C"

A. Wastewater Discharge Constituents Limitations

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CUCAMONGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DISCHARGE OF NON-DOMESTIC WASTEWATER IN THE DISTRICT'S SEWER SYSTEM

The Board of Directors of the Cucamonga Valley Water District of San Bernardino County, California does Ordinance as follows:

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Policy

This Ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contribution of non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System of the Cucamonga Valley Water District and enables the District to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws required by The Clean Water Act of 1977 and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403).

The objectives of this Ordinance are:

a. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District's Sewer System which will interfere with operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;

b. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District's Sewer System which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system:

c. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and,

d. To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the operation of the District's Sewer System.

This Ordinance provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the District's Sewer System through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customer's capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

This Ordinance shall apply to the Cucamonga Valley Water District and to persons outside the District who are, by contract or agreement with the District, Users of the District's Sewer System. Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager of the District shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

1.2 Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

(1) Act or the Act: shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as The Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq.

(2) Approval Authority: shall mean the Director in an NPDES state with an approved State Pretreatment Program and the Administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an Approved State Pretreatment Program.

(3) Approved Analytical Methods: shall mean the sampling referred to in 40 CFR Part 403.7 (b) (2) (i-iv) and analysis of these samples shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 13 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the District or other parties, approved by the EPA.

(4) Authorized Representative of Industrial User: shall mean (1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the Industrial User is a corporation; (2) A general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

(5) Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR): shall mean a required report for all Industrial Users subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard containing the information described in 40 CFR Part 403.12 (b) See Section 7.2 of this Ordinance.

(6) Batch Process : shall mean a treatment process in which a tank or vessel is filled, the wastewater (or solution) is treated to meet discharge standards and is then released to the District's Sewer System. A batch process is intermittent, not continuous.

(7) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): shall mean the quantity of oxygen (BOD), (expressed in mg/l), required to biologically oxidize material in a waste sample.

(8) Blowdown: shall mean the removal of accumulated solids in boilers to prevent plugging of boiler tubes and steam lines. In cooling towers, blowdown is used to reduce the amount of dissolved solids in the recirculated cooling water.

(11) Building Sewer: shall mean a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a User to the District's Sewer System.

(12) Business Plan: shall mean a business plan as required by the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25500.

(13) Bypass: shall mean the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.

(14) CBMWD: shall mean The Chino Basin Municipal Water District, owner and operator of the POTW.

(15) CFR : shall mean the Code of Federal Regulations.

(16) Categorical Standards: shall mean National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standards as established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(17) Compliance Time Schedule (CTS): shall mean the time period allowed by the District in which a User shall comply with permit conditions or discharge requirements. The compliance time schedule shall contain specific time periods to install adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related equipment and/or procedures, and shall not extend beyond applicable federal deadlines.

(18) Composite Sample : shall mean a combination of no fewer than 8 individual samples obtained at equal time or flow intervals for 24 hours.

(19) Constituent: shall mean any chemical, element, compound, or mixture that is either suspended or dissolved in a wastewater stream.

(20) Control Authority: the term “control authority” shall refer to the “approval authority”, defined hereinabove; or the General Manager if the District has an approved Pretreatment Program under the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 403.11.

(21) Cooling Water: shall mean the water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

(22) Direct Discharge: shall mean the discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of California.

(23) District: shall mean the Cucamonga Valley Water District, or the Board of Directors of the Cucamonga County Water District.

(24) District’s Sewer System: shall mean any sewer owned and maintained by the District. The term as used herein includes all physical facilities of the wastewater collection system but does not include storm drains or channels for conveyance of natural surface waters.

(25) Domestic Wastewater: shall mean the wastewater from residences and wastewater from other premises resulting from personal use of water for washing, bathing, or other sanitary purposes.

(26) Economic Benefit: shall mean the monetary benefit realized by a User from the failure to use effective pretreatment equipment, devices, or policies which would be used to pretreat the wastewater from the User and insure compliance with the user and insure compliance with the User's discharge requirements.

(27) Effluent : shall mean the liquid outflow from any facility entering either a private or the District’s Sewer System and/or a wastewater treatment plant.

(28) Emulsifying Agent: shall mean any liquid, solid or gas substance used to temporarily suspend material in wastewater.

(29) Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA: shall mean the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.

(30) Food Service Establishment: shall include, but not be limited to, retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises, and also cafeterias, lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods for immediate consumption. Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments shall also be included.

(31) General Manager: shall mean the person designated by the District to supervise the operation of the District's Sewer System and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or his duly authorized representative.

(32) Grab Sample: shall mean any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. Also referred to as a discrete sample.

(33) Gravity Separation Interceptors: shall mean an approved detention chamber designed to remove grease, oil and solids from a source flow prior to discharge into the District's Sewer System.

(34) Hazardous Substance or Material: shall mean any substance or combination of substances which falls under the classification of a hazardous substance/hazardous material as defined by the EPA or Title 22 of the California Administrative Code.

(35) Hazardous Waste: shall mean any substance or combination of substances which falls under the classification hazardous waste as defined by the EPA or Section 25117, of the California Health and Safety Code.

(36) Holding Tank Waste: shall mean any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

(37) Indirect Discharge: shall mean the discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307 (b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317) into the public sewer system and POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

(38) Industrial User (IU): shall mean a source of Indirect Discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402, of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1342), including all sources or potential sources of non-domestic wastewater as defined in item (45) of this section.

(39) Industrial User Discharge Permit: a permit issued for the discharge or introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source into the District's Sewer System.

(40) Interference: shall mean the inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the CBMWD's NPDES Permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345), or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Toxic Substances

Control (TSCA) Act, Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA), Title 22 of the California Health & Safety Code, or criteria applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

(41) Mass Emission Rate: shall be defined as the mass of material discharged to the District's Sewer System during a given time interval. Unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituents.

(42) National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard: shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 (b) or (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347), which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users.

(43) National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard: shall mean any regulation developed under the authority of Section 307 (b) of the Act and 40 CFR Part 403.5.

(44) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or NPDES Permit : shall mean a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

(45) New Source: shall mean any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is, or may be, a discharge of pollutants, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3 (k) (1), the construction of which commenced after publication of proposed pretreatment standards provided that :

a. the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

b. the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

c. the production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

(46) Non-Domestic Wastewater: shall mean the wastewater resulting from or associated with waste flows from commercial, governmental, institutional and industrial sources including, but not limited to, the following:

Production or refining of petroleum; production, processing, packing, or canning of fruits, vegetables, meat, or beverages; laundering of clothes in public laundries; public self-service laundries; hospitals; restaurants; vehicle service facilities, wash racks, and garages; production of fertilizer, keeping of livestock or poultry, and operation of dairies; production of refuse; washing of equipment or spaces used in non-domesticals; production and processing of plastic; cleaning of tanks, tank cars, or barrels; plating or processing metals; processing or reclamation of refuse; and the washing of equipment or spaces used in non-domestic operations and any other similar manufacturing, processing, and servicing operations.

Non-Domestic Wastewater shall not include wastewater from single or multiple residences, and places engaged exclusively in retail business.

(47) Non-Significant Industrial User (NSIU): shall mean any Industrial User that is not classified as a Significant Industrial User.

(48) Parameter: shall mean a measurable condition that can vary on the chemical loadings and concentrations, and physical conditions, of the wastewater stream.

(49) Pass Through: shall mean the discharge of pollutants through CBMWD's POTW as defined in 40 CFR 403.3 (n) in quantities or concentrations which are a cause, in whole or in part, of a violation of any requirement of CBMWD's NPDES Permit.

(50) Periodic Report on Continued Compliance: shall mean a report on continued compliance required of all Industrial Users subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards described in 40 CFR Part under provisions 403.12 (e). See Section 7.2 of this Ordinance.

(51) Person: shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

(52) pH: shall mean the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

(53) Point Source: shall mean any point where domestic and/or non-domestic wastewater enters into the District's Sewer System.

(54) Pollutant: shall mean, but not be limited to, any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

(55) Pollution: shall mean the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

(56) Premises: shall mean any lot, parcel of land, building or establishment, either residential, commercial, or industrial, both public and private, including schools, churches, and institutions without limitation.

(57) Pretreatment or Treatment : shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's Sewer System or POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Part 403.6 (d).

(58) Pretreatment Requirements: shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on a Industrial User.

(59) Pretreatment Standards: see National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. (see definition no. 42)

(60) Pretreatment Wastes: shall mean all wastes, liquid or solid, removed from a waste stream or discharge by physical, chemical, or biological means.

(61) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): shall mean a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292), designed to provide treatment to wastewater generated within the District, which is maintained and operated by CBMWD. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes District owned sewers, pipes and other conveyances which convey wastewater to CBMWD for treatment.

(62) Regional Sewer Service Contract: shall mean an agreement between the District and CBMWD whereby CBMWD transports, treats and disposes of all domestic and non-domestic wastewater discharged from the District's Sewer System.

(63) Regional Pretreatment Agreement: shall mean an agreement between the District and CBMWD whereby CBMWD is authorized to inspect, permit and control non-domestic Industrial Users.

(64) Significant Industrial User (SIU): shall mean any Industrial User of the District's Sewer System who:

a. Is a Categorical User as defined in 40 CFR Subchapter N (Parts 401-471); or,

b. Has a discharge flow rate of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per average workday of process wastewater; excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down water; or contributes a process wastestream which makes up Five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of CBMWD's POTW treatment plant, or;

c. Has in its wastewater toxic pollutants, as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, (State) statutes and rules; or

d. Is found by the District, State, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other wastewater discharges from contributing industries, on the operation of the POTW, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

(65) Significant Non-Compliance (SNC): shall mean violations of pretreatment requirements which include limits, sampling, analysis, reporting and meeting compliance schedules, and regulatory deadlines, for instances, meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Violations of wastewater discharge limits:

1. Chronic Violations exist where sixty-six (66) percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit by more than the TRC in a six month period. (Any magnitude of exceedence).

2. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, exist where thirty-three (33) percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, Fats, Oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);

3. Any other violation(s) of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) that the District believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference (e.g., slug loads) or pass through; or endangered the health of the wastewater personnel or the public.

4. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

b. Violation of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a Schedule of Compliance or enforcement order issued by the District for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance within 90 days after any line item date in the schedule of compliance.

c. Failure to provide reports for schedules of compliance self-monitoring data, or categorical standards (baseline monitoring reports), 90 day compliance reports, and periodic reports) within 30 days from the due date.

d. Failure to accurately report non-compliance.

e. Any other violation or group of violations that the District considers to be significant.

(66) Single Pass Cooling Water: shall be defined as water used solely for the purpose of cooling. This water is used only once and is discarded.

(67) Sludge: shall mean the settleable solids separated from liquids during processing.

(68) Slug Load: any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference or upset of the Regional Sewerage System operations.

(69) Spill Containment: shall mean a system of dikes, walls, barriers, berms, or other devices designed to contain spillage of the liquid contents of containers. Spill containment systems shall be constructed of impermeable and non-reactive materials to the liquids being contained. Spill containment systems shall conform to local regulations and policies as to percent containment, container type, and size.

(70) State: shall mean the state of California.

(71) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): shall mean a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1976.

(72) Storm Water: shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

(73) Temporary User: shall mean any User who is granted temporary permission by the General Manager to discharge unpolluted water or wastewater to the District's Sewer System and is controlled by a Industrial User Discharge Permit.

(74) Total Suspended Solids (TSS): shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtration.

(75) Total Toxic Organics: shall mean the sum of the concentrations for each of the regulated toxic organic compounds which are found in the User's discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter.

(76) Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP): a strategy for keeping track of all solvents delivered to a site, their storage, use and disposal. The plan will address the prevention of discharge of toxic organics to the District's Sewer System or the environment. The plan will address the control of spills and leaks and also ensure against the deliberate dumping of solvents.

(77) Toxic Pollutant: shall mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the provision of the CWA 307 (a) or other Acts.

(78) User: shall mean any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the District's Sewer System.

(79) Upset: shall mean an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with discharge limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance or careless or improper operation.

(80) Wastewater: shall mean the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into, or permitted to enter, the District's Sewer System and POTW.

(81) Waters of the State: shall mean all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

1.3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BMR	Baseline Monitoring Report
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CTS	Compliance Time Schedule
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IU	Industrial User
l	Liter
mg	Milligram(s)
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRW	Non-Reclaimable Waste line
NSIU	Non-Significant Industrial User
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SNC	Significant Non-Compliance
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.
TOMP	Toxic Organic Management Plan
TRC	Technical Review Criteria
U.S.C.	United States Code
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	Total Toxic Organics

1.4 Construction:

Wherever in this Ordinance “shall” is used, the word is mandatory. When “may” is used, the word is premisive.

SECTION 2: REGULATIONS

2.1 General Discharge Prohibitions

No User shall contribute, or cause to be contributed to the District's Sewer System, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will pass through or interfere with the system or the POTW. These specific prohibitions apply to all such Users of the District's Sewer System whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A User shall not contribute the following substances to the District's Sewer System:

a. Any liquids, solids, or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Part 261.21, gasoline, benzene, naphtha, solvents, and fuel oils. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%), nor any single reading over ten percent (10%), of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter.

b. Any waste which can not be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the District's Sewer System. This prohibition shall apply to, but not be limited to, solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or other interference with the operation of the POTW such as grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, diatomaceous earth, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

c. Any wastewater having a corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or District personnel, but in no case wastewater with a pH below 5.0 or greater than 10.5, or which will change the pH of the District's discharge to CBMWD'S regional interceptor to below 7.0 or above 9.0.

d. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act.

e. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

f. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent, or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a

substance discharged to the District's Sewer System cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use, or disposal developed pursuant to Toxic Substances Control Act, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

g. Any discharge of pollutant(s) which alone, or in combination with other discharges, will persist after treatment or will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or State Disposal System Permit or the receiving water quality standards.

h. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

i. Any wastewater at a temperature higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, 60 degrees Centigrade.

j. Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows, or has reason to know, will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate, or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.

k. Any radioactive wastes except:

1. When the User is authorized to use radioactive materials by the State Department of Health or other governmental agency empowered to regulate the use of radioactive materials.

2. When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current California Radiation Control Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 17) for safe disposal.

3. When the User is in compliance with District Ordinance 28-C and all other applicable rules and regulations.

l. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

m. Any "emulsifying agent" which suspends or emulsifies any fats, greases or oils and is specifically used to prevent oil and grease build-up in any gravity separation device or interior plumbing.

n. Any unpolluted water, including cooling water, storm water, subsurface water, and single pass cooling water. The General Manager may approve, on a temporary basis, the discharge of such water only when no reasonable alternative method of discharge is available. The User shall pay all applicable charges and fees.

o. Any discharge from any vehicle radiator, including but not limited to, radiator fluid or radiator flush chemicals.

p. Any overflow from a septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet, or any liquid or sludge pumped from a trailer, bus, and similar vehicles having wastewater holding tanks except at such place and in such manner as may be prescribed by the General Manager.

q. Any waste transported from one location or facility to another for the purpose of treating or discharging it directly or indirectly to the District's Sewer System without written permission from the General Manager.

r. Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that cause pass through or interference.

When the General Manager determines that a User is contributing to the District's Sewer System any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts as to interfere with the operation of the POTW, the General Manager shall; (1) Advise the User, in writing, of the impact of the contribution on the POTW; and (2) Develop effluent limitations for such User to correct the interference with the POTW.

2.2 Affirmative Defense

A User shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of Section 2 where the User can demonstrate, according to 40 CFR Part 403.5 (a) (2) (i,ii) (A,B), that:

a. It did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and;

b. A local limit designed to prevent pass through was developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.5 (c) and the User was in compliance with each such local limit directly prior to and during the pass through or interference; or

c. A local limit designed to prevent pass through and interference was not developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.5 (c) and the User's discharge directly prior to and during the pass through or interference did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge activity when the POTW was regularly in compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit requirements and in the case of interference, applicable requirements for sewage sludge use or disposal.

2.3 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Ordinance for sources in the subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Ordinance.

2.4 State Requirements

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those required by this Ordinance.

2.5 District's Right of Revision

The District reserves the right to establish by Ordinance, more stringent limitation or requirements on discharges to the District's Sewer System if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Subsection 1.1 of Section 1 of this Ordinance.

2.6 Dilution Prohibition

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.6 (d), no User shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the District or State.

2.7 Accidental Discharges

Each Industrial User shall provide spill containment and/or protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or User's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be approved by the District before construction of the facility. All existing Industrial Users shall complete such a plan by January 1, 1983. No User who commences contribution to the District's Sewer System after the effective date of this Ordinance shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the District. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the Industrial User from the responsibility to modify the User's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. In the case of an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass of any pretreatment equipment, it is the responsibility of the User to immediately telephone and notify the District of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.

a. Written Notice: Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass the User shall submit to the General Manager a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other applicable law.

b. Notice to Employees: A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

2.8 Limitations on Point of Discharge

No person shall discharge any wastewater directly into a manhole or other opening in a sewer other than through an approved industrial sewer connection, unless approved by the District upon written application by the User and payment of the applicable charges and fees established herein.

2.9 Prohibition of Economic Benefit

At no time shall a User eliminate or prevent the use or installation of pretreatment equipment, devices or policies which, by the elimination or prevention, would result in economic benefit for the User.

2.10 Limitations On Disposal of Spent Industrial Solutions and Sludges:

a. Spent solutions, sludges, recovered pretreatment wastes and materials of quantity or quality in violation of, or prohibited by this Ordinance, or any permit issued under this Ordinance, must be disposed of in a legal manner at a legally acceptable point of disposal as defined by the appropriate regulatory agency. All waste manifests shall be retained for a minimum of three years, and made available to the District upon request.

b. No person shall batch dump, except as allowed by permit.

2.11 Bypass

a. Bypassing is prohibited and the District may take enforcement action against a User unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment down time or preventative maintenance; and

3. The User submitted notice as required in section 2.7.

b. If a User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the User shall submit prior notice to the District at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

c. The District may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the District determines that it will meet the conditions listed in section 2.1

d. A User shall orally notify the District of an unanticipated bypass immediately after the User becomes aware of the bypass. The User shall submit a written report to the District within five (5) days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the bypass. The written report shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause, the duration of the bypass including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, and estimate of the anticipated time the bypass is expected to continue and the steps planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

e. Notification provided pursuant to section 2.11 d. shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage or loss to the District or any other damage or loss to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any charges and fees or other liability which may be imposed under this Ordinance or other applicable law.

SECTION 3: SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

3.1 Gravity Separation Interceptor

a. Food Service Establishments:

Any person who operates, owns or maintains a food service establishment shall cause all floor drains, floor sinks, sinks, waste container wash racks, dishwashers, and garbage grinders to be directed through a minimum 750 gallon gravity separation interceptor, and shall keep all domestic wastewater from restrooms, showers, drinking fountains, and condensate (i.e. ice melt, air conditioning) separate from the food service wastewater until the food service wastewater has passed through all necessary pretreatment equipment, devices, or monitoring stations.

b. Vehicle Servicing Facilities:

Any facility maintained for the servicing or repair of vehicles, construction equipment, industrial transportation or power equipment shall install and maintain a sand and oil interceptor. All wastewater arising from the servicing and repair of vehicles shall pass through this interceptor before being discharged into the District's Sewer System. If the vehicle servicing facility does not include facilities for the washing of more than one vehicle at a time, the interceptor shall have an operation fluid capacity of at least 750 gallons. If the vehicle servicing facility has the capacity for washing or cleaning more than one vehicle at a time, the size of the interceptor shall be determined on a case by case basis.

c. Conditional Waivers:

Conditional waivers for the grease and/or sand and oil interceptor requirement may be granted by the General Manager for food service establishments or vehicle service facilities determined not to have adverse effects on the District's Sewer System or CBMWD's POTW. Conditional waivers may be revoked for the following reasons:

1. Changes in menu;
2. Falsification of information submitted;
3. Change in operating hours;
4. Changes in equipment used;
5. Changes in number of vehicles washed;
6. It is determined to have adverse effects on the District's Sewer System or CBMWD's POTW.

d. Interceptor Requirements:

1. All interceptor chambers shall be immediately accessible at all times for the purpose of inspection and cleaning. At no time shall any material, debris, obstacles or obstructions be placed in such a manner so as to prevent immediate access to the interceptor.

2. Any interceptor legally and properly installed before 1983 shall be acceptable as an alternative to the interceptor specified herein, provided such interceptor is effective in removing floatable and settleable material and is so designed and installed that it can be inspected and properly maintained.

3. If the General Manager finds either by engineering knowledge or by observation, that an interceptor is incapable of retaining adequately the floatable and settleable material in the wastewater flow, is structurally incomplete, or is undersized for the facility, he shall condemn such interceptor and declare that it does not meet the requirements of this section and shall require the user to install, at the user's expense, an acceptable interceptor.

e. Standard Interceptor Designs:

The General Manager shall maintain a file available for public use, of suitable designs of gravity separation interceptors. This shall be for informational purposes only. Installation of an interceptor of a design shown in this file, or of any design meeting the size requirements set forth in this ordinance shall not impute any liability to the District for the adequacy of the interceptor under actual conditions of use. It shall not relieve the owner or proprietor of responsibility for keeping floatable and settleable material out of the sewer.

Wastewaters from domestic usage shall be routed such that they shall not be allowed to pass through the interceptor. The interceptor shall be designed so as to retain any oil and grease which will float, and any sand which will settle. It shall be watertight, structurally sound and durable, and easily accessible for cleaning. The General Manager shall have the right to periodically inspect the interceptor for proper operation.

f. Interceptor Maintenance

The interceptor shall be properly maintained. It shall be cleaned as often as is necessary to assure that settleable and floatable materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the interceptor. When an interceptor is cleaned, the accumulated sediment and floating material shall be removed by trucking to a legally designated disposal site. All locations required to use and maintain a grease trap or interceptor shall keep maintenance and pumping records. These records shall include the date, the name of the waste hauler and the disposal site of the waste. An interceptor is not considered to be properly maintained if accumulations of sediments and floating material total more than 25% of the operating fluid capacity. The owner of any vehicle servicing facility, the lessee and sub-lessee, if there be such, any proprietor, operator or superintendent of such facility, are individually and severally liable for any failure of proper maintenance of such interceptor.

3.2 Water Softening Wastes

a. No person shall install, replace, enlarge or operate any apparatus (the term being used in this section to mean any silicone or resinous ion-exchange softeners or demineralizers and other similar devices) for softening all or part of a water supply to a property which has a connection to the District's Sewer System when such apparatus is an ion-exchange softener or demineralizer of the type that is regenerated on the site of use with the regeneration wastes being discharged to the District's Sewer System. This section shall not apply to any apparatus of the type which is regenerated off-site by a water conditioning company. Such water softening apparatus may be installed or operated if disposal of the wastewater brine will be by some other methods as approved by the General Manager. Appropriate plans and details of the water softening apparatus are to be

submitted to the General Manager, and a letter of approval for the installation or operation of the apparatus will then be issued by the General Manager.

b. Any person installing or operating a water softening apparatus, such as defined in Section 3.2., shall make such apparatus accessible to the General Manager for inspection, and shall make such reports as the General Manager may request as to the operation of the apparatus.

3.3 Hospital and Medical Wastes

a. Hospital and medical wastes which are defined as "infectious wastes" by the Hospital Council of Southern California, may be disposed of to the District's Sewer System subject to the following limitations and requirements:

1. The material shall be ground by an approved grinder system capable of meeting the fineness of grind requirements of paragraph (b) of Subsection 2.1 of Section 2 of this Ordinance. Entry to the grinding mechanism shall be restricted to a 6 inch by 9 inch opening.

2. Pathologic specimens may not be disposed of to the District's Sewer System. Pursuant to the requirements of the Hospital Council of Southern California , pathologic specimens shall be segregated from other solid wastes and shall be contained in plastic bags or other suitable disposable containers which shall not exceed five (5) gallons capacity and shall be colored red for identification. Container and contents shall be weighed and the weight recorded prior to disposal by means other than through the District's Sewer System. These records shall be made available to the General Manager upon request for inspection.

b. Disposable hypodermic needles, syringes, and associated articles following their use in hospitals, out-patient clinics, medical and dental offices, etc., may be ground and discharged to the District's Sewer System subject to the following limitations and requirement:

1. Such material shall be ground by an approved grinder not exceeding five (5) horsepower and shall meet the fineness of grind requirements of Subsection 2.1 (b) of Section 2 of the Ordinance.

c. Traps are to be installed and maintained in all waste sinks and toilets to prevent heavy materials used in X-ray procedures from entering into the District's Sewer System.

SECTION 4: FEES

4.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this section to provide for the recovery of costs from Users of the District's Sewer System for the implementation of the program established by this Ordinance. The applicable charges or fees shall be adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors.

4.2 Charges and Fees

The Board of Directors may adopt charges and fees which may include:

a. Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the pretreatment program established by this Ordinance;

b. Fees for monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;

c. Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures, business emergency plans and inspection of discharge sites;

d. Fees for plan check approval;

e. Fees for permit application, permit issuance, and permit modification;

f. Fees for filing appeals;

g. Fees for consistent removal (at the POTW) of pollutants otherwise subject to Federal Pretreatment Standards;

h. Other fees as the Board of Directors may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of this Ordinance;

i. Fees for recovery of attorney fees, court costs, and other expenses of litigation.

Such fees relate solely to the matters covered by this Ordinance and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the District.

SECTION 5: IMPOSITION AND COMPUTATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE QUALITY SURCHARGE

5.1 Surcharge Formula

The industrial wastewater quality surcharge for the average industrial user shall be computed by the General Manager using the following formula:

Total Surcharge = (Q) [(a)(8.34)(c)(0.001) + (b)(8.34)(d)(0.001)]

Where “Total Surcharge” is the semi-annual quality surcharge fee in dollars,“Q” is the total volume of wastewater discharged by the IU in a specified period in million gallons (MG) as determined by the General Manager, “c” is the average excessive Total Suspended Solids (TSS) level over the industry wide value in mg/l in the wastewater discharged “d” is the average excessive five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level over the industry wide value in mg/l in the wastewater discharged, “a” and “b” are costs assessed for each pound of (TSS) and (BOD) in excess of the amounts listed above.

5.2 The General Manager, or his authorized representative shall establish industry-wide average values for “TSS” and “BOD” from which corresponding surcharge factors have been calculated. The surcharge shall be such that when multiplied by the daily average wastewater flow of record in gallons, they will yield the fees for the quality surcharge.

The industry-wide averages for TSS and BOD and corresponding surcharge factors shall be periodically reviewed by the General Manager. An Industrial User may request reconsideration of its waste characteristics by the General Manager in a manner prescribed in Subsection 5.3 of this Section. A surcharge factor may also be established by the Board of Directors for a specific Industrial User from data submitted in an imposed self-monitoring program.

5.3 In the event that the average waste characteristics and corresponding surcharge factor is disputed by an Industrial User, the Industrial User shall:

a. Submit a request for flow measurement, sampling and analysis to the General Manager and bear all expenses incurred by the District; or,

b. Provide such supporting data to the General Manager prepared by qualified engineering personnel and a laboratory acceptable to the General Manager, and certified under penalty of perjury by the Industrial User, using procedures for flow measurement and analysis described in Subsection 8.3.

If the General Manager is satisfied that the Industrial User's waste differs significantly from the averages established, the new data will be used in determining the surcharge fee for the Industrial User.

SECTION 6: ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Industrial User Discharge Permit Application

Any person proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System shall complete and submit an Industrial User Discharge Permit Application to the General Manager. The Application will represent information as to the kind and amount of non-domestic wastewater being discharged, or proposed for discharge, plans and specifications for any pre-treatment facilities designed to prevent discharge of materials to the District's Sewer System which exceed the allowable limitations set forth in the Ordinance, and any other pertinent information necessary to control discharge to the District's Sewer System. This Application is considered an integral part of the Industrial User Discharge Permit. Based on the information submitted on the Industrial User Discharge Permit Application and the District's investigation of the User's establishment, an Industrial User Discharge Permit may be required. Users not required to obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit are still required to meet the District's discharge limitations.

Any permit application submitted shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Name, address, and location (if different from the address);

b. SIC number;

c. Wastewater constituents and characteristics including, but not limited to, those mentioned in Section 2 of this Ordinance as determined by a State certified water laboratory; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR Part 136, as amended;

d. Time and duration of contribution;

e. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;

f. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are, or could be, discharged to the sewer;

g. If additional pretreatment and/or O & M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment shall be submitted to the General Manager. The completion date in this Compliance Time Schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard.

The following conditions shall apply to such a schedule:

1. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.);

2. No increment referred to in paragraph (1) shall exceed nine (9) months. The total time for the compliance time schedule shall not exceed 18 months unless approved by the General Manager;

3. Not later than 14 days following each date in the Compliance Time Schedule and the final date for compliance, the User shall submit a progress report to the General Manager including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the General Manager;

4. Any Industrial User regulated by Categorical Pretreatment Standards and classified as a “New Source” shall install and have in operating condition and shall “start-up” all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards before beginning to discharge. Within the shortest feasible time (not to exceed 90 days), New Sources must meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards.

h. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;

i. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

j. Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;

k. Any other information as may be deemed by the District to be necessary to evaluate the permit application; and;

l. A waste minimization plan to conserve water, investigate product substitution, provide inventory control, and take other steps as necessary to minimize the total quantity of waste produced.

m. A valid business plan from the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services or letter exempting the User from such plan. If

exempt, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials on-site shall be provided.

The General Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the General Manager may issue an Industrial User Discharge Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

6.2 Wastewater Permits

All Significant Industrial Users which discharge non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System shall be required to have a valid discharge permit issued by the District. The District may require other non-significant Industrial Users to obtain a wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance. An initial or renewed discharge permit is valid for up to a three year period from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked.

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of this Ordinance and subjects the Industrial User to enforcement actions outlined in Sections 9 and 10 of this Ordinance. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

The General Manager may issue a permit to discharge non-domestic wastewater to the District's Sewer System if:

a. The quality of the wastewater conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance;

b. All required pretreatment systems are approved by the General Manager and it is demonstrated, by the User, that the systems can adequately achieve existing District point-source limits or EPA categorical limitations whichever are the more stringent as well as having the capability to handle or to be easily modified to handle future requirements;

c. A District approved monitoring vault, manhole, or other approved monitoring facility has been constructed, or shall be constructed, and has been included in the Compliance Time Schedule.

d. The District's Sewer System has adequate capacity for the volume of wastewater to be discharged;

e. The most recent Permit Application form has been completely and correctly filled out and signed by the User's industrial wastewater representative;

f. A Compliance Time Schedule has been approved by the General Manager (if required) and is on file in the Engineering Department;

g. Industrial Users that use a pretreatment system have established and maintained a daily operation and maintenance log for their pretreatment system, and it contains at a minimum the following information:

1. Dates and times of routine maintenance and calibration of the systems:

2. A description of all maintenance and calibration work being done on the system;

3. Date and time of any major repair and/or downtime on the system;

4. The emergency or back-up system or program instituted while the pretreatment system was out of operation, and;

5. The name of the supervisor responsible for the pretreatment system.

6.3 Industrial Waste Discharge Permit Appeals

If the Industrial User wishes to appeal or challenge any condition imposed in a discharge permit, a petition shall be filed for modification or reissuance of the permit. The Industrial User may petition the Board of Appeals to reconsider the terms of a permit within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the permit.

a. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

b. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the condition objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the permit.

c. The effectiveness of the permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

d. After considering the petition, the Board of Appeals, in its sole discretion, may grant the appealing party an informal hearing. If the Board of Appeals fails to act within thirty (30) days, the petition shall be deemed to be denied.

e. The Board of Appeals shall consist of two members, the General Manager and the Industrial Waste Inspection Supervisor.

6.4 Industrial User Permit Classification

All persons proposing to connect to or discharge non-domestic wastewater into any part of the District's Sewer System must first apply for and obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit or a Temporary Industrial User Permit. The District may deny or condition new permits based on permit applications, changes in nature of pollutants from Industrial Users, the industry's violations of applicable pretreatment standards or the limitations imposed by Ordinance 28-C or where such contributions could cause the POTW to be inhibited or to violate its NPDES Permit. All existing Industrial Users connected to or discharging to any part of the District's Sewer System must obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit. Within sixty (60) calendar days from the date of notification by the District of the permit requirement, each permit upon renewal, or each application for a permit shall be accompanied by the fees as set by the District.

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be classified as follows:

a. Class I - Any Industrial User who:

1. Is a Categorical User as defined in 40 CFR Subchapter N (Parts 401-471);

2. Has a discharge flow rate of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per average workday of non-domestic wastewater; excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown water; or contributes a

non-domestic wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW;

3. Has in its wastewater toxic pollutants, as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, or 40 CFR Part 401.15;

4. Is found by the District, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other wastewater discharges from contributing industries, on the operation of the POTW, the quality of sludge, effluent, or air emissions generated by the POTW.

b. Class II - Any Industrial User who:

1. Has a discharge flow of less than 25,000 gallons and greater than 3,000 gallons per average workday;

2. Discharges industrial wastes which may have adverse effects on the POTW.

c. Class III - Any Industrial User who:

1. Has a discharge flow of less than 3,000 gallons per average workday;

2. Discharges non-domestic wastewater which does not have the potential for POTW upset.

d. Class IV - Any Food Service Establishment who:

1. Operates a restaurant, cafeteria, lunch counter, refreshment stand, and/or retail establishment selling prepared foods and/or operating and maintaining a gravity separation interceptor or grease trap.

e. Class V - Any Industrial Users who:

1. Has hazardous materials on site or discharges to CBMWD's NRW line.

6.5 Temporary Industrial User Permit:

A permit shall be required of all Users granted temporary permission by the District to discharge unpolluted water, or wastewater from industrial startup operations directly or indirectly to the District's Sewer System. This temporary permit may be granted when no alternate method of disposal is reasonably available. The provisions of section 2.1 of this Ordinance pertaining to wastewater discharge prohibitions and limitations shall apply.

6.6 Permit Modifications

Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of the National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, the Industrial User Discharge permits of Users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standards within the time frame prescribed by such standards. Where a user, subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, has not previously submitted an application for an Industrial User Discharge permit as required by subsection 6.1, the User shall apply for an Industrial User

Discharge permit within 180 days after the promulgation of the applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standard. In addition, all users with existing Industrial User Discharge permits shall submit to the General Manager within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard the information required by Subsection 6.1 and 8.2.

If any person proposes to make alterations of pretreatment facilities or alterations of connections to the District's Sewer System, or if he proposes to increase or decrease the discharge volume by more than twenty-five (25) percent or to discharge non-domestic wastewater of a different nature, type or substance not consistent with the original permit, he shall submit to the General Manager a letter requesting the approval of such an alteration along with an updated discharge permit application and pay all applicable fees.

6.7 Permit Conditions

a. All Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Ordinance and all other applicable regulations, User charges and fees established by the District. In addition to the matters required in Subsection 6.1, all permits shall be subject to the following:

1. The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the District's Sewer System;

2. Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents, characteristics and mass emission rates. Mass emission rates shall be defined as the mass of material discharged to the District's Sewer System during a given time interval unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituents. The General Manager may impose mass emission rate limitations on Users where the imposition of such limitations is appropriate;

3. Limits on the average and maximum rate and time of discharge requirements for flow regulations and equalization;

4. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;

5. Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, numbers and types of samples, standards for tests and reporting schedules;

6. Compliance Time Schedules;

7. Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (See Subparagraph 8.1 of Section 8 hereof);

8. Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the District, and affording the District access thereto;

9. Requirements for notification of the District of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or

character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the District's Sewer System:

10. Requirements for notification of slug discharges per Subsection 2.7 of Section 2 hereof; and,

11. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the General Manager to ensure compliance with this Ordinance.

b. It shall be unlawful for any reason to discharge into the District's Sewer System directly or indirectly, any non-domestic wastewater without a valid permit from the District, except that the General Manager shall grant such reasonable time extensions on existing permits as may be necessary for business alterations, changes in processes or designs, or the acquisition, manufacture, installation and testing of a wastewater treatment system or other facilities, for which additional time is required, but not to exceed one (1) year, providing there are no point-source limitation violations.

c. In the event a wastewater violation exists, discharges exceed the point-source limitations, or a violation of Exhibit C of this Ordinance exists, and are not considered hazardous substance(s) or hazardous waste as defined by the EPA, then a Compliance Time Schedule for all pretreatment and/or wastewater cleanup procedures and practices must be submitted to the District and approved by General Manager, 40 CFR Part 403.8 (f)(1).

d. Modifications or changes of a Compliance Time Schedule may be granted by the General Manager upon written request providing the new compliance dates are not in violation of the current EPA compliance dates for the type of discharge in question.

e. All Industrial Users must keep for a minimum of three (3) years, copies of all their wastewater reports, surveys, permits, monitoring, wastewater correspondence, violation notices, and chain-of-custody logs, and upon request, this information must be made available for review and/or copying by any government agency, 40 CFR Part 403.12 (1).

f. The User chain-of-custody logs shall consist of: dates of sample collection; type of sampling; how the sample was preserved and stored; listing of the constituents and parameters to be tested; name of the individual who collected the sample; name of the laboratory and the date and time the sample was turned over to the laboratory.

g. The installation, design, and adequacy of any facility pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall not impute any liability nor relieve the owner or proprietor of such responsibility.

6.8 <u>Duration of Permits</u>

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be issued for any period of time up to three (3) years. Upon written request, the General Manager may have the right to extend the expiration date of a discharge permit for a period of time not-to-exceed one (1) year. A permit may be issued for a period of less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The User shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the District during the term of the permit as

limitations or requirements, as identified in Section 2 hereof, are modified or other just cause exists. The User shall be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

6.9 Permit Transfer

Industrial User Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A permit shall not be reassigned, or transferred or sold to a new owner, new User, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the District. Any succeeding owner or User shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

6.10 Pretreatment

Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this Ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403.6). Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the District shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be acceptable to the District before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the District under the provisions of this Ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the District prior to the User's initiation of the changes.

The District shall publish in the major local newspaper a list of the Users which were in Significant Non-compliance with any Pretreatment Requirements or Standards during the 12 previous months.

All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA or the Regional Board upon request.

6.11 Record keeping

All Industrial Users shall keep records of waste hauling, reclamations, monitoring device calibration reports, sample analysis data, flow meter chart recordings, and records of flow meter calibration on the site of generation. All records are subject to inspection and shall be copied as needed. All records must be kept on the site of generation for a minimum period of three years. The records retention period may be extended beyond three years in the event criminal or civil action is taken or an extensive company history is required.

6.12 Confidential Information

Information and data on a User obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs, and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the User specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the General Manager that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the User. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application

form or instructions, by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. (40 CFR Part 403.14 (a))

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Ordinance, the NPDES Permit, and/or the Federal Pretreatment Program; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available to the State and EPA in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the District as confidential, shall not be transmitted to the general public by the District until and unless a ten (10) day notification is given to the User.

6.13 Waivers

If any discharge to the District’s Sewer System contains, or may contain, constituents which will cause it to fail to conform to any of the requirements of this Ordinance, but the General Manager finds that:

a. The discharge will not cause harm to the District’s Sewer System, nor unreasonably or inequitably burden the operation of the system;

b. When considered together with similar excesses in discharge of others limited by this Ordinance, will not materially affect the ability of the District to meet the requirements of the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Contract; and

c. Waivers shall not apply to any National Categorical Pretreatment Standards and/or requirements.

He may grant approval for discharge to the District’s Sewer System, with a waiver or modification of the requirement, which can not be met.

In any such letter of approval, the General Manager shall include a statement regarding the requirement that is waived, along with the reasons as to why the waiver is issued. Any waiver granted pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to withdrawal at any time the General Manager makes a subsequent finding that the District’s Sewer System is unreasonably burdened, or the ability of the District to meet the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract requirements is materially affected.

6.14 Industrial User Discharge Permit Revocation

The General Manager may revoke a Industrial User Discharge Permit for good cause, including , but not limited to, the following reasons:

a. Failure to notify the District of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

b. Failure to provide prior notification to the District of changed conditions pursuant to Section 8.2 (a) (4) of this ordinance;

c. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Industrial User Discharge Permit applications;

d. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;

e. Tampering with monitoring equipment;

f. Refusing to allow the District timely access to the facility premises and records;

g. Failure to meet effluent limitations;

h. Failure to pay fines;

i. Failure to pay sewer charges;

j. Failure to meeting compliance schedules;

k. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the Industrial User Discharge Permit application;

l. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or

m. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or any terms of this Industrial User Discharge Permit or this Ordinance.

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall become void upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All Industrial User Discharge Permits issued to a particular user are void upon the issuance of a new Industrial User Discharge Permit to that User.

SECTION 7 : MONITORING FACILITIES

7.1 Monitoring Facility Specifications

The General Manager may require to be provided and operated at the expense of each Industrial User, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems of the User's facility. The monitoring facility shall be located so that samples can be taken immediately downstream from the pretreatment facilities, if any exist, or where no treatment is employed, immediately downstream from the regulated waste stream. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the User's premises, but the General Manager may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the User, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near the sampling manhole, or facility, to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the User.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the District's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Monitoring or metering facilities may be required to include a security closure that can be locked by the District during sampling or upon termination of service. Construction shall be completed within ninety (90) days following written notification by the General Manager.

If the District requires an IU to install monitoring facilities, each such User shall submit plans for the construction of a District approved monitoring facility to facilitate the inspection sampling and metering of wastewater flows.

As required, each such User shall also submit construction plans and/or instrumentation for approval of the District showing the following:

a. A pH recording instrument with a strip chart to record all flows on a 24-hour continuous basis;

b. A conductivity meter with a strip chart to record all flows on a 24-hour continuous basis;

c. A calibrated flume, weir, flow meter or similar device approved by the District and suitable to measure the non-domestic flow rate and total volume.

7.2 Accessibility of Monitoring Facility

The District shall be permitted to enter all properties from which wastes or wastewaters are being or are capable of being discharged into the District's Sewer System for purposes of inspecting, measuring, sampling, and testing pertinent to the discharge of wastes or wastewaters to ascertain whether the intent of this Ordinance is being met and the User is complying with all requirements. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the District, or its representatives, reasonable access during the normal working day to all parts of the wastewater generating and disposal facilities for the purposes of inspection and sampling. The District shall have the right to set up on the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering operations. Where a User has security measures in force, the User shall make necessary arrangements so that personnel from the District will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing their specific responsibilities.

Routine inspections and effluent monitoring are required by the federal Pretreatment Program, 40 CFR Part 403. Associated charges and fees will be applicable as listed in Exhibit A of this ordinance.

7.3 Monitoring instrumentation

All such Users shall keep and maintain records regarding the maintenance, calibration and standardization of the pH, conductivity and flow meter for a minimum of three (3) years. All monitoring equipment shall be maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications. Once installed, all monitoring equipment shall be operated to facilitate continuous measurement.

SECTION 8: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Compliance Date Report

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the District's Sewer System, any User subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the General Manager a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and Requirements and

the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the User's facility which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional operation and maintenance procedures or pretreatment is necessary to bring the discharge into compliance with the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the User.

8.2 Periodic Compliance Reports & Baseline Monitoring Reports

Any User subject to a Pretreatment Standard (Categorical Discharger) is required to submit a Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR), 40 CFR Part 403.12 (b) (1-7). All existing Users of the system have 180 days after their final categorical compliance date to file their company's BMR. All new Users of the system must submit a BMR at least 90 days prior to plant start up.

The Baseline Monitoring Report shall include the following:

a. Name, address and telephone number of the facility, including the name of the operator and owners;

b. List of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;

c. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC#) of the operation(s);

d. Average and maximum daily flow data in gallons per day;

e. Current and past chemical analyses of each regulated wastestream with sampling and analysis to be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Parts 136 and 403.12 (b) (5);

f. On-site plumbing plan and pretreatment system plans; and;

g. A statement signed by an authorized wastewater representative of the Industrial User and certified to by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis.

h. A Compliance Time Schedule if additional pretreatment equipment or operation & maintenance is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards.

The EPA has established specific monitoring and reporting procedures with regard to Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance. Refer to 40 CFR, Parts 403.12 (b) (4,5), 403.12 (e)(1,2,3) and 403.12 (h)(l)(o) for details. The District may require up to four (4) Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance for all Significant Industrial Users each year, three months apart.

i. The Periodic Report on Continued Compliance shall consist of the following:

1. Results of any self monitoring of the permitted discharge for the reporting period.

2. The measured average and maximum daily flows in gallons per day from each permitted discharge point going to the District's Sewer System.

3. A reasonable measure of the long term production rate for Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits or actual average daily production rate for the reporting period for all IU's on production based standards. 40 CFR Part 403.12 (e) (3)

4. In plant operation and maintenance changes including Pretreatment System equipment that will directly or indirectly effect the wastewater quality or quantity from the User's facility.

5. A Total Toxic Organic chemical compliance status report may be required of Significant Industrial User. It may include the following: The most current toxic organic chemical analysis; a statement of Compliance and a Compliance Time Schedule if there is an organic chemical violation; a Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP) may be required by the District if any of the toxic organic chemicals are found in the facility's effluent in excess of .01 mg/l or on the facility premises.

6. A cover letter signed by the IU's authorized representative stating that all these above items are current and are on file with the District and that they represent the IU's Periodic Report on Continued Compliance.

j. At the discretion of the General Manager and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the General Manager may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. The District reserves the right, however, in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act, to take grab or composite samples of the wastewater effluent to assure compliance with Pretreatment Standards.

k. The General Manager may impose mass pollutant limitations on Users where the imposition of such limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subparagraph (b.) of this subsection shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by Pretreatment Standards in the effluent of the User. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with techniques approved by the General Manager.

l. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the postmarked date. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of the receipt of the report shall govern.

8.3 Monitoring Requirements

Any sample taken from a sample box, monitoring manhole or other representative sampling location and presumed to be discharging to the District's Sewer System shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. The handling, storage, and analysis of all samples taken for the determination of the characteristics of wastewater discharged shall be performed in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Wastes and Wastewaters or 40 CFR, Part 136. Where neither of these sources include a sampling and/or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedure set forth in the EPA publication, Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluent for Priority Pollutants, (April 1977), and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the General Manager;

b. The General Manager may require periodic measurements of flow and wastewater characteristics for compliance with the requirements specified in the Industrial User Discharge Permit or this Ordinance. Measurements of flow, Total Suspended Solids and BOD for surcharge determination shall be made by those IU's specifically designated by the General Manager. The General Manager shall determine the number of 24-hour or 48-hour flow measurements and samples required, but the minimum requirement shall be two per year for all designated IU's. Continuous monitoring may be required in cases involving large fluctuations in quantity or quality of wastes, or if the wastewater appears to have characteristics which may damage the District's Sewer System;

c. All flow measurements, sampling and analysis shall be performed by qualified engineering personnel and laboratories acceptable to the General Manager in the manner described and certified under penalty of perjury by the IU, or by a licensed laboratory selected by the District at the request of the IU, in which case they shall bear all costs incurred by the District;

Samples shall represent the normal waste flow from the premises over a 24 or 48 hour period. The samples shall be composited by equal time or flow intervals either manually with at least one sample collected hourly, or by automatic integrated sampling equipment approved by the General Manager. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques;

d. Where an IU operates as an integrated complex involving varying processes and having separate industrial waste sewer connections within the same contributory area, such IU may be considered as one unit with multiple connections. An analysis for each connection shall be required;

e. Should measurements or other investigations by the General Manager reveal that an IU's BOD and/or TSS significantly differ from those upon which the quality surcharge has been based, the IU shall apply for an amended permit and pay the appropriate charges and fees;

f. Laboratory reports shall consist of the analyses indicated in Exhibit C of this Ordinance unless otherwise specified by the District. Samples shall represent the normal waste flow from the premises over a 24 or 48 hour period. The samples shall be composited by equal time or flow intervals either manually with at least one sample collected hourly, or by automatic integrated sampling equipment approved by the General Manager. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques;

SECTION 9: ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

The following enforcement mechanisms shall be utilized by the District for the violation of any provision of this Ordinance. See the District's Enforcement Response guide for details.

9.1 Verbal Warning

A verbal warning will be given for violations such as housekeeping practices, late reports, etc. Verbal warnings do not apply to violations of any discharge limit or prohibition. The verbal warning will be documented with a written follow-up letter.

9.2 Written Warning

For failure to comply with a verbal warning, a written warning with a compliance date will be issued. Written warnings do not apply to violations of any discharge limit or prohibitions.

9.3 Notice of Violation

A Notice of Violation shall be issued whenever an Industrial User Discharge Permit violation occurs which does not imminently endanger human health or welfare. The Notice of Violation shall be served in person by a District representative or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, and shall require a response within no more than ten (10) working days. If the IU claims immediate correction of the violation(s) this shall be verified at the IU's expense. However, if the IU suggests a time schedule to correct the permit violations, and if in the opinion of the General Manager, a time schedule is required to obtain compliance, and Administrative Order shall be issued. Such an order may include the appropriate violation assessments:

a. The first Notice of Violation shall have at a minimum a one hundred dollar ($100.00) penalty assessment.

b. The second Notice of Violation for the same violation(s) shall have at a minimum a two hundred fifty dollar ($250.00) penalty assessment.

c. The third Notice of Violation for the same violation(s) shall have at a minimum a five hundred dollar ($500.00) penalty assessment.

9.4 Administrative Orders

The General Manager may require compliance with this Ordinance, permit conditions or limitations by issuing Administrative Orders enforceable in a court of law, or by seeking a direct action. The following lists the types of Administrative Orders that shall be utilized by the District:

a. Cease and Desist Order - Upon finding that a discharge has taken place in violation of the general discharge prohibitions, the discharge limitations outlined in Exhibit C or the provisions of the Industrial User Discharge Permit, the General Manager may issue a Cease and Desist Order and direct those persons in violation to comply immediately, or comply in accordance with a time schedule set forth by the General Manager. All Cease and Desist Orders shall have at a minimum a one thousand dollar ($1000.00) penalty assessment.

b. Compliance Time Schedule - Upon finding that a User will need to install pretreatment equipment in order to come into compliance with this Ordinance or the Industrial User Discharge Permit Limits, the General Manager may require that a compliance time schedule, agreed upon in advance by the User and the District, be issued to the User. All Compliance Time Schedules shall have at a minimum a five hundred dollar ($500.00) penalty assessment, (for details of the CTS see section 6.1 g. 1-3).

c. Show Cause Order - This order will require a User to appear at the District office at a certain date and time to show cause to the District as to why criminal and/or civil actions should not be taken against this User. All Show Cause Orders shall have at a minimum a seven hundred-fifty dollar ($750.00) penalty assessment.

d. Compliance Order - This order will direct a User to achieve or restore compliance by a specific date. The terms of the order need not be discussed with the User in advance. All Compliance Orders shall have at a minimum a one thousand dollar ($1000.00) penalty assessment.

9.5 Administrative Civil Penalties:

Any User who has violated or is violating this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge Permit, or any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained herein, shall be subject to administrative and/or legal actions as established by the EPA in Title 40 CFR Part 403.8 (f)(l)(vi)(A). The choice of an enforcement response including permit suspension and revocation is dependent on the magnitude and duration of the violation, its effect on the POTW and the environment and whether or not there is a danger to the health and safety of the general public due to a wastewater generation or discharge.

a. Pursuant to the authority of California Government Code Sections 54740.5 and 54740.6, the District may issue an administrative complaint to any person who violates (a) any provision of this Ordinance; (b) any permit condition, prohibition or effluent limit; or (c) any suspension or revocation order.

b. The administrative complaint shall be served by personal delivery or certified mail on the person and shall inform the person that a hearing will be conducted, and shall specify a hearing date within sixty (60) days following service. The administrative complaint will allege the act or failure to act that constitutes the violation of the District's requirements, the provisions of law authorizing civil liability to be imposed and the proposed civil penalty. The matter shall be heard by the General Manager or his designee. The person to whom an administrative complaint has been issued may waive the right to a hearing, in which case a hearing will not be conducted.

c At the hearing, the person shall have an opportunity to respond to the allegations set forth in the administrative complaint by presenting written or oral evidence. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures established by the General Manager and approved by the District's Board of Directors.

d. After the conclusion of the hearing, the General Manager's designee shall submit a written report to the General Manager setting forth a brief statement of the facts found to be true, a determination of the issues presented, conclusions, and a recommendation.

e. Upon receipt of the written report, the General Manager shall make his determination and should he find that grounds exist for assessment of a civil penalty against the person, he shall issue his decision and order in writing within thirty (30) calendar days after the conclusion of the hearing by his designee.

f. If after the hearing, or appeal, if any, it is found that the person has violated reporting or discharge requirements, the General Manager or Board of Directors may assess a civil penalty against that person. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the General Manager or Board of Directors may take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the economic benefit derived through any non-compliance, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs and corrective action, if any, attempted or taken by the person involved.

Civil penalties may be assessed as follows:

1. In an amount which shall not exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports;

2. In an amount which shall not exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to timely comply with any compliance schedules established by the District;

3. In an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per violation for each day of discharge in violation of any waste discharge limit, permit condition, or requirement issued, reissued or adopted by the District;

4. In any amount which does not exceed ten dollars ($10.00) per gallon for discharges in violation of any suspension, revocation, cease and desist order or other orders, or prohibition issued, reissued or adopted by the District;

g. An order assessing administrative civil penalties issued by the General Manager shall be final in all respects on the thirty-first (31st) day after it is served on the person unless an appeal and request for hearing is filed with the Board of Directors no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following such mailing. An order assessing administrative civil penalties issued by the Board of Directors shall be final upon issuance.

h. Copies of the administrative order shall be served on the party served with the administrative complaint, either by personal service or by registered mail to the person at his business or residence address, and upon other persons who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy of the order.

i. Any person aggrieved by a final order issued by the Board of Directors, after granting review of the order of the General Manager, may obtain review of the order of the Board of Directors in the Superior Court, pursuant to Government Code Section 54740.6, by filing in the court a petition for writ of mandate within thirty (30) days following the service of a copy of the decision or order issued by the Board of Directors.

j. Payment on any order setting administrative civil penalties shall be made within thirty (30) days of the date the order becomes final. The amount of any administrative civil penalties imposed which have remained delinquent for a period of sixty (60) days shall constitute a lien against the real property of the Industrial User from which the discharge resulting in the imposition of the civil penalty originated. The lien shall have no effect until recorded with the county recorder. The District may record the lien for any unpaid administrative civil penalties on the ninety-first (91st) day following the date the order becomes final.

k. No administrative civil penalties shall be recoverable for any violation for which the District has recovered civil penalties through a judicial proceeding filed pursuant to Government Code Section 54740.

9.6 <u>Termination of Discharge</u>

In addition to having it's Industrial User Discharge Permit revoked, persuant to the provisions in Section 6.14 of this Ordinance, any user who violates or fails to satisfy any

of the following conditions or requirements is subject to discontinuance of the facility to the District's Sewer System:

a. Violation of Industrial User Discharge Permit conditions;

b. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of it's discharge;

c. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;

d. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or

e. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards of this Ordinance.

Such user shall be notified of the proposed discontinuance of the facility's sewer from the District's Sewer System and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9.4 of Ordinance 32, why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the District shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

9.7 General Enforcement Procedures

The General Manager may notify the User of any violation by mail, or in person, and the possible actions the District may take against the User. Depending upon the frequency of the violation, and health and safety danger, the General Manager may grant the User as much as ninety (90) days to get back into compliance and/or back into phase with their Compliance Time Schedule, or the User may be subject to suspension of their Industrial User Discharge Permit pending permit revocation proceedings by the District.

Should the General Manager determine that any discharge of pollutants to the District's Sewer System reasonably appears to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, or the environment, he may immediately and effectively halt or prevent this discharge after informal notice to the User. All cost for severing and/or reinstating sewer service shall be borne by the Industrial User.

When the District finds a User has discharged concentrated or non-compatible pollutants in a manner or method not approved by the District, violation charges will be applicable as listed in Exhibit A of this Ordinance.

Regardless of a valid permit or Compliance Time Schedule, all Users in violation with current point-source limitations, shall be required to pay their flow-weighted portion of any California Regional Water Quality Control Board (C.R.W.Q.C.B.) fines assessed directly or indirectly to the District for any constituent loadings in violation with current point-source limits, and shall be subject to all costs and payments or damages incurred to the District's Sewer System and/or the treatment plant.

SECTION 10: JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 Injunctive Relief

If the District determines that any person has engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of this Ordinance or any regulation or order promulgated thereunder, the District's Attorney may make application to the Superior Court for an order enjoining the acts or practices or for an order directing compliance. As established in (40 CFR Part 403.8 (f) (l) (vi) (A)), a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate order may be granted upon a showing that the person(s) engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in the challenged acts or practices.

10.2 Civil Penalties

A User who has violated, or continues to violate any provision of this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, shall be liable to the District for a minimum civil penalty of no less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) and no more than a maximum civil penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per violation per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

The General Manager may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the District.

In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.

Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for taking any other action against a User.

10.3 Criminal Penalties

Any person who negligently or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

Any person who negligently or knowingly introduces into the District's Sewer System any pollutant or hazardous substance which such person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage or, other than in compliance with all applicable Federal, State or local requirements or permits, which causes the POTW to violate any effluent limitation or condition in a permit issued to the District or CBMWD under the Clean Water Act, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

Any person who knowingly makes a false material statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

10.4 Remedies Non-exclusive

The remedies provided for in this Ordinance are not exclusive. The General Manager may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the District's enforcement response plan. However, the General Manager may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the General Manager is empowered to take more than one enforcement action, against any noncompliant user.

Note: All enforcement actions addressed in Sections 9 and 10 of this Ordinance shall also include all stipulations detailed in Ordinance 32, Sections 9 & 10.

SECTION 11: SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

11.1 Liability Insurance

The General Manager may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial User Discharge Permit to any User who has failed to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, a previous Industrial User Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurance sufficient to restore or repair damage to the District's Sewer System and/or the POTW caused by its discharge.

11.2 Water Supply Severance

Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate any provision of this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the user may be discontinued. Service will only recommence, at the User's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

11.3 Regional Pretreatment Agreement

Pursuant to the Regional Pretreatment Agreement which the District has entered into with Chino Basin Municipal Water District ("CBMWD") and the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario and Upland, CBMWD is authorized to regulate the industrial users within the boundaries of the District whose facilities are tributary to the Regional Sewerage System, and CBMWD shall have and is hereby granted fully enforceable legal authority as a "Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW)" to inspect, permit and control indirect discharges of non-domestic waste by industrial users within the District to the Regional System.

SECTION 12: SPECIFIC POLLUTANT LIMITATIONS

12.1 Pollutant Limitations

Except as may be specifically allowed by the General Manager on a temporary basis, no Industrial User shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, into the District's Sewer System any wastewater which exceeds the quantities listed in Exhibit C of this Ordinance and/or Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the more stringent limitations apply) or which will result in the inability of the POTW effluent to meet the wastewater discharge requirements of the NPDES permit. Modifications of the local limits may be necessary to meet the requirements for discharges to the POTW, for basin

groundwater recharge, or for direct reuse of the effluent for irrigation and industrial requirements.

SECTION 13: SEVERABILITY

13.1 If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 14: CONFLICT

14.1 All other Ordinances and parts of other Ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

SECTION 15: AMENDMENT OF PRIOR ORDINANCE

15.1 Ordinance No. 28-C is hereby amended in the form included herein.

SECTION 16: ADOPTION

16.1 This Ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption. ADOPTED this 27th day of February, 1996.

ATTEST:

Jeffrey A. Carter	Thomas E. Shollenberger
President	Secretary, General Manager

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

NON-DOMESTIC

WASTEWATER

DISCHARGE

Revised: February 27, 1996

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

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EXHIBIT "A"

A. Wastewater Discharge Fee Costs

EXHIBIT "B"

A. Determination of Sewer Service Units and Industrial Cost Recovery Program

EXHIBIT "C"

A. Wastewater Discharge Constituents Limitations

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CUCAMONGA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE DISCHARGE OF NON-DOMESTIC WASTEWATER IN THE DISTRICT'S SEWER SYSTEM

The Board of Directors of the Cucamonga Valley Water District of San Bernardino County, California does Ordinance as follows:

SECTION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Purpose and Policy

This Ordinance sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contribution of non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System of the Cucamonga Valley Water District and enables the District to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws required by The Clean Water Act of 1977 and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR, Part 403).

The objectives of this Ordinance are:

a. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District's Sewer System which will interfere with operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;

b. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the District's Sewer System which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system:

c. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and,

d. To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the operation of the District's Sewer System.

This Ordinance provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the District's Sewer System through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customer's capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.

This Ordinance shall apply to the Cucamonga Valley Water District and to persons outside the District who are, by contract or agreement with the District, Users of the District's Sewer System. Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager of the District shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance.

1.2 Definitions

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this Ordinance, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

(1) Act or the Act: shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as The Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq.

(2) Approval Authority: shall mean the Director in an NPDES state with an approved State Pretreatment Program and the Administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an Approved State Pretreatment Program.

(3) Approved Analytical Methods: shall mean the sampling referred to in 40 CFR Part 403.7 (b) (2) (i-iv) and analysis of these samples shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto. Where 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 13 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the District or other parties, approved by the EPA.

(4) Authorized Representative of Industrial User: shall mean (1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the Industrial User is a corporation; (2) A general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; (3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

(5) Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR): shall mean a required report for all Industrial Users subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard containing the information described in 40 CFR Part 403.12 (b) See Section 7.2 of this Ordinance.

(6) Batch Process : shall mean a treatment process in which a tank or vessel is filled, the wastewater (or solution) is treated to meet discharge standards and is then released to the District's Sewer System. A batch process is intermittent, not continuous.

(7) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): shall mean the quantity of oxygen (BOD), (expressed in mg/l), required to biologically oxidize material in a waste sample.

(8) Blowdown: shall mean the removal of accumulated solids in boilers to prevent plugging of boiler tubes and steam lines. In cooling towers, blowdown is used to reduce the amount of dissolved solids in the recirculated cooling water.

(11) Building Sewer: shall mean a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a User to the District's Sewer System.

(12) Business Plan: shall mean a business plan as required by the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25500.

(13) Bypass: shall mean the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.

(14) CBMWD: shall mean The Chino Basin Municipal Water District, owner and operator of the POTW.

(15) CFR : shall mean the Code of Federal Regulations.

(16) Categorical Standards: shall mean National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Standards as established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

(17) Compliance Time Schedule (CTS): shall mean the time period allowed by the District in which a User shall comply with permit conditions or discharge requirements. The compliance time schedule shall contain specific time periods to install adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related equipment and/or procedures, and shall not extend beyond applicable federal deadlines.

(18) Composite Sample : shall mean a combination of no fewer than 8 individual samples obtained at equal time or flow intervals for 24 hours.

(19) Constituent: shall mean any chemical, element, compound, or mixture that is either suspended or dissolved in a wastewater stream.

(20) Control Authority: the term “control authority” shall refer to the “approval authority”, defined hereinabove; or the General Manager if the District has an approved Pretreatment Program under the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 403.11.

(21) Cooling Water: shall mean the water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

(22) Direct Discharge: shall mean the discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of California.

(23) District: shall mean the Cucamonga Valley Water District, or the Board of Directors of the Cucamonga County Water District.

(24) District’s Sewer System: shall mean any sewer owned and maintained by the District. The term as used herein includes all physical facilities of the wastewater collection system but does not include storm drains or channels for conveyance of natural surface waters.

(25) Domestic Wastewater: shall mean the wastewater from residences and wastewater from other premises resulting from personal use of water for washing, bathing, or other sanitary purposes.

(26) Economic Benefit: shall mean the monetary benefit realized by a User from the failure to use effective pretreatment equipment, devices, or policies which would be used to pretreat the wastewater from the User and insure compliance with the user and insure compliance with the User's discharge requirements.

(27) Effluent : shall mean the liquid outflow from any facility entering either a private or the District’s Sewer System and/or a wastewater treatment plant.

(28) Emulsifying Agent: shall mean any liquid, solid or gas substance used to temporarily suspend material in wastewater.

(29) Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA: shall mean the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.

(30) Food Service Establishment: shall include, but not be limited to, retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises, and also cafeterias, lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods for immediate consumption. Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments shall also be included.

(31) General Manager: shall mean the person designated by the District to supervise the operation of the District's Sewer System and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or his duly authorized representative.

(32) Grab Sample: shall mean any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. Also referred to as a discrete sample.

(33) Gravity Separation Interceptors: shall mean an approved detention chamber designed to remove grease, oil and solids from a source flow prior to discharge into the District's Sewer System.

(34) Hazardous Substance or Material: shall mean any substance or combination of substances which falls under the classification of a hazardous substance/hazardous material as defined by the EPA or Title 22 of the California Administrative Code.

(35) Hazardous Waste: shall mean any substance or combination of substances which falls under the classification hazardous waste as defined by the EPA or Section 25117, of the California Health and Safety Code.

(36) Holding Tank Waste: shall mean any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

(37) Indirect Discharge: shall mean the discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307 (b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317) into the public sewer system and POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

(38) Industrial User (IU): shall mean a source of Indirect Discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402, of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1342), including all sources or potential sources of non-domestic wastewater as defined in item (45) of this section.

(39) Industrial User Discharge Permit: a permit issued for the discharge or introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source into the District's Sewer System.

(40) Interference: shall mean the inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the CBMWD's NPDES Permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345), or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Toxic Substances

Control (TSCA) Act, Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA), Title 22 of the California Health & Safety Code, or criteria applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

(41) Mass Emission Rate: shall be defined as the mass of material discharged to the District's Sewer System during a given time interval. Unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituents.

(42) National Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard: shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 (b) or (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347), which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users.

(43) National Prohibitive Discharge Standard or Prohibitive Discharge Standard: shall mean any regulation developed under the authority of Section 307 (b) of the Act and 40 CFR Part 403.5.

(44) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System or NPDES Permit : shall mean a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

(45) New Source: shall mean any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is, or may be, a discharge of pollutants, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3 (k) (1), the construction of which commenced after publication of proposed pretreatment standards provided that :

a. the building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

b. the building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

c. the production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

(46) Non-Domestic Wastewater: shall mean the wastewater resulting from or associated with waste flows from commercial, governmental, institutional and industrial sources including, but not limited to, the following:

Production or refining of petroleum; production, processing, packing, or canning of fruits, vegetables, meat, or beverages; laundering of clothes in public laundries; public self-service laundries; hospitals; restaurants; vehicle service facilities, wash racks, and garages; production of fertilizer, keeping of livestock or poultry, and operation of dairies; production of refuse; washing of equipment or spaces used in non-domesticals; production and processing of plastic; cleaning of tanks, tank cars, or barrels; plating or processing metals; processing or reclamation of refuse; and the washing of equipment or spaces used in non-domestic operations and any other similar manufacturing, processing, and servicing operations.

Non-Domestic Wastewater shall not include wastewater from single or multiple residences, and places engaged exclusively in retail business.

(47) Non-Significant Industrial User (NSIU): shall mean any Industrial User that is not classified as a Significant Industrial User.

(48) Parameter: shall mean a measurable condition that can vary on the chemical loadings and concentrations, and physical conditions, of the wastewater stream.

(49) Pass Through: shall mean the discharge of pollutants through CBMWD's POTW as defined in 40 CFR 403.3 (n) in quantities or concentrations which are a cause, in whole or in part, of a violation of any requirement of CBMWD's NPDES Permit.

(50) Periodic Report on Continued Compliance: shall mean a report on continued compliance required of all Industrial Users subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards described in 40 CFR Part under provisions 403.12 (e). See Section 7.2 of this Ordinance.

(51) Person: shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

(52) pH: shall mean the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

(53) Point Source: shall mean any point where domestic and/or non-domestic wastewater enters into the District's Sewer System.

(54) Pollutant: shall mean, but not be limited to, any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

(55) Pollution: shall mean the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.

(56) Premises: shall mean any lot, parcel of land, building or establishment, either residential, commercial, or industrial, both public and private, including schools, churches, and institutions without limitation.

(57) Pretreatment or Treatment : shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's Sewer System or POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes by other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Part 403.6 (d).

(58) Pretreatment Requirements: shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard imposed on a Industrial User.

(59) Pretreatment Standards: see National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. (see definition no. 42)

(60) Pretreatment Wastes: shall mean all wastes, liquid or solid, removed from a waste stream or discharge by physical, chemical, or biological means.

(61) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW): shall mean a publicly owned treatment works (POTW), as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292), designed to provide treatment to wastewater generated within the District, which is maintained and operated by CBMWD. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes District owned sewers, pipes and other conveyances which convey wastewater to CBMWD for treatment.

(62) Regional Sewer Service Contract: shall mean an agreement between the District and CBMWD whereby CBMWD transports, treats and disposes of all domestic and non-domestic wastewater discharged from the District's Sewer System.

(63) Regional Pretreatment Agreement: shall mean an agreement between the District and CBMWD whereby CBMWD is authorized to inspect, permit and control non-domestic Industrial Users.

(64) Significant Industrial User (SIU): shall mean any Industrial User of the District's Sewer System who:

a. Is a Categorical User as defined in 40 CFR Subchapter N (Parts 401-471); or,

b. Has a discharge flow rate of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per average workday of process wastewater; excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down water; or contributes a process wastestream which makes up Five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of CBMWD's POTW treatment plant, or;

c. Has in its wastewater toxic pollutants, as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, (State) statutes and rules; or

d. Is found by the District, State, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other wastewater discharges from contributing industries, on the operation of the POTW, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

(65) Significant Non-Compliance (SNC): shall mean violations of pretreatment requirements which include limits, sampling, analysis, reporting and meeting compliance schedules, and regulatory deadlines, for instances, meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Violations of wastewater discharge limits:

1. Chronic Violations exist where sixty-six (66) percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit by more than the TRC in a six month period. (Any magnitude of exceedence).

2. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, exist where thirty-three (33) percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, Fats, Oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);

3. Any other violation(s) of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) that the District believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference (e.g., slug loads) or pass through; or endangered the health of the wastewater personnel or the public.

4. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.

b. Violation of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a Schedule of Compliance or enforcement order issued by the District for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance within 90 days after any line item date in the schedule of compliance.

c. Failure to provide reports for schedules of compliance self-monitoring data, or categorical standards (baseline monitoring reports), 90 day compliance reports, and periodic reports) within 30 days from the due date.

d. Failure to accurately report non-compliance.

e. Any other violation or group of violations that the District considers to be significant.

(66) Single Pass Cooling Water: shall be defined as water used solely for the purpose of cooling. This water is used only once and is discarded.

(67) Sludge: shall mean the settleable solids separated from liquids during processing.

(68) Slug Load: any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference or upset of the Regional Sewerage System operations.

(69) Spill Containment: shall mean a system of dikes, walls, barriers, berms, or other devices designed to contain spillage of the liquid contents of containers. Spill containment systems shall be constructed of impermeable and non-reactive materials to the liquids being contained. Spill containment systems shall conform to local regulations and policies as to percent containment, container type, and size.

(70) State: shall mean the state of California.

(71) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): shall mean a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1976.

(72) Storm Water: shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

(73) Temporary User: shall mean any User who is granted temporary permission by the General Manager to discharge unpolluted water or wastewater to the District's Sewer System and is controlled by a Industrial User Discharge Permit.

(74) Total Suspended Solids (TSS): shall mean the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtration.

(75) Total Toxic Organics: shall mean the sum of the concentrations for each of the regulated toxic organic compounds which are found in the User's discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter.

(76) Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP): a strategy for keeping track of all solvents delivered to a site, their storage, use and disposal. The plan will address the prevention of discharge of toxic organics to the District's Sewer System or the environment. The plan will address the control of spills and leaks and also ensure against the deliberate dumping of solvents.

(77) Toxic Pollutant: shall mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the provision of the CWA 307 (a) or other Acts.

(78) User: shall mean any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the District's Sewer System.

(79) Upset: shall mean an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with discharge limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance or careless or improper operation.

(80) Wastewater: shall mean the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into, or permitted to enter, the District's Sewer System and POTW.

(81) Waters of the State: shall mean all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

1.3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BMR	Baseline Monitoring Report
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CTS	Compliance Time Schedule
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IU	Industrial User
l	Liter
mg	Milligram(s)
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRW	Non-Reclaimable Waste line
NSIU	Non-Significant Industrial User
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SNC	Significant Non-Compliance
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et. seq.
TOMP	Toxic Organic Management Plan
TRC	Technical Review Criteria
U.S.C.	United States Code
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	Total Toxic Organics

1.4 Construction:

Wherever in this Ordinance “shall” is used, the word is mandatory. When “may” is used, the word is premisive.

SECTION 2: REGULATIONS

2.1 General Discharge Prohibitions

No User shall contribute, or cause to be contributed to the District's Sewer System, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will pass through or interfere with the system or the POTW. These specific prohibitions apply to all such Users of the District's Sewer System whether or not the User is subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. A User shall not contribute the following substances to the District's Sewer System:

a. Any liquids, solids, or gases, which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Part 261.21, gasoline, benzene, naphtha, solvents, and fuel oils. At no time shall two successive readings on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five percent (5%), nor any single reading over ten percent (10%), of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the meter.

b. Any waste which can not be carried freely under normal flow conditions prevailing in the District's Sewer System. This prohibition shall apply to, but not be limited to, solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or other interference with the operation of the POTW such as grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, diatomaceous earth, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

c. Any wastewater having a corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or District personnel, but in no case wastewater with a pH below 5.0 or greater than 10.5, or which will change the pH of the District's discharge to CBMWD'S regional interceptor to below 7.0 or above 9.0.

d. Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or exceed the limitation set forth in a Categorical Pretreatment Standard. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307 (a) of the Act.

e. Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life, or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

f. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent, or any other product of the POTW such as residues, sludges, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a

substance discharged to the District's Sewer System cause the POTW to be in non-compliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use, or disposal developed pursuant to Toxic Substances Control Act, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or State criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.

g. Any discharge of pollutant(s) which alone, or in combination with other discharges, will persist after treatment or will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or State Disposal System Permit or the receiving water quality standards.

h. Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.

i. Any wastewater at a temperature higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, 60 degrees Centigrade.

j. Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows, or has reason to know, will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate, or contain concentrations or quantities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes, more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.

k. Any radioactive wastes except:

1. When the User is authorized to use radioactive materials by the State Department of Health or other governmental agency empowered to regulate the use of radioactive materials.

2. When the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current California Radiation Control Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 17) for safe disposal.

3. When the User is in compliance with District Ordinance 28-C and all other applicable rules and regulations.

l. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.

m. Any "emulsifying agent" which suspends or emulsifies any fats, greases or oils and is specifically used to prevent oil and grease build-up in any gravity separation device or interior plumbing.

n. Any unpolluted water, including cooling water, storm water, subsurface water, and single pass cooling water. The General Manager may approve, on a temporary basis, the discharge of such water only when no reasonable alternative method of discharge is available. The User shall pay all applicable charges and fees.

o. Any discharge from any vehicle radiator, including but not limited to, radiator fluid or radiator flush chemicals.

p. Any overflow from a septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet, or any liquid or sludge pumped from a trailer, bus, and similar vehicles having wastewater holding tanks except at such place and in such manner as may be prescribed by the General Manager.

q. Any waste transported from one location or facility to another for the purpose of treating or discharging it directly or indirectly to the District's Sewer System without written permission from the General Manager.

r. Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that cause pass through or interference.

When the General Manager determines that a User is contributing to the District's Sewer System any of the above enumerated substances in such amounts as to interfere with the operation of the POTW, the General Manager shall; (1) Advise the User, in writing, of the impact of the contribution on the POTW; and (2) Develop effluent limitations for such User to correct the interference with the POTW.

2.2 Affirmative Defense

A User shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of Section 2 where the User can demonstrate, according to 40 CFR Part 403.5 (a) (2) (i,ii) (A,B), that:

a. It did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause pass through or interference and;

b. A local limit designed to prevent pass through was developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.5 (c) and the User was in compliance with each such local limit directly prior to and during the pass through or interference; or

c. A local limit designed to prevent pass through and interference was not developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.5 (c) and the User's discharge directly prior to and during the pass through or interference did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge activity when the POTW was regularly in compliance with the POTW's NPDES permit requirements and in the case of interference, applicable requirements for sewage sludge use or disposal.

2.3 Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Upon the promulgation of the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal Standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this Ordinance for sources in the subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this Ordinance.

2.4 State Requirements

State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations or those required by this Ordinance.

2.5 District's Right of Revision

The District reserves the right to establish by Ordinance, more stringent limitation or requirements on discharges to the District's Sewer System if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Subsection 1.1 of Section 1 of this Ordinance.

2.6 Dilution Prohibition

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 403.6 (d), no User shall ever increase the use of process water or, in any way, attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the District or State.

2.7 Accidental Discharges

Each Industrial User shall provide spill containment and/or protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Ordinance. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or User's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be approved by the District before construction of the facility. All existing Industrial Users shall complete such a plan by January 1, 1983. No User who commences contribution to the District's Sewer System after the effective date of this Ordinance shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the District. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the Industrial User from the responsibility to modify the User's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Ordinance. In the case of an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass of any pretreatment equipment, it is the responsibility of the User to immediately telephone and notify the District of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.

a. Written Notice: Within five (5) days following an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass the User shall submit to the General Manager a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other applicable law.

b. Notice to Employees: A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental discharge, slug load, or bypass. Employers shall insure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

2.8 Limitations on Point of Discharge

No person shall discharge any wastewater directly into a manhole or other opening in a sewer other than through an approved industrial sewer connection, unless approved by the District upon written application by the User and payment of the applicable charges and fees established herein.

2.9 Prohibition of Economic Benefit

At no time shall a User eliminate or prevent the use or installation of pretreatment equipment, devices or policies which, by the elimination or prevention, would result in economic benefit for the User.

2.10 Limitations On Disposal of Spent Industrial Solutions and Sludges:

a. Spent solutions, sludges, recovered pretreatment wastes and materials of quantity or quality in violation of, or prohibited by this Ordinance, or any permit issued under this Ordinance, must be disposed of in a legal manner at a legally acceptable point of disposal as defined by the appropriate regulatory agency. All waste manifests shall be retained for a minimum of three years, and made available to the District upon request.

b. No person shall batch dump, except as allowed by permit.

2.11 Bypass

a. Bypassing is prohibited and the District may take enforcement action against a User unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment down time or preventative maintenance; and

3. The User submitted notice as required in section 2.7.

b. If a User knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the User shall submit prior notice to the District at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

c. The District may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the District determines that it will meet the conditions listed in section 2.1

d. A User shall orally notify the District of an unanticipated bypass immediately after the User becomes aware of the bypass. The User shall submit a written report to the District within five (5) days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the bypass. The written report shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause, the duration of the bypass including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, and estimate of the anticipated time the bypass is expected to continue and the steps planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

e. Notification provided pursuant to section 2.11 d. shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage or loss to the District or any other damage or loss to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any charges and fees or other liability which may be imposed under this Ordinance or other applicable law.

SECTION 3: SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

3.1 Gravity Separation Interceptor

a. Food Service Establishments:

Any person who operates, owns or maintains a food service establishment shall cause all floor drains, floor sinks, sinks, waste container wash racks, dishwashers, and garbage grinders to be directed through a minimum 750 gallon gravity separation interceptor, and shall keep all domestic wastewater from restrooms, showers, drinking fountains, and condensate (i.e. ice melt, air conditioning) separate from the food service wastewater until the food service wastewater has passed through all necessary pretreatment equipment, devices, or monitoring stations.

b. Vehicle Servicing Facilities:

Any facility maintained for the servicing or repair of vehicles, construction equipment, industrial transportation or power equipment shall install and maintain a sand and oil interceptor. All wastewater arising from the servicing and repair of vehicles shall pass through this interceptor before being discharged into the District's Sewer System. If the vehicle servicing facility does not include facilities for the washing of more than one vehicle at a time, the interceptor shall have an operation fluid capacity of at least 750 gallons. If the vehicle servicing facility has the capacity for washing or cleaning more than one vehicle at a time, the size of the interceptor shall be determined on a case by case basis.

c. Conditional Waivers:

Conditional waivers for the grease and/or sand and oil interceptor requirement may be granted by the General Manager for food service establishments or vehicle service facilities determined not to have adverse effects on the District's Sewer System or CBMWD's POTW. Conditional waivers may be revoked for the following reasons:

1. Changes in menu;
2. Falsification of information submitted;
3. Change in operating hours;
4. Changes in equipment used;
5. Changes in number of vehicles washed;
6. It is determined to have adverse effects on the District's Sewer System or CBMWD's POTW.

d. Interceptor Requirements:

1. All interceptor chambers shall be immediately accessible at all times for the purpose of inspection and cleaning. At no time shall any material, debris, obstacles or obstructions be placed in such a manner so as to prevent immediate access to the interceptor.

2. Any interceptor legally and properly installed before 1983 shall be acceptable as an alternative to the interceptor specified herein, provided such interceptor is effective in removing floatable and settleable material and is so designed and installed that it can be inspected and properly maintained.

3. If the General Manager finds either by engineering knowledge or by observation, that an interceptor is incapable of retaining adequately the floatable and settleable material in the wastewater flow, is structurally incomplete, or is undersized for the facility, he shall condemn such interceptor and declare that it does not meet the requirements of this section and shall require the user to install, at the user's expense, an acceptable interceptor.

e. Standard Interceptor Designs:

The General Manager shall maintain a file available for public use, of suitable designs of gravity separation interceptors. This shall be for informational purposes only. Installation of an interceptor of a design shown in this file, or of any design meeting the size requirements set forth in this ordinance shall not impute any liability to the District for the adequacy of the interceptor under actual conditions of use. It shall not relieve the owner or proprietor of responsibility for keeping floatable and settleable material out of the sewer.

Wastewaters from domestic usage shall be routed such that they shall not be allowed to pass through the interceptor. The interceptor shall be designed so as to retain any oil and grease which will float, and any sand which will settle. It shall be watertight, structurally sound and durable, and easily accessible for cleaning. The General Manager shall have the right to periodically inspect the interceptor for proper operation.

f. Interceptor Maintenance

The interceptor shall be properly maintained. It shall be cleaned as often as is necessary to assure that settleable and floatable materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the interceptor. When an interceptor is cleaned, the accumulated sediment and floating material shall be removed by trucking to a legally designated disposal site. All locations required to use and maintain a grease trap or interceptor shall keep maintenance and pumping records. These records shall include the date, the name of the waste hauler and the disposal site of the waste. An interceptor is not considered to be properly maintained if accumulations of sediments and floating material total more than 25% of the operating fluid capacity. The owner of any vehicle servicing facility, the lessee and sub-lessee, if there be such, any proprietor, operator or superintendent of such facility, are individually and severally liable for any failure of proper maintenance of such interceptor.

3.2 Water Softening Wastes

a. No person shall install, replace, enlarge or operate any apparatus (the term being used in this section to mean any silicone or resinous ion-exchange softeners or demineralizers and other similar devices) for softening all or part of a water supply to a property which has a connection to the District's Sewer System when such apparatus is an ion-exchange softener or demineralizer of the type that is regenerated on the site of use with the regeneration wastes being discharged to the District's Sewer System. This section shall not apply to any apparatus of the type which is regenerated off-site by a water conditioning company. Such water softening apparatus may be installed or operated if disposal of the wastewater brine will be by some other methods as approved by the General Manager. Appropriate plans and details of the water softening apparatus are to be

submitted to the General Manager, and a letter of approval for the installation or operation of the apparatus will then be issued by the General Manager.

b. Any person installing or operating a water softening apparatus, such as defined in Section 3.2., shall make such apparatus accessible to the General Manager for inspection, and shall make such reports as the General Manager may request as to the operation of the apparatus.

3.3 Hospital and Medical Wastes

a. Hospital and medical wastes which are defined as "infectious wastes" by the Hospital Council of Southern California, may be disposed of to the District's Sewer System subject to the following limitations and requirements:

1. The material shall be ground by an approved grinder system capable of meeting the fineness of grind requirements of paragraph (b) of Subsection 2.1 of Section 2 of this Ordinance. Entry to the grinding mechanism shall be restricted to a 6 inch by 9 inch opening.

2. Pathologic specimens may not be disposed of to the District's Sewer System. Pursuant to the requirements of the Hospital Council of Southern California , pathologic specimens shall be segregated from other solid wastes and shall be contained in plastic bags or other suitable disposable containers which shall not exceed five (5) gallons capacity and shall be colored red for identification. Container and contents shall be weighed and the weight recorded prior to disposal by means other than through the District's Sewer System. These records shall be made available to the General Manager upon request for inspection.

b. Disposable hypodermic needles, syringes, and associated articles following their use in hospitals, out-patient clinics, medical and dental offices, etc., may be ground and discharged to the District's Sewer System subject to the following limitations and requirement:

1. Such material shall be ground by an approved grinder not exceeding five (5) horsepower and shall meet the fineness of grind requirements of Subsection 2.1 (b) of Section 2 of the Ordinance.

c. Traps are to be installed and maintained in all waste sinks and toilets to prevent heavy materials used in X-ray procedures from entering into the District's Sewer System.

SECTION 4: FEES

4.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this section to provide for the recovery of costs from Users of the District's Sewer System for the implementation of the program established by this Ordinance. The applicable charges or fees shall be adopted by resolution of the Board of Directors.

4.2 Charges and Fees

The Board of Directors may adopt charges and fees which may include:

a. Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the pretreatment program established by this Ordinance;

b. Fees for monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;

c. Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures, business emergency plans and inspection of discharge sites;

d. Fees for plan check approval;

e. Fees for permit application, permit issuance, and permit modification;

f. Fees for filing appeals;

g. Fees for consistent removal (at the POTW) of pollutants otherwise subject to Federal Pretreatment Standards;

h. Other fees as the Board of Directors may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of this Ordinance;

i. Fees for recovery of attorney fees, court costs, and other expenses of litigation.

Such fees relate solely to the matters covered by this Ordinance and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the District.

SECTION 5: IMPOSITION AND COMPUTATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE QUALITY SURCHARGE

5.1 Surcharge Formula

The industrial wastewater quality surcharge for the average industrial user shall be computed by the General Manager using the following formula:

Total Surcharge = (Q) [(a)(8.34)(c)(0.001) + (b)(8.34)(d)(0.001)]

Where “Total Surcharge” is the semi-annual quality surcharge fee in dollars,“Q” is the total volume of wastewater discharged by the IU in a specified period in million gallons (MG) as determined by the General Manager, “c” is the average excessive Total Suspended Solids (TSS) level over the industry wide value in mg/l in the wastewater discharged “d” is the average excessive five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level over the industry wide value in mg/l in the wastewater discharged, “a” and “b” are costs assessed for each pound of (TSS) and (BOD) in excess of the amounts listed above.

5.2 The General Manager, or his authorized representative shall establish industry-wide average values for “TSS” and “BOD” from which corresponding surcharge factors have been calculated. The surcharge shall be such that when multiplied by the daily average wastewater flow of record in gallons, they will yield the fees for the quality surcharge.

The industry-wide averages for TSS and BOD and corresponding surcharge factors shall be periodically reviewed by the General Manager. An Industrial User may request reconsideration of its waste characteristics by the General Manager in a manner prescribed in Subsection 5.3 of this Section. A surcharge factor may also be established by the Board of Directors for a specific Industrial User from data submitted in an imposed self-monitoring program.

5.3 In the event that the average waste characteristics and corresponding surcharge factor is disputed by an Industrial User, the Industrial User shall:

a. Submit a request for flow measurement, sampling and analysis to the General Manager and bear all expenses incurred by the District; or,

b. Provide such supporting data to the General Manager prepared by qualified engineering personnel and a laboratory acceptable to the General Manager, and certified under penalty of perjury by the Industrial User, using procedures for flow measurement and analysis described in Subsection 8.3.

If the General Manager is satisfied that the Industrial User's waste differs significantly from the averages established, the new data will be used in determining the surcharge fee for the Industrial User.

SECTION 6: ADMINISTRATION

6.1 Industrial User Discharge Permit Application

Any person proposing to discharge non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System shall complete and submit an Industrial User Discharge Permit Application to the General Manager. The Application will represent information as to the kind and amount of non-domestic wastewater being discharged, or proposed for discharge, plans and specifications for any pre-treatment facilities designed to prevent discharge of materials to the District's Sewer System which exceed the allowable limitations set forth in the Ordinance, and any other pertinent information necessary to control discharge to the District's Sewer System. This Application is considered an integral part of the Industrial User Discharge Permit. Based on the information submitted on the Industrial User Discharge Permit Application and the District's investigation of the User's establishment, an Industrial User Discharge Permit may be required. Users not required to obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit are still required to meet the District's discharge limitations.

Any permit application submitted shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Name, address, and location (if different from the address);

b. SIC number;

c. Wastewater constituents and characteristics including, but not limited to, those mentioned in Section 2 of this Ordinance as determined by a State certified water laboratory; sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR Part 136, as amended;

d. Time and duration of contribution;

e. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation;

f. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are, or could be, discharged to the sewer;

g. If additional pretreatment and/or O & M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment shall be submitted to the General Manager. The completion date in this Compliance Time Schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standard.

The following conditions shall apply to such a schedule:

1. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment Standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.);

2. No increment referred to in paragraph (1) shall exceed nine (9) months. The total time for the compliance time schedule shall not exceed 18 months unless approved by the General Manager;

3. Not later than 14 days following each date in the Compliance Time Schedule and the final date for compliance, the User shall submit a progress report to the General Manager including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the User to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the General Manager;

4. Any Industrial User regulated by Categorical Pretreatment Standards and classified as a “New Source” shall install and have in operating condition and shall “start-up” all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards before beginning to discharge. Within the shortest feasible time (not to exceed 90 days), New Sources must meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards.

h. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production;

i. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);

j. Number and type of employees, and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system;

k. Any other information as may be deemed by the District to be necessary to evaluate the permit application; and;

l. A waste minimization plan to conserve water, investigate product substitution, provide inventory control, and take other steps as necessary to minimize the total quantity of waste produced.

m. A valid business plan from the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health Services or letter exempting the User from such plan. If

exempt, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials on-site shall be provided.

The General Manager will evaluate the data furnished by the User and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the General Manager may issue an Industrial User Discharge Permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

6.2 Wastewater Permits

All Significant Industrial Users which discharge non-domestic wastewater into the District's Sewer System shall be required to have a valid discharge permit issued by the District. The District may require other non-significant Industrial Users to obtain a wastewater discharge permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance. An initial or renewed discharge permit is valid for up to a three year period from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked.

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of this Ordinance and subjects the Industrial User to enforcement actions outlined in Sections 9 and 10 of this Ordinance. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State pretreatment standards or requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

The General Manager may issue a permit to discharge non-domestic wastewater to the District's Sewer System if:

a. The quality of the wastewater conforms to the requirements of this Ordinance;

b. All required pretreatment systems are approved by the General Manager and it is demonstrated, by the User, that the systems can adequately achieve existing District point-source limits or EPA categorical limitations whichever are the more stringent as well as having the capability to handle or to be easily modified to handle future requirements;

c. A District approved monitoring vault, manhole, or other approved monitoring facility has been constructed, or shall be constructed, and has been included in the Compliance Time Schedule.

d. The District's Sewer System has adequate capacity for the volume of wastewater to be discharged;

e. The most recent Permit Application form has been completely and correctly filled out and signed by the User's industrial wastewater representative;

f. A Compliance Time Schedule has been approved by the General Manager (if required) and is on file in the Engineering Department;

g. Industrial Users that use a pretreatment system have established and maintained a daily operation and maintenance log for their pretreatment system, and it contains at a minimum the following information:

1. Dates and times of routine maintenance and calibration of the systems:

2. A description of all maintenance and calibration work being done on the system;

3. Date and time of any major repair and/or downtime on the system;

4. The emergency or back-up system or program instituted while the pretreatment system was out of operation, and;

5. The name of the supervisor responsible for the pretreatment system.

6.3 Industrial Waste Discharge Permit Appeals

If the Industrial User wishes to appeal or challenge any condition imposed in a discharge permit, a petition shall be filed for modification or reissuance of the permit. The Industrial User may petition the Board of Appeals to reconsider the terms of a permit within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the permit.

a. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

b. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the condition objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the permit.

c. The effectiveness of the permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

d. After considering the petition, the Board of Appeals, in its sole discretion, may grant the appealing party an informal hearing. If the Board of Appeals fails to act within thirty (30) days, the petition shall be deemed to be denied.

e. The Board of Appeals shall consist of two members, the General Manager and the Industrial Waste Inspection Supervisor.

6.4 Industrial User Permit Classification

All persons proposing to connect to or discharge non-domestic wastewater into any part of the District's Sewer System must first apply for and obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit or a Temporary Industrial User Permit. The District may deny or condition new permits based on permit applications, changes in nature of pollutants from Industrial Users, the industry's violations of applicable pretreatment standards or the limitations imposed by Ordinance 28-C or where such contributions could cause the POTW to be inhibited or to violate its NPDES Permit. All existing Industrial Users connected to or discharging to any part of the District's Sewer System must obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit. Within sixty (60) calendar days from the date of notification by the District of the permit requirement, each permit upon renewal, or each application for a permit shall be accompanied by the fees as set by the District.

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be classified as follows:

a. Class I - Any Industrial User who:

1. Is a Categorical User as defined in 40 CFR Subchapter N (Parts 401-471);

2. Has a discharge flow rate of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per average workday of non-domestic wastewater; excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown water; or contributes a

non-domestic wastestream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW;

3. Has in its wastewater toxic pollutants, as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act, or 40 CFR Part 401.15;

4. Is found by the District, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other wastewater discharges from contributing industries, on the operation of the POTW, the quality of sludge, effluent, or air emissions generated by the POTW.

b. Class II - Any Industrial User who:

1. Has a discharge flow of less than 25,000 gallons and greater than 3,000 gallons per average workday;

2. Discharges industrial wastes which may have adverse effects on the POTW.

c. Class III - Any Industrial User who:

1. Has a discharge flow of less than 3,000 gallons per average workday;

2. Discharges non-domestic wastewater which does not have the potential for POTW upset.

d. Class IV - Any Food Service Establishment who:

1. Operates a restaurant, cafeteria, lunch counter, refreshment stand, and/or retail establishment selling prepared foods and/or operating and maintaining a gravity separation interceptor or grease trap.

e. Class V - Any Industrial Users who:

1. Has hazardous materials on site or discharges to CBMWD's NRW line.

6.5 Temporary Industrial User Permit:

A permit shall be required of all Users granted temporary permission by the District to discharge unpolluted water, or wastewater from industrial startup operations directly or indirectly to the District's Sewer System. This temporary permit may be granted when no alternate method of disposal is reasonably available. The provisions of section 2.1 of this Ordinance pertaining to wastewater discharge prohibitions and limitations shall apply.

6.6 Permit Modifications

Within nine (9) months of the promulgation of the National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, the Industrial User Discharge permits of Users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standards within the time frame prescribed by such standards. Where a user, subject to a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard, has not previously submitted an application for an Industrial User Discharge permit as required by subsection 6.1, the User shall apply for an Industrial User

Discharge permit within 180 days after the promulgation of the applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standard. In addition, all users with existing Industrial User Discharge permits shall submit to the General Manager within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard the information required by Subsection 6.1 and 8.2.

If any person proposes to make alterations of pretreatment facilities or alterations of connections to the District's Sewer System, or if he proposes to increase or decrease the discharge volume by more than twenty-five (25) percent or to discharge non-domestic wastewater of a different nature, type or substance not consistent with the original permit, he shall submit to the General Manager a letter requesting the approval of such an alteration along with an updated discharge permit application and pay all applicable fees.

6.7 Permit Conditions

a. All Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Ordinance and all other applicable regulations, User charges and fees established by the District. In addition to the matters required in Subsection 6.1, all permits shall be subject to the following:

1. The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to the District's Sewer System;

2. Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents, characteristics and mass emission rates. Mass emission rates shall be defined as the mass of material discharged to the District's Sewer System during a given time interval unless otherwise specified, the mass emission rate shall mean pounds per day of a particular constituent or combination of constituents. The General Manager may impose mass emission rate limitations on Users where the imposition of such limitations is appropriate;

3. Limits on the average and maximum rate and time of discharge requirements for flow regulations and equalization;

4. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;

5. Specifications for monitoring programs which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, numbers and types of samples, standards for tests and reporting schedules;

6. Compliance Time Schedules;

7. Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (See Subparagraph 8.1 of Section 8 hereof);

8. Requirements for maintaining and retaining plant records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the District, and affording the District access thereto;

9. Requirements for notification of the District of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or

character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the District's Sewer System:

10. Requirements for notification of slug discharges per Subsection 2.7 of Section 2 hereof; and,

11. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the General Manager to ensure compliance with this Ordinance.

b. It shall be unlawful for any reason to discharge into the District's Sewer System directly or indirectly, any non-domestic wastewater without a valid permit from the District, except that the General Manager shall grant such reasonable time extensions on existing permits as may be necessary for business alterations, changes in processes or designs, or the acquisition, manufacture, installation and testing of a wastewater treatment system or other facilities, for which additional time is required, but not to exceed one (1) year, providing there are no point-source limitation violations.

c. In the event a wastewater violation exists, discharges exceed the point-source limitations, or a violation of Exhibit C of this Ordinance exists, and are not considered hazardous substance(s) or hazardous waste as defined by the EPA, then a Compliance Time Schedule for all pretreatment and/or wastewater cleanup procedures and practices must be submitted to the District and approved by General Manager, 40 CFR Part 403.8 (f)(1).

d. Modifications or changes of a Compliance Time Schedule may be granted by the General Manager upon written request providing the new compliance dates are not in violation of the current EPA compliance dates for the type of discharge in question.

e. All Industrial Users must keep for a minimum of three (3) years, copies of all their wastewater reports, surveys, permits, monitoring, wastewater correspondence, violation notices, and chain-of-custody logs, and upon request, this information must be made available for review and/or copying by any government agency, 40 CFR Part 403.12 (1).

f. The User chain-of-custody logs shall consist of: dates of sample collection; type of sampling; how the sample was preserved and stored; listing of the constituents and parameters to be tested; name of the individual who collected the sample; name of the laboratory and the date and time the sample was turned over to the laboratory.

g. The installation, design, and adequacy of any facility pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall not impute any liability nor relieve the owner or proprietor of such responsibility.

6.8 <u>Duration of Permits</u>

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall be issued for any period of time up to three (3) years. Upon written request, the General Manager may have the right to extend the expiration date of a discharge permit for a period of time not-to-exceed one (1) year. A permit may be issued for a period of less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The User shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the User's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the District during the term of the permit as

limitations or requirements, as identified in Section 2 hereof, are modified or other just cause exists. The User shall be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

6.9 Permit Transfer

Industrial User Discharge Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A permit shall not be reassigned, or transferred or sold to a new owner, new User, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the District. Any succeeding owner or User shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

6.10 Pretreatment

Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this Ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403.6). Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the District shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the District for review, and shall be acceptable to the District before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the District under the provisions of this Ordinance. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the District prior to the User's initiation of the changes.

The District shall publish in the major local newspaper a list of the Users which were in Significant Non-compliance with any Pretreatment Requirements or Standards during the 12 previous months.

All records relating to compliance with Pretreatment Standards shall be made available to officials of the EPA or the Regional Board upon request.

6.11 Record keeping

All Industrial Users shall keep records of waste hauling, reclamations, monitoring device calibration reports, sample analysis data, flow meter chart recordings, and records of flow meter calibration on the site of generation. All records are subject to inspection and shall be copied as needed. All records must be kept on the site of generation for a minimum period of three years. The records retention period may be extended beyond three years in the event criminal or civil action is taken or an extensive company history is required.

6.12 Confidential Information

Information and data on a User obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs, and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the User specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the General Manager that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the User. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application

form or instructions, by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. (40 CFR Part 403.14 (a))

When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Ordinance, the NPDES Permit, and/or the Federal Pretreatment Program; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available to the State and EPA in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

Information accepted by the District as confidential, shall not be transmitted to the general public by the District until and unless a ten (10) day notification is given to the User.

6.13 Waivers

If any discharge to the District’s Sewer System contains, or may contain, constituents which will cause it to fail to conform to any of the requirements of this Ordinance, but the General Manager finds that:

a. The discharge will not cause harm to the District’s Sewer System, nor unreasonably or inequitably burden the operation of the system;

b. When considered together with similar excesses in discharge of others limited by this Ordinance, will not materially affect the ability of the District to meet the requirements of the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Contract; and

c. Waivers shall not apply to any National Categorical Pretreatment Standards and/or requirements.

He may grant approval for discharge to the District’s Sewer System, with a waiver or modification of the requirement, which can not be met.

In any such letter of approval, the General Manager shall include a statement regarding the requirement that is waived, along with the reasons as to why the waiver is issued. Any waiver granted pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to withdrawal at any time the General Manager makes a subsequent finding that the District’s Sewer System is unreasonably burdened, or the ability of the District to meet the Chino Basin Regional Sewage Service Contract requirements is materially affected.

6.14 Industrial User Discharge Permit Revocation

The General Manager may revoke a Industrial User Discharge Permit for good cause, including , but not limited to, the following reasons:

a. Failure to notify the District of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;

b. Failure to provide prior notification to the District of changed conditions pursuant to Section 8.2 (a) (4) of this ordinance;

c. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Industrial User Discharge Permit applications;

d. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;

e. Tampering with monitoring equipment;

f. Refusing to allow the District timely access to the facility premises and records;

g. Failure to meet effluent limitations;

h. Failure to pay fines;

i. Failure to pay sewer charges;

j. Failure to meeting compliance schedules;

k. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the Industrial User Discharge Permit application;

l. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or

m. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or requirement, or any terms of this Industrial User Discharge Permit or this Ordinance.

Industrial User Discharge Permits shall become void upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership. All Industrial User Discharge Permits issued to a particular user are void upon the issuance of a new Industrial User Discharge Permit to that User.

SECTION 7 : MONITORING FACILITIES

7.1 Monitoring Facility Specifications

The General Manager may require to be provided and operated at the expense of each Industrial User, monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems of the User's facility. The monitoring facility shall be located so that samples can be taken immediately downstream from the pretreatment facilities, if any exist, or where no treatment is employed, immediately downstream from the regulated waste stream. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the User's premises, but the General Manager may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the User, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

There shall be ample room in or near the sampling manhole, or facility, to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the User.

Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the District's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Monitoring or metering facilities may be required to include a security closure that can be locked by the District during sampling or upon termination of service. Construction shall be completed within ninety (90) days following written notification by the General Manager.

If the District requires an IU to install monitoring facilities, each such User shall submit plans for the construction of a District approved monitoring facility to facilitate the inspection sampling and metering of wastewater flows.

As required, each such User shall also submit construction plans and/or instrumentation for approval of the District showing the following:

a. A pH recording instrument with a strip chart to record all flows on a 24-hour continuous basis;

b. A conductivity meter with a strip chart to record all flows on a 24-hour continuous basis;

c. A calibrated flume, weir, flow meter or similar device approved by the District and suitable to measure the non-domestic flow rate and total volume.

7.2 Accessibility of Monitoring Facility

The District shall be permitted to enter all properties from which wastes or wastewaters are being or are capable of being discharged into the District's Sewer System for purposes of inspecting, measuring, sampling, and testing pertinent to the discharge of wastes or wastewaters to ascertain whether the intent of this Ordinance is being met and the User is complying with all requirements. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the District, or its representatives, reasonable access during the normal working day to all parts of the wastewater generating and disposal facilities for the purposes of inspection and sampling. The District shall have the right to set up on the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering operations. Where a User has security measures in force, the User shall make necessary arrangements so that personnel from the District will be permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing their specific responsibilities.

Routine inspections and effluent monitoring are required by the federal Pretreatment Program, 40 CFR Part 403. Associated charges and fees will be applicable as listed in Exhibit A of this ordinance.

7.3 Monitoring instrumentation

All such Users shall keep and maintain records regarding the maintenance, calibration and standardization of the pH, conductivity and flow meter for a minimum of three (3) years. All monitoring equipment shall be maintained and calibrated according to the manufacturer's specifications. Once installed, all monitoring equipment shall be operated to facilitate continuous measurement.

SECTION 8: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Compliance Date Report

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the District's Sewer System, any User subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the General Manager a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and Requirements and

the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the User's facility which are limited by such Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional operation and maintenance procedures or pretreatment is necessary to bring the discharge into compliance with the applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the User.

8.2 Periodic Compliance Reports & Baseline Monitoring Reports

Any User subject to a Pretreatment Standard (Categorical Discharger) is required to submit a Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR), 40 CFR Part 403.12 (b) (1-7). All existing Users of the system have 180 days after their final categorical compliance date to file their company's BMR. All new Users of the system must submit a BMR at least 90 days prior to plant start up.

The Baseline Monitoring Report shall include the following:

a. Name, address and telephone number of the facility, including the name of the operator and owners;

b. List of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;

c. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC#) of the operation(s);

d. Average and maximum daily flow data in gallons per day;

e. Current and past chemical analyses of each regulated wastestream with sampling and analysis to be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Parts 136 and 403.12 (b) (5);

f. On-site plumbing plan and pretreatment system plans; and;

g. A statement signed by an authorized wastewater representative of the Industrial User and certified to by a qualified professional, indicating whether Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis.

h. A Compliance Time Schedule if additional pretreatment equipment or operation & maintenance is required to meet the Pretreatment Standards.

The EPA has established specific monitoring and reporting procedures with regard to Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance. Refer to 40 CFR, Parts 403.12 (b) (4,5), 403.12 (e)(1,2,3) and 403.12 (h)(l)(o) for details. The District may require up to four (4) Periodic Reports on Continued Compliance for all Significant Industrial Users each year, three months apart.

i. The Periodic Report on Continued Compliance shall consist of the following:

1. Results of any self monitoring of the permitted discharge for the reporting period.

2. The measured average and maximum daily flows in gallons per day from each permitted discharge point going to the District's Sewer System.

3. A reasonable measure of the long term production rate for Industrial Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits or actual average daily production rate for the reporting period for all IU's on production based standards. 40 CFR Part 403.12 (e) (3)

4. In plant operation and maintenance changes including Pretreatment System equipment that will directly or indirectly effect the wastewater quality or quantity from the User's facility.

5. A Total Toxic Organic chemical compliance status report may be required of Significant Industrial User. It may include the following: The most current toxic organic chemical analysis; a statement of Compliance and a Compliance Time Schedule if there is an organic chemical violation; a Toxic Organic Management Plan (TOMP) may be required by the District if any of the toxic organic chemicals are found in the facility's effluent in excess of .01 mg/l or on the facility premises.

6. A cover letter signed by the IU's authorized representative stating that all these above items are current and are on file with the District and that they represent the IU's Periodic Report on Continued Compliance.

j. At the discretion of the General Manager and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the General Manager may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted. The District reserves the right, however, in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act, to take grab or composite samples of the wastewater effluent to assure compliance with Pretreatment Standards.

k. The General Manager may impose mass pollutant limitations on Users where the imposition of such limitations is appropriate. In such cases, the report required by subparagraph (b.) of this subsection shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by Pretreatment Standards in the effluent of the User. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with techniques approved by the General Manager.

l. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the postmarked date. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of the receipt of the report shall govern.

8.3 Monitoring Requirements

Any sample taken from a sample box, monitoring manhole or other representative sampling location and presumed to be discharging to the District's Sewer System shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. The handling, storage, and analysis of all samples taken for the determination of the characteristics of wastewater discharged shall be performed in accordance with the latest edition of Standard Methods for Examination of Wastes and Wastewaters or 40 CFR, Part 136. Where neither of these sources include a sampling and/or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedure set forth in the EPA publication, Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluent for Priority Pollutants, (April 1977), and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the General Manager;

b. The General Manager may require periodic measurements of flow and wastewater characteristics for compliance with the requirements specified in the Industrial User Discharge Permit or this Ordinance. Measurements of flow, Total Suspended Solids and BOD for surcharge determination shall be made by those IU's specifically designated by the General Manager. The General Manager shall determine the number of 24-hour or 48-hour flow measurements and samples required, but the minimum requirement shall be two per year for all designated IU's. Continuous monitoring may be required in cases involving large fluctuations in quantity or quality of wastes, or if the wastewater appears to have characteristics which may damage the District's Sewer System;

c. All flow measurements, sampling and analysis shall be performed by qualified engineering personnel and laboratories acceptable to the General Manager in the manner described and certified under penalty of perjury by the IU, or by a licensed laboratory selected by the District at the request of the IU, in which case they shall bear all costs incurred by the District;

Samples shall represent the normal waste flow from the premises over a 24 or 48 hour period. The samples shall be composited by equal time or flow intervals either manually with at least one sample collected hourly, or by automatic integrated sampling equipment approved by the General Manager. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques;

d. Where an IU operates as an integrated complex involving varying processes and having separate industrial waste sewer connections within the same contributory area, such IU may be considered as one unit with multiple connections. An analysis for each connection shall be required;

e. Should measurements or other investigations by the General Manager reveal that an IU's BOD and/or TSS significantly differ from those upon which the quality surcharge has been based, the IU shall apply for an amended permit and pay the appropriate charges and fees;

f. Laboratory reports shall consist of the analyses indicated in Exhibit C of this Ordinance unless otherwise specified by the District. Samples shall represent the normal waste flow from the premises over a 24 or 48 hour period. The samples shall be composited by equal time or flow intervals either manually with at least one sample collected hourly, or by automatic integrated sampling equipment approved by the General Manager. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques;

SECTION 9: ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

The following enforcement mechanisms shall be utilized by the District for the violation of any provision of this Ordinance. See the District's Enforcement Response guide for details.

9.1 Verbal Warning

A verbal warning will be given for violations such as housekeeping practices, late reports, etc. Verbal warnings do not apply to violations of any discharge limit or prohibition. The verbal warning will be documented with a written follow-up letter.

9.2 Written Warning

For failure to comply with a verbal warning, a written warning with a compliance date will be issued. Written warnings do not apply to violations of any discharge limit or prohibitions.

9.3 Notice of Violation

A Notice of Violation shall be issued whenever an Industrial User Discharge Permit violation occurs which does not imminently endanger human health or welfare. The Notice of Violation shall be served in person by a District representative or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, and shall require a response within no more than ten (10) working days. If the IU claims immediate correction of the violation(s) this shall be verified at the IU's expense. However, if the IU suggests a time schedule to correct the permit violations, and if in the opinion of the General Manager, a time schedule is required to obtain compliance, and Administrative Order shall be issued. Such an order may include the appropriate violation assessments:

a. The first Notice of Violation shall have at a minimum a one hundred dollar ($100.00) penalty assessment.

b. The second Notice of Violation for the same violation(s) shall have at a minimum a two hundred fifty dollar ($250.00) penalty assessment.

c. The third Notice of Violation for the same violation(s) shall have at a minimum a five hundred dollar ($500.00) penalty assessment.

9.4 Administrative Orders

The General Manager may require compliance with this Ordinance, permit conditions or limitations by issuing Administrative Orders enforceable in a court of law, or by seeking a direct action. The following lists the types of Administrative Orders that shall be utilized by the District:

a. Cease and Desist Order - Upon finding that a discharge has taken place in violation of the general discharge prohibitions, the discharge limitations outlined in Exhibit C or the provisions of the Industrial User Discharge Permit, the General Manager may issue a Cease and Desist Order and direct those persons in violation to comply immediately, or comply in accordance with a time schedule set forth by the General Manager. All Cease and Desist Orders shall have at a minimum a one thousand dollar ($1000.00) penalty assessment.

b. Compliance Time Schedule - Upon finding that a User will need to install pretreatment equipment in order to come into compliance with this Ordinance or the Industrial User Discharge Permit Limits, the General Manager may require that a compliance time schedule, agreed upon in advance by the User and the District, be issued to the User. All Compliance Time Schedules shall have at a minimum a five hundred dollar ($500.00) penalty assessment, (for details of the CTS see section 6.1 g. 1-3).

c. Show Cause Order - This order will require a User to appear at the District office at a certain date and time to show cause to the District as to why criminal and/or civil actions should not be taken against this User. All Show Cause Orders shall have at a minimum a seven hundred-fifty dollar ($750.00) penalty assessment.

d. Compliance Order - This order will direct a User to achieve or restore compliance by a specific date. The terms of the order need not be discussed with the User in advance. All Compliance Orders shall have at a minimum a one thousand dollar ($1000.00) penalty assessment.

9.5 Administrative Civil Penalties:

Any User who has violated or is violating this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge Permit, or any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained herein, shall be subject to administrative and/or legal actions as established by the EPA in Title 40 CFR Part 403.8 (f)(l)(vi)(A). The choice of an enforcement response including permit suspension and revocation is dependent on the magnitude and duration of the violation, its effect on the POTW and the environment and whether or not there is a danger to the health and safety of the general public due to a wastewater generation or discharge.

a. Pursuant to the authority of California Government Code Sections 54740.5 and 54740.6, the District may issue an administrative complaint to any person who violates (a) any provision of this Ordinance; (b) any permit condition, prohibition or effluent limit; or (c) any suspension or revocation order.

b. The administrative complaint shall be served by personal delivery or certified mail on the person and shall inform the person that a hearing will be conducted, and shall specify a hearing date within sixty (60) days following service. The administrative complaint will allege the act or failure to act that constitutes the violation of the District's requirements, the provisions of law authorizing civil liability to be imposed and the proposed civil penalty. The matter shall be heard by the General Manager or his designee. The person to whom an administrative complaint has been issued may waive the right to a hearing, in which case a hearing will not be conducted.

c At the hearing, the person shall have an opportunity to respond to the allegations set forth in the administrative complaint by presenting written or oral evidence. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures established by the General Manager and approved by the District's Board of Directors.

d. After the conclusion of the hearing, the General Manager's designee shall submit a written report to the General Manager setting forth a brief statement of the facts found to be true, a determination of the issues presented, conclusions, and a recommendation.

e. Upon receipt of the written report, the General Manager shall make his determination and should he find that grounds exist for assessment of a civil penalty against the person, he shall issue his decision and order in writing within thirty (30) calendar days after the conclusion of the hearing by his designee.

f. If after the hearing, or appeal, if any, it is found that the person has violated reporting or discharge requirements, the General Manager or Board of Directors may assess a civil penalty against that person. In determining the amount of the civil penalty, the General Manager or Board of Directors may take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the economic benefit derived through any non-compliance, the nature and persistence of the violation, the length of time over which the violation occurs and corrective action, if any, attempted or taken by the person involved.

Civil penalties may be assessed as follows:

1. In an amount which shall not exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring reports;

2. In an amount which shall not exceed three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for each day for failing or refusing to timely comply with any compliance schedules established by the District;

3. In an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per violation for each day of discharge in violation of any waste discharge limit, permit condition, or requirement issued, reissued or adopted by the District;

4. In any amount which does not exceed ten dollars ($10.00) per gallon for discharges in violation of any suspension, revocation, cease and desist order or other orders, or prohibition issued, reissued or adopted by the District;

g. An order assessing administrative civil penalties issued by the General Manager shall be final in all respects on the thirty-first (31st) day after it is served on the person unless an appeal and request for hearing is filed with the Board of Directors no later than the thirtieth (30th) day following such mailing. An order assessing administrative civil penalties issued by the Board of Directors shall be final upon issuance.

h. Copies of the administrative order shall be served on the party served with the administrative complaint, either by personal service or by registered mail to the person at his business or residence address, and upon other persons who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy of the order.

i. Any person aggrieved by a final order issued by the Board of Directors, after granting review of the order of the General Manager, may obtain review of the order of the Board of Directors in the Superior Court, pursuant to Government Code Section 54740.6, by filing in the court a petition for writ of mandate within thirty (30) days following the service of a copy of the decision or order issued by the Board of Directors.

j. Payment on any order setting administrative civil penalties shall be made within thirty (30) days of the date the order becomes final. The amount of any administrative civil penalties imposed which have remained delinquent for a period of sixty (60) days shall constitute a lien against the real property of the Industrial User from which the discharge resulting in the imposition of the civil penalty originated. The lien shall have no effect until recorded with the county recorder. The District may record the lien for any unpaid administrative civil penalties on the ninety-first (91st) day following the date the order becomes final.

k. No administrative civil penalties shall be recoverable for any violation for which the District has recovered civil penalties through a judicial proceeding filed pursuant to Government Code Section 54740.

9.6 <u>Termination of Discharge</u>

In addition to having it's Industrial User Discharge Permit revoked, persuant to the provisions in Section 6.14 of this Ordinance, any user who violates or fails to satisfy any

of the following conditions or requirements is subject to discontinuance of the facility to the District's Sewer System:

a. Violation of Industrial User Discharge Permit conditions;

b. Failure to accurately report the wastewater constituents and characteristics of it's discharge;

c. Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;

d. Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or

e. Violation of the Pretreatment Standards of this Ordinance.

Such user shall be notified of the proposed discontinuance of the facility's sewer from the District's Sewer System and be offered an opportunity to show cause under Section 9.4 of Ordinance 32, why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the District shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

9.7 General Enforcement Procedures

The General Manager may notify the User of any violation by mail, or in person, and the possible actions the District may take against the User. Depending upon the frequency of the violation, and health and safety danger, the General Manager may grant the User as much as ninety (90) days to get back into compliance and/or back into phase with their Compliance Time Schedule, or the User may be subject to suspension of their Industrial User Discharge Permit pending permit revocation proceedings by the District.

Should the General Manager determine that any discharge of pollutants to the District's Sewer System reasonably appears to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons, or the environment, he may immediately and effectively halt or prevent this discharge after informal notice to the User. All cost for severing and/or reinstating sewer service shall be borne by the Industrial User.

When the District finds a User has discharged concentrated or non-compatible pollutants in a manner or method not approved by the District, violation charges will be applicable as listed in Exhibit A of this Ordinance.

Regardless of a valid permit or Compliance Time Schedule, all Users in violation with current point-source limitations, shall be required to pay their flow-weighted portion of any California Regional Water Quality Control Board (C.R.W.Q.C.B.) fines assessed directly or indirectly to the District for any constituent loadings in violation with current point-source limits, and shall be subject to all costs and payments or damages incurred to the District's Sewer System and/or the treatment plant.

SECTION 10: JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES

10.1 Injunctive Relief

If the District determines that any person has engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of this Ordinance or any regulation or order promulgated thereunder, the District's Attorney may make application to the Superior Court for an order enjoining the acts or practices or for an order directing compliance. As established in (40 CFR Part 403.8 (f) (l) (vi) (A)), a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate order may be granted upon a showing that the person(s) engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in the challenged acts or practices.

10.2 Civil Penalties

A User who has violated, or continues to violate any provision of this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, shall be liable to the District for a minimum civil penalty of no less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) and no more than a maximum civil penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per violation per day. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation.

The General Manager may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the District.

In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.

Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for taking any other action against a User.

10.3 Criminal Penalties

Any person who negligently or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

Any person who negligently or knowingly introduces into the District's Sewer System any pollutant or hazardous substance which such person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage or, other than in compliance with all applicable Federal, State or local requirements or permits, which causes the POTW to violate any effluent limitation or condition in a permit issued to the District or CBMWD under the Clean Water Act, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

Any person who knowingly makes a false material statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or by both.

10.4 Remedies Non-exclusive

The remedies provided for in this Ordinance are not exclusive. The General Manager may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the District's enforcement response plan. However, the General Manager may take other action against any User when the circumstances warrant. Further, the General Manager is empowered to take more than one enforcement action, against any noncompliant user.

Note: All enforcement actions addressed in Sections 9 and 10 of this Ordinance shall also include all stipulations detailed in Ordinance 32, Sections 9 & 10.

SECTION 11: SUPPLEMENTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

11.1 Liability Insurance

The General Manager may decline to issue or reissue an Industrial User Discharge Permit to any User who has failed to comply with any provision of this Ordinance, a previous Industrial User Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, unless the user first submits proof that it has obtained financial assurance sufficient to restore or repair damage to the District's Sewer System and/or the POTW caused by its discharge.

11.2 Water Supply Severance

Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate any provision of this Ordinance, an Industrial User Discharge Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, water service to the user may be discontinued. Service will only recommence, at the User's expense, after it has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

11.3 Regional Pretreatment Agreement

Pursuant to the Regional Pretreatment Agreement which the District has entered into with Chino Basin Municipal Water District ("CBMWD") and the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario and Upland, CBMWD is authorized to regulate the industrial users within the boundaries of the District whose facilities are tributary to the Regional Sewerage System, and CBMWD shall have and is hereby granted fully enforceable legal authority as a "Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW)" to inspect, permit and control indirect discharges of non-domestic waste by industrial users within the District to the Regional System.

SECTION 12: SPECIFIC POLLUTANT LIMITATIONS

12.1 Pollutant Limitations

Except as may be specifically allowed by the General Manager on a temporary basis, no Industrial User shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, into the District's Sewer System any wastewater which exceeds the quantities listed in Exhibit C of this Ordinance and/or Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (the more stringent limitations apply) or which will result in the inability of the POTW effluent to meet the wastewater discharge requirements of the NPDES permit. Modifications of the local limits may be necessary to meet the requirements for discharges to the POTW, for basin

groundwater recharge, or for direct reuse of the effluent for irrigation and industrial requirements.

SECTION 13: SEVERABILITY

13.1 If any provision, paragraph, word, section, or article of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, sections and chapters shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect.

SECTION 14: CONFLICT

14.1 All other Ordinances and parts of other Ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

SECTION 15: AMENDMENT OF PRIOR ORDINANCE

15.1 Ordinance No. 28-C is hereby amended in the form included herein.

SECTION 16: ADOPTION

16.1 This Ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption. ADOPTED this 27th day of February, 1996.

ATTEST:

Jeffrey A. Carter	Thomas E. Shollenberger
President	Secretary, General Manager

ORDINANCE No. 28-C

EXHIBIT "A"

Wastewater Discharge Fee Schedule

Plan Check Fees	$ 102.00
Construction Inspection Fees	$ 225.00

Permit Fees	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
*Permit Application	$120	$120	$120	$ 60	$ 60
Permit Issuance Fee/Year	$720	$260	$260	$ 60	$120
Permit Modification	$120	$120	$120	$ 60	$ 60
**Routine Inspection	$180	$120	$120	$120	$ 60
**Routine Sampling/Sample	$120	$120	$120	$ 60	$120
Chemical Analysis	Actual costs as billed by the laboratory				
Equipment Replacement	At cost				

Class I: Significant Industrial Users as defined in Section 1.2 of Ordinance 28-C
Class II: NSIU Industries discharging between 3,000 and 24,999 gallons per day.
Class III: NSIU discharging between 0 and 2,999 gallons per day.
Class IV: Food Service Establishment
Class V: Non-discharging IU that have hazardous materials on site & NRW discharge.

* Any application submitted up to and including thirty (30) days delinquent shall be assessed a penalty of fifty (50) percent of the application fee.

* Any application submitted over thirty (30) days delinquent shall be assessed a penalty of one-hundred (100) percent of the application fee.

** Routine inspections and effluent monitoring are required by state and federal regulations, Title 40, code of Federal Regulations, Part 403.

Violation Charges

Additional Inspections	$ 120.00
Additional Sampling	$ 120.00
Additional Analysis	at cost
Non-Compliance Meetings	$ 180.00
Equipment Replacement	at cost
Extra Manpower Required/Hr.	$ 60.00
Late or Incomplete Reports, per day	$ 50.00
Failure to attend compliance meeting	$ 200.00
Failure to notify the District prior to monitoring	$ 100.00
Failure to allow immediate inspection entry	$ 200.00
pH above or below the limit, per day.	$ 100.00/unit
Temperture above the limit, per day.	$ 10.00/degree

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

EXHIBIT "B"
DETERMINATION OF SEWER SERVICE UNITS AND INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY PROGRAM

Federal regulations require an equitable revenue program whereby users of the sewer system pay in proportion to volume and concentration of wastewater discharged for collection and treatment. This requirement also includes Industrial Cost Recovery charges, and provides for reimbursement of money used for capital improvements which were constructed under Federal Grant Programs. Therefore, the charges for sewer service shall be computed on service units to be assigned to volume and concentration of wastewater discharge, as set forth herein and in Exhibit "A".

SECTION 1: Definitions

1.1 "SERVICE UNIT":
(SU) is derived from a mathematical formula in which total flow, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids (SS), are converted to a numerical value in proportion to one single family residential unit for the same three variables.

1.2 "SEWER FACTOR":
(SF) is an assigned percentage used to calculate the volume of sewage from a water meter reading for various categories of wastewater discharges to the community sewer system.

1.3 "INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY":
(ICR) charge is an amount to be recovered from industrial users of the community sewer system equal to the portion of the federal grant used for construction of the Chino Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant allocable to the industrial users.

1.4 "INDUSTRIAL USERS:
Shall be defined for purposes of this exhibit, as all users classified industrial under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(33 USC, SEC. 1251, et. seq.) to include all dairies.

1.5 "USER":
Is a recipient of wastewater collection and treatment services.

1.6 "NON-RESIDENTIAL USER":
Shall be any separate commercial or industrial entity for the purpose of sewer use charge determination.

SECTION 2 : Service Unit Formula

$$SU = \frac{O}{270}\left(0.37 + 0.31\frac{BOD}{230} + 0.32\frac{SS}{220}\right)$$

SU = Service Unit
Q = Sewer flow based on a sewer factor (SF)

BOD	=	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
SS	=	Suspended Solids

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

EXHIBIT "B"
DETERMINATION OF SEWER SERVICE UNITS
AND INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY PROGRAM

SECTION 3. User Classifications And Wastewater Rate Calculation Criteria

3.1 The criteria for calculating wastewater charges for residential, commercial, industrial and non-residential customer classifications shall be as follows:

a. Single Family Residential:

BOD = 230; SS = 220; Q = 270; SU = 1.00

b. Multiple Family Residential and Mobile Homes:

BOD = 230; SS = 220; Q - 200; SU - 0.70

c. Hotels and Motels:

BOD = 230; SS = 220; Q = 200; SU = 0.70

d. Schools:

BOD = 230; SS = 220; SU = Elementary $0.10*
Jr. High $0.19
High & College . . . $0.39

*Cost per student per month per October ADA.

e. Laundromats and Dry Cleaners:

BOD = 350; SS = 450; Q = 95% of water usage;

SU = 0.0053Q

f. Car Washes:

BOD = 150; SS = 450; Q = 95% of water usage;

SU = 0.0043Q

g. Eating & Drinking Establishments:

BOD = 250; SS = 350; Q = 82% of water usage;

SU = 0.0037Q

h. Hospitals and Convalescent Homes:

BOD = 250; SS = 300; Q = 85% of water usage;

$$SU = 0.0036Q$$

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

EXHIBIT "B"

i. Professional Offices and Retail Establishments:

BOD = 230; SS =220; Q = 90% of water usage;

SU = 0.0033Q

j. Miscellaneous Food Processing:

BOD = 250; SS = 350; Q = 90% of water usage;

SU= 0.0041Q

k. Miscellaneous Textile Industries:

BOD = 350; SS = 450; Q = 98% of water usage;

SU = 0.053Q

l. Public Authorities:

BOD = 230; SS = 220; Q = 50% of water usage;

SU = 0.0019Q

3.2 Procedures for establishing industrial wastewater charges shall be as follows:

a. If required by the District, any non-residential user may be required to submit on a yearly basis (on or before the first of July of every year), a 24 hour composite wastewater analysis performed by a certified laboratory. Said analysis shall be for BOD, SS and/or any other parameter as may be required by District Ordinance. The results of this analysis may be used to adjust the service units for any category of non-residential user.

b. In the event the user believes the BOD, SS, and sewer factor assigned in Section 3.1, of this Exhibit, is no longer applicable, said user may submit the results of a laboratory analysis of its wastewater from a certified laboratory to the District for review. An adjustment may be made if deemed appropriate and consistent with the intent of Section 3.1.

c. If a pretreatment wastewater device and/or in-plant modification is instituted which involves a change in the quality and/or quantity of wastewater being discharged, the user shall immediately after instituting their new program have the effluent from the industrial plant remonitored as described in Section 3.2 (a) of this Exhibit.

d. All monitoring and laboratory work must be arranged and paid for by the non-residential discharger.

ORDINANCE NO. 28-C

EXHIBIT "B"

3.3 The specific wastewater rate calculation criteria, to include the assignment of sewer factors to specific customers, shall be determined by the District for all customers not specifically mentioned under the classifications set forth in this section, in accordance with the provisions of this Exhibit.

SECTION 4: Service Unit Rate

4.1 The service unit rate shall be as follows:

a. The minimum charge for sewer service shall be as established in Exhibit "A" of Ordinance No. 32.

SECTION 5: Industrial Cost Recovery

5.1 Acceptance of federal grants requires the grantee to recover from industrial users, an amount equal to the portion of federal grants used to finance treatment works for industrial users. The recovery period cannot exceed 30 years or the useful life of the treatment works, whichever is less. No interest is charged.

5.2 An annual ICR charge shall be levied against every industrial user that discharges more than 25,000 gallons per day of equivalent sanitary strength sewage, 48 pounds of BOD per day, or 46 pounds of SS per day.

5.3 The annual ICR charge for each designated industrial user shall be calculated as follows:

(User's peak demand flow in mgd x annual unit charge per mgd) +

(User's peak demand BOD in lbs./day x annual unit charge per lb./day of BOD) +

(User's peak demand SS in lbs./day x annual unit charge per lb./day of SS).

5.4 The annual unit charges are determined by taking one/thirtieth of the federal grant amount, allocating it to flow, BOD, SS, and dividing each allocated dollar amount by the appropriate design capacity factor, that is, mgd flow, lbs./day BOD, or lbs./day SS.

5.5 Beginning December 28, 1977, the Clean Water Act of 1977, placed an 18 month moratorium on the collection of ICR charges pending an investigation into the propriety of these charges. However, grantees must prepare an ICR rate structure program and be prepared to implement it should the ICR provisions of the act be reinstated in July of 1979, or thereafter.

ORDINANCE 28-C

EXHIBIT "C"

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT NON-DOMESTIC USER LOCAL SEWER EFFLUENT LIMITS

PARAMETER	MONTHLY AVGERAGE MAXIMUM DISCHARGE LIMITS (mg/L): Sewer Flow Greater than 25,000 gpd	Sewer Flow ≤ 25,000 gpd and ≥ 1500 gpd	Sewer Flow Less than 1500 gpd
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	800	1200	2000
Sodium	530	800	1300
Chloride	610	910	1500
Total Hardness	1200	1700	2900
Fluoride	30	40	70
Boron	60	90	140

PARAMETER	DAILY MAXIMUM DISCHARGE LIMITS (mg/L):
Antimony	1
Cadmium	2
Copper	10
Mercury	0.06
Nickel	5
Selenium	0.4
Thallium	0.04
Zinc	14
Total Suspended Solids [TSS]	2500

PARAMETER	INSTANTANEOUS MAXIMUM DISCHARGE LIMITS AND DISCHARGE STANDARDS FOR pH:
Total Oil & Grease	375 mg/L
Temperature	140° Fahrenheit / 60° Centigrade
pH	5.0 ≤ pH < 12.5 units

PARAMETER	SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS:
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [CAS Number 117817]	The discharge of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate due to the use, processing or storage of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is prohibited.

Appendix Y

CVWD FOG Control Program

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT FATS, OILS, AND GREASE CONTROL PROGRAM

February 2009

Prepared For:

Cucamonga Valley Water District

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are a major concern to wastewater agencies across the State of California. There are several factors that contribute to the periodic failures of wastewater collections systems that may potentially result in the occurrence of an SSO. SSOs can be attributed to many causes, including high concentrations of fats, oils, and grease (FOG), roots, poor conditions of the wastewater collection system lines, wet weather flows, or a combination of the causes. It has been estimated that more SSOs are caused by FOG than by any other factor, prompting state and local regulating agencies to focus on FOG Control Program development as a key element to complying with the mandates set forth under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems Order No. 2006-0003 (WDRs).

To comply with one of the eleven (11) mandatory elements of the WDRs, the District has prepared a FOG Control Program to effectively reduce the quantity of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) and other debris discharged to the wastewater collection system that may cause sewerage collection system blockages or Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs).

This FOG Control Program establishes the formal procedures the CVWD staff implements to effectively reduce the potential for SSOs and the direct or indirect discharge of wastewater, or other waste, containing FOG into the District's wastewater collection system. Chapter 1 provides an overview of a FOG Control Program, the purpose and goals of the program, the regulatory authority requiring this program, an overview of this document's organization, and definitions of terms contained in this document.

1.1 FOG Control Program Overview

A FOG Control Program documents the processes and procedures an agency implements to ensure that SSOs caused by the discharge of FOG are minimized and potentially eliminated. The FOG Control Program also includes informing residents and business owners on the proper methods to properly dispose of FOG. Proper disposal of FOG is important since it can accumulate in the sewer system and eventually block collection pipes and sewer lines, resulting in backups and overflows on streets, properties and even in private residences. Sewer overflows are unsanitary and negatively impact the environment. They are costly to agencies and the rate payers since the expense of cleaning up and repairs associated with improper disposal of FOG can lead to increased sewer rates.

To manage and control, in a cost effective manner, the discharge of FOG into the District's wastewater collection system to the maximum extent practicable, this FOG Control Program includes comprehensive policies and procedures to address all aspects of potential FOG contribution to the wastewater collection system.

1.2 Purpose and Goals

The primary goal of a FOG Control Program is to reduce SSOs and blockages to protect public health and the environment by minimizing public exposure to unsanitary conditions. A FOG Control Program includes control mechanisms that will establish regulations and policies for the disposal of FOG from FSEs. By controlling the FOG discharge into the wastewater collection system, FOG buildup in the system can be lessened, thereby increasing the system operating efficiency and reducing the number of sewer line blockages and overflows. In addition, an effective FOG Control Program can minimize revenue losses associated with maintenance activities to remove FOG from the collection system, reactionary enforcement actions and the impacts of restricting public activities, such as roadway closures to respond to a FOG related SSO or closures of public access facilities.

The purpose of this a FOG Control Program is to facilitate the maximum beneficial public use of the District's wastewater collection system while preventing blockages of sewer lines and pump stations, and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system. This program provides the District with a comprehensive document that includes components necessary to reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection system to achieve the goal of minimizing SSOs due to excessive FOG.

1.3 Elements of the FOG Control Program

Implementation of a long-term FOG Control Program includes various elements of controls for all new and existing FSEs. Elements of the FOG Control Program include the following:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptor Installation, Operation and Maintenance Requirements
- Notification Requirements
- Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements
- Permits and Enforcement
- Drawing Submittals
- Public Education

Implementation of control mechanisms require preparation of and/or revisions to FOG related ordinance(s) and FOG related permit(s), which serve to define general prohibitions and restrictions on discharges, facility requirements, administrative requirements, procedures for recovering costs associated with FOG discharges and blockages, and enforcement tools for implementing the program.

1.4 Organization of this Document

This document provides the guidelines necessary for the District to implement a comprehensive FOG Control Program. It illustrates the participation required on behalf of District staff and the FSEs to allow for effectively managing and controlling the discharge of FOG into the District's wastewater collection system.

In addition to providing a summary of the elements of a FOG Control Program, Chapter 1 also contains information regarding the regulatory requirements and common acronyms and definitions used within the document.

Chapter 2 contains information of several basic elements of a FOG Control Program for which FSEs will be required and responsible to establish, implement and maintain.

Chapter 3 includes various recommended BMPs designed to effectively reduce the quantity of FOG discharged from FSEs into the District's wastewater collection system. Also included is information to effectively implement the recommended BMPs.

Chapter 4 includes information regarding the requirement for pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs prior to discharging into the District's wastewater collection system. Pretreatment includes installation of grease interceptors or a District approved site specific pretreatment program in existing and new FSEs. It also includes maintenance and inspection requirements.

Chapter 5 addresses Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit requirements for new and existing FSEs.

Chapter 6 includes information regarding the inspection and various enforcement procedures that may be applied for compliance with the FOG Control Program.

Chapter 7 addresses the requirements for the submittal of development plans for new and remodeled facilities.

Chapter 8 describes current public outreach efforts to educate the public about the program and how to reduce FOG.

1.5 Regulatory Requirements

The EPA, in its general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR Part 403) and the District, in its Ordinance No. 28-D, prohibit any user, including FSEs, from discharging solid or viscous substances, such as FOG wastes, in amounts which will cause obstructions (blockages) to the flow in the wastewater system and interfere with the operation of the wastewater system or the POTW.

The following regulatory requirements establish the impetus for the District to develop a FOG Control Program, implement the elements, and thoroughly follow procedures to ultimately minimize the potential of SSOs due to the discharge of excessive FOG into the District's wastewater collection system.

California Water Code Section 13271, California Code of Regulations: Section 13271 of the California Water Code, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, prohibits the discharge of sewage and hazardous material into the waters of the State and requires the proper notification of authorized agencies in the event of an SSO. Entities which do not properly follow the requirements of this section may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine, imprisonment, or both.

California Waste Discharge Requirements: On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003. The WDRs are applicable to all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate wastewater collection systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to publicly owned treatment facilities in the state of California. Specifically, the WDRs require compliance with the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code as well as the additional provisions included with the WDRs which require the District to evaluate its service area to identify and assess FOG related problems. If it is determined that a FOG source control program is necessary, the District must prepare and implement a FOG Control Program. This FOG Control Program fulfills the requirement and documents the District's efforts to comply with the WDRs.

Clean Water Act, Section 1251 of Chapter 33 of the United States Code: In 1972, the federal Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants, including sewage, into public waters of the United States. The federal government has the authority to enforce compliance with the CWA via specific permits, such as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, as well as court action such as administrative orders and consent decrees.

1.6 Acronyms and Definitions

The following is a summary of acronyms and definitions typically used in a FOG Control Program. Also included are acronyms specific to the Cucamonga Valley Water District and its wastewater collection system.

BMP
This is the acronym for Best Management Practices that includes schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the introduction of FOG to the wastewater collection facilities.

CTS
This is the acronym for Compliance Time Schedule which is established by the District for an FSE found to be in noncompliance. The site-specific compliance time schedule specifies requirements for the FSE to follow to rectify the noncompliance issues.

COD
This is the acronym for Chemical Oxygen Demand and shall mean a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic in wastewater.

DEH
This is the acronym for the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health. This County Department is responsible for permitting and inspecting FSEs.

Domestic Wastewater
Wastewater from residences and wastewater from other premises resulting exclusively from personal use of water for washing, bathing, or other sanitary purposes.

FOG
This is the acronym for Fats, Oils, and Grease including any substance such as a vegetable or animal product that is used in, or is a by product of, the cooking or food preparation process, and that turns or may turn viscous or solidifies with a change in temperature or other conditions.

FSE
This is the acronym for Food Service Establishment. A Food Service Establishment is a place where food is prepared and served for consumption by the public. This includes, but is not limited to, retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises, and also cafeterias, lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods for immediate consumption. Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments shall also be included. Bars that do not serve food and markets that sell exclusively pre-packaged food and/or unprocessed fruit or vegetables are typically not included.

Grease
A liquid or solid material composed primarily of fats and oils from animal or vegetable sources.

Grease Interceptor
This is a device, typically located underground and outside of an FSE, designed to collect and contain food wastes and FOG material from the waste stream while allowing the remaining wastewater to be discharged to the wastewater collection system.

Grease Hauler
A person who collects the contents of a grease interceptor or trap and transports it to an approved recycling or disposal facility.

High Frequency Maintenance Sites
Areas in the sewer lines that have experienced SSOs or that must be cleaned or maintained frequently to avoid blockages of the sewer system.

Non-Domestic Wastewater
Wastewater that is not Domestic Wastewater. Non-Domestic Wastewater shall not include wastewater that arises from strictly residential activities and places engaged exclusively in retail business.

NOV
This is the acronym for Notice of Violation, which is a notice to the FSE owner or operator, provided by the District or its inspector that identifies a violation of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, a request to schedule an inspection, or a request to provide information.

Pretreatment or Treatment
The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the District's Sewer System or POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or process changes by other means

Sewage
Any liquid waste and water borne solid waste resulting from residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional activities or uses.

SSO
This is the acronym for Sanitary Sewer Overflow. It is the term for any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of sewage from a wastewater collection system.

Surface Waters
All permanent and intermittent drainage ways, lakes, and reservoirs, either public or private, which are not man-made for the treatment of municipal, agricultural, or industrial waste, and wholly or partially within the boundaries of the Cucamonga Valley Water District. SSOs to storm drains tributary to surface waters shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.

Tri-TAC
This is the acronym for the Technical Advisory Committee representing three California associations including League of California Cities, California Association of Sanitation Agencies, and California Water Environment Association.

TSS
This is the acronym for Total Suspended Solids which are solid materials, including organic and inorganic, that are suspended in liquid.

Waste Hauler or Liquid Waste Hauler
Any person carrying on or engaging in vehicular transport of waste as part of, or incidental to, any business for that purpose.

Wastewater
Any volume of liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, whether untreated or partially treated sewage, which is contributed into, or permitted to enter, the District's Sewer System upstream of a wastewater treatment plant.

Wastewater Collection System
Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, etc., used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment plant. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, high-lines, etc.) are considered to be part of the wastewater collection system, and discharges of sewage to these facilities are not SSOs.

Waters of the United States
All waters of the United States as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 40, Section 122.2 (40 CFR 122.2) such as navigable waters, rivers streams, lakes, natural ponds, wetlands, etc., including tributaries to traditional navigable waters.

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Chapter 2
Food Service Establishment Responsibilities

According to the California Fats, Oils, and Grease Work Group, which is in an affiliation with Tri-TAC, it has been estimated that more SSOs are caused by excessive FOG than by any other factor. Therefore, active participation by the FSEs is imperative for the success of a FOG Control Program. This chapter includes a description of several basic elements that are part of a FOG Control Program for which each FSE is responsible.

FSEs shall be responsible for ensuring that, at a minimum, the following basic elements of a FOG Control Program are established and maintained:

- Kitchen Best Management Practices
- Grease Interceptors
- Notification
- Record Keeping and Reporting
- Compliance Schedule Agreement
- Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit

The following sections describe these basic FSE responsibilities in more detail.

2.1 Kitchen Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are practices, procedures, and maintenance activities performed by FSE staff to reduce the FOG in the wastewater discharged to the District's wastewater collection system. Reducing the quantity of FOG discharged to the wastewater collection system reduces the potential for SSOs due to excessive FOG. Each FSE shall implement the BMPs as they pertain to handling and disposing wastes containing FOG. Kitchen BMPs are described in greater detail in Chapter 3.

2.2 Grease Interceptors

A grease interceptor is designed to use gravity to separate FOG from wastewater as the wastewater moves through the chamber. To perform according to design specifications, the chamber requires periodic cleaning and maintenance, including removal of accumulated FOG and solids, which must be disposed of in a proper manner at regular intervals. The Cucamonga Valley Water District Ordinance No. 28-D contains requirements for the installation and maintenance of a grease interceptor by FSEs that may be a source of food, fats, and greases. The criteria for requiring the installation of a grease interceptor at new and existing FSEs is included in Chapter 4. The District does not accept grease traps as acceptable pretreatment devices as they are considered less effective and are typically located under sinks inside FSEs.

2.3 Notification

Occasionally, FOG-related SSOs occur and FSEs change ownership, expand, modify their fare, or close. These are key events that affect the District's monitoring and enforcement procedures for controlling FOG. As a result, each FSE shall be responsible for the following notification procedures when necessary.

1) Notification of Discharge and/or SSO

a) In the event an FSE is unable to comply with the District Ordinance(s) and/or the FOG Control Program, due to a breakdown of equipment, accidents, or human error or the FSE has reasonable belief that its discharge will violate the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit and/or the FOG Control Program, the FSE or its representative shall immediately notify:

Sewer Maintenance Department, Emergency Services
(909) 987-2591

b) If the material discharged has the potential to cause or results in a sewer blockage or an SSO, the FSE shall immediately notify:

Sewer Maintenance Department, Emergency Services
(909) 987-2591

2) Notification Regarding Change in Operations

The FSE shall notify the District's General Manager in writing at least ninety (90) days prior to any facility expansion and/or remodeling or process modifications that may result in new or substantially increased FOG discharges or a change in the nature of the discharge. The FSE shall submit any information requested by the General Manager for evaluation of the effect of such expansion and/or remodeling or process modifications on the FSE's FOG discharge to the wastewater collection system. Additionally, the FSE shall notify the District's Industrial Waste Division as soon as practicable, in the event of a change in ownership, sale, or cessation of operation. All notifications shall be sent to:

Cucamonga Valley Water District
General Manager and/or Industrial Waste Division
10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

2.5 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for maintaining accurate and up-to-date records documenting cleaning and inspection of the grease interceptor. It is required that inspection and cleaning records be maintained on the premises for a minimum of three (3) years and made available to the District Inspector or designee for review upon inspection of the facility. It is considered a violation of the District Ordinance(s) if the FSE fails to maintain and keep accurate and up-to-

date records of all cleaning and maintenance of grease interceptors, removal of FOG wastes, and inspections performed by the District Inspector or designee.

Inspection records should, at a minimum, document the:

- Date of inspection;
- Name of person that performed the inspection;
- Estimated volume of FOG present at the time of inspection; and
- Signature of the manager or designee of the FSE.

Cleaning records should, at a minimum, document the:

- Date of maintenance;
- Name of company and person that performed maintenance;
- Estimated volume of FOG removed; and
- FOG disposal location.

A manifest from the permitted waste hauler is an acceptable record if it contains all of the above information.

2.7 Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit

The District's Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit is legally binding and sets forth the terms, conditions, and criteria of the FOG Control Program. It is prepared and maintained under the authority of the District, and its provisions may be periodically modified. The Cucamonga Valley Water District's Ordinance(s) may contain requirements for a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit for FSEs requiring connection to the District's wastewater collection system. Compliance with the permit conditions is required before issuing or renewing the permit. Additional information regarding permitting is included in Chapter 5.

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Chapter 3
Best Management Practices

A fundamental component of the FOG Control Program is implementation of BMPs. This chapter contains several recommended operating procedures and guidelines designed to effectively reduce the amount of FOG discharged to the District's wastewater collection system and protect the public health and environment from the hazards presented by FOG-related SSOs.

3.1 Purpose of BMPs

BMPs are designed to assist facilities to comply with environmental regulations, prevent pollution, and serve to assist an FSE with development of procedures and/or practices, specific to the facility, that reduce the amount of FOG in their wastewater discharge.

Description and Applicability

BMPs are practices that focus on good housekeeping measures and operations management techniques and include a series of activities that effectively manage and control disposal of waste FOG generated from the operation of an FSE. FSEs shall use BMPs to control FOG in the discharge and to prevent obstructions to the flow in sewer mains.

Food Service Establishments (FSEs)

Benefit to FSEs includes the reduction of FOG and solids accumulation in grease interceptors, thereby reducing the maintenance needs and costs of the grease interceptor, and thus reducing the potential for the FSE to cause a blockage resulting in an SSO. BMPs assist the FSEs to reduce costs associated with pumping frequencies, plumbing maintenance costs and compliance with environmental and regulatory standards. Due to the variety of FSEs that generate FOG, the BMPs implemented at each site are tailored to best accommodate the requirements of each FSE.

3.2 Best Management Practices

There are various simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the wastewater collection system. At a minimum, all FSEs are required to implement enforceable BMPs. Acceptable BMPs, in a format that is reproducible for distribution to FSEs, are included in Attachment A. The following BMPs are provided to assist FSEs with development of site specific procedures and/or practices to reduce the amount of FOG in their wastewater discharge.

- **Trash Disposal:** Dispose of food waste and fatty scraps into the trash or garbage bin. Do not discard into sink. Use plastic trash bags to prevent leaks and odors. Double-bag waste that has the potential to leak in trash bins. Ensure trash bins are covered when not in use and notify trash hauler if bin leaks.

- **Pre-Wash:** Before washing pots, pans, dishware, floor mats, and work areas, dry wipe or scrape food scraps and dispose in trash.

- **Use of Drain Screens:** Install removable screens on all drainage pipes in food preparation areas. Keep screens in sink and floor drains clean and in good repair. Dispose of collected solids in trash, not down the drain.

- **Yellow Grease Disposal:** Dispose of grease and oil from cooking equipment (pots, pans, and fryers) by pouring waste oil and yellow grease into covered containers (drums, barrels) for storage and recycling. Provide secondary containment to capture any liquid grease or oil that may spill from the primary container. Use a licensed waste hauler or recycling facility to dispose of liquid grease and oil before the container is full. Keep a written log with manifests and invoices of waste oil pick ups to show the District's authorized inspector who inspects the site.

- **Mat Cleaning:** Clean and wash floor mats in a utility mop sink. Empty mop water into a sink or drain connected to a grease interceptor, if present. DO NOT empty mop or wash water into storm drains.

- **Hood Cleaning:** Clean hoods and filters in sinks that flow to the grease interceptor and clean as frequently as necessary to maintain good operating condition. Use a licensed waste hauler to dispose of wastewater collected from cleaning hoods and filters.

- **Spill Prevention:** Place absorbent materials, such as paper towels or pads, under fryer baskets and other areas where grease may drip or spill during cooking, frying or during the transfer of grease to storage or disposal containers.

- **Spill Kits:** Maintain a spill kit accessible for use by employees that includes absorbent pads, kitty litter or equivalent absorbing material, and paper towels. Require the use of the spill kit to clean up spilled fats, oils, and grease.

- **Super Hot Water:** DO NOT pump water hotter than 140°F through a grease interceptor.

- **Employee Training:** Post signs to show kitchen best management practices in food preparation, dishwashing, and maintenance areas.

Additionally, to ensure that the building drains and sanitary service lines are properly maintained to avoid FOG and debris accumulation that may result in or contribute to SSOs, it is recommended that FSEs have their building drains and service lines professionally cleaned on a regular basis.

3.3 Implementation of BMPs

The success of a BMP program requires proper implementation and continual re-enforcement of the adopted BMPs.

Employee Training and Awareness

The effectiveness of BMPs is largely dependent upon the training of employees on the proper BMP implementation methods of BMPs for FOG waste handling and disposal.

To promote effective and proper employee implementation, each FSE should at a minimum:

- Train employees on the BMPs adopted for their establishment and maintain and routinely update a training log which is kept on site;
- Provide constant reinforcement on proper disposal of FOG with employees; and
- Post “No Grease” and BMP signs near sinks and dishwashers. Signs should be written in the language(s) that is commonly spoken by employees.

Posting signs at key locations serves to remind employees of the adopted BMPs and reinforce the importance of proper and continual implementation. Routine training ensures that all new employees are properly trained and that existing employees receive updated information. Training of employees should include information on the potential environmental and facility impacts of grease in the wastewater collection system.

Inspections

Routinely scheduled inspections by the District Inspector or designee to inspect FSEs for proper implementation of BMPs serves to re-enforce the importance of limiting FOG discharge into the District’s wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG. Training of the FSE staff ensures that employees are trained on the proper FOG handling and disposing methods and that BMPs are being implemented.

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Chapter 4
Grease Interceptors

Pretreatment of wastewater flows generated at FSEs reduces excessive amounts of FOG from the wastewater prior to being discharged into the District's wastewater collection system. A pretreatment program requires FOG producing FSEs to install the appropriate type and size grease interceptor. The grease interceptor approved by the District for the collection, filtration, and storage of FOG must be regularly and appropriately maintained.

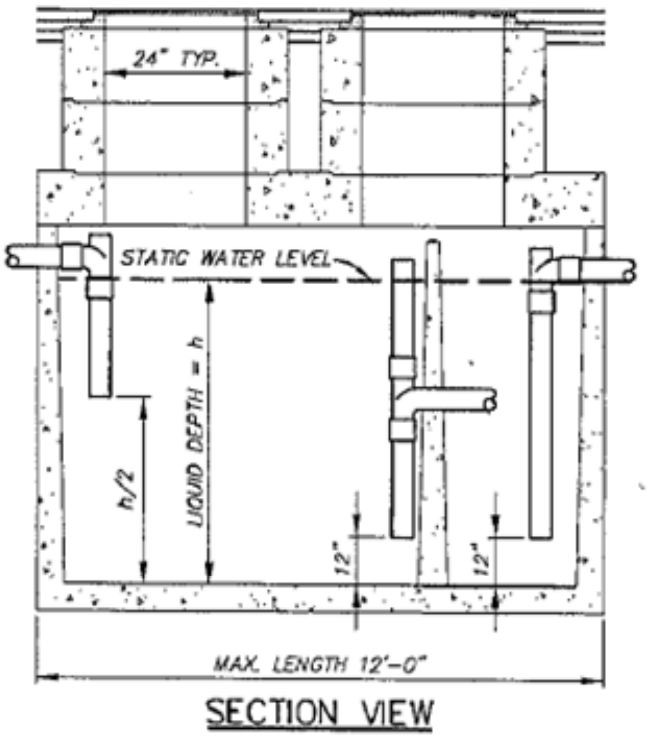
This chapter provides a description of the grease interceptors. Grease interceptors approved by the District shall be installed solely at the FSE's expense. Proper operation, maintenance, and repair of grease interceptors shall be performed solely at the FSE's expense.

4.1 Grease Interceptors

The installation and maintenance of a grease interceptor is an important measure for ensuring that the FSE does not contribute to potential problems of the wastewater collection system. Grease interceptors are located outside, underground and include a multi-compartment tank that serves to reduce the quantity of FOG in the wastewater before discharging into the wastewater collection system. Grease interceptors typically include two compartments that function to physically separate, remove, and retain FOG and solids from wastewater discharged from the FSE. Due to the differences in specific gravity, the FOG rises to the top and is retained by a baffle installed in the effluent chamber. The separated FOG and solids are retained while the liquid flows to the wastewater collection system. The hydraulic detention capacity of the unit decreases as grease and solids accumulate; therefore, regular pumping, cleaning, and maintenance of grease interceptors are essential to ensure proper operation. Figure 4-1 illustrates CVWD Standard Drawing No. 210 and the common components of a grease interceptor.

For the units to be effective, they must be properly sized, constructed, and installed in a location that provides easy access for inspection and cleaning. Grease interceptors are pretreatment facilities that are subject to plan submission and operations requirements according to the applicable District Ordinance(s). Additional sizing and design criteria is included in Ordinances 28-D.

Figure 4-1
Typical Grease Interceptor



Installation Requirements

Individual grease interceptors are required for FSEs whether or not such facilities are located in a separate building or structure or occupy space in a building or structure that is occupied by other businesses. If the volume or nature of food service provided by the establishment involves significant food preparation, a discharge of FOG waste is highly likely and a grease interceptor is required. Exceptions to the requirement for a grease interceptor are pursuant to the permit conditions set forth in Chapter 5.

Each new grease interceptor that is installed to replace or upgrade an existing grease interceptor will be required to meet all criteria in accordance with District requirements. For properties with multiple FSEs on a single parcel, each FSE is required to install and maintain a separate grease interceptor. A single grease interceptor can be used to service multiple FSEs only upon approval by the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee.

Maintenance Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for adequate maintenance, testing, and monitoring of the grease interceptors to ensure that the grease interceptors are functioning properly and to the District's standards. At a minimum, maintenance procedures for grease interceptors should include:

- Observe proper grease interceptor cleaning and maintenance procedures to ensure that the device is operating properly. Regular and proper service maximizes interceptor efficiency, prevents spills and minimizes odor.

- Train all employees to regularly check the depth of solids and thickness of retained FOG. Generally, an interceptor loses its effectiveness and does not separate FOG properly when excessive amounts of FOG and/or solids accumulate. The interceptor requires servicing when the combined thickness of solids at the bottom and FOG material on the surface exceeds 25% of total liquid depth in the interceptor. The frequency of servicing is determined by the accumulation rate of FOG and solids.

- Inspect grease interceptor after cleaning to ensure that service was performed correctly, that entire contents were pumped out, and to verify that all pipes and baffles are intact.

- Submit copies of grease interceptor pumping records to the District within ten (10) days after the pumping service is complete.

- Maintain a maintenance record that documents the cleaning activities for the grease interceptor. Records should include the name of the company who performed the cleaning, date/time of cleaning, amount of grease removed, and the disposal location for the grease and shall be kept for a minimum of three (3) years.

Cleaning

Cleaning must be performed by a licensed waste hauler with an approved license from an authorizing agency. All chambers of a grease interceptor shall be left completely empty upon completion of the pumping operation. The grease mat, liquids, sludge, and scrapings from the interior walls must be completely removed. Under no circumstances, may the waste hauler reintroduce the removed water or materials into the District's wastewater collection system. All water and materials removed from the grease interceptor must be disposed of at qualified disposal stations.

Since the FSE is the generator of the grease waste, it is liable for the condition of its grease intercoptor, and shall be responsible for payment of all cleaning service fees. It is recommended that the FSE owner or designee be present during the cleaning and maintenance activities to ensure that the grease interceptor is being completely and properly cleaned and maintained. A maintenance log serves as a record of the cleaning frequency and can assist the FSE manager in reducing costs by efficiently scheduling service.

A grease interceptor shall be considered out of compliance if the General Manager or the General Manager's designee determines any of the following conditions exist:

- The interceptor is incapable of retaining adequately the floatable and settleable material in the wastewater flow;
- The interceptor is structurally incomplete;
- The interceptor directly or indirectly causes damage to the District's sewer system;
- The interceptor is incorrectly sized for the facility; or
- The total volume of captured grease and solid material displaces more than 25% of the capacity of the interceptor as calculated using an approved dipping method.

When the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee finds a grease interceptor out of compliance, the FSE owner/operator will be properly notified of the violation and be required to properly install, at the FSE owner/operator's expense, an interceptor in compliance with the District's requirements.

Inspections

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may inspect and sample wastewater discharges of any FSE to determine whether conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit are being met. Reasonable access to the FSE shall be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater is required. The FSE shall make the following available for the purpose of inspections:

- Access to grease interceptor(s);
- Manifests, receipts, and invoices of grease interceptor maintenance;
- Documents identifying the waste hauler; and
- Document identifying the disposal site locations.

4.3 Monitoring Facilities

Monitoring facilities serve to permit sampling and flow measurement of the wastewater steam and may be utilized to ensure that the FSE does not contribute to potential problems of the wastewater collection system. The General Manager or the General Manager's designee may require the installation and maintenance of sewerage monitoring devices and controls to facilitate implementation of the District Ordinance(s). The type of monitoring and/or control facilities to be implemented must be approved by the General Manager or the General Manager's designee, and shall be in accordance with the District's Ordinances and design requirements.

Monitoring Facility Locations

Typically, monitoring facilities are located on the premises. However, with the approval of the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee, the monitoring facility may be located in the public right of way and located such that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

Whether constructed on the premises or within the public right of way, the location of approved monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the District's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. The approved grease interceptor shall be tamper-proof or tamper-resistant and where appropriate, be electrically integrated such that monitoring or grease interceptor cannot be bypassed or defeated. As well, they shall be installed in a manner that can be inspected and verified by District staff at all reasonable hours.

Maintenance Requirements

Each FSE shall be responsible for adequate maintenance, calibration and standardization of wastewater monitoring, treatment, and control devices and systems. The FSE is responsible for ensuring that each facility is functioning according to the manufacturer's specifications or as required the District's Ordinance(s). Maintenance, calibration, and standardization records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years.

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Chapter 5
Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit Requirements

The permit application process allows the District to commence tracking and monitoring of FSEs to control the discharge of FOG into the wastewater collection system. This section describes the general criteria of a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit.

5.1 Permit Requirements

All FSEs are required to submit a complete Food Service Establishments Application to the District for review and evaluation. The information included in the application in conjunction with information obtained from the FSE site inspection will be used to determine if the FSE will require a Food Service Establishment Permit from the District to discharge wastewater into the District's wastewater collection system. Requirements of the Food Service Establishment Permit will vary among FSEs, but, in general, each permit will require the FSE to meet the requirements for installation of required FOG removal and monitoring devices, comply with applicable District policies, and pay all required fees as set by the permit fee schedule. Fees for obtaining the required permit(s) will be assessed and reflect the specific permit requirements. Permit requirements shall include installation of specific FOG removal equipment, monitoring facilities, and implementation of FOG handling BMPs. As well, the permit contains specific conditions applicable to the particular operation or location. A permit is typically valid for 24 months. A copy of the District's Food Service Establishments Application is included in Attachment B.

5.2 New FSEs

Individual grease interceptors shall be required for all new FSEs on a case by case basis and per District policy. During the plan review/building permit process, there is a full opportunity to plan for the new installation with the cost component being part of the facility's initial capital investment. Each new grease interceptor that is installed to replace or upgrade existing grease interceptors will be required to meet all criteria stated in the District's Ordinance(s), the adopted Uniform Plumbing Code, and plan check requirements.

5.3 Existing FSEs

FSEs planning or undergoing substantial remodeling have opportunities similar to new FSEs to design and install grease interceptors, and therefore, will be required to comply with the same conditions as new FSEs. Existing FSEs that discharge to sewer lines known to be a source of SSOs or sewer lines where frequent cleaning is required may be required to install a complete grease interceptor system. Site specific requirements vary according to the location of the sewer lines identified as "high frequency maintenance sites". Since there is the potential for new high frequency maintenance sites to develop, a site specific preventative approach in dealing with the FSE must be developed based on the quantity of FOG generated from any

FSE, as indicated by the nature and magnitude of the operation with the apparent immediate benefit of preventing blockages and sewer spills.

5.4 FSE Site Modifications

In addition to new construction and the remodel and/or expansion of an existing structure, changes in the operation of the FSE may also prompt the requirement for the installation of a grease interceptor. The following is a list of changes that could initiate an increase in FOG discharges and require owners of FSEs to install grease interceptors:

- Menu changes;
- Menu expansion;
- Seating capacity, operations, equipment, or production expansion;
- Changes in facility management and the use of BMPs;
- Change in discharge volume;
- Change in nature of discharge; and/or
- Change to the building plumbing/sewer system.

The owner or operator of the FSE shall notify the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee when any of those events are planned in order to determine the overall impacts which may trigger modifications to the existing permit and/or grease interceptors.

5.5 Exemption from FOG Discharge Permit

At the discretion of District staff, FSEs with limited food preparation capabilities may be exempt from obtaining a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit. Exempted establishments shall be engaged only in reheating, hot holding or assembly of ready to eat food products and, as a result, there is not wastewater discharge containing significant amounts of FOG. An FSE with limited food preparation capabilities does not include any operation that changes the form, flavor or consistency of food.

Chapter 6
Inspection and Enforcement

The District's objective is to implement and enforce actions against users of the wastewater collection system that violate the prohibition of discharging FOG into the wastewater collection system. The District will initiate enforcement actions for noncompliance, as well as it is possible for other regulatory agencies, including the EPA or the State, to initiate their own enforcement actions if, in their opinion, the District has not taken adequate enforcement.

The District has a range of enforcement responses that can be applied for compliance with the FOG Control Program and respective District Ordinance(s). Enforcement actions are implemented when an owner of an FSE has refused, failed or violated compliance requirements and include an escalating response strategy to violations. Monetary fines are federally required enforcement responses and are usually one of the last enforcement actions the District uses when encountering noncompliance. However, fines may be implemented in conjunction with established ordinances or permitting processes and procedures.

6.1 Inspections

To determine whether an FSE is in compliance with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, and District Ordinance(s), the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee will inspect each FSE. A copy of the District's Industrial Waste Inspection form used in performing the inspection of FSEs is included in Attachment C and includes references to the District's current ordinances to facilitate documenting potential violations of specific sections of the ordinances. Reasonable access to all parts of the FSE shall be made available when inspection and/or sampling of the wastewater is required. The FSE shall make available, for the purpose of inspection, the following:

- Access to grease interceptors;
- Access to flow measuring and monitoring devices;
- Manifests, receipts, and invoices of grease interceptor maintenance;
- Documents identifying the waste hauler carrier;
- Documents identifying the disposal site locations; and
- Records of employee training of best management practices.

Table 6-1 includes information regarding the frequency of inspections for permit, FOG Control Program, and ordinance compliance for FSEs noted to have FOG discharge and/or grease interceptors.

Table 6-1
Permit and Inspection Frequencies

Permit Renewal	24 Months
BMP Inspections	1 Year (minimum)
Grease Interceptor Inspection	1 Year (minimum)

Based on the results of the inspection, the status of the FSE's existing Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit may be renewed, extended or revoked. If violations are encountered, the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee shall note the violation(s) and include a description(s) for the violation(s) on the Inspection Report. The documentation of the violation(s) shall serve as the formal 'Notice of Violation'. Additionally, the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee shall schedule a follow-up inspection of the FSE to determine whether the required corrective actions have been implemented and if additional improvements are necessary.

6.2 Enforcement

All users of the District's wastewater collection system and facilities are required to comply with the FOG Control Program, all elements of applicable District Ordinance 28-D, and are subject to all penalties noted in the FOG Control Program and/or District Ordinance 28-D if it is determined that a violation of the program and/or District Ordinance 28-D has occurred.

Violations may include, but are not limited to:

- Failure to install an approved grease interceptor;
- Making of false statement, representation, record, report, plan or other document that is filed with the District;
- Tampering with or knowingly rendering inoperable any grease interceptor or monitoring devices;
- Failure to clean, properly operate, maintain or remove FOG from a grease interceptor within the required time for such cleaning, maintenance or grease removal;
- Failure to keep up-to-date and accurate records of all training, cleaning, maintenance, and FOG removal and to produce records upon request of the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee, any representative of a local sanitation agency that has jurisdiction over the wastewater collection system that services the FSE, or any District authorized inspector or designee;

- Refusing a District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee, a representative of a local wastewater collection agency that has jurisdiction over the wastewater collection system that services the FSE, or any authorized inspector, reasonable access to the FSE for the purpose of inspecting, monitoring, or reviewing the grease interceptors;
- Disposing of, or knowingly allowing or directing FOG to be disposed of, in an unlawful manner;
- Failure to comply with the provisions of the FOG Control Program;
- Failure to comply with the provisions of the FOG related codes or any permit issued by the District; and
- Failure to submit a complete application.

Procedures the District may take to enforce the FOG Control Program and related District Ordinance(s) include:

- Issuing written notices of violation which may include appropriate penalty assessments in accordance with District ordinance;
- Enforcing Administrative Orders in accordance with the District Ordinance that include any one of the following:
    - Cease and Desist Order
    - Compliance Time Schedule
    - Show Cause Order
    - Compliance Order
- Pursuing Administrative Civil Penalties and/or criminal penalties;
- Issuing a Termination of Discharge;
- Suspending or revoking of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit;
- Requiring a Show Cause Hearing; and/or
- Assessing costs and charges to reimburse the District to clean and/or repair the wastewater collection system or other affected sewer facilities;

NOTICE OF VIOLATION (NOV)

Failure to comply with the District's requirements, as noted on the Inspection Report and within the Compliance Schedule, will result in a Notice of Violation being issued as a measure of enforcement. The NOV is issued to the owner(s) of an FSE by the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee. The criteria for issuing an NOV are:

- Failure to submit a complete application;
- Failure to install grease removal equipment as required;

- Failure to repair grease removal equipment;
- Failure to properly maintain grease removal equipment;
- Failure to provide grease removal equipment maintenance records; and
- Failure to provide access for inspection.

NOVs shall require that corrective action be taken by a specified date. If the NOV is served by mail, the NOV shall be sent to the last address known to the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee. Failure to comply with a NOV may result in escalating fees for NOVs in accordance to the District's Ordinance(s) and is subject to change as a ministerial matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may issue an Administrative Oder enforceable in a court of law or by implementing direct action. Administrative Orders shall be in compliance with the District Ordinance(s) and may include one or more of the following:

- Cease and Desist Order
- Compliance Time Schedule Agreement
- Show Cause Order
- Compliance Order

All Administrative Orders shall have a penalty assessment as indicated in the District Ordinance(s).

Cease and Desist Order

The General Manager or the General Manager's designee may issue a Cease and Desist Order upon finding that a discharge has taken place in violation of the general discharge prohibitions or the provisions of the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit. Those in violation may be directed to comply immediately or in accordance with at time schedule set forth by the General Manager or the General Manager's designee.

Compliance Time Schedule (CTS)

Upon determination by the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee that an FSE or owner of a property is in noncompliance with its Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit or any other provision, or needs to construct and/or acquire and install a grease interceptor, the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee may require the permittee, owner or operator to enter into a CTS as stated in Ordinance 28-D, Section 8.

A Show Cause Order

Upon determination by the District's General Manager or General Manager's designee that an FSE or owner of the property is in noncompliance with its Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit or any other provision of the Ordinance(s), the District's General Manager or General Manager's designee may issue a Show Cause Order that requires the owner of the FSE or property to appear at the District office for a Show Cause Hearing on a specified date and time to show cause to the District as to why criminal and/or civil actions should not be taken against the user and/or why sewer service should not be discontinued from the user's facility.

A Compliance Order

The General Manager or the General Manager's designee can direct the user to achieve or restore compliance with the Non-domestic Discharge Permit or any other provisions of the District's Ordinance(s), by a specific date. The terms of the order need not be discussed with the user in advance.

ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL AND/OR CRIMINAL PENALTIES

The District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may pursue Administrative Civil Penalties against any user who has violated or is violating any prohibition, limitation, or requirement contained in the District's Ordinance(s) and/or the Non-domestic Sewer Discharge Permit. The enforcement response shall be dependent upon the magnitude and duration of the violation, its effect on the POTW and the environment and whether or not there is a danger to the health and safety of the general public due to a wastewater generation or discharge.

Civil Penalties

Users of the District's wastewater collection system and facilities who violate or continue to violate any provision of the District's ordinances, Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, or order issued by the District shall be liable to the District for a minimum civil penalty as determined by the District and in accordance with Ordinance 28-D

Criminal Penalties

Any person who negligently violates or knowingly violates any provision of the District's ordinances, Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit, FOG Control Program, or order issued by the District may be convicted of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the District in determined by the District in accordance with Ordinance 28-D.

SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF SEWER AND WATER SERVICE

In the event that a violation of the District Ordinance(s) or Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit conditions causes or contributes to a sewer system overflow event or an overflow event emanating from a sewer lateral or private system and such event is creating or contributing to an immediate or impending threat to the public's health or safety or that of the

environment, then the District General Manager or the General Manager's designee may discontinue the sewer and/or water service to the FSE or to the property, and such service discontinuance shall remain in effect until the private sewer lateral impairment is repaired or until the matter is heard and sewer and/or water service is ordered continued by the District General Manager or the General Manager's authorized designee.

SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF PERMIT

A Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit may be suspended and/or revoked for the following reasons:

- Failure to comply with the conditions of the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit or District Ordinance(s);
- Failure to install a required grease interceptor or monitoring devices as required by the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit;
- Failure to comply with the reporting and/or pretreatment requirements or grease interceptor maintenance as required by the Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit and the District Ordinance(s);
- Failure to pay all applicable charges and fees;
- Failure to report significant changes in operations or wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- Tampering with monitoring equipment;
- Failure to meet effluent limitations;
- Failure to comply with a Notice of Violation or a Compliance Time Schedule issued to require compliance with a Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit or other provision of the District's Ordinance(s);
- Knowingly providing a false Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit application or making false representations, or submitting false documents, reports or logs to the District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee;
- Failure to notify the District of modifications to the FSE facilities such that the conditions are not consistent with the information presented in the original Food Service Establishment Discharge Permit application;
- Refusal to allow inspections during normal business hours or after hours if emergency conditions exist (overflow or suspected overflow);

- Interference with a District's General Manager or the General Manager's designee during the FSE inspection or in sampling an FSE's discharge or in inspecting and sampling an overflow event; and/or

- Causing or contributing to sewer blockages or sewer overflows within the public sewer, or failing to address the conditions leading to an SSO.

COST RECOVERY (CLEAN UP COSTS)

Enforcement activities often commence with investigations of blockages and overflows of the wastewater system. Such investigations may include closed circuit television inspection of sewer lateral lines and privately owned service lines. These inspections are used to determine contributing factors causing the blockage or overflow, such as defective infrastructure, accumulated roots and/or debris, and to seek visual evidence of FOG waste accumulation between the site of the stoppage or overflow and upstream FSEs.

FSEs found to have contributed to a sewer blockage, SSO, obstruction, interference, damage, or any other impairment to the District's sewer facilities, to the operation of those facilities or causing any sewer system interferences resulting from the discharge of wastewater or waste containing FOG or other not approved constituents, may be ordered to install and maintain a grease interceptor and/or wastewater monitoring devices, and may be subject to a more restrictive plan to abate future problems. Furthermore, sewer lateral failures and SSOs caused by FSEs alone or collectively, are the responsibility of the private property owner or FSE(s) and they shall be liable for all costs required to clean or repair the facilities together with expenses incurred by the District to resume normal operations.

If the District must act immediately to clear a sewer blockage or contain and clean up an SSO caused by blockage of a private or public sewer lateral or system serving an FSE, or acts at the request of the property owner or operator of the FSE, the District's costs for such abatement shall be entirely borne by the property owner or operator of the FSE, and may constitute a debt to the District.

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Chapter 7
Drawing Submittals

CVWD works closely with the City of Rancho Cucamonga to ensure that all plumbing related components of a new or existing FSE are properly addressed. Approval of required plans by CVWD shall be required prior to the City issuing a construction permit.

CVWD requires that plans be submitted on all projects that require alteration, removal, or addition of any type or size of plumbing fixtures. The purpose of the plans is to verify that all development requirements established in the District's Ordinance(s) and included in the adopted conditions of approval for the project are addressed.

Plans for proposed new or existing FSEs will be required and shall be in compliance with the requirements included in the District's Guidelines for Submitting Tenant Improvements Plan Check Submittal. The District may require facility site plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and other details to show the sewer locations and connections for its facility or premises. Plan check submittals for review of an existing or proposed grease interceptor, monitoring and metering facilities, and/or operating procedures shall be in a form and contain content as required by the District and in accordance with the Plan Check Submittal Checklist. Where it is determined that installation of a grease interceptor is required, the General Manager or the General Manager's designee shall determine the size of the interceptor and what waste streams are required to travel through the interceptor.

The review of the plans and procedures shall in no way relieve an owner or operator of an FSE of the responsibility of modifying the facilities or procedures in the future, as necessary to meet the requirements of the District's FOG Control Program, District Ordinance(s) or any additional requirements of other regulatory agencies.

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Chapter 8
Public Outreach

It is the expectation of the CVWD that efforts to keep FOG from entering into the wastewater system can be achieved with public education and through the common interest in preventing health hazards and damage to homes and businesses.

The District's *Fats, Oils, and Grease Control Program* documents its current activities which serve to facilitate the maximum beneficial public use for the District's sanitary sewer system while preventing blockages of the sewer lines and reducing the adverse affects on sewage treatment operations resulting from discharges of FOG into the system.

The primary focus of the District's FOG Control Program has been on source control with a concentrated effort in educating FSE staff on the negative impacts of putting FOG into the wastewater collection system. During the regularly performed site inspections, District staff provides informative and practical suggestions for reducing the quantity of FOG discharged into the District's wastewater collection, engaging FSE staff in reducing FOG related SSOs. During the inspections, District staff provides FSE owners and staff with information regarding best management practices (BMPs), which include simple and effective practices that an FSE can implement to prevent and reduce the quantity of FOG discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Routine inspections performed by District staff provide the District an opportunity to reiterate the importance of limiting FOG Discharge into the District's wastewater collection system and reduce the potential of SSOs due to excessive FOG. To date, the District's efforts to educate FSE staff has been effective in attaining the desired results from the FSEs.

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Attachment A
Best Management Practices

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
KITCHEN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Food service establishments shall teach their employees the following kitchen best management practices and conduct periodic training at least twice per year.

- ✓ **Trash Disposal:** Dispose of food waste and fatty scraps into the trash or garbage bin. Do not discard into sink. Use plastic trash bags to prevent leaks and odors. Double-bag waste that has the potential to leak in trash bins. Ensure trash bins are covered when not in use and notify trash hauler if bin leaks.

- ✓ **Pre-Wash:** Dry wipe or scrape pots, pans, dishware, floor mats and work areas to remove grease and food scraps before washing and dispose in trash.

- ✓ **Use of Drain Screens:** Install removable screens on all drainage pipes in food preparation areas. Keep screens in sink and floor drains clean and in good repair. Dispose of collected solids in trash, not down the drain.

- ✓ **Yellow Grease Disposal:** Dispose of grease and oil from cooking equipment (pots, pans, and fryers) by pouring waste oil and yellow grease into covered containers (drums, barrels) for storage and recycling. Provide secondary containment to capture any liquid grease or oil that may spill from the primary container. Use a licensed waste hauler or recycling facility to dispose of liquid grease and oil before the container is full. Keep a written log with manifests/invoices of waste oil pick ups to show the District's authorized inspector who inspects the site.

- ✓ **Mat Cleaning:** Clean and wash floor mats in a utility mop sink. Empty mop water into a sink or drain connected to a grease interceptor, if present. Do not empty mop or wash water into storm drains.

- ✓ **Hood Cleaning:** Clean hoods and filters as frequently as necessary to maintain good operating condition. Use a licensed waste hauler to dispose of wastewater collected from cleaning hoods and filters.

- ✓ **Spill Prevention:** Place absorbent materials, such as paper towels or pads, under fryer baskets and other areas where grease may drip or spill during cooking, frying or during the transfer of grease to storage or disposal containers.

- ✓ **Spill Kits:** Maintain a spill kit accessible for use of employees, including absorbent pads, kitty litter or equivalent absorbing material, and paper towels. Require the use of the spill kit to clean up spilled fats, oils and grease.

- ✓ **Super Hot Water:** Do not pump water hotter than 140°F through a grease control device.

- ✓ **Employee Training:** Post signs provided to show kitchen best management practices in food preparation, dishwashing and maintenance areas.

In addition, FSE shall ensure that any grease control devices utilized, such as grease interceptors are cleaned as frequently as needed to keep them free of food residue and hardened fats, oils and grease.

Managing FATS, OIL and GREASE "It's Easier than YOU Think!"

THE WRONG WAY
La Forma Incorrecta

1

Do not pour cooking residue directly into the drain.

No vierta residuos de cocinar directamente en el desague.

2

Do not dispose of food waste into the garbage disposal.

No ponga desperdicios de comida en el triturador de comida.

3

Do not pour waste oil directly into the drain.

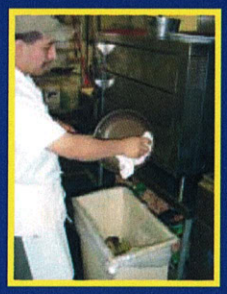
No ponga desperdicio de aceite directamente en el desague.

4

Do not wash floor mats where water will run off directly into the storm drain.

No lave tapetes de piso en un lugar donde el agua corra hacia el desague.

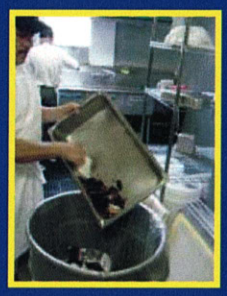
THE RIGHT WAY
La Forma Correcta



1

Wipe pots, pans, and work areas prior to washing.

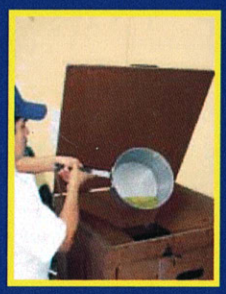
Limpie con una toallita las ollas, cazuelas, y areas de trabajo antes de lavarlos.



2

Dispose of food waste directly into the trash.

Deseche los desperdicios de comida en el bote de basura.



3

Collect waste oil and store for recycling.

Junte el desperdicio de aceite y guardelo para que sea reciclado.

4

Clean mats inside over a utility sink.

Limpie los tapetes de piso detro de un lavabo o fregador.

Inland Empire Utilities Agency, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company, Monte Vista Water District, San Antonio Water Company, the Cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland

Attachment B
Food Service Establishment Application

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL WASTE DIVISION
10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone: (909) 987-2591
Fax: (909) 476-7031

Food Service Establishments Application

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Facility Name	Phone	
Facility Address	City	Zip Code
Facility Contact	Phone	
Business Mailing Address	City	Zip Code

Total number of employees (all shifts, including management): _____

Business days:	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Business hours:	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___	___to___

Maximum meals served at peak hour: _____ Maximum seating capacity: _____

Total number of meals served per day: _____

Percentage of meals that are served with washable tableware: _____%

Percentage of meals that are packaged to be carried out (please include meals that are to be consumed at the facility with **disposable** tableware): _____%

*** A proposed menu must be provided with Food Service Establishment Application.**

Describe type of food served (i.e. fast food, Chinese, Mexican, Family Style etc.):

_____

_____

revised 2/11/05

B. EQUIPMENT

Number of dishwashers: _____

Number of garbage grinders: _____

Number of deep fryers: _____
interior tank dimensions: Length _____ Width _____ Depth _____

Number of hot grills: _____
Give surface area dimensions: Length _____ Width _____

Broilers: ____ Yes ____ No
Rotisseries: ____ Yes ____ No
Microwaves: ____ Yes ____ No

C. FRESH WATER TREATMENT

The District prohibits water softeners that are regenerated on site with sodium chloride (table salt) or potassium chloride salt (see Ordinance 28-C Section 3.2). Ion Exchange water softeners that are regenerated off site by a vendor (with no waste discharged to the sewer) are acceptable.

Ion exchange: ____ Yes ____ No

If yes, give vendor's name & address:

_____

_____

_____

D. GREASE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT

A Grease Interceptor with sample box is a device that is placed in the ground outside of the building. A Grease Interceptor has two chambers, and typically has a 750 gallon capacity or larger. The device separates and collects oil, grease and solids from the kitchen wastewater and discharges the clarified wastewater to the District's sewer system.

A Grease Trap is a device that is installed in the facility's kitchen for the purpose of holding waste grease in the wastewater.

Grease Interceptor with sample box: ____ Yes ____ No If yes what size? _____

Grease Trap: ____ Yes ____ No

Interceptor Service information:
Provide name and address of pumping service:

_____

_____

_____

How often is your grease interceptor pumped, (i.e., monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually):

_____

* **Copies of all grease interceptor pumping records shall be submitted to the District within (10) days after the pumping service is completed. It is the policy of the Cucamonga Valley Water District Industrial Waste Division, that when a grease interceptor is being pumped, the pumping service you choose shall completely pump the entire grease interceptor, including the sample box. The District will not accept any other pumping practices.**

E. CHANGES OF OPERATION

Are there any planned changes with regard to the business operation, name of facility or plumbing?
_____ Yes _____ No

If yes please explain:_____
_____
_____
_____

F. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENT

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

_____	_____	
Print Name of Owner or Manager	Title	
_____	_____	_____
Signature	Date	Phone

Attachment C
CVWD Industrial Waste Inspection Form

Cucamonga Valley Water District

7571

Industrial Waste Inspection Report

Time In _____ Time Out _____ Date _____ Permit # _____

DBA/Name _____ Phone # _____

Address _____ City _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Responsible Party _____ Contact Person _____

Working Hours _____ # of Employees _____

Type of Industry: CU SIU NSIU FSE DRY NRW Flow _____ SIC # _____

Cucamonga Valley Water District
Wastewater Ordinance No. 28-C
Inspection Results

		*VIOLATIONS YES	NO	N/A
Sec. 2	**Regulations**			
2.1	Discharge Prohibitions	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.3	Federal Standards	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.4	State Requirements	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.6	Dilution	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.7	Accidental Discharge	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.8	Point of Discharge	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.9	Economic Benefit	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.10	Spent Solutions & Sludges	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
2.11	Bypass	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 3	**Special Restrictions**			
3.1	Gravity Interceptors	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3.2	Water Softening Wastes	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
3.3	Hospital & Medical Wastes	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 4	**Fees**			
4.2	Charges & Fees	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 6	**Administration**			
6.1	Permit Application	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.2	Permits	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.4	Permit Classification	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.5	Temporary Permit	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.6	Permit Modifications	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.7	Permit Conditions	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.8	Duration of Permits	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.9	Permit Transfer	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.10	Pretreatment	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.11	Recordkeeping	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
6.13	Waivers	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 7	**Monitoring Facilities**			
7.1	Monitoring Facility Specs.	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
7.2	Accessibility	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
7.3	Instrumentation	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 8	**Reporting Requirements**			
8.1	Compliance Date Report	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
8.2	Compliance Report (BMR)	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
8.3	Monitoring Requirements	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 9	**Administrative Enforcement Remedies**			
9.1	Verbal Warning	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.2	Written Warning	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.3	Notice of Violation	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
9.4	Administrative Orders	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 11	**Supplemental Enforcement Action**			
11.1	Liability Insurance	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
11.2	Water Supply Severance	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Sec. 12	**Specific Pollutant Limitations**			
12.1	Pollutant Limitations	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

*For an explanation of violations marked "YES", see the following summary page(s).

Comments: _____

OFFICE & PHONE NUMBER

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
Phone # (909) 987-2591
Fax # (909) 476-7031

Received By _____

Print Name _____

Print Title _____

CVWD IW Inspector _____ Signature _____

White - User Yellow - Inspector Pink - File

Appendix Z

CVWD Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

October 2008

Prepared For:

Cucamonga Valley Water District

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729

Prepared By:

PBS&J

9275 Sky Park Court, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92123
858.874.1810

PBS&J Project No.: 049125402

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H ..... Warning Sign Samples
I ..... Examples of Pre-scripted Notices
J ..... Sample SSO Database Tracking Spreadsheet

Abbreviations

BMP	Best Management Practices
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management System
CVWD	Cucamonga Valley Water District
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWEA	Clean Water Environment Association
DEH	San Bernardino County Division of Environmental Health
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
FSE	Food Service Establishment
GIS	Geographic Information System
IEUA	Inland Empire Utilities Agency
I&I	Inflow and Infiltration
LRO	Legally Responsible Officer
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
NASSCO	National Association of Sewer Service Companies
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PACP	Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program
PM	Preventative Maintenance
SARWQCB	Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, District 8
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SSOERP	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements

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Chapter 1
Introduction

To reduce the occurrence of periodic Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) of various volumes in spite of concerted prevention efforts, the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD or District) has prepared this Sanitary Sewer Overflow Emergency Response Plan (SSOERP). SSOs may occur from blocked sewers, pipe failures, mechanical malfunctions, and other natural or man-made causes. CVWD crews are constantly on alert and ready to respond upon notification and confirmation of an SSO.

This SSOERP establishes the formal procedures for CVWD staff to respond to, contain, correct, and remediate SSOs, and it is intended to minimize the effects of SSOs on the environment while protecting the public's health and safety. Chapter 1 provides an overview of CVWD's wastewater collection system, the purpose and goals of the SSOERP, the regulatory authority requiring this plan, an overview of this document's organization, and definitions of terms contained in this document.

1.1 Wastewater Collection System Overview

CVWD is located in western San Bernardino County at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is bounded by unincorporated land of San Bernardino County to the north, the City of Upland on the west, the City of Fontana on the east, and the City of Ontario along the south. CVWD's service area includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the Cities of Upland, Ontario and Fontana, and some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. It serves a population of approximately 170,000 customers within a 47 square mile area, which includes approximately 35,000 sewer connections. CVWD manages approximately 400 miles of both gravity and pressure sewer pipelines and the associated manholes and two package pump stations that serve residential areas.

1.2 Purpose and Goals

CVWD recognizes the importance of protecting the health and safety of the public as well as the environment by preventing sewer flows from reaching surface waters and waters of the United States. CVWD also understands the necessity to implement procedures to comply with the requirements of state regulations. The primary goal in establishing a SSOERP is to ensure that CVWD staff responds appropriately and efficiently to all known SSOs immediately.

The objectives of the SSOERP can be summarized as:

- Protect public health and safety, and the environment;
- Minimize the effects of SSOs;
- Satisfy regulatory and discharge permit conditions;
- Protect private and public property;

- Protect District personnel; and
- Protect all District owned assets.

This SSOERP is intended to supplement and be consistent with existing emergency plans and standard operating procedures currently implemented by CVWD. The overall plan will facilitate coordination and mobilization of necessary facilities and personnel in an organized and efficient manner when responding to an SSO.

1.3 Organization of this SSOERP

This document provides the necessary guidelines for CVWD staff to respond to an SSO event. This SSOERP contains the following elements:

- Introduction
- Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Procedures
- Public Advisory Of Sewage Contamination Procedures
- SSO Reporting Requirements
- Training Requirements
- SSOERP Updating Requirements
- Various Appendices

1.4 Regulatory Requirements

The following regulatory requirements establish the impetus for CVWD to develop and follow procedures to minimize SSOs.

California Water Code Section 13271, California Code of Regulations: Section 13271 of the California Water Code, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, prohibits the discharge of sewage and hazardous material into the waters of the State and requires the proper notification of authorized agencies in the event of an SSO. Entities which do not properly follow the requirements of this section may be found guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine, imprisonment, or both.

California Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems: On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-0003. The WDRs are applicable to all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to publicly owned treatment facilities in the state of California. Specifically, the WDRs, as part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, require that CVWD establish monitoring, record keeping, reporting, and public notification requirements for SSOs, including on-line reporting requirements through the State's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) web-site. The WDRs required that CVWD began on-line reporting on January 2, 2007, and that CVWD prepare an Emergency

Response Plan by November 2, 2008. This SSOERP fulfills the later requirement and documents CVWD's efforts to comply with the on-line reporting.

On February 20, 2008, the SWRCB adopted Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC, which amends the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-0003-DWQ of the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The amendment serves to ensure that the agencies that have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to effectively protect public health and the beneficial uses of potentially affected water. The Order requires the following:

1. For any discharges of sewage that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later then two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office Emergency Services, the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected water bodies, and the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2. As soon as possible, but no later then twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall submit to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board a certification that the State Office of Emergency services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge

Clean Water Act, Section 1251 of Chapter 33 of the United States Code: In 1972, the federal Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants, including sewage, into public waters of the United States. The federal government has the authority to enforce compliance with the CWA via specific permits, such as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, as well as court action such as administrative orders and consent decrees. The Cucamonga Valley Water District is not currently subject to any legal action initiated by the federal government.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Interagency Mutual Aid Agreement between IEUA and Regional Contracting Agencies: On April 21, 2004, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) signed and executed an SSO Mutual Aid Agreement between IEUA, CVWD, and seven (7) other agencies within its service area that comprise the Regional Contracting Agencies. The SSO Mutual Aid Agreement is an integral part of the SSO Unified Response Guidance Plan which serves to reduce the environmental impact of an SSO by facilitating communication, dispatching appropriate equipment, reducing spillage, and expediting cleanup. The SSO Unified Response Guidance Plan was prepared in compliance to a request by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB), District 8, to issue unified response guidance for sanitary sewer spills and their possible infiltration into storm sewers of San Bernardino County.

1.5 Definition of Terms

Category 1 Sanitary Sewer Overflow: All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in CVWD's wastewater collection system that:

- Equals or exceeds 1,000 gallons; or
- Results in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
- Discharges to a storm drain and was not fully captured and returned to the wastewater collection system.

Category 2 Sanitary Sewer Overflow: All non-Category 1 SSO discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in CVWD's wastewater collection system.

First Responder: CVWD's Sewer Maintenance staff person who is initially notified of a possible SSO and arrives first at the reported location of the possible SSO.

Private Lateral Sewage Discharge: Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

Public Waters: Any body of water such as the ocean, bay, lake, pond, river, stream, or creek where there is the potential for human contact as defined by the San Bernardino Environmental Health Division.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow: A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) is any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of sewage from a wastewater collection system. SSOs include:

- Release of untreated or partially treated sewage that reaches waters of the United States;
- Release of untreated or partially treated sewage that does not reach waters of the United States; and
- Sewage backups into buildings and private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions in a wastewater collection system, other than a building lateral. Sewage backups into buildings caused by a blockage or other malfunction of a building lateral that is privately owned is an SSO when sewage is discharged off a private property into streets, storm drains, or waters of the State.

Sewage: Any liquid waste and water borne solid waste resulting from residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional activities or uses.

Surface Waters: All permanent and intermittent drainage ways, lakes, and reservoirs, either public or private, which are not man-made for the treatment of municipal, agricultural, or industrial waste, and wholly or partially within the boundaries of CVWD. SSOs to storm drains tributary to surface waters shall be reported as discharges to surface waters.

Wastewater: Any volume of untreated or partially treated sewage discharged from the wastewater collection system upstream of a wastewater treatment plant.

Wastewater Collection System: Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, etc., used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment plant. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, high-lines, etc.) are considered to be part of the sanitary sewer system, and discharges of sewage to these facilities are not sanitary sewer overflows.

Waters of the State: Any surface water or groundwater (including saline waters) within the boundaries of the state.

Waters of the United States: All waters of the United States as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 40, Section 122.2 (40 CFR 122.2) such as navigable waters, rivers, streams, lakes, natural ponds, wetlands, etc., including tributaries to traditional navigable waters.

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Chapter 2
SSO Response Procedures

SSOs are caused by a blockage or a restriction in the wastewater collection system, pipe failures, flows exceeding the capacity of the system, and other natural or man-made causes. In the event of an SSO, CVWD's Sewer Maintenance staff must respond and be prepared to:

- Contain the SSO;
- Control the overflow;
- Mitigate and clean up the contaminated area; and
- Notify the appropriate authorities.

This chapter presents a strategy for CVWD's Sewer Maintenance Division to mobilize labor, materials, tools, and equipment to contain, mitigate, and clean-up residuals from a sewer overflow and correct or repair any condition which may cause or contribute to an un-permitted sewage discharge. This plan is applicable to a wide range of potential system failures that could result in an SSO. Figure 2-1 summarizes the process presented in this chapter and offers a concise overview of the following steps required to quickly respond to an actual or possible SSO event.

2.1 Receiving Information about a Possible SSO

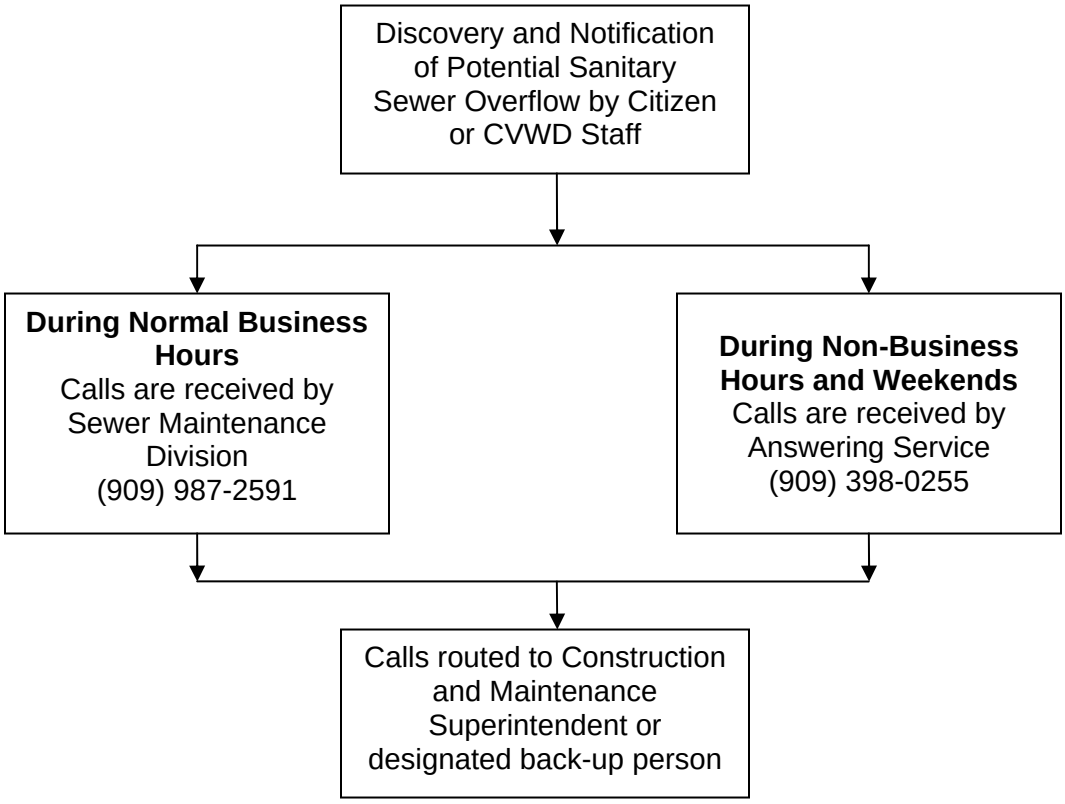
An SSO may be detected by CVWD employees or the public. Suspicious circumstances, such as foul odors, backed up plumbing, unusual flooding, and so on, may also indicate the possibility of an actual or impending SSO. In the event of an SSO that may affect CVWD operations and/or may become a public health issue, personnel from the Water Maintenance, Sewer Maintenance, Industrial Waste, Engineering, and Inspection Divisions may be utilized. This section describes how CVWD's Sewer Maintenance Division staff is notified of possible SSOs.

Telephone Notifications of Possible SSOs

All telephone calls or complaints for actual or possible SSOs are routed directly to the Sewer Maintenance Division from either CVWD's Customer Service or its answering service if the notification is received during non-business hours. If the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent is not available or non-responsive, then the designated back-up is notified. Figure 2-2 shows how a possible SSO will be reported to the Sewer Maintenance Division.

As illustrated in Figure 2-2, notification of a potential SSO will be reported directly to the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent in CVWD's Sewer Maintenance Division, during normal business hours. During non-business hours, weekends, and designated CVWD holidays, calls will be received by CVWD's answering service and forwarded to the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up in the District's Sewer Maintenance Division.

Figure 2-2
Process for Alerting Staff of a Possible Sanitary Sewer Overflow

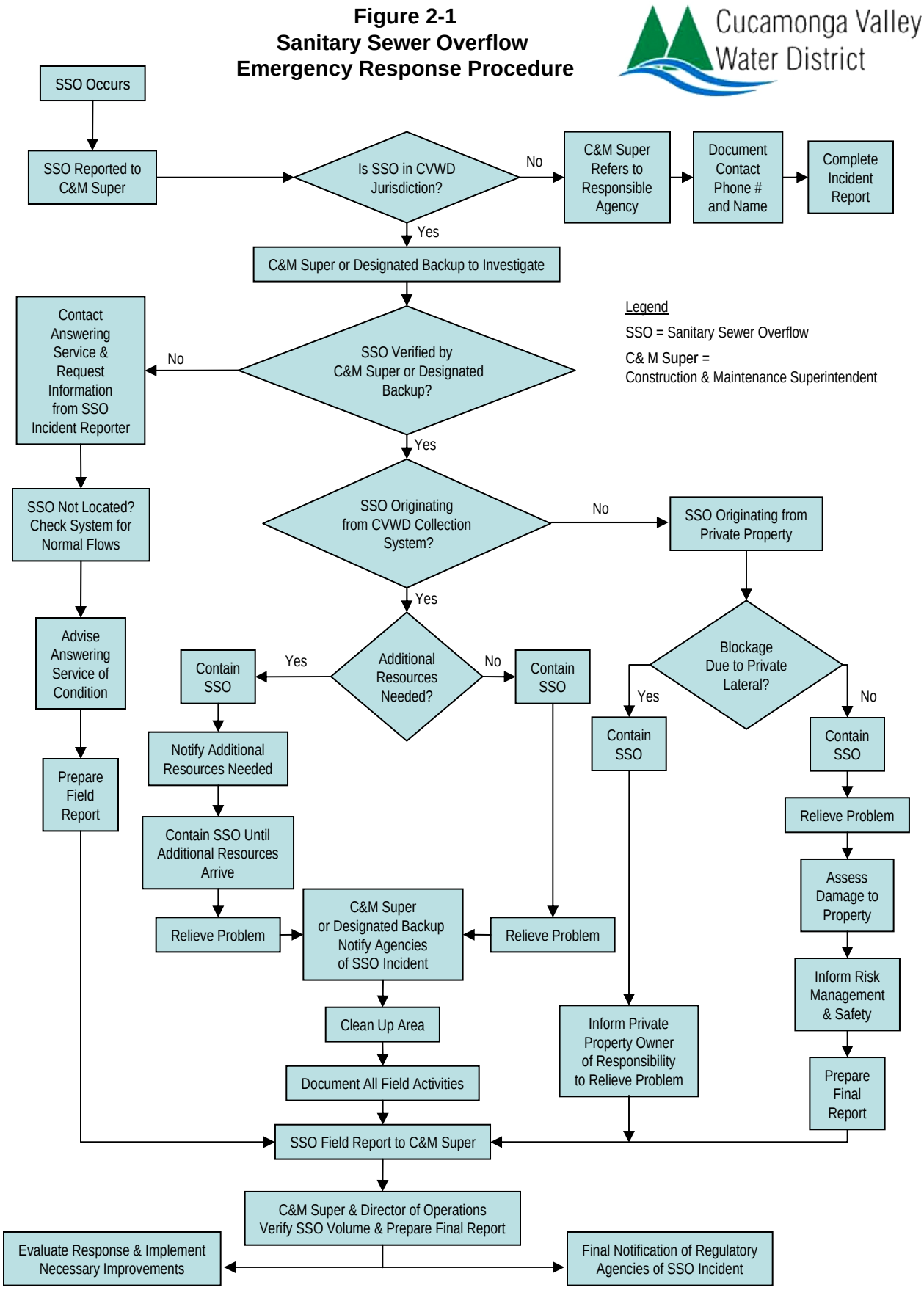


Upon receipt of a notification of a potential SSO, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up will obtain as much information as possible from the reporting entity. The relevant information that should be collected includes:

- Time and date the call/SSO report was received;
- Specific location (address, cross streets, etc.);
- Description of problem;
- Time the possible SSO was noticed by the caller;
- Caller's name and telephone number;
- Observations of the caller (e.g., odor, duration, back or front of property, etc.); and
- Other relevant information that will enable the responding District staff, personnel, and crews, if required, to quickly locate, assess, contain, and relieve the SSO.

The *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report* form in Attachment A can be used by the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up to capture the relevant information needed to respond to a report of a possible SSO as well as be useful for initiating the work order assignment.

Figure 2-1
Sanitary Sewer Overflow
Emergency Response Procedure



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Sewer Maintenance Division Personnel Notifications of Possible SSOs

Possible and actual SSOs detected by maintenance personnel in the course of their normal duties are reported immediately to the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up. Personnel on-site observing the SSO should begin efforts to contain and minimize the effects of the SSO as further described in sub-section 2.5 below.

Pump Station Alarm Notifications of Possible SSOs

CVWD's two (2) package pump stations serve residential communities consisting of approximately 20-25 homes and are operated and maintained by Sewer Maintenance Division staff. CVWD's Sewer Maintenance staff is responsible for responding to any possible or actual SSO reported at a pump station.

Table 2-1 shows the alarms for each pump station that transmit signals directly to Sewer Maintenance staff during business and non-business hours.

The alarms listed in Table 2-1 generally exist and are typically incorporated in pump stations. When the answering service receives any of the above indicated alarms, the answering service operator shall alert the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up according to the process illustrated in Figure 2-2 for potential SSOs that are reported during non-business hours, weekends, and District holidays.

After receiving notification of an alarm activated at a pump station, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up will proceed to the pump station to assess the situation and resolve the problem. If the First Responder requires assistance, he will contact the appropriate personnel for assistance.

Table 2-1
Pump Station Alarms

Alarm	PS1	PS2
Pump Control Failure	X	X
Power Failure	X	X
High Water Level in the Wetwell	X	X
Low Water Level in the Wetwell	X	X
Communications Failure	X	X

2.2 First Responder Responsibilities

Based on the information provided during the initial notification of a possible SSO, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up shall proceed to the SSO location to assess the cause and extent of the SSO. The CVWD staff person to arrive first at the location is considered the First Responder. The First Responder will determine whether to direct Sewer Maintenance crews, other District personnel, and/or approved contractors to the SSO location if the SSO cannot be fully contained or recovered or if it has reached public waters. The information obtained during the initial notification of a possible SSO may warrant the First Responder, in his best professional judgment, to dispatch crews or other District personnel before proceeding to the reported SSO location.

It is the responsibility of the First Responder to protect the health and safety of the public by mitigating the impacts of the SSO to the extent possible. Areas where public contact with sewage is possible shall be isolated using barricades, signs, or other effective means. Upon determining the SSO originated in CVWD's jurisdiction, the First Responder will perform the following:

- Determine the cause of the SSO, e.g., sewer line blockage, or pipeline break, etc.;
- Identify and request, if necessary, additional personnel, materials, and equipment necessary to minimize, contain, or isolate the impact of the SSO;
- Control public access to affected area; and
- Implement efforts to stop the overflow.

If the First Responder determines the SSO is not within CVWD's jurisdiction, the First Responder should notify the responsible agency to respond to the overflow. If the SSO poses an imminent danger to the public, public health, property, or to public waterways of the United States, then the First Responder should take prudent emergency actions to mitigate the SSO until staff of the responsible agency arrives.

If the First Responder cannot locate the SSO or the reported problem, he shall attempt to obtain additional information from the initial caller or the District's answering service to clarify reported data and to locate the problem. If the SSO or reported problem still cannot be located, the First Responder shall check the system for normal flows, advise the answering service of the status, and prepare the final field report.

2.3 Dispatch of Crew(s) to SSO Location

Failure of any element within the wastewater collection system that threatens to cause or causes an SSO triggers an immediate response to isolate and correct the problem. CVWD Sewer Maintenance Division crews and equipment are stationed at CVWD's Operations Yard, from where they are dispatched. The equipment is available 24-hours a day and staff is placed "on-call" on a rotational schedule to respond to any site of a reported SSO. Also, additional CVWD maintenance personnel are also "on call" if additional crews are necessary. Attachment B contains the names and contact information for CVWD staff.

All District staff dispatched to an SSO location shall proceed immediately to the site. All necessary precautionary measures to ensure staff safety shall be in place. Overflows within CVWD's jurisdiction that enter into areas outside CVWD's authority will continue to be contained and the affected agency will be notified of the SSO to ensure proper cleaning and notifications are completed.

2.4 Requesting Additional Resources

If the First Responder determines that notification of additional staff beyond the "on-call" SSO response crew is required and/or CVWD approved contractors are necessary to fully contain and recover the overflow, the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or designated back-up will mobilize the additional resources necessary.

CVWD has access to additional resources from its own staff as well as outside on-call contractors that can be mobilized in case of an emergency or major SSOs. The list of CVWD approved contractors and equipment rental vendors are provided in Attachment C.

2.5 Overflow Containment, Correction, and Clean-up

This section describes specific actions to be performed by the Sewer Maintenance Division staff and additional necessary crews responding to an SSO. The objectives of the following actions are to:

- Protect public health, the environment, and property from SSOs and restore the surrounding area back to its original condition;
- Contain the sewage discharged to the maximum extent possible and prevent the discharge of sewage into surface waters;
- Establish perimeters and control zones with cones, barricades, sign postings, caution tape, vehicles, and/or terrain;
- When appropriate, promptly notify regulatory agencies of preliminary SSO information and potential impacts; and
- Minimize CVWD's exposure to any regulatory agency penalties and fines.

CVWD shall respond with its staff, equipment, and/or contractors and, under most circumstances, CVWD will oversee, manage, and perform the tasks necessary to properly and effectively correct, contain, and clean up SSOs. CVWD personnel have the skill and experience to respond rapidly and in the most appropriate manner. Of critical importance with respect to an emergency response is to ensure that the temporary actions necessary to divert flows and fix the problem do not produce a problem elsewhere in the system. If the matter is not handled properly, subsequent sewer system back-ups may occur and create other SSOs.

The SSO Response Flowchart shown in Figure 2-1 above illustrates emergency response procedures including notification and request of additional resources as required in the event of a large SSO.

Initial Measures for Containment

The following are initial measures to contain the SSO and recover, where possible, sewage that has already spilled in order to minimize impact to the public or environment. The CVWD crews responding to the incident shall:

1. Determine the immediate destination of the overflow (e.g., street curb gutter, storm drain, drainage channel, creek bed, body of water, etc.);

2. Take immediate steps to contain and recover the overflow (e.g., block storm drain, recover sewage with a vacuum truck, dig or construct a containment pond, divert flow into a downstream manhole, etc.).

3. Identify and request, if necessary, assistance or additional resources (materials and equipment) to contain or isolate the overflow;

4. Large spills greater than 10,000 gallons include all of the above, a requirement to build additional emergency containment areas downstream of the SSO, if possible, and the initiation of an access plan into storm or flood control channels to contain SSOs that enter the storm drain system.

Additional Measures for Prolonged Overflow Conditions

In the event of a prolonged sewer line blockage or sewer line collapse, the responding CVWD crews shall establish a portable by-pass pumping operation around the obstruction, continuously or periodically monitor the by-pass pumping operation, and perform emergency repairs to stop the overflow. Table 2-2 can be used as a guide to select the appropriate pump.

Table 2-2
Pump Capacity Estimating Table

Pump Size (inches)	Estimated Capacity (GPM)	Equivalent Gravity Sewer Flow (half full sewer)
2 X 2	200	6-inch diameter
3 X 3	450	8-inch diameter
4 X 4	600	10-inch diameter
6 X 6	1,000	12-inch diameter
8 X 8	1,600	15-inch diameter
10 X 10	2,800	18-inch diameter

Correction of SSO Cause

Once the SSO has been contained, and the cause determined, efforts to correct the cause of the SSO should commence. These efforts may involve, but not be limited to, removing the pipe blockage by flushing or rodding and repairing a damaged pipeline or manhole. Care must be taken to prevent additional SSOs from occurring as a result of the corrective action taken to resolve the identified problem.

Clean-up

All SSO sites must be thoroughly cleaned as soon as possible after an overflow. No readily identifiable residue (e.g., sewage solids, papers, plastics, etc.) is to remain. Clean-up of all SSOs will be handled according to the following procedures:

- The SSO site must be secured to prevent contact by members of the public until the site has been thoroughly cleaned;
- Where practical, the area shall be thoroughly flushed and cleaned of any sewage or wash-down water using a high-pressure water hose or vactor truck; wash-down water shall be contained and recovered; solids and debris shall be flushed, swept, raked, or manually removed, and hauled away for proper disposal;
- Where appropriate (typically in areas with hard surfaces), areas that were in contact with the sewage shall be disinfected and deodorized using liquid bleach, commercial sanitizers (such as HTH®), etc.: proper contact time for proper disinfection must be ensured;
- Where sewage resulted in ponding, the pond must be pumped dry and the residue removed and disposed of properly;
- If sewage discharged into a body of water that may contain fish or other aquatic life, disinfection will not be performed and the appropriate agency will be contacted; and
- Where disinfectants are utilized, all contaminants shall be contained and collected for proper disposal.

2.6 Traffic and Crowd Control

The purpose of traffic and crowd control is to limit public access to areas potentially impacted by un-permitted discharges of sewage. The following traffic and crowd control recommendations may be used as a guide for the various types of SSOs.

<u>Small SSO (Up to 1,000 gallons)</u>

i. Set up cones to direct traffic away from spill area; and
ii. Use CVWD personnel to control traffic and pedestrians.

<u>Medium SSO (1,000 to 10,000 gallons)</u>

i. Contact regulatory agencies as required;
ii. Perform lane closures as necessary;
iii. Place proper signage for any lane closures and contaminated area signs;
iv. Close affected entrances or exits from public and private facilities; and

v. Place caution tape and barricades to protect pedestrians from contaminated area.

Large SSO (greater than 10,000 gallons)

i. Assess spill situation;
ii. Contact regulatory agencies as required;
iii. Inform City of Rancho Cucamonga Police Department of any law enforcement assistance necessary for roadway closures and traffic control;
iv. Delegate responsibility to San Bernardino Environmental Health Division of informing public of hazards;
v. Place signage to inform public of potential hazards to public health and safety; and
vi. Block public access to hazard using barricades, cones, and caution tape.

2.7 Preliminary Assessment of Damage to Private and Public Property

Initial assessment of the SSO site is performed by the First Responder, who is either the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated back-up. The First Responder will determine whether the SSO originated from CVWD's collection system or a private business or residence. Once the source of the SSO is determined, containment and cleanup procedures are executed, and a *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report* (see Attachment A) will be completed.

Public Source SSO

If it is determined that the source of the SSO is from CVWD's wastewater collection system, containment and cleanup procedures are executed to prevent the SSO from reaching adjacent private properties, local water bodies, and the storm drain system. Once the SSO is contained and cleaned, proper documentation utilizing the appropriate forms will be completed.

If it is determined that the SSO has reached a private residence or business, the SSO is reported to CVWD's Risk Management and Safety personnel prior to Sewer Maintenance personnel leaving the site. An *Initial Damage Assessment to Private Property* form (see Attachment D) is completed and forwarded with the *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report* to the CVWD Risk Management and Safety Department. Photographs and/or video footage should be taken of the overflow and the area impacted by the SSO, and should be filed with the *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report*.

Private Source SSO

If it is determined that the source of the SSO is from a private property, the First Responder and crews will use discretion in assisting the property owner/occupant as reasonably as they can. CVWD staff is cautioned that CVWD and the Sewer Maintenance Division may be liable for further damages inflicted to private property during such assistance. If CVWD staff enters private property it should be with the express permission of the owner/occupant of the property. The CVWD crews should not enter private property for the purpose of assessing damage. While on public property, staff is directed to take appropriate still photographs and video

footage, if possible, of the surrounding and impacted area in order to thoroughly document the nature and extent of the impacts. Photographs and/or video footage should be filed with the *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report*.

2.8 Notification Requirements

The volume, impact, and location of an SSO determine the level of notifications required to comply with CVWD and regulatory requirements. Table 2-3 provides a summary of the agencies that should be notified of an SSO as soon as practicable without impeding containment or other emergency response measures. Attachment E lists the specific names and numbers of the individuals holding these positions. CVWD is not required to send reports to the SARWQCB; this reporting is now achieved using the web-based on-line SSO reporting system, CIWQS, which is further described in Chapter 4.0.

2.9 Regulatory Agency Notification Plan

The Regulatory Agency Notification Plan establishes procedures that CVWD will follow to provide formal notice to the SARWQCB, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), San Bernardino Environmental Health Division, and other agencies as necessary in the event of an SSO. Written notification, when required, shall be made within five (5) business days.

Initial Notification

In the event of a significant overflow (any SSO greater than 10,000 gallons per day), CVWD must notify Federal and State Agency representatives no later than 24 hours, and preferably within four (4) hours, after the overflow. Table 2-3 identifies the agencies to be notified and when they are to be notified based on the type and volume of SSO. The initial, and any updated overflow reports will then be faxed or mailed to the various agencies as identified in the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Notification List, provided as Attachment E. The supervisor in charge will contact the regulatory agencies.

Additionally, the recently adopted SWRCB Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC requires that for any discharge of sewage that results in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the responsible agency shall, as soon as possible, but not later then two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office of Emergency Services (OES), the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies, and the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board. Additionally, CVWD is required to, as soon as possible, but no later then twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, submit to the SARWQCB a certification that the state OES and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.

Table 2-3
SSO Notification Requirements

Agency/Official	Reasons to Notify	When to Notify
City of Rancho Cucamonga Police Department, Emergency Services	Public Safety concerns, such as assistance with traffic control	Immediately
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Category 1 SSO conditions	Within 24 hours of notification of SSO
	A sewage discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water, or a discharge to a storm drain pipe that is not fully recovered	Within 2 hours of becoming aware of discharge
San Bernardino Environmental Health Division	A sewage discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water, or a discharge to a storm drain pipe that is not fully recovered	Within 2 hours of becoming aware of discharge
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board	Category 1or Category 2 SSO Conditions	Within 24 hours of notification of SSO
	A sewage discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water, or a discharge to a storm drain pipe that is not fully recovered	Within 2 hours of becoming aware of discharge
San Bernardino County Flood Control	A sewage discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water, or a discharge to a storm drain pipe that is not fully recovered	As soon as practicable
California Department of Fish and Game	A sewage discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water, or a discharge to a storm drain pipe that is not fully recovered	As soon as practicable
CVWD Sewer Maintenance Superintendent	An SSO impacts the District's facilities	As soon as practicable
CVWD Risk Management Officer	SSO from CVWD system enters private property or causes an SSO on private property	Prior to leaving SSO site
CVWD Engineering Department	To begin a capital improvement solution to replace temporary repair	After SSO is stopped
CVWD Industrial Waste Supervisor	An SSO impacts the District's facilities	As soon as practicable
CVWD Director of Operations	Unusual circumstances resulting from SSO in anticipation of media coverage or heightened scrutiny	As soon as determined necessary
CVWD Public Affairs Officer	Unusual circumstances resulting from SSO in anticipation of media coverage or heightened scrutiny	As soon as determined necessary
CVWD Assist General Manager	Unusual circumstances resulting from SSO in anticipation of media coverage or heightened scrutiny	As soon as determined necessary
CVWD General Manager	Unusual circumstances resulting from SSO in anticipation of media coverage or heightened scrutiny	As soon as determined necessary

Secondary Notification

After the appropriate parties on the SSO notification list (Table 2-3) have been contacted, CVWD will contact all other regulatory agencies (Attachment E) as required, as well as other impacted parties if there has been an overflow.

Annual Reporting

A summary of the SSOs within the CVWD service area will be reported in the annual report that is submitted to the SARWQCB by CVWD.

2.10 Monitoring and Mitigation

The First Responder who confirmed the SSO must ensure that the provisions of this SSOERP and other directives are met. CVWD staff shall conduct an assessment of the impacts following an SSO. District staff shall appropriately mitigate and monitor the site for potential future SSOs and to prevent SSOs from re-occurring. The SARWQCB in conjunction with the San Bernardino County Department of Environmental Health determine the extent of the water quality testing that is required to be conducted based on the volume and location of the SSO. The types and frequency of the testing to be performed is generally based on the estimated volume of the SSO and the affected or potentially affected body of water.

Typically samples are analyzed for the following constituents:

- Ammonia Nitrogen;
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD);
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO);
- Total Fecal Coliform;
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS); and
- Additional sampling requirements as imposed by the SARWQCB.

Information and test results obtained from the SARWQCB's testing efforts are made available to the agencies upon request.

2.11 SSO Documentation

Documenting SSOs and their causes provides information for:

- Management for performance measurement and decision-making;
- Regulators to meet established reporting requirements;
- Planning future maintenance and repair activities;
- Engineering determinations regarding capacity, rehabilitation, or replacement; and
- Reference for historical performance or claims.

The First Responder shall ensure that the SSO is properly investigated and documented. Information compiled during the investigation of the SSO shall be recorded on the *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report* as shown in Attachment F. Copies of supporting information shall be compiled. The minimum information required from the investigation is:

- Cause of SSO;
- Volume of SSO including volume released and volume recovered;
- Location of point of discharge, including Thomas Guide map page;
- Ultimate destination of the SSO;
- Impact and extent of impact;
- Estimated start time of SSO;
- Time CVWD received notification of SSO;
- Arrival time of crew(s) and time to correct the SSO;
- End time of SSO;
- Water body impacted and results of bacteriological monitoring, if applicable;
- Actions taken to mitigate the SSO; and
- Notifications to regulators and others.

A variety of approaches exist for estimating SSO volumes. Attachment G provides guidance on estimating the volume of sewage that escaped from the wastewater collection system and the amount of sewage recovered.

The First Responder shall follow up, in person or by telephone, with the person(s) initially reporting the SSO. The cause of the SSO and its resolution should be disclosed.

Chapter 3
Public Advisory of Sewage Contamination Procedures

This chapter describes the action that CVWD must take to limit public access to surface waters and other areas potentially impacted by SSOs from the wastewater collection system.

CVWD has primary responsibility for determining when to post notices of polluted surface waters or ground surfaces that resulted from uncontrolled wastewater discharges from its facilities. The San Bernardino Environmental Health Division may also make a determination and direct CVWD to post notices. The postings do not necessarily prohibit the use of recreational areas, unless posted otherwise, but provide a warning of potential public health risks due to sewage contamination.

The posting of notices shall be done as soon as practicable following the initial response to the overflow. Signs should be posted on either side of the point of entry where sewage entered the body of water or public facility and the nearest public access point to that body of water or public facility. Examples of signs are included in Attachment H.

Staff shall regularly inspect the posted notices and replace any missing or damaged warning signs. Posted notices shall not be removed until it is determined that the threat to public health and safety is eliminated or at the direction of the San Bernardino Environmental Health Division.

Should additional notification of sewage contamination be deemed necessary, CVWD staff shall, in cooperation with the District's Public Affairs Officer, provide further notices through the use of pre-scripted notices made available to the printed or electronic news media for immediate publication or airing, or by other measures, such as door hangers. Examples of pre-scripted notices, which are included in Attachment I, should be modified to accurately reflect the conditions at the time of publication and/or airing. Information specific to the SSO occurrence may be included where text is underlined or in parenthesis.

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Chapter 4
SSO Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

CVWD staff shall monitor and report SSOs regardless of size and recovery that originate from the District's wastewater collection system. CVWD is not required to report SSOs that occur on private property or that originate from private laterals. However, it would be prudent for CVWD staff to record and document the occurrence of SSOs on private property for ongoing tracking purposes. This chapter details the reporting procedures necessary to comply with SWRCB and District requirements.

4.1 SSO Identification, Tracking, and Logging

A work order must be created to track and monitor each SSO event. Using a completed *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report* form (Attachment A) and a completed *Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report* form (Attachment F), the Construction and Maintenance Superintendent or the designated backup can create or update the work order and enter the necessary data from the forms. All forms, documentation, and monitoring results should be kept with the work order.

4.2 SSO Category Classification

SSOs are divided into three categories:

- **Category 1 Sanitary Sewer Overflow:** All discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the District's wastewater collection system that:
  - Equals or exceeds 1,000 gallons; or
  - Results in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or
  - Discharges to a storm drain and was not fully captured and returned to the wastewater collection system.
- **Category 2 Sanitary Sewer Overflow:** All non-Category 1 SSO discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the District's wastewater collection system.
- **Private Lateral Sewage Discharge:** Sewage discharges that are caused by blockages or other problems within a privately owned lateral.

Figure 4-1 shows a flow chart that will guide CVWD staff in determining the category classification of an SSO, and the reporting requirements that are necessary.

4.3 On-Line Reporting Requirements

As of January 2, 2007, the WDRs require that CVWD report SSOs using the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), an internet-based reporting system. This section describes the reporting procedures.

Reporting Authority and Access

At a minimum, CVWD is required to have one (1) Legally Responsible Official (LRO) who is registered with the State of California to officially sign and certify SSO reports submitted via the CIWQS web-site. It is advisable that CVWD identify at least one (1) additional LRO to act as a back-up.

CVWD must also identify Data Submitters. These are individuals registered with the State to enter SSO data, create and edit SSO reports, and review data. Data Submitters cannot certify reports. Data Submitters are typically the First Responders to an SSO location, or the person who collects the SSO data for reporting. The District can identify and register as many Data Submitters as deemed necessary.

Each Agency is assigned a unique Waste Discharge Identification Number. CVWD's number is WDID #8SSO11383. All LROs and Data Submitters receive a unique logon and password. This information should be guarded and protected. If an authorized user suspects his or her logon and password has been lost, stolen, or otherwise compromised, that person shall contact the SWRCB via the CIWQS help desk at 866-792-4977.

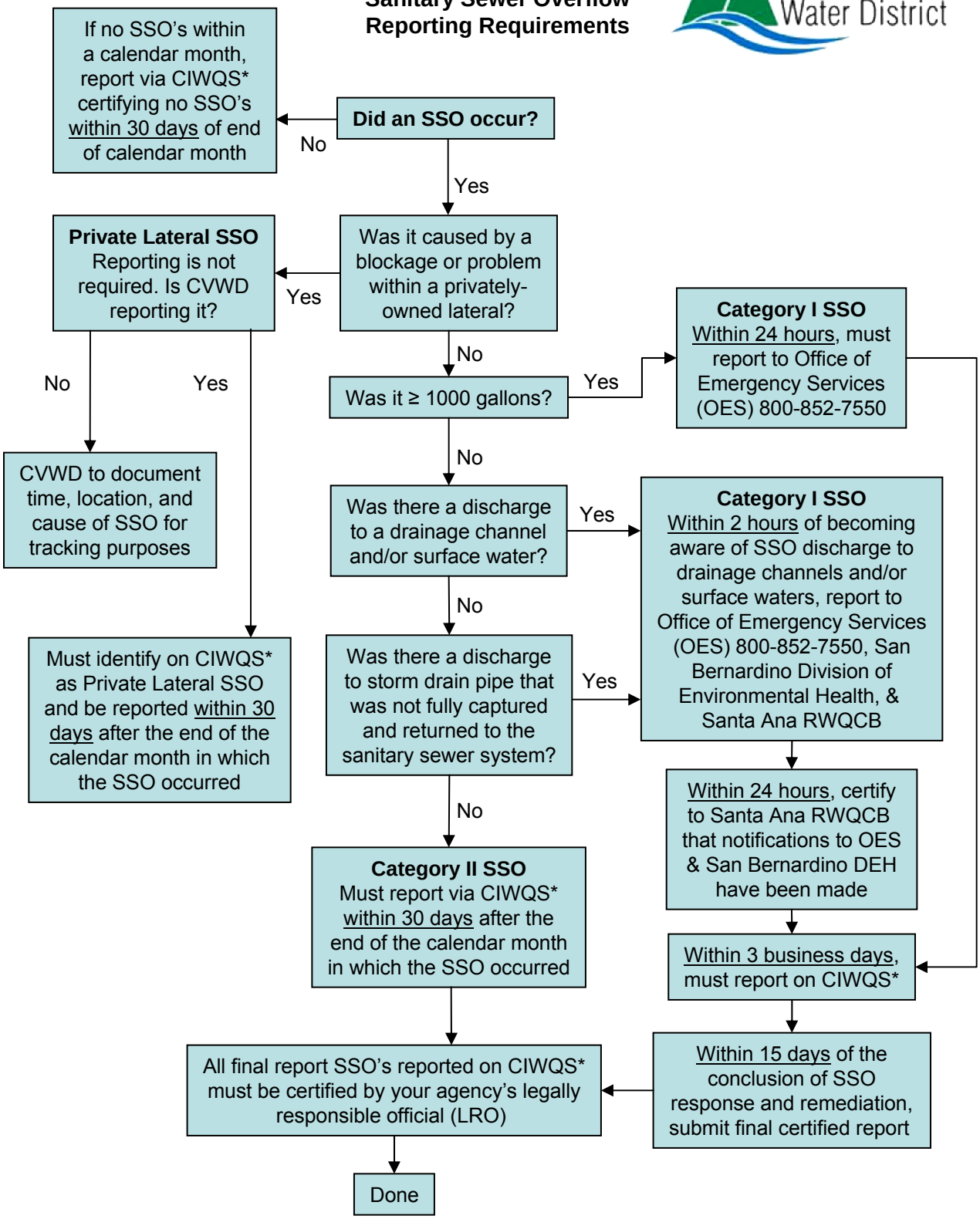
Mandatory Information to Report via CIWQS

Specific mandatory information must be included for each SSO report submitted via CIWQS, prior to finalizing and certifying an SSO report.

The following information is required for all Category 2 SSOs:

1. Location of SSO using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates;
2. Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 8;
3. San Bernardino County;
4. Whether the SSO entered a drainage channel and/or surface water;
5. Whether the SSO was discharged into a storm drain pipe that was not fully captured and returned to the wastewater collection system;
6. Estimated SSO volume in gallons;
7. SSO source (e.g., manhole, cleanout, pipeline, etc.);
8. SSO cause (e.g., mainline blockage, roots, grease, etc.);
9. Time of SSO notification or discovery;
10. Estimated operator arrival time;
11. SSO destination; and
12. Estimated SSO end time.

Figure 4-1
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reporting Requirements



*California Integrated Water Quality System – If CIWQS is not available, you must FAX to Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board: Fax # 951-781-6288

Revised 04/24/08

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The following information is required for all Category 1 SSOs:

1. All information listed for Category 2 SSOs;
2. Estimated SSO volume that reached surface water, drainage channel, or not recovered from a storm drain;
3. Estimated SSO volume recovered;
4. Response and corrective action taken;
5. If bacteriological samples were taken, identify which regulatory agencies received sample results; if no samples were taken, then N/A must be selected;
6. The parameters that samples were analyzed for (if applicable);
7. Whether health warning signs were posted;
8. Beach(es) impacted, if none then N/A must be selected;
9. Whether there is an ongoing investigation;
10. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the SSO and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
11. OES control number (if applicable);
12. Date OES was initially called (if applicable);
13. Time OES was initially called (if applicable);
14. Identification of whether San Bernardino Environmental Health Division Officers were called;
15. Date San Bernardino Environmental Health Division Officers were initially called (if applicable); and
16. Time San Bernardino Environmental Health Division Officers were initially called (if applicable).

The following information is required for Private Lateral Sewage Discharges if CVWD elects to report private lateral SSOs:

1. All information listed for Category 2 SSOs;
2. Identification of sewage discharge as a private lateral sewage discharge;
3. Responsible party contact information, if known.

The CIWQS reporting requirements are not in lieu of other reporting requirements. CVWD must also perform Regional Board reporting requirements, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services reporting, and notifications to the San Bernardino Environmental Health Division.

Once the data is properly entered into the CIWQS database, and the SSO investigation is complete, the SSO report must be certified by the LRO based on the reporting requirements summarized in Table 4-1.

Monthly Reporting Requirement if no SSOs

For each month that no SSOs are identified and reported via CIWQS, CVWD's LRO must prepare and submit a statement in the CIWQS SSO Database, certifying that there were no SSOs for the designated month. This report must be submitted within 30 days after the end of each calendar month with no SSOs, as noted in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1
CIWQS Reporting Time Requirements

SSO Type	Initial CIWQS Report	Certification Requirements
Category I SSO	Within 3 business days	Within 15 days of the conclusion of the SSO response and remediation
Category II SSO	Prior to Certification	Within 30 days after the end of the month in which the SSO occurred
Private Lateral SSO	Prior to Certification	Within 30 days after the end of the month in which the SSO occurred
No Monthly SSOs	N/A	Within 30 days after the end of the month in which no SSOs occurred

Alternative Reporting Procedures when On-Line Reporting is Unavailable

In the event that the CIWQS SSO On-line Database is not available to submit required reports or certify reports, CVWD staff must fax all required information to the SARWQCB office in accordance with the time schedules identified in Table 4-1. CVWD is also obligated to enter all required information into the On-line SSO Database as soon as practicable.

4.4 Record Keeping and Document Retention

CVWD must retain individual SSO records for a minimum of five (5) years from the date of the SSO occurrence. This period may be extended when requested by a SARWQCB Executive Officer. All records shall be made available for review upon State or Regional Board staff's request.

Specific records that must be retained include, but are not limited to:

- Certified reports as submitted on-line;
- Original recordings of continuous monitoring efforts;
- SSO call logs;
- Action(s) or planned action(s) to prevent future SSOs from recurring;
- Work orders, work completed, and maintenance records associated with responses and investigations of SSO related problems;
- A list and description of complaints from customers or others; and
- Documentation of performance and implementation measures.

To facilitate CVWD's ability to report regularly on SSOs, the Sewer Maintenance Superintendent maintains an Excel™ spreadsheet that contains information about each SSO. Attachment J shows the data and attributes collected about each SSO. The Sewer Maintenance Superintendent should input data as soon a practicable after an SSO event. This database can be queried for trends and used as a cross reference for the on-line SSO reporting requirements.

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Chapter 5
Training

Appropriate staff will participate in regularly scheduled training sessions to assist response crews in awareness of their responsibilities and executing their duties. These training sessions will be organized based on the latest SSOERP, as well as other reference materials. Training sessions shall also incorporate hands-on field demonstrations to insure the preparedness of all response personnel to all anticipated situations.

An overview of the Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) and the SSOERP should be provided to CVWD staff. This will serve as a mode of instructing staff on the SSMP, SSOs, and required documentation. Field demonstrations will be performed to test equipment, response time, training effectiveness, resources, and manpower capabilities.

Training and event participation will be documented and maintained. Currently, Sewer Maintenance staff is encouraged to receive training through various vendors. Additionally, CVWD requires its Sewer Maintenance staff to receive training and certification through the California Water Environment Association (CWEA). Additional certification requirements may be imposed in the future if deemed necessary by the SARWQCB.

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Chapter 6
Updating this SSOERP

This SSOERP reflects CVWD's established procedures for responding to reports of possible and confirmed SSOs originating from its wastewater collection system. As policies change and response procedures are refined, the SSOERP will be reviewed and modified to reflect all necessary changes.

6.1 SSOERP Availability

The SSOERP will be reviewed annually to ensure that all information is updated. The amended SSOERP will be distributed to the appropriate staff, CVWD Divisions, SARWQCB, and be made available to the public for review. Staff shall ensure that this SSOERP is readily available to wastewater maintenance personnel, and that said personnel are familiar with the plan and comply with it at all times.

6.2 Review and Update of the SSOERP

CVWD staff shall maintain this SSOERP, and amend or update it as necessary by the addition of new facilities, or changes in the operation or maintenance of the wastewater collection system that may materially affect the potential for SSOs. At a minimum, the plan will be reviewed annually and will include updating telephone numbers and forms in the appendices and a review of procedures. The annual review of the plan will also ensure all provisions of the plan are being met and implemented. CVWD staff shall also review and amend this SSOERP as appropriate after any SSO occurrence. SSOERP deficiencies and updates will be addressed and modified accordingly. The plan performance will be routinely evaluated, reviewed and updated.

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Attachment A
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Field Report Form

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW FIELD REPORT

Cucamonga Valley Water District

PART A: INITIAL NOTIFICATION

WO# _____

Date Reported: _____ Time Reported: _____ (00:00)

Reported by – Name: _____ Phone Number: _____

Address or Agency: _____

Location of Overflow: _____

Cross Street: _____ Thomas Brothers Grid: _____

Reason for call-out: ☐ Stoppage/Overflow ☐ Pump Station Alarm ☐ Other:_____

Stoppage in: ☐ Mainline ☐ Private Lateral

Cause of Stoppage:_____

Responsible Party: ☐ CVWD ☐ Private ☐ Other:_____

PART B: INITIAL RESPONSE

Time Arrived at Site: _____ First Responder:_____

Crew Members:_____

Date Overflow Started: _____ Date Overflow Stopped: _____

Time Overflow Started: _____ Time Overflow Stopped: _____

Est. Overflow Rate (gpm): _____ Est. Overflow Volume (gal): _____

Duration of Flow: _____ Overflow Volume Recovered: _____

Reach Storm Drain: ☐ Yes ☐ No Final Destination of Overflow: _____

Reach Surface Water: ☐ Yes ☐ No If YES, Name of Surface Water: _____

Pictures/Video Taken: ☐ Yes ☐ No Samples Taken: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Location of Blockage: MH _____ MH _____ Overflow Manhole: MH:_____

Signs Posted: ☐ Yes ☐ No Sewer Main or Private Lateral: _____

Barricade: ☐ Yes ☐ No County Health Dept. Notified: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Cause of Overflow:
(Check All that Apply)

☐ Blockage	☐ Roots	☐ Grease
☐ Flood/Rain	☐ Infiltration	☐ Line Break
☐ Construction	☐ Private Property	☐ Vandalism
☐ Rocks	☐ Debris	☐ Other:_____

Containment Materials: _____ Responsible Agency:_____

Cleanup Method: _____

*Sketch Area on Back of Sheet

<u>SKETCH OF AREA:</u> **(Include manholes, intersections, location of blockage, etc.)**

Completed by:_____ **Agency:**_____ **Date:**_____

Attachment B
On-Call District Staff

Cucamonga Valley Water District
On-Call District Staff

District Staff	Contact Name	Telephone Number	Cell Phone Number	Pager
Construction & Maintenance Superintendent	Chico Rodriguez	909-483-7400	951-206-7709	-
Sewer Maintenance Foreman	Robert Koczko	909-483-7413	951-206-6277	-
Director of Operations	John Vega	909-483-7410	951-529-9570	-
Director of Engineering	John Bosler	909-483-7457	-	-
Industrial Waste Inspector III	Shawn Perumean	909-483-7477	951-990-5111	-
Industrial Waste Inspector II	Tere Worsham	909-483-7459	909-730-4944	-
Industrial Waste Inspector II	Shawn Perumean	909-483-7477	951-990-5111	-
Risk Management Officer	Rossana Ammari	909-483-7404	909-827-9830	-
Safety Analyst	Rick Kerrigan	909-483-7415	951-206-2287	-
Public Affairs Officer	Kristeen Buxton	909-483-7317	909-238-0476	-
Assistant General Manager	Todd Corbin	909-483-7318	951-675-3050	-
Deputy General Manager	Marty Zvirbulis	909-483-7435	951-415-6061	-
General Manager	Robert DeLoach	909-483-7436	951-206-5886	-

Attachment C
Approved Contractors and Equipment Rental Vendors

Approved Contractors and Equipment Rental Vendors

Cucamonga Valley Water District

Contractor	Telephone No.	Contact Name	Services Provided	Equipment Available
Hazardous / Non.hazardous Transportation and Cleanup Contractors:				
Hazpak Environmental Inc. 9980 Cherry Ave. Fontana, CA Cross streets: Cherry Ave./Valley Blvd.	800-326-1011 909-822-7667		• 24.hour emergency response • Vacuum trucks • Bulk liquid and solid transportation • On.staff chemist • Many more services available	
Consolidated Waste Industries, Inc. 10660 Silicon Ave. Montclair, CA Cross streets:Silicon/Holt	800-788-2167 909-625-6645		• 24.hour emergency response • Hazardous/non.hazardous bulk liquid waste removal • Vacuum trucks • Bulk liquid and solid transportation • Many more services available	
M&L Waste Control 5095 W. State St. Ontario, CA 91762	800-984-3631 Fax: 909-465-5633		• Hazardous waste hauler • Asbestos concerns • Many more services available	
Rental of Pumps and Bypass Hoses:				
Contractors Equipment Corp. 2215 Via Cerro Riverside, CA 92509	800-962-3730 909-682-2623	Richard Baker: 909-351-1314 Pager: 909-522-1471		
Rain for Rent 6400 Fischer Rd. Riverside, CA 92509	909-653-2171		• 24.hour emergency response • Liquid storage handler for sewer/water	
General Contractors:				
C. P. Construction 105 S. Loma Place Upland, CA 91786	909-981-1091 Fax: 909-981-6704	Chuck Pfister: 909-982-2508 Cell: 909-202-6381 Mark Pfister: 909-989-1945 Cell: 909-202-6383 Mike Pfister: 909-985-8689 Cell: 909-202-6382 Foremen Raul Martinez: 909-980-1086 Henry Ramirez: 909-624-5887		
A. W. Davis 8737 Helms Ave. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	909-989-3714 Fax: 909-989-0754	Les Davies: After Hours: 909-989-4765 Bill Davies: After Hours: 909-987-3963		
Traffic Control Services and Devices:				
Hi-Way Safety, Inc. 13310 5th St. Chino, CA 91710	800-228-4701 909-591-1781 Fax: 909-627-0999			
Traffic Control Services 1881 Betmore Ln. Anaheim, CA 92805	800-222-8274			

Approved Contractors and Equipment Rental Vendors

Cucamonga Valley Water District

Contractor	Telephone No.	Contact Name	Services Provided	Equipment Available
Water Damage Restoration:				
ServiceMaster 8758 Hellman Ave. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	909-980-9443			
CDRN / CAL NET - Flood Masters 8776 Helms Ave. Ste. F Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	800-498-9899 909-980-3220		• 24.hour emergency response	
3D Carpet, Drapery, & Upholstery 9860 Foothill Blvd. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	909-980-9499			
Plumbers:				
Roto.Rooter 319 Union Ave. Pomona, CA 91768	909-397-0567 626-964-8904			
A+ Plus Plumbing 7457 Lion St. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730	909-987-6354			
Welding:				
Airco 1340 E. Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766	909-632-0376	Gary Answering Service: 800-464-2472		
Tire Repair:				
Goodyear Tire 13351 12th St. Chino, CA 91710	800-367-9438			
Heavy Equipment Repair:				
G. B. Dorning, Inc. 1744 E. Holt Blvd. Ontario, CA 91761	909-983-2089 909-984-8122 Fax: 909-984-6142	Glenn Rowlands: 909-391-1155		
Suppliers and Other Miscellaneous Materials:				
Westburne Pipe & Supply 1315 Santiago Santa Ana, CA 92701	714-547-5797	Dave Wells: Pager: 714-301-1924 Steve Copper: Pager 714-621-9422		
Pacific Coast Tool & Supply 4560 Carter Ct. Chino, CA 91710	909-627-0948 Page: 909-397-6830			

Approved Contractors and Equipment Rental Vendors

Cucamonga Valley Water District

Contractor	Telephone No.	Contact Name	Services Provided	Equipment Available
Southwest Concrete Products 519 Benson Ave. Ontario, CA 91762	909-983-9789	Bob Dzajkich: 909-981-0376 George Fricke: 909-946-9190 Dave Ennis: 909-989-7650		
S&J Supply 14600 Industry Circle La Miranda, CA 90638	714-670-1903 562-421-1200			
Wells Supply Company 1201 Normandy Place Santa Ana, CA 92705	714-542-0711	Howard Reasfsynder: 714-734-8116 Jerry Canada: 714-597-8191 Tim Connell: 714-538-3923 Louie Lucero: 818-331-1105 Art Talley: 714-220-9394 Joe Roy: 714-632-9322 Paul Canada: 714-771-3747 Chris Blasco: 714-692-0461 Andy Buford: 714-730-6059		
Familian Pipe & Supply 1502 Columbia Ave. Riverside, CA 92517	909-684-6380	Tony Folwer: Home: 909-797-1317 Pager: 909-424-0501		
Bernell Hydraulics PO Box 417 8810 Etiwanda Ave. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739	909-899-1751 Fax: 909-899-3916		• Hydraulic Hoses	

Attachment D
Initial Damage Assessment Form for Private Property

PRIVATE PROPERTY
INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORM

Cucamonga Valley Water District

The information requested on this form is for the purpose of documenting the possible impacts and extent of damage caused by a sanitary sewer overflow at, or as close to, the time of the event. By using this form, CVWD, its employees, elected officials, contract staff, and volunteers do not admit liability or culpability for the damage being documented.

INSTRUCTIONS: CVWD staff at the SSO location is instructed to write notes, take photographs, and, if possible, video record the visible area without entering the private property. Please complete as much of this form a possible. Keep a copy and submit this form to Risk Management and Safety.

SSO INFORMATION

Date of SSO event: _____ Work Order #: _____

Location of SSO Event: _____
(Address)

Cross Street: _____ Thomas Brothers Grid: _____

AFFECTED PROPERTY

Address of Private Property: _____

_____ Zip Code:_____

Owner/Occupant Name(s): _____

Owner/Occupant Telephone Number(s): _____

INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Brief Description of Damage: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Reported by (name and title): _____

Dated: _____

(attach sketches, photographs, and other items documenting the extent and impact of damage)

Attachment E
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Notification List

Cucamonga Valley Water District
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Notification List

District Contact List	Contact Name	Telephone Fax Number	Non-Business Hours	Cell Phone	Pager
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB)	-	909-782-4130 951-781-6288 fax	-	-	-
The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)	-	800-852-7550	916-262-1621	-	-
San Bernardino Environmental Health Division-Emergency	-	800-472-2376	909-356-3811	-	-
Cucamonga Valley Water District - Answering Service during Non-Business Hours	-	-	909-398-0255	-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Police Department - Emergency Services	-	909-477-2800		-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department	-	909-988-5911	909-391-0689	-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Code Enforcement	-	909-477-2740	909-773-2613	-	-
San Bernardino Flood Control	-	909-387-8109	909-356-3805	-	-
Cucamonga Valley Water District Customer Service	-	909-987-2591	-	-	-
Construction & Maintenance Superintendent	Chico Rodriguez	909-483-7400	-	951-206-7709	909-207-1449
Sewer Maintenance Foreman	Robert Kuczko	909-483-7413	-	951-206-6277	909-207-1450
Director Operations	John Vega	909-483-7410	-	951-529-9570	-
Director of Engineering	John Bosler	909-483-7457	-	909-730-6415	-
Risk Management Officer	Rossana Ammari	909-483-7404	-	909-827-9830	-
Safety Analyst	Rick Kerrigan	909-483-7415	-	951-206-2287	-
Public Affairs Officer	Kristeen Ramirez	909-483-7317	-	909-238-0476	-
Assistant General Manager	Todd Corbin	909-483-7318	-	951-675-3050	-
Deputy General Manager	Marty Zvirbulis	909-483-7435	-	951-415-6051	-
General Manager	Robert DeLoach	909-483-7436	-	951-206-5886	-
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	-	909-980-3994	-	-	-
San Bernardino County Sheriff	-	909-988-6571	-	-	-
Caltrans	-	909-383-4561	-	-	-
Hazardous Material Response Team (HMRT)	-	-	-	-	-

Attachment F
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Report Form

CUCAMONGA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT

Cucamonga Valley Water District

CIWQS Identifier: _____ **Task Order #**_____

This report is: ☐ Preliminary ☐ Final ☐ Revised

Reporting Details

Name & Title of Person Completing this Report:_____

Phone #_____ Date:_____ Time:_____(00:00)
(24-hour clock)

Name of Person First Reporting SSO:_____

Phone #_____ Date:_____ Time:_____(00:00)
(24-hour clock)

Location of Overflow

Street Address: _____Nearest Cross Street:_____

Thomas Brothers Grid:_____ Latitude of SSO:_____Longitude of SSO:_____

City: _____ County: San Bernardino Zip:_____

Location of Potential Blockage or Problem Point: From MH#: _____ To MH#:_____

SSO Appearance Point: ☐Building ☐Force Main ☐Manhole ☐Sewer ☐Pump Station

☐Other:_____

Terrain at SSO Location: ☐Flat ☐Mixed ☐Steep

Diameter of Sewer:_____in Material of Sewer:_____ Estimated Age:_____yrs

SSO Details

Estimated Overflow **START**: Date:_____ Time:_____(00:00)
(24-hour clock)

Estimated **ARRIVAL** of Operator: Date:_____ Time:_____(00:00)
(24-hour clock)

Estimated Overflow **STOP**: Date:_____ Time:_____(00:00)
(24-hour clock)

Duration of Spill (in minutes) = _____ Minutes

Estimated Overflow Rate: _____gpm Total Volume of SSO: _____gal

SSO Volume Recovered: _____gal SSO Volume Lost: _____gal

SSO Cause: ☐Debris ☐Flow Exceeded Capacity ☐FOG ☐Rainfall ☐Roots

☐Operator Error ☐Structural Problem ☐Pump Station Failure ☐Vandalism

☐Other:_____

If wet weather caused the SSO, chose storm size:

☐1yr ☐2yr ☐5yr ☐10yr ☐50yr ☐100yr ☐>100yr ☐Unknown

SSO Destination Details

SSO Final Destination: ☐Beach ☐Building ☐Paved Surface ☐Unpaved Surface ☐Storm Drain

☐Curb & Gutter ☐Surface Water ☐Other:_____

If SSO reached a storm drain, give street location (Specify N/S/E/W side):_____

Describe distance (feet) and path taken from SSO to storm drain inlet:_____

_____

If SSO reached surface waters, describe Receiving Waters:_____

If applicable, name and/or describe Secondary Receiving Water:_____

Response

Response Activities (Check ALL that Apply): ☐Contained All or Part of SSO ☐Restored Flow

☐Returned All or Part of SSO to Sewer ☐Cleaned Up ☐CCTV

☐Other:_____

Responding District Personnel:	Time Arrived:	Time Departed:
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Equipment Used:_____

Other Responding Agency/Contractor:_____

_____

SSO Clean-up Details

Materials Used for Containment:_____

Washwater Disposal Method:_____

Volume of Washwater Used: _____gal

Combined Volume of Recovered Washwater and Sewage-Contaminated Water: _____gal

Combined Volume of Lost Washwater and Sewage-Contaminated Water: _____gal

Miscellaneous (A*ttach photos, correspondence, or follow-up reports that provide detailed information.*)

Remarks:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Prevention Plan

Steps, taken or planned, to reduce or eliminate re-occurrence of SSO:_____

_____

_____

Schedule of any MAJOR milestones or improvements:_____

_____

Steps, taken or planned, to mitigate the impacts of the SSO:_____

_____

_____

Schedule of any MAJOR milestones or improvements:_____

_____

Notification Contact List (*Check all who were notified.*)

Name/Agency	Phone #	Time	Date
☐ Regional Board (SARWQCB)	(909) 782-4130	_____	_____
☐ Office of Emergency Services (OES)	1-800-852-7550	_____	_____
☐ Environmental Health Division	1-800-472-2376	_____	_____
☐ Risk Management Office	(909) 483-7404	_____	_____
☐ Police Dept-Emergency Services	(909) 477-2800	_____	_____
☐ Fire Department	(909) 988-5911	_____	_____
☐ Const. & Maint. Superintendent	(909) 483-7400	_____	_____
☐ Director of Operations	(909) 483-7410	_____	_____
☐ Contracting Agencies	_____	_____	_____
☐ San Bernardino Flood Control	(909) 387-8109	_____	_____
☐ General Manager	(909) 483-7436	_____	_____
☐ Other_____	_____	_____	_____

MUST notify OES, San Bernardino County Division Environmental Health, and SARWQCB within

2 HOURS of becoming aware of an SSO reaching storm pipes, drainage channels, and/or surface waters

OES Control #_____

Report faxed to RWQCB? ☐Yes ☐No If yes, date and time of fax:_____

Public Use Closures

Were signs posted warning of contaminants? ☐Yes ☐No Dates Posted:_____

Location of Postings:_____

Were samples obtained of contaminated water? ☐Yes ☐No (Attach any and all results.)

Attachment G
Possible Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

Methods for Estimating Spill Volume

A variety of approaches exist for the estimation of the volume of a sanitary sewer overflow. This attachment documents four methods that are most often employed. Other methods are also possible. The person preparing the estimate shall use the method most appropriate to the SSO in question using his/her judgment. Every effort shall be made to make the best possible estimate of the volume.

Method 1 Eyeball Estimate

The volume of very small SSOs can be estimated using an "eyeball estimate." To use this method imagine the amount of water that would spill from a bucket or a barrel. A bucket contains 5 gallons and a barrel contains 50 gallons. If the SSO is larger than 50 gallons, try to break the standing water into barrels and then multiply by 50 gallons. This method is useful for contained spills up to 100 gallons.

Method 2 Measured Volume

The volume of some small SSOs can be estimated using this method if it is not raining. In addition, the shape, dimensions, and depth of the spilled sewage are needed. The shape and dimensions are used to calculate the area of the spill and the depth is used to calculate the volume.

Step 1 Sketch the shape of the contained sewage

Step 2 Measure or pace off the dimensions

Step 3 Measure the depth in several locations

Step 4 Convert the dimensions, including depth to feet.

Step 5 Calculate the area using the following formulas:

Rectangle	Area = length x width
Circle	Area = diameter x diameter x 0.785
Triangle	Area = base x height x 0.5

Step 6 Multiply the area times the depth

Step 7 Multiply the volume by 7.5 to convert it to gallons

Method 3 Duration and Flow Rate

Calculating the volume of SSOs where it is difficult or impossible to measure the area and depth requires a different approach. In this method separate estimates are made of the duration of the SSO and the flow rate. The methods of estimating duration and flow rate are:

Duration: The duration is the elapsed time from the start time to the end time, when the SSO stopped.

Start time is sometimes difficult to establish. Here are two approaches:

- For very large overflows, changes in flow on a downstream flow meter can be used to establish the start time. Typically the daily flow peaks are "cut off" or flattened by the loss of flow. This can be identified by comparing hourly flow data.
- Conditions at the SSO site change with time. Initially there will be limited deposits of grease and toilet paper. After a few days to a week, the grease forms a light colored residue. After a few weeks to a month the grease turns dark. In both cases the quantity of toilet paper and other materials of sewage origin increase in amount. These changes with time can be used to estimate the start time in the absence of other information.
- Sometimes it is simply not possible to estimate the start time.

End time is usually much easier to establish. Field crews on-site observe the "blow down" that occurs when the blockage has been removed. The "blow down" can also be observed in downstream flow meters.

Flow Rate: The flow rate is the average flow left in the sewer system during the time the SSO stopped. There are three ways to estimate the flow rate:

- San Diego Manhole Flow Rate Reference Sheet: This sheet, presented in Figure G-1, shows the sewage flowing from a manhole cover for a variety of flow rates. The observations of the field crew are used to select the approximate flow rate from the chart.
- Flow meter: Changes in flows in the downstream flow meters can be used to estimate the flow rate during the spill (better for large SSOs)
- Estimate based on up-stream connections: Once the location of the SSO is known, the number of upstream connections can be determined from system maps. Multiply the number of connections by 200 to 250 gallons per day per connection or 8 to 10 gallons per hour per connection, or other flow rates that are consistent with the City's data for its connections.

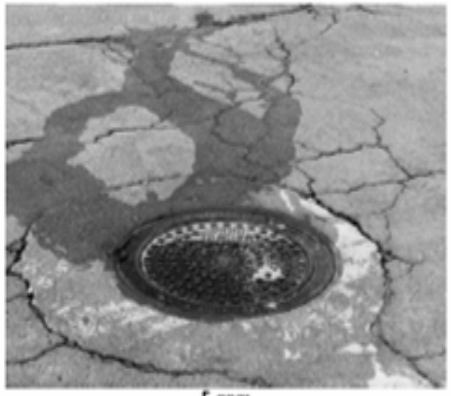
Once duration and flow rate have been estimated, the volume of the SSO is the product of the duration in hours or days times the flow rate in gallons per hour or gallons per day.

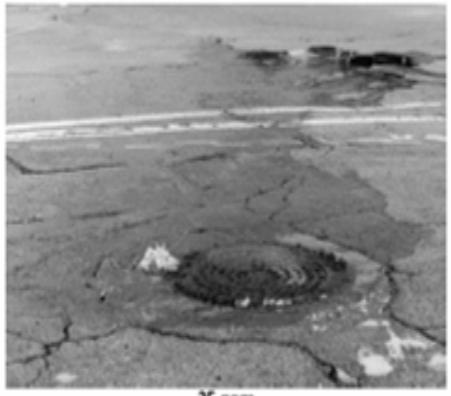
City of San Diego
Metropolitan Wastewater Department

Reference Sheet for Estimating Sewer Spills from Overflowing Sewer Manholes

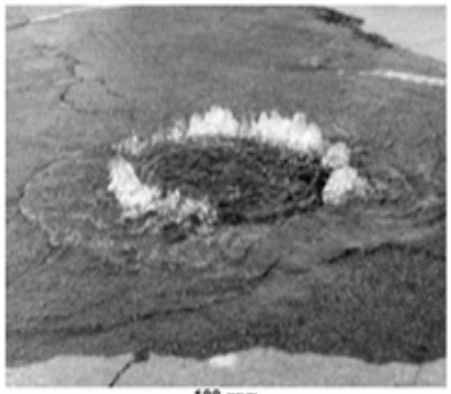
All estimates are calculated in gallons per minute (gpm)

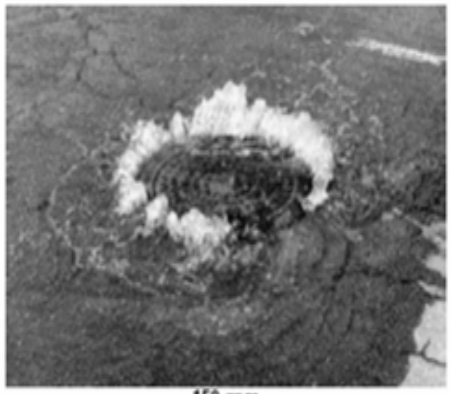
Wastewater Collection Division
(619) 654-4160

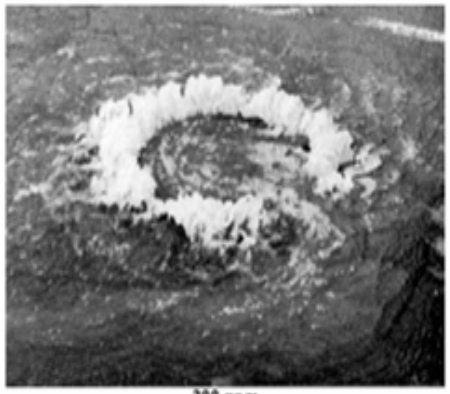

5 gpm


25 gpm

50 gpm


100 gpm


150 gpm


200 gpm

225 gpm

250 gpm

275 gpm

All photos were taken during a demonstration using metered water from a hydrant in cooperation with the City of San Diego's Water Department.

rev. 4/99

Attachment H
Warning Sign Samples

WARNING

RAW SEWAGE

Cucamonga Valley Water District

(909) 987-2591

DANGER!

CONTAMINATED WATER
KEEP OUT

AGUA CONTAMINADA
ALEJESE

PELIGRO!

Cucamonga Valley Water District

(909) 987-2591

Attachment I
Examples of Pre-scripted Notices

SAMPLE PRE-SCRIPTED NEWS RELEASE – INITIAL NOTIFICATION

(Cucamonga Valley Water District, Operations Department letterhead)

For Immediate Release

Date and Time

Cause of failure, such as mechanical breakdown or natural cause (lightning or local flooding) damage at sewage facility located near the intersection of street name and street name has caused sewage overflow into the surface water name in area name. A map showing the location of the sewage facility and areas impacted by the overflow is attached.

Although Sewer Maintenance Department crews have begun to make temporary repairs and divert some of the flows to which plant and/or interim bypass pumping has begun, backups may occur in portions of the system. Consequently, residents (reference area or location on map) are urged to reduce water usage inside their homes as much as possible and to avoid coming into physical contact with standing waters in the street or using receiving surface water for any purpose until further notice.

Please note that the drinking water supply is not affected; however, the cooperation of residents to minimize water usage in order to reduce sewage flows is of the utmost importance.

CONTACT: Public Affairs Officer
Kristeen Ramirez
909-483-7317

Construction & Maintenance Superintendent
George "Chico" Rodriguez
909-987-2591

SAMPLE PRE-SCRIPTED NEWS RELEASE – REPAIR UPDATE

(Cucamonga Valley Water District, Operations Department letterhead)

For Immediate Release

Date and Time

Cause of failure, such as mechanical breakdown or natural cause (lightning or local flooding) damage at sewage facility located near the intersection of street name and street name has caused sewage overflow into the surface water name in area name. Repair crews were dispatched to assess the extent of the damage and to initiate repairs. To date, the following actions have been taken:

[Description of work accomplished.]

It is anticipated that the repair work will be complete by day, date, and time. Additional advisories will be issued if the status of the repairs should change.

Residents are cautioned to refrain from visiting the area where the repair efforts are being conducted.

CONTACT: Public Affairs Officer
Kristeen Ramirez
909-483-7317

Construction & Maintenance Superintendent
George "Chico" Rodriguez
909-987-2591

SAMPLE PRE-SCRIPTED NEWS RELEASE – CLOSING STATEMENTS

(Cucamonga Valley Water District, Operations Department letterhead)

For Immediate Release

Date and Time

Cause of failure, such as mechanical breakdown or natural cause (lightning or local flooding) damage at sewage facility located near the intersection of street name and street name has caused sewage overflow into the surface water name in area name. The leak caused the discharge of approximately number of thousand or million gallons of sewage into name of surface water, resulting in restricted public access to the area.

A specially trained team of repair experts was mobilized to take immediate and effective action. The repairs were complete in time in hours and/or days and involved around-the-clock operations.

The Cucamonga Valley Water District's Sewer Maintenance Division worked in cooperation with the San Bernardino County Environmental Health Division in monitoring the environmental effects of the sewage discharge on name of surface water. The media assisted in issuing advisories to keep the public informed of the status of remedial actions. As a result, the impacts of accidental sewage discharged were minimized. The water quality in name of surface water is continuing to be monitored to ensure there are no threats to public health and the environment.

CONTACT: Public Affairs Officer
Kristeen Ramirez
909-483-7317

Construction & Maintenance Superintendent
George "Chico" Rodriguez
909-987-2591

SAMPLE PRE-SCRIPTED NEWS RELEASE – WATER CONSERVATION

(Cucamonga Valley Water District, Operations Department letterhead)

For Immediate Release

Date and Time

Cause of failure, such as mechanical breakdown or natural cause (lightning or local flooding) damage at sewage facility located near the intersection of street name and street name has caused sewage overflow into the surface water name in area name. The leak has caused portions of surface water name to become polluted and necessitates reducing the discharge of sewage to the sewer system.

In order to prevent backups in the sewer system and sewage spills, residents are urged to reduce household water use. Residents should take the following actions:

1. Limit clothes washing

2. Limit showers and baths

3. Limit toilet flushing

It is necessary to restrict water use only for the period required to fix the leak. Cucamonga Valley Water District's Sewer Maintenance Division crews have already begun to make repairs. Advisories will be issued when the repairs are completed so normal water use may resume.

The break does not affect the water supply. The water is safe to drink, but please limit water use to reduce sewage flow as much as possible.

CONTACT: Public Affairs Officer
Kristeen Ramirez
909-483-7317

Construction & Maintenance Superintendent
George "Chico" Rodriguez
909-987-2591

Attachment J
Sample SSO Database Tracking Spreadsheet

SSO TRACKING DATABASE
Recommended Headings

Task Order Number	CIWQS SSO Database ID	Date SSO is First Reported to CVWD	Time SSO is First Reported to CVWD	Reported By:		Reported to CIWQS On-line Database		Reported to RWQCB		Person Completing Report	
				Name	Phone #	Date	Time	Date	Time	Name	Phone #

SSO TRACKING DATABASE
Recommended Headings

Responsible Party	SSO Estimated Start		SSO Estimated End		Did any Sewage Reach Storm Drain?	Did SSO Reach Surface Waters Other than a Storm Drain?	Contain-ment Info.	Waswater Disposal Method	Estimated Overflow Rate	SSO Volume Lost
	Date	Time	Date	Time						

SSO TRACKING DATABASE
Recommended Headings

How was Volume Calculated?	Photo Documentation	Recovered SSO Volume	Volume of Recovered Washwater & Sewage	Volume of Lost Washwater & Sewage	Location				SSO Structure ID	Number of Overflows w/in 1000 ft of this Location	Dates of Overflows w/in 1000 ft of this Location
					Street	City	County	Zip			

SSO TRACKING DATABASE
Recommended Headings

Location of Potential Bolckage or Problem Point	Description of Component from which Spill Occurred	Overflow Cause - Detailed Description	Measurable Precipitation 72 Hours Prior to Overflow	Steps, Taken or Planned, to Reduce, or Eliminate, Reoccurance of SSO	Schedule of Major Milestones	Steps Taken or Planned to Mitigate the Impacts of the SSO	Schedule of Major Milestones	Any Additional Correspondence and Follow-up Reports as Necessary to Supplement the SSO Report Form and Provide Detailed Info

SSO TRACKING DATABASE
Recommended Headings

Name or Description of Initial Receiving Water	Name or Description of Secondary Receiving Water	Describe Final Destination of Sewage	Was the Local Health Services Agency Notified?	If the SSO was > 1000 gal, was OES Notified?	Were Signs Posted to Warn of Contamination?	Location of Posting	Dates that Warning Signs were Posted	Were Samples Obtained of Contaminated Water?	Remarks

Appendix AA

Rancho Cucamonga Building and Safety Department
Private Sewage Disposal System Handout

City of Rancho Cucamonga

Building and Safety Department

10500 Civic Center Dr., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 909/477-2710

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Rancho Cucamonga is located within the SANTA ANA REGION OF THE CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD. This board controls the installation of private sewage disposal systems in our area and regulates the minimum lot size requirements for these systems. Board Resolution 93-40 states that a minimum lot size of one-half acre per dwelling unit is required for new developments. A NEW DEVELOPMENT IS DEFINED AS ANY NEW TRACT OF HOUSES OR ANY NEW FREESTANDING STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO AN EXISTING RESIDENCE THAT WILL ADD A LOAD TO THE WASTE DISCHARGE OF THAT LOT For more information contact the Board at: (951) 782-4130

For this reason, the following are requirements necessary for the design, plan check and inspection of private sewage disposal systems:

PURPOSE: To establish a consistent approach to determining the sewage disposal rates for private sewage disposal systems.

POLICY: Private sewage systems may be used for new construction when the public sewer system is not available (greater than 200 feet away) and when the proposed site is ½ acre or larger. Existing private systems may be replaced only when the public sewer is not available to the site.

When a percolation report is required (or provided):

I. A percolation report is required for all proposed tracts and multi-family housing units.

a. The contractor or developer shall submit a copy of the percolation test, along with a plan, which indicates the proposed locations of the private system to:

San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services (E.H.S.)
385 N Arrowhead Av.
San Bernardino, Ca. 92415
Attention: Mr. Scott Maass, R.S. 909/387-4666.

b. Upon E.H.S. approval of the percolation test, the contractor and / or developer shall submit two (2) copies of plans, prepared in accordance with Procedure 23, and the approved E.H.S. percolation report to the Building and Safety Division for review and permit issuance.

When a percolation report is not required:

1. Additions to existing private sewage disposal systems.

2. Individual single family homes.
   Shall be sized based on location. (See attached map)

After the permits have been issued, the contractor is to schedule a preliminary field meeting as required by Procedure 24.

ANALYSIS: This policy establishes a standard for the determination of percolation rates when a private sewage disposal system is proposed. Such systems may be installed in new construction when the lot size equals or exceeds ½ acre and the public sewer system is not available.

An E.H.S. approved percolation report must be submitted for plan review to Building & Safety for any new, or modifications to existing, private sewage systems when rates differ from those shown on the attached table.

Existing private sewage disposal systems may be repaired or enlarged as required when adequate space is available on the lot and when the public sewer system is not available.

APPROVED:

_____
Trang Huynh, P.E.
Building and Safety Official

Effective Date:	Revision Date:	Reference Code & Section:
April 6, 2005	April 6, 2005	2001 California Plumbing Code Appendix K

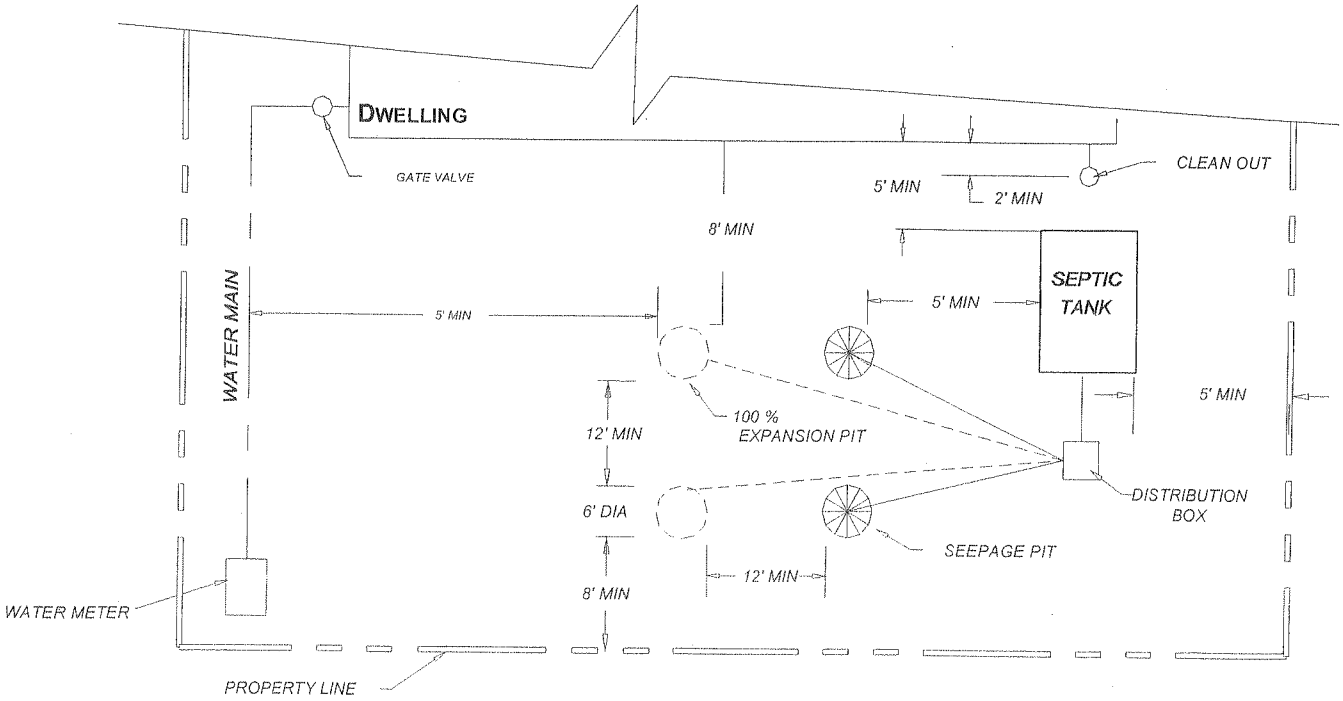
Design Criteria for Private Sewage Disposal Systems

Check Sewage Rate Map for Minimum Depth of Pits

Septic Tank Capacity (Gallons)	Disposal Field Leach Area Required	3 Ft A.P.* @ 12" Below Line Width x Length	5 Ft A.P.* @ 24" Below Line Width x Length	7 Ft A.P.* @ 36" Below Line Width x Length	Size of Seepage Pit Required (Diameter x Depth) (See notes: 3, 4 & 5)		
	Field Design at 60 Square Feet / 100 gallons (See notes: 1, 2, 3, & 4)				**Pit design at 60 Square Feet / 100 gallons**		
1,000	600	(2) 3' x 100'	(2) 5' x 55'	7' x 86'	5' x 39'	6' x 32'	7' x 28'
1,200	720	(1) 3' x 100' & (2) 3' x 70'	(2) 5' x 66'	(2) 7' x 52'	5' x 46'	6' x 38'	7' x 33'
1,500	900	(3) 3' x 100'	(2) 5' x 82'	(2) 7' x 65'	5' x 58'	6' x 48'	7' x 41'
	Field Design at 90 Square Feet / 100 gallons				**Pit design at 90 Square Feet / 100 gallons**		
1,000	900	(3) 3' x 100'	(2) 5' x 90'	(2) 7' x 64'	5' x 58'	6' x 48'	7' x 41'
1,200	1,080	(4) 3' x 90'	(3) 5' x 72'	(2) 7' x 78'	5' x 69'	6' x 58'	7' x 50'
1,500	1,350	(5) 3' x 90'	(3) 5' x 90'	(2) 7' x 97'	5' x 86'	6' x 72'	7' x 62'

Notes: *Absorption Perimeter

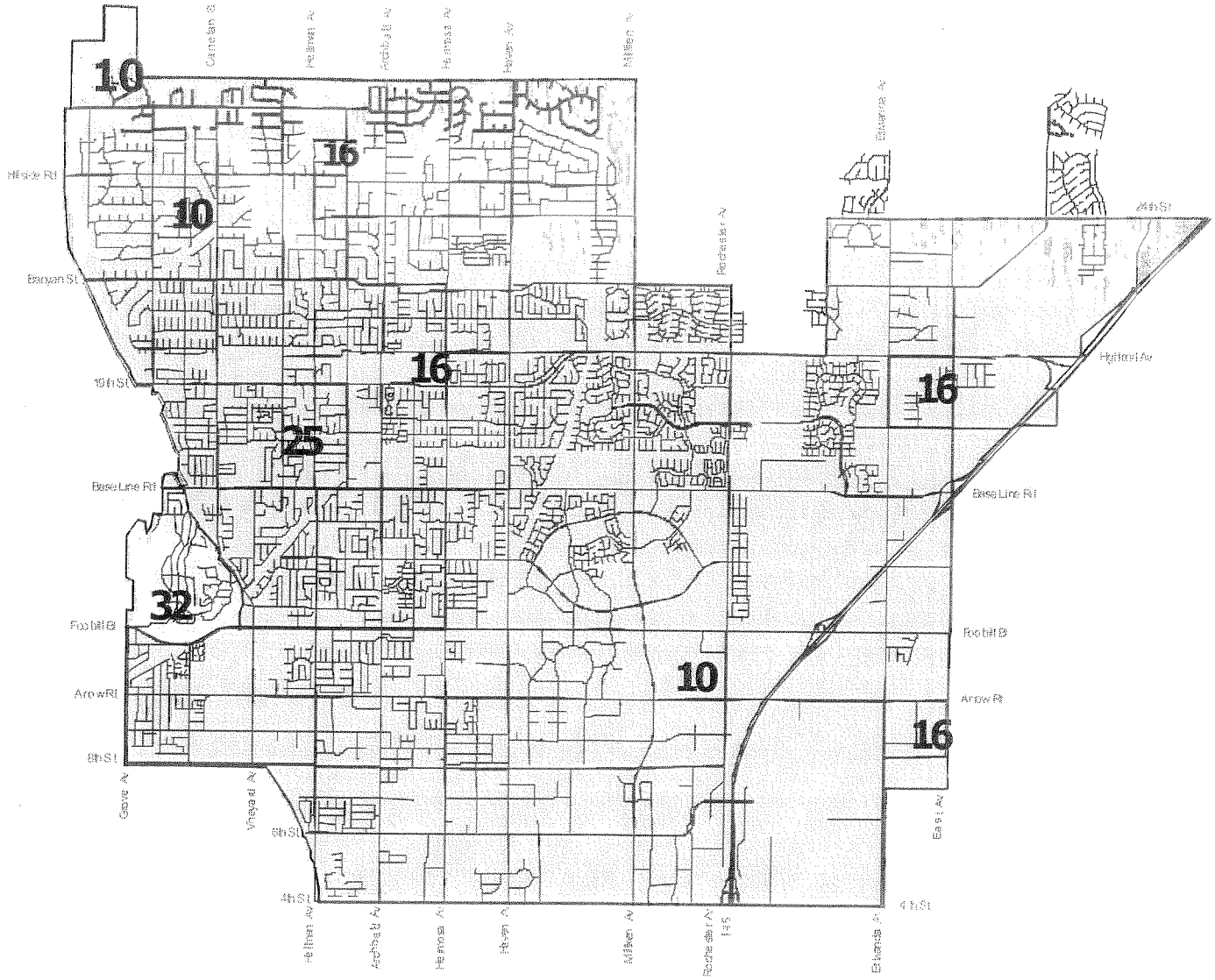
1) Other variations may be allowed to width and depth so as to achieve the required leach area.
2) Trenches shall not have less than 150 sq. ft of trench bottom area or be longer than 100 feet.
3) All deviations from this handout will require a percolation test with a designed septic system by a licensed Civil Engineer.
4) Depth of the seepage pit shall be measured from the bottom of the pit to the invert of the distribution pipe.
5) Multiple seepage pits may be used. If this is the case, the required depth from the table above can be divided equally among the numbers of seepage pits. In no cases the depth of seepage pits can be less than the "minimum depth" map attached



TYPICAL SEEPAGE PIT LAYOUT

NOT-TO-SCALE

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA



90 sq. ft./100 gal

60 sq. ft./100 gal

PURPOSE: To provide consistency in the review of plans for private sewage disposal systems.

PROCEDURE: PLAN REVIEW OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

In order to provide an accurate review of private sewage disposal systems, the following information is to be provided on or with the plans when submitted.

Septic Tank:

1. Manufacturer, model number, capacity and IAPMO listing number. Tanks which are not IAPMO listed must have structural calculations and construction details submitted
2. Manufacturer's approved installation requirements, the approved burial depths for the tank with or without grade boards, and any special devices necessary in order to attain greater burial depths.
3. Number and size of compartments in the tank.
4. Tanks drawn to scale and properly dimensioned from all buildings, property lines, water wells, trees, seepage pits, disposal fields, and water lines (See table K-1).
5. Anticipated burial depth to the top of the tank. If extra burial depth is proposed, the number of risers and the actual and effective burial depths are to be identified on the plans.
6. Manner in which the manholes will be brought to grade when installed under concrete or asphalt paving. Model numbers and sizes of extension rings, caps or access covers.
7. A note requiring the tank to be filled with water, without leakage, at the time of the first inspection.

Disposal Field or Seepage Pit:

1. Location drawn to scale including length, width, depth, and dimensions from all buildings, property lines, wells, trees (for seepage pits), adjoining seepage pits or disposal fields, water lines and distribution box.
2. Cross sectional details: For disposal fields show the depth of filter material both above and below the leach pipe, the size of the leach pipe and the paper or straw cover. For seepage pits, provide either an IAPMO listing number with the manufacturer's installation requirements, or, for field fabricated pits, a complete structural section and structural calculations.
3. Location of 100% expansion area or replacement pits, drawn to scale.
4. Clear indication that disposal fields will not be installed under concrete or asphalt paving.
5. Notes regarding leach line slope (3"/100' Max.), filter material size, and preparation of the trench prior to line placement.

Distribution Box:

1. Manufacturer, model number, IAPMO listing number and installation instructions.

2. Cross section detail depicting installation on a level concrete slab and showing the number of outlets.

3. Drawn to scale and properly distanced from seepage pit or disposal field (See table K-1).

General Requirements

1. Provide two copies of the San Bernardino Department of Environmental Health approved percolation study and plans when required by policy #24.

2. Notes regarding the requirement to post, in a conspicuous location within each dwelling unit, a septic system owner's guide, and individual as-built drawings prior to final inspection. Further, these drawings are to be submitted to the Building and Safety Inspector prior to the time of final inspection on the septic system and are to be of a quality as to allow for computer scanning and subsequent imaging.

3. Provide notes on the plans that outline the work to be accomplished at each inspection of the septic system. Inspection procedure #24 may be attached to the approved plans in order to accommodate this requirement.

4. Show the general topography including contour lines of the site relative to the finish floor elevation in order to establish approximate burial depths of the leach field and septic tanks. For sites that have been graded, indicate all cut and fill areas in relation to the septic system.

ANALYSIS: This procedure is intended to provide a thorough and accurate review of all plans for private sewage disposal systems. Any variations from that outlined above will be considered on a case-by-case basis only and must be discussed with the appropriate supervisor.

APPROVED:

_____

Trang Huynh, P.E.
Building and Safety Official

PURPOSE: To provide a consistent method of inspection of private sewage disposal systems.

PROCEDURE: INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

The inspection of private sewage (septic) systems requires three visits to the site.

First visit: Pre-inspection, after submittal of plans and payment of plan check fee, prior to issuance of a plumbing permit and commencement of construction activity.

Second visit: When excavation is complete, the septic tank and distribution box are installed; points to be considered include the following:

Septic Tank:

1. Tank is installed on dry, level, well-compacted soil. UPC Section K-10 (a) (3).
2. Inlet invert 2" above outlet invert. K-5 (g)
3. Fittings properly vented with legs extending 12" below liquid level.
4. Compartment fitting in place.
5. Tank is coated in accordance with material used. K-5 (m)
6. Located in accordance with Table K-1 (attached) and the approved plans.
7. Burial depth of tank in accordance with manufacturer's design, IAPMO listing and approved plans. Deepened tanks installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations i.e. grade boards, tank risers, strengthened caps, etc. Interior coating (per UPC K-10) K-5 (k)
8. Manholes brought to grade where under concrete or asphalt paving. K-5 (l)
9. Additional manhole shall be provided over the baffle wall when first compartment exceeds 12' in length. K-5 (e).
10. Tank filled with water to flow line. Seams and joints are left exposed (except bottom) and the tank and other components determined to be watertight. K-10 (b) 1

Distribution Box:

1. Set level on a concrete slab. K-6 (e)
2. Inside coated with a bituminous coating. K-6 (e)
3. Invert of inlet 1" minimum above outlet inverts. All outlets at the same level. K-6 (e)
4. Located 5' minimum from disposal fields, beds and seepage pits. Table K-1

Disposal Trenches, Bed or Seepage Pit:

1. For disposal trenches or beds, grade line, or other acceptable filter material depth indicators, shall be installed with elevation of leach pipe invert indicated. Slope of leach line not to exceed 3" per 100' of run. K-6 (i) chart.

2. Excavation properly prepared with no smeared surfaces. Soil roughened to facilitate proper percolation. I-6 (b)

3. Width and location of trenches for leach lines and diameter and depth of seepage pit in accordance with Table K-1 and approved plans.

4. In a serial distribution system, upper trench to be saturated before effluent passes to the next lower trench. The connecting down line installed on natural, undisturbed soil. K-6 (j)

Third Visit: Leach lines installed to previously determined gradients and ready for back filling.

Disposal Trenches, Bed or Seepage Pit:

1. Filter material (stone, gravel, or slag) to be clean and varying in size from 3/4" to 21/2". Liners or brick for seepage pit back filled with rock as required. K-6 (b)

2. Leach lines minimum 4" diameter and checked for consistent grade not exceeding 3" fall in 100 of length. K-6 (i) Chart

3. Fittings watertight with no mitering of pipe. K-6 (f) and K-6 (g)

4. Lines covered with 2" minimum of filter material. K-6 (i) Table

5. Leach line or bed covered with untreated building paper, straw or other acceptable porous material. K-6 (b)

6. Minimum spacing between trenches shall be 4' plus 2' for each additional foot of depth in excess of 1' below the bottom of the drain line. Distribution lines in leach beds spaced not more than 6' on center nor more than 3' from edge of bed. K-6 (i)

7. Multiple lines of approximately equal length. K-6 (f)

8. Distribution boxes properly shaded prior to back filling (reference Policy No. 31).

ANALYSIS: This procedure is intended to provide a thorough and accurate inspection of private sewage disposal systems. Any variations from that outlined above will be considered on a case-by-case basis only and must be discussed with the appropriate supervisor.

APPROVED:

_____
Trang Huynh, P.E.
Building and Safety Official

Table K-1

(From 2001 California Plumbing Code)

Location of Sewage Disposal Systems

Minimum Horizontal Distance In Clear From:	Building Sewer	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit
Buildings or structures[1]	2'	5'	8'	8'
Property line	Clear [2]	5'	5'	8'
Water supply wells	50' [3]	50'	100'	150'
Streams	50'	50'	50'	100'
Trees	-	10'	-	10'
Seepage Pits / Cesspools	-	5'	5'	12'
Disposal Field	-	5'	4' [4]	5'
On site domestic water service line	1' [5]	5'	5'	5'
Distribution box	-	-	5'	5'
Pressure public water main	10' [6]	10'	10'	10'

Notes:

When Disposal fields and/or seepage pits are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distance between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be 15'.

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. All trenches deeper than and parallel to the footing of any structure shall be 45° therefrom.
3. All drainage piping shall clear domestic water supply wells by at least 50'. This distance may be reduced to not less than 25' when the drainage piping is constructed of materials approved for use within a building.
4. Plus 2' for each additional 1' of depth in excess of 1' below the bottom of the drain line.
5. Building sewers constructed of materials not approved for use within a building shall not be run or laid within the same trench as water pipes unless the water pipe is 12" above the top of the sewer pipe and is placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench with a minimum of 12" horizontally from the sewer pipe.
6. For parallel construction only –For perpendicular crossings, Health Dept. approval is required.

Appendix BB

Rancho Cucamonga Building and Safety Department Private Sewage Disposal System Plan Review Checklist

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT

10500 Civic Center Dr., Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 909/477-2710

PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS PLAN REVIEW CHECK LIST

Rancho Cucamonga is located within the SANTA ANA REGION OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD. This board controls the installation of private sewage disposal systems in our area and regulates the minimum lot size requirements of these systems.
Board Resolution 93-40 states that a minimum lot size of one-half acre per dwelling unit is required for new developments.
A NEW DEVELOPMENT IS DEFINED AS ANY NEW TRACT OF HOUSES OR ANY NEW FREESTADING STRUCTURES ADJACENT TO AN EXISTING RESIDENCE THAT WILL ADD A LOAD TO THE WASTE DISCHARGE OF THAT LOT

For more information, contact the Board at: (951)782-4130

For this reason, the following are requirements necessary for the design plan check and inspection of private sewage disposal systems:

Date: _____ PMT No. _____

Project Address _____

Owner/Contractor _____

Plans Examiner _____ Telephone No. (909) 477-2710, ext 420

1st Check _____ 2nd Check _____ 3rd Check _____

PLAN CHECK LIST FOR THE REVIEW OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

- Plans require correction as indicated by circled items below before a permit can be issued.
- Return this correction sheet with corrected plans.
- TO FACILITATE RECHECKING PLEASE IDENTIFY, NEXT TO EACH CIRCLED ITEM BELOW, THE SHEET OF THE PLANS UPON WHICH CORRECTION HAS BEEN MADE. RETURN TWO (2) SETS OF CORRECTED PLANS AND ONE SET OF ORIGINAL PLAN USED FOR PLAN CHECK.

__1 Show site plan to scale showing the property lines, structures, trees, pools, and paved areas such as driveways and walkways. Plat may be drawn on letter, legal or ledger size paper. A computerized drawing is preferred. Minimum letter height is 1/8 inch. All plats must be drawn to scale.

__2 Identify location and size of the existing private sewage disposal system on plans.

__3 Show number of bedrooms in the house.

__4. Show the depth below grade of the outlet of the septic tank and inlet of the seepage pit or leach lines.

__5. Show sizes of all seepage pits and leach lines, and the new construction shall be in accordance with City of Rancho Cucamonga requirements.

__6. For new septic systems, tanks shall be sized as follows per Table below from the current adopted California Plumbing Code.

Single Family Dwelling # of bedroom	Size of Tank (gallons)
1 or 2	750
3	1,000
4	1,200
5 or 6	1,500

Note: Dens, studies and offices are considered as bedrooms

__7. Attach a copy of the City of Rancho Cucamonga Private Sewage Disposal System General Notes to the plans set. (See attachment no.2)

__8. Attach inspection procedure #24 to the plan set. (See attachment no.3)

In order to provide an accurate review of private sewage disposal systems, the following information is to be provided on or with the plans when submitted.

Septic Tank:

__1. Show manufacturer, model number, capacity and IAPMO listing number. Tanks which are not IAPMO listed must have structural calculations and construction details submitted.

__2. Show manufacturers approved installation requirements, the approved burial depths for the tank with or without grade boards, and any special devices necessary in order to attain greater burial depths.

__3. Indicate number and size of compartments in the tank.

__4. Show tanks drawn to scale and properly dimensioned from all buildings, property lines, water wells, trees, seepage pits, disposal fields, and water lines (see table K-1) on Attachment 1.

__5. Show anticipated burial depth to the top of the tank. If extra burial depth is proposed, the number of risers and the actual and effective burial depths are to be identified on the plans.

__6. Describe manner in which the manholes will be brought to grade when installed under concrete or asphalt paving. Model numbers and sizes of extension rings, caps or access covers.
__7. Provide a note requiring the tank to be filled with water, without leakage, at the time of the first inspection.

Disposal Field or Seepage Pit:

__1. Show location drawn to scale including length, width, depth, and dimensions from all buildings, property lines, wells, trees (for seepage pits), adjoining seepage pits or disposal fields, water lines and distribution box.
__2. Provide cross sectional details: For disposal fields, show the depth of filter material both above and below the leach pipe the size of the leach pipe and the paper or straw cover. For seepage pits, provide an IAPMO listing number with the manufacturer's installation requirements, or, for field fabricated pits, a complete structural section and structural calculations.
__3. Show location of 100% expansion area or replacement pits, drawn to scale.
__4. Provide a clear indication that disposal fields will not be installed under concrete or asphalt paving.
__5. Provide notes regarding leach line scope (3"/100' Max.), filler material size, and preparation of the trench prior to line placement.

Distribution Box:

__1. Manufacturer, model number, IAPMO listing number and installation instructions.
__2. Cross section detail depicting installation on a level concrete slab and showing the number of outlets.
__3. Drawn to scale and properly distanced from seepage pit or disposal field (see Table K-1)

General Requirements:

__1. Provide two copies of the San Bernardino Department of Environmental Health approved percolation study and plans when required by policy #24.
__2. Notes regarding the requirement to post, in a conspicuous location within each dwelling unit, a septic system owner's guide, and individual as-built drawings prior to final inspection. Further, these drawings are to be submitted the Building and Safety Inspector prior to the time of final inspection on the septic system and are to be of a quality as to allow for computer scanning and subsequent imaging.
__3. Provide notes on the plans that outline the work to be accomplished at each inspection of the septic system. Inspection procedure #24, see Attachment 3 may be attached to the approved plans in order to accommodate these requirements.
__4. If a new septic system: show the general topography including contour lines of the site relative to the finish floor elevation in order to establish approximate burial depths of the leach field and septic tanks. For sites that have been graded, indicate all cut and fill areas in relation to the septic system.
__5. If an existing septic system: show the depth below grade for the inlets at the depth below the inlet to the bottom of the seepage pit.

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Plans examiner is available by appointment for recheck and consultation.

RECHECK REQUIRED YES☐ NO☐

CORRECTIONS MADE AND APPROVED_____ DATE_____
(Except for clearances)

Attachment No. 1

TABLE K-1
(From 2007 California Plumbing Code)
Location of Sewage Disposal Systems

Minimum Horizontal Distance in Clear From:	Building Sewer	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit
Buildings or structures[1]	2'	5'	8'	8'
Property line *	Clear[2]	5'	5'	8'
Water supply wells	50'[3]	50'	100'	150'
Streams	50'	50'	50'	100'
Trees	--	10'	--	10'
Seepage Pits/Cesspools	--	5'	5'	12'
Disposal Field	--	5'	4'[4]	5'
On site domestic water service line	1'[5]	5'	5'	5'
Distribution box	--	--	5'	5'
Pressure public water main	10'[6]	10'	10'	10'

Table K-1 Notes:

Note:

When disposal fields and/or seepage pits are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distance between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be 15'.

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. All trenches deeper than and parallel to the footing of any structure shall be 45" therefrom.
3. All drainage piping shall clear domestic water supply wells by at least 50'. This distance may be reduced to not less than 25' when the drainage piping is constructed of materials approved for use within a building.
4. Plus 2' for each additional 1' of depth in excess of 1' below the bottom of the drain line.
5. Building sewers constructed of materials not approved for use within a building shall not be run or laid within the same trench as water pipes unless the water pipe is 12" above the top of the sewer pipe and is placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench with a minimum of 12" horizontally from the sewer pipe.
6. For parallel construction only- For perpendicular crossings, Health Department approval is required.

*For underground placement of the septic tank, disposal field or seepage pit adjacent to the street public right-of-way line, the offset distances may be reduced upon the written authorization of the Engineering Department.

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Private Sewage Disposal System General Notes
(TO BE ATTACHED TO PLANS)

A. GENERAL NOTES

1. The City only approves the plumbing design in scope and not in detail on these plans. The City does not verify construction quantities of these plans. Approval of the plans is for permit purposes only and shall not prevent the city from requiring corrections of errors in the plans. City acceptance of the plans does not relieve the applicant/contractor from responsibilities from the correction of errors and omissions discovered during construction.

2. All work shall be completed in accordance with the current adopted California Plumbing Code and all subsequent amendments.

3. At the time of the first inspection, the septic tank shall be filled with water.

4. Disposal fields shall not be constructed under driveways, asphalt pavement, walkways or other impervious services.

5. Leach lines shall be laid level. The maximum allowable slope for a leach line is 3"/100-feet.

6. The distribution box shall be set on a level concrete pad, minimum 4" thick.

7. The contractor shall provide to the homeowner a septic systems owner's guide.

8. Prior to final inspection, the contractor shall provide to the Building and Safety Services inspector an as-built set of plans.

B. AS-BUILT CERTIFICATE:

I hereby certify that the "record drawing" measurements as shown hereon were made under my supervision or as noted and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____	_____
Printed name	Contractor's license number
_____	_____
Signature	Date

C. OTHER NOTES TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT OR CONTRACTOR

1. Septic Tank – Existing Proposed Circle one

   Manufacturer_____

   Manufacturer Model No. _____

   Capacity_____ Gallons

   IAPMO Listing No._____

   Number of Compartments in Tank_____

   Size of each compartment_____

2. Seepage Pit Liner

   Manufacturer_____

   Manufacturer Model No._____

   IAPMO Listing No._____

3. Distribution Box

   Manufacturer _____

   Manufacturer Model No._____

   IAPMO Listing No._____

Revised: April 6, 2005
Effective: April 6, 2005
Ref. Code & Section:
2001 CA Plumbing Code , Appendix K

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

PURPOSE: To provide a consistent method of inspection of private sewage disposal systems.

PROCEDURE: The inspection of private sewage (septic) systems requires three visits to the site.

First visit: Pre-inspection, after submittal of plans and payment of plan check fee, prior to issuance of a plumbing permit and commencement of construction activity.

Second visit: When excavation is complete, the septic tank and distribution box are installed; points to be considered include the following:

Septic Tank:

1. Tank is installed on dry, level, well-compacted soil. UPC Section K-10 (a) (3)
2. Inlet invert 2" above outlet invert K-5 (g)
3. Fittings properly vented with legs extending 12" below liquid level
4. Compartment fitting in place
5. Tank is coated in accordance with material used K-5 (m)
6. Located in accordance with Table K-1 (attached) and the approved plans
7. Burial depth of tank in accordance with manufacturer's design, IAPMO listing and approved plans. Deepened tanks installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations ie. grade boards, tank risers, strengthened caps, etc. Interior coating (per UPC K-10) K-5 (k)
8. Manholes brought to grade where under concrete or asphalt paving K-5 (l)
9. Additional manhole shall be provided over the baffle wall when first compartment exceeds 12' in length. K-5 (e)
10. Tank filled with water to flow line. Seams and joints are left exposed (except bottom) and the tank and other components determined to be watertight. K-10 (b) 1

Distribution Box

1. Set level on a concrete slab K-6 (e)
2. Inside coated with a bituminous coating K-6 (e)
3. Invert of inlet 1" minimum above outlet inverts. All outlets at the same level K-6 (e)
4. Located 5' minimum from disposal fields, beds and seepage pits. Table K-1

Disposal Trenches, Bed or Seepage Pit:

1. For disposal trenches or beds, grade line, or other acceptable filter material depth indicators, shall be installed with elevation of leach pipe invert indicated. Slope of leach line not to exceed 3" per 100' of run. K-6 (i) chart.
2. Excavation properly prepared with no smeared surfaces. Soil roughened to facilitate proper percolation. I-6 (b)
3. Width and location of trenches for leach lines and diameter and depth of seepage pit in accordance with Table K-1 and approved plans.
4. In a serial distribution system, upper trench to be saturated before effluent passes to the next lower trench. The connecting down line installed on natural, undisturbed soil. K-6 (j)

Third visit: Leach lines installed to previously determined gradients and ready for back filling.

Disposal Trenches, Beds or Seepage Pit:

1. Filter material (stone, gravel, or slag) to be clean and varying in size from 3/4'" to 2 ½". Liners or brick for seepage pit back filled with rock as required. K-6 (b)
2. Leach lines minimum 4" diameter and checked for consistent grade not exceeding 3" fall in 100 of length. K-6 (i) Chart
3. Fittings watertight with no mitering of pipe. K-6 (f) and K-6 (g)
4. Lines covered with 2" minimum of filter material. K-6 (i) Table
5. Leach line or bed covered with untreated building paper, straw or other acceptable porous material. K-6 (b)
6. Minimum spacing between trenches shall be 4' plus 2' for each additional foot of depth in excess of 1' below the bottom of the drain line. Distribution lines in leach beds spaced not more than 6' on center nor more than 3' from edge of bed. K-6 (i)
7. Multiple lines of approximately equal length. K-6 (f)
8. Distribution boxes properly shaded prior to back filling (reference Code Interpretation-08)

ANALYSIS

This procedure is intended to provide a thorough and accurate inspection of private sewage disposal systems. Any variations from that outlined above will be considered on a case-by-case basis only and must be discussed with the appropriate supervisor.

Appendix CC

Rancho Cucamonga Landscape Ordinance No. 823

Chapter 17.42 - WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING

Sections:

Section 17.42.010 - Purpose and Intent
Section 17.42.020 - Definitions
Section 17.42.030 - Applicability
Section 17.42.040 - Exceptions
Section 17.42.050 - Development of a Water Budget
Section 17.42.060 - Landscape Design Guidelines
Section 17.42.070 - Soil and Grading Requirements
Section 17.42.080 - Implementation
Section 17.42.090 - Compliance/Enforcement
Section 17.42.100 - Recycled Water
Section 17.42.110 - Stormwater Management

Section 17.42.010 - Purpose and Intent

Water is an increasingly precious and precarious resource. Beneficial, efficient and responsible use of existing water resources is key to sustaining existing development and fostering future growth. The City recognizes that landscape water use accounts for more than 60 percent of all domestic water use within the City and the Chino Basin watershed as a whole. Through more efficient landscaping practices, including emerging technology, appropriate landscape choices and efficient maintenance, water usage can be reduced to ensure a stable supply of water now and in the future. This chapter was developed to be at least as effective as the model ordinance adopted by the State of California pursuant to Government Code § 65595. It is therefore the purpose of this section to:

a. To retain the land's natural hydrological role within the Santa Ana Watershed and promote the infiltration of surface water into the groundwater in the Chino Basin.
b. To recognize that landscapes enhance the aesthetic appearance of developments and communities.
c. To encourage the appropriate design, installation, maintenance, and management of landscapes so that water demand can be decreased, runoff can be retained, and flooding can be reduced without a decline in the quality or quantity of landscapes.
d. To preserve existing natural vegetation and the incorporation of native plants, plant communities, and ecosystems into landscape design, where possible.
e. To promote and encourage the use of low water use plants.
f. To minimize the use of cool season turf.
g. To promote the conservation of potable water by maximizing the use of recycled water and other water conserving technology for appropriate applications.
h. To promote public education about water conservation and efficient water management.
i. To reduce or eliminate water waste.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.020 - Definitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following definitions pertain to this Chapter:

A *AMENDMENTS*: means any material added to a soil to improve its physical properties, such as water retention, permeability, water infiltration, and drainage.

ANTI-DRAIN CHECK VALVE: means a valve located under a sprinkler head to hold water in the system to prevent drainage from the lower elevation sprinkler heads when the system is off.

APPLICANT: means a person who requests in writing the approval of a lease, permit, license, certificate or other entitlement for use from one or more public agencies.

APPLICATION RATE: means the depth of water applied to a given area, measured in inches per minute, or inches per hour, or gallons per hour.

APPLIED WATER: means the portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

AUTOMATIC RAIN SHUT-OFF FEATURE: means a system with a component which automatically suspends the irrigation system when it rains.

B *BOTANICAL GARDENS AND ARBORETUMS*: means gardens in which a variety of plants are grown for scientific and educational purposes.

C *CERTIFIED LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION AUDITOR*: means a person certified to perform landscape irrigation audits by an

accredited educational institution or a professional trade organization.

CONTROL VALVE: means a device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system. It may also mean all of the sprinklers or emitters in a line controlled by the valve.

CONTROLLER: means an automatic timing device used to remotely control valves or heads to set an irrigation schedule. A weather-based controller is a controller that uses evapotranspiration or weather data. A self-adjusting irrigation controller is a controller that uses sensor data (i.e., soil moisture sensor).

D *DEVELOPER*: means a landowner or owner's agent responsible for the development of land.

E *ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROJECT*: means a project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WATER USE (ETWU): means the total water used to maintain the landscape.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET): means the loss of water to the atmosphere by the combined processes of evaporation (from soil and plant surfaces) and transpiration (from plant tissues).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET) ADJUSTMENT FACTOR: means a factor of 0.7, that, when applied to reference evapotranspiration, adjusts for plant factors and irrigation efficiency, two major influences upon the amount of water that needs to be applied to the landscape.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION RATE: means the quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time.

H *HYDROZONE*: means a section or zone of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by a valve or set of valves with the same schedule.

I *INFILTRATION RATE*: means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (i.e., inches per hour).

INVASIVE SPECIES: means non indigenous species that adversely affect the habitats they invade economically, environmentally, or ecologically.

IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY: means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The minimum irrigation efficiency for purposes of this ordinance is 0.71.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM: means the network of piping, valves and irrigation heads.

L *LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT*: means a person licensed to practice landscape architecture in the State of California pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 5615) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code.

LANDSCAPE AREA: means all the planting areas, turf areas, and water features in a landscape design plan. The landscape area does not include footprints of buildings or structures, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, decks, patios, gravel or stone walks, other pervious or non-pervious hardscapes, and other non-irrigated areas designated for non-development (e.g., open spaces and existing native vegetation).

LANDSCAPE WATER AUDIT: means an in depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system conducted by a Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor. Audits include, but are not limited to: inspection, system tune-up, system test with distribution uniformity and verification of minimal overspray or runoff that causes overland flow, preparation of an irrigation schedule.

LOW-HEAD DRAINAGE: means drainage from a sprinkler that is caused by water flowing down an irrigation system from a higher level of elevation.

M *MULCH*: means any organic material such as leaves, bark, or inorganic material such as pebbles, stones, gravel, decorative sand or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface to reduce evaporation.

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (MAWA): means the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, the ET adjustment factor and the size of the landscape area.

O *OPERATING PRESSURE*: means the pressure at which an irrigation system of sprinklers is designed by the manufacturer to operate, usually indicated at the base of a sprinkler.

OVERSPRAY: means the water that is delivered beyond the landscaped areas by the irrigation system onto pavements, walks, structures or other non-landscaped areas.

P *PLANT FACTOR*: means a factor, when multiplied by the evapotranspiration rate, estimates the amount of water needed by plants.

PLANTING PLAN: means plan submitted with the construction drawings indicating a list and quantity of plants.

POTABLE WATER: means water that is treated to legal standards for human consumption.

PRESSURE REGULATOR: means a device used in sprinkler systems for radius and high pressure control.

PROJECT: means a total development on an identifiable parcel of land.

R *RAIN SENSOR:* means a system component which detects rainfall and automatically overrides the irrigation system during rain events.

RECYCLED WATER: means treated or recycled wastewater of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and water features. This water is not intended for human consumption.

RUNOFF: means water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the area.

S *SMART IRRIGATION CONTROLLER*: means weather-based or soil moisture-based irrigation controller that monitors and uses information about the environmental conditions at a specific location and landscape to automatically adjust watering schedules.

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN: means plan submitted with the construction drawings indicating results from soil tests and recommended soil amendments.

SOIL TEST: means test done by soil test lab that indicates at minimum soil texture, water holding capacity, pH, and soluble salts.

SOIL TYPE: means the classification of soil based on the percentage of its composition of sand, silt, and clay.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA: means an area of the landscape dedicated to edible plants, areas irrigated with recycled water, and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, and golf courses, where turf provides a playing surface.

SPRINKLER HEAD: means a device which delivers water through a nozzle.

STATIC WATER PRESSURE: means the pipeline or municipal water supply pressure when water is not flowing.

T *TURF*: means a surface layer of earth containing mowed grass or grass-like sedge with its roots. Annual bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Red fescue, and Tall fescue are common cool-season turf. Bermuda grass, Kikuyu grass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustine grass, Zoysia grass, Carex pansa, and Buffalo grass are common warm-season turf. Synthetic turf is an appropriate substitute for natural turf.

W *WATER FEATURE*: means any water applied to the landscape for non-irrigation, decorative purposes. Fountains, streams, ponds, lakes, and swimming pools are considered water features.

WATER CONSERVING LANDSCAPE DESIGN: means a landscape design developed to conserve water.

WUCOLS: means the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, the Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclaimation, 2000.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.030 - Applicability

A. This chapter shall apply to the following:

1. New construction and rehabilitated landscapes for public agency projects and private development projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.
2. New construction and rehabilitated landscapes which are developer-installed residential projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.
3. New construction projects which are homeowner-installed residential projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.040 - Exceptions

A. This chapter does not apply to:

1. Registered local, state or federal historical sites.
2. Ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.
3. Mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.
4. Botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.050 - Development of a Water Budget

A. Intent. In order to conserve water, applicable projects shall develop a water budget. The water budget is based on the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), which is a calculation of the maximum amount of water allowed to be used within the landscape area, and the Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU), which is the actual amount of water to be used within the landscape area. The ETWU cannot exceed the MAWA.

B. Establishing A Water Budget.

1. Maximum Applied Water Allowance. A landscape's maximum applied water allowance shall be calculated using the following formula:

   MAWA = (ETo) (0.7) (LA) (0.62)

   Where:

   MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance

   ETo = Evapotranspiration Rate

   0.7 = Evapotranspiration (ET) Adjustment Factor

   LA = Landscape Area

   0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons)

   For special landscape areas, the ET adjustment factor is 1.0. When the project area consists of both standard and special landscape areas, calculate each area separately and combine to receive a final MAWA.

2. Estimated Total Water Use: A landscape's Estimated Total Water Use shall be calculated using the following formula:

   ETWU = (ETo)(0.62)(PF x HA / IE; + SLA<?xpp sz;20q)10q?>

   Where:

   ETWU = Estimated Total Water Use

   ETo = Evapotranspiration Rate

   0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons)

   PF = Plant Factor

   HA = Hydrozone area (square feet)

   0.71 = Irrigation efficiency

   SLA = Special Landscape Area (square feet)

   The evapotranspiration rate (ETo) for both calculations shall be consistent. The evapotranspiration rate (ETo) will be derived from current reference data, such as from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) or

other equivalent data, as determined by the Planning Director.

C. Water Budget Calculations. All water budget calculations shall adhere to the following requirements:

1. The plant factor used shall be from WUCOLS. Plant factor ranges from 0 to 0.3 for low water use plants, from 0.4 to 0.6 for moderate water use plants, and from 0.7 to 1.0 for high water use plants.
2. All water features shall be included in the high water use hydrozone and temporarily irrigated areas shall be included in the low water use hydrozone and calculated in the ETWU as such.
3. Synthetic turf shall be included in the ETWU as a low water use plant.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.060 - Landscape Design Guidelines

A. Purpose and Intent. The appropriate use of landscape materials is an important element of a successful development. This section is not designed to limit landscape design but rather to reinforce the nexus between innovative design and water conservation principles. Designers have the option to use any plant in the plant palette, except where specific types of plants are required by the Development Code or any Specific Plans or Special Overlays; however, the Estimated Total Water Use cannot exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance.

B. Public Safety and Fire Protection. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, projects that are within the designated Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area shall conform to the landscaping, vegetation management, fuel modification, species limitations, and spacing provisions of the California Fire Code as adopted by the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District.

C. Plant Selection and Grouping.

1. Plants having similar water needs shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones.
2. Plants shall be selected appropriately based upon their adaptability to the climate, geologic, and topographical conditions of the site. Protection and preservation of existing native species and natural areas is encouraged. The planting of appropriate trees is encouraged.
3. Minimize the use of turf. Turf areas shall be used wisely in response to functional needs and shall not exceed the MAWA (maximum applied water allowance). Where turf is installed, the use of warm season turf is strongly encouraged.
4. If synthetic turf is used as an alternative to natural turf, it shall be installed in combination with other natural plant materials (i.e. trees, shrubs and groundcover) to enhance the overall landscaping design.
5. Invasive species of plants should be avoided especially near parks, buffers, greenbelts, water bodies, and open spaces because of their potential to cause harm in sensitive areas.
6. The appropriate use of mulch is encouraged within developed landscapes to retain moisture.

D. Water Features.

1. Recirculating water systems shall be used for decorative water features.
2. Where available, recycled water shall be used as the source for water features (excluding swimming pools and spas).
3. The surface area of a water feature will be included in the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) calculation with a plant factor equivalent to that of a high water use plant.

E. Irrigation Requirements.

1. All irrigation systems shall be designed to prevent runoff, over-spray, low head drainage and other similar conditions. Soil types and infiltration rates shall be considered when designing irrigation systems. Irrigation systems shall be designed, constructed, managed, and maintained to achieve as high an overall efficiency as possible.
2. Dedicated (separate) landscape water meters shall be installed for all projects greater than 5,000 square feet, except for single-family residences (Authority Cited: Statutes of 2006, AB 1881, Chapter 559, Article 44.5, Section 535). Dedicated landscape water meters are highly recommended on landscape areas less than 5,000 square feet to facilitate water management.
3. All irrigation systems shall include:
   a. A smart irrigation controller, or other equivalent technology, which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions shall be required. The planting areas shall be grouped and irrigated in relation to hydrozones based on similarity of water requirements (i.e. turf separate from shrub and groundcover, full sun exposure areas separate from shade areas; top of slope separate from toe of slope).
   b. Anti-drain check valves shall be installed to prevent low-head drainage in sprinkler heads.
   c. A pressure regulator shall be required when the static water pressure exceeds the maximum recommended operating pressure of the irrigation system.
   d. A rain sensor with an automatic rain shut-off feature shall be required.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.070 - Soil and Grading Requirements

A. Soil testing shall be performed after mass grading, prior to landscape installation to ensure the selection of appropriate plant material that is suitable for the site, and reported in a soil management plan. The soil management plan shall include.

1. Determination of soil texture, indicating the available water holding capacity.
2. An approximate soil infiltration rate either measured or derived from soil texture/infiltration rate tables. A range of infiltration rates shall be noted where appropriate.
3. A measure of pH and total soluble salts and recommended amendments.

B. Grading on-site shall be designed to minimize unnecessary soil compaction, erosion and water waste. Grading plans must satisfy the requirements outlined in Chapter 19.04 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code and be submitted as part of the

landscape documentation package.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.080 - Implementation

A. Applicants subject to the requirements of this chapter shall submit a complete landscape package to the City. The application shall be submitted in two parts: A Conceptual Landscape Plan, which is submitted with an initial application or when otherwise required by the City, and a Final Landscape Plan, submitted upon approval of the project, prior to the issuance of a building permit. If the project does not require discretionary approval, a Final Landscape Plan shall be submitted prior to issuance of a building permit. All applications and plans shall conform to the plant, irrigation, and water budget formula requirements set forth in this chapter.

B. The Conceptual Landscape Plan shall, at minimum, include:
   1. A design statement, irrigation notes, planting notes and a conceptual plant palette identifying proposed hydrozones.
   2. MAWA and ETWU calculations for the landscape project area.
   3. Evidence of compliance with the vegetation management requirements for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area where applicable.

C. All applications shall include landscape construction drawings that comply with the design standards and specifications contained in this chapter. The Final Landscape Plan shall be in substantial compliance with the Conceptual Landscape Plan. All Final Landscape Plans shall include an irrigation plan, a planting and soils plan, a water management plan and a vegetation management plan, if applicable, with detailed notes and legends necessary for a complete landscape plan review.

D. The Final Landscape Plan shall, at minimum, include:
   1. Irrigation Plan. The irrigation plan shall be a separate document from the planting plan. The irrigation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and include pressure calculations and the location, installation details, and specifications of control valves, irrigation heads, piping, irrigation controllers, and power supply.
   2. Planting Plan and Soils Plan - The planting plan shall include, but not be limited to:
      a. description of any existing plant material to be retained or removed.
      b. A plan showing the planting areas and hydrozones, plant spacing, plant location and size, natural features, water features and all paved areas.
      c. A legend listing the common and botanical plant names and total quantities by container size and species.
      d. A description of the seed mixes with application rates and relevant germination specifications.
      e. Soil management plan, including the soil test results and recommendations.
      f. The grading plan shall be submitted for reference.
   3. Water Management Plan - A Water Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. The Plan shall include:
      a. An introduction and statement of site conditions as described above or a Landscape Concept Plan.
      b. Identification of the party(ies) responsible for implementation of the Water Management Plan.
      c. The anticipated water requirements in inches per year and water budget for the various hydrozones identified in the landscape concept plan to include calculations demonstrating an overall water budget that requires no more irrigation than the 0.7 of the ET adjustment factor. This includes full calculations for both the MAWA and ETWU.
      d. A description of the water delivery systems, including the type of irrigation system to be used; water conservation methods to be applied and precipitation rates for each hydrozone.
      e. Seasonal irrigation water schedules or procedures for programming of proposed SMART controllers.
      f. A maintenance plan for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the irrigation system.
   4. Vegetation Management Plan - A vegetation management plan shall be prepared that is in conformance with the requirements for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area where applicable. The Plan shall include:
      a. Delineation and landscaping details, including horizontal and vertical spacing of plants and trees, of the Fuel Modification Zone.
      b. Landscaping, existing plant and/or tree removal, and native species management details, including horizontal and vertical spacing of plants and trees, of the Fuel Reduction Zone.
      c. Plant palette details that provide evidence that proposed species are approved for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area.

E. All applications for model homes shall include the nature of public information documents and signage that will be placed at model homes describing water conservation principles used in the landscaping for the model home.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.090 - Compliance/Enforcement

A. Prior to issuance of a building permit for a project, a final landscape plan prepared by an independent licensed landscape architect shall be submitted to the Planning Director for review and approval. The licensed landscape architect shall ensure that all components of the package adhere to the requirements of this chapter. Any documentation packages submitted without the signature of a licensed landscape architect shall not be accepted for review.

B. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or final inspection for a project subject to this chapter, a Certificate of Completion shall be submitted to the Planning Director certifying that the landscaping has been completed in accordance with the approved Planting and Irrigation Plans for the project. The Certificate of Completion shall be signed by a licensed landscape architect or licensed landscape contractor and shall indicate that:
   1. The landscaping has been installed in conformance with the approved Planting and Irrigation Plans.
   2. The smart irrigation controller has been set according to the irrigation schedule.

3. The irrigation system has been adjusted to maximize irrigation efficiency and eliminate overspray and runoff.
4. A copy of the irrigation schedule has been prepared for the property owner. A copy of the irrigation schedule shall be attached to the Certificate of Completion.

C. Upon notice of the applicant, the Planning Director shall have the right to enter the project site to conduct inspections for the purpose of enforcing this chapter before, during, and immediately after installation of the landscaping.

D. A copy of the approved Final Landscape Plan shall be submitted by the applicant to the Cucamonga Valley Water District. If the property is found to be in excess of their established MAWA, the property shall be subject to a landscape water audit.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.100 - Recycled Water

A. The installation of recycled water irrigation systems (i.e., dual distribution systems) shall be required to allow for the current and future use of recycled water, unless a written exemption has been granted stating that recycled water will not be available in the foreseeable future.

B. Irrigation systems shall make use of recycled water unless a written exemption has been granted stating that recycled water meeting all public health codes and standards is not available and will not be available in the foreseeable future.

C. The recycled water irrigation systems shall be designed and operated in accordance with all City, County, and State codes.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Section 17.42.110 - Stormwater Management

A. Stormwater management combines practices to minimize runoff and water waste to recharge groundwater and to improve water quality. Implementing stormwater best management practices into the landscape, irrigation, and grading design plans to minimize runoff and increase retention and infiltration are highly recommended on-site.

B. Project applicants shall refer to Chapter 19.20 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code for information on stormwater requirements and stormwater management plans.

(Ord. No. 823, § 6, 12-2-2009)

Appendix DD

Landscaping BMP Fact Sheets

A SAFE GARDEN: A LOT DEPENDS ON IT.

Protect your family and community when using pesticides and fertilizers.

- **STRATEGICALLY** apply products on your lawn only when rain is not expected.
- **SPOT-APPLY** directly on the problem instead of the whole area.
- **SAFELY** dispose of unwanted products. The County of San Bernardino offers 9 HHW Centers that accept pesticides, fertilizers and other toxic waste FREE of charge.

sbcounty.gov/stormwater
(800) CLEANUP

San Bernardino County STORMWATER PROGRAM

Artwork Courtesy of the City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program. Printed on recycled paper.

UN JARDÍN SANO:
MUCHO DEPENDE DE ÉL.

Proteja a su familia y a su comunidad cuando utilice pesticidas y fertilizantes.

- **ESTRATÉGICAMENTE** aplique productos en su césped solamente cuando no se espera lluvia.
- **ESCASAMENTE** aplique los productos directamente en el área en donde exista el problema en lugar de distribuirlo en todo el jardín.
- **ELIMINE** productos tóxicos sanamente. El Condado de San Bernardino ofrece 9 centros de recolección que aceptan pesticidas, fertilizantes y otros desechos tóxicos GRATUITAMENTE.

sbcounty.gov/stormwater
(800) CLEANUP

San Bernardino County
STORMWATER PROGRAM

Arte Cortesía del Programa de Agua Pluvial de la Ciudad de Los Angeles. Impreso en papel reciclado.

Appendix EE

Stormwater Best Management Practices "A Guide for Equestrian and Livestock owners"

Pesticide Disposal

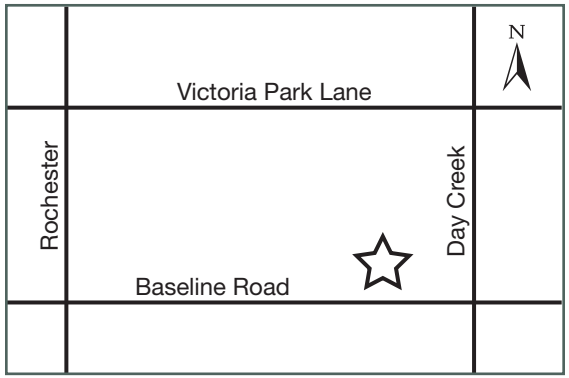
Try to use up the product or give your unused portion to a fellow horse owner who can use it. Dispose of empty, dry containers in the trash. Otherwise, take unused pesticides to the City's Household Hazardous Waste facility.

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Household Hazardous Waste Facility
12158 Baseline Road
(between Rochester and Day Creek)

Open Saturdays
8 AM to Noon*

*Weather permitting. Site will close in the event of high winds, rain, or extreme heat.

- Limit of 15 gallons or 125lbs. per visit.
- Keep substances in original containers or clearly label unmarked containers. DO NOT MIX SUBSTANCES.



Questions?

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Environmental Programs
Info Line
(909) 919-2635

For questions about:

- **Stormwater pollution prevention**
- **Manure disposal**
- **Pesticide disposal**

BURRTEC
WASTE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Printing and distribution courtesy of Burrtec Waste Industries.

Special thanks to the City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program for the use of their content. Additional information consulted from "Pest Management Recommendations for Horses", P.E. Kaufman, C.W. Pitts, and D.A. Rutz, Cornell University, Penn State University Cooperative Extension Publication (2000).

Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP)

A Guide For Equestrian and Livestock Owners

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Engineering Services Department
Environmental Programs Section

Rancho Cucamonga

Pollution Prevention
It's Up to Us

Rancho Cucamonga has two drainage systems–the sewers and the storm drains. The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from city streets out to the ocean. Because the system contains no filters, it now serves the unintended function of carrying pollution into local creeks, the Santa Ana River, and eventually contaminating coastal waters.

This pamphlet will tell you how to prevent pollution from stormwater or urban runoff.

Rain, industrial and household water mixed with urban pollutants creates stormwater pollution. The pollutants include: oil and other automotive fluids, paint and construction debris, yard and animal wastes, pesticides, sediment, and litter.

Urban runoff pollution flows to the ocean through the storm drain system–151 miles of pipes that take water and debris straight from city streets to the river. Urban runoff enters creeks and the Santa Ana River untreated, carrying toxic chemicals with it, and eventually to the Pacific Ocean.

Urban runoff pollution contaminates local creeks and water bodies with bacteria, harms aquatic life, and increases the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutters and catch basins.

By following these Best Management Practices (BMPs), you will help ensure a cleaner city and environment.

Animal Waste Problem

Animal waste contributes to water pollution when it is improperly stored or left uncovered near small streams and storm drains. During rainfall, it is washed into storm drains and flows untreated, directly into water bodies.

Animal waste contains some nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, as well as bacteria. The nutrients fertilize aquatic plants and cause them to proliferate. This depletes oxygen in the water and kills aquatic life. The high bacteria levels in the water can cause gastro-intestinal disorders and other medical problems for swimmers.

Sediment is also a common pollutant washed from pastures and livestock facilities. It creates multiple problems once it enters the ocean. It harms aquatic life by clogging the gills of fish, blocking light transmission and increasing ocean water temperature.

Solutions

Facility Design

- Site barns, corrals and other high-use areas on the portion of property that drains away from the nearest creek, stream, or stormdrain.
- Install gutters that will divert runoff away from livestock area.
- Design diversion terraces which drain into areas with sufficient vegetation to filter the flow.
- Incorporate non-erosive water drainage designs for parking areas, culverts, and arenas.

Collection and Storage of Manure

Improperly stored manure can leach nutrients into ground and surface water. Storage facilities should be located away from creeks to prevent accidental contamination due to spills. Also, keep containers away from roof overhangs where rain water can cause open containers to overflow into driveways and runoff can enter the storm drain system. Collect soiled bedding and manure frequently from stalls and paddocks, and place in the green waste bins for weekly removal by Burrtec Waste Industries. Additional bins are available for a fee by contacting Customer Service at (909) 987-3717.

Pasture Management

- Confine animals in properly fenced areas except for exercise and grazing time.
- Corrals, stables and barns should be located on higher ground when possible and surrounded by pasture to act as a natural filtration system.
- Utilize fencing to keep horses away from environmentally sensitive areas and protect creek and stream banks from contamination and erosion.

Horse Care Tips

Pest control products and horse grooming can generate runoff that enters untreated into our creeks and rivers directly or through storm drains. Here are some tips to consider:

Pest Control

An integrated pest management plan combines multiple attacks against harmful pests rather than depending on pesticides alone. They include eliminating habitat through sanitation management, using traps, introducing biological controls such as swallows and other insect eating animals, and putting a mask or fly sheet on your horse.

Horse Grooming

A product that is biodegradable and natural can still harm the environment due to its toxicity. Consider less-toxic products, and follow their application instructions. Use them in areas away from creeks and storm drains, and clean up spills promptly.

Similar BMPs for washing your car also applies to your horse. Allow the wash water to seep into the ground or wash in an area that is routed to the sanitary sewer system away from storm drains or creeks where the runoff can accidentally enter.

Appendix FF

Agency Notification List

Agency Contact List	Contact Name	Telephone Fax Number	Non-Business Hours	Cell Phone	Pager
Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB)	-	909-782-4130 951-781-6288 fax	-	-	-
The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)	-	800-852-7550	916-262-1621	-	-
San Bernardino Environmental Health Division-Emergency	-	800-472-2376	909-356-3811	-	-
Cucamonga Valley Water District - Answering Service during Non-Business Hours	-	-	909-398-0255	-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Police Department - Emergency Services	-	909-477-2800		-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department	-	909-988-5911	909-391-0689	-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Code Enforcement	Kurt Keating	909-477-2740 x4253	909-773-2613	-	-
City of Rancho Cucamonga Public Works Services Department	Bill Wittkopf	909-477-2730	909-773-2613		
City of Rancho Cucamonga Environmental Programs	Linda Ceballos	909-477-2740 x4060			
San Bernardino Flood Control	-	909-387-8109	909-356-3805	-	-
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	-	909-980-3994	-	-	-
San Bernardino County Sheriff	-	909-988-6571	-	-	-
Caltrans	-	909-383-4561	-	-	-

Appendix GG

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan EIR Section 4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

4.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section analyzes potential impacts on hydrology and water quality based on a review of existing publications and regulations.

4.9.1 RELEVANT PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

Federal

Clean Water Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for the discharge of pollutants to "Waters of the U.S." from any point source. In 1987, the CWA was again amended to require that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establish regulations for permitting under the NPDES permit program for municipal and industrial storm water discharges. The USEPA published final regulations regarding storm water discharges on November 16, 1990. The regulations require that municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) discharges to surface waters be regulated by an NPDES permit. MS4s are a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains), and are owned or operated by a public body that has jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes. The MS4s are designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water only (i.e., not wastewater or combined sewage).

In addition, the CWA requires States to adopt water quality standards for water bodies for USEPA approval. Water quality standards consist of designated beneficial uses for a particular water body (e.g., wildlife habitat, agricultural supply, fishing), along with water quality criteria necessary to support those uses. Water quality criteria are prescribed concentrations or levels of constituents, such as lead, suspended sediment, and fecal coliform bacteria, or narrative statements which represent the quality of water that supports a particular use. Because California had not established a complete list of acceptable water quality criteria, the USEPA established numeric water quality criteria for certain toxic constituents in the form of the California Toxics Rule (see 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* §131.38).

National Flood Insurance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides flood insurance, floodplain management, and flood hazard mapping. Communities subject to flood hazards voluntarily participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce the potential for flood damage. In turn, the NFIP offers Federally funded flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. Under this program, FEMA produces Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) that identify properties and buildings in flood insurance risk areas. Flood hazards related to storm events are generally described in terms of 100- or 500-year floods. These are floods that, respectively, have a 1 percent and 0.2 percent chance of occurring every year.

Emergency Action Plans for Dams

Because dam failure can have severe consequences, FEMA requires that all dam owners develop Emergency Action Plans (EAP) that specify warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions to be implemented in the event of dam failure. Although there may be coordination with County

officials in the development of the EAP, the responsibility for developing potential flood inundation maps and facilitation of emergency response is the responsibility of the dam owner.

State

California Porter-Cologne Act

Although it does establish certain guidelines for program development, the CWA places the primary responsibility for the control of water pollution and for planning the development and use of water resources with the States. California's primary statute governing water quality and water pollution issues is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act grants the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) broad powers to protect water quality and is the primary vehicle for implementing California's responsibilities under the Federal CWA. The Porter-Cologne Act grants the SWRCB and the RWQCBs authority and responsibility to (1) adopt plans and policies; (2) regulate discharges to surface water and groundwater; (3) regulate waste disposal sites; and (4) require cleanup of discharges of hazardous materials and other pollutants. The Porter-Cologne Act also establishes reporting requirements for unintended discharges of any hazardous substance, sewage, and oil or petroleum products.

Each RWQCB must formulate and adopt a water quality plan (or Basin Plan) for its region. The regional plans conform to the policies set forth in the Porter-Cologne Act and those established by the SWRCB in its State Water Policy. The Porter-Cologne Act also enables the RWQCBs to include water discharge prohibitions applicable to particular conditions, areas, or types of waste within its regional plan. The RWQCBs are also authorized to (1) enforce discharge limitations; (2) take actions to prevent violations of these limitations from occurring; and (3) conduct investigations to determine the status of the quality of any of the waters of the State. Civil and criminal penalties are imposed on persons who violate the requirements of the Porter-Cologne Act or any SWRCB/RWQCB orders.

Safe Water Drinking Act

The Safe Water Drinking Act of 1974 regulates public drinking supplies to protect public health and safety. The law is designed to protect drinking water and water sources such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells.

NPDES Construction General Permit

Pursuant to CWA Section 402(p), which requires regulations for permitting of certain storm water discharges, the SWRCB has issued a Statewide General NPDES Permit for storm water discharges from construction sites (NPDES No. CAS000002, California Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2001-046; Modification of Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ, SWRCB, NPDES, General Permit for Storm water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity). This permit was revised on September 2, 2009, and is now Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ. Construction activities subject to this permit include clearing, grading, and ground disturbances such as stockpiling or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility.

Under the Construction General Permit, storm water discharges from construction sites with a disturbance area of one acre or more are required to either obtain individual NPDES permits for storm water discharges or be covered by the Construction General Permit. Coverage under the Construction General Permit coverage is obtained by completing and filing a Notice of Intent

(NOI) with the SWRCB and preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to any land disturbance. The SWPPP identifies erosion control, sediment control, tracking control, wind erosion control, waste management, and non-storm water management best management practices (BMPs) that would be implemented during the construction phase to reduce or eliminate pollutants entering the storm drain system.

Dam Safety and Inundation Maps

Dams with heights greater than 25 feet or storage capacities of more than 50 acre-feet are regulated and monitored for structural safety by the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams in accordance with Division 3 of the *California Water Code*. Dam regulations substantially reduce the chance of catastrophic failure in the event of an earthquake or dam failure.

In addition, Section 8589.5 of the *California Government Code* requires dam owners to provide the Governor's Office of Emergency Services with an inundation map showing the extent of damage to life and property that would occur given a complete and sudden dam failure at full capacity. These maps facilitate emergency planning and response by dam operators, Cities, and Counties affected by inundation hazards.

Regional

Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin

The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin* (also the Basin Plan for the Santa Ana Region, hereafter referred to as the "Basin Plan") seeks to preserve and enhance water quality and to protect the beneficial uses of water bodies in the Santa Ana River watershed. The Basin Plan discusses the existing water quality, beneficial uses of the groundwater and surface waters, and local water quality conditions and problems within the Santa Ana River watershed. The Basin Plan provides water quality standards for water resources in the Santa Ana River and its watershed, and includes an implementation plan to maintain these standards. The standards serve as the basis for the basin's regulatory programs.

Basin Plan implementation occurs primarily through issuance of individual Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs); discharge prohibitions; water quality certifications; programs for salt management, non-point sources, and storm water; and monitoring and regulatory enforcement actions, as necessary.

An amendment to the Basin Plan is currently in progress, which would revise the definition and water quality objectives related to beneficial uses for REC-1 (water contact recreation) and REC-2 (non-contact water recreation).

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit

In 2002, the Santa Ana RWQCB issued an NPDES Storm Water Permit and WDRs (Order No. R8-2002-0012) under the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Act for discharges of storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff, and drainage within the Upper Santa Ana River watershed in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. This permit expired on April 27, 2007 and was administratively extended. Renewal of waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for San Bernardino County is in process under Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana RWQCB and is subject to the waste discharge requirements of the MS4 Permit for San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and the proposed permit for San Bernardino County. The County and cities within the County are co-permittees under the MS4 permit, and have legal authority to enforce the terms of the permit in their jurisdictions.

The ultimate goal of the MS4 Permit and the related urban storm water management program is to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.[1] To implement the requirements of the permit, the County developed guidelines to control and mitigate storm water quality and quantity impacts to receiving waters as a result of new development and redevelopment. The guidelines require the development of a Water Quality Management Plan that identifies post-construction BMPs to reduce discharges of pollutants into storm water.

Water Quality Management Plan

The NPDES Permit and WDRs for the Upper Santa Ana River watershed (Order No. R8-2002-0012) requires co-permittees to develop and implement programs for storm water management within San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, which would regulate the discharge of pollutants into the storm water and/or runoff into the storm drain system and receiving waters within the area covered by the NPDES permit.

In compliance with this permit, the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works' Storm Water Program contains guidelines for the preparation of Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) by new development and major redevelopment projects of specific land uses and sizes. A WQMP is required as part of the permit process and commits the developer to the implementation of long-term BMPs. Individual WQMPs need to identify pollutants of concern based on the proposed land use and site activities, and select applicable site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs that would effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges from entering the storm drain system and that would reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water conveyance systems to the maximum extent possible. The WQMP also calls for the on-site retention of storm water to prevent hydrologic conditions of concern (HCOC)—including flooding, erosion, scour, sedimentation, natural habitats, vegetation stress, slope stability, water quality degradation, and altered flow regime at downstream water channels/bodies—if the facilities have not been engineered to their ultimate capacities or if natural conditions are present.

Santa Ana River Mainstream Project

The Counties of Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino are working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to design and construct the Santa Ana River Mainstream project. This project will provide increased flood protection to the communities within the three counties, and will include specific environmental restoration projects. The Mainstream Project will cover 75 miles from the Santa Ana River headwaters to its mouth, providing the upper and lower Santa Ana River Basin with flood protection levels ranging from 100-year to 190-year flood flows. Structural improvements have been completed at Seven Oaks Dam and are planned at Mill Creek Levee, San Timoteo Creek, Prado Dam, Oak Street Drain in Corona, 23 miles of the lower Santa Ana River, and Santiago Creek. Prado Dam and the spillway will be raised an additional 30 feet in height. Ninety-two acres of marshland located within the Santa Ana River Salt Marsh will be restored to increase the marsh's value as a wetland habitat. In addition, a large portion of Santa Ana Canyon will be purchased, and a resource, habitat, and floodplain

[1] Beneficial uses refers to the various ways that water can be used for the benefit of people and wildlife (i.e., drinking, swimming, agricultural water supply, and support of aquatic habitats).

management plan will be developed to ensure that part of the canyon will not be subject to urban development. Since the City of Rancho Cucamonga is located within the Santa Ana River watershed, this project would improve flood protection in the City while reducing the potential for downstream flooding due to runoff from the City.

Water Rights

Groundwater resources within the Cucamonga and Chino basins that underlie the City are adjudicated. The Chino Basin Watermaster Judgment in 1975 (Case No. RCV 51010—formerly Case No. SCV 164327) regulates groundwater pumping in the Chino Basin by various public and private entities. The Chino Basin Watermaster is responsible for implementing the judgment through the Optimum Basin Management Program. This program calls out groundwater monitoring; development of recharge capabilities, storage, and recovery projects; management of salt loads; development of reclaimed and storm water recharge; and coordination with other agencies to enhance groundwater resources (Chino Basin Watermaster 2009). The adjudication safe yield of the Chino Basin is estimated at approximately 145,000 acre-feet/year (MWD 2007).

Groundwater pumping from the Cucamonga Basin is limited by a 1958 Superior Court judgment, which specifies water rights of individual groundwater producers and the amount that can be exported to non-overlying areas for use by individual producers. Requirements for spreading are included, but no annual reporting is required. No watermaster has been appointed for the Cucamonga Basin. Instead, this basin is operated as part of the Chino Basin. This basin has approximately 22,721 acre-feet/year of groundwater that is considered its adjudication safe yield (MWD 2007).

Local

Floodplain Management Regulations

The City's Floodplain Management Regulations are contained in Chapter 19.12, Floodplain Management Regulations of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code. The City restricts or prohibits structures and land uses within designated floodplains that do not comply with the regulations. The regulations require that development be reasonably safe from flooding and not increase the base flood level by more than one foot where base flood elevations have been determined, but a floodway has not been designated. Projects that involve alteration or relocation of a watercourse are required to notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources of the relocation, provide the Federal Insurance Administration and FEMA with evidence of such notification, and ensure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse is maintained.

Floodplain Management Regulations also require that flood hazard reduction measures be implemented in the floodplain areas, which would include anchoring, flood-resistant materials, drainage around structures, elevation of lowest floor above base flood elevation, floodproofing, elimination of floodwater infiltration or discharges from water and sewer lines; prohibition of floodway encroachment; and mobile home and recreational vehicle standards. Regulations for development in mudslide-prone and erosion-prone areas are also included.

Storm Water Discharge Regulations

Chapter 19.20 of the Municipal Code is the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance. The ordinance was adopted to comply with the CWA, the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the City's NPDES permit, and seeks to protect and enhance the quality of water bodies and water courses. The regulations address

connections to the City's MS4 system, prohibited discharges, compliance with NPDES permits, implementation of BMPs, spill containment, immediate notification and written notification of accidental discharge, and property owner responsibility for illegal discharges.

Drainage Master Plans

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has adopted two drainage master plans for the eastern and the western sections of the City. The drainage master plans establish a means to collect revenue from development in order to offset the cost of constructing the drainage system. The City Master Plan of Drainage-Westside Area applies to the area located primarily between the Deer Creek Channel on the east and the Cucamonga Channel on the west. The Etiwanda/San Sevaine Area Drainage Policy, with its associated Etiwanda Area Master Plan of Drainage, identifies drainage facilities and fees for the area located along the western side of Etiwanda Avenue to the easterly City limits north of 4th Street. These drainage master plans address the flood control needs of a fully developed drainage area and identify the regional and local facilities needed to adequately convey a 100-year storm event.

Areas not covered by the two drainage master plans are expected to provide the needed storm drainage system as outlined in the applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan. Developers within these areas are responsible for completing the necessary drainage facilities not covered by the City's drainage master plans.

4.9.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

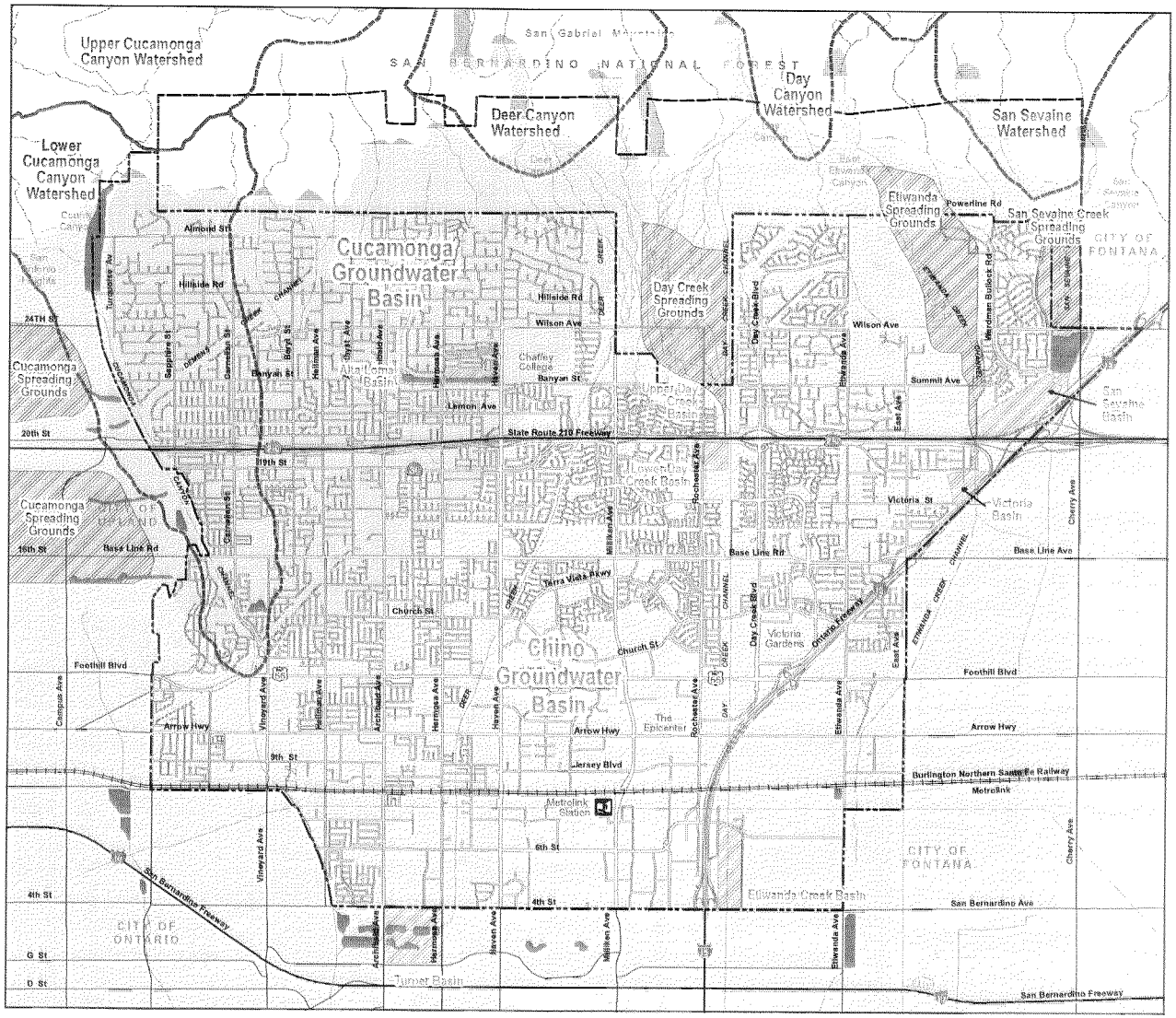
Hydrology

Surface Water

The Santa Ana River drains a 2,620-square-mile area located south of the east-west ridges of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and north of the Santa Margarita River watershed. The 100-mile long river generally runs southwesterly from the San Bernardino Mountains north of Seven Oaks Dam toward the San Bernardino and Chino valleys, cutting through the Santa Ana Mountains, and flowing down into the Orange County coastal plain before its outlet at the Pacific Ocean in Huntington Beach. The City of Rancho Cucamonga is located within the watershed of the Santa Ana River. Runoff from the City drains into Reach 3 of the Upper Santa Ana River, which is the segment located between Prado Dam and Mission Boulevard in Riverside County (Santa Ana RWQCB 2008).

Locally, there are four canyon watersheds in the San Gabriel Mountains that direct storm water through the City: the Cucamonga Canyon, Deer Canyon, Day Canyon, and East Etiwanda Canyon watersheds. Two smaller watershed areas—Demens and Hermosa Creeks—are located just south of Cucamonga and Deer Canyons (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a). Exhibit 4.9-1, Major Watersheds, shows the location of the four major watersheds.

The alluvial fans located at the mouth of the San Antonio, Cucamonga, Deer, Day, East Etiwanda, and San Sevaine Canyons are subject to flooding, and flood control basins/spreading grounds have been built to limit the extent of floodwaters on downstream areas. Creeks through the City have also been channelized. Cucamonga Creek, Demens Creek, and Deer Creek drain the western section of the City. Demens and Deer Creeks join Cucamonga Creek, which runs southerly and connects to Chino Creek near the State Route 71 (SR-71) Freeway and to Mill Creek and the Santa Ana River at Prado Park (just east of Prado Dam). Day Creek, Etiwanda Creek, and San Sevaine Creek drain the eastern section of the City. Day Creek and San



Major Watersheds

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update

Exhibit 4.9-1

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Sevaine Creek join Etiwanda Creek, which runs southerly and connects to the Santa Ana River east of the Interstate 15 (I-15) Freeway (Santa Ana RWQCB 2008).

Storm Drainage

The City's storm drainage and flood control system provides both regional and local drainage, and provides debris basins and spreading grounds designed to reduce mud flows. Storm drainage in the City is provided by curbs and gutter along streets, which direct storm water into catch basins, pipes, and concrete channels that run southerly in or near the City. The City maintains 104 miles of storm drains and 2,200 drainage structures within its storm drainage system (Rancho Cucamonga 2010a). These facilities connect to the regional storm drainage system owned and maintained by the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, which includes channelized creeks, debris basins, and spreading grounds. Together, the City and the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works prepare drainage plans and review development projects using the County's design criteria (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

Groundwater

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is underlain by the Chino and Cucamonga groundwater basins, with the Cucamonga basin underlying the area located generally north of the Red Hill inferred fault and the Chino basin underlying the area south of the fault. The Red Hill Fault acts as a hydrological barrier between the two groundwater basins. Exhibit 4.9-2, Groundwater Basins, shows the boundaries of the Chino and Cucamonga Basins (Chino Basin Watermaster 2005a).

The Chino Groundwater Basin is located under approximately 235 square miles of the upper Santa Ana River Watershed, and is bound by the Red Hill Fault, the San Gabriel Mountains, and the Cucamonga Basin to the north; the Rialto-Colton Fault to the northeast; the groundwater divide to the Rialto-Colton Basin to the east; Jurupa Hills, Pedley Hills, and the Riverside Narrows to the southeast; La Sierra Hills and the Temescal Basin to the south; Chino Hills and Puente Hills to the southwest; the groundwater divide to the Pomona and Claremont Groundwater Basins to the west; and the San Jose Fault to the northwest (Chino Basin Watermaster 2005a).

The Chino Groundwater Basin underlies an alluvial valley that slopes from the north to the south at a one to two percent grade. Data from the Chino Basin Watermaster indicates that groundwater depths in the Chino Basin in the City range from 350 to 600 feet below the ground surface, with deeper groundwater levels at the northern section and shallower groundwater levels at the southern section (Chino Basin Watermaster 2007b).

Water sources in the Chino Basin include water flow infiltration within unlined stream channels overlying the Basin; infiltration of storm water and municipal wastewater discharges within the Santa Ana River channel; underflow from the saturated sediments and fractures within the nearby mountains and hills; artificial recharge at storm water spreading grounds; imported water; recycled water; underflow from seepage across the Red Hill Fault (from the Cucamonga Basin), the San Jose Fault (from the Claremont Heights and Pomona basins), and the Rialto-Colton Fault (from the Rialto-Colton Basin); intermittent underflow from the Temescal Basin; and percolation of rainfall and returns from irrigation use (Chino Basin Watermaster 2005a).

An average of approximately 154,000 acre-feet/year of water was pumped from this basin between 1985 and 2005 (MWD 2007). In 2006/2007, approximately 171,491 acre-feet was pumped from the basin. In 2007/2008, 137,427 acre-feet was pumped from the basin (Chino Basin Watermaster 2008). Amounts in excess of the safe yield were accompanied by basin recharge with imported water and recycled water.

The estimated total basin storage is about 6 million acre-feet, with 5 million acre-feet of water in storage and about 1 million acre-feet of unused storage space. Approximately 500,000 acre-feet of unused storage space is available (MWD 2007).

The Cucamonga Basin is bound on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains and the Cucamonga fault, and on the west, south, and east by the Red Hill fault. The Red Hill Fault also serves as the groundwater barrier between the Chino and Cucamonga groundwater basins, with groundwater 225 to 375 feet higher on the northern side of the fault. The aquifer is over 1,600 feet deep and consists of unconfined older and younger alluvium. Storage capacity is estimated at 53,600 acre-feet. Groundwater levels in this basin were approximately at 1,350 feet above mean sea level (msl) in 1985, declining to 1,225 feet above msl in 2004 (MWD 2007).

Water in the Cucamonga Basin comes from infiltration of stream flow, percolation of rainfall, underflow from the San Gabriel Mountains, and return irrigation flow. Spreading grounds along Cucamonga Creek and at the Alta Loma basins also contribute to basin recharge. An estimated safe yield of 13,800 to 22,220 acre-feet/year is present in this basin. An average of approximately 14,500 acre-feet/year of water was pumped from this basin between 2000 and 2004 (MWD 2007).

The Groundwater Assessment Study by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) estimates the available groundwater storage within the Cucamonga and Chino Basins at 439,000 acre-feet in 2006 (MWD 2007).

The Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) provides water to the entire City of Rancho Cucamonga; the SOI area; and portions of the cities of Fontana, Ontario, and Upland. The majority of CVWD's water comes from three main sources: imported water from the MWD, the Chino and Cucamonga Basins groundwater, and local canyon runoff (CVWD 2003).

Water Quality

Surface Water Quality

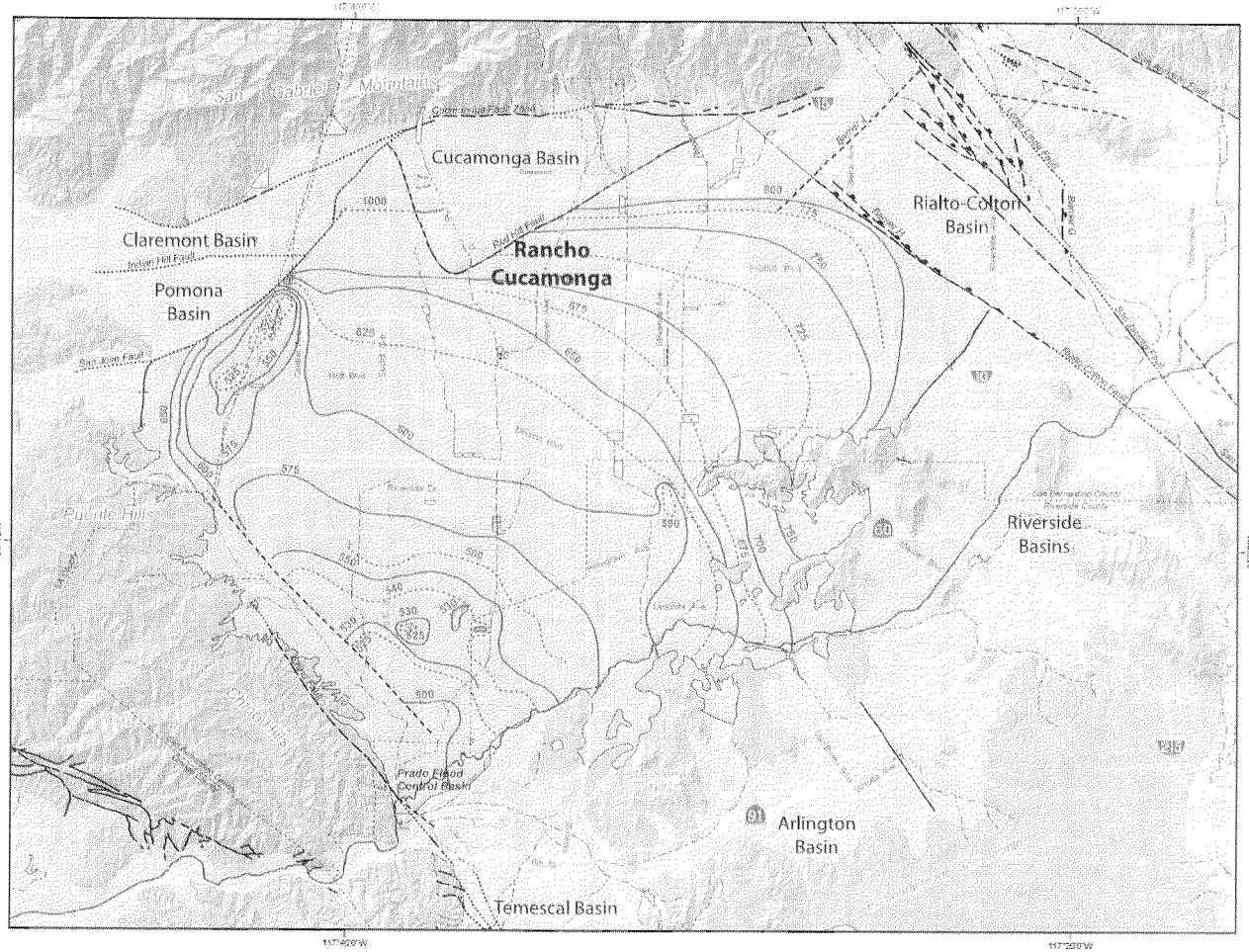
Storm waters within Rancho Cucamonga are discharged into Day Creek, Deer Creek, East Etiwanda Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Mill Creek, Chino Creek, and the Santa Ana River and the Prado Basin along the river. The following are beneficial uses of these receiving waters:

- ***Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN):*** Used for community, military, municipal or individual water supply systems. These uses may include, but are not limited to, drinking water supply.

- ***Agricultural Supply (AGR):*** Used for farming, horticulture or ranching. These uses may include, but are not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, and support of vegetation for range grazing.

- ***Industrial Process Supply (PROC):*** Used for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality. These uses may include, but are not limited to, processing water supply and all uses of water related to product manufacture or food preparation.

- ***Groundwater Recharge (GWR):*** Used for natural or artificial groundwater recharge for purposes that may include, but are not limited to, future extraction, water quality maintenance, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers.



Main Features

800 775 Groundwater Elevation Contours (feet above mean sea-level)

Chino-I Desalter Well

Chino Basin Hydrologic Boundary

Geology

Water-Bearing Sediments

Quaternary Alluvium

Consolidated Bedrock

Undifferentiated Pre-Tertiary to Early Pleistocene Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary Rocks

Faults & Groundwater Divides

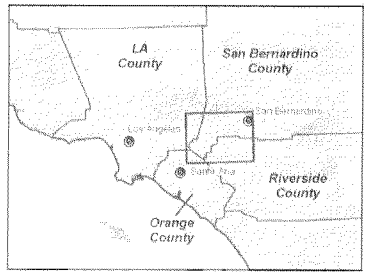
Location Certain

Location Approximate

Location Concealed

Location Uncertain

Groundwater Divide



Source: Chino Basin Watermaster 2004

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

0 2 4 6 KM

Groundwater Basins

Exhibit 4.9-2

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update

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- ***Water Contact Recreation (REC 1*):*** Used for recreational activities involving bodily contact with water and where ingestion is reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, whitewater activities, fishing, and use of natural hot springs.

- ***Non-contact Water Recreation (REC 2*):*** Used for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving bodily contact with water and where ingestion would be reasonably possible. These uses may include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, and aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the aforementioned activities.

- ***Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM):*** Used to support warm water ecosystems that may include, but are not limited to, preservation and enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, and fish and wildlife, including invertebrates.

- ***Limited Warm Freshwater Habitat (LWRM):*** Used to support warm water ecosystems that are severely limited in diversity and abundance as the result of concrete-lined watercourses and low, shallow, dry weather flows, which result in extreme temperature, pH, and/or dissolved oxygen conditions. Naturally reproducing finfish populations are not expected to occur in LWRM waters.

- ***Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD):*** Used to support coldwater ecosystems that may include, but are not limited to, preservations and enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, and fish and wildlife, including invertebrates.

- ***Wildlife Habitat (WILD):*** Used to support wildlife habitats that may include, but are not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of vegetation and prey species used by waterfowl and other wildlife.

- ***Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE):*** Used to support the habitats necessary for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species designated under State or Federal law as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered.

- ***Spawning, Reproduction, and Development (SPWN):*** Used to support high quality aquatic habitats necessary for reproduction and early development of fish and wildlife.

The existing, potential, and intermittent beneficial uses for each water body in and downstream of Rancho Cucamonga are listed in Table 4.9-1.

TABLE 4.9-1
BENEFICIAL USES OF RECEIVING WATERS

Water Body	Beneficial Uses											
	MUN	PROC	AGR	GWR	REC1	REC2	WARM	LWARM	COLD	WILD	RARE	SPWN
Day Creek	X	X	–	X	X	X	–		X	X	–	–
East Etiwanda Creek	X	X	–	X	X	X	–		X	X	X	–
Reach 1 of Cucamonga Creek	–	–	–	X	X*	X	–	X	–	X	–	–
Deer Creek	I	–	–	I	I	I	–		I	I	–	–
Reach 3 of Upper Santa Ana River	–	–	X	X	X	X	X		–	X	X	X
Mill Creek (Prado Area)	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	X	–
Reach 1 of Chino Creek	–	–	–	–	X	X	X	–	–	X	X	–
Prado Basin Mgt Zone	–	–	–	–	X	X	X			X	X	

X – Present and Potential Beneficial Use
I – Intermittent Beneficial Use
* - Access prohibited in some portions by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District

Source: Santa Ana RWQCB 2008.

Water quality objectives for algae, ammonia, coliform bacteria, boron, chemical oxygen demand, chloride, chlorine, color, total dissolved solids, fluoride, hardness, metals, methylene blue-activated substances, nitrate, oil and grease, dissolved oxygen, percent hydrogen (pH), radioactivity, sodium, suspended solids, sulfates, sulfide, surfactants, taste and odor, temperature, toxic substances, and turbidity are also included for surface waters in the Basin Plan. In addition, water quality objectives for arsenic, coliform bacteria, barium, boron, chloride, color, cyanide, total dissolved solids, fluoride, hardness, metals, methylene blue-activated substances, nitrate, oil and grease, pH, radioactivity, sodium, sulfates, taste and odor, and toxic substances in groundwater are also provided.

Water bodies that do not meet water quality standards are deemed "impaired" and, under Section 303(d) of the CWA, are placed on a list of impaired waters for which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be developed for the impairing pollutant(s). A TMDL is an estimate of the total load of pollutants from point, non-point, and natural sources that a water body may receive without exceeding applicable water quality standards (with a "factor of safety"). Once established, the TMDL is allocated among current and future pollutant sources to the water body.

Runoff from properties in the 2010 General Plan Update Study Area flows into Day Creek, Deer Creek, East Etiwanda Creek, Cucamonga Creek, Chino Creek, Mill Creek, and eventually into the Santa Ana River and the Prado Dam and Basin at Prado Park. Prado Park Lake is listed as impaired due to nutrients from non-point sources, with the TMDL to be adopted by 2019. Mill Creek (in the Prado Area) is also listed as impaired due to high levels of nutrients and suspended solids from agricultural uses and dairies, with the TMDL to be adopted by 2019 (USEPA 2007a).

As part of a current update, Reach 1 of Cucamonga Creek is proposed for listing due to high levels of pH (the measure of acidity) and copper, with the TMDL to be adopted by 2021. Reach

3 of the Santa Ana River is also proposed for listing due to high levels of iron and copper, with the TMDL to be adopted by 2021 (Santa Ana RWQCB 2009b).

While the impairment of Prado Park Lake, Mill Creek, Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River, and Reach 1 of the Cucamonga Creek are not entirely attributable to pollutants and land uses in Rancho Cucamonga, discharges from the City are subject to the discharge limitations of established TMDLs.

Groundwater Quality

All public water supplies in California must meet both State and Federal regulations for water quality. State-mandated standards are enforced by the California Department of Health Services. Federal regulations for water quality are mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. Standards and monitoring requirements have been set by the USEPA.

An annual Water Quality Report is prepared by the CVWD, which provides water to the City and conducts regular testing for 31 Federally and State-regulated constituents. According to the 2008 Water Quality Report, the CVWD's water supply met all applicable standards.

A salt imbalance present in the Chino Groundwater Basin has been remedied by desalters and the Santa Ana River Interceptor (SARI) Brine Line. Total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrate concentrations have also been found in high levels within the Chino Groundwater Basin due to agricultural and dairy operations (Santa Ana RWQCB 2008). TDS levels range from 250 to 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in the areas south of the Interstate 60 (I-60) Freeway, with some areas having TDS levels greater than 2,000 mg/L. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TDS is 500 mg/L. Nitrate concentrations also increase from north to south, with levels south of the I-60 Freeway exceeding 40 mg/L. The MCL for nitrate concentrations is 10 mg/L. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are generally below detection limits, with isolated pockets exceeding the MCL (MWD 2007). Plumes of VOCs and perchlorate have been found in the Chino Groundwater Basin, but these are not located in the portions of the basin that underline the City of Rancho Cucamonga (SAWPA 2009).

TDS levels in the Cucamonga Basin range from 163 to 446 mg/L, with an average of 250 mg/L. The average ambient nitrate level in the Cucamonga Basin is approximately 4.3 mg/L. No VOCs have been detected in this basin, and perchlorate levels are below the MCL. However, declining water levels have led to decreased pumping in the Cucamonga Basin (MWD 2007).

Flood Hazards

Rancho Cucamonga has a history of flooding. In 1969, storms in January and February caused extensive flooding in San Bernardino County and six neighboring counties, leading to these areas being declared national disaster areas. Damage to a flood levee structure in the Cucamonga Spreading Grounds caused Cucamonga Creek to breach its channel and resulted in extensive flooding in the City. In 1977, flooding and street damage on Vineyard Avenue, Hellman Avenue, and the surrounding areas occurred due to intense rainfall. In 1983, Alta Loma High School was damaged, homes were flooded, and street wash-outs and cave-ins occurred during the initial hours of the storm (Rancho Cucamonga 2004).

Legislated through Assembly Bill (AB) 162, General Plan Land Use Elements must identify areas that are subject to flooding, as identified by FEMA or DWR floodplain mapping, and an annual review of the flood-prone area(s) must be conducted. FEMA's FIRMs (2008) indicate areas in the City that are subject to 100-year and 500-year floods (see Exhibit 4.9-3, Flood Hazard Zones). These include areas on the Cucamonga Creek Channel, Demens Creek

Channel, Etiwanda Creek Channel, upper Day Creek, and other scattered sites throughout the City (FEMA 2008).

The drainage system in Rancho Cucamonga has been substantially improved in recent decades and contains an integrated approach that addresses regional and local drainage flows. The completion of the Hillside Storm Drain, Deer Creek Channel, and Demens Creek Channel has reduced the extent of potential flooding within the City. Recent improvements—including the Upper and Lower Hermosa Storm Drain projects, the Archibald Storm Drain project, the Day Creek project, and the Etiwanda/San Sevaine Flood Control project—have further reduced flooding potential in the City (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a).

The San Bernardino County Department of Public Works has constructed regional flood and debris control facilities throughout the County, including flood control channels in Rancho Cucamonga that direct runoff through the City into regional facilities. A system of spreading basins along major creeks has also been constructed to manage storm water runoff and to help recharge local groundwater basins. These include the Cucamonga Creek Debris Basin, Deer Canyon Debris Basin, Day Creek Debris Basin, Alta Loma Basins, Etiwanda Creek Debris Basin, Demens Creek Debris Basin, and San Sevaine Debris Basin. Levees along the creeks have also reduced flood hazards (Eke 2009).

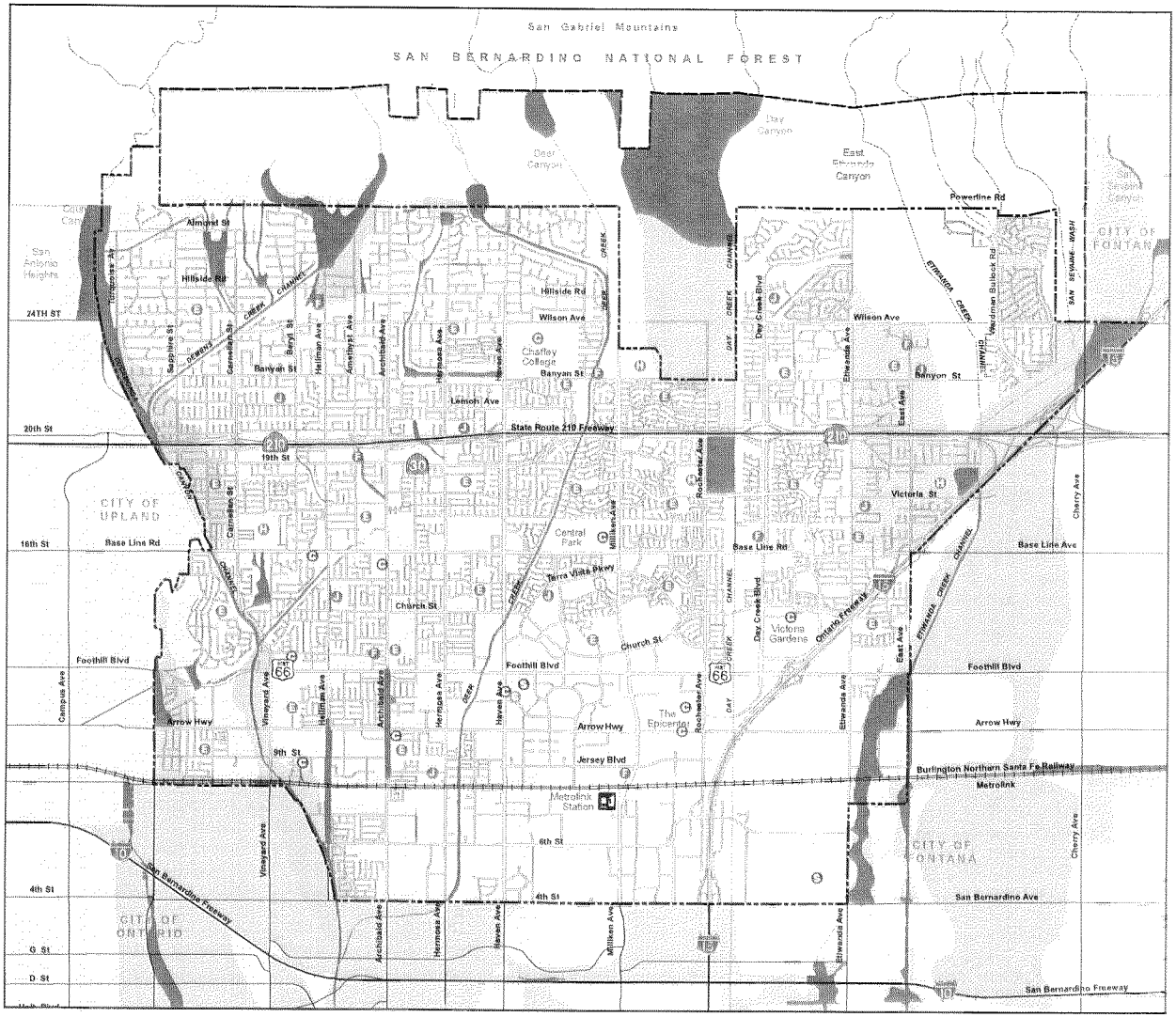
Two areas within the City are known to have deficient drainage facilities: the undeveloped portions of the City that have no flood control improvements and certain areas within the Industrial Specific Plan that require additional detention facilities. The drainage facilities for the industrial property located generally north and south of the Metrolink railroad tracks between Haven Avenue and Rochester Avenue were designed and constructed using San Bernardino County Flood Control criteria in effect during the early 1980s. New development within this area may require the addition of detention facilities on a case by case basis to provide 100-year flood protection for the structures on these properties (James 2010).

Dam Inundation

Dam failure due to an earthquake, erosion, design flaw, or water overflow during storms can cause inundation hazards in the City. The San Antonio Dam in the City of Upland is located west of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, and dam failure may result in inundation hazards in the City. Failure of debris basin slopes may also lead to inundation of downstream areas. The potential inundation areas in and near the City are shown in Exhibit 4.9-4, Dam Inundation Areas. These include areas downstream of debris basins and a small portion of the southwestern section of the City that could be affected by a breach of the San Antonio Dam in Upland (USACE 1986).

The Emergency Action and Notification Subplan for the San Antonio Dam has been prepared by the USACE. The subplan identifies (1) actions that determine when emergency operations are necessary; (2) actions during extreme inflow conditions and after earthquakes; (3) available resources and assistance; (4) notification lists; (5) inundation maps; and (6) the emergency response team.

Inundation studies based on failures of the CVWD's water tanks indicate that 4 of the projected reservoir failures will impact land that is currently vacant; 3 are expected to inundate 1 or 2 structures; and 1 reservoir site may inundate as many as 15 residences. State law requires the City to have emergency procedures in place for the evacuation and control of populated areas located within inundation limits below the dams. In addition, real estate disclosure upon sale or transfer of property in the inundation area is required (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a).



Flood Hazard Zones

Special Hazard Area (100-year Floodplain)

1% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard Area

Moderate Hazard Area (500-year Floodplain)

0.2% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard Area

Protected by Levee

Minimum Hazard Area (500-year Floodplain)

Area Outside of 0.2% Annual Chance of Flood Hazard

Base Map

Rancho Cucamonga City Boundary

Sphere of Influence

Waterways

Critical Facilities

- Elementary School
- Junior High/Middle School
- High School
- College
- Fire Station
- Sherrif's Station
- Sherrif's Sub-Station
- San Bernardino Government Facilities
- City Facilities

Note: The National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) data used to create this map incorporates all Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) databases published by FEMA, and any Letters Of Map Revisions (LOMRs) that have been issued against those databases since their publication date.The published effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and DFIRM maps are issued as the official designation of the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).

For official FIRM visit FEMA's Website: http://msc.fema.gov

Source: City of Rancho Cucamonga, 2008 and Federal Emergency Management Agency. DFIRM published August 28, 2008.

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Flood Hazard Zones

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update

Exhibit 4.9-3

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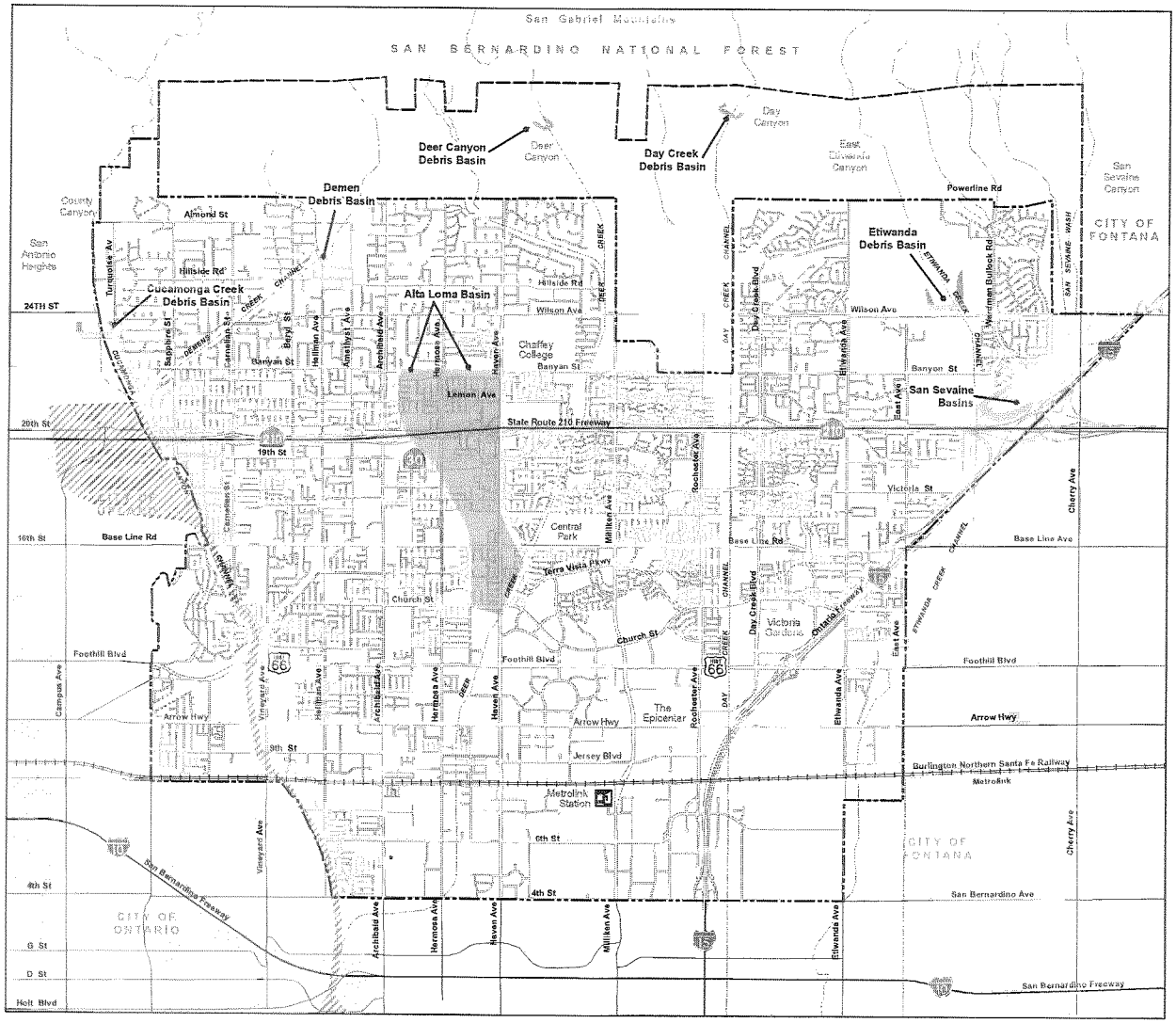

Dam Inundation Hazards

Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update

Exhibit 4.9-4

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Tsunami and Seiche

Tsunami (sea waves) are not a hazard for the City of Rancho Cucamonga due to the City's elevation and distance from the ocean.

A seiche is the formation of large waves in landlocked bodies of water due to seismic activity. In the event of an earthquake, a seiche can occur and potentially cause major flooding and water inundation damage. There are no large open water bodies in Rancho Cucamonga outside of the dams and reservoirs discussed above.

4.9.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following significance criteria are derived from Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The proposed 2010 General Plan Update would result in a significant adverse impact related to hydrology and water quality if it would:

Threshold 4.9a: Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements;

Threshold 4.9b: Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted);

Threshold 4.9c: Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Threshold 4.9d: Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river;

Threshold 4.9e: Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;

Threshold 4.9f: Otherwise substantially degrade water quality;

Threshold 4.9g: Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map;

Threshold 4.9h: Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows;

Threshold 4.9i: Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam;

Threshold 4.9j: Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow; and/or

Threshold 4.9k: Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

4.9.4 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

A number of goals and policies in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update address hydrology, water quality, and flooding in the City. Implementation of these goals and policies and their corresponding implementation actions would reduce impacts on hydrology and water quality from future development and redevelopment. These include:

Policy LU-3.4: Promote development that is sustainable in its use of land and that limits impacts to natural resources, energy, and air and water quality.

Implementation Action: *Adopt a sustainable development program that incorporates green building standards.*

GOAL RC-2: Provide adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supplies to the community.

Policy RC-2.1: In consultation with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and other agencies, designate appropriate land use patterns and take other suitable actions to protect major areas within the Planning Area that are critical to replenishment of groundwater supplies and local surface waters.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge.*

Policy RC-2.2: Continue to consult with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and support programs that protect water quality, conserve water usage, and promote re-use of water in accordance with State guidelines.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation.*

Policy RC-2.4: Promote the protection of natural stream courses from erosion and from polluted urban runoff.

Implementation Action: *Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.*

Policy RC-2.6: Where it is consistent with public safety priorities, take actions to retain natural drainage courses within the Planning Area.

Implementation Action: *Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.*

Policy RC-2.7: Protect the watershed by achieving mandates imposed by regulations.

Implementation Action: *Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.*

GOAL PS-7: Provide adequate and appropriately designed storm drainage and flood control facilities to minimize the risk of flooding.

Policy PS-7.1: Continue to upgrade and expand the flood control system so that the community is protected from flooding.

Implementation Action: *Consult with the County Flood Control District to ensure regional facilities are appropriately maintained. Continue to inventory any deficiencies in the City's flood control system and implement required improvements through the CIP or other methods that may expedite improvements.*

Policy PS-7.2: Continue to maintain and improve the City's flood control system and upstream tributary areas.

Implementation Action: *Continue to collect flood control fees as part of the development permitting process, and continue to participate in the regional Zone 1A Advisory Committee meetings.*

Policy PS-7.3: Provide input on the level of development intensity and conservation practices within the City's Sphere of Influence area and the San Bernardino National Forest.

Implementation Action: *Continue to review plans and programs and provide City input to the County of San Bernardino and National Forest Service concerning areas in the City's Sphere. For development projects within the Sphere, insist upon application of City development standards and review practices in lieu of those of the county.*

Policy PS-7.4: Maintain structural and operational integrity of essential public facilities in the event of a flooding hazard, and locate new essential public facilities outside of flood hazard zones.

Implementation Action: *Continue to locate essential public facilities in protected areas outside of recognized flood zones.*

Policy PF-5.2: Support the efforts of the CVWD and San Bernardino County agencies to provide and expand water treatment facilities to treat local water sources from canyon surface waters and groundwater.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge. Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation. Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit. Provide CVWD with requested population projections and other information that will inform regular updates of CVWD's Urban Water Management Plan. Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.*

Policy PF-6.1: Continue to ensure an adequate treatment and collection system capacity for Rancho Cucamonga's wastewater that is conveyed to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency water reclamation facilities, while protecting water quality and public health and minimizing adverse impacts to the environment.

Implementation Action: *Consult on the periodic analysis by the CVWD and other responsible agencies to ensure that operating levels remain the same. For major development projects, require capacity assessments of both transmission and treatment facilities.*

4.9.5 STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

There are existing Federal, State, and regional regulations that relate to hydrology and water quality issues. Compliance with these regulations would be required for all new development and redevelopment in the City. These include the standard conditions of approval (SCs) listed below.

SC 4.9-1 Chapter 19.20 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance, which provides regulations to comply with the CWA, the California Water Quality Control Act, and the City's NPDES permit. This ordinance prohibits the discharge of specific pollutants into the storm water; regulates connections to the storm drain system; and requires development projects to implement permanent BMPs on individual sites to reduce pollutants in the storm water.

SC 4.9-2 The Santa Ana RWQCB implements the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin through the through issuance of individual WDRs; discharge prohibitions; water quality certifications; programs for salt management, non-point sources, and storm water; and monitoring and regulatory enforcement actions, as necessary. Individual developments are required to obtain water quality certifications and/or WDRs and comply with the discharge prohibitions, TMDLs, and various programs of the Board.

SC 4.9-3 In compliance with the terms of the adjudications for the Chino and Cucamonga Groundwater Basins, the CVWD and other participating entities shall pump groundwater according to their prescriptive water rights as managed by the Chino Basin Watermaster.

SC 4.9-4 The City's Floodplain Management Regulations (Chapter 19.12 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code) require all structures and land uses within the designated floodplains to be reasonably safe from flooding and not increase the base flood by more than one foot where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated. This is accomplished by the implementation of flood hazard reduction measures, which would include anchoring; flood-resistant materials; drainage around structures; elevation of lowest floor above base flood elevation; floodproofing; elimination of infiltration of floodwater or discharges from water and sewer lines; prohibition of floodway encroachment; and mobile home and recreational vehicle standards.

SC 4.9-5 Storm drainage system improvements in the City are constructed in accordance with the Master Plan of Drainage-Westside Area and the Etiwanda/San Sevaine Area Drainage Policy, with its associated Etiwanda Area Master Plan of Drainage. These drainage master plans address the flood control needs of a fully

developed drainage area and identify the regional and local facilities needed to adequately convey a 100-year storm event. Storm drainage system improvements in other areas of the City are constructed in accordance with the storm drain plan in the applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan. Buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update shall comply with the applicable drainage master plans.

SC 4.9-6 The Santa Ana River Mainstream Project will provide increased flood protection to the communities within Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties by constructing structural improvements at dams, levees, creeks, street drains, and the Santa Ana River; restoring marshland; and protecting canyon areas. Implementation of this project is being coordinated between the flood control districts of the three counties (as local sponsors) and the USACE. The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall continue coordination and cooperation with the USACE and local sponsors for the ongoing implementation of this project.

SC 4.9-7 A final drainage study shall be submitted to and approved by the City Engineer prior to final map approval or the issuance of building permits, whichever occurs first. All drainage facilities shall be installed as required by the City Engineer.

SC 4.9-8 Adequate provisions shall be made for acceptance and disposal of surface drainage entering the property from adjacent areas.

SC 4.9-9 The San Bernardino County Department of Public Works owns and maintains the channelized creeks, debris basins, levees, and spreading grounds located in and north of the City, which reduce storm water flows in canyons and flood hazards. Buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update shall be subject to the County's ongoing maintenance of debris basins, channels, and spreading grounds reduces hazards associated with flooding, mudflow, and debris flows from the mountains (Eke 2009).

SC 4.9-10 The proposed 2010 General Plan Update shall comply with requirements set forth by the USACE in the Emergency Action and Notification Subplan for the San Antonio Dam, which identifies actions and responsibilities for warning, evacuation, and post-disaster recovery that will be followed in the event of dam failure.

4.9.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Water Quality and Waste Discharge Standards

Threshold 4.9a: Would the proposed General Plan Update violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Construction Impacts

Storm water runoff from individual construction sites could contain pollutants such as soils and sediments that are released during grading and excavation activities and petroleum-related pollutants due to spills or leaks from heavy equipment and machinery. Other common pollutants that may result from construction activities may include solid or liquid chemical spills; concrete and related cutting or curing residues; wastes from paints, stains, sealants, solvents, detergents, glues, acids, lime, plaster, and cleaning agents; and heavy metals from equipment.

The storm water runoff flows into the storm drain inlets in the City or in the surrounding area and would enter into the Cucamonga Creek, Day Creek, Deer Creek, Etiwanda Creek or San Sevaine Creek, which are connected to the Santa Ana River, Prado Dam, and Mill Creek. Segments of the Cucamonga Creek, Santa Ana River, Prado Park Lake, and Mill Creek are considered to be impaired water bodies, and pollutants in the storm water could further degrade water quality and violate TMDLs in these water courses/water bodies.

The CWA establishes a framework for regulating potential water quality impacts from construction activities through the NPDES program. Construction activities that disturb one acre or more of land are required to obtain an NPDES permit from the SWRCB, Division of Water Quality. An SWPPP is required for a project to be covered under the Construction General NPDES permit and must include BMPs to reduce water quality impacts. These BMPs include various measures to control on-site erosion; reduce sediment flows into the storm water; control wind erosion; track soil and debris into adjacent roadways and off-site areas; and manage wastes, materials, wastewater, liquids, hazardous materials, stockpiles, equipment, and other site conditions in order to prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system. Inspections, reporting, and storm water sampling and analysis are also required to ensure that visible and non-visible pollutants are not discharged off site.

According to MMs 4.9-1 and 4.9-2, individual property owners/developers of future development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed 2010 General Plan Update shall be required to comply with the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES No. CAS000002, Order No 2009-0009-DWQ). Compliance with the NPDES permit would reduce short-term, construction-related storm water quality impacts to Cucamonga Creek, the Santa Ana River, Prado Park Lake, and Mill Creek. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Operational Impacts

Potential pollutants that could be generated by the occupancy/operation of future development and redevelopment pursuant to the 2010 General Plan Update could include, but are not limited to, bacteria/viruses, heavy metals, nutrients, pesticides, organic compounds, sediments, trash and debris, oxygen demanding substances, and oil and grease. Specific pollutants would depend on the type of land use and the site improvements proposed by individual projects; basically, residential developments, industrial or commercial developments, automotive repair shops, restaurants, hillside developments, parking lots, and streets would have the potential to generate different storm water pollutants.

Implementation of MM 4.9-3 calls for new development and major redevelopment projects to prepare individual WQMPs that identify (1) the potential pollutants of concern that would be generated by the project and (2) the site and hydrologic conditions of concern at downstream locations. The WQMP would identify permanent site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs that would be implemented as part of the project, including maintenance responsibilities and funding sources, and would be signed as a notarized agreement between the City and the property owner to provide a long-term commitment to its implementation. Preparation and implementation of a WQMP for new development and redevelopment projects satisfies MS4 Permit requirements and allows the City comply with the water quality standards for storm water runoff.

As stated in SC 4.9-1, the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance prohibits the discharge of specific pollutants into the storm water and requires development projects to provide BMPs to reduce pollutants in the storm water. Compliance with this ordinance would reduce storm water pollution from individual

developments in the long term. MM 4.9-4 requires that all project developers implement the identified BMPs, thereby reducing impacts to less than significant.

The RWQCB requires industrial projects and land uses that generate storm water or discharges that may directly affect water courses/water bodies to obtain individual WDRs and/or water quality certifications, as provided in SC 4.9-2. Compliance with WDR conditions of approval and water quality certification would prevent the violation of water quality standards.

Policy RC-2.7 of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update recognizes mandates imposed through regulations to protect watersheds. Compliance with NPDES regulations would reduce storm water pollutants generated within the 2010 General Plan Update Study Area.

Impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Impact 4.9a: Future development and redevelopment have the potential to generate pollutants that could enter the storm drainage system and affect water quality at local and regional creeks and the Santa Ana River. Implementation of BMPs in the SWPPP and a WQMP for individual projects (MMs 4.9-1 through 4.9-3), and compliance with pertinent Santa Ana RWQCB regulations (SC 4.9-2), the City's Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (SC 4.9-1), and Policy RC-2.7 and implementation of MM 4.9-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

Groundwater

Threshold 4.9b: Would the proposed General Plan Update substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Future development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would not lead to a direct withdrawal of groundwater. Construction of future development and redevelopment would also not interfere with groundwater recharge since local spreading grounds in and near the City are designated as Flood Control/Utility Corridor and Conservation areas per the proposed Land Use Plan. Development on other sites in the City would have limited effects on groundwater recharge due to their relatively small sizes and scattered locations.

Groundwater elevations in the City are approximately 300 feet north of the Red Hill Fault and at the southern section of the City, with other areas having groundwater at deeper levels. Excavation and grading activities for future development and redevelopment would not be deep enough (up to 300 feet) to affect the underlying groundwater resources. Thus, future development and redevelopment would not affect the underlying groundwater.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga obtains water services from the CVWD, with approximately 35 percent of the water supplies coming from the underlying Chino and Cucamonga Groundwater Basins. Future development and redevelopment would create a long-term demand for water to be used for domestic purposes, landscape irrigation and maintenance activities. This water demand may lead to an increase in groundwater pumping from local wells.

The Chino Basin Watermaster regulates groundwater pumping for the Chino Groundwater Basin and the Cucamonga Groundwater Basin. The CVWD complies with its pumping rights, as required under SC 4.9-3. Thus, groundwater pumping that may lead to the depletion of local groundwater resources is not expected to occur.

Goal RC-2 in the Resource Conservation Chapter of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update calls for adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supplies to the community. Supporting policies include consultation with the CVWD and other agencies on land use as it relates to the replenishment of groundwater supplies and local surface waters (Policy RC-2.1); support for programs that protect water quality; water conservation; promotion of water reuse in accordance with State guidelines (Policy RC-2.2); protection of natural stream courses from erosion and from polluted urban runoff (Policy RC-2.4); and retention of natural drainage courses within the planning area (Policy RC-2.6).

Implementation of water conservation measures would reduce demand for groundwater resources. Based on the CVWD's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the CVWD's three main sources of water include (1) groundwater; (2) local canyon runoff (surface and subsurface flows); and (3) imported surface water delivered through MWD. In addition, recycled water is a major component of the CVWD's future water supply (CVWD 2005). Available water supplies are expected to be available to meet the water demand of the City to the year 2030. Water supply is further discussed in Section 4.17, Utilities and Service Systems. Indirect impacts on groundwater supplies would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Impact 4.9b: Future development and redevelopment would not directly impact local groundwater resources, and the increase in demand for groundwater resources at buildout is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts with implementation of SC 4.9-3, Goal RC-2 and supporting policies, and CVWD water conservation programs. No mitigation is required.

Drainage and Erosion

Threshold 4.9c: Would the proposed General Plan Update substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is largely developed, with an improved storm drain system of underground lines and concrete-lined creeks. This would not change with the 2010 General Plan Update or future development and redevelopment pursuant to the 2010 General Plan Update. Future development and redevelopment would connect to the existing storm drain system and occur on scattered sites throughout the City. While changes to the local hydrology would occur through the development of vacant lots or the redevelopment of underutilized parcels, this change would be confined to the individual sites and would not affect major underground storm drain lines and channelized creeks in the City. Internal changes in drainage patterns on development sites would not adversely impact regional hydrology or drainage flows in the surrounding area.

With channelized creeks, no alteration in the course of a stream or river is expected. Also, construction activities need to implement erosion control measures under the SWPPP, as required with MM 4.9-1. In addition, the WQMP requirements (MM 4.9-2) require the implementation of on-site BMPs to prevent off-site HCOCs, which include erosion and scour at downstream channels. SC 4.9-4, the City's Floodplain Management Regulations, also includes

standards for development in mudslide-prone areas and erosion-prone areas. Compliance with SC 4.9-4 would prevent erosion hazards on-site and off-site. Additionally, implementation of MM 4.9-5, calling for preparation of an Erosion Control Plan would further reduce potential erosion impacts.

Policy RC-2.4 calls for the protection of natural stream courses from erosion and from polluted urban runoff. Policy RC-2.6 calls for the retention of natural drainage courses if consistent with public safety priorities. Compliance with these policies by future development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would prevent alteration of water courses and substantial erosion.

Adherence to SC 4.9-4 as well as implementation of MMs 4.9-1, 4.9-2, and 4.9-5 would reduce impacts related to erosion and siltation to less than significant levels.

Impact 4.9c: *Changes in drainage patterns would be largely confined to individual development sites and no substantial erosion or siltation* impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with adherence to applicable 2001 General Plan Update policies and SC 4.9-4 as well as implementation of MMs 4.9-1, 4.9-2, and 4.9-5.

Drainage Patterns

Threshold 4.9d: **Would the proposed General Plan Update substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river?**

As discussed above, changes in drainage patterns would be confined to individual development sites and would not affect underground storm drain lines and channelized creeks in the City or downstream of the City. Increase in runoff volume and velocity would be relatively minor due to the anticipated sizes and locations of sites where future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update are expected. Assuming all future development and redevelopment is consistent with the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Impact 4.9d: *Less than significant impacts related to the alteration of the course of a stream or river would occur from future development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed General Plan; no mitigation is required.*

Surface Runoff

Threshold 4.9e: **Would the proposed General Plan Update substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?**

Threshold 4.9k: **Would the proposed General Plan Update require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

The amount of impervious surface area in the City would increase as new development and redevelopment introduces structures, driveways, parking lots, walkways, and other site improvements. Thus, runoff volumes are likely to increase over existing conditions. The existing drainage system would need to convey these increased volumes.

As shown in Exhibit 4.9-3, several areas of the City are subject to flooding. Two areas within the City are also known to have deficient drainage facilities. Development within the areas with flood hazards and deficient storm drainage may cause flooding or add to existing flood hazards.

Development in the undeveloped portions of the City that have no flood control improvements would have to provide the necessary infrastructure to accommodate storm drain needs. Also, development within the Industrial Specific Plan may be required to provide on-site detention facilities to prevent flood hazards. This would be required where storm water runoff from a project site within this area would otherwise flow beyond the City's right-of-way and onto private property (James 2010). As stated under SC 4.9-5, continued implementation of the Master Plan of Drainage-Westside Area and the Etiwanda/San Sevaine Area Drainage Policy, with its associated Etiwanda Area Master Plan of Drainage, would fund the improvement of the storm drainage systems in these areas. Storm drainage system improvements in other areas of the City are constructed in accordance with the storm drain plan in the applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan. Compliance with this standard condition would result in the development and/or improvement of the storm drainage systems and prevention of flood hazards. The potential environmental impacts of construction of the necessary storm drain facilities would be assessed on a project-by-project basis as proposed projects pursuant to the 2010 General Plan Update is implemented. The Santa Ana River Mainstream Project (SC 4.9-6) will improve flood protection within the Santa Ana River watershed, which includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Additionally, compliance with SCs 4.9-7 and 4.9-8 would require preparation of a final drainage study as well as provisions for surface drainage entering off-site areas.

Goal PS-7 of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update calls for adequate and appropriately designed storm drainage and flood control facilities to minimize flood risk. Supporting policies include upgrade and expansion of the flood control system (Policy PS-7.1) and maintenance of the flood control system and upstream tributary areas (Policy PS-7.2).

In addition, implementation of BMPs to prevent HCOCs, as contained in the individual WQMPs (MM 4.9-4), would decrease off-site flows. Site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs in the WQMPs and in compliance with the City's storm water system regulations (SCs 4.9-1 and 4.9-4) would also reduce pollutants in the runoff that would be conveyed into the creeks serving the City.

Thus, impacts related to flooding or drainage system capacity of water bodies downstream of the site would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Impacts 4.9e and 4.9k: *Significant impacts from increase in runoff volumes and rates would occur from future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update in terms of flooding or the capacities of downstream drainage systems. Compliance with SCs 4.9-1, 4.9-5, 4.9-6, 4.9-7, 4.9-8, and 4.9-9; with Goal PS-7; and with Policies PS-7.1 and PC-7.2 as well as implementation of MM 4.9-4 would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.*

Water Quality

Threshold 4.9f: Would the proposed General Plan Update otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would generate pollutants that may degrade water quality at downstream surface water bodies.

The western section of the City drains into the Cucamonga Creek, Demens Creek, and Deer Creek at the western section of the City. The eastern section drains into Day Creek, Etiwanda Creek, and San Sevaine Creek. Cucamonga Creek and Etiwanda Creek eventually connect to Chino Creek, Mill Creek, and the Santa Ana River. Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, impaired water bodies in or downstream of the City include Prado Park Lake at the Santa Ana River, Mill Creek, Reach 3 of the Santa Ana River, and Reach 1 of Cucamonga Creek.

Discharges from future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, if unmitigated, would contribute to the continued impairment of these water bodies/water courses.

The Santa Ana RWQCB's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin* (Basin Plan) contains water quality standards for water resources in the region and an implementation plan to maintain these standards. The Basin Plan discusses existing water quality, beneficial uses of ground and surface waters, and local water quality conditions and problems. The Basin Plan also sets water quality goals and TMDLs that are used as a basis for the basin's regulatory programs. Compliance with Santa Ana RWQCB regulations (SC 4.9-2) would prevent the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters that are considered "impaired."

Also, the City's NPDES permit requires that future development and major redevelopment projects prepare and implement a WQMP, which would identify site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs that would effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges from entering into the storm drain system (MMs 4.9-3 and 4.9-4). This would ensure that no conflict with the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin* would occur with future development and redevelopment. Implementation of BMPs in the SWPPP for future development and redevelopment projects on sites of 1 acre or more would also reduce storm water pollutants during the construction phase of any individual project (MM 4.9-1).

Pursuant to SC 4.9-1, Chapter 19.20 of the City's Municipal Code supplements the NPDES requirements. Compliance with this standard condition would reduce pollutants in storm water from future development and redevelopment. Policy PF-5.2 in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update calls for support for agencies that would provide and/or expand water treatment facilities to treat local water sources from canyon surface waters and groundwater. Policy PF-6.1 calls for adequate wastewater treatment and collection while protecting water quality and public health.

In addition to compliance with applicable SCs and 2010 General Plan Update Policies, implementation of MMs 4.9-1 and 4.9-2 would require preparation of a SWPPP and MMs 4.9-6 and 4.9-7 identify appropriate methods for controlling discharge of debris and sediment into water bodies and 4.9-8 controls use of fertilizers/pesticides/herbicides through preparation of a landscaping plan. Therefore, the potential impact related to water quality would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Impact 4.9f: *Adherence to policies PF-5.2 and PF-1 and SCs 4.9-1 and 4.9-2 and implementation of MMs 4.9-1, 4.9-2, 4.9-3, 4.9-4, and 4.9-6 through 4.9-8 would reduce the potential impact related to water quality to a less than significant level.*

Flood Hazards: Housing

Threshold 4.9g: **Would the proposed General Plan Update place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?**

The proposed Land Use Plan designates the majority of the 100-year floodplain as Flood Control/Utility Corridor and Conservation Areas where no development is allowed. However, some areas are designated as Hillside Residential, Open Space, or Very Low Density Residential where residential structures may be developed in the future. Future residential development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed 2010 General Plan Update in these areas would be exposed to flood hazards.

SC 4.9-4 requires all structures and land uses within the designated floodplains to comply with the City's Floodplain Management Regulations. These regulations would keep future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update protected from flood hazards through the implementation of various flood hazard reduction measures. Also, SC 4.9-5 requires the construction of needed storm drain facilities or the payment of fees for storm drainage system improvements. Compliance with these standard conditions would prevent exposure of new development and redevelopment to flood hazards and would provide the storm drainage infrastructure necessary to prevent flood hazards. In addition, the Santa Ana River Mainstream Project (SC 4.9-6) will provide regional storm drainage improvements for increased flood protection to the communities within Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

In addition, the proposed 2010 General Plan Update includes Goal PS-7, which calls for adequate and appropriately designed storm drainage and flood control facilities. Supporting policies include upgrade and expansion of the flood control system so that the community is protected from flooding (Policy PS-7.1) and maintenance of the flood control system and upstream tributary areas (Policy PS-7.2). The goal and policies would reduce flood hazards in the City.

Compliance with pertinent standard conditions and proposed 2010 General Plan Update goal and policies would result in less than significant impacts; no mitigation is required.

Impact 4.9g: *Future residential development and redevelopment may be located in the designated 100-year floodplain. Compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Regulations (SC 4.9-4) and construction of the necessary local storm drain infrastructure (SC 4.9-5) and improvements of the regional storm drainage facilities (SC 4.9-6) would prevent any significant adverse impacts related to the placement of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area; no mitigation is required.*

Flood Hazards: Structures

Threshold 4.9h: Would the proposed General Plan Update place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

Areas along various creeks and channels in the City are located within the 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped by FEMA and shown in Exhibit 4.9-3. Structures that would be built within the 100-year floodplain as part of future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would potentially impede or redirect flood flows.

SC 4.9-4 requires all structures and land uses within the designated floodplains to comply with the City's Floodplain Management Regulations. These regulations would keep future development and redevelopment pursuant to the proposed 2010 General Plan Update protected from flood hazards through the implementation of various flood hazard reduction measures. Additionally, regulations require structures and land uses to prevent an increase of more than one foot in the base flood level where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated. Compliance with the regulations would prevent the impediment or redirection of flood flows. Thus, impacts related to the impediment or redirection of flood flows would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Impact 4.9h: Structures built as part of future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update could impede or redirect flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant with compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Regulations (SC 4.9-4); mitigation is not required.

Flood Hazards: Dam Inundation and Mudflows

Threshold 4.9i: Would the proposed General Plan Update expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or, inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Dam Inundation

The City is located within the dam inundation area of San Antonio Dam and several debris basins, as shown in Exhibit 4.9-4. Hazards from dam inundation would affect future development and redevelopment proposed in these areas.

Failure of the San Antonio Dam due to acts of terrorism, earthquake, or other damage when the dam is at capacity may lead to floodwaters reaching the southwestern end of the City within 30 minutes of dam failure, with flood waters reaching peak elevation of 7 feet in 45 minutes. The flooded areas could sustain damage from rapidly flowing water, severe erosion, and associated floating debris. Additionally, inundation from the debris basins and levees along the creeks would lead to flooding of the areas downstream of these facilities (similar to the limits and hazards of the 500-year floodplain).

Per SC 4.9-9, the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works provides ongoing maintenance of the creeks, debris basins, levees, and spreading grounds located in and north of the City, which reduce storm water flows in canyons and flood hazards. Ongoing maintenance of debris basins, channels, and spreading grounds by the County would reduce inundation hazards from debris basins.

Compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Regulations (under SC 4.9-4) would ensure that future development and redevelopment are adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of structures within the designated floodplains, which includes the inundation areas of the debris basins. Regulations also include standards for development in mudslide-prone and erosion-prone areas. Compliance with SC 4.9-4 would reduce inundation hazards to future development and redevelopment.

As required by FEMA, the USACE has prepared an emergency action plan, which specifies warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions that need to be taken by assigned individuals in the event of dam failure. Implementation of the emergency action plan would warn residents, employees and visitors in the southwestern corner of the City and allow for evacuation to areas outside the inundation zones. This would reduce personal injury and property damage to existing and future developments within the dam's potential inundation area to the extent feasible (SC 4.9-10).

While future development and redevelopment would be exposed to these inundation hazards, the 2010 General Plan Update would not increase these hazards in the City or the surrounding area. Policy PS-7.4 in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update contains a standard for a minimum level of acceptable risk for development in potential inundation areas, and requires mitigation to the satisfaction of the Building and Safety Department and other responsible agencies.

Thus, development standards and emergency plans in the event of dam failure would reduce impacts relating to dam inundation to less than significant levels; no mitigation is required.

Mudflows

The hillside areas at the northern end of the City have a potential for mudflow hazards. The County has constructed and maintains a number of debris basins and spreading grounds near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to reduce the volume and velocity of runoff and to prevent mudflow. These facilities include the Cucamonga Creek Debris Basin, Deer Canyon Debris Basin, Day Creek Debris Basin, Alta Loma Basins, Etiwanda Creek Debris Basin, Demens Creek Debris Basin, and San Sevaine Debris Basin.

Ongoing maintenance of the creeks, debris basins, and spreading grounds in and near the City (SC 4.9-9) would reduce mudflows and the hazards associated with them. The City's Floodplain Management Regulations (under SC 4.9-4) also include standards for development in mudslide-prone and erosion-prone areas. Compliance with SCs 4.9-9 and 4.9-4 would reduce mudflow hazards to future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update; no mitigation measures are required.

Tsunami

The City is located inland, and future development and redevelopment would not be subject to tsunami hazards. There would be no impact; no mitigation is required.

Seiche

There are no large open water bodies in or near Rancho Cucamonga other than the San Antonio Dam and the debris basins at the canyons in the northern section of the City and in the SOI. Impacts associated with failure of these facilities are discussed above. Impacts to future development and redevelopment would be less than significant; no mitigation is required.

Impact 4.9i: Impacts associated with flooding due to dam or levee failure and inundation by seiche or mudflow would be less than significant with compliance with existing regulations (SCs 4.9-4, 4.9-9, and 4.9-10). No impacts from tsunami hazards would occur.

4.9.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative hydrology and water impacts are considered in the Santa Ana River watershed, where the City of Rancho Cucamonga is located. While this area extends beyond County boundaries, areas downstream of the City and in other areas in San Bernardino County and in Orange County could be affected by storm water volumes and pollutants that would be generated within the City.

Future development and redevelopment within the Santa Ana River watershed would generate new sources for urban pollutants, which could impact of surface water quality and groundwater resources. However, construction activities are regulated under the NPDES and Construction General Permit for the State. NOIs and SWPPPs are required for construction activities in order to reduce pollutants in storm water during temporary ground-disturbing activities. San Bernardino and Orange Counties and participating Cities (Co-permittees) have also adopted programs for long-term storm water pollution mitigation by requiring WQMPs for individual developments. In addition, the Santa Ana RWQCB's WDRs impose conditions, prohibitions, and guidelines for individual developments that may lead to discharges into the storm drain system or surface water bodies. These regulations implement the Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin and help meet the established water quality objectives for both groundwater and surface water bodies. No cumulative adverse impacts on hydrology and water quality are expected from the proposed 2010 General Plan Update and future development and redevelopment within the Santa Ana River watershed.

Increases in the resident population and intensity of development in the Santa Ana River watershed would result in a greater demand for water, increased pumping of the groundwater basins, and greater use of imported water sources. The Chino Basin Watermaster is responsible for monitoring groundwater levels and water quality, including the safe operation yields of the Chino Basin and extraction limits and amounts. The CVWD and participating entities together manage the adjudication of the Cucamonga Basin as part of the Chino Basin. Continued management of the groundwater basins and compliance with the pertinent adjudication orders would prevent overdraft conditions, water quality problems, and other impacts on groundwater resources in the watershed.

Future development and redevelopment within the watershed would increase impermeable surfaces and decrease water percolation areas. Increases in impervious surfaces would reduce recharge, but since individual project sites are limited in size and are not designated as groundwater recharge areas, no significant adverse impacts are expected. Increases in runoff volumes would increase storm water volumes and flow rates in local and regional drainage channels. The regional channels have been designed to accommodate runoff from the entire watershed, and new developments are required to provide on-site improvements and other storm drainage system upgrades to prevent the creation of flood hazards at downstream areas. Thus, no cumulative adverse impacts related to flood hazards or inadequate storm drainage would occur.

Several debris basins and dams at the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains pose inundation hazards to downstream areas in the event of dam failure. Dam failure could affect existing and future developments in the watershed. The potential for property damage and personal injury is reduced by the construction of dams in accordance with State

and Federal dam safety regulations and the preparation of emergency action plans for individual dams, which include warning, evacuation, and post-disaster actions. Cumulative impacts from dam inundation would be less than significant.

The hazards associated with a tsunami are confined to the shoreline and coastal areas of Orange County. The City of Rancho Cucamonga and San Bernardino County would not be exposed to these hazards nor would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update increase exposure or create these hazards. Seiche hazards would affect local areas downstream of a water body or reservoir and would not create cumulative impacts. Future development and redevelopment on steep hillside areas may be exposed to potential mudflow hazards. The debris basins that have been constructed by the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works at the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains are expected to reduce storm water flows and debris volumes. Thus, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

4.9.8 MITIGATION MEASURES

MM 4.9-1 Prior to issuance of grading permits, the permit applicant shall submit to Building Official for approval, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) specifically identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used on-site to reduce pollutants during construction activities entering the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

MM 4.9-2 Prior to issuance of grading or paving permits, applicant shall obtain a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with obtaining coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Storm Water Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board. Evidence that this has been obtained (i.e., a copy of the Waste Discharger's Identification Number (shall be submitted to the City Building Official for coverage under the NPDES General Construction Permit.

MM 4.9-3 Prior to issuance of building permits, the applicant shall submit to the City Engineer for approval of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), including a project description and identifying Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be used on-site to reduce pollutants into the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable. The WQMP shall identify the structural and non-structural measures consistent with the current Guidelines for New Development and Redevelopment adopted by the City of Rancho Cucamonga.

MM 4.9-4 The developer shall implement the BMPs identified in the Water Quality Management Plan prepared by (name/date) to reduce pollutants after construction entering the storm drain system to the maximum extent practical.

MM 4.9-5 An Erosion Control Plan shall be prepared, included in the Grading Plan, and implemented for the proposed project that identifies specific measures to control on-site and off-site erosion from the time ground disturbing activities are initiated through completion of grading. This Erosion Control Plan shall include the following measures at a minimum: a) Specify the timing of grading and construction to minimize soil exposure to rainy periods experienced in Southern California, and b) An inspection and maintenance program shall be included to ensure that any erosion which does occur either on-site or off-site as a result of this project will be corrected through a remediation or restoration program within a specified time frame.

MM 4.9-6 During construction, temporary berms such as sandbags or gravel dikes must be used to prevent discharge of debris or sediment from the site when there is rainfall or other runoff.

MM 4.9-7 During construction, to remove pollutants, street cleaning will be performed prior to storm events and after the use of water trucks to control dust in order to prevent discharge of debris or sediment from the site.

MM 4.9-8 Landscaping plans shall include provisions for controlling and minimizing the use of fertilizers/pesticides/herbicides. Landscaped areas shall be monitored and maintained for at least two years to ensure adequate coverage and stable growth. Plans for these areas, including monitoring provisions for a minimum of two years, shall be submitted to the City for review and approval prior to the issuance of grading permits.

4.9.9 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Water Quality and Waste Discharge Standards

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

Groundwater

Less Than Significant.

Drainage and Erosion

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

Drainage Patterns

Less Than Significant.

Surface Runoff

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

Water Quality

Less Than Significant With Mitigation.

Flood Hazards: Housing

Less Than Significant.

Flood Hazards: Structures

Less Than Significant.

Flood Hazards: Dam Inundation and Mudflows

Less Than Significant.

Cumulative Impacts

Less Than Significant.

Appendix HH

City of Rancho Cucamonga Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan (IDDE)

2012

City of Rancho Cucamonga

Environmental Programs

[ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE) PROGRAM]

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Overview

An illicit discharge is generally any discharge, release, or pumping of a pollutant or polluted water into the stormwater system. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulates the discharge of stormwater under the authority of the Federal Clean Water Act. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has the designated authority to administer NPDES within the State of California. Under this authority, SWRCB has issued NPDES permits regulating the discharge of stormwater. The City of Rancho Cucamonga is under the regulation of the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS 618036 issued January 29, 2010. The current Phase I permit will remain in effect until January 29, 2015 after which a new Phase I permit will be issued.

The MS4 permit mandates Permittees to prepare and implement an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program. This plan and its implementation satisfies this requirement. The goal of this plan is to identify and then eliminate illicit discharges. Examples of illicit discharges include:

- Direct or indirect sanitary wastewater discharges that connect to the storm sewer or watercourse, such as a shop floor drain connected to a storm drain, a cross-connection between the municipal sewer and storm sewer systems, a damaged sanitary sewer line that is leaking sewage into a cracked storm sewer line, or a failing septic system that is leaking into a water course.
- Materials (e.g., used motor oil) that have been dumped illegally into a storm drain catch basin.
- Improper home or business owner activities such as washing paint brushes into a catch basin, washing new textured concrete driveways into a storm drain, draining swimming pools to the storm system (swimming pools have high pH and chlorine), excess use of fertilizers, or washing cars with chemicals that enter the storm drain system.

The NPDES Permit sets forth the minimum elements of the plan which are listed below. These minimum elements are described throughout the remainder of this document.

- Municipal Storm Sewer System Mapping
- Ordinances (that effectively prohibit illicit discharges)
- Detection and Elimination Program
- Public Education
- Staff Training

The Santa Ana River Basin is the major watershed within our Region. This watershed is divided into the lower Santa Ana River, middle Santa Ana River, Chino basin, Upper Santa Ana and Big Bear Lake watershed. The City of Rancho Cucamonga falls within the middle Santa Ana River watershed portion of the Santa Ana River Basin. Within the Rancho Cucamonga portion of the middle Santa Ana River Watershed, there is the Cucamonga Canyon Watershed, Deer Canyon Watershed, Day Canyon Watershed, San Savaine Watershed and East Etiwanda Canyon Watershed.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has unique geologic characteristics that are reflected in the basic structure of its storm sewer system. The City's MS4 facilities currently include 212 miles of underground storm drains and 63 miles of open channels. The majority of flows from the City's MS4 discharges to key open channels through these underground drainage facilities. Typically, these facilities daylight into open channels such that there are very few pipe systems serving large discharge basins. Consequently, the City defines watercourse discharges into channels as "outfalls" for the purpose of this IDDE Program. The main open channel surface water bodies within Rancho Cucamonga include:

- Cucamonga Creek Channel
- Demens Creek Channel
- Deer Creek Channel
- Day Creek Channel
- Etiwanda Creek
- San Sevaine Channel

Municipal Storm Sewer System Mapping

Current Program

The City currently has the following stormwater-related information in their GIS database:

- Storm sewers
- Catch basins and manholes
- Ditches
- Streams (watercourses) Channels
- Outfalls
- Septic Systems

The current program is compliant with the NPDES permit requirements and is completed in advance of the established deadline within the permit. Some of the more specific elements of the program are listed below:

1. For outfalls at least 36-inch-diameter pipes or open channel that drain more than 50 acres and for Industrial land-use areas at least 12-inch-diameter pipes or open channels that drain more than 2 acres, a map has been created with the following attributes for each outfall:
    - Tributary conveyances (type, material, and size where known), associated drainage areas, and land use has been created.
2. A program to develop and maintain a map/database of all connection (ditch or pipe) to the City's storm system allowed or authorized.

This data is preferred to be in electronic format with documented mapping standards. The City's mapping is already in electronic format.

Ordinances

Current Ordinances

Chapter 19.20 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), of the City's current municipal code prohibits illicit discharges. Article 6 Administration Enforcement Remedies, references the fines and penalties that can be levied against violators.

Detection and Elimination Program

Current Resources

The City currently has staffed programs that fulfill portions of a complete illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) program: Industrial, commercial and construction NPDES Inspections conducted by Environmental Programs Inspectors of the Engineering Services Department, Post construction project closeout BMP inspections conducted by Building Inspector of the Building and Safety Department on private development projects, the right-of-way maintenance Inspections performed by Public Works Inspectors of the Engineering Services Department and Maintenance Staff of the Public Works Services Department that conducts street sweeping and storm drain cleaning operations and inspections.

The San Bernardino County Flood Control District is the Principle Permittee of the area-wide MS4 NPDES Permit and maintains a hotline that citizens can call during business hours to report a potential illicit discharge. Also, the Environmental Programs Section of Engineering Services Department of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, fields citizen complaints and reported discharge phone calls during business hours. Reference the website and hotline number.

Hotline Phone Numbers:

Daytime: 1-909-477-2740 (Rancho Cucamonga number)

After hours: 1-877-WASTE18 (County hotline number)

Website: www.sbcountystormwater.org

The hotline representative will then contact the appropriate city department/staff to visit the location of the complaint if appropriate. The City of Rancho Cucamonga Environmental Programs Section of the Engineering Services Department will responds to all calls from citizens regarding spills and illicit discharges. If the emergency is a major spill or associated with a hazardous chemical, the Fire Department is notified.

For private developments, the Building Inspectors of the Building and Safety Department inspect the storm water drainage system of new construction to ensure that no cross-connections or illegal connection are installed during construction prior to issuing occupancy certificates. The Public Works Inspectors of the Engineering Services Department inspect the storm water system of new construction in public right-of-way to ensure that no cross-connections are installed during construction. All authorized connections to the City MS4 is documented on the Project As-Built Drawings and in a database maintained by Environmental Programs Section of Engineering Services Department.

Public Works storm drain maintenance staff maintains and repairs the storm water drainage system as needed. By making timely repairs to the existing storm water drainage system, the likelihood of contaminants entering the storm water drainage system from the surrounding ground or nearby sanitary sewer pipes is greatly reduced.

The Environmental Programs Inspectors, Building Inspectors, Public Works Inspectors and Storm Drain Maintenance staff are available to respond to complaints forwarded by City Environmental Programs Staff or County of San Bernardino Storm Water Pollution Hotline.

Proactive Investigation

Prioritization Procedures

In addition to maintaining a hotline for citizen complaints, the City is required to proactively conduct field assessments to check for illicit discharges and illegal connection to the City's storm drain system and receiving water bodies.

The first step of this proactive work is to prioritize those areas most likely to contain illicit discharges ("hot spots") based on an analysis of land use and other specific information. Based

on previous work, the following types of areas are more likely to generate polluted discharges than others (Center for Watershed Protection & Pitt, 2004):

1. Locations where there have been repeated problems in the past. This could include areas with water quality data or where repeated complaints have been filed.
2. Older areas of a community typically have a higher percentage of illegal connections. Also, deteriorating sewer pipes can allow wastewater to exfiltrate out of the sanitary lines and into the surrounding environment.
3. Commercial and industrial areas tend to have a higher percentage of illicit discharges.
4. Areas with larger and/or many storage vessels of hazardous solids or liquids.
5. Homes with pets and animal stables have high risk of discharging bacteria into waterways.
6. Homes with septic systems that are poorly maintained have high risk of discharging bacteria into waterways.

Another consideration for the City of Rancho Cucamonga is the proximity of the higher risk land uses (commercial/industrial) to receiving waters. These areas will have a short flow path and greater chance of adversely affecting a larger aquatic system in the event of an illicit discharge or spill. (see Appendix F)

The City may also choose to conduct a qualitative assessment of the City's surface waters by walking the streams/channels to identify additional areas of concern. This activity can also be used to ground-truth the outfall map, determine the accessibility of the streams/channels for future monitoring, and provide a photographic record of existing conditions.

By June 30th of each year, the City will conduct field assessments/inspections of major outfall or open channel that are connected to water bodies within the City and have been inspected and listed as high priority outfalls. Major outfalls are defined as enclosed storm drain pipes with a diameter of at least 36 inches or greater or open channels that drain more than 50 acres. For industrial land uses, major drains are defined as enclosed storm drain pipes of at least 12 inches or greater in diameter and open channels that drain more than two acres.

Following these assessments, the City will annually inspect these outfalls. During each "dry weather" inspection, it is expected that field personnel will collect background data, Outfall Description, and Quantitative Characterization of the outfalls.

A GIS-Based map can be developed of potential hot spots and prioritized water bodies. It is expected that due to internal training of staff and public outreach efforts required by the NPDES permit, the City will develop a better understanding of the causes and location of illicit

discharges. The GIS map (or other tracking tools) will be regularly updated to reflect reports from staff and the public as well as information learned by the on-going field assessment work as the City's IDDE program matures.

Based on the considerations such as those above, the City has already implemented an ongoing monitoring program for Cucamonga Creek Channel due to the Middle Santa Ana River TMDL for bacteria during dry weather conditions. Principle Permittee, San Bernardino County Flood Control District also conducts area wide monitoring to meet area wide storm water program MS4 Permit requirements.

City of Rancho Cucamonga has a total of (331) outfalls selected for this monitoring program. Not all outfalls are sampled each year. Measurements include pH, temperature and TSS. This information provides useful information in terms of evaluating storm water quality relative to regional stream comparisons, assessing the efficacy of basin improvements, and looking for trends and/or localized water quality concerns.

The City plans to continue monitoring these outfalls for compliance with the NPDES permit. For future monitoring and assessment under this program the City plans to work with San Bernardino County/San Bernardino County Flood District to ensure the monitoring procedures and documentation meets the requirements of the permit.

General Field Assessment Procedures

The following general recommendations apply to the dry weather field inspection and water sampling work.

1. Develop training and protocols to keep workers safe during field work (see Appendix A).
2. Make good use of the mapping information that has been developed by the City (See Appendices D, E & G)
3. Fill out a standard field inspection form (see Appendix C).

Physical Parameters

During dry weather field inspections, a variety of physical parameters will be recorded at each site to assess conditions. At flowing outfalls this includes flow, odor, color, turbidity, and presence of absence of floatables. The information that is obtained from the physical characteristics observed are indicators and cannot be fully relied upon by themselves.

A qualitative observation of flow (none, trickle, moderate, or substantial) should be made. Flow rates can be estimated by one of the flowing simple methods:

a. Record the time required for the full flow to fill container of a known volume.
b. Multiply cross-sectional flow area by flow velocity. For most instances, flow area is based on an estimate of mean depth and width. Flow velocity is based on the time of travel for an object floating near the surface over a known length.
c. Use in field flow meter equipment.

Odor is described by one of the following terms sewage, rancid/sour, petroleum/gas, sulfide, or other. The severity of the odor should also be recorded in the field.

Color can be a description of color type and intensity. It is also a quantitative measurement expressed in cobalt-platinum units (APHA, 1998).

Turbidity can be a qualitative descriptor (clear, slight cloudiness, cloudy, or opaque). Alternatively, it can be measured in the field or in the office with a hand held turbiditimeter. It is recommended that the City use a single make and model of meter to reduce the differences in readings associated solely with equipment readings. (see Appendix I)

Floatables are the best physical indicator. The most common floatables are sewage, suds, and oil sheens. Floatables do not include trash. The observation of sewage at an outfall location indicates that there is a severe problem with that MS4 and should be looked at as to where the source for the sewage is emanating from. Suds can indicate a variety of things. Some suds are naturally formed by the movement of the water. If the suds are located at a water drop off and break up quickly, this may only be water turbulence related. If the suds have a fragrant odor, this can indicate the presence of laundry water or wash water in the water body. Oil sheens need to be looked at to try and determine the source of the oil sheen. Some oil sheens are common and occur naturally by in stream processes. This occurs when an iron bacteria forms a sheet-like film. This can be determined by looking at the sheen and seeing if it cracks when disturbed. Synthetic oil sheens, on the other hand, will swirl when disturbed. If this occurs, then the sheen is from an oil source. (see Appendix J)

The City may select a few water quality parameters that can be measured with inexpensive probes and test strips in the field. These include temperature, pH, ammonia, conductivity, chlorine, and hardness. Other than temperature these same parameters can be assessed during laboratory analyses so the field testing is usually unnecessary.

There may be physical indicators of illicit discharges even if no flow is present. These include: outfall damage, deposits/stains, abnormal vegetation, poor quality of pooled water, benthic growth in pipe. (see Appendix K)

During a dry weather inspection, observed flows are considered non-storm water related. The flow may or may not be the result of an illicit discharge. Also, the absence of a flow does not indicate the absence of an illicit discharge since these discharges can be intermittent or transitory. It is important to observe carefully during the dry weather inspection to determine if an intermittent or transitory pollution problem has occurred. (see Appendix L)

Water Quality Sampling and Testing

During dry weather inspections physical clues indicating a pollution problem often are not observable. Therefore, water quality sampling and testing will be an essential part of the City's IDDE program. Some parameters can be directly measured in the field whereas others require laboratory analysis. The table (see Appendix M) lists the parameters that may be sampled as well as suggested/optional parameters to be sampled to isolate an illicit discharge. The table also provides the analytical method and benchmark concentration that typically indicate when there is a problem. Note that these benchmark concentrations would be lower for samples drawn from watercourses since the natural base flows would likely dilute any pollutants in water discharged from a contributing storm drainage system. (Appendix O) shows indicator parameters used to detect illicit discharges. (Appendix P) explains the usefulness of various parameters to identify industrial and commercial discharges.

Immediate Response Procedures

The field Inspector should be prepared to take immediate action in the event of encountering one of the following situations:

- Individuals actively in the process of introducing possible illegal substances or materials to the storm drain system
- Very strong chemical odor emanating from storm drain system
- Visible significant stream of a controlled chemical or petroleum product flowing in storm system or downstream waters
- Large chemical plume in stream/channel or lake downstream of a City outfall
- Any condition that poses or could pose an immediate threat to property, human health or safety, or aquatic life.

The Inspector should take the following steps if one of the above situations is encountered:

1. Ensure his/her safety and the public by instructing people to stay clear of the area.
2. Call 911 to report active illegal dumping or potential fire or significant chemical incident.
3. Call the City's Environmental Programs Section at 909-477-2740 x4060 to report a possible illegal discharge.

4. The following offices must all be called if an unauthorized discharge of oil or hazardous material such as a spill has occurred:
    a. The National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802;
    b. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) 800-852-7550;
    c. City of Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department 909-988-5911.

5. If a spill is encountered the following information should be recorded if possible:
    a. Where is the spill?
    b. What spilled?
    c. How much spilled?
    d. How concentrated is the spill material?
    e. Who spilled the material?
    f. Is anyone cleaning up the spill?
    g. Are there resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oily birds)?
    h. Who is reporting the spill?
    i. Your contact information?

6. If possible isolate or contain visible chemical pollution in the effected water body with any materials that are accessible. For small discharges earth dams, absorbent pads, and containers may be useful to contain part of the illicit discharge. (This will be conducted by Fire Department Staff because Field Inspector staff are not equipped to be first responders in a hazardous discharge/spill)
7. Take detailed notes and photos/video for subsequent investigation by City or other agencies.

At a minimum, follow-up work includes contacting the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) at 909-782-4130 to determine if any additional reporting or investigative actions are necessary.

For incidents not determined to be emergencies, the City should investigate or refer to the appropriate agency any complaints, reports, or monitoring information that indicates a potential illicit discharge, spill, or illegal dumping.

Isolating illicit Discharges (Source Tracing)

The City's/County's current hotlines will continue to be an effective tool for locating illicit discharges. However, in situation where outfall screening identifies an illicit discharge several methods can be used to trace to the source of the illicit discharge. Tracing techniques include visual inspections of drainage structures and lines (most used technique), dye testing, damming

lines to isolate areas, video inspection, indicator monitoring, smoke testing, and optical brightener monitoring traps. Other more elaborate approaches include using remote sensing tools to identify soil moisture, water temperature, and vegetation anomalies associated with failing septic systems and tracking illegal dumping activities. The most common approach for the City will likely rely upon visual inspection of the catch basins in the storm line above the outfall in which an illicit discharge is suspected. (see Appendix R)

Several resources exist to assist in evaluating the likely source of an illicit discharge. Generally, the sources are wash water, sanitary sewer or seepage, potable water leak, animal contamination, illegal dumping, or industrial discharge. (see Appendix N)

Investigation and Response Procedures

Once an illicit discharge or illegal connection has been located, details about the discharge connection are documented. Photographs and/or video are taken to record the location and nature of an illicit connection. The City should determine the name and contact information of property owner.

The response by the City will vary greatly depending on the type, location, frequency, severity, and source of illicit discharge. In general, the City will have several options available to address a specific discharge. In most cases where the violator is identified it is expected that they will voluntarily comply with any action required by the City to eliminate the potential for further illicit discharges. When the violation is the result of an illegal connection from a building, the property owner shall respond once they are made aware of the illegal connection. The City will provide explanation of the environmental consequences, the applicable regulations, and the recommended remedy. Any illegal connections shall be eliminated or permitted within 120 days of discovery per MS4 Permit requirement. In (Appendix Q) it shows methods to fix illicit discharges.

The City will prepare a Notice of Violation (NOV) letter to be sent to the property owner for any illicit discharge or illegal connection. Depending on the circumstances the letter will describe the findings of the investigation, the required remedy, the required deadline for compliance, technical resources, and the enforcement actions, fines, and legal actions that could ensue for non-compliance. The (NOV) letter should also describe the relevant codes and laws. The letter should specify who the property owner should contact for additional information and to notify the City when the required remedy had been completed.

The City will conduct a follow-up inspection following notification that the required remedy has been completed.

Should the owner not remedy the discharge, the City may proceed to abate the violation as a public nuisance as well as to seek equitable payment to make this remedy. (see Appendix H)

Public Education

Public Information

As part of the City's public outreach program, outreach material in print form are made available to citizens. The education campaign will also rely upon the San Bernardino County Storm Water Program website, brochures, print ads, and/or fact sheets to make citizens aware of storm water, water pollution, and inform them of the San Bernardino County Storm Water Program hotline for reporting on possible illegal dumping, connections, or discharges. The best clearinghouse of sample outreach materials is found at the following websites: The San Bernardino County Storm Water Program www.sbcountystormwater.org and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/toolbox/index.htm.

Hotline

The City has established along with area wide storm water program a customer phone number for reporting of spills or illicit discharges which is hosted by Principle Permittee, San Bernardino County Flood Control District. It is operated during the work week and afterhours at 1 877 WASTE18. Also, Rancho Cucamonga residents can call Environmental Programs Section for assistance during work hours.

Reporting and Recordkeeping

Tracking (Spills, Inspections, and Public Comment/Feedback)

Tracking and documentation is a required part of the IDDE program. Spills reported to the City Environmental Programs Section will be recorded on an "Illicit Discharge Tracking Sheet" (Appendix C). Field Inspectors who discover or are involved in a spill will contact the Environmental Programs Section to ensure that proper documentation of the incident is maintained. A discharge ID will be created in the MS4 Database and will be utilized to track all investigative, corrective and enforcement actions pertaining to discharge ID.

All outfall dry weather monitoring inspections will be documented in the field on reconnaissance inventory sheets; sample collection field sheets and Illicit discharge tracking sheets and recorded in an IDDE Program Access Database.

Public comment/feedback will be conveyed to the Environmental Programs Manager, Linda Ceballos, to ensure that the program is responsive to citizen complaints. The public will be

directed to the program manager/ or designee directly for general comments they would like to make on the City's IDDE program.

Staff Training

Training Lead

For those staff responsible for implementing the IDDE program, on the job training will be managed by the City's Environmental Program Manager or designee. Environmental Programs Manager or designee will manage and assign training as described below.

Detailed Training

Detailed training will be assigned to those individuals specifically involved in the immediate response procedures, source tracking of potential illicit discharges and sampling.

Note that the City may elect to retain consultants for source tracking of potential illicit discharges and sampling. A review of Consultants training qualification will be reviewed prior to hire.

General Training

General training will be via printed material distributed to staff at staff meetings. DVD, print or webcast material may be distributed if the need arises as the program develops.

Preliminary training activities, a schedule and identification of those to receive training are listed below.

- Public Works Storm Drain Maintenance Staff
- Public Works Street Sweeping Staff
- Environmental Programs Inspectors
- Building Inspectors
- Public Works Inspectors

References

The following references were used to prepare this plan and contain supplemental information that may be helpful to City staff.

1. ***IDDE Program Manuals:***

Center for Watershed Protection and Robert Pitt. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments. October 2004. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Washington D.C.

Website for download:

http://www.cwp.org

Cuyahoga County Board of Health. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Manual: A Guidance Manual for Municipalities in the State of Ohio. July 2006. Parma, Ohio.

Website for download:

http://www.ccbh.net/stormwater

New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Handbook for Municipalities. January 2003. Lowell, Massachusetts.

Website for download:

www.neiwpcc.org

San Diego Storm water Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP). Illicit Connection/Illicit Discharge (IC/ID) Detection and Elimination Model Program Guidance. November 13, 2001.

Website for download (sponsored by Project Clean Water):

http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model%20Program%20ICID.pdf

City of Mercer Island, Washington. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program. June 2009. R.W. Beck

Website for download:

www.mercergov.org/Files/IDDE%20Program%20-%20FinalCOPY.pdf

2. *Websites for downloading outreach materials:*

Sponsored by North Central Texas Council of Governments:

http://www.nctcog.org/envir/SEEclean/stormwater/pubs/brochures.asp

Sponsored by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Water:
http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/toolbox/

Appendix A

Dry Weather Monitoring Sampling Manual

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

a. Rinse the container with the sample at least twice. Do not rinse pre-cleaned, preserved containers, as the preservative will be lost.
b. Use the proper preservatives. Use only analytical or higher grade reagents for preserving samples. Store samples in an ice chest 39.2 F until custody is transferred to the analytical laboratory directly or via contracted courier.
c. Avoid contaminating the sample. Wear latex gloves.

2. If practical, collect the sample at about 60% of the stream depth (from the surface) in an area of maximum turbulence (except when sampling for volatile organics). Avoid stagnant pools near the edge of the flowing streams unless sampling stagnant pools. Enter the channel downstream of the sampling location and move upstream, disturbing as little of the bottom material as possible.

3. Record all qualitative observations and field testing results on the field data sheet. Estimate the flow rate as described on the back of the field data sheet. Also note any changes to standard procedures (for whatever reason), and describe any unusual or noteworthy conditions or results in detail on the bottom of the sheet.

4. Dispose of all spent reagents, reacted samples, and rinse solutions in the appropriate waste containers. Upon returning to the office or laboratory, decant these wastes into the sewer system of the office or laboratory unless otherwise instructed by the sewering agency. Be sure to clean all equipment (recheck calibration if any results were questionable), and restock reagents (if necessary).

5. If filtering samples in the field for dissolved trace metals analysis, do not preserve with HNO3 until after the sample is filtered. If field personnel are submitting unfiltered samples for dissolved trace metals analysis those samples should not be preserved with HNO3.

6. Samples collected for laboratory analysis should be submitted to the laboratory as soon as possible after collection. Complete the following tasks:

    1. Fill out the chain-of-custody form making sure that all sample bottles are correctly labeled

    2. Carefully pack the sample bottles in the cooler

2. Replicate samples are used to assess laboratory or field precision. They should be collected in the field in one container and split into two samples for analysis.
3. Spiked samples can be prepared in the field or the permittee's office. A field sample is spiked with known amounts of analytes and the total volume of this fraction is adjusted to a specific volume (usually 1 liter) using a portion of the original sample as makeup water. Make sure that the volume of the added spike is small compared to the volume of the sample to which it is added.
4. Blank samples must be prepared with deionized or ultrapure water (resistivity greater than 17 mega ohms). A trip blank is prepared by filling a sample container in the laboratory/office and transporting it on a routine monitoring assignment, preserving it in the field (noting the station location), and submitting it with normal batch of samples.

Method or equipment blanks are prepared using the same methods used to collect, process, or contain samples before submittal to the laboratory. An example of an equipment blank would be pouring deionized water into a sample container to test the cleanliness of the container.

5. Synthetic samples can be prepared using aliquots of commercially prepared standards or from EPA quality assurance ampules. Deionized water should be used as makeup water and analytical grade NaCl should be used to adjust the electrical conductivity of the QA sample into the range of the environmental samples.

5. *Health and Safety*

Dry weather water sampling may occur when the sampling environment and discharges create hazardous conditions. Use safety precautions at all times when conducting dry weather monitoring.

Safety Guidelines

- Keep first aid kit with field equipment
- Watch out for traffic along the access road when sampling or making observations.
- DO NOT remain in open areas or stand under trees if lightning is occurring in the vicinity.
- Watch your step; the ground may be wet and slippery, steep, or unstable. Do not attempt to climb down unsafe slopes.
- Always wear clean latex rubber gloves when sampling

Appendix B

Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory/ Sample Collection Field Sheet

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory/Sample Collection Field Sheet

Section 1: Background Data

ID _____

Subwatershed		Outfall ID	
Todays Date		Time	
Investigators		Form Completed By	
Temperature	Rainfall (in)	Rainfall (in) Last 24 Hours	Rainfall (in) Last 48 Hours
Latitude	Longitude	GPS Unit	GPS LMK#
Camera		Photo #s	

Land Use Drainage Area (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Ultra-Urban Residential
- ☐ Suburban Residential
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Open Space
- ☐ Institutional
- ☐ Other: _____

Land Use- Known Industries: _____

Background Data Notes:

_____

_____

Section 2: Outfall Description

LOCATION	MATERIAL	SHAPE	DIMENSIONS (IN)	SUBMERGED
☐ Closed Pipe	_____ Other: _____	_____ Other: _____	Diameter/Dimensions _____	In Water: _____ With Sediment: _____
☐ Open Drainage	_____ Other: _____	_____ Other: _____	Depth: _____ Top Width: _____ Bottom Width: _____	
☐ In-Stream	(applicable when collecting samples)			
Flow Present?	*If No, Skip to Section 5*			
Flow Description				

Section 3: Quamtitative Characterization

FIELD DATA FOR FLOWING OUTFALLS				
PARAMETER		RESULT	Unit	EQUIPMENT
☐ Flow #1	Volume		Liter	Bottle
	Time to fill		Sec	
☐ Flow #2	Flow depth		In	Tape Measurer
	Flow width		Ft, In	Tape Measurer
	Measured Length		Ft, In	Tape Measurer
	Time of travel		S	Stop Watch
pH			F	Thermometer
Temperature			pH Units	Test Strip/Probe
Ammonia			mg/L	Test Strip

Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory Field Sheet

Section 4: Physical Indicators for Flowing Outfalls Only

Are any physical indicators present in the flow? _____

INDICATOR	CHECK IF PRESENT	DESCRIPTION	RELATIVE SEVERITY INDEX (1-3)
Odor	☐	_____ Other: _____	
Color	☐	_____ Other: _____	
Turbidity	☐	See Severity	
Floatables- Does not include Trash!	☐	Other: _____	

Section 5: Physical Indicators for Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Outfalls

Are physical indicators that are not related to flow present? _____ (If No, Skip to Section 6)

INDICATOR	CHECK IF PRESENT	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
Outfall Damage	☐	_____	
Deposits/Stains	☐	_____ Other: _____	
Abnormal Vegetation	☐	_____	
Poor Pool Quality	☐	Other: _____	
Pipe Benthic Growth	☐	_____ Other: _____	

Section 6: Overall Outfall Characterization

_____

Section 7: Data Collection

1. Sample for the lab?
2. If yes, collected from:
3. Intermittent flow trap set? If yes, type:

Section 8: Any Non-Illicit Discharge Concerns (e.g., trash or needed infrastructure repairs)?

_____

_____

_____

Appendix C

Illicit Discharge Hotline Incident Tracking Sheet

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Illicit Discharge Hotline Incident Tracking Sheet

Incident ID:

Responder Information *(for hotline incidents only)*	
Call taken by:	Call date:
Call time:	
Reporter Information	
Incident time:	Incident date:
	Precipitation (inches) in past 24-48 hrs:
Caller contact information (*optional*):	

Incident Location *(complete one or more below)*

Latitude and longitude:

Stream address or outfall #:

Closest street address:

Nearby landmark:

Primary Location Description	**Secondary Location Description:**		
☐ Stream corridor *(In or adjacent to stream)*	☐ Outfall	☐ In-stream flow	☐ Along banks
☐ Upland area *(Land not adjacent to stream)*	☐ Near storm drain	☐ Near other water source (storm water pond, wetland, etc.):	

Narrative description of location:

Upland Problem Indicator Description

☐ Dumping	☐ Oil/solvents/chemicals	☐ Sewage
☐ Wash water, suds, etc.	☐ Other: _____	

Stream Corridor Problem Indicator Description

Odor	☐ None	☐ Sewage	☐ Rancid/Sour	☐ Petroleum (gas)
	☐ Sulfide (rotten eggs); natural gas	☐ Other: Describe in "Narrative" section		
Appearance	☐ "Normal"	☐ Oil sheen	☐ Cloudy	☐ Suds
	☐ Other: Describe in "Narrative" section			
Floatables	☐ None:	☐ Sewage (toilet paper, etc)	☐ Algae	☐ Dead fish
	☐ Other: Describe in "Narrative" section			

Narrative description of problem indicators:

Suspected Violator (name, personal or vehicle description, license plate #, etc.):

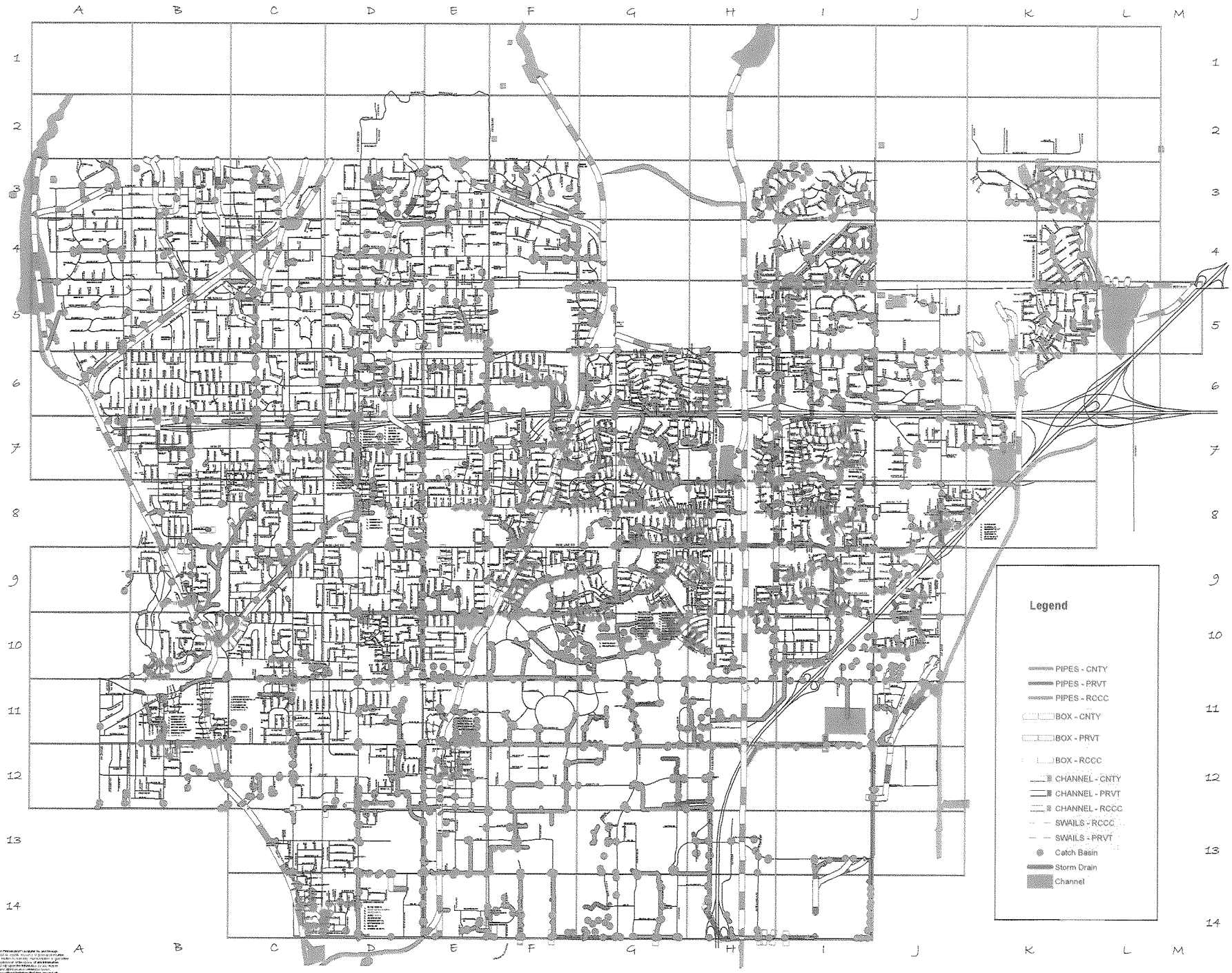
Appendix D

City Storm Water System Map

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

City of Rancho Cucamonga
Stormdrain



City of Rancho Cucamonga GIS Division
06/07/2011

Appendix E

City land Use/ Land Cover Map

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Appendix F

Land Uses, Generating Sites and Activities That Produce Indirect Discharges

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Land Uses, Generating Sites and Activities That Produce Indirect Discharges		
Land Use	**Generating Site**	**Activity that Produces Discharge**
Residential	• Apartments • Multi-family • Single Family Detached	• Car Washing • Driveway Cleaning • Dumping/Spills (e.g., leaf litter and RV/boat holding tank effluent) • Equipment Washdowns • Lawn/Landscape Watering • Septic System Maintenance • Swimming Pool Discharges
Commercial	• Campgrounds/RV parks • Car Dealers/Rental Car Companies • Car Washes • Commercial Laundry/Dry Cleaning • Gas Stations/Auto Repair Shops • Marinas • Nurseries and Garden Centers • Oil Change Shops • Restaurants • Swimming Pools	• Building Maintenance (power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Outdoor Fluid Storage • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Vehicle Fueling • Vehicle Maintenance/Repair • Vehicle Washing • Washdown of greasy equipment and grease traps
Industrial	• Auto recyclers • Beverages and brewing • Construction vehicle washouts • Distribution centers • Food processing • Garbage truck washouts • Marinas, boat building and repair • Metal plating operations • Paper and wood products • Petroleum storage and refining • Printing	• All commercial activities • Industrial process water or rinse water • Loading and un-loading area washdowns • Outdoor material storage (fluids)
Institutional	• Cemeteries • Churches • Corporate Campuses • Hospitals • Schools and Universities	• Building Maintenance (e.g., power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Vehicle Washing
Municipal	• Airports • Landfills • Maintenance Depots • Municipal Fleet Storage Areas • Ports • Public Works Yards • Streets and Highways	• Building Maintenance (power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Outdoor Fluid Storage • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Road Maintenance • Spill Prevention/Response • Vehicle Fueling • Vehicle Maintenance/Repair • Vehicle Washing

Center for Watershed Protection and Robert Pitt. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments. October 2004. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Washington D.C.

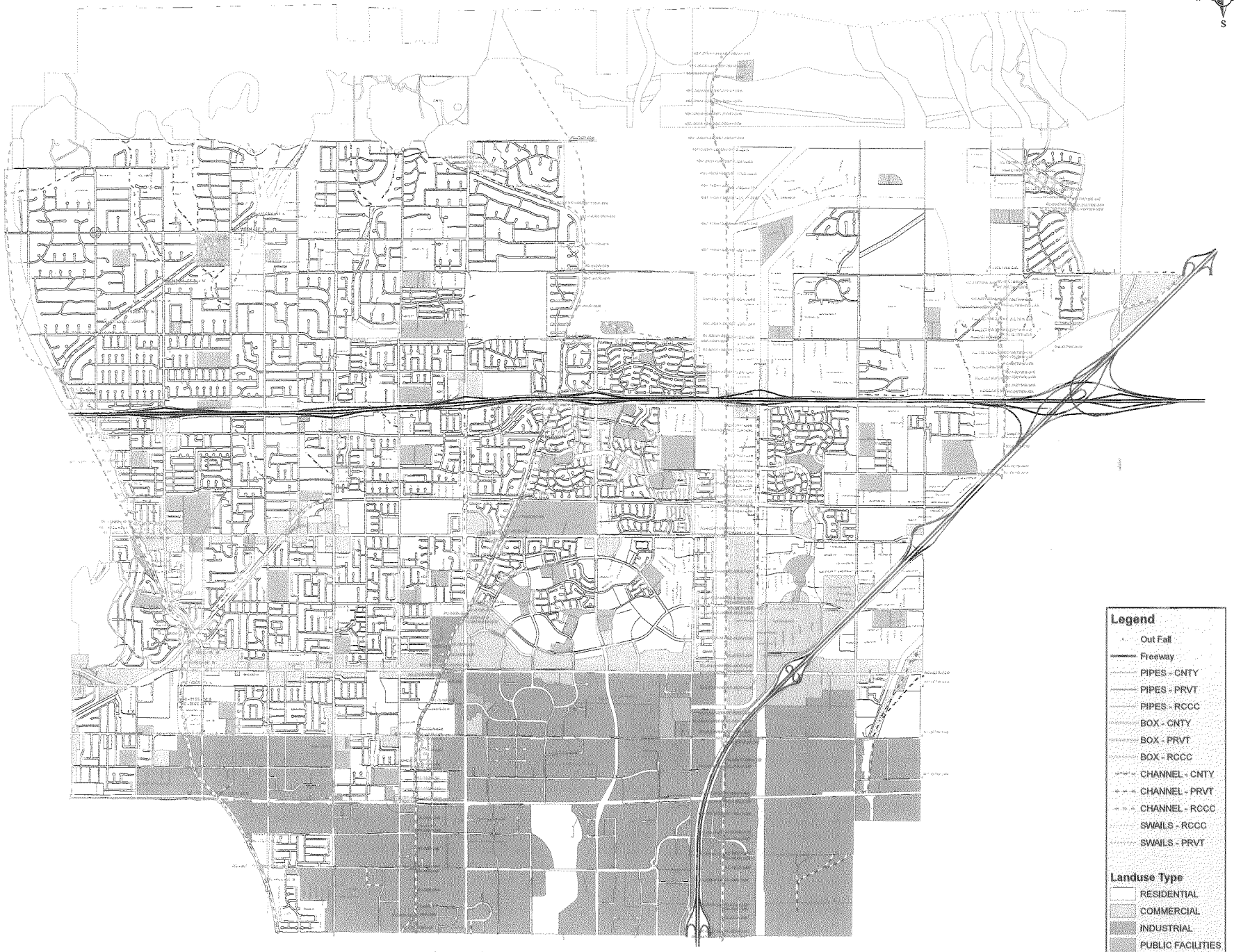
Appendix G

Outfall Mapping

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

City of Rancho Cucamonga Out Falls Map



City of Rancho Cucamonga GIS Division
2/19/2013

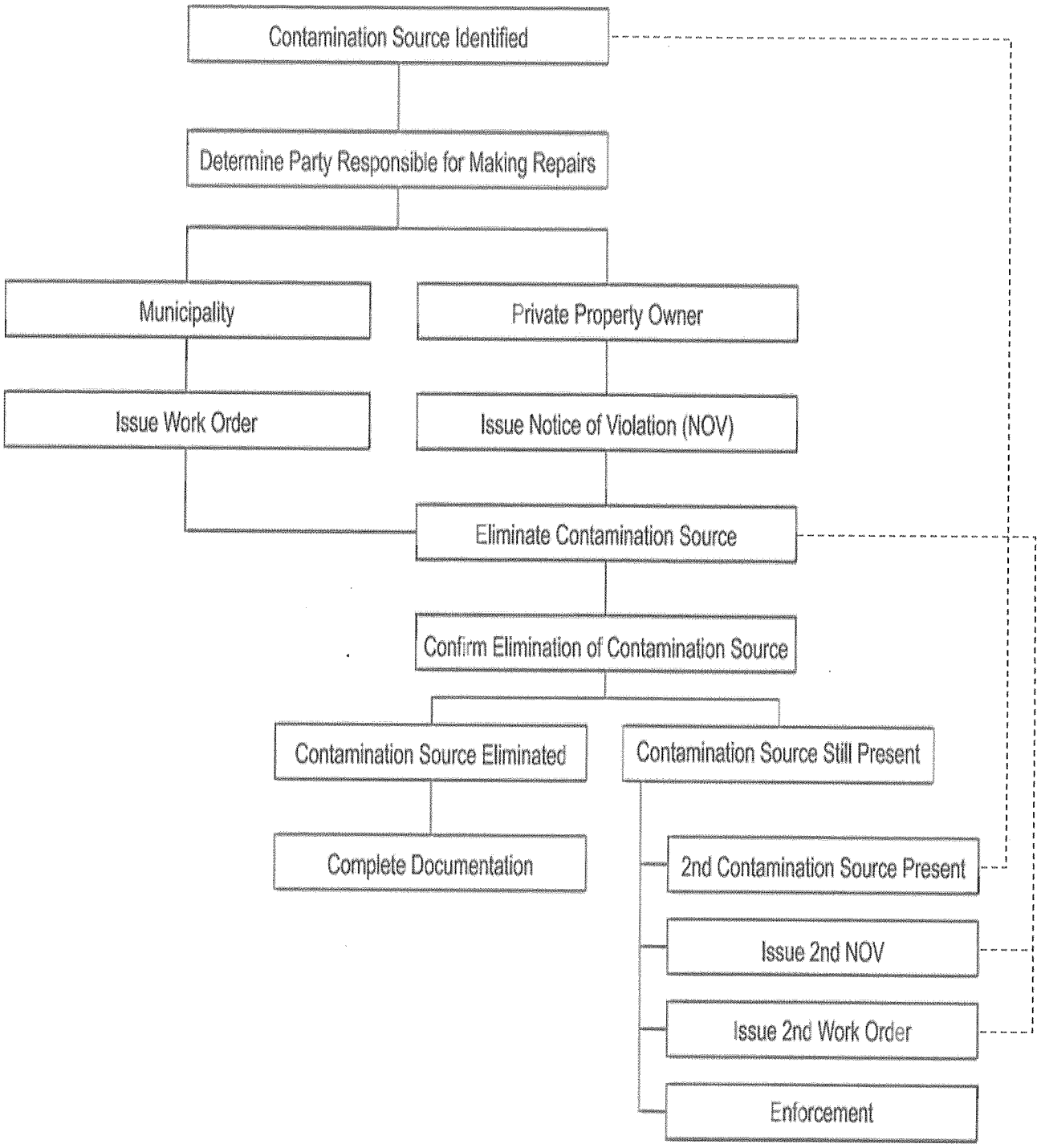
Appendix H

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Flow Chart for Corrective Actions

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Flow Chart for Corrective Action

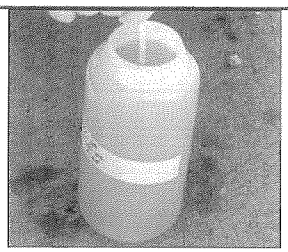


Appendix I

Interpreting Color and Turbidity

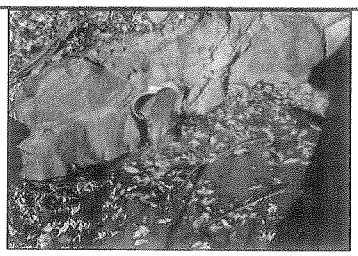
Environmental Programs

6/19/2012



Color: Brown; Severity: 2
Turbidity Severity: 2

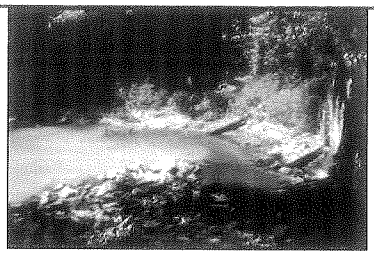
Color: Blue-green; Severity: 3
Turbidity Severity: 2



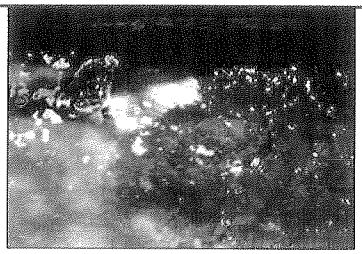
Highly Turbid Discharge
Color: Brown; Severity: 3
Turbidity Severity: 3

Sewage Discharge
Color: 3
Turbidity: 3

Paint
Color: White; Severity: 3
Turbidity: 3



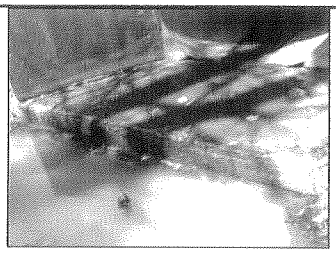
Industrial Discharge
Color: Green; Severity: 3
Turbidity Severity: 3



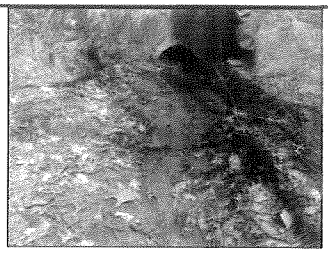
Blood
Color: Red; Severity: 3
Turbidity Severity: None

Failing Septic System:
Turbidity Severity: 3

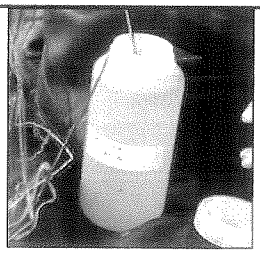
Turbidity in Downstream Plume
Turbidity Severity: 2
(also confirm with sample bottle)



High Turbidity in Pool
Turbidity Severity: 2
(Confirm with sample bottle)

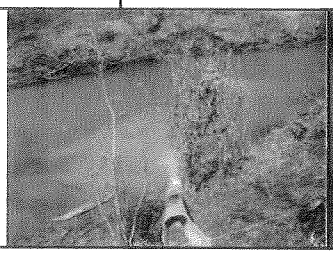


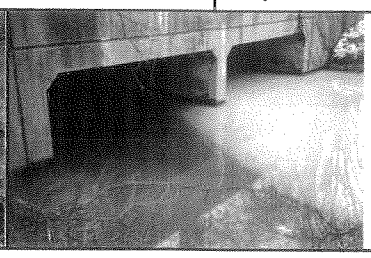
Iron Floc
Color: Reddish Orange; Severity: 3
(Often associated with a natural source)



Slight Turbidity
Turbidity: 1
(Difficult to interpret this observation; May be natural or an illicit discharge)

Construction Site Discharge
Turbidity Severity: 3





Discharge of Rinse from Floor Sanding
(Found during wet weather)
Turbidity Severity: 3

Interpreting Color and Turbidity

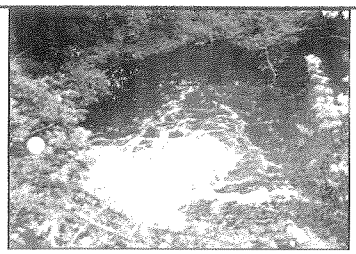
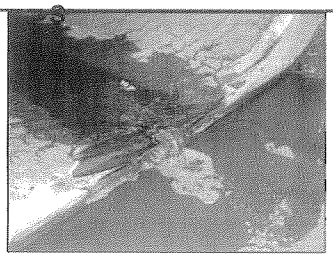
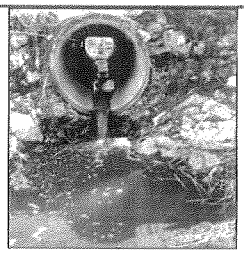
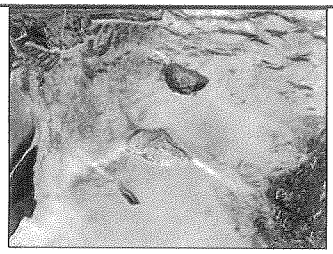
Appendix J

Determining the Severity of Floatables

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Determining the Severity of Floatables

SUD		
 Natural Foam Note: Suds only associated with high flows at the "drop off" Do not record.	 Low Severity Suds Rating: 1 Note: Suds do not appear to travel; very thin foam layer	 High severity suds Rating: 3 Sewage
OIL SHEENS		
Low Severity Oil Sheen Rating: 1	Moderate Severity Oil Sheen Rating: 2	 High Severity Oil Film Rating: 3

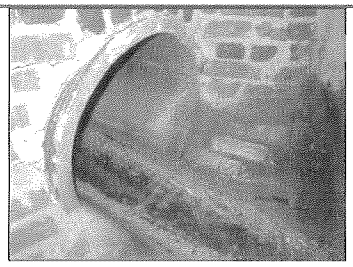
Appendix K

Interpreting Benthic and Other Biotic Indicators

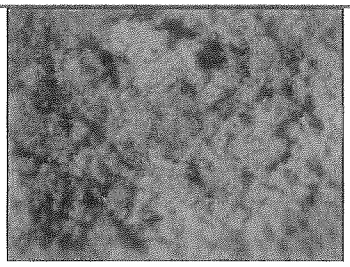
Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

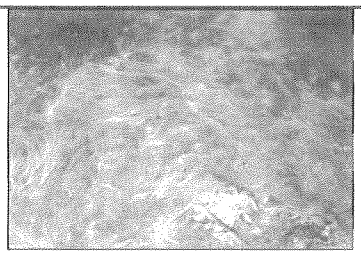
Interpreting Benthic and Other Biotic Indicators



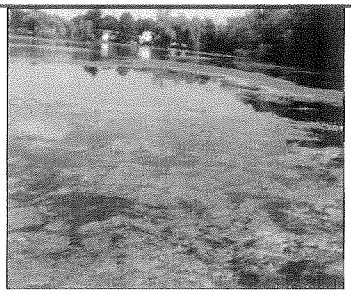
Bacterial growth at this outfall indicates nutrient enrichment and a likely sewage source.



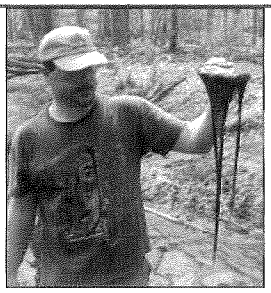
This bright red bacterial growth often indicates high manganese and iron concentrations. Surprisingly, it is not typically associated with illicit discharges.



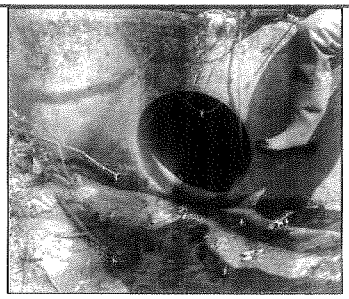
Sporalitis filamentous bacteria, also known as "sewage fungus" can be used to track down sanitary sewer leaks.



Algal mats on lakes indicate eutrophication. Several sources can cause this problem. Investigate potential illicit sources.



Illicit discharges or excessive nutrient application can lead to extreme algal growth on stream beds.



The drainage to this outfall most likely has a high nutrient concentration. The cause may be an illicit discharge, but may be excessive use of lawn chemicals.

This brownish algae indicates an elevated nutrient level.

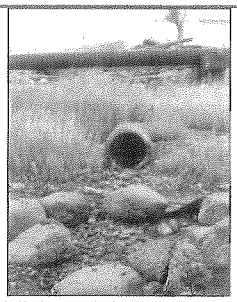
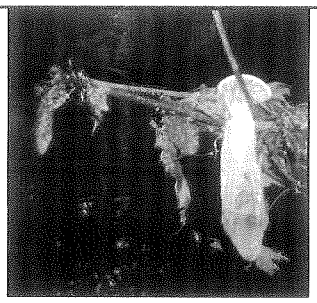
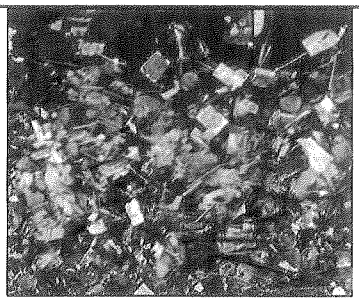
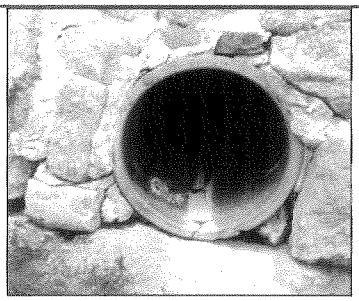
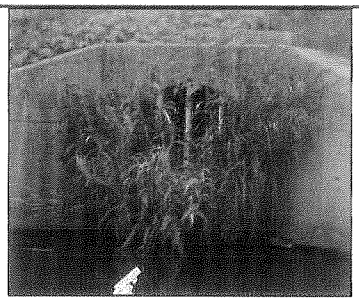
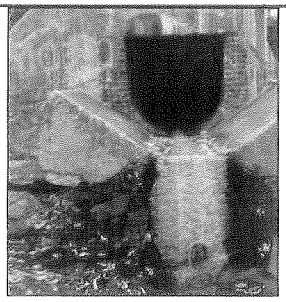
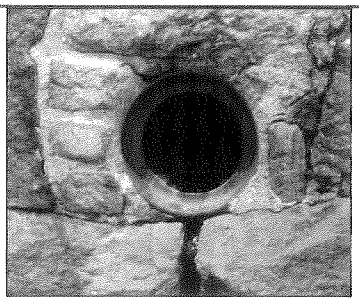
Appendix L

Typical Findings at Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Outfalls

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Typical Findings at Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Outfalls

 Reddish staining on the rocks below this outfall indicate high iron concentrations.	Toilet paper directly below the storm drain outlet.	 Watershed Protection??
 Trash is not an indicator of illicit discharges, but should be noted.	 Staining at the base of the outfall may indicate a persistent, intermittent discharge.	 Excessive vegetation may indicate enriched flows associated with sewage.
 Brownish stain of unclear origin. May be from degradation of the brick infrastructure.	 Cracked rock below the outfall may indicate an intermittent discharge.	Poor pool quality. Consider sampling from the pool to determine origin.

Appendix M

Water Quality Perameters

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Water Quality Parameter	Use	Analytical Method	Benchmark Concentrations
Specific conductance	B, I	SM 2510B	>2,000 lis/cm
Hardness	B, I	EPA 130.1/SM 2340B	<10 mg/L or >2,000 mg/L as CaCO3
Turbidity	B, I	SM 2130B	>1,000 NTU
Color	B, I		>500 units
Bacterial counts	S		
Ammonia	R, I	EPA 350.2/SM4500-NH3 C	>50 mg/L
Surfactants (as MBAS)	R, I	EPA 425.1/SM5540C	>0.25 mg/L
pH	B, I	EPA 150.1/SM 4500H	< 5
Temperature	B		
Total chlorine	S		
Fluoride	R	EPA 300.0	0.25 mg/L
Potassium	R, I	EPA 200.7	>20 mg/L
Optical brighteners (florescence)	S		
Toxicity	S	EPA 600/4-90/027F (acute) for Daphnia pulex and Ceriodaphnia dubia	
Dissolved oxygen	S		
Industrial (metals, metalloids, cyanide, oils, grease)	S (for industrial basins)		
Other pollutants-nutrients, pesticides, automotive fluids	S		

Key:

B = basic parameter to be analyzed at all sites
R = key parameter to identify source of illicit discharge in a typical residential basin
S = possible supplemental parameter
I = key parameter to identify source of illicit discharge from an industrial/commercial area

Appendix N

Common Discharges Produced at Generating Sites

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Common Discharges Produced at Generating Sites	
Generating Site	**Activity Generating the Discharge**
Vehicle Operations (Maintenance, Repair, Fueling, Washing, Storage)	• Improper disposal of fluids down shop and storm drains • Spilled fuel, leaks and drips from wrecked vehicles • Hosing of outdoor work areas • Wash water from cleaning • Spills
Outdoor Materials (Loading/unloading, Outdoor storage)	• Liquid spills at loading areas • Hosing/washing of loading areas into shop or storm drains • Leaks and spills of liquids stored outside
Waste Management (Spill prevention and response, Dumpster management)	• Spills and leaks of liquids • Dumping into storm drains • Leaking dumpsters
Physical Plant Maintenance (Building Repair, Remodeling and maintenance, Parking lot maintenance)	• Discharges from power washing and steam cleaning • Rinse water and wash water discharges during cleanup • Runoff from degreasing and re-surfacing
Turf and Landscaping (Turf Management Landscaping/Grounds care)	• Non-target irrigation • Improper rinsing of fertilizer/pesticide applicators
Unique Hotspot Operations (Pools, Golf Courses, Marinas, Construction, Restaurants, Hobby farms)	• Discharge of chlorinated water from pools • Dumping of sewage and grease

Appendix O

Indicator Parameters Used to Detect Illicit Discharges

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Indicator Parameters Used to Detect Illicit Discharges					
Parameter	Discharge Types It Can Detect				
	Sewage	Washwater	Tap Water	Industrial or Commercial Liquid Wastes	Laboratory/Analytical Challenges
Ammonia	●	◉	○	◉	Can change into other nitrogen forms as the flow travels to the outfall
Boron	◉	◉	○	N/A	
Chlorine	○	○	○	◉	High chlorine demand in natural waters limits utility to flows with very high chlorine concentrations
Color	◉	◉	○	◉	
Conductivity	◉	◉	○	◉	Ineffective in saline waters
Detergents – Surfactants	●	●	○	◉	Reagent is a hazardous waste
E. coli Enterococci Total Coliform	◉	○	○	○	24-hour wait for results Need to modify standard monitoring protocols to measure high bacteria concentrations
Fluoride*	○	○	●	◉	Reagent is a hazardous waste Exception for communities that do not fluoridate their tap water
Hardness	◉	◉	◉	◉	
pH	○	◉	○	◉	
Potassium	◉	○	○	●	May need to use two separate analytical techniques, depending on the concentration
Turbidity	◉	◉	○	◉	

● Can almost always (>80% of samples) distinguish this discharge from clean flow types (e.g., tap water or natural water). For tap water, can distinguish from natural water.
◉ Can sometimes (>50% of samples) distinguish this discharge from clean flow types depending on regional characteristics, or can be helpful in combination with another parameter
○ Poor indicator. Cannot reliably detect illicit discharges, or cannot detect tap water
N/A: Data are not available to assess the utility of this parameter for this purpose.
Data sources: Pitt (this study)
*Fluoride is a poor indicator when used as a single parameter, but when combined with additional parameters (such as detergents, ammonia and potassium), it can almost always distinguish between sewage and washwater.

Appendix P

Usefulness of Various Parameters to Identify Industrial Discharges

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Usefulness of Various Parameters to Identify Industrial & Commercial Discharges

Industrial Benchmark Concentration	Detergents as Surfactants (mg/L)	Ammonia (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Initial "Flow Chart" Class	Color (Units)	Conductivity (:S/cm)1	Hardness (mg/L as $CaCO_3$)	pH	Turbidity (NTU)	Best Indicator Parameters to Identify This Flow Type	Additional Indicator Parameters to Identify This Flow Type
	--	≥50	≥20		≥500	≥2000	≤10 ≥2,000	≤5	≥1,000		
Concentrations in Industrial and Commercial Flow Types											
Automotive Manufacturer[1]	5	0.6	66	**Wash water**	15	220	30	6.7	118	Potassium	
Poultry Supplier[1]	5	4.2	41	**Wash water**	23	618	31	6.3	111	Potassium	
Roofing Product Manufacturing[1]	8	10.2	27	**Wash water**	>100[2]	242	32	7.1	229	None	Potassium Color
Uniform Manufacturing[1]	6	6.1	64	**Wash water**	>100[2]	798	35	10.4	2,631	Potassium	Color Turbidity
Radiator Flushing	15	(26.3)	(2,801)	**Wash water**	(3,000)	(3,278)	(5.6)	(7.0)	-	Potassium Conductivity Color	Hardness
Metal Plating Bath	7	(65.7)	(1,009)	**Wash water**	(104)	(10,352)	(1,429)	(4.9)	-	Ammonia Potassium Conductivity Hardness	pH
Commercial Car Wash	140	0.9; (0.2)	4; (43)	**Wash water**	>61; (222)	274; (485)	71; (157)	7.7; (6.7)	156		Potassium Turbidity
Commercial Laundry	(27)	(0.8)	3	**Wash water**	47	(563)	(36)	(9.1)	-		

Best Indicators, shaded in pink, distinguish this source from residential wash water in 80% of samples in both Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, AL.
Supplemental indicators, shaded in yellow, distinguish this source from residential wash water in 50% of samples, or in only one community.
(Data in parentheses are mean values from Birmingham); Data not in parentheses are from Tuscaloosa
[1] Fewer than 3 samples for these discharges.
[2] The color analytical technique used had a maximum value of 100, which was exceeded in all samples. Color may be a good indicator of these industrial discharges and the benchmark concentration may need adjustment downward for this specific community.

Appendix Q

Methods to Fix Illicit Discharges

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

Methods to Fix Illicit Discharges		
Type of Discharge	**Source**	**Removal Action(s)**
Sewage	Break in right-of-way	Repair by municipality
	Commercial or industrial direct connection	Enforcement
	Residential direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Infrequent discharge (e.g., RV dumping)	Enforcement; Spill response
	Straight pipes/septic	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
Wash water	Commercial or industrial direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Residential direct connection	Enforcement; Incentive or aid
	Power wash/car wash (commercial)	Enforcement
	Commercial wash down	Enforcement
	Residential car wash or household maintenance-related activities	Education
Liquid wastes	Professional oil change/car maintenance	Enforcement; Spill response
	Heating oil/solvent dumping	Enforcement; Spill response
	Homeowner oil change and other liquid waste disposal (e.g., paint)	Warning; Education; Fines
	Spill (trucking)	Spill response
	Other industrial wastes	Enforcement; Spill response

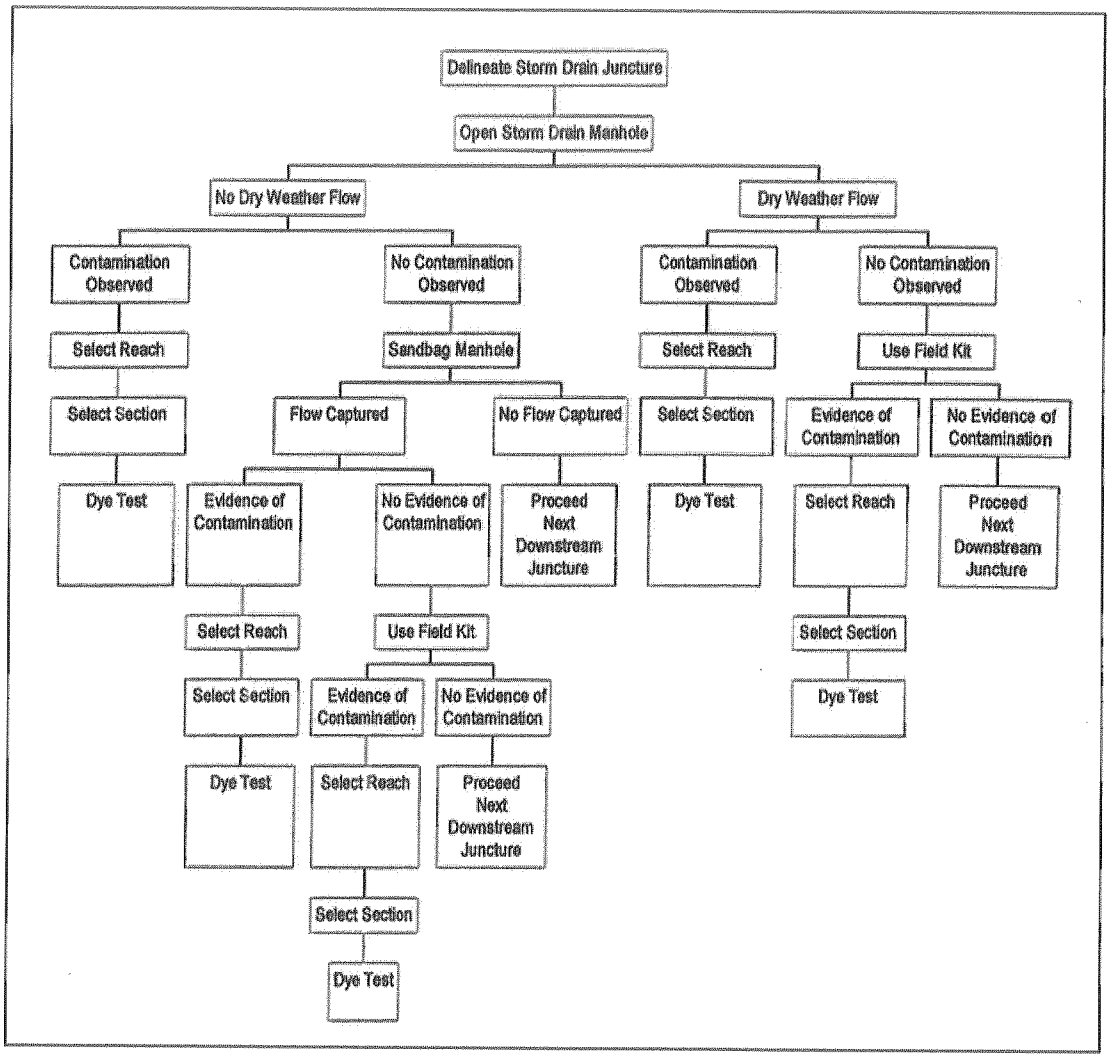
Appendix R

Process for Following Discharges Down the Pipe

Environmental Programs

6/19/2012

A Process for Following Discharges Down the Pipe (Source: Jewell, 2001)



Appendix II

Mobile Business Minimum Source Control Notification Letter

Mayor L. Dennis Michael • *Mayor Pro Tem* Sam Spagnolo
Council Members William J. Alexander, Lynne B. Kennedy, Diane Williams
City Manager John R. Gillison

The City of Rancho Cucamonga

Dear Rancho Cucamonga Mobile Business Owner:

In order to stay in compliance with State water quality regulations, the City of Rancho Cucamonga must notify all mobile businesses operating within its jurisdiction regarding the minimum source control and pollution prevention measures that each mobile business must develop and implement. Minimum source control and pollution prevention measures must be in place within 90 days of receiving this notice. Failure to meet compliance may result in further enforcement.

Mobile businesses include: mobile auto washing/detailing; equipment washing/cleaning; carpet, drape, and furniture cleaning; and mobile high pressure or steam cleaning.

The City's Environmental Programs Section staff wants to work with your business to prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system. An Environmental Programs Inspector will conduct inspections throughout the year to provide pollution prevention assistance to your business.

Enclosed is a Fact Sheet providing each mobile business with laws and regulations dealing with urban runoff and discharges to storm drains. Implementation of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) and proper procedures for disposing of wastes generated from each mobile business will reduce potential pollutants from entering the City's storm drain system. Together we can preserve our natural resources and prevent stormwater pollution. Please feel free to contact me or my staff at (909) 919-2635 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,
CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
ENGINEERING SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Linda Ceballos
Environmental Programs Manager

Enclosure

10500 Civic Center Dr. • P.O. Box 807 • Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729-0807 • Tel (909) 477-2700 • Fax (909) 477-2849 • www.CityofRC.us

Appendix JJ

Mobile Business BMP Fact Sheet

Mobile Business Best Management Practices (BMP) Fact Sheet

Description
This category includes businesses that conduct their own mobile cleaning or "power washing" activities and those that are hired as contractors to conduct these activities. Mobile cleaning differs from other cleaning activities in that the cleaning is not conducted in a dedicated, fixed location with a wastewater capture and treatment system connected to a sanitary sewer system. This category includes mobile cleaning or power washing of equipment, flat surfaces, carpets, upholstery, vehicles and other transportation-related objects.

Mobile Business Guidelines to Prevent Storm Water Pollution
The potential for generating storm water pollution as part of these activities requires extra attention. By definition these activities are conducted outside with water (and sometimes chemicals) for the purpose of removing residues, dirt, and debris. Make storm water pollution prevention BMPs a part of standard operating procedures and employee training programs. Provide educational materials to employees in their first language, as necessary.

Use the following four-step approach:

1. Do dry cleanup before washing down
2. Wash without soaps and solvents
3. Keep polluted water out of storm drains
4. Dispose of wastewater properly and legally

Vehicle Washing and Cleaning
The following are sources of pollutants related to vehicle related washing and cleaning:
- Cleaning chemicals – including soaps, degreasers and solvents.
- Toxic materials such as oil, antifreeze and grease.
- Generating polluted wash water from cleaning activities.

Pollutants can include:
- Acids and alkalis
- Heavy metals (copper, lead, nickel, zinc, etc.)
- Hydrocarbons (oil and grease, PAHs)
- Toxic chemicals (solvents, chlorinated compounds, glycols)

Surface Washing and Cleaning
The following are sources of pollutants related to surface washing and cleaning:
- Using harmful cleaning chemicals – including soaps, solvents and degreasers
- Removing toxic materials such as oil, antifreeze and grease from parking lots, sidewalks, and other surfaces.
- Generating polluted wash water from activities, such as wet sand blasting of buildings, to remove paint.

Pollutants can include:
- Heavy metals (copper, lead, zinc, etc.)
- Oils and greases
- Trash
- Sediment
- Toxic organic compounds

Highly polluted sites can generate hazardous waste including:
- Oil-saturated absorbents (but not oil-saturated rags, which can be cleaned at an industrial laundry)
- Wash water that contains lead paint chips
- Solvent cleaners

Carpet and Upholstery Washing and Cleaning
The following are sources of pollutants related to carpet and upholstery washing and cleaning activities:

- Cleaning chemicals
- Carpet fibers
- Wastewater and debris

Pollutants can include:

- Toxic organic compounds

Source Control BMPs
The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Type of Surface	Cleaning Method	Proper Disposal
Sidewalks, plazas	• Dry cleanup first. • Wash without soap. Block the storm drain and contain runoff.	• Screen wastewater, if needed, to catch debris. • Discharge to landscaping if permitted by property owner or collect water and pump to the sewer. • Check with local wastewater authority's (CVWD) requirements for discharge to sewer.
Parking areas, driveways, drive- thru	• Dry cleanup first. • Use absorbents to pick up oil, then dry sweep. • Wash without soap. Block the storm drain and contain runoff.	• Screen wastewater, if needed, to catch debris. • Discharge to landscaping if permitted by property owner or collect water and pump to the sewer. • Check with local wastewater authority's (CVWD) requirements for discharge to sewer.
Building surfaces, decks, etc., without loose paint	• Dry cleanup first. • Wash with high-pressure water, no soap. Block the storm drain and contain runoff.	• Screen wastewater, if needed, to catch debris. • Discharge to landscaping if permitted by property owner landscaping or collect water and pump to the sewer. • Check with local wastewater authority's (CVWD) requirements for discharge to sewer.
Unpainted building surfaces, wood decks, etc.	• Block the storm drain and contain runoff. • Use soap or acid wash to remove deposits, wood restorer, or other chemicals.	• Make sure pH is between 6 and 10 then you may discharge to landscaping if permitted by property owner or collect wastewater and pump to the sewer. • Check with local wastewater authority's (CVWD) requirements for discharge to sewer.
Painted surfaces being cleaned to remove paint or graffiti	• Block the storm drain and contain runoff.	• Collect wastewater and dispose as hazardous waste, or collect water and pump to the sewer. • Check with local wastewater authority's (CVWD) requirements for discharge to sewer.

City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal code 19.20.080 Prohibited Discharges states it is prohibited to discharge any of the following types of waste into the City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):

- Wastewater from mobile auto detailing and washing, steam and pressure cleaning, carpet cleaning, drapery and furniture cleaning.
- Wastewater from cleaning municipal, industrial, commercial, residential areas (including parking lots), street sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating drinking areas, containing chemicals or detergents and without prior sweeping.

For additional Local Wastewater Authority information call the Cucamonga Valley Water District (909) 944-6000.
For additional information call the City of Rancho Cucamonga Environmental Programs Info Line (909) 919-2635.

Appendix KK

Storm Drain Permitted Connection Procedures

Engineering Services Department
10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, Ca. 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2740 Fax: (909) 477-2746

NO. STORM-01

Developed: September 14, 2011
Effective Date: September 14, 2011

REF. CODE & SECTION:
NEW POLICY

SUBJECT: Database Documentation of Permitted Connection to City Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to provide direction to the Engineering Services Department Staff In complying with State of California Water Resources Control Board Order R8-2010-0036 (Referred to as "MS4 Permit") in respect to database documentation of connections to the City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (referred to as MS4).

Policy: The Engineering Services Department will follow the requirement to document in a database all connections to the City's MS4 Section VIII.D as adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Background: The MS4 Permit was adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on January 29, 2010. Section VIII.D of the Permit reads "The Permittees shall maintain a database of permitted and unpermitted connections to the City MS4."This policy is only to aid in the documentation in a database of connections to the City's MS4.

This policy is an aid to staff in achieving the requirements and goals of the MS4 Permit. This policy becomes effective as the various provisions of the MS4 Permit become effective. To assist applicants during the course of their project(s), it is not the intent of the Policy to add any additional requirements beyond those required in the MS4 Permit.

The documentation of connections in a database to the City's MS4 process begins with the initial planning process, followed through the design/engineering phase of the project and into the construction and build-out of the project. The procedure outlined below will follow this process.

Engineering Services Department
10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, Ca. 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2740 Fax: (909) 477-2746

Developed: September 14, 2011
Effective Date: September 14, 2011

REF. CODE & SECTION:
NEW POLICY

Procedure:

Planning and Engineering Phase of the Project

1. The conceptual drainage plans are distributed to all departments as part of design review committee (DRC). Departments review plans to make sure that they meet all City standards and requirements. Building and Safety Department reviews conceptual drainage plans for all onsite drainage and Engineering Services Department reviews the plans for all offsite public right-of-way drainage.

Inspection Phase of the Project

1. During all phases of construction, Building Inspector of the Building and Safety Department will inspect on-site storm drain construction to make sure it is being built per plans.

2. During connection of storm drain to the City's MS4, Public Works Inspector of the Engineering Services Department will oversee and inspect to make sure connection to the City's MS4 meets City Standards and is built per plans.

3. Prior to the City accepting work performed for the connection to City's MS4, property owner shall video the storm drain line and provide a copy to the Public Works Inspector in the Engineering Services Department to review for structural integrity. Once the video is reviewed, the Public works Inspector Will approve and authorize acceptance of the work performed for the connection.

4. After storm drain and connection to City's MS4 is approved, the Environmental Programs Inspector of Engineering Services Department reviews the as built plans and assigns an ID number to all connections to the City's MS4. All connections will be documented in the MS4 database.

APPROVED:_____

Mark Steuer, City Engineer
Director of Engineering Services

Appendix LL

WQMP Backyard Inspection Policy

Engineering Services Department
10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, Ca. 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2740 Fax: (909) 477-2746

NO. STORM-03

Developed: October 8, 2015
Effective Date: October 12, 2015

REF. CODE & SECTION:
NEW POLICY

SUBJECT: The location of Storm Water Quality Structural Treatment Devices (BMP's) for Inspection Purposes

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to provide the Environmental Programs Section of the Engineering Services Department with safe access to perform the required legal inspection of storm water quality structural treatment devices, commonly referred to as BMP's (Best Management Practices).

The Engineering Services Department and Building and Safety Department staff will follow the policy in determining the location of the storm water quality structural treatment devices as stipulated in the project specific water quality management plan.

Background: The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Permit (the Permit) was adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board on January 29, 2010. Section X., Municipal Inspection Programs outlines the required inspections to be performed by the Permit permittee, the City of Rancho Cucamonga (the City). During the City's initial inspections of the current adopted permit, staff has observed that certain treatment devices are not accessible for inspection, particularly on residential lots. This policy is an aid to the Staff in achieving the requirements and goals of the Permit.

Procedure: The Permit requires two separate water quality management plans to be submitted for each project proposed. The first water quality management plan is required during the entitlement process, and a second water quality management plan is required during the permitting process.

During the entitlement process a preliminary water quality management plan (PWQMP) is submitted for review. Upon review of the PWQMP City staff reviewing the document shall review the location of the residential storm water quality structural treatment devices (BMP's). For residential lots and subdivisions the BMP's shall be located in the front yard within public view of the street sidewalk. If for topographical or geographical reasons the BMP device must be installed within the backyard of a residential lot, City Staff shall provide a condition of approval for the project that will require Codes, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&R's) to be prepared with a specific reference to the BMP device in the rear yard of the lot and a requirement of the property owner to provide access to City staff for the inspection of the device.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, City staff shall review the final project-specific water quality management plan (WQMP) with the site and drainage Plan for BMP device locations in conformance with the PWQMP submitted during the entitlement process. If topographical

or geographic reasons require a BMP device to be located in the rear yard of a residential lot, City Staff shall require CC&R's to be recorded prior to the approval of the WQMP and prior to issuance of a grading permit.

Glossary of Terms:

- PWQMP – Preliminary Water Quality Management Plan
- WQMP –Water Quality Management Plan
- Permit –Waste Discharge Requirements per California Regional Water Quality Control Board Order R8-2010-0036
- BMP's – Best Management Practices

APPROVED: _____
Mark A. Steuer, City Engineer
Director of Engineering Services

Appendix MM

WQMP CD Policy

Engineering Services Department
10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, Ca. 91730
Tel: (909) 477-2740 Fax: (909) 477-2746

NO. STORM-02

Developed: April 3, 2013
Effective Date: November 18, 2013

REF. CODE & SECTION:
NEW POLICY

SUBJECT: **Project Applicant provide a CD of project Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) in PDF format along with the final approved hard copy WQMP.**

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to provide the Environmental Programs Section of the Engineering Services Department with an efficient system to transfer WQMP documents to the laserfiche record keeping system for record retention.

Policy: The Engineering Services and Building and Safety Department staff will follow the policy to receive a CD with final approved WQMP in PDF format and upload it to laserfiche record keeping system for record retention.

Background: It is a requirement that developers provide a WQMP for all category and/ or priority projects. It has been the current policy that all final approved WQMP's are provided to the city as a hard copy. Building and Safety staff transfer the final approved hard copy WQMP document to the Environmental Programs Section of Engineering Services Department for documentation into MS4 Storm Water Database. After WQMP is recorded in the MS4 Storm Water Database, it is filed and obtained for further use for post-construction maintenance inspections. Since WQMP documents are large documents with many attachments, it is very time consuming and inefficient for staff to scan the document to laserfiche. Requiring the project applicant to provide a CD of final approved WQMP in PDF format will provide for an efficient transfer of WQMP documents to the laserfiche record keeping system for record retention.

Procedure:

1. After recordation of the memorandum of agreement of the WQMP and prior to issuance of a Grading Permit, the applicant shall submit a CD with final approved WQMP in PDF format and a hard copy of the final approved WQMP to the Building and Safety Department.

2. After final post-construction WQMP Project Close-out Inspection is complete and approved, a letter of Final Grading Certification along with a set of precise grading plan with the "As-Built Certificate" wet signed and sealed by the engineer of record certifying (as defined in Section 6735.5 of the State Business and Professions Code) must be turned in to Building and Safety Department.

3. After Building and Safety Department receives above information, staff transfers WQMP hard copy and CD with PDF file to Environmental Programs Section of Engineering Services Department for documentation into MS4 Storm Water Database and for upload to laserfiche record keeping system for record retention.

APPROVED: _____
Mark Steuer, City Engineer
Director of Engineering Services