

AGENDA
CITY OF STEVENSON COUNCIL MEETING
July 16, 2026
6:00 PM, City Hall and Remote

Call-in numbers 253-215-8782, 669-900-6833, 346-248-7799, 312-626-6799, 929-205-6099 or
301-715-8592, Webinar ID 882 5120 2134, **Zoom link** <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88251202134>
or via Vimeo at <https://vimeo.com/cityofstevenson>

**Items with an asterisk (*) have been added or modified after the initial draft publication of
the Agenda.**

Current Agenda version: *7/14 Changes

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRESENTATION TO THE FLAG: Mayor to call the meeting to order, lead the group in reciting the pledge of allegiance and conduct roll call.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS:

- a) *Members of the public may address the Council on items not listed on the agenda. Comments are limited to three minutes per speaker unless otherwise extended or limited by the Mayor. Written comments for inclusion in the Council packet must be submitted by noon the day of the meeting to City Hall or via email.

3. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA: The Mayor may add agenda items or take agenda items out of order with concurrence of the majority of the Council

4. CONSENT AGENDA: Consent agenda items are approved in a single motion unless a Councilmember requests removal of an item for separate consideration.

- a) **Minutes** of June 18th, 2026.

- b) **Liquor License Application** - WALKING MAN BREWING, LLC, endorsement applied for: "Direct Shipment Receiver- In WA Only"

Motion: Approve consent agenda items a-b.

5. SHERIFF'S OFFICE REPORT:

- a) **Sheriff's Report** - The Skamania County Sheriff's report for activity within Stevenson city limits for the prior month is presented for council review.

6. COUNCIL BUSINESS:

[a\)](#) **Sewer Ordinance** - Review of the changes requested at the last meeting during the second reading of the ordinance.

[b\)](#) ***Engineering Standards Ordinance** - First Reading

Motion: To approve the first reading of Ordinance 2026-1234 setting the engineering standards for the City of Stevenson, Public Works Department.

7. MAYOR AND STAFF REPORTS:

a) Cody Rosander, Public Works Director

b) Jayne Borden, Finance Director

8. VOUCHER APPROVAL: Vouchers will be presented prior to the meeting for council review.

9. ISSUES FOR THE NEXT MEETING: This provides Council Members an opportunity to focus the Mayor and Staff's attention on issues they would like to have addressed at the next council meeting.

10. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT: This is an opportunity for members of the audience to address the Council for items discussed at the meeting.

11. ADJOURNMENT - Mayor will adjourn the meeting.

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Agenda change log

7/13 First draft published

***7/14 Changes:**

- added public comments Rice and Stafford (item 2a)
- added item 6b

Fwd: public comment

From: Mitch Patton <nwtsrinc@gmail.com>

Date: July 11, 2026 at 3:07:47 PM EDT

To: Commissioners <commiss@co.skamania.wa.us>, planningcommissioners <planningcommissioners@co.skamania.wa.us>, City Council <citycouncil@ci.stevenson.wa.us>, NB Info <Info@northbonneville.net>

Cc: "Waters, Rep. Kevin" <kevin.waters@leg.wa.gov>, "Harris, Rep. Paul" <paul.harris@leg.wa.gov>, "Stuebe, Rep. David" <David.Stuebe@leg.wa.gov>, "Corry, Rep. Chris" <chris.corry@leg.wa.gov>

Subject: public comment

Community Standard for Domestic-Violence Support in Skamania County

I've been thinking a lot about how much need there is for strong domestic-violence advocacy services in our county. The agency here does critical work for families dealing with dangerous situations, and they operate on very limited funding. we have recently had some tragedies due to DV here in Skamania County and any support to the DV agency would be greatly appreciated their work here is top of the line and goes unnoticed way to often

During election seasons, especially in years when certain offices are running unopposed, a lot of money still gets spent on campaign activity. Personally, I think our community would benefit more if those dollars stayed local and supported people facing real crises.

I'd love to see a community norm — especially among elected officials who aren't facing challengers — where any campaign donations they receive are voluntarily redirected to the domestic-violence advocacy agency. It would show leadership, integrity, and a commitment to protecting the most vulnerable in Skamania County.

Just sharing a thought about how we can strengthen our community and support the people who need it most.

--

Mltch Patton 360-903-9040

“Never give up, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn.
For years, we have exercised our constitutional rights to speak out, file complaints, and
demand open, accountable government.”

- Harriet Beecher Stowe, from "Oldtown Folks"

Fw: Request for Clarification of Revised Sewer Ordinance

From Rachael Fuller <rachael@ci.stevenson.wa.us>
Date Tue 7/14/2026 10:48 AM
To Daniel Pitariu <daniel@ci.stevenson.wa.us>

Daniel - FYI

From: Jenny Taylor <jenny.taylor@ci.stevenson.wa.us>
Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2026 10:33 AM
To: rmuth <rmuth@kilmerlaw.com>; Rachael Fuller <rachael@ci.stevenson.wa.us>
Subject: Fwd: Request for Clarification of Revised Sewer Ordinance

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Pat Rice <pat.rice2056@gmail.com>
Date: July 14, 2026 at 12:36:30 PM EDT
To: Jenny Taylor <Jenny.Taylor@ci.stevenson.wa.us>, City Council <citycouncil@ci.stevenson.wa.us>
Subject: Request for Clarification of Revised Sewer Ordinance

Dear Mayor Taylor and Council Members,

First, thank you for the considerable time and effort that has gone into revising the proposed sewer ordinance. I appreciate the changes that have been made over the past several drafts and the willingness of the Council and City Attorney to carefully consider public input. After reading the latest revised ordinance and then going back and reviewing the Council's June 18 discussion, I have one remaining concern that I hope can be clarified before the ordinance is adopted.

During the Council's discussion, considerable attention was given to the role of the Skamania County Health Department - not the City - in determining whether an existing on-site septic system (OSS) could be repaired.

For example, when discussing whether an existing septic system could be repaired, City Attorney Robert Muth explained:

"Again, that's up to public health... You submit your application, and public health says, 'Yes, this can be fixed.' That's the county's decision. We don't get that."

Immediately afterward, Brian McNamara expressed concern that this intent was not clearly reflected in the ordinance, noting that if the Health Department approved a repair, the ordinance should clearly allow it. Rather than disagreeing, Mr. Muth indicated that he would go back and review the language.

Later in the discussion, Mr. Muth summarized what appeared to be the intended trigger for mandatory sewer connection by stating:

"Public health red tags it and says, 'This is a failure. It's not repairable.' That's the trigger."

He then added:

"Yeah, no, I'll clean up C. It'll have two or three subdivisions in there based on the comments."

After reading the revised ordinance, however, I am concerned that the current language may not fully reflect the discussion that occurred on June 18.

Table 13.08.070-1 still appears to require connection to the public sewer whenever an existing development requires replacement, expansion, extension, resizing, or relocation of an existing OSS where public sewer is available. Likewise, Section 13.08.070(C) appears to require sewer connection in lieu of replacing, expanding, extending, resizing, relocating, or otherwise continuing use of an OSS once sewer is available.

My concern is simply that the ordinance, as currently drafted, can reasonably be read to require connection even when the County Health Department has determined that an existing septic system can legally and safely be repaired or modified. That does not appear to fully reflect the discussion that occurred during the June 18 Council meeting.

If the Council's intent is that the County Health Department remains the final authority regarding whether an existing OSS may be repaired, replaced, or expanded under applicable state and county regulations, I respectfully suggest that the ordinance be revised to make that point explicit. Doing so would eliminate uncertainty for both property owners and future City officials responsible for administering the ordinance. My goal is simply to avoid unintended ambiguity in the final ordinance so that future property owners, City staff, and future Councils all have the same understanding of when mandatory sewer connection is required.

If I have misunderstood the Council's intent, I would certainly appreciate the clarification. However, if my reading is correct, I believe a small revision to this section would make the ordinance clearer and better reflect the direction discussed during the June 18 meeting. I am not asking that the ordinance be changed substantively; rather, I am asking that the language clearly reflect what I understood to be the Council's intent as discussed during the June 18 meeting.

a)

Thank you again for your time, your thoughtful consideration of public comments, and the work that has gone into improving this ordinance.

If possible, I would appreciate it if this email could be included in the Council packet.

Respectfully,

Pat Rice

July 16/2021

Page 1 Stevenson City Council

from Debra Taylor @ 291 NW Roosevelt St.
Stevenson, WA 98648

- 1) As a neighbor of River Christian Church, I have witnessed the Church has continued forward with development of their proposal to Stevenson City Planning Committee that was a NO vote.
- 2) Parking is always a problem for Space! The placement of the Old Plastic playground is now taking parking away from size needed for size of Church. Their Now parking along Roosevelt St, which is very narrow and Steep.
- 3) Play area, which is Old Plastic, is in Full Sun all day and NO Toilets within, at least 100 yds of playground.
- 4) Children are not the only ones using the Old Plastic Playground, young Adults use this as well, sometimes late at night.

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Page 2.

5) The Old Plastic Playground, DOES impact property Value Tremendously! Location is in Full View of our House and not in a safe Location with lots of Noise.

6) The neighbors of Roosevelt St. voted No on this Development as well. I would like to understand how we are ignored by the City of Stevenson on this issue.....

Please respond on this issue on how this Old Plastic Playground was approved and neighbors of River Christian Church don't matter and our votes don't matter...

Thank You
Jenna Taylor

Please, address this on your next City Council Meeting in July / 26

DRAFT MINUTES
CITY OF STEVENSON COUNCIL MEETING
June 18, 2026
6:00 PM, City Hall and Remote

Attending:

Elected officials: **Mayor Jenny Taylor; Councilmembers Dave Cox, Jeff Breckel, Adi Elliott, Erin Minnis. Councilmember Van Pelt** was excused.

City staff: **Robert Muth, City Attorney; Daniel Pitariu, Records and Permit Manager.**

Guests: Skamania County Undersheriff Tracy Wyckoff.

Public participants: Rick Jessel, Karen Douglass, Mary Repar, Brian McNamara, Ann Leuders, Greg Stafford, Kelly O'Malley-McKee.

1. CALL TO ORDER/PRESENTATION TO THE FLAG: **Mayor Taylor** called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m., led the group in reciting the pledge of allegiance, and conducted roll call.

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Brian McNamara commented on sections of the sewer ordinance that concern septic system failures, and pointed to comments he had submitted in writing.

Rick Jessel commented on the First Street viewpoint and potential safety issues with truck traffic.

Mary Repar spoke about curb placement near the First Street viewpoint. She also commented regarding communications with the Department of Ecology on LDB's application to modify its discharge permit.

Karen Douglass thanked the city for providing office space for One Prevention Alliance. She gave a brief overview of the programs OPA offers. These include parenting programs, National Night Out, and information provided to middle and high school students regarding the risks of fentanyl.

3. CHANGES TO THE AGENDA:

Mayor Taylor removed the action item for agenda item b under Council business.

4. CONSENT AGENDA:

City Attorney Muth requested the dollar amount of the utility bill waiver be included in the item text.

a) Minutes of May 21st, 2026.

b) Liquor and Cannabis Board: Notice of special occasion license application for Veterans Support Group at Skamania County Fair.

c) Utility bill forgiveness: The Council was asked to authorize utility bill forgiveness for Account No. 25942. The balance originated from a tenant who occupied the property under a previous owner and current owners were unaware of the outstanding balance when they bought the property. The amount requested for forgiveness was \$526.17.

Prior to the vote **Councilmember Cox** requested clarity on a provision within the liquor license application to exclude sales for off-site consumption. The original motion to approve the consent agenda was then revised.

MOTION to approve consent agenda items a-c to subject to ensuring restrictions on the liquor license application were in place was made by **Councilmember Breckel**, seconded by **Councilmember Minnis**.

Voting aye: **Councilmembers Elliott, Minnis, Breckel, Cox**.

The Council returned to public comments to provide Greg Stafford a chance to speak. He shared concerns regarding the denial by the Stevenson Planning Commission of a Conditional Use Permit from the River Christian Church in 2024. He contended the church has constructed a playground and opened a school despite the CUP dismissal.

5. SHERIFF'S OFFICE REPORT:

a) Sheriff's Report - The Skamania County Sheriff's report for activity within Stevenson city limits for the prior month was presented for council review by Skamania County Undersheriff Tracy Wyckoff. **Councilmember Cox** asked about first responders following a recent traumatic incident. A new Emergency Management Coordinator is in the process of being hired.

6. COUNCIL BUSINESS:

a) Sewer Ordinance - Second Reading.

A number of comments, clarifications, and additions were provided to the City Council concerning the current proposed revisions to the sewer ordinance. **Attorney Muth** noted previous changes have been presented.

Many of the text changes were in response to comments regarding ordinance language that required property owners with functioning on-site septic systems (OSS) to connect to the sewer system when available.

- Mandatory hookups for properties with functioning septic systems are no longer required.
- Incentives (waiving System Development Charges for up to one year/365 days) are in place for homeowners who wish to connect to existing sewer lines, or to those when new lines become available.
- Developers with short plats will have to connect only if the sewer system is available. **Councilmember Breckel** clarified language regarding connection time limits.

Public comments were opened:

- Once a stub out is in place and the sewer line is complete, the 365 day waiver period begins.
- More time to review the revised language was requested.
- Sewer availability is determined by when the working sewer line abuts the property.
- The city can require an inspection if a homeowner states their system is operational. If it fails and is deemed not repairable via the public health authority, the homeowner will be required to connect to the sewer line if and when available.
- Vacant lots are not required to connect to an abutting sewer line until a residence is constructed.

- Expansion to a home will only require upgrades or new installations when public health determines it is needed.
- **Councilmember Breckel** questioned the definition of 'not feasible or reasonably necessary' connection requirements for sites where sewer connections are not available.
- For subdivisions with five or more lots, the public health agency will determine if the site is feasible for septic systems. If not, sewer lines will be required to be installed with costs borne by the developer.

Following the close of public comments, **Attorney Muth** noted the changes he will add to the ordinance for Council review prior to the July 2026 Council meeting.

A final discussion took place regarding how and when septic inspections could be required.

b) Conditional Use Permit Review Process Ordinance Amendment - Council considered an ordinance amending the conditional use permit review process so that the Planning Commission would conduct the open-record public hearing and provide a recommendation, with City Council making the City's final decision based on the record developed before the Planning Commission.

Following a brief discussion it was determined to continue having the Planning Commission review the initial condition use permit applications, but then have the City Council make the final decision, which could be appealed in court. **Attorney Muth** will draft an ordinance for review at the July 2026 City Council meeting. The Planning Commission would retain the ability to review existing CUP's to ensure conformity. No motion was presented.

c) *Discussion: Downtown/C1 Parking Reform and Parking Wayfinding - Council discussed potential direction to staff regarding C1/downtown parking minimum reform and a separate first-phase parking wayfinding effort.

Councilmember Elliott led a discussion on the issues surrounding parking in Stevenson's downtown core. A parking survey was done several years ago through the city. It was agreed to take a more strategic look at the issue at the upcoming Council retreat. Wayfinding signs indicating available parking sites are needed. Kelly O'Malley-McKee with the Stevenson Downtown Association will be invited to participate and share information and ideas.

d) Discussion: ADU Code Amendment Direction - Council discussed potential amendments to the City's accessory dwelling unit regulations, including the detached ADU proximity standard in SMC 17.40.040. The purpose of the discussion was to provide direction for the Planning Commission to review the issue and make a recommendation to City Council for future consideration.

City Attorney Muth related at the recent Board of Adjustment hearing one applicant requested permission to place an ADU (Accessory Dwelling Unit) more than 40' from a main residence. Since Stevenson put in a statute limiting ADU placement to no more than 40' from a residence to align with state requirements, the state has changed the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) to remove the 40' requirement. **Attorney Muth** will revise Stevenson's statute to be in compliance with the state, and will have a draft for Council review.

The Planning Commission will also be asked to review the changes. There are other provisions through the Growth Management Act that need to be addressed. At the BOA no decision or determination was reached, and the variance hearing for that application was continued to a date TBD.

e) Resolution Authorizing CPA Advisory and Financial Oversight Services - Council considered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute a Personal Services Agreement with Teresa D. Johnson CPA, Inc. for CPA advisory and financial oversight services in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 through December 31, 2026. **Mayor Taylor** explained the purpose for the resolution, noting it would help ensure accountability.

MOTION to approve the resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute a Personal Services Agreement with Teresa D. Johnson CPA, Inc. for CPA advisory and financial oversight services in an amount not to exceed \$15,000 through December 31, 2026 was made by **Councilmember Cox**, seconded by **Councilmember Breckel**.

Voting aye: **Councilmembers Breckel, Elliott, Minnis, Cox.**

7. MAYOR AND STAFF REPORTS:

a) Cody Rosander, Public Works Director

A number of projects were reported on.

A new paving contractor for Cascade Avenue has been obtained. The paving work has been redone and is greatly improved. Just a few items are left to finalize before completion.

Leavens Street project-Public Works will work seek grants in 2027 following a meeting with the Transportation Improvement Board.

A FEMA application is being finalized. A resolution adopting the emergency funds needs to be approved by the Council. **Attorney Muth** is assisting with the proposal.

The McAvoy water line damage has been repaired.

Rock Creek water levels are being monitored; the repair work is ongoing at the intake.

The Waste Water Treatment Plant will shut down in July for epoxy work on the Rock Creek pump station.

Paving and chip sealing is taking place with county help. Striping and crosswalks need work.

Councilmember Breckel-When realigning Columbia Street it would be good to look at curbing issues raised earlier.

b) Jayne Borden, Finance Director

Mayor Taylor provided the finance report. Year to date revenue is 81% of budgeted amount. The general fund balance is \$1.8M, fire fund is \$2.2M or \$2.3, sewer is \$1.7M, and tourism is \$1.6M. As of June, 19% of budgeted expenses have occurred. **Mayor Taylor** is looking to having an auditor review reports.

c) Jenny Taylor, Mayor

The selected applicant for the City Administrator position declined at the last minute.

Interviews are continuing. A workshop to discuss directions was scheduled for July 9th, 2026 @2pm.

8. VOUCHER APPROVAL:

MOTION to approve vouchers as presented was made by **Councilmember Minnis**, seconded by **Councilmember Cox**.

Voting aye: **Councilmembers Elliott, Minnis, Breckel, Cox**.

9. ISSUES FOR THE NEXT MEETING

None were noted

10. ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT:

Mary Repar spoke about Rock Creek's water level. Low snow pack, past landslides and dredging have affected flow. She suggested approaching Fish & Wildlife for grants for salmon habitat recovery.

She urged the city to hire a city planner due to work load.

She spoke in favor of undergrounding utilities.

11. ADJOURNMENT - **Mayor Taylor** adjourned the meeting at 7:41.

b)



**Washington State
Liquor and Cannabis Board**

Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
Licensing Division: Alcohol Unit
1025 Union Ave SE, P.O. 43075
Olympia, WA 98504-3075
Customer Service: (360) 664-1600
Fax: (360) 753-2710 Website: www.lcb.wa.gov

NOTICE OF LIQUOR LICENSE APPLICATION

Please reply to the original email and attach your completed form.

Click the Reply or Reply All option to make sure your response is correctly routed.

DATE: 7/9/2026

TO: MAYOR OF STEVENSON

RE: Change of Class/ In Lieu of

UBI: 6019693350010001

License: 082190 - 6F

Trade Name: WALKING MAN BREWING

Loc Addr: 240 SW 1ST STREET #3
STEVENSON WA 98648-6649

Mail Addr: PO BOX 337
STEVENSON WA 98648-0337

Phone No.: 509-427-4777

APPLICANTS:

WALKING MAN BREWING, LLC

JAMES ROBERT CRAIG, 07/01/1948

Tabatha Wiggins, 10/03/1977

Privileges Applied For:

B/W Restaurant - Beer/Wine

Endorsement Applied For:

Direct Shipment Receiver- In WA Only

As required by RCW 66.24.010(8), the Liquor and Cannabis Board is notifying you that the above has applied for a liquor license. You have 20 days from the date of this notice to provide input on this application. If we do not receive this notice back within 20 days, we will assume you have no objection to the issuance of the license. If you need additional time to respond, you must submit a written request for an extension of up to 20 days, with the reason(s) you need more time.

If you need information on SSN, contact our CHRI desk at (360) 664-1724.

b)



**Washington State
Liquor and Cannabis Board**

Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
Licensing Division: Alcohol Unit
1025 Union Ave SE, P.O. 43075
Olympia, WA 98504-3075
Customer Service: (360) 664-1600
Fax: (360) 753-2710 Website: www.lcb.wa.gov

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Do you approve of the applicant? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Do you approve of the location? | ☐ | ☐ |

If you disapprove, per RCW 66.24.010(8) you MUST attach a letter to the Board detailing the reason(s) for the objection and providing facts upon which your objection(s) is based.

DATE

SIGNATURE OF MAYOR, CITY MANAGER, COMMISSIONER,
TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON OR DESIGNEE



Summer N. Scheyer
SHERIFF

OFFICE OF THE SKAMANIA COUNTY

SHERIFF

PO Box 790
200 Vancouver Ave.
Stevenson WA 98648
Phone (509)427-9490
Fax (509)427-4369
www.skamaniasheriff.com
scso@co.skamania.wa.us

Tracy Wyckoff
Undersheriff

Steve Minnis
Chief of Corrections

Ondine Obias
Chief Civil Deputy

June 2026

City of Stevenson

Calls/Patrol

Calls - 71

Medical - 29

Fire 0

Traffic - 35

Total - 135

Service Hours

Hrs.- 523.0

Overtime – 29.50

Court Hrs.- 0

Milage – 1,831

07/01/26
06:50Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Incident Audit Report5059
Page: 1

Incident#	Nature of Incident	Offense Code	Loctn Code	Disposition
26-03528	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03534	Sex Offense	SOFF	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03542	Dog Problem	ANDC	21	INFORMATION
26-03544	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03562	Suspicious	SUSP	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-03570	Information	INFO	21	Active
26-03571	Medical	INFO	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03576	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03580	Information	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-03583	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03585	Suspicious	SUSP	21	Settled By Contact
26-03587	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03590	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-03594	Found Property	LFPR	21	INFORMATION
26-03596	Fraud	FRAU	21	Settled By Contact
26-03598	Fraud	FRAU	21	Active
26-03600	Traffic Hazard	THAZ	21	Hazard Removed
26-03604	Sex Offense	SOFF	21	Active
26-03606	Information	INFO	21	Investigation Complete
26-03607	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03618	Citizen Assist	CITA	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03619	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-03621	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03630	Req Traff Enf	RTEN	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-03634	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03640	Assault Other	ASIM	21	Active
26-03649	Hazardous Mat	HAZM	21	Unfounded
26-03657	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03676	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03682	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03688	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03698	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-03699	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03714	Patrol Request	PATR	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03720	Citizen Assist	CITA	21	Settled By Contact
26-03735	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03738	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-03740	Theft Prop Oth	TPOT	21	Investigation Complete
26-03745	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03759	Repossession	REPO	21	INFORMATION
26-03760	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03765	Sex Offense	SOFF	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03771	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03772	Suspicious	SUSP	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03776	Citizen Assist	CITA	21	Active
26-03778	Harrassment.	HARR	21	Settled By Contact
26-03782	Found Property	LFPR	21	INFORMATION
26-03841	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03844	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03846	Carprowl	CARP	21	Investigation Complete
26-03847	Medical	AMAS	21	Ambulance Service Prov
26-03848	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Investigation Complete
26-03850	Welfare Check	WELF	21	Settled By Contact
26-03852	Dog Problem	ANDC	21	Settled By Contact
26-03853	Hit & Run	RSVE	21	Cleared Adlt Exception

07/01/26
06:50Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Incident Audit Report5059
Page: 2

Incident#	Nature of Incident	Offense Code	Loctn Code	Disposition
26-03881	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03895	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03909	Medical	AMAS	21	Active
26-03917	Found Property	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-03923	Information	INFO	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03926	Traffic Hazard	TOFF	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-03928	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03937	Medical	AMAS	21	Active
26-03940	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03948	Repossession	REPO	21	INFORMATION
26-03950	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03952	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03953	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03954	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03955	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03964	VIN Inspection	VIN	21	Settled By Contact
26-03965	Parking Problem	PARK	21	Settled By Contact
26-03966	Illegal Burning	FIRE	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03971	Found Property	LFPR	21	Active
26-03980	Wanted Person	AMAS	21	Ambulance Service Prov
26-03985	Suspicious	SUSP	21	Investigation Complete
26-03989	Alarm, Other	ALAO	21	Investigation Complete
26-03998	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03999	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04011	Medical	AMAS	21	Ambulance Service Prov
26-04016	Boat Incident	BOIN	21	Investigation Complete
26-04022	Vio Court Order	VICO	21	Cleared Adult Arrest
26-04029	Public Nuisance	PNUI	21	Settled By Contact
26-04030	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04033	Residential Ala	ALRA	21	Investigation Complete
26-04043	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04060	Utility Problem	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04064	Citizen Dispute	CDIS	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-04077	PI Collision	TAPI	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04078	PD Collision	TAPI	21	Cleared Adult Arrest
26-04084	Burg Bus Unl En	BNUE	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04086	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04090	Parking Problem	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-04092	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04095	Fraud	FRAU	21	Investigation Complete
26-04105	Welfare Check	WELF	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-04106	Information	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-04107	Welfare Check	WELF	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04113	Welfare Check	INFO	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-04115	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Cleared Adult Arrest
26-04117	Suspicious	PSC	21	INFORMATION
26-04126	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04128	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04129	Citizen Assist	CITA	21	Settled By Contact
26-04130	Req Traff Enf	RTEN	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE
26-04134	Domestic Viol	DOMV	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04148	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04150	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04151	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04155	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING

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Incident Audit Report

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Incident#	Nature of Incident	Offense Code	Loctn Code	Disposition
26-04159	Mental Subject	MENT	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04160	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04167	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04168	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-04169	Mental Subject	MENT	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04183	Abandon Private	ABVP	21	Investigation Complete
26-04185	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04188	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04190	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04197	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04201	Suspicious	SUSP	21	Investigation Complete
26-04225	Fish & Game	FGO	21	Settled By Contact
26-04237	Threatening	ANDC	21	Investigation Complete
26-04239	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04242	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-04243	Wanted Person	FTA	21	Cleared Adult Arrest
26-04253	Information	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-04256	Information	INFO	21	INFORMATION
26-04258	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04261	Smoke, other	FIRE	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04268	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04269	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04285	Jail Problem	JPRB	21	Cleared Adlt Exception
26-04290	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Investigation Complete
26-04291	Information	INFO	21	UNABLE TO LOCATE

Total Incidents: 135

Report includes:

All dates reported between `00:00:00 06/01/26` and `00:00:00 07/01/26`
 All agencies matching `SCSO`
 All nature of incidents
 All offenses observed
 All offenses reported
 All offense codes
 All dispositions
 All responsible officers
 All locations matching `21`

*** End of Report /tmp/rptr4D65A-rplwiar.r1_1 ***

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Incident#	Nature of Incident	Offense Code	Loctn Code	Disposition
26-03528	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03544	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03571	Medical	INFO	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03590	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-03619	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-03634	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03688	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03735	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03760	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03841	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03847	Medical	AMAS	21	Ambulance Service Prov
26-03895	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03909	Medical	AMAS	21	Active
26-03928	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03937	Medical	AMAS	21	Active
26-03940	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-03998	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04011	Medical	AMAS	21	Ambulance Service Prov
26-04030	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04086	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04126	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04128	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04150	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04151	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04167	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04185	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04188	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A
26-04242	Medical	AMAS	21	INFORMATION
26-04258	Medical	AMAS	21	Transferred to Other A

Total Incidents: 29

Report includes:

All dates reported between `00:00:00 06/01/26` and `00:00:00 07/01/26`
 All agencies matching `SCSO`
 All nature of incidents matching `Medical`
 All offenses observed
 All offenses reported
 All offense codes
 All dispositions
 All responsible officers
 All locations matching `21`

*** End of Report /tmp/rptr4D65A-rplwiar.r1_4 ***

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Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Incident Audit Report

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Total Incidents: 0

Report includes:

All dates reported between `00:00:00 06/01/26` and `00:00:00 07/01/26`
All agencies matching `SCSO`
All nature of incidents matching `Fire Other`
All offenses observed
All offenses reported
All offense codes
All dispositions
All responsible officers
All locations matching `21`

*** End of Report /tmp/rptr4D65A-rplwiar.r1_5 ***

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Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Incident Audit Report

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Incident#	Nature of Incident	Offense Code	Loctn Code	Disposition
26-03576	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03583	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03587	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03607	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03621	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03657	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03676	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03682	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03698	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-03699	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03738	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-03745	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03771	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03844	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03848	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Investigation Complete
26-03881	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03950	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03952	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03953	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03954	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03955	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-03999	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04043	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04092	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04115	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Cleared Adult Arrest
26-04148	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04155	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04160	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04168	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER INFRACT
26-04190	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04197	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04239	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04268	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04269	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	CLEARED DRIVER WARNING
26-04290	Traffic Stop	TOFF	21	Investigation Complete

Total Incidents: 35

Report includes:

All dates reported between `00:00:00 06/01/26` and `00:00:00 07/01/26`
 All agencies matching `SCSO`
 All nature of incidents matching `Traffic Stop`
 All offenses observed
 All offenses reported
 All offense codes
 All dispositions
 All responsible officers
 All locations matching `21`

*** End of Report /tmp/rpt33ddrD-rplwiar.r1_1 ***

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Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID 000013

Employee Benton, Austin

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertification			Completed	2.0		Apr 14, 2026	Apr 14, 2026	ACCESS		Apr 14, 2026	Apr 13, 2028		Online
Annual Crisis Intervention			Completed	2.0		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 6, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refresher		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 5, 2027		OFC. Frank Rand
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Online
ICS-100, Introduction to		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
ICS-700, An Introduction		ICS-700	Completed	4.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Taser 7 Re-Certification			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						B.Childs/S.Slonik
Total Hours: 18.5													

Employee ID 000021

Employee Childs, John B

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randall
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		Apr 23, 2026	Apr 23, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker
Total Hours: 15.0													

Course Detail By Employee

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

a)

Employee ID	00007											
Employee	Cochran, Kylie											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertification			Completed	2.0	Jun 1, 2026	Jun 1, 2026	ACCESS		Jun 1, 2026	May 31, 2028		Online
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
				Total Hours: 4.5								
Employee ID	000018											
Employee	Coltrane, Trevor											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertification			Completed	2.0	Jan 9, 2026	Jan 9, 2026	ACCESS		Jan 9, 2026	Jan 8, 2028		
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Online
Drone Flight Training/			Completed	2.0	Mar 15, 2026	Mar 15, 2026						
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randall
ICS-100, Introduction t		ICS-100	Completed	2.0	Jan 19, 2026	Jan 19, 2026						
ICS-700, An Introducti		ICS-700	Completed	4.0	Jan 26, 2026	Jan 26, 2026						
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026					Online	
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker
				Total Hours: 25.0								
Employee ID	00004											
Employee	Evans, Joshua Ross											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor

Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID 00004

Employee Evans, Joshua Ross

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertificat			Completed	2.0		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 7, 2026	ACCESS		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 6, 2028		Online
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 7, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 6, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randall
ICS-100, Introduction t		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 19, 2026	Jan 19, 2026						Online
ICS-700, An Introducti		ICS-700	Completed	4.0		Feb 2, 2026	Feb 2, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		Apr 23, 2026	Apr 23, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026			Online			Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker

Total Hours: 25.0

Employee ID 000010

Employee Frederickson, Spencer

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 6, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 5, 2027		Adam Kick
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Drone Flight Training/			Completed	2.0		Mar 15, 2026	Mar 15, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Pacific Corp
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026			Online			B.Childs/S.Slonik
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						
Who Are Sikhs		1001-0275	Completed	1.0		Jan 7, 2026	Jan 7, 2026						

Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2027

a)

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID 000010

Employee Frederickson, Spencer

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
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Total Hours: 20.0

Employee ID 000011

Employee Helton, William Michael

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
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Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 7, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Mar 7, 2026	Mar 6, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randall
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026					Online	Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker

Total Hours: 17.0

Employee ID 000014

Employee Juarez, Elliott

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
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Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 4, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Feb 6, 2026	Feb 6, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
ICS-100, Introduction t		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 6, 2026						Online

Course Detail By Employee

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

a)

Employee ID 000014

Employee Juarez, Elliott

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ICS-700, An Introduction to Firefighting		ICS-700	Completed	4.0		Jan 6, 2026	Jan 6, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Resiliency		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural Resources			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026			Online			Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certification			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						B.Childs/S.Slonik
UOF/CDT Instructor Course		6240-17	Completed	40.0		Apr 27, 2026	May 1, 2026						
				Total Hours: 63.0									

Employee ID 000019

Employee Kioroglo, Boris Vasilyevich

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Annual Crisis Intervention			Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refresher		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 4, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Training			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual Assault		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Feb 6, 2026	Feb 6, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection and Documentation			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schulz
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
ICS-100, Introduction to Incident Command		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
ICS-700, An Introduction to Firefighting		ICS-700	Completed	4.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Resiliency		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 13, 2026	May 13, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural Resources			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026			Online			Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certification			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						B.Childs/S.Slonik
				Total Hours: 23.0									

Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

a)

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID	08												
Employee	Mason, Carl												
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertificat			Completed	2.0		Jan 30, 2026	Jan 30, 2026	ACCESS		Jan 30, 2026	Jan 29, 2028		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026					Online	Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						B.Childs/S.Slonik
Total Hours: 17.0													

Employee ID		00001											
Employee		Scheyer, Summer Nicole											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertificat			Completed		2.0	Feb 16, 2026	Feb 16, 2026	ACCESS		Feb 16, 2026	Feb 15, 2028		Online
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed		2.0	Feb 10, 2026	Feb 10, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Feb 10, 2026	Feb 9, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed		2.0	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed		1.0	Feb 10, 2026	Feb 10, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed		2.0	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed		4.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randall
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed		2.0	Jun 22, 2026	Jun 22, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed		0.5	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Officer Safety and Pro		N/A	Completed		2.0	Feb 2, 2026	Feb 2, 2026					Online	Online
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed		1.5	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed		2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker

Course Detail By Employee

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID	00001					
Employee	Scheyer, Summer Nicole					
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start
						End
						Certificate
						Number
						Effective
						Expires
						Offering ID
						Instructor

Total Hours: 21.0

Employee ID	00009
Employee	Schultz, Jeremy M.

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 5, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Mar 6, 2026	Mar 5, 2027		Online
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 6, 2026						
Drone Flight Training/			Completed	2.0	Mar 15, 2026	Mar 15, 2026	Mar 15, 2026						
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Off. Frank Randal
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026					Online	Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker

Total Hours: 19.0

Employee ID	000012												
Employee	Sloniker, Stephen												
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0	Jan 23, 2026	Jan 23, 2026	Jan 23, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Jan 23, 2026	Jan 22, 2027		Adam Kick
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0	May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						

Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID 000012

Employee Sloniker, Stephen

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
Homeicide Investigatio			Completed	19.0		Apr 14, 2026	Apr 16, 2027						David Newman
Interview & Interrogati			Completed	16.0		Apr 28, 2026	Apr 29, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Pacific Corp
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
SAI-VCERT: Victim-C		7100-33	Completed	28.7		Jan 13, 2026	Jan 16, 2026						Online
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						B.Children/S.Slonik
				Total Hours: 82.75									

Employee ID 00005

Employee Taylor, Ryan

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ACCESS I Recertificat			Completed	2.0		May 5, 2026	May 5, 2026	ACCESS		May 5, 2026	May 4, 2028		Online
Annual Crisis Intervent			Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 4, 2027		Adam Kick
Domestic Violence Tra			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Domestic and Sexual		DSVC101	Completed	1.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Online
Driving Safety For Firs		PTRL102	Completed	1.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Online
Evidence Collection a			Completed	2.0		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification			Completed	4.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						OFC. Frank Rand
ICS-100, Introduction t		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
ICS-700, An Introducti		ICS-700	Completed	4.0		Jan 5, 2026	Jan 5, 2026						Online
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit Driving Basics		EVOC102	Completed	1.0		Jan 30, 2026	Jan 30, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Feb 5, 2026	Feb 5, 2026						B.Children/S.Slonik
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio			Completed	2.0		May 12, 2026	May 12, 2026						

Course Detail By Employee

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Employee ID	00005											
Employee	Taylor, Ryan											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor

Total Hours: 27.0

Employee ID	000016											
Employee	Van Pelt, Brandon T.											
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor

ACCESS I Recertificat	Completed	2.0	Mar 14, 2026	Mar 14, 2026	ACCESS	Mar 14, 2026	Mar 13, 2028	Online
Annual Crisis Intervent	Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 4, 2027	Online
Domestic Violence Tra	Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026				Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual	Completed	1.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026				Online
Evidence Collection a	Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026				Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification	Completed	4.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026				Off. Frank Randall
Lewis River Cultural R	Completed	0.5	Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026				Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R	Completed	1.5	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026			Online	Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certificatio	Completed	2.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026				Stephen Sloniker

Total Hours: 17.0

Employee ID	000015												
Employee	Vejar, Jennifer Lynn												
Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor

ACCESS I Recertificat	Completed	2.0	May 10, 2026	May 10, 2026	ACCESS	May 10, 2026	May 9, 2028	
Annual Crisis Intervent	Completed	2.0	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 6, 2026	C.I.T. Annual Refre	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 5, 2027	Online
Domestic Violence Tra	Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026				Adam Kick
Domestic and Sexual	Completed	1.0	Mar 6, 2026	Mar 6, 2026				
Evidence Collection a	Completed	2.0	Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026				Det Jeremy Schul
Firearms Qualification	Completed	4.0	Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026				Off. Frank Randall

Course Detail By Employee

Branch: Sheriff's Office Filter: All Unit: All All Employees

Jan 1, 2026 - Jul 4, 2026

a)

Employee ID 000015

Employee Vejar, Jennifer Lynn

Training Course	Name	Course No.	Status	Grade	Hours	Start	End	Certificate	Number	Effective	Expires	Offering ID	Instructor
ICS-100, Introduction to Firefighting		ICS-100	Completed	2.0		Jan 26, 2026	Jan 26, 2026						
Law Enforcement Res		ACTS1009	Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Online
Lewis River Cultural R			Completed	0.5		Jun 18, 2026	Jun 18, 2026					Online	Pacific Corp
Pursuit policy/EVOC R			Completed	1.5		Mar 5, 2026	Mar 5, 2026						Sgt Ryan Taylor
Taser 7 Re-Certification			Completed	2.0		Apr 22, 2026	Apr 22, 2026						Stephen Sloniker

Total Hours: 21.0

Chapter 13.08 SEWER AND PRETREATMENT

Sections:

13.08.005 Authority

This chapter is adopted under the City's authority to own, operate, regulate, and charge for sewerage systems, including but not limited to Chapter 35.67 RCW, Chapter 90.48 RCW, Chapter 173-216 WAC, and 40 CFR Part 403.

13.08.010 Purpose and policy.

This chapter governs connections to, use of, and discharges into the City of Stevenson sanitary sewer system and publicly owned treatment works (POTW). The chapter is intended to: Establish standards for the collection of sewage and wastewater in areas served by the City; prevent discharges that could damage the system, interfere with treatment, pass through the treatment plant, harm the environment, or threaten public health and safety; support the City's pretreatment program and NPDES compliance; promote lawful reuse and recycling where appropriate; and fairly allocate the costs of operating, maintaining, and improving the POTW.

13.08.020 Applicability.

This chapter applies to all property within the City and to each person who connects to, uses, or discharges to the City sanitary sewer system or POTW. Each user must comply with this chapter's connection, pretreatment, monitoring, reporting, fee, appeal, and enforcement requirements.

13.08.030 Administration.

Except as otherwise provided, the Director administers, implements, and enforces this chapter. The Director may delegate duties under this chapter to qualified City personnel.

13.08.040 Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations, when used in this chapter, shall have the designated meanings:

AKART - All known, available, and reasonable treatment

BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand

BMP - Best Management Practice

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CIU - Categorical Industrial User

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

gpd - gallons per day

mg/l - milligrams per liter

NOEC - No observable detrimental effect

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSCIU - Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User

OSS – On-site septic system

POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SIU - Significant Industrial User

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

U.S.C. - United States Code

13.08.050 Definitions.

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

1. "ASTM specification." All references to the form ASTM mean the Standard Specifications or Methods of the American Society for Testing Materials of the serial designation indicated by the number and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the latest adopted revision of such specifications or method.
2. "Act" or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 on.
3. "Approval authority." The Washington State Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program Manager.
4. "Authorized or duly authorized representative of the user."
 - a. If the user is a corporation:
 - i. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - b. If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - c. If the user is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: a Director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
 - d. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the city.
5. "Available public sewer." Available public sewer means a public sewer main, lateral, or service connection abuts, fronts, or is located in a street, alley, easement, or right-of-way serving the lot, and the lot can connect without extension of a public sewer main. Service may be by gravity or approved private pumping facilities.
6. "Biochemical oxygen demand or BOD." The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
7. "Best management practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in SMC 13.08.210(A) and (B) [40CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b)]. BMPs may also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste

- disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
8. "Building drain" means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
 9. "Building sewer" means the extension from the building drain to the property line or right-of-way line for connection with the public sewer service connection.
 10. "Categorical pretreatment standard" or "categorical standard." Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405—471.
 11. "Categorical industrial user." An industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
 12. "City." The city of Stevenson.
 13. "Combined sewer" means a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
 14. "Composite sample." A representative composite of samples of a waste stream taken throughout the period of a day when discharges are produced by a regulated activity. "Time proportionate" samplers shall be used, unless there is capability to interface with a flow metering device to produce a representative "flow proportionate" composite sample.
 15. "Connection" or "connect" means construction of sewer line, which could include building sewer and service connection, connecting a structure or structures on a lot to a public sewer.
 16. "County health official." The Skamania County health officer, Skamania County public health department, or any authorized designee responsible for administering or enforcing county or state requirements for on-site sewage systems, public health, sanitation, or wastewater disposal.
 17. "Daily concentration." The concentration obtained through analysis of a composite sample of all discharges over a day (or 24-hour period) or the average of all discrete samples taken over such period.
 18. "Daily limit (maximum daily limit)." The maximum allowable discharge of a pollutant over a calendar day or equivalent 24-hour period. Where daily limits are expressed in units of mass, compliance is the product of the Daily Concentration and the flow over the same period.
 19. "Development" means activity upon the land consisting of construction or alteration of structures or buildings. Development includes approvals issued by the city that binds land to specific patterns of use, including but not limited to, subdivisions, short subdivisions, zone changes, conditional use permits, and binding site plans. Development does not include temporary uses or structures on wheels.
 20. "Director." The city of Stevenson public works Director, or designee.
 21. "Dwelling." A building, structure, or portion thereof designed or used for residential occupancy and providing complete independent living facilities for one household, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation. The term includes a dwelling unit, single-family residence, accessory dwelling unit, and each separate unit in a two-family or multi-family development.
 22. "Ecology." The Washington State Department of Ecology, who is also the control authority for purposes of the federal pretreatment program.
 23. "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division Director, the regional administrator, or other duly authorized official.
 24. "Existing source." Any source of discharges subject to categorical standards and discharging prior to the promulgation of those standards or otherwise not meeting the definition of a "new source" in this section.

25. "Garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
26. "Grab sample." A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
27. "Indirect discharge" or "discharge." The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source subject to this chapter or other state or federal regulations.
28. "Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from sewage from other sources.
29. "Instantaneous limit." The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of a discrete sample. For analytes for which users must take a grab sample for compliance purposes, this standard is the same as the daily maximum standard. For all other pollutants the instantaneous limit shall be twice the daily limit.
30. "Interference." A discharge which causes (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) a violation of the city's NPDES permit or prevents the intended sewage sludge use or disposal by inhibiting or disrupting the POTW, including its collection systems, pump stations, and wastewater and sludge treatment processes. For example, a discharge from a user which causes a blockage resulting in a discharge at a point not authorized under the city's NPDES permit.
31. "Health officer." The local health officer appointed under Washington law, or the health officer's authorized representative, having jurisdiction over public health, sanitation, on-site sewage systems, and related wastewater disposal requirements affecting property within the City.
32. "Local limits." Effluent limitation developed for users by the Director to specifically protect the POTW from the potential of pass through, Interference, and intended biosolids uses. Such limits shall be based on the POTW's site-specific flow and loading capacities, receiving water considerations, and reasonable treatment expectations for non-domestic wastewater. See SMC 13.08.240 for a full list of local limits.
33. "Lot." A fractional part of divided lands having fixed boundaries and being of sufficient area and dimensions to meet relevant zoning requirements. "Lot" also is any identifiable parcel of unsubdivided land with established boundaries set forth in a deed or other form of conveyance. The term includes "tract" and "parcel" and excludes the term "tax parcel".
34. "Lot Line." Any line bounding a lot as defined herein.
35. "Medical waste." Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
36. "Monthly average." The arithmetic mean of the effluent sample results collected during a calendar month or specified 30-day period. Where the city has taken a sample during the period, it must be included in the monthly average if provided in time. However, where composite samples are required, grab samples taken for process control or by the city are not to be included in a monthly average.
37. "Monthly average limit." The limit to be applied to the monthly average to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter (see SMC 13.08.240 for listing).
38. "Multi-Family Development." Any lot on which 3 or more dwellings are located or intended to be located.
39. "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a water-course, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.
40. "New source."
 - a. A facility whose construction began after categorical pretreatment standards applicable to its operations were proposed and with a real or potential discharge provided the facility is: A) constructed at a site at which no other source is located; B) totally replaces the process or

production equipment that generate regulated process waste streams at an existing source; or C) the new processes are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

- b. Construction at an existing source does not make the source a new source if the construction merely alters, partially replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- c. Construction of a new source is considered to have begun when the owner or operator either began significant site preparation work including earthwork or removal of structures to allow the new facilities or equipment, began constructing a facility or emplacing equipment, or entered into a binding contract to purchase necessary facilities or equipment within a reasonable time prior to operation.

Users must provide documentation sufficient to conclusively substantiate any existing source claim with their initial permit application. Once categorized as a new source, users may not assert "existing source" status in subsequent permit renewals.

- 41. "Non-contact cooling water." Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- 42. "On-site sewage system" or "OSS". An integrated system of components, located on or nearby the property it serves, that conveys, stores, treats, and/or provides subsurface soil treatment and dispersal of sewage. It consists of a collection system, a treatment component or treatment sequence, and a soil dispersal component. An on-site sewage system also refers to a holding tank sewage system or other system that does not have a soil dispersal component.
- 43. "Owner." The record owner of a lot or other person holding legal or equitable title to real property, including a purchaser under a real estate contract. For purposes of notice, billing, connection, lien, and enforcement under this chapter, "owner" also includes the owner's authorized agent, personal representative, trustee, successor, or assign, and any person responsible for the premises under written agreement or applicable law.
- 44. "Pass through." A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- 45. "Person." 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. This definition includes all federal, state, and local governmental entities.
- 46. "pH." A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.
- 47. "Pollutant." Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, carbonaceous oxygen demand, toxicity, or odor).
- 48. "Pretreatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. Dilution is not considered pretreatment.
- 49. "Pretreatment requirements." Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user other than a pretreatment standard such as the proper operation of pretreatment devices, record keeping, and reporting.
- 50. "Pretreatment standards" or "standards." Discharge prohibitions (SMC 13.08.210), categorical pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.220), state pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.230), local limits (SMC 13.08.240), and site-specific limits based on potential for vapor toxicity, explosion, sewer corrosion, or other detrimental effects to the POTW.

51. "Properly shredded garbage" means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow and conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
52. "Public sewer" means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.
53. "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW." A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1292), which is owned by the City. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.
54. "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.
55. "Septic tank waste." Sewage and typically associated solids from domestic activities pumped from a septic tank serving one or more private residences. The Director may also consider wastes from other holding tanks such as boat blackwater, bilge water, cesspools, and treatment lagoons to be septic tank waste so long as they are absent chemicals which might inhibit biological activity.
56. "Service connection" means a public sewer which has been constructed to the property line or right-of-way from a public sewer lateral or main for the sole purpose of providing a connection for the building sewer.
57. "Served by the sewerage system." A lot is served by the sewerage system when the lot is connected to the City sanitary sewer system or when an available public sewer exists for the lot and the City is ready, willing, and able to provide sewer service upon the owner's completion of required private-side connection work and payment of applicable rates, fees, and charges.
58. "Sewage." Human excrement and gray water (e.g., water from household showers, toilets, kitchens, clothes and dish washing, and related domestic activities).
59. "Sewage treatment plant" means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
60. "Sewage works" means all city-owned facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.
61. "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater.
62. "Single-Family Development." Any lot on which one dwelling is located or intended to be located.
63. "Significant industrial user" or "SIU". Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this section, a Significant Industrial User is:
 - a. A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
 - b. A user that:
 - i. Discharges an average of 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - ii. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - iii. Is designated as such by the city on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - c. The City may determine that a user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a non-significant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically

included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:

- i. The user, prior to city's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - ii. The user annually submits the certification statement required in SMC 13.08.695(B) [see 40CR 403.12(q)], together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - iii. The user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
 - iv. Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f) (6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
64. "Slug load" or "slug discharge." Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions. This includes discharges at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards of SMC 13.08.210.
65. "Standard user." A user that is not subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
66. "Storm sewer" or "storm drain" means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.
67. "Storm water." Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
68. "Suspended solids." The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
69. "Two-Family Development." Any lot on which 2 dwellings are located or intended to be located. This includes developments involving accessory dwelling units.
70. "User" or "industrial user." A source of indirect discharge.
71. "Wastewater." Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.
72. "Wastewater treatment plant" or "treatment plant." That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
73. "Watercourse" means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

13.08.060 Certain facilities prohibited.

Except as allowed by this chapter and applicable county or state health requirements, a person may not construct, install, use, or maintain an on-site sewage system or other facility for the disposal of sewage or industrial waste. This section does not apply to an existing, operating and OSS previously approved by the Health officer.

13.08.070 Connection with public sewer required.

- A. Compliance required. The owner of any lot that generates sewage or industrial waste within the City must provide lawful wastewater disposal at the owner's expense and must comply with Table 13.08.070-1. Any lot owner with an existing, operational and functioning OSS, previously approved by the public Health official, is exempt from compliance with this chapter. The City may request information and/or documents which evidence the existing OSS is functioning as designed and approved by the public Health official.

Table 13.08.070-1: Sewage and Wastewater Disposal Connection Requirements		
New Development	Public Sewer Available	Public Sewer Not Available
1. Commercial or Industrial	Connect to public sewer	Extend and connect to public sewer, unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development
2. Subdivision Resulting in 5 or more Lots	Connect to public sewer	Extend and connect to public sewer, unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development
3. Short Subdivision – 4 or fewer lots	Connect to public sewer, or install public sewer improvements necessary to serve all lots	Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations
4. Multi-Family	Connect to public sewer	Extend and connect to public sewer, unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development
5. Single-Family or Two-Family	Connect to public sewer	Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations
Existing Development	Public Sewer Available	Public Sewer Not Available
Alteration of any existing development that necessitates the replacement, expansion, extension, resizing, or relocation of an existing OSS.	Connect to public sewer	Continue use of existing OSS only if approved by the local Health officer; otherwise repair, replace, or install OSS as approved by the local Health officer
If the OSS has failed and confirmed by the public Health official and the lot owner is unable to repair for any reason	Connect to public sewer if connection is otherwise required by this chapter	Continue use of existing OSS, subject to applicable state and local health

		requirements
1 For any short subdivision or subdivision approved after the effective date of this ordinance, the City may require the applicant to demonstrate how public sewer service can be made available to all lots within the land division, including the location of future sewer mains, laterals, easements, and connection points. 2 When public sewer becomes available to any lot within a land division approved after the effective date of this chapter, sewer shall be deemed available to all lots within that land division if the approved land division, recorded plat, utility plan, easement, or required improvements provide or require a practicable means of sewer service to such lots. 3 Nothing in this table authorizes the installation, repair, replacement, expansion, extension, or continued use of an OSS without approval from the local health officer or other agency with jurisdiction. 4 Any requirement to extend public sewer as a condition of land division approval shall be based on applicable City standards, adopted utility plans, public health and safety considerations, and the extent to which the extension or improvement is reasonably necessary as a result of the proposed development or land division.		

B. Exceptions. The following exceptions are permitted to the requirements of Table 13.08.070-1: Sewage and Wastewater Disposal Connection Requirements:

1. Any lot to which public sewer is not available has the option to extend and connect to public sewer at the lot owner's expense.
2. Lots granted relief after appeal under SMC 13.08.078.

C. OSS Failure – Mandatory Connection to Available Public Sewer. In accordance with RCW 35.67.190, if a lot is served by, or has previously been served by, an OSS, and the OSS, based on inspection by the local Health officer has determined the existing OSS has failed, has been decommissioned, is subject to red-tag by the Health officer, or no longer operational, the lot owner shall connect the lot and all structures requiring sanitary sewer service to the public sewer system when sewer is available to the lot as defined in this chapter. When public sewer is available, connection to the public sewer system shall be required in lieu of replacing, expanding, extending, resizing, relocating, or otherwise continuing use of the OSS, except for temporary emergency measures expressly authorized by the local Health officer to abate an immediate public health or safety condition pending connection. Upon connection, the owner shall abandon or decommission the OSS in accordance with applicable state and local health regulations. Failure to connect as required by this subsection constitutes a violation of this chapter and is subject to enforcement, penalties, and charges as provided herein.

13.08.072 Public Sewer Availability—Notification, Response.

- A. Notice. When connection to the public sewer is required under Table 13.08.070-1, the Director must send written notice to the lot owner. The notice must identify the property, state the connection requirement, explain any available exceptions, incentives, and appeal rights, and describe any penalty for failure to connect.
- B. Owner response. Within the applicable response period in SMC 13.08.074, the lot owner must respond on a City form stating how the owner will comply and whether the owner seeks any available incentives or appeal the requirement in subsection A..
- C. Connection work. Required connections must be made by gravity or approved pumping facilities, in compliance with this chapter and the Stevenson Engineering Standards, at no expense to the City unless the City separately agrees in writing.

13.08.074 Public Sewer Available—Connection Incentive.

- A. As an incentive to lot owners who are not currently connected to the sewer and where sewer is available or becomes available to the lot as defined in this chapter, those individual lot owners may request a waiver of the wastewater system development charges to connect to the available sewer. The City shall waive the wastewater system development charge for an owner who connects to the available public sewer **within 365-days after** the effective date of this chapter (“incentive period”). This incentive is applicable to those existing lots where the sewer is currently available for connection, but are not connected at the time of the passage of this chapter. The incentive lapses following the incentive period.
- B. The incentive is intended to encourage timely connection, reduce risks from continued OSS use, reduce administrative burden, and support housing affordability.
- C. Should public sewer become available to a lot owner after the passage of this chapter, the lot owner effected by the sewer extension shall have 365-days after notice of the available sewer to connect to the available public sewer in consideration for the City’s wavier of the wastewater system development charge. The incentive lapses following the incentive period.
- D. The Council reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate the incentive period by resolution or ordinance.

13.08.075 General Notice and Service.

Unless a different procedure is stated, notices under this chapter may be served by personal delivery, first-class mail, certified mail, or any other method reasonably calculated to provide actual notice. A notice must identify the property or use, state the action required, identify the deadline for compliance, describe available appeal rights, and provide City contact information.

13.08.076 Failure to Connect—Penalty, billing, lien, and collection.

- A. If the lot owner fails to connect when required by this chapter, the City may impose a failure-to-connect penalty as authorized by RCW 35.67.190. The penalty amount must be established by Council resolution or ordinance and may not exceed the charge that would apply if the lot were connected. The penalty amount will be assessed in those instances of a clear and direct violation of this chapter.
- B. The City shall first provide written notice to the lot owner of the violation and provide a 90-day right to respond and/or cure the connection issue as set forth in SMC 13.08.078. If the lot owner contests the notice of violation, the City shall not impose a penalty or lien until any appeal rights are exhausted as provided in SMC 13.08.078.
- C. The decision of the Council on an appeal or objection under this section shall be the City’s final decision. Any appeal of the Council’s final decision requiring connection to the public sewer system shall be filed in Skamania County Superior Court pursuant to the Land Use Petition Act, Chapter 36.70C RCW, including the time limits and service requirements in RCW 36.70C.040. Failure to timely file and serve a land use petition within twenty-one (21) days of issuance of the Council’s final decision shall bar judicial review to the extent provided by Chapter 36.70C RCW.
- D. The penalty begins with the first full billing cycle after the applicable response period expires, unless the owner has filed a timely appeal.
- E. Failure-to-connect penalties, delinquent sewer charges, connection charges, interest, and other amounts authorized by this chapter may be billed, collected, certified, and secured by lien as sewer utility charges under RCW 35.67.200 through RCW 35.67.290.
- F. Delinquent amounts accrue interest and penalties as established by ordinance or resolution.
- G. Nothing in this section limits the City’s authority to enforce this chapter, collect rates, charges, penalties, or pursue any other remedy authorized by law.

13.08.078 Appeal of Notice Requiring Sewer Connection.

- A. **Appeal Authorized.** A lot owner may appeal a City notice requiring connection to the public sewer system by filing written objections with the Director within **30 days** after the date of the notice. The written appeal shall state the specific basis for the objection and identify the relief requested.

Except where immediate action is required to protect public health, safety, water quality, or to comply with an order or requirement of the local health officer, the City shall not impose City penalties for failure to connect while a timely appeal is pending. The filing of an appeal does not stay, waive, modify, or excuse any independent requirement imposed by Skamania County, the local Health officer, the Washington State Department of Health, or any other agency with jurisdiction over a failed or failing OSS.

The City Council shall hear the appeal not less than 10 days and not more than 45 days after receipt of a complete appeal, unless the appellant agrees to a later hearing date. The City shall provide at least seven days' written notice of the hearing. The Council's decision shall be final City action, subject to judicial review as provided by law, including, where applicable, Chapter 7.16 RCW or Chapter 36.70C RCW.

- B. **Scope of Relief.** The City Council may grant only City-side relief consistent with this chapter and applicable state and county health requirements. Available relief may include:

1. Extending the time for connection;
2. Approving a phased connection schedule;
3. Modifying or reducing City penalties for failure to connect;
4. Extending the period for any City connection incentive, if applicable;
5. Allowing temporary measures necessary to protect public health and safety pending connection, if approved by the City and the local health officer; or
6. Granting relief from a requirement to extend public sewer where extension is not necessary to serve the lot, or where an alternative agreement adequately protects the City's sewer planning and utility interests.

The Council may not grant relief that allows the continued use, repair, replacement, expansion, extension, resizing, relocation, or redevelopment of a failed OSS when public sewer is available to the lot and connection is required under this chapter. Whether an OSS has failed shall be determined by the appropriate public Health officer.

- C. **Review Criteria.** In deciding an appeal, the City Council may consider the following factors, to the extent applicable:

1. Whether public sewer is available to the lot as defined in this chapter;
2. Whether the lot is served by an OSS that has failed to serve the existing or proposed use;
3. Whether connection is required to protect public health, safety, groundwater, surface water, or potable water supplies;
4. Whether the length of the required sewer extension, topography, need for pumping facilities, or other site-specific conditions create an extraordinary connection burden;
5. Whether the cost of connection creates a financial hardship. For purposes of this subsection, "financial hardship" means an unrecoverable cost equal to or exceeding 5 percent of the county-assessed market value of the building and building site;
6. Whether the lot owner has requested and been denied a latecomer reimbursement agreement where extension of public sewer is necessary;
7. Whether the lot owner is willing to enter into a utility local improvement district no-protest agreement, sewer extension agreement, latecomer agreement, covenant, or other agreement acceptable to the City

to pay a proportionate share of future sewer improvements;

8. Whether the lot is owner-occupied or used for nonprofit purposes;
 9. Whether the existing or proposed use or density of development on the lot is consistent with adopted City plans, zoning, and utility planning;
 10. Whether the OSS has been inspected by a qualified professional or the local health officer and found to be functioning, properly sized, and in suitable condition; provided, this factor shall not support relief where the OSS has failed or public sewer connection is otherwise required by this chapter or by a health authority; and
 11. Whether there is evidence of water quality degradation, sewage surfacing, nuisance conditions, or risk to a nearby potable water well, groundwater, shoreline, or watercourse.
- D. **Recording of Agreements.** When the Council's decision is conditioned upon an agreement, covenant, no-protest agreement, latecomer agreement, sewer extension agreement, or other obligation by the lot owner, the lot owner shall record the fully executed agreement with the Skamania County Auditor's Office, at the owner's expense, in a form approved by the City.
 - E. **No Waiver of Health Requirements.** Nothing in this section authorizes the City, the Director, or the City Council to waive, reverse, stay, or modify any independent county, state, or local health requirement. Relief under this section is limited to City connection timing, City penalties, City incentives, City fees, City extension requirements, or City utility agreements, and only to the extent such relief is consistent with this chapter and applicable law
 - F. **Appeal authorized.** A lot owner may appeal a City notice requiring connection by filing written objections with the Director within 90 days after the notice. The City will not enforce the connection requirement while a timely appeal is pending. The City Council must hear the appeal not less than 10 and not more than 45 days after receipt and must give at least seven days' written notice of the hearing. The Council may grant relief based on the criteria in subsection D. The Council's decision is final, subject only to review as provided by law.
 - G. **Relief Available.** The City Council may, at its sole discretion, grant or deny relief upon appeal. Available relief includes but is not limited to exempting development from a requirement to extend public sewer, extending the period when the connection incentive is available, and reducing the penalty for failure to connect.
 - H. **Review Criteria.** Factors for City Council consideration of appeals may include and are not limited to:
 1. Whether or not the length of the building sewer or sizing of pumping facilities necessary to connect to public sewer present a financial hardship for the appellant. For the purposes of this subsection, "financial hardship" means an unrecoverable cost equal to or exceeding 5 percent of the county assessed market value of the building and building site.
 2. Whether or not the appellant has requested and been denied a latecomer reimbursement agreement for the cost of extending public sewer, provided extension is necessary.
 3. Whether or not the lot owner is willing to enter into a ULID no-protest or other agreement to pay a proportionate share of future extension of the public sewer system.
 4. Whether or not development on the lot is owner-occupied or used for nonprofit purposes.
 5. Whether or not the use or density of development on the lot is consistent with adopted city plans.
 6. Whether or not the OSS has been inspected and found to be of suitable size and condition.
 7. Whether or not there is evidence of water quality degradation in a nearby potable water well or watercourse.
 - I. **Recording.** When the decision of the City Council is contingent on an agreement by the lot owner, the lot owner shall record fully executed agreements with the Skamania County Auditor's Office.
 - J. Nothing in this section authorizes the City to waive, reverse, stay, or modify an independent county or

state health requirement. The Director may grant only City-side relief from City connection timing, City penalties, City incentives, or City fees when the criteria in this section are met.

13.08.080 Connection with public sewer—Permit.

- A. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Director.

13.08.090 Connection with public sewer—Building sewers.

- A. If an existing building cannot be served by gravity and connection is required under SMC 13.08.070, the owner must install approved pumping facilities to discharge to the sanitary sewer. The owner is responsible for all operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of private pumping facilities, at no expense to the City.
- B. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings, or new building sewers only when they are found to meet all requirements of the Stevenson Engineering Standards.

13.08.100 Industrial user surveys.

The City must identify users that may be subject to pretreatment requirements and determine the character and volume of pollutants discharged by those users. Upon request, a user with a non-domestic discharge must complete an industrial user survey on a City form. Completion of the survey is a condition of initial and continued discharge to the public sewer system. A user that fails to submit a complete survey within 30 days after request is subject to enforcement under this chapter, including termination of service. The Director may categorize or recategorize users and must provide written notice of the categorization.

13.08.140 On-Site Sewage System—Compliance with state standards required.

- A. The type, capacities, location and layout of an on-site sewage system shall comply with all recommendations and requirements of county or state health officials.
- B. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

13.08.150 Private system—Connection with public sewer required when—Abandonment of private facilities.

At such time as a lot connects to the public sewer system, any existing septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities not utilized in an approved pumping facility shall be abandoned according to the requirements of county or state health officials.

13.08.160 On-Site Sewage System—Permitting, Inspection, and Maintenance requirements.

- A. Where a public sewer system is not available under the provisions of SMC 13.08.070, the building sewer shall be connected to a private on-site sewage system.
- B. Before commencement of construction, expansion, replacement, or repair of an on-site sewage system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Director. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the city, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the Director. The appropriate permit and plan check fee shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.
- C. A permit for a private on-site sewage system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Director. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Director when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 48 hours of the receipt of notice by the Director.

- D. The owner shall operate and maintain private sewage disposal or pumping facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city.
- E. The lot owner of any lot with an operating OSS where public sewer is available must provide the City with an inspection report as to the condition and functionality of the OSS at least every five (5) years. Nothing in this section is to limit compliance with Washington Administrative Code Chapter 246-272A. The owner is responsible for all testing and evaluation costs. City receipt of an inspection report does not replace any county or state health permit, inspection, or approval.
- F. Continued use of an OSS is allowed only as expressly provided in this chapter and does not create a vested right to avoid connection to public sewer when connection is required by this chapter, county, or state health requirements, or other applicable law.

13.08.170 Provisions not to limit additional requirements.

This chapter does not limit any additional requirement imposed by county or state health officials.

13.08.210 Prohibited discharge standards.

- A. General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
 - 1. Pollutants which either alone or by interaction may create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, a public nuisance or hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair or are in any way injurious to the operation of the system or operating personnel. This includes waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
 - 2. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 11.0, or otherwise having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel. Discharges outside this pH range may be authorized by a permit issued by the city pursuant to a finding that the system is specifically designed to accommodate a discharge of that pH.
 - 3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer or other interference with the operation of the system. In no case shall solids greater than one-quarter inch (0.64 cm) in any dimension be discharged.
 - 4. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW.
 - 5. Wastewater having a temperature which will interfere with the biological activity in the system, has detrimental effects on the collection system, or prevents entry into the sewer. In no case shall wastewater be discharged which causes the wastewater temperature at the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 C).
 - 6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
 - 7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
 - 8. Trucked or hauled pollutants.
 - 9. The following are prohibited unless approved by the Director under extraordinary circumstances, such as lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions. (As required under WAC 173-216-050)

- a. Non-contact cooling water in significant volumes.
 - b. Stormwater, or other direct inflow sources.
 - c. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.
10. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
 11. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the city's NPDES permit.
 12. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
 13. Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Director.
 14. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
 15. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director in a wastewater discharge permit;
 16. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity test;
 17. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
 18. Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 300 mg/l, or total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations of no more than 100 mg/l.
 19. Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than ten percent or any single reading over 20 percent of the lower explosive limit based on an explosivity meter reading.

Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.

13.08.220 National categorical pretreatment standards.

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405—471 are hereby incorporated.

- A. Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, Ecology may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with SMC 13.08.220.D and 13.08.220.E (see 40 CFR 403.6(c)).
- B. When categorical pretreatment standards are expressed in terms of a mass of pollutant which may be discharged per unit of production, Ecology may either impose limits based on mass or equivalent effluent concentrations. The user must supply appropriate actual or projected long-term production rates for the unit of production specified in order to facilitate this process. (See 40 CFR 403.6(c)(2))
- C. Ecology may permit wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard to be mixed with other wastewaters prior to treatment. In such cases, the user shall identify, in their permit application, all categorical wastestreams and provide sufficient information on each non-categorical wastestream to determine whether it should be considered dilute for each pollutant. Absent information showing that non-categorical wastestreams contain the pollutant in question at levels above that of the supply water, such wastestreams shall be considered dilute. In such situations, Ecology shall apply the combined wastestream formula as found at 40 CFR 403.6(e) to determine appropriate limits.

- D. When a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an industrial user may request that Ecology convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. Ecology may establish equivalent mass limits if the industrial user meets all of the conditions set forth below.
1. To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the industrial user must submit information with its permit application or permit modification request which:
 - a. Shows it has a pretreatment system which has consistently met all applicable pretreatment standards and maintained compliance without using dilution.
 - b. Describes the water conserving practices and technologies it employs, or will employ, to substantially reduce water use during the term of its permit.
 - c. Includes the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all waste streams from continuous effluent flow metering.
 - d. Determines an appropriate unit of production, and provides the present and long-term average production rates for this unit of production.
 - e. Shows that long term average flow and production are representative of current operating conditions.
 - f. Shows that its daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels do not vary so much that equivalent mass limits would be inappropriate.
 - g. Shows the daily and monthly average pollutant allocations currently provided based on the proposed unit of production.
 2. An industrial user subject to equivalent mass limits must:
 - a. Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits.
 - b. Continue to record the facility's flow by continuous effluent flow monitoring.
 - c. Continue to record the facility's production rates.
 - d. Notify Ecology if production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from the baseline production rates submitted according to SMC 13.08.220(D)(1)(d). Ecology may reassess and revise equivalent limits as necessary to reflect changed conditions.
 - e. Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to SMC 13.08.220(D)(1)(b) so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
 3. Equivalent mass limits:
 - a. Will not exceed the product of the actual average daily flow from regulated process(es) of the user and the applicable concentration-based daily maximum and monthly average standards (and the appropriate unit conversion factor).
 - b. May be reassessed and the permit revised upon notification of a revised production rate, as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and
 - c. May be retained in subsequent permits if the user's production basis and other information submitted in SMC 13.08.220(D)(1) is verified in their reapplication. The user must also be in compliance with SMC 13.08.953 regarding the prohibition of bypass.
- E. Ecology may convert the mass limits of the categorical pretreatment standards of 40 CFR Parts 414 (organic chemicals), 419 (petroleum refining), and 455 (pesticide formulating, packaging and repackaging) to concentration limits in permits for such users. In such cases, the Director will document the basis and the determination that dilution is not being substituted for treatment in the permit fact sheet.
- F. Ecology must make the documentation of how any equivalent limits were derived (concentration to

mass limits or vice versa) publicly available.

- G. Once incorporated into its permit, the user must comply with the equivalent limits in lieu of the categorical standards from which they were derived.
- H. The same production and flow estimates shall be used in calculating equivalent limits for the monthly (or multiple day average) and the maximum day.
- I. Users subject to permits with equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production based standard shall notify the Director if production will significantly change. This notification is required within two business days after the user has a reasonable basis to know that that production will significantly change in the next calendar month. Users who fail to notify the Director of such anticipated changes must meet the more stringent of the equivalent limits or the user's prior limits.

13.08.230 State pretreatment standards.

Washington State pretreatment standards and requirements, located at Chapter 173-216 WAC, were developed under authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 90.48 RCW and are hereby incorporated. The version incorporated is the version current as of the date of the latest revision or version of this chapter, or amendment thereto. All waste materials discharged from a commercial or industrial operation into the POTW must satisfy the provisions of Chapter 173-216 WAC. In addition to some slightly more stringent prohibitions, (merged with SMC 13.08.210), the following provisions unique to Washington State are required by this chapter for discharges to a POTW:

- A. Any person who constructs or modifies or proposes to construct or modify wastewater treatment facilities must first comply with the regulations for submission of plans and reports for construction of wastewater facilities, chapter 173-240 WAC. Sources of non-domestic discharges shall request approval for such plans through the Department of Ecology. To ensure conformance with this requirement, proof of the approval of such plans and one copy of each approved plan shall be provided to the Director before commencing any such construction or modification.
- B. Users shall apply to Ecology for a permit at least 60 days prior to the intended discharge of any pollutants other than domestic wastewater or wastewater which the Director has determined is similar in character and strength to normal domestic wastewater with no potential to adversely affect the POTW. (173- 216-050(1)). Users shall provide proof of compliance with this requirement together with a duplicate permit application to the Director prior to commencing the new or changed discharge.
- C. All significant industrial users must apply for and obtain a permit from ecology prior to discharge.
- D. All users shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods to prevent and control waste discharges to the waters of the state (AKART). The Director may determine individually or categorically what represents AKART for a user or category of users. (173-216-050(3)).
- E. Discharge restrictions of Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste) shall apply to all Users. (Prohibited discharge standards have been merged with Federal prohibitions in SMC 13.08.210).
- F. Claims of confidentiality shall be submitted for all information which the user desires confidentiality according to procedures at WAC 173-216-080. Information which may not be held confidential includes the: Name and address of applicant, description of proposal, the proposed receiving water, receiving water quality, and effluent data. Claims shall be reviewed based on the standards of WAC 173-216-080, Chapter 42.17 RCW, Chapter 173-03 WAC, and RCW 43.21A.160.
- G. Persons applying for a new permit or a permit renewal or modification which allows a new or increased pollutant loading shall publish notice for each application in the format provided by Ecology unless Ecology provides a written waiver of the requirement. Such notices shall fulfill the requirements of WAC 173-216-090. These requirements include publishing:
 - 1. The name and address of the applicant and facility/activity to be permitted.
 - 2. A brief description of the activities or operations which result in the discharge.

3. Whether any tentative determination which has been reached with respect to allowing the discharge,
 4. The address and phone number of the office of the Director where persons can obtain additional information.
 5. The dates of the comment period (which shall be at least 30 days),
 6. How and where to submit comments or have any other input into the permitting process, including requesting a public hearing.
- H. Ecology may require the applicant to also mail this notice to persons who have expressed an interest in being notified, to state agencies and local governments with a regulatory interest, and to post the notice on the premises. If the Ecology determines there is sufficient public interest they shall hold a public meeting following the rules of WAC 173-216-100. The Director may require users not subject to Ecology permits to provide public notice for a contract, discharge authorization, coverage by local BMPs, food service establishment, or others regulated under authority of this chapter.
- I. Permit terms shall include, wherever applicable, the requirement to apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.
- J. All required monitoring data shall be analyzed by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, except for flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, turbidity, and internal process control parameters. However, if the laboratory analyzing samples for conductivity, pH, and turbidity must otherwise be accredited, it shall be accredited for these parameters as well.

13.08.240 Local limits.

- A. The Director may establish local limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c).
- B. The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through and interference and reflect the application of reasonable treatment technology. No person shall discharge wastewater in excess of the following daily maximum limits if the total mass discharged would exceed that contained in 1,000 gallons at the below limit (see column to the right of each pollutant concentration limit). The Director may require flow monitoring or determine appropriate flows to use in making this estimation.
- C. The below limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. Ecology may impose mass limits in addition to concentration-based limits.
- D. Users discharging BOD, TSS, or ammonia in excess of the concentration limits by more than the threshold amount must both receive authorization from the Director and pay applicable fees (usage, and impact fees) for this loading. Users in excess of this threshold amount shall be subject to the terms of the high strength surcharge program. They shall also be liable for capacity and treatment surcharges assessed by the Director under the authority of this chapter up to the "ceiling" loading limit established by written authorization of the Director.
- E. Users shall be subject to "instantaneous limits" (as determined by a grab sample) of equal to twice the below "daily maximum" concentrations for any pollutant for which a composite sample is required in a permit. This provision is inapplicable to users without permits, or without the permit requirement to collect a composite sample for the analyte in question.

CONVENTIONAL SURCHARGE POLLUTANT LIMITS

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
300 mg/l	BOD ₅	2.5 lb/d
300 mg/l	total suspended solids	2.5 lb/d
60 mg/l	ammonia	0.5 lb/d

PROTECTION OF SEWER LINE BLOCKAGE

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
300 mg/l	Oil and grease of animal or vegetable origin*	Any amount

*(Or compliance with the BMPs established by the Director for food service establishments as an alternative to numerical standards where such BMPs have been established and the user can document compliance with them, such as the grease trap program)

PROTECTION AGAINST CORROSION, PASS THROUGH, & INTERFERENCE

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
50 mg/l	hydrocarbon based oil/grease	Any amount
0.5 mg/l	sulfides (H ₂ S vapor toxicity threshold)	.004 lb/d
50.0 mg/l	sulfates	.004 lb/d
1,000 mg/l	total chloride	8 lb/d
5,000 mg/l	total dissolved solids	40 lb/d
1,000 mg/l	total organic solvents (incl. alcohols)	8 lb/d
5.0 su	Minimum pH in Standard Units	
11.0 su	Maximum pH in Standard Units	
10% reduction in effluent UV transmissivity (per cm at 254 nm wavelength)		
10% decrease in the maximum effluent concentration which has no observable detrimental effect (NOEC) in any whole effluent toxicity test.		

- F. The Director may use contracts to establish ceiling limits, monitoring and reporting requirements, and charges applicable to the discharge of compatible pollutants to the POTW.
- G. The Director may establish and require BMPs for any category of user or type of industrial process which creates a non-domestic waste stream for which Ecology has declined to issue an individual permit. Such requirements may be applied either in lieu of or in addition to the local limits of SMC 13.08.240. BMPs may also include alternative limits which may be applied at the end of a specific process or treatment step instead of at the combined effluent. Such BMPs shall be superseded by an Ecology permit should one be issued.
- H. The construction, maintenance and performance standard of any pretreatment facility must comply with current applicable codes, especially SMC 17.25.110 C(1)(b) regarding the emission of offensive odors.

13.08.250 City's right of revision.

The City may adopt or impose more stringent discharge standards or requirements by ordinance, permit, contract, or order when necessary to protect the POTW or comply with law.

13.08.260 Dilution.

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 a discharge limit unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The Director may impose mass limitations on users where deemed appropriate to safeguard against the use of dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

13.08.270 Grease, oil and sand traps/interceptors—Requirements.

- A. The Director may require grease, oil, sand traps/interceptors, or grease-removal devices when necessary to control grease, flammable waste, sand, or other harmful substances. Required devices must be accessible for inspection and cleaning and must be maintained by the owner at the owner's expense.
- B. A device is in noncompliance when fats, oils, or grease reach 25 percent of the device's capacity, when fats, oils, or grease are observed leaving the device, or when the device is not properly maintained.
- C. Fines for noncompliance are:
 - 1. First violation: \$150.
 - 2. Second violation: \$350.
 - 3. Third violation: \$700.
 - 4. Fourth and subsequent violations: \$1,400 per violation.
- D. If a business violates three times within twelve consecutive months, they will be moved up two BOD strength categories. The business will stay in that category until they receive three consecutive passing inspections.
- E. If a business violates four times within twelve consecutive months, they will be moved to the highest BOD strength category. The business will stay in that category until they receive four consecutive passing inspections.

13.08.280 Establishment of the preferred pumper program.

The Director may establish a preferred pumper program for grease trap and interceptor maintenance. Approved pumpers must clean devices on an approved schedule and submit maintenance reports to the City. Facilities using an approved pumper are subject to at least one City inspection per year; facilities that self-clean are subject to at least four inspections per year.

13.08.310 Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in SMC 13.08.210 within the time limitations specified by EPA, the state, or the Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense, and satisfy state requirements for review and approval of plans for wastewater facilities as described in SMC 13.08.230. Such plans (engineering report, plans and specifications, and operation and maintenance manuals) shall be submitted as required by Chapter 173-240 WAC to either the Director or the Department of Ecology for review, and users shall obtain and provide the approval to the Director prior to construction. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of complying with this chapter, local building codes, or from the requirement to modify such facilities if needed to meet their permit or produce a discharge acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

13.08.315 Deadline for compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements.

- A. Existing sources covered by one or more categorical pretreatment standards shall comply with such standards within three years of the date the standard is effective unless the pretreatment standard includes a more stringent compliance schedule. Ecology shall establish a final compliance deadline date for any existing user not covered by categorical pretreatment standards or for any categorical user when the local limits for the user are more restrictive than EPA's categorical pretreatment standards.
- B. New sources and new users shall comply with applicable pretreatment standards within the shortest feasible time, but in no case shall time exceed 90 days from the beginning of discharge. Prior to commencing discharge, such users shall install and start-up all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards.

13.08.320 Additional pretreatment measures.

- A. The Director may require users to reduce or curtail certain discharges to the sewer, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and take all other measures to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this chapter. This includes the curtailment of any device used to dispose of what might otherwise be solid waste down the sewer by grinding.
- B. The Director, based on the determination that a device is necessary for implementation of pretreatment requirements, may require any user to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense the following devices:
 - 1. A sample taking facility accessible to the Director.
 - 2. A suitable storage and/or flow equalization tank.
 - 3. Grease, oil, and/or grit interceptors.
 - 4. An approved combustible gas detection meter.
 - 5. Flowmeter with 24-hour totalizer.
- C. Users installing any of the above devices shall ensure they are of the type and capacity identified in volume/chapter/section of the Stevenson Engineering Standards or otherwise approved by the Director, meet applicable building and plumbing codes, and conform to any separate requirements established by the city. Users shall locate units in areas easily accessible for cleaning and inspection by representatives of the Director. Users shall be responsible for all periodic inspection, cleaning, and repair of such devices.
- D. Retrofit of User Facilities. Users may be required to retrofit facilities which were constructed prior to the adoption of the ordinance codified in this chapter. The requirement to retrofit shall be on a case-by-case basis, as determined by the Director for compliance with city, state and federal regulations. The Director may require installation of grease interceptors, grease traps or other pretreatment facilities for those facilities that violate discharge prohibitions and supplemental limitations as set forth in this chapter. In all cases, existing food service users that have a Type 1 hood exhaust system shall be required to retrofit with an approved grease trap or interceptor that is sized in accordance with the current Uniform Plumbing Code and its appendices. In deciding whether to require a user to retrofit their facilities, the Director shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to, the extent of potential harm caused by the discharge, the magnitude and duration of the discharge, economic detriment to the user, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other relevant factors. Grease interceptor or grease trap size shall be determined in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and any other requirements by the city as set forth herein at the time the user is notified that facility modifications are required. Sizing of grease traps or interceptors will be reviewed and may be modified at the request of the local sewer jurisdiction. All costs incurred in retrofitting a user's facility shall be the sole responsibility of the user.

13.08.330 Accidental discharge/slugging discharge control plans.

The Director may require any User to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slugging discharge control plan and take other actions the Director believes are necessary to control discharges which may be caused by spills or periodic non-routine activities. Where a user has an Ecology permit that requires such a plan, the user shall provide a copy to the Director and notify the Director as well as Ecology of any discharge required to be reported by that plan. Accidental discharge/slugging discharge control plans shall include at least the following:

- A. A description of all discharge practices, including any non-routine batch discharges such as from cleaning, replenishment, or disposal;
- B. A description of all stored chemicals, disclosing all ingredients in formulations which could violate a discharge prohibition if discharged to the sewer;
- C. The procedures for immediately notifying the Director of any accidental or slugging discharge, as required by SMC 13.08.660; and

- D. The procedures that will be taken to prevent the occurrence or adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures shall address the inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

13.08.340 Public sewer construction—Permit required—Exception.

No person shall construct, extend or connect to any public sewer without first obtaining a written permit from the city and paying all fees and connection charges and furnishing bonds as required in Sections 13.08.080 and 13.08.370. The provisions of this section and Sections 13.08.350 through 13.08.390 requiring permits shall not be construed to apply to contractors constructing sewers and appurtenances under contracts awarded and entered into by the city.

13.08.350 Public sewer construction—Permit application requirements.

The application for a permit for public sewer construction shall be accompanied by complete plans, profiles and specifications, complying with all applicable ordinances, rules and regulations of the city, prepared by a registered civil engineer showing all details of the proposed work based on an accurate survey of the ground. The application, together with the plans, profiles and specifications, shall be examined by an authorized representative of the city who shall within ten days approve them as filed or require them to be modified as they may deem necessary.

13.08.360 Public sewer construction—Compliance with standards.

All sewer plans, specifications, and construction must comply with the Stevenson Engineering Standards and any other standard adopted by the City.

13.08.370 Public sewer construction—Bond requirements.

Before the City issues a public sewer construction permit, the applicant must provide a performance bond or cash deposit in an amount equal to the total estimated cost of the work. The bond or deposit must secure compliance with the permit and guarantee correction of defective work or materials for one year after City acceptance.

13.08.380 Public sewer construction—Reimbursement for certain extensions.

Except as provided, the extension of the public sewerage facilities to serve any parcel or tract of land shall be done by and at the expense of the owner. The size of all sewer mains and other sewerage facilities shall be as required by the city. An installer of a sewer line who is required by the city to lay sewer pipe larger than that required for his own purposes, to accommodate other users, will be reimbursed by the city for the difference in cost between the size of line installed and that which would be required for his own use.

13.08.390 Public sewer construction—Special reimbursement agreements.

If special conditions justify a different reimbursement arrangement, the City may approve a written reimbursement agreement with the person constructing public sewer facilities. The agreement must be approved before the City issues the permit for the work.

13.08.400 Damaging sewer works prohibited.

No person, or persons, shall unlawfully, maliciously, willfully or, as the result of gross negligence on his or their part, break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, facility, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the sewage works.

13.08.410 Wastewater discharge permit requirement.

- A. No user categorized by the Director as a significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit or, where applicable, a general permit from Ecology. An existing user newly categorized by the Director as a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to SMC 13.08.420 with Ecology, and whose application has not been found deficient by Ecology, may continue to discharge unless and until notified otherwise by Ecology or the Director.
- B. The Director may require all other users to apply for a wastewater discharge permit from Ecology, to provide proof to the Director of having made this application, to meet the limits and requirements of this chapter, or to implement best management practices at the direction of the Director to carry out the purposes of this chapter. For example, a wastewater discharge permit may be required solely for flow equalization.
- C. Any failure to complete the required survey form, apply for and obtain a required permit, or violate the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit, contract, local limit or BMP established by this chapter shall be deemed violations of this chapter and subject the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in SMC 13.08.920 through 13.08.946. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with any other provision of this chapter including enrollment in and payment of surcharges for high strength waste and capacity charges.

13.08.420 Wastewater discharge permitting—Existing connections.

Within 180 days of notice by the city or Ecology that a state waste discharge permit is required for discharge, a user shall submit a state waste discharge permit application to the city for transmittal to Ecology; and by the earliest practicable date, the user shall submit a copy of the permit to the city.

13.08.430 Wastewater discharge permitting—New connections.

Persons wishing to discharge non-domestic wastewater must first complete either a survey form (if they do not expect a permit is needed) or a permit application. Any user identified by the Director through the survey as an SIU or otherwise require a state waste discharge permit must file a permit application with Ecology and provide proof of such application to the Director. Applications for wastewater discharge permits, in accordance with SMC 13.08.440, must be filed at least 90 days prior to the desired date of discharge, and the discharge permit obtained prior to commencing discharge unless Ecology provides written notification that they do not believe a state waste discharge permit is required.

13.08.440 Wastewater discharge permit application contents.

- A. All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must apply using the form provided by Ecology. Users eligible for coverage under a general permit may request such coverage using an industry specific form if one has been developed (see SMC 13.08.450). Users for which Ecology has declined to issue a permit, but for which the Director believed need pretreatment controls, must supply the Director the following information that is relevant to the users operation.
 - 1. Identifying information.
 - a. The name and physical address of the facility, the names of the operator/facility manager and owner, and the name and address of the point of contact.
 - b. A description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;
 - 2. A list of any environmental control permits (for example, air emission permits) held by or for the facility.
 - 3. A description of operations and facilities including:

- a. A brief description of the operations, average rate of production, and industrial classification (NAICS codes) of the operation(s) conducted on site.
 - b. The number and type of employees and proposed or actual hours of operation.
 - c. The type, amount, rate of production, and process used for each product produced.
 - d. The type and amount of raw materials used (average and maximum rates).
 - e. The raw materials and chemicals to be routinely stored at the facility (including products in rail cars and tank trucks located on site).
 - f. The types of wastes generated on a routine and periodic basis.
 - g. The times and durations when wastes will be discharged.
 - h. A schematic process diagram showing each process step, waste stream, treatment step, internal recycle, and point of discharge to the POTW. This diagram should identify which streams are subject to categorical standards.
 - i. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge.
 - j. The sampling locations and provisions for monitoring discharges.
 - k. Whether plans for wastewater facilities under Chapter 173-240 WAC have been developed, and their approval status (engineering report, plans and specifications, and an operations and maintenance manual).
4. Flow data. The average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each waste stream. Information shall be complete enough to allow use of the combined wastestream formula per SMC 13.08.220(C) (and 40 CFR 403.6(e)) where applicable.
 5. Pollutant data.
 - a. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - b. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, (and mass where required by the standard or the Director), of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
 - c. The estimated peak instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average discharge concentrations (and mass) based on the sampling results.
 6. Sampling data to show samples are:
 - a. Representative of daily operations.
 - b. Taken just downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist, or just downstream of the regulated process(es) if no pretreatment exists.
 - c. Collected as required by SMC 13.08.691.
 - d. Analyzed according to SMC 13.08.691.
 7. Information confirming BMPs. Where standards specify a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user must include the information needed by the Director or the applicable standard to determine whether BMPs are (or will be) implemented.
 8. Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge must include new sampling showing (continued) absence of the pollutant in the raw wastewater and satisfying SMC 13.08.640(B).
 9. Any request to be covered by a general permit shall satisfy SMC 13.08.450 (below).
 10. Any other information deemed necessary by the Director to evaluate the situation and prepare a discharge permit.

- B. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision. The Director shall be held harmless for delays caused by returned applications.

13.08.450 General permits.

- A. The Director may use general permits to control discharges to the POTW from all users that are not SIUs or otherwise permitted by Ecology. Significant users covered by a general permit will be those that the Director finds:
 1. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations.
 2. Discharge the same types of wastes.
 3. Require the same effluent limitations or BMPs.
 4. Require the same or similar monitoring (or do not require monitoring).
 5. Are more appropriately controlled under a general permit.
 6. Are not subject to production-based standards, mass limits, or require use of the combined wastestream formula to calculate limits.
- B. To be covered by the general permit, the user must file a written request for coverage. The request must identify contact information, the general permit under which coverage is requesting, and whether any activities other than those for which the general permit were developed are generating wastewater at the facility. The user must also identify where any wastes covered by the general permit are discharged. If the general permit allows a monitoring waiver, the applicant must certify they are eligible for the waiver. The user must also provide any other information the Director has requested to properly evaluate the situation.
- C. The Director will retain the following for three years after the expiration of the general permit: A copy of the general permit, the fact sheet, each user's request for coverage, and the POTW's determination to extend coverage to each user.

13.08.460 Application signatories and certifications.

- A. All survey forms, wastewater discharge permit applications, and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the certification statement in SMC 13.08.695(A).
- B. Users shall submit a new authorization if the designation of an authorized representative is no longer accurate. This includes when a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. The user must submit the new authorization prior to or with any reports to be signed by the new authorized representative.
- C. A facility determined to be a non-significant categorical industrial user by Ecology pursuant to SMC 13.08.140 (FF)(3) must annually submit the signed certification statement found at SMC 13.08.695(B).

13.08.470 Wastewater discharge permit decisions.

Any facility identified by the Director as potentially being a significant industrial user, must prepare a state waste discharge permit application, obtain the endorsement of the Director on that application, and submit this application to Ecology for disposition. The facility shall provide the Director any response received from Ecology. The Director will determine during this process whether or not to require a contract or impose any other local conditions as authorized by this chapter and may deny or condition any application for a wastewater discharge permit. In addition to conditions imposed by Ecology by letter or permit, the Director may require additional safeguards, reports (including plans under Chapter 173-240 WAC), information, or fees for extra strength or capacity as provided for by this chapter.

13.08.510 Wastewater discharge permit duration.

The Director may require any discharger to provide a copy of any application or reapplication of a state waste discharge permit whenever such documents are due to Ecology or have been submitted. Where a permit has not been required, or when it does not cover constituents of concern to the POTW, including flow and conventional pollutant strength and loadings, the Director may require a discharger to enter into a contract for services stipulating those conditions necessary to protect the POTW and fairly compensate the Director for wastewater services being provided to that person.

13.08.520 Wastewater discharge contract contents.

Wastewater discharge contracts will include conditions the Director deems reasonably necessary to carry out the goals of the pretreatment program (SMC 13.08.110), federal and state regulations, and the requirements of this chapter.

- A. Wastewater discharge contracts may contain:
 1. The permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date.
 2. A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the city in accordance with SMC 13.08.550, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit.
 3. Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on applicable pretreatment standards and requirements to apply AKART (see SMC 13.08.230(I)).
 4. The pollutants to be monitored, and specific monitoring requirements. This includes the sampling location(s), sampling frequencies, and sample types consistent with federal, state, and local law. (See SMC 13.08.230(J)).
 5. Requirements to submit certain reports (as reflected in SMC 13.08.610 through 13.08.695), provide various notifications, keep records, and implement best management practices,
 6. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.
 7. Requirements to control slug discharges, including to develop, update, and implement slug discharge control plans (find required content in SMC 13.08.330) where the Director determines such plans are important to preventing accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.
 8. Any monitoring which has been conditionally waived by the Director according to SMC 13.08.640(B) but which automatically applies at any time the requirements of the conditional waiver are not met.
 9. Reapplication or renewal requirements.
- B. Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
 1. Pretreatment facilities and measures required by SMC 13.08.310, 13.08.320 and 13.08.926.
 2. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
 3. Requirements to install pretreatment technology, pollution controls, or to construct appropriate containment devices to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works, ground, or stormwater.
 4. Requirements to develop and implement of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW.
 5. Requirements to pay charges or fees for discharge to the POTW including high strength, impact and capacity charges.
 6. Requirements to install and maintain inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices.

7. Notice that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit. And
8. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Director to ensure compliance with this chapter, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

13.08.530 Contract issuance process.

- A. Public Notice. The Director may require users to follow the procedures for public notice found in SMC 13.08.230(G) and 13.08.230(H). The Director shall consider and respond to public input as appropriate prior to issuance of a permit. The Director will arrange a public meeting if there is sufficient interest, or may use community forums such as council meetings to fulfill the requirements for public involvement.
- B. Permit Appeals. Users must petition Ecology to challenge the terms of any state waste discharge permit. For any contract, users may petition the Director to reconsider the terms of a contract at any time after it is signed by the parties. Such a petition will not stay the terms of the contract.
 1. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge contract provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge contract.
 2. If the Director fails to act within 30 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions as to whether to require an Ecology permit as a condition of discharge, or to require a wastewater discharge contract, to reconsider a wastewater discharge contract, or to modify a wastewater discharge contract shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
 3. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge contract decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Superior Court of Skamania County within 30 days from the date of the later of Ecology or the Director's decision or Ecology or the Director's response to a request for reconsideration.

13.08.540 Wastewater discharge permit modification.

The Director may require the user to apply to Ecology for a modification to its wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements including new or revised local limits.
- B. To address new or changed operations, processes, production rates, waste streams, or changes in water volume or character.
- C. To reflect conditions at the POTW requiring an authorized discharge to be reduced or curtailed. Such requirements may be either temporary or permanent.
- D. Based on information indicating that a permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW or staff, the receiving waters, or to violate a prohibition of this chapter.
- E. To address violations of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- F. To address misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required report.
- G. To incorporate revisions based on a variance from categorical pretreatment standards approved pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13.
- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit.
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator as required under SMC 13.08.550.

13.08.550 Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred by Ecology to a new owner or operator consistent with the process described in the permit, and subject to at least 30 days advance notice to the Director and the Director approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. Where the permittee also has a contract with the Director, they must negotiate that contract at this time. Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the wastewater discharge contract void as of the date of facility transfer. The notice to the Director must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- A. States that the new owner and/or operator have no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes.
- B. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur. And
- C. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge contract, and willingness to enter into such contract under the same terms.

13.08.560 Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

The Director may revoke and require renegotiation of a wastewater discharge contract for good cause, including, but not limited to, when a user has:

- A. Failed to notify the Director of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge.
- B. Failed to provide prior notification to the Director of changed conditions pursuant to SMC 13.08.650.
- C. Misrepresented or failed to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application.
- D. Falsified self-monitoring reports or tampered with monitoring equipment.
- E. Refused to allow the Director timely access to the facility premises and records.
- F. Failed to meet effluent limitations or permit conditions.
- G. Failed to pay applicable fines or sewer charges.
- H. Failed to meet compliance schedule deadline dates.
- I. Failed to complete a wastewater survey or wastewater discharge permit application.
- J. Failed to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership.
- K. Violated any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this chapter.
- L. Ceased operations; or
- M. Transferred business ownership.

Wastewater discharge contracts issued to a user are void upon the issuance of a new wastewater discharge contract to that user.

13.08.570 Wastewater discharge contract extension or reissuance.

A user with an expiring wastewater discharge contract shall apply for a new or revised wastewater discharge contract by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with SMC 13.08.450, a minimum of 90 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge contract.

13.08.610 Baseline monitoring reports.

- A. Users subject to categorical standards who must submit a "baseline monitoring report" to Ecology must

submit a duplicate copy at the same time to the Director. This report must contain the information listed in paragraph B, below. Failure to provide this report to the Director, or to include the requisite content, shall be a violation of this chapter.

- B. The baseline monitoring report shall include the following information:
1. All information required in SMC 13.08.450(A)(1) through 13.08.450 (A)(7).
 2. Additional conditions for existing sources measuring pollutants.
 - a. Users shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile the data for the baseline monitoring report.
 - b. Users shall take samples immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If the user mixes other wastewaters with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the user must provide the flows and concentrations necessary to apply the combined wastestream formula of SMC 13.08.220(C) and 40 CFR § 403.6(e). Where the user wants an alternate concentration or mass limit, and it is allowed by federal rules at § 403.6(e), the user shall propose the adjusted limit and provide supporting data to the control authority (Ecology or city).
 - c. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with SMC 13.08.691.
 - d. The Director may allow the report to use only historical data if the data is good enough to allow the evaluation of whether (and which) industrial pretreatment measures are needed;
 - e. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date, and place of sampling, methods of analysis. The user shall certify that the sampling and analysis presented is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
 3. Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative as defined in SMC 13.08.140(C) and certified by a qualified professional, such as a professional engineer indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment steps are required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.
 4. Compliance Schedule. While new sources must install the treatment required to meet the pretreatment standards prior to operation, Existing sources may be granted a compliance schedule where they must provide additional pretreatment and/or O&M to meet the pretreatment standards. In such cases, the user shall propose the shortest schedule by which they can provide the additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date which the user proposes in this schedule may not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. Any compliance schedule authorized pursuant to this section must also meet the requirements set out in SMC 13.08.620.
 5. Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A) and signed by an authorized representative as defined by SMC 13.08.140(C).

13.08.620 Compliance schedule progress reports.

Where users subject to categorical standards qualify for a compliance schedule, they shall provide this schedule to the Director and Ecology. Compliance schedules proposed by Existing Sources according to SMC 13.08.610(C)(4) shall:

- A. Contain progress increments 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 (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine months;

- C. The user shall submit a progress report to the Director no later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the Director.

13.08.630 Reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline.

Both existing sources and new sources must submit a report to the Director and Ecology on whether compliance has been initially achieved. For existing sources, the report is due 90 days after the date applicable categorical standards give as the final compliance date. For a new source, the report is due 90 days after starting to discharge to the POTW.

In both cases, the report must contain the information described in SMC 13.08.450(A)(3) through 13.08.450(A)(6). For existing sources, it must also contain the compliance certification of 13.08.610(C)(3) and, if needed, the compliance schedule described in 13.08.610(C)(4). Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits, as allowed by SMC 13.08.220, must include a reasonable measure of their long-term production rate. Other users subject to standards based on a unit of production (or other measure of operation) must include their actual production during the sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A).

13.08.640 Periodic compliance reports.

- A. The Director may require any user to provide duplicate reports as required by Ecology. Where the Director develops BMPs for an industry sector, or issues a contract to regulate pollutants not covered by a state waste discharge permit, the Director may specify the necessary minimum sampling and reporting frequencies and include applicable requirements in contracts or BMPs. Significant industrial users (SIUs), except those recognized as "middle tier" users under SMC 13.08.640(C), must:
 - 1. Report at least twice a year, in June and December unless otherwise specified.
 - 2. Report the flows and concentrations of regulated pollutants in all discharges subject to pretreatment standards.
 - 3. Report average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period and identify where flow estimates are used.
 - 4. Include the documentation needed to show compliance with applicable BMPs, pollution prevention alternatives, maintenance, treatment, or record keeping requirements.
- B. Users must sign and certify all periodic compliance reports in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A).
- C. Users must take wastewater samples which are representative of their range of discharge conditions and of any discharge not disclosed in their permit application. Users must properly operate, clean, and maintain sampling and flow metering facilities and devices and ensure they function properly. The Director may not allow user claims that sampling results are unrepresentative due to a user's failure to meet this requirement.
- D. Users subject to the reporting requirements in this section must report any additional monitoring which might determine compliance with permit requirements. This includes any additional monitoring of regulated pollutant at their respective effluent monitoring locations using procedures prescribed in SMC 13.08.691. In such cases, the results of this monitoring shall be included in periodic monitoring reports.
- E. Users that send electronic (digital) documents to the city to satisfy the requirements of this section must meet all state and federal electronic signature requirements: Electronic data shall be in the format required by the Director. The Director may also require reporting in both digital and traditional format.

13.08.650 Reports of changed conditions.

Each user must notify the Director of any significant changes to the user's operations or system which might

alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater from that described in either an industrial user survey form, state waste discharge permit application, or by written correspondence to the city. This notification must be made at least 30 days before the desired change and be sent to both the Director and Ecology. In such cases:

- A. Either Ecology or the Director may require the user to submit whatever information is needed to evaluate the changed condition. The Director may also require a new or revised wastewater discharge permit application under SMC 13.08.450.
- B. The Director may issue, reissue, or modify a wastewater discharge contract applying the procedures of SMC 13.08.510 through 13.08.570 in response to a user's notice under this section.

13.08.660 Reports of potential problems.

- A. Any user which has any unusual discharge that could cause problems to the POTW must immediately notify the Director by telephone of the discharge. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user to control and curtail the discharge. Such notification does not authorize the discharge, and all reasonable steps to halt or prevent the discharge must be made. However, failure to make such notification is a separate and distinct violation of this chapter from the discharge itself. Such discharges may include spills, slug loads, accidental discharges, or other discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature. Problems to the POTW which require reporting under this section include violating pretreatment prohibitions, treatment standards, or other requirements of SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260 such as vapor toxicity and explosivity limits, or cause interference with the collection system or treatment works, to pass through the POTW.
- B. Within five days following such discharge, the user shall submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) 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 expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.
- C. Regardless of whether the user has been required to submit a slug discharge control plan (per SMC 13.08.330), all users required to have a contract or permit shall post notice in a prominent location advising employees who to call at City Hall to inform the Director of a potential problem discharge (13.08.660(A)). Users shall ensure that all employees who may cause or witness such a discharge are advised of the emergency notification procedures.
- D. All users must immediately notify the Director of any changes at their facility which might increase their potential for a slug discharge. This includes increasing the volume of materials stored or located on site which, if discharged to the POTW, would cause problems. Users required to prepare a slug discharge control plan under SMC 13.08.330 shall also modify their plans to include the new conditions prior to, or within two days after making such changes.
- E. These requirements apply in addition to any requirements of an Ecology permit.

13.08.670 Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit or general permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Director as the Director may require. This includes periodically completing and signing industrial user surveys or certifying compliance with the requirements of any BMP program or grease remediation program.

13.08.680 Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.

If sampling performed by a user by either an Ecology permit or city contract indicates a violation, the user must notify the Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Director within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. The Director may waive the repeat sampling requirement where the city has sampled the effluent for the pollutant in question prior to the user obtaining sampling results.

13.08.690 Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

- A. Any user who discharges any substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261, or Chapter 173-303 WAC must also comply with the following requirements:
 1. Notify the Director, Ecology's permit contact, the EPA regional waste management division Director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of the discharge. Maintain a copy of this notification and include it in all subsequent permit application or re-applications under this chapter.
 2. Include the following information in the notification:
 - a. The name of the hazardous waste as found in 40 CFR Part 261,
 - b. The EPA hazardous waste number,
 - c. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).
 3. If the discharge totals more than 220 pounds in any month, also provide:
 - a. The hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
 - b. An estimate of the mass and concentration of hazardous constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month; and
 - c. An estimate of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following 12 months.
 4. This notice shall be repeated for new or increased discharges of substances subject to this reporting requirement.
 5. All notifications must take place prior to discharging a substance for which these reporting requirements apply. If this is not possible, the notice must be provided as soon after discharge as practical and describe why prior notice was not possible.
 6. Users must provide notifications under this paragraph only once to EPA and the State for each hazardous waste discharged. However, all of the information of these notices shall be repeated in each new permit application submitted under this chapter.
 7. This requirement does not relieve the user from requirements to provide other notifications, such as of changed conditions under SMC 13.08.650, or applicable permit conditions, permit application requirements, and prohibitions.
 8. The notification requirements in this section do not apply to pollutants for which routine monitoring and reporting is required in a permit under this chapter.
- B. Users must report all discharges of more than 33 pounds per month of substances which, if otherwise disposed of, would be hazardous wastes. Users must also report any discharge of acutely hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Subsequent months during which the user discharges more of a hazardous waste for which notice has already been provided do not require another notification to EPA or the state, but must be reported to the Director.
- C. If new regulations under RCRA describe additional hazardous characteristics or substances as a hazardous waste, the User must provide notifications under paragraphs A, if required by paragraph B within 90 days of the effective date of such regulations.
- D. For any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical and shall describe that program and reductions obtained through its implementation.
- E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this chapter, a contract issued thereunder, an Ecology issued permit, or any applicable federal or state law.

13.08.691 Sampling—Analytical requirements and collection protocols.

- A. All pollutant sampling and analyses required under this chapter shall conform to the most current version of 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for a pollutant, or the Director determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inconsistent with the goal of the sampling, the Director may specify an analytical method. If neither case applies, Users shall use validated analytical methods or applicable sampling and analytical procedures approved by EPA.
- B. Sampling and analysis reports performed by the Director will be supplied to the user. The user may dispute the accuracy of the sample and provide an alternative sampling report within 21 days of receipt of the city's findings. If no alternative sample is provided within the 21-day period, it shall constitute an acknowledgement by the user that the sampling and analysis performed by the Director is a valid representation of the pollutants in their wastewater.
- C. Users must ensure all samples they collect to satisfy sampling requirements under this chapter are representative of the range of conditions occurring during the reporting period. Users must also ensure that, when specified, samples are collected during the specific period.
 - 1. Users must use properly cleaned sample containers appropriate for the sample analysis and sample collection and preservation protocols specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance.
 - 2. Users must obtain samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds using grab collection techniques.
 - 3. For certain pollutants, Users may composite multiple grab samples taken over a 24-hour period. Users may composite grab samples for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides either in the laboratory or in the field, and may composite grab samples for volatile organics and oil & grease in the laboratory prior to analysis.
 - 4. For all other pollutants, users must employ 24-hour time-proportional composite samplers unless the Director authorizes or requires an alternative sample collection method.
 - 5. The Director may authorize composite samples for parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures, as appropriate.
 - 6. The Director may require grab samples either in lieu of or in addition to composite sampling to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
 - 7. In all cases, users must take care to ensure the samples are representative of their wastewater discharges.
 - 8. Users sampling to complete baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required by SMC 13.08.610 and 13.08.630, must satisfy some specific requirements. These reports require at least four grab samples for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds. Users may composite samples prior to analysis if allowed in 13.08.691(C)(3). Where historical sampling data exists; the Director may also authorize fewer samples.
 - 9. For periodic monitoring reports, (SMC 13.08.640), the Director may specify the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.
 - 10. The user shall record instantaneous and 24-hour flow (from totalizer) at the time each sample is collected, and provide said flow information to the Director. If a flowmeter is not available, the city will use water flow information from their records to determine corresponding load (in pounds per day).

13.08.693 Date of receipt of reports.

The Director will credit written reports as having been submitted on the date of the post mark when mailed through the United States Postal Service. Reports delivered in any other manner will be credited as having been submitted on the business day received.

13.08.694 Record keeping.

Users subject to reporting requirements of this chapter shall retain the below records for all monitoring required by this chapter and for any additional monitoring which could be used to satisfy minimum monitoring requirements. Users must make these records available for inspection and copying at the location of the discharge. Users must similarly maintain documentation associated with any best management practices required under authority of SMC 13.08.240(C). Monitoring records shall include at least:

- A. The time, date, and place of sampling;
- B. The sampling and preservation methods used;
- C. The person taking the sample, and persons with control of the sample prior to analysis;
- D. The person performing the analyses and the date the analysis was completed;
- E. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- F. The results of analysis.

Users are encouraged to retain quality control and quality assurance information provided by the laboratory and submit this information in routine reporting. This information also has value in the event that the sample data is called into question. For analytes for which Washington State requires use of a certified/accredited laboratory, Users must maintain the scope of accreditation for laboratories performing any analyses for them.

Users shall maintain the above records for at least three years, until any litigation concerning the user or the city is complete, or for longer periods when the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Director.

13.08.695 Certification statements.

- A. The following certification statement must be signed by an authorized representative as defined by SMC 13.08.140(C) and included when submitting:
 - 1. An industrial user survey or update to a survey to reflect changed conditions.
 - 2. A permit (re-)application in accordance with SMC 13.08.460;
 - 3. A dispute of any city-provided sample performed under SMC 13.08.691,
 - 4. A baseline monitoring report under SMC 13.08.610(B)(5),
 - 5. A report on compliance with the categorical pretreatment standard deadlines under SMC 13.08.630;
 - 6. A periodic compliance report required by SMC 13.08.640 (A)—(D), or
 - 7. An initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant based on SMC 13.08.640(B)(4)

"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."

- B. Certification of Pollutants Not Present. Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on SMC 13.08.640(B) must also include the following certification statement in each report. This statement certifies that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the user:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under SMC 13.08A.640(A)."

13.08.710 Right of entry—Inspection and sampling.

The Director shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this chapter and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. users shall allow the Director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- A. Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Director will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The Director shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.
- C. Users shall provide full access to the Director to use any monitoring facilities and utilities available or required in accordance with SMC 13.08.310 and 13.08.320 (B) and (C) to confirm that the standards or treatment required for discharge to the sewer are being met.
- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the Director and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.
- E. Any unreasonable delay in allowing the Director full access to the user's premises and wastewater operations shall be a violation of this chapter.

13.08.720 Search warrants.

The Director may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Skamania County Superior Court. Such warrants may be secured when:

- A. The Director has been refused access or is unable to locate a representative who can authorize access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and has probable cause that a violation of this chapter is occurring on the premises;
- B. The Director has been denied access to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the city designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any permit or order issued hereunder; or
- C. The Director has cause to believe there is imminent endangerment of the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community by an activity on the premises.

13.08.810 Confidential information.

Generally, information submitted to demonstrate compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements will be freely available to the public. Users may have certain information, however, withheld as confidential if the following process is followed.

- A. When a user submits information to the Director, or provides information to inspectors, Users may request that specific information be maintained as confidential. Users must promptly identify the specific information in writing, and describe why the release would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets or confidential business information under applicable state or federal laws.
- B. The Director shall review and approve or deny such requests. When approved, the information shall not be available as public records and shall be marked confidential.
- C. All other information submitted to the Director and obtained from the Director's oversight shall be available to the public subject to the city records review policy.

- D. Information held as confidential may not be withheld from governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, or in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.
- E. Federal rules prevent wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 from being recognized as confidential information.

13.08.910 Publication of users in significant noncompliance.

- A. Publishing: The Director must annually publish a list of the users which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The list will be published in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW.
- B. Definition: The term significant noncompliance means:
 - 1. Any violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement including numerical limits, narrative standards, and prohibitions, that the Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public.
 - 2. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, including risk of noncompliance with city's NPDES permit, or has resulted in the Director's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.
 - 3. Any violation(s), including of best management practices, which the Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.
 - 4. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a rolling six-month period exceed, by any magnitude, a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits of SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260.
 - 5. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a rolling six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, (including instantaneous limits, as defined by SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260), multiplied by the applicable criteria. Applicable criteria are 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH.
 - 6. Failure to meet, within 90 days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.
 - 7. Failure to provide any required report within 45 calendar days after the due date. This includes initial and periodic monitoring reports, and reports on initial compliance and on meeting compliance schedules.
 - 8. Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
- C. Applicability: The criteria in paragraphs 1—3 above are applicable to all users, whereas the criteria in paragraphs 4—8 are only applicable to SIUs.

13.08.920 Administrative enforcement remedies.

- A. Enforcement response plan. In administering the City's pretreatment program, the Director shall follow the City's approved pretreatment program procedures, including the City's enforcement response plan. The enforcement response plan is intended to ensure that enforcement is timely, proportional to the violation, and consistent with the City's treatment of similarly situated users.

- B. Progressive enforcement ladder. In response to any noncompliance with this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, order, approval, notice, directive, or other requirement imposed under this chapter, the Director may use one or more of the following enforcement remedies. The remedies may be applied progressively or immediately, depending on the nature, severity, duration, recurrence, and risk created by the violation:
1. Notice of violation. The Director may issue a written notice of violation identifying the violation, the corrective action required, and the deadline for compliance.
 2. Administrative order. If the violation is not corrected, if the violation is repeated, or if immediate corrective action is necessary, the Director may issue an administrative order requiring compliance, establishing a compliance schedule, requiring monitoring or reporting, requiring pretreatment improvements, requiring cessation of prohibited discharges, or imposing other conditions necessary to protect the POTW, the public, City personnel, or the environment.
 3. Administrative fine. The Director may impose administrative fines or penalties authorized by this chapter, by ordinance, by resolution, or by applicable state or federal law.
 4. Suspension of service or discharge authorization. The Director may suspend sewer service, wastewater discharge authorization, or any wastewater discharge permit when necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents, or may present, an imminent or substantial danger to the POTW, the public, City personnel, public health, safety, welfare, or the environment, or when a user fails to comply with a notice of violation, administrative order, permit condition, or other requirement of this chapter.
 5. Termination of service or permit. For continuing, repeated, significant, or willful violations, or for failure to comply with prior enforcement actions, the Director may terminate sewer service, revoke or terminate a wastewater discharge permit, or prohibit further discharge to the POTW, subject to any notice and appeal rights provided by this chapter or applicable law.
 6. Civil remedies. The City may seek civil enforcement, including injunctive relief, recovery of costs, damages, penalties, attorney fees where authorized, abatement, collection of unpaid charges or penalties, liens, or any other civil remedy available under this chapter or applicable law.
 7. Criminal remedies. The City may refer violations for criminal enforcement where authorized by this chapter or applicable law, including violations involving knowing, willful, reckless, fraudulent, or materially harmful conduct.
- C. No required sequence. The enforcement remedies listed in this section are cumulative and are not exclusive. The Director is not required to complete each step before proceeding to a more serious remedy where the violation, history of noncompliance, risk to the POTW, threat to health or safety, or need for prompt action warrants an accelerated response.
- D. Availability of enforcement response plan. Any person may review or obtain a copy of the City's enforcement response plan by contacting the Director or the City. The City may charge the lawful cost of copying or producing the record.

13.08.921 Notification of violation.

The Director may issue a written notice of violation identifying the violation, required corrective action, and deadline for compliance. Unless otherwise directed, the user must submit a written explanation and corrective action plan within 30 days. Acceptance of a plan does not waive any violation or limit further enforcement.

13.08.922 Show cause hearing.

The Director may require a user to appear and show cause why proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice must be served at least 20 days before the hearing and must describe the alleged violation, proposed action, hearing date, and user's opportunity to present information. A show cause hearing is not required before other enforcement action.

13.08.923 Administrative orders.

The Director may issue or enter into consent orders, compliance orders, and cease-and-desist orders requiring compliance, corrective action, pretreatment improvements, monitoring, reporting, cessation of prohibited discharges, or other measures necessary to protect the POTW, City personnel, the public, or the environment. An administrative order does not waive penalties or limit other remedies.

13.08.925 Administrative fines.

- A. The Director may impose an administrative fine of up to \$10,000 per violation per day for violation of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, an order, or any pretreatment standard or requirement. For monthly or long-term average limits, each day in the violation period is a separate violation.
 - B. The City may recover costs of emergency response, additional monitoring, investigation, administration, and enforcement caused by the violation.
 - C. In setting the fine, the Director may consider the nature, severity, duration, recurrence, culpability, compliance history, economic benefit of noncompliance, and risk to the POTW, public health, City personnel, or the environment.
 - D. Unpaid fines and costs are delinquent 30 days after the due date and may accrue penalties, interest, and liens as authorized by this chapter and applicable law.
 - E. A user may request reconsideration in writing within 15 working days after notice of the fine. The Director may affirm, reduce, or withdraw the fine. Payment of the fine may be required as a condition of reconsideration unless waived by the Director.
- ### **13.08.926 Emergency discontinuance of service.**
- A. The Director may immediately and effectively halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the POTW which reasonably appear to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. In such cases, the Director will provide the user advance notice if possible, but shall not delay a response to imminent endangerment.
 - B. The Director may halt or prevent any discharge to the POTW which presents or may present an endangerment to the environment, including risk of noncompliance with city's NPDES permit, or which threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW (including the collection system and pump stations). In such cases, the Director shall attempt to provide not only notice to the affected user(s), but the opportunity to respond.
 - C. Any user causing the Director to exercise the emergency authorities provided for under this section shall be responsible for reimbursement of all related costs to the city.

13.08.927 Emergency suspensions.

The Director may immediately suspend a user's discharge (or threatened discharge) when it reasonably appears to present a substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons. In such cases, the Director will first provide informal notice to the user. The Director may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, a danger to the environment.

- A. Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. If a user fails to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the Director may take such steps as deemed necessary to protect the public and its interest in the sewer system. Remedies available to the Director include immediately severing the sewer connection, at the users expense, turning off pump stations downstream of the user, and partnering with law enforcement. The Director may not allow the user to recommence its discharge until the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the situation warranting the suspension has been properly addressed and any proposed Termination proceeding has been resolved.
- B. A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment

shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence. Users shall submit this report to the Director prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under SMC 13.08.923 and 13.08.928.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

13.08.928 Termination of discharge.

Any user who violates the following conditions is subject to having the privilege of discharging to the public sewer system withdrawn:

- A. Discharge of non-domestic wastewater without a permit, including:
 - 1. Where the appropriate permit has not been requested;
 - 2. Where the appropriate permit has not yet been issued; or
 - 3. Where the permit has been denied or revoked based on the provisions of SMC 13.08.560 (Permit Revocation).
- B. Violation of permit terms and conditions including:
 - a. Exceeding any permit limit;
 - b. Failing to meet other pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - c. Violating any prohibition; or
 - d. Failing to properly monitor and report discharges or changed conditions.
- C. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; (whether subject to a permit or not); or
- D. Violation of the pretreatment standards and requirements in SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260, including failure to satisfy industrial user survey requirements.

When the Director determines this remedy is necessary and appropriate to fulfill the intentions of this chapter, such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under SMC 13.08.923 why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the Director shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

13.08.931 Injunctive relief.

The Director may seek injunctive relief when a user has violated, or continues to violate a provision of this chapter, including a pretreatment standard or requirement, or a permit or order issued hereunder. In such cases, the Director may petition the Superior Court of Skamania County through the city's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this chapter on activities of the user. The Director may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

13.08.932 Civil penalties.

- A. A user which has violated, or continues to violate a provision of this chapter, including a pretreatment standard or requirement, or a permit or order issued hereunder shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of \$10,000.00 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. The Director may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with any emergency response, enforcement activities, additional monitoring and oversight, and costs of any actual

damages to the city.

- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances. The Director shall provide the court a recommended civil penalty amount, and its basis. This basis shall address, as available, the extent of harm caused, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained, the timing of users actions and responses, corrective actions by the user, and the user's compliance history. The Director will provide the range of penalty amounts its enforcement response plan suggests if it addresses the situation and provides such guidance. The Director will provide any other facts the court requests, or the Director believes important for the court to have to render a just determination.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, any other action the Director may take to resolve noncompliance by a user.

13.08.933 Criminal prosecution.

A. Gross misdemeanor. Any user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, an order issued under this chapter, or any applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

B. Injury or property damage. Any user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW that causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. This penalty is in addition to any other criminal charge, civil action, administrative remedy, or judicial remedy available under federal, state, or local law.

C. False statements and tampering. Any user who knowingly makes a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or an 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 guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

D. Repeat violations. A prior conviction under this section may be considered by the court in imposing any sentence authorized by law.

13.08.934 Remedies nonexclusive.

All remedies under this chapter are cumulative and may be used separately or together unless prohibited by law.

13.08.941 Penalties for late reports.

The Director may assess a penalty of \$50.00 to any user for each day that a report required by this chapter, a permit or order issued hereunder is late. Penalties accrue beginning the fifth day after the report is due. The Director's actions to collect late reporting penalties shall not limit the Director's authority to initiate any other enforcement action.

13.08.942 Performance bonds.

The Director may require a satisfactory bond, payable to the city, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the Director as necessary to assure the User will achieve consistent compliance with this chapter. The Director may require this bond as an enforcement response or as a prerequisite to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit. Any user who has failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, a previous permit or order issued

hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement may be subject to this requirement. This bond may also be required of any category of user which has led to public burdens in the past regardless of the compliance history of the particular user. The city may use this bond to pay any fees, costs, or penalties assessed to the User whenever the Users account is in arrears for over 30 days. This includes the costs of cleanup of the site if the user goes out of business, sells the business to a person that does not first assume the bond, or goes bankrupt. Users may petition the Director to convert their performance bond to a requirement to provide liability insurance, or to forego any such safeguard based on their performance. User may petition no more frequently than once in any twelve-month period.

13.08.943 Liability insurance.

The Director may require any user to provide insurance if they previously failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, a previous permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement. The Director may also require users in businesses which historically have left a public burden to clean up pollution to obtain this insurance, regardless of their compliance history. In such cases, Users must provide proof that the insurance is sufficient to cover any liabilities incurred under this chapter, including the cost of damages to the POTW and the environment caused by the user. The Director may require users to provide the proof of such insurance either in response to non-compliance or prior to issuing or reissuing a wastewater discharge permit.

13.08.944 Payment of outstanding fees and penalties.

The Director may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any user who has failed to pay any outstanding fees, fines or penalties incurred as a result of any provision of this chapter, a previous permit or order issued hereunder.

13.08.945 Water supply severance.

The Director may order water service to a user severed whenever a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this chapter, a permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement. Users wishing to restore their service must first demonstrate their ability to comply with this chapter and pay the related costs of this action.

13.08.946 Public nuisances.

A violation of any provision of this chapter or a permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the Director. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of SMC 8.60 governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the city for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

13.08.951 Upset.

- A. For the purposes of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to punitive actions in response to noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.220 and SMC 13.08.230), but not local limits (SMC 13.08.240) when the requirements of paragraph (C), below, are met.
- C. A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - 1. An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
 - 2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and was in

compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures.

3. Where the upset involved reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility (e.g. a power failure), the User controlled production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards until the facility was restored or an alternative method of treatment was provided.
4. The user submitted the following information to the Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset. When initially provided orally, the User must have provided a written report within five days:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- D. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- E. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.

13.08.953 Bypass.

- A. For the purposes of this section,
 1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 2. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- B. A user may allow a bypass to occur if it does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated and is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- C. Any other bypass must meet the following requirements:
 1. Users knowing in advance of the need for a bypass must submit prior notice to the Director, at least ten days before the bypass wherever possible.
 2. Users must tell the Director of any unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours of becoming aware of the bypass. Users must provide a written follow-up report within five days. The Director may waive the written report if the oral report was timely and complete. Unless waived, the written report must contain:
 - a. A description of the bypass (volume, pollutants, etc.).
 - b. What caused the bypass.
 - c. When, specifically, the bypass started and ended.
 - d. When the bypass is expected to stop (if ongoing).
 - e. What steps the User has taken or plans to take to reduce, eliminate, and prevent the bypass from reoccurring.
- D. Bypass.
 1. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities,

retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

- c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.
2. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D)(1) of this section.

13.08.961 Pretreatment charges and fees.

The city may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the city's pretreatment program which may include:

- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
- B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a user's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by users;
- C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;
- D. Fees for filing appeals;
- E. Fees to recover administrative and legal costs associated with the enforcement activity taken by the Director to address IU noncompliance; and
- F. Other fees as the city may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this chapter and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the city.

13.08.999 Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter is held invalid or unconstitutional, that decision does not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter.

Chapter 13.08 SEWER AND PRETREATMENT

Sections:

13.08.005 Authority

This chapter is adopted under the City's authority to own, operate, regulate, and charge for sewerage systems, including but not limited to Chapter 35.67 RCW, Chapter 90.48 RCW, Chapter 173-216 WAC, and 40 CFR Part 403.

13.08.010 Purpose and policy.

This chapter governs connections to, use of, and discharges into the City of Stevenson sanitary sewer system and publicly owned treatment works (POTW). The chapter is intended to: Establish standards for the collection of sewage and wastewater in areas served by the City; prevent discharges that could damage the system, interfere with treatment, pass through the treatment plant, harm the environment, or threaten public health and safety; support the City's pretreatment program and NPDES compliance; promote lawful reuse and recycling where appropriate; and fairly allocate the costs of operating, maintaining, and improving the POTW.

13.08.020 Applicability.

This chapter applies to all property within the City and to each person who connects to, uses, or discharges to the City sanitary sewer system or POTW. Each user must comply with this chapter's connection, pretreatment, monitoring, reporting, fee, appeal, and enforcement requirements.

13.08.030 Administration.

Except as otherwise provided, the ~~director~~Director administers, implements, and enforces this chapter. The ~~director~~Director may delegate duties under this chapter to qualified City personnel.

13.08.040 Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations, when used in this chapter, shall have the designated meanings:

AKART - All known, available, and reasonable treatment
 BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand
 BMP - Best Management Practice
 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
 CIU - Categorical Industrial User
 EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 gpd - gallons per day
 mg/l - milligrams per liter
 NOEC - No observable detrimental effect
 NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 NSCIU - Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
 OSS - On-site septic system
 POTW - Publicly Owned Treatment Works
 RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SIU - Significant Industrial User

TSS - Total Suspended Solids

U.S.C. - United States Code

13.08.050 Definitions.

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

1. "ASTM specification." All references to the form ASTM mean the Standard Specifications or Methods of the American Society for Testing Materials of the serial designation indicated by the number and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the latest adopted revision of such specifications or method.
2. "Act" or "the Act." The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 on.
3. "Approval authority." The Washington State Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program Manager.
4. "Authorized or duly authorized representative of the user."
 - a. If the user is a corporation:
 - i. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - ii. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - b. If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - c. If the user is a federal, state, or local governmental facility: a ~~director~~Director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
 - d. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the city.
5. "Available public sewer." Available public sewer means a public sewer main, lateral, or service connection abuts, fronts, or is located in a street, alley, easement, or right-of-way serving the lot, and the lot can connect without extension of a public sewer main. Service may be by gravity or approved private pumping facilities.
6. "Biochemical oxygen demand or BOD." The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l).
7. "Best management practices" or "BMPs" means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in SMC 13.08.210(A) and (B) [40CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b)]. BMPs may also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste

disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

8. "Building drain" means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.
9. "Building sewer" means the extension from the building drain to the property line or right-of-way line for connection with the public sewer service connection.
10. "Categorical pretreatment standard" or "categorical standard." Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405—471.
11. "Categorical industrial user." An industrial user subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
12. "City." The city of Stevenson.
13. "Combined sewer" means a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.
14. "Composite sample." A representative composite of samples of a waste stream taken throughout the period of a day when discharges are produced by a regulated activity. "Time proportionate" samplers shall be used, unless there is capability to interface with a flow metering device to produce a representative "flow proportionate" composite sample.
14. "Connection" or "connect" means construction of sewer line, which could include building sewer and service connection, connecting a structure or structures on a lot to a public sewer.
16. "County health official." The Skamania County health officer, Skamania County public health department, or any authorized designee responsible for administering or enforcing county or state requirements for on-site sewage systems, public health, sanitation, or wastewater disposal.
17. "Daily concentration." The concentration obtained through analysis of a composite sample of all discharges over a day (or 24-hour period) or the average of all discrete samples taken over such period.
18. "Daily limit (maximum daily limit)." The maximum allowable discharge of a pollutant over a calendar day or equivalent 24-hour period. Where daily limits are expressed in units of mass, compliance is the product of the Daily Concentration and the flow over the same period.
19. "Development" means activity upon the land consisting of construction or alteration of structures or buildings. Development includes approvals issued by the city that binds land to specific patterns of use, including but not limited to, subdivisions, short subdivisions, zone changes, conditional use permits, and binding site plans. Development does not include temporary uses or structures on wheels.
20. "~~Director~~Director." The city of Stevenson public works ~~director~~Director, or designee.
21. "Dwelling." A building, structure, or portion thereof designed or used for residential occupancy and providing complete independent living facilities for one household, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation. The term includes a dwelling unit, single-family residence, accessory dwelling unit, and each separate unit in a two-family or multi-family development.
22. "Ecology." The Washington State Department of Ecology, who is also the control authority for purposes of the federal pretreatment program.
23. "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division ~~director~~Director, the regional administrator, or other duly authorized official.
24. "Existing source." Any source of discharges subject to categorical standards and discharging prior to the promulgation of those standards or otherwise not meeting the definition of a "new source" in this section.

25. "Garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
26. "Grab sample." A sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes.
27. "Indirect discharge" or "discharge." The introduction of pollutants into the POTW from any nondomestic source subject to this chapter or other state or federal regulations.
28. "Industrial wastes" means the liquid wastes from industrial processes as distinct from sewage from other sources.
29. "Instantaneous limit." The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of a discrete sample. For analytes for which users must take a grab sample for compliance purposes, this standard is the same as the daily maximum standard. For all other pollutants the instantaneous limit shall be twice the daily limit.
30. "Interference." A discharge which causes (either by itself or in combination with other discharges) a violation of the city's NPDES permit or prevents the intended sewage sludge use or disposal by inhibiting or disrupting the POTW, including its collection systems, pump stations, and wastewater and sludge treatment processes. For example, a discharge from a user which causes a blockage resulting in a discharge at a point not authorized under the city's NPDES permit.
31. "Health officer." The local health officer appointed under Washington law, or the health officer's authorized representative, having jurisdiction over public health, sanitation, on-site sewage systems, and related wastewater disposal requirements affecting property within the City.
32. "Local limits." Effluent limitation developed for users by the ~~director~~Director to specifically protect the POTW from the potential of pass through, interference, and intended biosolids uses. Such limits shall be based on the POTW's site-specific flow and loading capacities, receiving water considerations, and reasonable treatment expectations for non-domestic wastewater. See SMC 13.08.240 for a full list of local limits.
33. "Lot." A fractional part of divided lands having fixed boundaries and being of sufficient area and dimensions to meet relevant zoning requirements. "Lot" also is any identifiable parcel of unsubdivided land with established boundaries set forth in a deed or other form of conveyance. The term includes "tract" and "parcel" and excludes the term "tax parcel".
34. "Lot Line." Any line bounding a lot as defined herein.
35. "Medical waste." Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
36. "Monthly average." The arithmetic mean of the effluent sample results collected during a calendar month or specified 30-day period. Where the city has taken a sample during the period, it must be included in the monthly average if provided in time. However, where composite samples are required, grab samples taken for process control or by the city are not to be included in a monthly average.
37. "Monthly average limit." The limit to be applied to the monthly average to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter (see SMC 13.08.240 for listing).
38. "Multi-Family Development." Any lot on which 3 or more dwellings are located or intended to be located.
39. "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a water-course, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or groundwater.
40. "New source."
 - a. A facility whose construction began after categorical pretreatment standards applicable to its operations were proposed and with a real or potential discharge provided the facility is: A) constructed at a site at which no other source is located; B) totally replaces the process or

production equipment that generate regulated process waste streams at an existing source; or C) the new processes are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site.

- b. Construction at an existing source does not make the source a new source if the construction merely alters, partially replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- c. Construction of a new source is considered to have begun when the owner or operator either began significant site preparation work including earthwork or removal of structures to allow the new facilities or equipment, began constructing a facility or emplacing equipment, or entered into a binding contract to purchase necessary facilities or equipment within a reasonable time prior to operation.

Users must provide documentation sufficient to conclusively substantiate any existing source claim with their initial permit application. Once categorized as a new source, users may not assert "existing source" status in subsequent permit renewals.

- 41. "Non-contact cooling water." Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.
- 42. "On-site sewage system" or "OSS". An integrated system of components, located on or nearby the property it serves, that conveys, stores, treats, and/or provides subsurface soil treatment and dispersal of sewage. It consists of a collection system, a treatment component or treatment sequence, and a soil dispersal component. An on-site sewage system also refers to a holding tank sewage system or other system that does not have a soil dispersal component.
- 43. "Owner." The record owner of a lot or other person holding legal or equitable title to real property, including a purchaser under a real estate contract. For purposes of notice, billing, connection, lien, and enforcement under this chapter, "owner" also includes the owner's authorized agent, personal representative, trustee, successor, or assign, and any person responsible for the premises under written agreement or applicable law.
- 44. "Pass through." A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the city's NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.
- 45. "Person." 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. This definition includes all federal, state, and local governmental entities.
- 46. "pH." A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.
- 47. "Pollutant." Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, carbonaceous oxygen demand, toxicity, or odor).
- 48. "Pretreatment." The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the POTW. Dilution is not considered pretreatment.
- 49. "Pretreatment requirements." Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user other than a pretreatment standard such as the proper operation of pretreatment devices, record keeping, and reporting.
- 50. "Pretreatment standards" or "standards." Discharge prohibitions (SMC 13.08.210), categorical pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.220), state pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.230), local limits (SMC 13.08.240), and site-specific limits based on potential for vapor toxicity, explosion, sewer corrosion, or other detrimental effects to the POTW.

51. "Properly shredded garbage" means the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow and conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.
52. "Public sewer" means a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights and is controlled by public authority.
53. "Publicly owned treatment works" or "POTW." A treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1292), which is owned by the City. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.
- ~~54. "Sale or transfer." Any voluntary or involuntary conveyance, assignment, transfer, or disposition of legal or equitable title or ownership interest in real property, including by deed, real estate contract, gift, merger, foreclosure, trustee's sale, court order, or other instrument. The term does not include the creation of a mortgage, deed of trust, security interest, or other lien that does not convey title or possessory ownership.~~
- ~~55-54.~~ "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.
- ~~56-55.~~ "Septic tank waste." Sewage and typically associated solids from domestic activities pumped from a septic tank serving one or more private residences. The ~~director~~Director may also consider wastes from other holding tanks such as boat blackwater, bilge water, cesspools, and treatment lagoons to be septic tank waste so long as they are absent chemicals which might inhibit biological activity.
- ~~57-56.~~ "Service connection" means a public sewer which has been constructed to the property line or right-of-way from a public sewer lateral or main for the sole purpose of providing a connection for the building sewer.
- ~~58-57.~~ "Served by the sewerage system." A lot is served by the sewerage system when the lot is connected to the City sanitary sewer system or when an available public sewer exists for the lot and the City is ready, willing, and able to provide sewer service upon the owner's completion of required private-side connection work and payment of applicable rates, fees, and charges.
- ~~59-58.~~ "Sewage." Human excrement and gray water (e.g., water from household showers, toilets, kitchens, clothes and dish washing, and related domestic activities).
- ~~60-59.~~ "Sewage treatment plant" means any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.
- ~~61-60.~~ "Sewage works" means all city-owned facilities for collecting, pumping, treating and disposing of sewage.
- ~~62-61.~~ "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit for carrying wastewater.
- ~~63-62.~~ "Single-Family Development." Any lot on which one dwelling is located or intended to be located.
- ~~64-63.~~ "Significant industrial user" or "SIU". Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this section, a Significant Industrial User is:
- a. A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
 - b. A user that:
 - i. Discharges an average of 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
 - ii. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or

- iii. Is designated as such by the city on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - c. The City may determine that a user subject to categorical pretreatment standards is a non-significant categorical industrial user rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
 - i. The user, prior to city's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
 - ii. The user annually submits the certification statement required in SMC 13.08.695(B) [see 40CR 403.12(q)], together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
 - iii. The user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
 - iv. Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) of this part has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f) (6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
- ~~65-64.~~ "Slug load" or "slug discharge." Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions. This includes discharges at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards of SMC 13.08.210.
- ~~66-65.~~ "Standard user." A user that is not subject to a categorical pretreatment standard or categorical standard.
- ~~67-66.~~ "Storm sewer" or "storm drain" means a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.
- ~~68-67.~~ "Storm water." Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- ~~69-68.~~ "Suspended solids." The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.
- ~~70-69.~~ "Two-Family Development." Any lot on which 2 dwellings are located or intended to be located. This includes developments involving accessory dwelling units.
- ~~71-70.~~ "User" or "industrial user." A source of indirect discharge.
- ~~72-71.~~ "Wastewater." Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.
- ~~73-72.~~ "Wastewater treatment plant" or "treatment plant." That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
- ~~74-73.~~ "Watercourse" means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

13.08.060 Certain facilities prohibited.

Except as allowed by this chapter and applicable county or state health requirements, a person may not construct, install, use, or maintain an on-site sewage system or other facility for the disposal of sewage or industrial waste. This section does not apply to an existing, operating and OSS previously approved by the Health

a)

| officer.

13.08.070 Connection with public sewer required.

- A. Compliance required. The owner of any lot that generates sewage or industrial waste within the City must provide lawful wastewater disposal at the owner's expense and must comply with Table 13.08.070-1. Any lot owner with an existing, operational and functioning OSS, previously approved by the public Health official, is exempt from compliance with this chapter. The City may request information and/or documents which evidence the existing OSS is functioning as designed and approved by the public Health official. Compliance is ~~not~~ required by any lot which currently has a functioning and approved OSS simply because a public sewer

Table 13.08.070-1: Sewage and Wastewater Disposal Connection Requirements		
New Development	Public Sewer Available	Public Sewer Not Available
<u>1. Commercial or Industrial</u>	Connect to public sewer	Extend and connect to public sewer, <u>unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development</u>
<u>2. Subdivision Resulting in 5 or more Lots</u>	<u>Connect to public sewer</u>	<u>Extend and connect to public sewer, unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development</u>
<u>3. Short Subdivision – 4 or fewer lots</u>	<u>Connect to public sewer, or install public sewer improvements necessary to serve all lots</u>	<u>Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations</u>
<u>4. Multi-Family</u>	Connect to public sewer	Extend and connect to public sewer, <u>unless the appropriate public Health official approves and permits an OSS to service sewer discharge within the proposed development</u>
<u>~~Short SubLand Ddivision – 4 or fewer lots Resulting in 4 Lots or More~~</u>	<u>Connect to public sewer, or install public sewer improvements necessary to serve all lots</u>	<u>Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations</u> Extend and connect to public sewer
<u>~~Subdivision Land Division Resulting in 5 or more 2 or 3 Lots~~</u>	Connect to public sewer	<u>Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations</u> ~~Install OSS^{1,2}~~
<u>5. Single-Family or Two-Family</u>	Connect to public sewer	<u>Install OSS approved by the local Health officer; other alternative system which meets all federal, state, and local health regulations</u>

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		~~Install OSS~~
Existing Development	Public Sewer Available	Public Sewer Not Available
<u>Alteration of any existing development type which necessitates expansion of existing OSS.</u> <u>Alteration of any existing development that necessitates the replacement, expansion, extension, resizing, or relocation of an existing OSS.</u>	Connect to public sewer	Continue use of existing OSS <u>only if approved by the local Health officer; otherwise repair, replace, or install OSS as approved by the local Health officer</u>
<u>If the OSS has failed and confirmed by the public Health official and the lot owner is unable to repair for any reason.</u> <u>Continuation, Repair, or Alteration of any development type which does not necessitate expansion of existing OSS</u>	Connect to public sewer <u>if connection is otherwise required by this chapter</u>	Continue use of existing OSS, <u>subject to applicable state and local health requirements</u>
<u>1 – For any short subdivision or subdivision approved after the effective date of this ordinance, the City may require the applicant to demonstrate how public sewer service can be made available to all lots within the land division, including the location of future sewer mains, laterals, easements, and connection points.</u> <u>2 When public sewer becomes available to any lot within a land division approved after the effective date of this chapter, sewer shall be deemed available to all lots within that land division if the approved land division, recorded plat, utility plan, easement, or required improvements provide or require a practicable means of sewer service to such lots.</u> <u>3 Nothing in this table authorizes the installation, repair, replacement, expansion, extension, or continued use of an OSS without approval from the local health officer or other agency with jurisdiction.</u> <u>4 Any requirement to extend public sewer as a condition of land division approval shall be based on applicable City standards, adopted utility plans, public health and safety considerations, and the extent to which the extension or improvement is reasonably necessary as a result of the proposed development or land division.</u> <u>1 Divisions resulting in lots equal to or exceeding double the minimum lot size allowed when public sewer is available shall demonstrate how public sewer service can be made available to all lots within the division.</u> <u>2 – When sewer becomes available to any lot within a land division approved after the effective date of this chapter, it shall be deemed available to all lots within said land division.</u>		

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B. Exceptions. The following exceptions are permitted to the requirements of Table 13.08.070-1: Sewage and Wastewater Disposal Connection Requirements:

1. Any lot with a currently working and approved OSS, which was approved by the county or the state health official prior to the adoption of this chapter.

2.1 Any lot to which public sewer is not available has the option to extend and connect to public sewer at the lot owner's expense.

2. Lots granted relief after appeal under SMC 13.08.078.

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C. OSS Failure – Mandatory Connection to Available Public Sewer. In accordance with RCW 35.67.190, if a lot is served by, or has previously been served by, an OSS, and the OSS, based on inspection by the local Health officer has determined the existing OSS has failed, has been decommissioned, is subject to red-tag by the Health officer, or no longer operational, the lot owner shall connect the lot and all structures requiring sanitary sewer service to the public sewer system when sewer is available to the lot as defined in this chapter. When public sewer is available, connection to the public sewer system shall be required in lieu of replacing, expanding, extending, resizing, relocating, or otherwise continuing use of the OSS, except for temporary emergency measures expressly authorized by the local Health officer to abate an immediate public health or safety condition pending connection. Upon connection, the owner shall abandon or decommission the OSS in accordance with applicable state and local health regulations. Failure to connect as required by this subsection constitutes a violation of this chapter and is subject to enforcement, penalties, and charges as provided herein.

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13.08.072 Public Sewer Availability—Notification, Response.

- A. Notice. When connection to the public sewer is required under Table 13.08.070-1, the ~~director~~Director must send written notice to the lot owner. The notice must identify the property, state the connection requirement, explain any available exceptions, incentives, ~~deferrals~~, and appeal rights, and describe any penalty for failure to connect.
- B. Owner response. Within the applicable response period in SMC 13.08.074, the lot owner must respond on a City form stating how the owner will comply and whether the owner seeks any available incentives or appeal ~~the requirement in subsection A, deferral, or appeal~~.
- C. Connection work. Required connections must be made by gravity or approved pumping facilities, in compliance with this chapter and the Stevenson Engineering Standards, at no expense to the City unless the City separately agrees in writing.

13.08.074 Public Sewer Available—Connection Incentive.

- A. ~~A. As an incentive to lot owners who are not currently connected to the sewer and where sewer is available or becomes available to the lot as defined in this chapter, those individual lot owners may request a waiver of the wastewater system development charges to connect to the available sewer. The City may waive or defer the wastewater system development charge for an owner who connects to the available public sewer within 365-days after the effective date of this chapter ("incentive period"). This incentive is applicable to those existing lots where the sewer is currently available for connection, but are not connected at the time of the passage of this chapter. The incentive lapses following the incentive period.~~
- B. ~~B.~~ The incentive is intended to encourage timely connection, reduce risks from continued OSS use, reduce administrative burden, and support housing affordability.
- ~~B-C.~~ Should public sewer become available to a lot owner after the passage of this chapter, the lot owner effected by the sewer extension shall have 365-days after notice of the available sewer to connect to the available public sewer in consideration for the City's wavier of the wastewater system development charge. The incentive lapses following the incentive period.
- ~~C-D.~~ C. The Council ~~reserves the right to may~~ extend, modify, or terminate the incentive period by resolution or ordinance.

13.08.075 General Notice and Service.

Unless a different procedure is stated, notices under this chapter may be served by personal delivery, first-class mail, certified mail, or any other method reasonably calculated to provide actual notice. A notice must identify the property or use, state the action required, identify the deadline for compliance, describe available appeal rights, and provide City contact information.

13.08.076 Failure to Connect—Penalty, billing, lien, and collection.

- A. If the lot owner fails to connect when required by this chapter, the City may impose a failure-to-connect penalty as authorized by RCW 35.67.190. The penalty amount must be established by Council resolution or ordinance and may not exceed the charge that would apply if the lot were connected. The penalty amount will be assessed in those instances of a clear and direct violation of this chapter.
- B. The City shall first provide written notice to the lot owner of the violation and provide a 90-day right to respond and/or cure the connection issue as set forth in SMC 13.08.078. If the lot owner contests the notice of violation, the City shall not impose a penalty or lien until any appeal rights are exhausted as provided in SMC 13.08.078.
- ~~A-C.~~ The decision of the Council on an appeal or objection under this section shall be the City's final decision. Any appeal of the Council's final decision requiring connection to the public sewer system shall be filed in Skamania County Superior Court pursuant to the Land Use Petition Act, Chapter 36.70C RCW, including the time limits and service requirements in RCW 36.70C.040. Failure to timely file and serve a land use petition within twenty-one (21) days of issuance of the Council's final decision shall bar judicial review to the extent provided by Chapter 36.70C RCW.
- ~~B-D.~~ The penalty begins with the first full billing cycle after the applicable response period expires, unless the owner has filed a timely appeal.
- ~~C-E.~~ Failure-to-connect penalties, delinquent sewer charges, connection charges, interest, and other amounts authorized by this chapter may be billed, collected, certified, and secured by lien as sewer utility charges under RCW 35.67.200 through RCW 35.67.290.
- F. Delinquent amounts accrue interest and penalties as established by ordinance or resolution.
- ~~D-G.~~ Nothing in this section limits the City's authority to enforce this chapter, collect rates, charges, penalties, or pursue any other remedy authorized by law.

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13.08.078 Appeal of Notice Requiring Sewer Connection~~Administrative review of connection requirement~~
Appeal.

A. Appeal Authorized. A lot owner may appeal a City notice requiring connection to the public sewer system by filing written objections with the Director within **30 days** after the date of the notice. The written appeal shall state the specific basis for the objection and identify the relief requested.

Except where immediate action is required to protect public health, safety, water quality, or to comply with an order or requirement of the local health officer, the City shall not impose City penalties for failure to connect while a timely appeal is pending. The filing of an appeal does not stay, waive, modify, or excuse any independent requirement imposed by Skamania County, the local Health officer, the Washington State Department of Health, or any other agency with jurisdiction over a failed or failing OSS.

The City Council shall hear the appeal not less than 10 days and not more than 45 days after receipt of a complete appeal, unless the appellant agrees to a later hearing date. The City shall provide at least seven days' written notice of the hearing. The Council's decision shall be final City action, subject to judicial review as provided by law, including, where applicable, Chapter 7.16 RCW or Chapter 36.70C RCW.

B. Scope of Relief. The City Council may grant only City-side relief consistent with this chapter and applicable state and county health requirements. Available relief may include:

1. Extending the time for connection;
2. Approving a phased connection schedule;
3. Modifying or reducing City penalties for failure to connect;
4. Extending the period for any City connection incentive, if applicable;
5. Allowing temporary measures necessary to protect public health and safety pending connection, if approved by the City and the local health officer; or
6. Granting relief from a requirement to extend public sewer where extension is not necessary to serve the lot, or where an alternative agreement adequately protects the City's sewer planning and utility interests.

The Council may not grant relief that allows the continued use, repair, replacement, expansion, extension, resizing, relocation, or redevelopment of a failed OSS when public sewer is available to the lot and connection is required under this chapter. Whether an OSS has failed shall be determined by the appropriate public Health officer.

C. Review Criteria. In deciding an appeal, the City Council may consider the following factors, to the extent applicable:

1. Whether public sewer is available to the lot as defined in this chapter;
2. Whether the lot is served by an OSS that has failed to serve the existing or proposed use;
3. Whether connection is required to protect public health, safety, groundwater, surface water, or potable water supplies;
4. Whether the length of the required sewer extension, topography, need for pumping facilities, or other site-specific conditions create an extraordinary connection burden;
5. Whether the cost of connection creates a financial hardship. For purposes of this subsection, "financial hardship" means an unrecoverable cost equal to or exceeding 5 percent of the county-assessed market value of the building and building site;

6. Whether the lot owner has requested and been denied a latecomer reimbursement agreement where extension of public sewer is necessary;

7. Whether the lot owner is willing to enter into a utility local improvement district no-protest agreement, sewer extension agreement, latecomer agreement, covenant, or other agreement acceptable to the City to pay a proportionate share of future sewer improvements;

8. Whether the lot is owner-occupied or used for nonprofit purposes;

9. Whether the existing or proposed use or density of development on the lot is consistent with adopted City plans, zoning, and utility planning;

10. Whether the OSS has been inspected by a qualified professional or the local health officer and found to be functioning, properly sized, and in suitable condition; provided, this factor shall not support relief where the OSS has failed or public sewer connection is otherwise required by this chapter or by a health authority; and

11. Whether there is evidence of water quality degradation, sewage surfacing, nuisance conditions, or risk to a nearby potable water well, groundwater, shoreline, or watercourse.

D. **Recording of Agreements.** When the Council's decision is conditioned upon an agreement, covenant, no-protest agreement, latecomer agreement, sewer extension agreement, or other obligation by the lot owner, the lot owner shall record the fully executed agreement with the Skamania County Auditor's Office, at the owner's expense, in a form approved by the City.

E. **No Waiver of Health Requirements.** Nothing in this section authorizes the City, the Director, or the City Council to waive, reverse, stay, or modify any independent county, state, or local health requirement. Relief under this section is limited to City connection timing, City penalties, City incentives, City fees, City extension requirements, or City utility agreements, and only to the extent such relief is consistent with this chapter and applicable law

A-F. Appeal authorized. A lot owner may appeal a City notice requiring connection by filing written objections with the ~~director~~Director within 90 days after the notice. The City will not enforce the connection requirement while a timely appeal is pending. The City Council must hear the appeal not less than 10 and not more than 45 days after receipt and must give at least seven days' written notice of the hearing. The Council may grant relief based on the criteria in subsection D. The Council's decision is final, subject only to review as provided by law.

B-G. Relief Available. The City Council may, at its sole discretion, grant or deny relief upon appeal. Available relief includes but is not limited to exempting development from a requirement to extend public sewer, extending the period when the connection incentive is available, and reducing the penalty for failure to connect.

C-H. Review Criteria. Factors for City Council consideration of appeals may include and are not limited to:

1. Whether or not the length of the building sewer or sizing of pumping facilities necessary to connect to public sewer present a financial hardship for the appellant. For the purposes of this subsection, "financial hardship" means an unrecoverable cost equal to or exceeding 5 percent of the county assessed market value of the building and building site.
2. Whether or not the appellant has requested and been denied a latecomer reimbursement agreement for the cost of extending public sewer, provided extension is necessary.
3. Whether or not the lot owner is willing to enter into a ULID no-protest or other agreement to pay a proportionate share of future extension of the public sewer system.
4. Whether or not development on the lot is owner-occupied or used for nonprofit purposes.
5. Whether or not the use or density of development on the lot is consistent with adopted city plans.
6. Whether or not the OSS has been inspected and found to be of suitable size and condition.
7. Whether or not there is evidence of water quality degradation in a nearby potable water well or

watercourse.

~~D.J.~~ Recording. When the decision of the City Council is contingent on an agreement by the lot owner, ~~the~~ lot owner shall record fully executed agreements with the Skamania County Auditor's Office.

~~E.J.~~ Nothing in this section authorizes the City to waive, reverse, stay, or modify an independent county or state health requirement. The ~~director~~Director may grant only City-side relief from City connection timing, City penalties, City incentives, or City fees when the criteria in this section are met.

~~13.08.079 Outside city connections.~~

~~Connections from property outside City limits may be allowed only on terms approved by the City. The City may require a written agreement under RCW 35.67.310, recorded with the county auditor, containing covenants that run with the land and bind successors.~~

13.08.080 Connection with public sewer—Permit.

- A. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the ~~director~~Director.

13.08.090 Connection with public sewer—Building sewers.

- A. If an existing building cannot be served by gravity and connection is required under SMC 13.08.070, the owner must install approved pumping facilities to discharge to the sanitary sewer. The owner is responsible for all operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of private pumping facilities, at no expense to the City.
- B. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings, or new building sewers only when they are found to meet all requirements of the Stevenson Engineering Standards.

13.08.100 Industrial user surveys.

The City must identify users that may be subject to pretreatment requirements and determine the character and volume of pollutants discharged by those users. Upon request, a user with a non-domestic discharge must complete an industrial user survey on a City form. Completion of the survey is a condition of initial and continued discharge to the public sewer system. A user that fails to submit a complete survey within 30 days after request is subject to enforcement under this chapter, including termination of service. The ~~director~~Director may categorize or recategorize users and must provide written notice of the categorization.

13.08.140 On-Site Sewage System—Compliance with state standards required.

- A. The type, capacities, location and layout of an on-site sewage system shall comply with all recommendations and requirements of county or state health officials.
- B. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

13.08.150 Private system—Connection with public sewer required when—Abandonment of private facilities.

At such time as a lot connects to the public sewer system, any existing septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities not utilized in an approved pumping facility shall be abandoned according to the requirements of county or state health officials.

13.08.160 On-Site Sewage System—Permitting, Inspection, and Maintenance requirements.

- A. Where a public sewer system is not available under the provisions of SMC 13.08.070, the building sewer shall be connected to a private on-site sewage system.

- B. Before commencement of construction, expansion, replacement, or repair of an on-site sewage system the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the ~~director~~Director. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the city, which the applicant shall supplement by any plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the ~~director~~Director. The appropriate permit and plan check fee shall be paid to the city at the time the application is filed.
- C. A permit for a private on-site sewage system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the ~~director~~Director. They shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the ~~director~~Director when the work is ready for final inspection, and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within 48 hours of the receipt of notice by the ~~director~~Director.
- D. The owner shall operate and maintain private sewage disposal or pumping facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the city.
- E. The lot owner of any lot with an operating OSS [where public sewer is available](#) must provide the City with an inspection report as to the condition and functionality of the OSS at least every five (5) years. Nothing in this section is to limit compliance with Washington Administrative Code Chapter 246-272A. The owner is responsible for all testing and evaluation costs. City receipt of an inspection report does not replace any county or state health permit, inspection, or approval.
- F. Continued use of an OSS is allowed only as expressly provided in this chapter and does not create a vested right to avoid connection to public sewer when connection is required by this chapter, county, or state health requirements, or other applicable law.

13.08.170 Provisions not to limit additional requirements.

This chapter does not limit any additional requirement imposed by county or state health officials.

13.08.210 Prohibited discharge standards.

- A. General Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- B. Specific Prohibitions. No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:
 - 1. Pollutants which either alone or by interaction may create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, a public nuisance or hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair or are in any way injurious to the operation of the system or operating personnel. This includes waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
 - 2. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 11.0, or otherwise having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel. Discharges outside this pH range may be authorized by a permit issued by the city pursuant to a finding that the system is specifically designed to accommodate a discharge of that pH.
 - 3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sewer or other interference with the operation of the system. In no case shall solids greater than one-quarter inch (0.64 cm) in any dimension be discharged.
 - 4. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW.
 - 5. Wastewater having a temperature which will interfere with the biological activity in the system, has detrimental effects on the collection system, or prevents entry into the sewer. In no case shall wastewater be discharged which causes the wastewater temperature at the treatment plant to

exceed 104 degrees F (40 C).

6. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
7. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
8. Trucked or hauled pollutants.
9. The following are prohibited unless approved by the ~~director~~Director under extraordinary circumstances, such as lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions. (As required under WAC 173-216-050)
 - a. Non-contact cooling water in significant volumes.
 - b. Stormwater, or other direct inflow sources.
 - c. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.
10. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
11. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the city's NPDES permit.
12. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
13. Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the ~~director~~Director.
14. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
15. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the ~~director~~Director in a wastewater discharge permit;
16. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity test;
17. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
18. Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than 300 mg/l, or total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations of no more than 100 mg/l.
19. Wastewater causing two readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than ten percent or any single reading over 20 percent of the lower explosive limit based on an explosivity meter reading.

Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.

13.08.220 National categorical pretreatment standards.

The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405—471 are hereby incorporated.

- A. Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, Ecology may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with SMC 13.08.220.D and 13.08.220.E (see 40 CFR 403.6(c)).

- B. When categorical pretreatment standards are expressed in terms of a mass of pollutant which may be discharged per unit of production, Ecology may either impose limits based on mass or equivalent effluent concentrations. The user must supply appropriate actual or projected long-term production rates for the unit of production specified in order to facilitate this process. (See 40 CFR 403.6(c)(2))
- C. Ecology may permit wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard to be mixed with other wastewaters prior to treatment. In such cases, the user shall identify, in their permit application, all categorical wastestreams and provide sufficient information on each non-categorical wastestream to determine whether it should be considered dilute for each pollutant. Absent information showing that non-categorical wastestreams contain the pollutant in question at levels above that of the supply water, such wastestreams shall be considered dilute. In such situations, Ecology shall apply the combined wastestream formula as found at 40 CFR 403.6(e) to determine appropriate limits.
- D. When a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of pollutant concentrations, an industrial user may request that Ecology convert the limits to equivalent mass limits. Ecology may establish equivalent mass limits if the industrial user meets all of the conditions set forth below.
 - 1. To be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the industrial user must submit information with its permit application or permit modification request which:
 - a. Shows it has a pretreatment system which has consistently met all applicable pretreatment standards and maintained compliance without using dilution.
 - b. Describes the water conserving practices and technologies it employs, or will employ, to substantially reduce water use during the term of its permit.
 - c. Includes the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all waste streams from continuous effluent flow metering.
 - d. Determines an appropriate unit of production, and provides the present and long-term average production rates for this unit of production.
 - e. Shows that long term average flow and production are representative of current operating conditions.
 - f. Shows that its daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels do not vary so much that equivalent mass limits would be inappropriate.
 - g. Shows the daily and monthly average pollutant allocations currently provided based on the proposed unit of production.
 - 2. An industrial user subject to equivalent mass limits must:
 - a. Maintain and effectively operate control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the equivalent mass limits.
 - b. Continue to record the facility's flow by continuous effluent flow monitoring.
 - c. Continue to record the facility's production rates.
 - d. Notify Ecology if production rates are expected to vary by more than 20 percent from the baseline production rates submitted according to SMC 13.08.220(D)(1)(d). Ecology may reassess and revise equivalent limits as necessary to reflect changed conditions.
 - e. Continue to employ the same or comparable water conservation methods and technologies as those implemented pursuant to SMC 13.08.220(D)(1)(b) so long as it discharges under an equivalent mass limit.
 - 3. Equivalent mass limits:
 - a. Will not exceed the product of the actual average daily flow from regulated process(es) of the user and the applicable concentration-based daily maximum and monthly average standards (and the appropriate unit conversion factor).
 - b. May be reassessed and the permit revised upon notification of a revised production rate,

as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility; and

- c. May be retained in subsequent permits if the user's production basis and other information submitted in SMC 13.08.220(D)(1) is verified in their reapplication. The user must also be in compliance with SMC 13.08.953 regarding the prohibition of bypass.
- E. Ecology may convert the mass limits of the categorical pretreatment standards of 40 CFR Parts 414 (organic chemicals), 419 (petroleum refining), and 455 (pesticide formulating, packaging and repackaging) to concentration limits in permits for such users. In such cases, the ~~director~~Director will document the basis and the determination that dilution is not being substituted for treatment in the permit fact sheet.
- F. Ecology must make the documentation of how any equivalent limits were derived (concentration to mass limits or vice versa) publicly available.
- G. Once incorporated into its permit, the user must comply with the equivalent limits in lieu of the categorical standards from which they were derived.
- H. The same production and flow estimates shall be used in calculating equivalent limits for the monthly (or multiple day average) and the maximum day.
- I. Users subject to permits with equivalent mass or concentration limits calculated from a production based standard shall notify the ~~director~~Director if production will significantly change. This notification is required within two business days after the user has a reasonable basis to know that that production will significantly change in the next calendar month. Users who fail to notify the ~~director~~Director of such anticipated changes must meet the more stringent of the equivalent limits or the user's prior limits.

13.08.230 State pretreatment standards.

Washington State pretreatment standards and requirements, located at Chapter 173-216 WAC, were developed under authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 90.48 RCW and are hereby incorporated. The version incorporated is the version current as of the date of the latest revision or version of this chapter, or amendment thereto. All waste materials discharged from a commercial or industrial operation into the POTW must satisfy the provisions of Chapter 173-216 WAC. In addition to some slightly more stringent prohibitions, (merged with SMC 13.08.210), the following provisions unique to Washington State are required by this chapter for discharges to a POTW:

- A. Any person who constructs or modifies or proposes to construct or modify wastewater treatment facilities must first comply with the regulations for submission of plans and reports for construction of wastewater facilities, chapter 173-240 WAC. Sources of non-domestic discharges shall request approval for such plans through the Department of Ecology. To ensure conformance with this requirement, proof of the approval of such plans and one copy of each approved plan shall be provided to the ~~director~~Director before commencing any such construction or modification.
- B. Users shall apply to Ecology for a permit at least 60 days prior to the intended discharge of any pollutants other than domestic wastewater or wastewater which the ~~director~~Director has determined is similar in character and strength to normal domestic wastewater with no potential to adversely affect the POTW. (173- 216-050(1)). Users shall provide proof of compliance with this requirement together with a duplicate permit application to the ~~director~~Director prior to commencing the new or changed discharge.
- C. All significant industrial users must apply for and obtain a permit from ecology prior to discharge.
- D. All users shall apply all known, available, and reasonable methods to prevent and control waste discharges to the waters of the state (AKART). The ~~director~~Director may determine individually or categorically what represents AKART for a user or category of users. (173-216-050(3)).
- E. Discharge restrictions of Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste) shall apply to all Users. (Prohibited discharge standards have been merged with Federal prohibitions in SMC 13.08.210).

- F. Claims of confidentiality shall be submitted for all information which the user desires confidentiality according to procedures at WAC 173-216-080. Information which may not be held confidential includes the: Name and address of applicant, description of proposal, the proposed receiving water, receiving water quality, and effluent data. Claims shall be reviewed based on the standards of WAC 173-216-080, Chapter 42.17 RCW, Chapter 173-03 WAC, and RCW 43.21A.160.
- G. Persons applying for a new permit or a permit renewal or modification which allows a new or increased pollutant loading shall publish notice for each application in the format provided by Ecology unless Ecology provides a written waiver of the requirement. Such notices shall fulfill the requirements of WAC 173-216-090. These requirements include publishing:
 - 1. The name and address of the applicant and facility/activity to be permitted.
 - 2. A brief description of the activities or operations which result in the discharge.
 - 3. Whether any tentative determination which has been reached with respect to allowing the discharge,
 - 4. The address and phone number of the office of the ~~director~~Director where persons can obtain additional information.
 - 5. The dates of the comment period (which shall be at least 30 days),
 - 6. How and where to submit comments or have any other input into the permitting process, including requesting a public hearing.
- H. Ecology may require the applicant to also mail this notice to persons who have expressed an interest in being notified, to state agencies and local governments with a regulatory interest, and to post the notice on the premises. If the Ecology determines there is sufficient public interest they shall hold a public meeting following the rules of WAC 173-216-100. The ~~director~~Director may require users not subject to Ecology permits to provide public notice for a contract, discharge authorization, coverage by local BMPs, food service establishment, or others regulated under authority of this chapter.
- I. Permit terms shall include, wherever applicable, the requirement to apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.
- J. All required monitoring data shall be analyzed by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, except for flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, turbidity, and internal process control parameters. However, if the laboratory analyzing samples for conductivity, pH, and turbidity must otherwise be accredited, it shall be accredited for these parameters as well.

13.08.240 Local limits.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may establish local limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c).
- B. The following pollutant limits are established to protect against pass through and interference and reflect the application of reasonable treatment technology. No person shall discharge wastewater in excess of the following daily maximum limits if the total mass discharged would exceed that contained in 1,000 gallons at the below limit (see column to the right of each pollutant concentration limit). The ~~director~~Director may require flow monitoring or determine appropriate flows to use in making this estimation.
- C. The below limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. Ecology may impose mass limits in addition to concentration-based limits.
- D. Users discharging BOD, TSS, or ammonia in excess of the concentration limits by more than the threshold amount must both receive authorization from the ~~director~~Director and pay applicable fees (usage, and impact fees) for this loading. Users in excess of this threshold amount shall be subject to the terms of the high strength surcharge program. They shall also be liable for capacity and treatment surcharges assessed by the ~~director~~Director under the authority of this chapter up to the "ceiling" loading limit established by

written authorization of the ~~director~~Director.

- E. Users shall be subject to "instantaneous limits" (as determined by a grab sample) of equal to twice the below "daily maximum" concentrations for any pollutant for which a composite sample is required in a permit. This provision is inapplicable to users without permits, or without the permit requirement to collect a composite sample for the analyte in question.

CONVENTIONAL SURCHARGE POLLUTANT LIMITS

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
300 mg/l	BOD ₅	2.5 lb/d
300 mg/l	total suspended solids	2.5 lb/d
60 mg/l	ammonia	0.5 lb/d

PROTECTION OF SEWER LINE BLOCKAGE

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
300 mg/l	Oil and grease of animal or vegetable origin*	Any amount

*(Or compliance with the BMPs established by the ~~director~~Director for food service establishments as an alternative to numerical standards where such BMPs have been established and the user can document compliance with them, such as the grease trap program)

PROTECTION AGAINST CORROSION, PASS THROUGH, & INTERFERENCE

Conc.	Parameter:	Threshold Amount:
50 mg/l	hydrocarbon based oil/grease	Any amount
0.5 mg/l	sulfides (H ₂ S vapor toxicity threshold)	.004 lb/d
50.0 mg/l	sulfates	.004 lb/d
1,000 mg/l	total chloride	8 lb/d
5,000 mg/l	total dissolved solids	40 lb/d
1,000 mg/l	total organic solvents (incl. alcohols)	8 lb/d
5.0 su	Minimum pH in Standard Units	
11.0 su	Maximum pH in Standard Units	
10% reduction in effluent UV transmissivity (per cm at 254 nm wavelength)		
10% decrease in the maximum effluent concentration which has no observable detrimental effect (NOEC) in any whole effluent toxicity test.		

- F. The ~~director~~Director may use contracts to establish ceiling limits, monitoring and reporting requirements, and charges applicable to the discharge of compatible pollutants to the POTW.
- G. The ~~director~~Director may establish and require BMPs for any category of user or type of industrial process which creates a non-domestic waste stream for which Ecology has declined to issue an individual permit. Such requirements may be applied either in lieu of or in addition to the local limits of SMC 13.08.240. BMPs may also include alternative limits which may be applied at the end of a specific process or treatment step instead of at the combined effluent. Such BMPs shall be superseded by an Ecology permit should one be issued.
- H. The construction, maintenance and performance standard of any pretreatment facility must comply with current applicable codes, especially SMC 17.25.110 C(1)(b) regarding the emission of offensive odors.

13.08.250 City's right of revision.

The City may adopt or impose more stringent discharge standards or requirements by ordinance, permit, contract, or order when necessary to protect the POTW or comply with law.

13.08.260 Dilution.

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 a discharge limit unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The ~~director~~Director may impose mass limitations on users where deemed appropriate to safeguard against the use of dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

13.08.270 Grease, oil and sand traps/interceptors—Requirements.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may require grease, oil, sand traps/interceptors, or grease-removal devices when necessary to control grease, flammable waste, sand, or other harmful substances. Required devices must be accessible for inspection and cleaning and must be maintained by the owner at the owner's expense.
- B. A device is in noncompliance when fats, oils, or grease reach 25 percent of the device's capacity, when fats, oils, or grease are observed leaving the device, or when the device is not properly maintained.
- C. Fines for noncompliance are:
 - 1. First violation: \$150.
 - 2. Second violation: \$350.
 - 3. Third violation: \$700.
 - 4. Fourth and subsequent violations: \$1,400 per violation.
- D. If a business violates three times within twelve consecutive months, they will be moved up two BOD strength categories. The business will stay in that category until they receive three consecutive passing inspections.
- E. If a business violates four times within twelve consecutive months, they will be moved to the highest BOD strength category. The business will stay in that category until they receive four consecutive passing inspections.

13.08.280 Establishment of the preferred pumper program.

The ~~director~~Director may establish a preferred pumper program for grease trap and interceptor maintenance. Approved pumpers must clean devices on an approved schedule and submit maintenance reports to the City. Facilities using an approved pumper are subject to at least one City inspection per year; facilities that self-clean are subject to at least four inspections per year.

13.08.310 Pretreatment facilities.

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in SMC 13.08.210 within the time limitations specified by EPA, the state, or the ~~director~~Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense, and satisfy state requirements for review and approval of plans for wastewater facilities as described in SMC 13.08.230. Such plans (engineering report, plans and specifications, and operation and maintenance manuals) shall be submitted as required by Chapter 173-240 WAC to either the ~~director~~Director or the Department of Ecology for review, and users shall obtain and provide the approval to the ~~director~~Director prior to construction. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of complying with this chapter, local building codes, or from the requirement to modify such facilities if needed to meet their permit or produce a discharge acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

13.08.315 Deadline for compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements.

- A. Existing sources covered by one or more categorical pretreatment standards shall comply with such standards within three years of the date the standard is effective unless the pretreatment standard includes a more stringent compliance schedule. Ecology shall establish a final compliance deadline date for any existing user not covered by categorical pretreatment standards or for any categorical user when the local limits for the user are more restrictive than EPA's categorical pretreatment standards.
- B. New sources and new users shall comply with applicable pretreatment standards within the shortest feasible time, but in no case shall time exceed 90 days from the beginning of discharge. Prior to commencing discharge, such users shall install and start-up all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards.

13.08.320 Additional pretreatment measures.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may require users to reduce or curtail certain discharges to the sewer, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and take all other measures to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this chapter. This includes the curtailment of any device used to dispose of what might otherwise be solid waste down the sewer by grinding.
- B. The ~~director~~Director, based on the determination that a device is necessary for implementation of pretreatment requirements, may require any user to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense the following devices:
 - 1. A sample taking facility accessible to the ~~director~~Director.
 - 2. A suitable storage and/or flow equalization tank.
 - 3. Grease, oil, and/or grit interceptors.
 - 4. An approved combustible gas detection meter.
 - 5. Flowmeter with 24-hour totalizer.
- C. Users installing any of the above devices shall ensure they are of the type and capacity identified in volume/chapter/section of the Stevenson Engineering Standards or otherwise approved by the ~~director~~Director, meet applicable building and plumbing codes, and conform to any separate requirements established by the city. Users shall locate units in areas easily accessible for cleaning and inspection by representatives of the ~~director~~Director. Users shall be responsible for all periodic inspection, cleaning, and repair of such devices.
- D. Retrofit of User Facilities. Users may be required to retrofit facilities which were constructed prior to the adoption of the ordinance codified in this chapter. The requirement to retrofit shall be on a case-by-case basis, as determined by the ~~director~~Director for compliance with city, state and federal regulations. The ~~director~~Director may require installation of grease interceptors, grease traps or other pretreatment facilities for those facilities that violate discharge prohibitions and supplemental limitations as set forth in this chapter. In all cases, existing food service users that have a Type 1 hood exhaust system shall be required to retrofit with an approved grease trap or interceptor that is sized in accordance with the current Uniform Plumbing Code and its appendices. In deciding whether to require a user to retrofit their facilities, the ~~director~~Director shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to, the extent of potential harm caused by the discharge, the magnitude and duration of the discharge, economic detriment to the user, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user, and any other relevant factors. Grease interceptor or grease trap size shall be determined in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code and any other requirements by the city as set forth herein at the time the user is notified that facility modifications are required. Sizing of grease traps or interceptors will be reviewed and may be modified at the request of the local sewer jurisdiction. All costs incurred in retrofitting a user's facility shall be the sole responsibility of the user.

13.08.330 Accidental discharge/slug discharge control plans.

The ~~director~~Director may require any User to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan and take other actions the ~~director~~Director believes are necessary to control discharges which may be caused by spills or periodic non-routine activities. Where a user has an Ecology permit that requires such a plan, the user shall provide a copy to the ~~director~~Director and notify the ~~director~~Director as well as Ecology of any discharge required to be reported by that plan. Accidental discharge/slug discharge control plans shall include at least the following:

- A. A description of all discharge practices, including any non-routine batch discharges such as from cleaning, replenishment, or disposal;
- B. A description of all stored chemicals, disclosing all ingredients in formulations which could violate a discharge prohibition if discharged to the sewer;
- C. The procedures for immediately notifying the ~~director~~Director of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by SMC 13.08.660; and
- D. The procedures that will be taken to prevent the occurrence or adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures shall address the inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

13.08.340 Public sewer construction—Permit required—Exception.

No person shall construct, extend or connect to any public sewer without first obtaining a written permit from the city and paying all fees and connection charges and furnishing bonds as required in Sections 13.08.080 and 13.08.370. The provisions of this section and Sections 13.08.350 through 13.08.390 requiring permits shall not be construed to apply to contractors constructing sewers and appurtenances under contracts awarded and entered into by the city.

13.08.350 Public sewer construction—Permit application requirements.

The application for a permit for public sewer construction shall be accompanied by complete plans, profiles and specifications, complying with all applicable ordinances, rules and regulations of the city, prepared by a registered civil engineer showing all details of the proposed work based on an accurate survey of the ground. The application, together with the plans, profiles and specifications, shall be examined by an authorized representative of the city who shall within ten days approve them as filed or require them to be modified as they may deem necessary.

13.08.360 Public sewer construction—Compliance with standards.

All sewer plans, specifications, and construction must comply with the Stevenson Engineering Standards and any other standard adopted by the City.

13.08.370 Public sewer construction—Bond requirements.

Before the City issues a public sewer construction permit, the applicant must provide a performance bond or cash deposit in an amount equal to the total estimated cost of the work. The bond or deposit must secure compliance with the permit and guarantee correction of defective work or materials for one year after City acceptance.

13.08.380 Public sewer construction—Reimbursement for certain extensions.

Except as provided, the extension of the public sewerage facilities to serve any parcel or tract of land shall be done by and at the expense of the owner. The size of all sewer mains and other sewerage facilities shall be as required by the city. An installer of a sewer line who is required by the city to lay sewer pipe larger than that required for his own purposes, to accommodate other users, will be reimbursed by the city for the difference in cost between the size of line installed and that which would be required for his own use.

13.08.390 Public sewer construction—Special reimbursement agreements.

If special conditions justify a different reimbursement arrangement, the City may approve a written reimbursement agreement with the person constructing public sewer facilities. The agreement must be approved before the City issues the permit for the work.

13.08.400 Damaging sewer works prohibited.

No person, or persons, shall unlawfully, maliciously, willfully or, as the result of gross negligence on his or their part, break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, facility, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the sewage works.

13.08.410 Wastewater discharge permit requirement.

- A. No user categorized by the ~~director~~Director as a significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit or, where applicable, a general permit from Ecology. An existing user newly categorized by the ~~director~~Director as a significant industrial user that has filed a timely application pursuant to SMC 13.08.420 with Ecology, and whose application has not been found deficient by Ecology, may continue to discharge unless and until notified otherwise by Ecology or the ~~director~~Director.
- B. The ~~director~~Director may require all other users to apply for a wastewater discharge permit from Ecology, to provide proof to the ~~director~~Director of having made this application, to meet the limits and requirements of this chapter, or to implement best management practices at the direction of the ~~director~~Director to carry out the purposes of this chapter. For example, a wastewater discharge permit may be required solely for flow equalization.
- C. Any failure to complete the required survey form, apply for and obtain a required permit, or violate the terms and conditions of a wastewater discharge permit, contract, local limit or BMP established by this chapter shall be deemed violations of this chapter and subject the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in SMC 13.08.920 through 13.08.946. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with any other provision of this chapter including enrollment in and payment of surcharges for high strength waste and capacity charges.

13.08.420 Wastewater discharge permitting—Existing connections.

Within 180 days of notice by the city or Ecology that a state waste discharge permit is required for discharge, a user shall submit a state waste discharge permit application to the city for transmittal to Ecology; and by the earliest practicable date, the user shall submit a copy of the permit to the city.

13.08.430 Wastewater discharge permitting—New connections.

Persons wishing to discharge non-domestic wastewater must first complete either a survey form (if they do not expect a permit is needed) or a permit application. Any user identified by the ~~director~~Director through the survey as an SIU or otherwise require a state waste discharge permit must file a permit application with Ecology and provide proof of such application to the ~~director~~Director. Applications for wastewater discharge permits, in accordance with SMC 13.08.440, must be filed at least 90 days prior to the desired date of discharge, and the discharge permit obtained prior to commencing discharge unless Ecology provides written notification that they do

not believe a state waste discharge permit is required.

13.08.440 Wastewater discharge permit application contents.

- A. All users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit must apply using the form provided by Ecology. Users eligible for coverage under a general permit may request such coverage using an industry specific form if one has been developed (see SMC 13.08.450). Users for which Ecology has declined to issue a permit, but for which the ~~director~~Director believed need pretreatment controls, must supply the ~~director~~Director the following information that is relevant to the users operation.
1. Identifying information.
 - a. The name and physical address of the facility, the names of the operator/facility manager and owner, and the name and address of the point of contact.
 - b. A description of activities, facilities, and plant production processes on the premises;
 2. A list of any environmental control permits (for example, air emission permits) held by or for the facility.
 3. A description of operations and facilities including:
 - a. A brief description of the operations, average rate of production, and industrial classification (NAICS codes) of the operation(s) conducted on site.
 - b. The number and type of employees and proposed or actual hours of operation.
 - c. The type, amount, rate of production, and process used for each product produced.
 - d. The type and amount of raw materials used (average and maximum rates).
 - e. The raw materials and chemicals to be routinely stored at the facility (including products in rail cars and tank trucks located on site).
 - f. The types of wastes generated on a routine and periodic basis.
 - g. The times and durations when wastes will be discharged.
 - h. A schematic process diagram showing each process step, waste stream, treatment step, internal recycle, and point of discharge to the POTW. This diagram should identify which streams are subject to categorical standards.
 - i. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge.
 - j. The sampling locations and provisions for monitoring discharges.
 - k. Whether plans for wastewater facilities under Chapter 173-240 WAC have been developed, and their approval status (engineering report, plans and specifications, and an operations and maintenance manual).
 4. Flow data. The average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from each waste stream. Information shall be complete enough to allow use of the combined wastestream formula per SMC 13.08.220(C) (and 40 CFR 403.6(e)) where applicable.
 5. Pollutant data.
 - a. The categorical pretreatment standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - b. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, (and mass where required by the standard or the ~~director~~Director), of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process.
 - c. The estimated peak instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average discharge concentrations (and mass) based on the sampling results.

6. Sampling data to show samples are:
 - a. Representative of daily operations.
 - b. Taken just downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist, or just downstream of the regulated process(es) if no pretreatment exists.
 - c. Collected as required by SMC 13.08.691.
 - d. Analyzed according to SMC 13.08.691.
7. Information confirming BMPs. Where standards specify a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user must include the information needed by the ~~director~~Director or the applicable standard to determine whether BMPs are (or will be) implemented.
8. Any requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge must include new sampling showing (continued) absence of the pollutant in the raw wastewater and satisfying SMC 13.08.640(B).
9. Any request to be covered by a general permit shall satisfy SMC 13.08.450 (below).
10. Any other information deemed necessary by the ~~director~~Director to evaluate the situation and prepare a discharge permit.

- B. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision. The ~~director~~Director shall be held harmless for delays caused by returned applications.

13.08.450 General permits.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may use general permits to control discharges to the POTW from all users that are not SIUs or otherwise permitted by Ecology. Significant users covered by a general permit will be those that the ~~director~~Director finds:
 1. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations.
 2. Discharge the same types of wastes.
 3. Require the same effluent limitations or BMPs.
 4. Require the same or similar monitoring (or do not require monitoring).
 5. Are more appropriately controlled under a general permit.
 6. Are not subject to production-based standards, mass limits, or require use of the combined wastestream formula to calculate limits.
- B. To be covered by the general permit, the user must file a written request for coverage. The request must identify contact information, the general permit under which coverage is requesting, and whether any activities other than those for which the general permit were developed are generating wastewater at the facility. The user must also identify where any wastes covered by the general permit are discharged. If the general permit allows a monitoring waiver, the applicant must certify they are eligible for the waiver. The user must also provide any other information the ~~director~~Director has requested to properly evaluate the situation.
- C. The ~~director~~Director will retain the following for three years after the expiration of the general permit: A copy of the general permit, the fact sheet, each user's request for coverage, and the POTW's determination to extend coverage to each user.

13.08.460 Application signatories and certifications.

- A. All survey forms, wastewater discharge permit applications, and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user and contain the certification statement in SMC 13.08.695(A).
- B. Users shall submit a new authorization if the designation of an authorized representative is no longer

accurate. This includes when a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, or overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. The user must submit the new authorization prior to or with any reports to be signed by the new authorized representative.

- C. A facility determined to be a non-significant categorical industrial user by Ecology pursuant to SMC 13.08.140 (FF)(3) must annually submit the signed certification statement found at SMC 13.08.695(B).

13.08.470 Wastewater discharge permit decisions.

Any facility identified by the ~~director~~Director as potentially being a significant industrial user, must prepare a state waste discharge permit application, obtain the endorsement of the ~~director~~Director on that application, and submit this application to Ecology for disposition. The facility shall provide the ~~director~~Director any response received from Ecology. The ~~director~~Director will determine during this process whether or not to require a contract or impose any other local conditions as authorized by this chapter and may deny or condition any application for a wastewater discharge permit. In addition to conditions imposed by Ecology by letter or permit, the ~~director~~Director may require additional safeguards, reports (including plans under Chapter 173-240 WAC), information, or fees for extra strength or capacity as provided for by this chapter.

13.08.510 Wastewater discharge permit duration.

The ~~director~~Director may require any discharger to provide a copy of any application or reapplication of a state waste discharge permit whenever such documents are due to Ecology or have been submitted. Where a permit has not been required, or when it does not cover constituents of concern to the POTW, including flow and conventional pollutant strength and loadings, the ~~director~~Director may require a discharger to enter into a contract for services stipulating those conditions necessary to protect the POTW and fairly compensate the ~~director~~Director for wastewater services being provided to that person.

13.08.520 Wastewater discharge contract contents.

Wastewater discharge contracts will include conditions the ~~director~~Director deems reasonably necessary to carry out the goals of the pretreatment program (SMC 13.08.110), federal and state regulations, and the requirements of this chapter.

- A. Wastewater discharge contracts may contain:
1. The permit issuance date, expiration date, and effective date.
 2. A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the city in accordance with SMC 13.08.550, and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit.
 3. Effluent limits, including best management practices, based on applicable pretreatment standards and requirements to apply AKART (see SMC 13.08.230(I)).
 4. The pollutants to be monitored, and specific monitoring requirements. This includes the sampling location(s), sampling frequencies, and sample types consistent with federal, state, and local law. (See SMC 13.08.230(J)).
 5. Requirements to submit certain reports (as reflected in SMC 13.08.610 through 13.08.695), provide various notifications, keep records, and implement best management practices,
 6. A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of pretreatment standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable federal, state, or local law.
 7. Requirements to control slug discharges, including to develop, update, and implement slug discharge control plans (find required content in SMC 13.08.330) where the ~~director~~Director determines such plans are important to preventing accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.

8. Any monitoring which has been conditionally waived by the ~~director~~Director according to SMC 13.08.640(B) but which automatically applies at any time the requirements of the conditional waiver are not met.
9. Reapplication or renewal requirements.
- B. Wastewater discharge permits may contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
 1. Pretreatment facilities and measures required by SMC 13.08.310, 13.08.320 and 13.08.926.
 2. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
 3. Requirements to install pretreatment technology, pollution controls, or to construct appropriate containment devices to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works, ground, or stormwater.
 4. Requirements to develop and implement of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW.
 5. Requirements to pay charges or fees for discharge to the POTW including high strength, impact and capacity charges.
 6. Requirements to install and maintain inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices.
 7. Notice that compliance with the wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable federal and state pretreatment standards, including those which become effective during the term of the wastewater discharge permit. And
 8. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the ~~director~~Director to ensure compliance with this chapter, and state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

13.08.530 Contract issuance process.

- A. Public Notice. The ~~director~~Director may require users to follow the procedures for public notice found in SMC 13.08.230(G) and 13.08.230(H). The ~~director~~Director shall consider and respond to public input as appropriate prior to issuance of a permit. The ~~director~~Director will arrange a public meeting if there is sufficient interest, or may use community forums such as council meetings to fulfill the requirements for public involvement.
- B. Permit Appeals. Users must petition Ecology to challenge the terms of any state waste discharge permit. For any contract, users may petition the ~~director~~Director to reconsider the terms of a contract at any time after it is signed by the parties. Such a petition will not stay the terms of the contract.
 1. In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the wastewater discharge contract provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the wastewater discharge contract.
 2. If the ~~director~~Director fails to act within 30 days, a request for reconsideration shall be deemed to be denied. Decisions as to whether to require an Ecology permit as a condition of discharge, or to require a wastewater discharge contract, to reconsider a wastewater discharge contract, or to modify a wastewater discharge contract shall be considered final administrative actions for purposes of judicial review.
 3. Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the final administrative wastewater discharge contract decision must do so by filing a complaint with the Superior Court of Skamania County within 30 days from the date of the later of Ecology or the ~~director~~Director's decision or Ecology or the ~~director~~Director's response to a request for reconsideration.

13.08.540 Wastewater discharge permit modification.

The ~~director~~Director may require the user to apply to Ecology for a modification to its wastewater discharge permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- A. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements including new or revised local limits.
- B. To address new or changed operations, processes, production rates, waste streams, or changes in water volume or character.
- C. To reflect conditions at the POTW requiring an authorized discharge to be reduced or curtailed. Such requirements may be either temporary or permanent.
- D. Based on information indicating that a permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW or staff, the receiving waters, or to violate a prohibition of this chapter.
- E. To address violations of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- F. To address misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required report.
- G. To incorporate revisions based on a variance from categorical pretreatment standards approved pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13.
- H. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit.
- I. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator as required under SMC 13.08.550.

13.08.550 Wastewater discharge permit transfer.

Wastewater discharge permits may be transferred by Ecology to a new owner or operator consistent with the process described in the permit, and subject to at least 30 days advance notice to the ~~director~~Director and the ~~director~~Director approves the wastewater discharge permit transfer. Where the permittee also has a contract with the ~~director~~Director, they must negotiate that contract at this time. Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the wastewater discharge contract void as of the date of facility transfer. The notice to the ~~director~~Director must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:

- A. States that the new owner and/or operator have no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes.
- B. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur. And
- C. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing wastewater discharge contract, and willingness to enter into such contract under the same terms.

13.08.560 Wastewater discharge permit revocation.

The ~~director~~Director may revoke and require renegotiation of a wastewater discharge contract for good cause, including, but not limited to, when a user has:

- A. Failed to notify the ~~director~~Director of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge.
- B. Failed to provide prior notification to the ~~director~~Director of changed conditions pursuant to SMC 13.08.650.
- C. Misrepresented or failed to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application.
- D. Falsified self-monitoring reports or tampered with monitoring equipment.
- E. Refused to allow the ~~director~~Director timely access to the facility premises and records.
- F. Failed to meet effluent limitations or permit conditions.

- G. Failed to pay applicable fines or sewer charges.
- H. Failed to meet compliance schedule deadline dates.
- I. Failed to complete a wastewater survey or wastewater discharge permit application.
- J. Failed to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership.
- K. Violated any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the wastewater discharge permit or this chapter.
- L. Ceased operations; or
- M. Transferred business ownership.

Wastewater discharge contracts issued to a user are void upon the issuance of a new wastewater discharge contract to that user.

13.08.570 Wastewater discharge contract extension or reissuance.

A user with an expiring wastewater discharge contract shall apply for a new or revised wastewater discharge contract by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with SMC 13.08.450, a minimum of 90 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing wastewater discharge contract.

13.08.610 Baseline monitoring reports.

- A. Users subject to categorical standards who must submit a "baseline monitoring report" to Ecology must submit a duplicate copy at the same time to the ~~director~~Director. This report must contain the information listed in paragraph B, below. Failure to provide this report to the ~~director~~Director, or to include the requisite content, shall be a violation of this chapter.
- B. The baseline monitoring report shall include the following information:
 - 1. All information required in SMC 13.08.450(A)(1) through 13.08.450 (A)(7).
 - 2. Additional conditions for existing sources measuring pollutants.
 - a. Users shall take a minimum of one representative sample to compile the data for the baseline monitoring report.
 - b. Users shall take samples immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If the user mixes other wastewaters with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the user must provide the flows and concentrations necessary to apply the combined wastestream formula of SMC 13.08.220(C) and 40 CFR § 403.6(e). Where the user wants an alternate concentration or mass limit, and it is allowed by federal rules at § 403.6(e), the user shall propose the adjusted limit and provide supporting data to the control authority (Ecology or city).
 - c. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with SMC 13.08.691.
 - d. The ~~director~~Director may allow the report to use only historical data if the data is good enough to allow the evaluation of whether (and which) industrial pretreatment measures are needed;
 - e. The baseline report shall indicate the time, date, and place of sampling, methods of analysis. The user shall certify that the sampling and analysis presented is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
 - 3. Compliance Certification. A statement, reviewed by the user's authorized representative as defined in SMC 13.08.140(C) and certified by a qualified professional, such as a professional engineer indicating whether pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment steps are required to meet the pretreatment standards and requirements.

4. Compliance Schedule. While new sources must install the treatment required to meet the pretreatment standards prior to operation, Existing sources may be granted a compliance schedule where they must provide additional pretreatment and/or O&M to meet the pretreatment standards. In such cases, the user shall propose the shortest schedule by which they can provide the additional pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date which the user proposes in this schedule may not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. Any compliance schedule authorized pursuant to this section must also meet the requirements set out in SMC 13.08.620.
5. Signature and Report Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be certified in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A) and signed by an authorized representative as defined by SMC 13.08.140(C).

13.08.620 Compliance schedule progress reports.

Where users subject to categorical standards qualify for a compliance schedule, they shall provide this schedule to the ~~director~~Director and Ecology. Compliance schedules proposed by Existing Sources according to SMC 13.08.610(C)(4) shall:

- A. Contain progress increments 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 (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);
- B. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine months;
- C. The user shall submit a progress report to the ~~Director~~Director no later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the user to return to the established schedule; and
- D. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the ~~director~~Director.

13.08.630 Reports on compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline.

Both existing sources and new sources must submit a report to the ~~director~~Director and Ecology on whether compliance has been initially achieved. For existing sources, the report is due 90 days after the date applicable categorical standards give as the final compliance date. For a new source, the report is due 90 days after starting to discharge to the POTW.

In both cases, the report must contain the information described in SMC 13.08.450(A)(3) through 13.08.450(A)(6). For existing sources, it must also contain the compliance certification of 13.08.610(C)(3) and, if needed, the compliance schedule described in 13.08.610(C)(4). Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits, as allowed by SMC 13.08.220, must include a reasonable measure of their long-term production rate. Other users subject to standards based on a unit of production (or other measure of operation) must include their actual production during the sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A).

13.08.640 Periodic compliance reports.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may require any user to provide duplicate reports as required by Ecology. Where the ~~director~~Director develops BMPs for an industry sector, or issues a contract to regulate pollutants not covered by a state waste discharge permit, the ~~director~~Director may specify the necessary minimum sampling and reporting frequencies and include applicable requirements in contracts or BMPs. Significant industrial users (SIUs), except those recognized as "middle tier" users under SMC 13.08.640(C), must:
 1. Report at least twice a year, in June and December unless otherwise specified.
 2. Report the flows and concentrations of regulated pollutants in all discharges subject to pretreatment

standards.

3. Report average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period and identify where flow estimates are used.
 4. Include the documentation needed to show compliance with applicable BMPs, pollution prevention alternatives, maintenance, treatment, or record keeping requirements.
- B. Users must sign and certify all periodic compliance reports in accordance with SMC 13.08.695(A).
- C. Users must take wastewater samples which are representative of their range of discharge conditions and of any discharge not disclosed in their permit application. Users must properly operate, clean, and maintain sampling and flow metering facilities and devices and ensure they function properly. The ~~director~~Director may not allow user claims that sampling results are unrepresentative due to a user's failure to meet this requirement.
- D. Users subject to the reporting requirements in this section must report any additional monitoring which might determine compliance with permit requirements. This includes any additional monitoring of regulated pollutant at their respective effluent monitoring locations using procedures prescribed in SMC 13.08.691. In such cases, the results of this monitoring shall be included in periodic monitoring reports.
- E. Users that send electronic (digital) documents to the city to satisfy the requirements of this section must meet all state and federal electronic signature requirements: Electronic data shall be in the format required by the ~~director~~Director. The ~~director~~Director may also require reporting in both digital and traditional format.

13.08.650 Reports of changed conditions.

Each user must notify the ~~director~~Director of any significant changes to the user's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater from that described in either an industrial user survey form, state waste discharge permit application, or by written correspondence to the city. This notification must be made at least 30 days before the desired change and be sent to both the ~~director~~Director and Ecology. In such cases:

- A. Either Ecology or the ~~director~~Director may require the user to submit whatever information is needed to evaluate the changed condition. The ~~director~~Director may also require a new or revised wastewater discharge permit application under SMC 13.08.450.
- B. The ~~director~~Director may issue, reissue, or modify a wastewater discharge contract applying the procedures of SMC 13.08.510 through 13.08.570 in response to a user's notice under this section.

13.08.660 Reports of potential problems.

- A. Any user which has any unusual discharge that could cause problems to the POTW must immediately notify the ~~director~~Director by telephone of the discharge. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the user to control and curtail the discharge. Such notification does not authorize the discharge, and all reasonable steps to halt or prevent the discharge must be made. However, failure to make such notification is a separate and distinct violation of this chapter from the discharge itself. Such discharges may include spills, slug loads, accidental discharges, or other discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature. Problems to the POTW which require reporting under this section include violating pretreatment prohibitions, treatment standards, or other requirements of SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260 such as vapor toxicity and explosivity limits, or cause interference with the collection system or treatment works, to pass through the POTW.
- B. Within five days following such discharge, the user shall submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) 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 expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property;

nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this chapter.

- C. Regardless of whether the user has been required to submit a slug discharge control plan (per SMC 13.08.330), all users required to have a contract or permit shall post notice in a prominent location advising employees who to call at City Hall to inform the ~~director~~Director of a potential problem discharge (13.08.660(A)). Users shall ensure that all employees who may cause or witness such a discharge are advised of the emergency notification procedures.
- D. All users must immediately notify the ~~director~~Director of any changes at their facility which might increase their potential for a slug discharge. This includes increasing the volume of materials stored or located on site which, if discharged to the POTW, would cause problems. Users required to prepare a slug discharge control plan under SMC 13.08.330 shall also modify their plans to include the new conditions prior to, or within two days after making such changes.
- E. These requirements apply in addition to any requirements of an Ecology permit.

13.08.670 Reports from unpermitted users.

All users not required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit or general permit shall provide appropriate reports to the ~~director~~Director as the ~~director~~Director may require. This includes periodically completing and signing industrial user surveys or certifying compliance with the requirements of any BMP program or grease remediation program.

13.08.680 Notice of violation/repeat sampling and reporting.

If sampling performed by a user by either an Ecology permit or city contract indicates a violation, the user must notify the ~~director~~Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the ~~director~~Director within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation. The ~~director~~Director may waive the repeat sampling requirement where the city has sampled the effluent for the pollutant in question prior to the user obtaining sampling results.

13.08.690 Notification of the discharge of hazardous waste.

- A. Any user who discharges any substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261, or Chapter 173-303 WAC must also comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. Notify the ~~director~~Director, Ecology's permit contact, the EPA regional waste management division ~~director~~Director, and state hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of the discharge. Maintain a copy of this notification and include it in all subsequent permit application or re-applications under this chapter.
 - 2. Include the following information in the notification:
 - a. The name of the hazardous waste as found in 40 CFR Part 261,
 - b. The EPA hazardous waste number,
 - c. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).
 - 3. If the discharge totals more than 220 pounds in any month, also provide:
 - a. The hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
 - b. An estimate of the mass and concentration of hazardous constituents in the wastestream discharged during that calendar month; and
 - c. An estimate of the mass of constituents in the wastestream expected to be discharged during the following 12 months.
 - 4. This notice shall be repeated for new or increased discharges of substances subject to this reporting

requirement.

5. All notifications must take place prior to discharging a substance for which these reporting requirements apply. If this is not possible, the notice must be provided as soon after discharge as practical and describe why prior notice was not possible.
 6. Users must provide notifications under this paragraph only once to EPA and the State for each hazardous waste discharged. However, all of the information of these notices shall be repeated in each new permit application submitted under this chapter.
 7. This requirement does not relieve the user from requirements to provide other notifications, such as of changed conditions under SMC 13.08.650, or applicable permit conditions, permit application requirements, and prohibitions.
 8. The notification requirements in this section do not apply to pollutants for which routine monitoring and reporting is required in a permit under this chapter.
- B. Users must report all discharges of more than 33 pounds per month of substances which, if otherwise disposed of, would be hazardous wastes. Users must also report any discharge of acutely hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Subsequent months during which the user discharges more of a hazardous waste for which notice has already been provided do not require another notification to EPA or the state, but must be reported to the ~~director~~Director.
 - C. If new regulations under RCRA describe additional hazardous characteristics or substances as a hazardous waste, the User must provide notifications under paragraphs A, if required by paragraph B within 90 days of the effective date of such regulations.
 - D. For any notification made under this section, the user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical and shall describe that program and reductions obtained through its implementation.
 - E. This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this chapter, a contract issued thereunder, an Ecology issued permit, or any applicable federal or state law.

13.08.691 Sampling—Analytical requirements and collection protocols.

- A. All pollutant sampling and analyses required under this chapter shall conform to the most current version of 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for a pollutant, or the ~~director~~Director determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inconsistent with the goal of the sampling, the ~~director~~Director may specify an analytical method. If neither case applies, Users shall use validated analytical methods or applicable sampling and analytical procedures approved by EPA.
- B. Sampling and analysis reports performed by the ~~director~~Director will be supplied to the user. The user may dispute the accuracy of the sample and provide an alternative sampling report within 21 days of receipt of the city's findings. If no alternative sample is provided within the 21-day period, it shall constitute an acknowledgement by the user that the sampling and analysis performed by the ~~director~~Director is a valid representation of the pollutants in their wastewater.
- C. Users must ensure all samples they collect to satisfy sampling requirements under this chapter are representative of the range of conditions occurring during the reporting period. Users must also ensure that, when specified, samples are collected during the specific period.
 1. Users must use properly cleaned sample containers appropriate for the sample analysis and sample collection and preservation protocols specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance.
 2. Users must obtain samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds using grab collection techniques.
 3. For certain pollutants, Users may composite multiple grab samples taken over a 24-hour period. Users may composite grab samples for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides either in the laboratory or in the

field, and may composite grab samples for volatile organics and oil & grease in the laboratory prior to analysis.

4. For all other pollutants, users must employ 24-hour time-proportional composite samplers unless the ~~director~~Director authorizes or requires an alternative sample collection method.
5. The ~~director~~Director may authorize composite samples for parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures, as appropriate.
6. The ~~director~~Director may require grab samples either in lieu of or in addition to composite sampling to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
7. In all cases, users must take care to ensure the samples are representative of their wastewater discharges.
8. Users sampling to complete baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required by SMC 13.08.610 and 13.08.630, must satisfy some specific requirements. These reports require at least four grab samples for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds. Users may composite samples prior to analysis if allowed in 13.08.691(C)(3). Where historical sampling data exists; the ~~Director~~Director may also authorize fewer samples.
9. For periodic monitoring reports, (SMC 13.08.640), the ~~director~~Director may specify the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.
10. The user shall record instantaneous and 24-hour flow (from totalizer) at the time each sample is collected, and provide said flow information to the ~~director~~Director. If a flowmeter is not available, the city will use water flow information from their records to determine corresponding load (in pounds per day).

13.08.693 Date of receipt of reports.

The ~~director~~Director will credit written reports as having been submitted on the date of the post mark when mailed through the United States Postal Service. Reports delivered in any other manner will be credited as having been submitted on the business day received.

13.08.694 Record keeping.

Users subject to reporting requirements of this chapter shall retain the below records for all monitoring required by this chapter and for any additional monitoring which could be used to satisfy minimum monitoring requirements. Users must make these records available for inspection and copying at the location of the discharge. Users must similarly maintain documentation associated with any best management practices required under authority of SMC 13.08.240(C). Monitoring records shall include at least:

- A. The time, date, and place of sampling;
- B. The sampling and preservation methods used;
- C. The person taking the sample, and persons with control of the sample prior to analysis;
- D. The person performing the analyses and the date the analysis was completed;
- E. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- F. The results of analysis.

Users are encouraged to retain quality control and quality assurance information provided by the laboratory and submit this information in routine reporting. This information also has value in the event that the sample data is called into question. For analytes for which Washington State requires use of a certified/accredited laboratory, Users must maintain the scope of accreditation for laboratories performing any analyses for them.

Users shall maintain the above records for at least three years, until any litigation concerning the user or the

city is complete, or for longer periods when the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the ~~director~~Director.

13.08.695 Certification statements.

A. The following certification statement must be signed by an authorized representative as defined by SMC 13.08.140(C) and included when submitting:

1. An industrial user survey or update to a survey to reflect changed conditions.
2. A permit (re-)application in accordance with SMC 13.08.460;
3. A dispute of any city-provided sample performed under SMC 13.08.691,
4. A baseline monitoring report under SMC 13.08.610(B)(5),
5. A report on compliance with the categorical pretreatment standard deadlines under SMC 13.08.630;
6. A periodic compliance report required by SMC 13.08.640 (A)—(D), or
7. An initial request to forego sampling of a pollutant based on SMC 13.08.640(B)(4)

"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."

B. Certification of Pollutants Not Present. Users that have an approved monitoring waiver based on SMC 13.08.640(B) must also include the following certification statement in each report. This statement certifies that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its wastestream due to activities of the user:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR _____ [specify applicable National Pretreatment Standard part(s)], I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report under SMC 13.08A.640(A)."

13.08.710 Right of entry—Inspection and sampling.

The ~~director~~Director shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this chapter and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. users shall allow the ~~director~~Director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

- A. Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the ~~director~~Director will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
- B. The ~~director~~Director shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.
- C. Users shall provide full access to the ~~director~~Director to use any monitoring facilities and utilities available or required in accordance with SMC 13.08.310 and 13.08.320 (B) and (C) to confirm that the standards or treatment required for discharge to the sewer are being met.
- D. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the ~~director~~Director and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the

user.

- E. Any unreasonable delay in allowing the ~~director~~Director full access to the user's premises and wastewater operations shall be a violation of this chapter.

13.08.720 Search warrants.

The ~~director~~Director may seek issuance of a search warrant from the Skamania County Superior Court. Such warrants may be secured when:

- A. The ~~director~~Director has been refused access or is unable to locate a representative who can authorize access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and has probable cause that a violation of this chapter is occurring on the premises;
- B. The ~~director~~Director has been denied access to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the city designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any permit or order issued hereunder; or
- C. The ~~director~~Director has cause to believe there is imminent endangerment of the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community by an activity on the premises.

13.08.810 Confidential information.

Generally, information submitted to demonstrate compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements will be freely available to the public. Users may have certain information, however, withheld as confidential if the following process is followed.

- A. When a user submits information to the ~~director~~Director, or provides information to inspectors, Users may request that specific information be maintained as confidential. Users must promptly identify the specific information in writing, and describe why the release would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets or confidential business information under applicable state or federal laws.
- B. The ~~director~~Director shall review and approve or deny such requests. When approved, the information shall not be available as public records and shall be marked confidential.
- C. All other information submitted to the ~~director~~Director and obtained from the ~~director~~Director's oversight shall be available to the public subject to the city records review policy.
- D. Information held as confidential may not be withheld from governmental agencies for uses related to the NPDES program or pretreatment program, or in enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.
- E. Federal rules prevent wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined by 40 CFR 2.302 from being recognized as confidential information.

13.08.910 Publication of users in significant noncompliance.

- A. Publishing: The ~~director~~Director must annually publish a list of the users which, at any time during the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. The list will be published in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW.
- B. Definition: The term significant noncompliance means:
 - 1. Any violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement including numerical limits, narrative standards, and prohibitions, that the ~~director~~Director determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public.

2. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to the public or to the environment, including risk of noncompliance with city's NPDES permit, or has resulted in the ~~director~~Director's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.
 3. Any violation(s), including of best management practices, which the ~~director~~Director determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program.
 4. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter taken during a rolling six-month period exceed, by any magnitude, a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits of SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260.
 5. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations, defined here as those in which 33 percent or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a rolling six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, (including instantaneous limits, as defined by SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260), multiplied by the applicable criteria. Applicable criteria are 1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH.
 6. Failure to meet, within 90 days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.
 7. Failure to provide any required report within 45 calendar days after the due date. This includes initial and periodic monitoring reports, and reports on initial compliance and on meeting compliance schedules.
 8. Failure to accurately report noncompliance.
- C. Applicability: The criteria in paragraphs 1—3 above are applicable to all users, whereas the criteria in paragraphs 4—8 are only applicable to SIUs.

13.08.920 Administrative enforcement remedies.

- A. Enforcement response plan. In administering the City's pretreatment program, the ~~director~~Director shall follow the City's approved pretreatment program procedures, including the City's enforcement response plan. The enforcement response plan is intended to ensure that enforcement is timely, proportional to the violation, and consistent with the City's treatment of similarly situated users.
- B. Progressive enforcement ladder. In response to any noncompliance with this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, order, approval, notice, directive, or other requirement imposed under this chapter, the ~~director~~Director may use one or more of the following enforcement remedies. The remedies may be applied progressively or immediately, depending on the nature, severity, duration, recurrence, and risk created by the violation:
 1. Notice of violation. The ~~director~~Director may issue a written notice of violation identifying the violation, the corrective action required, and the deadline for compliance.
 2. Administrative order. If the violation is not corrected, if the violation is repeated, or if immediate corrective action is necessary, the ~~director~~Director may issue an administrative order requiring compliance, establishing a compliance schedule, requiring monitoring or reporting, requiring pretreatment improvements, requiring cessation of prohibited discharges, or imposing other conditions necessary to protect the POTW, the public, City personnel, or the environment.
 3. Administrative fine. The ~~director~~Director may impose administrative fines or penalties authorized by this chapter, by ordinance, by resolution, or by applicable state or federal law.
 4. Suspension of service or discharge authorization. The ~~director~~Director may suspend sewer service, wastewater discharge authorization, or any wastewater discharge permit when necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents, or may present, an imminent or substantial danger to the POTW, the public, City personnel, public health, safety, welfare, or the environment, or when a user fails to comply with a notice of violation, administrative order, permit condition, or other requirement of this chapter.

5. Termination of service or permit. For continuing, repeated, significant, or willful violations, or for failure to comply with prior enforcement actions, the ~~director~~Director may terminate sewer service, revoke or terminate a wastewater discharge permit, or prohibit further discharge to the POTW, subject to any notice and appeal rights provided by this chapter or applicable law.
6. Civil remedies. The City may seek civil enforcement, including injunctive relief, recovery of costs, damages, penalties, attorney fees where authorized, abatement, collection of unpaid charges or penalties, liens, or any other civil remedy available under this chapter or applicable law.
7. Criminal remedies. The City may refer violations for criminal enforcement where authorized by this chapter or applicable law, including violations involving knowing, willful, reckless, fraudulent, or materially harmful conduct.

C. No required sequence. The enforcement remedies listed in this section are cumulative and are not exclusive. The ~~director~~Director is not required to complete each step before proceeding to a more serious remedy where the violation, history of noncompliance, risk to the POTW, threat to health or safety, or need for prompt action warrants an accelerated response.

D. Availability of enforcement response plan. Any person may review or obtain a copy of the City's enforcement response plan by contacting the ~~director~~Director or the City. The City may charge the lawful cost of copying or producing the record.

13.08.921 Notification of violation.

The ~~director~~Director may issue a written notice of violation identifying the violation, required corrective action, and deadline for compliance. Unless otherwise directed, the user must submit a written explanation and corrective action plan within 30 days. Acceptance of a plan does not waive any violation or limit further enforcement.

13.08.922 Show cause hearing.

The ~~director~~Director may require a user to appear and show cause why proposed enforcement action should not be taken. Notice must be served at least 20 days before the hearing and must describe the alleged violation, proposed action, hearing date, and user's opportunity to present information. A show cause hearing is not required before other enforcement action.

13.08.923 Administrative orders.

The ~~director~~Director may issue or enter into consent orders, compliance orders, and cease-and-desist orders requiring compliance, corrective action, pretreatment improvements, monitoring, reporting, cessation of prohibited discharges, or other measures necessary to protect the POTW, City personnel, the public, or the environment. An administrative order does not waive penalties or limit other remedies.

13.08.925 Administrative fines.

- A. The ~~director~~Director may impose an administrative fine of up to \$10,000 per violation per day for violation of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, an order, or any pretreatment standard or requirement. For monthly or long-term average limits, each day in the violation period is a separate violation.
- B. The City may recover costs of emergency response, additional monitoring, investigation, administration, and enforcement caused by the violation.
- C. In setting the fine, the ~~director~~Director may consider the nature, severity, duration, recurrence, culpability, compliance history, economic benefit of noncompliance, and risk to the POTW, public health, City personnel, or the environment.

- D. Unpaid fines and costs are delinquent 30 days after the due date and may accrue penalties, interest, and liens as authorized by this chapter and applicable law.
- E. A user may request reconsideration in writing within 15 working days after notice of the fine. The ~~director~~Director may affirm, reduce, or withdraw the fine. Payment of the fine may be required as a condition of reconsideration unless waived by the ~~director~~Director. 13.08.926 Emergency discontinuance of service.
- A. The ~~director~~Director may immediately and effectively halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the POTW which reasonably appear to present an imminent endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. In such cases, the ~~director~~Director will provide the user advance notice if possible, but shall not delay a response to imminent endangerment.
- B. The ~~director~~Director may halt or prevent any discharge to the POTW which presents or may present an endangerment to the environment, including risk of noncompliance with city's NPDES permit, or which threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW (including the collection system and pump stations). In such cases, the ~~director~~Director shall attempt to provide not only notice to the affected user(s), but the opportunity to respond.
- C. Any user causing the ~~director~~Director to exercise the emergency authorities provided for under this section shall be responsible for reimbursement of all related costs to the city.

13.08.927 Emergency suspensions.

The ~~director~~Director may immediately suspend a user's discharge (or threatened discharge) when it reasonably appears to present a substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons. In such cases, the ~~director~~Director will first provide informal notice to the user. The ~~director~~Director may also immediately suspend a user's discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or which presents, or may present, a danger to the environment.

- A. Any user notified of a suspension of its discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution. If a user fails to immediately comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the ~~director~~Director may take such steps as deemed necessary to protect the public and its interest in the sewer system. Remedies available to the ~~director~~Director include immediately severing the sewer connection, at the users expense, turning off pump stations downstream of the user, and partnering with law enforcement. The ~~director~~Director may not allow the user to recommence its discharge until the user has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the ~~director~~Director that the situation warranting the suspension has been properly addressed and any proposed Termination proceeding has been resolved.
- B. A user that is responsible, in whole or in part, for any discharge presenting imminent endangerment shall submit a detailed written statement, describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence. Users shall submit this report to the ~~director~~Director prior to the date of any show cause or termination hearing under SMC 13.08.923 and 13.08.928.

Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

13.08.928 Termination of discharge.

Any user who violates the following conditions is subject to having the privilege of discharging to the public sewer system withdrawn:

- A. Discharge of non-domestic wastewater without a permit, including:
 1. Where the appropriate permit has not been requested;
 2. Where the appropriate permit has not yet been issued; or

3. Where the permit has been denied or revoked based on the provisions of SMC 13.08.560 (Permit Revocation).
- B. Violation of permit terms and conditions including:
 - a. Exceeding any permit limit;
 - b. Failing to meet other pretreatment standards or requirements;
 - c. Violating any prohibition; or
 - d. Failing to properly monitor and report discharges or changed conditions.
- C. Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; (whether subject to a permit or not); or
- D. Violation of the pretreatment standards and requirements in SMC 13.08.210 through 13.08.260, including failure to satisfy industrial user survey requirements.

When the ~~director~~Director determines this remedy is necessary and appropriate to fulfill the intentions of this chapter, such user will be notified of the proposed termination of its discharge and be offered an opportunity to show cause under SMC 13.08.923 why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the ~~director~~Director shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

13.08.931 Injunctive relief.

The ~~director~~Director may seek injunctive relief when a user has violated, or continues to violate a provision of this chapter, including a pretreatment standard or requirement, or a permit or order issued hereunder. In such cases, the ~~director~~Director may petition the Superior Court of Skamania County through the city's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this chapter on activities of the user. The ~~director~~Director may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the user to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

13.08.932 Civil penalties.

- A. A user which has violated, or continues to violate a provision of this chapter, including a pretreatment standard or requirement, or a permit or order issued hereunder shall be liable to the city for a maximum civil penalty of \$10,000.00 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. The ~~director~~Director may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with any emergency response, enforcement activities, additional monitoring and oversight, and costs of any actual damages to the city.
- C. In determining the amount of civil liability, the court shall take into account all relevant circumstances. The ~~director~~Director shall provide the court a recommended civil penalty amount, and its basis. This basis shall address, as available, the extent of harm caused, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained, the timing of users actions and responses, corrective actions by the user, and the user's compliance history. The ~~director~~Director will provide the range of penalty amounts its enforcement response plan suggests if it addresses the situation and provides such guidance. The ~~director~~Director will provide any other facts the court requests, or the ~~director~~Director believes important for the court to have to render a just determination.
- D. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, any other action the ~~director~~Director may take to resolve noncompliance by a user.

13.08.933 Criminal prosecution.

A. Gross misdemeanor. Any user who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, an order issued under this chapter, or any applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

B. Injury or property damage. Any user who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the POTW that causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. This penalty is in addition to any other criminal charge, civil action, administrative remedy, or judicial remedy available under federal, state, or local law.

C. False statements and tampering. Any user who knowingly makes a false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter, a wastewater discharge permit, or an 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 guilty of a gross misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 364 days, or both. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

D. Repeat violations. A prior conviction under this section may be considered by the court in imposing any sentence authorized by law.

13.08.934 Remedies nonexclusive.

All remedies under this chapter are cumulative and may be used separately or together unless prohibited by law.

13.08.941 Penalties for late reports.

The ~~director~~Director may assess a penalty of \$50.00 to any user for each day that a report required by this chapter, a permit or order issued hereunder is late. Penalties accrue beginning the fifth day after the report is due. The ~~director~~Director's actions to collect late reporting penalties shall not limit the ~~director~~Director's authority to initiate any other enforcement action.

13.08.942 Performance bonds.

The ~~director~~Director may require a satisfactory bond, payable to the city, in a sum not to exceed a value determined by the ~~director~~Director as necessary to assure the User will achieve consistent compliance with this chapter. The ~~director~~Director may require this bond as an enforcement response or as a prerequisite to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit. Any user who has failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, a previous permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement may be subject to this requirement. This bond may also be required of any category of user which has led to public burdens in the past regardless of the compliance history of the particular user. The city may use this bond to pay any fees, costs, or penalties assessed to the User whenever the Users account is in arrears for over 30 days. This includes the costs of cleanup of the site if the user goes out of business, sells the business to a person that does not first assume the bond, or goes bankrupt. Users may petition the ~~director~~Director to convert their performance bond to a requirement to provide liability insurance, or to forego any such safeguard based on their performance. User may petition no more frequently than once in any twelve-month period.

13.08.943 Liability insurance.

The ~~director~~Director may require any user to provide insurance if they previously failed to comply with any provision of this chapter, a previous permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or

requirement. The ~~director~~Director may also require users in businesses which historically have left a public burden to clean up pollution to obtain this insurance, regardless of their compliance history. In such cases, Users must provide proof that the insurance is sufficient to cover any liabilities incurred under this chapter, including the cost of damages to the POTW and the environment caused by the user. The ~~director~~Director may require users to provide the proof of such insurance either in response to non-compliance or prior to issuing or reissuing a wastewater discharge permit.

13.08.944 Payment of outstanding fees and penalties.

The ~~director~~Director may decline to issue or reissue a wastewater discharge permit to any user who has failed to pay any outstanding fees, fines or penalties incurred as a result of any provision of this chapter, a previous permit or order issued hereunder.

13.08.945 Water supply severance.

The ~~director~~Director may order water service to a user severed whenever a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this chapter, a permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement. Users wishing to restore their service must first demonstrate their ability to comply with this chapter and pay the related costs of this action.

13.08.946 Public nuisances.

A violation of any provision of this chapter or a permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be corrected or abated as directed by the ~~director~~Director. Any person(s) creating a public nuisance shall be subject to the provisions of SMC 8.60 governing such nuisances, including reimbursing the city for any costs incurred in removing, abating, or remedying said nuisance.

13.08.951 Upset.

- A. For the purposes of this section, "upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the user. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to punitive actions in response to noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards (SMC 13.08.220 and SMC 13.08.230), but not local limits (SMC 13.08.240) when the requirements of paragraph (C), below, are met.
- C. A user who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 1. An upset occurred and the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
 2. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workman-like manner and was in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures.
 3. Where the upset involved reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility (e.g. a power failure), the User controlled production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards until the facility was restored or an alternative method of treatment was provided.
 4. The user submitted the following information to the ~~director~~Director within 24 hours of becoming aware of the upset. When initially provided orally, the User must have provided a written report within five days:
 - a. A description of the indirect discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - c. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- D. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- E. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.

a)

13.08.953 Bypass.

- A. For the purposes of this section,
 - 1. Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a user's treatment facility.
 - 2. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- B. A user may allow a bypass to occur if it does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated and is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
- C. Any other bypass must meet the following requirements:
 - 1. Users knowing in advance of the need for a bypass must submit prior notice to the ~~director~~Director, at least ten days before the bypass wherever possible.
 - 2. Users must tell the ~~director~~Director of any unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards within 24 hours of becoming aware of the bypass. Users must provide a written follow-up report within five days. The ~~director~~Director may waive the written report if the oral report was timely and complete. Unless waived, the written report must contain:
 - a. A description of the bypass (volume, pollutants, etc.).
 - b. What caused the bypass.
 - c. When, specifically, the bypass started and ended.
 - d. When the bypass is expected to stop (if ongoing).
 - e. What steps the User has taken or plans to take to reduce, eliminate, and prevent the bypass from reoccurring.
- D. Bypass.
 - 1. Bypass is prohibited, and the ~~director~~Director may take an enforcement action against a user for a bypass, unless:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - c. The user submitted notices as required under paragraph (C) of this section.
 - 2. The ~~director~~Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the ~~director~~Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in paragraph (D)(1) of this section.

13.08.961 Pretreatment charges and fees.

The city may adopt reasonable fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the city's pretreatment program which may include:

- A. Fees for wastewater discharge permit applications including the cost of processing such applications;
- B. Fees for monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures including the cost of collection and analyzing a user's discharge, and reviewing monitoring reports submitted by users;
- C. Fees for reviewing and responding to accidental discharge procedures and construction;

- D. Fees for filing appeals;
- E. Fees to recover administrative and legal costs associated with the enforcement activity taken by the ~~director~~Director to address IU noncompliance; and
- F. Other fees as the city may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained herein. These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this chapter and are separate from all other fees, fines, and penalties chargeable by the city.

13.08.999 Severability

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter is held invalid or unconstitutional, that decision does not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter.

**CITY OF STEVENSON
ORDINANCE NO. 2026-_____**

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE REVISED AND UPDATED CITY OF STEVENSON ENGINEERING STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, CHAPTERS 1 THROUGH 6; REPEALING AND REPLACING INCONSISTENT PRIOR VERSIONS; PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATION, TRANSITION, SEVERABILITY, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, The City of Stevenson is a Washington code city organized under the mayor-council plan of government, and the City Council possesses broad authority under RCW 35A.11.020 and RCW 35A.12.190 to regulate municipal affairs, provide utility and public works services, and protect public health, safety, and welfare;

WHEREAS, The City owns, operates, regulates, and maintains public streets, water facilities, wastewater facilities, storm drainage facilities, and other public infrastructure, and reviews public and private improvements that connect to, affect, or may be accepted into City systems;

WHEREAS, The Stevenson Municipal Code requires public improvements and utility work to comply with City standards and regulations, and the City has historically adopted and maintained Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction governing planning, design, construction, inspection, acceptance, and maintenance of public and private improvements;

WHEREAS, The City Engineer and Public Works Department have completed a comprehensive review and update of the Engineering Standards to clarify requirements, address gaps and ambiguities, reflect current engineering and public works practices, promote accessibility and resilient infrastructure, and provide consistent direction to property owners, developers, design professionals, contractors, City staff, and the public;

WHEREAS, The revised Engineering Standards consist of Chapter 1, General Planning, Design, and Approval Requirements; Chapter 2, Land Altering Activities; Chapter 3, Streets; Chapter 4, Storm Drainage; Chapter 5, Water; and Chapter 6, Wastewater;

WHEREAS, The revised Engineering Standards establish minimum requirements intended to protect and promote public health, safety, accessibility, environmental protection, orderly development, reliable utility service, and the long-term integrity and maintainability of City infrastructure;

WHEREAS, RCW 35A.12.140 authorizes a code city to adopt by ordinance and by reference a city code or standard code of technical regulations, provided that a copy is filed with the City Clerk for public examination while under consideration and after adoption;

WHEREAS, A complete copy of the proposed 2026 Engineering Standards has been made available for examination by the public in the office of the City Clerk and through the City's public meeting materials prior to Council action; and;

WHEREAS, After review and consideration, the City Council finds that adoption of the 2026 Engineering Standards is consistent with applicable law and is necessary and appropriate to promote the health, safety, accessibility, welfare, and orderly development of the City.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON,
WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Adoption by Reference.

Pursuant to RCW 35A.12.140, the City of Stevenson hereby adopts by reference the revised and updated City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction, 2026 Edition, consisting of Chapters 1 through 6 identified in Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference as though fully set forth. The complete text of the adopted Engineering Standards shall be maintained with the original of this Ordinance in the office of the City Clerk.

Section 2. Supersession; Prior Standards; Standard Details.

- A. The 2026 Engineering Standards supersede and replace all prior versions of the corresponding planning and design chapters of the City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction to the extent of any inconsistency.
- B. City standard details, standard drawings, specifications, policies, and other technical documents that are not expressly included in or replaced by Exhibit A remain in effect unless and until separately amended, replaced, or repealed by authorized City action.
- C. Any ordinance or resolution previously adopting or amending a corresponding provision of the prior Engineering Standards is superseded only to the extent that the prior provision is replaced by the 2026 Engineering Standards. All other portions of such ordinances and resolutions remain in effect.

Section 3. Applicability and Transition.

- A. The 2026 Engineering Standards shall apply to applications, engineering plans, permit submittals, plan revisions, and construction work submitted or initiated on or after the effective date of this Ordinance, except to the extent a different standard is required by applicable law, a final and binding project approval, a development agreement, or a legally vested right.
- B. Nothing in this Ordinance is intended to impair a vested right recognized under Washington law. A project with valid, unexpired approvals may continue under the standards applicable to those approvals unless the applicant elects to use the 2026 Engineering Standards, the project is materially revised, or application of a current requirement is necessary to comply with controlling law or an immediate public health or safety requirement.
- C. The City Engineer may require reasonable coordination, transition measures, or updated details where necessary to integrate previously approved work with City systems and infrastructure constructed under the 2026 Engineering Standards.

Section 4. Administration; Interpretations; Limited Technical Corrections.

- A. The City Engineer, Public Works Director, and their authorized designees are authorized and directed to administer, interpret, and implement the 2026 Engineering Standards in connection with development review, engineering review, permitting, construction inspection, utility coordination, project acceptance, and City public works activities.
- B. Project-specific modifications may be considered and decided in accordance with the modification process stated in the 2026 Engineering Standards and other applicable City law. No modification shall waive a requirement imposed by federal or state law or the Stevenson Municipal Code.

C. The City Engineer may approve and publish nonsubstantive technical corrections, including correction of typographical errors, internal cross-references, formatting, drafting inconsistencies, and updated references to successor editions of technical publications when the update does not materially change a regulatory requirement. Any substantive policy change, new material requirement, or comprehensive revision shall be presented to the City Council for adoption by ordinance or other legally authorized action.

Section 5. Rules of Construction and Conflicts.

The 2026 Engineering Standards shall be construed to give effect to applicable federal and state law and the Stevenson Municipal Code. Notwithstanding any contrary statement within the Engineering Standards, controlling federal or state law, the Stevenson Municipal Code, and duly adopted City ordinances prevail over an inconsistent provision of the Engineering Standards. Project-specific permits, final land use decisions, development agreements, and conditions of approval govern to the extent authorized by law. Where two applicable technical requirements do not directly conflict, the more protective or stringent requirement may be applied when reasonably necessary to protect public health, safety, accessibility, the environment, or City infrastructure.

Section 6. Filing and Public Availability.

At least one complete copy of the 2026 Engineering Standards shall remain filed in the office of the City Clerk for public use and examination as required by RCW 35A.12.140. City staff are authorized to publish the Engineering Standards on the City's website, distribute them electronically, and make them available for public inspection and use. Administrative formatting, pagination, bookmarks, hyperlinks, and document-accessibility features may be added without further Council action, provided the substantive requirements are not changed.

Section 7. Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or application of this Ordinance or the 2026 Engineering Standards is held invalid or unenforceable, the remainder shall not be affected and shall continue in full force and effect to the extent capable of being given effect.

Section 8. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall be published in the City's official newspaper as required by law and shall take effect five (5) days after the date of publication.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Stevenson, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 16th day of July, 2026.

CITY OF STEVENSON

ATTEST:

Jenny Taylor, Mayor

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Robert C. Muth, City Attorney

EXHIBIT A
CITY OF STEVENSON ENGINEERING STANDARDS
FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION
2026 EDITION

The Engineering Standards approved/adopted by this action consist of the following chapters, each dated or issued as part of the City's 2026 comprehensive update, and are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein:

Chapter	Title
Chapter 1	General Planning, Design, and Approval Requirements
Chapter 2	Land Altering Activities
Chapter 3	Streets
Chapter 4	Storm Drainage
Chapter 5	Water
Chapter 6	Wastewater

Clerk's Note: The full text of the six chapters shall be maintained with the original adopting action and made available for public inspection at City Hall and through the City's public records and website systems, as applicable.

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PLANNING, DESIGN, AND APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS

1.00 Requirements for Public and Private Improvements

A. General

The purpose of these standards is to define requirements for the design and construction of public and private improvements to serve new and future developments. These include street, bikeway/multi-use trails, drainage, water, and sanitary sewer improvements as required by the development review process, City Ordinance, and other City policies adopted by the City Council. Where not governed by building or other codes, standards for site grading, erosion control, parking lot and driveway construction, and other infrastructure on private property shall be governed by these standards for the purposes of design and inspection. No such work shall commence prior to City approval of the construction plans. Designs submitted shall be stamped by a registered Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington.

All public improvements and private streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and driveways shall be designed and constructed according to the most recent edition of the *ADA Standards for Accessible Design* and the *Public Right of Way Accessibility Guidelines* in such a manner as to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities as per the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. This includes providing curb ramps at intersections with pedestrian crosswalks to allow a smooth transition between street and sidewalk elevations.

The *Washington State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications* including their most recent revisions are hereby adopted and incorporated as part of this document by reference except as modified herein.

B. Shortened Designation

These City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works shall be cited routinely in the text as the "Standards".

C. Applicability

These Standards shall govern all new construction and upgrading of facilities both in the right-of-way and on private property for: transportation related facilities; storm drainage facilities and stream channel improvements; sewer and water improvements; and park, recreation, and open space facilities used by the public.

D. Requirements for Public Welfare

It is the purpose of these standards to provide for and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the general public, and not create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of these standards.

The Standards established by this Chapter are intended to represent the minimum design standards. Compliance with these Standards does not relieve the designer of the responsibility to apply sound professional judgment to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. Additionally, since these are minimum standards, special site conditions and environmental constraints may require a greater level of protection than would normally be required under these Standards. The designer must apply these Standards bearing in mind these constraints.

E. Two-year Maintenance Surety Bond Requirement

The developer is required to provide a maintenance bond for a minimum of 20% of the full cost of construction for all public improvements and any private improvements that directly connect to or otherwise effect City utilities for a period of two (2) years after acceptance of the project, which will not be released without written approval by the City. The developer shall provide from their contractor an itemized cost worksheet. The contractor shall use State Prevailing Wage costs to develop estimate. The Contractor shall place the following note on the worksheet; "To the best of my knowledge the itemized quantities and cost included herein are an accurate account of the full cost of construction to be provided as required to meet the City's Maintenance Bond requirement".

For multi-phased developments where public access road(s) was (were) built and accepted for an earlier phase, and where the access road(s) will serve as construction access for future phase(s), the City will request the developer and their contractor to extend the surety bond for such access road(s) until such time a second access road is built for the development, or until all phases are completed. The surety bond period will then be extended for two years after completion and construction acceptance of the public and private improvements of that final phase. Its release is subject to final inspection and acceptance by the City, or acceptance of repairs requested by the City as part of the maintenance bond inspection prior to the expiration of the bond.

F. Requirement for Street Utility Extension to Limits of Property

Public streets, bikeways/multi-purpose trails, water mains, sanitary sewer mains, and storm sewer mains shall be extended through and to the extremes of the property being developed for extension to future development as determined by the City. The developer shall not be reimbursed for utility extensions to the limits of the property being served. If a utility line must be oversized to serve the ultimate tributary area beyond the proposed development, the developer may request compensation for over sizing as authorized by Stevenson Municipal Code. Such requests shall be in writing and shall be made to the City Engineer.

G. City Acceptance Process- Planned Unit Developments (PUD) and Subdivisions

Various permits required for completion and occupancy of any home within a PUD or subdivision must meet the requirements listed herein. These requirements are in addition to any requirements of the City Building or Community Development departments.

1) Model Home Permits

The following requirements shall be met before the issuance of any building permit.

- a. The lot on which the home is to be constructed shall have either property corner pins or a building pad survey.
- b. At a minimum, 20-foot gravel roads shall be installed from a paved public street to the lot on which the home is to be constructed.
- c. Street signage must be installed from an existing public street to the lot on which the home is to be constructed.
- d. If the final plat for the subdivision has not been recorded, the subdivision shall display temporary signage that clearly indicates the original property address prior to subdivision. If the property had no situs address, prominent signage with the subdivision name shall be installed to assist emergency services in locating the property in the event of an emergency.
- e. An active fire hydrant must be located within 500 feet of any combustible construction.

2) Building Permits

The following requirements shall be met before the issuance of any building permit other than a model home permit.

- a. All requirements listed in Section G.1 above.
- b. The subdivision Final Plat must be recorded.
- c. If a performance bond is used to defer public improvements for the Final Plat process, all public improvements must be in place and accepted by the City prior to issuance of any Certificates of Occupancy, including temporary.

3) Water Meter issuance

The following requirements shall be met prior to issuance of a water meter for a single-family residence the following requirements shall be met.

- a. Inspection approval of all water lines, including pressure testing and bacterial tests.
- b. Inspection approval of all meter boxes and meter setters.

4) Acceptance and Final Occupancy

The following requirements shall be met prior to final occupancy of any building within a PUD or subdivision, or phase thereof.

- a. All requirements listed in Sections G.1 through G.3 above.
- b. All required inspections are completed through the inspection checklist.
- c. A maintenance bond for 20% of the cost of all public and private improvements.
- d. Approved as-built drawings and files shall be submitted.
- e. Copies of recorded deeds for all dedicated public assets.

1.01 Precedence of Documents

If there is a conflict between approval documents, the document highest in precedence shall control. The precedence shall be:

First: Permits from other agencies or jurisdictions, as may be required by law.

Second: Notice of Decision and Final Order Conditions of Approval, and project specific Development Agreements.

Third: City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction.

Fourth: City of Stevenson Ordinances (Stevenson Municipal Code).

Fifth: Plans and details prepared by the design engineer and approved by the City.

Sixth: American Public Works Association / Washington State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, latest edition.

Seventh: Reference specifications.

Supplemental written agreements and approved revisions to plans and specifications by the appropriate jurisdictions will take precedence over documents listed above. Detailed plans shall have precedence over general plans. In any event, the determination of the City Engineer shall be final.

1.02 Abbreviations and Definitions

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
AC	Asphaltic Concrete
ACI	American Concrete Institute

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APWA	American Public Works Association
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
Best Management Practice (BMP)	The schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices, that when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to waters.
Bicycle Facilities	A general term denoting improvements and provisions which accommodate or encourage bicycling, including parking facilities, maps, signs, pathways, bike lanes, widened sidewalks, bikeways and shared roadways designated for bicycle use.
Bicycle Lane (Bike Lane)	A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists
Bicycle Path (Off-Street Pathway)	A paved pathway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier within an independent right-of-way
Bicycle Route (Bike Route)	A segment of a system of bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and informational markers, with or without a specific bicycle route number or as designated on a bicycle map, brochure or guidebook
Bikeway	Any road, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes
CBE	Crushed base equivalent (CBE) is the number that directly relates the traffic coefficient to the required number of inches of rock for street structural sections
CBR	California Bearing Ratio
City	City of Stevenson with the City Engineer or designee as the lead contact person
City Engineer	City of Stevenson's consulting or staff city engineer having authority specified in State law or City ordinances, or their designated representative
Contractor	The agent of the developer completing the construction activities associated with a given project
Contractor's Equipment	The phrase "Contractor's Equipment" shall include all items of materials or equipment remaining in the contractor's ownership and removed from the site upon completion of the project
DAHP	The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Developer	The owner and/or their agent responsible for a given project
Director	City of Stevenson's Public Works Director, or their designated representative
Engineer	The City Engineer
Engineering Acceptance	Acceptance of ownership of donated assets by the City. Initiates the two-year maintenance period for the developer.
Engineering Standards	The latest edition of the "City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction".
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Equipment	The machinery, accessories, appurtenances and manufactured articles to be furnished and/or installed under the Project
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
IE	Invert Elevation
Intersection	Refers to the area jointed by two (2) or more roads intersecting. For approaches of a continuous street at an acute curve or some other angle point with different street names
Item	A convenient subdivision of work under these specifications, as herein separately described
Material(s)	These words shall be construed to embrace machinery, manufactured articles, materials of construction (fabricated or otherwise) and any other classes of material to be furnished in connection with the project
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
Or Equal	Any manufactured article, material, method, or work which, in the opinion of the Engineer, is equally desirable or suitable for the purposes intended in these specifications and contract, as compared with similar articles specifically mentioned herein
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Parking Lot	Paved surfaces on private property intended for the movement and storage of vehicles
Plans	The plans shall mean all official drawings or reproductions of drawings made or to be made pertaining to the work provided for in the contract, or to any structure connected therewith
Private Improvements	Any improvements that will be owned and/or maintained in common by a future Homeowner's Association, Business Association, lot owners, or tenants (i.e. are not publicly owned)
Project	The structure or improvement to be constructed in whole or in part through the performance of the contract
PRV	Pressure Reducing Valve
Sidewalk	The portion of a street designed for preferential or exclusive use by pedestrians

Specifications	The specifications shall mean the prescribed directions, requirements, explanations, terms and provisions pertaining to the various features of the work to be done, or manner and method of performance, and the manner and method of measurements and payments. They also include directions, requirements, and explanations as set forth on the plans
Standards	City of Stevenson Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction, Volume 1, 2, and 3 latest edition
Standard Details	The latest edition of the City of Stevenson's standard details for public works construction.
Standard Specifications	The latest edition of the "Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction" as published by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association
Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW)	A manual, as prepared by the Washington State Department of Ecology, that contains BMPs to prevent, control or treat pollution in stormwater and reduce other stormwater-related impacts to waters. The SWMMWW is intended to provide guidance on measures necessary in Western Washington to control the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment.
Street	A public way which affords the principal means of access to abutting property
Traffic Coefficient	A number used in determining the structural section of a street
Trail	In the context of the Standards - "Trail" is synonymous with Multi-use Path (off-street pathway)
UL	Underwriter's Laboratory
WSDOT	The Washington State Department of Transportation
Wetlands	Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Identification and delineation of jurisdictional wetlands and wetland boundaries shall be done by a qualified biologist using applicable State and Federal guidelines.
Words and Phrases	Whenever the words, "as directed", "as required", "as permitted", or words of like effect are used, it shall be understood that the direction, requirement or permission of the Owner and Engineer is intended. The words, "sufficient", "necessary", "proper", and the like shall mean sufficient, necessary or proper in the judgment of the Owner and Engineer. The words, "approved", "acceptable", "satisfactory", or words of like import shall mean approved by or acceptable to the Owner and Engineer

document.

1.04 General Requirements for Utility Extensions (Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, Water)

- A. When extension of the existing utility system for service is required, the developer shall submit site and improvement plans, utility design plans and design review and administration fees. The utility design plans shall be prepared and submitted as described in these Standards.
- B. Easements for the utility system shall be prepared by a surveyor or engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington. The easement shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to acceptance. All public utility easements shall be a minimum of 15 feet wide unless otherwise noted in these standards or required by the City Engineer. Width and location of private utility easements shall be determined by the City Engineer or the Building Official as appropriate.
- C. Upon final completion and final inspection approval, Public Works will issue a letter of "Engineering Acceptance" to the developer indicating acceptance by the City of the developer extension. The two-year maintenance period for all developer constructed improvements begins on the date of Engineering Acceptance.
- D. The developer shall have a surveyor licensed in the State of Washington provide final as-built elevations of manhole inverts and tops, gravity pipe grades, and utility locations. All elevations shall be on NAVD 88 datum.

1.05 Submittal Requirements

A. General

The following documents shall be submitted for engineering review:

- Design Plans for all streets, stormwater facilities, sanitary sewer utilities, and water utilities
- Grading Plans
- Erosion Control Plans
- Lighting Plans to include details sheet and a photometric analysis
- Transportation Plans that including pedestrian and vehicular circulation paths
- Landscape Plans
- Any "condition(s) of approval" items required prior to engineering approval, in the Land Use Notice of Decision.
- Stormwater Technical Information Report, including all model outputs
- For resubmittals, a response to the comments that addresses each City comment from a prior review

B. Transportation/Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA)

A TIA will be required if the project generates more than 10 p.m. peak hour trips or more than 100 daily trips. The TIA shall evaluate surrounding roadways and intersections and any improvements found to be necessary will be required to be completed. The applicant's traffic engineering should submit a scoping memo to the City Engineer with a proposed scoping of the TIA. Work should not proceed on a TIA without the approval or modification of the TIA scope by the City Engineer.

1.06 General Requirements for Engineering Plans

A. Design Plan Format

- 1) The plans shall be submitted in PDF format, with standard print sizes of 22-inch x 34-inch or 24-inch x 36-inch sheets. Plans of any other size will not be reviewed or accepted without prior written approval from the City Engineer.
 - 2) All sheets shall have a 1.5-inch x 3.0-inch blank space in the upper right-hand corner for batch stamping of plans by the City.
 - 3) Title/Cover sheet to include project name, vicinity map, name and mailing address of developer/owner and engineering firm, general notes, notice to excavators, sheet index, and a signature block. Vicinity maps shall show the location of the project in respect to the nearest major street intersection.
 - 4) A north arrow shall be shown on each plan view sheet of the plans and adjacent to any other drawing which is not oriented the same as other drawings on the sheet.
 - 5) Copies of each applicable City Standard Detail - Reference each City Standard Drawing by number on the plan sheets.
 - 6) The scale shall be 1-inch = 10 feet, 20 feet, 30 feet, 40 feet, or 50 feet horizontally for all drawings and shall be 1-inch = 2 feet, 3 feet, 4 feet, 5 feet, or 10 feet vertically. Scale shall be shown with north arrow. A different scale may be used on structural details.
 - 7) Letter size shall not be smaller than 0.12 of an inch high on full-size plan sheets.
 - 8) The location and elevation of a National Geodetic Survey, United States Geological Survey, Skamania County, or City of Stevenson bench mark shall be referenced on the plans. The datum shall be on NAVD 88 datum (vertical) and NAD 83 (2011) (horizontal). No other datum shall be used without permission of the City Engineer. Temporary control bench marks and elevations shall also be shown on the plans.
 - 9) A title block shall appear on each sheet of the plan set and shall be placed in the lower right-hand corner of the sheet, across the bottom edge of the sheet, or across the right-hand edge of the sheet. The title block shall include the names of the project, the engineering firm, the owner, the sheet title, and the sheet number.
 - 10) The seal of the registered Washington Professional Engineer responsible for preparation of the plans shall appear on each sheet.
 - 11) The description and date of all revisions to the plans shall be shown on each sheet affected and shall be approved and dated by the registered Professional Engineer of record as evidenced by an original signature or initial. The location of all revisions on each plan sheet shall be clearly identified through the use of "clouds", triangles or some other visible feature.
 - 12) Through use of standard drafting symbols, indicate the location and direction of view for all sections.
- B. Site Development Plans shall be organized as follows:
- 1) Title sheet.
 - 2) Approved preliminary plat or approved site plan.
 - 3) Existing Conditions Plan - A topographic survey be performed on and within 100 feet of the site and is to include, but not limited to the following; topography at 2 foot contour interval, contours shall be labeled with elevations at ten foot interval; watercourses (intermittent creek, streams, Rivers, etc.) and areas prone to flooding; FEMA designated floodplains and floodway; designated Shoreline areas; water bodies and known wetlands, wetland delineated boundaries and buffers; unstable slopes and landslide hazard areas; significant habitat areas and buffers; significant historic sites; layout and dimensions of

- all existing (parent) parcels; location of adjacent property lines; location of any existing building(s) on the site; location and width of existing easements for access, drainage, utilities, etc.; name, location, width of existing right-of-way, centerline and right-of-way radius of existing roadways that abut the site; name, location, width and surface material (e.g. gravel, asphalt or concrete) of roadways and easements (private and public); location and width of existing driveways and those driveways across the street; location and width of existing pedestrian and bicycle facilities on and within 100 feet of the site; location and direction to nearest fire hydrant; and location of existing sewage disposal systems and wells on site and within 100 feet of the site (as available from the city or health district). This sheet shall also note the source of information, date of field work, datum and benchmarks, and location of original document.
- 4) Grading and erosion control plan with maximum existing and proposed contour intervals of 2 feet. The extent and limits of sensitive lands and buffers, as defined by the City Municipal Code shall be delineated on this sheet.
 - 5) Street and storm sewer, showing existing and finished contours at 2-foot intervals. Storm sewer information may be included on water and sewer sheets where practical. In all cases, all proposed utilities shall be shown on each utility sheet, although notes and call-outs may be segregated per individual sheet.
 - 6) Street and storm sewer profiles showing vertical curve information and stormwater invert and rim elevations. Sanitary sewer, water and other private utilities shall be shown for reference including crossings within profiles.
 - 7) Stormwater detention facility plan, sections, details and calculations showing cell and pond volumes and critical storm elevations of the Water Quality, 2-yr, 10-yr and 100-yr modeled storm events.
 - 8) Sanitary sewer and water plan sheets, including services, valve, and fire hydrant locations. Sanitary sewer and water plan sheets may be separate if needed for clarity or where required by the City Engineer.
 - 9) Water and sewer profiles showing locations of water air releases and invert and rim elevations of sanitary sewer pipes. Sanitary sewer and water profile sheets may be separate if needed for clarity or where required by the City Engineer. Storm sewer and other private utilities shall be shown for reference including crossings within profiles.
 - 10) Landscape plan including plants, trees, sidewalks, bikeways, trails, driveways, retaining walls, irrigation, and lighting, outside of parks and trail facilities. Streetlight, signage and water meter locations shall be shown for conflict identification.
 - 11) Lighting and Photometric plans shall be designed by a licensed electrical engineer or electrician. Plans shall call out street light locations, spacing, and type of luminaires.
 - 12) Signage and striping plan showing locations and types of street signage and striping. This plan may be included on other sheets provided that it is legible.
 - 13) Parks, Trails, and Recreation plans including trails, playgrounds, amenities and fixtures, signage, landscaping, and maintenance and safety requirements.

1.07 Requirements for Traffic Control Plans

A. General Requirements

- 1) Site specific Traffic Control Plans are required to be included in Final Engineering submittals when planned work will occur within existing roads. The plans will be used to prove construction feasibility and identify other potential risks or concerns with adjacent

developments, improvements, projects or safety.

- 2) Traffic Control Plans shall include:
 - a. Information on roadway speeds, widths, and tapers
 - b. Information on detours and durations
 - c. Information for pedestrian and bicyclist routing through or around the construction zone
- 3) City Engineer has authority to waive or modify requirements regarding traffic control for this section.
- 4) Applicant may request a deferred Traffic Control Plan submittal to the City Engineer. If approved, all Traffic Control Plans shall be submitted, reviewed and approved prior to the Pre-Construction meeting.

B. Requests for Lane or Road Closures

- 1) Planned work in the public right-of-way requires an encroachment permit (non-City projects) or approval by the City Engineer (City projects).
- 2) Requests for single lane closures of less than 24 consecutive hours may be subject to work hour restrictions.
- 3) Requests for full road closures require approval of both the City Engineer and the City Administrator.
- 4) All requests must be made at least three (3) weeks prior to the planned closure in order for the City to convene to develop a plan with appropriate notice to all affected agencies.

1.08 Requirements for Public and Private Street Improvement Plans

A. Plan Views shall show the following:

- 1) Right-of-Way, property, tract, and easement lines (existing and proposed). Tract naming shall be consistent with the naming on the preliminary plat or preliminary site plan.
- 2) Subdivision name, lot numbers, street names, and other identifying labels. Lot numbering shall be consistent with the approved preliminary plat. Subdivision and street names are subject to review and approval of the City Community Development Director.
- 3) Location and stationing of existing and proposed street center lines and curb faces.
- 4) Horizontal alignment and curve data of street center lines and curb returns.
- 5) Existing underground utilities and trees over 6-inches in diameter within and extending 50 feet beyond the construction limits.
- 6) Location of existing buildings, wells, septic tanks, drain fields, fuel tanks, and any other buried structures.
- 7) Match lines with sheet number references.
- 8) Street stationing to be noted at a minimum of 100-foot intervals.
- 9) Top of curb elevations along curb returns at quarter-delta's, and at 100-foot stations.
- 10) Location of the low points of street grades and curb returns.
- 11) Sidewalk locations. This shall include ramps, transitions in location or width, and relationship with driveways.

- 12) Crown lines along portions of streets transitional from one typical section to another.
- 13) Center line stationing of all intersecting streets.
- 14) Location and description of existing survey monuments, including but not limited to: section corners, quarter corners, donation land claim corners, and City bench marks.
- 15) Location of proposed street intersection monument boxes.
- 16) FEMA designated 100-year flood plains and flood ways, or areas of flooding during a 100-year storm event.
- 17) Wetland areas and storm water quality undisturbed corridors (buffer strips).
- 18) Legend.
- 19) Any additional information that the City Engineer deems necessary.

B. Profile Views shall show the following:

- 1) Stationing, elevations, vertical curve data (including curve k factors), and slopes for center of streets or top of curbs. For off-set or superelevation cross-sections, both curbs shall be profiled. Where curbs are not to be constructed, center line of street and ditch inverts shall be shown.
- 2) Original ground along the center line and if necessary, at the edges of the right-of-way if grade differences are significant.
- 3) Center line, top of curb or edge of pavement, and gutter flow lines of existing streets for a distance of at least 200 feet each way at intersections with proposed streets. For stub streets that may be extended in the future, the vertical alignment shall be designed for at least 300 feet beyond the scope of the proposed construction. At the discretion of the City Engineer, additional design information concerning the vertical and horizontal alignment of future street extensions may be required.
- 4) Vertical alignment of streets, including existing center line monumentation.
- 5) The top of curb for all cul-de-sacs, eyebrows and curb returns.
- 6) Existing drainage facilities, including off-site facilities, upstream and downstream that affect the design (i.e., downstream restrictions that back water onto project site). In addition, base flood elevations shall be shown on the profile.
- 7) Profiles for revised ditch and creek flowlines shall extend a minimum of two hundred (200) feet beyond the project, both upstream and downstream. Typical cross sections at fifty (50) foot intervals shall also be submitted.
- 8) Designate structures using alpha or numeric labels on profiles to correspond to plan view notation.
- 9) All existing and proposed sanitary sewer, water, storm lines and other utilities in parallel to or crossing the profile.

1.09 Site Grading Plan

A site grading plan is required as part of the Application for any development that involves the excavation or fill of greater than fifty (50) cubic yards of material. Grading contours (existing & proposed) shall be at no more than 2 foot intervals, shall be labeled with elevations at no more than ten foot intervals, and shall extend off-site a minimum of 50 feet. This sheet shall also note source of information, date of field work, and location of original document, the calculated cut and fill quantities, location of stripping stockpile location of critical areas and buffers, and any additional information

that the City Engineer deems necessary.

A geotechnical evaluation report must be performed and referenced on the plan for site specific geotechnical recommendations. Plans must include from the report recommendations to be followed. A copy of the report must accompany the plan for review and approval by the City Engineer. A modification to this requirement may be submitted to the City Engineer for approval.

If the site is greater than one acre in size, the permit number issued by the Department of Ecology for coverage under the Construction General Stormwater Permit shall be noted on the plans (WAR#).

All soil disturbing construction activity must adhere to the requirements of the City of Stevenson Engineering Standards, approved Erosion Control Plans, and applicable State requirements. A detailed erosion control plan shall be shown in conjunction with the site grading plan.

1.10 Erosion Control Plans

A. Required Components

Erosion control plan drawings shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- 1) Locations, types and applicable dimensions of erosion control measures.
- 2) Applicable details of erosion control measures showing full dimensions and construction information.
- 3) Existing and proposed ground contours.
- 4) Locations and sizes of existing and proposed drainage pipes and channels (labeled as such and with arrows indicating flow direction).
- 5) Construction site entrances/exits.
- 6) Erosion control notes and standard details.
- 7) If the site erosion control plan includes sediment traps or ponds, the applicant shall also submit calculations used for determining trap or pond sizing.
- 8) All planned stockpile locations and associated erosion control measures for stockpiles.

B. Design

Erosion control measures shall be designed in accordance with the Chapter 2 of the City of Stevenson Engineering Standards and the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington Manual.

C. Erosion Control Approval

Approval of a construction erosion control plan by the City does not relieve the applicant's responsibility to ensure that erosion control measures are constructed and maintained to contain sediment on the construction site. Erosion control measures shown are considered the minimum required and additional measures may be required as directed by the City Engineer or Development Inspector.

1.11 Requirements for Utility Plans (Water, Storm Drainage, Sanitary Sewer)

A. General Requirements

- 1) In plan view show the location, stationing, materials, and size of all proposed utility lines (water, storm, sanitary) and fire hydrants. Stationing shall be located in relationship to the street stationing at all manholes or other key locations.
- 2) Show all proposed manholes, cleanouts, inlets, and catch basins with all invert and rim elevations.
- 3) For drainage plans, show existing drainage facilities, including off-site facilities, upstream

and downstream that affect the design (i.e., downstream restrictions that back water onto project site). In addition, base flood elevations shall be shown on the profile.

- 4) Designate structures using alpha or numeric labels on profiles to correspond to plan view notation. For water plans, each fitting/valve shall have attachment type listed (e.g. FL, MJ, FL x MJ, etc.).
- 5) For water plans, provisions for cross-connection control must be clearly shown on the plans, including any retro-fitting of existing water service connections and existing auxiliary water supplies, conversions to City of Stevenson water service that are required as a condition of development approval, upgrading of existing service connections by replacement of same, and any other cross connection control required by state and local rules and codes.
- 6) All lengths and dimensions shall be horizontal distances; no slope distances on plans.
- 7) Indicate type of pavement restoration required (if working in existing streets).
- 8) Dimension existing and new utility locations from right-of-way line and/or property line. For water plans, drawings shall reference distance to nearest existing valve/hydrant from new point of connection to existing water main.
- 9) Show existing manholes or give reference distances to existing manholes near project including manhole number and invert/rim elevations
- 10) List vertical datum on plan and show benchmark to be used for vertical control during construction.
- 11) The developer/contractor is responsible for sending a letter and preliminary plan to utility companies to inform them of new construction and for requesting as-built information for incorporation into plans. At a minimum the following utilities shall be contacted:
 - Cable television
 - Natural gas
 - Power
 - Telephone/fiber optic
 - Skamania County Public Utility District
- 12) Draft plans shall be sent to the above listed utilities to allow coordination of projects.

B. Plan View

- 1) List pipe size and material alongside of pipe, e.g. 8" PVC.
- 2) Pipe length is to be based on horizontal distance between centers of manholes.

C. Profile View

- 1) List pipe length, size, material and slope to 4 decimal places (ft. per ft.), e.g. 150 l.f. – 8" PVC S=0.0125.
- 2) Slope based on invert elevation out of upstream manhole, invert elevation into downstream manhole, and horizontal distance between center of manholes.
- 3) Provide profiles for existing and proposed storm sewer and sanitary sewers. Profiles shall also be provided for new sewer force mains and new water mains.
- 4) Show all existing and proposed sanitary sewer, water, storm lines and other utilities crossing the profile.
- 5) For drainage plans, profiles for revised ditch and creek flowlines shall extend a minimum

of two hundred (200) feet beyond the project, both upstream and downstream. Typical cross sections at fifty (50) foot intervals shall also be submitted.

1.12 Requirements for Supplemental Submittal Information

A. Storm Drainage Technical Information Report (TIR)

The TIR shall be a comprehensive report that contains all technical information and analysis necessary to complete the final engineering plans based on geotechnical, hydrologic, hydraulic, and water quality design. The TIR shall be comprised of the minimum following items:

- Table of Contents
- Project Overview
- Summary of Minimum Requirements and how each is met
- Flow control analysis and design
- Runoff treatment analysis and design
- Source control
- Wetland protection
- Conveyance system analysis and design
 - Where inlet spacing or roadway width parameters are changed from the standard, a spread analysis will be required to be performed meeting requirements of the WSDOT Hydraulics Manual (current edition).
- Reports used in design and reference for the design
- Operations and Maintenance manual
- Appendices
 - This section shall include all program calculation outputs, runoff drainage systems, areas contributing flow to each inlet must be computed separately and each inlet with contributing area shall be designated and shown on an accompanying contour map work sheet, basin/catchment maps conforming with model and plans in a way that clearly ties all elements together, initial time of concentration calculation with assumptions listed and charts or nomographs used shall be included with drainage calculations.

A table of the primary parameters used in modeling shall be included in the report. This table shall include, for and pre- and post- development, at a minimum, time of concentration, impervious area percentages, average curve numbers, basin areas, and flows.

The TIR shall address all minimum requirements as required by the 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, and as amended by Chapter 4 herein.

B. Other information to be shown on the construction drawings or the other submittals include:

- 1) The design assumptions for each street (ex: traffic coefficient, R-value).
- 2) The design elements such as:
 - Street classification;
 - Design speed;

- Superelevation;
 - Average Daily Traffic (ADT) or Design Hourly Volume (DHV).
- 3) Structural construction plans and the necessary calculations shall be submitted for proposed structures (ex: walls, box culverts, bridges).
 - 4) Any additional information that the City Engineer deems necessary to review the plans and assure compliance with design standards.

C. Detail sheets.

- 1) Detail sheets shall be provided showing all applicable standard notes and details.
- 2) City of Stevenson standard details shall be used when available.
- 3) WSDOT standard plans may be used for any item for which the City does not have a detail.
- 4) If a detail from another agency is desired for use, it shall be requested and approved via the Design Modification Process (see Section 1.17).

1.13 Review Procedure

Electronic copies of complete plans shall be submitted to the City for review. Plans shall be complete and shall be stamped and signed by the developer's engineer. The complete set of plans shall include planning sheets (i.e. landscape, planting, site plan, illumination, etc.) combined with engineering sheets. Electronic copies of supporting information and documentation, such as technical information report, geotechnical report, preliminary plat, and water system calculations, shall also be submitted.

Electronic copies of supplemental review documents including but not limited to Geotechnical Report, Critical Area and Mitigation Report, and current NPDES Permit for the project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permits and/or Ecology Wetland impact permits, WSDOT concurrence/approved documents including hydraulic reports and plans, and any other related or applicable permit shall also be submitted for review and confirmation approvals have been provided.

Upon completion of the detailed review by the City, the City will return an electronic set of redlined plans and documents. After the developer's engineer has completed all revisions, an electronic copy of all revised plans and supporting information, as well as a comment response letter shall be returned to the City on each iteration of plan review.

Following concurrence for approval of plans and calculations by the City Engineer and following the signing of approval of the cover sheet by Skamania County Fire Marshal and WSDOT (as applicable), the developer's engineer shall submit the complete compiled set of final plans for Planning/Community Development (site plan and addressing) and the City Engineer's approval signature. The complete compiled set shall include any previously approved sheets from Community Development. The City Engineer will approve the full set only after Planning has stamped approval of the site plan.

Plan review priority will be given to plans submitted for final review. This plan review and approval is valid for three (3) years for Commercial (non-residential) and five (5) years for Residential from the date of Engineering Plan approval. Extensions to the permit may be made by the City Engineer in extenuating circumstances, upon written request by the Developer, but may not be extended past the expiration date of Preliminary Land Use approval.

Plan approval means that the plans have been reviewed for reasonableness and compliance with minimum City specifications and standards. This approval does not supersede those standards and specifications, unless specifically varied by the City. Plan approval does not relieve the developer's engineer from responsibility for errors, omissions or deficiencies in the plans.

Please note that Final Engineering plan approval for construction cannot be released until all other reviewing agencies have provided approvals and/or permits.

Once engineering approval has been received, the applicant shall identify a contractor and contact the City's Development Review Coordinator to schedule a preconstruction conference.

1.14 As-Built Drawings

Following completion of construction, the developer's engineer shall submit an electronic copy of the as-built drawings in PDF format to the City for review. After City review and approval of the as-built drawings the developer's engineer shall submit an electronic file of final as-built drawings in PDF format.

As-built drawings shall contain all revisions to the previously approved construction plans. The cover sheet of the as-builts shall be accompanied by the following statement next to a new stamp and signature from the developer's engineer:

"I, (Name of Developer's Engineer), certify that I, or personnel under my supervision, have reviewed field data from a registered professional land surveyor for the stormwater, sanitary sewer and water utilities as show in these record drawings."

As-built information shall be obtained and provided to the developer's engineer by a surveyor licensed in the State of Washington. The as-built drawings shall include all the approved plan information plus the revised data as obtained by the as-built survey and shall include the landscaping & irrigation and lighting & electrical plan sets. The design information shall be lined out where revised by the addition of the as built data. All as built information shall be made electronically; no handwritten information will be accepted. Additional as built information may be required by the City Engineer.

Each sheet of the as-constructed drawings, including the cover sheet, shall be stamped "As-Built" or "Record Drawing", and signed and dated by the developer's engineer. This signature constitutes a certification that the public and private improvements, grading, and other elements of the engineered drawings have been completed in accordance with the City approved plans and to the standards of the City.

Submission of as-built drawings shall be made prior to final inspection of a completed project.

1.15 Professional Qualifications

Professionals in the technical fields of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Geotechnical Engineering, Landscape Architecture, Soils Engineering, Structural Engineering, and Surveying who prepare or are responsible for the preparation of drawings, plans, specifications, technical reports, etc. for the process of obtaining required permits/approvals shall be currently licensed or registered in the State of Washington and qualified by both experience and educational background in the specific technical areas as warranted by the specific needs of the proposed development project.

1.16 Changes to Standards

From time to time changes may be needed to add, delete, or modify the provisions of these standards. The City Engineer may approve technical changes to these Standards to be incorporated into the existing provisions. Comprehensive revisions to the Standards shall be proposed by the City Engineer and adopted by the City Council.

1.17 Design Modifications Process

A. Submittal

Requests to modify City Standards shall be submitted in writing by the developer's engineer, to the City Engineer. This written request shall state the desired modification(s), the reason(s) for the request(s) and a comparison between the specification(s), standard(s), and the modification(s).

The City Engineer may require any request for modification or variance of City Standards to be documented with reference to nationally accepted specifications/standards.

B. Review

The request to modify shall be reviewed by the City Engineer, who shall consult the appropriate review authorities and make one of the following decisions:

- 1.) Approve as is,
- 2.) approve with changes,
- 3.) or deny with an explanation.

The modification, if approved, is for project specific use. Approval of a request shall not constitute a precedent.

C. Appeal

The applicant may appeal the City Engineer's decision to the City Administrator.

D. Criteria for Modification of Standards

The City Engineer may grant a modification to the adopted specifications or standards when any one of the following conditions are met:

- 1) The specification or standard does not apply in the particular application.
- 2) Topography, right-of-way, or other geographic conditions impose an economic hardship on the applicant and an equivalent alternative which can accomplish the same design is available that does not compromise public safety or accessibility for the disabled.
- 3) A change to a specification or standard is required to address a specific design or construction problem which if not enacted will result in an undue hardship.
- 4) The requirement for construction of street frontage improvements along a residential short plat land subdivision would be unnecessary and inconsistent with the existing street.

1.18 Errors and Omissions

At the discretion of the City, any significant errors or omissions in the approved plans or information used as a basis for such approvals may constitute grounds for withdrawal of any approvals and/or stoppage of any or all of the permitted work. It shall be the responsibility of the developer to show cause why such work should continue and make such changes in plans that may be required by the City before the plans are reapproved.

1.19 Railroad Crossings

A. General

Crossings of railroad rights-of-way shall be done in a manner which conforms to the requirements of the railroad having jurisdiction. If any bonds and/or certificates of insurance protection are required, they shall be furnished by the Contractor or Owner to the railroad company with the City as an additionally-named insured.

B. Permits or Easements

Crossing agreements, permits, and/or easements for such crossings will be obtained by the applicant and all the terms of such permits or easements shall be met by the Owner and Contractor.

1.20 Penalties

Failure to comply with these Standards will be cause for withholding or withdrawing approval of plans or plats, forfeiture of bond, withholding Temporary and/or Final Certificate of Occupancy, and/or other

b)

penalties as provided by law.

CHAPTER 2 - LAND ALTERING ACTIVITIES

2.00 General

The Standards established by this chapter are intended to represent the minimum design standards for land altering activities (clearing, grading, and erosion control work).

Compliance with these Standards does not relieve the designer of the responsibility to apply sound professional judgment to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. Additionally, since these are minimum standards, special site conditions and environmental constraints may require a greater level of protection than would normally be required under these Standards. The designer must apply these Standards bearing in mind these constraints.

Conditions may change after land altering activities, or construction has started due to unforeseen conditions. Design elements of the proposed project may have to be changed to comply with the conditions of any permits, codes and regulations, or these Standards.

The primary objective of this chapter is to control erosion at its source as a means of controlling water pollution, flooding, and habitat damage downstream. Typical examples of techniques for source control are limiting cleared areas (especially on steep terrain or adjacent to other sensitive areas), seasonal limits on work, mulching, hydroseeding or covering cleared areas as soon as work has finished, control of land use in sensitive areas, and establishment and maintenance of setbacks and buffer areas.

Secondary containment measures must be provided to back up the above measures in case of failure. These backup measures include desilting ponds and sediment traps, filter fencing and straw bales, catch basin filtration, and management plans. One method cannot be relied on without the other - both are mandatory to protect property, lives, and habitat.

Land altering activities are those activities which are commonly referred to as clearing (the act of vegetation removal from the land surface by mechanical or chemical means - often referred to as land clearing), grubbing (the act of root vegetation removal from beneath the surface of the earth - usually in association with clearing), excavation (the mechanical removal of earth material), filling (deposition of earth material placed by artificial means), grading (excavation or filling or combination thereof), compaction (densification of earth material by artificial means), stockpiling (temporary deposition of earth material placed by artificial means), and stabilizing (counteracting the actions of gravity, wind, or water).

2.01 Seasonal Limits

Land altering operations shall be limited by the seasonal limitations specified below:

- A. When land altering activities are interrupted by heavy rain, operations shall not be resumed until the City determines that erosion control facilities are operating satisfactorily;
- B. Work shall be stopped, and the site shall be secured from erosion at any time when weather conditions change or the threat of heavy rain makes erosion problems likely, as determined by the City Engineer;
- C. From October 1st through April 30th, no soils shall remain exposed for more than two (2) days. From May 1st through September 30th, no soils shall remain exposed for more than seven (7) days; and
- D. No earthwork shall take place on slopes in excess of 25% between the dates of October 1st and May 1st. This period may be shortened or extended according to the City Engineer.

2.02 Preservation of Existing Vegetation and Soils

- A. Existing vegetation shall be preserved whenever possible.
- B. Construction equipment access, construction of impervious surfaces, excavations, and fills shall be kept outside the root protection zone of any trees to be preserved.
 - 1) The root protection zone shall be calculated as a 1-foot radius for each 1 inch of trunk diameter at breast height (4.5 feet from the natural ground surface).
 - 2) Where land altering activity and construction operations cannot avoid the need for temporary access over the root protection zone, a tree protection plan prepared by an arborist shall be submitted. The tree protection plan shall be designed to safeguard the health of the protected tree(s) from any of the following construction activities that are proposed within the root protection zone:
 - a. Excavation and fill;
 - b. Material stockpiles;
 - c. Trenching; or
 - d. Vehicle and equipment access.
- C. Soils shall be protected from disturbance whenever it is not necessary for the purposes of construction of proposed improvements to disturb them.

2.03 Temporary Erosion/Sedimentation Control

- A. Prior to any land altering activity, devices for interception of all runoff from the cleared area shall be installed. Said interception shall preclude discharging silt-laden runoff from the proposed land development to downstream properties to the maximum extent possible with the best available technology. Said interception shall cause all silt-laden runoff to be conveyed by open swale or other means to whatever temporary facility is necessary or required to remove silt from said runoff prior to discharge to downstream properties. Sequence of work shall be specified on the plans.
- B. Care shall be taken so as to deposit no material from sites of land altering activity onto public rights-of-way, adjoining properties, and areas of the site designated for protection of vegetation or soils. If such depositions occur, it shall be the responsibility of the Permittee to immediately remove such material and restore to the original conditions.
- C. Since site conditions may change rapidly during construction due to construction activity, weather, and other factors, it should be anticipated that the erosion control measures on the approved plan might become ineffective. Under special conditions, measures additional to those showing on the plan may be required by the City, in order to control erosion and sedimentation.
- E. The types of erosion and sedimentation controls as outlined in the Stormwater Management Manual of Western Washington (SWMMWW) shall be utilized in such combination as is necessary to achieve the level of erosion control required by these Standards and to meet water quality objectives. Erosion control facilities shall be periodically inspected, and maintenance performed in order to ensure their proper functioning as required by the approved erosion and sedimentation control management plan.
- F. Small and large parcel developments shall implement erosion control plan(s) as required by the following:
 - 1) *Construction Access.* Construction vehicle access shall be limited, wherever possible, to only one (1) route. Access points shall be stabilized with 2- to 6-inch diameter clean rock

(quarry spalls) to minimize tracking of sediment (mud) onto public roads. Evidence of tracking of material from a construction site may require construction activities to cease until corrections are made. Vehicles not performing a construction activity shall not be permitted off-street. Worker personal vehicles shall be parked on adjacent streets or other approved areas.

- 2) *Roadways.* If sediment is transported onto a road surface, the roads shall be cleaned thoroughly at the end of the workday, or more often if necessary.

Significant soil deposits shall be removed from roads by shoveling or sweeping. Street washing, which must be approved by the City Engineer, shall be allowed only after sediment is removed in this manner. Prior to washing, all inlets and downstream facilities must be protected.

- 3) *Clearing Limits.* At the site, mark clearing limits and/or any easements, setbacks, sensitive/critical areas and their buffers, trees, and drainage courses.
- 4) *Exposed Soils.* All exposed and un-worked soils shall be stabilized by suitable application of BMPs, including but not limited to sod or other vegetation, plastic covering, mulching, or application of ground base on areas to be paved. All BMPs shall be selected, designed, and maintained in accordance with the SWMMWW. Construction materials such as lumber shall be delivered and stored in designated locations that are stabilized and protected from erosion.
- 5) *Staging.* Sediment ponds and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers, and other BMPs intended to trap sediment on-site shall be constructed as a first step in grading. These BMPs shall be stabilized and functional before land-disturbing activities take place. Earthen structures such as dams, dikes, and diversions shall be seeded and mulched according to the timing noted above.
- 6) *Infiltration Systems.* Permanent infiltration systems shall be isolated and protected from sedimentation by sediment traps, sacrificial systems, duplicate systems, or redundant systems.
- 7) *Waterways.* Properties and waterways downstream from development sites shall be protected from erosion due to increases in the volume, velocity, and peak flow rate of stormwater runoff from the project site. Acceptable BMPs include temporary or permanent detention ponds and temporary infiltration BMPs limiting the discharge from a 2-year storm to one-half (1/2) the pre-development 2-year storm peak runoff rate.
- 8) *Water bodies and adjacent properties.* Water bodies and adjacent properties shall be protected from sediment deposition by appropriate use of vegetative buffer strips, sediment barriers or filters, dikes, mulching, or by a combination of these measures and other appropriate BMPs. Each owner, builder, or permit holder shall install and maintain inlet protection on storm drain inlets impacted from construction activity on their site.
- 9) *Conveyance Systems.* All temporary on-site conveyance channels shall be designed, constructed, and stabilized to prevent erosion from the expected velocity of flow from a 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Stabilization adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent stream banks, slopes, and downstream reaches shall be provided at the outlets of all conveyance systems. BMPs shall be selected, designed, and maintained in accordance with the SWMMWW. Outlet protection shall also include energy dissipation structures or devices that retard peak flows to non-erosive conditions.
- 10) *Storm Inlets.* All storm drain inlets shall be protected so that stormwater runoff shall not enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove

sediment. BMPs shall be selected, designed, and maintained in accordance with the BMP manual. Other BMPs may be utilized, provided they have prior approval by the City Engineer.

- 11) *Maintenance.* All erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. Maintenance and repair shall be conducted in accordance with the SWMMWW or approved site plan. Damaged BMPs shall be replaced or repaired.
- 12) *Underground Utility Construction.* The construction of underground utility lines shall be subject to the following criteria:
 - a. Where feasible, no more than 500 feet of trench shall be opened at one time;
 - b. Excavated material shall be placed to minimize runoff into the trench and adjacent roadway consistent with safety and space considerations;
 - c. Trench dewatering devices shall discharge into a sediment trap or sediment pond;
 - d. BMPs shall be used to control erosion during and after construction.
- 13) *Construction Site Dewatering.* Dewatering devices shall discharge into a sediment trap or sediment pond.
- 14) *Control of Pollutants Other Than Sediment on Construction Sites.* All pollutants other than sediment that occur on-site during development shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater in accordance with the SWMMWW.
- 15) *Removal of Temporary BMPs.* All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. Trapped sediment shall be removed or stabilized on-site. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal shall be permanently stabilized.
 - a. Where temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs are installed during the site development phase of a residential subdivision for the protection of bioretention, rain garden, or permeable pavement BMPs that are planned to be constructed during the homebuilding phase, then these BMPs may remain in place during the transition from site development to homebuilding with approval of the City Engineer.

2.04 Protection of LID BMPs

- A. Protection of LID BMPs is required in accordance with the SWMMWW. The types of controls outlined in the SWMMWW shall be utilized in such combination as is necessary to prevent compaction of soils at the location of LID BMPs and to prevent sediment from entering the location of infiltrating LID BMPs that have been excavated to final grade.
- B. *Additional protections are recommended.* At the discretion of the City Engineer, any of the further protections described below may be required if BMPs are insufficient to protect LID BMPs.
- C. *Construction Sequencing.* Sequence construction to avoid directing sediment toward LID BMPs:
 - 1) Limit land altering activities after bioretention and permeable pavement facilities have been rough graded.
 - 2) Grade residential lots during the site development phase of a residential subdivision.

- 3) Avoid land disturbing activities during rainfall.
- D. *Enhanced Coordination.* The protection of LID BMPs may require enhanced coordination between contractors:
 - 1) Conduct site visits with equipment operators to show areas where equipment must be excluded to protect LID BMPs;
 - 2) Inform all contractors of protection measures for LID BMPs;
 - 3) Install protective fencing around bioretention facilities to ensure that foot traffic, vehicle traffic, and equipment are excluded from the facility footprint.
- E. *Excavation.* LID BMPs must be excavated in a manner that avoids compaction:
 - 1) Excavate LID BMPs only when soils are dry;
 - 2) For bioretention and rain gardens:
 - a. Operate equipment adjacent to the BMP and not in its footprint;
 - b. Use lightweight low ground-contact pressure equipment;
 - c. Scarify bottom grade to a depth of 12 inches after final excavation.
- F. *Construction Protection of Permeable Pavements.*
 - 1) Use the back-dumping method to install the aggregate base.
 - 2) Exclude all vehicles from areas where permeable pavements are planned.

Avoidance of all traffic on permeable pavements may not be feasible. In cases where equipment or vehicles unavoidably must have access to locations where permeable pavements are planned, the following protective measures are indicated:

 - a. Exclude vehicles until the aggregate base has been placed or the first lift of porous asphalt has been laid;
 - b. Cover the aggregate base or permeable pavement surface with geotextile covered by gravel (not for use over pavement) or steel plates;
 - c. After site stabilization remove the geotextile and other protective coverings, replace the aggregate base if fouled with sediments, or clean the pavement surface, if necessary;
 - d. Complete the pavement installation.
 - 3) Permeable pavement surfaces used for staging must be protected with tarps or steel plates.

2.05 Permanent Erosion Control and Vegetation and Soil Restoration

- A. Permanent erosion control shall be required per the requirements of the SWMMWW.
- B. Soils shall be restored, and vegetation restoration or landscaping installation shall be completed on those areas of the site disturbed by the land altering activity which are not covered by permanent surface improvements (i.e. buildings, parking lots, etc.) at the earliest possible time consistent with appropriate planting times. The soil shall be stabilized and amended in accordance with the SWMMWW BMP T5.13: Post Construction Soil Quality and Depth, prior to vegetation restoration.
- C. In no case will the period between the land altering operation and final and complete soil restoration, permanent erosion control, or vegetation planting for a given project or project

phase be longer than one (1) year. Said planting shall restore the vegetation on site to a condition equal to or better than the precleared condition to the maximum extent possible. Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be maintained in full operating condition for all areas to be restored until said restoration is complete and the site fully stabilized.

2.06 100-Year Flood Plain

- A. Encroachments, including fills, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development within the regulatory floodway that would result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the "100-year" flood discharge shall be prohibited.
- B. "100-year flood" means the flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
- C. Delineation of the "100-year" flood plain shall be in accordance with the elevations established by the U.S. Geological Survey's Flood Insurance Study (latest published edition) for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

2.07 Environmental Protection During Construction

A. General Policy and Requirements

- 1) It is the policy of the City of Stevenson to require temporary and permanent measures for all construction projects to lessen the adverse effects of construction on the environment.

The Contractor shall properly install, operate, and maintain both temporary and permanent works as provided in this section or in an approved plan, to protect the environment during the term of the project.

The City may, in addition, require that a construction project be scheduled so as to minimize erosion or other environmental harm.

Nothing in this section shall relieve any person from the obligation to comply with the regulations or permits of any federal, state, or other local authority.

- 2) For all projects, the prohibitions and regulations of this section shall apply. The City may temporarily suspend the work or require additional protection measures if it appears, based upon observed conditions of the project, that the approved plan is insufficient to prevent environmental harm and that such suspension or additional measures will prevent or minimize such harm.

B. Air Pollution Control

- 1) Dust. Dust shall be minimized to the extent practicable, utilizing all measures necessary, including but not limited to:
 - a. Sprinkling haul and access roads and other exposed dust-producing areas with water. Obtaining water from a hydrant will require specific authorization from the applicable water jurisdiction.
 - b. Applying DOE approved dust palliatives on access and haul roads.
 - c. Establishing temporary vegetative cover.
 - d. Placing wood chips or other effective mulches on vehicle and pedestrian use areas.
 - e. Maintaining the proper moisture condition on all fill surfaces.
 - f. Pre-wetting cut and borrow area surfaces.

g. Use of covered haul equipment.

2) Fumes, Smoke, and Odors.

- a. Tires, oils, paints, asphalts, coated metals, or other such materials will not be permitted in combustible waste piles and shall not be burned at the construction site. They will be removed from the site in accordance with DOT rules and regulations as they are no longer deemed necessary for use in the construction process.
- b. Open burning shall not be permitted unless approved by the Southwest Washington Air Pollution Control Authority and the Fire Marshal's Office.
- c. Open burning shall not be permitted within 1,000 feet of a structure or within 250 feet of the drip line of any standing timber or flammable growth.
- d. Open burning shall not be permitted during a local air inversion or other climatic conditions that may result in a smoke pall hanging over a built-up area or community.
- e. Open burning shall not be permitted when climatic and moisture conditions are contributing to high danger of forest or range fires as determined by city, state, or federal authorities.
- f. All open burning shall be constantly attended by a crew with a supply of fire-fighting tools and equipment. The number and size of fires shall be limited to such that the burning crew can adequately control them.

B. Maintaining Surface Water Quality

- 1) Construction between stream banks shall be kept to a minimum.
- 2) Pollutants such as fuels, lubricants, bitumens, raw sewage, and other harmful materials shall not be discharged into or near rivers, streams, or impoundments. Sterilizing water from water line construction activities shall not be directly discharged into the public storm drainage system.
- 3) The use of water from a stream or impoundment shall not result in altering the temperature of the water body enough to affect aquatic life.

C. Fish and Wildlife Habitat Preservation

- 1) The construction shall be done in a manner to minimize the adverse effects on wildlife and fishery resources.
- 2) The requirements of local, state, and federal agencies charged with wildlife and fish protection shall be adhered to by the entire construction work force.

D. Natural Vegetation

- 1) As far as is practicable; the natural vegetation shall be protected and left in place. Work areas shall be carefully located and marked to reduce potential damage. Trees shall not be used as anchors for stabilizing working equipment.
- 2) During clearing operations, trees shall not be permitted to fall outside the work area. In areas designated for selective cutting or clearing, care in falling and removing trees and brush shall be taken to avoid injuring trees and shrubs to be left in place. All remaining debris from cutting or removing trees is to be removed from the site. The natural grade is to be restored and reseeded.

E Historical and Archaeological Areas

When burial sites, buried camp areas, village sites, and other distinctive archaeological or historical items are uncovered, or other items suspected of being of historical or archaeological significance are encountered, the Contractor shall report the matter to the City and the state liaison officer. Construction operations shall be stopped until the appropriate authorities can examine the area and give clearance to proceed with the work.

Under the Natural Historical Preservation Act, state liaison officers shall be notified when historical or archaeological items are unearthed.

The Washington Criminal Code prohibits disinterment of a corpse without permission of the appropriate authorities.

F Use of Pesticides

- 1) The use of pesticides including insecticides, herbicides, defoliants, soil sterilants, and so forth, must strictly adhere to federal, state, county, and local restrictions. Time, area, method, and rate of application must be approved by all relevant authorities and their requirements followed.
- 2) All materials delivered to the job site shall be covered and protected from the weather. None of the materials shall be exposed during storage. Waste material, rinsing fluids, and other such material shall be disposed of in such a manner that pollution of groundwater, surface water, or the air does not occur. In no case shall toxic materials be dumped into drainageways.
- 3) All personnel shall stay out of sprayed areas for the prescribed time. All such areas should be fenced, appropriately signed, or otherwise protected to restrict entry.

2.08 Certification Required

All development activities performed by licensed contractors shall be supervised by an individual who shall have successfully completed formal training in erosion and sediment control during construction by a recognized organization (Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead). A certificate of successful completion of such training shall be submitted at the pre-construction conference. This shall not apply to single-family residential and residential duplex development activity.

CHAPTER 3 - STREETS

3.00 Functional Classification

The functional classification of existing and proposed roads is established by the City on an individual basis using the existing land use and existing operational characteristics. Stevenson classifies roads and streets as follows:

A. Principal Arterials.

These facilities are the supporting elements of both the principal routes and collector systems. Major arterials, in combination with principal routes, are intended to provide a high level of mobility for travel within the region. All trips from one sub-area through an adjacent sub-area traveling to other points in the region should occur on a major arterial or principal route. No direct land access is permitted on to major arterial unless no other access is available. Where permitted, shared access between lots may be required.

B. Collectors.

The collector system is deployed nearly entirely within sub-regions to provide mobility between neighborhoods or from neighborhoods to arterial systems. An adequate collector system is needed to ensure these movements do not occur on principal routes or major arterials. Emphasis is on collection and distribution of trips within an arterial grid and direct access from parcels is limited to the extent possible. Subcategories of collectors include major collectors and minor collectors.

C. Local Streets.

The local street system is used throughout developed areas to provide for local circulation and direct land access. It provides mobility within neighborhoods and other homogenous land uses and comprises the largest percentage of total street mileage, but is also the slowest for travel. They are designed specifically to have high accessibility and to connect to collector and arterial roads, and are typically not used for through traffic. In general, local traffic should not occur on major arterials and principal routes.

3.01 General Requirements for Layout

The City's Comprehensive Plan states that future street construction will encourage connectivity. Additionally, the City has adopted a Complete Streets Policy to encourage connectivity and accessibility for pedestrians and bicyclists. Street sizing for arterials and collectors assumes that the transportation system will encourage non-motorized transportation. The City's objective is to impose an average spacing for new local streets of five hundred (500) feet (a 500-foot grid) within all new developments and to the limits of the entire parcel of property being developed.

Layout of new development will provide the capability of extending future streets through adjacent parcels by having streets proposed for that development extended to the limits of the property and located so as to provide a spacing of 400 to 600 feet. Where this requirement is not feasible due to topography, zoning constraints, or critical area impacts, an 8-foot wide paved bikeway\multimodal trail can be substituted for the street if approved by the City. The bikeway\multimodal trail shall be extended to the limits of the property. Said bikeway\multimodal trail shall follow the general grid pattern of the street layout (500 foot grid) and shall extend from the ends of dead-end streets that are not capable of being extended to the limits of the property due to topographic constraints, or shall be established mid-block

to provide pedestrian connectivity between parallel streets. To meet the through-street planning objectives, streets, bikeway, or multi-modal trails shall be designed and constructed to extend to the limits of the property with the all costs borne by the developer of the property without reimbursement by the City.

3.02 Access

Access to public and private streets shall conform to the requirements listed herein. The City Engineer shall have the authority to limit access and designate access locations on public and private streets under the jurisdiction of the City. Access to streets and highways under Skamania County or State of Washington jurisdiction must be formally approved by those entities at the applicant's initiative and expense.

3.03 Street Cross Sections

- A. Street Cross sections are defined by the functional classification of the road. Table 2.03A lists the design parameters for each of the functional classifications. It should be noted that public utility easements beyond the right-of-way are typically required.

All new roadways shall be provided with a centerline crown with an allowable cross slope between 2% and 4%.

3.04 Alleys.

Alleys provide direct access to adjoining lots. They reduce the number of required curb cuts along public streets and improve the appearance and human scale of streetscapes by reducing the amount of parking and parking garages oriented to the street.

Alleys may be used to provide alternative access to lots only under unusual circumstances as approved by the City Engineer. Alleys may not be used to provide primary access to lots.

Stormwater runoff must be managed with a gutter or other means.

See Table 2.03B for additional requirements.

3.05 Number of Lanes

The number of lanes for each class of road shall be as directed by the City Engineer. Additional lanes may be required at intersections in excess of the road sections shown in Table 2.03A. Right-of-way may be needed in addition to that shown in Table 2.03A to accommodate the increased number of lanes at intersections.

3.06 Design Speed

The minimum design speed for each road classification shall be as shown in Table 2.03A or as otherwise determined by the City Engineer.

Table 2.03A – Street Cross Sections

Parameter	Roadway Classification					
	Principal Arterial	Downtown Principal Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector	Local Access	Private
Right-of-Way	80	60	70	60	50 [1]	[4]
Total Pavement Width	60	40	46	38	28 [2]	20
Number of Drive Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2
Width of Drive Lanes	11	12	10	11	10	10
Number of Turn Lanes	1	0	0	0	0	0
Width of Turn Lanes	12	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Parking Lanes	2	2	2	2	1 [2, 3]	0
Width of Parking Lane	8	8	8	8	8	-
Number of Bike Lanes	2	0	2	2	0	0
Width of Bike Lane	5	0	5	5	0	0
Number of Sidewalks	2	2	2	0	2	[5]
Width of Sidewalk	8	10	6	0	5	5
Number of Planter Strips	2	0	2	2	2	0
Width of Planter Strip (incl. curbs)	6	0	6	6	5	-
Design Speed	35	25	30	30	25	20
Notes:						

Notes:

1. Right-of-way width may be reduced by five (5) feet subject to Planning Commission, City Council, and Fire Marshal approval and provision of adequate public utility easements.
2. The requirement for a parking lane may be waived subject to City Council, and Fire Marshal approval and Planning Commission verification that the lots served by the street contain adequate off-street parking.
3. To separate automotive and pedestrian traffic, the parking lane should be adjacent to the sidewalk.
4. Private streets are subject to the criteria for authorization and additional requirements of Section 2.07.
5. Private streets serving more than 4 lots shall have a sidewalk on one side.

Table 2.03B – Alley Requirements

	Short Alley¹	Long Alley¹
Function and Limitations	Short alleys are appropriate in low-density residential zones with minimal traffic generation and relatively short blocks (200' to 400'). When used as parking courts, alleys may not exceed 150 feet in length.	Long alleys are appropriate for low-density residential development on longer blocks (400' to 500') and medium and high-density residential development when parking bays are provided. They may also provide access to commercial development. When used as parking courts, alleys may not exceed 150 feet in length.
Access	Full access to adjoining lots provided that all lots having alley access front on a public or private street.	Full access to adjoining lots provided that all lots having alley access front on a public or private street.
Right-of-Way or Easement	12 feet minimum, 15 feet maximum except as wider sections may be approved as necessary for parking courts.	20 feet minimum and maximum except as wider sections may be approved as necessary for parking courts.
Pavement Width	10 feet to 12 feet (1-foot min. clear zone on both sides)	18 feet (1-foot clear zone on both sides)
1. Alleys may function as through-travel lanes terminating at public streets or parking courts only (e.g. hammer-head terminus). 2. The city engineer shall determine which alley standard is used (Short Alley or Long Alley). 3. Additional right-of-way or easement area may be required when parking bays are incorporated into the streetscape, or when slopes/physical conditions require additional right-of-way. Right-of-way requirements shall be determined through the subdivision and site design review permit process. 4. Alleys will be considered public streets to be owned and maintained by the City unless otherwise stated in the Conditions of Approval in the final land use approval or on the Final Plat. 5. Alleys shall meet International Fire Code Section 503 if determined by the Fire District to be a Fire Accessible Roads. 6. Refer to zoning chapters for building setbacks. 7. Low-profile, security lighting is required with new development.		

3.07 Dedications

- A. Right-of-Way shall be deeded for streets and other improvements as required to accommodate motorized and non-motorized transportation, landscaping, utility and buffer requirements. Some reduction in the minimum right-of-way requirement may be granted by the City Engineer where it can be demonstrated that sufficient area has been provided for all functions within the right-of-way and/or alternate locations. Conveyance shall be fee simple using a statutory warranty deed.
- B. Easements for all public utility systems shall be provided as required. Specific requirements for sewer, water, and storm drainage easements are detailed in the relevant chapters. Particular design features of a road may necessitate slope, wall or drainage easements. Such easements may be required by the City Engineer in conjunction with dedication or acquisition of right-of-way and other standard easements (temporary construction, right of entry, sidewalk, pedestrian, street lighting, traffic control devices, etc.).
- C. Special Access Easements or Tracts. Where it is necessary to facilitate pedestrian circulation between neighborhoods, schools, shopping or other activity centers, public access easements or tracts shall be provided.

Improvements to the easement shall include a sidewalk or trail consistent with other non-motorized facilities in the area. Fences shall be constructed along access easements in residential areas where buildings will be located nearer than fifty feet (50') to the edge of the easement. Diverters or bollards shall be installed at the direction of the City Engineer.

- D. All subdivisions and short subdivisions (short plats) will be required to deed additional right-of-way, as a condition of approval of the subdivision, where the existing right-of-way for a public street is not adequate to incorporate necessary frontage improvements for public safety and provide compatibility with area's circulation system and to meet the City's most recent Comprehensive Plan and Transportation Capital Facilities Plan.

All short subdivisions (short plats) will be required to deed additional right-of-way, as a condition of approval of the short plat, under one or more of the following conditions:

1. The short plat abuts an existing substandard public street and the additional right-of-way is necessary to incorporate future frontage improvements necessary for public safety, or
 2. Additional right-of-way is needed to provide right-of-way for the extension of existing public street improvements necessary for public safety, or
 3. Additional right-of-way is needed to provide future street improvements necessary for public safety for planned new public streets.
- E. It is within the authority of the City Engineer to refuse to approve or sign any land partition, partition plat, or subdivision plat that the owner or developer has not obtained the necessary right-of-way and easements for the public infrastructure to serve the proposed and affected existing lots. Such approval may be withheld until it can be verified that the location and width of proposed rights of way and easements are adequate for the required infrastructure.
 - F. Easements are subject to the approval of the City Attorney prior to recording. Variation from the City standard form of conveyance shall be allowed only when extraordinary circumstances warrant, as determined by the City Engineer and City Attorney.
 - G. Easement Widths
 1. Easements for recreational trails shall be 20-feet in width minimum. Easements for multi-modal trails shall be 30-feet in width minimum.
 2. In residential subdivisions or residential short plats, panhandle (flag) access driveway

easements may be allowed for access to a maximum of two (2) lots, shall have a minimum easement width of twenty (20) feet and shall not exceed 100 feet in length. A greater easement width may be required to accommodate grading, utility requirements, or to comply with the International Fire Code.

3. In commercial subdivisions or commercial short plats, a private roadway easement or panhandle (flag) access easement may be allowed for access to a maximum of two (2) lots and shall have a minimum easement width of thirty (30) feet. A greater width may be required to accommodate grading, utility requirements, or to comply with the International Fire Code.

- H. All recording costs for easements created by private development shall be borne by the developer.

3.08 Private Streets

- A. **Criteria for Authorization.** It is the City of Stevenson's policy to discourage private streets and to only permit them under unusual circumstances as applied with small infill developments of a maximum of eight (8) lots. Private streets serving more than eight (8) lots qualify as private communities and must meet the requirements of Section 2.08 Private Communities. When allowed, private streets will only be permitted under the following conditions:
 1. Covenants have been approved, recorded, and verified with the City to provide for maintenance of the private streets and associated parking areas by owners in the development, and
 2. Provision is made for the streets to be open at all times for emergency and public service vehicles, and
 3. The private streets will not obstruct public street circulation, and
 4. The private street has been approved by the Fire Marshal, and
 5. At least one of the following conditions exists:
 - a) The subdivision plat or short plat will serve 8 or fewer lots.
 - b) For streets serving industrial or commercial development, street circulation continuity is not necessary.
 - c) The City Engineer determines that no other access is available and the private street is adequate to serve the development.
- B. The developer or benefiting property owners shall submit a private street maintenance agreement for review by the City Engineer. The private street maintenance agreement shall be recorded with the plat.
- C. **Notice.** A statement is required on the face of any plat or short plat containing a private street that reads: "The City of Stevenson has no responsibility to improve or maintain private streets and it shall be the sole responsibility of the property owners to improve or maintain the private streets providing access to the property contained within and described in this plat."
- D. **Easements.** The minimum easement width for private streets shall be the paved width, plus sidewalk width, plus ten (10) feet. A greater width may be required to accommodate utilities.
- E. **Design Requirements.** Private streets shall conform to public street construction standards with the exceptions noted herein.
 1. The minimum paved width shall be twenty (20) feet (curb face to curb face).

2. Private streets shall be improved with a minimum road section matching City Standard Detail S02.
 3. The maximum grade for private roadways shall be 15%. Roadways that must be used to provide access to fire vehicles, as determined by the Fire District, shall be a maximum of ten (10) percent, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Marshal.
 4. Drainage improvement requirements shall be as specified in Chapter 4 of these Standards.
 5. Provisions shall be made to allow garbage collection for all lots served by the private road.
 6. Street lighting is not required on private streets but shall be provided at the intersection of the private street with a public street.
 7. Turnarounds shall be provided as required in Section 2.13.
- F. The City encourages the use of Low Impact Development (LID) concepts and techniques.
- G. Acceptance of Private Streets as Public Streets. Acceptance of private streets as public streets will be considered only if the street meets all applicable public street standards contained herein.

3.09 Private Communities

- A. Criteria for Authorization. Private communities are allowed only as part of a Planned Unit Development. Where allowed, private communities must meet the following conditions:
1. Covenants have been approved, recorded, and verified with the City which provide for maintenance of the private streets and associated parking areas by owners in the development.
 2. Private communities may be gated, subject to the following conditions:
 - a) Provision shall be made for the streets to be open at all times to emergency and public service vehicles.
 - b) Stacking area. Each access point shall have an area of sufficient length and width to safely stack traffic coming onto the property from the adjacent roadway. The length of the stacking area shall be based on the adjacent roadway type, design configuration, and number of lots accessed through gates, but in no case shall be no less than 40- feet. A parking area shall be provided to the right of the entry lane to accommodate visitors not able to open the gate.
 - c) Entrance/Exit Design. Adequate vision clearance shall be provided so that motorists leaving a gated community have a clear view of the sidewalks at the exit, and so that approaching pedestrians have a clear view of any approaching vehicle. Gated community entrances and exits shall be designed to achieve travel speeds not to exceed 5 miles per hour, and shall require a vehicle stop directly prior to crossing the street sidewalk. Entrance and exit areas shall be designed so that vehicles approaching or leaving the gated community can queue to enter/exit the traffic stream without blocking the sidewalk.
 - d) Turnaround feature. Each gate access point shall have an area that allows traffic to safely maneuver a turnaround when the gate is in closed position.
 - e) Gate Width. Fire and emergency access vehicles require passing room within the entrance to the development. Twenty feet of unobstructed driving surface is required on the interior side of the access point and gate.

- f) No encroachment into publicly owned right-of-way. The gates, operating equipment and fencing shall be located wholly within the private portion of the property. The property line shall be clearly indicated on the site plan. Swing gates are not allowed to encroach into the public right-of-way. The drives, streets and lanes inside a gated community are to remain private.
 - g) Pedestrian Access. Each access point shall have a pedestrian access and walkway that is separate from the driving lanes and links directly to the public sidewalk. Pedestrian walkways shall meet all standards for accessibility required by the Americans with Disability Act and shall not be gated.
 - h) Lighting. Lighting fixtures consistent with Section 2.26 shall be provided for vehicle and pedestrian safety. Lights in private communities shall be metered and electricity costs shall be the responsibility of the HOA or residents.
 - i) Sight Distance. Each access point shall demonstrate adequate sight distance as required by Section 2.16
 - j) Gate Material. The moving portion of the gate shall be constructed of material that is no less than 20% opaque. Typically, wrought iron or other decorative material is used.
 - k) Automatic gates shall have battery backup power. In the event of a power failure, the gates shall open and remain open until power is restored.
- 3. The private streets within the private community will not obstruct public street circulation.
 - 4. The private streets and gate configuration shall be approved by the Fire Marshal.
- B. Easements. The minimum easement or tract width for a private road within a private community shall be forty-eight (48) feet.
 - C. Design Requirements. Private Streets within private communities shall conform to design standards established for public local residential streets.

3.10 Horizontal Alignment

Horizontal street alignments shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Center line alignment of improvements should be parallel to the center line of the right-of-way.
- B. Center line of a proposed street extension shall be aligned with the existing street center line.
- C. Horizontal curves in alignments shall meet the minimum radius requirements as shown in Table 2.09A or the low-speed curve table at the end of this section for residential local streets.
- D. Except on residential local streets, reversing horizontal curves shall be separated by no less than 50 feet of tangent. On arterials, the separation shall be no less than 100 feet.
- E. The angle between two intersecting roadways shall be as close to 90° as practical.
- F. Low speed curves may be used on residential local streets. Minimum centerline and curb radius for low speed curves shall be as follows:

	<u>Up to 75°</u>	<u>75° & Over</u>
Minimum Centerline Radius (2-lane)	100'	55'
Minimum Curb Radius	80'	35'

Table 2.09A
Design Speed / Center Line Radius - Minimums
Arterial Streets and Commercial/Industrial Collectors

Design	Friction	Cross-Slope / R min.					
Speed (mph)	Factor (F)	(e)-4%	(e)-2.5%	(e) 0%	(e)2.5%	(e)4%	(e)6%
25	0.165	335'	300'	255'	220'	205'	185'
30	0.160	500'	445'	375'	325'	300'	275'
35	0.155	710'	630'	530'	455'	420'	380'
40	0.150	970'	855'	710'	610'	560'	510'

Collector and Residential Streets

Design	Friction	Cross-Slope / R min.					
Speed (mph)	Factor (F)	(e)-4%	(e)-2.5%	(e) 0%	(e)2.5%	(e)4%	(e)6%
25	0.252	195'	185'	165'	150'	145'	135'
30	0.221	330'	305'	270'	245'	230'	215'
35	0.197	520'	475'	415'	370'	345'	320'

NOTES:

1. Off right-of-way runoff shall be controlled to prevent concentrated cross flow in super-elevated sections.
2. Super elevations may only be used when approved the City Engineer. Where super elevation is used, street curves should be designed per AASHTO guidelines except that the maximum super elevation rate of 0.04 shall be used. If terrain dictates sharp curvature, a maximum super elevation of 0.06 is justified if the curve is long enough to provide an adequate super elevation transition.
3. On local streets, requests for design speeds less than 25 miles per hour shall be based on topography, right of way, or geographic conditions which impose an economic hardship on the applicant. Requests must show that a reduction in center line radius will not compromise safety. There will be posting requirements associated with designs below 25 miles per hour.
4. Off-set crown cross-sections are not acceptable as super elevation sections.
5. Super elevation transitions shall be designed to not allow concentrations of storm water to flow over the travel lanes.

3.11 Vertical Alignment

Vertical street alignments shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Minimum tangent street gradients shall be one-half (0.5) percent along the crown and curb.
- B. Maximum street gradients shall be fifteen (15) percent for residential streets, and ten (10) percent for all other streets.
- C. Local streets intersecting with a collector or greater functional classification street or streets intended to be posted with a stop sign shall provide a landing averaging five (5) percent or

less. Landings are that portion of the street within twenty (20) feet of the projected curb line of the intersecting street at full improvement.

- D. Grade changes of more than one (1) percent shall be accomplished with vertical curves.
- E. At street intersections, the crown of the higher classification street shall continue through the intersection. The roadway section of the minor street will flatten to match the longitudinal grade of the major street at the projected curb line.
- F. Street grades, intersections, and super elevation transitions shall be designed to not allow concentrations of storm water to flow across the travel lanes.
- G. Off-set crowns shall be allowed only with the specific prior approval of the City Engineer.
- H. Slope easements shall be dedicated or obtained for the purposes of grading outside of the right-of-way.
- I. Streets intersected by streets not constructed to full urban standards shall be designed to match both present and future (as much as practicable) vertical alignments of the intersecting street. The requirements of this manual shall be met for both present and future conditions.
- J. When new streets are built adjacent to or crossing drainage ways, the following standards shall govern the vertical alignment:

Functional Classification	Vertical Standard
Arterial Streets	Travel lanes at or above the 50 year flood elevation but not lower than 6 inches below the 100 year flood elevation
All other streets	Travel lanes at or above the 25 year flood elevation but not lower than 6 inches below the 50 year flood elevation

- K. Crest and sag vertical curves shall conform to the values found in Tables 2.10A and 2.10B. At controlled intersections, the K-value for crest vertical curves may be reduced, if approved by the City Engineer.

Table 2.10A
Design Controls for Crest Vertical Curves
Based on Stopping Sight Distance

Design Speed	Minimum k
25	12
30	19
35	29
40	44

$$k = L/A$$

L = Length of Vertical Curve (ft.)

A = Algebraic Difference In Grades (percent)

Table 2.10B
Design Controls for Sag Vertical Curves
Based on Stopping Sight Distance

Design Speed	Minimum k
25	26
30	37
35	49
40	64

AASHTO provides the designer of sag vertical curves the option of using shorter curves with the installation of street lighting. These "comfort" designs can also be slightly modified by providing a one (1) percent grade break at each end of the curve. Table 2.10C compares sag curve lengths using these criteria.

Table 2.10C - Design Controls for Lighted Sag Vertical Curves
25 Miles per Hour

Algebraic Difference in Grades	Standard (k)	Comfort (k)	Comfort with Grade Breaks (k)
5.00%	26	13.4	8
7.50%	26	13.4	9.9
12.50%	26	13.4	11.3
17.50%	26	13.4	11.9

At the intersection of a local street with another local street or a minor collector street, a minimum design speed of 15 MPH is allowed on the intersecting street. Minimum k factors for lighted sag curves are shown in Table 2.10D.

Table 2.10D - Design Controls for Lighted Sag Vertical Curves
15 Miles per Hour

Algebraic Difference in Grades	Comfort (k)	Comfort with Grade Breaks (k)
5.00%	4.8	3
7.50%	4.8	3.6
12.50%	4.8	4.1
17.50%	4.9	4.3

3.12 Transitions

- A. Street width transitions from a narrower width to a wider width shall be designed with a minimum 3 to 1 taper. Delineators, as approved by the City Engineer, shall be installed to define the configuration.
- B. For street width transitions from a wider width to a narrower width, the length of transition taper shall be determined as follows:

$$L = S \times W \text{ (for } S = 45 \text{ MPH or more)}$$

$$L = \frac{W \times S^2}{60} \text{ (for } S = \text{less than 45)}$$

Where L = minimum length of taper (feet)

S = Design speed (MPH)

W = EP to EP offset width

- C. Delineators shall be installed to define the configuration. Maximum spacing of delineators shall be the numerical value of the design speed, in feet (i.e. 35- foot spacing for 35 MPH).
- D. In situations where a tapered transition cannot be provided, a barricade shall be installed at the end of the wider section of the street and a taper shall be appointed and delineated as approved by the City Engineer. The barricade shall conform to WSDOT Type III. If the wider section does not provide an additional travel lane, only a barricade without the transition is required.

3.13 Street Frontage Improvements

All residential subdivisions, commercial developments and short plats shall install street frontage improvements at the time of development as detailed in their subdivision or short plat approval, as detailed in their approved engineering plans, or as directed by the City Engineer. Such improvements shall commence from the centerline of the right-of-way and shall include: sawcut and replacement of existing pavement and road section to the centerline of the traveled way or the centerline of right-of-way; curb and gutter; sidewalk; street storm drainage; street lighting system; traffic signal modification, relocation or installation; utility relocation and undergrounding; landscaping and irrigation; and street widening all per these Standards.

Any modification to the requirement for half-street improvements must be approved by the City Engineer before preliminary land use approval with the approved modification to be set forth in a "Condition of Approval" for the specific project.

If the existing pavement in the remaining half street opposite the project frontage is found to be in substandard condition as determined by a geotechnical engineer for the traffic generated by the project, and/or if any additional longitudinal utilities are to be installed with the frontage improvements within the existing paved width opposite the project frontage, an additional grind and overlay may also be required over the that half of the street for the extent of the frontage improvements as determined by the City Engineer. All pavements damaged during construction shall be repaired to pre-construction conditions or better.

Plan Preparation shall be as specified in Chapter 1 of these Standards.

Street Frontage design shall incorporate all applicable sections of these Standards and other standard reference materials. The designer shall utilize good engineering practice in any situation not specified in these Standards.

3.14 Street Ends

- A. Cul-de-sacs shall be provided at all public and private street ends.
- B. Cul-de-sac lengths shall be measured from the face of curb of the intersecting street to the center of the turnaround.
- C. Hammerheads may be used in lieu of a cul-de-sac provided that the street serves six (6) or less lots and the street is less than two hundred feet (200') in length. Hammerheads shall be constructed in accordance with Standard Detail S17.
- D. Temporary Dead Ends.

Where a street is temporarily dead ended, turnaround provisions must be provided where the road serves more than four lots or is longer than 200 feet in length. The turnaround may be a hammerhead in accordance with Standard Detail S17 if the dead end is less than two-hundred feet (200') in length. If over two-hundred feet (200') long, a cul-de-sac with a minimum radius of forty-one feet (41') is required. All temporary turnarounds shall have an asphalt pavement surface.

In the event a temporary turnaround is installed on a street that will be extended in the future, the party responsible for extending the road shall also be responsible for removing the temporary turnaround and installing all necessary curbing, sidewalk, landscaping, etc. within the removal area to meet current City standards.

E. Design Requirements.

1. Cul-de-sacs shall have a minimum outside curb radius forty-eight (48) feet for all streets.
2. Cul-de-sacs, eyebrows, and turnaround areas shall be allowed only on local and commercial/industrial streets.
3. Cul-de-sacs shall not be more than six-hundred (600) feet in length unless serving a topographically isolated area (such as a narrow ridge).
4. The minimum curb radius for transitions into cul-de-sac bulbs shall be twenty-five (25) feet.
5. The right-of-way radius for the cul-de-sac shall be sufficient to maintain the same right-of-way to curb spacing as in the adjacent portion of the road.
6. An eyebrow corner may be used on a local street where expected ADT will not exceed 500 vehicles per day or as otherwise approved by the City Engineer. The minimum curb radius on the outside of an eyebrow corner is 36 feet; minimum right-of-way radius is 45 feet. Eyebrow geometry shall be evaluated on the basis of turning requirements for Fire Department vehicles.
7. The turnaround shall be posted and painted "Fire Lane - No Parking".

3.15 Medians

- A. A median shall be in addition to, not part of, the specified roadway width. Medians shall be designed so as not to limit turning radius or sight distance at intersections.
- B. Where raised medians are allowed, the following criteria must be met:
 1. Edges shall be vertical curb.
 2. Landscaping and irrigation are required. Plans shall be prepared by a Landscape Architect.
 3. Pedestrian refuges shall be provided where crosswalks intersect medians.
 4. Pedestrian crossing flashing beacons shall be at the discretion of the City Engineer. When approved or required, the flashing beacon shall be:
 - a) Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB);
 - b) Internally Illuminated Flashing Beacon; or
 - c) In high traffic, high speed situations, Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon.
 5. Raised medians shall be designed so as not to limit turning radius or sight distance at intersections.
 - a) The raised median shall be set back at least 1 foot from the median lane on both sides.

- b) Street lighting shall be sufficient to provide illumination of the raised median.
- c) Objects, such as trees, shrubs, signs, and light poles shall not physically or visually interfere with traffic control devices, vehicular traffic or pedestrian traffic in the travel way.
- d) The style and design of the raised median shall be site specific. The raised median shall be safe for the design speed, and shall be subject to City approval.

3.16 Intersections and Curb Returns

- A. Traffic control will be as specified in the MUTCD or as modified by the City Engineer as a result of appropriate traffic engineering studies.
- B. Traffic signal modification, relocation or installation is required when roadway or driveway geometrics interfere with existing signal facilities, or would result in an unsignalized approach or intersection that meets signal warrants.
- C. Angle between intersections. The interior angle at intersecting streets shall be kept as near to 90 degrees as practical and in no case shall it be less than 75 degrees. A tangent section shall be carried a minimum of 25 feet each side of intersecting right-of-way lines.
- D. Minimum centerline offset to adjacent streets.
 - 1. Local access - 160 feet
 - 2. Collectors or Arterials - 300 feet
- E. Sloping approaches. On sloping approaches, including commercial driveways, garage entrances, and private street openings, landings are not to exceed two (2) feet difference in elevation for a distance of thirty (30) feet approaching an arterial or twenty (20) feet approaching a local collector or industrial or commercial street, measured from the back of sidewalk or the back of curb if no sidewalk exists.
- F. Curb returns. Curb radii at intersections shall be in accordance with Table 2.15A for the various functional classifications. The right-of-way radii at intersections shall be sufficient to include the entire sidewalk and ramp within the public right-of-way and shall have a minimum radii of 20-feet.

Table 2.15A
Turning Return Radii (Feet)
Edge of Pavement/Curb -Minimums

Street Classification	Principal Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector	Local
Principal Arterial Street	55	40	30	25
Major Collector Street	40	30	30	25
Minor Collector Street	30	30	25	25
Local Street	25	25	25	20

- * If bike lane or on-street parking exists, above radii may be reduced by five (5) feet.
- * The radii of the major street will be used for all intersection curb returns.

3.17 Sight Obstruction Requirements

- A. Sight distance should be maintained at all driveways, building or garage entrances where structures, wing walls, etc. are located adjacent to or in close proximity to a pedestrian walkway.
- B. Sight lines to traffic control devices (signs, signals, etc.) should not be obscured by landscaping, street furniture, marquees, awnings or other obstructions. Refer to the MUTCD for required sightlines.
- C. Sight Distance. It is the policy of the City to have the developer's engineer evaluate safe sight distance using the principles and methods recommended by AASHTO. The following minimum standards shall apply.

Table 2.16A - Intersection and Driveway Sight Distance

Design Speed (MPH)	Minimum Sight Distance (Feet)
20	225
30	335
40	445

Notes:

1. The sight distances in table 2.16A assume a stopped passenger car turning left onto a two lane road with no median and grades of 3-percent or less. For other conditions, the time gap must be adjusted.
2. Sight distance shall be measured from a driver's eye height of 3.5 feet and 15 feet from the near edge of the nearest lane, to an object height of 3.5 feet.
3. Stopping sight distances must also be checked on the actual vertical and horizontal values of the proposed improvement.
4. There shall be nothing to block observation of objects between the driver's eye height of 3.5 feet and an object height of 2.0 feet above grade in both directions. The only exceptions should be for luminaire or utility poles, conforming traffic control devices, and fire hydrants.
5. Cumulative effects must be considered, and all efforts taken to minimize sight obstructions.

3.18 Curbs - Types and Application

- A. Curb and gutter shall be utilized on all streets. Vertical curb may be used instead of curb and gutter and on islands and medians.
- B. The following specifies the requirements for curbs for streets:
 1. All streets shall include curbs on both sides, except in the situations of interim width improvements. Interim designs, where approved in writing by the City Engineer, shall have shoulders and ditches.
 2. Interim width streets shall have 2-foot side shoulders adjacent to the street at a 2 percent cross-slope and roadside ditches with a maximum side-slope of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical. The 2-foot shoulder area may consist of a section of pavement and/or a section of crushed rock. The pavement section shall be a minimum of 2 feet wide and a maximum of 6 feet wide.

3.19 Grading Outside of Improved Areas

- A. Arterials shall have a maximum 2 percent upward grading to the right-of-way line, and no steeper than 3:1 horizontal to vertical outside the public right-of-way.
- B. Local and Collector Street functional classifications shall have a maximum 2 percent upward grading to the right-of-way line, no steeper than 5:1 horizontal to vertical within the public utility easement, and no steeper than 2:1 horizontal to vertical outside the public utility easement.
- C. Retaining walls shall be used if slopes are greater than provided in the paragraphs above or where slope stability is a problem.
- D. If slopes are to be maintained (mowed) by the City, a maximum of 4:1 slope shall be provided.

3.20 Survey Monuments

As a minimum standard for monumenting City right of ways, survey monuments shall be located at each street intersection; intersection points of the extension of the project perimeter boundary lines and the centerline of frontage streets; right of way PC, PT, and bends; and all property line intersections including the perimeter boundary lines of all subdivisions and short plats. Additional monumentation may be required by the City Engineer.

3.21 Concrete Sidewalks

Cement concrete sidewalks shall be provided on both sides of the street, with the following exceptions:

A. Exceptions

Sidewalk(s) may be omitted under the following conditions if approved by the City Engineer:

- 1. For permanent dead-end local streets less than 300 feet in length and for private roads serving more than four lots, a sidewalk may be omitted from one side of the street.
- 2. Where development design provides an acceptable surfaced and maintained internal walkway system, as determined by the City Engineer, sidewalk(s) may not be required adjacent to the street.
- 3. Alleys do not require sidewalks.
- 4. Where roadways abut sensitive lands, the sidewalk may be omitted from one side of the street, provided that an alternative pedestrian route acceptable to the City Engineer is provided.
- 5. Asphalt sidewalks may be allowed in lieu of cement concrete sidewalks where the sidewalk is deemed to be of a temporary nature (such as during construction activities) or due to future construction considerations

B. Width

- 1. As specified in Table 2.03A
- 2. The width of sidewalk does not include the curb.
- 3. Meandering sidewalks shall maintain the full design width around obstructions that cannot be relocated. Additional Right-of-Way (or easement) may be required to either relocate the obstruction or meander the sidewalk.
- 4. Sidewalk widening behind a mailbox or other obstruction, if required for the minimum ADA clearance, shall be no less than five (5) feet long with a ten to one (10:1) taper to the

standard sidewalk section.

C. Material

All permanent sidewalks shall be cement concrete and shall be constructed in accordance with the Standard Plans..

D. Depth

Sidewalks shall be thickened at driveways.

E. Landscape/Separation

Where planter strips are provided or required, the back of sidewalk should be placed 6-inches from the right-of-way line, unless approved by the City Engineer. Meandering sidewalks may be allowed where they provide an attractive planned alternative to straight sidewalks. A minimum three (3) foot separation between the back of the curb and sidewalk is required for landscaping and appurtenance locating purposes unless no practicable alternative exists and when approved by the Engineer. Sidewalks shall meander no more than six (6) feet from the curb at all pedestrian crossings and at driveways.

The Planning Commission has the authority to control the design of sidewalks with respect to their connection directly to a curb or require a separation for a landscape strip.

F. Curb Ramps

1. In accordance with State law, curb ramps meeting current ADA requirements shall be provided at all pedestrian crossings with curb sections. The edge of the sidewalk shall merge into curb ramps. One ramp is to be used on each curb return on residential streets and uncontrolled intersections. At controlled intersections, a curb ramp shall be aligned with each crosswalk.
2. All curb ramps at curb returns and ramps connecting to public facilities shall be individually detailed. Details shall include ramp lengths, widths, elevations, grade breaks and surface slopes so as to indicate how the ramp is to be constructed in order to comply with ADA requirements.

G. Defective Sidewalks

All construction, repair, upkeep, reconstruction and maintenance of sidewalks and curbs is the responsibility of the abutting property owner.

All sidewalks shall be maintained in a level, nonhazardous condition. Sidewalks shall be deemed to be "defective" and require repair when deficiencies are identified which include:

1. Improper placement
2. Placement of sidewalk on unstable areas of uncompacted soil
3. Tree roots raising sidewalk panels leading to jagged and uneven surfaces exceeding ADA allowances
4. Wear and tear having led to cracks and holes in the sidewalk

3.22 Trails

A. Multi-Use Trails

1. Trail widths shall be as follows:
 - a) Type 1 trail 10-12 feet

- b) Type 2 trail 8-10 feet
- c) Type 3 trail 6-8 feet
- 2. Materials shall be per the requirements of Section 2.32 Surfacing Requirements.
- 3. Multi-use trails shall be a minimum of four (4) feet from the edge of the vehicular travel way unless no practicable alternative exists and when approved by the Engineer.
- 4. Maximum grade is 15%. Minimum curve radius is ten feet (10').
- 5. Type II barricades shall be provided at the end of trail sections.
- 6. Trails may be used as a substitute for concrete sidewalks or bike lanes in planned unit developments where the City Engineer deems that non-motorized transportation goals of the City are being met.
- B. Off-Road Trails

All City Trail Systems are to meet the multi-use standards above as reasonably possible. For Trail Systems that cannot meet the multi-use standards above, as determined by the City Engineer, the minimum standards for the design and construction shall generally follow as a practical guide for trail work the 2007 Edition of the "Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook" and the 2007 Edition of the "Wetland Trail Design and Construction", Forest Service Publication List Document Numbers 0723-2806-MTDC and 0123-2833-MTDC respectively. These guides can be located on the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) website at:

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/recreational_trails/publications/fs_publications/index.cfm

3.23 Bikeways/Bike Lanes

- A. Bikeway construction is required in conjunction with commercial development, plat or short plat approval, when the need for such a bikeway is established by the Community Development Director.
- B. Separated bikeways (bicycles only) shall be a minimum of five (5) feet wide for one way and ten (10) feet wide for two (2) way flow. Separated bikeways combined with pedestrian facilities shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet wide.
- C. Where joint vehicular and bicycle facilities (bike lanes) are constructed, the curb lane shall be fourteen (14) feet wide.
- D. Surfacing requirements for separated bikeways shall be as specified in Section 2.32.
- E. Maximum grade for separated bikeways shall be ten percent (10%). Minimum curve radius is 100 feet. Curves should be minimized.
- F. Bump outs. A "bump out" at street intersections per Standard Drawings shall be installed on all routes with bike lanes using the following criteria:
 - 1. Two-lane roadway - not applicable.
 - 2. Three-lane roadway - "bump out" at all signalized intersections only.
 - 3. Four- to five-lane roadway - "bump out" at all signalized intersections and at major side street intersections where the right turn volume onto the minor street exceeds 600 ADT.

3.24 Driveways

A. General Requirements

1. Standard residential or commercial driveways shall be required for all developments.
2. In new residential subdivisions or residential short subdivisions, panhandle and flag lot driveways shall be less than 150 feet in length and shall provide access to no more than two (2) lots. Private road standards shall be used for access to more than two lots.
3. Only one driveway access per residential lot shall be allowed unless approved by the City Engineer.
4. A private intersection opening shall be used in lieu of a conventional driveway in commercial areas where the following criteria are met:
 - a) Projected driveway usage is greater than two-thousand (2,000) vehicles per day.
 - b) In any case where traffic signalization is approved and provided.
 - c) A minimum 100 feet storage area is provided between the street and any turning or parking maneuvers within the development.
 - d) The opening is at least 150 feet from any other intersection opening.
 - e) The opening is at least 150 feet away from any other driveway on the property frontage under control of the applicant.
 - f) Easement dedication is provided for traffic control devices.
5. Along unimproved frontages with roadside ditches, new driveway approach construction shall include a minimum 30' length of culvert installation, size as required, minimum 8-inch diameter.

B. Conditions of Approval

1. Driveways giving access onto any roadway may be denied, if in the opinion of the City Engineer, they create a potentially unsafe or hazardous condition. Driveways accessing directly onto arterials or collectors may be denied if alternate access is available.
2. All abandoned driveways on the street frontage shall be removed and curb, gutter, and sidewalk shall be installed.
3. No commercial driveway shall be approved where backing onto the sidewalk or street will occur.
4. Left turns from and to a driveway may be restricted as a development condition or in the future if such maneuvers are found by the City Engineer to be unduly hazardous.
5. Driveways onto arterials and collectors shall be aligned wherever possible with existing driveways on the opposite side of the street. If driveways cannot be aligned directly across from a driveway on the opposite side of the street, they shall be offset a minimum of 100 feet from driveways on the opposite side of the street whenever possible.
6. All driveways shall be angled ninety-degrees (90°) to the street, unless designated as right turn only with the approval of the City Engineer.
7. A shared driveway serving 2 lots will be approved subject to compliance with the width and surfacing criteria and the recording of a roadway maintenance agreement.
8. Parking lot circulation needs shall be met on site. The public right-of-way shall not be utilized as part of a one-way parking lot flow.

9. Driveways providing access onto collectors shall be a minimum of 100 feet from any intersection, and a minimum of 150 feet for access onto arterials. All distances shall be measured from the centerline of the street or driveway.
10. Driveway modification requests will be reviewed under the Design Modification Process in Section 1.17 except for the following, which can be reviewed through a written request to the City Engineer, prior to construction:
 - a) Where two or more parcels or tax lots have been previously combined into a single lot.
 - b) Requests for circular driveways (one way in and out) where lot configuration, topography or other site conditions affect the ability to build one driveway.
 - c) All requests for driveway modifications in residential zoning will be reviewed for conformance to applicable Codes, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&R's) for the residential location.

C. Design Criteria

1. Width.

- a. Residential driveways shall be a minimum width of 10 feet and a maximum width of 24 feet. Panhandle or flag lots shall have a minimum width of 12 feet.
 - b. For residential lots more than 75 feet wide, driveways may be up to 30 feet in width. Driveways shall be located to provide adequate curb space between driveways for on-street parking, location of water meters, landscaping, and streetlights.
 - c. For residential driveways for lots less than 75'-wide the City Engineer may approve a driveway width up to 30' wide provided there is adequate curb space between driveways for on-street parking, location of water meters, landscaping, and streetlights.
 - d. Residential duplex and triplex driveways shall be a maximum of 24 feet for a single driveway or a maximum of twelve feet for separate driveways, provided the driveways are spaced at least 20 feet apart.
 - e. Commercial and industrial driveways shall be a minimum width of twenty-four (24) and a maximum width of thirty-five (35) feet. A turning diagram shall be provided with all commercial and industrial driveway submittals showing adequate driveway turning width for the largest vehicle. A wider commercial or industrial driveway width may be approved by the City Engineer where a substantial percentage of oversized vehicle traffic exists. In this case the driveway should be sized to accommodate the largest vehicles. Where intersection openings are approved the width shall be as determined by the Director.
2. Clearance from structures. No object (including fire hydrants, light or power poles, street trees) shall be placed or allowed to remain within 15 feet of the driveway edge.
- Where the building facade or other design element is less than ten (10) feet behind the sidewalk, both pedestrian and vehicular sight distance shall be maintained. Vehicular sight distance shall be per Section 2.17.
3. Pedestrian Sight Distance. For sight distance to pedestrians on sidewalks, the driver of an exiting vehicle shall be able to view a one (1) foot high object fifteen (15) feet away from either edge of the driveway throat when the driver's eye is fourteen (14) feet behind the

back of the sidewalk.

4. Driveways shall be designed with a maximum slope of 15%. Grade changes of more than two percent (2%) shall be accomplished with a vertical curve, with the minimum length of the vertical curve being equal to the algebraic difference in grade.
5. Approach grades and configuration shall accommodate future street widening to prevent major driveway reconstruction.
6. Surfacing. All portions of a driveway within a public right-of-way and within 30' of a public right-of-way shall be surfaced with cement concrete or asphaltic concrete.

3.25 Bridges

- A. A bridge shall be defined as a structure spanning twenty (20) feet or more.
- B. Design Principles. All bridges, whether on public or private roadways, shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in the latest addition of "Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges", adopted by AASHTO. All new bridges shall be designed to carry an AASHTO HS-20-44 live load or greater.
- C. Geometrics. In the general case, the bridge shall comprise the full width and configuration of the road being served (traveled way plus curb, sidewalk, walkway, bike lane, and/or shoulder on one or both sides). Provision of utilities shall be considered. Traffic and pedestrian railings or combination traffic-pedestrian railings shall meet AASHTO specifications. Overhead vertical clearances on the traveled street or under overpasses shall be sixteen and one-half (16.5) feet minimum.

3.26 Landscaping in the Right-Of-Way, Easements and Access Tracts

- A. Plantings established in the right-of-way shall be maintained by the abutting property owner.
- B. Any existing planting areas within the right-of-way that are disturbed by construction activity shall be restored to their original condition.
- C. Any plantings or other improvements placed within the right-of-way (by abutting property owners) are subject to removal when the right-of-way is needed for public use. The property owner is responsible for removing any landscaping or other improvements upon official notice. The property owners shall be responsible for survival of the relocated plantings.
- D. Measures shall be taken by the developer to provide groundcover in areas within the right-of-way which have been stripped of natural vegetation or have a potential for erosion. Native plants shall be used whenever possible.
- E. Plantings within the right-of-way shall comply with the following provisions:
 1. All landscaping shall comply with the sight distance provisions of these standards.
 2. Where existing landscaping maintained by the City exists every effort shall be taken to protect and preserve the existing vegetation during construction. Plants shall be relocated or removed only upon approval of the Public Works Department. Damaged landscape areas shall be restored prior to issuing a final occupancy permit.
 3. In areas where an existing landscaping concept or pattern has been established or approved, all new landscaping shall conform to the intent of the concept. Plantings shall be of a similar variety, size, and spacing to those already established and/or approved for the area.
 4. All trees planted in areas with adjacent pedestrian usage shall maintain a seven (7) foot clearance to the lowest branches.

5. No low growing vegetation is to extend beyond the curb. Trees must have no limbs or other vegetation extending beyond the curb line or edge of asphalt for a distance of seven and one half (7 1/2) feet above the road surface.
 6. Approval from the Public Works Department must be received before trees are planted in or adjacent to sidewalk sections.
 7. Landscaping in public right of way with low maintenance, drought tolerant ground cover is encouraged.
- F. Street trees shall be selected from the City's approved tree. If overhead utilities are present, street trees shall be selected to avoid interference.
 - G. Street trees shall provide a minimum of 10-ft of separation from water meters. This standard shall also apply to onsite improvements.
 - H. Street trees shall have root barriers installed adjacent to the curb and sidewalk.
 - I. Street trees shall not obstruct visibility of intersections, signs, or other critical roadside elements. The following are minimum clearances that shall be met:
 1. 20-ft from the front of stop and street name signs.
 2. 20-ft from the front and 5-ft from the back of other directional, traffic control or safety signs, such as yield, pedestrian crossing, school, speed limit, etc.
 3. 15-ft from street lights for narrow-growing tree species. Otherwise, 25-ft from street lights.
 4. 25-ft from traffic signals.

3.27 Mailboxes

- A. Mailboxes shall be placed as shown in the City's Standard Detail.
- B. Mailboxes should be clustered together when practical and when reasonably convenient to the houses served.
- C. In the case of road construction or reconstruction requiring mailboxes to be moved or rearranged, mailbox locations shall be coordinated with the Postmaster. Mailbox locations approved by the Post Office shall be shown on approved road construction plans.

3.28 Street Illumination

Streetlighting is required for all public streets and at the intersections of public and private streets. Streetlighting designs shall be submitted, reviewed, and approved by the Skamania County Public Utility District (PUD) prior to final plat approval. The installation cost of all street lighting shall be paid for by the Developer.

Luminaires shall be located two and one half (2.5) feet from face of curb to the face of the light pole.

A. Plats and Short Plats

The City will accept maintenance and power cost responsibility for the public streetlight system when public improvements have been fully accepted by the City and the subdivision final plat has been recorded. Prior to City acceptance the developer is responsible for the maintenance and energy charges for the streetlighting system.

Streetlighting is not required on private streets within a plat. The City does not install or

maintain private street lighting systems. On private streets, all streetlighting and power costs shall be paid by the developer, homeowner, or homeowners association.

B. Commercial

Street lighting is required on all public street frontages. The developer is responsible for design, installation or relocation of new or existing lighting. Commercial development shall replace existing lighting systems on power poles with a new lighting system serviced by underground power.

C. General Considerations

If a resident or group of residents desires the installation of a streetlight they must contact the Skamania County Public Utility District.

Streetlight designs shall be prepared by a licensed engineer experienced in lighting design. The design plans and calculations should indicate luminaire type, conductor and conduit sizes, foundation design, luminaire locations, illumination levels, uniformity ratio, line losses, and the electrical and physical layout of the system, including its connection to the existing system.

Streetlights shall be "night sky friendly" and shall be provided with a shield to minimize stray light. Luminaires shall be accessible for maintenance by a wheeled vehicle weighing twenty thousand pounds (20,000 lbs.).

Electrical conductors shall be located underground. Exception: existing residential areas with existing above ground utilities may have street lighting installed on the existing utility poles as approved by the City Engineer.

Streetlights shall be on 120 volt single phase systems. The location of the power source should be indicated together with the remaining capacity of that circuit. System continuity and extension should be considered.

Electrical cabinets equipped with electrical meters, time clocks, circuit breakers and other required components are required on commercial installations of five (5) or more streetlights.

All metered streetlights shall have a metered main on a stand-alone galvanized steel frame with an outside disconnect attached to the meter, in accordance with the Stand-Alone Meter Post detail provided in the PUD's New & Altered Service Handbook.

D. Approved Street Lighting Fixtures and Poles

All lighting projects shall use the products listed below or an approved equal. Contact the City Engineer to request approval for products not listed below (approved equal) or for a list of approved equals. Part numbers listed for fixtures and poles are based on current catalogs, which are subject to change by manufacturers at any time. The developer shall be responsible to verify part numbers with the appropriate vendors to ensure the correct lighting, poles, colors, and mounting hardware are received. Streetlight requirements including type, wattage, and pole height will be established by City of Ridgefield staff.

All lighting to meet current version of ANSI C136.15 for Field Wattage Identification and must have a label attached from an OSHA accredited Nationally Recognized Testing Lab. All light fixtures shall be warrantied for 5 years from the date of installation. All light poles shall be warrantied for 1 year from the date of installation.

1. Local Streets

For local streets, including new subdivisions and short plats, all streetlights shall be decorative acorn single fixtures on cast aluminum decorative poles. The luminaire shall be

LED in 3000K with minimum output of 5000 lumens. Optic shall meet Municipal Code requirements. Fixture shall be DLC listed.

The light fixtures shall be the following or approved equivalent:

Name: Holophane AWDE3 Acrylic Washington Postilite Utility LED3 Performance Package: 5,884 Lumens, 40 Watts, 147 LPW

Description: Acrylic Washington Postilite Utility LED3 Fixture, P20 Performance Package, 3000K CCT, Auto-Sensing 120-277V 50/60HZ, Modern Style Swing Open Design, Acrylic Type III, Black Housing, Full Cover with Medallions and Band, Cross Finial, Dimming Photocontrol Receptacle - 7 PIN, Field Adjustable Output, Long Life DTL Twistlock Photocontrol for Solid State, MVOLT. Custom Vertical Slotted Band and Cross Finial Painted Gold, Medallions and Full Cover Painted Black.

The light poles shall be the following or approved equivalent:

Name: Holophane WDA Wadsworth Aluminum Pole

Description: WDA Wadsworth Aluminum Pole, 14 Feet Height, 4" Diameter Fluted, .125 Wall, 17" Base, Diamon Pattern Bolt Circle, 3X3 Tenon, Black Finish, 3/4" Anchor Bolt Set Galvanized Steel.

Pole foundations shall be per WSDOT Standard Plan J-28.30-04, or shall be designed by a licensed structural engineer for site specific conditions.

2. Roundabouts, Collectors and Arterials

For roundabouts, collectors and arterials, all streetlights shall be cobra head fixtures on aluminum poles. The luminaire shall be LED 4000K with a minimum output of 9450 lumens. Fixture shall be DLC listed.

The light fixtures shall be the following or approved equivalent:

Name: American Electric Lighting Autobahn Series ATB0 Roadway Lighting Performance Package: 10,260 Lumens, 70 Watts, 148 LPW

Description: Autobahn LED Roadway Series Fixture, P203 Performance Package, Multi-volt 120V-277V, Roadway Type III Optics, 4000K CCT, Black Paint, Nema Label, 7 Pin Photocontrol Receptacle, Field Adjustable Output, Solid State Long Life Photocontrol.

The light poles shall be the following or approved equivalent:

Name: HAPCO Arlen Style Special 34' Light Pole

Description: B86264-P1 with textured black finish, 20" diameter base with 22" base height. ASTM F1554 Grade 55 x 42" length all thread rod anchor bolts.

Pole foundations shall be per WSDOT Standard Plan J-28.30-04, or shall be designed by a licensed structural engineer for site specific conditions.

3.29 Traffic Control and Signing

- A. Traffic Control Devices. All traffic control devices shall conform to the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (MUTCD) and be approved by the City Engineer.
- B. Signing. In new plats the developer shall install all traffic control signs which shall include but not be limited to street name, parking, stop, dead end, and pedestrian signing. Signs shall be located two and one half (2.5) feet from face of curb.
- C. Pavement Marking. In new plats and commercial developments pavement markings,

including buttons, paint, thermoplastics and delineators will be required for roadway safety. Such markings shall be provided and installed by the developer.

D. Design Requirements

1. **Traffic Control Devices.** All traffic control devices shall conform to the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (MUTCD) as adopted by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WDOT).
2. **Signing.** See WDOT Standard Drawings for typical installations and details.
3. **Pavement Marking.** All markings shall conform to the current "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (MUTCD) as adopted by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WDOT).
4. **Temporary Traffic Control.** All traffic control devices shall conform to the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" (MUTCD) as adopted by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WDOT) or as modified by the City Engineer.
5. **Speed Humps.** Speed humps are approximately three inches (3") in height with a length of at least twelve feet (12') at base. See City of Ridgefield Standard Detail T-3.2.
6. **Traffic Signal Modification.** The developer's engineer shall use the standard specifications developed by the City Engineer in conjunction with the current edition of the WSDOT Standard Plans. Traffic Signal plans shall be submitted on 22" x 34" mylar.
7. **Amenity, destination, and directional signage** shall be designed and installed as identified in the Stevenson Wayfinding Master Plan, as amended.

3.30 Clear Zone and Appurtenances

An appurtenance shall be considered to be any fixed object located adjacent to the roadway and deemed to be a possible safety hazard.

- A. All non-breakaway appurtenances shall be located a minimum of three (3) feet behind the face of the curb to the face of the object. Where no curb exists the distance from the edge of the travel way to the face of the object shall be at least six (6) feet.
- B. All breakaway objects shall be located a minimum of two (2) feet behind the face of curb to the face of the object. All objects having properties up to that of a 4" x 4" wooden post shall be considered breakaway.
- C. Appurtenances shall be located outside of the sidewalk area except when the sidewalk is widened around the appurtenance to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

3.31 Franchise Utilities

- A. Non-City owned franchise utilities located within City-owned right-of-way or easements are required to relocate their existing facilities at their own expense when a conflict results between their facilities and public street improvements, provided relocation of a utility's existing facilities are necessary for the City project to be completed and the public street improvement is a City project, not a project for a developer, person or other entity.
- B. All non-City owned franchise utility distribution or collection systems including power, telephone, natural gas, and T.V. cable in new plats or short plats shall be installed underground and shall be installed prior to paving, provided it is technically and financially feasible to do so, as determined by the City Engineer and PUD General Manager.

- C. If more than one non-City owned franchise utility is required to be relocated, each utility shall be financially responsible for only its proportionate share of the relocation cost.
- D. Non-City Owned franchise utility shall not be required to move its facilities at its own expense more than once every 5 years unless an emergency or unforeseen circumstances, such as a natural disaster, makes it clear that the required facility relocation cannot be avoided.

3.32 As a minimum on all new single-family plats and short plats, a minimum five (5) foot wide common or individual non-exclusive utility easement shall be provided connecting any lots without public street frontage to a public street. Easements for existing or future utility lines which do not lie along rear or side lot lines shall be of a width specified by the serving utility.

- Safety Railing**
 - A. Where a sidewalk or other non-motorized transportation facility is to be constructed above a slope or adjacent to a rock wall or retaining wall where the lowest finished elevation of the slope, rock wall or retaining wall is to be thirty (30) inches or more below the finished elevation of the sidewalk or other facility, a safety railing shall be required when:
 1. The plane of a wall face is less than four (4) feet in horizontal distance from the near side face of the sidewalk or other facility.
 2. The plane of the wall face is greater than four (4) feet horizontal distance to the near side face of the sidewalk or other facility but the slope down to the wall top exceeds three to one (3H:1V).
 3. The slopes adjacent to the sidewalk or other facility average greater than two to one (2H:1V).
 - B. Safety railings or other approved devices (such as walls, high curbs, landscape features or guard rails) shall be required where grading operations will produce a parking area, service yard or other vehicle area which has a drop-off grade separation in relation to adjoining properties or streets.
 - C. Safety railings shall be constructed of 2-inch galvanized steel pipe or aluminum with vertical supports ten (10) feet on center and 3 horizontal railings fourteen (14) inches on center, the lowest railing center being fourteen (14) inches above finished grade. All joints shall be welded, cold galvanized if welded after galvanizing, and the entire safety railing painted or vinyl coated to assure corrosion protection and a pleasing appearance. Railings shall be erected and adjusted, if necessary, after initially set to assure a continuous line and grade.

3.33 Guard Rails

For purposes of warrants, design, and location, all guard rails along roadways shall conform to the criteria of the WSDOT Design Manual as may be amended or revised. The decision of whether to install a guardrail or not shall be based on information found in AASHTO publication, Guide for Selecting, Locating, and Designing Traffic Barriers.

3.34 Surfacing Requirements

All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications, these Standards, and as approved by the City Engineer.

- A. Minimum Structural Section.

The following are the minimum requirements for surfacing for specific facilities as described elsewhere in these Standards.

Facility	HMA	Crushed Surfacing
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Arterials	5" depth, Class ½" HMA PG 58V-22	14" depth
Collectors	4" depth, Class ½" HMA PG 58V-22	12" depth
Local Access	3" depth, Class ½" HMA PG 58V-22	10" depth
Concrete Sidewalks	4" depth, Portland Cement Concrete	4" depth
Multi-Use Trail and Bikeway	2-1/2" depth, Class ½" HMA PG 58V-22	4" depth

Notes:

- 1) All minimum surfacing requirements assume an acceptable, well drained, stable, compacted subgrade. Additional requirements may be imposed at the discretion of the City Engineer if suitable subgrade conditions are not met.

B. Alternative Sections

Streets may be constructed of any of the following:

1. Asphaltic concrete with crushed rock base
2. Asphaltic concrete with cement treated base. Design of cement treated bases, where proposed, shall be approved by the City Engineer prior to Final Engineering plan approval. Design shall have geotechnical investigation performed to obtain samples and determine cement percentage required to obtain 3,000 psi, 30-day compressive strength, in addition to optimal moisture content.
3. Full depth asphaltic concrete.
4. Portland cement concrete with cushion course of crushed rock or on a base of crushed rock or treated base.

Alternative sections may be approved by the City Engineer following submission of calculations by a licensed engineer and per the design requirements described herein. Soil testing to obtain the strength of the soil is required for all roads and streets in order to analyze and design the structural section. Soil tests are needed on undisturbed samples of the subgrade materials that are expected to be within three (3) feet of the planned subgrade elevation. Samples are needed for each five hundred (500) feet of roadway and for each visually observed soil type. Soil tests are required from a minimum of three (3) locations.

The selected design structural strength of the soil shall be consistent with the subgrade compaction requirements. The strength and compaction moisture content, at optimum to slightly over optimum, shall be specified. The soils report shall address subgrade drainage and ground water considerations for year-round conditions.

The required density of treated and untreated subgrade materials shall not be less than 95% maximum density as determined by AASHTO T-99.

C. Aggregate Base

Aggregate base shall meet WSDOT specifications for crushed surfacing.

D. Asphalt Pavement Design

HMA for streets shall be WSDOT "Superpave" Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Class 1/2-inch, PG 58H-22.

The compaction shall be at least 92% based on a Rice theoretical maximum density, as

determined in conformance with AASHTO T 209, as modified by WSDOT. In addition, for each mix used, a 50 blow Marshall (AASHTO T 245) shall be performed and all related test data shall be provided to the City Engineer. The minimum stability shall be 1,800 pounds, the flow shall be between 8.0 and 16.0 hundredths of an inch, and the voids shall be between three (3) and five (5) percent. The Marshall requirement may be waived by the City Engineer on a case-by-case evaluation.

Asphalt pavement shall be designed by the Asphalt Institute Method, or an approved equivalent method provided it is a nationally recognized procedure.

Design of asphalt concrete pavement structures by the Asphalt Institute Method shall conform to the guidelines of The Asphalt Institute Publication, Thickness Design Asphalt Pavements for Highways and Streets Manual Series No. I.

1. AASHTO T-193 (CBR Method), or
2. AASHTO T-190 (R-Value Method), or
3. If the CBR value of the subgrade exceeds twenty (20) or the R value of the subgrade exceeds sixty (60), then CBR and R-value methods shall not be used.

E. Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

The design of Portland cement concrete streets shall be governed by the guidelines and requirements of the Portland Cement Association (PCA) design procedures found in the following publications:

1. Concrete Streets: Typical Pavement Sections and Jointing Details
2. Thickness Design for Concrete Highway and Street Pavements
3. Joint Design for Concrete Highway and Street Pavements

The subgrade shall be tested to determine the Modulus of Subgrade Reaction, k, in order to design the street structure. A correlation of CBR to k may be made using Figure 2, Thickness Designs for Concrete Highway and Street Pavements. In addition, the City requires that the following be incorporated into the design and construction specifications:

4. Use a minimum twenty (20) year design period.
5. Minimum thickness of Portland cement concrete shall be five (5) inches.
6. The minimum concrete specifications shall be 5,000 psi (compressive) and 650 psi (flexural) in 28 days. The minimum cement content will be 660 pounds per yard, with a maximum water / cement ratio of 0.48. Slump shall range from 3-inch to 4-1/2-inch. Entrained air shall be from four (4) to six (6) percent.
7. A joint design plan shall be prepared and incorporated into the street construction plans. Longitudinal and transverse joint locations shall be clearly delineated. Transverse joints shall be skewed forward two (2) feet per lane with right and left curb street stationing noted for each end. Joint spacing (in feet) should not exceed 1.5 to 1.75 times the slab thickness (in inches). For example, an 8-inch thick slab would have a maximum joint spacing of 12 to 14 feet. The maximum length to width ratio shall be 1.25: 1.0 for any panel unless there are other constraints that the City Engineer will examine on a case-by-case basis.

3.35 Utilities

A. Curb Markings

When new curbing is being placed, a stamp shall be placed to mark where each water and sanitary sewer service crosses the curb line. The method of marking the curb shall be approved by the City Engineer and noted on the approved construction plans. If an imprinting stamp is used, the impression left for a water service shall be the letter "W"; for a sanitary sewer service, it shall be the letter "S". These impressions shall be two (2) inches high, placed on the face of the curb.

B. Trench Restoration

Trench restoration shall be either by a patch or overlay method as determined by the City Engineer. Unless otherwise approved, trenches cut in the travel lane parallel to the roadway will require a grind and overlay of the entire travel lane from the centerline to the edge of pavement. When a patch method is used, the trench limits shall be sawcut prior to the final patch.

All trench and pavement cuts shall be made by saw cuts. The saw cuts shall be a minimum of one (1) foot outside the trench width. If the permit requires an overlay, the contractor may use a zipper or other approved method for the cutting of the existing pavement.

C. Utility Locations

Utilities shall be located horizontally within the right-of-way in accordance with Standard Detail.

3.36 Traffic Calming

Traffic calming measures shall be used by the developer on all Collector streets to reduce traffic speeds as required by the City Engineer and/or Community Development Director to mitigate traffic impacts. Coordinate with the City Engineer on acceptable traffic calming measures.

3.37 Commercial Cross Circulation

Pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular cross circulation shall be maintained between adjacent commercial developments to reduce or eliminate the use of the City's arterial and collector system for trips between adjacent uses. Access shall be no greater than 750 feet in length away from another access point or public connection unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer. A minimum of one cross connection shall be provided. Cross connection shall be designed to accommodate emergency services.

In the event of a secured site or other instances where providing commercial cross circulation may negatively impact public health and safety, requests to waive or modify this requirement shall be submitted through a design modification for review and action by both the City Engineer, or designee, and Community Development Director.

3.38 Roundabout Design

Roundabouts shall be designed following the guidance from the National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Research Report 1043 published by the Transportation Research Board and the WSDOT Design Manual. Design information provided to City shall include the following:

A. Fastest Path

As part of the engineering submittals, exhibits showing the fastest paths for all movements shall be provided including calculations of the radii and speeds. Offsets for path alignment shall follow guidance from the WSDOT Design Manual.

B. Vehicle Turning

As part of the engineering submittals, exhibits showing the vehicular turning movements for all legs and movements originating from each leg of the roundabout. Vehicles used shall be those of the design vehicles for the roundabout. Additionally, movements shall be shown for other vehicles that are intended to use the roundabout less frequently but will be accommodated (i.e. fire truck).

C. Signage

Signage for the roundabout and approaches shall follow MUTCD standards.

D. Central Island

The central island shall include a 20-24" tall "knee wall" to protect workers and the interior features from vehicles which may attempt to encroach in the roundabout. That knee wall feature is included in Figure xx-x in the standard details.

The central island for the roundabout shall be designed flat and consist of low maintenance ground covers. The design shall provide irrigation sleeves and power conduit sleeves under the roadway to the island for future services.

E. Pedestrian Crosswalks

All new roundabouts shall include pedestrian crosswalks. All new multilane roundabouts shall include an actuated pedestrian crossing flashing beacon system. Under guidelines adopted by the United States Access Board that took effect September 7, 2023, the Public Right-Of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG) require that all roundabouts with flashing beacon indications shall have accessible pedestrian systems (APS)^{2 3}. These APS systems shall include a locator tone that repeats every second, audible 6-12 ft from the button or to the building line, with intensity responsive to ambient sound.

3.39 Street Cut Restrictions (Reserved Pending Adoption of Municipal Code Revision)

A street cut prohibition will be in effect for five (5) years after a street receives final acceptance for construction, reconstruction, pavement rehabilitation or pavement preservation treatments. Streets constructed with permeable materials shall have a street cut prohibition for the life of the street. Pavement cuts may be allowed if a more reasonable alternative for service delivery does not exist.

Requests for cutting a street under a street cut prohibition shall be considered design modifications. The design modification request shall include reasons why a pavement cut(s) is necessary and why alternatives to a street cut are not feasible.

CHAPTER 4 - STORM DRAINAGE

3.00 General Approval Requirements

- A. See Chapter 1 for general construction requirements, including the requirements for extension of all drainage conveyance pipes to limits of property, surety bond, and other general requirements.
- B. These requirements shall apply to all storm drainage facilities in existing and proposed public right-of-way, public drainage easements, and tracts of common ownership in the City. Storm drainage systems include, but are not limited to: inlets, pipes, ditches, creeks, rivers, wetlands, and stormwater quality and quantity facilities. Storm facilities located on, and serving private property are required to follow the requirements of this section for the design and sizing of water quality treatment and detention facilities.

3.01 Planning Criteria

- A. The City of Stevenson has established these requirements for the design of facilities intended to protect the public health, safety, and welfare from damage due to flooding. Beyond that level of protection, additional measures are specified in this chapter which are intended to minimize any potential flooding damage and allow for efficient operation, repair, and maintenance of the storm drainage system.
- B. In residential and commercial development, storm sewer main extensions are required to assure orderly and adequate extension of the storm sewer system. These extensions are to be in accordance with requirements of development and service availability as established by the City and the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- C. For development proposals that may contribute to areas of known flooding as determined by the City Engineer, the initial land use application submittal for development proposals may be required to include an off-site analysis report beyond what may be required by the referenced Washington State Department of Ecology Manuals. The off-site analysis is to contain an assessment of potential off-site drainage impacts associated with the development proposal and proposed mitigations to those impacts.
- D. Design and construction of drainage facilities, including but not limited to open channels, conveyance pipe, and inlets shall be in compliance with these Standards, the Standard Details and the 2019 edition of "Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington" (hereinafter referred to as the Western Washington Manual) prepared by the Washington State Department of Ecology, as amended herein.
- E. Storm drainage pipes shall be extended through and to the extremes of the property being developed along the natural drainage ways, to provide connection points for future development of unserved property as determined by the City Engineer.
- F. No private storm sewer shall be located within any lot other than the lot which is the site of the building or structure served by such sewer. The exception to this may be common areas in planned unit developments, and/or City right of-ways, or as otherwise approved by the City Engineer.
- G. Provisions must be made for gravity drainage of roofs and foundation drains for all new buildings and structures. For multi-family, residential, commercial, or industrial developments, these drains shall be piped directly to on-site stormwater systems. In single family residential developments, these drains shall be discharged to on-site drywells and shall not be permitted to discharge to the street gutter or directly to the public storm drain system. Deviation from these standards may be subject to a geotechnical review in landslide prone areas.

- H. Provisions must be made for stormwater from private property to remain on private property or be collected and directed to a public or private stormwater system or natural drainage way. Runoff from that portion of driveways behind the back of sidewalk (outside the right-of-way) may be permitted to drain directly to the street, provided that treatment and detention facilities are sized to handle this flow.
- I. Stormwater systems on private property shall be designed and constructed to the most recent edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code.
- J. Private stormwater systems that connect to a public conveyance system routed to a local public stormwater facility may be required to be designed and constructed to public standards as required by the City Engineer.

3.02 Exemptions

- A. The following types of projects are exempt from this section:
 - 1) Forest practices regulated under Title 222 Washington Administrative Code, except for Class IV General forest practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses.
 - 2) Commercial agriculture practices involving working the land for production.
 - 3) Road maintenance practices as follows: pothole and square cut patching, overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement with asphalt or concrete without expanding the area of coverage, shoulder grading, reshaping/regrading drainage systems, crack sealing, resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism, and vegetation maintenance.

3.03 General Design Requirements

- A. The City of Stevenson has adopted the 2019 Western Washington Manual as amended herein.
- B. The City encourages the use of “Sustainable Street” concepts and also Low Impact Development (LID) concepts and techniques. Low-Impact Development (LID) techniques shall generally be designed in conformance with the 2019 Western Washington Manual.
- C. These standards shall also apply to both public and privately owned and maintained systems.

3.04 Water Quantity and Quality Standards

- A. The minimum standards for the design and construction of stormwater facilities in the City of Stevenson shall be the same as the Western Washington Manual except as amended herein.
- B. “Effective impervious surface” shall be defined as those impervious surfaces that are connected via sheet flow or discrete conveyance to a drainage system. Impervious surfaces on residential development sites are considered ineffective if the runoff is dispersed through at least one hundred feet of native vegetation. For small residential infill development sites of 8 lots or less, and at the discretion of the City Engineer, the existing impervious areas may be deducted from the total proposed (developed) effective impervious area for the threshold calculation of the “new effective impervious area”.
- C. The provisions of this section apply to all new development or redevelopment that:
 - 1) Results in 5,000 square feet or more of new effective impervious surface, has more than 7,000 square feet of land disturbing activities, converts $\frac{3}{4}$ acres or more from native vegetation to lawn or landscaped areas, or converts 2.5 acres or more native vegetation to pasture;
 - 2) Results in the addition or replacement of more than 1,000 square feet of effective

impervious surface for any of the development or redevelopment activities requiring oil/water separators per Section 3.11;

- 3) Redevelopment that results in 10,000 square feet or more of replaced effective impervious surface is subject to the provisions of this section for the portion of the site that is redeveloped.
- D. Projects may utilize the Santa Barbara Unit Hydrograph (SBUH) method for hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and facility sizing. A Soil Conservation Society (SCS) Type 1A rainfall distribution resolved to a maximum of 10-minute time intervals shall be used. Otherwise, facilities shall be sized with an approved Continuous Stormwater Modeling software (Western Washington Hydraulic Model of MGSflood).
- 1) Isopluvial maps used for analysis shall be "Isopluvial Maps for Design Storms in Skamania County," as published in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 2, "Precipitation - Frequency Atlas for the Western United States," Volume IX, Washington.
 - 2) Curve numbers used for analysis shall be as specified in "USDA SCS TR-55", June 1986 published by the SCS.
 - 3) All facilities shall provide emergency overflow routes for storm events that exceed the design capacity of the facility.
- E. If a site is proposed to be constructed in phases, the first phase shall have a stormwater facility designed to accommodate the ultimate development of the site. The stormwater facility may be constructed in phases provided a plan for phasing is submitted and approved by the City Engineer.
- F. Infiltration is the preferred BMP if site conditions are appropriate and groundwater quality will not be impaired. All applicable discharges to groundwater shall comply with the requirements of the Washington State Department of Ecology Underground Injection Control Program.
- 1) Infiltration systems shall be designed and sized in accordance with Chapter 3.3 of Volume III of the Western Washington Manual.
 - 2) Infiltration facilities shall be designed to infiltrate the 100-year design storm. Facilities that infiltrate less than the 100-year design storm shall meet the quantity standards of this section.
- G. Soil groups used for analysis shall be as defined in the most current version of "Hydrologic Soil Groups for Soils in Skamania County," published by the SCS. Alternatively, hydrological soil groups from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) "Web Soil Survey" can be used, or soil groups can be established by a Registered Soil Scientist.

3.05 Design of Conveyance Facilities

- A. Storm drain conveyance systems shall be sized to convey the 25-year storm event, and to pass the 100-year storm event through the site with zero property damage. Where a natural drainage way is designated to remain in open-space as shown on the City's Comprehensive Plan, and that drainage way is not part of the regional conveyance facility, stormwater shall be conveyed through that drainage way by closed conduit sized for the 10-year storm event.
- B. Closed conveyance system elements shall be designed to operate in an open flow, not pressure flow regime, for the design storm.
- C. Runoff from the 100-year storm may leave pipes and channels but shall not rise to elevations

more than 2 feet below that of the lowest finished floor of buildings.

- D. For roadway flooding conditions during the 100-year storm, one travel lane in either direction shall remain open to emergency vehicles at all times. A travel lane will be considered to be open to emergency vehicles if the maximum depth of flow in the travel lane does not exceed 0.5 feet.
- E. For parking lot flooding conditions during the 100-year storm, the maximum depth of ponding shall not exceed 1-foot. Storage volumes resulting from ponding in street and parking lot areas may be used to meet the storage requirements of Section 3.09 for the maximum design storm.
- F. Pipelines shall be designed as required below:
 - 1) The minimum pipe size for stormwater main lines shall be 12-inches. The minimum size for pipes connecting inlets to mainline shall be 8-inches.
 - 2) The minimum slope for stormwater mainlines shall be as follows:

Inside Pipe Diameter (inches)	Minimum Pipe Slope		Design Capacity (CFS)	As-built Velocity (fps)
	Design	As-built		
12	0.00250	0.00200	1.786	2.034
15	0.00200	0.00150	2.897	2.044
18	0.00170	0.00120	4.343	2.065
24	0.00110	0.00080	7.523	2.042
30	0.00088	0.00058	12.200	2.018
36	0.00065	0.00045	17.051	2.007

Note: Mains installed at a flatter slope than the allowed as-built slope shall be re-laid by the contractor at their expense.

- G. Minimum slope for pipes connecting inlets to mainlines shall be 0.0050.
- H. Manholes shall be used to connect inlet lines to mainlines and at all locations where there is a change in direction and/or slope.
- I. All pollution control structures must be 60 inch or larger diameter structures and must be constructed with pipes; no partitions will be allowed.
- J. All storm sewer pipe shall be one of the following materials meeting the requirements of the Standard Specifications:
 - Smooth Walled Corrugated Polyethylene (ADS N-12 or equal)
 - PVC Sewer Pipe (ASTM D-3034)
 - Class 52 ductile iron
 - PVC Pressure Pipe (AWWA C-900 or C-905)

Changes in pipe material may only occur at structures.

- K. Pipe anchor blocks shall be shown at 20 feet on center where pipe slope exceeds 20%.
- L. Horizontal Locations
 - 1) Locate storm sewer mains in public right-of-way, within the paved road width, per City Standards.
 - 2) Outside of right-of-way, locate utilities in easements through paved areas wherever practical. Particular attention should be given to avoiding landscaped areas where trees

may be planted.

M. Cap ends of existing storm sewer lines to be abandoned as follows:

- 1) Asbestos cement lines: use end cap coupling equal to ROMAC EC501.
- 2) Cast or ductile iron lines: use M.J. cap or plug
- 3) Clay or concrete lines: fill end of line with cement concrete minimum of 12 inches from end of line.
- 4) Plastic lines: use cap or plug fitting compatible with plastic pipe to be abandoned.

N. Depth of Bury (Cover) and Special Protection

- 1) Storm sewer pipe shall be installed with a minimum depth of bury 3 feet from finished grade unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. In no case will the depth of bury from finished grade be less than 2 feet or greater than 20 feet. Pipe material shall be based on depth of bury from finished grade as outlined below:
- 2) 2.0 feet to 3.0 feet: Ductile iron pipe or AWWA C900.
- 3) 3.0 feet to 20 feet: Any pipe listed in 3.05G.3 above.
- 4) Storm sewer pipe shall be encased in steel casing when crossing under rockeries or retaining walls. The casing shall extend beyond footings or rockery face a minimum of 5 feet or the height of the wall or rockery, whichever is greater.
- 5) Buried metal pipe shall be encased in 8-mil polyethylene per AWWA C-105, where required by the City Engineer.

O. Manholes

- 1) Maximum length of main line between manholes shall be 400 feet.
- 2) Where inlets connect to a manhole, the crown of the inlet shall be equal to or above the main line crown, but not to exceed 18 inches above the crown of the main line.
- 3) Manhole Sizing – Manholes shall be sized such that the structural legs between core holes in the wall of the manhole is no less than 8 inches.
 - a. The minimum angle between the incoming and the outgoing pipe shall be 90°, unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer. Pipe shall be radial with the center of manhole.
 - b. The above configurations shall provide adequate shelves and room for maintenance and performing T.V. inspections.
- 4) Access shall be provided to every manhole and shall be appropriately sized for maintenance vehicles as determined by the City Engineer. In necessary locations as determined by the city engineer, vehicle access may be provided to every other manhole.

P. A backwater analysis shall be performed under any of the following conditions:

- 1) Pipes with slopes less than 0.5 percent;
- 2) Pipes with subcritical flow velocities over 6.5 feet per second;
- 3) Stormwater main lines forming an angle of 45 degrees or less at junctions;
- 4) Pipes with inverts less than three feet deep.
- 5) When backwater analysis is required the hydraulic grade line shall be calculated for both the 25 and 100-year storm events. For the 25-year event there shall be a minimum of one foot of freeboard between the water surface and the top of any manhole or catch basin.
- 6) Backwater analysis shall be performed as described in the WSDOT Hydraulics Manual, current edition, as prepared by WSDOT.

- Q. For storm drain systems that use laterals to drain into a centralized pipe system or catch basins, the following Storm Lateral notes shall be placed on the stormwater plans:
- 1) Storm laterals connecting to mains or catch basins shall be installed as a part of the street construction.
 - 2) Storm laterals shall be installed with locate toning wire.
 - 3) Cleanouts shall be installed at the edge of the right-of-way (home side for residential developments).
 - 4) The homeowners' association (HOA) will be responsible for maintenance of the laterals. Public storm mains will be maintained and inspected by the City.
 - 5) Backyard laterals will be privately owned and maintained. Access shall be provided for City inspections.
- R. Horizontal setback requirements:
- 1) 5 feet minimum from covered parking.
 - 2) 10 feet minimum from buildings and retaining walls, or equal to depth of pipe, whichever is greater.
 - 3) 20 feet minimum easement shall be provided between buildings.
 - 4) When passing between any two buildings (residential or commercial, etc.) which are 25 feet apart or less: the sewer line shall be oversized two (2) nominal pipe sizes above the capacity requirements between nearest manholes beyond limits of buildings.

3.06 Clearances / Other Utilities

- A. Water services and inlet lines shall have at least 5 feet horizontal separation.
- B. Check for crossing or parallel utilities. Maintain minimum vertical and horizontal clearances. Avoid crossing at highly acute angles (smallest angle measure between utilities should be 45 degrees).
- C. Horizontal clearances between the storm sewer and all other utilities shall be a minimum, of 5 feet.
- D. Vertical clearances between the storm sewer and all other utilities shall be a minimum of 1 foot.

3.07 Connections to Existing Systems

- A. New storm sewer mains shall connect to existing storm sewer mains at existing manholes, or with new manhole on existing sewer per standard detail.
- B. Where the new main is larger in diameter than the existing downstream main, check that capacity of existing main is not exceeded by flow from new main.
- C. If connecting to an existing manhole which has access less than 24 inches in diameter and/or a concentric cone (manholes over 5 feet deep), the manhole shall be upgraded to include a new 24- inch frame and cover and/or eccentric cone.

3.08 Design of Stormwater Inlets

Stormwater inlets shall be designed and installed so that stormwater does not accumulate on or flow across roadways. The following general guidelines shall be used in designing stormwater inlets:

- A. Inlet spacing shall be based upon the amount of water that each inlet can capture. Inlet calculations shall be included in the Stormwater Technical Information Report.

- B. In lieu of providing inlet calculations, the following maximum inlet spacing may be used:

Roadway Slope (%)	Maximum Spacing (lf)
0.5 to 1	200
1 to 6	350
6 to 8	250
8 to 12	150
12 to 15	100

These spacings shall be allowed assuming roadway cross-sections from City standards are retained. If roadway sections vary from the approved standard cross-sections, an inlet spacing analysis shall be required to be completed following the requirements within the WSDOT Hydraulics Manual for on grade and sag locations per Section 5-4.

- C. For most cases, inlets should be Type 1 catch basins with herring bone grates. For slopes greater than 4%, vaned grates should be used. At the bottom of sag vertical curbs, combination curb inlets shall be used.
- D. Curb inlets may be used in certain situations with approval of the City Engineer.
- E. Inlets should not be located directly in front of ADA ramps. Inlets should be located so as to reduce the amount of water passing in front of ADA ramps.
- F. Catch basins shall be WSDOT Type 1 or Type 2, as necessary. Type 1 catch basins shall have a minimum catch of 18-inches below the invert. Type 2 catch basins shall have a minimum catch of 24-inches below the invert.

3.09 Design of Stormwater Detention Facilities

Stormwater detention facilities shall be designed to provide adequate access for maintenance. Underground detention facilities shall be designed to provide inspection access points at both ends of facility or where deemed necessary to provide proper inspection and maintenance.

The following general guidelines shall be used in designing stormwater detention facilities:

- A. Facilities shall be designed in accordance with the 2019 Western Washington Manual, except as amended herein.
- B. Stormwater facilities shall be fenced as required by the Western Washington Manual. Natural looking non-fenced facilities are strongly encouraged wherever possible.
- C. Facilities shall be identified with a sign (see Section 3.14).
- D. Facilities shall be provided with a paved access road with a maximum slope of 15%, unless approved by the City Engineer. Gravel access roads are allowed in private facilities that are to be privately owned and maintained. A turnaround shall be provided for all access roads unless approved by the City Engineer.
- E. When sizing facilities and calculating the rate and volume of runoff leaving a project site, the following criteria shall be met:
- 1) The peak release rate for the two-year design storm after development shall not exceed one-half the pre-developed two-year design storm peak runoff rate.
 - 2) The peak release rate for the 10- and 100-year design storms after development shall not exceed the respective pre-developed design storm peak runoff rates.

- 3) After meeting the requirements of subsections (D)(1) and (D)(2) of this section, the pond volume shall be increased by the following multiplication factor F: $F = (\text{composite curve number} / 46) - 0.6$. This correction factor is to be applied to the volume of the pond without changing its depth or the design of its outlet structure, which shall result in an increase in surface area.

3.10 Design of Stormwater Quality Treatment Facilities

- A. Stormwater treatment facilities shall be designed in accordance with the Western Washington Manual. Facilities shall be designed to provide adequate access for maintenance.
- B. Treatment facilities shall be sized to capture, hold and treat the water quality design storm as follows:
 - 1) Water Quality Design Storm Volume: The volume of runoff predicted from a 24-hour storm with a six-month return frequency (a.k.a., six-month, 24-hour storm. This storm may be assumed to be 2/3 of the 2-year, 24-hour storm).
 - 2) Water Quality Design Storm Flow Rate: The flow rate predicted from a 24-hour storm with a six-month return frequency (a.k.a., six-month, 24-hour storm).
- C. Downstream of detention facilities the water quality design flow rate must be the full two-year release rate from the detention facility. Alternative methods may be used if they identify volumes and flow rates that are at least equivalent.
- D. Water quality treatment of runoff from sidewalks, separated bike paths, roofs, fenced fire lanes, trails and infrequently used maintenance access roads is not required if the stormwater drains away from pollution generating surfaces. Runoff from these surfaces that mix with runoff from pollution generating surfaces will require treatment.
- E. For vegetated wet facilities, including but not limited to wet biofiltration swales, stormwater treatment wetlands, wet ponds and wetpools, plantings are required to be plugs, rootstock or nursery stock. Seeding of wet facilities is not allowed unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City Engineer that facility vegetation will be fully established before the facility receives stormwater.
- F. Bioretention facilities shall be designed as detailed and defined in the Western Washington Manual. Bioretention facility sizing shall be determined with an approved Continuous Storm Water Modelling system (Western Washington Hydraulic Model [WWHM] or MGSflood).
- G. The level of treatment for projects for basic or enhanced/metals will be determined from the Western Washington Manual. Unless identified below, projects will be required to meet basic level of treatment if triggered:

Enhanced treatment is required for the following project sites that discharge to fish-bearing streams, lakes, or to waters or conveyance systems tributary to fish-bearing streams or lakes:

- Industrial project sites
 - Commercial project sites
 - Multi-family project sites
 - Roads with an AADT of 7,500 or greater
- H. Where mechanical treatment is used within the public right-of-way, the following are the approved devices for use by the City:
 - 1) Basic Treatment

- a. StormFilter using ZPG Media by Contech Engineered Solutions, LLC
 - b. PhosphoSorb Media will be allowed where required to meet Washington Department of Ecology TMDL requirements.
- 2) Enhanced/Metals Treatment - Filterra System by Contech Engineered Solutions, LLC

Where conflicts exist with the above listed systems, the developer's engineer may request a design modification following requirements Section 1.17 addressed to the City Engineer. Submittal of the design modification does not indicate approval of the alternative, and allowance to deviate from the required structures will be at the discretion of the City Engineer.

3.11 Oil/Water Separators

- A. Oil/water separators shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 11 of Volume V of the Western Washington Manual.
- B. The following development activities require American Petroleum Institute (API) or Coalescing Plate Separator (CPS)-type oil/water separators:
 - 1) Industrial machinery and equipment, trucks and trailer, aircraft, parts and aerospace, railroad equipment
 - 2) Log storage and sorting yards
 - 3) Airfields and aircraft maintenance
 - 4) Fleet vehicle yards
 - 5) Railroads
 - 6) Fueling stations
 - 7) Retail/wholesale vehicle and equipment dealers
 - 8) Vehicle maintenance and repair
 - 9) Construction businesses including paving, heavy equipment storage and maintenance, storage of petroleum products (this does not include construction sites)
 - 10) Other activities that exhibit a significant risk of high oil loading in runoff.
- C. The following development activities shall require Spill Control (SC) type oil/water separators
 - 1) Restaurants
 - 2) Multi-family residential projects creating parking spaces for twenty-five (25) or more vehicles
 - 3) Other activities where the risk of oil spills or illegal dumping of oil or grease is significant as determined by the City Engineer C.
- D. For development activities cited in subsections B and C above, oil/water separators shall not be required on portions of a site where the risk of oil or grease spills or dumping is minimal.

3.12 Maintenance and Ownership.

- A. Ownership of Stormwater Facilities – Private ownership of stormwater facilities is required where the facility will treat runoff from private property, as well as where private runoff and runoff from public right-of way will be combined prior to treatment. City ownership of stormwater facilities is required for all facilities that will treat only runoff from the right-of-way. Such facilities are to be located within a public right-of-way.
- B. Acceptance of Ownership by the City.

- 1) **Provisional Acceptance.** Stormwater facilities which are to be owned by the City will be provisionally accepted for ownership upon the approval of the record drawings and approval of an inspection of the facilities by the City. Provisional acceptance of the facilities shall not relieve the applicant from any obligation to undertake any remedial measures to correct deficiencies in the design, construction, maintenance or operation of the facilities.
- 2) **Final Acceptance of Ownership by the City.** No sooner than twenty-four (24) months following the provisional acceptance of the facilities, the applicant shall notify the City Engineer that the facilities are eligible for final acceptance of ownership by the City. Prior to their final acceptance for ownership, the facilities shall be inspected to determine that they are in satisfactory condition. The City Engineer may require the applicant to conduct tests of the facilities to reasonably demonstrate that they are operating as designed and to the City standards for quality and quantity control as a condition of final acceptance. Upon approval of the facilities by the City Engineer and all necessary ownerships and easements entitling the City to properly access and maintain the facilities have been conveyed to the City and recorded with the County Auditor, they will be finally accepted for ownership by the City.

C. **Maintenance of Stormwater Facilities.**

- 1) **City-Owned Facilities.**
 - a. **Initial Maintenance and Repair.** For a period of at least two (2) years following the provisional acceptance of stormwater facilities or thereafter until the facilities are finally accepted by the City, the developer constructing the facilities shall maintain, repair, redesign, reconstruct the facilities to ensure that they operate as designed and to the City standards for quality and quantity control. This obligation shall extend to remedying any damage caused to the facilities by builders or other third parties during the initial maintenance period. The required maintenance shall be performed according to the Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Manual as adopted by Clark County, Washington and as stated in the Stormwater Technical Information Report.
 - b. During the initial maintenance period, remedial work to correct deficiencies shall be the responsibility of the developer and shall be completed prior to final acceptance. Required remedial work to correct maintenance and construction deficiencies shall be completed by the applicant prior to final acceptance.
 - c. **Long-Term Maintenance.** Following their final acceptance for City ownership, the City shall maintain stormwater facilities.
- 2) **Privately Owned Facilities.**
 - a. **Responsibility for Maintenance.** The City shall not be responsible for maintaining privately owned stormwater facilities. For stormwater facilities for which the City will not provide maintenance, the developer shall make arrangements with the existing or future (as appropriate) occupants or owners of the subject property for assumption of maintenance in accordance with the Western Washington Manual. The City Engineer shall have approval of such arrangements prior to City approval of the final stormwater plan. Final plats shall specify the party(ies) responsible for long-term maintenance of stormwater facilities within the Plat notes for the subdivision or short plat.
 - b. **Initial Maintenance and Repair.** For a period of at least two (2) years following the provisional acceptance of stormwater facilities or thereafter until the facilities are finally accepted by the City, the developer constructing the facilities shall maintain, repair, redesign, reconstruct the facilities to ensure that they operate as designed and

to the City standards for quality and quantity control. This obligation shall extend to remedying any damage caused to the facilities by builders or other third parties during the initial maintenance period.

- c. During the initial maintenance period, remedial work to correct deficiencies shall be the responsibility of the developer and shall be completed prior to final acceptance. Required remedial work to correct maintenance and construction deficiencies shall be completed by the applicant prior to final acceptance.
- d. Long-Term Maintenance. Following final acceptance, the responsible parties shall maintain stormwater facilities.
- e. Easements Required. Easements or a covenant acceptable to the City Engineer shall be provided to the City for purposes of inspection of privately maintained facilities. The minimum dimensions of easements for stormwater facilities are as follows:
 - (i) Easements shall allow access to all areas within the pond and drainage structures by standard maintenance equipment vehicles
 - (ii) Widths of easements for conveyance facilities shall be a minimum of 15 foot in width, unless otherwise approved or required by the City Engineer.
 - (iii) Commercial sites shall provide covenant over the property for access and inspection for City staff of storm infrastructure and facilities.

3.11 Location of Stormwater Facilities

- A. Runoff treatment and runoff control facilities shall be located prior to the point of discharge into a stream, lake, or fish-bearing water or prior to discharge to groundwater.
- B. Unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer, infiltration systems shall be located as follows:
 - 1) 50 feet from the top of any slope greater than 15%;
 - 2) 100 feet from domestic and municipal water supply wells; and
 - 3) 100 feet from existing or proposed septic drain fields.
 - 4) Located to prevent influencing existing or proposed building foundations.
- C. Swales and other stormwater treatment facilities using biofiltration shall be located outside easements and corridors used by phone, electric, water, natural gas, and other utilities unless the utilities are installed prior to construction of the biofiltration system.
- D. Stormwater facilities other than closed conveyance systems shall be located at least one hundred feet from existing and proposed on-site sewage system drain fields.
- E. Stormwater facilities located in critical area buffers shall comply with the applicable siting restrictions in SMC 18.13.

3.12 Signing and Fencing

- A. Above ground detention facilities shall be fenced following the requirements of the Western Washington Manual.
- B. All facilities shall be provided with a free-standing sign as placed for maximum visibility from adjacent streets, sidewalks, and path follows:
 - 1) Sign shall be on a 48-inch by 24-inch aluminum sheet of 0.1250 gauge
 - a. Top of sign no higher than 42 inches from ground surface.

- b. Do not block any access road.
 - c. Do not place within 6 feet of structural facilities (e.g. manholes, spillways, pipe inlets).
- 2) Sheeting to be non-reflective vinyl
- 3) Lettering on signage shall be silk screen enamel where possible, or vinyl letters.
- 4) Sign background to be of a beige color, with teal letters.
 - a. Sign to have 1/8-inch-wide white border with located 1/4 inch from edge of sign
- 5) Text shall be Helvetica Condensed with the following heights:
 - a. Main Title: 3-inch height
 - i. Main title shall describe the main facility type (i.e. Stormwater Pond, Stormwater Treatment Wetland, etc.)
 - b. Sub-Title: 1-1/2 inch height
 - i. Sub-title shall describe maintainer of facility and contact information.
 - c. Text: 1-inch height
 - i. Text shall include educational information about the facility and its function.
 - ii. If facility is lined, text shall reflect this feature.
- 6) All text shall be located no closer than 1-3/4-inch from border.
- C. Posts shall be made of pressure treated 4-inch by 4-inch posts and shall extend 1-1/2 inch above sign with beveled tops. Post shall be installed in 8-inch diameter concrete filled holes 30-inch into the ground.

CHAPTER 5 - WATER

5.00 General Approval Requirements

- A. See Chapter 1 for general construction requirements, including the requirements for extension to limits of property, and surety bond.
- B. In the City's water service area, watermain extensions are required to assure orderly and adequate extension of the water utility system. These extensions are to be in accordance with requirements of development and service availability as established by the City and the Washington State Department of Health.
- C. Water mains shall be extended to the limits of the property being served for service to adjacent parcels where directed by the City Engineer.

5.01 Planning Criteria

- A. Ensure adjacent properties can be provided water service (extend to extreme of property with adequate capacity and pressure).
- B. Demand projections:
 - 1) Unit demand, Average daily demand (ADD):
 - a) Single family residential - 160 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), or 400 gallons per day per Equivalent Residential Unit
 - b) Multi-family residential (per unit) - 80 GPCD
 - c) Nonresidential - Use WSDOH Water System Design Manual Table 3-2
 - 2) Peaking factors:
 - a) Maximum day demand (MDD) = $ADD \times 2.4$
 - b) Peak Hour Demand = Use WSDOH Water System Design Manual Equation 3-1.
- C. System parameters:
 - a) Water velocity in mains - velocities shall not exceed 10 feet per second during highest demand and fire flow.
 - b) Distribution system pressures (measured at building elevation):
 - Desirable- Minimum 50 psi
Maximum 80 psi
 - Allowable- Minimum 40 psi
Maximum 100 psi
 - c) Pressure reducing valves are required on all services when water pressure exceeds 80 psi and shall be installed on individual services rather than main lines unless otherwise directed by the City Engineer.
 - d) Reservoir replenishment - facilities (e.g., transmission mains, pump stations) shall be sized to enable storage facilities to be refilled within 1 day after an emergency or major fire.
- D. Fire flow requirements shall be as determined by the Skamania County Fire Marshal.
 - 1.) Determination of available fire flow shall be computed using a computer simulated model acceptable to the City with a base demand equal to the maximum daily demand.
 - 2.) Minimum system pressure during fire flow analysis shall be 20 psi at all hydrants and

throughout the water system.

5.02 General Design Standards

- A. Check that base map conforms to all requirements listed per Chapter 1.
- B. Thrust Restraint
 - 1) All thrust restraint for waterlines shall be accomplished through the use of restrained joints. Restrained joints for pipe shall be appropriately designed for the required test pressure.
 - 2) Collar thrust blocks or other special blocking designs may be used if necessary. Show all blocking on plans and profiles.
 - 3) A restraint table shall be provided in the plan set for the pipe size and fittings used.
- C. Check with City Engineer to determine how surrounding development will affect design:
 - 1) Serve to extreme of property if adjacent property has potential for future development.
 - 2) All systems shall be looped systems where possible.
 - 3) Where dead end lines cannot practically be avoided as determined by the City Engineer, a permanent blowoff capable of providing a 2.5 fps flushing velocity shall be provided along with provisions as needed for disposal of flushing water.
- D. To assure compatibility with existing system, check with City Engineer to determine hydraulic gradients.
- E. Cap end of existing water lines to be abandoned as follows:
 - 1) Asbestos cement lines: use end cap coupling and thrust blocking.
 - 2) Cast or ductile iron lines: Use M.J. cap or plug and thrust blocking.
- F. Minimum watermain size
 - 1) 8-inch minimum diameter when serving fire hydrants.
 - 2) 6-inch minimum diameter may be used in localized conditions where fire hydrants are served by looped lines, subject to City Engineer approval.
- G. One water sampling station shall be provided for every one-hundred (100) lots developed. All subdivisions with more than fifty (50) lots shall install a sampling station.
- H. No lengths of ductile iron pipe less than 3 feet in length will be allowed to be installed with the exception of valve and tee/cross connections.
- I. Local high points and local low points shall be avoided whenever possible. Air release valves shall be installed where necessary at high points in watermain to allow for release of air. Blow-off assemblies will not be required unless requested otherwise by City. Where feasible, locate hydrant assemblies at low points to allow for removal of sediments.
- J. Toning wire shall be included on all pipe installations.

5.03 Valving

- A. 500 feet maximum distance between valves on distribution mains. Long transmission mains with limited services may provide isolation valves at 1,000 foot spacing with the approval of the City Engineer.
- B. Provide valves at both ends of an easement.
- C. Valves shall be placed at all legs of watermain intersections, unless otherwise indicated by the City.
- D. Additional valving may be required for area isolation.

- E. Valves 12 inches and smaller shall be gate valves.
- F. Valves 14 inches and greater shall be butterfly valves.
- G. An in-line valve with appropriate restraint shall be placed at all temporary dead-ends that are likely to be extended in the future to facilitate future connection.

5.04 Fire Hydrants

- A. Fire hydrants shall be public if they are serviced off of a public water main, whether on public or private property. Public fire hydrants and the connecting water main shall be placed in a public easement.
- B. Fire hydrants may be private when they are located past (after) a private water meter and are served by a private water main.
- C. The number and locations of fire hydrants, fire flow requirements and fire sprinkler components will be determined by the Skamania County Fire Marshal. Following are general requirements for fire hydrant locations:
 - 1) Commercial Buildings: Fire hydrants shall be located so that no part of a commercial building is more than 250 feet from a fire hydrant measured along a route accessible to fire department vehicles. When a fire department connection (FDC) is installed in conjunction with an automatic sprinkler system, it is required to have a fire hydrant located within 40 feet of the FDC. The FDC shall be located remote from the building and outside of the building collapse zone. This area should be clearly marked "Fire Zone No Parking". No building access road can be blocked by a fire hose while making the fire department connection.
 - 2) Non-Commercial Buildings: Unless otherwise approved by the Skamania County Fire Marshal, a fire hydrant shall be placed at each street intersection, or at spacing not exceeding 600 feet. Intermediate hydrants are required when the distances to any part of non-commercial buildings exceeds 500 feet measured along a route accessible to fire department vehicles.
 - 3) Industrial and Commercial Buildings: Fire hydrants located in street right-of-way shall not be placed within 25 feet of the top of a driveway flare.
- D. Fire hydrants shall not be connected to mains less than 8 inches, or 6 inches in diameter where the length of the 6-inch main is less than 50 feet.
- E. Fireline/hydrant runs 50 feet or greater in length must be 8 inches in diameter (terminate with tee, plug and hydrant assembly).
- F. Hydrants shall be located minimum 50 feet from any building, unless approved by the Fire Marshal.
- G. As per the IFC, fire hydrants shall be located to allow a 36-inch clear space surrounding the hydrant. For example, street lights, sign posts, protective posts, or retaining walls shall be no closer than 36 inches from the nearest portion of a hydrant. There shall also be no obstructions directly in line with any of the ports of the hydrant.
- H. Piping between fire sprinkler vaults and protected buildings shall not be shown on water design.
- I. Guard posts are to be used only in parking lots when no curbs are present or in exposed areas in parking lots.
- J. Fire hydrants more than 15 feet from an approved access road or fire lane that serves a proposed building shall not be counted in any calculation of fire hydrant spacing. On-site fire

hydrants and water supplies on adjacent properties shall not be considered available, unless accessible by fire apparatus on an approved access road. Fire hydrants located on the opposite side of a roadway shall not be considered in the fire hydrant placement calculations unless specifically approved by the Fire Marshal.

5.05 Pipe Class/Protection/Cover

- A. All waterlines shall be ductile iron pipe Class 52 unless otherwise noted herein.
- B. When crossing under rockeries and retaining walls, pipe shall be installed in a steel casing that extends beyond the footings or rockery face a minimum of 5 feet and extends beyond the back of rockery or wall equal to the height of the wall or rockery or a minimum of 5 feet.
- C. Watermain depth of cover shall be 3 feet minimum and 6 feet maximum from final grade.
- D. Building setback requirements:
 - 5 feet minimum from covered parking to watermain.
 - 10 feet minimum from building (and retaining walls) to watermain.
 - 20 feet minimum easement shall be provided between buildings.

When passing between single family residential buildings which are 25 feet apart or less, Class 53 ductile iron pipe shall be used to a point 5 feet beyond the limits of building.

When passing between commercial or multifamily buildings which are 25 feet apart or less, the waterline shall be encased in steel pipe to a point 5' feet beyond the limits of the building. The casing shall be wrapped with polyethylene.

- E. All ductile iron pipe and adjacent fittings shall be encased in 8-mil polyethylene per AWWA C-105 when crossing gas lines or paralleling within 5 feet.

5.06 Clearances/Other Utilities

- A. Clearances between water and sanitary sewer mains shall be as follows:

Horizontal and Vertical Separation (Parallel)

A minimum horizontal separation of 10 feet between water lines and any existing or proposed sanitary sewers, and a minimum vertical separation of 18 inches between the bottom of the water line and the crown of sanitary sewers shall be maintained. The distance shall be measured edge to edge (i.e., from the outer diameter of the pipes.) as shown in Figure C1-2 in the Criteria for Sewage Works Design (rev. 10/2006).

Vertical Separation (Perpendicular)

Water lines crossing Sewer lines at angles including perpendicular shall be laid above the sewer lines to provide a separation of at least 18 inches between the invert of the water line and the crown of the sewer. In the event 18-inches of vertical separation cannot be achieved or the sewer line is required to be installed above the water line, the following is required.

- 1) Gravity Sewers Passing Under Water Lines: Sewer pipe shall be encased in controlled density fill (CDF) with a minimum compressive strength of 300 psi, or in a one quarter-inch thick continuous steel, ductile iron, or pressure rated PVC pipe with a dimension ratio (DR) of 18 or less, with all voids pressure-grouted with sand-cement grout or bentonite. Commercially available pipe skirts and end seals are acceptable. When using steel or ductile iron casing, the casing shall be encased in 8-mil polyethylene per AWWA C- 105. Encasement shall extend a minimum of 10- feet on each side of the crossing. One full stick of sewer pipe shall be centered at the point of crossing so that

the joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water line. The sewer pipe shall be the longest standard length available from the manufacturer.

- 2) Gravity Sewers Passing Over Water Lines: Waterlines shall be protected by providing:
 - a) A vertical separation of at least 18 inches between the invert of the sewer and the crown of the water line (outside of pipe to outside of pipe).
 - b) Structural support for the sewer to prevent excessive deflection of joints and settling on and breaking of the water lines.
 - c) The stick of sewer pipe shall be centered at the point of crossing so that the joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water line. The sewer pipe shall be the longest standard length available from the manufacturer.
 - d) The water line shall be encased in controlled density fill (CDF) with a minimum compressive strength of 300 psi, or in a one quarter-inch thick continuous steel ductile iron casing, or in a continuous pressure rated PVC pipe casing with a dimension ratio (DR) of 18 or less, with pipe voids pressure-grouted with sand-cement grout or bentonite. Commercially available pipe skids and end seals are acceptable. When using steel or ductile iron casing, the casing shall be encased in 8-mil polyethylene per AWWA C- 105. Encasement shall extend a minimum of 10-feet on each side of the crossing.
 - 3) Pressure Sewers under Water Lines: Pressure sewers shall be constructed only under water lines with pressure rated pipe encased in controlled density fill (CDF) with a minimum compressive strength of 300 psi, or in a one quarter-inch thick continuous steel, ductile iron, or pressure rated PVC pipe with a dimension ratio (DR) of 18 or less, with all voids pressure-grouted with sand-cement grout or bentonite. Commercially available pipe skids and end seals are acceptable. When using steel or ductile iron casing, design consideration for corrosion protection should be considered. Encasement shall extend a minimum of 10- feet on each side of the crossing. One full stick of sewer pipe shall be centered at the point of crossing so that the joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water line. The sewer pipe shall be the longest standard length available from the manufacturer.
- B. Check for crossing or parallel utilities. Maintain minimum vertical and horizontal clearances. Avoid crossing at highly acute angles (smallest angle measure between utilities should be 45 degrees).
 - C. At points where thrust blocking is required, minimum clearance between the concrete blocking and other buried utilities or structures shall be 5 feet.
 - D. Horizontal clearances from watermain:

Cable TV	5 feet
Natural gas	5 feet
Power	5 feet
Storm	5 feet
Telephone/fiber optic	5 feet
 - E. Vertical clearances from watermain:

Cable TV	1 foot
Natural gas	1 foot
Power	1 foot
Storm	1 foot

Telephone/fiber optic 1 foot

- F. The developer/contractor is responsible for sending a letter and preliminary plan to existing utilities to inform them of new construction and requesting as-built information for incorporation into plans. At a minimum the following utilities shall be contacted:
- Cable television
 - Natural gas
 - Power
 - Telephone/fiber optic

5.07 Slopes

- A. Vertical bends shall be used when joint deflection would exceed 5 degrees.
- B. All pipe joints shall be restrained where slopes are 20% or greater. Anchors shall be used in conjunction with joint restraint where slopes are 25% or greater.

5.08 Connections to Existing System

- A. When tapping water mains, use stainless steel full booted tees conforming to 18-8 Type 304 stainless steel with a CF 8 cast stainless steel flanged end with ANSI 150 lb drilling. Bolts and hardware shall be Type 304 stainless steel.
- B. Connections to existing mains 8-inch diameter and larger shall be via a wet tap unless otherwise approved by the City.
- C. Connections to existing mains smaller than 8-inches in diameter shall be by cutting in a tee, unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.
- D. Size on size tapping tees are not allowed unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer.

5.09 Easements

- A. Show all utility easements and identify width. If easement is defined as a constant width on each side of watermain, then show a segment of the easement and label as typical (typ).
- B. All easements shall be a minimum of 15 foot in width, except as noted in 4.05(D), unless otherwise approved or required by the City Engineer.

5.10 Services

- A. Locate water services and indicate size. Sizes shall be determined by the developer and approved by the City Engineer.
- B. For offices, multi-family developments and plats with planter areas, provide irrigation services. Irrigation shall be by separate water main connection and service unless approved by the City Engineer. Deduct meters may be allowed for commercial/industrial development.
- C. Static service pressures at ground floor elevation shall be determined at all lots/buildings to ensure compliance with system pressure standards.
- D. Identify lots/buildings where pressure reducing valves are required. Individual service PRVs shall be placed on the customer side of service lines (after water meter box) when service pressures exceed 80 psi.
- E. Meter boxes shall be located within the right-of-way inside the corresponding property lines for the lot being served and outside of hard surfaces where practical. Where no other option exists and meter box has to be installed in a paved surface, a Design Modification request per

Section 1.17 shall be sent to City for review and approval and traffic bearing lids are required.

5.11 Backflow Prevention

- A. Private fire protection systems, irrigation systems and special domestic services shall comply with minimum backflow requirements as outlined in the following charts.
- B. Installation shall comply with the City of Stevenson requirements and Washington State Department of Health regulations.
- C. A minimum of a double check valve assembly shall be installed behind the water meter. Service pipe and backflow devices installed after the water meter are considered private and the responsibility of the property owner to maintain.
- D. Food carts shall include a reduced pressure backflow assembly after water meter connections and prior to connection to the unit.
- E. All private fire systems, including double check valve assemblies from the mainline control gate valve, shall be owned and maintained by the property owner.
- F. All backflow assemblies for domestic water service lines shall be installed in vaults outside of building as close as possible to supplying main. All backflow assemblies for fire supply lines shall be installed inside of the sprinkled structure.
- G. Fire systems in existing buildings being revised or upgraded shall comply with current regulations.
- H. Special "health hazard" facilities (facilities named in cross-connection control W.A.C. 248-54-285) such as hospitals, morgues, wastewater plants, metal plating facilities, laboratories, and food beverage plants, are required to have backflow prevention devices as noted.

Private Fire Lines and Fire Sprinkler System Chart

	Double Check Valve Assembly	Double Check Valve Assembly with Detector	Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly	Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly with Detector
Fire system without chemical addition - 3-inch & larger		X		
Fire system without chemical addition - 3/4-inch to 2-1/2-inch	X			
Fire system with chemical addition				X
Private fire system with hydrants		X		

Notes:

1. All backflow prevention assemblies require test and inspection at the time of installation and annual test thereafter.
2. Backflow assemblies shall be installed per the standards details.

Irrigation and Domestic Service Backflow Protection Chart

	Double Check Valve Assembly	Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly	Double Check Valve Assembly and bypass
Irrigation system - (without chemical injection)	X		
Irrigation systems - (with chemical injection)		X	
Tall buildings - over 30 feet above ground level <u>or</u> with in-line booster pump interrupted service permissible	X		
Tall building - over 30 feet above ground level <u>or</u> with in-line booster pump uninterrupted service required			X
Facilities with health hazards, i.e., hospitals, laboratories, sewage lift stations, car washes etc.**		X	

Notes:

1. All backflow prevention assemblies require test and inspection at the time of installation and annually test thereafter.
2. Backflow assemblies shall be installed per the standards details.
3. If service is uninterruptable, then bypass with RPBD is required.

5.12 Satellite (Remote) Water Systems

- I. Applicability. It is the City's policy to require all customers to be served by direct extension of water mains from the City's water system. Where satellite (remote) water systems are authorized by the City, they shall be designed per these standards.
- J. Well and Well Pump
 - 1) Two wells required, each of equal size, depth, and equipment.
 - 2) 8-inch minimum diameter casing.

- 3) Stainless steel screen.
- 4) 480 Volt 3-phase well pump.

K. Well Pump Building

- 1) Each well located in a well pump building having a minimum of 5-feet clear distance between well and building walls with access provided for well maintenance.
- 2) One of the pump buildings shall have an emergency generator with automatic starter, and two days of fuel supply at full load.
- 3) Removable roof on building.
- 4) Architectural features as follows:
 - a. Coated metal roof.
 - b. Split-face CMU walls.
 - c. Two metal doors with panic hardware.
 - d. Separate room for emergency generator.
 - e. A thermostat operated heater.
 - f. Automatic ventilation.
- 5) Controls to include radio or phone telemetry.
- 6) Water treatment as necessary to meet all drinking water standards and chlorine disinfection.

L. Distribution System

- 1) Ductile iron pipe with design and construction per City's standards.

5.13 Reclaimed Water Systems

All reclaimed water systems shall meet applicable State standards for the distribution and use of reclaimed water. Where reclaimed water is available for use, the City may require that this water source be given preference as a substitute for non-potable water or irrigation use. Where reclaimed water systems are authorized, they shall be designed per Washington State Department of Ecology standards.

CHAPTER 6 - WASTEWATER

6.00 General Approval Requirements

- A. See Chapter 1 for general construction requirements, including the requirements for extension of all sewer conveyance pipes to limits of property, surety bond, utility review, and other general requirements.
- B. In the sewer service area, sewer main extensions are required to assure orderly and adequate extension of the sewer utility system. These extensions are to be in accordance with requirements of development and service availability as established by the City and the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- C. Design and construction of sewer mains and facilities, including but not limited to: sewer lift stations, telemetering facilities and appurtenances shall be in compliance with the latest edition of the City's ordinances, latest revision to the City's General Sewer Plan, these Standards, the Standard Details and the latest issue or revision of "Criteria for Sewage Work Design" published by the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- D. No connections from storm drainage systems shall be made to the sanitary sewer system unless approved by the City Engineer and only under special circumstances (i.e. covered parking, wash down areas around garbage collection dumpsters with an area less than 200 sq. ft.).

6.01 Planning Criteria

- A. Sewer service shall be provided by a gravity system, unless approved otherwise by the City Engineer.
- B. Ensure sewer service can be provided to adjacent properties. Extend sewers to extreme of property and design for the ultimate development of the tributary areas.
- C. Demand Projections:
 - 1) Sewer systems shall be designed on the basis of per capita flows for the design period in conjunction with a peaking factor or approved alternative methods.
 - 2) Residential - Residential population is 2.66 people per household; 100 gallons per capita per day (GPCD)
 - 3) Commercial and Industrial - 15 GPCD
 - 4) Student Enrollment – 15 GPCD
- D. Peaking Factors:
 - 1) Where average day demands are 50 gallons or less, the design peaking factor shall be 4.
 - 2) Where average day demands are between 50 and 1,000 GPM, the design peaking factor will vary linearly between 4 and 2.5 respectively.
 - 3) Where average day demands are greater than 1,000 GPM the design peaking shall be 2.5.
- E. Infiltration/inflow (I/I) allowances:
 - 1) For new systems an I/I allowance of 1,100 gallons per acre per day (GPAD) shall be used.
 - 2) On existing sewer systems, I/I allowance shall be determined through a flow analysis.
- F. System Parameters:
 - 1) New sewer lines shall be designed so that under ultimate development peak flow, including I/I, shall not exceed 50% capacity of the line. Existing lines can have peak flows to 75% capacity of the line. Capacity analysis using an approved sewer model shall be conducted to verify sewer flows.

6.02 Main Line Extensions

- A. In residential and commercial areas, the minimum size sewer main to be installed shall be 8-inches. Larger sewer mains will be required where it is determined by the City that an 8-inch sewer is inadequate to handle the capacity of the users in the new or downstream facility, or for future service needs.
- B. Minimum depth: Sanitary sewers shall:
- 1) have a minimum depth of cover of eight (8) feet unless approved in writing by the City Engineer and shall not have a depth of cover less than three (3) feet when subject to vehicular traffic
 - 2) Be deep enough to prevent freezing and physical damage
 - 3) Be designed at an elevation that is sufficient to serve the limits of the service basin; and
 - 4) Be of sufficient depth to serve existing and proposed basements
- C. Minimum slopes: All sewers shall be designed and constructed to give mean velocities, when flowing full, of not less than 2.0 fps. Table 6.1 lists the minimum slopes that should be provided; however, slopes greater than those listed in this table are desirable under low-flow conditions.

TABLE 6.1 MINIMUM PIPE SLOPES	
Sewer Size (Inches)	Minimum Slope (Feet Per 100 Feet)
8	0.45
10	0.28
12	0.22
15	0.15
16	0.14
18	0.12
21	0.10
24	0.08

- D. Maximum main line slope shall not induce velocities greater than 15 feet per second under daily peak flows.
- E. Pipe anchors shall be provided at 20' on center where pipe slope exceeds 20%.
- F. Sewers shall be located within public right-of-way whenever possible.
- G. All sewer mains designed on public utility tracts shall have a minimum of one percent (1%) slope and shall be offset from the property line with manhole accesses located on offsets ten (10) feet from property lines and property corners.
- H. Sewer mains shall be extended through and to the extremes of the property being developed, to provide connection points for future development of unserved property as determined by the City. The depth of the main shall be determined by the applicants' Engineer and approved by the City. This shall be done by evaluating the feasible drainage basin that could contribute to that mainline and design the depth accordingly.
- I. All manholes and cleanouts shall be constructed to finished grade. Any re-adjustment of finish grade by the Developer or lot owner shall require that party to adjust the manhole and/or cleanout fixtures to the new finished grade.

J. Manhole and cleanouts covers shall be set flush with ground surface. Manholes in unimproved surfaces shall be one foot higher than surrounding grade.

K. A 3-foot concrete pad is required around all cleanouts on City-maintained lines.

6.03 Side Sewers

- A. Installation of side sewers shall conform to the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code, latest edition, the Standard Details, and the Standard Specifications.
- B. Side sewers shall be a minimum 4" for single family residential and minimum 6" for multi-family, industrial and commercial.
- C. Side sewer shall have minimum 6' of cover at property line. Greater depths may be required where elevation of lowest floor to be served is lower than surface elevation at property line.
- D. Pipe material for side sewers within the public right-of-way shall be the same as the pipe material used on the mainline.
- E. Minimum side sewer slope shall be 2 percent. Maximum slope shall be 100 percent.

6.04 Manholes

- A. Manholes shall be installed at the end of each line with 8-inch diameter or greater unless the 8-inch line is not expected to be extended in the foreseeable future, in which case a cleanout can be installed at the end of the line. Manholes shall also be installed at all changes in grade, size of pipe, or pipe alignment. Manholes shall be installed at all intersections and at distances not greater than 400 feet. Cleanouts may be used instead of manholes at the end of lines 6 inches or 8 inches in diameter and not more than 150 feet long.
- B. Drop in invert elevation across manhole shall be 0.2 ft.
- C. Manhole sizing: The minimum inner diameter of manholes shall be 48 inches. For incoming pipe larger than 24 inches in diameter, the manhole diameter should be 54 inches or greater. The configurations listed below is required to provide adequate shelves and space for performing maintenance and T.V. inspections.
 - 1) 48-inch Manhole
 - Two (2) connecting pipes, 8-inch to 12-inch diam.
 - Three (3) connecting pipes, 8-inch to 10-inch diam., perpendicular.
 - Four (4) connecting pipes, 8-inch diam.
 - 2) 54-inch Manhole
 - Two (2) connecting pipes, 8-inch to 12-inch with more than forty-five degree deflection, 15-inch to 18-inch diam. with forty-five degree or more deflection.
 - Three (3) connecting pipes, 10-inch to 12-inch diam., perpendicular.
 - Four (4) connecting pipes, 10-inch to 12-inch diam., perpendicular.
 - 3) 72-inch Manhole
 - Two (2) connecting pipes, 15-inch to 18-inch diam. with less than forty-five degree deflection.
 - Three (3) connecting pipes, 15-inch diam., perpendicular.
 - Four (4) connecting pipes, 15-inch diam., perpendicular.
 - 4) Terminal manholes (at end of main)
 - Side sewer stubs shall not connect to terminal manholes when there is a potential for future main line extension from manhole.
 - Terminal manholes without a side sewer connection shall not be channeled. The manhole base shall be sloped to provide positive drainage toward pipe.

- Where a side sewer connects to manhole, the crown of the side sewer shall be equal to or above main sewer crown, but not to exceed 18" above invert of main sewer.
- For other pipe configurations, the size of the manhole shall be approved by the City Engineer.

In the above criteria "deflection" refers to the angle between any two (2) pipe channels in the manhole.

- D. Manholes in easements and in areas outside of public right-of-way shall have locking lids.
- E. "WrapidSeal" manhole encapsulation shall be provided at all manhole connections where the groundwater level is above the invert of the connecting sewer.
- F. Minimum Manhole Depths:

Manhole Size	Pipe Size	Minimum Depth	Comments
48"	6"	3.0'	Flat top manhole per standard detail
	8"	3.2'	
	10"-12"	3.5'	
54"	8"	3.7'	Flat top manhole per standard detail
	10"-12"	4.0'	
	15"-18"	4.5'	
72"	15"	8.0'	Flat top manhole w/ 2 access lids
	18"-24"	8.5'	
	27"	9.0'	

6.05 Pipe Class, Protection and Cover

- A. All sewer pipe shall be SDR 35 PVC conforming to ASTM D3034, unless otherwise determined by the City.
- B. Depth of cover over SDR 35 PVC pipe shall be 3' minimum and 20' maximum. Pipe depths outside this range will require use of pressure class PVC conforming to AWWA C900 (dimension ratio 18 or less).
- C. PVC pipe shall be encased in steel casing when crossing under rockeries or retaining walls over 3' high. Casing to extend beyond footings or rockery face a minimum of 5' or the height of the wall or rockery, whichever is greater.
- D. Ductile iron pipe, class 52, shall be used only where required by the City. All buried metal pipe shall be encased in 8-mil polyethylene per AWWA C-105.

6.06 Horizontal Setback Requirements

- 5 feet minimum from covered parking.
- 10 feet minimum from buildings and retaining walls, or equal to depth of pipe, whichever is greater.
- 20 feet minimum easement shall be provided between buildings.
- When passing between any two buildings (residential or commercial, etc.) which are 25 feet apart or less: the sewer line shall be oversized two (2) nominal pipe sizes above the capacity requirements between nearest manholes beyond limits of buildings.

6.07 Horizontal Clearances from Other Utilities

- Water 10'
- Other utilities 5'

6.08 Vertical Clearances from Other Utilities

- Water 18" (sanitary sewer below the waterline)
- Other utilities 1'

6.09 Connections

- A. Connection of a pipeline to a system where a manhole is not available shall be accomplished by pouring a concrete base and setting manhole sections. The existing pipe shall not be cut into until approval is received from the City.
- B. Connections to manholes using inside drop structures shall be approved by the City Engineer. Outside drops are prohibited unless specifically approved by the Director.
- C. Connection of new service laterals to existing mains shall be accomplished by tapping the main where the lateral is to be installed using "Insert-A-Tee" or approved equal. The new service lateral shall be constructed of the same material as the main.
- D. Connections where the new service lateral is the same size as the existing main shall be accomplished by cut-in of a wye using a mechanical coupling as approved by the City. Wye cut-ins on cast iron or ductile iron will require installation of a wye made of the same material as the main.

6.10 Fats, Oils, Grease Separation

- A. Oil/water separator. Whenever an industrial or commercial business generates mineral/petroleum oils exceeding 100 milligrams per liter to be discharged to the sanitary sewer, pre-treatment is required. An oil/water separation device shall be installed by the property owner as specified on various standard details. Selection and sizing of an oil/water separator shall be subject to approval of the City Engineer. Water discharged from any oil/water separator to the sanitary sewer system shall not contain in excess of 100 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, non- biodegradable cutting oil or mineral products and shall be in compliance with the City of Stevenson Regulations for Discharge to the Sanitary Sewer.
 - 1) Sizing of a separator facility shall meet or exceed the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code Section 211.0, 1009.0 through 1009.7, and 1017.0 through 1017.2, with a minimum capacity of 450 gallons.
 - 2) The oil/water separator shall be covered with removable sections. Access and inspection covers, weighing not more than 30 lbs. with suitable hand holds, are to be provided directly above inspection "tee" and oil/grit collection compartments.
 - 3) Only wastewater from floor drains and covered parking garages shall drain to the separator. The location and design shall minimize or eliminate the possibility of storm water reaching the separator. Areas over two hundred square feet open to rainfall and/or sewage from restrooms and shower facilities shall not drain to the separator.
 - 4) Allowable materials:
 - Tank - concrete
 - Baffles - concrete, steel plate
 - 5) The separator shall be located within 20 feet of an access drive for access by maintenance vehicles. Access to the separator shall be maintained free for inspection and compliance determination sampling at all times.
 - 6) A sampling tee shall be located on the outlet with a minimum 18 inch drop below the invert.
 - 7) When pre-treatment is no longer required, the inlet and outlet pipes shall be permanently plugged, the separation chambers pumped out, and the vault removed.

- B. Grease interceptor. Whenever a commercial and/or retail food preparation operation, regardless of size, generates animal/vegetable fats, oils or grease (f.o.g.) waste in excess of 100 milligrams per liter to be discharged to the sanitary sewer, pre-treatment is required. A grease interception device shall be installed by the owner. Effluent discharged from any grease interceptor shall contain no more than 100 milligrams per liter animal/vegetable f.o.g. and be in compliance with the City of Stevenson regulations for discharge to the sanitary sewer.
- 1) Size and design of the grease interceptor shall meet or exceed the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code Sections 209.0, 210.0 and 1009.0 through 1015.5.
 - 2) All fixtures in the kitchen area which discharge waste-water containing grease are to be connected to the grease interceptor. Such fixtures include dishwashers, pot sinks, range woks, janitor's sink, floor sinks and rotoclones. Sanitary facilities and garbage disposals shall not flow through the interceptor.
 - 3) The interceptor shall be located exterior to the building within twenty feet of an access drive for access by maintenance vehicles.
 - 4) The interceptor shall be filled with clean water prior to start-up of system. Allowable materials for construction are as follows:
 - tank - concrete
 - baffles - concrete, plastic
 - 5) Access to the interceptor shall be maintained free for inspection and compliance determination sampling at all times.
 - 6) When pre-treatment is no longer required, the inlet and outlet pipes shall be permanently plugged, the separation chambers pumped out, and the vault removed.

6.11 Pump Stations

- A. Pump stations shall only serve those properties which cannot otherwise be served by conventional gravity sewers, as determined by the City Engineer. Pump stations shall be approved on an individual basis by the City Engineer.
- B. Pump stations shall be designed in accordance with the requirements and details of the latest edition of the City of Vancouver "Public Sanitary Sewer Pump Station Design and Construction Standards", with the following amendments:
- 1) Prefabricated lift stations shall be manufactured by Romtech, or approved equal as determined by the City Engineer.
 - 2) All pump stations shall have a minimum of two (2) pumps.
 - 3) Pumps shall be 460 volt, 3-phase Flygt pumps, or approved equal.
 - 4) Check valves shall be Flygt ball check, or approved equal.
 - 5) A potable water service with backflow prevention and a yard hydrant at the end shall be provided.
 - 6) Multi-trode transducers shall be used in place of floats.
 - 7) Electrical panels shall be located under a shed roof extending a minimum three (3) feet in all directions from the edges of the panel. Electrical panels mounted in unprotected areas will not be allowed.
 - 8) Pump stations shall be equipped with City approved telemetry.
 - 9) Exterior lighting shall be provided.

- 10) Pump station sites shall have a paved 18' wide service road and shall be fenced with a lockable gate.
- 11) An approved lift station sign shall be provided.
- 12) Pump stations shall be furnished with provisions for emergency back-up power with 48 hours fuel capacity.
- 13) City Standard Details shall be used on the installation of water service and backflow preventer.
- 14) An air discharge permit, naming the City of Stevenson as the owner, shall be obtained from the Southwest Washington Clean Air Agency prior to the start of construction.