

## STAFF REPORT

**TO:** Hailey City Council

**FROM:** Beth Robrahn 

**RE:** Discussion of the Friedman Memorial Airport Redevelopment Plan and Feasibility Analysis ("Report")

**HEARING:** June 27, 2011

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### Background

The Report, its Framework Plan and recommended land use and marketing strategy was presented to the City of Hailey, Blaine County and the Friedman Memorial Airport Authority (FMAA) on May 23 and is the culmination of input from the community workshops held in February and the research and analysis of the project team, including Hart Howerton, Village Solutions, Ruscitto/Latham/Blanton, Mead and Hunt and Aviation.

The Report is the result of a planning effort agreed to by the City, County, FMAA and Friedman Family in 2010 and implemented with the subsequent approval of a scope of work carried out by the project team with contractual oversight by the FMAA and planning and outreach oversight by the city. The planning effort is in conjunction with the airport relocation project and intended to align a thorough land use and market analysis with community input and the goals of the Hailey Comprehensive Plan and other planning efforts related to the future of the airport site to ensure the needs of the community and property owners are considered, balanced and satisfied to the greatest extent possible. The recommended strategy was drafted with considerable consideration of Section 5 of the 2010 Comprehensive Plan and the accompanying land use map.

The goals identified by the community, City, County and the FMAA in public workshops and resolutions helped guide the analysis and shape the recommended strategy. They include the following:

1. Maximize the revenue generated from the sale of airport property so that it can be used to help pay for the replacement airport.
2. Craft a plan that is integrated with and complements the existing neighborhoods and land use goals while creating a new vibrancy that creates a new "neighborhood" and does not compete with the downtown.
3. Ensure proposed neighborhoods and land uses are seamlessly connected to existing neighborhoods and the downtown.
4. Create a diverse mixed-use neighborhood that incorporates a range of appropriate densities with varying building heights, lot sizes, and building forms.
5. Ensure a diversity of housing opportunities is offered and is economically feasible.

6. Create a well-developed “public realm” that integrates the existing open space framework with an extended new framework that includes neighborhood gathering places, passive and active recreational space, and access to the surrounding regional natural environment including rivers, creeks, and canyons.
7. Identify appropriate energy and resource conservation policies for future land uses that might include gray water systems, high performance building systems, geothermal heating and cooling, and/or opportunities for adaptive reuse of existing buildings.

## **Report Overview**

The Report and Framework Plan are intended to inform how the redevelopment of this significant acreage within the city limits should take shape, provide a land use and marketing strategy and serve as a starting point from which the details of zoning and subdivision will need to be determined.

The land use and marketing strategy guides efforts to position the site for sale and development over the next 10 to 20 years and is intended to be flexible and adaptable to changing market conditions and trends. The essential elements of the land use and marketing strategy are summarized in the Framework Plan, which includes two parts: a Statement of Principles and Goals and a Framework Diagram.

The land use and marketing strategy sets forth a vision for a vibrant research campus integrated into the community with thoughtful street, sidewalk and trail connections to the Woodside neighborhood, Airport West, Airport Way and Main Street. The research campus concept includes attracting a variety of businesses new to the market and echo the types of industries identified in the Blaine County economic strategy prepared in 2009 by TIP Strategies. The community has expressed the desire to bring new companies that would diversify the local economy and provide more stable employment opportunities. The research and institutional users would be attracted to locate to the site by a unique sense of place that capitalizes on connections to the existing community and surrounding natural landscapes. Anchor companies and institutes for each parcel become the primary economic building blocks of the site. Housing and retail, limited to that which support campus users and best integrates with downtown uses, add energy to the downtown as new energy is created on the FMA site. Big box retail was one of the uses that surfaced in the community workshops. This use was analyzed to assess whether a large enough market existed locally to support such a use and to assess which portion of the site would be suited for such a use while maintaining the integrity of the campus concept. This information is included in the Report, however the overall land use and marketing strategy is not dependent on a big box retail component.

The research and analysis includes testing of the land use and marketing strategy to assess whether the strategy is appealing to the types of research companies and institutes envisioned to locate on the site. Preliminary testing indicates that the redevelopment strategy may be of interest to the types of companies and institutes the community has

expressed as being desirable uses on the site. More information from the test marketing element of the scope of work is forthcoming.

During the community presentation of the recommendation on May 23, 2011, it was emphasized that the redevelopment of the FMA site provides a unique opportunity to diversify the local economy. The implementation of the redevelopment strategy will require creative solutions along with strategic partnerships. The usual approach to development has been fundamentally different than what is required to implement the redevelopment strategy for the FMA site. Instead of waiting for and reacting to development requests and then informing the developers of what requirements and fees are associated with the particular development, the City and FMAA will need to invest in positioning the site for sale and development while establishing marketing strategies to proactively seek potential developers and attract new industries.

### **Commission Comments**

The Hailey Planning and Zoning Commission's discussed the Report and the associated land use and market strategy on June 6. The purpose of the Commission's discussion was to provide feedback to the Council on the overall concept. The Commission did not think it was appropriate to make a motion regarding comprehensive plan compliance so that the discussion was not confused with action that is taken in association with a land use application.

The recording of the Commission's discussion was listened to and the following summary of each Commissioner's comments complied:

#### **Commissioner Johnstone**

- Concerned strategy does not retain compact city 5.1 and is specifically concerned 5.1.e, 5.1.g and 5.1.j are not adequately addressed
- Noted this is a 30 to 40 year project; should be cautious of how much can change in that amount of time and how well change can be predicted. Need complete flexibility to change with the times.
- Thinks entire project needs to be revisited

#### **Commissioner Scanlon**

- Edits to the statement of principles and goals clarifies the intent to be flexible (changing shall to should)
- Concerned that complete streets is not mentioned, should designate the category of street and state the requirements of complete streets has to be met [staff noted that the Council had yet to adopt the Commission's recommendations related to street standards; however any future development would have to meet applicable city standards].
- Plan should state pedestrian connections will be made, not should be made.
- If there is no plan B, we have to have faith in plan A and move forward. Strategy is well thought out and he is in favor of seeing the strategy implemented. Need to be proactive. Great framework, but a lot still needs to be worked out.

#### Commissioner Fugate

- Appreciates elements such as pedestrian and bicycle circulation system, open space and sustainability are included in the strategy; it is not just about the commercial opportunities.
- Big Box is controversial aspect, if that goes forward that should be sensitive to long standing businesses in the community – respect existing businesses that contribute to our community – Big Boxes won't add to goal of economic diversity, but may put local businesses out of business.
- Area will be so unique will need to consider new zoning for this particular property. Property will likely need different parameters than what exists in the code now.
- Regardless of who purchases the property the goal of the city is to preserve the character of our community. We are going to attract businesses with what assets we have as a community and if we destroy that we all lose.
- In general agrees with strategy, reiterated appreciation of including things that are sensitive to preserving the character of the community. Impressed with the view corridors, thoughtfulness, appreciates the sustainability element, open space, pedestrian and bicycle circulation. Concerned about things we don't have any control over such as the FAA, but best tool for having some say is to have a strategy in place and move forward and have our wishes made known and set forth, best prevention of having something happen we don't want to have happen.

#### Commissioner Pogue

- Asked whether the strategy be incorporated in to the comp plan. [Comp Plan provides frame, subsequent master plans provide more detail for different areas that lead to standards - Downtown Strategy, Parks Master Plan and Transportation Master Plan are examples of a similar planning document that was adopted by the council but not incorporated into the Comp Plan.]
- While we can't predict what is going to happen 30 years down the line, need to start thinking about what would be good – this is a nice wish list.
- Thinks the strategy allows flexibility.
- Notes Big Box stores may be a possibility, but will have to go through the review process.
- Concerned about what influences the FAA or FMAA has in decision making process and what checks there are if a buyer came along and wanted to force change the strategy; to what extent is the strategy binding?

#### Commissioner Moore

- Strategy is flexible
- Found more positives than negatives related to the Comp Plan
- Asked if there is an issue with the area of city impact. [There is not]
- Asked if we need to commit to new zoning now. [We do not, but zoning would be one of the next steps in preparing the site for more intensive marketing and sale]
- Noted that the city has passed a resolution stating no airport will continue to operate on the site within the city limits.

- Hailey should come first in terms of decision making and minimizing impacts on Hailey. Hopes Council does not let transfer of an asset to new airport dictate the outcome of the redevelopment of the site. Need to come up with a way to maintain the integrity of the strategy.
- Thinks the strategy is a great opportunity.

### Summary

Ned Williamson, Rick Baird, Barry Luboviski and I discussed the various options regarding approval of the Report. Rick Baird believes some official action, such as adoption of a resolution by the city and FMAA, is important to the FAA. There are a few different perspectives to consider regarding an approval; 1) the property owners, 2) those paying for the work (FMAA and FAA), 3) role stated by MOU, and 4) the community.

An excerpt of city's responsibilities from the 2010 MOU:

The Parties agree that the City shall have the primary responsibility for the following:

1. Addressing land ownership issues and developing the strategy for redeveloping the site of the Current Airport as a unified redevelopment effort;
2. Negotiating with the Friedman family interests;
3. Public outreach to develop a master plan for redevelopment of the Current Airport site;
4. Preparing a master plan for redevelopment;
5. Issuing all of the permits and City authorizations necessary to comply with the City's development regulations for redevelopment of the Current Airport;
6. Implementing the master plan and determining the phasing and timing of the development.

Based on this language alone, it does not appear formal approval of the Report is required, however it is a reasonable expected outcome of the planning effort that something is adopted and used as a reference to guide future actions.

Adoption of a resolution which acknowledges receipt of the Report and states the City adopts the Framework Plan (statement of principles and goals and diagram) described in the Report as a general guide for future actions is recommended. Exhibit 22 of the Report describes the statement of principles and goals and Exhibit 23 includes the diagram. Suggested revisions to Exhibit 22 are attached to better connote the framework as a guiding document.

The resolution should clearly state that the Framework Plan is subject to revision and refinement and that no decision has been made about the zoning of the property. The resolution will certainly not be binding and will not be intended to endorse certain options discussed in the Report. A draft of such a resolution is attached for the Council's consideration.

Staff will take direction from the Council on any changes to the Report, Framework Plan and draft resolution.

## Final Framework Plan Statement of Principles and Goals

This Framework Plan Statement of Principles and Goals is interconnected with and a companion to the Framework Plan Diagram. Both elements make up the Final Framework Plan. This statement is intended to verbally describe the fundamental plan components illustrated on the Framework Plan Diagram.

### 1. General Principles and Goals

- a. The FMA Redevelopment Site should be developed in a manner to attract the highest level of development from the national market. Qualities that support this direction will result in a "campus like" setting which would therefore include abundant landscape, a well developed peripheral frame utilizing landform and landscape, a strong sense of entry including signage and monumentation, sensitive transition to adjacent land uses, strong pedestrian orientation including pedestrian and bicycle trail connections within the project and to adjacent neighborhoods, and a visual character that reflects the surrounding landscape of the Wood River Valley. Uses add energy to the downtown as new energy is created on the FMA site
- b. A successful fit of the redevelopment site to the surrounding Hailey community will involve transitions beyond the FMA site and will require the cooperation of the City of Hailey, Blaine County and other agencies.
- c. The site's location and topography provides the opportunity for building designs that would not fit in other Hailey neighborhoods and should be used to take advantage of when designing for anchor land uses.

### 2. Parcel Layout

- a. Parcel layout shall be developed so that northern parcels are smaller, similar urban in character to the Hailey town site and relate to the City of Hailey South Main Street Activity Area. The "Village" area can expand or contract in response to market conditions.
- b. Other parcels outside of the "Village" area should also have the ability to expand or contract or be subdivided to respond to market conditions.
- c. The acreage designated for buffers and other open space easements contiguous to development parcels should be included within the respective gross parcel acreage as shown on the plan.
- d. If large format retail becomes one of the land uses on the site, location of this type of retail should only occur at the southernmost parcel with primary access off of the south main entry to the site.

### 3. Vehicular Circulation System

- a. The optimum location of the A vehicular spine road is ~~shall be located~~ on the western boundary of the property and should be the principle organizing vehicular circulation system within the redevelopment site.

- b. The spine road shoulda have major entry/exit points off of Highway 75 at the intersections of Fox Acre Road and Countryside Boulevard.
- c. Airport Way and Aviation Drive shoulda connect to the spine roadway system.
- d. Where opportunities exist to create more variety and character to the spine road, such as a divided roadway system, these features should be integrated into the design. The character of the spine road should be of a very high quality, but should be informal in how landscape, sidewalks, lighting and other features are integrated with the roadway.
- e. The spine road Right of Way (ROW) width shoulda be 80 feet at the entry locations and expand to 150 feet along the western boundary. The ROW will be a separate parcel.
- f. Secondary roads may occur within the Village area. The layout of those roads shoulda conform to a block pattern as shown on the Framework Plan Diagram. The land area encompassed by the grid system can expand or contract depending on market demand.
- g. If parcels are subdivided from those shown on the Framework Plan Diagram, access roads to those parcels shoulda run east/west and connect to the Spine Road.

#### 4. Open Space System

##### a. Landscape Buffer Zones

- i. Landscape Buffer Zones shoulda occur around the entire periphery of the project. The buffer zone shoulda be 75 feet for the majority of the south, east and west boundaries. The north village area buffer zone adjacent to Highway 75 shoulda be reduced to 35 feet to allow more visual connectivity with Main Street and downtown Hailey.
- ii. Buffer zones vary in configuration and width where they meet Highway 75 at the southern point of the site to allow room to create the entry gateway to the City, around the roundabouts to create a visual frame of this intersection, and on the western boundary in response to the irregular property boundary.

##### b. Open Space Corridor

- i. Four Open Space Corridors shoulda be incorporated in the final development plan. They shoulda be 120 feet in width and extend from the Highway 75 buffer zones to the spine road ROW in an east/west-running orientation.
- ii. These corridors are flexible in their locations and alignment and mayea be moved north or south to respond to changes in final parcel layout.
- iii. The corridors need not be straight, and can bend in their alignment to accommodate special opportunities.

- iv. The intent of the corridors is to create visual separation between the parcels and to break the long linear FMA site into smaller scale segments. They will also serve as organizing elements for ~~trail systems~~ pedestrian and bicycle connections while creating a strong landscape setting. The corridors also secure framed views for passing motorists from Highway 75 to the western hills.
  - v. The corridors ~~should~~will be well landscaped in informal patterns with a character that associates with and visually connects with the surrounding Wood River Valley indigenous landscape.
- c. Offsite Roadways
- i. The City shall coordinate upgrading of the landscape along Airport Way, Aviation Drive and Highway 75. Other forms of up-grades will also be necessary along Airport Way including continuous sidewalks, lighting and pedestrian/bicycle oriented improvements.

## 5. **Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Trail System**

- a. An internal on-site pedestrian and bicycle trail system ~~should~~shall be incorporated into the FMA Redevelopment site that interconnects to ~~connect~~ with existing and proposed City and regional trail systems. A diagrammatic layout is illustrated on the Framework Plan Diagram. This layout is flexible and can be adjusted to respond to future parcel layouts.
- b. Two grade separated connections ~~should~~shall cross Highway 75 to allow safe and unimpeded access for pedestrians and bicyclists crossing this road.
- c. An internal pedestrian and bicycle system shall be incorporated within the central area of the plan, running in a north/south orientation to interlink parcels and create strong pedestrian orientation. The location of this system is flexible and can adapt to parcel layout in the future.
- d. All pedestrian and bicycle trail systems ~~should~~shall overlay and integrate with the open space and buffer systems.
- e. A sidewalk system ~~should~~shall be incorporated with the spine road ~~on the east side of the roadway~~ and link with future shuttle bus routes. Future buildings ~~should~~shall be connected to this sidewalk system.
- f. A pedestrian and bicycle trail connection should be worked out with the City of Hailey to connect the "Village" area of the plan to Airport Way as shown on the plan.
- g. The intersection of Airport Way with Highway 75 ~~should~~shall be considered an extremely important connection between the new district created by the FMA ~~r~~ Redevelopment and downtown Hailey. A safe pedestrian crossing ~~shall be integrated as part of~~ is integral to this intersection.

- h. The City of Hailey ~~will~~ need to work with adjacent land owners to connect City and regional circulation trails systems to the FMA-Redevelopment site as shown on the Framework Plan Diagram.

**6. Building Heights**

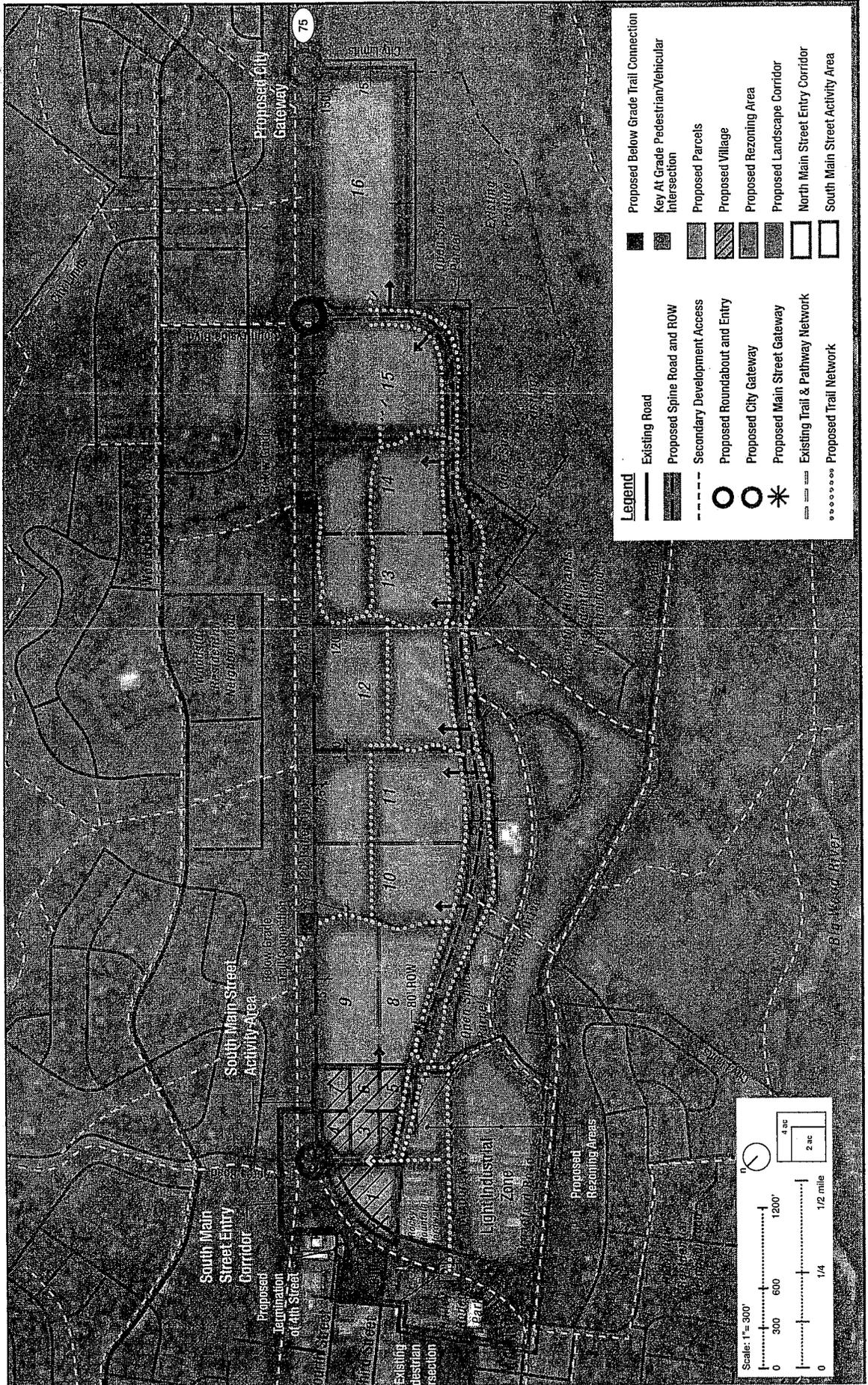
- a. ~~Building heights within the FMA site can vary and exceed the 40 foot height limit currently in place within City codes. Proposed buildings could be as high as 4 to 5 stories with limited situations of heights up to 6 stories.~~

**7. Sustainability**

- a. All future development and site improvements ~~should~~ all be as energy efficient and sustainable as possible resulting in a premier “green” development ~~that meets the highest level of standards.~~
- b. Parking infrastructure should be balanced with transit, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure to enable fewer vehicle trips to and throughout the site.

Edited Version

# Exhibit 23 Friedman Memorial Airport Redevelopment Final Framework Plan Diagram



RESOLUTION NO. 2011 - \_\_

A RESOLUTION OF THE HAILEY CITY COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF THE FRIEDMAN MEMORIAL AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AND FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS ("REPORT") PREPARED BY MEAD AND HUNT AND ADOPTING THE FRAMEWORK PLAN STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND GOALS AND DIAGRAM SET FORTH IN EXHIBIT 22 AND EXHIBIT 23 OF THE REPORT TO USE AS A GENERAL GUIDE FOR THE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE ONCE THE FRIEDMAN MEMORIAL AIRPORT IS CLOSED.

WHEREAS, the Friedman Memorial Airport is located on a large parcel within the City of Hailey;

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey is responsible for the health, safety and well being of Hailey residents;

WHEREAS, continuation of the site as an airport is not in the best interest of the residents of the City of Hailey and would be detrimental to the quality of life within the City of Hailey;

WHEREAS, an Environmental Impact Study is being conducted to identify and evaluate sites to relocate the Friedman Memorial Airport;

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey Comprehensive Plan directs support of planning efforts to relocate the airport and for how the redevelopment of the site should fit into the community;

WHEREAS, the City and County entered into an agreement for Master Planning and Redevelopment of Friedman Memorial Airport in 2010 which stated that the City shall have the primary responsibility for the following:

1. Addressing land ownership issues and developing the strategy for redeveloping the site of the Current Airport as a unified redevelopment effort;
2. Negotiating with the Friedman family interests;
3. Public outreach to develop a master plan for redevelopment of the Current Airport site;
4. Preparing a master plan for redevelopment;
5. Issuing all of the permits and City authorizations necessary to comply with the City's development regulations for redevelopment of the Current Airport;
6. Implementing the master plan and determining the phasing and timing of the development;

WHEREAS, the Mead and Hunt project team selected by the City, County and Friedman Memorial Airport Authority ("FMAA") was lead by Hart Howerton and Village Solutions Company with local support from Ruscitto/Latham/Blanton Architectura;

WHEREAS, FMAA funded the project and provided oversight of the project budget and contract according to Federal Aviation Administration requirements;

WHEREAS, the scope of work approved by the City, County and FMAA was overseen by the Hailey Community Development Department to ensure the goals and objectives important to the community are thoroughly addressed including a market analysis, consideration of other neighborhoods and downtown Hailey and the importance of a community-based process and the product being consistent with the established goals and policies of the City;

WHEREAS, the goals identified by the community, City and the FMAA in public workshops and resolutions helped guide the analysis and shape the recommended strategy. They include the following:

1. Maximize the revenue generated from the sale of airport property so that it can be used to help pay for the replacement airport.
2. Craft a plan that is integrated with and complements the existing neighborhoods and land use goals while creating a new vibrancy that creates a new "neighborhood" and does not compete with the downtown.
3. Ensure proposed neighborhoods and land uses are seamlessly connected to existing neighborhoods and the downtown.
4. Create a diverse mixed-use neighborhood that incorporates a range of appropriate densities with varying building heights, lot sizes, and building forms.
5. Ensure a diversity of housing opportunities is offered and is economically feasible.
6. Create a well-developed "public realm" that integrates the existing open space framework with an extended new framework that includes neighborhood gathering places, passive and active recreational space, and access to the surrounding regional natural environment including rivers, creeks, and canyons.
7. Identify appropriate energy and resource conservation policies for future land uses that might include gray water systems, high performance building systems, geothermal heating and cooling, and/or opportunities for adaptive reuse of existing buildings;

WHEREAS, the Report is the culmination of input from the community workshops held in February and the research and analysis of the project team and was presented to the Hailey City Council, Blaine County Commissioners, FMAA Board and the public on May 23, 2011;

WHEREAS, the Report includes a recommended Framework Plan intended to inform how the redevelopment of this significant acreage within the city limits should take shape, provide a land use and marketing strategy and serve as a starting point from which the details of zoning and subdivision will need to be determined;

WHEREAS, the land use and marketing strategy sets forth a vision for a vibrant research campus integrated into the community with thoughtful street, sidewalk and trail connections to the Woodside neighborhood, Airport West, Airport Way and Main Street. The research campus concept includes attracting a variety of businesses new to the market and echo the types of industries identified in the Blaine County economic strategy prepared in 2009 by TIP Strategies. The community has expressed the desire to bring new companies that would diversify the local economy and provide more stable employment opportunities. The research and institutional users would be attracted to locate to the site by a unique sense of place that capitalizes on connections to the existing community and surrounding natural landscapes. Anchor companies and institutes for each parcel become the primary economic building blocks of the site. Housing

and retail, limited to that which support campus users and best integrates with downtown uses, add energy to the downtown as new energy is created on the FMA site;

WHEREAS, big box retail was one of the uses that surfaced in the community workshops and was analyzed in the Report to assess whether a market existed locally to support such a use and to assess which portion of the site would be suited for such a use while maintaining the integrity of the campus concept; but the overall land use and marketing strategy is not dependent on a big box retail component;

WHEREAS, the research and analysis includes testing of the land use and marketing strategy to assess whether the strategy is appealing to the types of research companies and institutes envisioned to locate on the site. Preliminary testing indicates that the redevelopment strategy may be of interest to the types of companies and institutes the community has expressed as being desirable uses on the site; and

WHEREAS, the land use and marketing strategy guides efforts to position the site for sale and development over the next 10 to 20 years and is intended to be flexible and adaptable to changing market conditions and trends. The essential elements of the strategy are described in the Framework Plan, which includes two parts: a Statement of Principles and Goals and a Framework Diagram.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Hailey, Idaho acknowledges receipt of the Friedman Memorial Airport Redevelopment Plan and Feasibility Analysis and adopts the Framework Plan Statement of Principles and Goals and Framework Diagram, described in Exhibits 22 and 23 of the Report, as a general guide for future actions related to the sale and redevelopment of the FMA site.

The Framework Plan is subject to revision and refinement and no decision has been made regarding the zoning of the property. This resolution is not binding and is not intended to endorse any specific use or combination of uses or design elements discussed in the Report, beyond what is generally described in Exhibits 22 and 23.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR ON JUNE 27<sup>th</sup> 2011.

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Richard L. Davis  
Mayor City of Hailey

ATTEST:

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Mary Cone, City Clerk

**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

**DATE:** 06/17/2011 **DEPARTMENT:** Administration **DEPT. HEAD SIGNATURE:** HD/BS

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**SUBJECT**

Amendment to the FY 2011 adopted budget to appropriate the 2011 portion of the EPA Community Climate Showcase Grant revenue and its associated expenses.

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**AUTHORITY:**  IC 50-1002  IAR \_\_\_\_\_  City Ordinance/Code \_\_\_\_\_

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**BACKGROUND:**

The Hailey City Council authorized the EPA Community Climate Showcase Grant Agreement on February 14, 2011. The grant awards the City of Hailey \$472,429 in additional revenue for identified grant projects as well as the Sustainability Coordinator's salary over a three year period. The council considered and accepted a proposed amendment on May 23, 2011 for the purpose of appropriating the expenses which will be incurred during the first year of the grant, which will increase Hailey's budget by \$232,223. The proposed budget was published on June 8 and 15 in the Idaho Mountain Express.

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The process to amend the budget is the same as the process to adopt a budget:

1. tentative budget (amendment) was presented to council, discussed, and adopted by council - May 23
2. tentative budget (amendment) is then published by clerk twice to notice public hearing June 8 & 15
3. public hearing is then held on the proposed budget (amendment) - June 27
4. appropriation ordinance setting (amending) budget is considered and adopted - June 27 – 1<sup>st</sup> reading
5. readings are waived for taken through 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> reading – July 11 & July 25
6. ordinance is published – July 27

Attached is a copy of the Notice of Public Hearing and proposed ordinance amending the budget for the public hearing June 27, 2011.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY OTHER AFFECTED CITY DEPARTMENTS:**

\_\_\_\_ City Attorney      \_\_\_\_ Clerk / Finance Director      \_\_\_\_ Engineer      \_\_\_\_ Mayor  
\_\_\_\_ P & Z Commission      \_\_\_\_ Parks & Lands Board      \_\_\_\_ Public Works      \_\_\_\_ Other

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**RECOMMENDATION FROM APPLICABLE DEPARTMENT HEAD:**

Hold public hearing on amendment as presented on May 23, 2011 to allow budget increase of EPA Community Climate Challenge Grant award expenses in the amount of \$232,223.

Consider public comments then move to amend budget and adopt Amending Ordinance 1085 (confirm number) (see attached).

Direct staff to publish the 2010/2011 proposed budget increase of \$232,223, for a maximum city budget of \$13,845,959 as notice for public hearing on June 27, 2011.

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**FOLLOW UP NOTES:**

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HAILEY ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO, AMENDING HAILEY ORDINANCE NO. 1069 TO INCREASE THE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES PORTION OF THE APPROPRIATIONS ORDINANCE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010/11; BY PROVIDING FOR A REPEALER CLAUSE; BY PROVIDING FOR A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; AND BY PROVIDING FOR THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Hailey adopted an appropriations ordinance for fiscal year 2010/2011, Hailey Ordinance No. 1069, which showed general fund expenditures from grant funds of \$455,800.00;

WHEREAS, the City of Hailey has received an additional \$232,223 in federal grant funds for the EPA Community Climate Showcase Grant during fiscal year 2010/11;

WHEREAS, the appropriations ordinance for fiscal year 2010/11, Hailey Ordinance No. 1069, should be amended to reflect the receipt of these additional grant funds and to authorize the expenditure of the additional funds; and

WHEREAS, Idaho Code § 50-1003 authorizes the amendment of an annual appropriations ordinance as a result of an increase in state or federal grants.

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. Hailey Ordinance No. 1069 is hereby amended to show that the grant fund expenditures of \$455,800.00 are now \$688,023.00, that total expenditures of \$10,930,115.00 are now \$11,162,338.00 and that the total expenditures for all funds of \$13,613,736.00 are now \$13,845,959.00.

Section 2. Repealer Clause. All Ordinances or Resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and rescinded.

Section 3. Severability Clause. If any section, paragraph, sentence or provision hereof or the application thereof to any particular circumstances shall ever be held invalid or unenforceable, such holding shall not affect the remainder hereof, which shall continue in full force and effect and applicable to all circumstances to which it may validly apply.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE HAILEY CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard L. Davis, Mayor, City of Hailey

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Cone, City Clerk

Publish: Idaho Mountain Express \_\_\_\_\_

**AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY**

DATE: 6/27/2011

DEPARTMENT: Legal

DEPT. HEAD SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT:**

Hailey Ordinance No. 1086 (Pretreatment Ordinance amendment)

**AUTHORITY:**  ID Code \_\_\_\_\_  IAR \_\_\_\_\_  City Ordinance/Code \_\_\_\_\_  
(IF APPLICABLE)

**BACKGROUND/SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:**

I am enclosing a proposed ordinance, Hailey Ordinance No. 1086, which corrects Chapter 13.05 of the Hailey Municipal Code.

Ned

**FISCAL IMPACT / PROJECT FINANCIAL ANALYSIS:** Case # \_\_\_\_\_  
Budget Line Item # \_\_\_\_\_ YTD Line Item Balance \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Estimated Hours Spent to Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Estimated Completion Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Staff Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments:

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BY OTHER AFFECTED CITY DEPARTMENTS:** (IF APPLICABLE)

____ City Attorney	____ Clerk / Finance Director	____ Engineer	____ Building
____ Library	____ Planning	____ Fire Dept.	_____
____ Safety Committee	____ P & Z Commission	____ Police	_____
____ Streets	____ Public Works, Parks	____ Mayor	_____

**RECOMMENDATION FROM APPLICABLE DEPARTMENT HEAD:**

Make a motion to adopt Hailey Ordinance No. 1086 and authorize the mayor to read by title only.

**FOLLOW-UP REMARKS:**

HAILEY ORDINANCE NO. 1086

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO, AMENDING SECTIONS 13.05.010, 13.05.030, 13.05.040, 13.05.060 AND 13.05.070 OF THE HAILEY MUNICIPAL CODE TO CORRECT REFERENCES TO POTW DIRECTOR, WASTEWATER DIVISION, WASTEWATER DIVISION HEAD, AND PETITION FOR REVIEW AND TO DELETE SUPERFLUOUS LANGUAGE; BY PROVIDING FOR A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; BY PROVIDING FOR A REPEALER CLAUSE; AND BY PROVIDING FOR THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, the City enacted Chapter 13.05 of the Hailey Municipal Code to provide regulations for the pretreatment of wastewater, and in 2010, recently amended Chapter 13.05;

WHEREAS, the City desires to amend Chapter 13.05 to correct provisions therein; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council find that the amendments to Chapter 13.05 of the Hailey Municipal Code will further the public health, safety and general welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAILEY, IDAHO, AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** Section 13.05.010 of the Hailey Municipal Code is hereby amended by the deletion of the stricken language and the addition of the underlined language, as follows:

13.05.010 General provisions.

A. Purpose and Policy. This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for users of the city wastewater collection system and publicly owned treatment works (POTW) for the city of Hailey and enables the city to protect public health and to comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 USC sec. 1251, et seq.) and the general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR Part 403).

The objectives of this chapter are:

1. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will interfere with the normal operation of the system and the use and disposal of the resulting municipal sludge;
2. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will pass through the POTW, inadequately treated, into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
3. To protect POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and to protect the general public;
4. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewater and sludge from the system and to ensure that the quality of the wastewater treatment plant sludge is maintained at a level which allows its use and disposal in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations;
5. To allow the city to control wastewater inflow and to require users of the POTW with unacceptable effluents to pretreat those effluents for the removal of unacceptable compounds.

B. This chapter provides for the regulation of discharges into the POTW and shall apply to all users of the POTW. This chapter authorizes the issuance of pretreatment discharge permit; authorizes monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein. This chapter does not provide for recovery of operations, maintenance or replacement costs of the POTW, or the costs associated with the construction of collection and treatment systems used by industrial users, in proportion to their use of the POTW, which are the subject of other provisions set forth in Hailey Municipal Ordinance Title 13.

C. Except as otherwise provided herein, the **POTW Director**, Public Works Director, wastewater **department division** head or their designee shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the **POTW Director**, Public Works Director or wastewater **department division** head may be delegated when appropriate to other city personnel.

**Section 2.** Section 13.05.030 of the Hailey Municipal Code is hereby amended by the deletion of the stricken language and the addition of the underlined language, as follows:

13.05.030 Definitions.

“Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq., as amended.

Applicable Pretreatment Standards. For any specified pollutant, the “applicable pretreatment standards” shall include the following:

1. General discharge prohibitions;
2. The city’s specific limitations on discharge as set forth in this chapter, the NPDES permit, or other local ordinance;
3. State standards;
4. Categorical pretreatment standards promulgated by the EPA, or other applicable federal standards or regulations, when effective. Where several standards apply, the most stringent standard shall govern.

Authorized Representative of the User.

1. If the user is a corporation:
  - a. The president, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, or board of directors, 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
2. If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively;
3. 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 his/her designee.
4. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3 above may designate another authorized representative, if the authorization is in writing and is submitted to the city, and if 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, organization, and/or agency.

“Best Management Practices or BMP’s” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 403.5(a)(1) and (b) of the Act. BMP 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.

“Biochemical oxygen demand” means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five days at twenty degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (milligrams per liter, mg/l).

“Categorical pretreatment standard” or “categorical standard” means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317), which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Ordinance I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471.

“Categorical user” means a user covered by one of the federal EPA categorical pretreatment standards.

“City” means the city of Hailey.

“City council” means the duly elected legislative branch of local government of the city of Hailey, Idaho.

“Color” The optical density at the visual wave length of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. One-hundred percent (100%) transmittance is equivalent to zero (0.0) optical density.

“Composite sample” means the sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.

“Cooling water” or “noncontact cooling water” means water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. Cooling water can be discharged from any use, such as air conditioning, heat exchangers, cooling or refrigeration to which the only pollutant added is heat.

“Domestic user (residential user)” means any person and/or residential dwelling unit who contributes, causes, or allows the contribution of wastewater into the Hailey POTW at a similar volume and/or chemical makeup generally accepted as that of a residential dwelling unit. Users from a residential dwelling unit typically include up to one hundred gallons per capita per day, 0.2 pounds of BOD per capita, and 0.17 pounds of TSS per capita and contain no other substances that may be harmful to the POTW or to city personnel. A domestic user shall exclude users with nontypical discharges and/or spill potential to the Hailey POTW. Such nontypical users shall be treated as “user” for the purposes of this chapter.

“Environmental protection agency (EPA)” means the Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the regional water management division director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

“Existing source” means any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to publication by EPA of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act, 33.

“Existing user” means, for noncategorical users, any user which is discharging wastewater prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

“Grab sample” means a sample which is taken from a waste stream which is representative of a specific time and place without regard to flow.

“Indirect discharge or discharge” means the introduction of pollutants into the POTW from a nondomestic source regulated under Section 307 (b), (c), or (d) of the Act. This discharge into the POTW is normally by means of pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, constructed drainage ditches, surface water intercepting ditches and all constructed devices and appliances appurtenant thereto.

“Industrial waste” means solid, liquid or gaseous waste resulting from any industrial, manufacturing, trade or business process or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources.

“Interference” means a discharge which alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, either:

1. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations;
2. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW’s sludge processes, use or disposal; or
3. Is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the city’s NPDES permit, or to the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations, permits issued thereunder, or more stringent state or location regulations: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)); the federal Clean Air Act; the federal Toxic Substances Control Act; and state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA, or in compliance with any other applicable federal legislation.

“Maximum allowable discharge limit” means the maximum concentration (or loading) of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

“Medical wastes” means 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.

“New source” means:

1. Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is, or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards under Section 307 (c) of the Clean Water Act which standards will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

- a. The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

- b. The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

- c. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building structure, facility or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, shall be considered.

2. Construction on a site at which an existing source is located and results in a modification of an existing source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of subsection (1) (a), (b) or (c) of this definition but otherwise alters, replaces or adds to our existing process or production equipment.

Construction of a new source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program:

- i. Any placement, assembly or installation of facilities or equipment; or
- ii. Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

New User. A "new user" is not a "new source" and is defined as a user that applies to the city for a new building permit, or any person who occupies an existing building and plans to discharge wastewater to the city's collection system after the effective date of the ordinance. Any person that buys an existing facility that is discharging nondomestic wastewater will be considered an "existing user" if no significant changes are made in the manufacturing operation.

"NPDES" means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program as administered by the EPA or State.

"O and M" means operation and maintenance.

"Other wastes" means decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, refuse, ashes, garbage, offal, oil, tar, chemicals and all other substances except sewage and industrial wastes.

"Pass through" means the discharge of pollutants through the POTW into navigable waters in quantities or concentrations which are a cause, in whole or in part, of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which causes other environmental damage.

"Permittee" means a person or user issued a pretreatment discharge permit.

"Person" means 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, or local governmental entities.

"pH" means a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance, expressed in standard units.

"Pollutant" means any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, agricultural and industrial wastes, and the characteristics of the wastewater (i.e., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), toxicity, or odor), or any other substance which causes an impairment (reduction) of water quality to a degree that has an adverse affect on the POTW.

"POTW Director" means either the Public Works Director, the Wastewater **Department Division** Head or their designees.

"Pretreatment" means 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. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, by process changes, or by other means, but not by diluting the concentration of the pollutants, unless such dilution is allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

"Pretreatment requirements" means any federal, state or local city substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a categorical pretreatment standard.

“Pretreatment standards” or “standards” means prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards as adopted by the EPA, and local limits established by the city.

“Pretreatment discharge permit” means an authorization or equivalent control document issued by the city to users discharging wastewater to the POTW. The permit may contain appropriate pretreatment standards and requirements as set forth in this chapter. It may also be called an “industrial pretreatment discharge permit.”

“Prohibited discharge standards” or “prohibited discharges” means absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances. These prohibitions appear in Sections 13.05.040 (A) and (B) of this ordinance.

“Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)” means a “treatment works,” as defined by Section 212 of the Federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 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.

“Septic tank waste” means any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers and septic tanks.

“Sewage” means water-carried human wastes or combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, storm or other waters as may be present.

“Sewer” means any pipe, conduit, ditch or other device used to collect and transport sewage or storm water from the generating source.

“Significant industrial user” means an industrial user of the city’s POTW who:

1. Is subject to federal categorical pretreatment standards; or
2. Is a user that discharges an average of twenty-five thousand gpd or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater), or
3. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant, or
4. Is designated by the wastewater **department division** head to have a significant impact, or potential for significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system’s effluent quality, air emissions generated by the system, or any substance listed in Section 13.05.040 (B) of this Ordinance.

“Suspended solids (SS)” means a well-mixed sample that is filtered through a weighed standard glass fiber filter and the residue retained on the filter and dried at one hundred three degrees to one hundred five degrees C. The increase in weight of the filter represents the total suspended solids.

“Standard industrial classification (SIC)” means a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

“Total suspended solids (TSS)” means 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.

“Toxic pollutants” means those substances listed in the federal priority pollutant list and any other pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 307 of the Act.

“Treatment plant effluent” means water, wastewater or other liquid, raw (untreated), partially or completely treated discharged from the POTW into waters of the United States.

“Upset” means an exceptional incident in which a user unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards adopted by the city, due to the 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 thereof.

“User” or “industrial user” means a source of indirect discharge. Any user, including a significant industrial user (SIU), which discharges an effluent into the POTW by means of pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, constructed drainage ditches, surface water intercepting ditches, and all constructed devices and appliances appurtenant thereto. The source shall not include “domestic user” as defined herein.

“Wastewater” means industrial waste, or sewage, or any other waste including that which may be combined with any ground water, surface water or storm water that may be discharged to the POTW, whether treated or untreated.

“Wastewater treatment plant” means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

“Wastewater department division head” means the person assigned to be in charge of the operation of the wastewater treatment plant at the time of this reading, or his authorized representative.

**Section 3.** Section 13.05.040 of the Hailey Municipal Code is hereby amended by the deletion of the stricken language and the addition of the underlined language, as follows:

13.05.040 Regulations/Prohibited Discharge Standards.

A. General Discharge 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 federal categorical pretreatment standards or requirements.

B. Specific Prohibitions: No user shall introduce, or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewaters:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flash point of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR '261.21;

2. Wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or more than 10.0, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;

3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the POTW resulting in interference including but not limited to the following:

Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred mg/l, for nonbiodegradable (mineral) fats; and oil and grease in excess of two hundred mg/l for biodegradable (nonmineral) fats, oils and greases, or b-containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between

thirty-two degrees F and one hundred fifty degrees F (or zero degrees C and sixty-five degrees C), but in no case solids greater than 1 inch (1") in any dimension;

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 inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104°F (40°C) unless the Approval Authority, upon the request of the **POTWastewater Department Head Director** approves alternate temperature limits;
6. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through as set forth in Section 13.05.040 (D)(3)(b) of this Ordinance;
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, except at discharge points designated by the City;
9. 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 health, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;
10. 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. Color (in combination with turbidity) shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life;
11. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the **POTW Director Wastewater Department Head** in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
12. Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, non-contact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the **POTW Director Wastewater Department Head**;
13. Any sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes or from industrial processes;
14. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the **POTW Director Wastewater Department Head**;

15. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;

16. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW

17. Any liquid, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are or may be sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the POTW or to the operation of the POTW. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be more than five (5%) per cent nor any single reading over ten (10%) per cent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter.

18. Grease, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dusts, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.

19. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or other disposal system permits.

20. Any wastewater, which in the opinion of the **POTW Director Wastewater Department Head** can cause harm either to the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance, unless allowed under special agreement by the **POTW Director Wastewater Department Head** (except that no special waiver shall be given from categorical pretreatment standards).

21. The contents of any tank or other vessel owned or used by any person in the business of collecting or pumping sewage, effluent, septic tank waste, or other wastewater unless said the person has first obtained testing and approval as may be generally required by the City and paid all fees assessed for the privilege of said discharge

22. Any hazardous waste as defined in rules published by the State of Idaho or in 40 CFR Part 261;

23. Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides regulated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

24. Septic Tank Waste;

25. 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 or cause other environmental damage.

C. 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 or cause other environmental damage.

D. Standards

1. Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Categorical pretreatment standards as promulgated by the EPA pursuant to the Act shall be met by all users of the regulated industrial categories. The categorical pretreatment standards found at 40 CFR Ordinance I, Sub-ordinance N, Parts 405-471, are incorporated. An application for modification of the categorical pretreatment standards may be considered for submittal to the EPA Region 10 Administrator, or by the city when the city's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of the pollutants as defined by 40 CFR Section 403.7.

2. State Requirements. State requirements and limitations on discharges to the POTW shall be met by all users which are subject to such standards in any instance which are more stringent than federal requirements and limitation, or those in this chapter or other applicable ordinances.

3. Local Limits.

a. The city reserves the right to adopt local pollutant limits as set forth in paragraph b. below of this section which may be more stringent than federal and state requirements.

b. The following pollutants limits are established to protect against pass through and interference. No person shall discharge wastewater containing pollutant levels in excess of the following daily maximum allowable discharge limits.

Daily maximum allowable discharge limits:

Arsenic	0.20 mg/l
Cadmium	0.11 mg/l
Chromium	2.77 mg/l
Copper	1.50 mg/l
Cyanide	0.10 mg/l
Lead	0.69 mg/l
Mercury	0.01 mg/l
Nickel	0.50 mg/l
Oil and greases (animal or vegetable)	200 mg/l
Oil and greases (petroleum base)	100 mg/l
pH	5.5 -10.0
Phosphorus	10.0 mg/l
Silver	0.43 mg/l
Zinc	2.61 mg/l

4. City Right of Revision. The city reserves the right to amend this chapter or an industrial wastewater permit to provide for more stringent limitations or requirements on

discharges to the POTW where deemed necessary to comply with the objectives set forth in Section 13.05.010 of this chapter.

5. Dilution. No user shall, without written approval from the wastewater department division head, increase the use of potable or process water in any way, nor mix separate waste streams, for the purpose of diluting a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment in order to achieve compliance with the standards set forth in this chapter.

6. Mass Limitations. The wastewater department division head may impose mass limitations on users which are using dilution to meet the pretreatment standards or requirements of this chapter or, in other cases, where the imposition of mass limitations is deemed appropriate by the wastewater department division head.

7. Special Agreement. The city reserves the right to enter into special agreements with users setting out special terms under which they may discharge to the POTW. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with a federal categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment requirements. However, the user may request a net gross adjustment to a federal categorical pretreatment standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15. The user may also request a variance from the federal categorical pretreatment standard from the wastewater department division head. Such requests will be approved only if the user can prove that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when establishing the applicable federal categorical pretreatment standard. A user requesting a fundamentally different factor variance must comply with the procedural and substantive provisions set forth in 40 CFR 403.13.

8. Pretreatment Facilities. Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all applicable pretreatment standards and requirements set out in this chapter within the time limitations specified by the EPA, the state, or the city, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the city shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the city for review, and shall be acceptable to the city before construction of the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an acceptable discharge to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

9. Additional Pretreatment Measures.

a. Fat, oil, and grease and grit interceptors/traps shall be provided when in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of fat, oil, grease and/or grit. All such interceptors/traps shall be of a dual chamber design and shall be a type and capacity approved by the POTW Director. More capacity shall be required when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, it is necessary for adequate treatment of effluent. Any other users shall also provide interceptors when, in the opinion of the POTW Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of fats, oils, greases, and/or grit. Interceptors/traps shall be located as to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors/traps shall be inspected, cleaned and repaired as per manufacturers' recommendations and/or at the discretion of the POTW Director or his designee in accordance with City of Hailey BMPs, established by resolution, and maintained in proper operating condition, by the user at his expense.

b. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved, combustible gas detection meter.

c. The introduction of chemicals, bacterial, enzyme and/or any other additive into fat, oil, and grease, directly or indirectly, that causes interference with the normal operation of the unit or causes pass through of prohibited substances is prohibited.

d. Interceptor/trap maintenance and cleaning records shall be maintained by the user and made available to the City inspectors for review upon request.

e. Interceptors/traps shall not be required for domestic user.

#### E. Deadline for Compliance with Applicable Pretreatment Requirements.

1. Existing users (categorical users) covered by the federal categorical pretreatment standards shall be in compliance within three years of the date the standards become effective, unless a shorter compliance time is specified in the appropriate standard. If necessary, the city shall establish a final compliance deadline date for any existing significant industrial user (SIU) not covered by categorical pretreatment standards, or for any user when the local limits for said user are more restrictive than federal categorical pretreatment standards.

2. New sources and new users (that fit the definition of SIU) are required to comply with applicable pretreatment standards within the shortest feasible time (not to exceed ninety days from the beginning of discharge). "New sources" and "new users" shall install and have in operating condition and shall "start-up" all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards before beginning to discharge.

3. Any pretreatment discharge permit issued to a categorical user shall not contain a compliance date beyond any deadline date established by federal categorical pretreatment standards. Any other existing SIU, which is in noncompliance with any local limits, shall be provided a compliance schedule placed in an order, or other similar enforcement document, as outlined in the "City of Hailey Enforcement and Response Guide" or elsewhere in this chapter.

#### F. Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans.

1. The city may require any user to develop and implement an accidental spill prevention control plan (ASPP). Where deemed necessary by the wastewater **department division head**, facilities to prevent accidental discharges or slug discharges of pollutants shall be provided and maintained at the user's cost and expense. An ASPP showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the city for review and approval before implementation. The wastewater **department division head** shall determine which user is required to develop a plan and shall require this plan to be submitted within ninety days after notification by the city. Each user shall implement its ASPP as submitted or as modified after such plan has been reviewed and approved by the city. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures by the city shall not relieve the user from the responsibility to modify its facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter and other federal, state or local regulations

2. Any user required to develop and implement an ASPP shall submit a plan which addresses, at a minimum, the following:

a. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;  
b. Description of stored chemicals;  
c. Procedures for immediately notifying the POTW of any accidental or slug discharge. Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any of the standards set forth in Sections 15.05.040 (A), (B) and (C); and

d. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, 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.

3. Users shall notify the wastewater ~~department division head~~ and/or city immediately upon the occurrence of a "slug" or "accidental discharge" of substances prohibited by this chapter. The notification shall include location of discharge, date and time thereof, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions. Any affected user shall be liable for any expense, loss, or damage to the POTW, in addition to the amount of any fines imposed on the city on account thereof under state or federal law.

4. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the wastewater ~~department division~~ head, a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this ordinance or other applicable federal or state law.

5. Signs shall be permanently posted in conspicuous places on the user's premises advising employees whom to call in the event of a slug or accidental discharge. Employers shall instruct all employees who may cause or discover such a discharge with respect to emergency notification procedures.

**Section 4.** Section 13.05.060 of the Hailey Municipal Code is hereby amended by the deletion of the stricken language and the addition of the underlined language, as follows:

13.05.060 Administration.

A. Wastewater Users. It is unlawful to discharge sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to any sewer within the jurisdiction of the city, and/or to the POTW without having first complied with the terms of this chapter. All existing users who discharge industrial wastes or other wastes to the POTW shall comply with all terms of this chapter within ninety days of being notified by the city. All users proposing to discharge waste to the POTW shall comply with all terms of this chapter prior to discharging waste to the POTW.

B. Pretreatment Discharge Permit. No user shall discharge wastewater into the POTW without first obtaining a pretreatment discharge permit from the city. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a pretreatment discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this chapter and shall subject the pretreatment discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in this chapter. Obtaining a pretreatment discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all federal and state pretreatment standards, or requirements or with any other requirements of federal, state, and local law. The wastewater ~~department division~~ head may require other users, including liquid waste haulers, to obtain pretreatment discharge permit (as necessary) to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The city reserves the right not to issue a pretreatment discharge permit if the applicant cannot meet the pre-treatment discharge requirements. Any pretreatment discharge permit shall expressly state that a violation of this Chapter, of a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued under this Chapter or any other pretreatment standard or requirement will make the permittee liable for any expense, loss or damage to the City Wastewater system or POTW.

C. Pretreatment Discharge Permit Requirements.

1. Industrial Waste Acceptance Permit. All existing users and users proposing to connect to, or to discharge sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes to the POTW shall obtain a pretreatment discharge permit. The pretreatment discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years. A pretreatment discharge permit may be issued for a period less than five years at the discretion of the city. Each permit will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

2. Disclosure Forms. Prior to the city granting a pretreatment discharge permit, the user shall complete and file with the city a disclosure declaration in the form prescribed by the city. Existing users shall file disclosure forms within thirty days of being notified by the city. Proposed new users shall file their disclosure forms at least ninety days prior to connecting to the POTW. The disclosure to be made by the user shall be on written forms provided by the city and shall require the following information:

a. Disclosure of the name of the facility, the address and the location of the facility, and the owner's and operator's name.

b. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises, including all materials which are or may be discharged to the sewers or works of the city, including a list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility. The user shall submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classification of the operation(s) carried out by such user, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the POTW; number and type of employees; and hours of operation.

c. Disclosure of wastewater sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration (or mass where required by the city) of regulated pollutants contained in Section 13.05.040 (B). Both daily maximum and average concentration (or mass, where required) shall be reported. A minimum of one representative sample is necessary to comply with this paragraph. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the EPA and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, as amended.

d. The user shall identify the applicable pretreatment standards for each regulated or manufacturing process.

e. Disclosure of Time and Duration of Discharges.

1. Categorical users shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from regulated, manufacturing process streams, or other streams, as necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula of 40 CFR 403.6 (e).

2. Noncategorical users shall submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the POTW from the total process flow, wastewater treatment plant flow, total plant flow, or individual manufacturing process flow as required by the wastewater department division head. The city may allow for verifiable estimates of these flows where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.

f. Disclosure of average daily and instantaneous peak wastewater flow rates, in gallons per day, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations, if any. All flows shall be measured unless other verifiable techniques are approved by the city due to cost or nonfeasibility.

g. Disclosure of site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, inspection manholes, sampling chambers and appurtenances by size, location and elevation.

h. Disclosure of the nature and concentration of any pollutants or materials prohibited by this chapter in the discharge, together with a statement regarding whether or not compliance is being achieved with this chapter on a consistent basis and, if not, whether additional pretreatment is required for the user to comply with this chapter.

i. Where additional pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance activities will be required to comply with this chapter, the user shall provide a declaration of the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment and/or implementation of additional operational and maintenance activities, which shall address the following:

1. The schedule shall contain milestone dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to comply with the requirements of this chapter including, but not limited to, dates relating to hiring an engineer, hiring other appropriate personnel, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, and all other acts necessary to achieve compliance with this chapter.

2. Only upon recommendation and approval of the city council shall the city permit a time increment for a single step directed toward compliance to exceed nine months.

3. Not later than fourteen days following each milestone date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the city, including, at a minimum, a statement as to whether or not it has complied with the increment of progress represented by that milestone date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the user to return the construction to the approved schedule. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the city.

j. Disclosure of each product produced or stored by type, amount, process or processes; rate of production as it relates to wastewater flow generation; and a schematic process diagram indicating points of discharge from regulated or manufacturing processes.

k. Disclosure of the type and amount of raw materials, including chemicals utilized or stored (average and maximum per day).

l. The wastewater department division head may require inspection and sampling manholes and/or flow recording with sampling equipment if deemed necessary by the wastewater department division head to assure compliance with this chapter.

m. Any other information as may be deemed necessary by the wastewater department division head, or his designee, to evaluate the pretreatment discharge permit application.

3. Incomplete or inaccurate applications will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision.

4. Signatory and Certification Requirement. All pretreatment discharge permit applications and user reports must be signed by an authorized representative of the user.

D. Pretreatment Discharge Permit Decisions. The wastewater department division head, or his designee, will evaluate the complete disclosure form and data furnished by the user and may require additional information, including an inspection of the premises. Within thirty days of receipt of a complete wastewater discharge permit application, and after full evaluation of the

information provided, and if necessary, a complete inspection of the premises, the wastewater department division head, or his designee, will determine whether or not to issue a wastewater discharge permit, and type of permit to be issued. After acceptance of the data furnished, the city shall notify the user of the city's acceptance or denial thereof. Where determined necessary by the wastewater department division head, or his designee, a pretreatment discharge permit may be issued setting forth limitations of various waste strengths as addressed under this chapter.

E. Pretreatment Discharge Permit Conditions.

1. Revocation of Pretreatment Discharge Permit. The pretreatment discharge permit issued to a user by the city may be revoked for, but not limited to, the following reasons:

a. Failure to notify the city of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharged;

b. Failure to provide notification to the city of changed conditions;

c. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the pretreatment discharge permit application;

d. Falsifying self-monitoring reports;

e. Tampering with monitoring equipment;

f. Failure to meet discharge limitations;

g. Failure to pay fines;

h. Failure to pay sewer charges;

i. Failure to meet compliance schedules;

j. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the wastewater discharge permit application;

k. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a permitted facility;

l. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the pretreatment discharge permit or this chapter; or

m. If the city has to invoke its emergency provision as stated in Section 13.05.070 (A) of this chapter.

2. Transfer of Pretreatment Discharge Permit:

a. A pretreatment discharge permit may be reassigned or transferred to a new owner and/or operator only if the permittee gives at least thirty days advance notice to the wastewater department division head, and the wastewater department division head approves the pretreatment discharge permit transfer. The notice to the wastewater department division head must include a written certification by the new owner and/or operator which:

i. States that the new owner and/or operator (user) has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;

ii. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and

iii. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing pretreatment discharge permit.

b. Provided that the requirements set forth in subsection (E) (2) (a) of this section are met, and that there are no significant changes to the manufacturing operation or wastewater discharge, the new owner will be considered an "existing user" and be covered by the existing limits and requirements in the previous owner's permit.

c. Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer, as set forth above, renders the pretreatment discharge permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

3. Pretreatment Discharge Permit Modification. The wastewater department division head may modify the pretreatment discharge permit for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. To incorporate any new or revised federal, state or local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- b. To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, wastewater volume or character since the time of pretreatment discharge permit issuance;
- c. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the city's POTW, city personnel or the receiving waters;
- e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the wastewater discharge permit;
- f. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the pretreatment discharge permit application or in any required reporting or inspection;
- g. Revision of, or grant of, a variance from categorical pretreatment standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;
- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the wastewater discharge permit; or
- i. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator.

4. Duty to Reapply for Pretreatment Discharge Permit. Within thirty days of the permit expiration, the user shall reapply for reissuance of the pretreatment discharge permit on a form provided by the city. A user, whose existing pretreatment discharge permit has expired and who has submitted its reapplication in the time period specified herein, shall be deemed to have an effective pretreatment discharge permit until the city issues or denies the new pretreatment discharge permit. A user, whose existing pretreatment discharge permit has expired, and who has failed to submit its reapplication in the time period specified herein, shall be deemed to be discharging without a pretreatment discharge permit.

5. Severability. The provisions of a pretreatment discharge permit are severable, and if any provision of the pretreatment discharge permit, or the application of any provision of the permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of the permit shall not be affected thereby.

6. Property Rights. The issuance of a pretreatment discharge permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, state or local regulations, nor any action, at law or in equity, for invasion of personal rights for violation of any federal, state or constitutional protections.

7. Permit Holders Outside City Limits. All users outside the city limits who discharge sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to any sewer within the jurisdiction of the city, and/or to the POTW shall be subject to the wastewater pretreatment use regulations as users inside the city limits and at a minimum any other use regulation set forth in an agreement between the City and the permit holder.

#### F. Pretreatment Discharge Permit Appeals.

1. Any user may appeal to the city council, within thirty days of its issuance or denial, subject to the following conditions:

a. Failure to submit a timely petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.

b. In its appeal petition, the appellant must indicate which pretreatment discharge permit provisions are objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place on the pretreatment discharge permit.

c. The issuance or denial of the pretreatment discharge permit shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

2. The City Council may affirm, modify or reverse a decision issuing or denying a pretreatment discharge permit. The City Council decision shall be considered final administrative action for purposes of judicial review. After a final administrative appeal has been brought before the city, an aggrieved party seeking judicial review of such final administrative pretreatment discharge permit decision must do so by filing a **complaint petition for review** with the district court for Blaine County within the state of Idaho.

#### G. Reporting Requirements for Users.

##### 1. Compliance Date Report.

a. Within thirty days following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW by a new source or new user, this new user shall, upon request of the wastewater **department division** head, submit to the city a report indicating the nature and concentration of all prohibited or regulated substances contained in its discharge, and the average and maximum daily flow in gallons.

b. In the case of categorical users, the flows and pollutant concentrations (or mass) of the waste streams from processes regulated under categorical pretreatment standards must be reported separately. This report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or requirements.

c. For users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established by the city in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR 403.6 (c), this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the user's long term production rate. For all other users subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of production), this report shall include the user's actual production during the appropriate sampling period.

d. All compliance reports shall be signed by an authorized representative of the user.

##### 2. Periodic Compliance Reports.

a. Any user that is required to have a pretreatment discharge permit and/or who is otherwise subject to any applicable pretreatment standard set forth in this chapter, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or in the case of a new user, after commencement of discharge to the city, shall submit to the city during the months of June and December, unless required more frequently by the wastewater **department division** head, a report indicating the nature and concentration of prohibited or regulated substances in the effluent which are limited by the pretreatment standards hereof and/or as prescribed within the pretreatment discharge permit. In addition, this report shall include a record of all measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows during the reporting period as set forth in Section 13.05.060 (G) (1) of this section.

b. Reports of users shall contain all results of sampling and analysis of the discharge, including the flow and the nature and concentration of regulated pollutants, or production and mass where required by the city. The frequency of monitoring by the user shall be as prescribed by wastewater **department division** head, shall occur not less than twice a year, unless the city agrees to sample instead. All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the city pursuant to Section 304 (g) of the Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136, and Section 13.05.060 (K) and (L) of this chapter, or with any other test procedures approved by the wastewater **department division** head. The record of all flow measurements (average and maximum) taken at the designated sampling locations shall include any additional information required by this chapter and/or the pretreatment discharge permit. Both daily maximum and average concentration (or mass, where required) shall be reported.

c. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the wastewater **department division** head and this chapter and shall be representative of wastewater discharges during the reporting period. Where 40 CFR, Part 136, does not include sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutants in question, or where the wastewater **department division** head determines that the Part 136, sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed using validated analytical methods, or any other sampling and analytical procedures, including procedures suggested by the wastewater **department division** head.

d. Flows shall be reported on the basis of actual measurement; provided however, that the city may accept reports of average and maximum flows estimated by verifiable techniques if the wastewater **department division** head determines that an actual measurement is not feasible.

e. The wastewater **department division** head, for good cause shown, and considering such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, or other extenuating factors, may authorize the submission of such reports on months other than those specified above.

f. The city may require self-monitoring by the user or, if requested by the user, may agree to perform the periodic compliance monitoring needed to prepare the periodic compliance monitoring needed to prepare the periodic compliance report required under this section. If the city agrees to perform such periodic compliance monitoring, it may charge the user for such monitoring, based upon the costs incurred by the city for sampling and analyses. Any such charges shall be added to the normal sewer charge and shall be payable as part of the sewer bills. The city is under no obligation to perform periodic compliance monitoring for a user.

g. A certification statement signed by an authorized representative of the user is required as a part of the periodic compliance reports.

3. Notification of Significant Production Changes. Any user operating under a pretreatment discharge permit incorporating equivalent mass or concentration limits shall notify the city within two business days after the user has a reasonable basis to know that the production level will significantly change within the next calendar month. Any user not providing a notice of such anticipated change will be required to comply with the existing limits contained in its pretreatment discharge permit.

4. Notice of Potential Problems Including Accidental Spills and/or Slug Loadings. Any user shall notify the city immediately of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW including any slug loadings as defined in Sections 13.05.010 through 13.05.040 of this Ordinance. The notification shall include the concentration and volume of the discharge.

Corrective action, including steps being taken to reduce any adverse impact should also be noted during the notification. Any user who discharges a "slug" (or slugs) of prohibited materials shall be liable to the city for any expense, loss or damage to the POTW in addition to the amount of any fines imposed under state or federal law.

5. Noncompliance Reporting. If sampling performed by a user indicates a violation, the user shall notify the city within twenty-four hours of becoming aware of the violation. The user shall also repeat the sampling within five days and shall submit the results of the repeat analysis to the city within thirty days after becoming aware of the violation, except the user is not required to resample if the city performs sampling at the user facility between the time when the user performs its initial sampling and the time when the user receives the results of this sampling.

6. Notification of Changed Discharge. All users shall promptly notify the city in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including significant manufacturing process changes, pretreatment modifications, and the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the user has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR 403.12 (p).

7. Notification of Hazardous Waste.

a. Existing users that are discharging fifteen kilograms of hazardous wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261 (listed or characteristic wastes) in a calendar month, or any facility which generates any amount of acutely hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30 (d) and 261.33 (e) are required to provide a one time notification in writing to the city and the EPA regional waste management division director. Any existing user exempt from this notification, shall comply with the requirements contained herein within thirty days of becoming aware of a discharge of fifteen kilograms of hazardous wastes in a calendar month or the discharge of acutely hazardous wastes to the city sewer system. Such notification shall include:

- i. The name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261;
- ii. The EPA hazardous waste number; and
- iii. The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other).

b. If a user generates more than one hundred kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the sewer system, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent it is known or readily available to the user:

- i. An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes;
- ii. An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste streams discharged during that calendar month; and
- iii. An estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste streams expected to be discharged during the following twelve months.

c. These notification requirements do not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements.

d. Whenever the EPA publishes final rules identifying additional hazardous wastes or new characteristics of hazardous waste, a user shall notify the city of the discharge of such a substance within ninety days of the effective date of such regulations.

e. In the case of any notification made under this subsection, a 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.

H. Reports From Unpermitted Users. All others not required to obtain a pretreatment discharge permit pursuant to this chapter shall provide appropriate access for sampling, flow

measurements, and analysis to the city as the wastewater **department division** head, or his or her designee, may require. Users subject to the reporting requirements of this chapter shall retain and make available for inspection and copying all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this chapter, and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements. Records shall include the date, exact place, method and time of sampling and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; and the name of the person who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses. These records shall remain available for a period of at least three years. This period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the user or POTW, or where the user has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the wastewater **department division** head.

I. Compliance Schedules for Meeting Applicable Pretreatment Standards. The compliance schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.). No increment referred to above shall exceed nine months.

J. Monitoring Facilities. The city may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary.

1. Each user shall provide and operate, at the user's own expense, a monitoring facility to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurement of each sewer discharge to the sewer.

2. Each monitoring facility shall be situated on the user's premises, except where such location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user. The city may permit the monitoring facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area providing that the facility is located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.

3. There shall be ample room in or near such sampling facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at a frequency determined by the city to ensure their accuracy.

4. All monitoring facilities shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with all applicable local construction standards and specifications as well as local construction standards and specifications as well as local zoning and land use ordinances. Construction shall be completed within one hundred twenty days of receipt of the permit by the user, unless a compliance schedule has been approved by the wastewater **department division** head.

K. Compliance Monitoring.

1. Inspection and Sampling.

a. The city shall have the right to obtain consent to enter the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this chapter, and any pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, is being met and whether the user is complying with all requirements thereof. Users shall allow the city 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.

2. Search Warrants. If the wastewater **department division** head, or his or her designee, has been refused access to a building, structure or property; or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this chapter, or that there is a need to inspect as part of a routine inspection program of the city designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any pretreatment discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the wastewater **department division** head, or his or her designee, shall seek issuance of search and/or seizure warrant from the district court in and for the county of Blaine. Such warrant shall be served by the wastewater **department division** head, and his or her designee, in the company of a uniformed police officer of the city or local county.

3. Vandalism. No person shall willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, tamper with or prevent access to any structure, appurtenance or equipment, or other part of the POTW. Any person found in violation of this requirement shall be subject to the sanctions set out in this chapter.

L. Sampling and Analytical Requirements.

1. Sampling Requirements for Users.

a. A minimum of four grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, fats, oils and greases, sulfide and volatile organics. The wastewater **department division** head will determine on a case-by-case basis whether the user may be able to composite the individual grab samples. For all other pollutants, twenty-four-hour composite must be obtained through flow-proportional composite sampling techniques where feasible. The wastewater **department division** head may waive flow-proportional composite sampling for any user that demonstrates that flow-proportional sampling is infeasible. In such cases, samples may be obtained through time-proportional composite sampling techniques, or through a minimum of eight grab samples, where the user demonstrates that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged.

b. Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist, or immediately downstream from the regulated or manufacturing process if no pretreatment exists, or as determined by the wastewater **department division** head and contained in the user's pretreatment discharge permit.

i. For categorical users, if other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment, the user should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined wastes formula of 40 CFR 403.6 (e) in order to evaluate compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards.

ii. For other SIUs, for which the city has adjusted its local limits to factor out dilution flows, the user should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to evaluate compliance with the adjusted pretreatment standard(s).

c. All sample results shall indicate the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges from the user. If a user samples more frequently than what was required in its pretreatment discharge permit, it must submit all results of sampling and analysis of the discharge as part of a self-monitoring report during the reporting period.

2. Analytical Requirements. All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 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 the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by the EPA.

M. Pretreatment Facilities.

1. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities shall be submitted to the city for review, and must be acceptable to the city before construction of the facility. The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying its facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the city under the provisions of this chapter.

2. Within a reasonable time after the completion of the wastewater pretreatment facility, the user shall furnish its operation and maintenance procedures for the wastewater department division head to review.

3. Any subsequent, significant changes to the pretreatment facility or its method of operation shall be reported to and accepted by the wastewater department division head prior to the user's initiation of the changes.

N. TTO Reporting. Categorical users which are required by EPA to eliminate and/or reduce the levels of toxic organics (TTOs) discharged into the sewer system must follow the categorical pretreatment standards for that industry. Those users must also meet the following requirements:

1. Categorical users must sample, as part of the application requirements, for all the organics listed under the TTO limit (no exceptions); and

2. The user elects to develop a solvent management plan in lieu of continuously monitoring for TTO, the user must routinely submit a certification statement as part of its self-monitoring report that there has been no dumping of concentrated toxic organic into the wastewater and that it is implementing a solvent management plan as approved by the city.

**Section 5.** Section 13.05.070 of the Hailey Municipal Code is hereby amended by the deletion of the stricken language and the addition of the underlined language, as follows:

13.05.070    Enforcement.

A. Emergency Suspension of Service and Pretreatment Discharge Permit. The city may, without advance notice, order the suspension of the wastewater treatment service to a user when it appears to the city that an actual or threatened discharge:

1. Presents or threatens an imminent or substantial danger to the health or welfare of persons, or substantial danger to the environment. Any user notified by the city's suspension order shall immediately cease all discharges. In the event of failure of the users to comply with the suspension order, the city is authorized to physically prevent the discharge from entering the public-owned sewerage collection system, and assess all associated costs to the user.

2. Threatens to interfere with the operation of the POTW, or to violate any pretreatment limits imposed by this chapter. Any user notified of the city's suspension order shall immediately cease all discharges. In the event of failure of the user to comply with the suspension order, the city may commence judicial proceedings immediately thereafter to compel the user's specific compliance with such order and/or to recover civil penalties. The city shall reinstate the wastewater treatment service upon proof by the user of the elimination of the noncomplying discharge or conditions creating the threat as set forth above. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring a hearing prior to any emergency suspension under this section.

B. Termination of Treatment Services–Nonemergency Procedures.

1. The city may terminate wastewater treatment services to any user who:
  - a. Fails to factually report accurately the wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge;
  - b. Fails to report significant changes in wastewater constituents or characteristics; or
  - c. Violates the provisions of this chapter, or any order of the city with respect thereto.
2. Cease and Desist Orders. When the wastewater **department division** head finds that a user has violated (or continues to violate) any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, or that the user's past violations are likely to recur, the wastewater **department division** head may issue an order to the user directing it to cease and desist all such violations and directing the user to:
  - a. Immediately comply with all requirements; and
  - b. Take such appropriate remedial or preventive action as may be needed to properly address a continuing or threatened violation, including halting operations and/or terminating the discharge.

C. Administrative Enforcement Remedies.

1. Notices of Violation (NOV). When the city finds that a user has violated (or continues to violate) any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the city may serve that user a written notice of violation (NOV). If required, within five working days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the user to the city. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the city to take any action, including emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.
2. Consent Orders. The city may enter into consent orders, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents establishing an agreement with any user responsible for noncompliance. Such documents will include specific action to be taken by the user to correct the noncompliance within a time period specified by the document and as determined by the wastewater **department division** head. Use of a consent order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.
3. Compliance Orders. When the wastewater **department division** head finds that a user has violated or continues to violate any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the wastewater **department division** head may issue an order to the user responsible for the discharge directing that the user come into compliance within a time specified in the order. If the user does not come into compliance within the time specified in the order, sewer service may be discontinued unless adequate treatment facilities, devices, or other related appurtenances are installed and properly operated. Compliance orders may also contain other requirements to address the noncompliance, including additional self-monitoring, and management practices designed to minimize the amount of pollutants discharged to the sewer. A compliance order may

not extend the deadline for compliance established for a federal categorical pretreatment standard or requirement, nor does a compliance order relieve the user of liability for any violation, including any continuing violation. Issuance of a compliance order shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the user.

4. Show Cause Hearing. Where the violation of this chapter is not corrected in adherence to compliance orders or any other enforcement action in a timely manner, the city may order any user which suffers or permits a violation of this chapter to show cause before the city, or its duly authorized representative, why the proposed service termination action should not be taken. A written notice shall be served on the user by personal service, or certified or registered mail, return receipt requested,

a.) specifying the time and place of a hearing to be held by the city or its designee regarding the violation;

b.) the reasons why the enforcement action is to be taken;

c.) the proposed enforcement action.

The notice shall further direct the user to show cause before the city or its designee why the enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served no less than ten days before the hearing. Service may be made on any agent, officer, or authorized representative of a user. The proceedings at the hearing shall be considered by the city, which shall then enter appropriate orders with respect to the alleged violations of the user.

D. Judicial Proceedings. Following the entry of any order by the city with respect to the violation by a user of this chapter, the city may commence in an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the appropriate local court, including the following:

1. Injunctive Relief. When the wastewater department division head or his designee determines that a user has violated (or continues to violate) any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the wastewater department division head or his designee may petition the district court of the fifth judicial in and for the county of Blaine for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the pretreatment discharge permit, order or other requirement imposed by this chapter on activities of the user. The city 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 prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

2. Criminal Prosecution.

a) It shall be unlawful for any user to:

i) violate any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement;

ii) introduce any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage;

iii) knowingly make any false statements, representations or certifications in any application, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this chapter, pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder; or

iv) falsify, tamper with or knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter.

~~a. A user which has willfully or negligently violated any provision of this chapter, a pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.~~

~~b. A user which has willfully or negligently introduced any substance into the POTW which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least three hundred dollars and/or be subject to imprisonment for six months or both to such fine and imprisonment. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.~~

~~c. A user which knowingly made any false statements, representations or certifications in any application, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this chapter, pretreatment discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsified, tampered with or knowingly rendered inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars per violation per day, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.~~

b) Any person, firm or other legal entity violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder. Any penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.

3. Restitution. Any user violating any of the provisions of this chapter who discharges or causes a discharge producing a deposit or obstruction, or causes damage to or impairs the city's wastewater system shall be liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage caused by such violation of discharge. The city may bill the user for the actual and/or estimated cost incurred by the city for any cleaning, sampling and monitoring expenses, repair, or replacement work caused by the violation or discharge, including reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with the violation.

#### E. Civil Penalty.

1. Any user who violates an order of the city, or who fails to comply with any provision of this chapter, or any regulations, rules or permits of the city, issued pursuant to this

chapter, shall be liable to the city for a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) per violation. Each day upon which a violation occurs or continues shall constitute a separate violation. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, the penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation. Such penalties may be recovered by judicial actions and/or, to the extent permissible by state law, by administrative procedures.

2. A users desiring to dispute such penalty must file a written request for the city to reconsider the fine, along with full payment of the fine, within fifteen (15) days of the imposition of the penalty. Upon receipt of the request to reconsider the penalty, the city council shall convene a hearing within thirty (30) days of receiving the request. In the event the user's appeal is successful, the payment, together with any interest accruing thereto, shall be returned to the user.

3. In determining the amount of civil liability, the city shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the user's violation, corrective actions by the user, the compliance history of the user and any other factor as justice requires.

4. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a user.

~~E. Remedies Nonexclusive. The provisions in this section are not exclusive remedies. The city reserves the right to take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant user. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the city's enforcement response plan however, the city reserves the right to take other action against any user when the circumstances so warrant. The city is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant user. These actions may be taken concurrently.~~

F. Remedies Nonexclusive. The provisions in this section are not exclusive remedies. The rights and remedies provided by this ordinance are cumulative and the use of any one right or remedy shall not preclude the city from pursuing any or all other remedies the city may have by law, statute, ordinance or otherwise.

#### G. Affirmative Defenses to Discharge Violation.

1. An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards if the requirements of Section 13.05.070 (E)(2) are met.

2. A user who wishes to establish an affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that;

a. An upset occurred and that the user can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The facility was at the time being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and

c. The user has submitted the following information to the city within twenty-four hours of becoming aware of the upset (if this information is submitted orally, a written submission must be provided within five days):

i. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;

ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and  
iii. Steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3. In any enforcement proceeding, the user seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.

4. Users will have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards.

5. Users shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with applicable pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss or failure of its treatment facility until the treatment facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies to the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

**Section 6.** Should any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole or any part thereof other than the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

**Section 7.** All Ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and rescinded.

**Section 8.** This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication according to law.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE HAILEY CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2011.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard L. Davis, Mayor

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Cone, City Clerk

Publish: Idaho Mountain Express \_\_\_\_\_, 2011

