

AGENDA
McCall City Council
Special Meeting
January 23, 2015 at 9:00 a.m.
McCall City Hall (Lower Level)
Legion Hall
216 East Park Street

The times listed are estimated times only. The Council reserves the right to alter the times as necessary.

WORK SESSION A Work Session is a Special Meeting of the Council that is generally held in a more informal manner or setting than a business meeting, and where the purposes may be, for example:

1. To study, deliberate or review one or more topics or emerging issues for potential action at a future date,
2. To vet the status of matters that are intended to be presented on the agenda of an ensuing business meeting unless exceptional circumstances apply,
3. To engage in public comment or dialog, or
4. To participate in presentations with City staff or other subject matter experts.

In general, final votes are not taken at a Work Session, but there are commonly procedural votes on the disposition of various matters.

9:00 a.m. AB 15-15 McCall City Code Title 6 – Water/Wastewater Policy Issues

11:00 A.M. ADJOURNMENT

Americans with Disabilities Act Notice:
The City Council meeting room is accessible to persons with disabilities.
If you need assistance, please contact City Hall at 634-7142.

**McCALL CITY COUNCIL
AGENDA BILL**

216 East Park Street
McCall, Idaho 83638

**Number AB 15-15
Meeting Date January 23, 2015**

AGENDA ITEM INFORMATION				
SUBJECT:		<i>Department Approvals</i>	<i>Initials</i>	<i>Originator or Supporter</i>
<i>McCall City Code Title 6 – Water/Wastewater Policy Issues</i>		Mayor / Council		
		City Manager		
		Clerk		
		Treasurer		
		Community Development		
		Police Department		
		Public Works	<i>PB</i>	Originator
		Golf Course		
				Parks and Recreation
COST IMPACT:	N/A	Airport		
FUNDING SOURCE:		Library		
TIMELINE:	Early 2015	Information Systems		
		Grant Coordinator		
SUMMARY STATEMENT:				
<p>At the December 19, 2014 City Council Work Session, Public Works presented the initial draft of MCC Title 6. However, there were important policy issues that were brought up that need to have further discussion on. These policy issues were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of City Fire Hydrants 2) Properties within 300 feet of water and wastewater mains 3) Properties served by well water 4) Utility Hook Up Policy at the time of Building Permit 5) Who does the utility hookups? City? Contractor? Combined effort if both? 6) Water meters and street water valves 7) Private development issues 8) Grease traps & interceptors required 9) Sump pumps hooked to wastewater system <p>Attached is an additional document addressing these issues for the City Council to review.</p>				
RECOMMENDED ACTION:				
For review and discussion purposes only.				
RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTION				
MEETING DATE	ACTION			
January 19, 2012	AB 12-14, Discussion on revising Title 6			
March 20, 2012	AB 12-60, Review first draft of revisions to Title 6			
May 24, 2012	AB 12-60, Review of additional revisions to Title 6			
August 23, 2013	AB 13-146, Discussion of Title 6 revisions, will serves & water/wastewater policies			
Dec 19, 2014	AB 14-245, Discussion of Title 6 revisions & water/wastewater policies			

LIST OF WATER & WASTEWATER ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED

1. Use of City Fire Hydrants
2. Properties within 300 feet of water and wastewater mains
3. Properties served by well water
4. Utility Hook Up Policy at the time of Building Permit
5. Who does the utility hookups? City? Contractor? Combined effort if both?
6. Water meters and street water valves
7. Private development issues
8. Grease traps & interceptors required
9. Sump pumps hooked to wastewater system

1. USE OF CITY FIRE HYDRANTS

Current practice has been to allow most construction contractors, water haulers and Payette Lakes Recreational Water & Sewer District to use some of the fire hydrants located throughout the City. Over time, Public Works has tried to get the hydrant users to utilize the fire hydrant next to the Public Works building. This was done for two reasons. The first is to ascertain whether or not the hydrant users have a properly equipped water truck that will not contaminate the public drinking water supply and two, to minimize damage to other fire hydrants located throughout the City. In some cases this is not a realistic approach to this problem. I have included what a couple of other cities in Idaho are doing and a sample policy that appears to be all inclusive. The goal is to sell water to these hydrant users and still protect the drinking water supply and the hydrants that they are using.

CITY OF MCCALL CODE

6-2-270: UNLAWFUL PRACTICES:

It shall be unlawful for any person, except one duly authorized by the Water Department or the Fire Department, to open, close, operate, turn on, turn off, interfere with, hose to or connect anything with any fire hydrant, stand pipe, stop valve or stop-cock belonging to the City. It shall be unlawful for any person to make any connection with any water main or water pipe belonging to the City water supply system without due authority first asked and obtained so to do.

CITY OF SANDPOINT CODE

7-6-30: HYDRANT USE:

- A. All persons not employed by the city of Sandpoint and acting in their official capacity or not engaged in actual firefighting shall obtain a permit from the city of Sandpoint prior to connecting to or withdrawing water from water hydrants on the Sandpoint water system.
- B. The city council of Sandpoint is hereby authorized to adopt by resolution a policy containing such rules and regulations as may from time to time be deemed necessary to regulate the use

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of Sandpoint water system water hydrants within the boundary of the Sandpoint water service area.

- C. Any rules and regulations adopted by the city council may include fees for the service provided and shall require that a permit is necessary to connect to and withdraw water from the Sandpoint water system.
1. At the time of application for a permit allowing connection to and withdrawal of water from a water hydrant on the Sandpoint water system the applicant shall be provided a copy of the then current hydrant use policy. At the time of actual issuance of the permit the applicant shall sign a statement that may be contained on the permit that the applicant has read the hydrant use policy, agrees to its terms and that applicant understands that failure to comply with the hydrant use policy may constitute a misdemeanor offense or grounds for denial of future permits or revocation of the current permit.
 2. It shall be grounds to deny a permit or to revoke an existing permit to any person who connects to, or removes water from a water hydrant on the Sandpoint water system without a valid permit or after having received a valid permit does not follow the requirements of the then current water hydrant use policy rules and regulations.
 - a. The denial shall apply to those persons acting as agents of the person whose application is denied or permit revoked.
 3. In the event that an applicant or permittee is denied future permits or a current permit is revoked the applicant or permittee after notice of the city's action or intended action may request a hearing before the city council and at such hearing it shall be the burden of the applicant or permittee to show cause why the permit should be granted or not revoked as the case may be.
- D. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to connect to or withdraw water from a water hydrant on the Sandpoint water system without first having obtained a permit from the city of Sandpoint permitting the connection and withdrawal of water.
- E. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to connect to or obtain water from a water hydrant on the Sandpoint water system and fail to comply with the then current water hydrant use rules and regulations.
- F. Any person convicted of a violation of any subsection of this section including any provision of the hydrant use policy rules and regulations adopted by resolution pursuant to this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for any one offense,

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or by imprisonment in jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

- G. It is the policy of the city of Sandpoint that protection of the public potable water supply is paramount as is the protection of the Sandpoint water system infrastructure. Therefore, it is the policy of the city of Sandpoint that any city employee who observes the unauthorized use of the Sandpoint water system water hydrants, shall be deemed to be working in the course and scope of their employment and is authorized to take such reasonable steps as are necessary to report the unauthorized use and to assist in the prosecution of criminal charges for unauthorized use or improper hydrant use occurring outside the city limits of Sandpoint

CITY OF COEUR D' ALENE CODE

3.06.040: ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT OR PORTABLE METERED BULK WATER STATIONS:

- A. All contractors and customers wishing to purchase bulk water shall be required to draw water from established permanent or portable metered bulk water stations as supplied by the city water department. Bulk water shall only be available at sites designated by the city water superintendent.
- B. The general use of fire hydrants throughout the city of Coeur d'Alene and surrounding rural areas that are supplied by city water shall be restricted to use by the city of Coeur d'Alene utilities department personnel as well as authorized fire department personnel.
- C. No other fire hydrant use shall be authorized or permitted under this policy without the express written consent of the water superintendent or his designee. Illegal use of city fire hydrants shall be punishable by fines established by resolution.
- D. Bulk water used by city utility departments in the general maintenance of city facilities such as streets and sidewalks, storm drains, sewer main cleaning, and parking lot maintenance shall not be billed to the individual departments. This exemption does not include water used for general irrigation or similar purposes. Each department is required to keep track of the general amount of water used which shall be submitted to the water department for water loss tabulations on a regular basis. Water used for firefighting purposes shall be exempt from this section in all emergency situations. Water used for training purposes and equipment maintenance by the individual city and county fire departments shall be estimated and provided to the water department for loss tabulations on a regular basis or as requested by the water superintendent

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SAMPLE POLICY

Department of Public Utilities - Fire Hydrant Use Policy General Information

The Department of Public Utilities does make certain provisions to allow use of water from its system hydrants. You must obtain a permit at the Department of Utilities to utilize the hydrant. Failure of a customer to obtain the permit will result in prosecution, under Section 1-1-6 of the City Code of Ordinances and Section 7-2-14 and 7-2-17 of the same ordinance.

Purpose

The conditions established by the permit procedure have been set to achieve:

1. Protection of the City's Water System from backflow contamination.
2. Protection and active management of fire hydrants such to maintain proper operating conditions for the City's Fire Protection Program.
3. Accommodation of temporary, construction, or mobile commercial users whose "Condition-of-use" tenders permanent metering installation impractical.

Leaving the meter on the fire hydrant will result in the forfeiture of your deposit. Periodically, the water department will be checking these fire hydrants. Any meters found left on a fire hydrant will be confiscated.

Limitations

The City Water Department reserves the right to revoke any issued permit. Water use may be suspended during periods subject to freezing temperatures or drought conditions.

Hydrant Operations Procedures

1. At no time is an assembly to be left attached to a hydrant when the hydrant is not actually furnishing water.
2. At no time is the hydrant to be left without the cap replaced and snugly tightened.
3. Remove hydrant nozzle cap.
4. Attach metering/backflow device and hose. Install brace support provided with permit.
5. Open hydrant slowly. It should take more than 60 seconds to fully open to prevent surging on the water system. Open completely to shut off drip drain while hydrant is in use. If you expect frequent open and closure, or throttling, install and use a valve on the hose.
6. In no instance should the discharge end of the hose be inserted into a tank or container under water or laid on the ground to make and lay in its own pool of water. There must be, at all times, an air gap between the end of the water hose and the container and/or the water level at the end of the hose.
7. Upon filling the tank, container, or otherwise having drawn sufficient water for immediate need, close hydrant valve.
8. Remove metering/backflow device and hose.
9. Replace nozzle cap.

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10. The applicant is to use the meter in a proper manner.

Permits Group A (Blue Hydrant)

Allows the customer to use any of the designated "Group A" hydrants for a period of time denoted on the permit (Generally issued for a month duration with a renewable option). There are several designated "Group A": hydrants which are listed below:

Hydrant ID Location:

5-A Beery Road
21-H Hidden Creek Lane
32-A Vine Street / Meadowlark Drive
33-A Commerce Drive
56-A Acorn Drive
74-K East Market Street
107-E Carpenter Lane
123-U West Market Street

Group B (Red or Silver Hydrant)

Allows the customer to use a hydrant other than those shown in "Group A". Use of these hydrants are discouraged, but approved on a case-by-case basis by the director.

Equipment

Upon issuance of a permit, the Water Department will also issue you the following:

1. A large (3") meter or a small meter (5/8") with an appropriate backflow prevention device.
2. A brace support to prevent damage to nozzle threads from meter weight during use.
3. A hydrant wrench for removal of caps and operation of the hydrant.

Pricing Schedule

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Hydrant Type</u>	<u>Minimum Charge</u>	<u>Deposit</u>
5/8"	Blue - (Type A)	\$30.00 Per Month	\$500.00
3"	Blue - (Type A)	\$30.00 Per Month	\$1,000.00
5/8"	Other - (Type B)	\$150.00 Per Month	\$500.00
3"	Other - (Type B)	\$150.00 Per Month	\$1,000.00

1. Users shall be administered through the utility billing system as a district 1 customer; all policies and ordinances shall apply. The account shall be considered active so long as the customer retains possession of the meter.
2. Minimum charge will be prorated on a daily basis for less than full month use.
3. Water will be billed at applicable city rates.

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4. Meter readings must be reported by 12:00pm on the 28th day of each month. Call in readings will be permitted. A fee of \$50.00 will incur monthly on all accounts not reported by the 28th.
5. All consumption will be recognized to occur in the billing period that it is reported. Failure to report in a given month will result in loss of allowable water usage under minimum charge, forfeiture of deposit and possible revocation of permit issued.

2. PROPERTIES WITHIN 300 FEET OF WATER AND WASTEWATER MAINS

Properties located within 300 feet of either a water or a wastewater mains are required to be connected. Current practice has been to submit letters to Valley County stating that when a particular property is sold that the new owner are required to hook the property up to water and sewer service. This is problematic due to the fact that it is not in harmony with our current code. Current code requires properties to hookup to water and sewer within 6 months after having been given notice. Hooking up to water and sewer service can create a financial burden. For instance below are the current fees that are required.

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trunk & Treatment Charge	\$3,750	\$4,910	\$8,660
Connection Charge	\$ 650	\$ 290	\$ 940
Total	\$4,400	\$5,200	\$9,600

It should be noted that the connection for both water and sewer should recapture actually costs for these services associated with the actual physical connection. The current charges need to be revised upward as they do not cover the current cost of connecting. These costs also do not include needing to extend water and sewer services to the street. The costs for this can reach up to \$8,000 or more.

CITY OF MCCALL CODE

6-2-020: REQUIRED CONNECTION:

Every premises located within three hundred feet (300') of a city water main must connect to the city water system.

6-2-030: SEPARATE CONNECTION:

Every separate premises supplied with city water shall have its own separate connection with the city water line and every separate premises not complying with this requirement shall be made so to comply within six (6) months. It shall be unlawful for any person, whose premises is supplied with city water, to furnish water to additional persons or premises after six (6) months subsequent to the effective date of this chapter.

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6-3-010: SEWER SYSTEM WITHIN CITY; SEWER CONNECTIONS REQUIRED; PENALTY:

- (A) For the purpose of promoting health, safety and the general welfare of McCall, a system for the collection, transmission and disposal of sanitary sewage shall be constructed, extended, maintained, repaired, replaced, operated and removed within the corporate limits of the city of McCall by which to provide an adequate system for the collection, transmission and disposal of sanitary sewage from domestic, commercial, industrial and such other uses and purposes for which said system may be used.
- (B) Every building, structure or other sewer user within the corporate limits of the city shall be connected by a sewer service line to a public sewer line or main line where such sewer line or main line is available and within three hundred feet (300') of the property line of the lot, tract or parcel of land on which such building or structure exists.
- (C) No permit shall be issued for the construction of any building or structure in the city on any lot, tract or parcel of land where there is a public sewer line available and within three hundred feet (300') of such lot, tract or parcel of land, unless the plans and specifications show connections in compliance with this chapter.
- (D) Every building, structure or other use in existence prior to the construction of a public sewer line which is available and within three hundred feet (300') of the lot, tract or parcel of land on which said building or structure stands shall upon the construction of the public sewer line or main line, be connected to said sewer not later than six (6) months from the date said line or main is certified and accepted by the city public works director as being completed and ready for use.
- (E) It shall be unlawful to occupy or use any building or structure in violation of this chapter, and any violation of this chapter shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. (Ord. 632, 7-28-1993)
- (F) Under no circumstances will city sewer service be extended outside the city of McCall corporate limits, except as a condition of annexation.
- (G) The city engineer shall evaluate any proposed sewer main extension and the intended service area, and certify that the city's sewer system can support the proposed demands for service within the intended service area.
- (H) The cost of said evaluation and certification and "record drawings" of the finished construction shall be borne by the applicant, unless the sewer extension project is initiated by the city.

3. PROPERTIES SERVED BY WELL WATER

This issue is similar to those properties within 300 feet of water and wastewater mains that are not connected to these services. The trouble in these situations is that after the property

“officially” hooks up to water, the City has allowed the property owner to use the well for irrigation purposes. However in some cases, property owners then disconnect their water hookup and reconnect to the well. The first issue is not collecting the usage charge. We still can bill the property owner the base rate as per our continuous billing policy. The larger issue is whether or not the proper back-flow prevention is in place. Not having this device in place could contaminate the public drinking water supply.

4. UTILITY HOOK UP POLICY AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT

It appears that the current practice of contractors building homes and commercial structures is to wait until the very end to “officially” hook up to water and sewer. This creates several problems. The first is trying to schedule multiple water and/or sewer system hookups that is becoming burdensome. Second, it is my belief that building contractors need and use water without the meter being present. There have also been cases where a property owner parks his 5th wheel or motorhome and utilizes the sewer service that may be stubbed to the property. Lastly, these construction projects need fire protection and should pay at least the base rate for water and sewer service during the 3 to 6 month construction process.

Public Works believes that at the time of the building permit application process, that the contractor and/or the property owner submit a utility application. Once the building permit has been issued, then a service order will be issued to connect the utilities. This would be done within approximately the first month after the building permit was issued. As soon as the services have been installed or connected, the contractor and/or the property owner would then be billed for those services as per the City’s continuous billing policy. This will allow the Utility Division to plan more efficiently their work load and it will allow the City to collect the fees for these services.

5. WHO DOES THE UTILITY HOOKUPS? CITY? CONTRACTOR? COMBINED EFFORT IF BOTH?

Public Works has had a great deal of internal discussion on this matter. Historically, water and sewer services were connected utilizing a combination of city and contractor forces.

For example, if there is not a meter pit located on the property, a new water service connection would have to be installed. The excavation or plumbing contractor would dig the trench from the main to the property. City crews would then tap the water main and install all of the necessary appurtenances to provide water service to the property. The excavation and/or the plumbing contractor would then bed the pipe and backfill the trench.

The sewer service is somewhat different in that the property owner is responsible for the service all of the way to the sewer main in the street. In this case the excavation or plumbing contractor excavates a trench all of the way to the main. City crews then install the service wye and then inspect the pipe installation.

Public Works has several issues. First is the warranty. Public Works requires a bond for the contractor working on the job. Many of these contractors are not from McCall or Valley County. They are not familiar with subsurface soil conditions. The City then has a trench that typically

settles and then has to go thru a process whereby thru the bond have repairs made to the road. In some cases the effort to get the road repaired has not come to fruition. The second issue is the contractors working on these projects typically underbid the work using substandard backfill materials. When they are informed during the inspection process that they need to use approved backfill materials we here from the contractor as well as the property owner claiming that it was not in the budget.

As part of the changes to when water and sewer services are installed, Public Works is discussing utilizing City forces to install all water and sewer services within the street right-of-way. This way the City controls all of the work and also guarantees the work far into the future without the need from calling in a construction bond.

6. WATER METERS AND STREET WATER VALVES

Over the years, it has been practice to allow plumbers and contractors to operate street water valves and plumbers to access water meter pits to either turn on or turn off water. This has in some cases led to confusion when the utility crews go out to turn the water either on or off. The City has actually had a case where a plumber turned the water off and then not knowing that a plumber turn the water off we inadvertently turned the water back on causing damage to a home. Allowing contractors to use a valve key to turn on or off a street water valve is extremely problematic. If the contractor does not turn the valve on and/or off, we can introduce water hammer and cause damage to the older part of the water system. In some case if a street water valve remains closed, water volume, water pressure and even available fire flow may be reduced.

7. PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

There are a number of issues that come up when dealing with a public water or sewer system within a private development. The most prevalent is when appurtenances associated with the water and/or sewer system get damaged by the activities associated with the private development such as snow removal. The assumption is that since the City is collecting revenue from the water and/or sewer system, the City should repair the damage.

8. GREASE TRAPS & INTERCEPTORS REQUIRED

Grease is a significant problem within McCall's sanitary sewer system. The primary producer of grease are the restaurants. There are several problems that have developed over the years. The first is those restaurants that either do not have a grease trap/interceptor or those restaurants that have undersized grease traps/interceptors. The second problem are restaurants that will not allow random inspections of the grease trap/interceptors. The last problem is that the grease traps/interceptors have been physically altered, i.e. the baffles have been removed.

CITY OF MCCALL CODE

6-3-060: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES AND EXCESSIVE PROHIBITED FLOWS:

- (A) For promoting health, safety and welfare and so no use or activity endangers or inhibits the City of McCall sewer system, treatment plant, and personnel; and so use and activity does

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not cause the City of McCall to violate the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, it shall be unlawful to permit or cause flow of any of the following substances into the sanitary sewer system:

1. Any grease, fatty materials, offal or garbage;
 2. Any stone dust, sand, dirt, gravel, sawdust, metal filings, broken glass or any other material which may cause or create an obstruction in the sewer;
 3. Gasoline, benzene, fuel oil, phenols, cresols or any petroleum products or volatile liquids, or any wastes which create a fire explosion hazard;
 4. Milk, or any liquid milk waste products, in quantities in excess of 53n (10 gallons) during each twenty four (24) hour period;
 5. Any cyanide, phenols or any other chemical or substance which interferes with or prevents the functioning of the sewer system or wastewater treatment facilities;
 6. Paint or waste products from paint manufacturing;
 7. Radioactive wastes;
 8. Any material from cesspools and septic tanks, other than effluent;
 9. Any material from chemical toilets, such as used in recreational vehicles and on construction sites;
 10. Any other substance or liquid deleterious to the sewer system and wastewater treatment facilities or which shall endanger the employees, operation or treatment processes of wastewater disposal, or which shall cause encrustations or otherwise chemically or physically corrode or erode the sewer system and wastewater treatment facilities. In no case shall wastes with a pH lower than 6.0 nor wastes with a pH greater than 9.0 be permitted into the sanitary sewer system.
- (B) Every building, structure or premises used or occupied by any sewer user where any commercial or industrial operations are conducted or permitted which result in the discharge into the sewer system of any products, waste products or other substances, matter or liquid in the manner and to the extent prohibited in this Chapter shall be equipped with an adequate and suitable grease trap, filter or other interceptor device installed in such a manner that products, waste products or other substances, material or liquids herein set forth shall not flow into or be discharged into the sanitary sewer system. The grease trap, filter or other interceptor shall be:
1. Operated efficiently at all times;
 2. Continually maintained and operational;

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3. In compliance with the specifications as set forth in the Uniform Plumbing Code;
4. Installed and located in a manner easily accessible by the City Public Works Department inspector;
5. Installed and located in a manner that will provide for easy cleaning, repair, replacement and inspection.

(C) Any time without notice the trap, filter or interceptor shall be available for inspection by the City Public Works Department. If found to be in violation of this Chapter, written notification will be given requiring the user to take the necessary steps to remedy the situation within one week after written notice.

(D) It shall be unlawful to permit the flow of such waste from such buildings, structures or premises into the sanitary sewer system.

9. SUMP PUMPS HOOKED TO WASTEWATER SYSTEM

Currently, Public Works does not know how many homes and/or business that have sump pumps that discharge to the sanitary sewer system. The problem can be significant. A single sump pump can pump up to 45 gallons per minute if running fulltime. That equals on an annual basis 23 MG. Typical sump pumps run at average of at least 5 to 13 gallons per minute. During the I&I season that would still be almost 750,000 gallons per home per year. Those numbers are staggering considering the limited capacity of the Winter Storage Pond. One hundred homes pumping 5 gallons per minute would equal 75 MG of fresh water that now has to be treated and stored in the Winter Storage Pond. The current maximum volumes of the Winter Storage Pond is approximately 280 MG. Enforcement of sump pumps is difficult in that we do not inspect each house and business in McCall to determine if they have a sump pump or not. The only other way to determine if a house or business has a sump pump is a smoke test and/or by using a CCTV inspection.

MCCALL CITY CODE

6-3-060: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES AND EXCESSIVE PROHIBITED FLOWS:

- (E) Inflows of surface and excessive infiltration are prohibited. Such prohibited sources of inflow shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Heating or cooling system discharges in excess of two thousand (2,000) gallons per day, storm water connections, subwater drains, foundation drains, roof drains, street drains, basement drains, sump pumps and abandoned sewer lines.
 2. Infiltration greater than two hundred (200) gallons per day per inch diameter per mile of pipe shall be prohibited.

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3. Existing inflows of surface and subsurface waters from storm water connections, subwater drains, foundation drains, roof drains, street drains, basement drains, sump pumps, abandoned sewer lines and excessive infiltration and other sources shall be eliminated. Structures and buildings with inflow in existence before the time of this Chapter shall not be deemed to have "Grandfather Rights" and therefore shall be eliminated in order to comply with this Chapter.