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DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

1391-35TH AVENUE
SACRAMENTO, CA
95822-2911

WATER DIVISION

May 12, 1987

916-449-5271

Transportation and Community Development Committee
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

SUBJECT: CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL POLICY

SUMMARY

Under federal and state rules and regulations the City as a water purveyor has primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources and other foreign substances from entering the public potable water system. In compliance with these laws, it is recommended that the City Council adopt, by resolution, a cross-connection control policy which establishes requirements for design, construction, installation, and maintenance of cross-connection control devices (attached as Exhibit A).

BACKGROUND

Protection of the public water supply from contamination is of prime importance to all community officials. In striving to provide water that is safe, clear, clean, potable, abundant, and inexpensive, many potential threats located beyond the City's treatment plants and within the distribution system are overlooked. One of the most important of these threats exists under the general heading of cross-connections.

A cross-connection can be defined as any actual or potential connection between the City's or consumer's potable water system and any other system or source through which it is possible to introduce any substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. An example would be the backflow of toxic waste from an industrial facility into the City's drinking water system. The potential threat that cross-connections represent can be mitigated by the installation and maintenance of "backflow prevention devices" of which there are a variety of types.

Transportation and Community Development Committee
May 12, 1987

For more than 80 years the subject of cross-connections and their menace to the health of the community have been discussed by public health officials without reaching satisfactory or generally acceptable conclusions. Some officials have questioned the significance of cross-connections, while others have encouraged laws and regulations to eliminate them. As a result of this indecision and lack of clear-cut regulatory direction, the City's program and effort in this area has been limited.

Recently, however, the State of California's Department of Health Services, the regulatory agency for drinking water supply, has mandated that the City and other water purveyors improve dramatically their cross-connection control program. As part of an acceptable program, the Department of Health Services requires that the City set forth requirements for cross-connection control. It is toward this end that the attached ordinance change and resolution establishing City policy for cross-connection control were written.

In an effort to standardize cross-connection control requirements and philosophy throughout the County, staff has agreed through the Sacramento Area Water Works Association to participate with the other area water purveyors in a County-wide cross-connection control program.

Under the proposed County-wide program, the County Environmental Health Branch will act to enforce all state and local cross-connection control standards by administering the device testing program, keeping necessary records, and informing the customers of violations. The City, for its part, will identify to the County where cross-connection control protection is needed and where backflow prevention devices are located.

The City currently has identified over 300 service locations which are known to have backflow prevention devices. Unfortunately many of the devices on this list are old and do not meet current State Health Department standards. Retrofitting these sub-standard devices is an expensive undertaking. Therefore, we intend to prioritize the implementation of device replacement based on the degree of hazard present. At the top of this list would be establishments such as metal plating works, sewage handling facilities, hospitals, medical laboratories, unapproved auxiliary water supplies, and other industrial locations where toxic materials are handled.

Full implementation of this program, as outlined in our proposed policy, will take a number of years. This is due to the cost and personnel requirements of an accelerated program. The State

Department of Health Services agrees with our implementation schedule of the program.

The current City Code contains a paragraph relating to cross-connections (Section 47.9). As this wording is outdated and inadequate to cover current regulations, it is recommended that the section be repealed. Thus, all cross-connection policy will be contained in a new policy statement shown as Exhibit A.

FINANCIAL

There is no financial impact associated with this report. The proposed 1987-88 operating budget, however, will contain a request for an additional position of Water and Sewer Leadworker that will be assigned to the program.

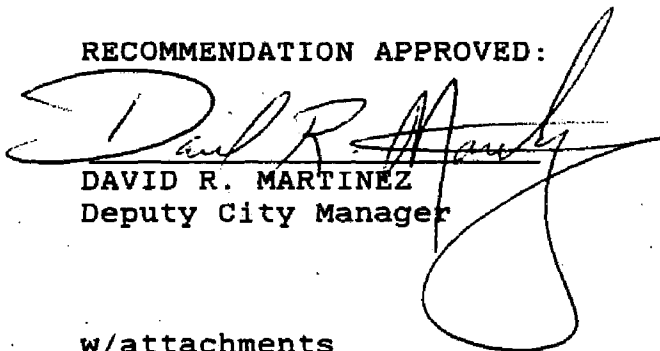
RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the attached ordinance, repealing City Code Section 47.9, and the resolution establishing the Water Division's cross-connection control program be recommended for Council adoption.


Respectfully submitted,


JAMES G. SEQUEIRA
Acting Division Manager

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:


DAVID R. MARTINEZ
Deputy City Manager

APPROVED:


MELVIN H. JOHNSON
Director of Public Works

w/attachments

May 12, 1987
ALL DISTRICTS

ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING SECTION 47.9
OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY CODE RELATING TO
CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

Section 47.9 of the Sacramento City Code be repealed.

ORDINANCE NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING SECTION 47.9
OF THE SACRAMENTO CITY CODE RELATING TO
CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

Section 47.9 of the Sacramento City Code be repealed.

~~47.9 Cross-Connections~~

~~Cross connections between a private supply and the city supply of water are prohibited except by permission of the superintendent. Where permitted they must be provided with an approved backflow device in conformance with the requirements of the department of public health, State of California. (Ord. No. 555, 36; Ord. No. 2175, 2)~~

RESOLUTION NO.

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL ON DATE OF

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING CROSS
CONNECTION CONTROL POLICY PURSUANT
TO THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 17

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

That the policy shown on Exhibit A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, is hereby established as the City's cross-connection control policy pursuant to California Administrative Code Title 17. This resolution shall take effect on June 1, 1987.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

CITY OF SACRAMENTO
CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL
POLICY

June 1, 1987

Section 1 INTENT

Under Public Law 93-523, the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, and regulations of the State of California, Administrative Code, Title 17, Public Health, the water purveyor has the primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources or any other substances, from entering the public potable water system. In compliance with Title 17, it is the intent of this Water Division policy to adopt cross-connection control standards which establish the requirements for design, construction, installation, and maintenance of backflow prevention devices.

It is the purpose of this policy to protect the potable water supply of the City of Sacramento from the possibility of contaminants, pollutants, or water from an unapproved source from entering that supply. More specifically, the cross-connection control program is intended to prevent delivered water—that is water that has passed beyond the City's distribution system and into the private distribution systems of consumers—from re-entering the City's system and being subsequently delivered to consumers.

This program aims to protect the City of Sacramento's water system and its consumers from those water-using establishments which have a greater possibility of harming the quality and safety of the community water supply through backflow and/or cross-connections.

Section 2 RESPONSIBILITY

Under the rules of the State of California, Title 17, relating to cross-connection, the Water Division has primary responsibility to prevent water from unapproved sources or any other substances, from entering the City's water system.

The Water Division is primarily responsible for the prevention of contamination and pollution of the public water system. Such responsibility begins at the point of origin of the public water supply and includes adequate treatment facilities and water mains, and ends at the point entrance to the consumer's water system. The Water Division shall insure adequate backflow and back-siphonage protection is maintained on water supply systems directly connected to the City's system.

Moreover, the Water Division shall have secondary supervisory responsibility to the plumbing official for new installations,

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL POLICY

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alterations or repairs of water supply systems and shall have secondary supervisory responsibility to the health department for existing water supply systems.

It shall also be the responsibility of each consumer to furnish, install, and keep in good working order and safe condition, any and all backflow prevention assemblies as required by this policy. The City of Sacramento shall not be responsible for any loss or damage directly or indirectly resulting from or caused by any improper or negligent installation, operation, use, repair, or maintenance of, or interfering with, any backflow prevention assembly, required by this regulation, by any consumer or any other person.

The consumer shall have the prime responsibility of preventing contaminants and pollutants from his water system from entering the public water main. The consumer shall protect their water supply system against actual or potential cross-connection, backflow or back-siphonage, as required by this article, the Uniform Plumbing Code and other applicable regulations.

Moreover, the consumer shall assure the necessary plumbing permits are obtained for new water supply system installations, and for alterations or repair to existing systems.

Section 3 DEFINITIONS

The following words and terms used in this section shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Air-gap separation" shall mean a physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An "approved air-gap separation" shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel—in no case less than 1 inch.

"Approved" as used in reference to a backflow prevention device or methods shall mean an approval by the City of Sacramento's Water Division.

"Approved device" shall mean those backflow prevention devices tested and recommended by the Foundation for

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL POLICY

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Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California.

"Approved Water Supply" is a water supply whose potability is regulated and monitored by a State or local health agency.

"Auxiliary water supply" shall mean any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural source such as a well, spring, river, stream, etc., or "used water" or "industrial fluids."

"AWWA" shall mean American Water Works Association.

"Backflow" shall mean the undesirable reversal of the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, gases or other substances into or towards the distribution piping of a potable supply of water from any source or sources.

"Backflow prevention device" shall mean any effective device used to prevent backflow into a potable water system. The type of device used should be based on the degree of hazard either existing or potential.

"Certified backflow prevention device tester" shall mean a person who has proven their competency to the satisfaction of the Water Division. Each person who is certified to make competent tests or to repair, overhaul and make reports on backflow prevention devices shall be knowledgeable of applicable laws, rules and regulations with regard to cross-connection control. In addition, they shall be certified by the AWWA or a health agency as testers.

"City" shall mean the City of Sacramento.

"Customer" or "Consumer" shall mean the owner or operator of a private potable water system served by the City's potable water system.

"Backpressure" shall mean any elevation of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration which would cause — or tend to cause — a reversal of the normal flow through the backflow prevention assembly.

"Backsiphonage" shall mean a form of backflow due to a reduction in system pressure which causes a negative or sub-atmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

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"Consumer's potable water system" shall mean that portion of the privately owned potable water system lying between the point of service and point of use. This system will include all pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment and appurtenances used to produce, convey, store or use potable water.

"Consumer's water system" shall include any water system located on the consumer's premises, whether supplied by a public potable water system or an auxiliary water supply. The system or systems may be either a potable water system or an industrial piping system.

"Contamination" shall mean an impairment of the quality of the City's water supply by sewage, industrial fluids, or any other foreign substance to a degree which creates a hazard to public health.

"Cross-connection" shall mean any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable system any used water, industrial fluid, gas, or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which "backflow" can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.

"Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)" is an assembly of at least two independently acting approved check valves including tightly closing shutoff valves on each side of the check valve assembly and properly fitted with test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

"Degree of hazard" shall be derived from the evaluation of a health, system, plumbing or pollutional hazard.

"Health Agency" shall mean either the State of California, Department of Health Services or the County of Sacramento's Environmental Health Department.

"Health hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat of contamination of a physical or toxic nature to the public potable water system or the consumer's potable water system that would be a danger to health.

"Hospital" shall mean any institution, place, building, or agency which maintains and operates facilities for one or more persons for the diagnosis, care and treatment of human

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illness, including convalescence and care during and after pregnancy or which maintains and operates organized facilities for any such purposes, and to which persons may be admitted for overnight stay or longer.

"Industrial fluids" shall mean any fluid or solution which may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration, such as would constitute a health hazard if introduced into an approved water supply.

"Laboratory--Approved Testing" shall mean the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control Research of the University of Southern California or another laboratory having the equivalent facilities for both the laboratory and field evaluation of the devices approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) or American Society of Sanitary Engineers.

"Plumbing official" shall mean the individual, department, board or agency established and authorized by state, county, city or other political subdivision created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of the Standard Plumbing Code as adopted or amended.

"Plumbing hazard" shall mean an internal or plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that may be either a pollutional or a contamination type hazard. This includes but is not limited to cross-connections to toilets, sinks, lavatories, wash trays, domestic washing machines and lawn sprinkling systems. Plumbing type cross-connections can be located in many types of structures including homes, apartment houses, hotels and commercial or industrial establishments. Such a connection, if permitted to exist, must be properly protected by an appropriate type of cross-connection control device.

"Pollutional hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system but which would not constitute a health or system hazard, as defined. The maximum degree or intensity of pollution to which the potable water system could be degraded under this definition would cause a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause minor damage to the system or its appurtenances.

"Potable water" shall mean water from any source which has been investigated by the California Department of Health Services or County Health Department and which has been approved for human consumption.

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"Public potable water system" shall mean any publicly or privately owned water system operated as a public utility, under a current health permit, to supply water for domestic purposes. This system will include all sources, facilities and appurtenances between the source and the point of delivery such as valves, pumps, pipes, conduits, tanks, receptacles, fixtures, equipment, and appurtenances used to produce, convey, treat or store potable water for public consumption or use.

"System hazard" shall mean an actual or potential threat of severe danger to the physical properties of the public or the consumer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

"Reduced pressure backflow prevention device" or "RP" shall mean a device containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting, approved check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure by a predetermined amount, so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow, the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shut-off valves located at each end of the device and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks.

"Service connection" shall mean the terminal end of the public potable water system, i.e., where the water purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the consumer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There shall be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any backflow prevention devices located at the point of delivery to the consumer's water system.

"Water purveyor" shall mean the owner or operator of the public potable water system supplying an approved water supply to the public. The utility shall be one that is operating under a valid permit from the California Services Department of Health Services.

"Water supply" shall mean any public potable water supply which has been investigated and approved by the California Health Services Department. The system must be operating under a valid health permit.

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"Unapproved water supply" shall mean a water supply which has not been approved for human consumption by the California Department of Health Services or the County Health Department.

Section 4 OPERATIONAL CRITERIA

It is the responsibility of the Water Division to evaluate the hazards beyond the service connection in a consumer's water system to determine whether solid, liquid or gaseous pollutants or contaminants are, or may be, handled on the consumer's premises in such a manner as to possibly permit contamination of the public water system. When a hazard or potential hazard to the public water system is found or suspected, the consumer shall be required to install an approved backflow prevention device at each public water service connection to the premises in accordance with this article's requirements. The type of device shall depend on the degree of hazard involved.

Section 5 PROTECTIVE DEVICES

The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. The minimum types of backflow protection required to protect the public water supply at the water user's connection to premises with various degrees of hazard are given in Tables 1 and 2. Situations which are not covered shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and appropriate backflow protection shall be determined by the Water Division Manager.

Section 6 TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

The Water Division will insure that as a minimum each backflow-prevention device is tested annually to assure proper operation. In instances where a hazard is deemed great enough, testing may be required at more frequent intervals. The customer shall bear all costs of device testing. The cost of any maintenance required as a result of inspections or testing is the responsibility of the customer. Maintenance work shall be performed by private contract. Records of inspections, testing or repairs shall be kept by the purveyor and made available to the health department.

The City will notify the customer-user when tests are required and supply the necessary test forms and instructions. These forms will be completed by the certified backflow-prevention tester and returned to the Water Division by the date indicated.

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Test procedures shall be those recommended by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California.

Section 7 APPROVED BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

All backflow prevention devices, whether installed by the City or the water user, shall be approved devices. A current list of approved devices shall be kept on file in the office of the Water Division and will be made available upon request.

Existing backflow prevention devices not approved by the City may remain in service providing they pass the recommended testing list outlined in Section 6.

Section 8 OWNERSHIP

The consumer shall purchase, own and maintain all backflow-prevention devices installed at the point of service.

Section 9 INSTALLATION AND COSTS

Customers of the City water system requiring backflow prevention devices shall purchase approved devices and pay all costs associated with installation of the appropriate size and type of device. New installations shall be installed under private contract. Existing facilities determined to need backflow prevention installation will be retrofitted with appropriate device under private contract or by the City through arrangements with the customer. New installations shall be completed and tested prior to the "final" plumbing inspection so the device can be included as part of the inspection.

Moreover, devices shall be installed aboveground (unless specifically permitted otherwise by the Water Division) and within five (5) feet of the point of service in a location that is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. The location of any proposed devices requiring locations other than shown in City specifications must be approved by the Water Division Manager. Devices shall not be located where any part of the device will be submerged during normal operating and weather conditions.

In addition, backflow prevention devices shall have the same size diameter as the water meter in a metered service or the Customer's service line in a flat rate service. Exceptions may be permitted by approval of the Water Division Manager. In no case shall the size of the device be smaller than one size less than the meter or service line.

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Section 10 RESULTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE

If following an inspection and/or testing a device is found to be in non-compliance, the customer shall be notified and given fifteen (15) days to correct the deficiency after which time the inspection will be repeated.

The City may cause discontinuance of water service if a backflow prevention device has failed to be tested properly or properly maintained or installed as required by City Code and/or this policy statement.

Notification of intent to terminate City water service shall be commensurate with the hazard to public health and may be delivered to the tenant, owner, or both as the situation requires.

TABLE 1
GENERAL TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED

<u>DEGREE OF HAZARD</u>	<u>TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION</u>
(A) Sewage and Hazardous Substances.	
1. Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply.	Air Gap
2. Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. (a)	Air Gap or RP ^(b)
3. Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system.	Air Gap or RP ^(b)
4. Premises where hazardous substances are handled in a manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. (a)	Air Gap or RP ^(b)
5. Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
(B) Auxiliary Water Supplies.	
1. Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply	AG or RP or DC ^(c)

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which is interconnected with the public water supply.

2. Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. RP or DC^(c)

(C) Fire Protection Systems.

1. Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (not interconnected).^(d) DC or RP^(c)
2. Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply.^(f) AG or RP^(c)
3. Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used.^(g) DC
4. Class 1 or 2 fire systems^(h) which see note(e) due to special conditions present a

potential health hazard and which exempts the system from the provisions of Section 13114.7, Health and Safety Code.

(D) Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities.

1. Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose. RP
2. Premises where there are marine facilities. RP

(E) Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made of sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist. RP

(F) Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established. RP

Notes:

AG - Air-Gap Separation

DC - Approved Double Check Valve Assembly

RP - Approved Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventive Device

(a) Does not include a single family residence that has a sewage lift pump.

(b) Air-gap separation shall be provided unless the alternative is acceptable to both the health agency and the City.

(c) The type of protection to be provided will be at the discretion of the health agency and the City.

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- (d) Class 4 fire system as defined in AWWA M14.
- (e) The type of protection to be provided will be at the discretion of the water purveyor and the City Fire Department.
- (f) Class 5 fire system as defined in AWWA M14.
- (g) Class 3 fire system as defined in AWWA M14.
- (h) Defined in AWWA M14.

TABLE 2
SPECIFIC AREAS WHERE BACKFLOW PROTECTION IS REQUIRED

The City has a responsibility to require an appropriate backflow prevention device on any service where a hazard can be demonstrated. However, certain types of operation shall have, as a standard practice, a backflow prevention device installed. They are:

1. Auxiliary Water Supply (unapproved) - DC, RP, AG
2. Breweries - DC
3. Buildings with house pump and/or water storage tank - DC, RP
4. Buildings with sewage ejectors - RP
5. Canneries - DC
6. Chemical Plants - RP
7. Cold Storage Plants - RP
8. Commercial and College-level Laboratories - DC, RP
9. Fire Systems with storage tanks - over 40' above ground level - DC
10. Hospitals, Mortuaries, Medical, Veterinary, and Dental Offices, Sanitariums - RP, DC
11. Industrial Laundries - RP
12. Manufacturing or Processing Plants using highly toxic materials in wet processes - RP or AG
13. Oil or Gas Production Facilities - AG, RP
14. Packing Houses -DC
15. Plating Plants -RP
16. Pulp and Paper Plants - RP
17. Reduction Plants - RP
18. Restricted, Classified, or Closed Facilities - RP
19. Sewage Pumping Facilities - RP if attended, otherwise AG

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20. Stormwater Pumping Facilities - RP
21. Tank trucks hauling water for non-potable use - AG
22. Waterfront Facilities - RP
23. Where use of a substance or process creates a potential for contamination of City water by a hazardous substances - RP
23. Where use of a substance or unapproved auxiliary water supply creates a potential for low level hazard or nuisance condition in City water - DC

NOTES:

- DC - Approved Double Check Valve Assembly
RP - Approved Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly
AG - Air Gap

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
PENDING ITEMS

1987

<u>Item</u>	<u>Responsible Department</u>	<u>Due to PWA</u>	<u>Meeting Date</u>	<u>Meeting Time</u>
Cross-Connection Policy	PW	4/29	5/12	1:00 P.M.
City underground storage tank removal program	GS	4/29	5/12	2:00 P.M.
Presentation by County Officials regarding underground storage tank program	County	4/29	5/12	2:00 P.M.
Various matters regarding Carl F. Hansen Regional Park and Golf Course	Park & CS	5/6	5/21	1:00 P.M.
Median Strip Master Plan	Park & CS	5/6	5/21	1:00 P.M.
Utility Underground District #1	PW	5/13	5/26	2:00 P.M.
Two Hour Time Limit Parking at Lot H Report Back	PW	5/20	6/2	1:00 P.M.
Presentation by SMUD Representatives: Re-start of Rancho Seco	PW	5/27	6/9	2:00 P.M.
Implementation of Zoning Ordinance Amendment Relating to Home Occupations Report Back	Planning	6/24	7/7	2:00 P.M.
Transportation Systems Management Technical Advisory Committee	PW			1:00 P.M.
Altrans Widening of Highway 50 and Inclusion of Soundwalls in the Plan - Report Back	PW			
Feasibility Report regarding Community-wide School Financing Plan	Manager			
Airports/Helipads/Helistops - Report Back	Planning			
Park Master Plan	Parks & CS			
Report back on developer participation for traffic signal at Pocket and Green	PW			

Transportation and Community
 Development Committee
 Pending Items - 1987

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Responsible Department</u>	<u>Due to PWA</u>	<u>Meeting Date</u>	<u>Meeting Time</u>
Report back re: Develop policy on planning for Traffic Signals in relationship to growth	PW			
Report back on possible State funding for traffic signal at 10th & Capital	PW			
Report back on traffic diverter program	Attorney			
Report back on all City owned property that lack frontage improvements	PW			
Report back on parking rate study and feasibility of increasing the minimum parking charge	PW			
Metro Airport Master Plan Update Interim Report #1	Planning			
Update on Vegetal Waste Processing Program	PW			
Report Back - Southern Pacific Railroad Settlement	Attorney			
Creation of a Design Review Process	Planning			
Sacramento Sphere of Influence	Mgr./Planning			
Frontage Improvements with Building Permits	PW			
* Regional Transit Governing Options	Mgr./Finance			
* Metropolitan Water Plan Activities Progress Report	PW			
North Natomas Work Program	Planning			
* Combined Budget and Finance and Transportation and Community Development Committee meeting				

Revised 5/12/87