Additions are underlined.
Deletions are ~~struck through.~~
Revision markers are noted in left or right margins as vertical lines.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NAPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTERS _____

WHEREAS,.[general description]

The Napa County Board of Supervisors, State of California, ordains as follows:

SECTION #. Chapter ____ (name of chapter) of the Napa County Code is amended to read in full as follows:

Division II – Sewage Systems

Chapter 13.16

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Sections:

13.16.130 Effective sidewall area.
13.16.140 Engineered (special engineered) sewage system.
13.16.150 Equal distribution.
13.16.160 Reserved.~~Expansion area.~~
13.16.165 Failure.
13.16.170 Field textural analysis.
13.16.180 Fixture unit.
13.16.190 Grease interceptor.
13.16.195 High strength wastewater.
13.16.200 Header pipe.
13.16.205 Hold and haul system.
13.16.210 Holding tank.
13.16.220 House sewer.
13.16.225 Impaired Water Body
13.16.230 Individual sewage dispero~~s~~al system.
13.16.240 Reserved.~~Industrial, agricultural and domestic liquid wastes.~~
13.16.250 Invert.
13.16.260 Leach~~ing~~ lines.
13.16.270 Lot.
13.16.280 Minor, limited or temporary use.
13.16.285 Napa County Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) Technical Standards.
13.16.290 Parcel.
13.16.300 Perched water table.
13.16.310 Reserved.~~Percolation test.~~
13.16.320 Plumbing fixture.
13.16.330 Potential bedroom.
13.16.340 Private sewer.
13.16.345 Private sewage dispero~~s~~al system.
13.16.350 Public sewer.
13.16.355 Public sewage disposal system.
13.16.356~~7~~ Qualified professional.
13.16.356 Replacement area.
13.16.358 Service provider.
13.16.360 Sewage.
13.16.370 Sewage entity.
13.16.380 Serial distribution.
13.16.390 Site evaluation.
13.16.400 Soil pipe.
13.16.410 Reserved.
13.16.420 Subdivision.
13.16.430 Supplemental Treatment. ~~Stabilized percolation rate.~~
13.16.440 Urbanizing area.
13.16.500 Violations.
13.16.510 Winery Process Wastewater

13.16.010 Scope of Division II provisions.

A. Chapters 13.16 through 13.586 are intended to regulate individual, private and public sewage systems with a maximum daily flow of less than five thousand gallons per day within the unincorporated portions of the county. Larger systems are regulated by the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

B. The definitions in Chapter 2 of the 2007 Edition of the California Plumbing Code (CPC) apply herein by reference where unchanged, and are referenced as e.g. "(CPC § 202.0)." If the CPC definition has been modified, it is indicated as e.g. "(CPC § 202.0, modified)."

C. Where non-substantive changes are made in this chapter to other referenced CPC provisions or where the only substantive changes in this chapter are modifications of this code to conform to the CPC, then the CPC section, table number, or appendix is noted at the end of the section. Where substantive modifications have been made from the CPC provision, then the CPC section, table number, or appendix is noted at the end of the section followed by the word "modified."

D. Nothing in this chapter is intended to supersede adopted Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan prohibitions or require modification of adopted Total Maximum Daily Loads.

E. Should the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board allow Napa County to enroll under their Winery General Order and be delegated as a third party service provider as related to the surface and subsurface disposal of winery process wastewater, the information contained in Chapters 13.16-13.58 including the Napa County Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) technical standards Parts 1-4 will be used as the basis for local oversight and permitting.

13.16.020 Abutting lot.

"Abutting lot" means a lot or parcel of land which wholly or in part lies on the other side of a common boundary with the parcel in question.

13.16.030 Administrative authority.

The term "administrative authority" means the county director ("director") of planning, building, and environmental services or the director's designees.

13.16.035 Alternative sewage treatment system.

"Alternative sewage treatment system" means a sewage dispersal system that uses an advanced method of effluent treatment and/or distribution and is designed by a licensed Civil Engineer or Environmental Health Specialist registered in the state of California. An alternative sewage treatment system is designed to mitigate soil and/or groundwater conditions that render a lot inappropriate for a conventional septic system, or to mitigate severely inadequate ~~expansion~~ replacement area for repair or replacement of an existing, improperly functioning onsite sewage dispersal system. An alternative sewage treatment system does not include a conventional system that only uses a pump to deliver effluent to a non-pressurized dispersal ~~field~~system complying with all surface and subsurface setback requirements.

13.16.040 Approved.

"Approved" means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification or standard stated or cited in this code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and authority of the administrative authority (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.050 Approved sewage dispersal system.

"Approved sewage dispersal system" means any sewage dispersal system, individual, private or public, which is accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification or standard stated or cited in Division II of this title, or in state law, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and authority of the administrative authority.

13.16.060 Building drain.

"Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning two feet (0.6m) outside the building wall (CPC § 202.0).

13.16.070 Building sewer.

"Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain and which receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposersal system or other point of disposal (CPC § 202.0).

13.16.080 Cleanout.

"Cleanout" means a fitting inserted in a pipe system, fitted with a removable plug, whereby access to the pipe is obtained for purposes of cleaning or unstopping.

13.16.085 Conventional sewage dispersal system.

"Conventional sewage dispersal system" means a sewage dispersal system that has adequate soil and site conditions to support a system that uses a septic tank and gravity to disperse effluent throughout the dispersal system ~~leach field~~, and in which no pretreatment device is utilized or requires design by a qualified professional. This term includes systems that use a pump to transport effluent received from the septic tank to an uphill dispersal system ~~field~~ where the effluent is then dispersed by gravity into an approved system ~~leach field~~ placed in an area with surface and subsurface features complying with the standards in this division.

13.16.090 Dispersal system.

"Dispersal system" means those works, and appurtenances thereto, including leach lines and other methods of effluent dispersal whether surface or subsurface which are designed to ~~collect, treat and~~ dispose of sewage ~~liquid wastes~~ generated ~~by humans, animals, or industrial processes~~ from dwellings, business, commercial, industrial establishments or agricultural pursuits.

13.16.100 — Reserved.~~Disposal system reserve area.~~

~~"Disposal system reserve area" means that area on a lot or parcel which is set aside for the installation of the disposal system, together with such area set aside for expansion of the system in the event of a failure or near failure of the original sewage system installation.~~

13.16.110 Distribution box.

"Distribution box" means a ~~watertight~~ structure which receives effluent from the septic tank and distributes it to two or more header pipes and leach lines. Minimum size of a distribution box shall be twelve inches inside diameter; box shall be constructed of Class A concrete; the minimum thickness of sides, bottom and cover shall be two inches; other materials may be approved by the administrative authority.

13.16.115 Division.

The term "division" shall mean this Division II entitled "Sewage Systems" of Title 13 of the Napa County Code, Chapters 13.16 through 13.5~~8~~6, inclusive.

13.16.116 Domestic wastewater.

"Domestic wastewater" means wastewater with a measured strength less than high strength wastewater and is the type of wastewater normally discharged from, or similar to that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and other household devices including but not limited to toilets, bathtubs, showers, laundry facilities, dishwashing facilities and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater may include wastewater from commercial buildings such as offices, retail stores and some restaurants, or from industrial facilities where the domestic wastewater is segregated from the industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater may include incidental recreational vehicle holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of recreational vehicle holding tank wastewater such as a recreational vehicle dump stations. Domestic wastewater does not include wastewater from industrial processes.

13.16.120 Reserved.~~Drainfield.~~

~~"Drainfield" means that area wherein percolation and transpiration of sewage takes place which includes the leaching lines.~~

13.16.130 Effective sidewall area.

"Effective sidewall area" means that portion of the sidewalls of a leaching trench extending upward from the bottom to a point six inches above the invert of the perforated pipe installed in the leaching trench.

13.16.140 Engineered (special engineered) sewage system.

See "alternative sewage treatment system."

13.16.150 Equal distribution.

"Equal distribution" means a means of sewage effluent dispe~~r~~osal which may be used on level or near level ground which channels all flow into leaching trenches which are connected in such a manner that all trenches receive an equivalent volume of water.

13.16.160 Reserved.~~Expansion area.~~

~~"Expansion area" means the area which is held in reserve and to be kept unencumbered in order to provide a place for additional leaching lines or plant capacity in the event of need.~~

13.16.165 Failure.

"Failure" means a condition of an on-site sewage system that threatens the public health by inadequately treating sewage or by creating a potential for direct or indirect contact between sewage and the public. Examples of failure include:

A. Sewage on the surface of the ground;

B. Sewage backing up into a structure caused by slow soil absorption of septic tank effluent;

C. Sewage exfiltrating~~leaking~~ from or groundwater infiltrating into a septic tank, recirculation tank, pump chamber, holding tank, or collection system;

D. Cesspools or seepage pits are not allowed and are considered a failure by definition and shall be replaced as soon as practicable~~where evidence of ground water or surface water quality degradation exists~~;

E. Inadequately treated effluent contaminating ground water or surface water;

F. All other malfunctions or failure of individual components not listed above;

G~~F~~. Noncompliance with operating permit conditions.

13.16.170 Field textural analysis.

"Field textural analysis" means an evaluation of backhoe excavation holes which have been dug by a~~n approved percolation tester~~ qualified professional and entails a structural, textural and visual evaluation of soil properties.

13.16.180 Fixture unit.

"Fixture unit" means a quantity in terms of which the load producing effects on the plumbing system of different kinds of plumbing fixtures are expressed on some arbitrarily chosen scale (CPC § 202.0).

13.16.190 Grease interceptor.

"Grease interceptor" means a watertight tank with a minimum capacity of seven hundred fifty gallon (2839 L), having at least two compartments, designed and installed so as to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oil, and grease (FOG) from the wastewater discharge (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.195 High strength wastewater.

"High strength wastewater" means wastewater having a thirty-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than three hundred milligrams per liter (mg/L) or total suspended solids (TSS) greater than three hundred thirty mg/L or fats, oil and grease concentration of greater than one hundred mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component.

13.16.200 Header pipe.

"Header pipe" means the solid line which receives effluent from the distribution box and conveys it to the dispero~~o~~sal area. Header pipes shall be no less than five feet, shall be constructed of materials approved for use in the building and shall be laid on natural soil.

13.16.205 Hold and haul system.

The term "hold and haul system" means a collection, storage and off-site disposal system for winery process wastewater~~non-sanitary sewage~~ that is an alternative to onsite treatment and disposal or connection to an approved public or private sewer where the holding tank or tanks are the primary means of wastewater management.

13.16.210 Holding tank.

The term "holding tank" means a watertight receptacle designed to receive and store sewage for offsite hauling to an approved disposal facility serving low flow (less than one hundred and fifty gallons per day), non-residential facilities where no onsite alternative is available.

13.16.220 House sewer.

For "house sewer" see "building sewer," Section 13.16.070 of this ~~c~~Chapter.

13.16.225 Impaired Water Body

Impaired Water Body means those surface water bodies or segments thereof that are identified on a list approved by the State Water Board and then approved by US EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. See definition section.

13.16.230 Individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system.

"Individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system" means a septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface ~~drainfield~~ dispersal system or such other facilities as may be permitted under this code which serves:

1. A single-family dwelling;
2. A two family dwelling (duplex); or
3. Commercial uses which do not exceed a sewage flow of one thousand five hundred gallons per day.

13.16.240 Reserved.~~Industrial, agricultural and domestic liquid wastes.~~

~~See "sewage," Section 13.16.360 of this chapter.~~

13.16.250 Invert.

"Invert" means the lowest inside portion of the cross-section of a pipe.

13.16.260 Leach~~ing~~ lines.

~~"Leaching lines" means those rock filled trenches designed to accept septic tank effluent, discharged from perforated pipes laid in the trenches.~~ "Leach lines" means those subsurface trenches designed to disperse effluent in the soil. Leach line trenches may consist of perforated pipe laid in rock or other approved manufactured chamber dispersal systems.

13.16.270 Lot.

"Lot" shall be as defined in Section 17.02.320 of this code.

13.16.280 Minor, limited or temporary use.

"Minor, limited or temporary use" means those uses which, as determined by the administrative authority, are of a lesser nature in extent or duration of use, and not intended for permanency.

13.16.285 Napa County Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) Technical Standards.

"Napa County Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) Technical Standards" is that technical document as amended from time to time, incorporated by reference herein that contains the siting, design and installation requirements for onsite sewage dispersal systems.

13.16.290 Parcel.

"Parcel" shall be as defined in Section 17.02.320 of this code.

13.16.300 Perched water table.

"Perched water table" means water, surface and/or subsurface, which accumulates on or in the upper strata of soil or subsoil due to an impervious layer beneath.

13.16.310 Reserved.~~Percolation test.~~

~~"Percolation test" means a means of determining the ability of soil to absorb liquid. Such tests are to be made only by persons approved by the administrative authority conducted in accordance with Section 13.28.030, and reviewed and approved by the administrative authority.~~

13.16.320 Plumbing fixture.

"Plumbing fixture" means approved-type installed receptacles, devices or appliances which are supplied with water or which receive liquid or liquid-borne wastes and discharge such wastes into the drainage system to which they may be directly or indirectly connected. Industrial or commercial tanks, vats and similar processing equipment are not plumbing fixtures, but may be connected to or discharged into approved traps or plumbing fixtures when and as otherwise provided for elsewhere herein (CPC § 202.0).

13.16.330 Potential bedroom.

"Potential bedroom" means any room with a floor area equal to or greater than seventy square feet, including lofts, sewing rooms, offices, game rooms, etc., that meets building codes for a sleeping room. A closet or lack thereof is not used in determining whether a room is a bedroom.

13.16.340 Private sewer.

"Private sewer" means a building sewer which receives the discharge from one or more building drains and conveys it to a public sewer, individual sewage dispero~~e~~sal system, private sewage dispero~~e~~sal system, or other point of disposal (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.345 Private sewage dispero~~o~~sal system.

"Private sewage dispero~~o~~sal system" means a septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface dispero~~o~~sal system~~field~~ or such other facilities as may be permitted under this code which serves any uses other than those served by an individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.350 Public sewer.

"Public sewer" means a common sewer directly owned, controlled, and/or maintained by a public entity including but not limited to a municipality or special district (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.355 Public sewage disposal system.

"Public sewage disposal system" means any publicly-owned, controlled and/or maintained system which collects, treats, and disposes by surface or subsurface means sewage collected from public or private sewers which is not disposed of in an individual or private sewage dispero~~o~~sal system.

13.16.35~~7~~6 Qualified professional.

The term "qualified professional" means a licensed Civil Engineer (including Engineer-in-Training under the direction of a licensed Civil Engineer), Geologist, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, or Soil Scientist. Civil Engineers, Registered Environmental Health Specialists and Geologists must show proof of registration or licensing in the state of California. Soil Scientists must show proof of registration in any state in the United States. Licensed C-36, C-42 or Type A contractors are considered qualified professionals only for the purpose of code compliant conventional sewage dispersal system plan preparation and submittal, for the installation of sewage dispersal systems and for preparing an inspection report on existing sewage systems.

13.16.357 Replacement area.

The term "replacement area" means that area which is held in reserve and kept unencumbered in order to provide a place for an additional dispersal system in the event of need. Replacement area shall be a minimum of one hundred percent the size of that required for the original system. If a dispersal system replacement area does not exist or is not designated on a parcel, prior to any new or additional development such replacement area shall be identified through a site evaluation.

13.16.358 Service provider.

The term "service provider" means a licensed Civil Engineer, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, or any person who is licensed as a "certified on-site wastewater system inspector" or other equivalent license by passing a state or nationally accredited onsite wastewater exam.

13.16.360 Sewage.

"Sewage" means domestic or winery process wastewater as defined herein and ~~means~~ includes any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter or chemicals in suspension or

solution~~, including industrial and agricultural as well as domestic liquid wastes~~ (CPC § 202.0, modified).

13.16.370 Sewage entity.

"Sewage entity" means a municipality, special district or private organization which deals in the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage.

13.16.380 Serial distribution.

"Serial distribution" means a means of sewage effluent dispero~~s~~sal which channels all flow into a series of leaching trenches, which are connected one after the other in such a manner that the first must fill before overflowing into the second, etc.

13.16.390 Site evaluation.

"Site evaluation" means a means of evaluating a parcel for its ability to provide an adequate sewage dispero~~s~~sal system. A site evaluation includes a field textural analysis of soil texture, structure, and related variables such as depth to water table, soil pores, root depth and soil type to determine the percolation range at the sidewall of the proposed trench. Site evaluations are to be made by persons certified by the administrative authority and in accordance with Section 13.28.020.

13.16.400 Soil pipe.

"Soil pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets, urinals or fixtures having similar functions, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer (CPC § 202.0).

13.16.410 Reserved.

13.16.420 Subdivision.

"Subdivision" shall be as defined in 17.02.530 of this code.

13.16.430 Supplemental Treatment. ~~Stabilized percolation rate.~~

"Supplemental Treatment" may also be referred to as "pretreatment" and means any OWTS or component of an OWTS except a septic tank or dosing tank that performs additional wastewater treatment so that the effluent meets a predetermined requirement prior to discharge to the dispersal system. Supplemental treatment may include disinfection. ~~"Stabilized percolation rate" means the percolation rate at the end of the percolation test which is shown to be consistent. For soil one inch per hour or greater, consistent shall mean readings within one-quarter of an inch per hour; for soil less than one inch per hour, consistent shall mean readings within one-eighth of an inch per hour.~~

13.16.440 Urbanizing area.

"Urbanizing area" means any area characteristic of, constituting or pertaining to a city, town or other municipality or densely populated area, together with outlying parts of the area adjacent to, on the outskirts of or surrounding the city, town or municipality or densely populated area, including the rural periphery or environs, which form an economic and socially related region, taking into consideration such factors as present and future population trends and patterns of

urban growth, location of transportation facilities and systems, geographical factors affecting the location of utility systems, and distribution of industrial, commercial, residential, governmental, institutional and related activities and services.

13.16.500 Violations.

It shall be unlawful and a public nuisance to construct, operate, or maintain any private sewer, individual sewage disperosal system, private sewage disperosal system, alternative ~~special design~~ sewage disperosal system, or appurtenances thereto in violation of any of the provisions of this division, or to construct or to fail to properly abandon when ordered any cesspool or seepage pit as defined in the California Plumbing Code. In addition to any other remedies provided in this division, such violations may be abated pursuant to Chapter 1.20 and shall be a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Section 1.20.150 of this code (CPC § 722.4, modified).

13.16.510 Winery Process Wastewater

Winery process wastewater is defined as the waste that is a byproduct of operations that produce wine. Winery process wastewater includes: Pomace (e.g., grape skins, stems, and seeds), lees, bottle and barrel rinse water, and equipment/floor wash water. Winery wastewater does not include waste produced by agricultural operations associated with the growing of wine grapes. Winery process wastewater shall only be disposed of after required pretreatment to meet the minimum parameters set forth in this document and the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. Winery process wastewater does not include industrial wastewater.

Chapter 13.20

CONNECTION TO APPROVED SYSTEM

Sections:

13.20.010 Connection required. ~~when.~~

Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed, and every parcel having drainage piping thereon shall have a connection to an approved sewage disperosal system (CPC § 713.1, modified).

13.20.020 All parts of system to be connected.

On every lot or parcel hereafter connected to a public sewer, all plumbing and drainage systems or parts thereof existing on the entire premises shall be connected with such public sewer.

Exception 1: Single-family dwellings and buildings or structures accessory thereto, existing and connected to an approved sewage dispero~~o~~sal system prior to the time of connecting the premises to public sewer may, when no hazard, nuisance, or unsanitary condition is evidenced and written permission has been obtained from the administrative authority, remain connected to such properly maintained sewage dispero~~o~~sal system when there is insufficient grade or fall to permit drainage to the sewer by gravity (CPC § 713.6, modified).

Exception 2: Hold and haul systems accepting non-domestic sewage within a public sewer boundary may be permitted provided such system complies with the requirements of this code and the public sewer agency provides a written waiver for such system to the administrative authority.

13.20.030 Individual system—Connection permitted when.

When no public or private sewer is available in any thoroughfare or right-of-way abutting such lot or parcel, drainage piping from any building or works shall be connected to an approved individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system or private sewage dispero~~o~~sal system (CPC § 713.2; modified).

13.20.040 Individual system—Waiver of connection—Conditions.

Where a lot or parcel is presently within the district of a sewage entity but not yet served by such entity, no permit shall be issued for the installation, alteration or repair of any individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system or part thereof unless the sewage entity waives the connection requirements (CPC § 713.5, modified).

13.20.050 Unavailability of public sewer—Conditions.

A public sewer shall be considered unavailable when:

A. Such sewer is located more than two hundred feet from the nearest building proposed on any lot or parcel; or

B. The lot or parcel is located outside the sphere of influence of the sewer entity; or

C. The connection will require the installation of a pump station which is not maintained by the sewer entity; or

D. The sewer is already over capacity (CPC § 713.4, modified).

13.20.060 Mandatory connection required ~~when~~.

A. If the administrative authority determines that public health is endangered, or potentially endangered, by the failure of a significant number of individual or private sewage dispero~~o~~sal systems located within the district of a sewage entity, or any part thereof, and a public sewer is available:

1. No new individual or private sewage dispero~~o~~sal systems may be installed in the district or part thereof; and

2. All individual or private sewage dispero~~o~~sal systems in the district or part thereof shall be abandoned within ninety days; and

3. All developed parcels in the district shall be connected to the public sewer within ninety days.

B. For purposes of this section, the "district of a sewage entity" includes but is not limited to the Edgerly Island Reclamation District.

13.20.070 Resubdivided parcel—Sewer connection limitations.

Within the limits prescribed by Section 13.20.040 of this ~~c~~Chapter, the rearrangement or subdivision into small parcels of a lot which abuts and is served by a public or private sewer, shall not be deemed cause to permit the construction of an individual sewage dispe~~ro~~sal system, and all plumbing or drainage systems on any such smaller parcel or parcels shall connect to the public or private sewer (CPC § 713.3).

13.20.075 Existing Systems.

Nothing contained in this division shall be deemed a requirement to alter, change, reconstruct, remove or demolish any drainage system or part thereof if such system or work was installed in accordance with any applicable law in effect at that time. However, if any sewage system or other work regulated by this division is in the judgment of the administrative authority a nuisance, or is dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary or a menace to life, health or property, then such plumbing or drainage system or part thereof or work regulated by this division shall be made to comply with the requirements of this division.

13.20.080 Requirements for existing sewage ~~disposal~~ systems as related to ~~and upgrades to sewage disposal systems as part of~~ new building construction.

~~A. Nothing contained in this division shall be deemed a requirement to alter, change, reconstruct, remove or demolish any drainage system or part thereof if such system or work was installed in accordance with any applicable law in effect at that time. However, if any drainage system or other work regulated by this division is in the judgment of the administrative authority a nuisance, or is dangerous, unsafe, unsanitary or a menace to life, health or property, then such plumbing or drainage system or part thereof or work regulated by this division shall be made to comply with the requirements of this division.~~

A~~B~~. Applicants proposing new residential or commercial construction activities on existing legal parcels shall comply with the following prior to building permit approval:

1. For new or altered structures that result in, ~~or may result in,~~ additional wastewater flows, including, but not limited to, the addition of a potential bedroom, increase in production, etc., the property owner must ~~comply with the requirements of this division.~~demonstrate that a properly sized code compliant sewage dispersal system and replacement area exist on the parcel. If code compliant sewage system and replacement areas do not exist, plans shall be submitted and a permit obtained for the installation of a new code compliant sewage system and designation of a replacement area. The improvements required shall be completed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the new or altered structure.

2. ~~R~~remodels, For additions, alterations or expansions of residences or accessory structures (including pools) that increase and/or alter the square footage but do not result in additional wastewater flows, the property owner is ~~are~~ required to have the existing sewage ~~disposal~~ system- inspected by a qualified professional ~~licensed sewage contractor~~ for certification that the existing system is in good working order. The property owner shall hire a qualified professional to ~~and must~~ demonstrate a~~n expansion~~ replacement area complying with the

requirements of this division is availableestablished if one does not already exist. An expansion replacement area can only be established by the performance of a site evaluation complying with the requirements in this division and approved by the administrative authority.

3. For additions or alterations to existing structures that exceed greater than fifty percent of the existing square footage with no increase in proposed wastewater flows, the property owner is required to have the existing sewage system inspected by a qualified professional to certify that the existing system is in good working order and to demonstrate that a two hundred percent replacement area complying with the requirements of this division is available. A replacement area can only be established by the performance of a site evaluation complying with the requirements in this division and approved by the administrative authority. Any deficiencies found during the inspection must be corrected prior to the issuance of a final and/or certificate of occupancy on the building project.

4. Minor construction projects that will not result in additional wastewater flows, or impact the primary or potential expansionreplacement sewage dispersal system areas, may have the inspection and/or expansion replacement area requirements waived at the discretion of the administrative authority.

CB. If it is impossible to maintain minimum distances between features on the same lot or parcel as required by Table 13.28.040, repairs may be made to systems where, in the opinion of the administrative authority, such repairs will not create a nuisance, or dangerous, unsafe or unsanitary conditions. In no event shall any repairs to a sewage disposal system, or part thereof, be allowed where the repaired system, or part thereof, is at a distance closer to a listed feature in Table 13.28.040 than currently exists on the same lot or parcel or adjoining lot or parcel. However, in no case shall the setback between wells and potential sources of sewage contamination be less than fifty feet.

D. Where the administrative authority has determined that the existing drainage system or part thereof, or work regulated by this division is a nuisance, or is dangerous, unsafe, or unsanitary, then the administrative authority shall notify the owner thereof. The owner shall be required to bring such system into compliance with this division within thirty days (CPC Appendix Chapter 1, § 101.5, modified).

13.20.090 Unlawful discharges, deposits and connections.

A. It is unlawful for any person to deposit, by any means whatsoever, any ashes, cinders, solids, rags, inflammable, poisonous or explosive liquids or gases, into any plumbing fixture, floor drain, interceptor, sump, receptacle or device which is connected to any drainage system, public sewer, private sewer, sewage dispersal system or septic tank (CPC § 714.1, modified).

B. No rain water, surface water or subsurface water shall be connected to or discharged into any public or private sewer or individual or private sewage dispersal system (CPC § 714.2, modified).

C. No septic tank (except for winery process wastewater hold and haul) or drainfield dispersal system shall be connected directly or indirectly to any public or private sewer (CPC § 714.3, modified).

D. Food waste from the food preparation and dishwashing areas of a commercial food facility shall be connected to an approved grease interceptor, sized according to Appendix H of the UPC, prior to connection to an individual or private sewage dispersal system. No commercial food waste grinder shall be connected to an individual or private sewage dispersal

system unless permission has first been obtained from the administrative authority (CPC § 714.4, modified).

Chapter 13.24

PERMIT AND FEES

Sections:

13.24.010 Permit requirements.

It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or institution to do any of the following without a permit issued by the administrative authority:

A. Install an individual sewage dispero~~s~~al system or part thereof;

B. Install a private sewer or private sewage dispero~~s~~al system or part thereof;

C. Operate a private sewage dispero~~s~~al system with above ground sewage effluent dispero~~s~~al;

D. Alter or expand an individual sewage dispero~~s~~al system or a private sewage dispero~~s~~al system or part thereof;

E. Repair or destroy a private sewer or an individual or private sewage dispero~~s~~al system or part thereof (CPC Appendix Chapter 1, § 103.1, modified).

13.24.020 Permit information requirements.

The administrative authority may require any or all of the following items of information before a permit is issued for a building sewer or a private or individual sewage dispero~~s~~al system, or at any time during the construction thereof:

A. A plot plan drawn to scale, completely dimensioned, showing direction and approximate slope of surface, location of all present or proposed retaining walls, drainage channels, water supply lines or wells, paved areas and structures on the plot, number of bedrooms or plumbing fixtures in each structure, and location of the building sewer and private or individual sewage dispero~~s~~al system with relation to lot lines and structures;

B. Details of construction necessary to assure compliance with the requirements of this division together with a full description of the complete installation, including quality, kind and grade of all materials, equipment, construction, workmanship and methods of assembly and installation;

C. A log of soil formations and groundwater level, as determined by test holes dug in close proximity to any proposed dispero~~s~~al system~~field~~, together with a statement of water absorption characteristics of the soil at the proposed site, as determined by an approved site evaluation~~percolation tests~~ (CPC Appendix Chapter 1, § 103.2, modified).

13.24.030 Permit—Application fee.

An application fee for a permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall be accompanied by that fee established by resolution of the board of supervisors.

13.24.040 Permit issuance conditions.

Permits for the installation, alteration, repair, expansion or destruction of any type of sewage dispero~~o~~sal system shall be approved and issued by the administrative authority only upon compliance with all applicable provisions of this division and other laws and regulations. Where applicable, if the associated project requires a building permit, such permit shall be obtained prior to issuance of the sewage dispero~~o~~sal system permit (CPC Appendix Chapter 1, § 103.3.1, modified).

13.24.050 Permit—Period of validity.

Permits for the installation, alteration, repair, or expansion of a sewage dispero~~o~~sal system shall be valid for two years from the date of issue. If there is an active building permit on file for which an extension has been granted, the applicant may request a one year extension of the sewage permit by making application and paying appropriate fees. An extension will only be granted if the terms of the permit comply with current code requirements. Operating permits shall be valid for one year from date of issue. A grace period of thirty days shall be granted for renewal of an annual operating permit (CPC Appendix Chapter 1 § 103.3.4, modified).

13.24.060 Inspection and repair.

All work shall be inspected by the administrative authority upon completion. Work rejected upon inspection by the administrative authority shall be remedied or removed and replaced by the applicant at the applicant's expense.

Chapter 13.28

SYSTEM LOCATION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Sections:

13.28.010 Investigation of soil characteristics.

The property owner ~~or developer~~ shall cause a site evaluation to be conducted which a~~s~~t a minimum will define the soil characteristics within the upper six feet, and shall include borings to encompass the ~~drainfield~~ dispersal system and ~~expansion~~ replacement areas.

13.28.020 Site evaluation requirements.

A. A site evaluation is a means of evaluating a parcel for its ability to provide an adequate sewage dispero~~o~~sal system. Site evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with the

requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. A qualified professional shall perform a field textural analysis of the soil texture, structure and related variables, such as depth to water table, soil pores, root depth, and soil type to determine the percolation range at the sidewall of the proposed trench. The administrative authority shall review and approve the site evaluation and assigned results.

B. Groundwater monitoring shall be conducted and/or a determination of the depth to groundwater shall be made as set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. ~~The level of high seasonal groundwater shall be a minimum of three feet below the bottom of the proposed drainfield trench and there must be a minimum of three feet of soil with acceptable percolative capacity below the proposed drainfield trenches.~~

C. Areas of known high groundwater as determined by the Administrative Authority shall use direct observation to determine groundwater levels.

~~B~~D. The site evaluation shall also include information particular to the area such as proximity to cuts, ditches, creeks, wells, steep slopes, ~~reserve~~ replacement area, etc., which might impact the area's ability to properly treat and dispose of liquid wastes.

~~C~~E. ~~Where the qualified professional cannot adequately determine a percolation range, the property owner shall cause a percolation test to be conducted.~~ Historic percolation tests that have previously been conducted on a parcel shall not be used in lieu of a site evaluation.

13.28.030 Reserved. ~~Percolation test requirements.~~

~~Percolation tests shall be performed by a qualified professional and approved by the administrative authority. When required by Section 13.28.020 or the administrative authority, or requested by the qualified professional, a percolation test shall include the following:~~

~~A. The level of the seasonal high groundwater table, temporary or perched, shall be a minimum of three feet below the bottom of the proposed drainfield trench. Soil with an acceptable percolative capacity shall extend a minimum of three feet below the bottom of the drainfield trenches. The administrative authority may require additional percolation tests at such level when there is evidence of a soil change.~~

~~B. All percolation test result forms shall state what depth of trench is planned for the drainfield in the area tested. Evidence that the soil three feet below the trench bottom has acceptable percolation capacity must be submitted with the soil test.~~

~~C. Percolation tests shall be made in a standard test hole six inches in diameter, the depth to be based on the depth of the proposed leaching trench. Each test will require a minimum of six test holes in the area of the drainfield. The soil, to be acceptable, must show a stabilized percolation rate of at least one inch per hour.~~

~~D. A minimum of one core hole at least six feet deep shall be dug, preferably by a backhoe or similar equipment, in the drainfield area. Depth of the core hole is dependent upon proposed depth of leaching trenches.~~

~~E. Each percolation test shall be made in accordance with The Procedure for Percolation Tests, as outlined in the Manual of Septic Tank Practices, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Publication No. 526, or the equivalent thereto and as modified by this division.~~

13.28.040 Clearance from other facilities.

A. Except as provided in Section 13.28.050 and Chapter 13.32, no building sewer, private or individual sewage dispersal system, or parts thereof, shall be located in any lot other than the lot which is the site of the building or structure served by such sewer or sewage dispersal system; nor shall any building sewer, private or individual sewage dispersal system or part thereof be located such as to have less than the minimum clearance distance indicated in Table 13.28.040 (CPC § 721.1, modified).

Table 13.28.040[1]

Feature[1]	**Tight line - sewer line, effluent line**	**Septic Tank, Dosing Tank, D-Box**	**Dispersal System, Replacement Dispersal System**
Wells, springs, abandoned wells, wells destroyed prior to February 2004	25 feet (50 feet if not of approved building sewer materials)	100 feet	100 feet
Public water supply well	25 feet	150 feet	150 feet
Bays, creeks, streams, rivers (watercourse is identified as a blue line[2] on the USGS map).	50 feet	50 feet	100 feet
Streams, creeks, unlined ditches, unlined canals, unlined culverts (watercourse is not identified on USGS map as a blue line)	10 feet	25 feet	25 feet
Impervious lined ditches, lined canals, lined culverts, or watertight culverts or conduits	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
Lake or Reservoir-high water mark- for drinking water source	50 feet	200 feet	200[7] feet
Lake or Reservoir - non drinking water source, or non engineered berms	50 feet	50 feet	100 feet
Lake or Reservoir - non drinking water source, engineered berms	10 feet	25 feet	50 feet
Property line	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet[8]

Structures and Foundations, including footings[3]	N/A	5 feet	10 feet
Cave- at higher elevation from sewage dispero~~e~~sal system	N/A	5 feet	10 feet
Cave - at equal or lower elevation from sewage dispero~~e~~sal system	N/A	100 feet	100 feet[4]
Swimming pool	5 feet	10 feet	25 feet
Areas subject to vehicular traffic - private or public road	See Chapter 18.112	See Chapter 18.112	See Chapter 18.112
Driveways or others areas subject to vehicular traffic not defined as a public or private road	0 feet if properly bedded	5 feet	5 feet
Cut or fill banks, cuts, or steep slopes	10 feet	10 feet	4 X height (50 foot maximum)
Easements[5] or rights of way	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
Water line - Public	Refer to CCR Title 22 Water Works Standards~~10 feet~~	Refer to CCR Title 22 Water Works Standards ~~10 feet~~	Refer to CCR Title 22 Water Works Standards ~~10 feet~~
Water line - Private	1 foot	5 feet	10 feet
Underground irrigation or drainage systems (water tight piping)	1 foot	5 feet	10 feet
Underground irrigation or drainage system (non water tight piping)[6]	25 feet	25 feet	25~~50~~ feet
Ground Mounted Solar Panels	N/A	5 feet	10 feet[9]
Floodway/Floodplain Considerations	Refer to Chapter 16.04 Napa County Code		

Notes

1. See Chapter 13.32~~subsection (C) of Section 13.20.080~~ for variances and repairs.
2. Blue line shall mean any type of blue line on a USGS map.
3. Including porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roof patios, carports, covered walkways, covered driveways, and similar structures and appurtenances.
4. This distance to be increased to four hundred feet if the sewage dispero~~e~~sal system does not comply with the standards in this code. This four hundred feet may be reduced to a lesser distance (but no less than one hundred feet) if after inspection and evaluation by a qualified professional, a lesser

distance is determined to be adequate for the purposes of protecting health and safety. Such distance shall be proposed by the qualified professional based on substantial evidence and is subject to approval by the administrative authority.

5. Unless easement is specifically for an onsite sewage dispero~~o~~sal system.
6. These distances can be reduced to ten feet if the underground irrigation or drainage system is located upslope of the sewage dispero~~o~~sal system.
7. This setback is increased to four hundred feet if the dispersal system is located less than twelve hundred feet from the public water system intake line.
8. This distance shall be increased to twenty five feet to accommodate the installation of monitoring wells required by Part III of the OWTS Technical Standards.
9. This distance may be reduced to four feet when installed over and between dispersal trenches and the design is stamped by a licensed civil engineer. Layout and design shall conform to those requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS technical standards.

B. The distance required by Table 13.28.040 may be (1) increased when a greater distance is required because of the existence of a special hazard or (2) decreased~~, except for water wells and springs, where the standard set forth in the table is impractical because of topological features and in all the circumstances no health hazard will be encountered~~ as per Chapter 13.32 for repairs and variances. The administrative authority shall have the responsibility for making determinations called for by this subsection.

13.28.050 - Use of abutting lots.

A. Nothing in this division shall be construed to prohibit the use of all or part of an abutting lot or lots to either:

1. Provide access through a sufficient legal easement to connect a building sewer to an available public or private sewer, when appropriate cause has first been established to the satisfaction of the administrative authority; or
2. Provide space through a sufficient legal easement for a building sewer or private or individual sewage dispero~~o~~sal system or part thereof.

B. "Legal easement," as used in this section, means easements and/or, where all parcels involved are in common ownership, contracts or agreements to convey easements upon severance of such ownership. Such easements and contracts shall be in a form approved by county counsel and shall be deemed effective for the purposes of this section only when recorded in the office of the Napa County Recorder (CPC § 721.2, modified).

Chapter 13.32

REPAIRS AND VARIANCES FOR ONSITE SEWAGE DISPERSAL SYSTEMS

Sections:

13.32.050 Variance for new or repair sewage systems to be installed within the setback of a public water supply well or public surface water intake point as listed in Table 13.28.040.

13.32.010 Purpose of Provisions.

A. Many sewage dispersal systems in Napa County were installed prior to any adoption of a local ordinance and/or no longer meet current minimum standards, and many exist with conditions which prohibit the permitting and installation of any sewage dispersal system that meets these minimum standards. The intent of this chapter is to provide a means for a variance and repair process as permitted by State law by which allows for the installation of sewage dispersal systems in such instances.

B. It is the intent of this chapter to provide rules and regulations for the permitting and installation of new or repair sewage dispersal systems which do not or cannot meet minimum standards listed in this code or the referenced Technical Standards due to existing site constraints.

13.32.020 Variances for sewage dispersal system repairs due to failure – Issuance conditions.

A. After the Repair Consultation and Installation permit has been paid, a site inspection with a qualified professional shall be required. The purpose of the site inspection is to locate the existing sewage dispersal system, identify the cause of failure, evaluate suitable locations for a repair, identify setbacks, and discuss the proposed repair.

B. The property shall be placed on emergency pump status if required to prevent surfacing of sewage and remain on pump status until the sewage dispersal system can be repaired. Documentation that the septic tanks are being pumped will be required.

C. A licensed sewage contractor or qualified professional shall submit repair plans for approval. All permits for repairs shall be issued in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Designs for repairs shall comply to the greatest extent practicable with all applicable design standards listed in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

2. Repairs shall comply to the greatest extent practicable with the setbacks listed in Table 13.28.040. Sewage dispersal system repairs which do not meet the minimum setback distances listed in Table 13.28.040 may be allowed subject to approval of the administrative authority, but in no case be located any closer to a well, spring or surface drainage than the existing sewage dispersal system. A property line setback may be reduced to five feet with certification by a California licensed land surveyor or authorized civil engineer and physical identification of property lines.

3. Floor plans shall be required in order to properly size the repair system. Plans may be hand drawn by the owner or contractor and are be subject to verification by the administrative authority.

4. Plan content and information shall generally comply with the requirements listed in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards Plan Submission Requirements section.

5. Existing septic tanks must be watertight, in good operating condition and no less than twelve hundred gallon capacity. All septic tank deficiencies shall be repaired. Wood or metal septic tanks shall be replaced with new approved septic tanks. New septic tanks will require risers and effluent filters.

6. Sizing and design of the repair sewage dispersal system shall be based upon existing bedroom count, site topography, existing setbacks, and soil data if available. A qualified professional (licensed Civil Engineer, Geologist, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, or Soil Scientist) will not be required to design the repair if all of the following can be satisfied:

a. The minimum amount of leach line to be installed shall be at least three hundred square feet of sidewall per bedroom (one hundred twenty gallons per day).

b. Trench depth shall be based on results of the soil test pit to be conducted prior to issuance of the repair permit. In areas where high seasonal groundwater is not a concern, a standard trench depth of up to thirty-six inches will be allowed without a soil test pit.

c. The infiltrative surface is not located within a restrictive layer. Use of a sump and pump will be allowed to elevate the infiltrative surface to meet this requirement.

d. In no case shall a repair be installed that will pose a greater threat to groundwater than the existing system.

e. On sloping sites with limited soil depths, interceptor drains may be required as determined by the qualified professional and administrative authority based on site and soil conditions found during the repair consultation.

D. Employment of a qualified professional (licensed Civil Engineer, Geologist, Registered Environmental Health Specialist or Soil Scientist) to design the repair sewage dispersal system shall be required in the following situations:

1. When the requirements listed in subsections (C)(6)(a-e) of Section 13.32.020 above cannot be met; or

2. When the repair is to serve a commercial use; or

3. The parcel has had two or more previous documented failures; or

4. The parcel has extremely limited area for a repair wherein established setbacks cannot be met, has limited or no future replacement area, steep topography, or other site conditions that in the opinion of the administrative authority warrant the involvement of a qualified professional; or

5. The proposed sewage dispersal system repair is located within six hundred feet of an impaired water body and does not meet the requirements for a fully code compliant sewage dispersal system.

E. All alternative sewage treatment system repairs including repairs with pre-treatment shall comply to the greatest extent practicable with the requirements in the Part III of the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

F. The property owner shall have notarized the "Acknowledgement of Installation of a Repair Sewage System." A copy shall be kept on file with the Department. This document states that the property owner acknowledges the fact that the sewage disposal system does not meet current code requirements, is a repair only and there is no guarantee as to the longevity of the system and that future building permits may not be approved unless a code compliant sewage system is installed.

G. Repairs to be installed within the public water supply well or public surface water intake point setbacks as listed in Table 13.28.040 shall be subject to the requirements of Section 13.32.050.

13.32.030 Variances for sewage dispersal systems as part of new construction.

A. The administrative authority may grant a variance for new construction as a result of a natural disaster (fire, flood ,earthquake, etc.). The new construction shall not result in an

increase of potential bedrooms compared to the original dwelling. The square footage of the replacement dwelling may be up to twenty five percent larger than the original dwelling but the footprint can only be increased if it can be shown that the required sewage dispersal system and designated replacement area fit on the property and meet all required setbacks. If this cannot be shown, the increase in square footage will have to be accomplished by a second floor. Issuance of variance is subject to the following conditions:

1. A licensed sewage contractor must pump the septic tank(s), inspect the entire sewage system, and submit an inspection report and an accurate plot plan of what exists.

2. If the inspection report reveals a malfunction or the system is found to be significantly undersized, the system shall be repaired according to the repair requirements set forth in Section 13.32.020.

3. If the existing system is an alternative sewage dispersal system and was subjected to obvious damage as identified in the inspection report, the entire system shall be evaluated by an engineer (preferably the original design engineer) and repaired as necessary. This will require plan review and approval by the administrative authority.

4. The property owner must sign and have notarized the "Acknowledgement Regarding Burned Dwelling Replacements". A copy of this must be kept on file with the Department. This document states that the property owner acknowledges the fact that the sewage disposal system, although expected to function satisfactorily, may not meet current code requirements.

B. The administrative authority may grant a setback variance on an existing legal vacant parcel to allow for the construction of one new single family dwelling when the parcel's size, shape, location or topography otherwise prohibit the installation of a fully code compliant sewage dispersal system. Each proposal shall be evaluated on a case by case basis and shall meet the following requirements:

1. An application for a "Substandard Legal Vacant Parcel Development Variance" shall be submitted to the administrative authority for review and approval. Development approvals by other agencies or departments shall be met as required.

2. The total number of bedrooms ultimately approved will be based on the design of the sewage dispersal system.

3. An alternative sewage treatment system shall be required. Plans shall be submitted for review and approval by the administrative authority.

13.32.040 Variances for individual components of a sewage dispersal system.

A. When the minimum setback distances listed in Table 13.28.040 for a sewer line cannot be met the administrative authority may grant a variance provided new construction has not caused the need for the variance. Sleeving of the sewer line or other mitigation measures will be required.

B. A property line setback may be reduced to five feet with certification by a California licensed land surveyor or authorized civil engineer and physical identification of property lines.

C. Other individual components which may require a variance caused by existing conditions and constraints may be approved on a case by case basis by the administrative authority.

13.32.050 Variance for new or repair sewage systems to be installed within the setback of a public water supply well or public surface water intake point as listed in Table 13.28.040.

This variance shall only apply to legal parcels which existed prior to [insert effective date here] and shall be subject to the following requirements:

A. An alternative sewage treatment system with supplemental treatment shall be required and shall be sited to meet the required setback to the maximum extent practicable. Supplemental treatment with disinfection may be required when deemed necessary by the administrative authority for protection of the water supply.

B. In no case shall a repair sewage system be installed any closer than the existing system to a public water supply well or public surface water intake point.

C. In no case shall a new sewage system that is a result of new construction be installed any closer than one hundred feet to a public water supply well or public surface water intake point.

~~Chapter 13.32~~

~~SUBDIVISION LOT STANDARDS~~

~~Sections:~~

~~13.32.010 - Proposed subdivision - Sewage system approval required when.~~

~~All proposed subdivisions of land which will receive individual sewage disposal systems must first receive the approval of the administrative authority in relation to such systems.~~

~~13.32.020 - Proposed subdivision - Soils analysis.~~

~~Before such proposed subdivision is approved, evidence may be required to be submitted to the administrative authority by the owner or his agent in the form of site evaluations, percolation tests, soil analysis, as well as depth to groundwater table and temporary and perched water tables, and grading plans, to prove that an individual sewage disposal system can be installed and operated on the proposed lot that will meet the full requirements of Division II of this title with respect to suitability, depth of soil and adequacy of area. Each parcel in the subdivision shall have a site plan approved by the administrative authority showing the areas to be utilized for sewage disposal systems.~~

~~13.32.030 - Proposed subdivision - Site evaluation/percolation testing.~~

~~A. Prior to the approval of any proposed subdivision, the administrative authority may require that a site evaluation or percolation tests be performed on each parcel. On proposed subdivisions of more than four parcels, the report required by Section 13.32.020 must be accomplished by a registered engineer.~~

~~B. On parcels of record on which site evaluations or percolation tests have not previously been made, or for which standards have not been established, such tests must be performed prior to the issuance of a permit to install an individual sewage disposal system.~~

~~(Ord. 1109 § 1 (part), 1996: prior code § 5457)~~

~~13.32.040 - Minimum parcel size - Slope density specifications.~~

A. Where a parcel is to utilize an individual sewage disposal system, the minimum parcel size shall be determined by the following table:

Table 13.32.040
Slope Density Table

Showing Relationship of Average Ground Slope of Parcel to the Required Minimum Area Unless Otherwise Specified

Average ground slope is calculated by the following formula:

$$S = \frac{.00229\ IL}{A}$$

Where:	I	=	interval of measured contours
	S	=	average ground slope of parcel in percent
	L	=	combined length of contours in feet (i.e., map measurement of contours in inches × scale)
	A	=	area of parcel in acres

Slope Category in Percent	Required Minimum Lot Area in Acres	Slope Category in Percent(s)	Required Minimum Lot Area in Acres
1 and under	1.00	26	1.52
2	1.00	27	1.61
3	1.00	28	1.69
4	1.00	29	1.77
5	1.00	30	1.86
6	1.00	31	1.94
7	1.00	32	2.03
8	1.00	33	2.12

9	1.00	34	2.19
10	1.00	35	2.27
11	1.00	36	2.36
12	1.00	37	2.45
13	1.00	38	2.55
14	1.00	39	2.66
15	1.00	40	2.78
16	1.00	41	2.91
17	1.00	42	3.05
18	1.00	43	3.20
19	1.00	44	3.38
20	1.00	45	3.57
21	1.00	46	3.79
22	1.00	47	4.03
23	1.26	48	4.31
24	1.34	49	4.63
25	1.48	50 and over	5.00

B. The administrative authority may permit construction of an individual sewage disposal system on a parcel containing less than one acre, providing the parcel contains at least one-half acre and all of the following conditions are met:

1. Water is available from a public entity;

2. The average slope of the parcel is not greater than twenty percent;

3. Suitable soil conditions are determined to exist by a satisfactory site evaluation or percolation test in an approved location, in conformance with Sections 13.28.020, 13.32.030 and 13.32.040 of this title;

4. The parcel contains a minimum of one quarter acre available for sewage disposal purposes, which area is unencumbered by any permanent improvements, and satisfying the clearance requirements of Section 13.28.040

5. There are no wells existing on the parcel, or any existing wells thereon are properly destroyed under permit as required by Section 13.12.480

6. The proposed system will not have a significant cumulative effect on surface water or groundwater quality in the vicinity;

7. The proposed system will not have a significant effect on the other sewage disposal systems in the area.

13.32.050 - Disposal system reserve area—Amount.

Unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority, the minimum size of the disposal system reserve area is one-quarter acre, for any lot. This area is to remain unencumbered by permanent improvements.

13.32.060 - Disposal system reserve area—Maximum slope.

Unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority, the slope of the disposal system reserve area in relation to such lot should be no greater than the average ground slope of the lot or parcel (see Table 13.32.040). A parcel smaller than one acre may be approved if the provisions of Section 13.32.100 apply.

13.32.070 - High water table—Remedial plans.

Subject to Section 13.32.080, on such parcels where a high water table or other condition which would prohibit the installation of an individual sewage disposal system is found to exist, a registered engineer shall submit plans for making such corrections as would remedy these conditions, including, if necessary, plans for a special design sewage disposal system.

13.32.080 - Marginal conditions for individual systems.

Where in the opinion of the administrative authority conditions for individual sewage disposal are marginal, connection to a public or private sewage disposal system may be required by the administrative authority.

13.32.090 - Urbanizing area—Private system restrictions.

The establishment of a private sewage disposal system will be permitted in an urbanizing area only if it is within the boundaries of the service area of an existing public sewage entity, and only if such public entity has agreed to assume responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the proposed private sewage system and to the ultimate annexation and incorporation of the proposed private sewage system into such public system.

13.32.100 - Urbanizing area—In-tract sewer required when.

A. If the administrative authority determines that the proposed subdivision is within an urbanizing area and that there is a reasonable probability that the subdivision will, within a period of five years, be within one thousand feet of a public or private sewage disposal system of sufficient capacity, then the administrative authority may require in-tract street sewers to be installed as part of the subdivision development and, if so, the administrative authority may approve parcel sizes of less than one acre if otherwise permitted by this code.

B. Sewer lines so required shall be installed to such elevations, grades and specifications as may be required by the appropriate sewage entity.

C. Assurance of satisfactory construction of in-tract sewers, as by bonding or other means satisfactory to the administrative authority, shall be a condition of approval of the final subdivision map.

13.32.110 - Urbanizing area—Sewer easement dedication conditions.

~~For every subdivision in an urbanizing area, when the administrative authority determines that a public or private sewage disposal system of adequate size and capacity is not, within a period of five years, likely to be within one thousand feet of such subdivision, and that conditions in the subdivision will be such that all parcels cannot be served by in-street sewers, the subdivider shall dedicate easements into the lots or along the property lines or in private streets, as necessary, so that all parcels may be ultimately served by sewer lines through such easements. Dedication shall be irrevocably offered by the subdivider to such public agency as may be directed by the administrative authority.~~

~~13.32.120 - Urbanizing area—Individual systems prohibited when.~~

~~The development of a subdivision using individual sewage disposal systems in an urbanizing area, after May 8, 1969, is prohibited where such subdivision could be included in and connected to an existing public sewer system with the installation of not more than one thousand five hundred feet of sewer line. The fact that the subdivision is outside the current legal boundaries of such public system shall not alter the application of this provision.~~

Chapter 13.36

SEWER LINE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Sections:

13.36.010 Specifications for materials, ~~and~~ methods, size and installation.

A. Sewer line materials, size and installation shall meet the requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. ~~The building sewer, beginning two feet (0.6m) from any building or structure, shall be of such materials as may be approved by the administrative authority under the approval procedures set forth in Chapter 3 of that edition of the California Plumbing Code adopted by this code (CPC § 715.1, modified).~~

B. Joining methods and materials shall be as prescribed in Sections 705.1.1 and 316.0 of the CPC (CPC § 715.2).

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, within the boundaries of the Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District and the Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District, any building sewer, beginning two feet outside any building or structure, shall be subject to the review and inspection of the Department of Public Works pursuant to the procedures and standards adopted in each district by the board of directors of that district. Each district may charge for such inspection services that fee established by resolution or ordinance of the board of directors of that district (CPC Appendix Chapter 1, § 103.5.1, modified).

13.36.020 Marking and identification requirements.

All pipe, ~~brick,~~ prefabricated septic tanks, prefabricated septic tank covers or other parts or appurtenances incidental to the installation of building sewers or individual or private sewage disperosal systems shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3 of that edition of the California Plumbing Code adopted by this code, and shall be marked and identified in a manner satisfactory to the administrative authority (CPC § 716.0).

13.36.030 Reserved.~~Minimum sewer sizes.~~

~~The minimum size of any building sewer or private sewer may be determined on the basis of the total number of fixture units drained by such sewer, in accordance with Table 7-8 of that edition of the California Plumbing Code adopted by this code (CPC § 717.0, modified).~~

13.36.040 **Reserved.**~~Grade for installation.~~

~~Building sewers shall be run in practical alignment and at a uniform slope of not less than one-fourth of an inch per foot (20.9mm per m) toward the point of disposal.~~

~~**Exception:** When approved by the administrative authority and where it is impractical due to the depth of the street sewer or to the structural features or to the arrangement of any building or structure to obtain a slope of one-fourth of an inch per foot (20.9mm per m), any such pipe or piping four inches (101.6mm) through six inches (152.4mm) may have a slope of not less than one-eighth of an inch per foot (10.5mm per m) and any such piping eight inches (203.2 mm) and larger may have a slope of not less than one-sixteenth of an inch per foot (5.3 mm per m) (CPC § 718.1).~~

13.36.050 **Reserved.**~~Piping location and depth.~~

~~Building sewers or drainage piping of clay or materials which are not approved for use within a building shall not be run or laid in the same trench as the water pipes unless both of the following requirements are met:~~

~~A. The bottom of the water pipe at all points shall be at least twelve inches (0.3m) above the top of the sewer or drain line.~~

~~B. The water pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench with a minimum clear horizontal distance of at least twelve inches (0.3m) from the sewer or drain line.~~

~~Water pipes crossing sewer or drainage piping constructed of clay or materials which are not approved for use within a building shall be laid a minimum of twelve inches (0.3m) above the sewer or drain pipe.~~

~~Note: for the purposes of this section, "within the building" shall mean within the fixed limits of the building foundation (CPC § 720.0).~~

13.36.060 **Reserved.**~~Support for sewer piping.~~

~~Building sewer piping shall be laid on a firm bed throughout its entire length, and any such piping laid in made or filled-in ground shall be laid on a bed of approved materials and shall be adequately supported to the satisfaction of the administrative authority (CPC § 718.2).~~

13.36.070 **Reserved.**~~Installation depth—Distance from structures.~~

~~A. No building sewer or other drainage piping or part thereof, which is constructed of materials other than those approved for use under or within a building, shall be installed under or within two feet (0.6m) of any building or structure, or part thereof, nor less than one foot (0.3m) below the surface of the ground. The provisions of this subsection include structures such as porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte-cocheres, roofed~~

~~patios, carports, walks, covered driveways, and similar structures or appurtenances (CPC § 718.3).~~

~~B. Cast iron or asbestos cement pipe of four inch diameter or less is to be installed in half-lengths only.~~

13.36.080 **Reserved.**~~Cleanout requirements.~~

~~A. Cleanouts shall be placed inside the building near the connection between the building drain and the building sewer or installed outside the building at the lower end of the building drain and extended to grade. Additional building sewer cleanouts shall be installed at intervals not to exceed one hundred feet (30.4m) in straight runs and for each aggregate horizontal change in direction exceeding one hundred thirty five degrees. All required building sewer cleanouts shall be extended to grade. When building sewers are located under buildings, the cleanout requirements of Section 707.0 of that edition of the California Plumbing Code adopted by this code shall apply (CPC § 719.1,719.3).~~

~~B. When a building sewer or branch thereof does not exceed ten feet (0.3m) in length and is a straight line projection from a building drain which is provided with a cleanout, no cleanout will be required at its point of connection to the building drain (CPC § 719.2).~~

~~C. Every change in alignment or grade in excess of twenty-two and one half degrees from the principal alignment of the building sewer shall be served by a cleanout, except that a cleanout shall not be required where only one forty-five degree change of direction or one forty-five degree offset is used.~~

~~D. Each cleanout shall be installed so that it opens to allow cleaning in the direction of flow of the soil or waste or at right angles thereto, and except in the case of wye branch at the end-of-line cleanouts, shall be installed vertically above the flow line of the pipe (CPC § 707.6, CPC § 719.4).~~

~~E. Cleanouts installed under concrete or asphalt paving shall be made accessible by yard boxes or extending flush with the paving with approved materials and shall be adequately protected (CPC § 719.5).~~

Chapter 13.40

~~TYPES OF~~ DISPER~~O~~SAL SYSTEMS

Sections:

13.40.010 Basis for determining type of dispersal system.

The type(s) of sewage dispersal system(s) shall be determined on the basis of use, location, soil porosity and groundwater level, and shall be designed to receive all sanitary sewage generated on the premises.

13.40.020 Types of Alternative sewage treatment systems allowed and annual permit requirementsted when.

A. Where private and public sewage dispersal systems are not available, a conventional sewage dispersal system shall be permitted when and where conditions are such that the requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards can be met. Plans for all conventional sewage dispersal systems with a design capacity of fifteen hundred gallons per day or greater shall be prepared by a qualified professional and submitted for approval as per Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. All conventional systems with a capacity of fifteen hundred gallons per day or greater will be required to have an annual operating permit and comply with monitoring and inspection requirements as set forth in Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

B. Where private and public sewage dispersal systems are not available and where conditions are such that the requirements for an individual conventional sewage dispersal system cannot be met,~~expected to function satisfactorily, as where the soil is heavy tight clay, hardpan, rock or other impervious formations,~~ an alternative sewage treatment system may be permitted. All alternative sewage treatment systems must comply with the requirements for plan submittal, installation and operating permits as ~~of department of planning, building and environmental services as~~ set forth in ~~that document entitled, "Design, Construction, and Installation of Alternative Sewage Treatment Systems.~~Napa County OWTS Technical Standards."

~~B. Proposed alternative sewage treatment systems shall be accompanied by complete design criteria based upon local conditions, and shall be subject to the approval of the administrative authority.~~

~~C. All alternative sewage treatment systems are required to be installed by a properly licensed contractor possessing a C-42, C-36, or General A Engineering license.~~

~~D~~C. All alternative sewage treatment systems approved after January 1, 2000 are required to have an annual operating permit issued by the administrative authority. In addition, all alternative sewage treatment systems approved after July 1, 2006 are required to have necessary inspection and maintenance services provided by an approved service provider.

D. Where no on-site dispersal is proposed, holding tanks and hold and haul systems shall be allowed provided the requirements of Chapters 13.52 and 13.54 can be met.

13.40.030 Systems for minor, temporary or limited uses.

Sewage dispersal systems for minor, limited or temporary uses shall be subject to the approval of the administrative authority. Onsite wastewater systems that do not comply with the requirements of this code, but have demonstrated adequate performance in the California or National Parks Systems, may be approved at government controlled parks, preserve areas, and other similar remote areas at the discretion of the administrative authority. A qualified professional must design such systems.

13.40.040 Replacement~~Additional expansion~~ area.

~~The administrative authority shall require that a~~All private and individual sewage disper~~o~~sal systems shall be ~~so~~ designed such that ~~additional expansion~~ replacement area of adequate size for repair of the sewage disper~~o~~sal system remains available and unencumbered. The amount of area to be designated, based on soil type and waste water flows, shall be determined by the administrative authority or design professional and shall be specifically defined ~~stated~~ in the permit, and shown on the as built drawing.

13.40.050 Parcel capacity-limitations related to ~~I~~insufficient area~~—Permit issuance limitations~~.

No parcel shall be improved beyond its capacity to properly provide for a code compliant sewage dispersal system. Where, in the opinion of the administrative authority, there is insufficient lot area or improper soil conditions for adequate sewage disper~~o~~sal for the building or land use proposed, no permit shall be issued until or unless engineering data, test reports and design satisfactory to the administrative authority have been submitted and approved.

13.40.060 - Bond for construction of private facilities.

Whenever application is made to permit construction of privately owned, controlled, and/or maintained sewage collection, treatment and/or disper~~o~~sal facilities, the administrative authority may require the posting of a surety bond to guarantee the construction of the proposed sewage facilities.

Chapter 13.44

SEPTIC TANKS

Sections:

13.44.010 Plan submittal - Contents.

Plans for all septic tank~~s~~ installations shall be submitted to the administrative authority for approval prior to installation. All septic tanks, sumps and grease interceptors shall meet the current International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) material and property standards for prefabricated septic tanks and must have an IAPMO approval listing.

13.44.020 Installation and c~~C~~apacity of tanks.

A. Design and installation requirements for septic tanks, sump tanks, dosing tanks and grease interceptors shall meet the requirements set forth in Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

B. The minimum liquid capacity of septic tanks shall be three times the daily flow from all connected fixtures for all systems but in no case less than twelve hundred gallons.~~conform to Table 13.44.020, as determined by the number of potential bedrooms in dwelling or apartment units, and determined by the number of fixture units in other properties.~~

~~**Table 13.44.020**~~
~~**Capacity of Septic Tanks**~~

~~Dwellings: Number of Bedrooms~~	~~Other Properties: Maximum Fixture Units Served~~	~~Liquid Capacity in Gallons~~
~~1 to 4~~	~~25~~	~~1,200~~
~~5 or 6~~	~~33~~	~~1,500~~
~~7 or 8~~	~~45~~	~~2,000~~
~~9 or 10~~	~~60~~	~~2,500~~

~~Note: Tank capacity shall be two hundred fifty gallons per bedroom in excess of the number listed. Septic tank capacity requirements in excess of two thousand five hundred gallons shall be calculated at a rate of thirty gallons for each additional fixture unit in excess of sixty fixture units.~~

13.44.030 Watertight ~~tests on septic~~ tanks.

All septic tanks, sump tanks, grease interceptors, inlet and outlet connections, risers and riser covers shall be completely watertight. The administrative authority may require a ~~twenty-four-hour~~ watertight test on any new septic tank~~s~~, sump tank~~s~~ or ~~and~~ grease interceptor~~s~~ or on any existing septic tank, sump tank or grease interceptor being repaired. These tests shall be conducted as part of the routine inspection on the septic tank and sumps, and shall establish that the entire tank is watertight. ~~and shall be coordinated with the administrative authority. At the end of the twenty-four-hour period, the administrative authority must verify no significant drop in the water level.~~ Watertight testing shall be performed as outlined in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

13.44.040 Septic Tank, Sump Tank and Grease Interceptor Risers ~~required when~~.

A. ~~The administrative authority may require w~~Watertight risers shall ~~to~~ be installed to a minimum of two inches above finished grade on septic tanks, sumps and grease interceptors. ~~that are installed in high ground water areas or areas where water infiltration into the tank may be a concern. For the purpose of this subsection watertight risers shall mean sealed to the topmost joint on the riser.~~

B. ~~When watertight risers are required, the~~ All risers shall be watertight and testing and certification ~~twenty-four-hour watertight test shall include the entire volume of the riser, and~~ shall be completed as per Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.~~Section 13.44.030~~

Chapter 13.48

~~DRAINFIELDS~~ DISPERSAL SYSTEMS

Sections:

13.48.010 Design Criteria for Dispersal Systems. ~~Sidewall area per potential bedroom.~~

Design, sizing and installation of all dispersal systems shall comply with the requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

~~A. The minimum effective sidewall area shall depend upon the stabilized percolation rate as set forth in the following Table 13.48.010~~

~~Table 13.48.010~~

~~Stabilized Percolation Rate~~	~~Total Square Feet of Effective Sidewall Area Per Potential Bedroom~~
~~over 12″/hr~~	~~special design required~~
~~6-12″/hr~~	~~300~~
~~3-6″/hr~~	~~450~~
~~1-3″/hr~~	~~600~~
~~under 1″/hr~~	~~special design required~~

~~B. The administrative authority reserves the right to establish minimum effective sidewall area requirements different than those of Table 13.48.010 when, in the opinion of the administrative authority, special flow conditions exist.~~

~~C. A minimum of three hundred square feet of effective sidewall area shall be provided for each system. The required sidewall area shall be based on the results of an approved site evaluation or percolation test performed by qualified persons certified by the administrative authority.~~

~~D. The required effective sidewall area for the drainfield shall be computed exclusive of any hardpan, rock, clay, glazed areas or other impervious formations.~~

13.48.020 Location and construction requirements.

A. Location, configuration, materials and effluent considerations shall comply with the requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards. ~~All disposal fields shall be constructed such as to meet the following requirements:~~

~~Minimum number of leaching lines .....2~~
~~Maximum length of each line .....100 feet~~
~~Minimum length of each line .....50 feet~~
~~Minimum width of trench .....18 inches~~
~~Minimum depth of trench .....30 inches~~
~~Minimum spacing between lines: Six feet or two times trench depth, whichever is greater~~
~~Minimum depth of earth cover over lines .....12 inches~~
~~Minimum filter material under perforated pipe .....12 inches~~
~~Minimum filter material over perforated pipe .....2 inches~~

~~B. Trench bottom and all perforated piping are to be level.~~

~~C. The administrative authority may alter the above specifications when satisfied that such alteration is necessary for the functioning of the proposed system, or will benefit the function of future systems.~~

13.48.030 Slope of ~~drainfield~~ dispersal systems - Soil stability.

A. ~~Drainfield~~ Dispersal system area slope shall be as specified in ~~Section 13.32.040~~ Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

B. The administrative authority ~~may~~ will require the statement of a civil engineer specializing in soils mechanics where the slope of the dispersal system area exceeds thirty percent or where stability of the soil may be affected by the excavation or the application of the sewage effluent thereto.

13.48.040 ~~Spacing between leach lines.~~ Ground Mounted Solar Arrays-Design Requirements.

A. Plans for ground mounted solar arrays proposed to be located over or within 10 feet of existing dispersal systems shall be submitted to the administrative authority and as required, to the County Building Department for review and approval.

B. Design, siting and installation of the solar arrays shall comply with the requirements set forth in the Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

~~The spacing of the leaching lines shall be a factor of the ground slope and the planned trench depth, as set forth in the following Table 13.48.040:~~

~~**Table 13.48.040**~~
~~**Relationship Between Slope, Trench Depth, Rock Depth to Trench Spacing**~~

~~Slope of Ground~~	~~Depth of Rock Below Perforated Pipe~~	~~Trench Depth~~	~~Trench Spacing~~
~~Level to 10%~~	~~12″~~	~~30″ 36″~~	~~Minimum of 6 feet~~
	~~24″~~	~~42″ 48″~~	~~or 2 times depth of~~

	36″	54″ — 60″	trench, whichever
	48″	66″ — 72″	is greater
10% to 20%	12″	30″ — 36″	10 ft. minimum
	24″	42″ — 48″	12 ft. minimum
	36″	54″ — 60″	14 ft. minimum
	48″	66″ — 72″	16 ft. minimum
20% to 30%	12″	30″ — 36″	Spacing in ratio
	24″	42″ — 48″	to the above with
	36″	54″ — 60″	extra distances
	48″	66″ — 72″	dependant on slope, contour, etc.
Over 30%	Special design required.		

13.48.050 Reserved.Leach line distribution techniques.

A. Serial Distribution. This method is used on sloping ground. The leach lines shall be serially connected in such a way that the first line fills completely before effluent is conveyed through a crossover to the next leach line(s). Such connection shall be made with solid pipe of the same diameter as the perforated pipe. The invert of the crossover in each trench shall be at an elevation at least two inches higher than the invert of the perforated pipe in that trench such that the trench is filled completely before crossing over to the next trench. The crossover pipe shall be placed on undisturbed earth on a minimum grade of one-quarter inch per foot. The installation may be subject to the prior approval of the administrative authority.

B. Equal Distribution. This method is used on level or near-level ground. The leach lines shall be connected in such a way that effluent is distributed uniformly to the entire system, and each trench receives an equal volume of water. Such connection shall be made with solid pipe of the same diameter as the perforated pipe. The crossover pipe shall be placed on undisturbed earth. All trenches and piping shall be installed according to the Equal Distribution Guidelines Handout. The installation may be subject to the prior approval of the administrative authority.

C. When approved by the administrative authority, a combination of the above may be used.

D. Each unit of trench shall be not less than fifty feet nor more than one hundred feet in length, and shall be separated from the following or adjacent trench unit by a length of undisturbed soil equivalent to twice the total depth of trench. All trenches shall be excavated

~~with a tool which does not pack the side walls, and excavation shall not be accomplished when the soil is wet. All of the effective sidewall area shall be thoroughly scarified and the trench bottom cleaned after scarifying and before placing the rock.~~

13.48.060 Reserved.~~Perforated pipe—Support and filter bed.~~

~~A. Perforated pipe shall be supported by grade stakes or equivalent on at least five-foot centers.~~

~~B. Crushed stone, gravel, or similar filter materials acceptable to the administrative authority and having adequate voids, varying in size from three-quarters to one and one-half inches in size, shall be placed in the trench to the depth and grade required in this section. Perforated piping shall be completely encased in filter material. Untreated building paper, filter fabric, or similar material shall then be placed over the filter bed to prevent closure of voids with earth backfill.~~

~~C. The connecting pipe between a septic tank and a leaching line, or between leaching lines, shall be laid with approved watertight joints on natural ground.~~

~~D. Depths of gravel under the perforated pipe in the leaching trench may be not less than twelve nor more than forty-eight inches, as determined by the administrative authority.~~

Chapter 13.52

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER HOLDING TANKS ~~AND HOLD AND HAUL SYSTEMS~~

Sections:

13.52.010 Purpose of provisions.

Section 13.20.010 of this title states that all new development requiring sewage disposal must connect to an approved sewage disposal facility. ~~However, t~~The administrative authority recognizes however that in certain instances this is not possible or that other wastewater alternatives are more cost effective and practical for managing ~~certain types of non-sanitary~~

wastewater. It is the intent of this chapter to provide rules and regulations for the installation and maintenance of a domestic sewage holding tank which will serve proposed low-impact industrial/commercial facilities that have no other alternative. ~~and for non-sanitary wastewater hold and haul systems where hold and haul is most practical.~~

13.52.020 Domestic wastewater ~~H~~holding tank installation permit - Issuance conditions.

Installation permits may be issued at the discretion of the administrative authority for holding tanks on sites that meet all of the following conditions:

A. The site is not suitable for installation of an approved individual sewage disper~~o~~sal system, as defined in Section 13.16.050;

B. No private sewage disposal system, public sewer, or public sewage disposal system is available or expected to be available within a reasonable time, as determined by the administrative authority;

C. The holding tank is intended to serve domestic waste generated from ~~a~~ small industrial or commercial buildings. Holding tanks shall not be permitted for residential uses;

D. ~~Unless otherwise allowed by the department, t~~The projected sewage flow is not more than one hundred and fifty gallons per day for the entire project;

~~E. The proposed holding tank meets the same setback requirements as septic tanks as indicated in Section 13.28.040; and~~

~~F. The proposed holding tank shall have adequate soil cover, as determined by the administrative authority.~~

13.52.025 Reserved.~~Hold and haul system installation permit—Issuance conditions.~~

~~Installation of a hold and haul system may be permitted at the discretion of the administrative authority on sites that meet all of the following conditions:~~

~~A. If the proposed development of the site requires a use permit, a hold and haul system has been determined to be an accepted wastewater option as a condition of approval;~~

~~B. Hold and haul systems shall only accept non-sanitary, high strength wastewater;~~

~~C. Hold and haul systems must be designed by a qualified professional;~~

~~D. The proposed hold and haul tank(s) must meet the same setback requirements for septic tanks as set forth in Section 13.28.040, regardless of whether the tank or tanks are installed below or above grade; and~~

~~E. All hold and haul systems must have an approved reserve system, which can either be an onsite system regulated by the administrative authority or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or available connection to the public sewer. For reserve systems regulated by the RWQCB or to be connected to public sewer, written approval shall be provided that the reserve system is available and approved for use by the regulatory agency having jurisdiction.~~

13.52.030 Domestic wastewater ~~H~~holding tank design and construction requirements.

A. Plans and specifications for the proposed holding tank shall be submitted to the administrative authority for review and approval prior to issuance of an installation permit.

B. All proposed holding tank systems shall make maximum use of flow-reduction devices such as low-flow toilets, spring-operated faucets, flow restrictors, etc.

C. Each holding tank shall have a minimum liquid capacity of one thousand five hundred gallons, unless otherwise approved by the administrative authority.

D. Each tank shall:

1. Comply with the standards for septic tanks approved in the county;

2. Be located and designed to facilitate removal of contents by pumping;

3. Be equipped with both an audible and visual alarm, placed in a location acceptable to the administrative authority, to indicate when the tank is seventy-five percent full. Only the audible alarm may be user-cancelable;

4. Have no overflow vent at an elevation lower than the overflow level of the lowest fixture served;

5. Be designed for antibouyancy if the site evaluation/percolation test or other observations indicate seasonally high ground water may float the tank when empty;~~.~~

6. Meet the same setback requirements as septic tanks as indicated in Section 13.28.040; and

7. Have adequate soil cover.

13.52.035 Reserved.~~Hold and haul system design and construction requirements.~~

~~A. All hold and haul systems shall be designed to prevent odors. Odor control (aeration, etc.) may be required to meet this requirement.~~

~~B. Hold and haul system tanks (tanks) shall have a high water alarm. The high water alarm shall be located at seventy-five percent of the volume of the tanks. High water alarms shall be an audible/visual alarm located within twenty-five feet of a regularly occupied building or other visible location approved by the administrative authority.~~

~~C. The tank shall be of a minimum size to store seven days of peak wastewater flow.~~

~~D. All tanks shall be tested for water-tightness prior to use.~~

~~E. A method for measuring the amount of wastewater generated shall be provided. This will be used to assure that all wastewater generated is pumped by the septage hauler.~~

~~F. Tank installations may be above-grade or below-grade complying with the following requirements:~~

~~1. Above Grade Installations:~~

~~a. All above ground tanks shall be approved for storage of process wastewater by an independent testing organization (NSF, EPA, etc.).~~

~~b. Inlet piping into the tank shall be air gapped, have a check valve, or installed to gravity flow into the holding tank.~~

~~c. The outlet of the tank shall be a pipe with a connection port for pumping or an access opening into the top of the tank in a location accessible for pumping. The outlet port, if installed, shall have a shut off valve and the valve shall be equipped with a lock. For tanks that have outlet piping at or near the bottom of the tank, the secondary containment requirements of subsection F(1)(d) shall apply.~~

~~d. When required, above ground tanks shall have a secondary containment complying with the following:~~

~~i. Containment Volume:~~

~~(A) Secondary containment for a single container tank must be one hundred ten percent of the primary container.~~

~~(B) Secondary containment for multiple system tanks shall be one hundred fifty percent of the largest tank's volume.~~

~~(C) All secondary containment systems open to rainfall must be able to hold four and one-half inches of rainfall in addition to the required secondary containment volume.~~

~~ii. Containment Construction: Secondary containment must be constructed using materials capable of containing a spill or leak for at least as long as the period between monitoring inspections. Constructed secondary containment systems (e.g., poured pads with berms), must be tested to insure that they are leak tight. Approved coatings must be applied to secondary containment surfaces when spills or leaks would damage or penetrate the uncoated secondary containment system.~~

~~iii. Containment Drainage: Uncontrolled drainage from a secondary containment system is not allowed. Only accumulated rainwater may be released from a secondary containment system after it has been determined to be uncontaminated. Secondary containment systems may be covered to prevent rainfall from entering. The drainage system must be kept closed or pumps turned off unless the drainage process is monitored.~~

~~2. Below grade installations shall comply with the standards for septic tanks set forth in Chapter 13.44 of the Napa County Code.~~

~~G. Pumping records for all hold and haul systems shall be kept for a period of three years and available for inspection by the administrative authority.~~

13.52.040 Holding tank use limitations - Connection conditions.

A. No building may be served by more than one holding tank unless expressly approved by the administrative authority.

B. No holding tank may be installed or used for purposes of holding sewage unless an operating permit has been first obtained pursuant to this chapter.

C. No hazardous waste, as defined in the Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Section 25117, shall be deposited in the holding tank.

D. In the event that the administrative authority determines that a public sewer or public or private sewage disperosal system is available (as defined in Section 13.20.050) for connection to any property for which a holding tank permit has been issued, the administrative authority shall require the holder of the permit to connect to such public sewer or public or private sewage disposal system upon sixty days' written notice. Any holding tank permit previously issued pursuant to this chapter shall automatically terminate on the sixtieth day following such written notice, and the permit holder shall connect to such system as directed by the administrative authority, and cease the use of and destroy the holding tank as directed by the administrative authority.

E. A holding tank operating permit may be suspended or revoked by the administrative authority for a violation of the conditions of approval. Any facility for which the operating permit has been suspended shall close and remain closed until the operating permit has been reinstated. Any facility for which the operating permit has been revoked shall remain closed until a new operating permit has been issued.

13.52.045 Reserved.~~Hold and haul system use limitations - Connection conditions~~.

~~A. No hold and haul system may be installed or used for purposes of holding sewage unless a permit has been first obtained pursuant to this chapter.~~

~~B. No hazardous waste, as defined in the Health and Safety Code Section 25117, as may be amended, shall be deposited in the hold and haul system.~~

~~C. In the event that it is determined that a hold and haul system can no longer operate, the administrative authority shall provide written notice that the reserve system must be utilized and all connections made to said reserve system within sixty days. Any hold and haul operating permit previously issued pursuant to this chapter shall automatically terminate on the sixtieth day following such written notice, and the permit holder shall connect to such reserve system as directed, and cease the use of and destroy the hold and haul system tanks or modify the tank system to use with the reserve system.~~

~~D. A hold and haul operating permit may be suspended or revoked by the administrative authority for a violation of the conditions of approval. Any facility for which the operating permit has been suspended shall close and remain closed until the operating permit has been reinstated. Any facility for which the operating permit has been revoked shall remain closed until a new hold and haul operating permit has been issued.~~

13.52.050 Operating permit and annual inspection.

A valid nontransferable annual operating permit is required for the operator of each facility with a domestic wastewater holding tank ~~or hold and haul~~ system installed under this ~~c~~Chapter, and each tank or system shall be inspected annually.

13.52.060 Contracts for disposal.

A. Prior to the issuance of an operating permit for a domestic wastewater holding tank ~~or hold and haul~~ system, the operator shall provide to the administrative authority a copy of a hauling contract from an approved and licensed wastewater hauler which includes the following:

1. That the tank will be pumped at regular intervals or as needed and that the contents shall be disposed of in a manner and at a facility approved by the administrative authority;

2. A provision that, should the contract expire or be canceled, that both the permit holder and the disposal service provider shall each be obligated to notify the administrative authority that such contract is no longer in force.

B. A record of pumping dates and amounts pumped shall be maintained by both the permit holder and the disposal service provider, and be submitted to the administrative authority.

13.52.070 Appeal procedures.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, a denial of an application for a permit pursuant to this chapter may be appealed according to the procedures set forth in Chapter 2.88 of this code, and for such appeals, the term "approving authority" as used in Chapter 2.88 shall include the administrative authority and the term "permit" shall include a permit as defined in this chapter. Provided however, that the requirements of subsection (B) of Section 2.88.050 shall not be applicable to the appeal.

Chapter 13.54

WINERY PROCESS WASTEWATER HOLD AND HAUL SYSTEMS

Sections:

13.54.010 Purpose of provisions.

Section 13.20.010 of this title states that all new development requiring sewage disposal must connect to an approved sewage disposal facility. The administrative authority recognizes however that in certain instances this is not possible or that other wastewater alternatives are more cost effective for managing high strength wastewater. It is the intent of this chapter to provide rules and regulations for the installation and maintenance of a hold and haul system to serve facilities that generate high strength wastewater.

13.54.020 Hold and haul system installation permit - Issuance conditions.

Installation of a hold and haul system may be permitted at the discretion of the administrative authority on sites that meet all of the following conditions:

A. The property is either zoned in such a way that allows the use of a hold and haul system or a use permit has been approved that allows hold and haul as the chosen wastewater management option;

B. The hold and haul system shall only accept winery process wastewater;

C. An approved replacement system shall be identified which is either an onsite system regulated by the administrative authority or a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or connection to public sewer. For replacement systems to be regulated by a RWQCB, written approval shall be provided from a RWQCB verifying the proposed replacement system is approved for use. When connection to public sewer is proposed, a will serve letter shall be provided by the sewer agency having jurisdiction.

13.54.030 Hold and haul system design and construction requirements.

A. Hold and haul systems must be designed by a qualified professional.

B. Hold and haul tank(s) must meet the same setback requirements for septic tanks as set forth in Section 13.28.040, regardless of whether the tank or tanks are installed below or above grade.

C. All hold and haul systems shall be designed to prevent odors. Odor control (aeration, etc.) may be needed to meet this requirement.

D. Hold and haul system tanks (tanks) shall have a high water alarm. The high water alarm shall be located at seventy-five percent of the volume of the tanks. High water alarms shall be an audible/visual alarm located within twenty-five feet of a regularly occupied building or other visible location approved by the administrative authority.

E. The tank shall be of a minimum size to store seven days of peak wastewater flow.

F. All hold and haul tanks shall be tested for water-tightness prior to use.

G. A method for measuring the amount of wastewater generated shall be provided. This will be used to assure that all wastewater generated is pumped by the septage hauler.

H. Tank installations may be above grade or below grade complying with the following requirements:

1. Above Grade Installations:

a. All above ground tanks shall be approved for storage of process wastewater by an independent testing organization (NSF, EPA, etc.).

b. Inlet piping into the tank shall be air gapped, have a check valve, or installed to gravity flow into the holding tank.

c. The outlet of the tank shall be a pipe with a connection port for pumping or an access opening into the top of the tank in a location accessible for pumping. The outlet port, if installed, shall have a shut off valve and the valve shall be equipped with a lock. For tanks that have outlet piping at or near the bottom of the tank, the secondary containment requirements of subsection H(1)(d) of this section shall apply.

d. When required, above ground tanks shall have a secondary containment complying with the following:

i. Containment Volume:

(A) Secondary containment for a single container tank must be one hundred ten percent of the primary container.

(B) Secondary containment for multiple system tanks shall be one hundred fifty percent of the largest tank's volume.

(C) All secondary containment systems open to rainfall must be able to hold four and one-half inches of rainfall in addition to the required secondary containment volume.

ii. Containment Construction: Secondary containment must be constructed using materials capable of containing a spill or leak for at least as long as the period between monitoring inspections. Constructed secondary containment systems (e.g., poured pads with berms), must be tested to insure that they are leak tight. Approved coatings must be applied to secondary containment surfaces when spills or leaks would damage or penetrate the uncoated secondary containment system.

iii. Containment Drainage: Uncontrolled drainage from a secondary containment system is not allowed. Only accumulated rainwater may be released from a secondary containment system after it has been determined to be uncontaminated. Secondary containment systems may be covered to prevent rainfall from entering. The drainage system must be kept closed or pumps turned off unless the drainage process is monitored.

2. Below grade installations shall comply with the standards for septic tanks set forth in Chapter 13.44.

I. Pumping records for all hold and haul systems shall be kept for a period of three years and available for inspection by the administrative authority.

13.54.040 Hold and haul system use limitations - Connection conditions.

A. No hold and haul system may be installed or used for purposes of holding winery process wastewater unless a permit has been first obtained pursuant to this chapter.

B. No hazardous waste, as defined in the Health and Safety Code Section 25117, as may be amended, shall be deposited in the hold and haul system.

C. In the event that it is determined that a hold and haul system can no longer operate the administrative authority shall provide written notice that the replacement system must be utilized and all connections made to the replacement system within sixty days. Any hold and haul operating permit previously issued pursuant to this chapter shall automatically terminate on the sixtieth day following such written notice, and the permit holder shall connect to such replacement system as directed, and cease the use of and destroy the hold and haul system tanks or modify the tank system to use with the replacement system.

D. A hold and haul operating permit may be suspended or revoked by the administrative authority for a violation of the conditions of approval. Any facility for which the operating permit has been suspended shall close and remain closed until the operating permit has been reinstated. Any facility for which the operating permit has been revoked shall remain closed until a new hold and haul operating permit has been issued.

13.54.050 Operating permit and annual inspection.

A valid nontransferable annual operating permit is required for the operator of each facility with a hold and haul system installed under this chapter, and each tank or system shall be inspected annually.

13.54.060 Contracts for disposal.

A. Prior to the issuance of an operating permit for a hold and haul system, the operator shall provide to the administrative authority a copy of a hauling contract from an approved and licensed wastewater hauler which includes the following:

1. That the tank will be pumped at regular intervals or as needed and that the contents shall be disposed of in a manner and at a facility approved by the administrative authority;

2. A provision that, should the contract expire or be canceled, that both the permit holder and the disposal service provider shall each be obligated to notify the administrative authority that such contract is no longer in force.

B. A record of pumping dates and amounts pumped shall be maintained by both the permit holder and the disposal service provider, and be submitted to the administrative authority.

13.54.070 Appeal procedures.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, a denial of an application for a permit pursuant to this chapter may be appealed according to the procedures set forth in Chapter 2.88 of this code, and for such appeals, the term "approving authority" as used in Chapter 2.88 shall include the administrative authority and the term "permit" shall include a permit as defined in this chapter. Provided however, that the requirements of subsection (B) of Section 2.88.050 shall not be applicable to the appeal.

Chapter 13.56

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND ABANDONMENT

Sections:

13.56.010 Standards and procedures.

A. The administrative authority may establish minimum standards and procedures for maintenance and operation of all private and individual sewage dispersal systems.

B. Specific procedures and standards of maintenance and operation may be established at the time of issuance of a permit, or after installation of a system if necessary in the opinion of the administrative authority.

C. Procedures and standards shall relate to the systems and may vary as between systems.

13.56.020 Operation, maintenance and repair.

Every part of each private and individual sewage collection, treatment and dispero~~o~~sal system is to be maintained in good repair at all times and operated in such a manner as not to cause odors, pollution or contamination of adjacent lands or surface waters, or usable subsurface waters of the county nor create any other nuisance.

13.56.030 Abandoned building sewers.

Every abandoned building (house) sewer, or part thereof, shall be plugged or capped in an approved manner within five feet ~~(1.5m)~~ of the property line (CPC § 722.1).

13.56.040 Filling of other abandoned facilities.

A. Every cesspool~~, septic tank~~, and seepage pit shall be destroyed as soon as possible upon discovery. Every septic tank which has been abandoned or has been discontinued otherwise from further use or to which no waste or soil pipe from a plumbing fixture is connected shall have the sewage removed therefrom and be completely filled with earth, sand, gravel, concrete or other approved material (CPC § 722.2).

B. Where sewage dispero~~o~~sal facilities are abandoned consequent to connecting any premises with the public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities as required by the administrative authority within thirty days from the time of connecting to the public sewer (CPC § 722.5).

C. The top cover or arch over the cesspool, septic tank or seepage pit shall be removed before filling and the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until inspection has been called and the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground (CPC § 722.3).

D. For purposes of this section, "cesspool" and "seepage pit" shall be defined as in Section 202.0 of the 1995 Edition of the California Plumbing Code contained in Title 24, Part 5 of the California Code of Regulations.

Chapter 13.58

SUBDIVISION LOT STANDARDS

Sections:

13.58.010 Proposed subdivision—Sewage system approval required.

All proposed subdivisions of land which will receive individual sewage dispersal systems must first receive the approval of the administrative authority in relation to such systems.

13.58.020 Proposed subdivision - Soils analysis.

Before such proposed subdivision is approved, evidence may be required to be submitted to the administrative authority by the owner or his agent in the form of a site evaluation and soil analysis, as well as depth to groundwater table and temporary and perched water tables, and grading plans, to prove that an individual sewage dispersal system can be installed and operated on the proposed lot that will meet the full requirements of Division II of this title with respect to suitability, depth of soil and adequacy of area. Each parcel in the subdivision shall have a site plan approved by the administrative authority showing the areas to be utilized for sewage dispersal systems.

13.58.030 Proposed subdivision - Site evaluation.

A. Prior to the approval of any proposed subdivision, the administrative authority may require that a site evaluation be performed on each parcel. On proposed subdivisions of more than four parcels, the evidence required by Section 13.58.020 must be gathered and submitted by a registered engineer.

B. On parcels of record on which site evaluations tests have not previously been made, or for which standards have not been established, such tests must be performed prior to the issuance of a permit to install an individual sewage dispersal system.

13.58.040 Minimum parcel size - Slope density specifications.

A. Where a parcel is to utilize an individual sewage dispersal system, the minimum parcel size shall be determined by the following table:

Table 13.58.040
Slope Density Table
Showing Relationship of Average Ground Slope of Parcel to the Required Minimum Area Unless Otherwise Specified
Average ground slope is calculated by the following formula:

$$S = \frac{.00229\ IL}{A}$$

Where:	I	=	interval of measured contours
	S	=	average ground slope of parcel in percent

	L	=	combined length of contours in feet (i.e., map measurement of contours in inches × scale)
	A	=	area of parcel in acres

Slope Category in Percent	Required Minimum Lot Area in Acres	Slope Category in Percent(s)	Required Minimum Lot Area in Acres
1 and under	1.00	26	1.52
2	1.00	27	1.61
3	1.00	28	1.69
4	1.00	29	1.77
5	1.00	30	1.86
6	1.00	31	1.94
7	1.00	32	2.03
8	1.00	33	2.12
9	1.00	34	2.19
10	1.00	35	2.27
11	1.00	36	2.36
12	1.00	37	2.45
13	1.00	38	2.55
14	1.00	39	2.66
15	1.00	40	2.78
16	1.00	41	2.91

17	1.00	42	3.05
18	1.00	43	3.20
19	1.00	44	3.38
20	1.00	45	3.57
21	1.00	46	3.79
22	1.00	47	4.03
23	1.26	48	4.31
24	1.34	49	4.63
25	1.48	50 and over	5.00

B. The administrative authority may permit the creation of a parcel and the installation of an individual sewage dispersal system on a parcel containing less than one acre, providing the parcel contains at least one-half acre and all of the following conditions are met:

1. Water is available from a public entity;

2. The average slope of the parcel is not greater than twenty percent;

3. Suitable soil conditions are determined to exist by a satisfactory site evaluation in an approved location, in conformance with Sections 13.28.020 and 13.58.040;

4. The parcel contains a minimum of one quarter acre available for sewage dispersal purposes, which area is unencumbered by any permanent improvements, and satisfying the clearance requirements of Section 13.28.040;

5. There are no wells existing on the parcel, or any existing wells thereon are properly destroyed under permit as required by Section 13.12.480 ;

6. The proposed system will not have a significant cumulative effect on surface water or groundwater quality in the vicinity;

7. The proposed system will not have a significant effect on the other sewage dispersal systems in the area.

13.58.050 Dispersal system replacement area.

Unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority, the minimum size of the dispersal system replacement area for the purposes of this section is one-quarter acre for any lot. This area is to remain unencumbered by permanent improvements. Actual dispersal system replacement area required upon development shall be determined as outlined in Napa County OWTS Technical Standards.

13.58.060 Dispersal system replacement area - Maximum slope.

Unless otherwise specified by the administrative authority, the slope of the dispersal system replacement area in relation to such lot should be no greater than the average ground

slope of the lot or parcel (see Table 13.58.040). A parcel smaller than one acre may be approved if the provisions of Section 13.58.100 apply.

13.58.070 High water table - Remedial plans.

Subject to Section 13.58.080, on such parcels where a high water table or other condition which would prohibit the installation of an individual sewage dispersal system is found to exist, a registered engineer shall submit plans for making such corrections as would remedy these conditions, including, if necessary, plans for an alternative sewage treatment system.

13.58.080 Marginal conditions for individual systems.

Where in the opinion of the administrative authority conditions for individual sewage dispersal are marginal, connection to a public or private sewage dispersal system may be required by the administrative authority.

13.58.090 Urbanizing area - Private system restrictions.

The establishment of a private sewage dispersal system will be permitted in an urbanizing area only if it is within the boundaries of the service area of an existing public sewage entity, and only if such public entity has agreed to assume responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the proposed private sewage system and to the ultimate annexation and incorporation of the proposed private sewage system into such public system.

13.58.100 Urbanizing area - In-tract sewer.

A. If the administrative authority determines that the proposed subdivision is within an urbanizing area and that there is a reasonable probability that the subdivision will, within a period of five years, be within one thousand feet of a public or private sewage dispersal system of sufficient capacity, then the administrative authority may require in-tract street sewers to be installed as part of the subdivision development and, if so, the administrative authority may approve parcel sizes of less than one acre if otherwise permitted by this code.

B. Sewer lines so required shall be installed to such elevations, grades and specifications as may be required by the appropriate sewage entity.

C. Assurance of satisfactory construction of in-tract sewers, as by bonding or other means satisfactory to the administrative authority, shall be a condition of approval of the final subdivision map.

13.58.110 Urbanizing area - Sewer easement dedication conditions.

For every subdivision in an urbanizing area, when the administrative authority determines that a public or private sewage dispersal system of adequate size and capacity is not, within a period of five years, likely to be within one thousand feet of such subdivision, and that conditions in the subdivision will be such that all parcels cannot be served by in-street sewers, the subdivider shall dedicate easements into the lots or along the property lines or in private streets, as necessary, so that all parcels may be ultimately served by sewer lines through such easements. Dedication shall be irrevocably offered by the subdivider to such public agency as may be directed by the administrative authority.

13.58.120 Urbanizing area - Prohibition of Individual systems.

The development of a subdivision using individual sewage dispersal systems in an urbanizing area, after May 8, 1969, is prohibited where such subdivision could be included in and connected to an existing public sewer system with the installation of not more than one thousand five hundred feet of sewer line. The fact that the subdivision is outside the current legal boundaries of such public system shall not alter the application of this provision.

SECTION #. It has been determined that this type of project does not have a significant effect on the environment and is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. [See Class 8 ("Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment") which may be found in the guidelines for the implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act at 14 CCR §15308.

SECTION #. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The Napa County Board of Supervisors hereby declares it would have passed and adopted this ordinance and each and all provisions hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more of said provisions be declared invalid.

SECTION #. This ordinance shall be effective thirty (30) days from and after the date of its passage.

SECTION #. A summary of this ordinance shall be published at least once 5 days before adoption and at least once before the expiration of 15 days after its passage in the Napa Valley Register, a newspaper of general circulation published in Napa County, together with the names of members voting for and against the same.

The foregoing Ordinance was introduced and read at a regular meeting of the Napa County Board of Supervisors, State of California, held on the ___ day of _____, 2016, and passed at a regular meeting of the Napa County Board of Supervisors, State of

California, held on the ____ day of _____, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS _____

_____

NOES: SUPERVISORS _____

ABSTAIN: SUPERVISORS _____

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS _____

NAPA COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of California

_____
ALFREDO PEDROZA, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM Office of County Counsel	APPROVED BY THE NAPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	ATTEST: GLADYS I. COIL Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
By: _____ Deputy County Counsel By: _____ County Code Services Date: _____	Date: _____ Processed By: _____ Deputy Clerk of the Board	By:_____

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ORDINANCE ABOVE WAS POSTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING, 1195 THIRD STREET ROOM 310, NAPA, CALIFORNIA ON _____.

_____, DEPUTY
GLADYS I. COIL, CLERK OF THE BOARD