



City of Glendale

5850 West Glendale Avenue
Glendale, AZ 85301

City Council Workshop Agenda **AMENDED 6/19/2026***

Mayor Jerry Weiers
Vice Mayor Ray Malnar
Councilmember Leandro Baldenegro
Councilmember Lupe Conchas Jr.
Councilmember Dianna T. Guzman
Councilmember Lauren Tolmachoff
Councilmember Bart Turner

Tuesday, June 23, 2026

12:30 PM

Glendale Civic Center
5750 W Glenn Drive
Glendale, AZ 85301

Workshop

One or more members of the City Council may be unable to attend the Council Meeting in person and may participate telephonically, pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431(4). The public will have access to where the meeting is taking place a minimum of thirty (30) minutes prior to the meeting start time posted on this agenda, pursuant to A.R.S. 38.431.02(H).

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

WORKSHOP SESSION

1. VISION ZERO AND SAFETY ACTION PLANS - PROGRESS UPDATE
Presented by: Tony Abbo, Deputy Director, Transportation

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

2. CITY CODE CHAPTER 33 UPDATE – ARTICLE III – SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
Presented by: Megan Sheldon, Deputy Director, Water Services

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

Draft Ordinance

3. GLENDALE GLITTERS UPDATE
Presented by: John Kennedy, Director, Parks and Recreation

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation (added 6/19/2026)*

4. COUNCIL ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST – ADAPTIVE RECREATION PROGRAMMING
Presented by: John Kennedy, Director, Parks and Recreation

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

5. COUNCIL ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST — CONSTITUENT RELATIONSHIP
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Presented by: Levi D. Gibson, Budget and Finance Director

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

CITY MANAGER’S REPORT

This report allows the City Manager to update the City Council. The City Council may only acknowledge the contents to this report and is prohibited by state law from discussing or acting on any of the items presented by the City Manager since they are not itemized on the Council Workshop Agenda.

CITY ATTORNEY’S REPORT

This report allows the City Attorney to update the City Council. The City Council may only acknowledge the contents to this report and is prohibited by state law from discussing or acting on any of the items presented by the City Attorney since they are not itemized on the Council Workshop Agenda.

COUNCIL ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Councilmembers may indicate topic(s) they would like to have discussed by the Council at a future Workshop and the reason for their interest. The Council does not discuss the new topics at the Workshop where they are introduced.

MOTION AND CALL TO ENTER INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE SESSION

6. LEGAL MATTERS

- A. The City Council will meet with the City Attorney for legal advice, discussion and consultation regarding the City's position in pending or contemplated litigation, including settlement discussions conducted in order to avoid or resolve litigation (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3)(4))
- B. Council will meet to discuss and consider records exempt by law from public inspection and are specifically required to be maintained as confidential by state or federal law (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(4))

7. ***LITIGATION/LEGAL ADVICE**

- A. *Discussion/consultation with the City Attorney and City Manager to receive an update, to consider its position, and to provide instruction/direction to the City Attorney and City Manager regarding Glendale's position in connection with pending or contemplated litigation with, or in settlement discussions conducted in order to avoid or resolve litigation re: Election Law and Conchas v. City of Glendale (A.R.S. §38-431.03 (A)(3)(4))
- B. *Discussion/consultation with the City Attorney to receive legal advice, to consider its position, and to provide instruction/direction to the City Attorney regarding Glendale's fringe benefits and an Arizona Attorney General request for information (A.R.S. §§ 38-431.03 (A)(3)(4))

8. ***PERSONNEL MATTERS**

- A. *The City Council will be discussing appointments and matters relating to the following boards, commissions and other bodies (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3)(4)):
 - 1. Arts Commission
 - 2. Audit Committee
 - 3. Aviation Advisory Commission
 - 4. Board of Adjustment
 - 5. Citizens Transportation Oversight Commission
 - 6. Citizens Utility Advisory Commission
 - 7. Commission on Community and Culture
 - 8. Community Development Advisory Committee
 - 9. Historic Preservation Commission
 - 10. Industrial Development Authority
 - 11. Library Advisory Board
 - 12. Municipal Property Corporation
 - 13. Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission
 - 14. Personnel Board
 - 15. Planning Commission
 - 16. Public Safety Personnel Retirement Boards - Fire and Police
 - 17. Risk Management/Workers Compensation Trust Fund Board

ADJOURNMENT

Upon a public majority vote of a quorum of the City Council, the Council may hold an executive session, which will not be open to the public, regarding any item listed on the agenda but only for the following purposes:

1. Discussion or consideration of employment, assignment, appointment, promotion, demotion, dismissal, salaries, disciplining or resignation of a public officer, appointee or employee of any public body, except that, with the exception of salary discussions, an officer, appointee or employee may demand that the discussion or consideration occur at a public meeting. The public body shall provide the officer, appointee or employee with written notice of the executive session as is appropriate but not less than twenty-four hours for the officer, appointee or employee to determine whether the discussion or consideration should occur at a public meeting. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(1));
2. Discussion or consideration of records exempt by law from public inspection, including the receipt and discussion of information or testimony that is specifically required to be maintained as confidential by state or federal law. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(2));
3. Discussion or consultation for legal advice with the attorney or attorneys of the public body. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3));
4. Discussion or consultation with the attorneys of the public body in order to consider its position and instruct its attorneys regarding the public body's position regarding contracts that are the subject of negotiations, in pending or contemplated litigation or in settlement discussions conducted in order to avoid or resolve litigation. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(4));
5. Discussions or consultations with designated representatives of the public body in order to consider its position and instruct its representatives regarding negotiations with employee organizations regarding the salaries, salary schedules or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of employees of the public body. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(5));
6. Discussion, consultation or consideration for international and interstate negotiations or for negotiations by a city or town, or its designated representatives, with members of a tribal council, or its designated representatives, of an Indian reservation located within or adjacent to the city or town. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(6));
7. Discussions or consultations with designated representatives of the public body in order to consider its position and instruct its representatives regarding negotiations for the purchase, sale or lease of real property. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(7));
8. Discussion or consideration of matters relating to school safety operations or school safety plans or programs. (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(8));
9. Discussions or consultations with designated representatives of the public body in order to discuss security plans, procedures, assessments, measures or systems relating to, or having an impact on, the security or safety of buildings, facilities, operations, critical infrastructure information and information technology maintained by the public body. Records, documentation, notes, or other materials made by, or provided to, the representatives pursuant to this paragraph are confidential and exempt from public disclosure under this chapter and title 39, chapter (A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(9)).

Confidentiality

Arizona statute precludes any person receiving executive session information from disclosing that information except as allowed by law. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(F). Each violation of this statute is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$500, plus court costs and attorneys' fees. This penalty is assessed against the person who violates this statute or who knowingly aids, agrees to aid or attempts to aid another person in violating this article. The city is precluded from expending any public monies to employ or retain legal counsel to provide legal services or representation to the public body or any of its officers in any legal action commenced for violation of the statute unless the City Council takes a legal action at a properly noticed open meeting to approve of such expenditure prior to incurring any such obligation or indebtedness. A.R.S. § 38-431.07(A)(B).

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

It is the policy of the City of Glendale that all City-sponsored public meetings and events are accessible to people with disabilities. If you need assistance in participating in this meeting or event due to a disability as defined under the ADA, please call the City's ADA Coordinator at 623-930-2270 or e-mail adacompliance@glendaleaz.com at least three (3) business days prior to the scheduled meeting or event to request an accommodation.

POSTING VERIFICATION

This agenda was posted on 6/12/2026 at 1:00 p.m. by MR.

This amended agenda was posted on 6/19/2026 at 10:00 a.m. by MR.



CITY COUNCIL REPORT

MEETING DATE: 06/23/2026
SUBMITTED FOR: Purab Adabala, Director
DEPARTMENT: Transportation

Subject

VISION ZERO AND SAFETY ACTION PLANS - PROGRESS UPDATE
Presented by: Tony Abbo, Deputy Director, Transportation

Purpose and Recommended Action

This presentation will provide City Council with a status update on progress that the project team has made on the Vision Zero and Safety Action Plans. The project schedule includes workshop presentations intended to keep Council informed.

This workshop will inform Council about the activities completed to date, outline the upcoming steps in the process, and ensure that Council feedback is incorporated to guide ongoing project development. Based on data review, including public engagement feedback, the project team has identified several priority focus areas. Focus areas will help target efforts and align priorities. The focus areas will be presented for Council discussion and feedback.

Background

The City of Glendale was awarded the Safe Streets and Road for All (SS4A) grant to develop the Vision Zero and Safety Action Plans. Vision Zero is a traffic safety strategy aimed at eliminating or reducing traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while promoting safe and equitable mobility for all.

An overview of the Vision Zero and the Safety Action Plans was presented to City Council during the workshop session that was held on October 28, 2025. On February 10, 2026, City Council provided feedback on the Vision Zero Goal, and a resolution was passed adopting the Vision Zero Goal on May 12, 2026.

Analysis

The Vision Zero and Safety Action Plans will help improve safety in the roadway network and reduce the number of crashes. The goal is to develop data-driven strategies and projects to prevent roadway fatalities and serious injuries. This project will enable the City to compete for future state and federal grants for improvements identified in the plans.

Previous Related Council Action

On May 12, 2026, the City Council approved Resolution No. R26-51 for adoption of the Vision Zero Goal.

On May 13, 2025, the City Council approved contract #C25-0453 for the selection of Stanley Consulting Inc. in an amount not to exceed \$943,793.

On August 8, 2023, the City Council approved the acceptance and expenditure of the SS4A grant (\$799,834) with a local match requirement of \$199,958.

Community Benefit/Public Involvement

The plan will help reduce vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian-related crashes throughout the city, making the City's Street network safer for all roadway users via proactively identifying and addressing safety concerns in the built environment. The plan will also help create public awareness around safety issues surrounding the City streets.

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation



City of Glendale Vision Zero and Safety Action Plans

06.23.2026

Presented by: Marta H. Gerber, PE, RSP1 –
Stanley Consultants



Progress Update

Safety Analysis

Proposed Focus Areas

Next Steps



Progress Update – Timeline

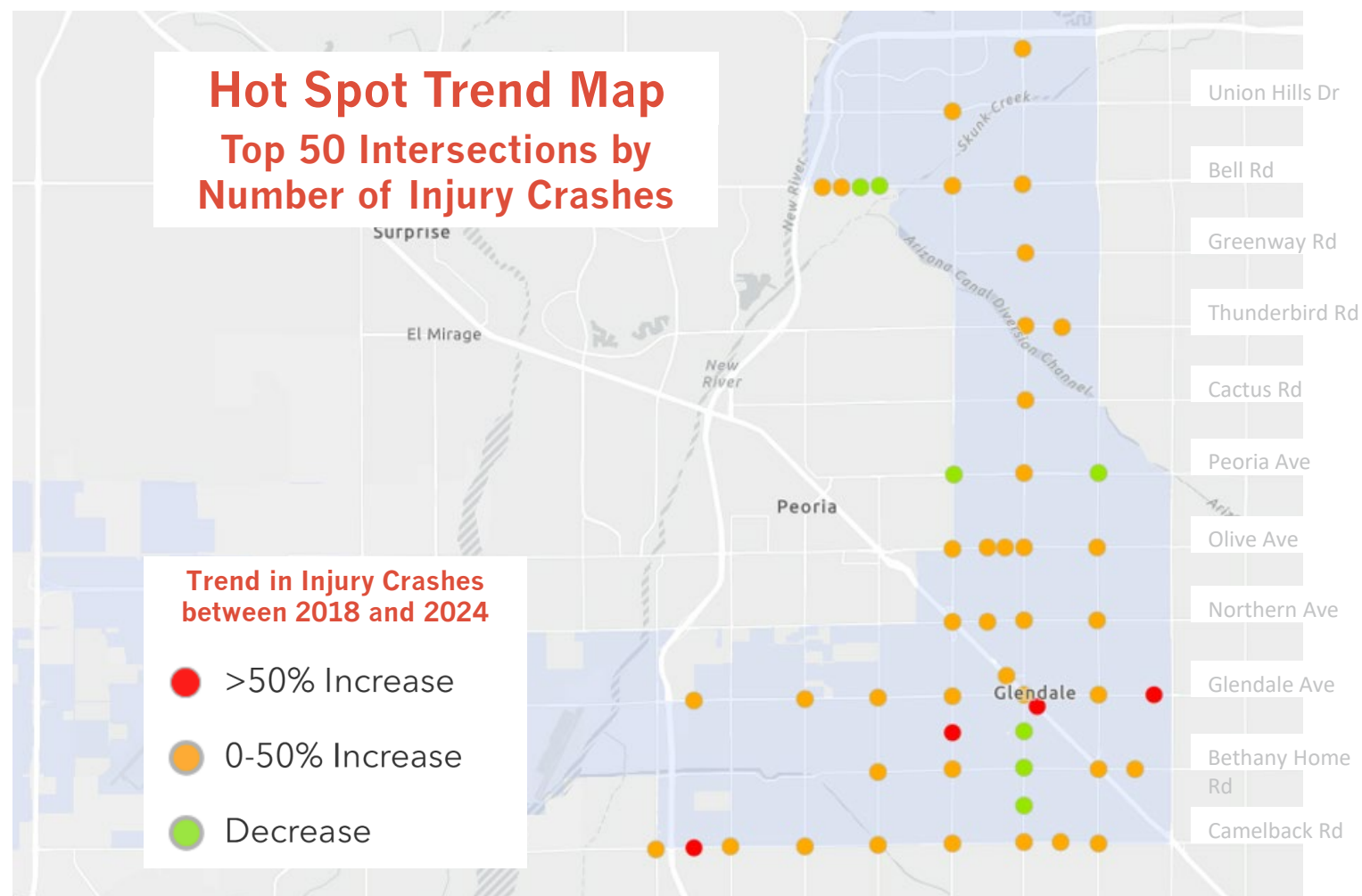




Progress Update – Data Analysis



- Crash data analysis 2018-2024
- Focus on eliminating fatal & serious Injury crashes





Safety Analysis – High Injury Network

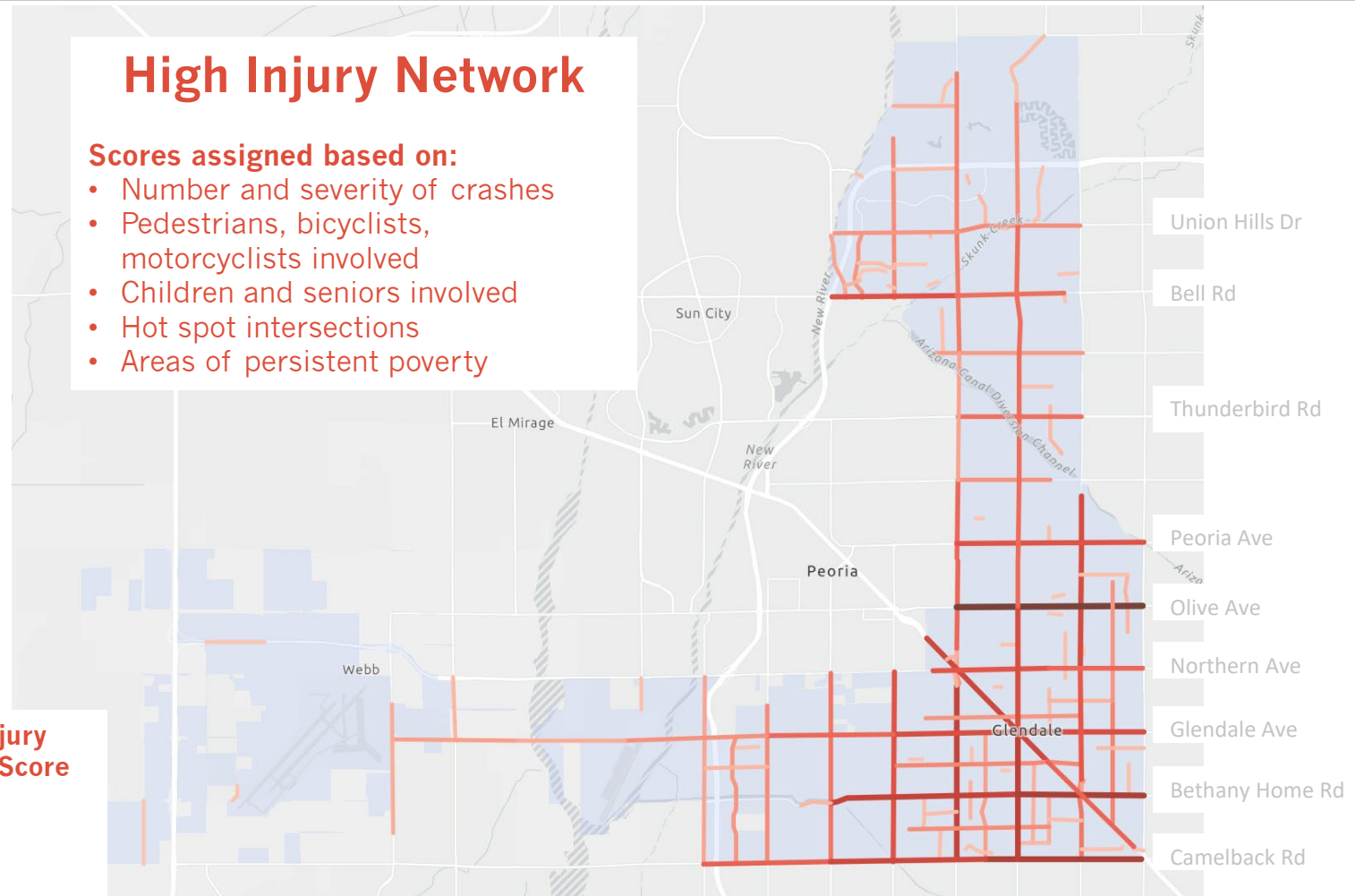
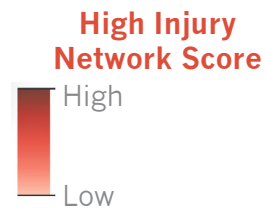


- 770 centerline miles of roadway
- 146 miles in network

High Injury Network

Scores assigned based on:

- Number and severity of crashes
- Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists involved
- Children and seniors involved
- Hot spot intersections
- Areas of persistent poverty

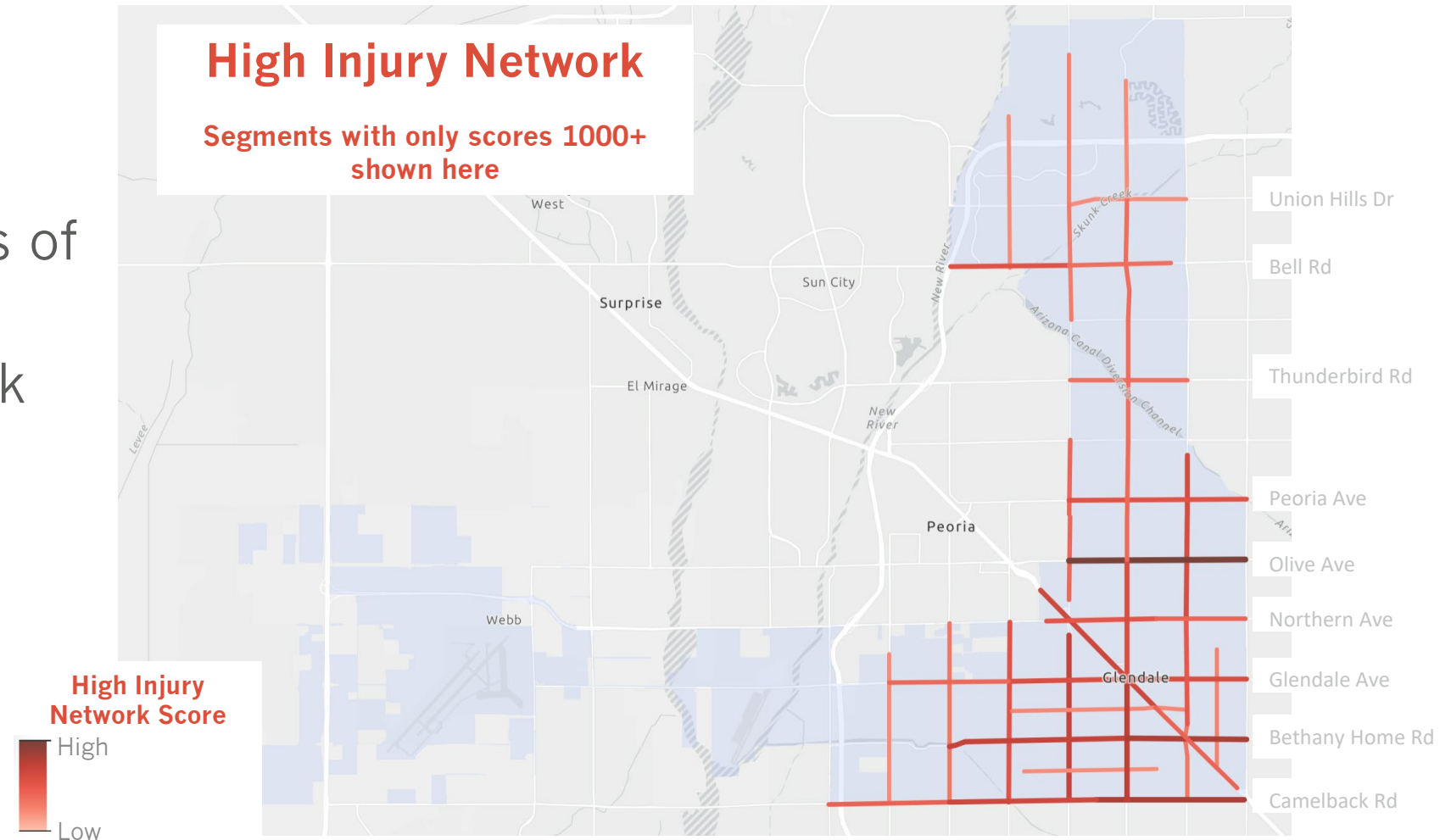




Safety Analysis – High Injury Network



- 770 centerline miles of roadway
- 146 miles in network





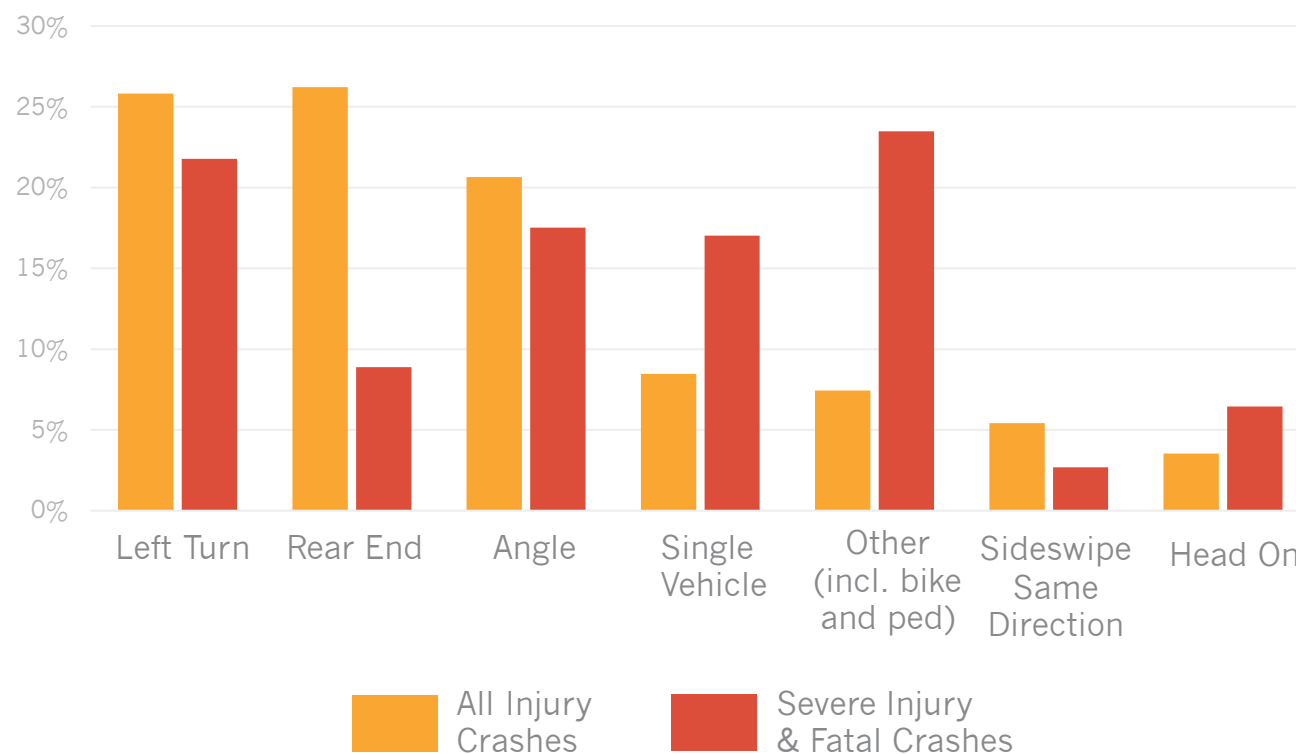
Safety Analysis – Utilizing Data



Quantitative Data

- Crash Patterns
- Injury Types
- Injury Severity
- Traffic Volumes
- High-Injury locations identified

KSI and All Injury Crashes by Type

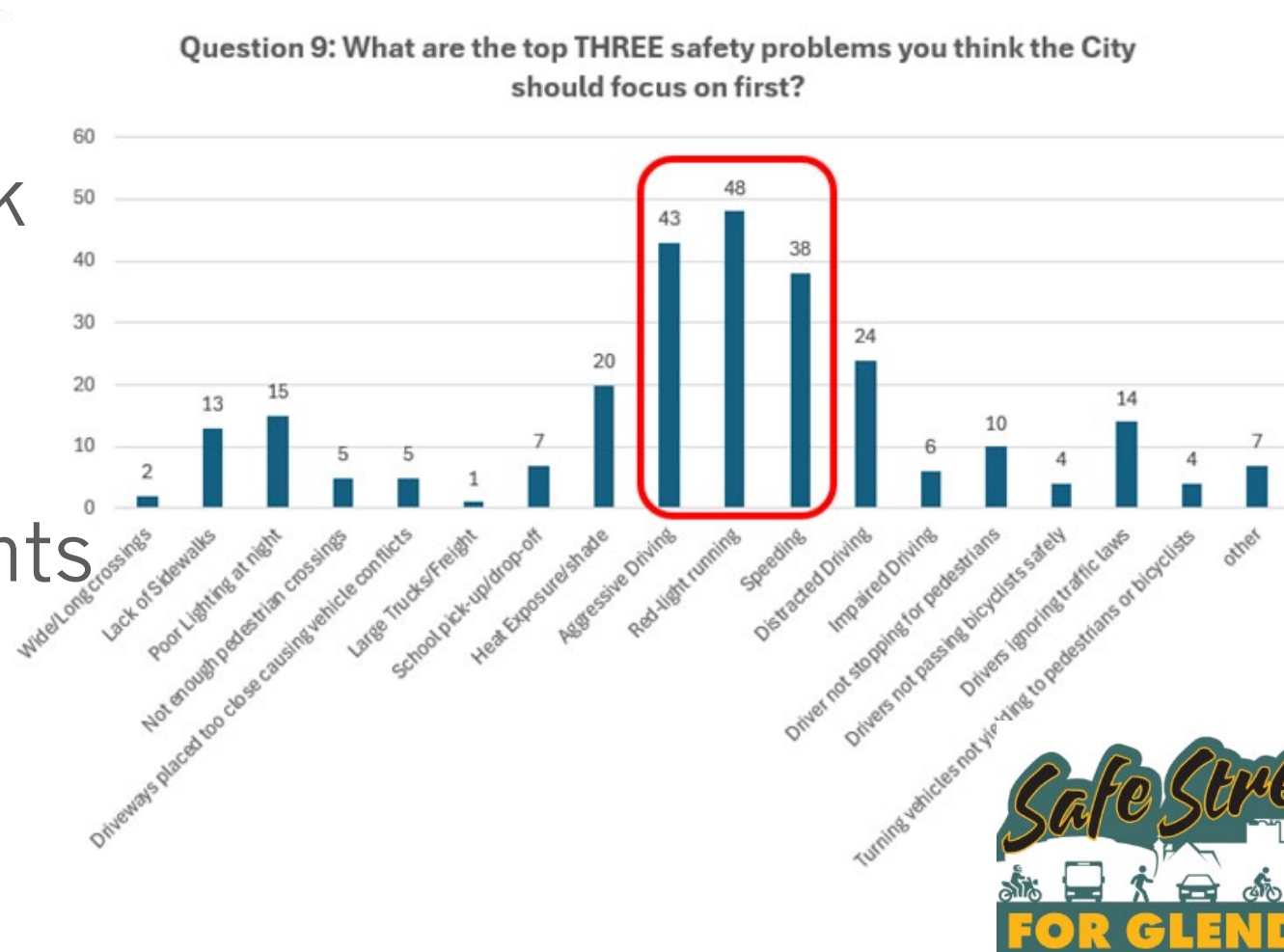




Safety Analysis – Utilizing Public Input

Qualitative Data

- Community feedback
- Stakeholder Input
- Local Context
- Planned Developments





Proposed Focus Areas

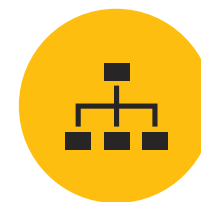
Why Focus Areas?



Save lives where risk
is highest



Data-driven
priorities



Clear
accountability



Coordinated
action



Equitable
outcomes



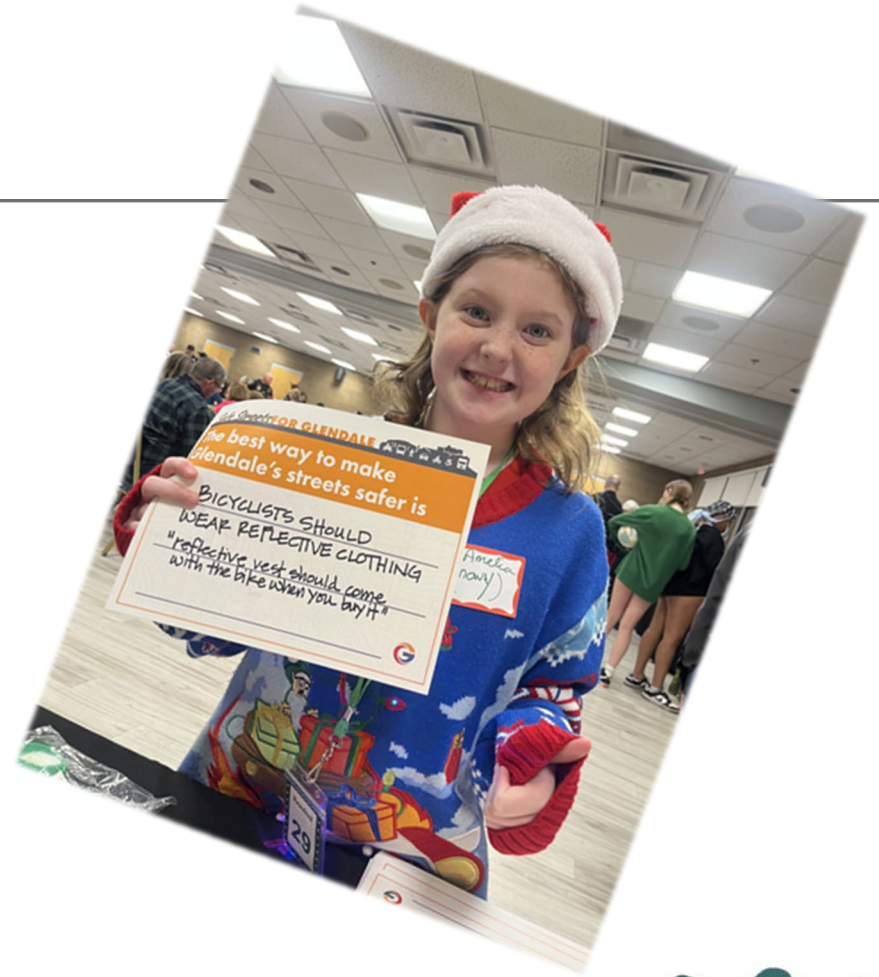
Proposed Focus Areas

Human Behavior



Human Behavior

- Red Light Running
- Aggressive Driving
- Speeding
- Education & Enforcement campaigns

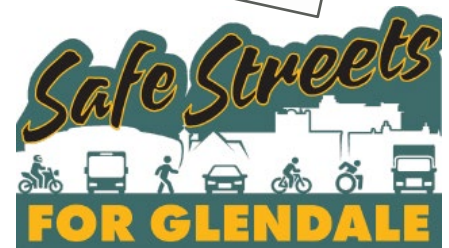
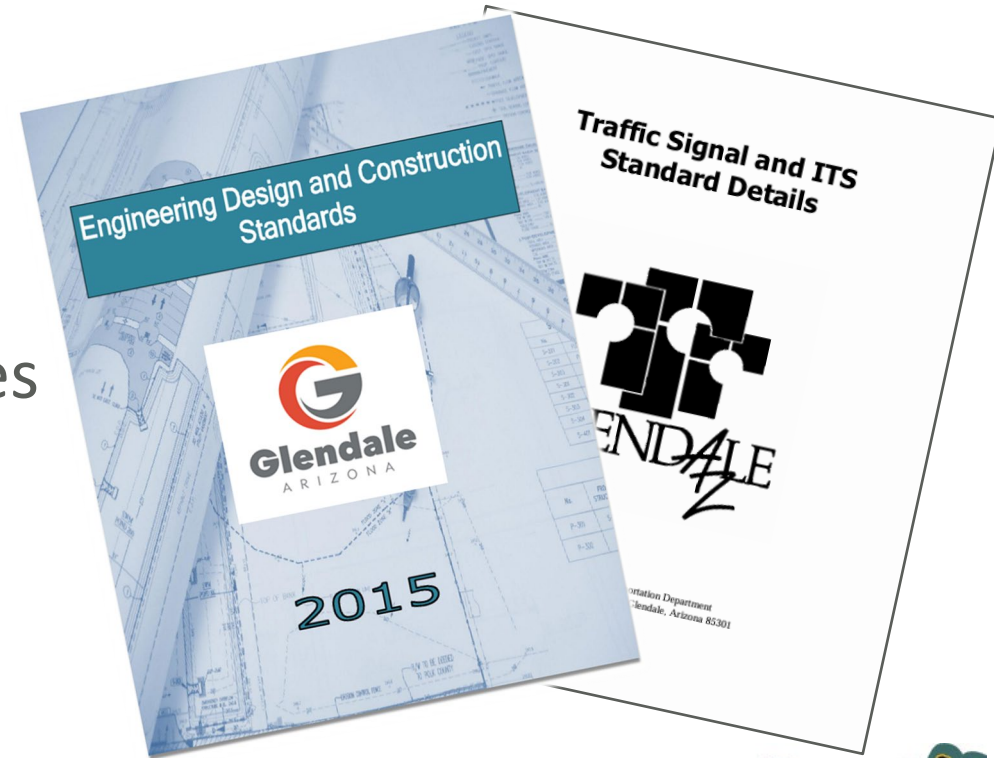


Proposed Focus Areas General Strategies & Policies



General Strategies & Policies

- City Standards
- Complete Streets Guidelines
- Context based speed limit setting
- Speed & Neighborhood Management



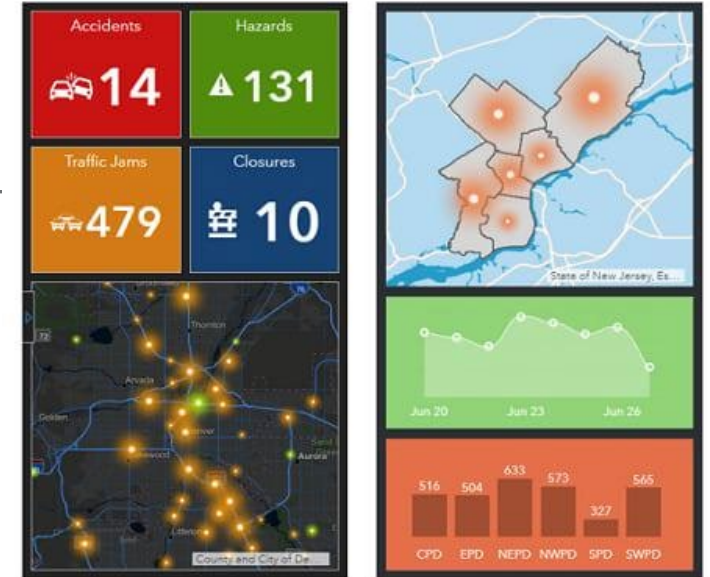


Proposed Focus Areas Safety Related Data



Safety Related Data

- Annual Crash Reporting
- Network Screening Methods
- HSM Predictive Modeling
- Annual Data Collection
- Traffic Incident Management Data Integration





Proposed Focus Areas Intersections



Intersections

- Traffic Signal Operations
- Driver Visibility
- Reduce Conflict Points
- Geometric Modifications
- Improved Street Lighting
- Improve Crossings for VRUs





Proposed Focus Areas Segments



Segments

- Access Management
- Educate Operating Speeds
- Prevent centerline cross overs
- Reduce Pedestrian Exposure
- Reduce Vehicle and Bicycle conflicts





Proposed Focus Areas

Vulnerable Road users



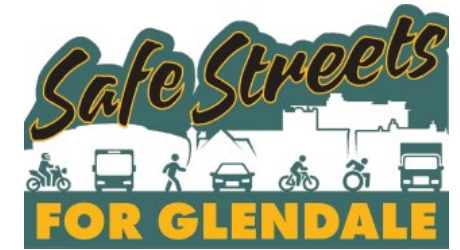
Vulnerable Road Users

- Bicycle Lane Markings
- Sidewalk Connectivity
- Pedestrian Crossing Guidelines
- Multi-Use Paths
- AI Incident Detection





Progress Update – Timeline





Next Steps – Council Input

Proposed Focus Areas



**Human
Behavior**



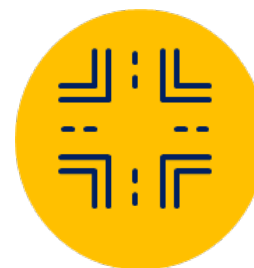
**Safety Related
Data**



Segments



**General
Strategies
& Policies**



Intersections



**Vulnerable
Road Users**



Thank you!





CITY COUNCIL REPORT

MEETING DATE: 06/23/2026
 SUBMITTED FOR: Ron Serio, Director
 DEPARTMENT: Water Services

Subject

CITY CODE CHAPTER 33 UPDATE – ARTICLE III – SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL
 Presented by: Megan Sheldon, Deputy Director, Water Services

Purpose and Recommended Action

The purpose of this item is to provide City Council with information regarding proposed revisions to Glendale City Code Chapter 33, Article III – Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

If there is consensus to proceed with the code revisions, staff will seek Council approval at a later date.

Background

The City of Glendale's Pretreatment Program was established in 1983 to protect public health and the environment from wastewater pollution, as mandated by the Clean Water Act. The program focuses on educating, monitoring, and controlling wastewater from commercial and industrial sources, as well as inspecting facilities that discharge into the city's sewer system. An essential component of a pretreatment program is establishing sewer use ordinances and implementing enforcement procedures in line with national standards. The sewer use ordinance allows the City to issue wastewater discharge permits, conduct inspections, and enforce regulations against industrial users to protect public treatment works and local water quality.

In 2002, the EPA delegated Approval Authority to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to implement pretreatment program requirements. Under this delegation, the ADEQ regularly inspects and audits the City's pretreatment program, and the City submits required notifications and reports to ADEQ.

In 2025, ADEQ conducted a compliance audit that revealed deficiencies in the City's regulations. City staff reviewed ADEQ's recommendations and EPA guidance, then submitted proposed updates to the City Code for ADEQ's preliminary review. ADEQ found these proposed updates comply with state and federal requirements.

To comply with federal and state pretreatment regulations, necessary updates to Chapter 33 of the City Code include:

- Adding and revising definitions in Section 33-101.
- Revising language in Sections 33-102 (Purpose and policy), 33-105 (Enforcement generally), 33-242 (Tests and analyses), 33-243 (Annual publication of list of violators), 33-245 (Waste monitoring program), and 33-246 (Confidential information) to better align with federal regulations.
- Clarifying the requirements in Sections 33-104 (City's right to alter requirements), 33-156 (Compliance), 33-221 (Authority of city to establish permissible limits, approve waste discharges, impose charges), 33-234 (Special discharges), 33-238 (Interceptors), and Section 33-241 (Determination of wastewater quality)
- Updating user requirements in Sections 33-220 (General user requirements), 33-231 (General industrial user requirements), and 33-232 (Significant industrial user requirements).

- Adding new Sections 33-222 (Regulation of waste received from other jurisdictions), 33-233 (Baseline monitoring reports), and 33-235 (Non-significant categorical industrial users)
- Fix typographical and formatting errors

Analysis

The Water Services Department will advise and discuss with Council the updates to the City Code. The changes are necessary to ensure wastewater discharges and the City's pretreatment program remain compliant with federal and state regulations.

Previous Related Council Action

None.

Community Benefit/Public Involvement

Updating the City's sewer use ordinance to better align with state and federal regulations will further reduce or eliminate discharges of harmful pollutants that can interfere with the wastewater treatment process. City Code revisions also clarify the requirements for wastewater discharges to the City's sanitary sewer system and ensure the City's pretreatment program complies with applicable regulations.

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation

Draft Ordinance



Updates to City Code Chapter 33, Article III – Sewers and Sewage Disposal

Council Workshop, June 23, 2026





Objectives

For Information and Discussion

- Current Program
- Regulatory Changes at Federal/State Level
- Proposed Updates to Chapter 33, Article III

Seeking Consensus

- Proceed with proposed updates to City Code



City of Glendale Wastewater Service Area

- Serve area east of 115th Ave

Treatment at:

- Arrowhead Ranch Water Reclamation Facility
- West Area Water Reclamation Facility
- 91st Ave Wastewater Treatment Plant (in Phoenix)

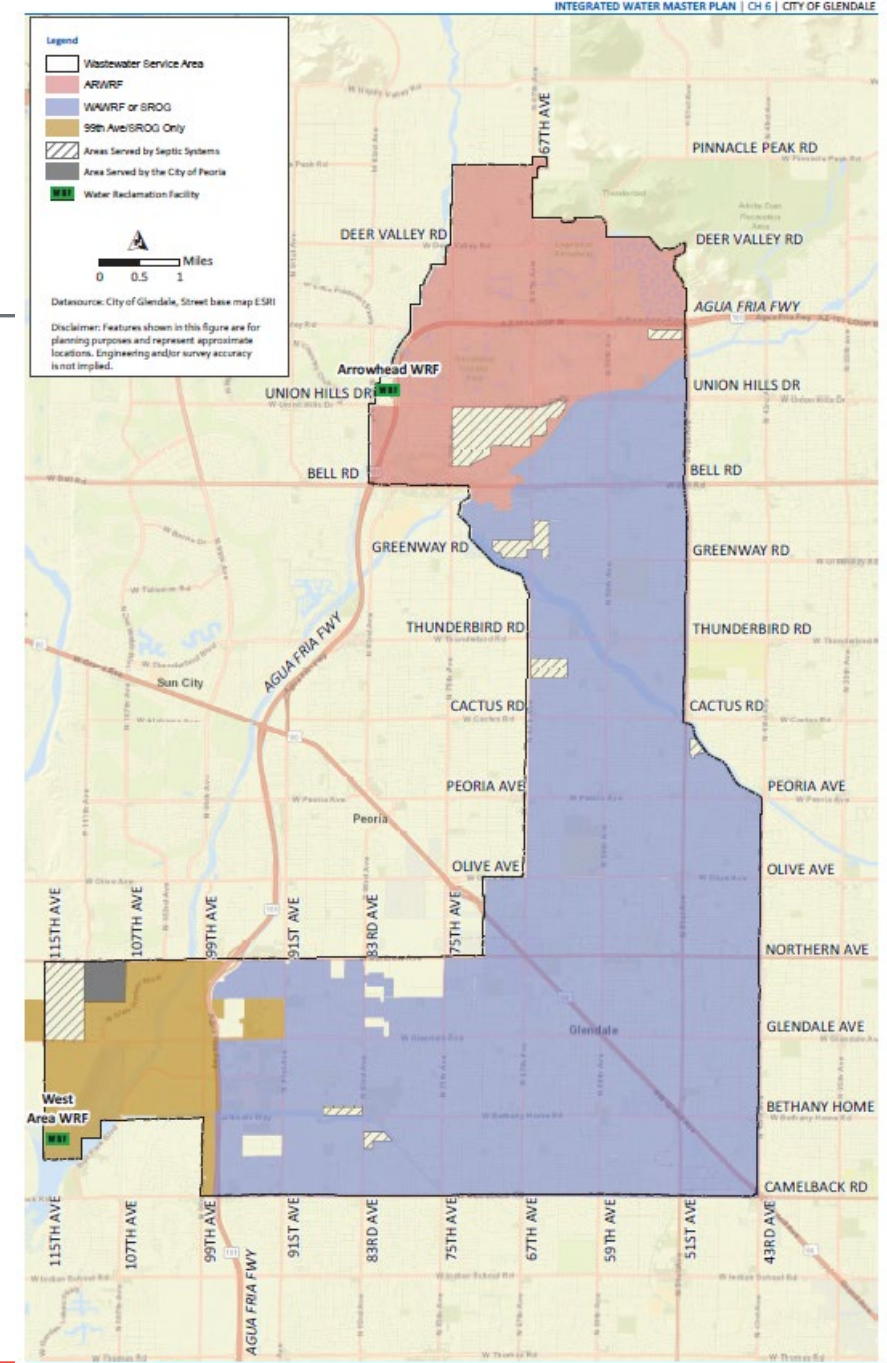
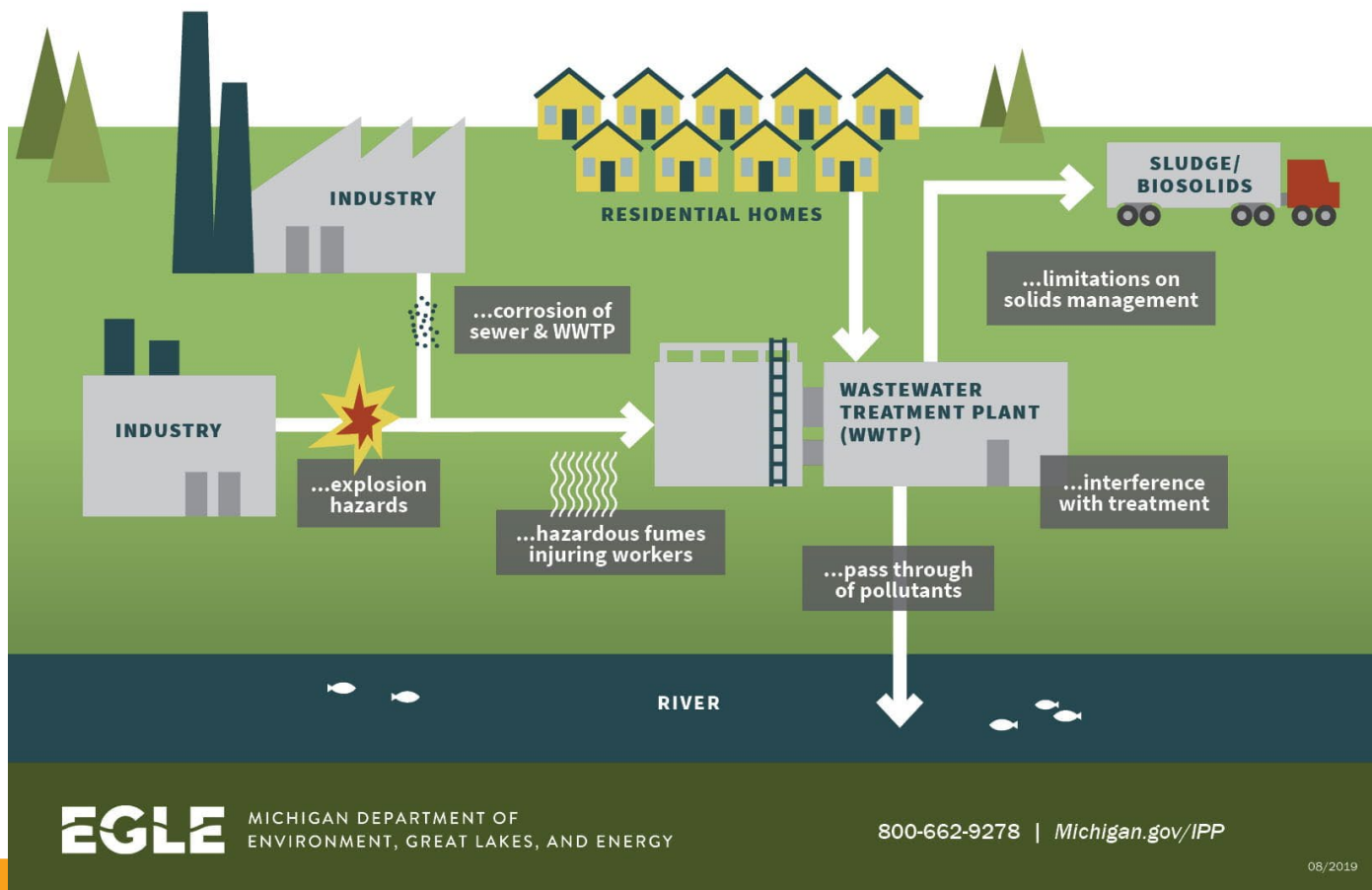


Figure 6.1 City of Glendale Wastewater Service Area

What is Pretreatment?

Industrial Pretreatment Programs Protect Against...



- Reduce or eliminate discharges of harmful pollutants that can damage the City's wastewater treatment plants and receiving water bodies.
- Any businesses or facilities (e.g., manufacturers, hospitals, or car washes) that discharge large volumes of non-residential wastewater into the City's sewer system.



Glendale's Pretreatment Program

Commercial

- Food service establishments with grease traps/interceptors
- Businesses with treatment devices
 - Sand/oil separator at car washes, vehicle maintenance shops
 - Amalgam separators at dental offices

Industrial

- Regulated industrial sectors
- Issue permits to certain users





Actions at Federal/State Level...



- 2005: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency updated federal regulations for pretreatment programs. Referred to as the “Pretreatment Streamlining Rule”
 - Reduce the regulatory burden on the City
 - Streamlines requirements for industrial users



- 2022-2023: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) conducted a rulemaking to incorporate federal regulations
- 2025: ADEQ required City to update its local program.



Updates to Chapter 33, Article III

- Improve alignment with federal regulations
 - EPA's Model Pretreatment Ordinance as guidance
 - New requirements such as Baseline Monitoring Report
- Clarify existing requirements
 - Add and revise definitions
 - Specify requirements for wastewater received from other jurisdictions
- Fix typographical and formatting errors



Next Steps

- Resolution to update City Code Chapter 33, Article III at a future voting meeting
- Submit updated City Code to ADEQ
- As needed, update language in industrial wastewater discharge permits issued by the City

ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, AMENDING CITY CODE CHAPTER 33 (WATER, SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL), ARTICLE III (SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL); AND SETTING FORTH AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Glendale City Code Chapter 33 (Water, Sewers and Sewage Disposal), Article III (Sewer and Sewage Disposal), Division 1, Generally, Secs. 33-101 – 111 are amended and shall read as follows:

Sec. 33-101. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Act: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

ADEQ: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

Approval Authority: The federally-approved State pretreatment program at ADEQ.

Approved laboratory procedures: The measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of water and wastes in accordance with analytical procedures as established in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136 as revised, that are performed by an environmental laboratory licensed by the state pursuant to A.R.S. § 36-495, et seq.

Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User: A corporation, partnership or sole proprietorship, or federal, state or local government facility as described below.

(1) If the User is a corporation:

- a. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
- b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and

accurate information for individual wastewater discharge permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

- (2) If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (3) If the User is a federal, state, or local government facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.
- (4) The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the City.

Average quality: The arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all the daily determinations of a concentration, made during a calendar month.

AZPDES: The Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, which is the State program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment and bio-solids requirements under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and 48; A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10.

Baseline Monitoring Report: A report submitted by categorical Industrial Users within 180 days after the effective date of an applicable categorical standards, which indicates the compliance status of the user with the categorical standard.

Best management practices (BMP): ~~Measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering the sanitary sewer system, surface water, air, land or ground waters.~~ Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Section 33-220. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory ~~conditions-procedures~~ for five (5) days at a temperature of twenty (20) degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g. in milligrams per liter).

Branch sewer: A term for a sewer which receives sewage from lateral sewers from a relatively small area.

Building connection or sewer tap: The connection to the public sewer and the extension therefrom of the sewer to the property line in an alley or street, or to the easement line in an easement, whichever is applicable, depending on the location of the public sewer.

Building official: The Director of the Development Services Department or any successor City department with responsibility for building safety, or his /her designee.

Building sewer or house sewer: The extension from the building drain to the building sewer connection or other place of disposal.

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

Categorical industrial user: An industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards or categorical standards.

Categorical standards: Those standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the authority of Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) which apply to a specific category of industrial user and which are published in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N (parts 405-471).

Chemical oxygen demand (COD): The quantity of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidation of inorganic and organic matter present in water or wastewater, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Class A Wastewater Discharge Permit: An individual wastewater discharge permit issued by the City to a Significant Industrial User.

Class B Wastewater Discharge Permit: An individual wastewater discharge permit issued by the City to an industrial user that is not a Significant Industrial User if the City determines the industrial discharge causes or has the reasonable potential to cause harm or damage to the POTW, worker safety, public safety or the environment.

Commercial user: Any nonresidential user which provides a service connected with commerce and which is not classified as an industrial user. The City maintains a list of the types of businesses that are commercial users and has the authority to classify specific users.

Composite sample: A combination of individual samples obtained at regular intervals over a specified time period. The volume of each individual sample shall be either proportional to the flow rate during the sample period (flow composite) or constant and collected at equal time intervals during the composite period (time composite).

Composite sample quality: The concentration of some parameter tested in a "composite sample."

Control Authority: The City of Glendale Pretreatment Program.

Cooling water: The clean wastewater discharged from any heat transfer system; including but not limited to, condensation, air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, water.

Daily average limitation: The maximum allowable concentration in a discharge as measured in a representative sample during a sampling day. In determining compliance with the daily average limitation, City samples shall not be combined with non-City samples.

Daily maximum: The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collecting during a calendar day.

Daily maximum limit: The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Developer: Any person engaged in the organizing and financing of a wastewater collection system within an area contributing to a branch, main, or a trunk sewer of the City sewage works. Developer may also include a sub-divider or a legally-constituted improvement district.

Discharge: The ~~disposal~~ introduction, release or addition of sewage, pollutant(s), or contaminants ~~water or any liquid from any sewer user into the sewage works.~~

Domestic user: Any user who discharges only domestic wastewater.

Domestic waste: A typical, residential-type waste which requires no pretreatment under the provisions of this Article before discharging into the sanitary sewer system, excluding all commercial, manufacturing and industrial wastes.

EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Establishment or plant: Any establishment or plant producing liquid waste, with or without suspended solids, required to be discharged into the City sewer system.

Existing source: Any source of discharge that is not a "New Source."

Free access: The ability of City personnel to enter user facilities under safe and nonhazardous conditions with a minimum of delay to inspect any and all parts of the user's facility.

Food/Waste: Solid wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Generator: A person who generates wastewater.

Grab sample: ~~An individual sample of effluent collected in less than fifteen (15) minutes without regard for flow or time of day.~~ A sample that is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Grab sample quality: The concentration of some parameter tested in a "grab sample."

Industrial discharge: Any introduction into the POTW of a nondomestic pollutant which:

- (1) Is produced by a source which would be subject to any categorical standards or pretreatment requirements if such source were to be discharged to the POTW; and
- (2) Contains any substance or pollutant for which a discharge limitation or prohibition has been established by any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement.

Industrial user: A person who discharges process wastewater and does not meet the definition of "significant industrial user."

Industrial user permit or permit: ~~The~~ A permit granted by the City which each to any industrial user. An industrial user must first obtain a permit prior to causing or allowing any industrial discharge to the POTW.

Industrial waste: Any liquid, free-flowing waste, including cooling water, resulting from any industrial or manufacturing process or from the development, recovery or processing of natural resources, with or without suspended solids excluding uncontaminated water.

Inflow: Water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections) from sources such as roof leaders, cellar drains, foundation drains, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross connections between storm sewers and sanitary sewers, catch basins, cooling towers, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage.

Instantaneous limitation: The maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant in the allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event as

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

~~measured in a grab sample.~~ In determining compliance with the instantaneous limitation, City samples will not be combined with non-City samples.

Interference: A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes, or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal. An interference may cause a violation of any requirement of any environmentally related permit issued by a governmental entity (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or may prevent sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), ~~(including Title II,~~ more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); ~~any~~ state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Lateral sewer: A sewer which discharges into a branch or other sewer and has no other common sewer tributary to it.

Local limit: Specific discharge limits development and enforced by the City upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

Main sewer: A sewer which receives sewage from two (2) or more branch sewers as tributaries.

Maintenance: Keeping the treatment works in a state of repair, including expenditures necessary to maintain the capacity (capability) for which the works were designed and constructed.

Medical waste: Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Monthly average: The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Monthly average limit: The highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

National pretreatment standard: Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limitations promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1317, et seq.) which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5.

Natural outlet: Any outlet into a watercourse, ditch, or other body of surface or ground water.

New source: Any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Clean Water Act which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that Section, as stated in detail in 40 CFR 403.3(K).

Non-contact cooling water: Water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User: Type of industrial user that never discharges more than 100 gallons per day of total categorical wastewater and complies with conditions in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2).

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A coded classification of industries utilizing a six (6) digit coding system based upon economic activity developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and designed to replace the SIC System of classification and published in the North American Industry Classification System Manual in 1997.

Notice: A written instrument served by the City, as follows:

- (1) By use of ordinary mail to the last known address of a person to whom it is required to be given; or
- (2) By personal service upon a person or his lawful representative; or
- (3) By filing or recording with a clerk of the Maricopa County Superior Court or County Recorder.

NPDES permit: A national pollutant discharge elimination system permit, issued to the City by the EPA or the State of Arizona pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which imposes federal standards governing the quality of the treated effluent discharged from the POTW.

Oil and grease: The measure of oil and grease content of a sample as determined by EPA Method 413.1, or other equivalent test method approved by the City.

Oil and grease (TPH): The measure of the petroleum and mineral oil content of a sample as determined by EPA Method 418.1, or other equivalent test method approved by the City.

Pass through: A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, ~~alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, violates~~ causes of a violation of any requirement of the POTW NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) ~~or which causes or contributes to a violation of an applicable numeric or narrative water quality standard.~~

Permit: A written control mechanism that the City issues to particular users or classes of users under the authority of Chapter 33 of the City Code.

Permittee or permit holder: Any person, or entity that owns, operates, processes or controls an establishment or plant being operated under a valid permit to discharge wastewater into the City sewage works.

Person: Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, ~~municipality, Indian tribe, political subdivisions of the state or federal~~ governmental agency entity, or any other legal entity, or including their and any legal employee, representatives, agents or assignee thereof. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities and tribal entities.

pH: ~~The logarithm of reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.~~ A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pollutant: Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Pollution: Any man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water.

Pollution prevention: Source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through:

- (1) Increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resource, or
- (2) Protection of natural resources by conservation.

POTW or Publicly Owned Treatment Works: ~~Publicly owned~~ The treatment works and plant and connecting sewer collection system which are owned and/or operated, in whole or part, by the City and which provide the City with waste water collection and disposal services to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. The POWT includes any sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

POTW residuals: All POTW effluent and/or solids, including sludge, scum, screenings and grit, which are the by-product of wastewater treatment operations and which must be discharged to the environment for ultimate disposal and/or reuse.

Pretreatment: The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, by process changes or by other means, except by dilution using process water, unless such dilution as a partial or complete substitute for treatment is expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard, or other treatment of any industrial discharge prior to its introduction into the POTW, for the purposes of:

- ~~(1) Reducing the amount or concentration of any pollutant; or~~
- ~~(2) Eliminating the discharge of any pollutant; or~~
- ~~(3) Altering the nature of any pollutant characteristic to a less harmful state.~~

Pretreatment requirements: ~~All of the duties or responsibilities imposed upon POTW users by this Article. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a Pretreatment Standard, imposed on a User.~~

Pretreatment standards: Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits, including general and specific prohibitions under Section 403.5 of the Act, categorical Pretreatment Standards, and Local Limits.

Producer: Any person who owns, operates, possesses or controls an establishment or plant, whether or not a permittee.

Prohibited discharge standards or prohibited discharges: Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 33-220 of this Article.

Properly shredded garbage: Garbage that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-fourth of an inch in any dimension.

Public sewer: A lateral, branch, main or trunk sewer controlled and maintained by the City.

Recycling: A material that is used, reused, or reclaimed. A material is used if it is either: (1) employed as an ingredient (including its use as an intermediate) to make a product; however a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal containing secondary materials)), or (2) employed in a particular function as an effective substitute for a commercial product. A material is reclaimed if it is processed to recover a useful product or if it is regenerated. Examples include the recovery of lead values from spent batteries and the regeneration of spent solvents.

Replacement: Those expenditures made for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories and/or appurtenances during the useful life of the treatment works which are necessary to maintain the capacity and performance of the treatment works for which they were designed and constructed.

Representative sample: A composite sample obtained by flow proportional sampling techniques where feasible. When the City determines that flow proportional composite sampling is not feasible, the City may allow or conduct composite sampling by time proportional techniques or by compositing of one (1) or more grab samples.

Residential dwelling unit: One (1) or more rooms in a dwelling or a portion of a dwelling designed for occupancy by one (1) family for living purposes and having its own cooking and sanitary facilities.

Sanitary sewer: A sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Sewage: ~~A combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may be present.~~ Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Sewage treatment plant: Any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

Sewage works: All facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage. As used in this Article, the terms sewer system or sewerage works shall have the same meaning and definitions as sewage works.

Sewer: A pipe or ~~of~~ conduit for carrying sewage.

Sewer tap: See "building connection."

Significant industrial user: This term includes:

- (1) All users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N (parts 405-471).
- (2) Any other user that:

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

- a. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW's (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater);
- b. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
- c. Is designated as such by the City on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

Significant noncompliance: An industrial user is in a state of significant noncompliance (SNC) when violations meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined as those in which sixty-six (66) percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) ~~the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the same pollutant parameter~~ a numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including instantaneous limitations;
- (2) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined as those in which thirty-three (33) percent or more of all of the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter ~~taken~~ during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the ~~daily maximum limit or the average limit~~ numeric Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, including instantaneous limitations, multiplied by the applicable TRC (~~TRC equals one and four tenths criteria (1.4) for BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and one and two tenths (1.2) for all other pollutants except pH;~~
- (3) Any other violation of a ~~p~~Pretreatment effluent limit Standard or Requirement (daily maximum long-term average, instantaneous limitation, or narrative standard) that the City determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public);
- (4) Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority under this ~~chapter~~ Section to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Failure to meet, within ninety (90) days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater discharge permit or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
- (6) Failure to provide, within ~~thirty (30) days~~ forty-five (45) after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, ninety-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations, which may include a violation of best management practices, which the City determines will adversely affect the operation ~~of~~ or implementation of the local pretreatment program.

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

Slug load or slug discharge: ~~Any pollutant discharged to the POTW in such volume or strength as to cause interference. In particular, any pollutant concentration, quantity or flow rate which, during any period of fifteen (15) minutes or more is greater than five (5) times the average twenty-four hour concentration, quantity or flow rate for such pollutant during normal operations.~~ Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in Section 33-220 of this Article. A Slug Discharge is any Discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.

Source reduction: Any practice which:

- (1) Reduces the amount of any pollutant or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and
- (2) Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutant or contaminants.

Standard industrial classification (SIC): A coded classification of industries based upon economic activity developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce as published in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, Office of Management and Budget.

Standard methods: The procedure as described in the most current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater published by the American Health Association, or the most current edition of Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes published by the U.S. EPA.

Storm sewer or storm drain: A sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and polluted industrial wastes.

Suspended solids (SS): Solids measured in milligrams per liter that either float on the surface of or are in suspension in water, wastewater or other liquids and which are largely removable by a laboratory filtration device, as defined in Standard Methods.

System design capacity: The design capacity for normal domestic wastewater as established by accepted engineering standards.

Total organic carbon (TOC): The total of all organic compounds expressed in milligrams per liter as determined by the combustion-infrared method prescribed by approved laboratory procedures.

Treatment parameter: A fundamental characteristic of sewage around which treatment is designed, such as, but not limited to, flow, BOD, and suspended solids.

Trunk sewer: A sewer which receives sewage from many tributary main sewers and serves as an outlet for a large territory.

Upset: An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with ~~technology-based permit effluent limitations~~ categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An "upset" does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by such factors as operational error, improperly designed or

inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance or careless or improper operation and maintenance or lack thereof.

User: ~~Any person, lot, parcel of land, building, premises, municipal corporation or other political subdivision that discharges, causes or permits the discharge of wastewater into the sewage system.~~ The source of any non-residential, indirect discharge into the City's POTW.

User Class: A grouping of users with similar wastewater flow and strength of sewage discharge. User classes include, but are not limited to single-family, multi-family and commercial.

Waste minimization: An activity which eliminates or reduces the amount of any pollutant from entering the waste stream or the environment. Such activity may include a change in raw materials, operational improvement, process improvement, product reformulation, reuse or reclamation.

Wastewater: ~~Any liquid or water-carried pollutant, including an industrial discharge, which is introduced into the POTW from any person, dwelling, commercial building, industrial facility or institution.~~ Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

Watercourse: A channel in which a flow of water occurs either continuously or intermittently.

Zero process discharge user: A user that only discharges domestic wastes or has no discharge, but generates significant quantities of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants or high concentrations of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in its waste stream which, if discharged, would be regulated by this chapter. Such facilities may be regulated by requiring them to have zero discharge of process wastes, thus allowing only domestic wastes to be discharged.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-102. Purpose and policy.

- (a) This Article sets forth uniform requirements for ~~direct and indirect contributors into~~ Users of the City's wastewater collection and treatment system for the City and to enables the City to comply with all applicable; local, state and federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. section 1251, et seq.) and the general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR, ~~p~~Part 403).
- (b) This Article ~~provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the municipal wastewater system through the issuance of permits to certain non-domestic users and through enforcement of general requirements for other users, authorizes monitoring and enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing Customer's capacity will not be preempted,~~ shall apply to all Users as defined herein. It authorizes the issuance of individual wastewater discharge permits; provides for monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; requires User reporting; and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the programs established herein.
- (c) The objectives of this Article are:

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

- (1) To prevent the introduction of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- (3) To protect both POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and sludge in the course of their employment and the general public;
- (4) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewater and sludges from the system; ~~and~~
- (4~~5~~) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of operations, maintenance, and improvement of the municipal wastewater system; and
- (6) To enable the City to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the POTW is subject.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

...

Sec. 33-104. City's right to alter requirements.

If consistent with State law, the City reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits, more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater ~~disposal~~ system if necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Section 33- 102, subsection (c) of this Code.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-105. Enforcement generally.

The provisions of this Article are made for the benefit of the users of the City sewage works, for the protection of the sewage works, and to protect the quality of the effluent of the sewage treatment plants. The City may generally take any enforcement action necessary to ensure Enforcement compliance with this Article shall in no case be willfully ignored by any City official or employee, with the exception of and applicable state and federal requirements, such as the pretreatment regulations which, the City may, suspend if compliance unless enforcement of with such regulations requirements will cause an interference or upset to the POTW. The City's enforcement actions may include: notifying the User of a violation of this Article; entering into a consent order to address any instance of non-compliance; seeking injunctive relief, an order to show cause, or show cause hearing; issuing a compliance order or cease and desist order requiring the User to immediately suspend and/or permanently terminate its discharge; the assessment of administrative fees, recovery of costs or damages; or any other applicable remedy available under state law.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

...

Sec. 33-109. Termination or suspension of sewer service for non-compliance.

- (a) The City shall have the authority to discontinue sewer service to a service address for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) Failure to pay a charge assessed by the City for unauthorized discharges; or
 - (2) Failure to abate or correct an unauthorized discharge as required by the City; or
 - (3) Discharging any unauthorized substances, material, water or waste as prohibited by this Article or the City; or
 - (4) Discharging any substance, material, water or waste, including any hazardous substance, pollutants or contaminant, which creates or threatens to create an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment; or
 - (5) Any other violation of this chapter, except as otherwise provided therein.
- (b) Such service shall not be restored until such violations have been discontinued or eliminated and all outstanding charges paid. The discontinuance of sewer service shall be accomplished by physically cutting and blocking the building connection. A charge in the amount established by resolution shall be paid to the City for terminating and restoring sewer service.
- (c) In addition, the City shall have the authority to suspend sewer service without notice to the industrial user when such action is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimize or abate an actual or threatened discharge which may present an imminent endangerment to public health, welfare, or the environment.
- (d) The person responsible for the discharge shall pay any fees assessed by the City within ten (10) days of the date such assessment is made and shall discontinue the unauthorized discharge as directed or ordered by the City. In the event the unauthorized discharge is not corrected or discontinued within ten (10) days, the outstanding discharge is hereby declared to be an environmental or public nuisance according to Section 18-4(b) of the City Code and shall be abated according to such provision and any implementing policies or regulations. The City may seek to abate such environmental or public nuisance itself or seek an order from a court of competent jurisdiction. The remedy provided herein shall be in addition to any other remedy authorized by {the City}.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

SECTION 2. That the Glendale City Code Chapter 33 (Water, Sewers and Sewage Disposal), Article III (Sewer and Sewage Disposal), Division 6, General Use Regulations, Secs. 33-217 - 222 are amended and shall read as follows:

Sec. 33-220. General user requirements.

These requirements apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

- (a) Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all categorical Pretreatment Standards, Local Limits, and the prohibitions set out in this Section. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense.
- (b) Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this Section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.
- (c) No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any user to discharge or cause to be discharged to the sewage works POTW:
- (1) Inflow, as defined in Section 33-101.
 - (2) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion ~~hazard~~ hazard to the ~~sewage works~~ POTW. In no case shall pollutants be discharged with a closed cup flashpoint less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit (sixty (60) degrees ~~centigrade~~ C), using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21; or pollutants which cause an exceedance of ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at any point within the sewage works for any single reading or more than five (5) percent for any two (2) consecutive readings.
 - (3) Solid or viscous pollutants, petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through or that will cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference or damage within the sewage works.
 - (4) Any waters or wastes containing a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, or toxic, radioactive, poisonous or other substances in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, cause corrosive structural damage, constitute an actual or potential threat to human health, welfare or the environment, or create any hazard to the sewage works or in the receiving waters of the sewage works or pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
 - (5) Any waters with a pH less than five (5.0) standards units (S.U.) or greater than ten and five-tenths (10.5) S.U.
 - (6) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the POTW.
 - (7) Any waters with a temperature greater than one hundred fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit (sixty-six (66) degrees ~~centigrade~~ C) or heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no event heat in such quantities that the temperature at the head-works of the POTW treatment plant exceeds one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit (forty (40) degrees ~~centigrade~~ C).
 - (78) Any water or waste that has in any way been diluted, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pretreatment, for the purpose of obtaining compliance with any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement imposed by this chapter except where dilution is expressly authorized by any categorical standard.

- (89) Any water or waste that could cause a violation of any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement.
- (910) Any water or waste that is transported from the point of discharge to the POTW by any septic tank pumper, chemical waste hauler, or similarly transported unless the transporter has first:
- Disclosed to the City the origin, nature, concentration and volume of all hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants to be discharged; and
 - Obtained the consent of the City to discharge.
- (101) Any water or waste which could cause interference or pass through with POTW operations.
- (112) Any discharge that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste, or contains a substance that is listed as a hazardous waste pursuant to either Arizona Administrative Code R18-8-261 or title 40, Code of Federal Regulations part 261, whichever is applicable, whether or not the discharge is otherwise subject to hazardous waste regulations.
- (123) Any water or wastes exceeding the limits for the following parameters expressed in the total form except as otherwise indicated:

Table 1

INSTANTANEOUS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Substance	Limit
Benzene	35 ug/L
Chloroform	2,000 ug/L
mg/L =	milligrams per liter
ug/L =	micrograms per liter

- (134) Any of the following prohibited substances:

4, 4'-DDE

4, 4'-DDT

Aldrin

BHC-Alpha

BHC-Beta

BHC-Gamma (lindane)

Heptachlor

Heptachlor epoxide

Polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

- (e) Users must comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471.
 - (f) The City may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), in this Article or in individual wastewater discharge permits, to implement any Local Limits and the requirements of subsection c above.
 - (g) A User shall have an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions in subsections (a) and (b) or the specific prohibitions in subsection (c) of this Section if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference and that either: (i) A Local Limit exists for each pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference; or (ii) No Local Limit exists, but the discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior discharge when the City was regularly in compliance with its AZPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.
- (Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-221. Authority of city to establish permissible limits, approve waste discharges, impose charges.

- (a) The City shall have the authority to regulate the volume and flow rate of discharge to the sewage works, and to establish permissible limits of concentration for various specific substances, materials, waters or wastes that can be accepted into the sewage works, and to specify those substances, materials, waters or wastes that are prohibited from entering the sewage works.
 - (1) Whenever deemed necessary, the City may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this ordinance.
 - (2) The City may require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An individual wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- (b) The City shall have the authority to regulate the admission into the public sewers of any waters or wastes having:
 - (1) A five-day biochemical oxygen demand greater than three hundred (300) milligrams per liter by weight; or
 - (2) Containing more than three hundred fifty (350) milligrams per liter by weight of suspended solids; or

- (3) Containing any quantity of substances having the characteristics described in Section 33-220; or
- (4) Having an average daily flow of greater than twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons;
~~shall be subject to the review and approval of the City.~~
- (c) The City shall impose charges on any user of the City's sewage works who discharges wastes having characteristics that differ from normal sewage or containing non-permissible quantities or prohibited substances into the public sewer system. The charges so imposed shall be based on the extra costs incurred by the City in surveillance, sampling and testing of the discharges, for additional operating and maintenance expenses, or for any other action required to identify, handle, process or supplement normal activities due to the unauthorized discharge of excessive strength or unusual character wastes, plus overhead charges. Failure by a user to pay the charges and to provide any corrective measures as the City may require to prevent further unauthorized discharges, after due notice by the City and being given a reasonable time to comply, shall be sufficient cause to discontinue sewer service to the service address.
- (d) The City shall ensure POTW user compliance with the requirements of this Article by issuing individual wastewater discharge permits with the following terms and conditions:
 - (1) A statement that indicates the wastewater discharge permit issuance date, expiration date and effective date. The individual wastewater discharge permit shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years from the effective date of the permit;
 - (2) A statement that the wastewater discharge permit is nontransferable without prior notification to the City and provisions for furnishing the new owner or operator with a copy of the existing wastewater discharge permit;
 - (3) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable Pretreatment Standards;
 - (4) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements shall include an identification of pollutants (or best management practice) to be monitored, sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type based on Federal, State, and local law;
 - (5) A statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedule may not extend the time for compliance beyond that required by applicable Federal, State, or local law; and
 - (6) Requirements to control Slug Discharge, if determined by the City to be necessary.
- (e) Individual wastewater discharge permits may also contain, but need not be limited to, the following conditions:
 - (1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization;
 - (2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the treatment works;

(3) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or nonroutine discharges;

(4) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the POTW;

(5) The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for the management of the wastewater discharged to the POTW;

(6) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;

(7) A statement that compliance with the individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State Pretreatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the permit; and

(8) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the City to ensure compliance with this ordinance, and State and Federal laws, rules, and regulations.

(f) In carrying out this responsibility the City has authority to:

(1) Issue, reissue or renew ~~amend~~ (as applicable) class A and class B wastewater discharge permits. Once issued, a permit:

- a. Will be for a period of time not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be renewed if an application is submitted to the City at least ninety (90) days before expiration of the current permit. A permit may be terminated by revocation by the City or upon voluntary surrender of the permit by the permittee at an earlier date;
- b. Is non-transferable by the permittee. Transfers of the permit must be approved by the City;
- c. Will specifically identify all applicable discharge prohibitions and limitations which the City will enforce;
- d. May be amended as deemed appropriate by the City;
- e. May contain monitoring requirements;
- f. May contain reporting requirements;
- g. May contain requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities;
- h. May contain required notifications;
- i. May contain requirements for a plan to control slug discharges and spills. The plan shall contain at a minimum:
 1. A description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges; and
 2. A description of stored chemicals; and

3. Procedures for immediately notifying the City of any accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by Section 33-257 of this Article; and
 4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills, including inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response;
- j. May require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate the amount of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants discharged to the POTW;
 - k. May contain requirements to control or reduce the concentrations of any of the substances identified in Sections 33-220 and 33- 232(3) through the use of best management practices;
 - l. May contain standard permit conditions;
 - m. May contain other conditions and requirements as deemed reasonably necessary by the City to prevent pass through or interference, protect the quality of the water body receiving the treatment plant's effluent, protect worker health and safety, facilitate sludge management and disposal, protect against damage to the POTW and to ensure user compliance with this chapter, and state and federal laws, rules and regulations.
 - n. Is void upon cessation of operations, transfer of business ownership, and issuance of a new individual wastewater discharge permit to the User.
- (2) Modify class A and class B wastewater discharge permits for good cause, including but not limited to:
- a. Incorporate new or revised Federal, State , or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;
 - b. Address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time the individual wastewater discharge permit was issued;
 - c. A change in the POTW that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
 - d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the POTW, City personnel, or the receiving waters; and
 - e. Violation of any terms or conditions of the individual wastewater discharge permit;
 - f. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or any required reporting;
 - g. Revision of or a grant of variance from categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13;

- h. To correct typographical or other errors in the individual wastewater discharge permit; or
 - i. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership or operation to a new owner or operator where requested in accordance with this section.
- (3) Transfer class A or class B wastewater discharge permits to a new owner or operator if the permittee notifies the City at least ninety (90) days before the transfer. The notice to the City must include a written certification by the new owner or operator which:
 - a. States the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
 - b. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
 - c. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing individual wastewater discharge permit.
- (4) ~~A permit may be r~~Revoked by the City class A and class B wastewater discharge permits for good cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Failure to notify the City of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
 - b. Failure to provide prior notification to the City of changed conditions pursuant to Section 33-231;
 - c. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the waste-water discharge permit application;
 - d. Falsifying self-monitoring reports and certification statements;
 - e. Tampering with monitoring equipment;
 - f. Refusing to allow the City timely access to the facility premises and records;
 - g. Failure to meet effluent limitations;
 - h. Failure to pay fines and penalties;
 - i. Failure to pay sewer charges;
 - j. Failure to meet compliance schedules;
 - k. Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the permit application;
 - l. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
 - m. Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the permit or requirement of this chapter.
- (35) Receive and analyze all self-monitoring reports and notices submitted by industrial users.
- (46) Randomly sample and analyze effluent from POTW users and conduct those surveillance and inspection activities needed to identify, independently of any

information supplied by such users, occasional or continuing noncompliance with any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement.

- (57) Investigate instances of noncompliance with any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement when notice of any actual or probable noncompliance has been received by the City or any representative of the City.
- (68) Notify POTW users of noncompliance with categorical standards or pretreatment requirements discovered by the City. Such notice shall also contain a demand for any appropriate corrective action, which may be necessary to meet the applicable requirements of this Article. Any POTW user will be allowed opportunity to respond to an order of the City before any enforcement action against such user is initiated, unless the discharge is a threat to the public health, safety and welfare or the environment, in which case the City may initiate enforcement action without giving notice.
- (79) Comply with the public participation requirements of 40 CFR Part 25 and A.R.S. § 49-391 in connection with the City's enforcement of any pretreatment standards and requirements.
- (810) Impose appropriate penalties for noncompliance with any of the requirements of this Article. Such penalties may include any or all of the following:
- Suspension or revocation of any industrial user permit for the failure of an industrial user to comply with the pertinent requirements of such permit.
 - Termination of POTW services.
 - Restricting or otherwise limiting allowable discharges.
 - ~~Requesting that the City commence~~ Criminal and/or civil action against any user violating any requirement of this chapter.
- (911) Annually publish, in the largest daily newspaper published in the City, public notice of all industrial users who at least once during the prior calendar year were in significant noncompliance (SNC). SNC is determined at any time of the year, except that for chronic and technical review criteria (TRC) violations, SNC is determined at the beginning of each quarter using the prior six (6) months. Chronic and TRC SNC is determined four (4) times during the year and the total evaluation period covers fifteen (15) months. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against such users during the calendar year.
- (102) Notify industrial users of applicable pretreatment standards and any applicable requirements under Section 204(b) and 405 of the Clean Water Act and subtitles C and D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

In addition, the City shall:

- Evaluate whether each SIU needs an accidental discharge/slug discharge control plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. The City may require any User to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan or take such other action that may be necessary to control Slug Discharges.
- ~~a~~b. Determine which actual or threatened discharge to the POTW will cause interference with the POTW or will present (or may present), an imminent or

substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of any person and/or to the environment;

- bc. Abate any actual or threatened discharge which would violate any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement imposed by this ordinance. In the minimum, the City will be able to promptly plug or disconnect any sewer service connection to the POTW;
- ed. Correct or mitigate any injury to the environment, the POTW or to any other property as a result of any discharge in violation of a categorical standard or pretreatment requirement imposed by this Article.

The City shall file with the City clerk three (3) copies of all federal statutes and regulations cited by this Article in order to allow regulated users adequate opportunity to be informed of the applicable federal requirements herein incorporated by reference.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-222. Regulation of Waste Received from Other Jurisdictions.

- (a) It is the City's intent to regulate discharges received from entities outside its jurisdictional boundaries to the same extent as are discharges from within its jurisdictional boundaries.
- (b) Prior to accepting a discharge into the City's sewage system from another municipality, or User located within another municipality, the City of Glendale will enter into an intergovernmental agreement consistent with A.R.S. Section 11-952 with the contributing municipality.
- (c) Prior to entering into an agreement required by subsection (b) above, the City of Glendale will request the following information from the contributing municipality:
 - (1) A description of the quality and volume of wastewater discharged to the POTW by the contributing municipality;
 - (2) An inventory of all Users located within the contributing municipality that are discharging to the POTW; and
 - (3) Such other information as the City of Glendale may deem necessary.
- (d) The intergovernmental agreement, as required by subsection (b) above, shall contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:
 - (1) A requirement for the contributing municipality to adopt a sewer use ordinance which is at least as stringent as this Article and the City of Glendale's Local Limits, including required Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs) which are at least as stringent as required by this Article. The requirement shall specify that such ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to this Article, including its Local Limits;
 - (2) A requirement for the contributing municipality to submit a revised User inventory on at least an annual basis;
 - (3) A provision specifying which pretreatment implementation activities, including individual wastewater discharge permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement, will be conducted by the contributing municipality; which of these activities

will be conducted by the City of Glendale; and which of these activities will be conducted jointly by the contributing municipality and the City of Glendale;

(4) A requirement for the contributing municipality to provide the City of Glendale with access to all information that the contributing municipality obtains as part of its pretreatment activities;

(5) Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing municipality's wastewater at the point where it discharges to the POTW;

(6) Requirements for monitoring the contributing municipality's discharge;

(7) A provision ensuring the City of Glendale access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing municipality's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by [the Superintendent]; and

(8) A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the intergovernmental agreement.

SECTION 3. That the Glendale City Code Chapter 33 (Water, Sewers and Sewage Disposal), Article III (Sewer and Sewage Disposal), Division 7, Industrial User and Pretreatment Requirements, Secs. 33-231 - 246 are amended and shall read as follows:

Sec. 33-231. General industrial user requirements.

All industrial users shall:

- ~~(1a)~~ (1) Comply with the categorical standards, pretreatment requirements, and all other requirements imposed by this chapter upon POTW users. Upon the effective date of any federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industry subcategory, the federal standard, if more stringent than the effluent limitations imposed under this chapter, shall immediately supersede those limitations.
- ~~(2b)~~ (2) Comply with the orders of the City designed to implement the categorical standards, pretreatment requirements and all other requirements imposed by this chapter.
- ~~(3c)~~ (3) Within ninety (90) days of the adoption of this chapter, and prior to the discharge of wastewater to the POTW by any new user thereafter, file a written notice with the City which identifies:
 - ~~a.~~ (1) Name and address of the ~~existing or prospective users~~ facility, including the name of the operator and owner;
 - ~~b.~~ (2) ~~Business location(s) served or to be served by the POTW~~ Contact information, description of activities, facilities and plant production processes on the premises;
 - ~~c.~~ (3) List of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility;
- (4) Brief description of the operations: nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s); types of wastes generated; list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are or could accidentally or intentionally be discharged to the POTW; site plans, floor plans,

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation and all points of discharge.

- ~~(5)~~ Nature, concentration, and amounts of any substance present at, or intended to be present at such business location(s) which, if discharged to the POTW, could constitute an industrial discharge Time and duration of discharges; and
- ~~d.(6)~~ Nature and concentration of all pollutants currently discharged to the POTW from such business location(s) The location for monitoring all wastes including flow measurement.
- (4d) Carry out and maintain an adequate record of all self-inspection and self-monitoring activities necessary for the user to know at all times whether or not such user is introducing any industrial discharge to the POTW.
- (5e) Assist the City to determine the exact nature, concentration, and volume of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant intended for discharge to the POTW. Therefore, upon request, any user or industrial user shall promptly:
- ~~a.(1)~~ Allow the examination and copying of all relevant records or documents available to the user;
- ~~b.(2)~~ Allow the inspection of all business locations served by the POTW, including all pretreatment equipment, methods and activities utilized by the user at such locations;
- ~~c.(3)~~ Install and maintain, at the user's expense, convenient and adequate monitoring and/or sampling point(s) needed by the City for monitoring and/or sampling purposes;
- ~~d.(4)~~ Allow the taking and removal of samples from any wastewater discharged or intended for discharge, to the POTW; and
- ~~e.(5)~~ Provide the City with any other information, including, but not limited to, chemical analyses of wastewater and architectural or engineering design data, drawings, etc., which are reasonably needed by the City for the purpose of determining such user's compliance with the requirements of this division.
- (6f) Not cause an industrial discharge without having first obtained, or applied for, a permit pursuant to the requirements of this chapter;
- (7g) Comply with any demand by the City to immediately halt any actual or threatened discharge to the POTW when the City has given notice that such actual or threatened discharge:
- ~~a.(1)~~ Presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of any person or to the environment; or
- ~~b.(2)~~ Will cause interference with or pass through the POTW operations.
- (8h) Immediately give notice to the City of any discharge, including an accidental discharge, which is in violation of any categorical standard, pretreatment requirement, or permit condition imposed by this chapter. Such notice shall also describe:
- ~~a.(1)~~ The location of the discharge;

- ~~b.~~(2) The known or estimated nature, concentration and volume of the discharged pollutant(s);
 - ~~e.~~(3) The type of assistance desired from the City; and
 - ~~d.~~(4) Any corrective action(s) undertaken, being undertaken, and/or to be undertaken by the user.
- (9i) Initiate all appropriate correction action(s) required by the City which are needed to:
- ~~a.~~(1) Prevent any further injury to human health or safety, or to the environment, the POTW, and/or any other property;
 - ~~b.~~(2) Promptly repair all or part of any injury or damage caused by such discharge; and
 - ~~e.~~(3) Ensure that such a discharge does not occur again.
- (10j) Pay all sewer fees charged by the City for the wastewater collection and disposal services provided by the POTW pursuant to the requirements of this division. Such service fees will apply equally to all POTW users and will be determined by each user's proportionate share of the POTW operating and maintenance costs. The proportionate share will be based on such factors as the strength, volume and flow rate of wastewater discharged to the POTW by each user.
- (11k) Reimburse the City for all extraordinary expenses incurred by the City in insuring such POTW user's compliance with the applicable requirements of this division. An extraordinary expense is any cost not otherwise reimbursed from the normal collection of sewer fees. Therefore, extraordinary expenses include, but are not limited to, the costs in:
- ~~a.~~(1) Issuing permits;
 - ~~b.~~(2) Conducting inspection, surveillance and monitoring activities;
 - ~~e.~~(3) Obtaining laboratory analyses of waste samples;
 - ~~d.~~(4) Taking enforcement actions against users not in compliance with the requirements of this division; and
 - ~~e.~~(5) Carrying out any measure needed for the protection of human health or safety, the environment, the POTW, or any other property in order to correct or mitigate any harm caused by the violation of any categorical standard or pretreatment requirement.
- (12l) Be financially responsible for all injury, damage, and/or loss suffered by any person as a result of any industrial discharge, by such user, which violates any categorical standard, pretreatment requirement, or permit condition enforced pursuant to this chapter. In particular, such user shall be liable for the:
- ~~a.~~(1) Personal injury suffered by any person as a result of such discharge;
 - ~~b.~~(2) Costs reasonably incurred by any person in correcting, or otherwise mitigating, any adverse environmental impact which resulted from such discharge; and
 - ~~e.~~(3) Economic loss and property damage suffered by any person as a result of such discharge.

(13m) Fully comply with this division. If the results of the user's self-monitoring wastewater analysis indicate a violation has occurred, the user must:

~~a.~~(1) Inform the City of the violation within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation; and

~~b.~~(2) Repeat the wastewater sampling and pollutant analysis and submit in writing the results of the repeat analysis within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation, unless the City requires it sooner.

(14n) Sign all permit applications using the appropriate signatory as defined as an Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the User.

~~a. For a corporation: By a corporate officer or other persons performing a similar policy or decision-making function for the corporation;~~

~~b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or~~

~~c. For a government entity: By the appointed or elected official, chairman, or principal executive responsible for operations at the facility.~~

(15o) Insure that all applications, correspondence, reports, and self-monitoring reports are signed by a duly authorized representative of the person described in subsection (14) of this Section. Any change in signatures or positions shall be submitted to the pretreatment officer in writing within thirty (30) days after the change.

A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

~~a.~~(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in subsection (14) of this Section; and

~~b.~~(2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

(16p) *Certification.* Any person signing a document under this Article shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-232. Significant industrial user requirements.

In addition to meeting all other requirements in this Article, each significant industrial user ~~who discharges an industrial discharge into the sewage works and is designated as a significant industrial user by the City~~ shall also:

- (~~1a~~) Obtain a ~~wastewater discharge~~ class A industrial wastewater discharge permit from the City. Any application for a class A permit or an amended class A permit shall contain the information specified in the application form or such other information as may be requested by the City. Any person intending to commence any new industrial discharge(s), or any additional industrial discharge(s) not already allowed pursuant to an existing permit, shall apply for a new or amended permit at least ninety (90) days prior to initiating such discharge(s).
- (~~2b~~) Comply fully with all requirements and conditions of any permit. Once a permit is issued, no industrial user shall:
- ~~a.(1)~~ Make any new or increased industrial discharge.
- ~~b.(2)~~ Make any change in the nature of its industrial discharge(s) if such change will cause any new or increased industrial discharge.
- ~~c.(3)~~ Fail to give notice to the pretreatment officer of not less than ninety (90) days prior to any facility expansion, production increase, or process modifications which results or may result in new or increased discharges or a change in the nature of the discharge.
- ~~d.(4)~~ Fail to give advance notice to the pretreatment officer of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (~~3c~~) Provide all of the pretreatment necessary to comply with the categorical standards and pretreatment requirements imposed by this division. In addition, there shall be no discharge of any water or waste exceeding the limits for the following substances that are expressed in the total form except if otherwise indicated:

~~Daily Average Effluent Limitations~~ <u>Substance</u>	~~Substance~~ <u>Daily Maximum Limits</u>	
Arsenic	0.13	mg/L
Cadmium	0.047	mg/L
Copper	1.5	mg/L
Cyanide	2.0	mg/L
Lead	0.41	mg/L
Mercury	0.0023	mg/L
Selenium	0.1 <u>0</u>	mg/L
Silver	1.2	mg/L
Zinc	3.5 ~~mg/L~~	<u>mg/L</u>

- (~~4d~~) Maintain a continuous discharge record which clearly identifies:

Additions are underlined; deletions are ~~stricken~~.

- ~~a.~~(1) Dates and times of all industrial discharges; and
- ~~b.~~(2) Nature, concentration(s), and volume(s) of all such discharges.
- (5e) Provide the City with ~~all the same self-monitoring~~ reports and notices which the industrial user is required to submit ~~to any other authority~~ in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 403.12. In particular, the industrial user shall submit:
- ~~a.~~(1) ~~Notices which~~ Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs) must be submitted by users that become subject to new or revised categorical Pretreatment Standards as required in Sec. 33-233 filed within one hundred eighty (180) days of the adoption of any categorical standard, including a compliance schedule;
- (2) Compliance Schedule Progress Report, if applicable, submitted to the City no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the compliance schedule;
- ~~b.~~(3) Notices which must be filed within ninety (90) days of any final compliance date; following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards;
- ~~c.~~(4) Reports which must be filed by the industrial user semiannually each year Periodic Compliance Reports, which must be submitted no less than twice per year (June and December), indicating the nature, concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. In cases where the Pretreatment Standard requires compliance with a Best Management Practice (BMP) or pollution prevention alternative, the User must submit documentation required by the City or the Pretreatment Standard necessary to determine the compliance status of the User. These periodic compliance records must be signed and certified by an authorized representative of the User;
- ~~d.~~(5) The immediate notice which must be given after of a slug load release of any industrial discharge including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a nonroutine, episodic nature, a noncustomary batch discharge, a Slug Discharge or Slug Load, that might cause potential problems for the POTW. This notification shall include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User, followed by detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences being submitted to the City within five (5) days;
- ~~e.~~(6) The sampling and analysis of pollutants discharged to the POTW;
- ~~f.~~(7) The maintenance of records by the industrial user; ~~and~~
- ~~g.~~(8) Notices of any significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least 30 days before the change;
- (9) A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees who to call in the event of a discharge described in subsection (d) above. Employers shall ensure that all employees who

could cause such a discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure; and

- (10) All reporting requirements and maintain records of all information resulting from any monitoring activities as required by chapter 33 of the Glendale City Code.
- ~~(6f)~~ Records required by subsections (4) and (5) of this section shall be required to be retained for a minimum of three (3) years from the date of monitoring activity and shall be made available to the City, upon request, for inspection and copying. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved violation or litigation between the industrial uUser and the ~~POTW~~-City or, if required, by the Arizona Public Records Law. Such records shall include for all samples:
- ~~a.~~(1) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling and the names of the person or persons taking the samples;
 - ~~b.~~(2) The dates analyses were performed;
 - ~~c.~~(3) Who performed the analyses;
 - ~~d.~~(4) The analytical techniques/methods used; and
 - ~~e.~~(5) The results of such analyses.
- (g) Any violation of the terms and conditions of an individual wastewater discharge permit shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and subjects the wastewater discharge permittee to the sanctions set out in Section 33-108 of this ordinance. Obtaining an individual wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligations to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-233. Baseline Monitoring Reports.

Any user that is subject to, or becomes subject to, new or revised categorical Pretreatment Standard (including non-significant categorical industrial users) must comply with the following reporting requirements for a Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR):

- (a) For existing Categorical Industrial Users, the BMR must be submitted to the City within one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of any categorical Pretreatment Standard, or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later.
- (b) For new sources and sources that become Categorical Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard, the BMR must be submitted to the City at least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their discharge. New sources shall report the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards. New sources shall also provide estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged.
- (c) The BMR shall include:

- (1) Name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - (2) List of environmental permits held by or for the facility.
 - (3) Brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) and information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow to the POTW from regulated process streams.
 - (4) Categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process, the results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration and/or mass of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process, instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations or mass. Samples shall be representative of daily operations.
 - (5) The time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis.
 - (6) Certification that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the POTW.
- (d) BMRs must include the Compliance Certification Statement in Sec. 33-231(p) and signed by an Authorized Representative of the User.

Sec. 33-2334. Special discharges.

- (a) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.
 - ~~(a)~~(b) In addition to all other requirements imposed by this division upon industrial users, the following types of industrial users may be required to obtain a class B wastewater discharge permit if the City determines the industrial discharge causes or has the reasonable potential to cause harm or damage to the POTW, worker safety, public safety or the environment:
 - (1) Zero process discharge user.
 - (2) Users that discharge the equivalent of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day of domestic waste as measured by BOD and SS.
 - (3) Discharges of polluted groundwater.
 - (4) Users discharging any of the substances identified in Sections 33-220 and 33-232(3).
 - ~~(b) A class B permit may be issued to a non-significant categorical industrial user as that term is defined in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2).~~
 - (c) The industrial user shall comply with all requirements and conditions of a class B wastewater discharge permit issued by the City under Section 33-221.
- (Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-235. Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User.

- (a) In addition to all other requirements imposed by this division upon industrial users, a class B permit may be issued to a non-significant categorical industrial user as that term is defined in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2).

- (b) All Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users must annually submit a signed certification statement as follows:

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR _____, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, to _____.

(a) The facility described as _____ met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as described in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2);

(b) The facility complied with all applicable Pretreatment Standards and requirements during this reporting period; and

(c) The facility never discharged more than 100 gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period.

This compliance certification is based upon the following information:

- (c) The annual certification statement for Non-Significant Industrial Users must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Sec. 33-231(15).

...

Sec. 33-241. Determination of wastewater quality.

- (a) When requested by the City, a User must submit information on the nature and characteristics of its wastewater within the timeframe specified in the request.

(a1) The City shall have the authority to undertake whatever tests are necessary to carry out a planned sampling program and to undertake whatever analyses are needed to ensure all commercial and industrial users are in compliance with all terms and conditions of this Article. The BOD test shall be considered the standard test; however, COD or TOC tests may be substituted in cases where it has been determined by the City that the BOD test is not representative of actual wastewater loading. Wastewater characteristics shall be determined by the City on the basis of monitored wastewater discharged, a certified statement from the user, or on the best available data as to the characteristics of such discharges.

(b2) Any change in the ongoing process employed by a user contributing commercial or industrial waste which results in a variation of more than twenty-five (25) percent in one or more of the effluent loading concentrations shall be reported to the City within thirty (30) days of the change.

(c3) If it is determined through testing that a significant variation exists between the user's certified data and the discharge characteristics monitored by the City, the City may take any action available under this Article, including, but not limited to, adjusting the sewer use charge based on the monitored data from the original date of certification, unless written communication has occurred notifying the City of changes in loading and giving specific dates of changes.

(d4) Where sampling and gauging of a specific user is not practical for physical, economic, safety or other reasons, the City may designate values for concentrations of the wastes discharged into the sewer system for all users in the same standard classification or sub-classification.

- (b) Samples collected to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed during the period covered by the report, based on data that is representative of conditions occurring during the reporting period.
- (1) The User must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the City. Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by the City, the samples must be representative of the discharge. Using protocols (including appropriate preservation) specified in 40 CFR Part 136 and appropriate EPA guidance, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hours period may be composited prior to the analysis as follows: for cyanide, total phenols, and sulfides, the samples may be composited in the laboratory or in the field; for volatile organics and oil and grease, the samples may be composited in the laboratory. Composite samples for other parameters unaffected by the compositing procedures as documented in approved EPA methodologies may be authorized by the City. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.
- (2) Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.
- (3) For sampling required in support of baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports required in 40 CFR 403.12(b) and (d), a minimum of four (4) grab samples must be used for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds for facilities for which historical sampling data do not exist. Where historical sampling data are available for baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance reports, the City may authorize a minimum number of grabs samples that is less than four.
- (4) For reports required by 40 CFR 403.12(e) and 403.12(h), the user is required to collect the number of grab samples necessary to assess and assure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-242. Tests and analyses.

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or where the EPA determines that the Part 136 sampling and analytical techniques are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or any other applicable sampling and analytical procedures approved by EPA.

- ~~(a) All tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes shall be determined in accordance with Standard Methods.~~

(b) Costs for all tests and analyses conducted by the City on each individual user shall be at the user's own expense.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-243. Annual publication of list of violators.

The City shall annually publish, ~~in the local~~ a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdictions served by the POTW, a list of the users that were ~~not in Significant Non~~compliance with pretreatment requirements or standards at least once during the twelve (12) previous months. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the users during the same twelve (12) months.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

...

Sec. 33-245. Waste monitoring program.

(a) In order to insure continuing compliance with the limitations and restrictions set forth in this Article, each industrial user shall monitor its discharge to the City sewer system by testing the discharge with sufficient frequency to insure that such limitations are not ~~excluded~~ exceeded and such restrictions not violated. Such testing may be accomplished by a professional laboratory or, in cases where the user has sufficient testing capability, facilities and expertise, by the user itself. All tests and analyses shall be conducted in accordance with Section 33-242 of City Code.

(b) The City may require a laboratory analysis of a user's discharge at any time. Such analysis shall be performed by:

- (1) An independent laboratory licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Services and acceptable to the City;
- (2) A City-operated laboratory; or
- (3) The user itself.

The authority to determine who shall perform the analysis rests with the City Manager, or his/her designee. The City may also require that all costs associated with such an analysis be borne by the user.

(c) The user shall permit access to the sampling point or sampling well to the City's representative or the independent laboratory for the purpose of obtaining a sample during any hours of operation by the plant.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

Sec. 33-246. Confidential information.

(a) Information and data on a user obtained from reports, surveys, questionnaires, wastewater discharge permit applications, wastewater discharge permits, and monitoring programs and

from inspections and sampling activities shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets ~~of the user under applicable State law~~. To claim this trade secret protection, the user must specify at the time of submitting his reports or information, that part he desires to protect.

- (b) When requested and demonstrated by the person~~—User~~ furnishing a report that such information should be held confidential, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets or secret processes shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available immediately upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Article, the AZ-NPDES permit, state disposal system permit and/or the pretreatment programs; provided, however, that such portions of a report shall be available for use by the City, state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics and other effluent data, as defined at 40 CFR 2.302, shall ~~will~~ not be recognized as confidential information and shall be available to the public without restriction.

(Ord. No. 3003, § 1(Exh. A), 9-27-16)

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Glendale, Maricopa County, Arizona, this day of , 2026.

Mayor Jerry P. Weiers

ATTEST:

Julie K. Bower, City Clerk (SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Michael D. Bailey, City Attorney

REVIEWED BY:

Patrick S. Banger, City Manager



CITY COUNCIL REPORT

MEETING DATE: 06/23/2026
SUBMITTED FOR: John Kennedy, Director
DEPARTMENT: Parks and Recreation

Subject

GLENDAL GLITTERS UPDATE

Presented by: John Kennedy, Director, Parks and Recreation

Purpose and Recommended Action

This item is a follow-up to the May 12, 2026, Council Workshop where a request was made to provide an update on the planning for the 2026-2027 Glendale Glitters that would define the event footprint, the vendor selection process, an unauthorized vendor strategy, and a trash plan. Staff is seeking consensus from the City Council on the event footprint and vendor strategy.

Background

As the city nears the completion of the Downtown Campus Revitalization Project, Glendale Glitters will return to the previous footprint. The focus will remain on family-friendly holiday activation in Downtown Glendale, with the Parks and Recreation Department collaborating with other city departments, including Police, Transportation, and Facility Operations, on the operational planning of the event.

Analysis

At the May 12, 2026, Council Workshop, Council requested staff to provide an update on Glendale Glitters at a future Council Workshop. The update is to include a plan for the event footprint, traffic management, the vendor selection process, addressing unauthorized vendors, and a trash and maintenance plan.

Community Benefit/Public Involvement

The planning approach is intended to support a clean, family-friendly holiday event in Downtown Glendale while maintaining ambient lighting throughout downtown and concentrating higher activation in key areas.

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation (added 6/19/2026)*



Parks and Recreation – Glendale Glitters Update

June 23, 2026 Council Workshop

Presented by:

John Kennedy, Director, Parks and Recreation





Agenda

1. 2026 Glitters Event Update
2. Event Footprint
3. Vendor & Unauthorized Vendor Strategy
4. Trash Service Plan
5. Next Steps



Glendale Glitters

- Annual holiday festival and light display
- Illuminates downtown with millions of lights
- Creates a festive holiday experience
- Live entertainment, vendors, interactive attractions, photo opportunities
- Family-friendly holiday activation in Downtown Glendale



Glendale Glitters Planning

- Interdepartmental collaboration
- Focuses on activation of Downtown Glendale
- Safety, traffic management, and vendor control



2026 Glendale Glitters Schedule

- Dates for Lights: November 27, 2026 – January 1, 2027
- November 27th Traditional Light Switch Kickoff Event
- 2026 Weekend Event Dates – 4 Total Weekends
 - Vendors
 - Music, Entertainment, Activities



2026 Glendale Glitters Strategy

- Holiday Lighting Contractor secured
- Holiday light installation to begin in September
- Entertainment planning and scheduling is in progress

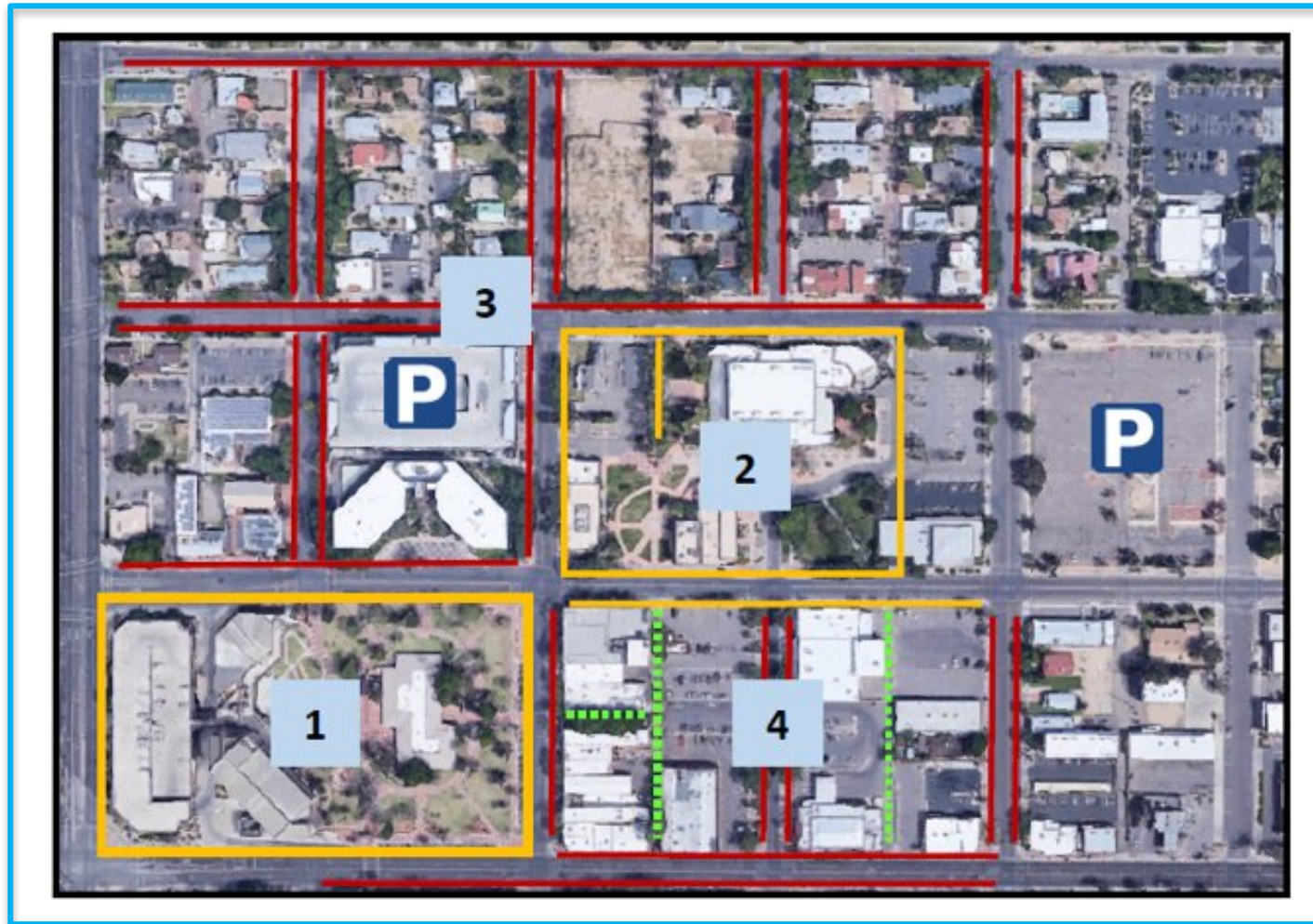


2026 Event Footprint

- The defined area where an event takes place, including all event activities, attractions, vendors, and operational or security measures associated with the event
- Returns to the pre-DCRP footprint
- 57th Avenue to 59th Avenue and
Glendale Avenue to Myrtle Avenue



Event Footprint



- TREE TRUNKS ONLY
- FULL ACTIVATION
- ... ALLEY ACTIVATION
- BORDER FOOTPRINT



Vendor Selection Strategy

- Dynamic, inclusive, and high-quality vendor experience
- Diverse mix of local businesses, artisan vendors, and food truck operators
- Character and community spirit of both Downtown Glendale and the overall City



Vendor Selection Strategy

- Approve 25 – 30 vendors
- Applications open early September
- Approval is for Kickoff Weekend and all subsequent weekends (weekdays not utilized)



Vendor Selection Considerations

- Local Preference – Downtown Glendale businesses
- Product/Service Quality & Uniqueness
- Diversity & Variety reflective of the Community
- Prior Event Performance

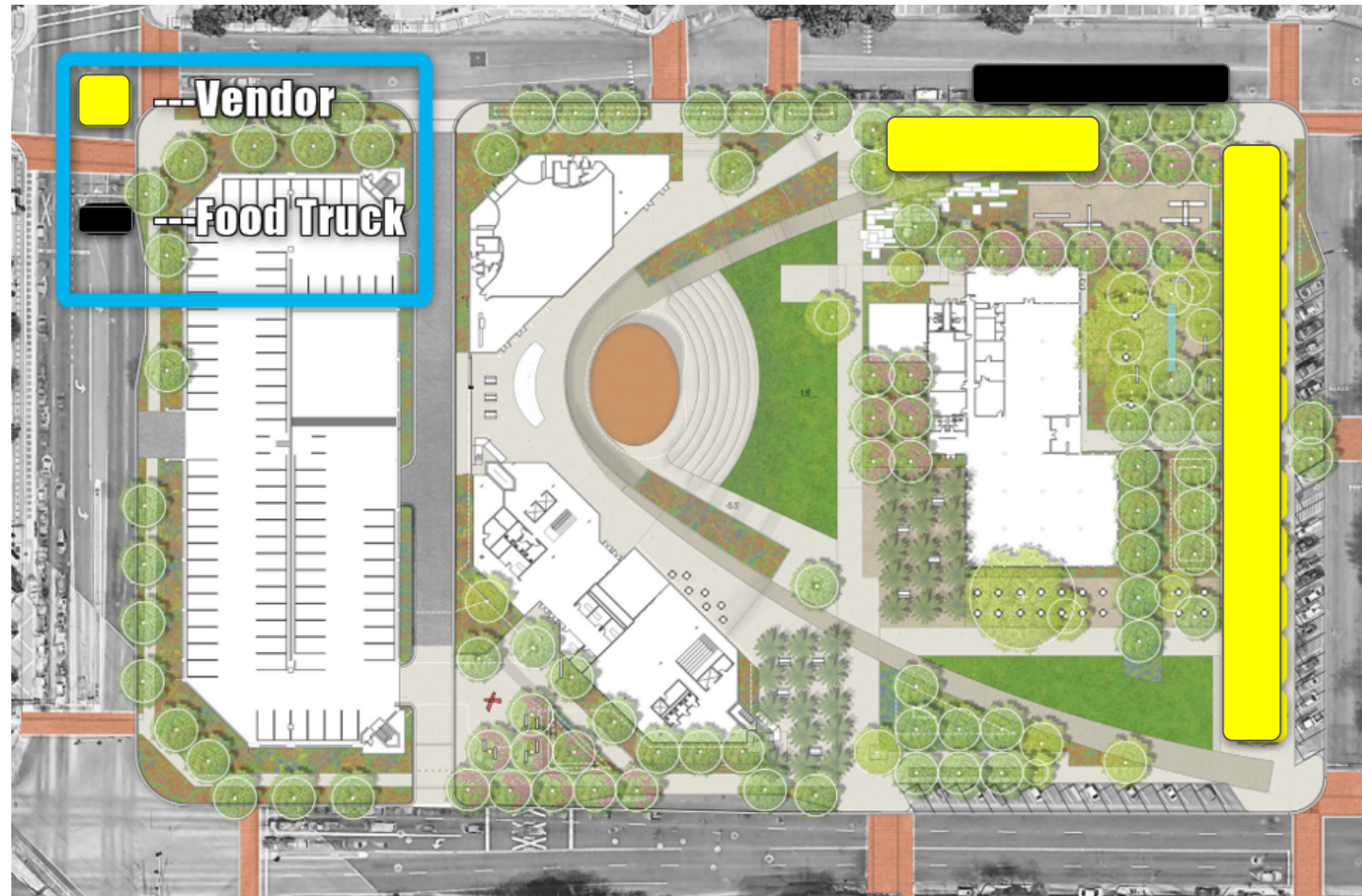


Vendor Support Provided

- Dedicated space
- A tent *
- Electrical service *

* Additional Fees apply

Vendor Map





Unauthorized Vendor Enforcement Strategy

Unauthorized Vendor Definition:

- A person or business selling goods or services within an event footprint without the required approval, permit, or authorization from the event organizer or jurisdiction
- Unauthorized Vendors will not be allowed within the event footprint



Unauthorized Vendor Enforcement Strategy

Coordination with Code Compliance and the Police Department is needed for enforcement:

- Code Compliance
 - information, citations
- Police Department
 - equipment removal, personnel removal, incident reports



Trash Plan

- Increased trash receptacles throughout activation zones
- Scheduled trash pickup and servicing during event operations
- Focus on having a clean family-friendly event
- Post event cleanup procedure is being currently updated



Next Steps

- Continue interdepartmental coordination talks
- Continue discussions with Downtown Merchants
- Develop detailed staffing and enforcement plan
- Entertainment plan and scheduling
- Event logistics & Theme selection



QUESTIONS?



CITY COUNCIL REPORT

MEETING DATE: 06/23/2026
SUBMITTED FOR: John Kennedy, Director
DEPARTMENT: Parks and Recreation

Subject

COUNCIL ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST – ADAPTIVE RECREATION PROGRAMMING
Presented by: John Kennedy, Director, Parks and Recreation

Purpose and Recommended Action

This item is a follow-up to the April 14, 2026, Council Item of Special Interest (CIOSI) requested by Councilmember Tolmachoff related to Adaptive Recreation Programming. Staff is seeking consensus from the City Council on next steps.

Background

Adaptive recreation programming is the intentional design and delivery of recreation activities to ensure full and meaningful participation by individuals with physical, cognitive, sensory, or behavioral disabilities.

Analysis

At the April 14, 2026, Council Workshop, Councilmember Tolmachoff requested a Council Item of Special Interest to have the following information analyzed and brought to the Council at a future workshop:

- 1) Overview of existing adaptive recreation programming provided by Glendale Parks and Recreation and surrounding communities.
- 2) Determine a method to understand the desire for adaptive recreation programming in the community.
- 3) Determine if there are local organizations to potentially partner with to offer adaptive recreation programming.

Goals:

To determine the desires of the community for adaptive recreation programming services and identify potential ways to meet those needs.

Resources:

It is estimated to take approximately 40 hours of staff time to analyze existing adaptive recreation programs being offered, research survey options to determine the desire, analyze the results, and develop recommended options.

Next Steps:

- 1) Identify potential options to provide adaptive recreation programs either in-house, via a partner organization, or a hybrid approach.
- 2) Determine the budget impact of any recommended changes.
- 3) Present detailed information to Council with recommendations and budget impacts.

Community Benefit/Public Involvement

Providing adaptive programming supports inclusion by creating pathways and opportunities for participation for residents of all abilities. It also encourages healthier and more active lifestyles, thus strengthening the overall community.

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation



CIOSI - Adaptive Recreation Programming

June 23, 2026





Definition of Adaptive Recreation Programming

Adaptive recreation programming – is the intentional design and delivery of recreation activities to ensure full and meaningful participation by individuals with physical, cognitive, sensory, or behavioral disabilities.



Examples of common activities

- Special Olympics
- Sports & Fitness
- Special Interest Classes
- Cultural Arts
- Special Events



Analysis to include

- Overview of existing adaptive recreation programs by Glendale Parks and Recreation and surrounding communities
- Research the demand in the community for adaptive recreation programming (survey, study, etc.)
- Identify any local organizations to potentially partner with to offer adaptive recreation programming



Resources Needed

It is estimated to take approximately 40-60 hours staff time to perform the analysis.



Consensus?



CITY COUNCIL REPORT

MEETING DATE: 06/23/2026
SUBMITTED FOR: Levi Gibson, Director
DEPARTMENT: Budget and Finance

Subject

COUNCIL ITEM OF SPECIAL INTEREST — CONSTITUENT RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Presented by: Levi D. Gibson, Budget and Finance Director

Purpose and Recommended Action

On May 26, 2026, Councilmember Guzman requested a Council Item of Special Interest regarding a Constituent Relationship Management System for elected officials. Councilmember Tolmachoff and Vice Mayor Malnar also requested to be added to the CIOSI. Staff met with Councilmember Guzman, Councilmember Tolmachoff, and Vice Mayor Malnar on June 2 to draft the scoping document with the scoping statement, goals, resources need, and results.

Background

A constituent management system is a centralized platform that records and tracks interactions between residents and the local government, such as service requests, complaints, and inquiries. It enables elected officials to route, manage, and resolve cases efficiently while maintaining a complete history of each constituent's engagement.

Analysis

It is estimated that it will require 10 hours of staff time to complete this CIOSI.

Attachments

PowerPoint Presentation



CIOSI - Constituent Relationship Management Systems

June 23, 2026





Definition of Constituent Relationship Management Systems

- CRM is designed specifically for elected officials
 - ✓ Helps an office keep track of messages
 - ✓ Ensures a timely response
 - ✓ Manages individual casework from start to finish
 - ✓ Handles high volumes of correspondence efficiently
 - ✓ Shows the office what issues constituents care about



Goal of CIOSI

- Research the available CRM options
 - ✓ Compare features, cost, and fit
 - ✓ Determine procurement method
- Return information to Council via a memo



Resources Needed

It is estimated to take approximately 10 hours staff time to perform the analysis.



Consensus?