

**ORDINANCE NO. 2024-02**  
**AN ORDINANCE OF THE MCKINLEYVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**  
**AMMENDING REGULATION 24 OF THE MCSD RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**WHEREAS**, the McKinleyville Community Services District (the District), has noticed in a influx of the operation of mobile food trucks within the District boundaries;

**WHEREAS**, the District encourages the growth of these small businesses while simultaneously ensuring the safety and integrity of our infrastructure,

**WHEREAS**, staff has proposed standards of discharge and a permitting system for the discharge of commercial waste into the public sewer by mobile food trucks,

**WHEREAS**, standards of discharge into the public sewer are in the best interest of the community, the District, and the long term maintenance of the sewer infrastructure and Wastewater Management Facility.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Directors of the McKinleyville Community Services District ordains as follows:

Regulation 24, Use of the Public Sewers, of the District's adopted Rules and Regulations are amended to read as follows:

**REGULATION 24 - USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS**

**Rule 24.01. PROHIBITIONS ON DISCHARGES** - no User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. This general prohibition applies to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements.

No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater containing:

- (a) pollutants which cause a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
- (b) solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference or injury to the treatment works;
- (c) pollutants which cause a danger to life or safety of personnel;
- (d) pollutants which cause a strong offensive odor or prevention of the effective maintenance or operation of the treatment works;
- (e) pollutants which cause air pollution by the release of toxic or malodorous gases or malodorous gas-producing substances.

- (f) 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;
- (g) pollutants which cause a the District's effluent or any other product of the treatment process, residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation or treatment process;
- (h) pollutants which cause a detrimental environmental impact or a nuisance in the Waters of the State or a condition unacceptable to any public agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the District;
- (i) any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent thereby violating the MCDS's NPDES permit;
- (j) pollutants which cause conditions at or near the District's POTW which violate any statute or any rule, regulation, or ordinance of any public agency or State or Federal regulatory body;
- (k) pollutants which cause the District's POTW to be overloaded or cause excessive collection or treatment costs, or may use a disproportionate share of the facilities;
- (l) pollutants which cause a pass through of any pollutant;
- (m) wastewater having a pH less than 6.5 or more than 8.5, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
- (n) wastewater having a temperature greater than 140 degrees F (65 degrees C), or which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, but in no case wastewater which causes the temperature at the introduction into the treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees F (40 degrees C);
- (o) more than 100 mg/l of oil or grease of animal or vegetable origin;
- (p) more than 25 mg/L Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel, motor oil, hydraulic oil or gasoline;
- (q) petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- (r) identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons;
- (s) trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the General Manager in accordance with Rule 24.15 of this ordinance;
- (t) substances which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261;
- (u) medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the General Manager in an individual wastewater discharge permit, or a general permit.
- (v) any detectable concentration of 4, 4-DDT.

**Rule 24.02. PROHIBITIONS ON STORM DRAINAGE AND GROUND WATER** - storm water, ground water, rain water, street drainage, subsurface drainage or yard drainage shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connections to a community sewer.

**Rule 24.03. PROHIBITIONS ON UNPOLLUTED WATER** - unpolluted water, including, but not limited to cooling water, process water or blow-down from cooling towers or evaporative coolers shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connection to a community sewer.

**Rule 24.04. LIMITATIONS ON RADIOACTIVE WASTES** - no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any radioactive waste into a community sewer except;

- (a) when the person is authorized to use radioactive materials by the State Department of Health or other governmental agency empowered to regulate the use of radioactive materials, and
- (b) when the waste is discharged in strict conformity with current California Radiation Control Regulations (California Administrative Code, Title 17) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations and recommendations for safe disposal, and
- (c) when the person is in compliance with all rules and regulations of all other applicable regulatory agencies.

**Rule 24.05. LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF GARBAGE GRINDERS** - waste from garbage grinders shall not be discharged by any nondomestic users into the community sewer.

**Rule 24.06. LIMITATIONS ON POINT OF DISCHARGE** - no person shall discharge any substances directly into a manhole or other opening in a community sewer other than through an approved building sewer, unless he has been issued a permit by the District. If a permit is issued for such direct discharge, the user shall pay the applicable charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the District.

**Rule 24.07. HOLDING TANK WASTE** - no person shall discharge any holding tank waste into a community sewer unless he has been issued a permit by the District. Unless otherwise allowed under the terms and conditions of the permit, a separate permit must be secured for each separate discharge. This permit will state the specific location of discharge, the time of day the discharge is to occur, the volume of the discharge and the wastewater constituents and characteristics. If a permit is granted for discharge of such waste into a community sewer, the user shall pay the applicable charges and fees and shall meet such other conditions as required by the District. An exception to the above is that no permit will be required for discharge of domestic wastes from recreational vehicles holding tanks provided that such discharges are made into a District approved facility designed to receive such waste.

**Rule 24.08. NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS** - users must comply with the categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

- (a) When wastewater subject to a categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same Standard, the General Manager may impose an alternate limit in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e).

(b) A CIU may obtain a net/gross adjustment to a categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Section. [Note: See 40 CFR 403.15]

i. Categorical Pretreatment Standards may be adjusted to reflect the presence of pollutants in the Industrial User's intake water in accordance with this Section. Any Industrial User wishing to obtain credit for intake pollutants must make application to the MCSD. Upon request of the Industrial User, the applicable Standard will be calculated on a "net" basis (i.e., adjusted to reflect credit for pollutants in the intake water) if the requirements of paragraphs a) through d) of this Section are met.

a) Criteria

- 1) Either 1- The applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards contained in 40 CFR subchapter N specifically provide that they shall be applied on a net basis; or 2- The Industrial User demonstrates that the control system it proposes or uses to meet applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards would, if properly installed and operated, meet the Standards in the absence of pollutants in the intake waters.
- 2) Credit for generic pollutants such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and oil and grease should not be granted unless the Industrial User demonstrates that the constituents of the generic measure in the User's effluent are substantially similar to the constituents of the generic measure in the intake water or unless appropriate additional limits are placed on process water pollutants either at the outfall or elsewhere.
- 3) Credit shall be granted only to the extent necessary to meet the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard(s), up to a maximum value equal to the influent value. Additional monitoring may be necessary to determine eligibility for credits and compliance with Standard(s) adjusted under this Section.
- 4) Credit shall be granted only if the User demonstrates that the intake water is drawn from the same body of water as that into which the POTW discharges. The MCSD may waive this requirement if it finds that no environmental degradation will result.

#### **Rule 24.09. LIMITATIONS ON WASTEWATER STRENGTH (LOCAL LIMITS).**

**Rule 24.09.01.** - the General Manager is authorized to establish Local Limits pursuant to 40 CFR 403.5(c). The following pollutant limits are established to protect against Pass Through and Interference. No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following concentrations:

| POLLUTANT                                | DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT (mg/L) |
|--|----------------------------|
| Copper                                   | 0.1300                     |
| Lead                                     | 0.0055                     |
| Molybdenum                               | 0.0047                     |
| Nickel                                   | 0.0052                     |
| Zinc                                     | 0.135                      |
| bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate              | 0.0235                     |
| Oil and Grease (petroleum and vegetable) | 100                        |
| BOD                                      | 354                        |
|  |                            |

- (a) The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW and apply to instantaneous maximum concentrations. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. The General Manager may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration-based limitations above.
- (b) **Analytical Requirements.** 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, including procedures suggested by the General Manager or other parties approved by EPA.
- (c) **BMPs.** The General Manager may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs), by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits, or general permits, to implement Local Limits and the requirements of Rule 24.
- (d) **Right of Revision.** The MCSD reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in individual wastewater discharge permits or in general permits, more stringent Standards or Requirements on discharges to the POTW consistent with the purpose of this ordinance.
- (e) **Dilution.** No User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation unless expressly authorized by an applicable Pretreatment Standard or Requirement. The General Manager may impose mass limitations on Users who are using dilution to meet applicable

Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

**Rule 24.09.02** - the General Manager shall cause to be prepared from time to time a list of the maximum permissible quantities or concentrations of certain constituents in industrial or wastewater flows and otherwise issue detailed directions for meeting the requirements of this section.

Limitations on wastewater strength in Rule 24 of this Ordinance may be supplemented with more stringent limitations provided:

- (a) If the District determines that the limitations in Rule 24 may not be sufficient to protect the operation of the District's treatment works, or
- (b) If the Authority determines that the limitations in Rule 24 may not be sufficient to enable the District's POTW to comply with water quality standards or effluent limitations specified in the District's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

**Rule 24.10. DISPOSAL OF UNACCEPTABLE WASTE** - waste not permitted to be discharged into the community sewer must be transported to a State approved disposal site. The required "Waste Haulers Report" must be completed and a copy furnished within 30 days to the District by the discharger.

**Rule 24.11. INTERCEPTORS REQUIRED** - grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes, containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand and other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for buildings used for residential purposes. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Manager and shall be so located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. All such grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the Owner, at their expense, in continuous efficient operation at all times.

**Rule 24.11.01. GREASE INTERCEPTORS/TRAPS** - establishments serving food, manufacturing food products, Slaughter Houses, Packing Establishments, Car Washes, Auto Wash Racks, etc. are grouped into the following major categories:

- (a) **INDUSTRIAL**-commercial facilities as defined in sections 709 and 710 of the Uniform Plumbing Code, and those facilities designated by the General Manager.
- (b) **HIGH VOLUME**-full menu types establishments operating over 16 hours per day and/or serving 500 or more meals per day.
- (c) **MEDIUM VOLUME**-full menu or specialty menu type establishments serving full meals 8 to 16 hours per day, and/or 100 to 400 meals per day.
- (d) **SMALL VOLUME**-fast foot, take out or specialty type food establishments with limited menus, a minimum of dish washing, and/or minimal seating capacity.

**Rule 24.11.02. GREASE INTERCEPTORS** - industrial facilities, High Volume and Medium Volume food establishments as defined in Section 709 are required to install a

grease interceptor. The size, type and location of each grease interceptor shall be approved by the General Manager or his designated representative. Waste in excess of 140°F (60°C) shall not be discharged into a grease interceptor. Grease interceptors shall have a minimum 750-gallon capacity.

Any type of business or establishment such as, but not limited to restaurants, bakeries, donut shops, take-out, drive-in eating establishments, ice cream or milk drive-in stations, hospitals, hotels, markets, recreation or reception halls, etc., where any grease or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewage main or disposal system shall have a grease interceptor.

Interceptors shall be constructed and installed at the expense of the owner, in accordance with the design previously approved by the General Manager.

Each grease interceptor shall be so installed and connected that it shall be at all times easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of the intercepted grease. A grease interceptor may not be installed in any part of a building where food is handled. Proper location of the grease interceptor shall meet the Uniform Plumbing Code Requirements and the approval of the General Manager.

Each commercial facility or business establishment for which a grease interceptor is required shall have an interceptor which shall serve only that business establishment.

Buildings remodeled for use requiring interceptors shall be subject to these regulations.

For the purpose of this section the term 'fixture' shall mean and include each plumbing fixture, appliance, apparatus or other equipment required to be connected to or discharged into a grease interceptor by any provision of this section.

Waste discharge from fixtures and equipment in the above-mentioned types of establishments which may contain grease or other objectionable materials, including, but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashers, food waste disposal, soup kettles, etc., and floor drains located in areas where such objectionable materials may exist, may be drained into the sanitary waste through the interceptor when approved by the General Manager. Exception: Toilets, urinals, and other fixtures containing fecal material may not flow through the interceptor.

The interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal and proper disposal of the accumulated grease. No such collected grease shall be introduced into any drainage piping or public or private sewer.

Abandoned grease interceptors shall be emptied and filled in the same manner as required for abandoned septic tanks as described in Section 1119 of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

The cover for grease interceptors shall be one-half inch (1/2") steel plate reinforced as required by the General Manager, said reinforcing to depend upon the load to be imposed on the plate. Except as otherwise provided, the cover shall be gas-tight on all interceptors and the waste shall enter the interceptor through the inlet pipe only. Interceptors shall be so designed that they will not become air bound if closed covers are used. Each interceptor shall be properly vented, Sec 708(d) UPC.

Interceptors shall be installed in such a manner that drainage from areas outside the area intended to be served may not enter. Interceptors shall be tested in a manner approved by the District and shall be witnessed by a District Inspector. Grade rings may be used to

establish final grade and shall be installed using Ram-Nek and Ram-Nek primer, and inspected by the District.

**Rule 24.11.03. GREASE TRAPS** - any type of business or establishment such as, but not limited to restaurants, bakeries, donut shops, take-out, drive-in eating establishments, ice cream or milk drive-in stations, hospitals, hotels markets, recreation or reception halls, etc., where any grease or other objectionable materials may be discharged into a public or private sewage main or disposal system which is deemed by the General Manager or his designated representative to be a Small Volume food establishment as described in Section 24.11.01 may choose to install a grease trap in place of a grease interceptor.

The size, type and location of each grease trap shall be approved by the General Manager or his designated representative. Wastes in excess of 140° F (60°C) shall not be discharged into a grease trap.

For the purpose of this section, the term “fixture” shall mean and include each plumbing fixture, appliance, apparatus or other equipment required to be connected to or discharged into a grease trap by any provision of this section.

Waste discharge from fixtures and equipment in the above-mentioned types of establishments which may contain grease or other objectionable materials, including, but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashers, food waste disposal, soup kettles, etc., and floor drains located in areas where such objectionable materials may exist, may be drained into the sanitary waste through the grease trap when approved by the General Manager. Exception: Toilets, urinals, and other fixtures containing fecal material may not flow through the grease trap.

No grease trap shall be installed which has an approval rate of flow of more than fifty-five (55) gallons per minute, nor less than twenty (20) gallons per minute, except with prior written approval of the General Manager.

Each plumbing fixture or piece of equipment connected to a grease trap shall be provided with an approved type flow control or restricting device installed in a readily accessible and visible location in the tailpiece or drain outlet of each such fixture. Flow control devices shall be so designed that the flow through such device or devices shall at no time be greater than the rated capacity of the grease trap. No flow control device having adjustable or removable parts shall be approved.

Each grease trap required by this section shall have an approved rate of flow, expressed in gallons per minutes, which is not less than forty (40) percent of the total capacity in gallons of fixtures discharging into said trap. The grease retention capacity of the trap, expressed in pounds of grease, shall not be less than two times the approved rate of flow in gallons per minute.

Any grease trap installed with the inlet more than four (4) feet lower in elevation than the outlet of any fixture discharging into such grease trap shall have an approved rate of flow which is not less than fifty (50) percent greater than that given in the preceding paragraph. Not more than four (4) separate fixtures shall be connected to or discharged into any one (1) grease trap.

Each fixture discharging into grease trap shall be individually trapped and vented in an approved manner. An approved type grease trap may be used as a fixture trap for a single fixture when the horizontal distance between the fixture outlet and the grease trap does not



exceed four (4) feet and the vertical tailpipe or drain does not exceed two and one-half (2 ½) feet.

No water-jacketed grease trap or grease interceptor shall be approved or installed. No mechanical grease trap shall be allowed.

Each grease trap shall have an approved water seal of not less than two (2) inches in depth or the diameter of its outlet, whichever is greater.

**Rule 24.11.04. TIME OF COMPLIANCE** - all commercial facilities and food establishments described in Division VII shall be required to install a sand and/or grease interceptor or grease trap within the sixty (60) day period after the first occurrence of any of the following events:

- (a) Transfer of any ownership or interest in the commercial facility;
- (b) The issuance by the County of any building permit for the construction, reconstruction or related work to be performed on the premises costing more than \$5,000;
- (c) The backup or discharge of raw sewage on or from the premises due to grease build up in their service lateral;
- (d) Or ninety (90) days after receiving written notice from the General Manager of the necessity for installation of such facilities.

**Rule 24.11.05. MONITORING AND REPORTING** - all establishments having a grease trap or interceptor shall maintain and clean this unit as recommended by the manufacturer. Each grease trap or interceptor shall be regularly maintained by the proprietor or property owner and records kept at the site for inspection by the District. Maintenance will vary depending upon the size of the unit and grease loading. The property owner or proprietor shall send a copy of the maintenance records to the District annually from the time of installation or some other agreed upon date by the District. At no time shall the unit be allowed to become clogged with grease so as to create damage to the District collection or treatment facilities. The Proprietor must develop a cleaning schedule sufficient to keep the unit functioning properly. Records of grease disposal to a collection agent must be made available to District personnel upon request.

**Rule 24.12. PRELIMINARY TREATMENT OF WASTES** - 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 Rule 24 of this ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the General Manager, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the General Manager for review, and shall be acceptable to the General Manager before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to District under the provisions of this ordinance.

**Rule 24.13.** This space left intentionally blank for future use.

**Rule 24.14. AVAILABILITY OF DISTRICT FACILITIES** - if sewerage capacity is not available, the District may require the discharger to restrict their discharge until sufficient capacity can be made available. When requested, the District will advise persons desiring to locate new facilities as to the areas where wastewater of their proposed quantity and quality can be received by available sewerage facilities. The District may refuse service to persons locating facilities in areas where their proposed quantity or quality of wastewater is unacceptable in the available collection facility.

**Rule 24.15. HAULED WASTEWATER -**

- (a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the General Manager, and at such times as are established by the General Manager. Such waste shall not violate Rule 24 of this ordinance or any other requirements established by the MCSD. The General Manager may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits.
- (b) Mobile food trucks with wastewater holding tanks shall be considered haulers of commercial waste pursuant to this Regulation 24 and required to adhere to the regulations recited in Rule 24.07, this Rule 24.15 and Rule 24.16. "Mobile food truck" is defined to constitute a licensed, motorized vehicle, engaged in the commercial production and sale of food products, including any legally attached trailer utilized for the commercial production and sale of food products.
- (c) The General Manager may require haulers of commercial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits. The General Manager may require generators of hauled commercial waste to obtain individual wastewater discharge permits or general permits. The General Manager also may prohibit the disposal of hauled commercial waste. The discharge of hauled commercial waste is subject to all other requirements of this ordinance.
- (d) Commercial waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the General Manager. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the General Manager. The General Manager may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable Standards. The General Manager may require the commercial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- (e) Commercial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the commercial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, and volume and characteristics of waste. The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

**Rule 24.16. ADDITIONAL PRETREATMENT MEASURES -**

- (a) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the General Manager, they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater

containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users. All interception units shall be of a type and capacity approved by the General Manager, shall comply with the MCSD's Oil and Grease Management ordinance Rule 24.11 and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired in accordance with the MCSD's Oil and Grease Management ordinance Rule 24.11 by the User at their expense.

**Rule 24.17. ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE/SLUG CONTROL PLANS** - the General Manager may require any industrial user to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan. At least once every two years the General Manager shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs such a plan. Any industrial user required to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan shall submit a plan which provides, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (b) Description of stored chemicals;
- (c) Procedures for immediately notifying the General Manager of any accidental or Slug Discharge, as required by Rule 26.07 of this ordinance; and
- (d) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effective thirty (30) days after its passage. Introduced at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 7, 2024 and passed and adopted by the Board of Directors on September 4, 2024 upon the motion of Director Mayo and seconded by Director Orsini and by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Binder, Biteman, Mayo, Orsini  
NOES: -  
ABSTAIN: -  
ABSENT: Couch

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joey Blaine, Board Secretary

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott Binder, Board President