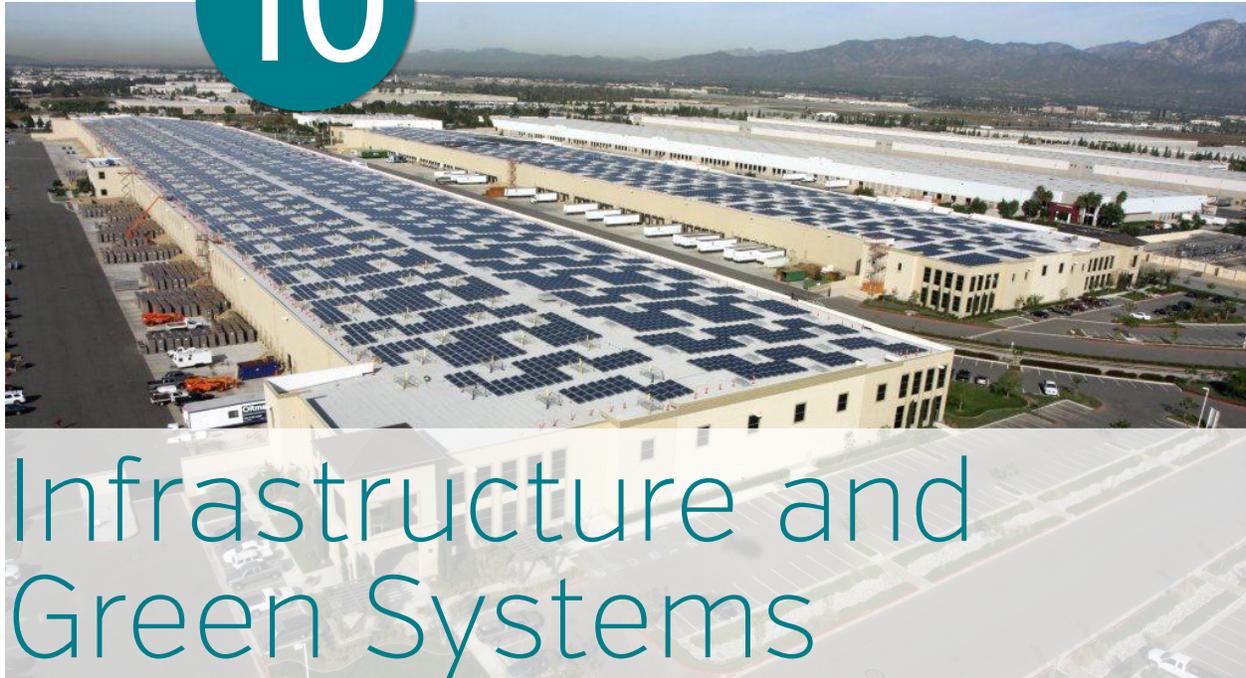


10



Infrastructure and Green Systems



Infrastructure and Green Systems

Fontana's public infrastructure systems and facilities represent over \$1.4 billion of investment made by previous and current generations and are critical to economic prosperity and quality of life. Fontana depends on regional agencies and privately-owned utilities for many infrastructure services, including drinking water, wastewater treatment, and power, and it is subject to state standards and regulations. State legislation promotes resource-efficient infrastructure systems. The Fontana Department of Public Works is responsible for maintenance of city property, including parks and trails, streets, sewer lines and lift stations, and City buildings; for stormwater management; and for maintaining the city fleet.

A. Infrastructure and Green Systems in the Fontana Forward Vision and Principles

VISION

We have become one of the healthiest and most sustainable cities in San Bernardino County. We have taken many steps to improve our health indicators, which meet and, increasingly, surpass state averages. Our local infrastructure is resource-efficient and well-maintained. We work with our water and energy providers to establish the highest possible levels of resource conservation and efficiency.

PRINCIPLE



Be cost-effective. Establish cost-effective best practices and systems to support ongoing city services and infrastructure.



B. Goals and Policies

GOALS	POLICIES
Water	
Fontana collaborates with public and private agencies for an integrated and sustainable water resource management program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support initiatives to provide a long term supply of the right water for the right use through working with regional providers and the One Water One Watershed Plan.
Fontana promotes use of non-potable water for uses where drinking water is not needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage use of processed water from the IEUA systems using recycled water for all non-drinking water purposes. • Promote laundry-to-landscape greywater systems for single-family units.
The City continues to have an effective water conservation program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support landscaping in public and private spaces with drought-resistant plants. • Continue successful city water conservation programs and partnerships.
The City of Fontana consistently seeks reasonable rates from the city's drinking water providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support City negotiations to keep drinking water rates reasonable for residents and other users.
Wastewater	
Fontana collaborates closely with the Inland Empire Utility Agency to promote innovative and resource-efficient systems and reduce sewer fees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and participate in IEUA programs that help Fontana be more resource-efficient. • Support incorporation of greywater systems in new developments.
Stormwater	
Fontana has a stormwater drainage system that is environmentally and economically sustainable and compatible with regional One Water One Watershed standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement the water-quality management plan for stormwater management that incorporates low-impact and green infrastructure standards. • Promote natural drainage approaches (green infrastructure) and other alternative non-structural and structural best practices to manage and treat stormwater. • Use street parkways to treat and infiltrate runoff for new developments and redevelopments.
Power	
Fontana is becoming an energy-efficient community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote renewable energy and distributed energy systems in new development and retrofits of existing development to work toward becoming a zero net energy city.
Solid Waste	
All residences and businesses have a dependable, environmentally safe means of disposing of solid waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue providing city waste-management services. • Continue to maximize diversion opportunities and landfill capacity by supporting recycling innovations, such as E-waste, commercial, multifamily and organic waste recycling programs.
Telecommunications	
Up-to-date telecommunications technology is available to all developed areas in the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Fontana remains competitive as a place to live, work, and learn in terms of available telecommunications and other technology.
General	
Fontana uses the Envision rating system to evaluate infrastructure options and potential social, environmental and economic impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support use of the Envision system to make Fontana projects as cost-effective and beneficial as possible

C. Findings and Challenges

FINDINGS

Water

- **One Water.** Integrated water management—sometimes called a “one water” management system—is an effective, holistic management approach—for drinking water, wastewater treatment, and stormwater—to meet the long-term needs of residents, businesses and the natural environment. Water managers and suppliers in Southern California are implementing programs designed to reduce the amount of water that must be imported and purchased from outside the region.
- **One Water One Watershed Plan.** The Santa Ana Watershed Authority (SAWA), in which Fontana participates, has created an innovative integrated water management plan called the One Water One Watershed 2.0 Plan. SAWA summarizes the need for the plan as follows:
 - > “[T]he goal of yesteryear was affordable water for a growing economy. But over time, the goal has changed to become a more complicated balancing act of environmental sustainability, quality of life and, economic growth in a changing environment dominated by water and financial scarcity. The strategy to achieve this goal is integrated water management. This means the various silos of water supply, flood management, water quality, ecosystem restoration, and recreation are brought together as one. Another way to think about it is that while the drop of water may at different times be characterized by different elements, it is still the same drop of water.... The emphasis of this new OWOW 2.0 Plan is that all people are encouraged to adopt a water ethic that focuses on understanding where their water comes from, how much they use of it, what they put into water, and where it goes after they finish using it.

Fontana belongs to the Santa Ana Watershed Authority. Its innovative “One Water One Watershed 2.0 Plan” calls for an integrated approach to managing all aspects of water use: supply, flood control, water quality, ecosystem protection, and recreation.



To meet growing water demands in the region, a new suite of approaches to planning are needed now that lead with a water demand reduction strategy.” (OWOW Plan, Executive Summary, pages 1, 3.)

- **Land use and water supply.** According to the OWOW Plan, “land use decisions are arguably the primary underlying cause of, and potential solution for, the existing water supply, water quality, and natural resource challenges in the Santa Ana River Watershed.” (OWOW, Ch. 5.7.1, p.1). Growth and urbanization have been accompanied by the spread of impervious surfaces. Modern water management seeks to minimize impervious surfaces through Best Management Practices (BMPs) in new development and retrofitting existing development.
- **Drinking water supply.** The City of Fontana relies on other agencies that have direct control over its drinking water supply. Drinking water is provided to the city primarily by three agencies: The Fontana Water Company (FWC), Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) and the West Valley Water District. Small areas of the city and Sphere of Influence are serviced by the Marygold Mutual Water Company and the Crawford Canyon Mutual Water Company.
 - > The majority of the city is supplied by FWC.
 - > Water in Fontana comes from Lytle Creek, groundwater wells, and, to a lesser extent, the State Water Project (Northern California water). Eighty-five percent of FWC water comes from groundwater.
- **Drought and water conservation.** The City of Fontana has adopted the Model Water Efficiency Ordinance (MWELO).
- **Recycled water.** The Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) is a water wholesaler and delivers recycled water for nonpotable uses, such as industrial uses and irrigation. The City of Fontana has the rights to receive a percentage of recycled water IEUA generates on an annual basis. The IEUA also promotes sustainable use of groundwater and development of local water supplies. The Fontana Water Company is also developing a recycled-water system.
- **Greywater systems.** The California Plumbing Code includes greywater-system regulations in Chapter 16. Since 2009, the code has not required a permit or inspection for washing machine systems in single-family or two-family homes that do not alter existing plumbing as long a set of guidelines are followed.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

- **Sewer lines and pump stations.** The City of Fontana owns and maintains pump stations and 437 miles of sewer lines.
- **Wastewater treatment.** Wastewater treatment is provided by the Inland Empire Utility Agency, which has wastewater treatment plants in Ontario and in Rancho Cucamonga. A portion of the city’s’ wastewaster is treated by the City of Rialto.

Stormwater Management

- **Stormwater permit.** Fontana participates in a regional stormwater program under the San Bernardino County Flood Control NPDES permit. The County is the principal permittee.
- **Nonpoint pollution.** Because “point” pollution from sources such as factories is now well-regulated, today there is more focus on “nonpoint” pollution from stormwater runoff that may contain pollutants such as oil and grease from streets and parking lots, fertilizer and pesticides from lawns, sediment from poorly managed construction sites, and bacteria from pet and wildlife wastes and faulty septic systems. On-site treatment of stormwater and “green infrastructure” that mimics natural systems are effective methods for managing nonpoint pollution.
- **Aquifer recharge.** The availability of local groundwater supplies depends on aquifer recharge from natural sources, rain and snow melt, which are insufficient. Recharge from other sources is becoming increasingly important to ensure the availability of local groundwater water supplies.
 - > Agencies including the IEUA sponsor the Chino Basin Recycled Water Groundwater Recharge Program, a network of pipelines that directs stormwater runoff, imported water from the State Water Project, and IEUA-recycled water to 16 recharge sites so it can percolate into the ground.
 - > The City of Fontana is moving toward management of stormwater through development standards that promote on-site treatment and groundwater recharge with Best Management Practices (BMPs) including retention basins, low-impact development, and green infrastructure.

Solid Waste

- **Landfill.** The 448-acre Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill, owned and operated by San Bernardino County, is the primary solid waste depository for Fontana. It is located in Rialto on the Fontana border and has an estimated 35-40 years of capacity left.
- **Solid waste and recyclables collection.** Fontana contracts with a private firm for the collection and hauling of solid waste and recyclables. The private firm operates a transfer station in Rancho Cucamonga
- **Recycling.** The City recycles 50% of solid waste and expects to meet state requirements of 75% recycling by 2020. AB 1826 requires businesses who meet certain thresholds to recycle their organic waste. It also requires local jurisdictions to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses (including multifamily buildings of five (5) or more units, but not including household waste from the units).



Fontana has one of the state's first communities of very highly energy-efficient homes (sometimes called "net-zero-energy" homes). The 20 homes in the Sierra Crest development use high-performance insulation, high-efficiency lights and appliances, solar panels, and other features to achieve dramatic energy efficiency benefits.

Power

- **Electric utility.** Southern California Edison provides electricity to Fontana.
- **Renewable energy.** The State of California is moving towards a carbon-free electricity system. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (Chapter 547, Statutes of 2015) establishes targets to increase retail sales of qualified renewable electricity to at least 50 percent by 2030 and double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by 2030.
 - > Rebate programs and community solar programs are available to Fontana electricity consumers.
- **Energy efficiency.** California's Long Term Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan has set a goal of zero net energy for all new residential development in 2020 and all new commercial development in 2030.
 - > Fontana introduced the state's first zero net energy residential community, consisting of 20 homes, on Earth Day 2015.

CHALLENGES

Water

- Continuing water conservation.
- Working with drinking water providers to keep water rates low at the same time that the providers may be experiencing reduced demand because of water conservation.
- Enhancing infiltration of water to groundwater aquifers.
- Expanding water recycling for non-potable uses, especially through establishment of greywater systems in new development.

Wastewater

- Continuing collaboration with the IEUA.
- Expanding sewer infrastructure to underserved areas and phasing out use of septic tanks.

Stormwater

- Implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) throughout the city.
- Designing BMPs to have multiple benefits, including aesthetic benefits.
- Inspecting and maintaining stormwater/BMPs in accordance with the permit requirements.

Solid Waste

- Continuing to divert as much solid waste as possible from the landfill as the city grows, because it is difficult to further expand landfills or locate new ones.
- Continuing to work with San Bernardino County to minimize any adverse impacts from the adjacent landfill in Rialto.
- Providing for hazardous waste disposal.

Power

- Promoting renewable energy options in a changing energy economy.

D. What the Community Said

Public opinion survey

When asked about their satisfaction with specific city services the percentage who responded very satisfied or somewhat satisfied:

- Conserve water and protect local water supplies—78.8%

Future priorities —percent ranking as a high or medium priority:

- Require environmentally-friendly building and development practices—81.9%

When asked to identify a future priority goal not included in the list, 0.9% of respondents mentioned “address water supply, drought issues,” and 1.5% mentioned “improve environmental efforts.”

Community workshop and meeting feedback

- Bury overhead power lines
- Flood control strategies needed south of I-10 in the warehouse district
- Baseline at Alder Street needs improved water drainage

E. Policies and Actions to Achieve the Goals

Goal 1: Fontana collaborates with public and private agencies for an integrated and sustainable water resource management program.

POLICY

- Support initiatives to provide a long term supply of the right water for the right use through working with regional providers and the One Water One Watershed Plan.

ACTIONS

- A. Be active in regional water resource planning and implementation.
- B. Continue to participate in the Santa Ana Watershed Authority planning and implementation efforts.
- C. Advocate with the IEUA for more recycled water and groundwater recharge.
- D. Use an integrated water management approach when working on land use and zoning changes.
- E. Incorporate integrated water management best practices into land use and zoning initiatives including water conservation and recycling as well as permeability and infiltration.

Goal 2: Fontana promotes use of non-potable water for uses where drinking water is not needed.

POLICIES

- Encourage use of processed water from the IEUA systems using recycled water for all non-drinking water purposes.
- Promote laundry-to-landscape greywater systems for single-family housing units.

ACTIONS

- A. Identify an area and builder for a potential greywater pilot project.
- B. Identify developers who are building subdivisions with greywater systems and explore the potential of a pilot project in Fontana.
- C. Use greywater systems in any new municipal buildings or municipally-funded affordable housing projects, if feasible.
- D. Explore the feasibility of greywater systems in city-owned or -funded

Greywater Systems

Greywater is all wastewater from buildings except the wastewater from toilets (which is called blackwater). Water collected from sinks, showers, baths, laundry or dishwashers can be used for landscape irrigation, toilet flushing and other non-potable uses. Greywater systems reduce the demand for fresh drinking water. Domestic greywater can be recycled directly in the garden or home. The International Building Code allows using recycled greywater for flushing toilets, which can result in an estimated 30% reduction in water use.

The California Dual Plumbing Code establishes statewide standards for potable- and recycled-water plumbing systems. Individual homeowners can install greywater systems to use water from clothes washers to irrigate their landscapes without a permit. In the Riverside/San Bernardino inland climate zones, weekly recycling of 200 gallons of laundry water can support four mature trees, each with a 100-square-foot canopy.¹

¹ Janet Hartin and Ben Fabor, "Use of Graywater in California Landscapes," University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources, p.7 (ceriverside.ucanr.edu/files/218057.pdf)

projects.

- E. Publicize information on no-permit laundry-to-landscape greywater systems.
- F. Seek local partners, such as the Inland Empire Utility Agency, to create an education campaign on laundry-to-landscape greywater systems.
- G. Offer a course in setting up these systems through the Public Works Department.
- H. Seek collaborations with local hardware stores to teach the systems to residents.

Goal 3: The city continues to have an effective water-conservation program.

No-Permit Laundry-to-Landscape Greywater Systems

The system must:

- have an easy way to direct flow back to the sewer/septic (like a 3-way valve). The valve must be labeled.
- send the water to irrigate landscape plantings
- keep the water on the same property where it is produced and follow set-backs listed in the code
- have a maintenance manual
- discharge greywater under a 2-inch cover of mulch, plastic shield, or stones.

The system must not:

- contain diaper water
- contain hazardous chemicals (such as from a home photo lab)

- have pooling greywater or runoff
- make greywater accessible to people or pets (such as in an open tub)
- include a pump (except the washing machine's internal pump)
- connect to the potable water supply
- affect other parts of the building, such as the electrical or structural components.

Find more information at:

- <http://greywateraction.org/requirements-for-no-permit-systems-in-california/>
- <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=45756>
- <http://ceriverside.ucanr.edu/files/218057.pdf>

Residential Development Built with a Greywater System

KB Homes' recently built Sea Cliff development near San Diego includes greywater-treatment systems that cut overall water use by as much as 72 percent. Greywater from showers, bathtubs, washing machines and bathroom sinks goes through filters

that remove most solids and impurities, making the water ready for use in each home's landscaping.

www.sandiegouniontribune.com/business/growth-development/sdut-water-recycle-kb-homes-2015jun22-story.html

POLICIES

- Support landscaping in public and private spaces with drought-resistant plants.
- Continue successful city water conservation programs and partnerships.

ACTIONS

- A. Develop drought-tolerant (xeriscaping) designs and maintenance programs for public spaces rather than eliminating plants because of drought.
- B. Identify systems and methods to provide sufficient water to establish new plants as they become more drought-tolerant, such as the use of recycled water.
- C. Continue to promote drought-tolerant landscaping and water conservation activities for homeowners, tenants, and other property owners.
- D. Promote Fontana Water Company initiatives including water surveys and landscape audits; water conservation kits; workshops in drought-tolerant landscaping; rebates on washers, toilets, irrigation controllers, rain barrels and other water conservation assistance.
- E. Connect water conservation and drought-tolerant landscaping with use of recycled laundry water through local plant nurseries and gardening groups.

Goal 4: The City of Fontana consistently seeks reasonable rates from the city's drinking water providers.

POLICY

- Support City negotiations to keep drinking water rates reasonable for residents and other users.

ACTION

- A. Continue to advocate for reasonable drinking water rates.

GOAL 5: Fontana collaborates closely with the inland Empire Utilities Agency to promote innovative and resource-efficient systems and reduce sewer fees.

POLICIES

- Support and participate in IEUA programs that help Fontana be more resource-efficient.
- Support incorporation of greywater systems in new developments.

ACTIONS

- A. Advocate for more “purple-pipe” recycled water systems to serve all large users in Fontana who could benefit from using recycled water in irrigation.
- B. Over the long term, as part of programs to encourage “water-wise” development, consider incentives, such as streamlined permitting, for new residential developments that install greywater systems, and developing a program with IEUA to reduce the sewer fees to residences that install greywater plumbing.

Goal 6: Fontana has a stormwater drainage system that is environmentally and economically sustainable and compatible with regional one water one watershed standards.

POLICIES

- Continue to implement the Water Quality Management Plan for stormwater management that incorporates low-impact and green infrastructure standards.
- Promote natural drainage approaches (green infrastructure) and other alternative non-structural and structural best practices to manage and treat stormwater.

ACTIONS

- A. Continue to maintain traditional stormwater infrastructure as needed, while developing methods to promote ultimate infiltration of the water.
- B. Explore options for infiltration of water from traditional stormwater facilities and develop methods to measure quantity.
- C. Promote simple green infrastructure retrofits for existing buildings and properties, such as rain barrels.
 - ▶ Traditional stormwater infrastructure incorporates pipes, excavation, and armored channels. The goal is to isolate stormwater and convey it away as efficiently as possible into a water body or detention pond. Examples of this type of infrastructure can be seen in the concrete flood control systems in Fontana. The IEUA’s program that uses Fontana’s recycled water for infiltration and groundwater recharge is an example of the “one water” approach that could serve as a model for Fontana.
- D. Revise development standards to reflect low-impact and green infrastructure stormwater management requirements in order to meet or exceed watershed goals.

- E. Create an interdepartmental working group to audit the code to identify where changes are needed and resolve issues.
 - ▶ In addition to Public Works, Planning, and Engineering, departments such as Community Services, Police, and Fire, as well as appropriate regional agencies, should be included in the discussions. Reports on green infrastructure issues and programs in Greater Los Angeles include: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/climate/docs/resources/la_green_infrastructure.pdf; <http://docplayer.net/1534102-Green-infrastructure-opportunities-and-barriers-in-the-greater-los-angeles-region.html>
- F. Provide aesthetic benefits by incorporating green infrastructure in landscape design for public and private commercial projects.
 - ▶ Green infrastructure should be incorporated into designs for public spaces and the required landscape elements of private commercial projects.
- G. Identify how green infrastructure will be maintained. Green infrastructure is much less capital-intensive than traditional “gray” infrastructure, but it requires maintenance.
 - ▶ Routine activities in vegetated areas include weeding and removing sediment and trash. Additional maintenance may be required to repair damage and other non-routine events. There is potential to include nonprofits and community groups in maintenance programs, including training programs for youth. A 2013 review of municipal green infrastructure maintenance programs can be found at: http://hixon.yale.edu/sites/default/files/files/fellows/paper/feehan_hixonpaper20131.pdf
- H. Use green infrastructure in public projects.
 - I. Use street parkways and medians to treat and infiltrate runoff in

EXHIBIT 10.1 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PRACTICES AND BENEFITS

PRACTICE	REDUCES STORMWATER RUNOFF										IMPROVES COMMUNITY COHESION					
	REDUCES WATER TREATMENT NEEDS	IMPROVES WATER QUALITY	REDUCES GREY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	REDUCES FLOODING	INCREASES AVAILABLE WATER SUPPLY	INCREASES GROUNDWATER RECHARGE	REDUCES ENERGY USE	IMPROVES AIR QUALITY	REDUCES ATMOSPHERIC CO ₂	REDUCES URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT	IMPROVES AESTHETICS	INCREASES RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES	REDUCES NOISE POLLUTION	IMPROVES COMMUNITY COHESION	SUPPORTS URBAN AGRICULTURE	IMPROVES HABITAT
	T	^	h	h	h	≠	≠	V	√	E	A	8	E	S	N	H
Green Roofs	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●
Tree Planting	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Bioretention & Infiltration	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●
Water Harvesting	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

● = Significant impact ○ = Moderate impact ○ = Limited impact

Adapted from Center for Neighborhood Technology, 2010. http://www.cnt.org/sites/default/files/publications/CNT_Value-of-Green-Infrastructure.pdf



Streetside bioswales help runoff percolate into the ground, complementing traditional stormwater infrastructure while adding visual appeal.

transportation projects, new development, and redevelopment.

- J. Use permeable surfaces to promote infiltration wherever feasible.
 - ▶ Vegetated or pebbled swales with permeable pedestrian paths can substitute for traditional paving. Raising awareness among residents of the benefits of this system may be needed. In addition, appropriate surfaces are needed to meet ADA requirements.

Goal 7: Fontana is an energy-efficient community.

POLICY

- Promote renewable energy and distributed energy systems in new development and retrofits of existing development to work towards the highest levels of low-carbon energy-efficiency.

ACTIONS

- A. Promote participation in renewable energy programs.
- B. Regional and state programs provide a wide range of programs to assist homeowners, other property owners, and businesses access renewable energy.
- C. Promote state and regional retrofit programs for property owners. At the time of writing, these programs include:
 - ▶ California Solar Initiative. This program provides rebates for solar installation to income-eligible owners of single-family homes and also has a program for affordable multifamily housing
- D. Encourage customer participation in renewable energy programs offered by Southern California Edison. Currently, two programs are available:
 - ▶ Green Tariff: Customers can sign up with the utility to receive up to 100% of their energy from renewable sources.
 - ▶ Enhanced Community Renewables (ECR): Under this “community solar” program, a developer of a local solar project sells shares in the solar electricity produced to customers, who sign up for at least 25% and as much as 100% of their monthly electricity demand. They pay the producer

directly and receive a credit on their utility bill.

- E. Work with the San Bernardino Regional Energy Partnership (SBREP) to access assistance to city government in energy efficiency.
- F. Encourage industrial and other suitable non-residential developers to participate in the Enhanced Community Renewables program.
 - ▶ This is a “distributed energy” and “community solar” system whereby the developers sell shares of electricity they do not use for their own activities to purchasers. Warehouse buildings with solar panel roofs may be very suitable for this program.

Goal 8: All residences, businesses, and institutions have a dependable, environmentally safe means to dispose of solid waste.

POLICIES

- Continue to use best practices for environmentally safe collection, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes.
- Continue to maximize landfill capacity by supporting recycling innovations, such as organic waste recycling for compost.

ACTIONS

- A. Continue recycling and green waste programs.
- B. Continue to work with San Bernardino County to minimize impacts from the landfill.
- C. Explore establishing a public or private disposal station for RVs and trailers.

Goal 9: Up-to-date telecommunications technology is available to all developed areas in the city.

POLICY

- Ensure that Fontana remains competitive as a place to live, work, and learn in terms of available telecommunications and other technology.

ACTIONS

- A. Expand public Wi-Fi to districts where there is more compact development, such as downtown.
- B. Explore whether installation of high-performance fiber or similar options would give Fontana a competitive advantage in attracting employers with good jobs.

Goal 10: Fontana uses the ENVISION rating system to evaluate infrastructure options and potential social, environmental and economic impacts.

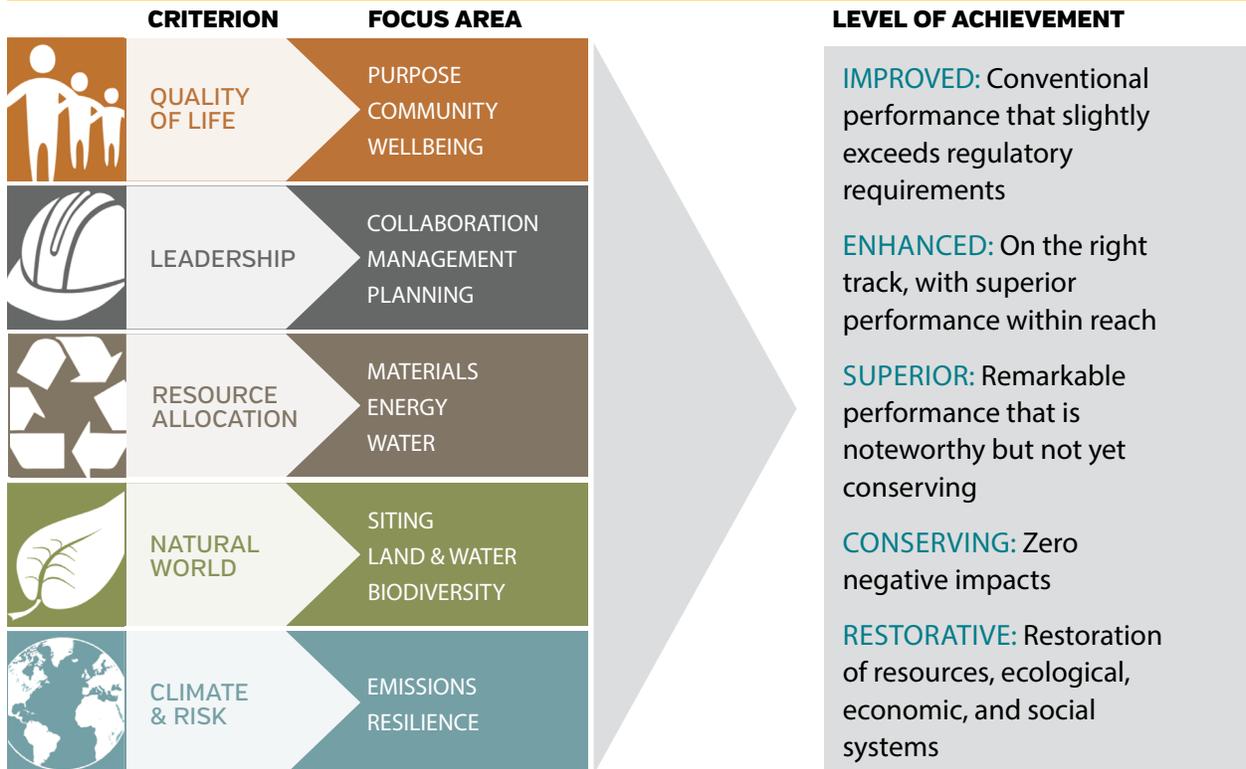
POLICY

- Support use of the ENVISION system to make Fontana projects as cost-effective and beneficial as possible.

ENVISION Rating System

- Free, web-based scoresheet available for anyone to use to assess a project.
 - Similar to the LEED system for buildings, ENVISION is a holistic rating system for all kinds of civil infrastructure at all scales.
 - Developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and the Zofnass Program at the Harvard Graduate School of Design
 - Los Angeles County has adopted the use of ENVISION for infrastructure projects and promotes its use by both the public and private sectors.
- Visit www.sustainableinfrastructure.org/envision/ to learn more.

EXHIBIT 10.2 THE ENVISION SUSTAINABILITY RATING SYSTEM



ACTION

- A. Develop a system for using ENVISION to evaluate projects from the beginning and as they progress, in order to maximize benefits. (See Exhibit 10.2.)

F. Getting Started

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Identify locations for green infrastructure stormwater management.	Public Works
Explore expanding public Wi-Fi to downtown.	IT, Planning Division
Begin to use the Envision system to evaluate potential infrastructure projects.	Engineering and Public Works
Explore a sewer gap closure and incentive program to reduce the number of septic tanks.	Engineering

