

Public Information Flyer
Announcing two City-wide
Cleanup Days Organized
by the City 2017

Annual Spring Clean Up ~ March 25-April 9, 2017

Drop off at Bexar Waste Site

Items dropped off here will be free of charge to residents as a service paid for by the City of Schertz. The Drop off Site will be open March 25 – April 9, 2017. (See below for hazardous items drop off times)

Drop offs may be made at Bexar Waste's temporary collection point, 2221 F.M. 3009 (Near Live Oak Road) between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. **ENTRY TO THIS SITE IS ONLY AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS DURING CITY SPONSORED SPRING AND FALL CLEAN UP EVENTS.**

Please Remember

Year-round, **Bexar Waste will pick up household waste** not covered under their normal collection service, such as lumber and general trash as well as major appliances and furniture for a fee (prices determined by Bexar Waste). If you have questions regarding the details, please call Bexar Waste (210-566-5454).

Residents are able to drop off brush and limbs at 2221 FM 3009, free of charge, DURING THE 2 WEEK CLEAN-UP EVENT ONLY.

What you need to know:

The Spring Clean Up is restricted to **Schertz residents only**. Waste delivered must be separated by type of material **by the resident**. Spring Clean Up activities do not apply to commercial/rental property clean ups, large property clean up, lot or acreage clean up, or lot and property land clearing. Commercial tree trimmers are not eligible for this service.

A current CITY OF SCHERTZ garbage bill (showing that The City of Schertz is your current garbage collector) and proper identification are required when making a drop-off. Commercial waste will not be accepted.

LIMITS: Household waste and yard waste only. Maximum of 2 Pick-up truck loads per household or a maximum of 1 trailer load per household, trailers are not to exceed 16' long x 4' high in size.

1. Couches, Refrigerators, Stoves, Computer/Monitors, anything and everything that **IS NOT HAZARDOUS OR TIRES** can be dropped off, free of charge, during the clean up, Monday through Sunday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
2. Materials **WILL BE** sorted by customer, **NOT BY** Bexar Waste employees.
3. Appliances will be **ACCEPTED FREE ONLY IF** Freon tank is removed; If Freon tank is still attached there will be a \$35.00 fee at time of drop off. Any questions concerning the Freon tank removal, please contact Bexar Waste.

Hazardous Items/Tires and Drop off Times

1. **HAZARDOUS ITEMS and TIRES** may be dropped off **ONLY** on the **weekends of April 1-2 and April 8-9, 2017.**
2. Tires are limited to eight (8) per household.
3. Hazardous waste includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, chemicals, cleaning and bleach products, swimming pool cleaners and chemicals
 - b. Enamel and latex paints in cans and aerosol dispensers, varnish and stains, paint thinners and removers, acetone, etc.- **These items will have a combined 20 gallon limit per household.**
 - c. TIRES are considered hazardous
 - d. Tires on rims, or wheels, commercial vehicle tires, tractor tires, and heavy equipment tires **WILL NOT** be accepted.
 - e. Hazardous waste such as used automotive and cooking oils, filters and batteries- **Oils will have a combined 20 gallon limit per household.**
 - f. Empty propane tanks up to seven (7) gallons – **VALVE MUST BE ENTIRELY REMOVED.**
 - g. Mercury **WILL NOT** be accepted.

Questions?

For more information about the Spring Clean Up and what will and will not be accepted, please call Bexar Waste (210-566-5454) or Schertz Public Works (210-619-1800). You may also dial 311 within the City of Schertz.

The City of Schertz and Bexar Waste are not responsible for damage to vehicles or injury to citizens during this event. The City of Schertz and Bexar Waste reserve the right to refuse service to anyone for not following the rules of the clean up.

Annual Fall Clean Up ~ October 7-22, 2017

Drop off at Republic Services Site

Items dropped off here will be free of charge to residents as a service paid for by the City of Schertz. The Drop off Site will be open October 7 – 22, 2017. (See below for hazardous items drop off times) Drop offs may be made at Republic Services temporary collection point, 1120 FM 1518 (Near Pickrell Park) between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. **ENTRY TO THIS SITE IS ONLY AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS DURING THIS CITY SPONSORED FALL CLEAN UP EVENT.**

Please Remember

Year-round, **Republic Services will pick up household waste** not covered under their normal collection service, such as lumber, major appliances, furniture, and other types of bulk waste. This may incur an additional fee (prices determined by Republic Services). If you have questions regarding the details, please call City of Schertz Utility Billing Department (210-619-1000).

Residents are able to drop off brush and limbs at 1120 FM1518, free of charge, DURING THE 2 WEEK CLEAN-UP EVENT ONLY.

What you need to know

The Fall Clean Up is restricted to **Schertz residents only**. Fall Clean Up activities do not apply to commercial/rental property clean ups, large property clean up, lot or acreage clean up, or lot and property land clearing. Commercial tree trimmers are not eligible for this service.

A current CITY OF SCHERTZ utility bill (showing that The City of Schertz is your current garbage collector) and proper identification are required when making a drop-off. Commercial waste will not be accepted.

LIMITS: Household waste and yard waste only. Maximum of 2 Pick-up truck loads per household or a maximum of 1 trailer load per household. Trailers are not to exceed 16' long x 4' high in size.

1. Couches, Stoves, Computer/Monitors, etc. that **IS NOT HAZARDOUS OR TIRES** can be dropped off, free of charge, during the clean-up, Monday through Sunday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
2. Appliances will be **ACCEPTED FREE ONLY IF** Freon tank is removed and certified by a technician. Any questions concerning the Freon tank removal, please contact Republic Services.

Hazardous Items/Tires and Drop off Times

1. **HAZARDOUS ITEMS and TIRES** may be dropped off **ONLY** on the **weekend of October 14-15, 2017**.
2. Tires are limited to eight (8) per household.
3. Hazardous waste includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Insecticides, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, chemicals, cleaning and bleach products, swimming pool cleaners and chemicals.
 - b. Enamel and latex paints in cans and aerosol dispensers, varnish and stains, paint thinners and removers, acetone, etc. **These items will have a combined 20 gallon limit per household.**
 - c. **TIRES** are considered hazardous.
 - d. Tires on rims, or wheels, commercial vehicle tires, tractor tires, and heavy equipment tires **WILL NOT** be accepted.
 - e. Hazardous waste such as used automotive and cooking oils, filters and batteries- **Oils will have a combined 20 gallon limit per household.**
 - f. Empty propane tanks up to seven (7) gallons – **VALVE MUST BE ENTIRELY REMOVED.**

Items NOT accepted at any time: Mercury, explosives, radioactive material, medical waste, freezers, compressed gas, ammunition, PCB's or dioxins, air conditioners, gunpowder, smoke detectors, business waste.

Questions?

For more information about the Fall Clean Up and what will and will not be accepted, please call Republic Services (210-304-2787) or Schertz Public Works (210-619-1800). You may also dial 311 within the City of Schertz.

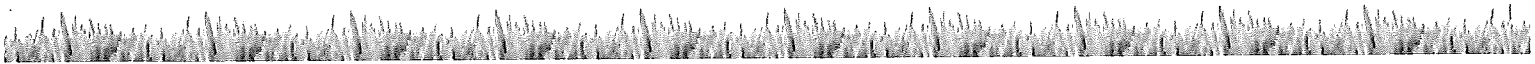
The City of Schertz and Republic Services are not responsible for damage to vehicles or injury to citizens during this event. The City of Schertz and Republic Services reserve the right to refuse service to anyone for not following the rules of the clean-up.

2017 Stormwater
Brochures/Fact Sheets
Available at City Hall, Library,
Visitor's Center, and Public
Works Building (minimum 25
Delivered Per Location and
Additional as Needed)

Improper Disposal of Yard Waste Can Put You Out of Business!

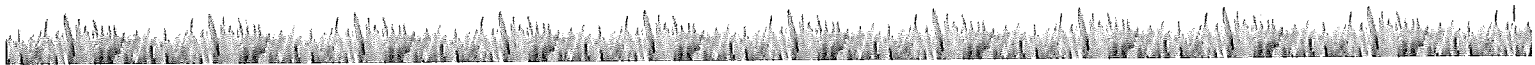
Here's how to keep eco-conscious clients happy and comply with city regulations.

Residents and businesses are becoming more and more aware of the impact improper disposal of yard waste has on their landscape, wallet, and local lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks. As their lawn care company, clients may be asking you to leave their yard waste on the lawn, and if you don't, you may need to look for business elsewhere.



Improve your clients' landscape with less work!

Grass clippings and leaves are truly a valuable natural resource. Grass clippings left on the lawn will provide up to 25% of your lawn's total fertilizer needs, and leaves contain 50 to 80% of the nutrients a plant extracts from the soil and air during the season. To keep these nutrients where they will nourish the lawn, mulch grass clippings and leaves and leave them on the lawn, or compost them.



Save your clients' money!

During the year, at least 20% of the solid waste generated by Texans comes from grass clippings, tree leaves, and other yard wastes. Bagging these materials and placing them into the curbside garbage collection system uses valuable landfill space and costs residents more in increased taxes and service fees.

Clogged storm drains also use up tax dollars. A nearby storm drain may become clogged if grass clippings and/or leaves are swept or blown into the storm drain. Clogged storm drains may cause flooding and requires that the city come out and clean the storm drain. Ask your clients if they would prefer to have their tax dollars spent on cleaning out a storm drain or fixing a pothole in the street.

By leaving grass clippings and fallen tree leaves on your lawn, you are supplying it with natural fertilizers, meaning your clients spend less money on fertilizer application and you also save money, time, and energy.



Be environmentally-friendly!

Yard waste left in the street, sidewalk, or driveway, or dumped, blown, or swept into the storm drain will eventually wash into nearby creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes during a storm or by water runoff from watering your lawn. Yard waste in a local waterway depletes the oxygen level in the water, which is harmful to aquatic life. Improperly applied chemical fertilizers, as well as organic amendments, used on the lawn also wash down the storm drain and negatively impact aquatic life, so by helping your clients use their yard waste as a natural fertilizer, you can help reduce storm water pollution.



Properly dispose of yard waste.

When your clients ask you to leave the yard waste on the lawn, be prepared. Here's what you should do:

- Remove yard waste from the streets, sidewalks, and driveways. Blow or sweep grass clippings or tree leaves back up into the yard where they can help provide additional nutrients to your lawn.
- Don't Bag It™! Use grass clippings or fallen leaves as mulch or shred them and use them to fertilize the lawn and protect landscape plants from extreme weather. Mulching mowers and blades make this easy. (But be sure to clean up any yard waste that gets into the street).
- If the clients have a compost bin, add the yard waste to that bin.



For more information on proper lawn care, contact **Schertz Public Works** at **210-619-1800** or **www.schertz.com**

The "Take Care of Texas" Guide to Yard Care

Do your part for the environment, starting in your own yard. The "Take Care of Texas" *Guide to Yard Care* will help you maintain a healthy yard, save money, and take care of our state's varied landscapes.

Why Take Care of Texas?

Texas is a beautiful state rich in diverse resources. As Texans, it is our job to make sure our state remains a beautiful and healthy place to live. To accomplish this goal, all Texans need to do their part. The Take Care of Texas campaign is designed to involve all Texans in simple changes that will help keep our air and water clean, conserve water and energy, reduce waste, and save individuals a little money in the process. For more information, please visit <TakeCareOfTexas.org>.

Water Conservation

Lawn and garden watering make up nearly 40 percent of total household

water use during the summer. Finding ways to use less water will not only help conserve this precious resource, it will also save you money on your water bill.*

Irrigate Efficiently

Much of the water applied to lawns and gardens is never absorbed by plants. The greatest waste of water results from applying it too rapidly or too often. Water applied too rapidly is lost as runoff, which may carry polluting fertilizers and pesticides to streams and lakes. Some water evaporates when it's applied to bare, unmulched soil, or in the hot afternoon.

Sprinkler systems offer an effective method for irrigation, if used properly. Make sure that sprinkler heads are adjusted to avoid watering sidewalks and driveways. Also, a properly adjusted sprinkler head sprays large drops of water instead of a fine mist, which is more susceptible to evaporation and wind drift.

Drip irrigation and soaker hoses offer an efficient method for watering vegetables, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, vines, and container-grown plants. Drip irrigation slowly applies water to the soil by flowing, under low pressure, through emitters, bubblers, or spray heads placed at each plant. Water applied by drip irrigation is not likely to evaporate or run off.

Soaker hoses require less equipment and are easier and less expensive to install than drip irrigation. A soaker hose is a porous hose that can be connected to an outside faucet, a garden hose, or a rain barrel and laid out along the base of the plants. The hose allows water to seep out along its length.

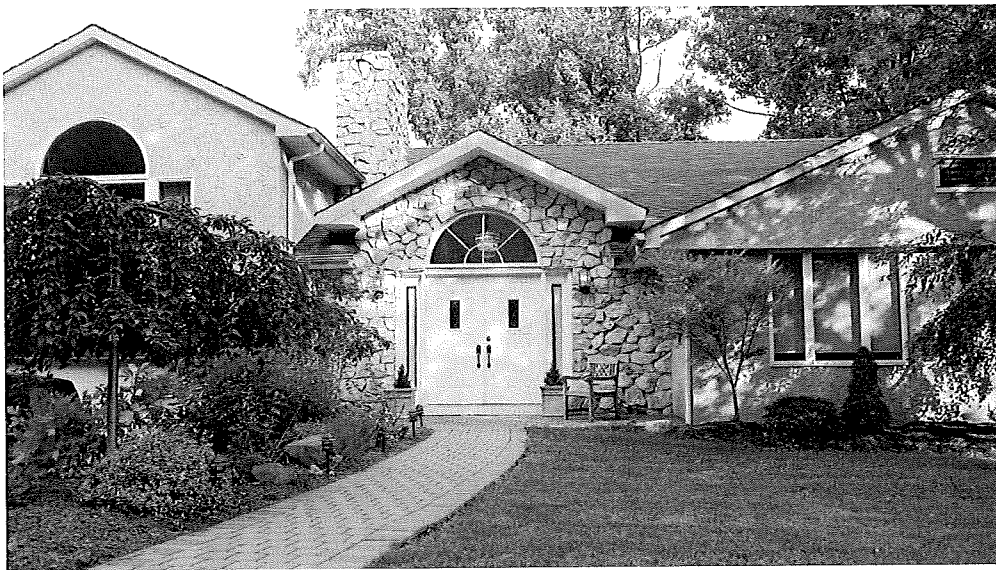
For more information on irrigation practices, see *Landscape Irrigation: A "Take Care of Texas" Guide* (GI-409) at <TakeCareOfTexas.org/publications/gi-409.pdf>.

Avoid Overwatering

Watering too heavily or too often weakens your lawn and causes erosion and runoff pollution. Excess irrigation can also leach nutrients deep into the soil away from the plant roots, increasing the chances of polluting the groundwater. Similarly, runoff caused by excess irrigation can carry polluting fertilizers and pesticides to streams and lakes.

Most lawns receive twice as much water as they require for a healthy appearance. Water should be applied to lawns infrequently, yet thoroughly. To know when it's time to water your lawn, simply observe your grass. Wilting and discoloration are signs of water stress. At the first sign of wilting, you have 24 to 48 hours before damage to your lawn occurs. A general rule is to

*Always comply with your water system's water-use restrictions.



water one inch, once a week.* An easy method for watering one inch is to place an empty 6-ounce tuna can on your lawn and stop watering when it is full.

Watering infrequently but thoroughly also strengthens root systems, helping your lawn to efficiently use the water that's stored in the soil.

Water in the Morning

Watering in the morning will save water from being evaporated by the midday heat. Watering in the morning will also help your plants stay healthy, since watering late in the evening or at night keeps leaves wet for an extended period of time, which increases the chances of disease and some pests.*

Practice Grasscycling

Grasscycling refers to the practice of leaving grass clippings on the lawn to decompose into soil. Grasscycling will not only cut down on your watering needs, it will make your turf greener and tougher by preventing common turf diseases and reducing the need for lawn fertilizer. The key to grasscycling is to mow at the proper height and disperse the grass clippings evenly, so that they can work their way down to the soil. Mowing grass too short causes

stress, discourages deep root growth, and results in rapid loss of soil moisture.

Mow often enough so that each mowing removes no more than one-third of the grass blade. For example, if you set your cutting height at 2 inches, you should cut your grass before it's more than 3 inches tall.

When the mowed grass clippings remain on the yard, they can act as a slow-release lawn fertilizer, while also helping to retain soil moisture. This reduces the need for watering and can eliminate the need for fertilizer. This, in turn, helps to keep fertilizers out of storm drains and, as a result, out of rivers, lakes, and bays.

Try Composting and Mulching

Yard trimmings make up 20 percent of the waste generated by Texans each year. Instead of throwing them out with the garbage, recycle these materials by composting or mulching them.

Mulch can consist of wood chips or shavings, leaves, or grass clippings, and serves to retain soil moisture, prevent

erosion, suppress weeds, and protect plants from temperature changes. Composting is the controlled, accelerated decomposition of organic material such as yard trimmings, kitchen scraps, wood shavings, cardboard, and paper. Compost provides valuable nutrients when mixed into the soil, and can also make good mulch.

By using mulch and compost on lawns and gardens, Texans could reduce the need for outdoor watering by 30 to 60 percent.

For more information, see *Mulching and Composting: A "Take Care of Texas" Guide* (GI-36) at <TakeCareOfTexas.org/publications/gi-036.pdf>.

Keep Our Water Clean

The quality of water is improving statewide, thanks to efforts by cities, industries, and individuals. However, we all need to do our part to help keep our lakes, rivers, and streams clean for their intended uses—whether it's for swimming, fishing, or drinking.

Reduce Runoff

Rainfall runoff pollutes water by carrying soil, fertilizers, and pesticides to nearby streams. Composting and grasscycling are both great ways to help reduce runoff pollution, because they prevent erosion, increase your soil's ability to absorb and retain water, and reduce the need for fertilizers.

Use Fewer and Better Pesticides and Fertilizers

Perhaps assuming that more is better, residential users apply more pounds per acre of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers than farmers do. However, more is *not* better, since overwatering (or a rainstorm) can wash fertilizer away—wasting your money and contaminating nearby waterways with pollution. There are less toxic, even natural, substitutes that are just as effective.

If you do choose to use pesticides and fertilizers, however, it is very important to your health and the environment to always apply the product according to the label's directions, use only the recommended amount, and adjust your watering accordingly.

Collect and Use Rainwater

By collecting rainwater and using it on your lawn, plants, flowers, trees, and shrubs, you can save water and money. In fact, by collecting rainwater from just 10 percent of the residential roof area in Texas, we could conserve over 30 billion gallons of water annually. Using collected rainwater has three major advantages: it reduces runoff pollution, it can reduce your utility bills (the water is free!), and it is healthier for plants than treated water.

Systems for harvesting rainwater can be as simple as placing a barrel beneath a gutter downspout to collect a small amount of water for use on gardens and plants. Rain barrels are simple to install and can be made easily at home. For instructions on how to make your own rain barrel, see *Rainwater Harvesting with Rain Barrels: A "Take Care of Texas" Guide* (GI-383) at <TakeCareOfTexas.org/publications/gi-383.pdf>.

To collect more rainwater, consider installing a large system using cisterns, which can collect thousands of gallons of water. For information on constructing a larger rainwater-harvesting system, see *Rainwater Harvesting* (GI-404, reprinted courtesy of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service) at <TakeCareOfTexas.org/publications/gi-404.pdf>.



*Always comply with your water system's water-use restrictions.

Keep Our Air Clean

Despite having the fastest growing population of any state in the country, Texas has seen significant improvement in air quality over the last ten years. We all need to continue to do our part to keep our air clean, and a great place to start is in your own yard.

Many people who use power lawn equipment contribute to air pollution unintentionally, by handling fuel carelessly and by maintaining their equipment improperly. By adopting simple, common-sense practices, consumers can help reduce emissions and keep our air clean.

Avoid Spilling Gasoline

To prevent spills and overfills, try the following tips:

- Use a gasoline container you can handle easily and hold securely. When you pour, do it slowly and smoothly.
- Use a funnel or spout with an automatic stop device to prevent overfilling. Keep the cap or spout and the vent hole on gasoline containers closed tightly.
- Transport and store gasoline and power equipment out of direct sunlight, in a cool, dry space.
- At the gas station, use caution when pumping gasoline into a container.

Maintain Your Equipment

Follow the manufacturer's maintenance guidelines, including the following practices:

- Change the oil and clean or replace the air filters regularly. Make sure you recycle your used oil at a collection center. To locate a center near you, go to www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/hhw/hhw.html.
- Use the proper mixture of fuel and oil in equipment with two-stroke engines.
- Get periodic tune-ups, maintain the mower's blades, and keep the underside of the mower's deck clean.
- Protect your equipment from the elements when not in use.

Reduce Mowing Time

Use low-maintenance turf grasses or grass-and-flower seed mixtures that grow slowly and require less mowing. Check with your local Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service office or retail lawn and garden center about what is appropriate for your region.

Consider replacing turf-grass with native and adapted trees, shrubs, and flowers. Doing so reduces the energy needed to heat and cool your house, and provides habitat for wildlife. Native wildflowers and plants require little or no maintenance after planting.

Consider Cleaner Options

Some types of lawn and landscape equipment are more environmentally friendly than others. When selecting equipment, compare the air emissions, noise level, and energy consumption of different products. Emissions from gas-powered garden tools account for an estimated five percent of the nation's air pollution, while newer mowers with electric or battery-powered engines are both quieter and less polluting.

Use Manual Tools

Tools without motors—electric or gasoline—are especially handy for small yards or small jobs. Hand tools—like shears, edgers, and push reel mowers—are lightweight, quiet, easy to use, and do not generate emissions.

Landscape Design

Creating a healthy, low-maintenance landscape starts with a well-planned design that offers many benefits to you and the environment. Sketch your yard with locations of existing structures, trees, shrubs, and grass areas. Then consider your landscaping requirements, limitations, and considerations regarding budget, appearance, function, maintenance, and irrigation.

Take note of slopes, and consider including buffer zones of turf grass or other thick vegetation to absorb runoff from buildings and patios, and to reduce runoff into driveways and streams. Including lawn edging and hard surfaces between turf and other landscape features also discourages weeds and reduces the need for trimming and herbicides.



Group together plants that have similar watering needs, to prevent over-watering and excessive plant growth.

For more information on landscape design, visit earthkind.tamu.edu.

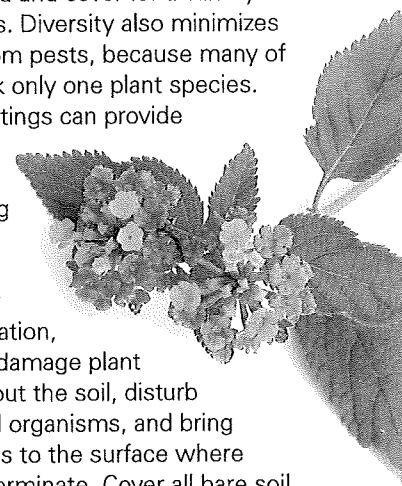
Plant Selection and Care

Using native and well-adapted plants is one of the easiest ways to create a low-maintenance and environmentally sound yard. Plants that are native or well adapted to your area will:

- use less water,
- reduce the need for soil modification,
- require little or no fertilizer,
- be less susceptible to pest problems, and
- be more tolerant of stressful environmental conditions, such as drought.

Incorporate a variety of plants to provide food and cover for a variety of living things. Diversity also minimizes damage from pests, because many of them attack only one plant species. Dense plantings can provide shade that keeps out invading weeds.

Avoid frequent or deep cultivation, which can damage plant roots, dry out the soil, disturb healthy soil organisms, and bring weed seeds to the surface where they can germinate. Cover all bare soil between plants with a solid mulch layer.



Consider planting deciduous trees on the south and west sides of your house and around your air conditioner. Because deciduous trees lose their leaves in the winter, they can save you energy by keeping your home shady and cool in the summer, yet allow the sun to shine through windows to warm your home in the winter.

Grass Selection and Care

Turf grasses require more frequent watering and maintenance than most other landscape plants. Select grass carefully according to its intended use, planting location, and maintenance requirements, and make sure to choose turf that is compatible with your region and environment.

St. Augustine and Bermuda grasses are most often used for lawns in Texas. Zoysia, buffalo, and centipede grasses are used less often but are also good options.

In most landscape areas, turf grasses have the highest water demand and the highest maintenance requirements of all plants. Planting the lowest-water-use turf grass adapted to your region is an effective way to reduce the need for landscape irrigation. Also, mow grass at the proper height to both conserve water and strengthen grass roots.

Avoid narrow strips or odd shapes of turf grass that will be difficult to irrigate without wasting time and water. Other forms of ground cover or alternative plant areas can also reduce your ongoing expenditures of time, energy, water, and money.

Additional Resources

General Information

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
www.tceq.texas.gov

Texas Water Development Board
www.twdb.texas.gov

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
agrilifeextension.tamu.edu

Yard Care Resources

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, EarthKind
earthkind.tamu.edu

For more information, contact:

Take Care of Texas, MC 109
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
PO Box 13087
Austin TX 78711-3087
512-239-3115
www.tceq.texas.gov

The "Take Care of Texas" Guide to Yard Care is meant to be a general overview of ways you can help to Take Care of Texas in your own yard. For more detailed information, see the following other TCEQ "Take Care of Texas" guides at <TakeCareOfTexas.org/publications>:

- *Mulching and Composting* (GI-36)
- *Rainwater Harvesting with Rain Barrels* (GI-383)
- *Managing 10 Common Texas Yard Pests* (GI-405)
- *Managing Lawn Problems in Texas* (GI-407)
- *Landscape Irrigation* (GI-409)

How is our customer service? www.tceq.texas.gov/customersurvey

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Protecting Water Quality *from* **URBAN RUNOFF**

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size?

and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

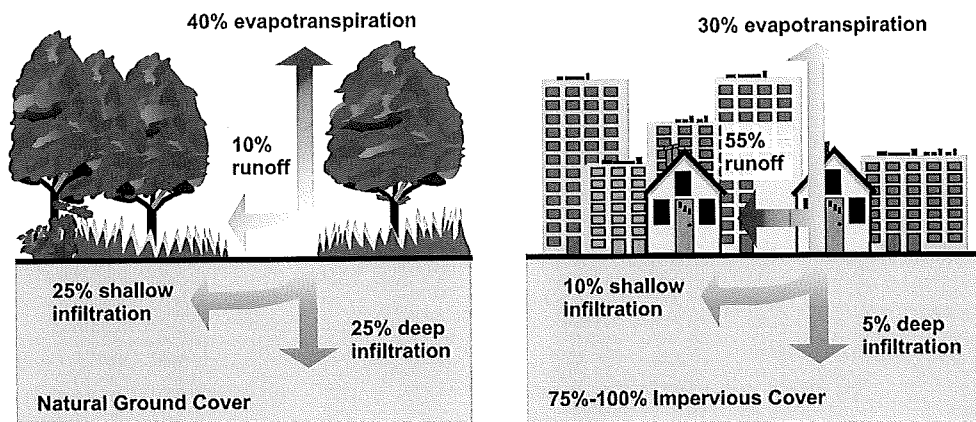
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

Managing Urban Runoff What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected

and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target "hot spots" of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety,

and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved "don't dump" messages.



Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!

www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas

www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources

www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center

www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)

www.stormwatercenter.net

Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution

www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/nps

Managing 10 Common Texas Yard Pests

A "TAKE CARE OF TEXAS" GUIDE

Gardening and yard care can give you satisfying results, such as beautiful landscapes and abundant wildlife. However, yard pests can be discouraging, even for the most committed gardener. Learn smart ways to get rid of these 10 common Texas yard pests, so that you can better enjoy your landscape, and Take Care of Texas in your yard.

Quick Tips to Avoid Pests

- Irrigate efficiently. Water infrequently, but thoroughly (generally 1 inch, once a week), and do so in the mornings.*
- Use native and adapted plants, which are better suited to the local environment and are more resistant to pests.
- Mow properly, taking off no more than one-third of the grass blade with each mowing.
- Choose natural or organic fertilizers, avoid overusing fertilizers, and encourage natural predators such as worms, ladybugs, certain beetles and mites, and birds.
- Monitor for pests often to catch infestations early and determine if control is needed; many times, natural predators may make treatment unnecessary.

*Always comply with your water system's water-use restrictions.

1. Aphids

Aphids are tiny (1/16 to 1/8") insects with a soft body, long legs, and antennae. Most aphids are host-plant specific and usually do not move to other species.

Infestation and Attack

Aphids attack new growth or the underside of leaves. They suck sap from plants and excrete clear, sticky "honeydew" onto leaves. This honeydew often causes a black, sooty fungus that blocks sunlight from leaves. Typically, aphids attack bedding plants, crape myrtle, hibiscus, oaks, oleanders, pecan trees, roses, and vegetables.

Prevention or Solutions

- After you identify an infestation, introduce ladybugs, lacewings, and other beneficial insects to your landscape. For best results, follow release instructions carefully and release in an enclosed area.
- Use sticky barriers to prevent ants from tending the aphids and protecting them from natural predators.
- For minor infestations, spray host plants with water at high pressure to dislodge the aphids.
- Use insecticidal soaps and horticultural oils to help control the aphids.

- When appropriate, use row covers, which will physically keep the aphids off vegetable crops while still allowing air, light, and water exchange.

2. Caterpillars

Pest caterpillars include the tomato hornworm, the tent caterpillar, the genista caterpillar, and the spring cankerworm.

Caterpillars are the larval stage of butterflies, so butterfly-gardening enthusiasts should expect some caterpillar damage.

Infestation and Attack

Caterpillars can be found year-round but are most prevalent in spring and fall.

Prevention or Solutions

- Do not treat native trees; caterpillar infestations are natural and rarely threaten the health of a tree unless it is already stressed or weakened.
- Monitor infestations of very young caterpillars to see if natural controls such as predators, parasitic wasps, or harsh weather will eliminate the infestation. Try releasing parasitic wasps when caterpillars first appear.



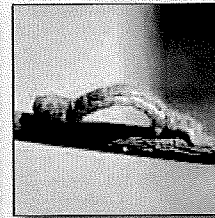
Aphid



Tomato
Hornworm



Tent
Caterpillar



Spring
Cankerworm

- Dislodge young (small) tent caterpillars with a broom or with high-pressure water sprays, to allow parasitic wasps easier access.
- You can remove by hand egg masses or groups of caterpillars found on trees or branches, or prune them out of the tree and destroy them. You can drop handpicked caterpillars into a bucket of soapy water.
- Use row covers as a barrier in vegetable gardens.
- Treat young caterpillars with *Bacillus thuringiensis*, but not near butterfly gardens.

3. Fleas

Fleas are tiny insects with hind legs adapted for jumping. They leave black droppings around pet sleeping areas and jump when disturbed.

Infestation and Attack

Fleas can attack pets and people. Flea bites mostly occur on the lower legs and can cause redness and itching. Most adult fleas live on the animal host, although flea eggs and larvae can be found in moist soil in the yard, as well as in bedding and carpet.

Prevention or Solutions

- Keep your house well-vacuumed, especially where your pet rests. Immediately dispose of vacuum bags after use, to prevent fleas from escaping back into your home.
- Steam clean carpets to remove organic material, which is food for flea larvae.
- Wash your pet's bedding regularly in hot water. If pets sleep with you, wash your bedding frequently as well.
- Use a flea comb to remove fleas from your pet; drop the fleas in a bucket of soapy water.
- Shampoo your pet regularly with a gentle shampoo to remove fleas and flea eggs. Shampoos containing pesticides are not necessary, because any soapy water will kill fleas.
- If areas of your yard are heavily infested with fleas, treat these areas using a spray of beneficial nematodes (small, round worms). These organisms kill flea larvae, but are not harmful to the environment.

4. Fire Ants

Fire ant colonies include a queen (or queens), winged males and females, workers, and brood. Colonies can create mounds up to 18 inches tall.

Infestation and Attack

Fire ants prefer open, sunny areas such as lawns, pastures, and parks. They are most prevalent in spring and fall. Fire ants do not injure turf grass, but their mounds can become unsightly. Ants are aggressive and cause painful stings.

Prevention or Solutions

- Carefully pour a large pot (about 3 gallons) of boiling water on each mound. This will kill a mound about 60 percent of the time, and works best after a rain.
- Introduce nematodes, applying them to moist soil, at dusk.
- Choose baits over contact products. Baits are safer to use because they are ant-specific and formulated with very small percentages of the active ingredients. Make sure to use fresh bait, and to apply it when the ants are foraging.
- Organize your neighbors to treat fire ants at the same time, to avoid driving the ants from yard to yard.

5. Chinch Bugs

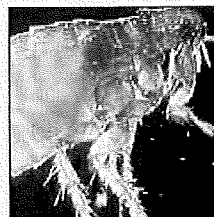
Adult chinch bugs are small and slender (1/6 to 1/5" long). They have black bodies and whitish wings with black "bases" on their forewings. Recently hatched nymphs are wingless and pinkish-red, with a light-colored band across their backs.

Infestation and Attack

Chinch bugs primarily attack St. Augustine grass, but may feed on zoysia or Bermuda grass as well. They cause expanding, irregular patches of dead or stunted grass surrounded by a halo of yellowing, dying grass.

Prevention or Solutions

- Make your yard a haven for birds and beneficial predator insects, such as big-eyed bugs, by avoiding the wide use of lawn chemicals.



Flea



Fire Ants



Chinch Bugs

- Check for chinch bug infestation on the grass blades at the edges of affected areas. To test, cut the bottom out of a coffee can, push the can one inch into your turf near the edge of a dead patch, and fill the can with water. If chinch bugs are present, they will float to the surface.
- If there are signs of damage, spot-treat only the infected areas, with insecticidal soaps.

6. Grubs

Grubs are small (1/2 to 1" long), C-shaped, and creamy white, with three pairs of legs. Grubs are the larva stage of the June beetle, or June bug.

Infestation and Attack

Grubs attack St. Augustine, Bermuda, zoysia, and buffalo grasses. They feed on roots and other underground parts, and are most prevalent during the summer and fall months.

Least-Toxic Solutions

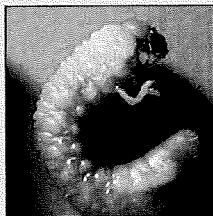
- Only treat when more than 5–10 grubs per square foot are found.
- Apply beneficial nematodes to the affected areas.
- Choose the most effective time for treatment: mid-June to late July.

7. Mosquitoes

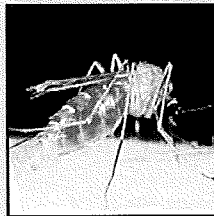
Adult mosquitoes are small, long-legged flies with two scaly wings and long, segmented antennae. Mosquitoes have long piercing and sucking mouthparts. They lay their eggs in still water.

Infestation and Attack

Mosquitoes are found in Texas year-round, but become more prevalent in



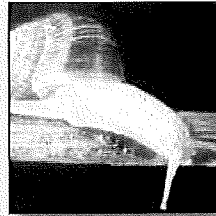
Grub Worm



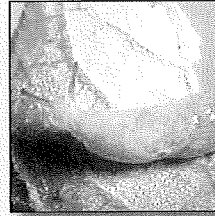
Mosquito



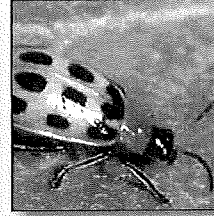
Spider Mite



Snail



Slug



Cucumber Beetle

spring and summer. They are most active between dusk and dawn.

Prevention or Solutions

- Eliminate breeding sites by reducing the amount of standing water in your yard. Use bacterial larvicide tablets to reduce mosquitoes in rain barrels or in permanent bodies of water.
- Light citronella candles to provide short-term relief in patios and other outside areas.
- Wear light-colored, loose-fitting clothing when outside. If you opt to use mosquito repellents, apply to clothing and exposed skin according to the instructions on the label. Once indoors, wash any treated skin with soap and water.
- Repair leaky faucets and outdoor pipes.
- For pets, use topical, spot treatments to help repel mosquitoes. Since heartworms are transmitted by mosquitoes, use heartworm medication in conjunction with the repellants.

8. Spider Mites

Adults are tiny (1/150 to 1/50"), spiderlike mites with eight legs and no antennae. They vary in color.

Infestation and Attack

Spider mites lay eggs on the underside of leaves and on buds. They attack fruit trees, tomatoes, marigolds, strawberries, roses, junipers, rosemary, and many house plants.

Prevention or Solutions

- Take a white piece of paper and strike some affected leaves on it—you'll see the mites crawling on the paper.
- Encourage natural enemies like green lacewing larvae, ladybugs, and predatory mites.

- For minor infestations, spray the host plants weekly with high-pressure water, spraying upward from beneath the plant foliage.
- Apply insecticidal soaps or horticultural oils; spray upward from beneath the plant foliage.

9. Snails and Slugs

Snails and slugs have fleshy, soft, slimy, legless bodies (1/2 to 4" long). They range in color from whitish-yellow to black. They are slow-moving and require moisture for survival. Snails have a hard, spiral shell on their backs that provides protection from predators and during periods of excessive heat and dryness.

Infestation and Attack

Snails and slugs attack the leaves, flowers, and stems of plants. They can completely devour young vegetable seedlings overnight.

Prevention or Solutions

- Handpick snails and slugs at night when they are active, and drop them in a jar of soapy water.
- Attract snails overnight to a hollowed-out melon rind or a shallow container filled with beer or apple cider. Dispose of them in the early morning and replenish the bait often.
- Destroy snail and slug eggs, which look like crystal beads and are often found in large clusters under rocks and debris.
- Eliminate their hiding places, such as under flowerpots and landscape timbers. Place barriers of copper stripping around planters to prevent snails and slugs from reaching the plants.

- Use window-screen material or row covers to protect seedlings.
- Finally, and only if significant plant damage begins to appear, you can use snail and slug baits, as a last resort.

10. Beetles

The two most common pest beetles are the flea beetle and the cucumber beetle.

There are several types of beneficial beetles, which feed on caterpillars, aphids, and other pests. Helpful beetles include the ground beetle and the ladybird beetle, or ladybug.

Infestation and Attack

The flea beetle attacks many vegetables, including cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant. Their larvae feed underground on roots. Flea beetles create a "shotgun" pattern of feeding damage on leaves, and may also spread diseases such as potato blight and bacterial wilt.

The cucumber beetle attacks all members of the squash and cucumber family. They cause minimal feeding damage but they spread diseases, such as bacterial wilt and squash mosaic virus, that can kill plants.

Prevention or Solutions

- Choose disease-resistant varieties of squash, such as "cougar," "sunglo," and "sunray," and irrigate efficiently.
- Use trellises to get your plants off the ground and mulch heavily around the plants.
- Remove dead plant materials and debris from your garden.
- Treat the soil with beneficial nematodes.

Pesticide Use

If you feel that you must use a pesticide, make choices that have less potential impact on your environment:

- Use the least-toxic pesticide first. Always read the label and follow the instructions of any pesticide you choose.
- Avoid applying broad-spectrum pesticides; they destroy beneficial insects as well as pests, leaving trees or shrubs unprotected if pests return.
- Apply pesticides only to plants that are specified on the label. Some formulations injure tender ornamental plants and new growth.
- Mix pesticides according to their directions and apply only the recommended dosage.
- Avoid systemic pesticides on vegetables and other edible plants. Systemic pesticides are taken up by the plant, making its tissues and fluids toxic to feeding pests, and unsafe for human consumption.
- For best results, apply non-systemic pesticides to all infested plant surfaces. Non-systemic pesticides must come into direct contact with the insects in order to work.
- Avoid the overuse of chemicals. Many pests have become resistant to certain pesticides.

In most cases, disposing of leftover or unwanted pesticides in the regular trash is acceptable. However, there may be other disposal options. Consider taking these kinds of items to a household hazardous waste facility for disposal. Visit www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/hhw/contacts.html to find a location.

Additional Resources

General Information

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
www.tceq.texas.gov

Texas Water Development Board
www.twdb.texas.gov

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
agrilifeextension.tamu.edu

Yard Care

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension, EarthKind
earthkind.tamu.edu/

For more information, contact:

Pollution Prevention and Education, MC 108
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
PO Box 13087
Austin TX 78711-3087
512-239-3143
www.tceq.texas.gov

Managing 10 Common Texas Yard Pests complements the "Take Care of Texas" Guide to Yard Care, which is meant to be a general overview of ways you can help Take Care of Texas in your own yard. For more detailed information, see the following other TCEQ "Take Care of Texas" guides at TakeCareOfTexas.org/news-publications/publications:

- *The "Take Care of Texas" Guide to Yard Care* (GI-28)
- *Mulching and Composting* (GI-36)
- *Rainwater Harvesting with Rain Barrels* (GI-383)
- *Managing Lawn Problems in Texas* (GI-407)
- *Landscape Irrigation* (GI-409)

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Chapter 1: The Basics of Illicit Discharges

An understanding of the nature of illicit discharges in urban watersheds is essential to find, fix and prevent them. This chapter begins by defining the terms used to describe illicit discharges, and then reviews the water quality problems they cause. Next, the chapter presents the regulatory context for controlling illicit discharges, and reviews the experience local communities have gained in detecting and eliminating them.

1.1 Important Terminology and Key Concepts

This Manual uses several important terms throughout the text that merit upfront explanation. This section defines the terminology to help program managers perform important illicit discharge detective work in their communities. Key concepts are presented to classify illicit discharges, generating sites and control techniques.

Illicit Discharge

The term “illicit discharge” has many meanings in regulation¹ and practice, but we use a four-part definition in this manual.

1. Illicit discharges are defined as a storm drain that has measurable flow during dry weather containing pollutants and/or pathogens. A storm drain with measurable flow but containing no pollutants is simply considered a discharge.

2. Each illicit discharge has a unique frequency, composition and mode of entry in the storm drain system.
3. Illicit discharges are frequently caused when the sewage disposal system interacts with the storm drain system. A variety of monitoring techniques is used to locate and eliminate illegal sewage connections. These techniques trace sewage flows from the stream or outfall, and go back up the pipes or conveyances to reach the problem connection.
4. Illicit discharges of other pollutants are produced from specific source areas and operations known as “generating sites.” Knowledge about these generating sites can be helpful to locate and prevent non-sewage illicit discharges. Depending on the regulatory status of specific “generating sites,” education, enforcement and other pollution prevention techniques can be used to manage this class of illicit discharges.

Communities need to define illicit discharges as part of an illicit discharge ordinance. Some non-storm water discharges to the MS4 may be allowable, such as discharges resulting from fire fighting activities and air conditioning condensate. Chapter 4 provides more detail on ordinance development.

¹40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) defines an illicit discharge as any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except allowable discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, including those resulting from fire fighting activities.

Storm Drain

A **storm drain** can be either an *enclosed pipe* or an *open channel*. From a regulatory standpoint, **major** storm drains are defined as enclosed storm drain pipes with a diameter of 36 inches, or greater or open channels that drain more than 50 acres. For industrial land uses, major drains are defined as enclosed storm drain pipes 12 inches or greater in diameter and open channels that drain more than two acres. **Minor** storm drains are smaller than these thresholds. Both major and minor storm drains can be a source of illicit discharges, and both merit investigation.

Some “pipes” found in urban areas may look like storm drains but actually serve other purposes. Examples include foundation drains, weep holes, culverts, etc. These pipes are generally not considered storm drains from a regulatory or practical standpoint. Small diameter “straight pipes,” however, are a common source of illicit discharges in many communities and should be investigated to determine if they are a pollutant source.

Not all dry weather storm drain flow contains pollutants or pathogens. Indeed, many communities find that storm drains with dry weather flow are, in fact, relatively clean. Flow in these drains may be derived from springs, groundwater seepage, or leaks from water distribution pipes. Consequently, field testing and/or water quality sampling are needed to confirm whether pollutants are actually present in dry weather flow, in order to classify them as an illicit discharge.

Discharge Frequency

The **frequency** of dry weather discharges in storm drains is important, and can be classified as *continuous*, *intermittent* or *transitory*.

Continuous discharges occur most or all of the time, are usually easier to detect, and typically produce the greatest pollutant load. **Intermittent** discharges occur over a shorter period of time (e.g., a few hours per day or a few days per year). Because they are infrequent, intermittent discharges are hard to detect, but can still represent a serious water quality problem, depending on their flow type. **Transitory** discharges occur rarely, usually in response to a singular event such as an industrial spill, ruptured tank, sewer break, transport accident or illegal dumping episode. These discharges are extremely hard to detect with routine monitoring, but under the right conditions, can exert severe water quality problems on downstream receiving waters.

Discharge Flow Types

Dry weather discharges are composed of one or more possible **flow types**:

- *Sewage and septage* flows are produced from sewer pipes and septic systems.
- *Washwater* flows are generated from a wide variety of activities and operations. Examples include discharges of gray water (laundry) from homes, commercial carwash wastewater, fleet washing, commercial laundry wastewater, and floor washing to shop drains.
- *Liquid wastes* refers to a wide variety of flows, such as oil, paint, and process water (radiator flushing water, plating bath wastewater, etc.) that enter the storm drain system.
- *Tap water* flows are derived from leaks and losses that occur during the distribution of drinking water in the water supply system. Tap water discharges in the storm drain system may be more prevalent in communities

with high loss rates (i.e., greater than 15%) in their potable water distribution system. (source of 15% is from National Drinking Water Clearinghouse http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/ndwc/articles/OT/FA02/Economics_Water.html)

- *Landscape irrigation* flows occur when excess potable water used for residential or commercial irrigation ends up in the storm drain system.
- *Groundwater and spring water* flows occur when the local water table rises above the bottom elevation of the storm drain (known as the invert) and enters the storm drain either through cracks and joints, or where open channels or pipes associated with the MS4 may intercept seeps and springs.

Water quality testing is used to conclusively identify flow types found in storm drains. Testing can distinguish illicit flow types (sewage/septage, washwater and liquid wastes) from cleaner discharges (tap water, landscape irrigation and ground water).

Each flow type has a distinct chemical fingerprint. Table 1 compares the pollutant fingerprint for different flow types in Alabama. The chemical fingerprint for each flow type can differ regionally, so it is a good idea to develop your own “fingerprint” library by sampling each local flow type.

In practice, many storm drain discharges represent a blend of several flow types, particularly at larger outfalls that drain larger catchments. For example, groundwater flows often dilute sewage thereby masking its presence. Chapter 12 presents several techniques to help isolate illicit discharges that are blended with cleaner discharges. Illicit discharges are also masked by high volumes of storm water runoff making it

difficult and frequently impossible to detect them during wet weather periods.

Mode of Entry

Illicit discharges can be further classified based on how they enter the storm drain system. The **mode of entry** can either be **direct** or **indirect**. **Direct entry** means that the discharge is directly connected to the storm drain pipe through a sewage pipe, shop drain, or other kind of pipe. Direct entry usually produces discharges that are continuous or intermittent. Direct entry usually occurs when two different kinds of “plumbing” are improperly connected. The three main situations where this occurs are:

Sewage cross-connections: A sewer pipe that is improperly connected to the storm drain system produces a continuous discharge of raw sewage to the pipe (Figure 1). Sewage cross-connections can occur in catchments where combined sewers or septic systems are converted to a separate sewer system, and a few pipes get “crossed.”

Straight pipe: This term refers to relatively small diameter pipes that intentionally bypass the sanitary connection or septic drain fields, producing a direct discharge into open channels or streams as shown in Figure 2.

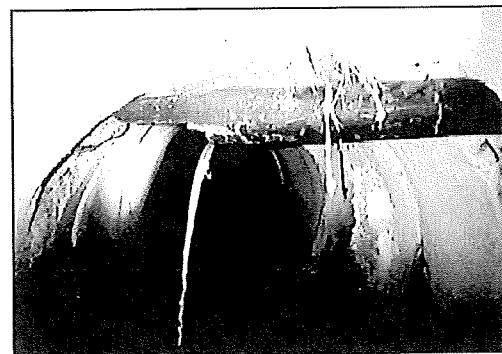


Figure 1: Sewer Pipe Discharging to the Storm Drain System

Table 1: Comparative "Fingerprint" (Mean Values) of Flow Types						
Flow Type	Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Detergents (mg/L)
Sewage	50 (0.26)*	25 (0.53)*	12 (0.21)*	1215 (0.45)*	0.7 (0.1)*	9.7 (0.17)*
Septage**	57(0.36)	87 (0.4)	19 (0.42)	502 (0.42)	0.93 (0.39)	3.3 (1.33)
Laundry Washwater	45 (0.33)	3.2 (0.89)	6.5 (0.78)	463.5 (0.88)	0.85 (0.4)	758 (0.27)
Car Washwater	71 (0.27)	0.9 (1.4)	3.6 (0.67)	274 (0.45)	1.2 (1.56)	140 (0.2)
Plating Bath (Liquid Industrial Waste**)	1430 (0.32)	66 (0.66)	1009 (1.24)	10352 (0.45)	5.1 (0.47)	6.8 (0.68)
Radiator Flushing (Liquid Industrial Waste**)	5.6 (1.88)	26 (0.89)	2801 (0.13)	3280 (0.21)	149 (0.16)	15 (0.11)
Tap Water	52 (0.27)	<0.06 (0.55)	1.3 (0.37)	140 (0.07)	0.94 (0.07)	0 (NA)
Groundwater	38 (0.19)	0.06 (1.35)	3.1 (0.55)	149 (0.24)	0.13 (0.93)	0 (NA)
Landscape Irrigation	53 (0.13)	1.3 (1.12)	5.6 (0.5)	180 (0.1)	0.61 (0.35)	0 (NA)

* The number in parentheses after each concentration is the Coefficient of Variation; NA = Not Applicable
 ** All values are from Tuscaloosa, AL monitoring except liquid wastes and septage, which are from Birmingham, AL.
 Sources: Pitt (project support material) and Pitt et al. (1993)



Figure 2: Direct Discharge from a Straight Pipe

Industrial and commercial cross-connections: These occur when a drain pipe is improperly connected to the storm drain system producing a discharge of wash water, process water or other inappropriate flows into the storm drain pipe. A floor shop drain that is illicitly connected to the storm drain system is illustrated in Figure.3.

Sewage has the greatest potential to produce *direct* illicit discharges within any urban subwatershed, regardless of the diverse land uses that it comprises. The most commonly reported sewage-related direct discharges are broken sanitary sewer lines (81% of survey respondents), cross-connections (71% of survey respondents), and straight pipe discharges (38% of survey respondents). (CWP, 2002).

Older industrial areas tend to have a higher potential for illicit cross-connections.

Indirect entry means that flows generated outside the storm drain system enter through storm drain inlets or by infiltrating through the joints of the pipe. Generally, indirect modes of entry produce intermittent or transitory discharges, with the exception of groundwater seepage. The five main modes of indirect entry for discharges include:

Groundwater seepage into the storm drain pipe: Seepage frequently occurs in storm

drains after long periods of above average rainfall. Seepage discharges can be either continuous or intermittent, depending on the depth of the water table and the season. Groundwater seepage usually consists of relatively clean water that is not an illicit discharge by itself, but can mask other illicit discharges. If storm drains are located close to sanitary sewers, groundwater seepage may intermingle with diluted sewage.

Spills that enter the storm drain system at an inlet: These transitory discharges occur when a spill travels across an impervious surface and enters a storm drain inlet. Spills can occur at many industrial, commercial and transport-related sites. A very common example is an oil or gas spill from an accident that then travels across the road and into the storm drain system (Figure 4).

Dumping a liquid into a storm drain inlet: This type of transitory discharge is created when liquid wastes such as oil, grease, paint, solvents, and various automotive fluids are dumped into the storm drain (Figure 5). Liquid dumping occurs intermittently at sites that improperly dispose of rinse water and wash water during maintenance and

cleanup operations. A common example is cleaning deep fryers in the parking lot of fast food operations.

Outdoor washing activities that create flow to a storm drain inlet: Outdoor washing may or may not be an illicit discharge, depending on the nature of the generating site that produces the wash water. For example, hosing off individual sidewalks and driveways may not generate significant flows or pollutant loads. On the other hand, routine washing of fueling areas, outdoor storage areas, and parking lots (power washing), and construction equipment cleanouts may result in unacceptable pollutant loads (Figure 6).

Non-target irrigation from landscaping or lawns that reaches the storm drain system: Irrigation can produce intermittent discharges from over-watering or misdirected sprinklers that send tap water over impervious areas (Figure 7). In some instances, non-target irrigation can produce unacceptable loads of nutrients, organic matter or pesticides. The most common example is a discharge from commercial landscaping areas adjacent to parking lots connected to the storm drain system.

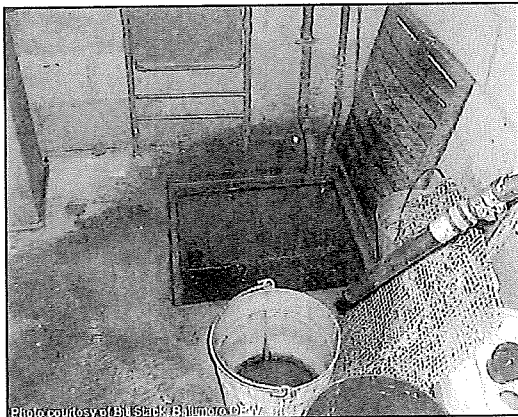


Figure 3: A common industrial cross connection is a floor drain that is illicitly connected to a storm drain

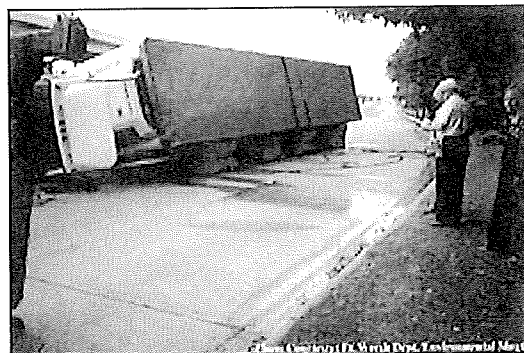


Figure 4: Accident spills are significant sources of illicit discharges to the storm drain system



Figure 5: Dumping at a storm drain inlet



Figure 6: Routine outdoor washing and rinsing can cause illicit discharges

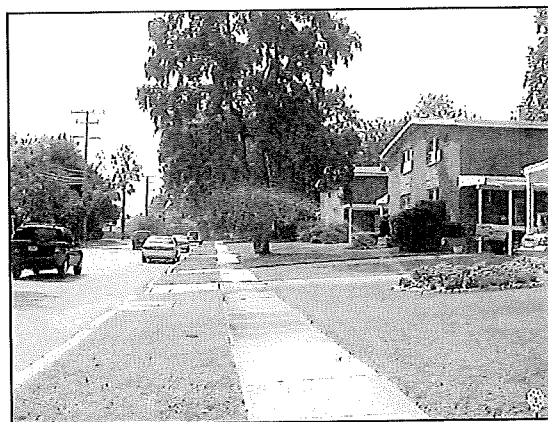


Figure 7: Non-target landscaping irrigation water

Land Use and Potential Generating Sites

Land use can predict the potential for indirect discharges, which are often intermittent or transitory. Many indirect discharges can be identified and prevented using the concept of “generating sites,” which are sites where common operations can generate indirect discharges in a community. Both research and program experience indicate that a small subset of generating sites within a broader land use category can produce most of the indirect

discharges. Consequently, the density of potential generating sites within a subwatershed may be a good indicator of the severity of local illicit discharge problems. Some common generating sites within major land use categories are listed in Table 2, and described below.

Residential Generating Sites: Failing septic systems were the most common residential discharge reported in 33% of IDDE programs surveyed (CWP, 2002). In addition, indirect residential discharges were

also frequently detected in 20% of the IDDE programs surveyed, which consisted of oil dumping, irrigation overflows, swimming pool discharges, and car washing. Many indirect discharges are caused by common residential behaviors and may not be classified as “illicit” even though they can contribute to water quality problems. With the exception of failing septic systems and oil dumping, most communities have chosen education rather than enforcement as the primary tool to prevent illicit discharges from residential areas.

Commercial Generating Sites: Illicit discharges from commercial sites were reported as frequent in almost 20% of local IDDE programs surveyed (CWP, 2002).

Typical commercial discharge generators included operations such as outdoor washing; disposal of food wastes; car fueling, repair, and washing; parking lot power washing; and poor dumpster management. Recreational areas, such as marinas and campgrounds, were also reported to be a notable source of sewage discharges. It is important to note that not all businesses within a generating category actually produce illicit discharges; generally only a relatively small fraction do. Consequently, on-site inspections of individual businesses are needed to confirm whether a property is actually a generating site.

Sewage can also be linked to significant *indirect* illicit discharges in the form of sanitary sewer overflows (52% of survey respondents), sewage infiltration/inflow (48% of survey respondents), and sewage dumping from recreational vehicles (33% of survey respondents) (CWP, 2002).

Table 2: Land Uses, Generating Sites and Activities That Produce Indirect Discharges		
Land Use	Generating Site	Activity that Produces Discharge
Residential	• Apartments • Multi-family • Single Family Detached	• Car Washing • Driveway Cleaning • Dumping/Spills (e.g., leaf litter and RV/boat holding tank effluent) • Equipment Washdowns • Lawn/Landscape Watering • Septic System Maintenance • Swimming Pool Discharges
Commercial	• Campgrounds/RV parks • Car Dealers/Rental Car Companies • Car Washes • Commercial Laundry/Dry Cleaning • Gas Stations/Auto Repair Shops • Marinas • Nurseries and Garden Centers • Oil Change Shops • Restaurants • Swimming Pools	• Building Maintenance (power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Outdoor Fluid Storage • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Vehicle Fueling • Vehicle Maintenance/Repair • Vehicle Washing • Washdown of greasy equipment and grease traps
Industrial	• Auto recyclers • Beverages and brewing • Construction vehicle washouts • Distribution centers • Food processing • Garbage truck washouts • Marinas, boat building and repair • Metal plating operations • Paper and wood products • Petroleum storage and refining • Printing	• All commercial activities • Industrial process water or rinse water • Loading and un-loading area washdowns • Outdoor material storage (fluids)
Institutional	• Cemeteries • Churches • Corporate Campuses • Hospitals • Schools and Universities	• Building Maintenance (e.g., power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Vehicle Washing
Municipal	• Airports • Landfills • Maintenance Depots • Municipal Fleet Storage Areas • Ports • Public Works Yards • Streets and Highways	• Building Maintenance (power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care (irrigation) • Outdoor Fluid Storage • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Road Maintenance • Spill Prevention/Response • Vehicle Fueling • Vehicle Maintenance/Repair • Vehicle Washing

Industrial Generating Sites: Industrial sites produce a wide range of flows that can cause illicit discharges. The most common continuous discharges are operations involving the disposal of rinse water, process water, wash water and contaminated, non-contact cooling water. Spills and leaks, ruptured pipes, and leaking underground storage tanks are also a source of indirect discharges. Illicit discharges from industry were detected in nearly 25% of the local IDDE programs surveyed (CWP, 2002).

Industries are classified according to hundreds of different Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. The SIC coding system also includes commercial, institutional and municipal operations². Many industries are required to have storm water pollution prevention and spill response plans under EPA's Industrial Storm Water NPDES Permit Program. A complete list of the industries covered by the Storm Water NPDES Permit Program can be found in Appendix A. The appendix also rates each industrial category based on its potential to produce illicit discharges, based on analysis by Pitt (2001).

Institutional Generating Sites: Institutions such as hospitals, corporate campuses, colleges, churches, and cemeteries can be generating sites if routine maintenance practices/operations create discharges from parking lots and other areas. Many large institutional sites have their own areas for fleet maintenance, fueling, outdoor storage, and loading/unloading that can produce indirect discharges.

Municipal Generating Sites: Municipal generating sites include operations that handle solid waste, water, wastewater, street and storm drain maintenance, fleet washing, and yard waste disposal. Transport-related areas such as streets and highways, airports, rail yards, and ports can also generate indirect discharges from spills, accidents and dumping.

Finding, Fixing, and Preventing Illicit Discharges

The purpose of an IDDE program is to find, fix and prevent illicit discharges, and a series of techniques exist to meet these objectives. The remainder of the manual describes the major tools used to build a local IDDE program, but they are briefly introduced below:

Finding Illicit Discharges

The highest priority in most programs is to find any continuous and intermittent sewage discharges to the storm drain system. A range of monitoring techniques can be used to find sewage discharges. In general, monitoring techniques are used to find problem areas and then trace the problem back up the stream or pipe to identify the ultimate generating site or connection. Monitoring can sometimes pick up other types of illicit discharge that occur on a continuous or intermittent basis (e.g., wash water and liquid wastes). Monitoring techniques are classified into three major groups:

- Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory
- Indicator Monitoring at Storm Water Outfalls and In-stream
- Tracking Discharges to their Source

²More recently, federal agencies including EPA, have adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "Nakes") as the industry classification system. For more information on the NAICS and how it correlates with SIC, visit <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

!!! Caution !!!

Using land use as an indicator for certain flow types such as sewage is often less reliable than other factors in predicting the potential severity of sewage discharges. More useful assessment factors for illicit sewage discharges include the age of the sewer system, which helps define the physical integrity and capacity of the pipe network, as well as age of development, which reveals the plumbing codes and practices that existed when individual connections were made over time. Two particular critical phases in the sewer history of a subwatershed are when sanitary sewers were extended to replace existing septic systems, or when a combined sewer was separated. The large number of new connections and/or disconnections during these phases increases the probability of bad plumbing.

Fixing Illicit Discharges

Once sewage discharges or other connections are discovered, they can be fixed, repaired or eliminated through several different mechanisms. Communities should establish targeted education programs along with legal authority to promote timely corrections. A combination of carrots and sticks should be available to deal with the diversity of potential dischargers.

Preventing Illicit Discharges

The old adage “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” certainly applies to illicit discharges. Transitory discharges from generating sites can be minimized through pollution prevention practices and well-executed spill management and response plans. These plans should be frequently practiced by local emergency response agencies and/or trained workers at generating sites. Other pollution prevention practices are described in Chapter 9 and explored in greater detail in Manual 8 of the Urban Subwatershed Restoration Manual Series (Schueler *et al.*, 2004).

National Urban Runoff Project

EPA's National Urban Runoff Project (NURP) studies highlighted the significance of pollutants from illicit entries into urban storm sewerage (EPA, 1983). Such entries may be evidenced by flow from storm sewer outfalls following substantial dry periods. Such flow, frequently referred to as “baseflow” or “dry weather flow”, could be the result of direct “illicit connections” as mentioned in the NURP final report (EPA, 1983), or could result from indirect connections (such as leaky sanitary sewer contributions through infiltration). Many of these dry weather flows are continuous and would therefore occur during rain induced runoff periods. Pollutant contributions from dry weather flows in some storm drains have been shown to be high enough to significantly degrade water quality because of their substantial contributions to the annual mass pollutant loadings to receiving waters (project research).

1.2 The Importance of Illicit Discharges in Urban Water Quality

Dry and wet weather flows have been monitored during several urban runoff studies. These studies have found that discharges observed at outfalls during dry weather were significantly different from wet weather discharges. Data collected during the 1984 Toronto Area Watershed Management Strategy Study monitored and characterized both storm water flows and baseflows (Pitt and McLean, 1986). This project involved intensive monitoring in two test areas (a mixed residential/commercial area and an industrial area) during warm, cold, wet, and dry weather. The annual mass discharges of many pollutants were found to be greater in dry weather flows than in wet weather flows.

A California urban discharge study identified commercial and residential discharges of oil and other automobile-related fluids as a common problem based on visual observations (Montoya, 1987). In another study, visual inspection of storm water pipes discharging to the Rideau River in Ontario found leakage from sanitary sewer joints or broken pipes to be a major source of storm drain contamination (Pitt, 1983).

Several urban communities conducted studies to identify and correct illicit connections to their storm drain systems during the mid-1980s. These studies were usually taken in response to receiving water quality problems or as part of individual NURP research projects. The studies indicated the magnitude and extent of cross-connection problems in many urban watersheds. For example, Washtenaw County, Michigan tested businesses to locate direct illicit connections to the county storm

drain system. Of the 160 businesses tested, 38% were found to have illicit storm drain connections (Schmidt and Spencer, 1986). An investigation of the separate storm sewer system in Toronto, Ontario revealed 59% of outfalls had dry weather flows, while 14% of the total outfalls were characterized as "grossly polluted," based on a battery of chemical tests (GLA, 1983). An inspection of the 90 urban storm water outfalls draining into Grays Harbor in Washington showed that 32% had dry weather flows (Pelletier and Determan, 1988). An additional 19 outfalls were considered suspect, based on visual observation and/or elevated pollutant levels compared to typical urban storm water runoff.

The Huron River Pollution Abatement Program ranks as one of the most thorough and systematic early investigations of illicit discharges (Washtenaw County, 1988). More than a thousand businesses, homes and other buildings located in the watershed were dye tested. Illicit connections were found at 60% of the automobile-related businesses tested, which included service stations, automobile dealerships, car washes, and auto body and repair shops. All plating shops inspected were found to have illicit storm drain connections. Additionally, 67% of the manufacturers, 20% of the private service agencies and 88% of the wholesale/retail establishments tested were found to have illicit storm sewer connections. Of the 319 homes dye tested, 19 were found to have direct sanitary connections to storm drains. The direct discharge of rug-cleaning wastes into storm drains by carpet cleaners was also noted as a common problem.

Eliminating illicit discharges is a critical component to restoring urban watersheds. When bodies of water cannot meet designated uses for drinking water, fishing, or recreation, tourism and waterfront home

values may fall; fishing and shellfish harvesting can be restricted or halted; and illicit discharges can close beaches, primarily as a result of bacteria contamination. In addition to the public health and economic impacts associated with illicit discharges, significant impacts to aquatic life and wildlife are realized. Numerous fish kills and other aquatic life losses have occurred in watersheds as a result of illicit or accidental dumping and spills that have resulted in lethal pollutant concentrations in receiving waters.

1.3 Regulatory Background For Illicit Discharges

The history of illicit discharge regulations is long and convoluted, reflecting an ongoing debate as to whether they should be classified as a point or nonpoint source of pollution. The Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 contained the first provisions to specifically regulate discharges from storm drainage systems. Section 402(p)(3)(B) provides that “permits for such discharges:

- (i) May be issued on a system or jurisdiction-wide basis
- (ii) Shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewers; and
- (iii) Shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practical including management practices, control techniques and system design and engineering methods, and such provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.”

In the last 15 years, NPDES permits have gradually been applied to a greater range of communities. In 1990, EPA issued a final

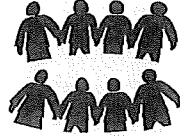
rule, known as Phase I to implement section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act through the NPDES permit system. The EPA effort expanded in December 1999, when the Phase II final rule was issued. A summary of how both rules pertain to MS4s and illicit discharge control is provided below.

Summary of NPDES Phase I Requirements

The NPDES Phase I permit program regulates municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) meeting the following criteria:

- Storm sewer systems located in an incorporated area with a population of 100,000 or more
- Storm sewer systems located in 47 counties identified by EPA as having populations over 100,000 that were unincorporated but considered urbanized areas
- Other storm sewer systems that are specially designated based on the location of storm water discharges with respect to waters of the United States, the size of the discharge, the quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged, and the interrelationship to other regulated storm sewer systems, among other factors

An MS4 is defined as any conveyance or system of conveyances that is owned or operated by a state or local government entity designed for collecting and conveying storm water, which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. The total number of permitted MS4s in the Phase I program is 1,059.

PHASE I HIGHLIGHTS		
Who must meet the requirements?	MS4s with population $\geq 100,00$	
How many Phase I communities exist nationally?	1,059	
What are the requirements related to illicit discharges?	Develop programs to prevent, detect and remove illicit discharges	

Phase I MS4s were required to submit a two-part application. The first part required information regarding existing programs and the capacity of the municipality to control pollutants. Part 1 also required identification of known “major” outfalls³ discharging to waters of the United States, and a field screening analysis of representative major outfalls to detect illicit connections. Part 2 of the application required identification of additional major outfalls, limited monitoring, and a proposed storm water management plan (EPA, 1996).

Phase I communities were required to develop programs to detect and remove illicit discharges, and to control and prevent improper disposal into the MS4 of materials such as used oil or seepage from municipal sanitary sewers. The illicit discharge programs were required to include the following elements:

- Implementation and enforcement of an ordinance, orders or similar means to prevent illicit discharges to the MS4

³A “major” outfall is defined as an MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of at least 36 inches, or discharges from a single conveyance other than a circular pipe serving a drainage area of more than 50 acres. An MS4 outfall with a contributing industrial land use that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or discharges from a single conveyance other than a circular pipe serving a drainage area of more than two acres.

- Procedures to conduct ongoing field screening activities during the life of the permit
- Procedures to be followed to investigate portions of the separate storm sewer system that, based on the results of the field screening required in Part 2 of the application, indicate a reasonable potential for containing illicit discharges or other sources of non-storm water
- Procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4
- A program to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges from the MS4
- Educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials
- Controls to limit infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to the MS4

Summary of NPDES Phase II Requirements

The Phase II Final Rule, published in the Federal Register regulates MS4s that meet both of the following criteria:

- Storm sewer systems that are not a medium or large MS4 covered by Phase I of the NPDES Program
- Storm sewer systems that are located in an Urbanized Area (UA) as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or storm sewer systems located outside of a UA that are designated by NPDES permitting authorities because of one of the following reasons:
 - The MS4's discharges cause, or have the potential to cause, an adverse impact on water quality
 - The MS4 contributes substantially to the pollutant loadings of a physically interconnected MS4 regulated by the NPDES storm water program

MS4s that meet the above criteria are referred to as regulated small MS4s. Each regulated small MS4 must satisfy six minimum control measures:

1. Public education and outreach
2. Public participation/involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post-construction runoff control
6. Pollution prevention/Good housekeeping

Under the third minimum measure, an illicit discharge is defined as any discharge to an

MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except allowable discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, including those resulting from fire fighting activities (40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)). To satisfy this minimum measure, the regulated small MS4 must include the following five components:

- Develop a storm sewer system map that shows the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls
- Prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions
- Develop and implement a plan to detect and address illicit discharges to the MS4
- Educate public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste
- Identify the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum measure

PHASE II HIGHLIGHTS

Who must meet the requirements?

Selected small MS4s



How many Phase II communities exist nationally?

EPA estimates 5,000–6,000

What are the requirements related to illicit discharges?

Develop programs to prevent, detect and remove illicit discharges

What is the deadline for meeting these requirements?

Permits issued by March 10, 2003.
Programs must be fully implemented by the end of first permit term (5 years)

In the regulation, EPA recommends that the plan to detect and address illicit discharges include procedures for:

- Locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges (which may include visually screening outfalls during dry weather and conducting field tests of selected pollutants)
- Tracing the source of an illicit discharge
- Removing the source of the discharge
- Program evaluation and assessment

1.4 Experience Gained in Phase I

The Center for Watershed Protection conducted a series of surveys and interviews with Phase I communities to determine the current state of the practices utilized in local IDDE programs, and to identify the most practical, low-cost, and effective techniques to find, fix and prevent discharges. The

detailed survey included 24 communities from various geographic and climatic regions in the United States. Some of the key findings of the survey are presented below (CWP, 2002)⁴.

- Lack of staff significantly hindered implementation of a successful IDDE program. Phase I communities rely heavily on the expertise of their field staff—practical expertise that has been acquired over many years as programs gradually developed. Methods or approaches recommended for Phase II communities should be less dependent on professional judgment.

⁴ Survey results are based on responses from 24 jurisdictions from 16 states. Surveys were supplemented by on-site interviews of staff of eight IDDE programs: Baltimore City, MD; Baltimore County, MD; Boston Water and Sewer Commission (BWSC), MA; Cambridge, MA; Dayton, OH; Raleigh, NC; Wayne County, MI; and Fort Worth, TX. Jurisdictions selected for the survey and interviews represent a variety of geographic and climatic regions. The EPA storm water coordinators for each region of the country were contacted for recommendations on jurisdictions to include in the survey. Also, a variety of jurisdiction sizes in terms of population, IDDE program service area, and land use was targeted.

- Clear and effective ordinance language should be adopted by Phase II communities to ensure that all potential sources of illicit discharges are prohibited, and that the community has sufficient legal authority to inspect private properties and enforce corrections.
- Many communities lacked up-to-date mapping resources, and found that mapping layers such as storm sewers, open drainage channels, waters of the U.S., outfalls, and land use were particularly useful to conduct and prioritize effective field investigations.
- Outfall screening required the greatest staff and equipment resources, and did not always find problem outfalls. Communities recommended a fast and efficient sampling approach that utilizes a limited number of indicator parameters at each outfall to find problem outfalls.
- When purchasing equipment, Phase II programs should communicate with other jurisdictions to consider sharing field equipment and laboratory costs.
- Use of some discharge tracers has proven challenging and sometimes fruitless, because of false or ambiguous results and complex or hazardous analytical methods. Accurate, cost-effective, and safe monitoring methods are needed to effectively use tracers.
- Municipal IDDE programs worked best when they integrated illicit discharge control in the wider context of urban watershed restoration. Table 3 provides some examples of how greater interagency cooperation can be achieved by linking restoration program areas.

In summary, survey communities expressed a strong need for relatively simple guidance to perform illicit discharge investigations. To address this need, the Manual has been designed to make simple program and technical recommendations for Phase II communities to develop cost-effective IDDE programs.

Table 3: Linking Other Municipal Programs to IDDE Program Needs	
Watershed-Related Program	How Program Relates to IDDE Program Needs
Subwatershed Mapping and Analysis	Mapping and aerial photography are critical tools needed for illicit connection detection surveys. GIS tax map layers are often useful to identify property ownership.
Rapid Assessment of Stream Corridors	Observations from physical stream assessments are often useful in identifying problem areas, including dry weather flow outfalls, illegal dumping, and failing infrastructure locations.
Watershed Monitoring and Reporting	Compiled water quality and other indicator data can be useful in targeting problem areas.
Stream Restoration Opportunities	Stream restoration opportunities can often be coordinated with sewer infrastructure upgrades and maintenance.
Watershed Education	Educating the public about unwanted discharges can save programs money by generating volunteer networks to report and locate problem areas. Better awareness by the public can also reduce the likelihood of unintentional cross-connections.
Pollution Prevention for Generating Sites	Providing incentives to businesses to inspect and correct connections can save programs money.

2017 Stormwater
Brochures/Fact Sheets for
School-aged Children Available
at City Hall, Library, and
Visitor's Center (minimum 25
Delivered Per Location and
Additional as Needed)

HOW CAN YOU TAKE CARE OF TEXAS?

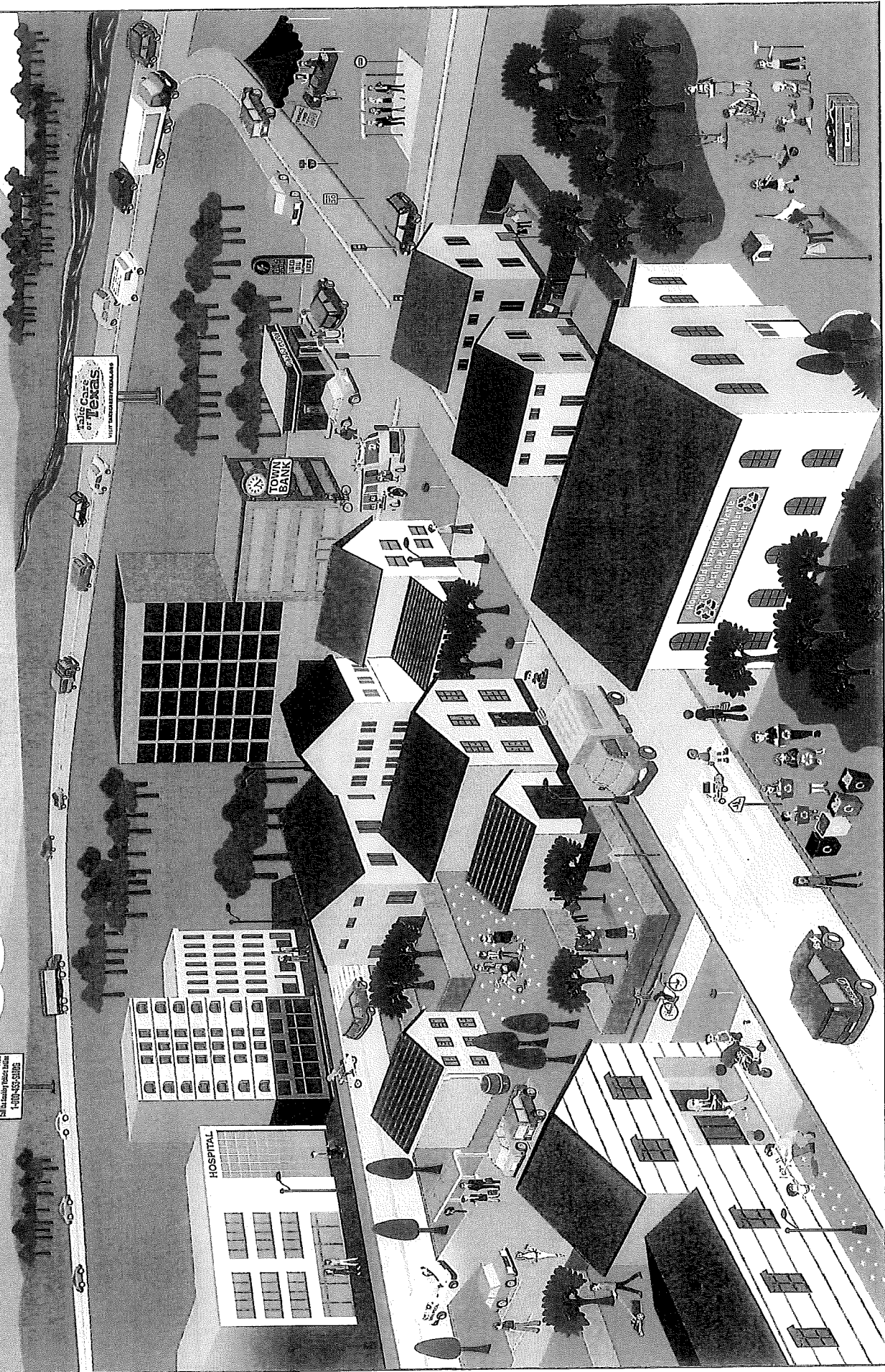
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A E E O E G N I K L A W L I O
L F T R M U L C H E S K A E L
P X S W A T E R S E S U B A S

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BIKE	MATTER	TIRE
BUSES	MULCH	TRANSPORTATION
CLOTHESLINE	OIL	UNPLUG
COMPOSTING	PAINTS	USE
COMPUTERS	PARTICULATE	VEHICLE
CONSERVATION	PLANTS	WALKING
ELECTRICITY	RECYCLE	WASTE
ENERGY	REDUCE	WATER
HAZARDOUS		

Hidden words

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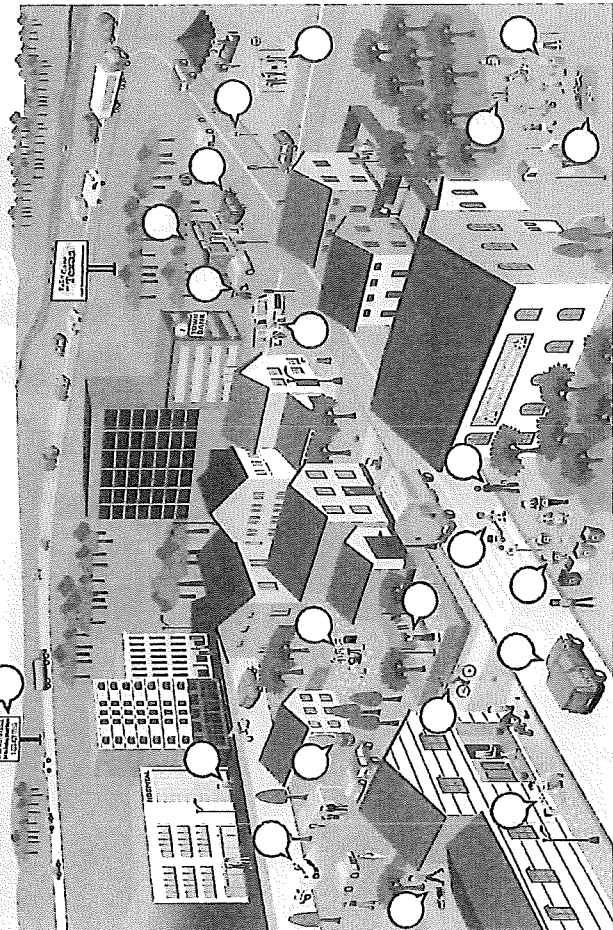
HOW CAN YOU TAKE CARE OF TEXAS?

Fill in the circles by
using the numbers below.

1. Recycle used motor oil
2. Carpool to work
3. Pick up litter
4. Collect and use rainwater
5. Safely dispose of household hazardous waste
6. Compost yard trimmings and food scraps
7. Recycle paper, glass, and cans
8. Maintain proper tire pressure
9. Refuel in the evening
10. Fix leaks
11. Report smoking vehicles
12. Use public transportation
13. Recycle used electronics
14. Plant shade trees
15. Ride the bus to school
16. Dry clothes on a clothesline
17. Walk to work
18. Ride your bike
19. Use native plants and mulch
20. Buy a "cleaner" vehicle
21. Mow your grass higher
22. Drive the speed limit

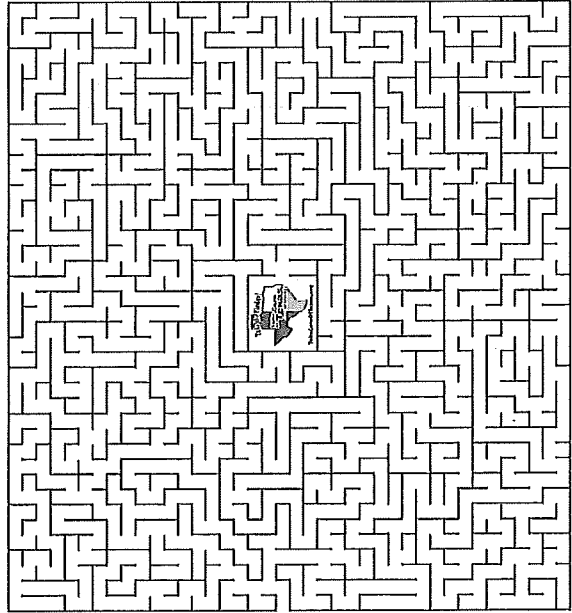


Find the answers
for this activity at
TakeCareOfTexas.org



"Take the Pledge" Maze

Find your way to Texas and take the pledge.
Take Care of Texas. It's the only one we've got.



Texas Air Quality

Ozone is a gas that is formed in the atmosphere when three atoms of oxygen combine. It's commonly found in the Earth's upper atmosphere and at ground level. The health effects of ground-level ozone (also called smog) could cause respiratory problems. What can you do to help limit ground-level ozone?

- Keep your vehicle maintained, including proper tire pressure.
- Don't top off the tank when refueling your vehicle.
- Limit driving and idling; instead, car pool, combine errands, use public transportation, bike, or walk.
- Don't burn yard waste.
- Use paint and cleaning products with less or zero VOCs.
- Refuel in late afternoon or evening.
- Conserve energy.
- Maintain your yard equipment, including changing the oil and replacing air filters regularly.

Particulate Matter is a mix of small particles and liquid droplets in the air. These particles can be made up of acids, organic chemicals, metal, dust or soil. PM differs in many ways including size and composition. Healthy people are unlikely to be affected by the low levels of particles present in outdoor air. However, some people with pre-existing health conditions (such as those with severe asthma) may wish to avoid excess exposure. Here are some ways to reduce particulate matter:

- Consider setting your thermostat a little higher in the summer and lower in winter.
- Participate in local energy conservation programs.
- Keep car, boat, and other engines properly tuned, and avoid engines that smoke.
- Avoid or slow your vehicle speed on dirt and unpaved roads.
- Carpool, use public transportation, bike, or walk when possible.
- Combine errands to reduce cold starts of your car and avoid extended idling.

For additional information and other resources, visit the TCEQ's air Web page at tceq.texas.gov/goto/air-main.

Take the Stormwater Runoff Challenge

Across:

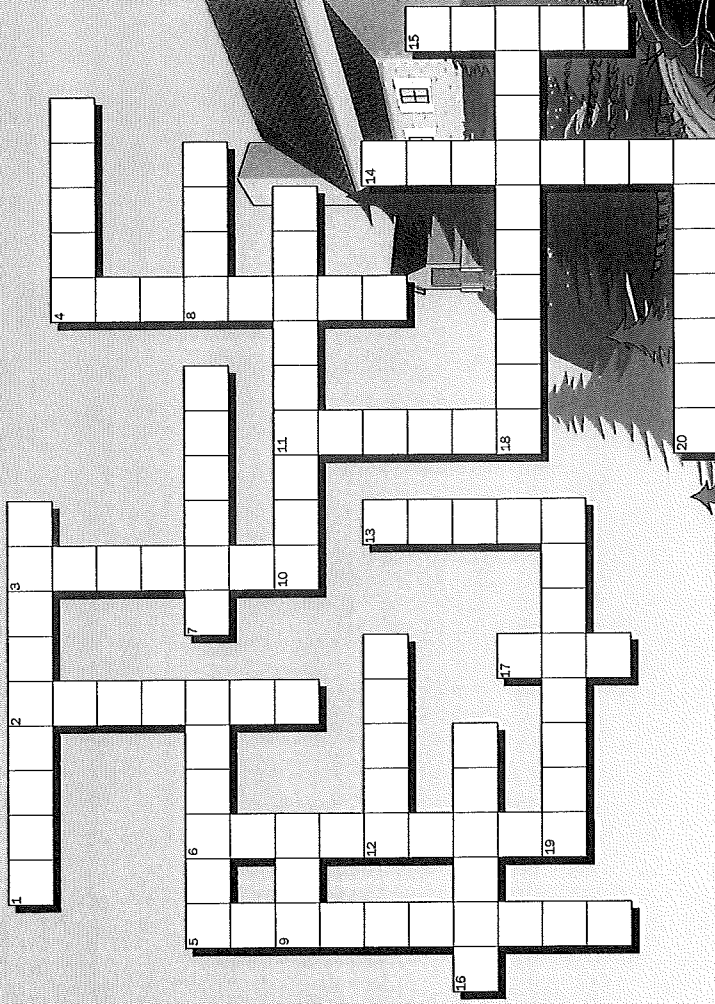
- 1) The area of land that drains into an estuary, lake, stream, or groundwater is known as a _____.
- 4) The _____ of speeding boats can erode shorelines.
- 5) Maintaining your _____ tank will help to prevent bacteria and nutrients from leaking into groundwater and surface waters.
- 7) Wetland plants act like a natural water _____, removing harmful pollutants from stormwater runoff.
- 8) Leave your grass clippings on your _____ to reduce the need for commercial fertilizers.
- 9) A single quart of motor _____, if disposed of improperly, can pollute 2 million gallons of water.
- 10) Fertilizers and animal wastes contain that "feed" algae and other aquatic plants harmful to water quality.
- 12) Polluted runoff from both rural and _____ sources has a significant impact on water quality.
- 16) Storm _____ don't always connect to sewage treatment plants, so runoff can flow directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.
- 18) Follow directions carefully when applying _____ on your lawn—more isn't always better.

Down:

- 2) Don't dump used motor oil into storm drains. _____ it!
- 3) _____ of soil from barren land can cloud nearby streams.
- 4) _____ prevent flooding. Improve water quality, and provide habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife.
- 5) Marking "Do Not Dump, Drains to Bay" on a _____ is one way to educate people about polluted runoff.
- 6) Excess sediment, nutrients, toxics, and pathogens are all types of runoff _____.
- 11) Polluted _____ is the nation's #1 water quality problem.
- 13) The cattail is one wetland _____ that helps purify polluted runoff.
- 14) Too much _____ in water can harm aquatic life.
- 15) Proper crop and animal management on _____ helps to control water pollution.
- 17) _____ impact development helps control stormwater pollution through conservation approaches and techniques.

Choices:

compost nonpoint sediment
drains nutrients septic
erosion oil storm drain
farms plant urban
fertilizer pollution wakes
filter recycle watershed
lawn runoff wetlands
low



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

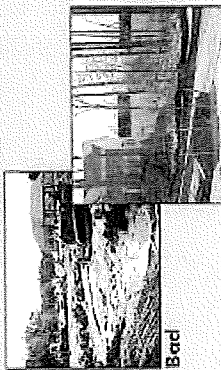
For more information, please visit EPA's
Polluted Runoff web site at www.epa.gov/lrps

Printed with soy-based inks on recycled paper.

2017 Stormwater
Brochures/Fact Sheet
Distributed to Contractor's
Doing Permitted Grading Work
within the City of Schertz (To be
Posted at Job Site)

Stormwater and the Construction Industry

Protect Natural Features



- Minimize clearing.
- Minimize the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream buffers, wild woodlands, wetlands, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

Silt Fencing



- Inspect and maintain silt fences after each rainstorm.
- Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried in the ground.
- Securely attach the material to the stakes.
- Don't place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or use them as a check dam.
- Make sure stormwater is not flowing around the silt fence.

Construction Phasing



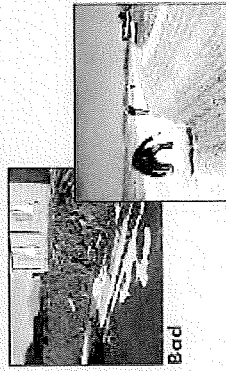
- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
- Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the final has been graded to its final contour.

Vegetative Buffers



- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater runoff.
- Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.

Site Stabilization

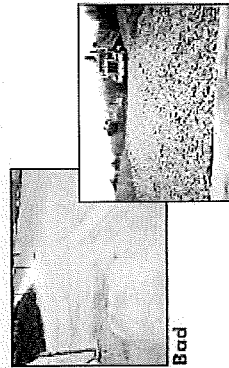


- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as final alterations have been completed.

Maintain your BMPs!

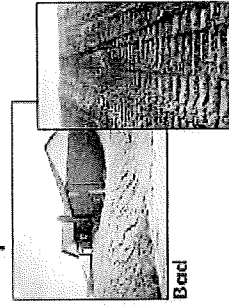
www.epa.gov/npdes/menueofbmps

Construction Entrances



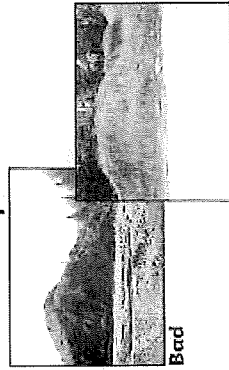
- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Properly size entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.
- Make sure that the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.

Slopes



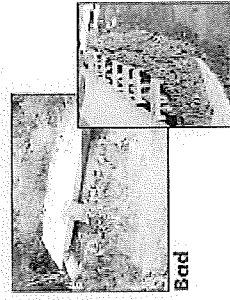
- Rough grade or terrace slopes.
- Bank up long slopes with sediment barriers, or under drains, to direct stormwater away from slopes.

Dirt Stockpiles



- Cover or seed all dirt stockpiles.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection



- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out trash and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.

Contact name and agency
Contact phone and email

2017 Stormwater Complaints Logged Through Hotline

New Request Browse New Message Edit Export Letters Print Map

Reference No:
Keyword(s):
Request Type:
Open/Closed:
Customer Email:

Status:
Priority:
Assigned Dept:
Assigned Staff:
Customer Name:

☒ Create Date occurs between 12/13/2016 and 12/12/2017 11:59 PM

[Search](#) [Add Criteria](#)

Page 1 of 2

Displaying records 1 to 25 of 48

☐	Reference No	Service Request Type	Status	Assigned Dept	Assigned Staff	Contact E-Mail	Update Date	Create Date
☐	W064119-120517	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Doug Letbetter		3/6/2018 3:43 PM	12/5/2017 1:11 PM
☐	W063715-112817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:39 PM	11/28/2017 11:28 AM
☐	W063168-111517	Drainage Requests	Open	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	jjlevan@sbcglobal.net	11/15/2017 2:29 AM	11/15/2017 2:29 AM
☐	W063078-111317	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:28 PM	11/13/2017 4:02 PM
☐	W062501-110217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	jmarbach@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:27 PM	11/2/2017 10:43 AM
☐	W061012-100517	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	11/13/2017 9:38 AM	10/5/2017 9:46 AM
☐	W060946-100417	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:24 PM	10/4/2017 9:45 AM
☐	W060896-100317	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	jmarbach@schertz.com	10/4/2017 11:33 AM	10/3/2017 3:46 PM
☐	W060259-092117	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:20 PM	9/21/2017 9:42 AM
☐	W060223-092017	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	10/4/2017 11:29 AM	9/20/2017 3:21 PM
☐	W060117-091917	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/19/2017 11:31 AM	9/19/2017 11:30 AM
☐	W060107-091917	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/19/2017 11:25 AM	9/19/2017 10:30 AM
☐	W060050-091817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		3/6/2018 3:19 PM	9/18/2017 2:03 PM
☐	W059470-090817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/15/2017 9:10 AM	9/8/2017 11:07 AM
☐	W059468-090817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	11/13/2017 9:36 AM	9/8/2017 10:19 AM
☐	W059309-090617	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		9/15/2017 11:26 AM	9/6/2017 12:17 PM
☐	W058493-082217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/15/2017 9:16 AM	8/22/2017 1:32 PM
☐	W057391-080117	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/15/2017 9:17 AM	8/1/2017 2:40 PM
☐	W057379-080117	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/6/2018 3:17 PM	8/1/2017 1:30 PM
☐	W056194-071217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/20/2017 11:55 AM	7/12/2017 8:33 AM
☐	W055824-070517	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Doug Letbetter	Ruthemartin@gvec.net	7/19/2017 4:14 PM	7/5/2017 3:34 PM
☐	W055208-062217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	9/15/2017 9:20 AM	6/22/2017 2:11 PM
☐	W054925-061917	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	Tracy.Wayne1@gmail.com	7/20/2017 11:48 AM	6/19/2017 9:14 AM
☐	W054751-061517	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	engllshroseusa@yahoo.com	11/13/2017 9:28 AM	6/15/2017 8:46 AM
☐	W054562-061217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	6/12/2017 4:45 PM	6/12/2017 4:44 PM

Page 1 of 2

Displaying records 1 to 25 of 48

* Currently being addressed.

New Request
 Browse
 New Message
 Edit
 Export
 Letters
 Print
 Map

Reference No:
 Keyword(s):
 Request Type:
 Open/Closed:
 Customer Email:

Status:
 Priority:
 Assigned Dept:
 Assigned Staff:
 Customer Name:

☒ Create Date occurs between 12/13/2016 and 12/12/2017 11:59 PM

Search Add Criteria

Page 2 of 2

Displaying records 26 to 48 of 48

☐	Reference No	Service Request Type	Status	Assigned Dept	Assigned Staff	Contact E-Mail	Update Date	Create Date
☐	W054504-061217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/20/2017 11:45 AM	6/12/2017 10:26 AM
☐	W054502-061217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	11/13/2017 9:27 AM	6/12/2017 10:23 AM
☐	W054410-060817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		7/10/2017 3:56 PM	6/8/2017 4:49 PM
☐	W054026-060217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	englishroseusa@yahoo.com	7/20/2017 11:47 AM	6/2/2017 9:26 AM
☐	W054025-060217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	RSweeney@schertz.com	11/13/2017 9:26 AM	6/2/2017 9:20 AM
☐	W053838-053117	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/20/2017 11:41 AM	5/31/2017 10:12 AM
☐	W053498-052417	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	Tracy.Wayne1@gmail.com	7/20/2017 11:40 AM	5/24/2017 7:07 AM
☐	W053066-051617	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		10/4/2017 11:56 AM	5/16/2017 12:53 PM
☐	W052765-051017	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	5/11/2017 12:01 PM	5/10/2017 1:56 PM
☐	W052749-051017	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/20/2017 11:35 AM	5/10/2017 9:55 AM
☐	W052661-050917	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/20/2017 11:34 AM	5/9/2017 9:47 AM
☐	W052610-050817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		7/20/2017 11:33 AM	5/8/2017 1:51 PM
☐	W052584-050817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/19/2017 4:29 PM	5/8/2017 10:15 AM
☐	W052583-050817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/19/2017 4:28 PM	5/8/2017 10:08 AM
☐	W052375-050317	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	7/19/2017 2:55 PM	5/3/2017 3:04 PM
☐	W052263-050217	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	5/11/2017 12:08 PM	5/2/2017 10:10 AM
☐	W051719-042417	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Doug Letbetter	Tracy.Wayne1@gmail.com	7/19/2017 4:27 PM	4/24/2017 10:00 AM
☐	W050451-040317	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		7/20/2017 11:32 AM	4/3/2017 9:32 AM
☐	W049521-031617	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/17/2017 11:45 AM	3/16/2017 4:27 PM
☐	W048647-022817	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	3/1/2017 7:53 AM	2/28/2017 10:53 AM
☐	W047589-020917	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Doug Letbetter	dhampton@schertz.com	2/13/2017 4:37 PM	2/9/2017 12:05 PM
☐	W046314-011717	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson	dhampton@schertz.com	2/15/2017 3:37 PM	1/17/2017 11:39 AM
☐	W045708-010417	Drainage Requests	Completed 1	Drainage	Kevin Anderson		2/15/2017 2:39 PM	1/4/2017 2:55 PM

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Displaying records 26 to 48 of 48

2017 Site Plans Reviews

DATE	YEAR	CASE #	SUBDIVISION NAME	NAME	RES_COMM_MIX_ MF_EX	REQUEST
12/7/2017	2017	PC2017-044	NE Corner of IH-10 & Trainer Hale	NE Corner of IH-10 & Trainer Hale	Comm	Site Plan
12/4/2017	2017	PC2017-058	Discount Tire - TXS 11363	Discount Tire - TXS 11363	COMM	Site Plan
11/30/2017	2017	PC2016-045A	Verde Enterprise Business Park	Verde Enterprise Business Park	COMM	Amending Site Plan
11/28/2017	2017	PC2017-056	South Water Reclamation Plant	South Water Reclamation Plant	PUB	Site Plan
11/15/2017	2017	PC2017-055	Schertz Retail Center Subdivision	Schertz Retail Center Subdivision	COMM	Site Plan
11/13/2017	2017	PC2017-054	Westridge Subdivision	Westridge Animal Hospital	COMM	Site Plan
11/9/2017	2017	PC2017-051	Washington Tyrannus School of the Arts	Washington Tyrannus School of the Arts	PUB	Amending Site Plan
10/31/2017	2017	Pc2017-050	Intercoastal Contractors	Intercoastal Contractors	Comm	Site Plan
10/31/2017	2017	PC2017-049	Intercoastal Contractors	Intercoastal Contractors / Casa Mechanical	Comm	Site Plan
10/17/2017	2017	PC2017-048	Cal Stone Subdivision	Cal Stone Subdivision / Kellum Medical Offices	Comm	Site Plan
10/17/2017	2017	PC2017-047	Cal Stone Subdivision	Cal Stone Subdivision / Kellum Medical Offices	Comm	Site Plan
10/12/2017	2017	PC2014-073A	Tri-County Development Park	Tri-County Development Park Lot 19, Blk 1	COMM	Amending Site Plan
9/1/2017	2017	PC2017-039	Enterprise Industrial Park	Enterprise Industrial Park Building V	COMM	Site Plan
8/24/2017	2017	PC2017-038	Casa Verde Farms Subdivision	Casa Verde Farms Subdivision	COMM	Site Plan
7/27/2017	2017	PC2016-058A	Mobile Villa Estates	Brake Check	Comm	Site Plan Amendment
6/27/2017	2017	PC2016-026A	We Rent It	We Rent It	COMM	Amending Site Plan

6/15/2017	2017	PC2017-030	Nabisco // Tri County Business & Industrial Park	abisco // Tri County Business & Industrial Park	COMM	Amending Site Plan
6/6/2017	2017	PC2017-029	HEB 35-FM 3009	HEB Curbside Program	COMM	Amending Site Plan
6/5/2017	2017	PC2017-028	SCUCISD Administration	SCUCISD Administration - Maintenance Building	PUB	Site Plan
5/22/2017	2017	PC2017-023	Vestal Subdivision	Vestal Subdivision	COMM	Site Plan
5/11/2017	2017	PC2016-010A	Instel Subdivision	BFS Warehouse Shed Addition	Comm	Amended Site Plan
4/25/2017	2017	PC2017-021	Schertz Crossing	Schertz Crossing	Comm	Site Plan
4/17/2017	2017	PC2017-019	Corbett Booster Station	Corbett Booster Station	PUB	Site Plan
3/31/2017	2017	PC2017-015	Schertz Retail Center	Schertz Retail Center - CVS	COMM	Site Plan
3/16/2017	2017	PC2017-014	Blackburn Elbel Subdivision	Blackburn Elbel Subdivision	COMM	Site Plan
3/16/2017	2017	PC2016-051-A	Homestead Unit 1A	Homestead Unit 1A	Comm	Amending Site Plan
3/13/2017	2017	PC2017-011	Verde Enterprise Business Park	Verde Enterprise Business Park	COMM	Site Plan
2/24/2017	2017	PC2014-037A	Silver Oaks Subdivision	Simmonds Retail Office	COMM	Site Plan
2/8/2017	2017	PC2017-008	Walmart #3391	Walmart #3391	COMM	amended site plan
2/6/2017	2017	PC2017-005	SCUCISD - Samuel Clemens	SCUCISD - Samuel Clemens	PUB	Site Plan
1/25/2017	2017	PC2015-052A	Tri-County Business and Industrial Park	Armortex Expansion	COMM	Revised Site Plan
1/23/2017	2017	PC2017-003	Cottonwood	Schertz Business Park	COMM	Site Plan
12/27/2016	2016	PC2016-071	SCUCISD-Rose Garden Elementary Replacement	SCUCISD-Rose Garden Elementary Replacement	PUB	Site Plan

12/22/2016	2016	PC2016-069	OJR RWRP	OJR RWRP	PUB	Site Plan
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2017 Grading Permit Including SWPPP Reviews

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 163328

PROPERTY: 711 FM 3009

APPLIED DATE: 12/13/2016

ISSUED DATE: 12/13/2016

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/12/2017

COMPLETION DATE: 11/28/2017

CONTRACTOR: GCLBING L BINGHAM CONSTRUCTION LLC/ GC

ISSUED TO: L BINGHAM CONSTRUCTION LLC/ GC

PO BOX 939

LA VERNIA, TX 78121

LA VERNIA, TX 78121

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

UNITS: 0

STATUS: COMPLETE

BALANCE: 300.00

CONDITIONS: THIS PERMIT IS FOR THE SHARED IMPROVEMENTS ADJACENT TO THE CORNER LOT OF ELBEL & FM 3009
CONTRACTOR HAS FAILED TO COMPLETE THE IMPROVEMENTS THE PERMIT IS EXPIRED, AND NANCY TUMLINSON HAS
INFORMED THE CONTRACTOR THAT THE CITY WILL BE FILING A CLAIM AGAINST THE CONTRACTOR INSURANCE
COMPANY. THE CONTRACTOR HAS SINCE BEGAN WORKING TO COMPLETE IMPROVEMENTS.

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR: CLASS:

ISSUED DATE: 12/13/2016

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/11/2017

STATUS: APPROVED/PASSED

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 300.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

APPROVED/PASSED

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 163371
PROPERTY: 17148 N IH 35
APPLIED DATE: 1/08/2017 ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/14/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 8/14/2018
CONTRACTOR: GCBURCEFRAN BRUCE RANDOLPH
2511 GREEN VALLEY RD
CIBOLO, TX 78108
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/07/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/07/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/07/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/07/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: Include: ENG-01
PROJECT TYPE: All
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 163440 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 853 FM 3009
APPLIED DATE: 3/23/2017 ISSUED DATE: 3/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 9/22/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: HARCO SERVICES LLC
PO BOX 2347
KENNESAW, TX 30144

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 3/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 9/19/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 3/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 9/19/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 3/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 9/19/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 3/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 9/19/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

3/06/2018 3:39 PM PROJECT MASTER REPORT PAGE: 4
PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01 CONTRACTOR CLASS: All - All Contractor Classes
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

=====

PROJECT: 170044 TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 1001 ELBEL RD
APPLIED DATE: 1/06/2017 ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/06/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 11/28/2017
CONTRACTOR: GCHARCO HARCO SERVICES LLC
PO BOX 2347
KENNESAW, TX 30144
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: COMPLETE

=====

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR: CLASS:
ISSUED DATE: 1/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/05/2017
STATUS: APPROVED/PASSED VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL APPROVED/PASSED

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 170339 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 10414 FM 1518
APPLIED DATE: 2/07/2017 ISSUED DATE: 2/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/10/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCJOERIS JOERIS GC LTD
823 ARION PKWY
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00
TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
ISSUED TO: JOERIS GC LTD
823 ARION PKWY
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 170421 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 5601 SCHERTZ PARKWAY
APPLIED DATE: 2/15/2017 ISSUED DATE: 2/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/18/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCOPMCON QPM CONSTRUCTION
3109 N ST. MARY'S
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78212
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING

NOTES: WAS ISSUED A STOP WORK ORDER FOR WORKING WITHOUT A PERMIT OR APPROVED PLANS

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017
REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

PROJECT: 170437 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 1604 LOWER SEGUIN RD
APPLIED DATE: 2/27/2017 ISSUED DATE: 2/27/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/30/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: JESCO CONSTRUCTION CO INC
PO BOX 17066
AUSTIN, TX 78760
TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/27/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/26/2017 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/27/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/26/2017 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/27/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/26/2017 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 2/27/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 8/26/2017 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
STATUS
=====

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 170873

PROPERTY: 2751 FM 3009

APPLIED DATE: 3/24/2017

ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 2/23/2018

COMPLETION DATE: 11/28/2017

CONTRACTOR: GCRONSP RON SPARKS INC

PO BOX 2102

FORNEY, TX 75126

ISSUED TO: O'REILLY AUTO ENTERPRISES

233 SOUTH PATTERSON AVE

SPRINGFIELD, MO 65802

TYPE: ENG-01

GRADING/CLEARING

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: COMPLETE

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 3/24/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 9/20/2017

CLASS:

STATUS: APPROVED/PASSED

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

APPROVED/PASSED

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 171077 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17454 CAMPUS DRIVE
APPLIED DATE: 4/07/2017 ISSUED DATE: 5/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/08/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCSCHWOB SCHWOB BUILDING COMPANY LTD
2349 GLENDA LN
DALLAS, TX 75229
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/15/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 250.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

3/06/2018 3:39 PM PROJECT MASTER REPORT PAGE: 10
PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 171084 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: FM 1518
APPLIED DATE: 4/07/2017 ISSUED DATE: 4/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/26/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCVKKNOWLT VK KNOWLTON CONSTRUCTION ISSUED TO: TRIPLE H DEVELOPMENT
18225FM 2252 15720 BANDERA RD, STE #103
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78266 HELOTES, TX 78203
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/04/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/04/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/04/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/04/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

3/06/2018 3:39 PM PROJECT MASTER REPORT PAGE: 11
PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01 CONTRACTOR CLASS: All - All Contractor Classes
CONTRACTORS: All EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999 ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017
STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 171085 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: HALLIE LOOP
APPLIED DATE: 4/07/2017 ISSUED DATE: 4/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/26/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCVKKNOWIT VK KNOWLTON CONSTRUCTION ISSUED TO: TRIPLE H DEVELOPMENT
18225FM 2252 15720 BANDERA RD, STE #103
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78266 HELOTES, TX 78203
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 4/07/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/04/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171342 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 5853 HOMESTEAD
APPLIED DATE: 4/28/2017 ISSUED DATE: 9/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/29/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCKCS KCS CONSTRUCTION LLC ISSUED TO: ILF N-T OWNER, L.P
2010 ELMER POGUE DRIVE 500 BOYLSTON ST SUITE 2010
COLUMBIA, TN 38401 BOSTON, MA 02116
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS: GEN CON GENERAL CONTRACTOR
CONTRACTOR: GCDNTCONST DNT CONSTRUCTION LLC
18952 REDLAND RD STE #2
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78259
ISSUED DATE: 9/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/25/2018
BUILDING CODE: GRAD/CLEAR GRADING/CLEARING
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171571 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 9993 DOPRR LN EXPIRATION DATE: 11/16/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 11/28/2017
APPLIED DATE: 5/17/2017 ISSUED DATE: 5/17/2017
CONTRACTOR: ISSUED TO: QUANTCORP CONSTRUCTION LLC
6420 POLARIS STE #1
LAREDO, TX 78041

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: VOID BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/13/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/13/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/13/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/13/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171593 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 9993 DOERR LN
APPLIED DATE: 5/18/2017 ISSUED DATE: 5/18/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/17/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCQUANT QUANTCORP CONSTRUCTION LLC ISSUED TO: RYDER SYSTEMS
6420 POLARIS STE #1 3200 HALIFAX ST
LAREDO, TX 78041 DALLAS, TX 78247
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 300.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/18/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/14/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/18/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/14/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/18/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/14/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/18/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/14/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 300.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 171602

- GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT

PROPERTY: 1001 ELBEL RD

APPLIED DATE: 5/19/2017

ISSUED DATE: 5/19/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/19/2017

TYPE: ENG-01

GRADING/CLEARING

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: OPEN

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 5/19/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPEC

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 5/19/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 5/19/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 5/19/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

PROJECT: 171638 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 1996 SCHERTZ PKWY
APPLIED DATE: 5/23/2017 ISSUED DATE: 5/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/22/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCTHDEVELO TH DEVELOPMENT LLC
6902 SMOKEY HILL RD
AUSTIN, TX 78736
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00
TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/23/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171654 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 3746 SCHERTZ PKWY
APPLIED DATE: 5/24/2017 ISSUED DATE: 5/24/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/23/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCMAGCONS MAG CONSTRUCTION
25550 CAMPBELLTON RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78264

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

UNIT: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/24/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/20/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

STATUS
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/24/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/20/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

STATUS
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/24/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/20/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

STATUS
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 5/24/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/20/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

STATUS
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

3/06/2018 3:39 PM PROJECT MASTER REPORT PAGE: 18
THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01 REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
CONTRACTORS: All CONTRACTOR CLASS: All - All Contractor Classes
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999 EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 171834 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: BOENIG DR
APPLIED DATE: 6/08/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/19/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/19/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCVKKNOWIT VK KNOWLTON CONSTRUCTION ISSUED TO: TRIPLE H DEVELOPMENT
18225FM 2252 15720 BANDERA RD, STE #103
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78266 HELOTES, TX 78203
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR: CLASS:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/05/2018
STATUS: Not started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171842 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: FM482
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
APPLIED DATE: 6/08/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/09/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00
ISSUED TO: BARTLETT COCKE
P O BOX 34930
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78265-4930

SQUARE FEET: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECT: 171844 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 6728 GUADA COMA DR EXPIRATION DATE: 12/09/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
APPLIED DATE: 6/08/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 ISSUED TO: J & J SIMPATICO
CONTRACTOR: 4722 COLLEGE PARK #101
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78249

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017
STATUS: Not started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project

- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 171845

- GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT

PROPERTY: 6728 GUADA COMA

APPLIED DATE: 6/08/2017

ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017

CONTRACTOR:

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: OPEN

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 12/05/2017

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

PROJECT: 171846 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: LOWER SEGUIN RD
APPLIED DATE: 6/08/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/09/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: SACC, INC SACC INC LEGACY
5431 CRESTWAY DRIVE
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78239
STE 102
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00
TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/05/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/05/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/05/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/08/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/05/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 172043 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17601 FOUR OAKS LANE
APPLIED DATE: 6/26/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/27/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR:
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: VOID

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PROJECT: 172048 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 17601 FOUR OAKS LANE EXPIRATION DATE: 12/27/2017 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
APPLIED DATE: 6/26/2017 ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017
CONTRACTOR: GCDWAYNES D WAYNE SHOUPPE CONSTRUCTION C ISSUED TO: MURPHY OIL USA INC.
PO BOX 949 P O BOX 15156
MULBERRY, FL 33860 FORT WORTH, TX 76119
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: VOID UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 6/26/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 12/23/2017
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE STATUS
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 172169 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 5700 SCHERTZ PKWY.
APPLIED DATE: 7/06/2017 ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/06/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: RC RC PAGE CONSTRUCTION LLC
1100 NE LOOP 410 STE #610
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78209
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 7/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 172176 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT

PROPERTY: 17601 FOUR OAKS LANE

APPLIED DATE: 7/06/2017 ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/06/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 11/28/2017

CONTRACTOR: B&MCONSTCO B&M CONSTRUCTION CO., INC

1412 SW 34TH AVE

DEERFIELD BEACH, FL 33442

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: COMPLETE

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 7/06/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/02/2018 CLASS:

STATUS: APPROVED/PASSED VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

APPROVED/PASSED

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

PROJECT: 172352
PROPERTY: 17160 N IH35
APPLIED DATE: 7/19/2017
CONTRACTOR:
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

TYPE: ENG-01
GRADING/CLEARING
EXPIRATION DATE: 7/31/2018
COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
ISSUED TO: BRAKE CHECK
320 NAKOMA ST.
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/19/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 7/31/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/31/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 7/31/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/31/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 7/31/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 7/31/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 7/31/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECTS:

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project

- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 172493

- CLEARING & GRADING PERMIT

PROPERTY: FM 1518

APPLIED DATE: 8/01/2017

ISSUED DATE: 8/01/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 2/01/2018

COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000

CONTRACTOR: SACC, INC

SACC INC LEGACY

5431 CRESTWAY DRIVE

SAN ANTONIO, TX 78239

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

UNITS: 0

0.00

STATUS: OPEN

BALANCE:

SEGMENT: GR FINAL

- GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT

CONTRACTOR: SACC, INC

SACC INC LEGACY

5431 CRESTWAY DRIVE

SAN ANTONIO, TX 78239

ISSUED DATE: 8/02/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 2/01/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS: GENERAL

GENERAL

PHASE

=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

STATUS

=====

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN

- GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

CONTRACTOR: SACC, INC

SACC INC LEGACY

5431 CRESTWAY DRIVE

SAN ANTONIO, TX 78239

ISSUED DATE: 8/02/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 2/01/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS: GENERAL

GENERAL

PHASE

=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

STATUS

=====

SEGMENT: GRADING

- GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 8/01/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 2/01/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:

PHASE

=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

STATUS

=====

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 172532 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY: 7637 FM 3009 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/31/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
APPLIED DATE: 8/03/2017 ISSUED DATE: 8/03/2017
CONTRACTOR: CONTRACTOR CLASS: All - All Contractor Classes

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE UNITS: 0
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/03/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/03/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/03/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/03/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 1/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

ISSUED TO: FLAGPOLE PARTNERS LP
19710 SECRET COVE
GARDEN RIDGE, TX 78266

PROJECT: 172594 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 100 DIETZ ROAD
APPLIED DATE: 8/10/2017 ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/07/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCPEPPERLA PEPPER LAWSON WATERWORKS LLC ISSUED TO: CIBOLO CREEK MUNICIPAL AUTH
3701 KIRBY DR STE #1133 100 DIETZ RD
HOUSTON, TX 77098 PO BOX 930
SCHERTZ, TX 78154-0000

SQUARE FEET: 0 UNITS: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING CLASS:
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 8/10/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 2/06/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
===== STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 172923

- GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT

PROPERTY: 1001 ASSEMBLY CIRCLE

APPLIED DATE: 9/13/2017

ISSUED DATE: 9/13/2017

CONTRACTOR: BECKNELL BECKNELL SERVICES

4242 1ST AVE STE. D

LYONS, IL 60534

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: OPEN

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

TYPE: ENG-01

GRADING/CLEARING

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/14/2018

COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000

ISSUED TO: BECKNELL DEVELOPMENT, LLC

201 W SPRINGFIELD AVE STE 601

CHAMPAIGN, IL 91824

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 9/13/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/12/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 9/13/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/12/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 9/13/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/12/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:

PHASE

STATUS

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 9/13/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 3/12/2018

STATUS: Not Started

VALUATION: 0.00

BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:

PHASE

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 173011 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: MARE WAY
APPLIED DATE: 9/20/2017 ISSUED DATE: 9/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/21/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GOTHDEVELO TH DEVELOPMENT LLC
6902 SMOKEY HILL RD
AUSTIN, TX 78736
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: VOID

UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
STATUS
=====

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/19/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
STATUS
=====

PROJECTS: THRU zzzzzzzzzzzz
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROPERTY: SCHERTZ PKWY
APPLIED DATE: 9/29/2017 ISSUED DATE: 9/29/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/30/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCCAPITAL CAPITAL EXCAVATION COMPANY
2967 BUSINESS PARK DR
BUDA, TX 78610

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
ISSUED TO: CITY OF SCHERTZ
10 COMMERCIAL PLACE BLD 2
SCHERTZ, TX 78154

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/29/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/28/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/29/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/28/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/29/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/28/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 9/29/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 3/28/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 173120 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: SCHERTZ PKWY
APPLIED DATE: 10/02/2017 ISSUED DATE: 10/02/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/03/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: CONTRACTOR CLASS: All - All Contractor Classes

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/02/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/03/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/02/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/03/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/02/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/03/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

PROJECT: 173224 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 5853 HOMESTEAD PKWY
APPLIED DATE: 10/11/2017 ISSUED DATE: 10/11/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/10/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GKCS KCS CONSTRUCTION LLC
2010 ELMER POGUE DRIVE
COLUMBIA, TN 38401
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: VOID

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING
ISSUED TO: ILF N-T OWNER, L.P.
500 BOYLSTON ST SUITE 2010
BOSTON, MA 02116

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/11/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/09/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/11/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/09/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/11/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/09/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 10/11/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/09/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

PROJECT: 173450 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17992 RED IRON
APPLIED DATE: 11/01/2017 ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/01/2017
CONTRACTOR: FETZER FETZER COMPANIES, INC.
330 BRESSPORT
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/01/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 4/30/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00

PHASE
=====

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All
CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes
EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 173605
PROPERTY: ELBEL RD
APPLIED DATE: 10/26/2017
CONTRACTOR:
TYPE: ENG-01
GRADING/CLEARING
EXPIRATION DATE: 5/16/2018
COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
ISSUED TO: JOHN KING CONSTRUCTION
1220 MCNEIL RD
ROUND ROCK, TX 78681

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/15/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 5/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/15/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 5/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/15/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 5/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/15/2017
EXPIRATION DATE: 5/14/2018
STATUS: Not Started
VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS:
BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
 PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
 CONTRACTORS: All
 APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
 STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
 - All Contractor Classes
 CONTRACTOR CLASS: All
 EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
 ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 173628	- GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT		TYPE: ENG-01	GRADING/CLEARING
PROPERTY:	133 WINDY MEADOWS DR			
APPLIED DATE: 11/13/2017	ISSUED DATE: 11/16/2017	EXPIRATION DATE: 5/17/2018	COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000	
CONTRACTOR: RIVER C. B RIVER CITY BUILDER, INC.	ISSUED TO: ARG HOLDINGS, LLC			
105 WINDY MEADOWS	9359 IH 37 STE. C			
BLDG #1	CORPUS CHRISTI, TX 78409			

SQUARE FEET:	0
DWELLING TYPE:	PRIVATE
STATUS:	OPEN
BALANCE:	0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL		- GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT		CLASS:	
CONTRACTOR:					
ISSUED DATE:	11/16/2017	EXPIRATION DATE:	5/15/2018		
STATUS:	Not started	VALUATION:	0.00	BALANCE:	0.00

PHASE	STATUS
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT			
CONTRACTOR:			
ISSUED DATE:	11/16/2017	EXPIRATION DATE:	5/15/2018
STATUS:	Not started	VALUATION:	0.00
		BALANCE:	0.00
CLASS:			

PHASE	STATUS				
GRADE	OPEN	GRADE/CLEAR	OPEN	INSPECT	No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC			
CONTRACTOR:			
ISSUED DATE:	11/16/2017	EXPIRATION DATE:	5/15/2018
STATUS:	Not started	VALUATION:	0.00
		BALANCE:	0.00
		CLASS:	

PHASE	STATUS
GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING				- GRADING/CLEARING			
CONTRACTOR:				CLASS:			
ISSUED DATE:		11/16/2017		EXPIRATION DATE:		5/15/2018	
STATUS:		Not Started		VALUATION:		0.00	
				BALANCE:		0.00	

PHASE	STATUS
=====	=====
GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 173630 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17745 LOOKOUT RD
APPLIED DATE: 11/16/2017 ISSUED DATE: 11/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/14/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCREID&ASS REID & ASSOCIATES OF TEXAS LLC
9601 MCALLISTER FWY STE #1120
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/20/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ

PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01

CONTRACTORS: All

APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

STATUS INCLUDED: All

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project

- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999

ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

=====

PROJECT: 173633

- GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT

PROPERTY: 17745 LOOKOUT ROAD BLD 3

APPLIED DATE: 11/16/2017

ISSUED DATE: 11/16/2017

CONTRACTOR: GCREID&SS REID & ASSOCIATES OF TEXAS LLC

9601 MCALLISTER FWY STE #1120

SAN ANTONIO, TX 78216

SQUARE FEET: 0

DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE

STATUS: OPEN

UNITS: 0

BALANCE: 0.00

=====

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 11/16/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

VALUATION: 0.00

STATUS: Not Started

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

=====

PHASE

STATUS

=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

=====

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 11/16/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

VALUATION: 0.00

STATUS: Not Started

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

=====

PHASE

STATUS

=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT

No Incidents

=====

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING

CONTRACTOR:

ISSUED DATE: 11/16/2017

EXPIRATION DATE: 5/15/2018

VALUATION: 0.00

STATUS: Not Started

CLASS:

BALANCE: 0.00

=====

PHASE

STATUS

=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL

No Incidents

=====

PROJECT: 173646 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 7791 FM 482 (GB)
APPLIED DATE: 11/17/2017 ISSUED DATE: 11/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/18/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCPAPECON PAPE CONSTRUCTION CO
2207 DANBURY
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78217

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/16/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/16/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/16/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/17/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/16/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

PROJECTS: THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

CONTRACTOR: R.L. JONES R.L. JONES CONSTRUCTION
18946 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 00000

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN

APPLIED DATE: 11/21/2017
ISSUED DATE: 11/21/2017
STATUS: Not Started

PROJECT: 173693 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17993 RED IRON
APPLIED DATE: 11/22/2017 ISSUED DATE: 11/22/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/23/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GCJKRSITEC JKR SITE CONTROL LLC
18949 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78259

SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/22/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/21/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/22/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/21/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/22/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/21/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRADE OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT	No Incidents
STATUS	

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 11/22/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 5/21/2018 CLASS:
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00 BALANCE: 0.00

PHASE
=====

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL	No Incidents
STATUS	

THRU ZZZZZZZZZZ
PROJECTS: PROJECT TYPE: Include: ENG-01
CONTRACTORS: All
APPLIED DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
STATUS INCLUDED: All

REPORT SEQUENCE: Project
- All Contractor Classes

CONTRACTOR CLASS: All

EXPIRE DATES: 0/00/0000 THRU 99/99/9999
ISSUED DATES: 12/13/2016 THRU 12/12/2017

PROJECT: 173784 - GRADING/CLEARING PERMIT
PROPERTY: 17993 RED IRON
APPLIED DATE: 12/04/2017 ISSUED DATE: 12/04/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/03/2018 COMPLETION DATE: 0/00/0000
CONTRACTOR: GJKRSITEC JKR SITE CONTROL LLC
18949 REDLAND RD
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78259
SQUARE FEET: 0
DWELLING TYPE: PRIVATE
STATUS: OPEN
UNITS: 0
BALANCE: 0.00

TYPE: ENG-01 GRADING/CLEARING

ISSUED TO: VESTAL, WALTER
17993 RED IRON RD
SCHERTZ, TX 78154

SEGMENT: GR FINAL - GRADE/CLEAR FINAL INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 12/04/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
=====

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

SEGMENT: GR OPEN IN - GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 12/04/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
=====

STATUS

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADE INTE - GRADE/CLEAR INTERM INSPEC
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 12/04/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
=====

STATUS

GRAD OPEN GRADE/CLEAR OPEN INSPECT No Incidents

SEGMENT: GRADING - GRADING/CLEARING
CONTRACTOR:
ISSUED DATE: 12/04/2017 EXPIRATION DATE: 6/02/2018
STATUS: Not Started VALUATION: 0.00
CLASS: 0.00
BALANCE: 0.00
PHASE
=====

STATUS

GRAD FINAL GRADING/CLEARING FINAL No Incidents

TOTAL PRINTED: 44 PROJECTS TOTAL VALUATION: \$0.00 TOTAL BALANCE: \$600.00

2017 Municipal Employee
Training – November 2017
Safety Meeting

Safety Meeting Sign in ----STREETS

11/08/2017

Department	Name	Signature
Water	Eber Busch	
	Jerad Moheit	
	Paul Lopez	
	Aaron Dammann	
	Raul Santoya	
	Daryl Cunningham	
	James Batten	
	Jeremy Ryel	
	Ismael Pardo	
	Jose Castillo	
	Allen Diaz	
	Anthony Jimenez	
	Zachary Jura	
Inspector	Bobby Hervey	
	Eddie Diggs	
	Mike Colombo	
Street	Brian Chellino	
	Bryan Timmons	
	Demetrio Martinez	
	Lupe Castillo	
	Robert Martinez	
	Ron Sand	
	Tim Myers	
	Waylin Caraway	
	Antonio Valle	
	Elmo Bendele III	
	Joe Abdullah	

Drainage

Richard Rodriguez

Richard Rodriguez

Daniel Pequeno

Dan Pequeno

Kevin Anderson

Kevin Anderson

Tyler Warneke

Tyler Warneke

Alex Lazarre

Alex Lazarre