



RANCHO
CUCAMONGA

THE CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA

Mayor
DONALD J. KURTH, M.D.

Mayor Pro Tem
L. DENNIS MICHAEL

Councilmembers
REX GUTIERREZ
SAM SPAGNOLO
DIANE WILLIAMS

City Manager
JACK LAM, AICP

February 4, 2010

Mr. Simon Eching
California Department of Water Resources
Water Use and Efficiency Branch
Post Office Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001

SUBJECT: WATER CONSERVATION IN LANDSCAPING ACT OF 2006 (AB 1881)
COMPLIANCE

Dear Mr. Eching:

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is submitting to the California Department of Water Resources our adopted Water Ordinance in compliance with AB 1881. The City of Rancho Cucamonga chose to adopt our ordinance based on the collaborative model ordinance developed for the Chino Basin in partnership with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and its member cities, which includes the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Our ordinance became effective January 2, 2010.

Included with this letter is a copy of the staff report and ordinance, outlining the findings and evidence of equivalence with the DWR updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

If you should have any questions regarding these documents, please contact me at (909) 477-2750, Monday through Thursday from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sincerely,

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Jennifer Nakamura
Associate Planner

JNds

Enclosure

ORDINANCE NO. 823

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING DEVELOPMENT CODE AMENDMENT DRC2008-00170, REMOVING CHAPTER 19.16 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE AND CREATING CHAPTER 17.42 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO DEVELOP WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS PURSUANT TO AB1881 AND AMENDING SECTIONS 17.02.135A, 17.32.070D (3)(E), 17.08.090C (5)(B) AND 17.10.060C (1)(E)(21)(C) TO REMOVE REFERENCES TO CHAPTER 19.16 AND XERISCAPING; AND MAKING FINDINGS IN SUPPORT THEREOF.

A. Recitals.

1. Because of changes in the State law affecting the local agencies' role in regulating water efficiency requirements for landscaping, the City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga has determined that it is necessary to make revisions to the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code.

2. On October 28, 2009, the Planning Commission of the City of Rancho Cucamonga conducted a duly noticed public hearing concerning this matter and took action recommending adoption by the City Council of this Ordinance.

3. On November 18, 2009, the City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga conducted a duly noticed public hearing concerning the adoption of this Ordinance.

4. All legal prerequisites prior to the adoption of this Ordinance have occurred.

B. Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: The facts set forth in Recitals, Part A, of this ordinance are true and correct.

SECTION 2: The subject amendment identified in this ordinance is categorically exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, and the Guidelines promulgated thereunder, pursuant to Sections 15307 and 15308. In this case, the ordinance is a regulatory action designed to protect water, a natural resource, as well as overall protection to the environment through efficient grading and stormwater management practices to decrease runoff and reduce flooding and will not have a significant impact on the environment. The City Council has reviewed staff's determination of exemption, the Planning Commission's adoption of that exemption, and further concurs with the determination of exemption.

SECTION 3: The proposed amendment is consistent and in conformance with the General Plan by developing a mechanism to conserve water supplies within the City.

SECTION 4: The proposed ordinance is as effective as the State Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

SECTION 5: Chapter 19.16 of Title 19 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby deleted.

SECTION 6: Chapter 17.42 of Title 17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby created to read as follows:

Chapter 17.42

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING

Sections:

- 17.42.010 Purpose and Intent
- 17.42.020 Definitions
- 17.26.030 Applicability
- 17.26.040 Exceptions
- 17.26.050 Development of a Water Budget
- 17.26.060 Landscape Design Guidelines
- 17.26.070 Soil and Grading Requirements
- 17.26.080 Implementation
- 17.26.090 Compliance/Enforcement
- 17.26.100 Recycled Water
- 17.26.110 Stormwater Management

Section 17.42.010 - Purpose and Intent

Water is an increasingly precious and precarious resource. Beneficial, efficient and responsible use of existing water resources is key to sustaining existing development and fostering future growth. The City recognizes that landscape water use accounts for more than 60 percent of all domestic water use within the City and the Chino Basin watershed as a whole. Through more efficient landscaping practices, including emerging technology, appropriate landscape choices and efficient maintenance, water usage can be reduced to ensure a stable supply of water now and in the future. This chapter was developed to be at least as effective as the model ordinance adopted by the State of California pursuant to Government Code § 65595. It is therefore the purpose of this section to:

- a. To retain the land's natural hydrological role within the Santa Ana Watershed and promote the infiltration of surface water into the groundwater in the Chino Basin.
- b. To recognize that landscapes enhance the aesthetic appearance of developments and communities.
- c. To encourage the appropriate design, installation, maintenance, and management of landscapes so that water demand can be decreased, runoff can be retained, and flooding can be reduced without a decline in the quality or quantity of landscapes.
- d. To preserve existing natural vegetation and the incorporation of native plants, plant communities, and ecosystems into landscape design, where possible.
- e. To promote and encourage the use of low water use plants.
- f. To minimize the use of cool season turf.

- g. To promote the conservation of potable water by maximizing the use of recycled water and other water conserving technology for appropriate applications.
- h. To promote public education about water conservation and efficient water management.
- i. To reduce or eliminate water waste.

Section 17.42.020 - Definitions

Unless otherwise stated, the following definitions pertain to this Chapter:

A AMENDMENTS: means any material added to a soil to improve its physical properties, such as water retention, permeability, water infiltration, and drainage.

ANTI-DRAIN CHECK VALVE: means a valve located under a sprinkler head to hold water in the system to prevent drainage from the lower elevation sprinkler heads when the system is off.

APPLICANT: means a person who requests in writing the approval of a lease, permit, license, certificate or other entitlement for use from one or more public agencies.

APPLICATION RATE: means the depth of water applied to a given area, measured in inches per minute, or inches per hour, or gallons per hour.

APPLIED WATER: means the portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

AUTOMATIC RAIN SHUT-OFF FEATURE: means a system with a component which automatically suspends the irrigation system when it rains.

B BOTANICAL GARDENS AND ARBORETUMS: means gardens in which a variety of plants are grown for scientific and educational purposes.

C CERTIFIED LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION AUDITOR: means a person certified to perform landscape irrigation audits by an accredited educational institution or a professional trade organization.

CONTROL VALVE: means a device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system. It may also mean all of the sprinklers or emitters in a line controlled by the valve.

CONTROLLER: means an automatic timing device used to remotely control valves or heads to set an irrigation schedule. A weather-based controller is a controller that uses evapotranspiration or weather data. A self-adjusting irrigation controller is a controller that uses sensor data (i.e., soil moisture sensor).

D DEVELOPER: means a landowner or owner's agent responsible for the development of land.

E ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROJECT: means a project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WATER USE (ETWU): means the total water used to maintain the landscape.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET): means the loss of water to the atmosphere by the combined processes of evaporation (from soil and plant surfaces) and transpiration (from plant tissues).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET) ADJUSTMENT FACTOR: means a factor of 0.7, that, when applied to reference evapotranspiration, adjusts for plant factors and irrigation efficiency, two major influences upon the amount of water that needs to be applied to the landscape.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION RATE: means the quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time.

H HYDROZONE: means a section or zone of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by a valve or set of valves with the same schedule.

I INFILTRATION RATE: means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (i.e., inches per hour).

INVASIVE SPECIES: means non indigenous species that adversely affect the habitats they invade economically, environmentally, or ecologically.

IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY: means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The minimum irrigation efficiency for purposes of this ordinance is 0.71.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM: means the network of piping, valves and irrigation heads.

L LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: means a person licensed to practice landscape architecture in the State of California pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 5615) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code.

LANDSCAPE AREA: means all the planting areas, turf areas, and water features in a landscape design plan. The landscape area does not include footprints of buildings or structures, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, decks, patios, gravel or stone walks, other pervious or non-pervious hardscapes, and other non-irrigated areas designated for non-development (e.g., open spaces and existing native vegetation).

LANDSCAPE WATER AUDIT: means an in depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system conducted by a Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor. Audits include, but are not limited to: inspection, system tune-up, system test with distribution uniformity and verification of minimal overspray or runoff that causes overland flow, preparation of an irrigation schedule.

LOW-HEAD DRAINAGE: means drainage from a sprinkler that is caused by water flowing down an irrigation system from a higher level of elevation.

M MULCH: means any organic material such as leaves, bark, or inorganic material such as pebbles, stones, gravel, decorative sand or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface to reduce evaporation.

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (MAWA): means the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, the ET adjustment factor and the size of the landscape area.

O OPERATING PRESSURE: means the pressure at which an irrigation system of sprinklers is designed by the manufacturer to operate, usually indicated at the base of a sprinkler.

OVERSPRAY: means the water that is delivered beyond the landscaped areas by the irrigation system onto pavements, walks, structures or other non-landscaped areas.

P PLANT FACTOR: means a factor, when multiplied by the evapotranspiration rate, estimates the amount of water needed by plants.

PLANTING PLAN: means plan submitted with the construction drawings indicating a list and quantity of plants.

POTABLE WATER: means water that is treated to legal standards for human consumption.

PRESSURE REGULATOR: means a device used in sprinkler systems for radius and high pressure control.

PROJECT: means a total development on an identifiable parcel of land.

R RAIN SENSOR: means a system component which detects rainfall and automatically overrides the irrigation system during rain events.

RECYCLED WATER: means treated or recycled wastewater of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and water features. This water is not intended for human consumption.

RUNOFF: means water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the area.

S SMART IRRIGATION CONTROLLER: means weather-based or soil moisture-based irrigation controller that monitors and uses information about the environmental conditions at a specific location and landscape to automatically adjust watering schedules.

SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN: means plan submitted with the construction drawings indicating results from soil tests and recommended soil amendments.

SOIL TEST: means test done by soil test lab that indicates at minimum soil texture, water holding capacity, pH, and soluble salts.

SOIL TYPE: means the classification of soil based on the percentage of its composition of sand, silt, and clay.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA: means an area of the landscape dedicated to edible plants, areas irrigated with recycled water, and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, and golf courses, where turf provides a playing surface.

SPRINKLER HEAD: means a device which delivers water through a nozzle.

STATIC WATER PRESSURE: means the pipeline or municipal water supply pressure when water is not flowing.

T TURF: means a surface layer of earth containing mowed grass or grass-like sedge with its roots. Annual bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Red fescue, and Tall fescue are common cool-season turf. Bermuda grass, Kikuyu grass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustine grass, Zoysia grass, Carex pansa, and Buffalo grass are common warm-season turf. Synthetic turf is an appropriate substitute for natural turf.

W WATER FEATURE: means any water applied to the landscape for non-irrigation, decorative purposes. Fountains, streams, ponds, lakes, and swimming pools are considered water features.

WATER CONSERVING LANDSCAPE DESIGN: means a landscape design developed to conserve water.

WUCOLS: means the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, the Department of Water Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation, 2000.

Section 17.42.030 - Applicability

A. This chapter shall apply to the following:

1. new construction and rehabilitated landscapes for public agency projects and private development projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.
2. new construction and rehabilitated landscapes which are developer-installed residential projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.
3. new construction projects which are homeowner-installed residential projects with a total landscape area equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet requiring a building permit, plan check, or design review.

Section 17.42.040 - Exceptions

A. This chapter does not apply to:

1. registered local, state or federal historical sites.
2. ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.
3. mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system.
4. botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

Section 17.42.050 – Development of a Water Budget

A. Intent. In order to conserve water, applicable projects shall develop a water budget. The water budget is based on the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), which is a calculation of the maximum amount of water allowed to be used within the landscape area, and the Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU), which is the actual amount of water to be used within the landscape area. The ETWU cannot exceed the MAWA.

B. Establishing A Water Budget.

1. Maximum Applied Water Allowance. A landscape's maximum applied water allowance shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$MAWA = (ETo) (0.7) (LA) (0.62)$$

Where:

MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance

ETo = Evapotranspiration Rate

0.7 = Evapotranspiration (ET) Adjustment Factor

LA = Landscape Area

0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons)

For special landscape areas, the ET adjustment factor is 1.0. When the project area consists of both standard and special landscape areas, calculate each area separately and combine to receive a final MAWA.

2. Estimated Total Water Use: A landscape's Estimated Total Water Use shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$ETWU = (ETo)(0.62) \left(\frac{PF \times HA}{0.71} + SLA \right)$$

Where:

ETWU = Estimated Total Water Use

ETo = Evapotranspiration Rate

0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons)

PF = Plant Factor

HA = Hydrozone area (square feet)

0.71 = Irrigation efficiency

SLA = Special Landscape Area (square feet)

The evapotranspiration rate (ETo) for both calculations shall be consistent. The evapotranspiration rate (ETo) will be derived from current reference data, such as from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) or other equivalent data, as determined by the Planning Director.

- C. Water Budget Calculations. All water budget calculations shall adhere to the following requirements:
1. The plant factor used shall be from WUCOLS. Plant factor ranges from 0 to 0.3 for low water use plants, from 0.4 to 0.6 for moderate water use plants, and from 0.7 to 1.0 for high water use plants.
 2. All water features shall be included in the high water use hydrozone and temporarily irrigated areas shall be included in the low water use hydrozone and calculated in the ETWU as such.
 3. Synthetic turf shall be included in the ETWU as a low water use plant.

Section 17.42.060 – Landscape Design Guidelines

- A. Purpose and Intent. The appropriate use of landscape materials is an important element of a successful development. This section is not designed to limit landscape design but rather to reinforce the nexus between innovative design and water conservation principles. Designers have the option to use any plant in the plant palette, except where specific types of plants are required by the Development Code or any Specific Plans or Special Overlays; however, the Estimated Total Water Use cannot exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance.
- B. Public Safety and Fire Protection. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, projects that are within the designated Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area shall conform to the landscaping, vegetation management, fuel modification, species limitations, and spacing provisions of the California Fire Code as adopted by the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District.
- C. Plant Selection and Grouping.
1. Plants having similar water needs shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones.
 2. Plants shall be selected appropriately based upon their adaptability to the climate, geologic, and topographical conditions of the site. Protection and preservation of existing native species and natural areas is encouraged. The planting of appropriate trees is encouraged.
 3. Minimize the use of turf. Turf areas shall be used wisely in response to functional needs and shall not exceed the MAWA (maximum applied water allowance). Where turf is installed, the use of warm season turf is strongly encouraged.
 4. If synthetic turf is used as an alternative to natural turf, it shall be installed in combination with other natural plant materials (i.e. trees, shrubs and groundcover) to enhance the overall landscaping design.
 5. Invasive species of plants should be avoided especially near parks, buffers, greenbelts, water bodies, and open spaces because of their potential to cause harm in sensitive areas.
 6. The appropriate use of mulch is encouraged within developed landscapes to retain moisture.

D. Water Features.

1. Recirculating water systems shall be used for decorative water features.
2. Where available, recycled water shall be used as the source for water features (excluding swimming pools and spas).
3. The surface area of a water feature will be included in the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) calculation with a plant factor equivalent to that of a high water use plant.

E. Irrigation Requirements.

1. All irrigation systems shall be designed to prevent runoff, over-spray, low head drainage and other similar conditions. Soil types and infiltration rates shall be considered when designing irrigation systems. Irrigation systems shall be designed, constructed, managed, and maintained to achieve as high an overall efficiency as possible.
2. Dedicated (separate) landscape water meters shall be installed for all projects greater than 5,000 square feet, except for single-family residences (Authority Cited: Statutes of 2006, AB 1881, Chapter 559, Article 44.5, Section 535). Dedicated landscape water meters are highly recommended on landscape areas less than 5,000 square feet to facilitate water management.
3. All irrigation systems shall include:
 - a. A smart irrigation controller, or other equivalent technology, which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions shall be required. The planting areas shall be grouped and irrigated in relation to hydrozones based on similarity of water requirements (i.e. turf separate from shrub and groundcover, full sun exposure areas separate from shade areas; top of slope separate from toe of slope).
 - b. Anti-drain check valves shall be installed to prevent low-head drainage in sprinkler heads.
 - c. A pressure regulator shall be required when the static water pressure exceeds the maximum recommended operating pressure of the irrigation system.
 - d. A rain sensor with an automatic rain shut-off feature shall be required.

Section 17.42.070 – Soil and Grading Requirements

- A. Soil testing shall be performed after mass grading, prior to landscape installation to ensure the selection of appropriate plant material that is suitable for the site, and reported in a soil management plan. The soil management plan shall include.
1. Determination of soil texture, indicating the available water holding capacity.
 2. An approximate soil infiltration rate either measured or derived from soil texture/infiltration rate tables. A range of infiltration rates shall be noted where appropriate.
 3. A measure of pH and total soluble salts and recommended amendments.

- B. Grading on-site shall be designed to minimize unnecessary soil compaction, erosion and water waste. Grading plans must satisfy the requirements outlined in Chapter 19.04 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code and be submitted as part of the landscape documentation package.

Section 17.42.080 - Implementation

- A. Applicants subject to the requirements of this chapter shall submit a complete landscape package to the City. The application shall be submitted in two parts: A Conceptual Landscape Plan, which is submitted with an initial application or when otherwise required by the City, and a Final Landscape Plan, submitted upon approval of the project, prior to the issuance of a building permit. If the project does not require discretionary approval, a Final Landscape Plan shall be submitted prior to issuance of a building permit. All applications and plans shall conform to the plant, irrigation, and water budget formula requirements set forth in this chapter.
- B. The Conceptual Landscape Plan shall, at minimum, include:
1. A design statement, irrigation notes, planting notes and a conceptual plant palette identifying proposed hydrozones.
 2. MAWA and ETWU calculations for the landscape project area.
 3. Evidence of compliance with the vegetation management requirements for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area where applicable.
- C. All applications shall include landscape construction drawings that comply with the design standards and specifications contained in this chapter. The Final Landscape Plan shall be in substantial compliance with the Conceptual Landscape Plan. All Final Landscape Plans shall include an irrigation plan, a planting and soils plan, a water management plan and a vegetation management plan, if applicable, with detailed notes and legends necessary for a complete landscape plan review.
- D. The Final Landscape Plan shall, at minimum, include:
1. Irrigation Plan. The irrigation plan shall be a separate document from the planting plan. The irrigation plan shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and include pressure calculations and the location, installation details, and specifications of control valves, irrigation heads, piping, irrigation controllers, and power supply.
 2. Planting Plan and Soils Plan - The planting plan shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. description of any existing plant material to be retained or removed.
 - b. A plan showing the planting areas and hydrozones, plant spacing, plant location and size, natural features, water features and all paved areas.
 - c. A legend listing the common and botanical plant names and total quantities by container size and species.
 - d. A description of the seed mixes with application rates and relevant germination specifications.

- e. Soil management plan, including the soil test results and recommendations.
 - f. The grading plan shall be submitted for reference.
3. Water Management Plan - A Water Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. The Plan shall include:
- a. An introduction and statement of site conditions as described above or a Landscape Concept Plan.
 - b. Identification of the party(ies) responsible for implementation of the Water Management Plan.
 - c. The anticipated water requirements in inches per year and water budget for the various hydrozones identified in the landscape concept plan to include calculations demonstrating an overall water budget that requires no more irrigation than the 0.7 of the ET adjustment factor. This includes full calculations for both the MAWA and ETWU.
 - d. A description of the water delivery systems, including the type of irrigation system to be used; water conservation methods to be applied and precipitation rates for each hydrozone.
 - e. Seasonal irrigation water schedules or procedures for programming of proposed SMART controllers.
 - f. A maintenance plan for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the irrigation system.
4. Vegetation Management Plan – A vegetation management plan shall be prepared that is in conformance with the requirements for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area where applicable. The Plan shall include:
- a. Delineation and landscaping details, including horizontal and vertical spacing of plants and trees, of the Fuel Modification Zone.
 - b. Landscaping, existing plant and/or tree removal, and native species management details, including horizontal and vertical spacing of plants and trees, of the Fuel Reduction Zone.
 - c. Plant palette details that provide evidence that proposed species are approved for the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area.
- E. All applications for model homes shall include the nature of public information documents and signage that will be placed at model homes describing water conservation principles used in the landscaping for the model home.

Section 17.42.090 – Compliance/Enforcement

- A. Prior to issuance of a building permit for a project, a final landscape plan prepared by an independent licensed landscape architect shall be submitted to the Planning Director for review and approval. The licensed landscape architect shall ensure that all components of the package adhere to the requirements of this chapter. Any documentation packages submitted without the signature of a licensed landscape architect shall not be accepted for review.

- B. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or final inspection for a project subject to this chapter, a Certificate of Completion shall be submitted to the Planning Director certifying that the landscaping has been completed in accordance with the approved Planting and Irrigation Plans for the project. The Certificate of Completion shall be signed by a licensed landscape architect or licensed landscape contractor and shall indicate that:
 - 1. The landscaping has been installed in conformance with the approved Planting and Irrigation Plans.
 - 2. The smart irrigation controller has been set according to the irrigation schedule.
 - 3. The irrigation system has been adjusted to maximize irrigation efficiency and eliminate overspray and runoff.
 - 4. A copy of the irrigation schedule has been prepared for the property owner. A copy of the irrigation schedule shall be attached to the Certificate of Completion.
- C. Upon notice of the applicant, the Planning Director shall have the right to enter the project site to conduct inspections for the purpose of enforcing this chapter before, during, and immediately after installation of the landscaping.
- D. A copy of the approved Final Landscape Plan shall be submitted by the applicant to the Cucamonga Valley Water District. If the property is found to be in excess of their established MAWA, the property shall be subject to a landscape water audit.

Section 17.42.100 – Recycled Water

- A. The installation of recycled water irrigation systems (i.e., dual distribution systems) shall be required to allow for the current and future use of recycled water, unless a written exemption has been granted stating that recycled water will not be available in the foreseeable future.
- B. Irrigation systems shall make use of recycled water unless a written exemption has been granted stating that recycled water meeting all public health codes and standards is not available and will not be available in the foreseeable future.
- C. The recycled water irrigation systems shall be designed and operated in accordance with all City, County, and State codes.

Section 17.42.110 – Stormwater Management

- A. Stormwater management combines practices to minimize runoff and water waste to recharge groundwater and to improve water quality. Implementing stormwater best management practices into the landscape, irrigation, and grading design plans to minimize runoff and increase retention and infiltration are highly recommended on-site.
- B. Project applicants shall refer to Chapter 19.20 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code for information on stormwater requirements and stormwater management plans.”

SECTION 7: Section 17.02.135A, Chapter 17.02 of Title 17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Water Conservation. Landscaping and irrigation must be designed to conserve water through using the principles of Xeriscape as defined in Chapter 17.42 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code, except where exempted therein.

SECTION 8: Section 17.32.070D(3)(e), Chapter 17.32 of Title 17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

- e. Water conserving plantings and irrigation should be used in all landscaped areas. (Refer to City Ordinance No. 411—Xeriscape)

SECTION 9: Section 17.08.090C(5)(b), Chapter 17.08 of Title 17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

b. Select plant materials for their suitability to the environment and compatibility with Xeriscape principles (i.e., water conservation) their ability to conserve water.

SECTION 10: Section 17.10.060C(1)(e)(21)(c), Chapter 17.10 of Title 17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (c) Using the same species for the entire length of a street or throughout an entire area.

Additionally, the following table is hereby deleted.

<i>XERISCAPE GUIDELINES</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Select plant materials for their suitability to the environment and compatibility with Xeriscape principles.▪ Use drought resistant plants.▪ Group plants according to their watering needs.▪ Minimize turf by using more ground cover or decorative hardscape.▪ See <u>Xeriscape: A Guide to Water Conservation</u> for further information.

SECTION 11: The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be published in the manner prescribed by law.

*Please see the following page
for formal adoption, certification and signatures*

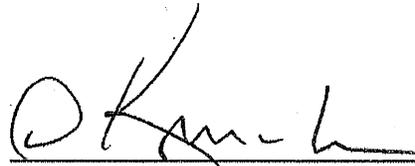
PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of December 2009.

AYES: Gutierrez, Kurth, Michael, Williams

NOES: None

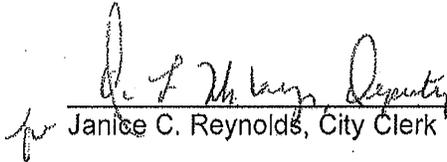
ABSENT: Spagnolo

ABSTAINED: None



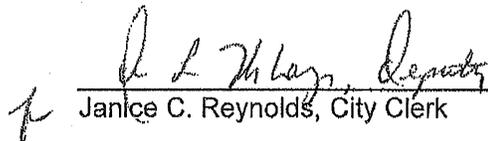
Donald J. Kurth, M.D., Mayor

ATTEST:


Janice C. Reynolds, City Clerk

I, **JANICE C. REYNOLDS, CITY CLERK** of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced at a Regular Meeting of the Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga held on the 18th day of November 2009, and was passed at a Regular Meeting of the City Council of the City of Rancho Cucamonga held on the 2nd day of December 2009.

Executed this 3rd day of December 2009, at Rancho Cucamonga, California.


Janice C. Reynolds, City Clerk