ORDINANCE NO. 643

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RIO VISTA ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE TO BE INCORPORATED AS PART OF TITLE 17 OF THE RIO VISTA MUNICIPAL CODE (ZONING)

WHEREAS, water is a limited and precious resource which is subject to ever-increasing demands; and

WHEREAS, the continuation of Rio Vista's economic well-being and natural character is dependant upon adequate supplies of water being available for future uses; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the City of Rio Vista to promote the conservation and efficient use of water and to prevent the waste of this valuable resource; and

WHEREAS, landscapes are essential to the quality of life in Rio Vista by providing areas for active and passive recreation and as an enhancement to the environment by cleaning air and water, preventing erosion, offering fire protection, and replacing vegetation lost to development; and

WHEREAS, as more than half of the water used by local residents is typically used outdoors, landscape design installation and maintenance can and should be water efficient; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meetings of December 12, 2007, October 8, 2008, November 12, 2008, and December 10, 2008, the Planning Commission of the City of Rio Vista, after reviewing various alternatives and examples, undertook the preparation of a comprehensive set of regulations and guidelines regarding water-conserving landscaping; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of December 10, 2008, after hearing staff's report, reviewing the submitted draft ordinance and holding a public hearing, the Planning Commission voted 5-0 (with two members absent) to recommend the adoption of a water-conserving landscaping ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Rio Vista reviewed this water conservation and landscape ordinance at its regular meeting of March 19, 2009.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Rio Vista hereby ordains as follows:

Section 1. The ordinance, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is enacted pursuant to Article 10.8 of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code of the State of California and is a local "water efficient landscape ordinance," as specified by said article and may be updated, as needed, to respond to State mandate or local necessity.

Section 2. Chapter 17.68 of the Rio Vista Municipal Code is hereby adopted to read as set forth in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 3. Findings. The City Council hereby makes the following Findings:

1. The Water Conservation and Landscaping Ordinance was determined to be exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guideline 15308; and
2. The Ordinance was found to be consistent with the Rio Vista General Plan; and
3. The proposed addition of Chapter 17.68 to Title 17 of the Rio Vista Municipal Code is consistent with the State of California requirements for municipalities to adopt Water Efficient Landscape standards pursuant to Government Code Section 65591 *et seq*.

Section4. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of the Ordinance is, for any reason, found to be invalid or unconstitutional, such finding shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance by section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases are declared unconstitutional.

Section 5. Inconsistency. To the extent that the terms or provisions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms or conditions of any prior City ordinance(s), motion, resolution, rule, or regulation governing the same subject matter thereof, such inconsistent and conflicting provisions of prior ordinances, motions, resolutions, rules, and regulations are hereby repealed. Regulations set forth in the new section and subsections are intended to augment regulations set forth in subsections 17.44.120 and 17.44.130, *Parking facilities and landscaping* and *Landscaping, fences and hedges*, respectively.

Section 6. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the 31st day after its passage.

Introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council held on March 19, 2009, and passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Rio Vista on April 16, 2009 by the following roll call vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS Jones, Krebs, Richards, and Mayor Vick
NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS None
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS Norman
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS None

Jan Vick, Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

Chapter 17.68

WATER CONSERVATION AND LANDSCAPING

Sections:

17.68.010. Purpose
17.68.020. Applicability
17.68.030. Landscape Plans Required
17.68.040. Landscaping Design Standards and Guidelines
17.68.050. Plant Material and Installation Standards and Guidelines
17.68.060. Irrigation Design Standards and Guidelines
17.68.070. Building Permit and Inspection Requirements
17.68.080. Maintenance Standards and Guidelines for Cultivated Landscape Areas
17.68.090. Requirement for Separate Water Meters
17.68.100. Conflicts
17.68.110. Definitions

17.68.010. Purpose

Water is a limited and precious resource. The purpose of this chapter is to assist the City of Rio Vista in achieving water conservation through proper plant selection, installation, and maintenance practices. The benefits of water conservation and landscape standards are many and diverse. For example, these standards are intended to maintain and improve the quality of development currently being established in the City of Rio Vista and to upgrade the appearance and function of existing developments; to buffer incompatible land uses; and to provide an attractive streetscape to pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists.

These standards are intended to minimize or soften the visual impact of buildings and parking lots, reduce or eliminate heat and glare, prevent soil erosion, minimize impacts to native wildlife and vegetation, minimize surface runoff and water conservation standards, serve to preserve the City's water resources, and protect water quality. The following xeriscape principles serve as the primary means of achieving water conservation:

A. Appropriate planning and design for local conditions;

B. Limiting turf to locations where it provides functional benefits;

C. Efficient irrigation systems;

D. The use of soil amendments to improve the structural characteristics of the soil;

E. The use of mulches, where appropriate;

F. The use of drought-tolerant plants; and

G. Appropriate and timely maintenance.

17.68.020. Applicability

The provisions of this chapter apply as follows:

A. ***Applicable projects.*** This chapter applies to all new projects for which landscaping is proposed that are subject to use permit or site plan and architectural review, except as exempted under subsections B, C, and D, below. Such projects include: landscaping associated with new commercial, institutional, and mixed-use development; common areas and developer-installed landscaping associated with new multi-family development; front yards and common areas associated with new residential planned unit developments; and common areas and developer-installed, front-yard landscaping associated with single-family development of five or more units. This chapter also applies to replacement landscaping proposed for existing commercial, mixed-use, and multi-family development and to replacement landscaping associated with single-family residences previously subject to the requirements of this chapter.

B. ***Residential exemptions.*** This chapter does not apply to private yard areas within single-family and multi-family developments. While the chapter applies to all requests for building permits for new single-family homes, it does not apply to new single-family homes already completed or under permitted construction on single-family lots created prior to the effective date of the adopting ordinance. Remodel projects for existing, legally conforming, single-family homes and duplexes that entail less than 50% of the structure to be remodeled, as determined by the Community Development Director or his/her designee, are also exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The City encourages landscape designers to follow the provisions of this chapter, regardless of this exemption.

C. ***Discretionary exemptions.*** Schools, parks, playgrounds, common-use areas in multi-family residential developments (e.g., play areas and turf areas intended for passive or active recreational use), sports fields, registered historical sites, and cemeteries may be exempted from the water budget requirements set forth in Sections 17.68.030 and 17.68.060, subject to approval of the Planning Commission.

D. ***Agricultural exemption.*** This chapter does not apply to areas devoted to agricultural cultivation.

E. ***No exemption for wells.*** The presence of a well on-site shall not be considered grounds for exempting a project that is subject to the provisions of this chapter from any of its requirements.

F. ***Exceptions to standard criteria.*** If the Zoning Administrator finds a proposed landscape

plan is not in conformance with any of the criteria specified in Sections 17.68.030 through 17.68.090, the permit application shall be disapproved. The Zoning Administrator may elect, instead, to refer the application to the Planning Commission for consideration of an Exception and/or due to the potential controversial nature of the proposal. In order to grant an Exception, the Commission must be able to make all of the following findings:

1. The proposed landscape plan would complement the character of surrounding development, the size of the subject property, and the scale of development on site; and

2. The proposed landscaping would not be injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; and

3. The applicant has successfully demonstrated that the majority of improvements to the site are in conformance with the intent of the code and the exception is necessary due to a hardship unique to the location. Hardship, for the purpose of this finding, shall not be based on economic considerations.

G. ***Appeal by Applicant.*** In the event that the applicant disagrees with an administrative determination on an application, including water budget requirements, the applicant may appeal to the Planning Commission in accordance with Chapter 17.60. of this (the Zoning) Code. The Findings for an Exception stated in subsection F. 1. 2. and 3., above, must also be made for any such appeal(s) to be granted. The applicant may follow the same appeal procedures for application and fees to appeal a decision of the Planning Commission to the City Council.

17.68.030. Landscape Plans Required

A. ***General.*** Prior to the issuance of any building permit for projects subject to this chapter, the necessary landscape plans shall be submitted to, reviewed by, and approved by the Community Development Director or his/her designee. The project applicant shall be required to reimburse the City for staff costs associated with the review and processing of a landscape plan, pursuant to rates set forth in the City Fee Schedule at the time the application is submitted. The landscape plan may be referred to the Planning Commission for Site Plan and Architectural Review.

B. ***Nature of required plans.*** Landscape plans for one existing single-family home or duplex, or for one existing commercial/industrial property developed with a facility less than 10,000 square feet in building footprint, may be prepared by the property or business owner as long as they meet the basic requirement of subsection C, set forth below. For landscape projects associated with larger projects, the plans shall be prepared by a landscape architect, a certified irrigation consultant, or a licensed contractor.

C. ***Contents of landscape plans.*** Landscape plans shall include the following items:

1. A written summary statement addressing compliance with applicable provisions of this chapter.

2. A planting plan, drawn to scale and showing geographic North, setting forth the following items, as applicable to the project:

   a. All landscape features, including areas of vegetation to be preserved, in context with property lines and street names.

   b. The location and outline of existing and proposed buildings, and other improvements (fences, utilities, paved areas, etc.) on the site, if any.

   c. Existing and proposed parking spaces, other vehicular areas, access aisles, driveways, and similar features;

   d. All plant materials, designated by name and location, to be installed, preserved, or removed.

   e. The boundaries of each hydrozone.

   f. A legend including the botanical name, common name, container size, spacing if applicable, and quantities of all plant material to be installed.

   g. Existing trees to be preserved or removed, labeled by name and size.

   h. The location and characteristics of all other landscape materials to be used.

3. A tabulation clearly displaying the relevant statistical information necessary for the Community Development Director or Planning Commission to evaluate compliance with the provisions of this chapter, which at a minimum shall include the following:

   a. The gross landscape area in square feet, square footage of paved areas, and the number of trees to be planted and/or preserved,

   b. The Annual Water Budget allowed for the project area, calculated in accordance with Section 17.68.060 (Irrigation Design Standards and Guidelines), and a tabulated estimate of the amount of water use per year (in CCF units) necessary for long-term maintenance based on estimated water needs following the establishment of the landscaping. This estimate shall be prepared in accordance with the Landscape Coefficient Method described in the most recent edition of the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species (WUCOLS) guide (available from the California Department of Water Resources) and shall document estimated water use for each hydrozone based on water use by plant type, planting density, and microclimate.

c. Other such information that may be required by the Community Development Director or Planning Commission that is reasonable and necessary to determine that the landscape plan meets the requirements of this chapter.

17.68.040. Landscaping Design Standards and Guidelines

A. ***Site development concepts for water conservation.*** The following site development concepts shall be applied to applicable projects in order to promote water conservation:

1. The preservation of existing plant communities.
2. The reestablishment of native plant communities.
3. Limited amount of lawn grass areas.
4. The use of site-specific and drought-tolerant plant materials.
5. Site development that retains storm water runoff on site.
6. The use of pervious paving materials.

B. ***Use of site-specific and adapted planting materials.*** Plants used in the landscape design shall to the greatest extent feasible:

1. Be appropriate to the conditions in which they are to be planted.
2. Encourage low maintenance, high-quality design.
3. Be otherwise consistent with the intent of this chapter.

Additionally, the use of plant materials adapted to the local microclimate is encouraged in order to reduce water consumption, general maintenance, and dependence on fertilizers and insecticides.

C. ***Lawn grass (turf) areas.***

1. *General.* A major portion of water demand used for landscape purposes is required for the irrigation of lawn areas. Properly managed non-grass landscape developments of site-specific plantings will typically be able to survive on a reduced water requirement and survive drought conditions better than lawn areas. For that reason, portions of landscaped areas that have been customarily designed as lawns shall be:

   a. Preserved as native plant communities;
   b. Planted as redeveloped native or locally-adapted drought tolerant areas; and/or
   c. Planted in mixes of trees, shrubs, and ground covers at a low density.

2. *Selection of grass species.* Only drought-tolerant turf varieties suitable to the local climate shall be used.

3. *Slope limitation.* Lawn grass shall not be planted on slopes that exceed 10%, unless otherwise authorized by the Community Development Director or the Planning Commission to address special situations (e.g., berms and erosion control).

4. *Windy conditions.* Winds in the Rio Vista area can bend, break, and/or disfigure plants and trees. The following standards will help to reduce damage and waste of landscaping investments:

a. A survey shall be performed by a landscaper to determine the prevailing wind directions in the area and plant vegetative barriers, where possible, to reduce wind effect.

b. Larger shrubs can and should be used to reduce effect on ground cover and small, flowering shrubs. Gardening publications such as the *Sunset Western Garden Book* shall be consulted to identify planting materials that thrive despite windy conditions.

c. Trees shall be staked with flexible material to allow root development to respond to windy conditions while training the young tree to grow upright.

d. The specifications in Section 17.68.060 (D)(2) for required irrigation methods shall be followed.

e. Turf shall not be placed immediately adjacent to hardscape areas (such as sidewalks and roadways) as water will spread onto non-vegetated areas during windy conditions. Typical turf design for windy areas will be curved with a drought tolerant vegetative or non-vegetative ground cover located immediately adjacent to hardscape areas.

f. Drought tolerant ground cover shall be utilized to replace large landscaped areas that would historically have been landscaped with high water demand turf. Living (drought tolerant) ground cover is able to retain soils better and is more attractive in the long-term because non-living mulch is more likely to be wind borne away for landscaped areas.

5. *Riverfront conditions.* The stormwater drains throughout the City lead to the Sacramento River, and the City obtains its primary source of potable water from its ground water aquifer. In addition, pollution impacts local plant and wildlife species, which help to promote the local economy (an example being the bass population) and the aesthetics of the City. Consequently, pollution prevention measures are necessary to protect contamination of these resources. The following standards shall help to prevent pollution:

a. Design for on-site rainwater graywater use. Where possible, projects shall be designed so that rainwater shed from rooflines flows to landscaping rather than the storm drain sewer. This is especially important near driveway and parking aisles as the oils and pollutants from motorized vehicles will be carried by the rainwater into the storm drain system and then to the Sacramento River.

b. Mulch plantings, and continue to maintain mulching as this not only protects plants from drought conditions but reduces the impact of pests and the need for pesticides, which are carried by watering and rainfall to the River and may infiltrate the City's ground water.

6. *Trees.* Trees conserve energy by shading and provide pollution filtering, oxygen and a pleasant appearance to the streetscape. Tree planting shall comply with the following standards:

   a. Existing trees shall be retained and preserved whenever feasible.
   b. Trees located in landscape planters or within 10 feet of a permanent structure or twenty feet of a sidewalk or roadway shall be installed with root barriers.
   c. Number of trees:
      (1) Parking areas: Trees shall be provided and maintained or replaced upon failure to thrive, within parking areas at a minimum ratio of one tree for each five parking spaces.
      (2) Street trees: One tree per 200 square feet of landscaped area with a minimum of one every 20 feet of commercial frontage and one per 30 feet of residential frontage (which every is more stringent). Street tree type must be approved by the Public Works Director.

17.68.050. Plant Material and Installation Standards and Guidelines

A. ***Amendment of planting soil.*** Urban soils that do not contain organic matter, are compacted, or eroded are often lifeless or do not contain needed nutrients for the proposed landscaping and have lost their ability to absorb water or filter pollutants out of the water. Prior to the installation of plant materials, a soils report shall be prepared, and soils within areas to be landscaped shall be amended in accordance with findings for all new development within the City; this requirement may be required for remodel projects as set forth in subsection 17.68.020(B), above.

B. ***Use of organic mulches.*** The use of organic mulches reduces the growth of weeds and adds nutrients to the soil as well as retains moisture over the root zones of plant materials. The following minimum standard may be modified subject to the approval of the Planning Commission in the course of its review of a landscaping plan:

1. *Application Specifications.* A minimum of two inches of organic mulch shall be placed over all newly installed tree, shrub and ground cover planting areas, unless otherwise approved by the Planning Commission. No impervious materials shall be used under the mulch.

17.68.060. Irrigation Design Standards and Guidelines

A. ***Irrigation systems required.*** Landscaped areas shall be irrigated by the use of an automatic irrigation system with controllers set to apply water as noted in this Section. High-water and low-water use areas shall be separately circuited as noted below. Rainfall sensing devices shall be required in order to avoid operation of the system during periods of increased rainfall.

B. ***Annual water budget.*** The irrigation system shall use an amount of water less than or equal to the allowable Annual Water Budget for each applicable project area. The allowable Annual Water Budget shall be determined by multiplying the total square footage of planting area by 0.257. This results in the number of units of 100 cubic feet water allowed per year within the planting area. The above multiplier was arrived by the following formula:

AWB = 55 x .75 x PA x .00623, where:

AWB = Annual Water Budget, also known as maximum water allowance;
55 = ETo, Average of Annual Reference Evapotranspiration in inches per month for the Sacramento River Delta region;
.75 = Local ETo adjustment factor;
PA = Total Planting Area in square feet; and,
.00623 = Conversion factor into 100 cubic feet.

C. ***Hydrozoning and scheduling of irrigation systems.*** Water-efficient landscaping is best accomplished by the use of hydrozones in planting and irrigation design. Therefore, the following standards shall be considered the minimum requirements for landscape irrigation design within the City of Rio Vista.

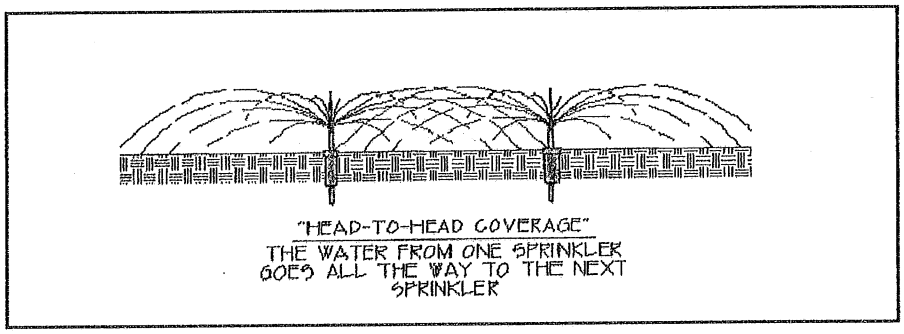
1. *Sprinkler Zoning.* Irrigation fixtures shall be separately circuited in conformance with the hydrozones defined on the landscaping plan.

2. *Control Systems.* Automatically controlled irrigation systems shall be operated by an irrigation controller that is able to irrigate high-water-requirement areas, such as turf, on a different schedule from low-water-requirement areas. The controller shall be rescheduled as necessary and required to respond to a change of seasons and water demand, as well as the change from an establishment period for a newly-installed landscape to a long-term maintenance schedule.

D. ***Irrigation system design guidelines.*** Landscape irrigation systems shall incorporate the following design principles in order to maximize efficiency and reduce maintenance needs:

1. *Impervious Areas.* Sprinkler heads shall be selected and located to avoid direct overthrow onto impervious areas such as concrete sidewalks, patio pad areas, asphalt parking areas or roadway surfaces.

2. *Wind Control.* The use of low-trajectory spray nozzles and drip irrigation systems will reduce the effect of wind velocity on the irrigation system. The spacing of sprinklers on the upwind edge of irrigated areas shall be tightened. For spray type sprinklers, a maximum distance of 12 feet is recommended. Rotor type sprinklers require closer spacing and generally require overlap of the spray line. On an upwind edge, more sprinkler heads are preferable to fewer.



3. *Matched precipitation sprinklers.* Sprinklers with matched precipitation rates will help ensure uniformity in water application.

4. *Low precipitation sprinklers.* The use of low-precipitation sprinklers will help match water application to soil infiltration rates and reduce run-off.

5. *Check valves.* The use of check valves prevents the problem of water drainage from low elevation sprinkler heads and helps avoid problems caused by the introduction of air into the irrigation lines.

6. *Master valve and excess flow sensing devices.* These features help prevent water loss from malfunctioning valves or broken irrigation lines.

7. *Slopes.* Irrigation design should take slopes into consideration in order to avoid run-off.

17.68.070. Building Permit and Inspection Requirements

A. ***Building Permit Required.*** A building permit shall be required for landscaping plans developed pursuant and subject to this chapter. The building permit plans shall include the landscaping plan as approved by the Community Development Director or the Planning Commission and an irrigation plan that includes the following:

1. The location, types, and sizes of all components of the irrigation system, including electronic controllers, main lateral lines, valves, application devices, rain shut off and moisture sensors, backflow preventers, etc.
2. The plan shall distinguish each irrigation circuit (or zone), and show valve size, flow rate in gallons per minute, and sprinkler precipitation rates.
3. Where possible, the landscape plan shall utilize drip irrigation systems.

B. **Permit Requirements.** Once landscaping subject to the provisions of this chapter has been installed, approval of the building permit and/or issuance of an occupancy permit shall be contingent upon the following:

1. An inspection performed by planning staff to review the landscaping for conformance with the approved plans; and

2. The submittal of a letter, signed by the property owner, verifying compliance with the provisions of this chapter and agreeing to provide ongoing maintenance of the landscaping and associated irrigation system.

17.68.080. Maintenance Standards and Guidelines for Cultivated Landscape Areas

A. ***General.*** The owner or assignee of land subject to this chapter shall be responsible for the maintenance of said land in good condition so as to present a healthy, neat, and orderly landscape area.

B. ***Replacement requirements.*** Vegetation that is required to be planted or preserved by this chapter shall be replaced with equivalent vegetation if it is not living within one year of issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

C. ***Requirement for on-going maintenance.*** The required mulch layer shall be maintained on all landscape projects. Landscaped areas subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in a healthy, pest-free condition.

D. ***Watering.***

1. *General.* All watering of planted areas shall be managed so as to conserve water and maintain healthy flora.

2. *Operation of Irrigation Systems.* Following the establishment of a landscape area, overhead irrigation systems shall be operated between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or as required by the City of Rio Vista Engineer, whichever is more stringent.

3. *Maintenance of Irrigation Systems.* Irrigation systems shall be maintained as necessary to eliminate waste of water due to loss of heads, broken pipes, or misadjusted nozzles.

17.68.090. Requirement for Separate Water Meters

In all new commercial development subject to the provisions of this chapter, a separate water meter shall be required for the purpose of landscaping. A separate water meter shall also be required for common areas associated with new residential condominiums and planned unit developments.

17.68.100. Conflicts

If the provisions of this chapter conflict with other ordinances or regulations, the more stringent limitation or requirement shall govern or prevail to the extent of the conflict.

17.68.110. Definitions

The following definitions apply to chapter 17.68:

Annual Water Budget. (AWB) The maximum amount of water per year permitted to be used to irrigate the applicable portion of a project site. The AWB is determined by a calculation outlined in subsection 17.68.060 of this chapter.

Cultivated landscape area. Planted areas that are frequently maintained by mowing, irrigating, pruning, fertilizing, etc.

Development. Any proposed material change in the use or character or the land, including, but not limited to, land clearing or the placement of any structure or site improvements on the land.

Ground cover. Plants, other than turf grass, normally reaching an average maximum height of not more than 24 inches at maturity.

Hydrozone: An area of landscaping having a consistent water use requirement and served with a single irrigation valve zone.

Irrigation system. A permanent, artificial watering system designed to transport and distribute water to plants.

Landscaping. Any combination of living plants (such as grass, ground cover, shrubs, vines, hedges, or trees) and nonliving hardscape materials or elements (such as rocks, pebbles, sand, mulch, walls, fences decks, patios, or decorative paving materials).

Mulch. Nonliving organic and synthetic materials customarily used in landscape design to retard erosion, retain moisture, and reduce weed growth.

Open space. Open space shall be interpreted to mean:

A. All areas of natural plant communities or area replanted with vegetation after construction, such as re-vegetated natural areas; tree, shrub, hedge or ground cover planting areas, and lawns; and
B. Other areas allowed to be counted as open space as per the City of Rio Vista Zoning Ordinance.

Replacement Landscaping. Replacement landscaping means the replacement of 50% or more of an existing landscaped area (or combination of areas on a single parcel) having a minimum

size of 1,000 square feet with new landscape materials that substantially differ in type, size, or water consumption.

Shrub. A self-supporting woody perennial plant of low to medium height characterized by multiple stems and branches continuous from the base, usually not more than 10 feet in height at its maturity.

Site-specific planting. The selection of plant material that is particularly well suited to withstand the physical growing conditions that are normal for that location.

Tree. Any self-supporting woody perennial plant which has a DBH (diameter at breast height) of two inches or more and which normally attains an overall height of at least 15 feet at maturity, usually with one main stem or trunk and many branches. It may appear to have several stems or trunks as in several varieties of oak.

Vegetation, native. Any plant species with a geographic distribution indigenous to all or part of Solano County. (Plant species which have been introduced by man are not native vegetation.)

Yard, front. A front or street-side yard as defined in Title 17 of the Rio Vista Municipal Code.

Yard, private. A yard area, not otherwise defined as a front or street-side yard, associated with a single residential unit and intended for the private use of a household.

Xeriscape. Landscaping methods that conserve water through the use of drought-tolerant plants and planting techniques, as well as the design of irrigation systems.

I, CAROLYN PARKINSON, INTERIM CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF RIO VISTA, do attest the above and foregoing to be a true copy of Ordinance 643 of the City Council of the City of Rio Vista. That said ordinance was passed, approved and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council on April 16, 2009 by the following roll-call vote:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBERS	Jones, Krebs, Richards, and Mayor Vick
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBERS	None
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBERS	Norman

WITNESS my hand and seal of said City this 16th day of April, 2009

ATTEST:

Carolyn Parkinson

Carolyn Parkinson, MMC
Interim City Clerk