



7800 Katella Avenue  
Stanton, California 90680  
(714) 379-9222 ♦ Fax (714) 890-1443

January 13, 2010

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

**RE: City of Stanton Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance**

Dear Mr. Eching:

On December 8, 2009, the City of Stanton City Council adopted a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in accordance with California Assembly Bill 1881 (Laird). As part of the ordinance update process, the County of Orange created a model ordinance that is as effective as the State Model, but more adequately reflects the needs for the region specific to Orange County and the City of Stanton. As such, the City of Stanton has adopted the Orange County Model Ordinance and Guidelines.

As the State Model was not adopted, the City of Stanton is submitting the Ordinance, with findings, and the Guidelines for review by the Department of Water Resources as required in AB 1881.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (714) 379-9222 extension 213.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Omar Dadabhoy", written over a horizontal line.

Omar Dadabhoy  
Community Development Director

**ORDINANCE NO. 968**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STANTON, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING SECTIONS 20.30.010, 20.30.020, AND 20.30.050 OF THE STANTON MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY STANDARDS**

**WHEREAS**, the Water Conservation Landscaping Act, California Government Code sections 65591, et seq., requires that by January 2010 all local agencies shall, among other matters, adopt a local water conservation ordinance at least as efficient in conserving water as the State model standards established by the Department of Water Resources; and,

**WHEREAS**, Chapter 20.30 of the Stanton Zoning Code (Title 20 of the Stanton Municipal Code) establishes the provisions for landscape and irrigation standards for all zones except the single-family land uses; and,

**WHEREAS**, Chapter 20.30 currently does not include the single family residential land uses within the regulated land uses for landscape standards, except in regards to artificial turf; and,

**WHEREAS**, the waters of the State are of limited supply and are subject to ever increasing demands; and,

**WHEREAS**, the continuation of California's economic prosperity is dependent on the availability of adequate supplies of water for future uses; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is the policy of the State 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 California 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 ecosystems lost to development; and,

**WHEREAS**, landscape design, installation, maintenance, and management can and should be water efficient; and,

**WHEREAS**, Article 10, Section 2 of the California Constitution specifies that the right to use water is limited to the amount reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and the right does not and shall not extend to waste or unreasonable method of use of water; and,

**WHEREAS**, Orange County has an established, large reclaimed water infrastructure system; and,

**WHEREAS**, Allocation-based and tiered water rate structures allow public agencies to document water use in landscapes; and,

**WHEREAS**, all water services within the City are metered; and,

**WHEREAS**, Orange County is a leader in researching and promoting the use of smart automatic irrigation controllers with more than 4,500 installations in 2009; and,

**WHEREAS**, all new irrigation controllers sold after 2012 within Orange County must be smart controllers; and;

**WHEREAS**, landscape plan submittal and review has been a long standing practice in the City of Stanton; and,

**WHEREAS**, the average rainfall in Orange County is approximately 12 inches per year; and,

**WHEREAS**, the local water purveyor is implementing budget-based tiered-rate billing and/or enforcement of waste water prohibitions for all existing metered landscaped areas throughout its service area, which includes the City of Stanton in its entirety; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is the intent of the City Council to promote the reduction of, and efficient use of water in the city; and,

**WHEREAS**, on November 18, 2009, the Planning Commission of the City of Stanton conducted a duly noticed public hearing and, at the conclusion thereof adopted Resolution No. 2252 thereby recommending that the City Council adopt the amendment to the Stanton Municipal Code referenced above in the title of this Ordinance and described in detail below (the "Amendment") and Guidelines to be adopted by the Council to implement the Amendment; and,

**WHEREAS**, on November 24, 2009, the City Council of the City of Stanton conducted a duly noticed public hearing regarding the Amendment; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Amendment promotes water conservation efforts by requiring the installation and rehabilitation of landscapes greater than 2,500 square feet to be designed to not exceed the maximum applied water allowances; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Amendment: (1) is consistent with, and furthers the goals of, the General Plan of the City of Stanton, the requirements of the State Planning and Zoning Laws (California Government Code §§ 65000 *et seq.*), and the Stanton Zoning Ordinance, (2) is in the interests of the general community welfare, and (3) is consistent with good zoning and planning practices; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Amendment was reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), Public Resources Code section 21000 *et seq.*, the State CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 *et seq.*, and the City Council has exercised its independent judgment and finds that the project proposed in the Amendment is exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15307 as the actions of this Ordinance are taken to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, and protection of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. The adoption of the Ordinance will result in the enhancement and protection of water resources in the City, and will not result in cumulative adverse environmental impacts; and,

**WHEREAS**, all legal prerequisites prior to the adoption of this Ordinance have occurred.

**THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STANTON DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1:** The City Council finds that all the facts, findings and conclusions set forth above in this Ordinance are true and correct.

**SECTION 2:** Based upon the environmental review of the project referenced in the Amendment, the City Council finds that the Amendment is exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15307.

**SECTION 3:** Section 20.30.010 of the Stanton Municipal Code is hereby amended to read, as follows:

**"20.30.010 Purpose and intent:**

A. Purpose. The standards set forth in this chapter shall apply to land used for commercial, industrial, school, recreational, church, hospital or other public assembly purposes and all residential except single-family. Single-family residential land uses are excluded from this chapter, except the regulations contained in Section 20.30.030(A)(5) pertaining to artificial turf, and single-family residential properties with landscaped areas of 2,500 square feet or more, unless otherwise noted. The purpose of this chapter is to establish landscaping regulations that are intended to:

1. Enhance the aesthetic appearance of development in all areas of the city by providing standards relating to quality, quantity and functional aspects of landscaping and landscape screening;
2. Reduce the heat and glare generated by development;
3. Protect public health, safety and welfare by minimizing the impact of all forms of physical and visual pollution, controlling soil erosion, screening

incompatible land uses, preserving the integrity of neighborhoods, and enhancing pedestrian and vehicular traffic and safety;

4. Water is an increasingly costly resource. It is the intent of this chapter to establish water efficient landscape standards to reduce water consumption in the landscape environment by using drought tolerant principals. Sustainable landscapes are encouraged through actions that conserve, recycle and reuse the resources which are invested in landscapes.

B. Intent. It is the intent of this chapter to offer as much latitude as possible when designing required landscaping and irrigation. Water conservation measures shall be addressed through the landscape and irrigation design. Sustainable landscapes are encouraged through actions that conserve, recycle and reuse the resources which are invested in landscapes. Applications are encouraged to take full advantage of the wide range of drought tolerant materials and low water flow irrigation systems available within the framework established by these guidelines.

C. Application. This chapter consists of a set of landscaping and screening standards and regulations for use throughout the city. The regulations address materials, placement, layout, and timing installation.

1. All unpaved areas shall be planted with an effective combination of trees, groundcover, lawn, shrubbery, and/or dry landscape materials.

2. Landscaping which is part of a registered historical site, park, or golf course facility, as well as landscaping and irrigation systems for cemeteries may be exempted from the provisions of this chapter, when deemed necessary and appropriate by the community development director.

D. Definitions.

"Artificial turf" means a man-made material which simulates the appearance of live turf, organic turf, grass, sod, or lawn.

"Compost" means biologically decomposed organic material which includes grass clippings, leaves and other garden debris and which may also contain vegetable and fruit refuse.

"Drought tolerant plant material" means those plants that tolerate heavy clay to sandy soils with use of limited supplemental water. Said plants are able to thrive with deep, infrequent watering once their root systems are established (three to twelve month average time period). Plants include those that naturally grow in areas of limited natural water supply (native and nonnative plant species) and are adaptable to weather and soil conditions prevalent in Stanton.

"Low volume irrigation" means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low-volume emitters such as drip, drip lines, and bubblers. Low volume irrigation systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

"Mulch" means any organic material such as leaves, bark, straw or compost, or inorganic mineral materials such as rocks, gravel, or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface for the beneficial purposes of reducing evaporation, suppressing weeds, moderating soil temperature, and preventing soil erosion."

**SECTION 4:** Section 20.30.020 of the Stanton Municipal Code is hereby amended to read, as follows:

**"20.30.020 General regulations.**

Minimum site landscaping and required planting areas shall be installed and maintained in accord with the requirements of this chapter, which shall apply to all non-residential projects, multi-family projects of five or more, and areas of common interest in residential subdivisions.

A. Application. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, a concept landscaping plan shall be submitted as part of a permit application for any project requiring approval by the community development director, planning commission, or city council, or for all city initiated projects. Applications for landscape plan approval shall be filed by the owner of the affected property or his/her agent or by a public entity to which the provisions of this chapter apply, in accordance with requirements and standards established by the community development department.

B. For any landscape installations or landscape rehabilitation projects with more than 2,500 square feet of landscape area shall refer to section 20.30.050 for additional application requirements.

C. Approval. No landscape plan application shall be approved unless the relevant approval body, either the community development department, planning commission, or city council, finds that the plan complements the design of the project, is consistent with the provisions of this chapter and applicable landscape guidelines; and is compatible with adjacent existing or future public landscaped areas and with the elevations and appearance of existing structures located upon lots within the immediate vicinity of the lot which is the subject of such application.

1. Submittal of the comprehensive landscape plan shall be concurrent with the grading plan(s) and other documents and reports.

2. Processing of landscape plans shall conform to the policies and procedures of the public works/engineering division.

D. Landscape Plan—Content. A fully dimensioned comprehensive landscape and irrigation plan shall include, but not be limited to the following elements:

1. Planting Plan. The planting plan shall identify location, spacing, numbers and container sizes of all plant materials, including common and botanical names, drawn on project base sheets in a clear and legible fashion. A three tier landscaping design (tree, shrub/vine and ground cover/turf/perennials) shall be used in all areas three feet in width or greater.

2. Planting List. A planting list shall be shown on the required plot plan to obtain the necessary permits to install the landscaping. The planting list shall give botanical and common names of the plants used, the size of the plants to be used and the location of the plants. The plants shall be listed alphabetically and assigned key numbers to be used in locating the plants on said plan.

3. Irrigation Plan. The irrigation plan shall identify all components of the irrigation system drawn on project base sheets in a clear and legible fashion in accordance with the guidelines established to implement the provisions of this chapter.

E. Completion of Landscaping. Upon completion of the installation of the landscaping, the project applicant shall certify that the landscape complies with all requirements of this chapter. Certification shall be accomplished by completion of a landscape certificate on a form approved by the community development director.

1. Failure to submit a complete and accurate landscape certificate will delay final approval of the project and/or discontinue water service. This certificate shall be required to be submitted prior to issuance of an occupancy permit for new construction.

2. No significant or substantive changes to approved landscaping or irrigation plans shall be made without prior written approval by the community development director and landscape designer (if applicable)."

**SECTION 5:** Section 20.30.050 of the Stanton Municipal Code is hereby amended to read, as follows:

"20.30.050 Water conservation requirements/irrigation.

A. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to establish a set of water efficient landscape standards that are at least as effective as the State Model

Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, and are in the context of conditions in the City in order to:

1. Promote the benefits of consistent landscape ordinances with neighboring local and regional agencies.
2. Promote the values and benefits of landscapes while recognizing the need to invest water and other resources as efficiently as possible.
3. Establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, maintaining, and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects.
4. Establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes.
5. Use water efficiently without waste by setting a Maximum Applied Water Allowance, as defined in this section, as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount.
6. Encourage the use of economic incentives that promote the efficient use of water, such as implementing a budget-based tiered-rate structure through the city's water purveyor.

B. Intent. The intent of this section is to set forth standards for water efficient landscaping and irrigation that apply to the following landscape projects:

1. New landscape installations or landscape rehabilitation projects by public agencies or private non-residential developers, except for cemeteries, with a landscaped areas, including pools, or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet, and which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan, or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape or water feature.
2. New landscape installations or landscape rehabilitation projects by developers or property managers of single-family and multi-family residential projects or complexes with a landscaped area, including pools or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 2,300 square feet, which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan, or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape or water feature.
3. New landscape installation projects by individual homeowners on single-family or multi-family residential lots with a total project landscape area, including pools or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet, and which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan, or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape water feature.

4. If the landscape installation or rehabilitation project is not applicable to the prior categories, the applicant shall refer to subsection F of this section and the other standards of this chapter.

### C. Definitions

"*Applied water*" means the portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

"*Budget-based tiered-rate structure*" means tiered or block rates for irrigation accounts charged by the retail water agency in which the block definition for each customer is derived from lot size or irrigated area and the evapotranspiration requirements of landscaping.

"*Ecological restoration project*" means a project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.

"*Estimated Applied Water Use*" means the average annual total amount of water estimated to be necessary to keep plants in a healthy state, calculated as provided in the *Guidelines*. It is based on the *reference evapotranspiration* rate, the size of the landscape area, *plant water use factors*, and the *relative irrigation efficiency* of the irrigation system.

"*ET adjustment factor*" or "*ETAF*" is equal to the *plant factor* divided by the *irrigation efficiency factor* for a *landscape project*, as described in the *Guidelines*. The *ETAF* is calculated in the context of *local reference evapotranspiration*, using *site-specific plant factors* and *irrigation efficiency factors* that influence the amount of water that needs to be applied to the specific *landscaped area*.

A combined plant mix with a site-wide average *plant factor* of 0.5 (indicating a moderate water need) and average *irrigation efficiency* of 0.71 produces an *ET adjustment factor* of  $(0.7) = (0.5/0.71)$ , which is the standard of water use efficiency generally required by this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and the *Guidelines*, except that the *ETAF* for a *special landscape area* shall not exceed 1.0.

"*Guidelines*" refers to the Guidelines for Implementation of the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, as adopted by the City, which describes procedures, calculations, and requirements for *landscape projects* subject to this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

"*Hardscapes*" means any durable material or feature (*pervious* and *non-pervious*) installed in or around a *landscaped area*, such as pavements or walls. Pools and other *water features* are considered part of the *landscaped area* and not considered *hardscapes* for purposes of this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

"*Homeowner installed landscape*" means any landscaping either installed by a private individual for a single family residence or installed by a licensed contractor hired by a homeowner. A homeowner, for purposes of this ordinance, is a person who occupies the dwelling he or she owns. This definition excludes speculative homes, which are not owner-occupied dwellings and which are subject under this ordinance to the requirements applicable to developer-installed residential landscape projects.

"*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 average *irrigation efficiency* for purposes of this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance is 0.71. Greater *irrigation efficiency* can be expected from well designed and maintained systems.

"*Landscaped area*" means all the planting areas, *turf* areas, and *water features* in a landscape design plan subject to the *Maximum Applied Water Allowance* and *Estimated Applied Water Use* calculations. The *landscaped 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 contractor*" means a person licensed by the State of California to construct, maintain, repair, install, or subcontract the development of landscape systems.

"*Landscape Documentation Package*" means the documents required to be provided to the City for review and approval of landscape design projects, as described in the *Guidelines*.

"*Landscape project*" means total area of landscape in a project, as provided in the definition of "*landscaped area*," meeting the requirements under Section 1.1 of this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

"*Local water purveyor*" means any entity, including a public agency, city, county, or private water company that provides retail water service.

"*Maximum Applied Water Allowance*" or "*MAWA*" means the upper limit of annual *applied water* for the *established landscaped area* as specified in Section 2.2 of the *Guidelines*. It is based upon the area's *reference evapotranspiration*, the *ET Adjustment Factor*, and the size of the *landscaped area*. The *Estimated Applied Water Use* shall not exceed the *Maximum Applied Water Allowance*.

"*Mined-land reclamation projects*" means any surface mining operation with a reclamation plan approved in accordance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.

"*New construction*" means, for the purposes of this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, a new building with a landscape or other new landscape such as a park, playground, or greenbelt without an associated building.

"*Non-pervious*" means any surface or natural material that does not allow for the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

"*Pervious*" means any surface or material that allows the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

"*Permit*" means an authorizing document issued by local agencies for *new construction* or *rehabilitated landscape*.

"*Plant factor*" or "*plant water use factor*" is a factor, when multiplied by *ET<sub>o</sub>*, that estimates the amount of water needed by plants. For purposes of this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, the *plant factor* range for low water use plants is 0 to 0.3; the *plant factor* range for moderate water use plants is 0.4 to 0.6; and the *plant factor* range for high water use plants is 0.7 to 1.0. *Plant factors* cited in this Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance are derived from the Department of Water Resources 2000 publication, "Water Use Classification of Landscape Species."

"*Recycled water*" or "*reclaimed water*" means treated or recycled waste water of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and *water features*. This water is not intended for human consumption.

"*Reference evapotranspiration*" or "*ET<sub>o</sub>*" means a standard measurement of environmental parameters which affect the water use of plants. *ET<sub>o</sub>* is given expressed in inches per day, month, or year as represented in Appendix A of the *Guidelines*, and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of four-to seven-inch tall, cool-season grass that is well watered. *Reference evapotranspiration* is used as the basis of determining the *Maximum Applied Water Allowances*.

"*Rehabilitated landscape*" means any re-landscaping project that meets the applicability criteria of Section 1.1(a), where the modified landscape area is greater than 2,500 square feet, is 50% of the total landscape area, and the modifications are planned to occur within one year.

"*Smart automatic irrigation controller*" means an automatic timing device used to remotely control valves that operate an irrigation system and which schedules irrigation events using either evapotranspiration (weather-based) or soil moisture data.

"*Special landscape area*" means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants such as orchards and vegetable gardens, areas irrigated with *recycled water*, *water features* using *recycled water*, and areas dedicated to

active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where *turf* provides a playing surface.

"*Turf*" means a ground cover surface of mowed grass. Annual bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Red fescue, and Tall fescue are cool-season grasses. Bermudagrass, Kikuyugrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Zoysiagrass, and Buffalo grass are warm-season grasses.

"*Valve*" means a device used to control the flow of water in an irrigation system.

"*Water feature*" means a design element where open water performs an aesthetic or recreational function. *Water features* include ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, artificial streams, spas, and swimming pools (where water is artificially supplied). The surface area of *water features* is included in the high water use *hydrozone* of the *landscaped area*. Constructed wetlands used for on-site wastewater treatment, habitat protection or storm water best management practices that are not irrigated and used solely for water treatment or storm water retention are not *water features* and, therefore, are not subject to the water budget calculation.

D. Applications Materials. Prior to installation of landscaping, a Landscape Documentation Package shall be submitted to the City for review and approval of all landscape projects subject to the provisions of this section. Any Landscape Documentation Package submitted to the City shall comply with the provisions of the Guidelines for this section.

1. The Landscape Documentation Package shall include a certification by a professional appropriately licensed in the State of California stating that the landscape design and water use calculations have been prepared by or under the supervision of the licensed professional and are certified to be in compliance with the provisions of this section.

a. Landscape and irrigation plans shall be submitted to the City for review and approval with appropriate water use calculations. Water use calculations shall be consistent with calculations contained in the Guidelines and shall be provided to the local water purveyor, as appropriate, under the procedures determined by the City.

b. Verification of compliance of the landscape installation with approved plans shall be obtained through a Certification of Completion in conjunction with a Certification of Use and Occupancy or Final Permit process, and provided in the Guidelines for this section.

#### E. Water Efficiency Standards

1. For applicable landscape installation or rehabilitation projects subject to subsection (B) of this section, the Estimated Applied Water Use

allowed for the landscaped area shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allocation calculated using an ET adjustment factor of 0.7, except for special landscaped areas, as defined in subsection (C) of this section, where the MAWA is calculated using an ET adjustment factor of 1.0; or the design of the landscaped area shall otherwise be shown to be equivalently water-efficient in a manner acceptable to the City; as provided in the Guidelines.

2. Irrigation of all landscaped areas shall be conducted in a manner conforming to the rules and requirements, and shall be subject to penalties and incentives for water conservation and water waste prevention as determined and implemented by the local water purveyor or as mutually agreed by local water purveyor and the local agency

3. Irrigation system shall consist of underground piped water lines with low water flow sprinklers and/or a drip or trickle irrigation system. The system chosen shall be designed to provide adequate coverage to all plant material, existing and proposed. Water meter and line sizes shall be calculated from the total water demand, which should be, at least, the sum of the maximum irrigation demand and all building demand. Due to the varying irrigation requirements, separate control valves and/or sprinkler/emitter heads shall be used when shrubs and turf are proposed on the same landscape plan. The irrigation system shall be designed so that over spray and run off onto streets, sidewalks, structures, windows, walls and fences are minimized. Landscaped areas should be watered between six a.m. and ten a.m. to provide maximum benefit to the plant material and to reduce unnecessary water loss through drift and evaporation.

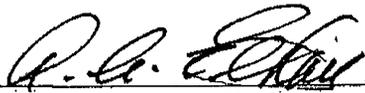
4. Irrigation systems for projects one acre or more in area shall use reclaimed water whenever such water is available to the site. Such systems shall be subject to appropriate health standards. Recirculating water shall be used for any decorative water features.

F. Irrigation system shall consist of underground piped water lines with low water flow sprinklers and/or a drip or trickle irrigation system. The system chosen shall be designed to provide adequate coverage to all plant material, existing and proposed. Water meter and line sizes shall be calculated from the total water demand, which should be, at least, the sum of the maximum irrigation demand and all building demand. Due to the varying irrigation requirements, separate control valves and/or sprinkler/emitter heads shall be used when shrubs and turf are proposed on the same landscape plan. The irrigation system shall be designed so that over spray and run off onto streets, sidewalks, structures, windows, walls and fences are minimized. Landscaped areas should be watered between six a.m. and ten a.m. to provide maximum benefit to the plant material and to reduce unnecessary water loss through drift and evaporation."

**SECTION 6:** If any section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Ordinance, and each section, subdivision, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, phrases, or portions thereof be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

**SECTION 7:** The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and cause same to be posted in the three (3) designated posting places within the City of Stanton within fifteen (15) days after its passage.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2009.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A.A. ETHANS, MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
BRENDA GREEN, CITY CLERK



APPROVED AS TO FORM

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
RALPH D. HANSON, CITY ATTORNEY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF ORANGE ) ss.  
CITY OF STANTON )

I, Brenda Green, City Clerk of the City of Stanton, California, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 968 was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Stanton, California, held on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November, 2009 and was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December, 2009, by the following roll-call vote, to wit:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS: Donahue, Ethans, Royce, Warren

NOES: COUNCILMEMBERS: Shawver

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBERS: None

Brenda Green  
CITY CLERK, CITY OF STANTON



RESOLUTION NO. 2009-35

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STANTON, CALIFORNIA APPROVING THE GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ORDINANCE NO. 968 PERTAINING TO LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY**

**WHEREAS**, the Water Conservation Landscaping Act, California Government Code sections 65591, et seq., requires that by January 1, 2010 all local agencies shall, among other matters, adopt a local water conservation ordinance at least as efficient in conserving water as the State model standards established by the Department of Water Resources; and,

**WHEREAS**, on November 18, 2009, the Planning Commission of the City of Stanton conducted a duly noticed public hearing and, at the conclusion thereof adopted Resolution No. 2252 thereby recommending that the City Council adopt Ordinance No. 968 and related Guidelines which are as effective as the State Model; and,

**WHEREAS**, on November 24, 2009, the City Council of the City of Stanton conducted a duly noticed public hearing regarding the Ordinance No. 968 and Resolution No. 2009-35; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Ordinance and Guidelines are effective in implementing the Ordinance which promotes water conservation efforts by requiring the installation and rehabilitation of landscapes greater than 2,500 square feet to be designed to not exceed the maximum applied water allowances; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Ordinance and Guidelines: (1) are consistent with, and furthers the goals of, the General Plan of the City of Stanton, the requirements of the State Planning and Zoning Laws (California Government Code §§ 65000 et seq.), and the Stanton Zoning Ordinance, (2) are in the interests of the general community welfare, and (3) are consistent with good zoning and planning practices; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Guidelines hereto Exhibit C, meet the requirements set forth in Assembly Bill 1881 and are as effective as the State Model; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Guidelines were reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., the State CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq., and the City Council has exercised its independent judgment and finds that the project proposed in the Amendment is exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15307 as the actions of this Ordinance are taken to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, and protection of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. The adoption of the Ordinance will result in the enhancement and protection of water resources in the City, and will not result in cumulative adverse environmental impacts; and,

*[Handwritten signature and circular stamp]*

**WHEREAS**, all legal prerequisites prior to the adoption of this Ordinance have occurred.  
**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STANTON, CALIFORNIA DOES HEREBY RESOLVE THAT:**

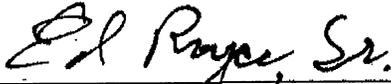
**SECTION 1:** The City Council hereby finds that the fact, findings and conclusions set forth above are true and correct.

**SECTION 2:** Based upon the environmental review of the project referenced in the Amendment, the City Council finds that the Amendment is exempt from CEQA pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15307.

**SECTION 3:** Based on the foregoing, the City Council hereby adopts the attached Guidelines to implement Ordinance No. 968 (Exhibit C).

**SECTION 4:** The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

**ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED** this 24<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2009.



ED ROYCE, SR., MAYOR PRO TEM

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
RALPH D. HANSON, CITY ATTORNEY

ATTEST:

I, Brenda Green, City Clerk of the City of Stanton, California DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution, being Resolution No. 2009-35 has been duly signed by the Mayor and attested by the City Clerk, all at a regular meeting of the Stanton City Council, held on November 24, 2009, and that the same was adopted, signed and approved by the following vote to wit:

AYES: Donahue, Royce, Warren

NOES: Shawyer

ABSENT: Ethans

ABSTAIN: None

  
BRENDA GREEN, CITY CLERK



**GUIDELINES  
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
CITY OF STANTON  
WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE  
ORDINANCE**

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## 1. Purpose and Applicability

### 1.1 Purpose

- (a) The primary purpose of these Guidelines is to provide procedural and design guidance for *project applicants* proposing landscape installation or rehabilitation projects that are subject to the requirements of the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*. This document is also intended for use and reference by City staff in reviewing and approving designs and verifying compliance with the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*. The general purpose of the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* is to promote the design, installation, and maintenance of landscaping in a manner that conserves regional water resources by ensuring that landscaping projects are not unduly water-needy and that irrigation systems are appropriately implemented to minimize water waste.
- (b) Other regulations affecting landscape design and maintenance practices are potentially applicable and should be consulted for additional requirements. These regulations include but may not be limited to:
  - (1) State of California Assembly Bill 1881;
  - (2) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit for the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System;
  - (3) Orange County Fire Authority Regulations for Fuel Modification in the Landscape;
  - (4) Water Conservation and Drought Response Regulations of the Local Water Purveyor;
  - (5) Regulations of the Local Water Purveyor governing use of Recycled Water;
  - (6) Zoning Code;
  - (7) Building Code;
  - (8) Specific Plans, Master Plans, General Plan, or similar land use and planning documents; and
  - (9) Conditions of approval for a specific project

### 1.2 Applicability

- (a) The Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and these Guidelines apply to all of the following landscape projects:

- (1) New landscape installations or landscape rehabilitation projects by public agencies or private non-residential developers with a landscaped area, including pools or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet, and which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape or water feature.
  - (2) New landscape installations or landscape rehabilitation projects by developers or property managers of single-family and multi-family residential projects or complexes with a landscaped area, including pools or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet, and which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape or water feature
  - (3) New landscape installation projects by individual homeowners on single-family or multi-family residential lots with a project landscaped area, including pools or other water features but excluding hardscape, equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet, and which are otherwise subject to a discretionary approval of a landscape plan or which otherwise require a ministerial permit for a landscape or water feature.
- (b) A landscape rehabilitation project is subject to the requirements of the Ordinance and these Guidelines where (i) the modified landscaped area is greater than 2,500 square feet and represents at least 50% of the total landscaped area; and (ii) the modifications are planned to occur within one year. The requirements of the Guidelines may be partially or wholly waived, at the discretion of the city or its *designee*, for landscape rehabilitation projects that are limited to replacement plantings with equal or lower water needs and where the irrigation system is found to be designed, operable and programmed consistent with minimizing water waste in accordance with local water purveyor regulations.
- (c) Unless otherwise determined by the *City*, the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and these Guidelines do 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; or
  - (4) plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

## 2. Submittal Requirements for New Landscape Installations or Landscape Rehabilitation Projects

- (a) Discretionary approval is typically required for landscape projects that are subject to site plan reviews, or where a variance from a local building code is requested, or other procedural processes apply such that standard or special conditions of approval may be required by the City. Discretionary projects with conditions of approval may be approved administratively by city staff, or acted on formally by the Planning Commission, City Council, or other jurisdictional authority. A typical standard condition of approval reads:

*"Landscaping for the project shall be designed to comply with the City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and with the Guidelines for Implementation of the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance."*

Landscape or water features that typically require a ministerial permit (i.e., a building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar permit), thereby triggering compliance with the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance requirements independently of the need for discretionary approval include, but are not limited to, swimming pools, fountains or ponds, retaining walls, and overhead trellises.

### 2.1 Elements of the Landscape Documentation Package

- (a) A *Landscape Documentation Package* is required to be submitted by the *project applicant* for review and approval prior to the issuance of ministerial permits for landscape or water features by the City, and prior to start of construction. Unless otherwise directed by the City, the *Landscape Documentation Package* shall include the following elements either on plan sheets or supplemental pages as directed by the City:

- (1) Project Information, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) date;
  - (b) project name;
  - (c) project address, parcel, and/or lot number(s);
  - (d) total landscaped area (square feet) and rehabilitated landscaped area (if applicable);
  - (e) project type (e.g., new, rehabilitated, public, private, cemetery, homeowner-installed);
  - (f) water supply type (e.g., potable, recycled, or well) and identification of the local retail water purveyor if the *project applicant* is not served by a private well;

- (g) checklist or index of all documents in the *Landscape Documentation Package*;
  - (h) project contacts, including contact information for the *project applicant* and *property owner*;
  - (i) a *Certification of Design* in accordance with **Exhibit A** of these *Guidelines* that includes a *landscape professional's* professional stamp, as applicable, signature, contact information (including email and telephone number), license number, and date, certifying the statement that "The design of this project complies with the requirements of the City's *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*" and shall bear the signature of the *landscape professional* as required by law; and
  - (j) any other information the City deems relevant for determining whether the landscape project complies with the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* and these *Guidelines*.
- (2) *Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)* and *Estimated Applied Water Use (EAWU)* expressed as annual totals including, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) a *Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet* if deemed necessary by the City for the landscape project;
  - (b) *hydrozone* information table if deemed necessary by the City for the landscape project; and
  - (c) water budget calculations if deemed necessary by the City for the landscape project.
- (3) A soil management report or specifications, or specification provision requiring soil testing and amendment recommendations and implementation to be accomplished during construction of the landscape project.
- (4) A landscape design plan for the landscape project.
- (5) An irrigation design plan for the landscape project.
- (6) A grading design plan, unless grading information is included in the landscape design plan for the landscape project or unless the landscape project is limited to replacement planting and/or irrigation to rehabilitate an existing landscaped area.

## 2.2 Water Efficient Landscape Calculations and Alternatives

- (a) The *project applicant* shall provide the calculated *Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)* and *Estimated Applied Water Use (EAWU)* for the *landscaped area* as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package* submittal to the City. The *MAWA* and *EAWU* shall be calculated based on completing the *Water Efficient Landscape Worksheets* (in accordance with the sample worksheets in **Appendix B**).
- (b) The *EAWU* allowable for the *landscaped area* shall not exceed the *MAWA*. The *MAWA* shall be calculated using an *evapotranspiration adjustment factor (ETAF)* of 0.7 except for the portion of the *MAWA* applicable to any *special landscaped areas* within the landscape project, which shall be calculated using an *ETAF* of 1.0. Where the design of the *landscaped area* can otherwise be shown to be equivalently water-efficient, the *project applicant* may submit alternative or abbreviated information supporting the demonstration that the annual *EAWU* is less than the *MAWA*, at the discretion of and for the review and approval of the local agency.
- (c) Water budget calculations shall adhere to the following requirements:
  - (1) The *MAWA* shall be calculated using the *Water Efficient Landscape Worksheets* and equation presented in **Appendix B** on page B-1. The example calculation on page B-1 is a hypothetical example to demonstrate proper use of the equation.
  - (2) The *EAWU* shall be calculated using the *Water Efficient Landscape Worksheets* and equation presented in **Appendix B** on page B-2. The example calculation on page B-2 is a hypothetical example.
  - (3) For the calculation of the *MAWA* and *EAWU*, a *project applicant* shall use the *ET<sub>o</sub>* values from the closest location listed the Reference Evapotranspiration Table in **Appendix C**. For geographic areas not covered in **Appendix C**, data from other cities located nearby in the same reference evapotranspiration zone may be used, as found in the CIMIS Reference Evapotranspiration Zones Map, Department of Water Resources, 1999.
  - (4) For calculation of the *EAWU*, the *plant water use factor* shall be determined as appropriate to the project location from the *Water Use Efficiency of Landscape Species (WUCOLS)* Species Evaluation List. The *plant factor* is 0.1 for very low water use plants, 0.2 to 0.3 for low water use plants, 0.4 to 0.6 for moderate water use plants, and 0.7 to 1.0 for high water use plants.
  - (5) For calculating the *EAWU*, the *plant water use factor* shall be determined for each *valve hydrozone* based on the highest-water-use plant species within the zone. The *plant factor* for each *hydrozone* may be required to

be further refined as a "landscape coefficient," according to protocols defined in detail in the *WUCOLS* document, to reflect planting density and microclimate effects on water need at the option of the *project applicant* or the *City*.

- (6) For calculation of the *EAWU*, the area of a water feature shall be defined as a high water use hydrozone with a *plant factor* of 1.0.
- (7) For calculation of the *EAWU*, a temporarily irrigated hydrozone area, such as an area of highly drought-tolerant native plants that are not intended to be irrigated after they are fully established, shall be defined as a very low water use hydrozone with a *plant factor* of 0.1.
- (8) For calculation of the *MAWA*, the *ETAF* for *special landscaped areas* shall be set at 1.0. For calculation of the *EAWU*, the *ETAF* for *special landscaped areas* shall be calculated as the *special landscaped area (SLA) plant factor* divided by the *SLA irrigation efficiency factor*.
- (9) *Irrigation efficiency* shall be calculated using the worksheet and equation presented in **Appendix B** on page B-2.
- (d) The *Maximum Applied Water Allowance* shall adhere to the following requirements:
  - (1) The *Maximum Applied Water Allowance* shall be calculated using the equation presented in **Appendix B**. The example calculation in **Appendix B** is hypothetical to demonstrate proper use of the equation and does not represent an existing and/or planned landscape project. The *reference evapotranspiration (ET<sub>o</sub>)* values used in this calculation are from the *Reference Evapotranspiration Table* in **Appendix C** and are for planning purposes only. For actual irrigation scheduling, automatic irrigation controllers are required and shall use current *ET<sub>o</sub>* data, such as from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS), other equivalent data, or soil moisture sensor data.

### 2.3 Soil Management Report

- (a) In order to reduce *runoff* and encourage healthy plant growth, a soil management report shall be completed by the *project applicant*, or his/her designee, as follows:
  - (1) Submit soil samples to a certified agronomic soils laboratory for analysis and recommendations.
    - (a) Soil sampling shall be conducted in accordance with laboratory protocol, including protocols regarding adequate sampling depth for the intended plants.

- (b) The soil analysis may include, but is not limited to:
  - 1. soil texture;
  - 2. infiltration rate determined by laboratory test or soil texture infiltration rate table;
  - 3. pH;
  - 4. total soluble salts;
  - 5. sodium;
  - 6. percent organic matter; and
  - 7. recommendations.
- (2) The *project applicant*, or his/her designee, shall comply with one of the following:
  - (a) if significant mass grading is not planned, the soil analysis report shall be submitted to the local agency as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package*; or
  - (b) If significant mass grading is planned, the soil analysis report shall be submitted to the *City* as part of the *Certification of Completion*.
  - (c) The soil analysis report shall be made available, in a timely manner, to the professionals preparing the landscape design plans and irrigation design plans in order to make any necessary adjustments to the design plans.
  - (d) The *project applicant*, or his/her designee, shall submit documentation verifying implementation of soil analysis report recommendations to the local agency with the *Certification of Completion*.

#### 2.4 Landscape Design Plan

- (a) For the efficient use of water, a landscape shall be carefully designed and planned for the intended function of the project. At the landscape design plan meeting, the following design criteria shall be submitted as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package*.
  - (1) Plant Material
    - (a) Any plant may be selected for the *landscaped area* provided the *EAWU* in the *landscaped area* does not exceed the *MAWA*. To encourage the efficient use of water, the following is highly recommended:

1. protection and preservation of non-invasive *water-conserving plant species* and *water-conserving turf*;
  2. selection of *water-conserving plant species* and *water-conserving turf*;
  3. selection of plants based on disease and pest resistance;
  4. selection of trees based on applicable City and local tree ordinances or tree shading guidelines; and
  5. selection of plants from local and regional landscape program plant lists.
- (b) Each *hydrozone* shall have plant materials with similar water use, with the exception of *hydrozones* with plants of mixed water use, as specified in Section 2.5(a)(2)(D) of these *Guidelines*.
- (c) Plants shall be selected and planted appropriately based upon their adaptability to the climatic, geologic, and topographical conditions of the project site. To encourage the efficient use of water, the following is highly recommended for inclusion in the landscape design plan:
- (1) use the Sunset Western Climate Zone System which takes into account temperature, humidity, elevation, terrain, latitude, and varying degrees of continental and marine influence on local climate;
  - (2) recognize the horticultural attributes of plants (i.e., mature plant size, invasive surface roots) to minimize damage to property or infrastructure (e.g., buildings, sidewalks, and power lines); and
  - (3) consider the solar orientation for plant placement to maximize summer shade and winter solar gain.
- (d) *Turf* is discouraged on slopes greater than 25% where the toe of the slope is adjacent to an impermeable hardscape and where 25% means 1 foot of vertical elevation change for every 4 feet of horizontal length (rise divided by run x 100 = slope percent).
- (e) A landscape design plan for projects in fire-prone areas and fuel modification zones shall comply with requirements of the local Fire Authority, where applicable. When conflicts between water conservation and fire safety design elements exist, the fire safety requirements shall have priority.
- (f) The use of *invasive plant species* and/or *noxious plant species* is strongly discouraged.
- (g) The architectural guidelines of a *common interest development*, which include community apartment projects, condominiums, planned developments, and stock

cooperatives, shall not prohibit or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting the use of *water efficient plant species* as a group.

(1) Water Features

- (a) Recirculating water systems shall be used for water features.
- (b) Where available and consistent with public health guidelines, recycled water shall be used as a source for decorative water features.
- (c) The surface area of a water feature shall be included in the high water use *hydrozone* area of the water budget calculation.
- (d) Pool and spa covers are highly recommended.

(2) *Mulch* and Amendments

- (a) A minimum two inch (2") layer of *mulch* shall be applied on all exposed soil surfaces of planting areas except in turf areas, creeping or rooting groundcovers, or direct seeding applications where *mulch* is contraindicated.
- (b) Stabilizing mulching products shall be used on slopes.
- (c) The mulching portion of the seed/*mulch* slurry in hydro-seeded applications shall meet the mulching requirement.
- (d) Soil amendments shall be incorporated according to recommendations of the soil report and what is appropriate for the plants selected (see Section 2.3 of these *Guidelines*).

(h) The landscape design plan, at a minimum, shall:

- (1) delineate and label each *hydrozone* by number, letter, or other method;
- (2) identify each *hydrozone* as low, moderate, high water, or mixed water use. Temporarily irrigated areas of the *landscaped area* shall be included in the low water use *hydrozone* for the water budget calculation;
- (3) identify recreational areas;
- (4) identify areas permanently and solely dedicated to edible plants;
- (5) identify areas irrigated with recycled water;
- (6) identify type of *mulch* and application depth;
- (7) identify soil amendments, type, and quantity;

- (8) identify type and surface area of water features;
- (9) identify *hardscapes* (*pervious* and *non-pervious*);
- (10) identify location and installation details of any applicable storm water best management practices that encourage on-site retention and infiltration of storm water. Storm water best management practices are encouraged in the landscape design plan and examples include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) infiltration beds, swales, and basins that allow water to collect and soak into the ground;
  - (b) constructed wetlands and retention ponds that retain water, handle excess flow, and filter pollutants; and
  - (c) *pervious* or porous surfaces (e.g., permeable pavers or blocks, *pervious* or porous concrete, etc.) that minimize *runoff*.
- (11) identify any applicable rain harvesting or catchment technologies (e.g., rain gardens, cisterns, etc.);
- (12) contain the following statement: "I have complied with the criteria of the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* and applied them for the efficient use of water in the landscape design plan;" and
- (13) bear the signature of a California-licensed *landscape professional*.

## 2.5 Irrigation Design Plan

- (a) For the efficient use of water, an irrigation system shall meet all the requirements listed in this section and the manufacturer's recommendations. The irrigation system and its related components shall be planned and designed to allow for proper installation, management, and maintenance. An irrigation design plan meeting the following design criteria shall be submitted as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package*.
  - (1) System
    - (a) Dedicated landscape water meters are highly recommended on *landscaped areas* smaller than 5,000 square feet to facilitate water management.
    - (b) Automatic irrigation controllers utilizing either evapotranspiration or soil moisture sensor data shall be required for irrigation scheduling in all irrigation systems.

- (c) The irrigation system shall be designed to ensure that the dynamic pressure at each emission device is within the manufacturer's recommended pressure range for optimal performance.
1. If the static pressure is above or below the required dynamic pressure of the irrigation system, pressure-regulating devices such as inline pressure regulators, booster pumps, or other devices shall be installed to meet the required dynamic pressure of the irrigation system.
  2. *Static water pressure*, dynamic or *operating pressure*, and flow reading of the water supply shall be measured at the point of connection. These pressure and flow measurements shall be conducted at the design stage. If the measurements are not available at the design stage, the measurements shall be conducted at installation.
- (d) *Sensors* (rain, freeze, wind, etc.), either integral or auxiliary, that suspend or alter irrigation operation during unfavorable weather conditions shall be required on all irrigation systems, as appropriate for local climatic conditions. Irrigation should be avoided during windy or freezing weather or during rain.
- (e) Manual shut-off *valves* (such as a *gate valve*, *ball valve*, or *butterfly valve*) shall be required as close as possible to the point of connection of the water supply to minimize water loss in case of an emergency (such as a *main line* break) or routine repair.
- (f) *Backflow prevention devices* shall be required to protect the water supply from contamination by the irrigation system. A *project applicant* shall refer to the applicable City code (i.e., public health) for additional backflow prevention requirements.
- (g) High flow sensors that detect and report high flow conditions created by system damage or malfunction are recommended.
- (h) The irrigation system shall be designed to prevent *runoff*, low head drainage, *overspray*, or other similar conditions where irrigation water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, *hardscapes*, roadways, or structures.
- (i) Relevant information from the soil management plan, such as soil type and *infiltration rate*, shall be utilized when designing irrigation systems.
- (j) The design of the irrigation system shall conform to the hydrozones of the landscape design plan.

- (k) Average irrigation efficiency for the project shall be determined in accordance with the EAWU calculation sheet in **Appendix B**. Unless otherwise indicated by the irrigation equipment manufacturer's specifications or demonstrated by the *project applicant*, the *irrigation efficiency* of the irrigation heads used within each hydrozone shall be assumed to be:

Pop-up stream rotator heads = 75%

Stream rotor heads = 75%

Microspray = 75%

Bubbler = 80%

Drip emitter = 85%

Subsurface irrigation = 90%

- (l) It is highly recommended that the *project applicant* or local agency inquire with the local water purveyor about peak water operating demands (on the water supply system) or water restrictions that may impact the effectiveness of the irrigation system.
- (m) In *mulched* planting areas, the use of *low volume irrigation* is required to maximize water infiltration into the root zone.
- (n) *Sprinkler heads* and other emission devices shall have matched *precipitation rates*, unless otherwise directed by the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (o) Head to head coverage is recommended. However, sprinkler spacing shall be designed to achieve the highest possible *distribution uniformity* using the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (p) *Swing joints* or other riser-protection components are required on all risers subject to damage that are adjacent to high traffic areas.
- (q) *Check valves* or *anti-drain valves* are required for all irrigation systems.
- (r) Narrow or irregularly shaped areas, including turf, less than eight (8) feet in width in any direction shall be irrigated with subsurface irrigation or a *low volume overhead irrigation* system.
- (s) *Overhead irrigation* shall not be permitted within 24 inches of any non-permeable surface. Allowable irrigation within the setback from non-permeable surfaces may include drip, drip line, or other low flow non-spray technology. The setback area may be planted or unplanted. The surfacing of the setback may be *mulch*, gravel, or other porous material. These restrictions may be modified if:

1. the *landscaped area* is adjacent to permeable surfacing and no *runoff* occurs; or
2. the adjacent non-permeable surfaces are designed and constructed to drain entirely to landscaping; or
3. the irrigation designer for the landscape project specifies an alternative design or technology, as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package*, and clearly demonstrates strict adherence to the irrigation system design criteria in Section 2.5 (a)(1)(H) hereof. Prevention of overspray and runoff must be confirmed during an irrigation audit.
4. Slopes greater than 25% shall not be irrigated with an irrigation system with a *precipitation rate* exceeding 0.75 inches per hour. This restriction may be modified if the landscape designer of the landscape project specifies an alternative design or technology, as part of the *Landscape Documentation Package*, and clearly demonstrates no *runoff* or erosion will occur. Prevention of *runoff* and erosion must be confirmed during the *irrigation audit*.

(2) **Hydrozone**

- (a) Each *valve* shall irrigate a *hydrozone* with similar site, slope, sun exposure, soil conditions, and plant materials with similar water use.
- (b) *Sprinkler heads* and other emission devices shall be selected based on what is appropriate for the plant type within that *hydrozone*.
- (c) Where feasible, trees shall be placed on separate valves from shrubs, groundcovers, and *turf*.
- (d) Individual *hydrozones* that mix plants of moderate and low water use or moderate and high water use may be allowed if:
  1. the *plant factor* calculation is based on the proportions of the respective plant water uses and their respective *plant factors*; or
  2. the *plant factor* of the higher water using plant is used for the calculations.
- (e) Individual *hydrozones* that mix high and low water use plants shall not be permitted.
- (f) On the landscape design plan and irrigation design plan, *hydrozone* areas shall be designated by number, letter, or other designation. On the irrigation design plan, designate the areas irrigated by each *valve* and assign a number to each *valve*.

- (g) The irrigation design plan, at a minimum, shall contain:
1. the location and size of separate water meters for landscape;
  2. the location, type, and size of all components of the irrigation system, including controllers, main and *lateral lines*, *valves*, *sprinkler heads*, *moisture sensing devices*, rain switches, quick couplers, pressure regulators, and *backflow prevention devices*;
  3. *static water pressure* at the point of connection to the public water supply;
  4. *flow rate* (gallons per minute), application rate (inches per hour), and design *operating pressure* (pressure per square inch) for each *station*;
  5. irrigation schedule parameters necessary to program smart timers specified in the landscape design;
  6. the following statement: "I have complied with the criteria of the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* and applied them accordingly for the efficient use of water in the irrigation design plan;" and
  7. the signature of a California-licensed *landscape professional*.

## 2.6 Grading Design Plan

- (a) For the efficient use of water, grading of a landscape project site shall be designed to minimize soil erosion, *runoff*, and water waste. Finished grading configuration of the *landscaped area*, including pads, slopes, drainage, post-construction erosion control, and storm water control Best Management Practices, as applicable, shall be shown on the Landscape Plan unless this information is fully included in separate Grading Plans for the project, or unless the project is limited to replacement planting and/or irrigation to rehabilitate an existing *landscaped area*.
- (b) The *project applicant* shall submit a landscape grading plan that indicates finished configurations and elevations of the *landscaped area* including:
- (1) height of graded slopes;
  - (2) drainage patterns;
  - (3) pad elevations;
  - (4) finish grade; and
  - (5) storm water retention improvements, if applicable.

- (c) To prevent excessive erosion and *runoff*, it is highly recommended that the *project applicant*:
  - (1) grade so that all irrigation and normal rainfall remains within property lines and does not drain on to non-permeable *hardscapes*;
  - (2) avoid disruption of natural drainage patterns and undisturbed soil; and
  - (3) avoid soil compaction in *landscaped areas*.
- (d) The Grading Design Plan shall contain the following statement: "I have complied with the criteria of the ordinance and applied them accordingly for the efficient use of water in the grading design plan" and shall bear the signature of the *landscape professional*, as required by law.

## 2.7 Certification of Completion

- (a) Landscape project installation shall not proceed until the *Landscape Documentation Package* has been approved by the City and any ministerial permits required are issued.
- (b) The *project applicant* shall notify the City at the beginning of the installation work and at intervals, as necessary, for the duration of the landscape project work to schedule all required inspections.
- (c) *Certification of Completion* of the landscape project shall be obtained through a Certificate of Use and Occupancy or a *Permit Final*. The requirements for the Final Inspection and *Permit Closure* include submittal of:
  - (1) A *Landscape Installation Certificate of Completion* in the form included as **Appendix D** of these *Guidelines*, which shall include: (i) certification by a *landscape professional* that the *landscape project* has been installed per the approved *Landscape Documentation Package*; and (ii) the following statement: "The landscaping has been installed in substantial conformance to the design plans, and complies with the provisions of the *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* for the efficient use of water in the landscape."
  - (2) Documentation of the irrigation scheduling parameters used to set the *controller(s)*;
  - (3) An irrigation audit report from a certified irrigation auditor, documentation of enrollment in regional or local water purveyor's water conservation programs, and/or documentation that the MAWA and EAWU information for the *landscape project* has been submitted to the local water purveyor, may be required at the option of the City.

## 2.8 Post-Installation Irrigation Scheduling

- (a) For the efficient use of water, all irrigation schedules shall be developed, managed, and evaluated to utilize the minimum amount of water required to maintain plant health. Irrigation schedules shall meet the following criteria:
  - (1) Irrigation scheduling shall be regulated by automatic irrigation controllers.
  - (2) *Overhead irrigation* shall be scheduled in accordance with the local water purveyor's Water Conservation Ordinance. Operation of the irrigation system outside the normal *watering window* is allowed for auditing and system maintenance.

## 2.9 Post-Installation Landscape and Irrigation Maintenance

- (a) Landscapes shall be maintained to ensure water use efficiency in accordance with existing local agency code.

## 3. Provisions for Existing Landscapes

- (a) Irrigation of all *landscaped areas* shall be conducted in a manner conforming to the rules and requirements and shall be subject to penalties and incentives for water conservation and water waste prevention, as determined and implemented by the *local water purveyor* and as may be mutually agreed by the *City*.
- (b) The City and/or the regional or *local water purveyor* may administer programs such as irrigation water use analyses, irrigation surveys and/or irrigation audits, tiered water rate structures, water budgeting by parcel, or other approaches to achieve landscape water use efficiency community-wide to a level equivalent to or less than would be achieved by applying a *MAWA* calculated with an ETAF of 0.8 to all *landscaped areas* in the *City* over one acre in size.
- (c) The architectural guidelines of a *common interest development*, including apartments, condominiums, planned developments, and stock cooperatives, shall not prohibit or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting the use of low-water use plants as a group.



**CERTIFICATION OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN**

I hereby certify that:

(1) I am a professional appropriately licensed in the State of California to provide professional landscape design services.

(2) The landscape design and water use calculations for the property located at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (provide street address or parcel number(s)) were prepared by me or under my supervision.

(3) The landscape design and water use calculations for the identified property comply with the requirements of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Municipal Code Sections \_\_\_\_\_) and the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Guidelines for Implementation of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

(4) The information I have provided in this Certificate of Landscape Design is true and correct and is hereby submitted in compliance with the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Guidelines for Implementation of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
License Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone

\_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail Address

Landscape Design Professional's Stamp  
(If applicable)

EXAMPLE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

This worksheet is filled out by the project applicant for each Point-of-Connection. Please complete all sections of the worksheet.

**Point of Connection # 1**

**Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)**

Total MAWA = (ETo x 0.7 x LA in Sq. Ft. x 0.62) + (ETo x 1.0 x SLA in Sq. Ft. x 0.62) = Gallons per year for LA+SLA

where:

- MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance (gallons per year)
- ETo = Reference Evapotranspiration Appendix C (inches per year)
- 0.7 = Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF)
- 1.0 = ETAF for Special Landscaped Area
- LA = Landscaped Area (square feet)
- 0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons per square foot)
- SLA = Special Landscaped Area (square feet)

Example Calculation: a hypothetical landscape project in Santa Ana, CA with an irrigated landscaped area of 40,000 square feet with 10,000 square feet of Special Landscaped Area. To calculate MAWA, the annual reference evapotranspiration value for Santa Ana is 48.2 inches as listed in the Reference Evapotranspiration Table in Appendix C.

ETo		ETAF		LA or SLA (ft <sup>2</sup> )		Conversion		MAWA (Gallons Per Year)
MAWA for LA =	48.2	x	0.7	x	40,000	x	0.62	= 836,752
MAWA for SLA =	48.2	x	1.0	x	10,000	x	0.62	= 298,840
Total MAWA =				50,000				1,135,592 Gallons per year for LA+SLA

Estimated Applied Water Use

$$EAWU = \frac{ETo \times K_L \times LA \times 0.62}{IE} = \text{Gallons per year}$$

where:

- $EAWU$  = Estimated Applied Water Use (gallons per year)
- $ETo$  = Reference Evapotranspiration Appendix C (inches per year)
- $K_L$  = Landscape Coefficient
- $LA$  = Landscaped Area (square feet)
- $0.62$  = Conversion factor (to gallons per square foot)
- $IE$  = Irrigation Efficiency =  $IME \times DU$  (See definition in Appendix E for example IE percentages)
- $IME$  = Irrigation Management Efficiency (90%)
- $DU$  = Distribution Uniformity of irrigation head

Example Calculation:

$K_L = K_s \times K_d \times K_{mc}$   
 $K_s$  = species factor (range = 0.1-0.9) (see WUCOLS list for values)  
 $K_d$  = density factor (range = 0.5-1.3) (see WUCOLS for density value ranges)  
 $K_{mc}$  = microclimate factor (range = 0.5-1.4) (see WUCOLS)

WUCOLS – [www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00.pdf](http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00.pdf)

	ETo	KL	LA	Conversion	IE	EAWU (Gallons per year)
Special Landscaped Area	48.2	x 1.00	x 10,000	x 0.62	÷ 0.75	= 398,453
Cool Season Turf	48.2	x 1.00	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
Warm Season Turf	48.2	x 0.65	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
High Water Using Shrub	48.2	x 0.70	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
Medium Water Using Shrub	48.2	x 0.50	x 15,000	x 0.62	÷ 0.65	= 344,815
Low Water Using Shrub	48.2	x 0.30	x 25,000	x 0.62	÷ 0.75	= 298,840
Very Low Water Using Shrub	48.2	x 0.20	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
Other	48.2	x 0.50	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
Other	48.2	x 0.50	x 0	x 0.62	÷ 0.71	= 0
<b>Total EAWU =</b>			<b>50,000</b>			<b>1,042,109 Gallons per year</b>

Compare EAWU with MAWA.

The EAWU (1,042,109 gallons per year) is less than MAWA (1,135,592 gallons per year). For this example, the water budget complies with the MAWA.

List sprinkler heads, microspray, and drip emitters here along with average precipitation rate and Distribution Uniformity of Irrigation Head.

<i><b>Sprinkler Head Types</b></i>	<i><b>Average Precipitation Rate</b></i>	<i><b>Distribution Uniformity of Irrigation Head</b></i>
Drip		
Microspray		
Bubbler		
Low precipitation rotating nozzles		
Stream rotors		

## WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

This worksheet is filled out by the *project applicant* for each Point of Connection. Please complete all sections of the worksheet.

Point of Connection # \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)

$$\text{Total MAWA} = (\text{ETo} \times 0.7 \times \text{LA in Sq. Ft.} \times 0.62) + (\text{ETo} \times 1.0 \times \text{SLA in Sq. Ft.} \times 0.62) = \text{Gallons per year for LA+SLA}$$

where:

- MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance (gallons per year)
- ETo = Reference Evapotranspiration Appendix C (inches per year)
- 0.7 = Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF)
- 1.0 = ETAF for Special Landscaped Area
- LA = Landscaped Area (square feet)
- 0.62 = Conversion factor (to gallons per square foot)
- SLA = Special Landscaped Area (square feet)

MAWA Calculation:

	ETo	ETAF	LA or SLA (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Conversion	MAWA (Gallons Per Year)
MAWA for LA =	x	0.7	x	x 0.62	=
MAWA for SLA =	x	1.0	x	x 0.62	=
Total MAWA =					

Estimated Applied Water Use

$EAWU = ETo \times K_L \times LA \times 0.62 \div IE = \text{Gallons per year}$

where:

$EAWU = \text{Estimated Applied Water Use (gallons per year)}$

$ETo = \text{Reference Evapotranspiration Appendix C (inches per year)}$

$K_L = \text{Landscape Coefficient}$

$LA = \text{Landscape Area (square feet)}$

$0.62 = \text{Conversion factor (to gallons per square foot)}$

$IE = \text{Irrigation Efficiency} = IME \times DU$

$IME = \text{Irrigation Management Efficiency (90\%)}$

$DU = \text{Distribution Uniformity of irrigation head}$

$EAWU$  Calculation:

$K_L = K_s \times K_d \times K_{inc}$

$K_s = \text{species factor (range} = 0.1-0.9)$  (see *WUCOLS* list for values)

$K_d = \text{density factor (range} = 0.5-1.3)$  (see *WUCOLS* for density value ranges)

$K_{inc} = \text{microclimate factor (range} = 0.5-1.4)$  (see *WUCOLS*)

*WUCOLS* – [www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00.pdf](http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00.pdf)

	ETo	K <sub>L</sub>	LA	Conversion	IE	EAWU (Gallons Per Year)
Special Landscaped Area	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Cool Season Turf	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Warm Season Turf	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
High Water Using Shrub	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Medium Water Using Shrub	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Low Water Using Shrub	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Very Low Water Using Shrubs	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Other	x	x	x	0.62	÷	=
Total EAWU =						

List *sprinkler heads*, *microspray*, and *drip emitters* here along with *average precipitation rate* and *Distribution Uniformity of Irrigation Head*.

<i>Sprinkler Head Types</i>	<i>Average Precipitation Rate</i>	<i>Distribution Uniformity of Irrigation Head</i>
Drip		
Microspray		
Bubbler		
Low precipitation rotating nozzles		
Stream rotors		

Reference Evapotranspiration (ET<sub>o</sub>) Table

Appendix C - Reference Evapotranspiration (ET <sub>o</sub> ) Table*													
County and City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual ET <sub>o</sub>
Orange													
Irvine	2.2	2.5	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.2	4.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	49.6
Laguna Beach	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.4	2.0	43.2
Santa Ana	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.1	4.7	3.7	2.5	2.0	48.2
* The values in this table were derived from: 1) California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) 2) Reference Evapotranspiration Zones Map, UC Dept. of Land, Air & Water Resources and California Dept of Water Resources 1999,													
3) Reference Evapotranspiration for California, University of California, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (1987) Bulletin 1922 4) Determining Daily Reference Evapotranspiration, Cooperative Extension UC Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (1987), Publication Leaflet 21426													



Appendix D

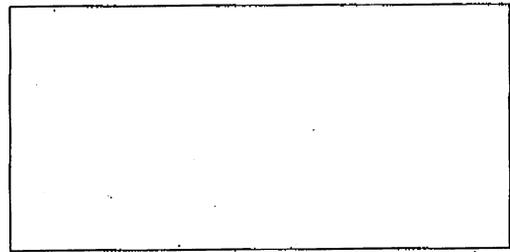
LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

I hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a professional appropriately licensed in the State of California to provide professional landscape design services.
- (2) The landscape project for the property located at \_\_\_\_\_ (provide street address or parcel number(s)) was installed by me or under my supervision.
- (3) The landscaping for the identified property has been installed in substantial conformance with the approved Landscape Documentation Package and complies with the requirements of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Municipal Code Sections \_\_\_\_\_) and the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Guidelines for Implementation of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance for the efficient use of water in the landscape.
- (4) The information I have provided in this Landscape Installation Certificate of Completion is true and correct and is hereby submitted in compliance with the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Guidelines for Implementation of the City of \_\_\_\_\_ Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

_____	_____
Print Name	Date
_____	_____
Signature	License Number
_____	
Address	
_____	_____
Telephone	E-mail Address

Landscape Design Professional's Stamp  
(If Appropriate)



## Appendix E

### Definitions

The terms used in these *Guidelines* have the meaning set forth below:

“*Backflow prevention device*” means a safety device used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the irrigation system.

“*Conversion factor*” means the number that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year.

“*Check valve*” or “*anti-drain valve*” means a valve located under a *sprinkler head*, or other location in the irrigation system, to hold water in the system to prevent drainage from *sprinkler heads* when the sprinkler is off.

“*Certification of Design*” means the certification included as Exhibit E of these *Guidelines* that must be included in the *Landscape Documentation Package* pursuant to Section 2.1 of these *Guidelines*.

“*City*” means the City of Stanton or its authorized designee.

“*Common interest developments*” means community apartment projects, condominium projects, planned developments, and stock cooperatives per Civil Code Section 1351

“*Distribution Uniformity*” or “*DU*” is a measure of how uniformly an irrigation head applies water to a specific target area and theoretically ranges from zero to 100 percent.

“*Drip irrigation*” means any non-spray *low volume irrigation* system utilizing emission devices with a *flow rate* measured in gallons per hour. *Low volume irrigation* systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

“*Emitter*” means a *drip irrigation* emission device that delivers water slowly from the system to the soil.

“*Estimated Applied Water Use*” or “*EAWU*” means the annual total amount of water estimated to keep plants in a healthy state. It is based on factors such as reference *evapotranspiration rate*, the size of the *landscaped area*, *plant water use factors*, and the *irrigation efficiency* within each hydrozone.

“*Evapotranspiration adjustment factor*” or “*ETAF*” means is equal to the *plant factor* divided by the *irrigation efficiency factor* for a *landscape project*, as described in the *Guidelines*. The *ETAF* is calculated in the context of local *reference evapotranspiration*, using site-specific *plant factors* and *irrigation efficiency factors* that influence the amount of water that needs to be applied to the specific *landscaped area*.

“*Evapotranspiration rate*” means the quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time.

“*Flow rate*” means the rate at which water flows through pipes, *valves* and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute, gallons per hour, or cubic feet per second.

“*Hardscapes*” means any durable material or feature (*pervious* and *non-pervious*) installed in or around a *landscaped area*, such as pavements or walls. Pools and other water features are considered part of the *landscaped area* and not considered *hardscapes* for purposes of these Guidelines.

“*Hydrozone*” means a portion of the *landscaped area* having plants with similar water needs and typically irrigated by one *valve/controller* station. A *hydrozone* may be irrigated or non-irrigated.

“*Infiltration rate*” means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (e.g., inches per hour).

“*Invasive plants species*” or “*noxious*” means species of plants not historically found in California that spread outside cultivated areas and can damage environmental or economic resources. *Invasive plant species* may be regulated by county agricultural agencies as *noxious species*.

“*Irrigation audit*” means an in-depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system conducted by a *Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor*. An *irrigation audit* includes, but is not limited to: inspection, system tune-up, system test with *distribution uniformity* or emission uniformity, reporting *overspray* or *runoff* that causes overland flow, and preparation of an irrigation schedule.

“*Irrigation Management Efficiency*” or “*IME*” means the measurement used to calculate the *irrigation efficiency* of the irrigation system for a landscaped project. A 90% IME can be achieved by using evapotranspiration controllers, soil moisture sensors, and other methods that will adjust irrigation run times to meet plant water needs.

“*Irrigation efficiency*” or “*IE*” means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied to a *landscaped area*. *Irrigation efficiency* is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The minimum average *irrigation efficiency* for purposes of these *Guidelines* is 0.71. Greater *irrigation efficiency* can be expected from well designed and maintained systems. The following irrigation efficiency may be obtained for the listed irrigation heads with an IME of 90%:

- a. Pop-up stream rotator heads = 75%
- b. Stream rotor heads = 75%
- c. Microspray = 75%
- d. Bubbler = 80%
- e. Drip emitter = 85%
- f. Subsurface irrigation = 90%

"*Landscape coefficient*" ( $K_L$ ) is the product of a *plant factor* multiplied by a density factor and a *microclimate* factor. The *landscape coefficient* is derived to estimate water loss from irrigated *landscaped areas* and *special landscaped areas*.

"*Landscape Documentation Package*" means the package of documents that a *project applicant* is required to submit to the *City* pursuant to Section 2.1 of these Guidelines.

"*Landscape Installation Certificate of Completion*" means the certificate included as Exhibit F of these *Guidelines* that must be submitted to the *City* pursuant to Section 2.7(a)(1) of hereof.

"*Landscape professional*" means a licensed *landscape architect*, licensed landscape contractor, or any other *person* authorized to design a landscape pursuant to Sections 5500.1, 5615, 5641, 5641.1, 5641.2, 5641.3, 5641.4, 5641.5, 5641.6, 6701, 7027.5 of the California Business and Professions Code, Section 832.27 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, and Section 6721 of the California Food and Agriculture Code.

"*Landscaped area*" means all the planting areas, *turf* areas, and *water features* in a landscape design plan subject to the *Maximum Applied Water Allowance* and *Estimated Applied Water Use* calculations. The *landscaped 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).

"*Lateral line*" means the water delivery pipeline that supplies water to the *emitters* or sprinklers from the *valve*.

"*Low volume irrigation*" means the application of irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or *lateral lines* and low-volume *emitters* such as drip, drip lines, and bubblers. *Low volume irrigation* systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.

"*Low volume overhead irrigation*" means aboveground irrigation heads with an upper flow limit of 0.5 GPM.

"*Main line*" means the pressurized pipeline that delivers water from the water source to the *valve* or outlet.

"*Maximum Applied Water Allowance*" or "*MAWA*" means the upper limit of annual applied water for the established *landscaped area*, as specified in Section 2.2 of these *Guidelines*. It is based upon the area's *reference evapotranspiration*, the *ETAF*, and the size of the *landscaped area*. The *Estimated Applied Water Use* shall not exceed the *Maximum Applied Water Allowance*.

"*Microclimate*" means the climate of a small, specific area that may contrast with the climate of the overall landscaped area due to factors such as wind, sun exposure, plant density, or proximity to reflective surfaces.

“*Mulch*” means any organic material such as leaves, bark, straw or compost, or inorganic mineral materials such as rocks, gravel, or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface for the beneficial purposes of reducing evaporation, suppressing weeds, moderating soil temperature, and preventing soil erosion.

“*Non-pervious*” means any surface or natural material that does not allow for the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

“*Operating pressure*” means the pressure at which the parts of an irrigation system of sprinklers are designed to operate at by the manufacturer

“*Overspray*” means the irrigation water which is delivered beyond the target area.

“*Person*” means any natural person, firm, joint venture, joint stock company, partnership, public or private association, club, company, corporation, business trust, organization, public or private agency, government agency or institution, school district, college, university, any other user of water provided by the *City* or the *local water purveyor*, or the manager, lessee, agent, servant, officer, or employee of any of them or any other entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights or duties.

“*Pervious*” means any surface or material that allows the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

“*Plant factor*” or “*plant water use factor*” is a factor, when multiplied by *ET<sub>o</sub>*, that estimates the amount of water needed by plants. For purposes of this *Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*, the *plant factor* range for low water use plants is 0 to 0.3; the *plant factor* range for moderate water use plants is 0.4 to 0.6; and the *plant factor* range for high water use plants is 0.7 to 1.0. *Plant factors* cited in these *Guidelines* are derived from the Department of Water Resources 2000 publication “Water Use Classification of Landscape Species.”

“*Precipitation rate*” means the rate of application of water measured in inches per hour.

“*Project applicant*” means the person submitting a *Landscape Documentation Package* required under Section 2.1 to request a permit, plan check, or design review from the local agency. A *project applicant* may be the property owner or his or her designee.

“*Property owner*” or “*owner*” means the record owner of real property as shown on the most recently issued equalized assessment roll.

“*Reference evapotranspiration*” or “*ET<sub>o</sub>*” means a standard measurement of environmental parameters which affect the water use of plants. *ET<sub>o</sub>* is given expressed in inches per day, month, or year as represented in Appendix C of these *Guidelines*, and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of four to seven-inch tall, cool-season grass that is well watered. *Reference evapotranspiration* is used as the basis of determining the *Maximum Applied Water Allowances*.

"*Recycled water*" or "*reclaimed water*" means treated or recycled waste water 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 which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the landscaped area. For example, *runoff* may result from water that is applied at too great a rate (application rate exceeds *infiltration rate*) or when there is a slope.

"*Special Landscaped Areas*" or "*SLA*" means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants such as orchards and vegetable gardens, areas irrigated with *recycled water*, *water features* using *recycled water*, and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and 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.

"*Station*" means an area served by one *valve* or by a set of *valves* that operate simultaneously.

"*Swing joint*" means an irrigation component that provides a flexible, leak-free connection between the emission device and lateral pipeline to allow movement in any direction and to prevent equipment damage.

"*Turf*" means a ground cover surface of mowed grass. Annual bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Perennial ryegrass, Red fescue, and Tall fescue are cool-season grasses. Bermudagrass, Kikuyugrass, Seashore Paspalum, St. Augustinegrass, Zoysiagrass, and Buffalo grass are warm-season grasses.

"*Valve*" means a device used to control the flow of water in an irrigation system

"*Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance*" means Ordinance No. 968, adopted by the City Council on December 8, 2009, and codified in the Municipal Code in Chapter 20.30.

"*Water Efficient Landscape Worksheets*" means the worksheets required to be completed pursuant to Section 2.2 of these *Guidelines* and which are included in Appendix B hereof.

"*Water feature*" means a design element where open water performs an aesthetic or recreational function. *Water features* include ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, artificial streams, spas, and swimming pools (where water is artificially supplied). The surface area of *water features* is included in the high water use *hydrozone* of the *landscaped area*. Constructed wetlands used for on-site wastewater treatment, habitat protection, or storm water best management practices that are not irrigated and used solely for water treatment or storm water retention are not *water features* and, therefore, are not subject to the water budget calculation.

"*Watering window*" means the time of day irrigation is allowed.

"*WUCOLS*" means the Water Use Classification of Landscape published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, the Department of Water Resources, and the Bureau of Reclamation, 2000. [www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00](http://www.owue.water.ca.gov/docs/wucols00)