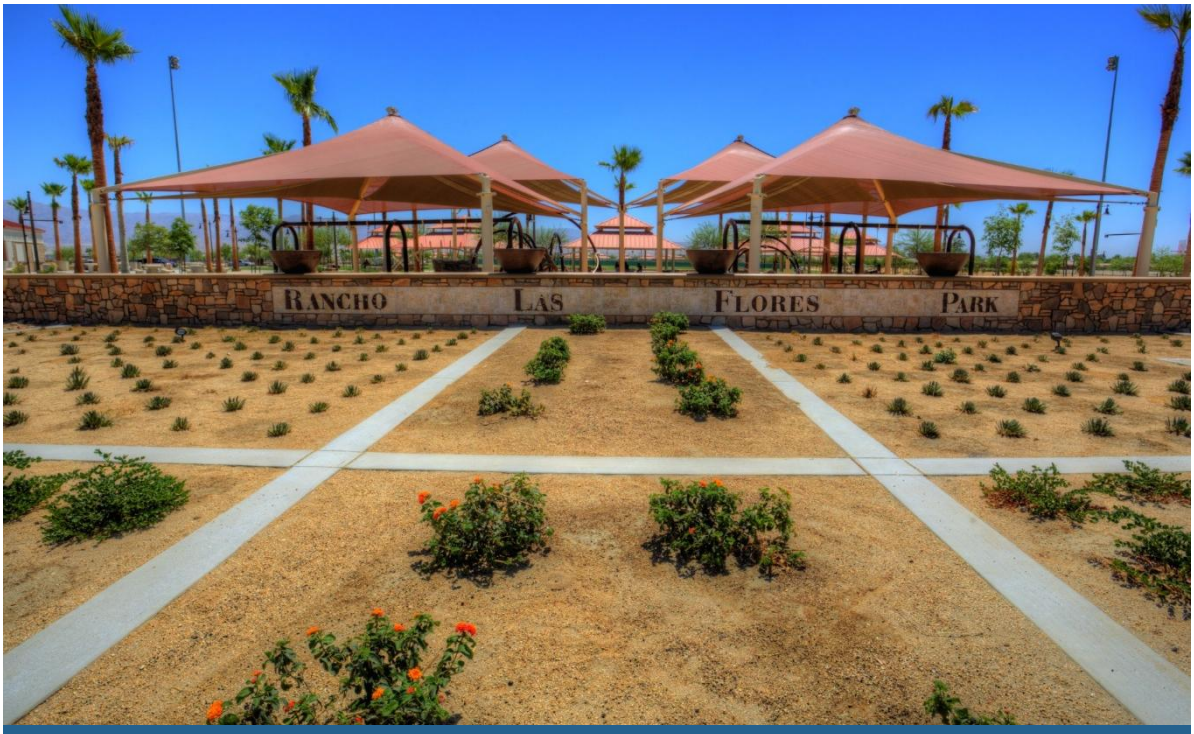

Coachella Water Authority
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final Draft

prepared on behalf of

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COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY & SANITARY DISTRICT
SERVICE. VALUE. QUALITY.

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1 Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) describes how the Coachella Water Authority (CWA) intends to predict and respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages, which occur when available water supplies are reduced to a level that cannot support typical demand at any given time. The WSCP serves as a planning document to guide the City Council, staff, and the public by identifying response actions that allow for efficient and accountable management of water shortages with predictability and transparency. While the WSCP does not provide absolute direction, it offers a range of response options to address varying water shortage conditions.

Water shortages may be triggered by hydrologic limitations in supply—such as prolonged periods of below-normal precipitation and runoff—failures or limitations in supply or treatment infrastructure, or a combination of both. Hydrologic or drought-related shortages typically develop and subside gradually, whereas infrastructure-related shortages tend to occur more suddenly and unpredictably. Water supplies may be interrupted or substantially reduced due to events such as drought, earthquakes that damage delivery or storage facilities, regional power outages, or toxic spills that affect water quality.

This WSCP describes the following:

1. **Water Supply Reliability Analysis.** Summarizes the CWA's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies the key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.
2. **Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures.** Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.
3. **Six Standard Shortage Stages.** Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.
4. **Shortage Response Actions.** Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as minimize social and economic impacts to the community.
5. **Communication Protocols.** Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and City Council are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.
6. **Compliance and Enforcement.** Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.
7. **Legal Authority.** Lists the legal documents that grant CWA the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.
8. **Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation.** Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.
9. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated or if efforts are successful and response actions should be reduced.
10. **WSCP Refinement Procedures.** Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.
11. **Special Water Features Distinctions.** Identifies exemptions for ponds, lakes, fountains, pools, and spas, etc.
12. **Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability.** Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

CWA is one of six agencies in the Coachella Valley participating in the development of a 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). Each agency is adopting the RUWMP to meet its reporting requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). Each agency is also adopting its own WSCP. The agencies have sought to align their shortage levels and shortage response actions to the extent possible, with the intent of reducing confusion for neighboring customers during a shortage. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporated guidance from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook (DWR 2026).

2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section provides a summary of the supply reliability analysis presented in Chapter 4 of the RUWMP and highlights key issues that could create a shortage condition.

The water supplies of the agencies in the Coachella Valley generally have a high degree of reliability. The RUWMP participating agencies meet most of their urban demands with groundwater produced from the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. The groundwater basin is large enough to provide storage that allows continued production during dry periods. Because production exceeds the recharge provided by precipitation and return flows, the agencies use imported water to recharge the groundwater basin. These sources of imported water for recharge include:

- Colorado River water that CVWD receives primarily through the Coachella Canal for replenishment at Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility (GRF) and Palm Desert GRF, and a small portion through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD's) Colorado River Aqueduct for replenishment at Whitewater River GRF.
- State Water Project (SWP) water that CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA) have rights to receive. Because the SWP infrastructure does not extend into the Coachella Valley, CVWD and DWA have an exchange agreement with MWD to receive Colorado River water from its Colorado River Aqueduct to for replenishment at Whitewater River GRF. In return, MWD receives SWP water through the SWP infrastructure based on the annual SWP allocations to CVWD and DWA.

Drought conditions are not expected to affect CVWD's Colorado River water supply due to the agency's high priority allocation. Colorado River water is not a direct source of urban water supply; it is used for groundwater replenishment and non-potable irrigation uses. If a reduction in Colorado River water supply occurred, CVWD would initially reduce deliveries to groundwater replenishment projects. Subsequent reductions in delivery would be applied by the CVWD Board of Directors as provided in CVWD's Canal Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Chapter 3.10, Article XII of CVWD's administrative code (CVWD 2026).

Drought conditions in the Sierra Nevada would influence the SWP water allocation; thus reducing the SWP Exchange water received by CVWD and DWA. Reductions in SWP allocations have occurred during prior droughts and SWP reliability is forecasted by DWR to continue declining with future climate changes (DWR 2025). SWP exchange water is used for replenishment of the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins and is not a direct source of urban water supply. Consequently, water use restrictions due to drought involving the SWP water supply would likely be implemented only during a prolonged drought.

During dry periods when less imported water is available, groundwater production will exceed the amount of recharge, and the volume of groundwater in storage will be reduced. However, these reductions can be reversed in wet years when additional imported water is available. The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is a large basin which provides a buffer during dry periods, thus allowing the agencies to develop long-term plans and programs to manage regional water supplies. The Indio Subbasin Alternative Plan Update (Indio Subbasin GSAs 2021) and Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update (Mission Creek Subbasin Management Committee 2021) both address groundwater sustainability considering hydrologic variability of replenishment supplies and other local water sources.

The reliability analysis for CWA is presented in Section 5.7 of CWA's chapter of the RUWMP. Although that analysis demonstrates that the region's urban water supply is reliable, there are potential issues that could create a shortage condition. These include:

- An extended drought more severe than historic events, possibly exacerbated by climate change.
- A natural disaster or a malevolent act that leads to prolonged disruption of imported water delivery from the Colorado River or the SWP.
- Reductions in imported water supply due to environmental restrictions related to endangered species or habitat protection.
- Identification of a currently unregulated contaminant that has widespread effects on the region's groundwater supply.
- Regulatory mandates to reduce water use.

Water shortage contingency planning provides a way to plan for these risks and anticipate actions that can be implemented to manage the impacts. This plan describes how CWA intends to respond to such shortage events. The responses have been aligned with those of other RUWMP participating agencies to the extent possible.

3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

CWA is required to prepare an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit it to DWR each year. The Annual Assessment is intended to meet requirements of Water Code Section 10632.1 and present an assessment of the likelihood of a water shortage occurring during the next 12 months. This section of the WSCP outlines the procedures that CWA will use to prepare the Annual Assessment. The procedures defined in this section will allow CWA to follow a consistent annual procedure for making the determination of whether to activate the WSCP.

3.1 Decision Making Process

DWR requires a defined decision-making process for performing the Annual Assessment. The process and anticipated timeline are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process

Anticipated Timeline of Each Year	Activities
February	CWA staff review available data related to anticipated supplies and demands.
March	The six agencies participating in the Coachella Valley RUWMP review the data and determine whether a consistent region-wide determination on water supply reliability can be made. If needed, individual agencies may elect to activate their WSCP at different shortage levels than other participating agencies.
April	CWA staff will make a determination whether to recommend implementation of shortage response actions.
May	If shortage response actions are to be implemented, CWA management will present the recommendation to the governing board for consideration. If the governing board decides to implement the WSCP, it will provide public notice of a hearing to consider changes in the implementation of the shortage response actions.
June	CWA staff prepares the Annual Assessment and submits to DWR by July 1.

3.2 Data and Methodologies

This section describes the data and methodologies that will be used to evaluate water system reliability for the Annual Assessment.

3.2.1 Evaluation Criteria

CWA will rely on locally applicable criteria for each annual assessment. These criteria will include the findings of the annual reports prepared for the Indio Subbasin and the Mission Creek Subbasin for compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Findings from the annual Engineer's Report on Water Supply and Replenishment Assessment will also be incorporated.

3.2.2 Water Supply

CWA's anticipated supplies will be quantified for the near-term future, and descriptive text will be used to note any anticipated reductions in supply.

3.2.3 Current Year Unconstrained Customer Demand

CWA will prepare an estimate of unconstrained demand (as the term is used in Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(i)). The estimated demand will be calculated using the demand projection approach described in Section 4 of each agency's chapter of the RUWMP, in combination with updated data for connections, climate, changes in land use, and recent water usage history.

3.2.4 Current Year Supply

CWA will describe the anticipated use of water supplies for the coming year, with the anticipation that the following year will be dry. The supplies will be characterized in a manner consistent with the RUWMP, in combination with updated data for climate and recent observations.

3.2.5 Infrastructure Considerations

CWA will describe any potential infrastructure constraints on the ability to deliver adequate supplies to meet expected customer demands in the coming year. CWA will verify that its system of wells, pipelines, pump stations, and storage tanks have adequate capacity to deliver the anticipated demands. CWA will describe any anticipated capital projects that are intended to address constraints in production, treatment, or distribution.

3.2.6 Other Factors

CWA will describe any specific locally applicable factors that could influence or disrupt supplies. CWA will also describe unique local considerations that are considered as part of the Annual Assessment.

4 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

The RUWMP participating agencies have elected to use the six standard shortage levels included in guidance documents prepared by DWR. The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50- percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition). These levels are identified in Table 2.

Table 2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Description	Narrative Summary of Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Normal water supplies	Mandatory prohibitions defined by the state, ongoing rebate programs
2	Up to 20%	Slightly limited water supplies	Outdoor water use restrictions on time of day, increased water waste patrols
3	Up to 30%	Moderately limited water supplies	Outdoor water use restrictions on days per week, restrictions on filling swimming pools
4	Up to 40%	Limited water supplies	Limits on new landscaping, expanded public information campaign
5	Up to 50%	Significantly limited water supplies	Limits on watering of parks or school grounds
6	Greater than 50%	Severe shortage or catastrophic incident	No potable water use for outdoor purposes

Each level in Table 2 represents an anticipated reduction in the supplies that would normally be available to CWA. These supply reductions could be the result of a variety of potential causes including natural forces, system component failure or interruption, regulatory actions, contamination, or any combination of factors. CWA may need to activate shortage levels across its entire service area or within certain areas that are impacted by an event.

The levels involve voluntary and mandatory conservation measures and restrictions, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. The locally appropriate shortage response actions that would be taken at each level to address the resulting gap between supplies and demands are described in the following section.

5 Shortage Response Actions

This section describes the shortage response actions that would be taken by CWA at each shortage level. These actions have been grouped into categories including:

- Supply Augmentation Actions
- Demand Reduction Actions and Mandatory Use Restrictions
- Operational Changes

5.1 Supply Augmentation

For long-range planning, CWA continues to evaluate opportunities for transfers, exchanges, and other purchases of imported water to increase supply reliability. CVWD and DWA collaborate to replenish the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins with imported water, creating a stored supply that can be used for emergencies or longer-term shortages. CVWD and DWA are also making investments in increasing supply reliability from the SWP through the Delta Conveyance Facility and in securing new supplies like Sites Reservoir.

Additionally, the RUWMP participating agencies continue to implement water conservation measures and increase use of recycled water usage to reduce groundwater demand. CWA's demand management programs are described in CWA's chapter of the RUWMP.

In their WSCP, agencies have the option of identifying short-term supply augmentation actions that would be taken during a shortage. These actions are intended to be separate from the long-range planning efforts to sustainably manage the groundwater basin. The short-term supply augmentation measures that could be implemented are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference
		Volume of Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1 - 6	Exchanges	Volume	Medium	Emergency connections with neighboring agencies could be activated or constructed to help exchange water with adjoining systems.
5	Other Actions	Volume	Medium	In areas where recycled water supply is available, customers could be mandated to use recycled water and cease use of potable water.
6	Other Actions	Volume	Medium	Additional non-potable water sources such as new shallow groundwater wells.

5.2 Demand Reduction Actions and Mandatory Use Restrictions

The RUWMP participating agencies have aligned their demand reduction actions to the greatest extent possible, while allowing each agency to tailor its response to the unique characteristics of its service area. The agencies conducted public workshops to gather input on actions that could be taken during a water shortage. The input from stakeholders was used to select and prioritize actions that reflected the values of the community. Key elements of the input included:

- The importance of recognizing the conservation efforts that many customers have already made and not imposing requirements for all customers to meet the same percentage reduction in water use.
- The importance of involving Homeowner Associations (HOAs) to help implement and communicate response actions to individuals.
- The benefits of tiered rates in allowing customers to pay less for their basic efficient use and more for excessive use.
- A balanced program should include incentives (such as expanded rebates for turfgrass removal) as well as penalties (such as drought rates).
- A range of approaches is needed to communicate with customers and end users, including social media, web sites, bill inserts, presentations, and virtual tours, ideally in multiple languages.

The demand reduction actions that could be implemented at each shortage level are shown in Table 4. During a shortage, CWA may implement some or all of the actions as needed, depending on actual conditions. As described in Section 5.9 of CWA's chapter of the RUWMP, CWA implements demand management measures (DMMs) to increase water use efficiency. The RUWMP includes description of water waste prevention ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and public education and outreach programs for conservation.

CWA prohibits wasting water as cited in the City of Coachella Municipal Code Chapter 13.03.044(Attachment A) and adopted the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance No. 1302.5 (Attachment B).

Table 4. Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	ID	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Penalty or Enforcement
			Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	1.1	Applying any water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures is prohibited.	Volume	Low	No
	1.2	Using any water in a fountain or other decorative water feature is prohibited, unless the water recirculates.	Volume	Low	No
	1.3	Applying water to driveways, sidewalks, concrete or asphalt is prohibited unless to address immediate health and safety needs. Reasonable pressure washer or water broom use is permitted.	Volume	Low	No
	1.4	Spray irrigation of outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after rainfall of 0.10 inches is prohibited.	Volume	Low	No
	1.5	Using a hose to wash a vehicle, windows, or solar panels is prohibited unless an automatic shut-off nozzle or pressure washer is used.	Volume	Low	No
	1.6	Broken sprinklers shall be repaired within five business days of notification by agency, and leaks shall be repaired as soon as practical.	Volume	Low	No
	1.7	Draining and refilling of private swimming pools is discouraged, unless necessary for health and safety or leak repair.	Volume	Low	No
	1.8	Hotels will provide guests the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.	Volume	Low	No
	1.9	Agency shall discourage overseeding.	Volume	Low	No
	1.10	Agency shall provide rebates for landscape efficiency.	Volume	High	No
	1.11	Agency shall offer water use surveys/audits.	Volume	Medium	No
	1.12	Agency shall provide rebates on plumbing fixtures and devices.	Volume	Medium	No

Shortage Level	ID	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Penalty or Enforcement
			Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
2	2.1	Outdoor water use is prohibited during daylight hours for spray irrigation except for leak checks or with an agency approved conservation alternative plan.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	2.2	Restaurants can serve water only on request.	Volume	Low	Yes
	2.3	Agency shall encourage use of non-potable water for construction, if available.	Volume	Low	No
	2.4	Agency shall actively discourage overseeding.	Volume	Medium	No
	2.5	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by 10%	Volume	Medium	Yes
	2.6	Agency shall expand public information campaign.	Volume	Medium	No
	2.7	Agency shall increase water waste patrols.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	2.8	Agency shall reduce hydrant and dead-end line flushing.	Volume	Low	No
3	3.1	Outdoor water use is allowed only three days a week for spray irrigation (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).	Volume	High	Yes
	3.2	Drip or subterranean irrigation is allowed seven days per week, during non-daylight hours.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	3.3	Commercial nurseries are to use water only on alternate days during non-daylight hours for outside operations.	Volume	Low	Yes
	3.4	Decorative ponds, non-irrigation system golf course water hazards, fountains, and other waterscape features are not to be filled or replenished.	Volume	Low	Yes
	3.5	No filling of swimming pools or landscaping ponds unless necessary for health and safety or leak repair.	Volume	Low	Yes
	3.6	Commercial car washes must use recycled water or recirculating water systems.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	3.7	Spray irrigation of medians and parkways is prohibited.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	3.8	Agency shall encourage counties, cities, Homeowners Associations (HOAs) and other enforcement agencies to suspend code enforcement and fines for brown turfgrass areas and to otherwise comply with new State laws regarding limitations on such enforcement.	Volume	Low	No

Shortage Level	ID	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Penalty or Enforcement
			Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
	3.9	Agency shall strengthen customer billing messages with use comparisons.	Volume	Medium	No
	3.10	Agency shall implement water use audits targeted to key customers to ensure compliance with directives.	Volume	Medium	No
	3.11	Agency shall expand rebate programs.	Volume	Medium	No
4	4.1	Turfgrass landscapes may not be watered except where subterranean or non-potable water systems are used.	Volume	High	Yes
	4.2	Agency shall implement or modify drought rate surcharge.	Volume	High	Yes
	4.3	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by up to 25%.	Volume	High	Yes
	4.4	Agency shall expand public information campaign.	Volume	Medium	No
5	5.1	Watering turfgrass is prohibited.	Volume	High	Yes
	5.2	The use of misting systems is prohibited.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	5.3	Turfgrass at parks and school grounds are to be watered with recycled water, if available, or not at all.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	5.4	Golf course greens and tees may be watered no more than two times per week during non-daylight hours with recycled water, or not at all.	Volume	Medium	Yes
	5.5	Trees, desert plants and shrubs may be watered only with drip, subterranean or non-adjustable bubbler irrigation systems during non-daylight hours.	Volume	High	Yes
	5.6	Agency shall reduce outdoor water budget by up to 50%.	Volume	High	Yes
	5.7	Agency shall impose moratorium or net zero demand on new connections.	Volume	N/A	Yes

5.3 Operational Changes

CWA has identified potential operational changes that could be made to help address a short-term gap between demands and available supplies. These include improved monitoring and analysis of customer water usage, reductions in flushing of hydrants and dead-end lines, and use of emergency connections with neighboring water agencies. Some of the potential actions are included in Table 4. CWA may also expedite planned system improvement projects that include reduction in water loss (e.g., replacement of water mains that are experiencing higher rates of leaks and breaks).

5.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

CWA has identified a series of restrictions that could be implemented at different shortage levels. These restrictions are included in the demand reduction actions in Table 4.

5.5 Emergency Response Plan

The Water Code requires that an agency's WSCP address catastrophic water shortages and plans to address them. This information can be addressed in the agency's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). CWA's ERP contains sensitive information related to potential vulnerabilities or impacts of natural disasters or malevolent acts. Therefore, these documents are not typically made publicly available.

CWA's ERP outlines specific disaster-related procedures to guide staff in responding efficiently to catastrophic interruptions of water supply.

Five of the RUWMP participating agencies collaborate on planning efforts, including emergency response, through the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG). In addition, CVWD, DWA, Indio, and MSWD are members of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN), which supports and promotes emergency preparedness. More information about CalWARN is available at their web site at www.calwarn.org.

The region's imported water supplies from the Colorado River and the SWP could be disrupted by an earthquake. Because the agencies use local groundwater to meet urban demands, the agencies could continue to meet short term urban demands with groundwater production. The agencies have installed backup generators at key water production facilities to allow continued operation during a power outage.

DWR has plans in place to make emergency repairs to the SWP, and MWD has plans in place to make emergency repairs to the CRA. CVWD has plans to make emergency repairs to the Coachella Canal. CVWD staff receives regular Incident Command System (ICS) training through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and drills are conducted routinely. CVWD remotely monitors the status of most key facilities at CVWD headquarters, which enables it to detect areas affected by disasters.

RUWMP participating agencies also participate in ICS training and regularly monitor key water facilities remotely.

If imported water supplies were disrupted for an extended period, it would reduce the water supply available for replenishment of the groundwater basin. It could also lead to increased groundwater pumping by non-urban users who normally use imported canal water. CWA would implement levels of this WSCP as needed if pumping needed to be decreased while imported water supplies were interrupted.

5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Water Code Section 10632.5 requires the agencies to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of their WSCP. The code also requires a mitigation plan for managing seismic risks. In lieu of conducting their own seismic risk assessment, which can be a lengthy process, suppliers can comply with the Water Code requirement by submitting the relevant local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan.

CWA is a participant in the Riverside County Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJLHMP) which was updated in 2025 (Riverside County 2023). Riverside County MJLHMP includes an assessment of the region's vulnerability to a broad range of hazards, including earthquakes. It also describes mitigation strategies and actions to reduce the impacts of a seismic event. The RUWMP

participating agencies continue to include seismic risk assessment in their planning process for system improvements.

5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

As a standard operating procedure, water is tracked through the production, distribution, and billing systems. During water shortage conditions, water use can be measured in comparison to what is considered to be normal year demand (i.e., current customer base with approximately average rainfall), or in reference to a specific base year as may be dictated by Statewide requirements.

The effectiveness of actions initiated at each shortage response is challenging to measure and can vary significantly. Effectiveness is also impacted by successful communication and outreach efforts. It is also difficult to assess the effectiveness of each activity separately as each stage implements several activities at once. For the purpose of WSCP implementation, it is assumed that the upper end of the water savings would come from the use of multiple demand reduction actions in a stage. Reduction in the shortage gap for Stages 2-6 assume all measures in the previous stage(s) are implemented and those savings are counted toward the total reduction in the shortage gap.

6 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of WSCP implementation. CWA will need to inform customers, the general public, and other government entities of WSCP actions taken during a water shortage (either one determined by the Annual Assessment, an emergency, catastrophic, or other event). An overview of planned communication approaches is provided in Table 5. These protocols have been aligned between the RUWMP participating agencies where possible, but some are tailored to the needs of CWA's service area. CWA will adjust its communication strategy as needed to address issues that are impacting the entire service area or limited areas.

Table 5. Communication Plan Outline

At all times	Level 1 Up to 10% Voluntary Conservation	Level 2 Up to 20% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 3 and 4 Up to 30% or 40% Mandatory Conservation	Levels 5 and 6 Up to 50% or Over 50% Mandatory Conservation
Standard outreach efforts in effect (media relations, social media, website)	Update message platform to reflect conditions, District response, and needed actions from public	Update campaign and messages to generate immediate actions/behaviors by public, include information on enforcement actions	Update campaign and messages to raise awareness for more severe water-saving actions/behaviors by public, highlight need for reduced outdoor water use	Update campaign and messages to reflect extreme or emergency condition and likely need to focus water use on health/safety needs
Promote ongoing Water Use Efficiency (WUE) programs and tools and partnerships designed to achieve long-term water management goals	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce status change to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)	Announce emergency status to key stakeholders and general public (e.g., News release, social media, etc.)
Standard coordination with MWD and regional partners	Include increased conservation messages on website and in standard outreach efforts; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media	Supplement Level 1 activities with additional tactics as needed; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media	Supplement Level 2 outreach with additional tactics as needed; provide regular updates to stakeholders/media on conditions	Supplement Level 3-4 outreach with additional tactics as needed; provide regular condition updates to stakeholders/media on conditions
Board reports on public communication and water-use efficiency outreach activities at least annually.	Enhance promotion of ongoing WUE programs/tools; deploy targeted advertising	Conduct issue briefings with elected officials, other key civic and business leaders	Conduct specialized outreach to HOAs and local organizations	Suspend promotion of long-term WUE programs/tools to focus on imminent needs
	Initiate regular Board reports on campaign efforts	Increase promotion of ongoing WUE programs/tools	Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized outreach to impacted industries	Continue enhanced coordination with neighbor agencies and local/state/federal policy makers as needed (e.g. daily or weekly briefings or email updates, etc.)

7 Compliance and Enforcement

This section describes how CWA will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP. The RUWMP participating agencies have worked together to align their policies where possible, but each agency implements its compliance and enforcement actions within its service area.

7.1 Penalties

The penalties that could be imposed for non-compliance are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Enforcement Actions

Water Shortage Level	First Violation	Second Violation (within 12 months)	Third Violation (within 12 months)	Subsequent Violations	Additional Information
1	Written warning	$15 administrative fee	$50 administrative fee	$100 administrative fee	
2	Written warning	$100 administrative fee	$150 administrative fee	$300 administrative fee	
3	Written warning	$150 administrative fee	$300 administrative fee	$500 administrative fee	
4 - 6	$300 administrative fee	$500 administrative fee	$500 administrative fee	$500 administrative fee	

7.2 Appeals and Exemption Process

This section describes the appeals and exemption processes.

Any water user violating the regulations and restrictions on water use may receive a written notice for the violation. The water user shall have seven days from receipt of the notice to submit a written request for a hearing. If no hearing is requested, or at the hearing it is determined that the water user has committed a violation, a civil penalty may be levied.

The government codes and ordinances that are used to implement these policies and processes are discussed in Section 7.

8 Legal Authorities

This section describes the legal authorities that CWA relies upon to implement the shortage response actions and the associated enforcement actions.

Chapter 13.03 of the Coachella Municipal Code provides the legal authority to enforce water service conditions, including the WSCP. A copy of the legal authority is included in Attachment A.

8.1 Declaration of Water Shortage

In accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 general provisions regarding water shortage emergencies, CWA shall declare a water shortage emergency in the event of a catastrophic interruption in supply.

8.2 Proclamation of Local Emergency

CWA shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). Table 7 contains a list of contacts for all cities or counties for which the RUWMP participating agencies provide service in the WSCP. Along with developed coordination protocols, this can facilitate compliance with this section of the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

Table 7. City and County Coordination on Proclamation of Emergencies

City or County	Contact	CVWD	CWA	DWA	Indio	MDMWC	MSWD
Imperial County	Office of Emergency Services	X					
Riverside County	Emergency Management Department	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of La Quinta	Emergency Management Division	X			X	X	
City of Indio	Emergency Services Coordinator	X	X		X		
City of Coachella	Emergency Services Coordinator	X	X		X		
City of Palm Desert	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Cathedral City	Emergency Manager	X		X			
City of Indian Wells	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Rancho Mirage	Emergency Services Coordinator	X					
City of Palm Springs	Emergency Management Coordinator			X			X
City of Desert Hot Springs	Emergency Services Coordinator			X			X

9 Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

This section describes the anticipated financial consequences to CWA of implementing the WSCP. The description includes potential reductions in revenue due to lower water sales and increased expenses associated with implementing the shortage response actions.

9.1 Financial Impacts and Mitigation Actions

Potential financial impacts of implementing the WSCP could include:

- Reduced revenue from reduced water use
- Increased staff costs for tracking, reporting, patrolling, and enforcing restrictions
- Economic impacts associated with water-dependent businesses in the service area Potential mitigation measures include:
- Triggering of drought rate structures or surcharges

- Using financial reserves
- Reducing operation and maintenance expenses (expenses related to source of supply and pumping will fall due to reduced water production)
- Deferring capital improvement projects
- Reducing future projected operation and maintenance expenses
- Increasing fixed readiness-to-serve charge
- Increasing commodity charge and water adjustment rates to cover revenue shortfalls
- Seeking alternative source of funding, such as state or federal grants or loans
- Other financial management mechanisms

CWA will monitor financial conditions during a water shortage and take appropriate actions as needed. CWA maintains financial reserves that can be used to continue operations during a period of reduced water sales. CWA has the ability to increase water rates or implement surcharges or penalties to increase revenues from water sales.

9.2 Reporting Cost of Compliance with Excessive Water Use Prohibition During Drought Emergency

To ensure customers comply with the restrictions implemented in a water shortage emergency, additional costs may be incurred to monitor and enforce response actions. The incurred cost may vary depending on the shortage stage and duration of the water shortage emergency. The cost of compliance may be tracked when a shortage is declared. CWA may track staff time and resources used to implement the WSCP, including reduced revenue, implementing and enforcing shortage response actions, and communication and outreach efforts.

10 Monitoring and Reporting

This section describes how CWA will monitor and report on implementation of the WSCP. CWA will gather data on key water use metrics and use the data to evaluate the effectiveness of response actions in achieving their intended water use reduction purposes. CWA will also gather data on customer compliance to evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement actions. CWA will gather and report data at frequencies adequate to meet reporting requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board and other government agencies, as needed.

CWA will monitor water use by customers using billing systems and operational control systems to monitor production and consumption. Each customer is metered, and billing records will be compiled and used to observe trends in water consumption. Each groundwater well and water connection point is also metered, and production records will be used to observe trends in water production. Levels in reservoirs can be monitored using the operational control systems to help identify potential high usage or leaks.

CWA staff may also perform field visits and record observations to monitor water use and identify potential issues for follow-up.

For agencies that have budget-based rates, the consumption by customers will be compared to the water budgets to determine effectiveness of response actions. For agencies without defined water budgets for each customer, the consumption records will be aggregated by customer class to evaluate response actions and identify potential additional measures.

11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

CWA will monitor the implementation of this plan to evaluate its effectiveness as an adaptive management tool. The monitoring and reporting program described in Section 9 will provide information on the effectiveness of the shortage response actions during any shortage levels that may be invoked. If CWA determines that the shortage response actions are not effective in producing the desired results,

CWA will initiate a process to refine the WSCP. CWA will consider the addition of new shortage response actions, or changing the levels when shortage response actions are implemented. Suggestions for refinements will be collected from agency staff, customers, industry experts, and the general public. The RUWMP participating agencies will share data and suggestions for refinement to identify opportunities to increase the effectiveness of the WSCP while maintaining alignment with other agencies in the region when possible.

12 Special Water Feature Distinction

The RUWMP participating agencies have distinguished swimming pools and spas as recreational water features, while non-pool and non-spa water features are considered decorative water features. This distinction is used in the shortage response actions because decorative water features have the potential to use recycled water, while most pools and spas (recreational water features) use potable water for health and safety considerations. However, this distinction does not apply to the hot mineral spring pools and spas throughout the Desert Hot Springs area; while they are recreational, they also do not rely on potable water.

13 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

This 2025 WSCP was presented for adoption by the City Council public meeting on June 10, 2026. Notifications were sent to the cities and counties as described in CWA's 2025 UWMP. To comply with the notice to the public, the City published notices in the local newspaper at least two weeks in advance with 5 days between publications. The WSCP was also made available prior to the public hearing.

The WSCP was formally adopted on June 10, 2026, by City Council Resolution included in the 2025 UWMP. The WSCP was made available to all staff, customers, and any affected cities, counties, or other members of the public at the City's office and online within 30 days of the adoption date.

The WSCP was submitted to DWR via the Water Use Efficiency Data Portal at the same time as the 2025 UWMP, but no later than July 1, 2026. A hard copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP were submitted to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption. Electronic and/or hard copies were provided to all cities and counties within CWA's service area within 30 days of adoption.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, CWA will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR. If CWA revises its WSCP, then an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

14 References

Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD). 2024. *2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*. Available: https://www.cvwd.org/611/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan. Accessed: March 2026.

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Riverside County, Emergency Management Department. 2023. County of Riverside Operational Area, *Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJLHMP).* Revised May 2025. Available: https://rivcoready.org/sites/g/files/aldnop181/files/users/user41/MJLHMP%205.1.25a.pdf. Accessed: March 2026.

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_____2026. 2025 *Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook.* Available: water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans/Final-2025-UWMP-Guidebook/Final-2025-UWMP-Guidebook-Accessible.pdf. Accessed: February 2026.Indio Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). 2021. *2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update: Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Alternative Plan*. Available: https://www.indiosubbasinsgma.org/alternative-plan-update/. Accessed: February 2026.

Mission Creek Subbasin Management Committee. 2021. *2022 Mission Creek Subbasin Alternative Plan Update*. Available: http://www.missioncreeksubbasinsgma.org/alternative-plan-update/. Accessed: February 2026.

Attachment A. City of Coachella Municipal Code Section 13.03

Chapter 13.03

WATER SERVICE SYSTEM

Article I

General

Sections:

Article II

Fees, Charges and Billing

Sections:

Article III
Water Service Connections

Sections:

Article IV
Water Mains

Sections:

Article V
Water Meters

Sections:

Article VI
Backflow Prevention

Sections:

Article VII
Capital Facilities Expansion Fee and Fund

Sections:

Article VIII
Water Wells

Sections:

Article I

General

13.03.010 Department created—Supervision.

A utilities department is created in the city and the supervision of such department shall be under the direction of the utilities general manager.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.011 Office of general manager created—Appointment, duties, compensation.

The office of utilities general manager is created, which office shall be appointed by the city manager. The utilities general manager shall be the administrative officer of the water authority and shall discharge such duties and receive such compensation as shall be provided by resolution or ordinance or by the city manager.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.012 Application for service required.

All applications for water must be made in writing on forms provided by the city and must be signed by the applicant.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.013 Liability for cost of changing connection.

Should the service connection installed pursuant to the request of an applicant be of the wrong size or installed at a wrong location, the cost of all charges required shall be paid by the applicant; provided, however, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply where there is no error in said application.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.014 Conditions of connection.

Every service connection made upon receipt of an application as provided above shall be subject to the following conditions:

A. The applicant shall pay the stipulated rates at the time and in the manner provided in this chapter.

B. The utilities department may change rates and temporarily discontinue the service at any time without notice to the consumer.

C. The utilities department and the city shall not be liable for any damage by water or otherwise resulting from defective plumbing, broken or faulty service or water mains, or resulting from any condition of the water itself, or any substance that may be mixed with or be in the water as delivered to any consumer.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.015 Deposits required—Amount.

Consumers guarantee deposits are required for water service pursuant to section 13.03.113.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.016 Deposits not interest-bearing.

No interest shall be payable at any time upon any deposit made by any consumer for service under the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.017 Application of deposit.

Guarantee deposits shall be refunded after twelve (12) months of continuous, satisfactory payment history (i.e., no delinquencies). If an account is closed in fewer than twelve (12) months, or if an account is closed with any balance remaining on deposit, such balance shall be applied to the closing bill. Any balance in excess of ninety-nine cents ($0.99) of any deposit remaining after the closing bill for service has been settled will be returned promptly, provided nothing is owing to the utilities department by the depositor for water delivered to any former address. Further application of deposits shall be made as provided in section 13.03.113.B.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.018 Connection and meter installation charges.

A. The utilities department shall make charges as adopted by ordinance of the city council or authority for installation of and the perpetual maintenance of all water services, meters and appurtenances thereto, same to remain the property of the utilities department. Such charges, in addition to all other usual and regular charges of such utilities department, including charges for water main extensions and connections, must be paid before work will be performed.

B. Whenever an installation is required by an applicant that is not covered by the above schedule of charges, such work will be done with charges based upon the cost of such installation as required by an applicant, which will be established by ordinance of the city council or authority.

C. The schedule of charges adopted by the city council or authority will include meter boxes except where the basement is excavated to the curb line, in which case the applicant shall provide at his or her own expense an adequate vault and cover to house such meter and appurtenances in accordance with utilities department requirements.

D. If a meter and service installation exceeds fifty (50) feet in length or for any other valid reason it cannot be installed for the amount stated in the above schedule of charges due to the peculiarity of the proposed services, the water department reserves the right to make such installation on the basis of the costs of such installation as determined by the utilities department.

E. When services are installed for automatic fire sprinkler service, the applicant must install at his or her own expense a detector check valve of design and at a location approved by the utilities department.

F. When a meter and service are installed, and application is made for an increase in size of service and meter at the same location, a schedule of credits as adopted by ordinance of the city council or authority will be allowed for the meter removed on the above schedule of charges for installation.

G. Whenever services, meters, fire hydrants or other appurtenances are required to be moved or exchanged by an applicant for any reasons whatsoever, the charges for such removal shall be made on the basis of the cost of such removal as determined by the utilities department.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.019 Monthly charges.

Monthly charges shall be made for water and for fire hydrants, pursuant to ordinance duly adopted by the city council of

the city of Coachella, California or the authority for those rates within the city limits, outside the city limits and for the circumstances where each customer's water is measured through a meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.020 Reading of meters, billing of charges—When bills due.

For convenience in the reading of meters and the preparation of water bills, the utilities department is expressly authorized, and it shall be its duty, to divide the city into districts. These districts may, from time to time, be revised or changed as necessary or desirable, in order to equalize the work of reading meters and billing. The meters in each district so established shall be read on approximately the same day of each and every month, except when Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays intervene. Water bills on such meter readings shall be prepared and mailed to the consumers in each district on approximately the same day of each or every other month, except when Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays intervene. Fifteen (15) days shall be allowed from the date of mailing such bills for the payment thereof.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.021 Charge when property vacant.

In case a house becomes vacant the regular minimum rate shall be charged and collected from the owner thereof whether water is used or not, unless the utilities department is notified in writing of the fact that the property is unoccupied and the utilities department is requested to cut off the water service therefrom.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.022 Individual connections and meters required—Exceptions.

A. Two or more buildings under one ownership and on the same lot or parcel of land must be supplied by individual or separate service connections and meters except in the case of a court or in case of buildings located on the rear of an inside lot, one service and meter may be installed by the owner to cover more than one building.

B. The utilities department, however, reserves the right to limit the number of buildings or the area of the land under one ownership to be supplied by one service connection.

C. A service connection shall not be used to supply adjoining property of a different owner, or to supply property of the same owner across a street or alley.

D. When property provided with a service connection is subdivided, such service connection shall be considered as belonging to the lot or parcel of land which it directly enters.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.023 Combining readings of separate meters.

For the purpose of making charges, all meters supplying a consumer's premises will be considered separately, and the readings thereof will not be combined, except that where the water department shall, for operating necessity, install in place of one meter, two or more meters, then the readings of such two or more meters will be combined for the purpose of making charges; provided, however, that the minimum water rates shall be applied to each such meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.024 Resale, misuse of water.

Unless specially agreed upon the consumer shall not resell any of the water received by him from the utilities department to any other person, or for any other purpose or on other premises than specified in his application for service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.025 Curb cock required—Liability for damage.

Every service connection installed by the utilities department shall be equipped with a curb cock or wheel valve on the inlet side of the meter; such valve or curb cock being intended exclusively for the use of the utilities department in controlling the water supply through the service connection pipe. If the curb cock or wheel valve is damaged by consumer's use to an extent requiring replacement, such replacement shall be at the consumer's expense.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.026 Pressure conditions.

All applicants for service connections or water service shall be required to accept such conditions of pressure and service as are provided by the distributing system at the location of the proposed service connection, and to hold the utilities department harmless from all damage arising from low pressure or high pressure conditions or interruptions of service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.027 Work requiring changes in mains and connections.

Where persons, corporations or contractors making improvements, etc., requiring excavations in streets wherein water mains and service connections exist, requiring such water mains and service connections to be cut and refitted, lowered or raised, etc., said persons, corporations or contractors shall make written request to the utilities department, insuring the payment of all costs incurred by the utilities department in making the changes necessary or required to be made.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.028 Fire service connections.

A. When a fire service connection is installed the valve governing same will be closed and sealed and remain so until a written order is received from the owner of the premises to have water turned on. After water is turned on the utilities department shall not be held liable for damages of any kind whatsoever that may occur to the premises serviced by reason of the installation, maintenance, use, fluctuation of pressure, or interruption of supply.

B. In no case shall any connection be made with any sprinkler or fire service without written consent of the utilities department, and should it be found that any such unauthorized connection has been made, or that water has been used from a sprinkler or fire service for any other purpose than extinguishing a fire, the water service shall be shut off and not turned on again until a sum equivalent to the monthly minimum provided for at that time, for a similar sized regular installation, is paid covering the entire period during which the service has been installed. A standard meter of the equivalent size of the service pipe shall be installed by the utilities department at the owner's expense at rates provided in Section 13.03.018.

C. The utilities department reserves the right to install on each fire service connection a by-pass meter, such installation to be made at the expense of the owner of the property.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.029 Water to pass through meter.

A. All services not otherwise provided for in these rules and regulations shall be metered, and all city water used on any premises shall pass through a meter.

B. No by-pass or connection between the meter and the main shall be made, maintained or permitted except as may be installed by the utilities department for sprinkler or fire service. Water served to any premises, where there is or has been any

infringement of this section will be shut off at once, and will not be turned on again until full satisfactory settlement has been made with the utilities department for such infringement.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.030 Use of water from hydrants.

A. Persons wishing to take a supply of water from a fire hydrant must make application to the utilities department for such service. The utilities department will make the necessary connections and install a meter of required size.

B. When water is required for construction purposes of any type, upon making proper application a service connection will be made with a main or at a hydrant at the most accessible point to the construction work. When the connection is not sufficiently accessible and water must be taken to the work in a tank wagon or barrel, such supply shall be taken through the meter as installed. In no case will water be furnished for any purpose except through a meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.031 Unauthorized turning water on or off.

Turning on or off water at the curb or inlet side of the meter by other than authorized employees of the utilities department in any instance or for any purpose whatsoever is unlawful.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.032 Using water to test pipes and fixtures.

Whenever plumbers or other persons connecting service pipes to the property or outlet side of the meter may use the water for testing pipes and fixtures at an unoccupied building, they shall see that water is properly shut off before leaving same.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.033 Boiler connections.

A. It is unlawful for any person or persons to draw water from any city water supply pipe direct into any stationary steam boiler.

B. All boilers or other heaters supplied with city water shall be installed in compliance with the city's plumbing code and California state safety regulations.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.034 Charge for temporary connections.

A temporary service connection may be installed at the same charge as provided for a regular service connection.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.037 Temporary connections remote from property.

When water service is required by an owner of real property on which there now exists or is planned for immediate construction a dwelling, other structure or improvement requiring domestic water service and there is no water main adjacent to such property the utilities department may grant permission to said applicant to have a service connection and meter set at the nearest existing water main. The applicant must agree in writing to the following conditions, to pay all costs of installation and maintenance of a pipeline from the service connection and meter to his or her property and assume all responsibility, liability for, and the payment of all costs and damages growing out of the installation, operation or failure of such pipeline. Such connection and pipeline shall be installed an used as a temporary arrangement only; that no water shall be conveyed through such pipeline for the use of any residence or property other than the property for which it was originally intended; and that at such time as a regular permanent water main may be in-

stalled to serve the property under this agreement, and on written demand of the utilities department the applicant must bear his or her proportionate share of the costs of such main extension and at his or her expense shall install a regular domestic water service, and shall discontinue the use of such temporary service connections and pipeline.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.038 Special arrangements for short term temporary service.

For temporary service over a short period, special arrangements may be made to secure water supply as follows:

A. From an installed service connection not in use.

B. From an outlet at the inlet side of a meter on a service connection that is in use, provided the applicant shall first secure the owner's permission to make such connection, and shall agree to pay the cost of making the connection.

C. From house faucets, provided the applicant shall first have arranged with the consumer who pays for water used through the service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.039 Emergency shut-off required.

Consumers are instructed that in laying service pipe from the building to the meter, it is compulsory that a full way gate valve be placed in the line, inside the meter box, for use in shutting off the water in case of emergency.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.040 Meter reading period—Charge when meter defective—To whom bills mailed.

Under ordinary conditions continuous service meters shall be read monthly on approximately the same day of the month, provided, however, that the utilities department may, at its discretion, read the meter of any consumer on a bi-monthly schedule and a bill issued showing the period covered by the meter readings, the quantity of water used and the total charge for the service rendered. If the meter readings indicate that a large or unusual consumption has occurred, the readings will be checked before the bill is mailed. The utilities department's services will be available without charge in assisting in locating the probable causes of high consumption. When it is impossible to read the meter due to any obstructions, an average bill, or a series of average bills, will be rendered, and the accumulated over-read or under-read (if any) will be adjusted at the next actual reading date. If the meter fails to register, the charge for water will be based upon the average of the comparable period of the preceding year, taking into consideration the volume of business, weather conditions, and any other factors that may assist in determining an equitable charge. Unless the applicant for water service shall direct otherwise, all bills will be mailed to the premises where water service is furnished.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.041 Meter testing—Adjustment of bill.

A. When the accuracy of a water meter is in question, the utilities department shall upon the request of the consumer cause an official test to be made upon deposit by the consumer in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority.

B. If, upon examination of the meter to ascertain the accuracy of its operation, it shall be found to register over three percent more water than actually passes through it, another meter will be substituted therefor, and the fee charged for such test will be

refunded to the person making the application. An adjustment for a period of three months prior to the test will be made on the basis of the percentages the meter is in error.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.042 Shutting off water at consumer's request.

Upon application of the owner or occupant of a building or premises served by a water service connection to have the water shut off at the supply or inlet side of the meter, the department will shut the water off, and at the same time will record the reading of the meter.

13.03.043 Shutting off water for repairs, extensions and violations.

The department reserves the right to shut off the water supply from any premises at any time without notice, for the purpose of making repairs, extensions or other necessary purposes, or for any infraction of this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.044 Wasting water prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to willfully or neglectfully waste water in any manner whatsoever, and any person having knowledge of any conditions whereby water is being wasted shall immediately notify the department of such fact.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.045 Water emergency regulations authorized.

The city manager or utilities general manager is hereby authorized to determine and declare that a water shortage emergency exists in any or all parts of the city, and upon such determination, to promulgate such regulations, rules and conditions relative to the time of using water, the purpose or purposes for which it may be used, and such other necessary limitations as will, in his or her opinion, relieve the water shortage in any such section or sections of the city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.046 Notice of declaration of emergency.

Upon such emergency declaration by the city manager or utilities general manager, it shall be his or her duty to have public notice given by publishing a notice giving the extent, terms and conditions respecting the use and consumption of water, at least once in the official newspaper of such city. Upon such declaration and publication of such notice due and proper notice shall be deemed to have been given each and every consumer supplied with water by the city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.047 Charges for turning water on and off.

A. A charge in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority will be made by the department for turning on the water supply, when requested by the consumer. No charge will be made for shutting off of the water supply, when requested by the consumer, incident to the closing of an account.

B. When service has been disconnected on account of nonpayment of water bills, or on account of failure to make the required cash guarantee deposit, or for any other violation of this chapter, a charge in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority shall be made by the department for turning on the water. The amount, plus the consumer's unpaid outstanding bills, must be paid by the consumer before service is renewed.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.048 Unauthorized turning on of water.

It is unlawful for the occupants of the premises to turn on the water, or cause it to be turned on, after it has been shut off at the curb or meter for any of the above reasons, and in addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, the water will be shut off again, the curb cock shall be sealed, the meter taken out, and a charge, in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority, will be made for the expenses incurred.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.049 Removal of non-registering meters.

When a non-registering meter is removed for failure to operate, a notice shall be left on the premises informing the consumer that the old meter supplying such premises has been removed for failure to operate, and that a new meter has been set in its place. This notice shall also inform the consumer that in the event the removed meter shall be found upon examination to have been injured and rendered ineffective because of the backing up of hot water or steam from the consumer's water heater or boiler, the expense of the damage caused thereby will be charged to such consumer.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.050 Admission of department employees.

Employees of the utilities department shall be admitted during all reasonable hours to the consumer's premises for the purpose of inspecting, testing, checking, changing, or reading water meters installed thereon, and shall upon request and proper identification be admitted for said purpose to any building or structure located upon such premises. All employees of the utilities department engaged in such work shall be furnished with identification badges or letters of authority from an official of the utilities department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.051 Employees not to make repairs or be paid money.

Employees of the utilities department are prohibited from making any sort of repairs to consumer's fixtures on the property side of the meter. No money shall be paid to any utilities department employee for any service unless he or she shall be an authorized collector for the city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.052 Turning water on at vacant premises—Valve required on property side of meter.

Whenever, in response to a turn-on order, a utilities department employee shall find the house or property vacant, he or she shall endeavor to ascertain if water is running on the inside of the building. If this is found to be the case the water will be left shut off at the meter and a notice shall be left at the house stating why the water was not turned on. All property owners shall be required, for their own convenience and safety, to have or provide a full way gate valve in the line inside the meter box on the property side of the meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.053 Using water without making application.

A. A person taking possession of premises and using water through an active service connection without having made application to the water department for water service shall be held liable for the water delivered from the date of the last recorded meter reading, and if the meter was, found inoperative the quantity of water consumed will be estimated.

B. If proper application for water service is not made promptly upon notification to do so by the water department, or if accumulated bills for service are not paid immediately, the service may be discontinued by the water department without further notice.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.054 Department not liable for damages inside meter.

The utilities department's jurisdiction and responsibility ends at the meter, and the water department will in no case be liable for damages occasioned by water running from open or faulty fixtures, or from broken or damaged pipes beyond the utilities department's meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.055 Miscellaneous services of department.

The utilities department is always willing to render any reasonable service in connection with the supply of water service to consumers upon application at the main office of the utilities department; provided, however, that reasonable charges may be made for any expense involved in rendering the service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.056 Mains declared property of department.

All water pipes which have been approved by the utilities department, constructed in streets, easements, alleys, or other public thoroughfares within the corporate limits of the city shall become the property of the utilities department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.057 Notice before working on street—Liability for damages.

All persons, who open, grade, regrade, fill, excavate, or otherwise work on a street, shall give at least three days' written notice to the utilities department for the removal, raising, lowering, or otherwise displacement of any water mains, pipes, fittings, meters, or other water system property that may interfere with such street work. Persons performing such work shall be liable for damage to city properties.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.058 Use of fire hydrants.

Fire hydrants are provided for the sole purpose of extinguishing fires, and are to be opened and used only by the fire department and utilities department, or such other persons as are specially authorized by the utilities department, upon such person or persons making application at the main office of the utilities department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.059 Manner of opening fire hydrants.

To insure safety of fire hydrants for fire protection, any person authorized by the utilities department to open fire hydrants will be required to use only an approved Spanner wrench, and to replace the caps on outlets when the same are not in use. Failure to meet this requirement will be sufficient cause to prohibit further use of the hydrants, and the refusal of subsequent authorization for use of the fire hydrants.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.060 Taking water away from fire hydrant.

It is unlawful for any person or persons to carry away any water from any fire hydrant without a written permit, furnished upon a regular application, from the utilities department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.061 Obstructing access to hydrants and water fixtures.

It is unlawful for any person to place upon or about any fire hydrant, gate valve,

manhole, curb-cock stop-cock, meter or meter box connected with water pipes of the system of water-works, any material, debris or structure of any kind so as to prevent free access to the same at all times.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.062 No rent for meters and appliances.

No rent or other charge shall be made by the consumer against the utilities department nor by said utilities department against the consumer for placing or maintaining any meter or appliance upon the consumer's premises.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.063 Relocating connection.

Any person desiring to change the location of a service that has already been installed shall make application to the utilities department and, upon payment in advance of the cost of time and material, including excavation and repaving, as estimated by the city engineer, the utilities department will cause said change to be made.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.064 Meters and appliances department property—Maintenance.

All water meters and appliances installed by the utilities department at its expense upon the consumer's premises shall remain at all times the property of the city and shall be maintained, repaired, and renewed by the utilities department when rendered unserviceable by normal wear and tear, and may be removed from the consumer's premises at any time.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.065 Care by consumers to avoid damage to department property.

A. The consumer shall exercise reasonable care to prevent water meters and appliances on his/her premises from being injured or destroyed, and shall refrain from interfering with the same. Where replacements, repairs, or adjustments of any water meter or other appliance are rendered necessary by any act resulting from malice or neglect of the consumer, or any member of his or her family, or of anyone employed by him or her, the cost thereof shall be charged to and paid for by the consumer on presentation of the bill therefor.

B. Any damage which may result from hot water or steam from any boiler or heater on the consumer's premises shall be paid for by the consumer on presentation of a bill therefor.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.066 Permission required for work affecting department property—Bypasses prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to move, alter, interfere with, or remove, or cause the same to be done, any water meter or appliance installed by the utilities department without first obtaining written permission from the utilities general manager, or to make or maintain any bypass or other connection between the meter and main water line.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.067 Additional connection charge when consumer has not paid cost of main extension.

Every applicant for water service for mains installed prior to the date of application who has not theretofore either in person or through his predecessor, in interest, paid his or her proportionate share of the cost of the water main, with respect to the property to be served, shall before such application will be acted upon or water furnished pursuant thereto, pay to the utilities

department a main connection charge (front footage fee) in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority for each lineal foot of existing water main adjacent to the parcel. Such connection charge is in addition to all other usual and regular charges of the utilities department including charges for service connection and meter installation.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.068 Main extensions and replacement at city cost.

Whenever the utilities general manager recommends and the public interest or convenience requires the extension of any water main or the replacement of any substandard water main or mains of the utilities department, the city council or authority may make water main extensions and replacements of substandard mains, provided that funds are available.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.069 Extensions to unsubdivided property.

A. When an application is made for water service which requires a water main extension to serve property not conventionally subdivided into city lots, the area shall be considered acreage, and the extension shall be made at the expense of the applicant as hereinafter provided.

B. The required extension shall originate at the nearest adequate existing water main as determined by the utilities general manager and shall extend to and full length along the property to be provided with water service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.070 Extension designs—Specifications.

A. The design, location, materials and standards of construction of any and all extensions shall be approved by the utilities general manager.

B. The design of an extension shall be based upon consideration of adequate capacity to meet the present and future requirements of the area to be benefited, of distribution system operation and efficiency, of maintenance requirements, and of anticipated life of such extension.

C. Extensions shall generally be located on the south and east sides of dedicated city streets or in rights-of-way granted to the city for water main location. Under no circumstances shall any structure be placed over any water main or extension.

D. Materials and standards of construction shall be those which have been adopted and are used by the utilities department for the area and class of service to be provided.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.071 Cost of extensions to or in populated areas.

The cost of an extension to or in a populated area shall be borne by the applicant requiring such extension, in conformity with the following provisions:

A. Upon receipt of an application for water service which requires an extension, when such application is properly filled out and provides an accurate description of the property to be served, the city council shall cause the utilities department to prepare a map showing the area to be benefited by such extension and to make an estimate of cost of installation of the proposed extension. The applicant shall then deposit an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority with the city. Following receipt of such deposit, the water superintendent shall cause the proposed extension to be constructed. Or, upon approval of the utilities general manager and subject to specifications of and inspection by the utilities department, the proposed extension may be installed by private contract at the applicant's sole expense.

B. Where subsequent service connections are made to the extension and where a portion or all of the cost of main extensions was paid by the applicant, the water main charges received by the city for subsequent service connections to the extension for a period of five years following the date of completion of the extension, the applicable portion of the cost shall be refunded to the person who paid for such extension or to his or her successors or assigns as provided in this chapter.

Sale of the property in this chapter referred to and conveyance of the title thereto shall constitute an assignment to the purchaser of such property, and payment of such amount as become due to the maker thereof or the purchaser of such property shall constitute a discharge of the obligations to the city of the amount so paid.

After the expiration of the five year period, any water main construction charges subsequently received shall become the sole property of the city.

A water main construction charge for each and every service connection to an extension installed under the provisions of this section, shall be paid before such service connection is made. The water main construction charge is separate from and is in addition to the service connection charge.

C. All main extensions shall be required to be eight inches in diameter or larger if required by their development. If a larger main extension is required by the city engineer, the line shall be installed by the developer at a rate determined by the city engineer.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.072 Extensions to areas subdivided by conveyances.

A. The city council is authorized to make water main extensions for the benefit of areas of the city which have been subdivided by means of conveyances, and not pursuant to any regular statute of the state or ordinance of the city, if it is in the best interests of the city to make such extensions.

B. A charge for each and every service connection to an extension installed under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the person receiving such connection before any such connection is actually made. The construction charge to be paid pursuant to the terms of this chapter is separate from and is in addition to the service connection charge. The amount of the construction charge to be charged for such water main extension shall be determined in the same manner as that provided for in subsections A and B of Section 13.03.071.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.073 Main to be installed before street paved.

Before any street within a subdivision is paved with a permanent type of pavement, any required water main shall be installed in that street.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.074 Extensions to new subdivisions.

All extensions of water mains into areas of the city hereafter subdivided, shall be installed according to the design and requirements of the utilities department and at the cost of the sub-divider; further provided, that such installations shall be made under written agreement between the sub-divider and the city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.075 Alternative procedures for mains and extensions to new areas.

The following procedure for the installation of water mains and extensions thereof

is intended as an alternate procedure to any other presently authorized by ordinance or law, and is not intended to in any way be exclusive.

A. Whenever the council of the city determines that the public interest and necessity demand the acquisition, construction and completion of water mains to undeveloped areas of the city not yet adequately served with water, for the purpose of providing such areas with water service, and appropriate moneys out of the treasury of the city for such public improvements, no person shall be permitted to connect his property to such water main nor receive water service from the city through such water main until said property owner has paid to the city the proportionate share of the cost of said water main with respect to the property of said property owner to be served; and no application, either by petition or otherwise, shall be approved by the council for the installation and completion of a water main under this section unless and until the property owners to be benefited or a sufficient number thereof shall have paid to the city, or agreed to pay, such proportionate share of the cost of said water main as in the opinion of the council insures the payment of the cost of the public improvement. Such payments shall be in addition to any other fee prescribed by any ordinance of the city or by the ordinance for the installation and connection of laterals with said water main reaching to the property of the property owners to be served.

B. Whenever the council determines that the public interest of the city will be served by the extension of water mains into new areas not adequately served with water, no persons shall be permitted to make a connection with such extension water main until the property owner whose property shall be served by said extension water main shall have paid to the city his or her proportionate share of the cost of said extension, and no application for a connection or service from said extension water main shall be approved unless and until such person shall have paid to the city his or her proportionate share of the cost of the extension water main.

C. No new water mains or extensions of existing water mains designed to serve an area of the city not yet adequately served by water shall be installed by said city under this section until the following conditions shall have been performed and the following requirements fulfilled:

1. Whether initiated by the property owners by petition or initiated by the council itself by resolution, the council shall cause a map or plat to be prepared by the city engineer and filed with the city clerk, which map or plat shall show the exterior boundaries of the entire area proposed or designed to be eventually served by the proposed public improvement, or in lieu thereof a written description of the area to be served by such public improvement, together with an estimate of the total cost of the initial improvement.

2. The adoption of an ordinance of the city council or authority which shall prescribe a minimum initial contribution to be paid by the property owners of the area to be benefited by the construction of the initial unit of such public improvement, which shall be sufficient in amount to satisfy the council that the construction cost will be paid.

D. Wherever used in this section the phrase "extension water main" is defined to mean any extension of the water main as defined in this section and also any extensions of said water main.

E. There is created in the office of the city treasurer, a fund to be known as "water capital fund" into which fund all moneys received from property owners pursuant to

the terms of this section shall be paid, and the moneys in such fund shall be used for no other purpose than the construction of water mains to serve undeveloped areas of the city, or extensions thereof.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.076 Additional regulations authorized.

The city council or authority may, by resolution, provide such rule and regulations as it may deem necessary or advisable to accomplish the intent and purposes of this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.077 Water system connection charge.

All newly constructed buildings within the city which connect to the city water system shall pay a water system "connection fee". Such connection charge for each type of building or use shall be set by city council or authority ordinance.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.078—13.03.100 Reserved.

Article II

Fees, Charges and Billing

13.03.101 Collection.

A. The rates set out in this chapter shall be charged and collected by the city of Coachella finance department for all water sold, supplied, distributed or transported by the city, except as may be established by contract.

B. The city will require each prospective customer to apply for the service desired, and also to provide the department with the necessary information to establish credit. The customer will be charged a new account fee in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority when applying for service. An additional fee in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority may be charged if the customer requires same day turn on.

C. All service applications which require the installation of a new meter will be charged an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority for the first meter and for each subsequent meter to be installed at a single premises, when all meters are installed at one time.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.102 Water meter rates and commodity charge.

The meter rates and commodity charges for water sold, supplied, distributed or transported to customers, whether within or outside of the city limits, unless otherwise herein specified, shall be in amounts established by the city council or authority.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.103 Calculation of water bill.

The monthly bill shall be the sum of the customer charge, commodity charge and the replenishment assessment charge as set forth in Sections 13.03.102 and 13.03.120.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.104 Private fire lines—Inside city limits.

The rate for water service and water consumed by private fire lines used exclusively for fire protection, whether such lines be connected with automatic sprinkling systems or to hose attachments, shall be in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.105 Private fire lines—Outside city limits.

Private fire line service involving use of surplus water may be made available to cus-

tomers located outside the city in accordance with rates, terms and conditions contained in contracts approved by the council.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.106 Additional charge.

In addition to the monthly rate for private fire lines set out in Sections 13.03.104 and 13.03.105, the commodity charge specified in Section 13.03.102 shall be charged for all water used for other than fire-extinguishing purposes as recorded on the bypass meter. The department may, as it sees fit, read any such bypass meter and render bills accordingly.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.107 City use.

A. All services furnished to the city, except to the utilities department, shall be paid for at the rates established by this chapter, and all water furnished to the city, except to the utilities department, shall be paid for at the meter rates and commodity charge established by this chapter. Where it is impracticable to furnish such water through a meter for sewer flushing, street sweeping, watering trees, storm drain flushing, construction purposes, and all miscellaneous uses not specifically mentioned in this chapter, such water shall be paid for at the commodity charge established by this chapter. The monthly volume of unmetered water used for such purposes shall be estimated by the utilities general manager and charges for such water shall be made in accordance with such estimates.

B. The commodity charge of the foregoing rates is subject to the replenishment assessment charge described in Section 13.03.120.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.108 Construction and miscellaneous uses.

A. Water for construction and miscellaneous uses shall service connection under the conditions stated in Sections 13.03.147 through 13.03.151. The charges be furnished through a metered temporary for use of such water shall be the appropriate meter rates specified in Section 13.03.102.

B. The commodity charge of the rates in this section is subject to the replenishment assessment charge as described in Section 13.03.120.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.109 Standby or partial service.

The rates provided in this chapter are not applicable to standby or partial service. This type of service may be furnished in accordance with rates, terms, and conditions contained in contracts approved by the council.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.110 Application for service.

The utilities department shall require each business or commercial applicant for water service to sign an application for the service desired, and also to establish credit. All applications shall be required to provide the following information:

A. Name of applicant;

B. Name of all responsible parties;

C. Social security number of applicant and all responsible parties;

D. Driver's license or California identification card;

E. If business, tax identification number, articles of incorporation, and/or limited partnership documents;

F. Purpose for which service is to be used;

G. Location of premises;

H. Address to which bills are to be mailed or delivered;

I. Telephone number where applicant can be reached;

J. Present address and telephone number of applicant and all responsible parties;

K. Previous address and telephone number of applicant and all responsible parties;

L. Place of work or business of applicant and all responsible parties;

M. Whether applicant is owner, agent or tenant of premises;

N. Necessary information to establish the credit of the applicant and all responsible parties;

O. Other premises receiving service or having received service for same applicant, service name, and all responsible parties;

P. Whether premises have been previously supplied;

Q. Date service is to commence;

R. Such other information as may be necessary to establish identity and credit worthiness of applicant and all responsible parties;

S. Complete and accurate application to restore disconnected service, due to an initial incomplete application.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.111 Application for service—Single-family domestic.

Before the commencement of use of water service in single-family domestic premises, the applicant shall inform the department as to desire for water service, sign an application for water service and provide the following information:

A. Name of applicant;

B. Name of roommate or spouse;

C. Social security number of applicant and roommate or spouse;

D. Driver's license or California identification card for applicant and roommate or spouse;

E. Location of premises;

F. Address to which bills are to be mailed or delivered;

G. Telephone number where applicant can be reached;

H. Present address and telephone number of applicant if different than premises;

I. Previous address and telephone number of applicant and roommate or spouse;

J. Place of work or business of applicant and roommate or spouse;

K. Whether applicant is owner, agent or tenant of premises;

L. Necessary information to provide identity of applicant and roommate or spouse;

M. Necessary information to establish the credit of the applicant and roommate or spouse;

N. Other premises receiving service or having received service for same applicant, roommate or spouse;

O. Whether premises have been previously supplied;

P. Date of commencement of service;

Q. Such other information as may be necessary to establish identity and credit worthiness of applicant and roommate or spouse.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.112 Noncompliance.

Any customer who fails to timely pay a water bill pursuant to this chapter may be subject to disconnection of the customer's water service and to all disconnection and reconnection fees, in addition to any enforcement mechanisms available to the city under section 13.03.114 or any other provision of law.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.113 Deposit.

A. Each applicant for water service shall deposit with the finance department a sum in the estimated amount of three months' charges for accounts billed monthly, or four months' charges in the case of accounts billed bimonthly. If the account has a master meter, each applicant for water

service, shall deposit with the department a sum in the estimated amount of three months' charges in the case of accounts billed monthly, and four months' charges in the case of accounts billed bimonthly. The deposit is calculated by taking into account all services billed by the department including, but not limited to: water, sewer, utility tax, replenishment assessment charge, and state surcharge, as determined by the department. Such deposit shall be in the form of cash, check, money order, time certificate from a commercial bank or savings and loan, or cashier's check. Deposit amounts shall be no less than the amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority. The calculated deposit shall be added to the applicant's first bill and will be due in accordance with Section 13.03.114 of this code.

B. Any such application for water service who shall have been a customer of sewer service furnished by the department and who shall, during the most recent twelve (12) months within the eighteen (18) months prior to the date of application, have paid before the issuance of any disconnection notice or late charge, all bills for services levied to such applicant by the department and who shall have provided all necessary information for credit identification of such applicant, have no unpaid delinquent closing bills or delinquent accounts with the department, and have a satisfactory rating from a credit reporting agency as chosen by the department, shall not be required to make or maintain any such deposit. Any deposit previously made by such applicant shall, after such twelve (12) months' consecutive payment of bills, be applied to such customer's account after any other unpaid delinquent accounts for such customer are satisfied.

C. Upon the discontinuation of any service, any balance of such deposit remaining in the hands of the department, after all bills for services to such customer have been paid, shall be returned.

D. On the failure of any customer to comply with the terms of this chapter regarding the payment of bills, the department may require the customer to reestablish credit in the manner specified in subsection A of this section for original service.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.114 Payment—Enforcement.

A. All charges for water sold, furnished, supplied, or delivered by the department shall be due and payable upon presentation of the bill, and if not paid within twenty (20) days thereafter, shall be deemed delinquent. The department may issue a disconnection notice for any delinquent bill and all services for a customer receiving such notice by mail or other delivery may be disconnected without further notice. If payment is not received thirty-eight (38) days from the original mailing of a bill, the larger of fifteen dollars ($15.00) or one and one-half (1½) percent of the unpaid balance will be charged and collected in addition to other amounts due from the customer. There will be a charge rendered for any dishonored or returned payment received on an account. The amount charged shall be established by resolution and shall include the actual costs for all payments which are not honored by the appropriate financial institutions for any reason.

B. Water service will not be disconnected if, within forty-eight (48) hours following the delivery of a disconnection notice, customer submits a written protest of the disputed bill containing all facts and evidence necessary to review the protest or if the bill is satisfied. The utilities general manager shall have final and conclusive determination of these protests and shall pro-

vide this determination to the customer in writing. Should the protest be denied, water service shall be disconnected within either forty-eight (48) hours from the date of personal service of the determination or within five days from the date of mailing of the determination.

C. If the customer is receiving service from the department at more than one premises, service at any or all of the customer's premises receiving service shall be subject to disconnection and discontinuance without further notice when a notice of disconnection has been mailed or delivered to such customer and bills for service at any one or more premises are not paid within the time specified above.

D. Delinquent master metered accounts will be charged a processing fee for unpaid accounts that result in the posting of tenant notices for disconnection of service more than once in a two-year period. The amount of the fee charged shall be established by resolution and shall include the actual cost of processing a delinquent master metered account. The schedule for such fee shall remain on file and be available from the city clerk of the city.

E. Master metered accounts that are delinquent to the point of posting tenants with a "notice of disconnection" will be assessed an administrative penalty as follows:

1. An administrative penalty of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) for the second occurrence in a two-year period;

2. An administrative penalty of five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each additional occurrence in a two-year period. The customer whose account is delinquent may appeal assessment, pursuant to Sections 13.02.780 and 13.02.785.

F. When service has been disconnected for nonpayment of bills or as a result of theft of service described in subsection H below, it shall not be reconnected to the same customer except upon payment of all prior billing for service at this account and all other accounts for this customer and any other amounts due to the department as a result of meter tampering, unauthorized use or theft as set forth in subsection H below. When the city sends a representative to disconnect the service for nonpayment of charges or other noncompliance with the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted pursuant hereto, the account shall be charged an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority. If a customer turns on or causes to be turned on a disconnected service, the department may again turn off the service using any means to ensure that service may not be reconnected by the customer or an agent of the customer and may charge and collect an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority in addition to any other applicable fees and costs associated with meter tampering, unauthorized use or theft of service described in subsection H below.

G. Each time a department representative returns to a customer's premises to reconnect a service, an additional fee shall be charged and collected from the customer before service is restored. When same-day service restoration is requested, the service restoration fee shall be an additional amount. The city council shall establish such amounts by ordinance.

H. The following provisions shall apply where it has been determined by the general manager that the unauthorized use or theft of water has occurred by a customer:

1. Service may be disconnected and a fee in an amount established by ordinance of the city council shall be charged and collected in addition to any other amounts due from the customer including, but not

limited to, costs associated with the repair and/or replacement of any damaged meters, meter locking devices and/or other related equipment, loss of revenue related to such theft, attorney's fees, city personnel time, resources and investigative costs, in addition to any penalties provided for in any other section of this code or imposed due to violation of state or local law, if a customer has:

a. Caused or allowed interference of registration or recording of usage or the bypassing of the meter either partially or completely; or

b. Restored service by any means after service has been terminated for nonpayment or obtained water without making the proper application or receiving proper authorization from the Coachella utilities department; or

c. Damaged, removed, or tampered in any manner with any part of a meter, meter seal, or meter locking device; or

d. Obtained service by use of a metering device which is not authorized by the Coachella utilities department; or

e. Fraudulently obtained, or attempted to obtain, service by the use of a false name and/or identification, or by placing the account in the name of someone else after service has been disconnected for nonpayment of service fees and/or due to theft of service and circumstances associated therewith as described in this section.

2. Any customer who has been determined by the utilities general manager to have engaged in any of the acts described in subsection H.1. and has had notice of disconnection mailed or delivered shall have service disconnected if proper connection, to the satisfaction of the department, is not established within forty-eight (48) hours of the delivery of the notice. Service shall be restored or established only upon proper connection, to the satisfaction of the department, and the payment of all outstanding fees and costs by the customer. Where the customer has had prior notice of disconnection mailed or delivered by the department and has restored connection without authorization, or where the conduct of the customer has resulted in a hazardous condition, service may be disconnected immediately and shall not be restored until proper connection, to the satisfaction of the department, has been established and all outstanding fees and costs have been paid by the customer.

3. Any customer who has been determined by the utilities general manager to have engaged in any of the acts described in subsection H.1. may appeal the assessment of administrative penalties and costs as described in Sections 13.02.780 and 13.02.785 after the notice of the assessed charges.

I. In the event that a premises is vacant or there is no responsible party on file with the city, the owner of such premises or landlord of such premises shall be liable to the city for the payment of any charges incurred. This includes all charges incurred between the time a tenant vacates the premises and the premises are reoccupied by a new tenant.

J. The department may apply interest to all delinquent accounts.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.115 Disputed or erroneous bills.

Whenever the correctness of any bill for water is in dispute, the utilities and or finance department will cause an investigation to be made.

Bills reflecting clerical or meter errors shall be adjusted to a correct basis as determined by the city's investigation for a period of not to exceed six months prior to discovery of the error. Adjustments for slow or fast meters shall be made in accordance with Sections 13.03.206 and 13.03.207.

In cases where other factors required for application of rate schedule or other provisions, are not subject to exact determination or are in question, or in disputed cases relative to service or rate application, the department shall establish such factors by tests, analyses and investigations to determine the proper basis for making an adjustment, if any. Adjustments in the billing shall then be authorized by the utilities general manager as shown to be proper. Such adjustments shall be subject to review, when requested by the customer or by the city manager.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.116 Lien for delinquent charges.

Any water rates authorized pursuant to this article which remain unpaid for sixty (60) days past the date upon which they were billed may be collected thereafter by the city, as provided as follows:

1. The city shall cause a report of delinquent water fees to be prepared periodically. The city council shall fix a time, date and place for hearing the report and any objections or protests thereto. The report shall contain a list and description of each parcel of real property to which is attributed a delinquency in the payment of water rates, for a period of sixty (60) days or more, the names of the owners and the total amount of the delinquency attributable to that parcel.

2. The city council shall cause notice of the hearing to be mailed to the owners of the property with delinquencies, as listed on the latest equalized assessment roll. Such notice shall be sent not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing and shall inform the recipients of the amount of unpaid water rates and penalties. Such notice shall inform the owners that the unpaid water rates and penalties will be assessed against and shall result in a lien on their property.

3. At the hearing, the city council shall hear any objections or protests of the landowners who are to be assessed for delinquent fees. The city council may make such revisions or corrections to the report as it deems just, after which, by resolution, the report shall be confirmed.

4. The delinquent water rates, and any penalties thereon, set forth in the confirmed report shall constitute a special assessment against the respective parcels of land and are a lien on the property for the amount of delinquent fees, the late charges, and cost of lien. The city clerk shall certify, over his signature, that the report has been adopted by the city council in its final form, and file the report with the county auditor. In addition, the city clerk shall also record the amount of unpaid charges with the county recorder.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.117 Termination of service.

If all structures in which water is served are removed from a property served by the water system, or if the structure in which water is served is demolished, then the city shall consider the service disconnected and shall provide a prorated adjustment of monthly assessment based upon the first day of the month following the notification of removal or demolition of the structure by the city building official. The owner shall be entitled to a refund of the deposit or to such portion of the deposit as may be unused, upon written application therefore. Termination of service shall be considered equivalent to disconnection.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.118 Reconnection.

After a building water service has been disconnected from the city water system, it shall not be reconnected until all delinquent charges plus penalties, all charges which

have accrued since the time of disconnection, any supplementary connection charges, and the estimated cost of reconnection have been paid; the deposit restored to the required amount; and any required guarantee for the payment of bills has been made. In addition to the connection charge, the deposit shall be paid or restored to the required amount as provided in this article. All of the charges, deposits and other amounts required to be paid shall be paid before the building water service is reconnected to the city water system.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.119 Restoration of terminated service.

After service to a property has been terminated, the water service connection permit issued for the property shall be considered cancelled. The permit and service shall not be considered as restored until all delinquent charges plus penalties, all charges which have accrued since time of termination, and a restoration charge in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority has been paid and the deposit restored to the required amount. In addition to the amount provided in this section, all of the charges, deposits and other amounts required to be paid shall be paid before the permit and service are restored.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.120 Annual review of rates; pass-through of rate increases.

A. The water rates established by this article shall be subject to annual review and evaluated in conjunction with annual fiscal year budget preparation. Water rates shall be set based upon the actual cost to the city, and shall include costs for providing water service, capital reserve requirements, any administrative overhead allocation as determined by the annual review, plus any deficit recovery as determined by the city council or authority. Administrative overhead cost shall be assessed for providing support services to the enterprise fund and shall be set annually by the city council or authority through an adopted cost allocation plan.

B. Any increase in any currently applicable, legally adopted monthly charge assessed by an agency or district providing water replenishment service to the city shall be immediately passed through to the affected property owners. Any amounts overcollected by the city shall be applied first to the deficit recovery, if any, then to fund balance.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.121—13.03.140 Reserved.

Article III

Water Service Connections

13.03.141 Inside city limits.

The department shall furnish, install and maintain all service connections and the charges for these facilities shall be at the expense of the owner of the premises.

A. Water Services. The service connection installation charges shall be the cost to the department and shall include meter housing. Water service installation costs are charged in accordance with the department schedule of charges for water service connections, adopted by resolution of the council, and on file in the office of the utilities general manager. The water connection fees shall be adjusted by resolution of the council on an as-needed basis.

B. Private Fire Line Protection Services. The charge for the private fire protection service connection installation including bypass meter, check valve and housing shall be at the cost to the department, charged in accordance with the department

schedule of charges for water service connections, adopted by resolution of the council, and on file in the office of the utilities general manager. The water connection fees shall be adjusted by resolution of the council on an as-needed basis.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.142 Outside city limits.

Charges outside city limits are the same as inside city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.143 Separate connections required—Exceptions.

Two or more houses or buildings under the same ownership and on the same lot or parcel of land may be supplied through the same service connection or a separate service connection may be provided for each house or building. The department shall have the right to limit the number of houses or buildings, or the area of the land under one ownership, to be supplied by one service connection. The same service connection shall not be used to supply water to property in a single ownership which is separated by a public street, alley or right-of-way or which is non-adjoining. The same service connection shall not be used to supply water to adjoining property of a different ownership.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.144 Connection.

In making application for a water service connection, the applicant shall specify the premises to be served by such service connection and only the premises so specified shall receive water through such service connection.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.145 Violation—Disconnection—Notice.

Any service connection used in violation of Section 13.03.143 or 13.03.144 may be disconnected by the department after a thirty (30) day written notice of intention to disconnect such connection has been mailed to the person in whose name service is rendered at such person's address as shown by the records of the department. The notice shall contain a statement of the reasons for such disconnection and the proposed date of disconnection.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.146 Subdivision.

When property provided with a service connection is subdivided, each service connection shall be considered as belonging to the lot or parcel of land which is nearest to it.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.147 Temporary service connection—Purpose.

A temporary service connection may be installed for construction purposes, temporary concessions or any other special use where it is not practicable or reasonable under the circumstances to install a permanent service connection.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.148 Temporary service connection—Deposit.

Upon application for a temporary service connection, no water shall be supplied through such temporary service unless a deposit for service has been so made and remains in the hands of the department undiminished. The deposit shall be in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.149 Temporary service connection—Charges.

When a temporary service connection is terminated and disconnected, the cost of

equipment, installation and disconnection shall be totaled, the salvage value of the material recovered deducted therefrom and the balance remaining of the original deposit shall be refunded. Should the total cost of the equipment, installation and disconnection exceed the amount of the deposit, the applicant shall be billed for such excess.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.150 Temporary service connection—Duration.

A temporary service connection shall be terminated and disconnected within six months after installation, unless an extension of time is granted by the department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.151 Temporary service connection—Conversion to permanent service connection.

A temporary service connection conforming with all requirements of a permanent service connection may be made permanent; provided, that all charges required for a permanent service connection at that premises are paid.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.152—13.03.170 Reserved.

Article IV

Water Mains

13.03.171 Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context clearly indicates a different intention the following terms shall, for the purpose of this chapter have the meanings indicated in this section:

"Authority" means the Coachella Water Authority.

"Distribution main" means a water main, or a part of the capacity thereof, designed or used to distribute water for fire protection and domestic use within a given territory served by the city.

"Supply main" means a water main, or a part of the capacity thereof, designed or used for the purpose of transporting water to a distribution main.

"Water main" means the principal pipe or conduit laid in a street or right-of-way through which water is transported or distributed by the city.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.172 Water line contamination.

No person shall connect, cross-connect, maintain or install any tank, fixture, receptacle or other device in or on any premises which is connected to any water line, pipe or conduit, which conveys or carries any water for domestic or human consumption if the plan, arrangement, connection, maintenance or installation is such as to make possible any contamination or pollution of such water.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.173 Property serviced.

Except where it is impracticable to do so, all property shall be served with water from a water main installed in a street or right-of-way on which such property fronts or to which it is contiguous. If there be no such main, an extension of an existing water main shall be required as a condition to obtain service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.174 Connection to existing main.

A. If there is an existing water main from which service may be obtained, property not previously connected to the main may receive water service through such main upon payment of the service connection

installation charge provided for in Sections 13.03.141 and 13.03.142 and except as provided in this section, upon payment of the water construction charge provided for in Section 13.03.175.

B. No water main construction charge shall be required to be paid where such existing water main or any main which it may have replaced has been or shall have been constructed for the benefit of such property and at no expense to the city, either from its general fund, water fund or moneys derived from a bond issue authorized by election.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.175 Computation of construction charge.

When a water main construction charge is required to be paid, the amount thereof shall be the percentage of the cost of constructing the main that is equal to the percentage that the area sought to be connected is of the entire area of all land determined by the utilities general manager to be benefitted by the construction of such main. In calculating the area to be connected within the area to be benefitted, all of the area of any parcel up to five thousand (5,000) square feet shall be included, plus fifty (50) percent of the area of any parcel over and above the first five thousand (5,000) square feet.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.176 Extension—Made at applicant's expense—Type of construction.

A. Where a water main extension is required to provide water service, it shall be made at the expense of the person applying for such service, except as provided in this chapter. Such extension shall extend from the nearest water main in place to and for the full length of that portion of the street or right-of-way on which the property to be served fronts or to which it is contiguous.

B. Such extension shall be an AWWA approved material, or equal, of adequate capacity to meet the requirements for a distribution main in the territory to be immediately or ultimately served thereby as determined by the utilities general manager in accordance with efficient operating requirements of the water system.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.177 Extension—Application—Deposit—Charges.

A. Upon the receipt of an application for a water main extension to serve property having no available water main and a deposit in such an amount as the utilities general manager shall estimate to be sufficient to pay the cost of making the same, the utilities general manager shall cause such extension to be made. The actual cost of such extension shall be taken at not less than the amount which would be required to be paid as a water main construction charge if an available main existed. The application shall describe the property intended to be benefitted by such extension.

B. Upon the completion of such extension and the determination of the actual cost thereof, any remaining portion of such deposit in excess of such cost shall be refunded. In case such deposit is insufficient, the applicant shall be liable to the city for such deficiency. The service connection installation charge provided for in Sections 13.03.141 and 13.03.142 shall be in addition to the amounts required to be paid by this section.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.178 Application—Supply-main charge.

When application is made for a water main extension the applicant, in addition to

all other charges provided for in this title shall be required to pay a supply-main charge. Such charge shall be based upon the cost of the supply main serving the territory in which the property for which the water main extension is applied for is located. The utilities general manager shall determine the ratio which the property bears to the total area of the territory served or to be served by such supply main and the benefit which it will receive from such supply main and shall fix the amount of the charge accordingly.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.179 Reimbursement of construction costs.

If a water main extension has been installed at no expense to the city either from its general fund, water authority fund or from moneys derived from a bond issue authorized by election for the benefit of certain property, the water main construction charges thereafter received by the city, within fifteen (15) years from the date of the completion of the installation of such extension, for subsequent service connections thereto from all other property, shall be refunded to the person who paid for such extension or to such person's successors or assigns; provided, that the amount of such refund shall in no case exceed the actual cost of such extension less the amount which would have been required to be paid by this chapter as a water main construction charge for service to the property for the benefit of which the extension was originally made.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.180 Installation in new subdivisions.

A. Where a water main extension is required to serve property in a new subdivision, the provisions of Sections 13.03.176, 13.03.177 and 13.03.179 shall apply. If there is an existing water main from which such property or any portion thereof may be served, water main construction charges as provided for by Sections 13.03.174 and 13.03.175 shall be paid by the sub-divider.

B. Where it is necessary to install pumping and reservoir equipment to establish and maintain adequate water pressure and supply for service to new subdivisions, as determined by the utilities general manager, the applicant shall deed to the city permanent graded sites and access thereto for such equipment; shall pay the cost of the connecting main to the water storage facility, shall pay the benefiting cost of booster pumping and water storage facilities, and other necessary appurtenances. Benefiting costs as determined by the utilities general manager, shall be the ratio which the property bears to the total area of the territory, served or to be served by such booster pumping and water storage facilities and the benefits which it will receive from such facilities and shall fix the amount of the charge accordingly.

C. In addition to providing the water system in the subdivision and other water facilities and their costs as required in this section, the developer shall pay to the department such amount as is required, in the judgment of the utilities general manager, to conform off-tract water facilities to the requirement of the subdivision. The design of the water facilities for the subdivision and of all off-site water facilities shall conform to the requirements of the department and shall comply with all applicable ordinances, rules and regulations.

D. The applicant shall also deed to the city all rights-of-way that may be necessary for permanent or temporary pipelines or other equipment.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.181 Territory annexed.

A. All territory annexed after January 1, 2012 and to be served with water by the

city shall provide distribution mains meeting department standards and specifications. These distribution mains shall be installed and conveyed to the city. If on the date of annexation of any territory to the city, the distribution mains in place do not meet city standards and specifications, they shall be replaced with mains meeting such standards and specifications at the expense of the property owners to be benefitted. When the department determines that a substandard main existing on the date of annexation is adequate to serve the property adjacent thereto for a substantial number of years, in lieu of immediate construction of a new main, such existing substandard main may be conveyed to the city, and a special area charge shall be paid to the development on behalf of each parcel of property adjoining such main before water service is provided to such parcel by the city. Such special area charge shall be calculated by the department so as to recover from the owners of property benefitted, on the basis of area, their share of the cost of replacing the substandard main with a main meeting city standards and specifications. The detailed formula for calculating such charges and the method of payment shall be prescribed in rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.

B. In addition to requirement of subsection A of this section, all territory annexed after January 1, 2012, shall pay for the cost of acquiring and constructing the supply and transmission mains and water producing, pumping and storage facilities required to serve such territory and pay a proportionate share of the unpaid cost of other supply and transmission mains and water producing, pumping and storage facilities which benefit such territory. The costs shall be determined by the department and method of payment shall be prescribed in rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.182 Variances.

Where the strict enforcement of the provisions of this chapter will present practical difficulties or work unnecessary hardships or will result in an ultimate cost or charge to an applicant for water service which is not or will not be commensurate with the benefits to be received, the utilities department shall fix the amount of such cost or charge in such an amount and may prescribe such conditions respecting refunds and such conditions relating to service as are in harmony with the purposes and spirit of this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.183 Distribution system water pressure.

Any distribution system extension requiring a new water system pressure service zone shall be designed to provide a minimum operating pressure throughout the new distribution system zone of no less than sixty-five (65) pounds per square inch at all times.

The pressure for compliance is measured at the "service connection" to the water main in the street.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.184—13.03.200 Reserved.

Article V

Water Meters

13.03.201 Water meters.

The department shall furnish, set and maintain all meters, and the charges for the meters and installation shall be at the expense of the owner of the premises.

A. Water Meters. Water meters shall be installed on all water services. For new

meter installations an application fee in an amount established by the city council or authority will be charged for each water meter to be installed at that premises.

B. Detector Check Meters. There shall be installed on all private fire line connections a check valve of a type approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and equipped with a bypass meter. Detector check meter charges are in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.202 Monthly readings—Special readings.

In order to determine the rates to be charged each customer of water under the terms of this chapter, meters shall be placed upon each service connection to measure the water furnished or delivered, except in cases of the rates specified in Sections 13.03.104 and 13.03.108. All meters shall be read by the department at intervals of approximately one month, or as nearly so as the convenient operation of the department will permit except as provided for in Section 13.03.203. The interval between two successive meter readings shall be deemed and regarded as a month for the purposes of this chapter, and all rates shall be computed accordingly. When service is commenced or discontinued between regular meter readings, the customer charge will not be prorated and the bill shall be the customer charge applicable to the size meter through which such service is taken plus the commodity charge.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.203 Bimonthly readings—Computation of bill—Special readings.

A. The utilities department may cause bimonthly reading of meters for all or any portions of the system whenever it determines that such practice will result in a more economical collection of bills for water. When such bimonthly reading of meters occurs, the department shall read such meters at intervals of approximately two months, or as near thereto as the convenient operation of the department will permit, and the interval between two successive meter readings shall be deemed and regarded as two months for the purposes of this chapter.

B. The customer charge shall be twice the customer charge prescribed in this chapter, and the commodity charge shall be computed by applying the rates prescribed in this chapter to one-half (1/2) the water consumed during a two-month period and multiplying the results by two. When service is commenced or discontinued between regular meter readings, the customer charge will not be prorated and the bill shall be the customer charge applicable to the size meter through which such service is taken if service period is one month or less, or twice such customer charge if service is for a period in excess of one month, plus in either case the commodity charge.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.204 Separate water meters required—Exception.

A separate meter shall be placed for each individual residential dwelling unit and upon each separate service connection and the rate to be paid shall be computed separately upon each meter. For multi-residential buildings the department may install less than one meter for each resident dwelling unit when needed to meet other goals of the city's general plan.

For nonresidential services, the department may in lieu of a single meter and where special operating or service conditions require, install such number of meters

on a service connection as shall be necessary to equal the capacity of such a single meter. For billing purposes, the consumption as registered by a battery of meters installed pursuant to this section shall be combined and charged for at such rate including the monthly minimum charge, as though the water were supplied through a single meter.

Meters shall be installed in close proximity to the building itself and screened in a manner required by the city. Installation of meters in the parkway next to the street curb may be allowed if the number of meters is four or fewer and the configuration of the parkway shows that the location is appropriate. The technical specifications of the installation shall be as required by the utilities general manager.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.205 Ownership—Replacement and repairs.

All water service connections, meters and housings installed by the department or conveyed to the department, however provided for, shall remain at all times the property of the city and shall be maintained, repaired and renewed by the department when rendered unserviceable through reasonable use. Where replacement, repairs or adjustments are rendered necessary by the act, negligence or carelessness of the customer, any member of the customer's family, person in the customer's employ, or agent of the customer, any expense caused to the city thereby shall be charged and collected from the customer. The water meter may not be altered or tampered with or removed by anyone other than the city of Coachella utilities department personnel. No meter seal may be broken by anyone other than the city of Coachella utilities department personnel. Utilities department may give its prior consent to seal breaking by the customer when deemed necessary by the utilities department. Unauthorized alteration, tampering or removal by any party, including a licensed plumber, will result in the customer being charged unauthorized meter alteration fees and any other applicable charges described in subsection H. No rent or charge will be paid by the department where such facilities are located on the customer's premises. The department may relocate its facilities as required by operating conditions, and may relocate any and all of its facilities from customer's premises at the termination of service.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.206 Meter tests.

A. Whenever the accuracy of a water meter is questioned, the customer may demand that the meter be examined and tested by the department. Such demand shall be made in writing to the department, and shall be accompanied by a deposit in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority. Upon receipt of such demand and deposit, the department shall cause the meter to be examined and tested. Such customer shall have the right to require the department to conduct the test in the customer's presence or in the presence of an expert or other representative appointed by the customer.

B. If the meter shall be found to register over two percent more than actually passes through it under conditions of normal operation, then the meter shall be properly adjusted or another meter will be substituted therefor, and the deposit shall be refunded to the customer. If the meter is found to register not over two percent more than actually passes through it, the deposit shall be retained by the department as partial compensation for the examination and test.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.207 Adjustment of bills for meter error.

A. When a meter is found to register over two percent more than actually passes through it, the department will refund to the customer the overcharge based on the corrected meter readings for the period in which the meter was in use, not exceeding six months; provided, that if the actual cause and period of error can be definitely determined, the correction shall be made to cover such period.

B. If the meter upon test as herein provided is found not to register or to register less than ninety-eight (98) percent of the actual usage, an average bill or a bill for the water used but not covered by the bills previously rendered, for a period not to exceed six months, shall be rendered to the customer by the department; provided, that if the actual cause and period of error can be definitely determined, the correction may be made to cover such period.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.208 Access to water meter.

A. All meters used for billing purposes will be furnished and installed by the department on the customer's premises in accordance with the "water service requirements" of the department and so located and spaced as to be accessible for inspection, reading, and testing. The owner of any premises shall, at the owner's expense, provide extension to the owner's plumbing for an approved meter location to comply with the foregoing whenever the existing meter has become inaccessible for inspection, reading, and testing by reason of changes in building or any changes made for the convenience of tenant or owner.

B. For billing purposes, if a water meter becomes inaccessible for inspection, reading, or testing, the department shall make reasonable estimates of water usage, until such time as access to the meter is restored.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.209—13.03.240 Reserved.

Article VI

Backflow Prevention

13.03.254 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is:

A. To protect the public water supply of the city by isolating the customer's water system from the city water service, thus preventing contamination or pollution from the customer's premises to the city water system;

B. To eliminate both potential and existing cross-connections between the potable water system and non-potable water systems within the customer's premises;

C. To maintain the backflow prevention program by administering an inspection and testing program of backflow prevention assemblies installed near the meter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.255 Policy.

A. The city of Coachella utilities department has a responsibility to protect the public water system from contamination caused by the backflow of contaminants through the water service connection. If in the judgment of the department, where contamination is possible, an approved backflow prevention assembly is required, the department shall give notice to the customer to install the approved assembly or assemblies at the service connection to the premises. The customer shall immediately install the approved assembly or assemblies at the customer's own expense. Failure, refusal or inability on the part of the customer to install the approved assembly or assemblies shall constitute grounds for disconnecting water

service to the premises until the backflow assembly or assemblies have been installed.

B. These regulations shall apply to all premises served water by the department.

C. These regulations are adopted pursuant to the state of California Administrative Code Title 17, Public Health, entitled "Regulations Relating to Cross-Connections" and all subsequent amendments. This title requires that each water purveyor develop and implement a comprehensive backflow prevention program for protecting the public water supply from contamination or pollution.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.256 Definitions.

The following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them, unless otherwise noted:

"Approved backflow prevention assembly" means a device or a physical separation that has been designed specifically for preventing the backflow of water or liquid from entering the system and the device that has passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by a recognized testing organization which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the California Department of Public Health.

"Approved water supply" means any water supply whose use is regulated by the state or local health agency.

"Auxiliary supply" means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the city water supply.

"AWWA standard" means an official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

"Backflow" means a flow condition, caused by a differential in pressure, that causes the flow of water or other liquids, gases, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than an approved water supply source. Back siphonage is one cause of backflow. Back pressure is the other cause.

"Backflow prevention supervisor" means a person, designated by the utilities general manager and at the expense of the water user, to maintain the backflow prevention assemblies and to prevent cross-connections on the premises.

"City water system" means the source facilities and distribution system under the control of the utilities department up to and including the meter.

"Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the potable water by sewage, industrial fluids or waste liquids, compounds or other materials to a degree which creates an actual or potential hazard to the public health.

"Cross-connection," means and includes any unprotected actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a potable water system used to supply for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome and potable. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which "backflow" can or may occur are considered to be cross-connections.

"Customer's water system" means and includes all facilities beyond the service meter. The system or systems may include both potable and non-potable water systems.

"Department," when used in this chapter, means the utilities department of the city.

"Double check detector assembly" (DCDA) means a backflow prevention device consisting of a line size double check valve assembly in parallel with a detector

meter and meter size double check valve assembly. Each double check valve assembly is to be equipped with properly located test cocks and a tightly closing shutoff valve at the end of the assembly.

"Double check valve assembly" (DCVA) means an assembly composed of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shutoff valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve.

"Double check valve backflow prevention assembly" (DCV) means a backflow prevention device consisting of two independently operating spring-loaded check valves. In the event one valve is obstructed, the second valve should close to prevent reverse flow. The device should include tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves at each end of the assembly and be fitted with properly located resilient seated test cocks.

"Hazard, degree of." "Degree of hazard" is a term derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse effect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

1. "Health hazard" means any condition, device, or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgment of the division, county or state health official, may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water customer.

2. "Plumbing hazard" means a plumbing type cross-connection in a customer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by an approved air-gap or approved backflow prevention assembly.

3. "Pollution hazard" means an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the drinkability of the public of the customer's potable water system but which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.

4. "System hazard" means an actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the customer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

"Health agency" means the California Department of Public Health.

"Local health agency" means the County of Riverside Department of Public Health.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility or other public body or institution.

"Pollution" means the presence of any foreign substance (organic, inorganic or biological) in water which tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a hazard or impair the usefulness or quality of the water to a degree which does not create an actual hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect such waters for domestic use.

"Premises" means any and all areas on a customer's property which are served or have the potential to be served with water.

"Public water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption by the city.

"Reduced pressure detector check assembly" means a backflow prevention device consisting of a line size reduced pressure principle device in parallel with a detector meter and meter size reduced pressure principle device. Each reduced pressure principle device is to be equipped with properly located test cocks and a tightly closing shutoff valve at each end of the assembly.

"Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly" (RPBA) means an assembly incorporating not less than two independently acting approved check valves together with an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the check valves. The unit shall include properly located test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves at each end of the assembly.

"Service connection" means the point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities.

"Water supplier" means the city of Coachella utilities department.

"Water user" means any person obtaining water from an approved water supply system.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.257 Cross-connection prohibited.

No water service connection shall be installed or maintained to any premises where actual or potential cross-connections are known to exist unless such cross-connections are abated or controlled to the satisfaction of the department.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.258 Surveys and investigations.

A. Existing Facilities. At all reasonable times, the customer's premises shall be open to the department for the purpose of conducting surveys and investigations to determine whether there are actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's premises through which contamination or pollution could backflow into the city water system, provided, however, that the department will seek permission to enter any occupied residence unless there exists an emergency or condition immediately threatening the public health, safety or welfare.

B. New Buildings and Facilities. The city development services and engineering departments, in cooperation with the utilities department, will review plans and other conditions to determine if a backflow assembly is required or waived as water service protection for new buildings and facilities. If the installation of a backflow prevention assembly is required in the building or as a meter protection, a plumbing permit shall be issued by the city to comply with the city plumbing code. Existing commercial and industrial buildings and facilities will be reviewed for compliance with City backflow prevention ordinance when changes in occupancy occur or when required by the utilities general manager.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.259 Type of protection required.

A. The type of protective device that may be required to prevent backflow into the approved water supply (listing in an increasing level of protection) includes: double check valve assembly (DC), reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly (RP), and an air-gap separation (AG). The customer may choose a higher level protection than required by the department.

B. The minimum types of backflow protection that shall be installed on customer's premises at the service connection whenever the following degrees of hazard exist are as follows:

Degree of Hazard	Prevention	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
1. Sewage and Hazardous Substances.		
a.	A system where the city water system is used to supplement a recycled water supply. If an emergency exists where potable water is connected to a recycled water system, potable water system shall be isolated by an air-gap separation as determined by the utilities general manager and the health agency. An approved backflow prevention assembly shall be installed on the potable water line.	AG
b.	A system where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection (but the potential exists) with the city water system. This includes multifamily buildings, but not a single-family residence, that has a sewage lift pump. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly may be provided in lieu of an air-gap if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG
c.	A system where recycled water is used and there is no interconnection (but the potential exists) with the potable water system. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly may be provided in lieu of an air-gap if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG
d.	A system where hazardous substances are handled such as to create an actual or potential hazard to the city water system. This shall include systems having auxiliary water supplies, tanks or industrial piping systems containing process fluids or used waters originating from the city water system which are no longer under the sanitary control of the city. This, however, does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly may be provided in lieu of an air-gap if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG
e.	A system where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	RP
2. Auxiliary Water Supplies.		

Degree of Hazard	Prevention	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
a.	A system where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply which is interconnected with the public water system. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly may be provided in lieu of an air-gap if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG
b.	A system where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A double check valve assembly may be provided in lieu of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	RP
3. Fire Protection Systems. All fire protection systems will be required to have backflow prevention devices as described below. However, Class I and Class II fire protection systems will be exempt from these requirements. Class I and Class II fire protection systems are defined under Section 13114.7 of the California Health and Safety Code (Refer to AWWA Manual M-14).		
a.	A fire system that is directly supplied or from the public water system and an unapproved auxiliary water supply is available for use on or to the premises (not interconnected). A double check valve assembly may be provided in lieu of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	RP reduced pressure detector check assembly
b.	A fire system that is supplied from the public water system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. A reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly may be provided in lieu of an air-gap if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG
c.	A fire system supplied by the recycled water and the department's water system is used as a supplemental supply.	AG
d.	A fire system that is supplied from the department's water system and there exists a recycled water supply to the premises (not interconnected). An RP assembly may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	AG

Degree of Hazard	Prevention	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
e.	A fire system that is supplied from public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps which take suction from the private reservoirs or tanks are used. A double check valve assembly may be proved in lieu of a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly if approved by the utilities general manager and the health agency.	RP or reduced pressure detector check assembly
f.	A fire system that is interconnected with more than one service connection from the city water system and check no other system hazard exists.	DC or double check detector check assembly
4. Other Systems.		
a.	A system that requires a booster pump on RP the service connection line. (For fire service requirements, refer to subsection (B)(3)(e) of this section.)	RP
b.	A system where there are intricate plumbing and piping arrangements or where entry to all portions of the premises is not readily accessible for inspection purposes making it impracticable or impossible to ascertain whether or not cross-connections exist.	RP
c.	A system that is restricted, classified or closed to on-site inspection.	RP
d.	A system where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or reestablished within customer's premises.	RP
e.	A system with internal cross-connections that cannot be permanently corrected and controlled to the satisfaction of the utilities general manager and the health agency.	RP
f.	Two or more services supplying water from different street mains to the same building, assembly, structure or premises through which an inter-street main flow may occur, shall have a double check valve on each water service to be located adjacent to and on the property side of the respective meters.	DC
g.	Other systems which may be specified by the department from time to time.	
Devices to be specified		

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.260 Backflow prevention assemblies.

A. Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies. Only backflow prevention devices which have been approved by the utilities general manager shall be acceptable for installation by a water user connected to the public water system.

B. Backflow Prevention Assembly Installation.

1. The approved backflow assembly shall be installed at the expense of the customer.

2. Air-Gap Separation (AG). The air-gap separation shall be located on the customer's premises as close to the service connection as is practical. All piping from the service connection to the receiving tank shall be above grade and be entirely visible. No water use shall be provided from any point between the service connection and the air-gap separation. The water inlet piping shall terminate a distance of at least two (2) pipe diameters of the supply inlet, but in no case less than one (1) inch above the overflow rim of the receiving tank as specified in the current edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code requirements for minimum air-gaps for water distribution.

3. Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP). The approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device shall be installed on the customer's premises and as close to the service connection as is practical. The device shall be installed a minimum of twelve (12) inches above grade and no more than thirty-six (36) inches above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of twelve (12) inches side clearance. The assembly shall be installed so that it is readily accessible for maintenance and testing. Water supplied from any point between the service connection and the RP device shall be protected in a manner approved by the utilities general manager.

4. Double Check Valve Assembly (DC). The approved double check valve assembly shall be located as close as practical to the user's connection and shall be installed horizontally above grade and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance. If it is necessary to put a double check valve assembly below the grade, upon the approval of the assistant general manager and the local health agency, it must be installed in a vault such that there is a minimum of twelve (12) inches between the bottom of the vault and the bottom of the assembly so that the top of the assembly is not more than a maximum of eight (8) inches below grade, so there is a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches of clearance between the side of the assembly with the test cocks and the side of the vault, and a minimum of twelve (12) inches clearance between the other side of the assembly and the side of the vault. The vault must have adequate drainage to prevent flooding. Special consideration must be given to double check valve assemblies of the "Y" type. These devices must be installed on their "side" with the test cocks in a vertical position so that either check valve may be removed for service without removing the assembly. Vaults which do not have an integrated bottom must be placed on a three-inch layer of gravel.

5. Approved backflow assemblies shall have at least the same cross-sectional area as the water meter. If a continuous water supply is necessary, two sets of approved backflow assemblies shall be installed in parallel. Where parallel assemblies are required, the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the assemblies shall be at least equivalent to the cross-sectional area of the meter.

6. There shall be no outlet, tee, tap or connection of any sort between the water meter and the approved backflow assembly.

A "Y" strainer and/or pressure-reducing valve installed before the approved backflow assembly are the only exceptions.

7. Approved backflow assemblies shall not be bypassed, made inoperative or removed without specific written authorization by the utilities general manager.

8. Approved backflow assemblies shall be protected, when necessary, from extreme weather or site condition that could cause physical damage to or malfunction of the backflow assembly.

C. Backflow Prevention Device Testing and Maintenance.

1. The owners of any premises on which, or on account of which, backflow prevention assemblies are installed, shall have the assemblies tested by a certified backflow prevention assembly tester licensed by the local health agency. Backflow prevention assemblies must be tested at least annually and immediately after installation, relocation or repair. The department may require a more frequent testing schedule if it is determined to be necessary by the utilities general manager. No device shall be placed back in service unless it is functioning as required. A report in a form acceptable to the city shall be filed with the utilities department each time a device is tested, relocated or repaired. These devices shall be serviced, overhauled or replaced whenever they are found to be defective and all costs of testing, repair and maintenance shall be borne by the water user.

2. The department will supply affected water users with a list of certified backflow assembly testers licensed by the local health agency to test backflow prevention assemblies. The department will notify affected customers by mail when annual testing of a device is needed and also supply users with the necessary forms which must be filled out each time a device is tested or repaired.

D. Backflow Prevention Assembly Removal.

1. Approval must be obtained from the utilities general manager before a backflow prevention assembly is removed, relocated or replaced.

a. Removal. The use of a device may be discontinued and the device removed from service upon presentation of sufficient evidence to the utilities general manager to verify that a hazard no longer exists or is not likely to be created in the future.

b. Relocation. An assembly may be relocated following confirmation by the general manager that the relocation will continue to provide the required protection and satisfy installation requirements. A retest will be required following the relocation of the device.

c. Repair. An assembly may be removed for repair, provided the water use is either discontinued until repair is completed and the device is returned to service, or the service connection is equipped with other backflow protection approved by the utilities general manager. A retest will be required following the repair of the assembly.

d. Replacement. An assembly may be removed and replaced provided the water use is discontinued until the replacement assembly is installed. All replacement assemblies must be approved by the utilities general manager and must be commensurate with the degree of hazard involved.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.261 Backflow prevention supervisor.

At each of the premises, where a determination has been made that backflow protection is necessary, a "backflow prevention supervisor" shall be designated by and at the expense of the water customer. Such backflow prevention supervisor shall be re-

sponsible for the monitoring of the backflow prevention assemblies and for avoidance of cross-connections. In the event of contamination or pollution of the drinking water system due to a cross-connection on the premises, the utilities general manager shall be promptly notified by the backflow prevention supervisor so that appropriate measures may be taken to overcome the contamination. The water customer shall inform the utilities general manager of the backflow prevention supervisor's identity, mailing address, email address and telephone number on an annual basis and whenever a change occurs.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.262 Administrative procedures.

A. Water Supply Survey.

1. The utilities general manager and his/her designee shall review all requests for new services to determine if backflow protection is needed. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the utilities general manager upon request for review of possible cross-connection hazards as a condition of service for new service connections. If it is determined that a backflow prevention assembly is necessary to protect the public water system, the required device must be installed before service will be granted.

2. The utilities general manager may require an on-premises inspection to evaluate cross-connection hazards. Any customer who cannot or will not allow an on premises inspection of their piping system shall be required to install the backflow prevention assembly the utilities general manager considers necessary.

3. The utilities general manager may require a reinspection for cross-connection hazards of any premises to which water is serviced by the department. Any customer who cannot or will not allow an on premises reinspection of their piping system shall be required to install, at the meter, the backflow prevention assembly the utilities general manager considers necessary.

B. Customer Notification—Device Installation.

1. The utilities general manager shall notify the water user of the survey findings, listing corrective action to be taken if required. A period of thirty (30) days shall be given to complete all corrective action required including installation of backflow prevention assemblies. The notice shall be in writing and shall also state that service to the water use may be terminated should the water user fail to take the required corrective actions within the allotted time period.

2. If the required corrective action is not taken within the 30-day period as provided in subsection (B)(1) above, the utilities general manager may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject device is installed and tested with passing results.

C. Customer Notification—Testing and Maintenance.

1. The utilities general manager shall notify each affected water user when it is time for the backflow prevention assembly installed on their service connection to be tested and verified, by a certified assembly device tester, to be functioning correctly. Said notice shall be in writing and shall provide the water user thirty (30) days to have the device tested. The notice shall include the necessary form(s) to be completed and resubmitted to the department by the water user. The written notice shall also state that service to the water user may be terminated should the water user fail to take the required corrective actions within the allotted time period.

2. If the required action is not taken within the thirty-day period as provided in subsection (C)(1) above, the utilities general

manager may terminate water service to the affected water user until the subject device is tested with passing results.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.263 Water service termination.

A. General. When the department encounters water uses that represent a clear and immediate hazard to the potable water supply that cannot be immediately abated, the utilities general manager shall institute the procedure for terminating the water service.

B. Basis for Termination. Conditions or water uses that create a basis of water service termination shall include, but are not limited to, the following items:

1. Refusal to install required backflow prevention assembly;

2. Refusal to test a backflow prevention assembly;

3. Refusal to repair a faulty backflow prevention assembly;

4. Refusal to replace a faulty backflow prevention assembly;

5. Removal and/or bypassing without prior approval of a backflow assembly where required;

6. Direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a sewer line;

7. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and a system or equipment containing contaminants;

8. Unprotected direct or indirect connection between the public water system and an auxiliary water system;

9. A situation which presents an immediate health hazard to the public water system;

10. Non-designation of a user's supervisor when required within a specific time period;

11. Non-submission of records of tests, repairs and maintenance to the department upon a second letter request of their submission; and

12. Non-payment of fees/charges incurred by the department in connection with the administration of the backflow prevention program.

13. Maintenance and utilization of backflow prevention device(s) which is/are not approved by the department.

C. Water Service Termination Procedures.

1. For conditions in subsection (B)(1), (2), (3), (4), (10), (11) or (12) of this section, the water service to a customer's premises shall be terminated after two written notices have been sent specifying the corrective action needed and the time period in which it must be done, if no action is taken within the allowed time period.

2. For conditions in subsection (B)(5), (6), (7), (8) or (9) of this section, the following steps shall be taken by the department:

a. Make reasonable effort to advise water user of intent to terminate water services;

b. Terminate water supply and lock service valve. The water service shall remain inactive until correction of violations has been approved by the utilities general manager and any charges due to the department have been paid by the water customer.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.264 Backflow prevention assembly charge.

Where backflow prevention assemblies must be maintained and tested, an administrative fee established by ordinance of city council or Authority to be billed per month per backflow prevention assembly shall be charged.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.265 Noncompliance.

A. Upon noncompliance by the water user following the notice pursuant to Section 13.03.260(C)(2) regarding the periodic testing of the backflow prevention assembly, the department shall have the option, at its sole discretion, of hiring a certified contractor to test the backflow prevention assembly, terminating water service, or pursuing any other available remedy. In addition to any available remedy, the department may charge and collect an administrative penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) per assembly device in addition to any other amounts due from the customer including, but not limited to, costs associated with the testing, repair and/or replacement of the assembly device, any related equipment and city personnel time and resources connected to the necessary remedial actions. Nonpayment of such expenses and fee may result in termination of water service or additional administrative, legal, equitable or other remedies.

B. Upon noncompliance by the user following the thirty (30) days notice pursuant to Section 13.03.260(B)(1) regarding the installation of the required backflow prevention assembly, the department shall have the option, at its sole discretion, of installing or hiring a licensed contractor to install the approved assembly, terminating water service, or pursuing any other available remedy. In addition to any available remedy, the department may charge and collect an administrative penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) per assembly device in addition to any other amounts due from the customer including, but not limited to, costs associated with the installation of the device and city personnel time and resources connected to the necessary remedial actions. Nonpayment of such fee and expenses may result in termination of water service or additional administrative, legal, equitable or other remedies.

C. Any water user whose water service has been terminated under the provisions set forth in subsection (A) or (B) above, shall have the service reconnected only upon proper installation, assembly and/or testing of the assembly device(s) and the payment of all outstanding penalties, fees and costs.

D. Any user who has been assessed administrative penalties and costs by the department as a result of noncompliance pursuant to the provisions contained in subsection A or B above, may appeal the assessment of administrative penalties and costs described pursuant to Sections 13.02.780 and 13.02.785.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.266—13.03.269 Reserved.

Article VII

Capital Facilities Expansion Fee and Fund

13.03.270 Intent and purpose.

The city council hereby declares that the fees required to be paid by this article are solely for the purpose of producing revenue. The continued increase in housing in the city, with the attendant increase in water, has created an urgent need to provide the necessary water facilities and the financing thereof.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.271 Water facilities expansion fee.

A. In addition to any other fees prescribed by this code, water facilities expansion fees shall be payable to the city for all new dwelling units and mobile home or trailer spaces which will make use of the water facilities of the city.

B. Every person constructing a dwelling in a different location or providing a new dwelling unit in a one-family or multifamily dwelling, dwelling group, apartment

hotel or mobile home or trailer providing trailer spaces in a mobile home or trailer park, shall pay a water facilities expansion fee in an amount established by city council or authority. Every person constructing a nonresidential, industrial or commercial building, moving an industrial or commercial building to a different location, providing a new industrial or commercial facility shall pay a water facilities expansion fee in an amount established by ordinance of the city council or authority. The water facilities expansion fee shall be paid prior to the issuance of the building permit for the subject unit or space.

C. The water expansion fee will be determined based on the fee in effect at the time of building or water service permit issuance for the expanding development.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.272—13.03.285 Reserved.

13.03.286 Policy.

It is the policy of the city council that the water service be operated as a utility, and that it shall be operated in a prudent manner with adequate reserves to meet emergencies, to replace and to upgrade parts of the system as needed.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.287 Funds established.

The following water funds are to be created and maintained:

1. Maintenance and operating fund. The water maintenance and operating fund is to be created and maintained for the purpose of paying for the expenses associated with the maintenance and operation of the water system. Such expenses are to include direct water treatment, distribution, and pumping costs, direct accounting and billing costs, and direct preventative and emergency water storage, pumping, treatment, and distribution system maintenance costs, as well as general and departmental overhead as defined in Section 13.01.010. The source of the money for this fund is to be water permit fees, interest earnings and water service charges. Refundable water deposits provided by property owners are accounted for within this fund, and the amount of such deposits shall not be reflected in the fund balance.

2. Water replacement fund. The water replacement fund is to be created and maintained for the purpose of paying for replacing and upgrading parts of the water system as they wear out, deteriorate or become obsolete. All items deemed to be replacement of existing facilities shall be paid for from this fund. The source of the money for this fund is to be through city council authorized transfers from the water maintenance and operating fund. Such transfers are to be authorized so that funds will be available to pay for future replacement of parts of the water system. The determination as to the amount of money to be held in this fund will be made by taking into consideration the estimated life and replacement cost of the various parts of the sewer system using the following formula:

The summation of the following:

(Replacement cost of water system facility additions) X (0.10) X (Age of water system facilities) ° (75 years)

3. Water capital fund. The water capital fund is to be created and maintained for the purpose of paying for new water facilities found necessary because of the development of the city. Such facilities could include, but are not limited to, pumping stations, water tanks, wells, treatment plants, imported water, transmission mains, meters, distribution system, booster stations, and any necessary equipment. An annual appropriation shall be made from this fund for general and department overhead. The

source of the money for this fund is to be water connection charges, interest earnings, water installation charges, property assessments, and government grants.

4. Water facilities expansion fund. The water facilities expansion fund is to be created and maintained for the purpose of paying for water facilities needed for the expansion of the city including, but not limited to, wells, treatment plants, booster stations, transmission mains, imported water, and other necessary appurtenances to properly expand the city's water system. The source of the money for this fund is to be the water facilities expansion fee collected pursuant to section 13.03.271.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.288 Appropriations.

Appropriations from the various funds provided for in this article shall be pursuant to authorization in the annual budget or by special action of the city council.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.289 Allocation of interest earnings.

Moneys in the water funds may be commingled with moneys in other funds for cash management and interest earnings purposes, but each water fund shall be credited with its pro rata share of all interest earnings based on the fund's average balance.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.290 Loans from water funds.

Loans between water funds or to other funds may only be made pursuant to authorization of the city council and shall be for a specific time period. During such time that moneys are on loan from any fund, interest shall be paid annually to the fund. The interest rate during this loan period shall be at least the average rate for the city's interest-bearing deposits during the loan duration. No loans shall be made from the maintenance and operating fund and the water replacement fund. Existing loans shall be brought into compliance with this section within five years.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.291 Allocation of personnel and equipment costs.

A. Personnel. The total number of employees in the water maintenance and operating budget shall be determined using the following formula:

(Total number actual hours proposed to be charged to the water maintenance and operating fund for permanent employees for the proposed operating budget) ° (2,080 hours)

Personnel costs will be charged on actual number of hours worked. Personnel costs include salaries and related benefits.

B. Equipment. The original purchase cost charged to the water capital fund shall be no more than its pro rata share of time used in water activities. The motor pool rental charges shall also be based on the actual hours used; the motor pool shall be responsible for the replacement of these capital items.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.292—13.03.300 Reserved

Article VIII

Water Wells

13.03.301 Purpose—Authority and implementation.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide minimum standards for construction, reconstruction, abandonment and destruction of all wells in order to protect underground water resources and provide safe water to persons within the city. Pursuant

to the authority cited in Section 13801(c) of the California Water Code, the Riverside County Health Department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter within its jurisdiction.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.302 Definitions.

Whenever in this chapter the following terms are used, they shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

"Abandoned wells and abandonment" applies to a well whose original or functional purpose and use has been discontinued for a period of one year and which has not been declared for reuse by the legal owner with the department, or a well in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be functional for its original purpose or any other function regulated under this chapter. Exploration holes shall be considered abandoned twenty-four (24) hours after construction and testing work has been completed.

"Agriculture well" means any well used to supply water for irrigation or other agricultural purposes, including so-called "stock wells."

"Annular seal" or "sanitary seal" means the approved material placed in the space between the well casing and the wall of the drilled hole (the annular space).

"Cathodic protection well" means any artificial excavation in excess of fifty (50) feet constructed by any method for the purpose of installing equipment or facilities for the protection electrically of metallic equipment in contact with the ground, commonly referred to as "cathodic protection."

"Community water supply well" means any well which provides water for public water supply systems.

"Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.

"Cross-connection" means any unprotected connection between any part of a water system used or intended to supply water for domestic purposes and any source or system containing water or other substances that are not or cannot be approved as safe, pure, wholesome and potable for human consumption.

"Department" means the city utilities department.

"Distribution system" includes the facilities, conduits or any other means used for the delivery of water from the source facilities to the customer's system.

"Exploration hole" means an uncased excavation for the purpose of immediately determining the existing geological and/or hydrological conditions at the site either by direct observation or other means.

"Individual domestic well" means any well used to supply water for domestic needs other than a public water supply system.

"Industrial well" means any well used primarily to supply water for industrial processes and may supply water intentionally or incidentally for domestic purposes.

"Lateral (horizontal) well" means a well drilled or constructed horizontally or at an angle with the horizon as contrasted with the common vertical well and does not include horizontal drains or "wells" constructed to remove subsurface water from hillside, cuts or fills.

"Monitoring well" means an artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of observing, monitoring or supplying the conditions of a water-bearing aquifer, such as fluctuations in groundwater levels, quality of groundwaters or the concentration of contaminants in underground waters.

"Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, for profit or non-

profit organization, trust, partnership, special district or governmental agency to the extent authorized by law.

"Pollution" means an alteration of water by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects such water for beneficial uses or facilities which serve such beneficial uses. "Pollution" may include "contamination."

"Public water system" means a system regardless of type of ownership for the provisions of piped water to the public for domestic use, if such system has at least five service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days of the year. A public water system includes:

1. Any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities which are used primarily in connection with such system and which are under control of the water supplier.

2. Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities which are used primarily in connection with such system but are not under control of the water supplier.

"Reconstruction" means certain work done to an existing well in order to restore its production, replace defective casing, seal off certain strata or surface water, or similar work, not to include the cleaning out of sediments, surging or maintenance to the pump or appurtenances where the integrity of the annular seal or water-bearing strata are not violated.

"Source facilities" includes wells, stream diversion works, infiltration galleries, springs, reservoirs, tanks, and all other facilities used in the production, treatment, disinfection, storage or delivery of water to the distribution system.

"Utilities general manager" means the general manager or his or her duly authorized representative.

"Water well" means any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of extracting water from or injecting water into the ground. This definition shall not include:

1. Oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the California State Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or

2. Wells used for the purpose of:

a. Dewatering excavation during construction; or

b. Stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.303 Permit requirement.

A. No person or entity, as principal agent or employee, shall dig, drill, bore, drive, reconstruct or destroy a well that is to be, or has been, used to produce or inject water, a cathodic protection well, or a monitoring well without first filing a written application to do so with the department, and receiving and retaining a valid permit as provided in this section.

B. No person or entity shall engage in any activity subject to the jurisdiction of this chapter without first paying all applicable fees to the department of fire for each activity in the amounts set forth by resolution or ordinance of the city council.

C. Any person who shall commence any work for which a permit is required by this department without having obtained a permit therefor shall, if subsequently granted a permit, pay double the permit fee for such work; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to emergency work when it shall be established in writing to the satisfaction of the utilities general manager that such work was urgently necessary and that it was not practical to obtain a permit before commencement of the work. In all cases in which emergency work is necessary, a permit shall be applied for within three

working days after commencement of the work. The applicant for a permit for any such emergency work shall, in any case, demonstrate that all work performed is in compliance with the technical standards of Section 13.03.310.

D. An application for a permit to construct a water well, monitoring well or cathodic protection well shall be submitted to the department on a form and in a manner prescribed by the department, and shall include the following information:

1. A plot plan showing the proposed well location with respect to the following items within a radius of five hundred (500) feet from the well:

a. Property lines, including ownership;

b. Sewage or waste disposal systems (including reserved waste disposal expansion areas) or works for carrying or containing sewage or waste;

c. All intermittent or perennial, natural or artificial bodies of water or watercourses;

d. The approximate drainage pattern of the property;

e. Other wells, including abandoned wells;

f. Access road(s) to the well site; and

g. Structures.

2. Location of the property with a vicinity map, including the legal description of the property (assessor's parcel map/tract map number).

3. The name and state license number of the general contractor (when applicable) and the C-57 license number of the person responsible for constructing the well.

4. The proposed well depth, including casing size and zones of perforations and strata to be sealed off, if such data can be reasonably projected.

5. The proposed use of the well.

6. Location of underground storage tank(s) within five hundred (500) feet of the proposed well.

7. Location and classification by visual inspection of any solid, liquid or hazardous waste disposal sites, to include municipal and individual package sewage treatment plants within two thousand (2,000) feet of the proposed well.

8. Where proposed work is reconstruction or destruction of a water well, monitoring well or cathodic protection well, provide the following information, if available:

a. Method of reconstruction or destruction of well;

b. Total depth;

c. Depth and type of casing used;

d. Depth of perforation;

e. Well log; and

f. Any other pertinent information.

9. Other information as may be deemed necessary for the department to determine if the underground waters will be adequately protected.

E. As a condition of a construction or reconstruction permit, any abandoned wells on the property shall be destroyed in accordance with standards provided in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.304 Conditions of approval.

Permits shall be issued after compliance with the standards provided and incorporated by reference in this chapter. Plans shall be submitted to the department demonstrating compliance with such standards. Permits may include conditions and requirements found by the department to be reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of this chapter. Completion bonds, contractor's bonds, cash deposits or other adequate security may be required to insure that all projects are performed completely

and properly to protect the public's health and safety and the integrity of underground water resources.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.305 Conditions of denial.

Where the department determines that the standards of this chapter have not been met, it shall deny the application.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.306 Expiration or extension of permit.

A. Each permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall expire and become null and void if the work authorized thereby has not been completed within six months following the issuance of the permit.

B. Any permit issued pursuant to this chapter may be extended at the option of the department. Each individual extension granted by the department shall be for not longer than one hundred twenty (120) days. In no event shall the department grant an extension which would make the total term of the permit exceed one year. Application for extension shall be made on a form provided by the department. The application shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount set forth by ordinance or resolution of the city council.

C. Upon expiration of any permit issued pursuant hereto, no further work may be done in connection with construction, repair, reconstruction or abandonment of a well unless and until a new permit for such purpose is secured in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.307 Permit revocation or suspension.

A. A permit issued in this chapter may be revoked or suspended by the utilities general manager as hereinafter provided if he or she determines that a violation of this chapter exists, that written notice has been directed to the permittee specifying the violation, and that the permittee has failed or neglected to make the necessary adjustments within fifteen (15) days after receiving such notice.

B. A permit may be so revoked or suspended by the utilities general manager if he or she determines at a hearing held for such purpose that the person to whom any permit was issued pursuant to this chapter has obtained the same by fraud or misrepresentation.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.308 Hearings.

A. Any person whose application for a permit has been denied or whose permit has been suspended or revoked may request a hearing. The person shall file with the department a written petition requesting the hearing and setting forth a brief statement of the grounds for the request. The hearing officer shall be the city manager or his or her designee. At the time and place set for the hearing, the hearing officer shall give the petitioner and other interested persons adequate opportunity to present any facts pertinent to the matter at hand. The hearing officer may, when he or she deems it necessary, continue any hearing by setting a new time and place and by giving notice to the petitioner of such action.

B. At the close of the hearing, or within thirty (30) working days thereafter, the hearing officer shall order such disposition of the application or permit as he or she has determined to be proper, and shall, by postage prepaid, registered mail, notify the petitioner of his or her final determination.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.309 Licensing and registration of water well drillers and contractors.

No persons shall engage in any activity listed in Section 13.03.303 of this chapter

unless he or she is in compliance with the provisions in this section and possesses a valid C-57 license in accordance with the California Contractor's State License Law (Chapter 9, Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code), or possesses a license appropriate to the activity to be engaged in. Such person shall register annually with the department and pay the registration fee specified in city fee resolution or any successor resolution, prior to commencing any activity regulated by this chapter.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.310 Standards.

Standards for the construction, reconstruction, abandonment or destruction of wells shall be the standards recommended in the Bulletins of the California Department of Water Resources as follows: Bulletin No. 74-81, Chapter II, Water Wells, and Bulletin No. 7490 (Supplement to Bulletin 74-81), as these bulletins may be amended by the state from time to time. The content of such bulletins is incorporated by reference with the following additions or modifications:

Bulletin No. 74-90, Monitoring Well.

(1) Exploration holes for determining immediate geological or hydrological information relating to on-site sewage disposal systems, liquefaction studies, hazardous materials investigations or geotechnical investigations for construction purposes, such as foundation studies, are exempt from the monitoring well destruction standards of Part III Bulletin 74-90; provided, that a zone of low permeability over-lying sediments with water-bearing capabilities has not been penetrated. For the above-listed cases, the excavation or boring shall be backfilled with native soils immediately after the investigatory work has been completed. Where a zone of low permeability has been penetrated, the hole shall be abandoned as specified in Bulletin 74-90, Part III. When the excavation or boring is to be left open and unattended (such as at the end of a work shift), the person in charge of the construction shall take all necessary precautions to ensure that the excavation has not created a public health or safety hazard.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.311 Lateral (horizontal) well standards.

The location and design of lateral wells shall be in accordance with the standards recommended in the state of California, Department of Health Services' publication "Requirements for Use of Lateral Wells in Domestic Water Systems," as such publication may be amended by the state from time to time. The content of such publication is incorporated in this chapter by reference.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.312 Required inspection of well site.

A site inspection by the department is required prior to issuance of a permit for a well that is to be part of a public water system or other wells that possess a high potential for contamination as determined by the fire chief. In the event that the well is to serve a system under the direct jurisdiction of the state department of health services, then that agency may perform the site inspection and notify the fire chief of its approval or disapproval.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.313 Required inspections of wells.

A. A well inspection shall be requested of the department at least two working days in advance of the following activities:

1. For individual domestic wells, agricultural wells, cathodic protection wells and monitoring wells:

a. The filling of the annular space or conductor casing; and

b. Immediately after the installation of all surface equipment and (for individual domestic wells) after the well has been disinfected and purged.

2. For community wells:

a. All community water wells shall be inspected at the frequencies stated in subsection 1 of this section for individual domestic water wells. In addition, a site inspection prior to issuance of a permit is required in accordance with Section 13.03.303.

3. For all wells, any other operation or condition for which a special inspection is stipulated on the well permit.

4. For well destruction (all wells):

a. During the actual sealing of the well; and

b. Immediately after all well destruction work has been completed.

B. Upon failure to notify the department of the filling of the annular space, approved geophysical tests including sonic log and gamma ray log shall be conducted at the owner's expense to substantiate that an annular seal has been properly installed.

C. If the enforcement agency fails to appear at the well site at the time designated for sealing, the well may be sealed without the presence of the enforcement agency. However, the driller shall seal the well in accordance with the standards of this chapter and the permit in the absence of any inspection.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.314 Discharge of drilling fluids.

Drilling fluids and other drilling materials used in connection with cathodic protection, monitoring or water well construction shall not be allowed to discharge onto streets or into waterways, and shall not be allowed to discharge to the adjacent property unless a written agreement with the owner(s) of the adjacent property is obtained; provided, however, that such fluids and materials are cleaned up and removed within thirty (30) days after completion of the well drilling and there is no violation of waste discharge regulations. This section shall not operate to prohibit the surface discharge of contaminated groundwater, provided such discharge is carried out in compliance with a lawful order of a regional water quality board.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.315 General location of water wells.

A. It is unlawful for any person or entity to drill, dig, excavate or bore any water well at any location where sources of pollution or contamination are known to exist, have existed or otherwise substantial risk exists that water from that location may become contaminated or polluted even though the well may be properly constructed and maintained. Exceptions to the above include the following:

1. Extraction wells used for the purpose of extracting and treating water from a contaminated aquifer;

2. Wells from which water is to be treated to meet all state department of health standards and requirements; and

3. Wells from which water will be blended with other water sources resulting in water that meets all state department of health standards and requirements.

B. Every well shall be located an adequate distance from all potential sources of contamination and pollution as follows:

Source of Contamination and Pollution	Minimum Distance (in Feet)
Sewer	50
Watertight septic tank	100
Subsurface sewage leach line or leach field	100

Source of Contamination and Pollution	Minimum Distance (in Feet)
Cesspool or seepage pit	150
Animal or fowl enclosures	100
Any surface sewage disposal system discharging 2,000 gallons/day or more	200

C. Minimum distances from other sources of pollution or contamination shall be as determined by the department upon investigation and analysis of the probable risks involved. Where particularly adverse or special hazards are involved as determined by the health department, the foregoing distances may be increased or specially approved means of protection, particularly in the construction of the well, may be required as determined by the department.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.316 Well logs.

A. Any person who has drilled, dug, excavated or bored a wall subject to this chapter shall, within thirty (30) days after completion of the drilling, digging, excavation or boring of such well, furnish the department with a complete log of such well on a standard form provided by the state department of water resources. This log shall include depths of formations, character, size distribution (i.e., clay, sand, gravel, rocks and boulders) and color for all lithological units penetrated, the type of casing, pump test results when applicable, and any other data required by the department. The department may require inspection of the well log during any phase of the well's construction and where necessary to achieve the purposes of this chapter may require modification of the work as originally planned.

B. Well logs furnished pursuant to this chapter shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies, provided that any report shall be made available to any person who obtains written authorization from the owner of the well.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.317 Water well surface construction features.

A. Check Valve. A check valve shall be provided on the pump discharge line adjacent to the pump for all water wells.

B. Sample Spigot. An unthreaded sample spigot shall be provided on the pump discharge line of any water well used as a public water supply adjacent to the pump and on the distribution side of the check valve.

C. Water Well Disinfection Pipe. All community water supply wells and individual domestic wells shall be provided with a pipe or other effective means through which chlorine or other approved disinfecting agents may be introduced directly into the well. The pipe shall be extended at least four inches above the finished grade and shall have a threaded or equivalently secured cap on it.

D. Water Well Flow Meter. A flow meter or other suitable measuring device shall be located at each source facility and shall accurately register the quantity of water delivered to the distribution system from all community water supply wells serving the public water supply system.

E. Air-Relief Vent. An air-relief vent, when required, shall terminate downward, shall be screened and otherwise shall be protected from the entrance of contaminants.

F. Backflow Prevention Assembly. Agricultural wells equipped with chemical

feeder devices for fertilizers, pesticides or other non-potable water treatment shall be furnished with an approved backflow prevention assembly or a sufficient air gap to ensure that a cross-connection with the well does not exist.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.318 Disinfection of water wells.

Every new, repaired or reconstructed community water supply well or individual domestic well, after completion of construction, repair or reconstruction, and before being placed in service, shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign substances. The well gravel used in packed wells, pipes, pump, pump column, and all well water contact equipment surfaces shall be disinfected by a department-approved method. The disinfectant shall remain in the well and upon all relevant surfaces for at least twenty-four (24) hours. Disinfection procedures shall be repeated until micro-biologically safe water is produced, as set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Domestic Water Quality Monitoring.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.319 Water quality standards.

A. Water from all new, repaired and reconstructed community water supply wells shall be tested for and meet the standards for microbiological, general mineral, general physical, chemical and radiological quality in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring.

B. In addition to the microbiological standards required in Section 13.03.318 above, all individual domestic water wells shall be tested for and meet the nitrate, fluoride and total dissolved solids (TDS) standards in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring.

C. At the discretion of the utilities general manager, for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public, any new, repaired or reconstructed individual domestic water well or community well shall be tested for and must meet any or all additionally specified water quality standards in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring. Exceptions would be community well water to be either treated or blended with other water sources to meet state department of health services standards and requirements. Such treatment or blending must be approved by the state department of health services.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.320 Private well evaluations.

A. All individual domestic water wells for which the owner requests a department evaluation of water quality shall be tested for water quality standards for individual domestic water wells as provided for in Section 13.03.318 of this chapter. The department shall perform a well-site inspection and conduct the microbiological sampling portion of the evaluation. Any additional testing, including any pump test to determine the yield quantity of the well, shall be performed by state-certified individuals at the expense of others.

B. The department shall collect an evaluation service fee in accordance with City fee resolution or any successor resolution.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.321 Well abandonment.

A. If after thirty (30) days of abandonment the owner has not declared to the department a proposed reuse of the well per Section 13.03.323 and the well has been found by the department to be a hazard, whereby its continued existence is likely to cause damage to groundwater or a threat to

public health and safety, the department shall direct the owner to destroy the well in accordance with Section 13.03.310 of this chapter.

B. Upon removal of the pump, the casing shall be provided with a threaded or equivalently secured watertight cap. The well shall be maintained so that it will not be a hazard to public health and safety until such time as it is properly destroyed.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.322 Public nuisance abatement.

Where an abandoned well has been identified and the owner fails to comply with the department's order to destroy the well, such well may be declared a public nuisance pursuant to Government Code Section 50231, and thereafter abated pursuant to Title 5, Division 1, Part 1, Chapter 1, Article 9 of the California Government Code. Where abatement is undertaken at the expense of the city, such cost, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall constitute a special assessment against the parcel and shall be added to the next regular tax bill as enumerated under Government Code Section 50244 et seq.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.323 Declaration of proposed reuse.

Where a well is unused or its disuse is anticipated, the owner may apply to the department, in writing, stating an intention to use the well again for its original or other approved purpose. The department shall review such a declaration and may grant an exemption from certain of the provisions of Section 13.03.324 of this chapter, provided no undue hazard to public health or safety is created by the continued existence of the well. Thereafter, an amended declaration shall be filed annually with the department. The original or subsequent exemption may be terminated for cause by the department at any time.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.324 Administrative variance.

Subject to approval by the state department of health services, the utilities general manager may grant an administrative variance of the provisions of this chapter where documentary evidence establishes that a modification of the standards as provided herein will not endanger the general public's health and safety and strict compliance would be unreasonable in view of all the circumstances.
(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.325 Violations and penalties.

A. The utilities general manager, or his or her designee, may at any and all reasonable times enter any and all places, property, enclosures and structures for the purpose of conducting examinations and investigations to determine whether all provisions of this chapter are being complied with, provided however, that the utilities general manager or designee will seek to obtain permission before entering any occupied residence, unless there exists an emergency or condition immediately threatening the public health, safety or welfare.

B. It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to violate any provision of this chapter or to violate the provisions of any permit granted pursuant to this chapter. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons violating any provision of this chapter or of the provisions of any permit granted pursuant to this chapter shall be deemed guilty of an infraction or misdemeanor as herein specified. Such person, firm, or corporation or association of persons shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each and every day

or portion thereof during which any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of any permit granted pursuant to this chapter is committed, continued or permitted.

C. Any person, firm, corporation or association of persons so convicted shall be guilty of an infraction offense and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100.00) for a first violation and guilty of an infraction offense and punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200.00) for a second violation at the same site. The third and any additional violations on the same site shall constitute a misdemeanor offense and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or six months in jail, or both. Notwithstanding the above, a first offense may be charged and prosecuted as a misdemeanor, or may be enforced through other means, administrative or criminal, available to the city. Payment of any penalty in this chapter shall not relieve a person, firm, corporation or association of persons from the responsibility for correcting the violation.

D. Anything done, maintained or suffered in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is a public nuisance dangerous to the health and safety of the public and may be enjoined or summarily abated in the manner provided by law. Every public officer or body lawfully empowered to do so shall abate the nuisance immediately. The costs of summary abatement may become a lien against the property on which the nuisance is maintained and a personal obligation against the property owner, in accordance with Government Code section 38773.1 or 38773.5

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.326 Conflict with existing laws.

The provisions of any existing ordinance or state or federal law affording greater protection to the public health or safety shall prevail within this jurisdiction over the provisions of this chapter and the standards adopted or incorporated by reference in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1057, § 3(Exh. C), 10-23-13)

13.03.327—13.03.340 Reserved.

Attachment B. Coachella Valley Association of Governments Landscape Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. 1302.5

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ESTABLISHING LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM DESIGN CRITERIA

Sections:

0.00.010 Purpose and Intent

A. The California State Legislature has found:

1. The waters of the state are of limited supply and are subject to ever increasing demands;
2. The continuation of California's economic prosperity is dependent on the availability of adequate supplies of water for future users;
3. 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;
4. 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;
5. Landscape design, installation, maintenance and management can and shall be water efficient; and
6. Section 2 of Article X 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 and unreasonable method of use.

B. Consistent with these legislative findings, the purpose of these criteria is to:

1. Promote the values and benefits of landscaping practices that integrate and go beyond the conservation and efficient use of water;
2. Establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects by encouraging the use of a watershed approach that requires

cross-sector collaboration of industry, government and property owners to achieve the many benefits possible;

3. Establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes;

4. Use water efficiently without waste by setting a Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount; and

5. Promote the benefits of consistent landscape criteria with neighboring local and regional agencies.

C. It is also the purpose of these criteria to implement the requirements of the California Code of Regulations Title 23. Waters Division 2. Department of Water Resources Chapter 2.7. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, and State of California Water Conservation in Landscaping Act. Authority cited: Section 65593, Government Code, Reference: Sections 65591, 65593, 65596 Government Code.

D. It is the intent of these criteria to promote water conservation through climate-appropriate plant material and efficient irrigation systems, and to create a "Lush and Efficient" landscape theme through enhancing and improving the physical and natural environment.

E. Applicability

1. These criteria shall apply to all of the following landscape projects:

   a. New construction and rehabilitated landscapes for public agency projects and private development projects requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review;

   b. New construction and rehabilitated landscapes which are developer-installed in single-family and multi-family projects requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review;

   c. New construction and rehabilitated landscapes which are homeowner-provided and/or homeowner-hired in homeowner-occupied single family and multi-family residential projects with a total project landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review; and

   d. Existing landscapes limited to section 0.00.040 (B).

   e. Any residential project with an aggregate landscape area of 2,500 square feet or less may comply with the performance requirements of this ordinance or conform to the prescriptive measures contained in Appendix H.

2. These criteria do not apply to:

   a. Registered local, state or federal historical sites;

   b. Ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system;

c. Mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system; or

d. Plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

0.00.020 Definitions

The words used in this section have the meanings set forth below:

ANTIDRAIN VALVE or CHECK VALVE - A valve located under/in a sprinkler head to hold water in the system to eliminate drainage from the lower elevation sprinkler heads.

APPLICATION RATE - The depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour. Also known as precipitation rate (sprinklers) or emission rate (drippers/microsprayers) in gallons per hour.

APPLIED WATER - The portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

AUTOMATIC CONTROLLER - An electronic or solid-state timer capable of operating valve stations to set the days, time and length of time of a water application.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE - A safety device used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the irrigation system.

BENEFICIAL USE - Water used for landscape evapotranspiration.

BILLING UNITS - Units of water (100 cubic feet = 1 billing unit = 748 gallons = 1 CCF) for billing purposes. To convert gallons per year to 100 cubic feet per year, divide gallons per year by 748. (748 gallons = 100 cubic feet).

CONVERSION FACTOR (0.62) - A number that converts the Maximum Applied Water Allowance from acre-inches per acre to gallons per square foot. The conversion factor is calculated as follows:

(325,851 gallons/43,560 square feet)/12 inches	= (0.62)
325,851 gallons	= one acre-foot
43,560 square feet	= one acre
12 inches	= one foot

DESERT LANDSCAPE - A desert landscape using native plants spaced to look like a native habitat.

DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY - A measure of how evenly sprinklers apply water. The low-quarter measurement method (DULQ) utilized in the irrigation audit procedure is utilized for the purposes of these criteria. These criteria assume an attainable performance level of 75% DULQ for spray heads, 80% DULQ for rotor heads and 85% DULQ for recreational turf grass rotor heads.

DISTRICT – Coachella Valley Water District.

DRIP IRRIGATION - A method of irrigation where the water is applied slowly at the base of plants without watering the open space between plants.

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROJECT - A project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.

EFFECTIVE PRECIPITATION or USABLE RAINFALL - The portion of total natural precipitation that is used by the plants, usually assumed to be three inches annually. Precipitation or rainfall is not considered a reliable source of water in the desert.

ELECTRONIC CONTROLLERS - Time clocks that have the capabilities of multiprogramming, water budgeting and multiple start times.

EMISSION UNIFORMITY - A measure of how evenly drip and microspray emitters apply water. The low-quarter measurement method (EULQ) utilized in the landscape irrigation evaluation procedure is utilized for the purposes of these criteria. These criteria assume 90% EULQ for drippers, microsprays and pressure compensating bubblers.

EMITTER - Drip irrigation fittings that deliver water slowly from the watering system to the soil.

ESTABLISHED LANDSCAPE - The point at which new plants in the landscape have developed roots into the soil adjacent to the root ball.

ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD - The first year after installing the plant in the landscape.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WATER USE (By hydrozone) - The portion of the estimated annual total applied water use that is derived from applied water to a specified hydrozone.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL APPLIED WATER USE (Total of all hydrozones) - The annual total amount of water estimated to be needed by all hydrozones to keep the plants and water features in the landscaped area healthy and visually pleasing. It is based upon such factors as the local evapotranspiration rate, the size of the landscaped area, the size and type of water feature, the types of plants, and the efficiency of the irrigation system. The estimated annual total applied water use shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION or ET - The quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil surfaces and transpired by plants expressed in inches during a specific time.

ET ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - A factor of 0.45 that, when applied to reference evapotranspiration, adjusts for plant factors and irrigation efficiency, two major influences upon the amount of water that needs to be applied to the landscape.

FINISHED GRADE – Grade height after surface mulch covering has been installed.

FLOW RATE - The rate at which water flows through pipes, valves and meters (gallons per minute or cubic feet per second).

HARDSCAPE - Concrete or asphalt areas including streets, parking lots, sidewalks, driveways, patios and decks.

HEAD-TO-HEAD COVERAGE - One hundred percent sprinkler coverage of the area to be irrigated, with maximum practical uniformity.

HIGH FLOW CHECK VALVE - A valve located under/in a sprinkler head to stop the flow of water if the spray head is broken or missing.

HYDROZONE - A portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs that are served by a valve or set of valves with the same schedule. A hydrozone may be irrigated or non-irrigated. For example, a naturalized area planted with native vegetation that will not need supplemental irrigation (once established) is a non-irrigated hydrozone.

INFILTRATION RATE - The rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (inches per hour).

IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY - The measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The minimum irrigation efficiency for purposes of these regulations is 0.75 or 75 percent and .90 or 90 percent for drip systems.

LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION AUDIT - A process to perform site inspections, evaluate irrigation systems and develop efficient irrigation schedules.

LANDSCAPED AREA - The planting areas, turf areas, and water features in a landscape design plan subject to the Maximum Applied Water Allowance Calculation. The landscape area does not include footprints of buildings or structures, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, decks, patios, gravel or stone walks, and other non-irrigated areas designated for non-development (e.g., open spaces and existing native vegetation).

LATERAL LINE - The water delivery pipeline that supplies water to the emitters sprinklers from a valve.

LOCAL AGENCY – A city, county, or water purveyor responsible for adopting and implementing the ordinance. The local agency is also responsible for enforcement of the ordinance, including, but not limited to, approval of a design review, permit, plan check, or inspection of a project.

MAIN LINE - The pressurized pipeline that delivers water from the water source to a valve or outlet.

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (MAWA) - For design purposes, the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscape area as specified in Division 2, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 7, Section 492.4. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, ET adjustment factor, and the size of the landscaped area. The Estimated Total Water Use shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance . Special Landscape Areas, include recreation areas, areas permanently and solely dedicated to edible plants such as orchards and vegetable gardens, and areas irrigated with recycled water are subject to the MAWA with an ETAF not to exceed 1. MAWA = (ETo)(0.62)[(ETAF x LA) + ((1-ETAF) X SLA)].

MICROIRRIGATION - See drip irrigation.

MULCH - Any organic materials such as leaves, bark, straw or inorganic material such as pebbles, stones, gravel, decorative sand or decomposed granite left loose and applied to the soil surface to reduce evaporation.

NATIVE PLANTS - Native plants are low water using plants that are:
1) indigenous to the Coachella Valley and lower Colorado Desert region of California and Arizona, 2) native to the southwestern United States and northern Mexico or 3) native to other desert regions of the world, but adapted to the Coachella Valley.

NATURAL GRADE – Grade height of native soil before application of surface mulch.

NON-POTABLE WATER – Canal water or treated or recycled wastewater of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation. Non-potable water is not for human consumption.

OPERATING PRESSURE - The pressure at which an irrigation system's sprinklers, bubblers, drippers or microsprays are designed to operate, usually indicated at the base of an irrigation head.

OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION STATIONS - Sprinklers with high flow rates (spray heads, impulse sprinklers, gear rotors, etc.) that are utilized to apply water through the air to large irrigated areas.

OVERSPRAY - The water which is delivered beyond the landscaped area onto pavements, walks, structures or other non-landscape areas. Also known as hardscape applications.

PLANT FACTOR - A factor that, when multiplied by reference evapotranspiration, estimates the amount of water used by plants. For purposes of these criteria, the average plant factor of very low water using plants ranges from 0.01 to 0.10, for low water using plants the range is 0.10 to 0.30, for moderate

water using plants the range is 0.40 to 0.60, and for high water using plants, the range is 0.70 to 0.90. Reference: Water Use Classifications of Landscape Species IV (WUCOLS IV).

PRESSURE COMPENSATING (PC) BUBBLER – An emission device that allows the output of water to remain constant regardless of input pressure. Typical flow rates for this type of bubbler range between 0.25 gpm to 2.0 gpm.

PRESSURE COMPENSATING SCREENS/DEVICES - Small screens/devices inserted in place of standard screens/devices that are used in sprinkler heads for radius and high pressure control.

QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL - A person who has been certified by their professional organization or a person who has demonstrated knowledge and is locally recognized as qualified among landscape architects due to longtime experience.

RAIN-SENSING DEVICE - A system which automatically shuts off the irrigation system when it rains.

RECYCLED WATER/RECLAIMED WATER - Treated or recycled wastewater of a quality suitable for nonpotable uses such as landscape irrigation. Recycled water is not for human consumption.

RECORD DRAWING or AS-BUILTS - A set of reproducible drawings which show significant changes in the work made during construction and which are usually based on drawings marked up in the field and other data furnished by the contractor.

RECREATIONAL AREA - Areas, excluding private single family residential lots, designated for active play, recreation or public assembly in parks, sports fields, picnic grounds, amphitheaters or golf course tees, fairways, roughs, surrounds and greens.

R

REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION or ETo - A standard measurement of the environmental parameters which affect the water use of plants, using cool season grass as a reference. ETo is expressed in inches per day, month or year and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of cool-season grass that is well watered. Reference evapotranspiration is used as a basis of determining the Maximum Applied Water Allowances so that regional differences in climate can be accommodated. For purposes of these criteria, CVWD Drawing No. 29523 will be used for ETo zones.

REHABILITATED LANDSCAPE - Any re-landscaping project in which the choice of new plant material and/or new irrigation system components is such that the calculation of the site's estimated water use will be significantly changed. The new estimated water use calculation must not exceed the Maximum Applied

Water Allowance (MAWA) calculated for the site using a 0.45 ET adjustment factor.

RIPARIAN PLANTS - Riparian plants are high water using and water-loving plants that are found growing naturally along flowing rivers and lake shores. They may also be native to wet swampy areas with high water tables or poor drainage.

RUNOFF - Irrigation water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and which flows from the planted area.

SERVICE LINE - The pressurized pipeline that delivers water from the water source to the water meter.

SMART CONTROLLER – Weather-based or soil moisture-based irrigation controls that monitor and use information about environmental conditions for a specific location and landscape (such as soil moisture, rain, wind, the plants' evaporation and transpiration rates and, in some cases, plant type and more) to automatically control when to water and when not to, providing exactly the right amount of water to maintain lush, healthy growing conditions.

SOIL MOISTURE-SENSING DEVICE - A device that measures the amount of water in the soil.

SOIL TEXTURE - The classification of soil based on the percentage of sand, silt and clay in the soil.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA (SLA) – An area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, recreational areas, areas irrigated with recycled water, water features using recycled water or water features using non-potable canal water created solely to act as an irrigation reservoir.

SPRINKLER HEAD - A device which sprays water through a nozzle.

STATIC WATER PRESSURE - The pipeline or municipal water supply pressure when water is not flowing.

STATION - An area served by one valve or by a set of valves that operate simultaneously.

TURF - A surface of earth containing mowed grass with roots.

VALVE - A device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system.

WATER FEATURE - Any water applied to the landscape for nonirrigation, decorative purposes. Fountains, streams, ponds and lakes are considered water features. Water features use more water than efficiently irrigated turf grass and are assigned a plant factor of 1.1 for a stationary body of water and 1.2 for a moving body of water.

WATER SYSTEM - The network of piping, valves and irrigation heads.

WUCOLS IV - Water Use Classifications of Landscape Species IV

0.00.030 Provisions for new or rehabilitated landscapes

A. Submittal and Approval of a Landscape Documentation Package

1. Prior to construction, the project applicant shall:

   a. Submit two copies of a Landscape Documentation Package to the Coachella Valley Water District (District) that conform to this chapter. No water meter will be issued until the District reviews and approves the Landscape Documentation Package.

   b. Submit one copy of the Landscape Documentation Package to the local agency (city/county).

2. Upon receipt of the Landscape Documentation Package, the District shall:

   a. Review the Landscape Documentation Package.

   b. Approve or deny the Landscape Documentation Package.

3. Upon approval of the Landscape Documentation Package, the District will:

   a. Sign and date the approved plans and return them to the project applicant.

   b. Submit a copy of the project's Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet (Appendix B) to the local agency.

4. Upon approval of the Landscape Documentation Package by the local agency, the project applicant shall:

   a. Receive an approval of the landscape design review or plan check.

   b. Finalize the Certificate of Completion, including recording the date of the approval.

   c. File the Certificate of Completion with the District and the local agency, and provide a copy to the property owner or designee.

   d. Submit a copy of the approved Landscape Documentation Package, along with the record drawings and any other information, to the property owner or designee.

5. Each Landscape Documentation Package shall include the following elements:

   a. A completed Landscape Documentation Package Checklist (Appendix A), which includes the date, project applicant, and project address information. This checklist serves to verify that the elements of the Landscape Documentation Package have been completed.

   b. Total landscaped area (square feet)

   c. Project type (e.g., new, rehabilitated, public, private, cemetery, homeowner-installed, etc.)

   d. Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet (Appendix B), which may be imbedded in the plan sheets of the Landscape Documentation Package, and include the following:

      i. Hydrozone Information Table (reference Appendix C)

   e. Water Budget Calculations (reference Appendix D) that adhere to the following requirements:

      i. The plant factor used shall be from WUCOLS. The plant factors ranges from 0 to 0.3 for the low use plants, from 0.4 to 0.6 for the moderate use plants, from 0.7 to 1.0 for the high use plants and 1.1 to 1.2 for water features.

      ii. All water features shall be included in the 1.1 to 1.2 hydrozone and temporary irrigated areas shall be included in the low water use hydrozone. For the calculation of the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and Estimated Total Water Use, a project applicant shall use ETo values from the Reference Evapotranspiration Table, Appendix C. For geographic areas not covered in Appendix C, use data from other cities located nearby in the same reference evapotranspiration zone.

   f. Landscape Design Plan

   g. Irrigation Design Plan

   h. Grading Design Plan (as required)

   i. Soil Management Report (as required)

   j All plans must contain a signature block for both the local agency and the District.

6. The Landscape Documentation Package shall be submitted by the following procedure:

   a. The applicant or applicant's representative may bring, send or ship copies of the Landscape Documentation Package to the District, and the local agency, as applicable. Appropriate fees must accompany the Landscape Documentation Package.

b. The plans will normally be returned to the applicant or local agency with comments by the District (Water Management Department) within ten working days of receipt.

c. After noted corrections have been made, the applicant shall re-submit the Landscape Documentation Package to the District for approval and signing by the Water Management Department and Development Services Department for the District.

d. Signed plans will be held at the District's Palm Desert office for applicant pick up or sent by certified shipping at the applicant's request and expense.

e. For direct communication:

Telephone No.:	(760) 398-2651 Water Management Department
Mailing Address:	Coachella Valley Water District Attention: Water Management Department Post Office Box 1058 Coachella, California 92236
Hand Delivery or Shipping Address:	Coachella Valley Water District Attention: Water Management Department 85-995 Avenue 52 Coachella, California 92236
Hand Delivery or Shipping Address:	Coachella Valley Water District Attention: Water Management Department 75-525 Hovley Lane East Palm Desert, California 92211

f. The District will inspect the landscaped area(s) for conformance with the approved Landscape Documentation Package. Landscaping that does not conform to the approved Landscape Documentation Package is subject to penalties as provided in Section 0.00.070.

7. Upon review and approval of the Landscape Documentation Package by the District, the project applicant shall:

a. Submit a copy of the District-approved Landscape Documentation Package and Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet to the local agency.

b. Provide the property owner or site manager a copy of the District-approved Landscape Documentation Package, in addition to the record drawings and any other information normally forwarded to the property owner or site manager.

8. Upon review and approval of the Landscape Documentation Package by the local agency, the project applicant shall:

   a. Record the date of the permit on the Certificate of Completion.

   b. Provide the property owner or designee a copy of the local-agency approved Landscape Documentation Package, in addition to the record drawings, and any other information normally forwarded to the property owner or designee.

B. Landscape Design Plan

A landscape design plan meeting the following design criteria shall be submitted as part of the Landscape Documentation package. For the efficient use of water, a landscape shall be carefully designed and planned for the intended function of the project.

1. Any plant may be selected for the landscape, providing the Estimated Total Water Use in the landscape area does not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA). To encourage the efficient use of water the following is highly recommended:

   a. Protection and preservation of native species and natural vegetation;

   b. Selection of water-conserving plant and turf species;

   c. Selection of trees based on applicable local tree ordinances or tree shading guidelines; and

   d. Selection of plants from local and regional landscape program plant lists.

2. Specifications for Landscape Design Plan
   The landscape design plan shall be drawn on 36-inch by 24-inch project base sheets at a scale that accurately and clearly identifies the following:

   a. Tract name, tract number or parcel map number on cover sheet.

   b. Proposed planting areas.

   c. Plant material location and size.

   d. Plant botanical and common names.

   e. Plant spacing, where applicable.

   f. Natural features including, but not limited to, rock outcroppings, and existing trees and shrubs that will remain incorporated into the new landscape.

   g. Vicinity map showing site location on top sheet or on cover sheet.

   h. Title block on each sheet with the name and address of the project, and the name and address of the professional design company with its signed professional stamp, if applicable.

i. Reserve two 6-inch by 3-inch spaces for a) the local agency signature block and b) a District signature block in lower right corner of the cover sheet and on all of the landscape, irrigation design/detail/specification sheets. The District signature block can be found on the Professional Landscaper section of the Conservation page at cvwd.org.

j. Show plan scale and north arrow on design sheets.

k. Show graphic scale on all design sheets.

l. Show all property lines and street names.

m. Show all paved areas, such as driveways, walkways and streets.

n. Show all pools, ponds, lakes, fountains, water features, fences and retaining walls.

o. Show locations of all overhead and underground utilities within project area.

p. Provide an index map, as necessary, showing the overall project, including all 1/4 and 1/16 section lines and section numbers.

q. Show this note on each design sheet stating, "No permanent structures or trees within CVWD and/or USBR easements. CVWD will not be responsible for damage or replacement of any surface improvements, including but not limited to, decorative concrete, landscaping, curb, gutter, sidewalks, planters, gates and related improvements installed within CVWD and/or USBR easements."

In addition, no trees shall be installed within 15' of a CVWD and/or USBR pipeline. Surface improvements may be installed within CVWD and/or USBR easements only upon the prior consent of CVWD, which consent may be granted or denied at CVWD's sole discretion. In the event of such consent, then a Non-interference review letter (NIRL) may apply per Section 3.4 of CVWD's Development Design Manual.

r. Show Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) for the proposed project. (See formula in Appendix C and Sample MAWA, Appendix D.)

s. Show total landscaped area in square feet. Separate area square footages by hydrozone. Show the total percentage area of each hydrozone. Include total area of all water features as separate hydrozones of still or moving water. Show Estimated Total Water Use, for each major plant group hydrozone and water feature hydrozone expressed in either seasonal (turf grass) or annual (trees, shrubs, groundcovers and water features) billing units.

t. Show Total Estimated Total Water Use for each major plant group hydrozone and water feature hydrozone expressed in either seasonal (turf grass) or annual (trees, shrubs, groundcovers and water features) billing units.

u. Show Total Estimated Water Use (ETWU) for the entire project. (Formula in Appendix C and on Sample Calculation Estimated Water Use, Appendix D.) The Total Estimated Use shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA).

The Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU) for a phase within a tract may exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance for that phase so long as the ETWU does not exceed the MAWA within the overall tract. In the event this occurs calculations showing all phase totals should be imbedded within each plan submission for the tract.

v. Designate recreational areas and recreational turf areas.

w. When model homes are included, show the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and Estimated Total Water Use (by hydrozone with totals) for each model unit.

3. Landscape Design Criteria

a. The landscape design must be carefully planned and take into account the intended function of the project.

b. Plants' appropriateness shall be selected based upon their adaptability to the climatic, geologic and topographical conditions of the site.

c. Selection of water-efficient and low-maintenance plant material is required.

d. All planted areas must be a minimum of one inch below adjacent hardscapes to eliminate runoff and overflow.

e. Long, narrow or irregularly shaped turf areas shall not be designed because of the difficulty in irrigating uniformly without overspray onto hardscaped areas, streets and sidewalks. Areas less than 10 feet in width shall not be designed with turf. Turf will be allowed in these areas only if irrigation design reflects the use of subsurface irrigation or a surface flow/wick irrigation system.

f. Turf areas irrigated with spray/rotor systems must be set back at least 24 inches from curbs, driveways, sidewalks or any other area that may result in runoff of water onto streets. An undulating landscape buffer area created by the setback shall be designed with rocks, cobble or decomposed granite and/or can be landscaped with drip irrigated shrubs/accents or covered with a suitable ground cover.

g. Plants having similar water use shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones.

h. The use of a soil covering mulch or a mineral groundcover of a minimum three-inch depth to reduce soil surface evaporation is required around trees, shrubs and on nonirrigated areas. The use of

boulders and cobble shall be considered to reduce the total vegetation area.

i. Annual color plantings shall be used only in areas of high visual impact and must be irrigated with drip, microirrigation or other systems with efficiencies of 90 percent or greater. Otherwise, drip irrigated, perennial plantings should be the primary source of color.

j. Native desert plants shall be specified to be planted in a shallow, wide, rough hole two times the root ball width. The root ball will be set on either undisturbed native soil or a firmed native soil. The root ball top will be set even with the finished surface grade or above grade if the soil is poorly drained. The hole must be backfilled with native soil. Extra soil may be used to mound up around plants where the soil is poorly drained.

k. Landscaping must not obstruct or interfere with street signs, lights or road/walkway visibility. Screening may be provided by walls, berms or plantings.

l. High water use plants, characterized by a plant factor of 0.7 to 1.0, are prohibited in street medians.

m. Use locally approved plant materials lists in the selection of appropriate plants.

n. Planter islands in parking lots with canopy trees shall be sized to meet local land use agency requirements.

o. A landscape plan in fire-prone areas shall address fire safety and prevention. A defensible space or zone around a building or structure is required per Public Resources Code Section 4291 (a) and (b). Avoid fire-prone plant material and highly flammable mulches.

p. The use of invasive and/or noxious plant species is prohibited.

q. The architectural guidelines of a common interest development, which includes community apartment projects, 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 (California Civil Code, Section 1353.8).

D. Grading Design Plan

1. For efficient use of water, grading of a project site shall be designed to minimize soil erosion, runoff and water waste. A grading plan shall be submitted as part of the Landscape Documentation Package. A comprehensive grading plan prepared by a civil engineer for other local agency permits satisfies this requirement.

2. The project applicant shall submit a landscape grading plan that indicates finished configurations and elevations of the landscape area including;

a. Height of graded slopes;

b. Drainage patterns;

c. Pad elevations;

d. Finish grade; and

e. Stormwater retention improvements, if applicable.

3. To prevent excessive erosion and runoff, it is highly recommended, and per local agency requirements, that project applicants:

   a. Grade so that all irrigation and normal rainfall remains within property lines and does not drain on to non-permeable hardscapes;

   b. Avoid disruption of natural drainage patterns and undisturbed soil; and

   c. Avoid soil compaction in landscape areas.

4. 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 plan."

5. Turf is not allowed 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).

6. 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 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 must be confirmed during an irrigation audit.

7. All grading must retain normal stormwater runoff and provide for an area of containment. All irrigation water must be retained within property lines and not allowed to flow into public streets or public rights-of-way. Where appropriate, a simulated dry creek bed may be used to convey storm drainage into retention areas. A drywell shall be installed if the retention basin is to be used as a recreational area.

8. Mounded or sloped planting areas that contribute to runoff onto hardscape are prohibited. Sloped planting areas above a hardscaped area shall be avoided unless there is a drainage swale at toe of slope to direct runoff away from hardscape.

9. Median islands must be graded to prevent stormwater and excess irrigation runoff.

E. Irrigation Design Plan

For the efficient use of water, an irrigation system shall meet all the requirements listed in this section and the manufactures 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 criteria shall be submitted as part of the Landscape Documentation Package.

Separate landscape water meters shall be installed for all projects except single family homes with a landscape area less than 5,000 square feet. Landscape meters for single family homes with a landscape area over 5,000 square feet may be served by a permanent service connection provided by the District or be a privately owned submeter installed at the irrigation point of connection on the customer service line. When irrigation water is from a well, the well shall be metered. The irrigation design plan shall be drawn on project base sheets. It should be separate from, but use the same format as, the landscape design plan. The irrigation system specifications shall accurately and clearly identify the following:

1. Specifications for Irrigation Design.
    a. Control valves, manufacturer's model number, size and location.
    b. Irrigation head manufacturer's model number, radius, operating pressure, gallons per minute/gallons per hour (gpm/gph) and location.
    c. Piping type, size and location.
    d. Point of connection or source of water and static water pressure.
    e. Meter location and size (where applicable).
    f. Pump station location and pumping capacity (where applicable).
    g. Power supply/electrical access and location.
    h. Plan scale and north arrow on all sheets.
    i. Graphic scaling on all irrigation design sheets.
    j. Irrigation installation details and notes/specifications.
    k. The irrigation system shall be automatic, constructed to discourage vandalism and simple to maintain.
    l. All equipment shall be of proven design with local service available.
    m. Show location, station number, size, and design gpm of each valve on plan. Control valves shall be rated at 200 psi.
    n. Visible sprinklers near hardscape shall be of pop-up design.
    o. All heads should have a minimum number of wearing pieces with an extended life cycle.
    p. Sprinklers, drippers, valves, etc., must be operated within manufacturer's specifications.
    q. Manual shut-off valves shall be fully ported ball valves or butterfly valves. Manual shut-off valves are required upstream of automatic valve manifolds.

r. Master valves shall be metal, located as close to the point of connection as possible, and be metal piped between the master valve and the water meter.

s. High flow sensors that detect and report high flow conditions created by system damage or malfunction shall be specified for all projects where a dedicated landscape irrigation meter is required.

t. The following statement "I have complied with the criteria of the ordinance and have applied them accordingly for the efficient use of water in the irrigation design plan;" and

u. The signature of a licensed landscape architect, certified irrigation designer, irrigation consultant, landscape contractor or any other person authorized to design an irrigation system.

2. Specifications for Irrigation Efficiency

The minimum irrigation efficiency shall be 0.75 (75%). Greater irrigation efficiencies are expected from well-designed and maintained systems. The following are required:

a. Design spray head and rotor head stations with consideration for worst wind conditions. Close spacing and low-angle nozzles are required in high and frequent wind areas (ETo Zone No. 5).

b. Spacing of sprinkler heads shall not exceed manufacturer's maximum recommendations for proper coverage. The plan design shall show a minimum of 0.75 (75%) distribution uniformity.

c. Only irrigation heads with matched precipitation rates shall be circuited on the same valve.

d. Valve circuiting shall be designed to be consistent with hydrozones.

e. Individual hydrozones that mix plants that are moderate and low water use may be allowed if:

(i) plant factor calculation is based on the proportions of the respective plant water uses and their plant factor; or

(ii) the plant factor of the higher water using plant is used for the calculations.

f. Individual hydrozones that mix high and low water use plants shall not be permitted.

g. 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. Use this valve number in the hydrozone information table. This table can assist with pre-inspection and final inspection of the irrigation system, and programming the controller.

3. Irrigation System Criteria

a. Reduced pressure backflow prevention devices shall be installed behind meter at curb by the District.

b. Show location, station number, size and design gpm of each valve on plan.

c. Smart Controllers shall be specified for all projects. This includes climate based or sensor based controllers, which can automatically adjust for local weather and/or site conditions.

d. High flow check valves shall be installed in or under all heads adjacent to street curbing, parking lots and where damage could occur to property due to flooding, unless controllers with flow sensor capabilities are specified that can automatically shut off individual control valves when excess flow is detected.

e. Pressure compensating screens/devices shall be specified on all spray heads to reduce radius as needed to prevent overthrow onto hardscape and/or to control high pressure misting.

f. All irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid runoff onto hardscape from low head drainage, overspray and other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, nonirrigated areas, walks, roadways or structures.

g. Rotor type heads shall be set back a minimum of 4 feet from hardscape.

h. The use of drip, microirrigation or pressure compensating bubblers or other systems with efficiencies of 90 percent or greater is required for all shrubs and trees. Small, narrow (less than 8 feet), irregularly shaped or sloping areas shall be irrigated with drip, microspray or PC (pressure-compensating) bubbler heads.

i. Trees in turf areas shall be on a separate station to provide proper deep watering.

j. Street median irrigation

   i. No overhead sprinkler irrigation system shall be installed in median strips or in islands.

   ii. Median islands or strips shall be designed with either a drip emitter to each plant or subsurface irrigation. Bubblers used for trees must be fixed-flow pressure compensating type. Adjustable bubblers are prohibited

k. Meter sizing for landscape purposes shall be 33 gpm per planted acre. Maximum design meter flow rates are: 3/4" = 23 gpm, 1" = 37 gpm, 1-1/2" = 80 gpm, 2" = 120 gpm

l. Large projects located outside Improvement District No. 1 of the Coachella Valley Water District shall connect to or provide future connection to recycled water if such water is available. Large projects located inside Improvement District No. 1 may be

required to connect to canal irrigation water or recycled water if such water is available. **(See attached boundary map.)**

4. Drip Irrigation System Criteria

   a. The drip system must be sized for mature-size plants.

   b. The irrigation system should complete all irrigation cycles during peak use in about 12 hours. Normally, each irrigation controller should not have more than four drip stations that operate simultaneously.

   c. Field installed below ground pipe connections shall be threaded PVC or glued PVC. Surface laid hose and tubing is prohibited. Polyethylene tubing is allowed only in subsurface installations. Drip emitter installation shall be directly into polyethylene tubing on a ¼ inch thick-walled riser. Multi-port outlet devices and multi-port distribution is prohibited.

   d. Proportion gallons per day per plant according to plant size. The following sizing chart is for peak water use. The low to high end of the range is according to the relative water requirements of the plants. The low end is for desert natives and the high end is for medium water use type plants.

Size of Plant	Gallons Per Day
Large trees (over 30-foot diameter)	58+ to 97+
Medium trees (about 18-foot diameter)	21 to 35
Small trees/large shrubs (9-foot diameter)	6 to 10
Medium shrubs (3.5-foot diameter)	.8 to 1.3
Small shrubs/groundcover	.5 or less

   e. Plants with widely differing water requirements shall be valved separately. As an example, separate trees from small shrubs and cactus from other shrubs. Multiple emitter point sources of water for large shrubs and trees must provide continuous bands of moisture from the root ball out to the mature drip line plus 20 percent of the plant diameter. See Appendix C for more information on emitter spacing and wetted area.

   f. Most plants require 50 percent or more of the soil volume within the drip line to be wetted by the irrigation system. See Appendix C for more information. For additional information on plant watering and plant relative water needs, see the plant list section of the "Lush and Efficient, Desert Friendly Landscaping in the Coachella Valley" or a list provided by the local agency.

5. Recycled Water Specifications

   a. When a site has recycled water available or is in an area that will have recycled water available as irrigation water, the irrigation system shall be installed using the industry standard purple colored or marked "Recycled Water Do Not Drink" on pipes, valves and sprinkler heads.

   b. The backup groundwater supply (well water or domestic water) shall be metered. Backup supply water is only for emergencies when recycled water is not available.

   c. Recycled water users must comply with all county, state and federal health regulations. Cross connection control shall require a 6-inch air gap system or a reduced pressure backflow device. All retrofitted systems shall be dye tested before being put into service.

   d. Where available, recycled water shall be used as a source for decorative water features.

   e. Sites using recycled water are not exempted from the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), prescribed water audits or the provisions of these criteria.

   f. A Recycled Water Checklist (Appendix G) shall be submitted to the District upon submittal of the first plan check of the landscape design plan and the irrigation design plan.

6. Irrigation Water (Nonpotable) Specifications

   a. When a site is using nonpotable irrigation water that is not recycled water (from an on-site well or canal water) all hose bibs shall be loose key type and quick coupler valves shall be of locking type with nonpotable markings to prevent possible accidental drinking of this water.

   b. Sites using nonpotable irrigation water are not exempted from the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), prescribed water audits or the provisions of these criteria.

7. Groundwater Water Specifications

   a. Sites using groundwater irrigation water from wells are not exempted from the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA), prescribed water audits, or the provisions of these criteria.

8. Golf Course Criteria

   a. For all new golf courses and additions or renovations to existing golf courses, the area of irrigated turf used for tees, fairways, greens and practice areas shall be limited. The total turf area of the golf course shall be limited to a maximum of four (4) irrigated acres average per golf hole. Practice areas such as driving ranges and short game areas shall not exceed ten (10) acres of turf. The golf course design shall reflect the natural topography and drainage

ways of the site, minimize the clearing of vegetation and be flexible and water efficient in design.

b. All nonturf areas such as ponds, lakes, artificial water courses, bunkers and irrigated landscapes within the golf course project area must not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) calculations set forth within these criteria.

00.00.040 Other Provisions

A. Landscape Audit, Irrigation Survey, and Irrigation Water Use Analysis for New Construction and Rehabilitated Landscapes

1. This section shall apply to new construction and rehabilitated landscape projects installed after January 1, 2010 as described in Section 0.00.030.

2. All landscape irrigation audits shall be conducted by a certified landscape irrigation auditor.

3. The project applicant shall submit an irrigation audit report with the Certificate of Completion to the local agency that may include, but not be limited to, inspection, system tune-up, system test with distribution uniformity, reporting overspray or run-off that causes overland flow, and preparation of an irrigation schedule, including configuring irrigation controllers with application rate, soil types, plant factors, slope, exposure and any other factors necessary for accurate programming;

4. The District will administer programs that may include, but not be limited to, irrigation water use analysis, irrigation audits and irrigation surveys for compliance with the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA).

5. The owner of the landscaped area shall bear the cost of the audit.

B. Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey and Irrigation Water Use Analysis for Existing Landscapes

1. This section shall apply to all existing landscapes that were installed before January 1, 2010 and are over one (1) acre in size.

2. The District will administer programs that may include, but not be limited to, irrigation water analysis, irrigation surveys and irrigation audits that verify landscape water use does not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) for existing landscapes. The Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) for existing landscapes shall be calculated as: MAWA = (.70) (ETo) (LA) (.62/748) unless landscape plans were submitted and approved under a more water conserving ordinance.

C. Water Waste Prevention

1. Water Waste Prevention. Water waste resulting from inefficient landscape irrigation including run-off, low-head drainage, overspray, or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, nonirrigated areas, walks, roadways, or structures is prohibited. All broken heads and pipes must be repaired within 72 hours of notification. Penalties for violation of these prohibitions are established in Section 0.00.070.

2. Water service to customers who cause water waste may have their service discontinued.

3. Customers who appear to be exceeding the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) may be interviewed by the District Water Management Department to verify customer water usage to ensure compliance.

D. Soil Management Report

1. In order to reduce runoff and encourage healthy plant growth, a soil management report shall be completed by the project applicant or designee as follows:

   a. Submit soil samples to a laboratory for analysis and recommendation.

   b. Soil sampling shall be conducted in accordance with laboratory protocol, including protocols regarding adequate sampling depth for the intended plants.

   c. The soil analysis may include:

      i. Determination of soil texture, indicating the available water holding capacity.

      ii. An approximate soil infiltration rate (either) measured or derived from soil texture/infiltration rate tables. A range of infiltration rates shall be noted where appropriate.

      iii. Measure of pH, total soluble salts and percent organic matter.

   d. The project applicant or designee shall comply with one of the following:

      i. 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

      ii. If significant mass grading is planned, the soil analysis report shall be submitted to the local agency as part of the Certificate of Completion.

   e. The soil analysis report shall be made available, in a timely manner, to the professionals preparing the landscape design plans and the irrigation plans to make any necessary adjustments to the design plans.

   f. The project applicant or designee shall submit documentation verifying implementation of soil analysis report recommendations to the local agency with the Certificate of Completion.

E. Developer-Provided Documentation

1. The developer/applicant/designee shall provide an approved copy of the Landscape Documentation Package and the following information for the homeowner or irrigation system operator. The package/information shall include a set of drawings, a recommended monthly irrigation schedule, and a recommended irrigation system maintenance schedule as described in Section 0.00.040G.

2. Irrigation Schedules. For the efficient use of water, all irrigation schedules shall be developed, managed, and evaluated to utilize the minimum amount of water to maintain plant health. Irrigation schedules shall meet the following criteria:

    a. An annual irrigation program with monthly irrigation schedules shall be required for the plant establishment period, for the established landscape, and for any temporarily irrigated areas. The irrigation schedule shall:

        i. Include run time (in minutes per cycle), suggested number of cycles per day, and frequency of irrigation for each station.

        ii. Provide the amount of applied water (in hundred cubic feet) recommended on a monthly and annual basis.

        iii. Whenever possible, incorporate the use of evapotranspiration data, such as those from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather stations, to apply the appropriate levels of water for different climates.

        iv. Whenever possible, be scheduled between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. to avoid irrigating during times of high wind or high temperature. Run times and other water efficient requirements may be imposed by the CVWD Board of Directors from time to time.

G. Maintenance Schedules

A regular maintenance schedule satisfying the following conditions shall be submitted as part of the Landscape Documentation Package:

1. Landscapes shall be maintained to ensure water efficiency. A regular maintenance schedule shall include but not be limited to checking, adjusting, cleaning and repairing equipment; resetting the automatic controller, aerating and dethatching turf areas; replenishing mulch; fertilizing; pruning; and weeding in all landscaped areas.

2. Repair of irrigation equipment shall be done with the originally specified materials or their approved equal.

3. A project applicant is encouraged to implement sustainable or environmentally-friendly practices for the overall landscape maintenance.

H. Certificate of Completion

1. The Certificate of Completion (Appendix E) shall include the following:
   a. Submittal and Approval Dates of the Landscape Documentation Package and Submittal Date of the Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet
   b. Project Name
   c. Project Address and Location
   d. Applicant Name, Telephone and Mailing Address
   e. Property Owners Name, Telephone, and Mailing Address
2. Certification by either the signer of the landscape design plan, the signer of the irrigation design plan, or the licensed landscape contractor that the landscape project has been installed per the approved Landscape Documentation Package.
3. Irrigation scheduling parameters used to set the controller. A diagram of the irrigation plan showing hydrozones shall be kept with the irrigation controller for subsequent management purposes.
4. Landscape and irrigation maintenance schedule.
5. Irrigation audit report.
6. Soil analysis report and documentation verifying implementation of soil report recommendations.
7. The project applicant shall:
   a. Submit the signed Certificate of Completion to both the local agency and the District for review and approval.
   b. Ensure that copies of the Certificate of Completion with all approvals are submitted to the local agency, the District, and property owner or his or her designee.
8. The District and the local agency shall:
   a. Receive the signed Certificate of Completion from the project applicant.
   b. Approve or deny the Certificate of Completion. If the Certificate of Completion is denied, the local agency shall provide information to the project applicant regarding reapplication, appeal or other assistance.

I. Stormwater Management

1. Stormwater management practices minimize runoff and increase infiltration which recharges groundwater and improves water quality. Implementing stormwater best management practices into the landscape and grading design plans to minimize runoff and to increase on-site retention and infiltration are encouraged.
2. Project applicants shall refer to the District, the local agency, and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any applicable stormwater ordinances and stormwater management plans.

3. Rain gardens and other landscape features that increase rain water capture and infiltration are recommended.

J. Public Education

1. Public education is a critical component to promote the efficient use of water in landscapes. The use of appropriate principles of design, installation, management and maintenance that save water is encouraged in the community.

2. The District and the local agency shall provide information to residents regarding the design, installation, management and maintenance of water efficient landscapes.

0.00.050 Review and Program Monitoring Fees

A. Review and Program Monitoring fees are deemed necessary to review Landscape Documentation Packages and monitor landscape irrigation audits and shall be imposed on the subject applicant, property owner or designee.

B. A Landscape Documentation Package review fee will be due at the time of initial project application submission to the District.

C. The Board of Directors, by resolution, shall establish the amount of the above fees in accordance with applicable law.

0.00.060 Appeals

A. Appeal to General Manager-Chief Engineer. An applicant, property owner or designee of any applicable project may appeal decisions made by the Water Management Department or Service Director other than imposition of penalties (see Sections 0.00.070 – 0.00.090 regarding imposition of penalties) to the General Manager-Chief Engineer, in writing, within fifteen (15) days of notification of decision. The General Manager-Chief Engineer's decision shall become final on the fifteenth (15^{th}) day following service of written notification of said decision unless a timely appeal is filed pursuant to 0.00.060 B.

B. Appeal to Board of Directors. An applicant, property owner or designee of any applicable project may appeal decisions made by the General Manager-Chief Engineer pursuant to Section 0.00.060 A. to the Board of Directors. Said appeal must be written and submitted to the Secretary of the Board of Directors within fifteen (15) days of the date of notification of the General Manager-Chief Engineer's decision. The Board of Directors' decision shall be final upon its adoption.

0.00.070 Penalties

A. Violation of any part of Ordinance No. 1302.5 may result in any or all of the following penalties as may be imposed by the District or any other local agency with jurisdiction to take enforcement actions. The following penalties apply when enforcement action is taken by the District:

1. Monetary. See Appendix F for schedule of monetary penalties.

2. Termination of Service.

B. Notice. The District shall issue a written notice of imposition of penalty. The notice shall set forth penalty imposed and the reason for imposition of it. The notice shall be served on the customer by registered or certified mail and shall advise that the customer may request review of the imposition of penalty by filing a written request for a hearing pursuant to the provision of Section 0.00.080.

0.00.080 Hearing Regarding Penalties

A. Request for Hearing. Customers who have received notice of imposition of penalty may make a written request for a hearing. The District must receive the request for hearing no later than fifteen (15) days from the date of the notice of imposition of penalty. The request for hearing shall set forth, in detail, all facts supporting the request. Upon District's receipt of a timely request for a hearing, imposition of penalty shall be stayed until the Statement of Decision after hearing becomes final, or, if the Statement of Decision is timely appealed, the Board of Directors' order on appeal is adopted.

B. Notice of Hearing. Within ten (10) days of the District's receipt of the request for hearing, the District shall provide written notice to the customer of the date, time and place of the hearing. The hearing date shall be within thirty (30) days of the mailing of the notice of hearing, unless the parties agree, in writing, to a later date.

C. Hearing. The General Manager-Chief Engineer, or his designee, shall act as the Hearing Officer. At the hearing, the customer shall have an opportunity to respond to the allegations set forth in the notice of imposition of penalty by producing written and/or oral evidence.

D. Statement of Decision. Within ten (10) days following the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall prepare a written Statement of Decision, which shall set forth the facts upon which the decision is based. The Statement of Decision shall be served by personal delivery or registered or certified mail on the customer. The Statement of Decision shall become final on the sixteenth (16^{th}) day after service on the customer unless a request for appeal is timely filed with the Board of Directors pursuant to Section 0.00.090.

0.00.090 Appeal of Penalties

A. Request for Appeal. A customer may appeal a Statement of Decision by filing a written request for appeal with the Board of Directors before the date the Statement of Decision becomes final, i.e., no later than the fifteenth (15^{th}) day following service of the Statement of Decision on the customer. The request for appeal shall set forth, in detail, all the issues in dispute and all facts supporting the request.

B. Notice of Appeal Hearing. No later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the request for appeal, the Board of Directors shall set the matter for a hearing. Written notice of said hearing of appeal shall be served on the appellant by personal delivery or registered or certified mail. The hearing date shall be a date within thirty (30) days of service of the notice of hearing of appeal, unless the parties agree, in writing, to a later date. If the Board of Directors does not hear the appeal within the required time due to acts or omissions of the appellant, the Statement of Decision shall become final on the thirty-first (31^{st}) day after service of notice of hearing of appeal on the customer.

C. Determination and Order on Appeal. After the hearing of appeal, the Board of Directors shall issue an order affirming, modifying or reversing the General Manager-Chief Engineer's decision. The Board of Directors shall set forth its Determination and Order, in writing, and shall serve the Determination and Order to the customer by personal delivery or registered or certified mail within thirty (30) days following the hearing. The Determination and Order of the Board of Directors shall be final upon its adoption.

APPENDIX A

LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE CHECKLIST

Project Site: _____ Tract or Parcel Number: _____

Project Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): _____

Project Location: _____

Landscape Architect/Irrigation Designer/Contractor and Name and Contact Information: _____

Included in this Landscape Documentation Package are: (Check to indicate completion)

____ 1. Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet (Appendix B)
WATER BUDGET CALCULATIONS (Appendix D)

____ 2. Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA):

Conventional Landscape: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
+ Recreational Turf grass Landscape: _____ 100 cubic feet/year (if applicable)
Maximum Applied Water Allowance: _____ 100 cubic feet/year

____ 3. Estimated Total Water Use by Hydrozone:
Turf grass Hydrozones: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Recreational Turf grass Hydrozones: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Low Plant Hydrozones: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Medium Plant Hydrozones: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
High Plant Hydrozones: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Water Features: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Other _____: _____ 100 cubic feet/year
Estimated Total Water Use: _____ 100 cubic feet/year

____ 4. ETWU < MAWA
PLAN SETS

____ 5. Landscape Design Plan

____ 6. Irrigation Design Plan

____ 7. Grading Design Plan

____ 8. Soil Management Report

I agree to comply with the requirements of the water efficient landscape ordinance and submit a complete Landscape Documentation Package.

Date: _____ Applicant: _____

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

This worksheet is filled out by the project applicant and is a required element of the Landscape Documentation Package.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name		
Name of Project Applicant	Telephone No.	
	Fax No.	
Title	Email Address	
Company	Street Address	
City	State	Zip Code

SECTION A. HYDROZONE INFORMATION TABLE

Please complete the hydrozone table(s) for each irrigation point of connection. Use as many tables as necessary to provide the square footage of landscape area per valve.

Irrigation Point of Connection (P.O.C.) No. _____					
Controller No.	**Valve Circuit No.**	**Plant Types(s)***	**Irrigation Method****	**Area (Sq. Ft.)**	**% of Landscape Area**
Total					**100%**

***Plant Type**
CST = Cool Season Turf
WST = Warm Season Turf
HW = High Water Use Plants
MW = Moderate Water Use Plants
LW = Low Water Use Plants

****Irrigation Method**
MS = Microspray
S = Spray
R = Rotor
B = Bubbler
D = Drip
O = Other

APPENDIX C
ET PROFILE AND PLANT FACTORS

Monthly Eto (inches)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Inches	Total Feet
Zone 2	1.77	2.94	4.12	5.89	7.06	8.24	8.24	6.48	5.89	4.12	2.35	1.77	58.87	4.91
Zone 3	1.93	3.21	4.50	6.42	7.71	8.99	8.99	7.06	6.42	4.50	2.57	1.93	64.22	5.35
Zone 4	2.29	3.82	5.35	7.65	9.17	10.70	10.70	8.41	7.65	5.35	3.06	2.29	76.46	6.37
Zone 5	2.50	4.17	5.83	8.33	10.00	11.67	11.67	9.17	8.33	5.83	3.33	2.50	83.34	6.94
Percent Annual ETo	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.03		

Zone #2 = ALL coves, upper and lower from Highway 111 South.

Zone #3 = Moderate winds, minimum monthly shadows, some blowing dust and sand, upper valley predominant wind from northwest.

Zone #4 = Moderate winds, minimum monthly shadows, some blowing dust and sand lower valley has lower elevation and more summer southwest wind.

Zone #5 = Frequent strong northwest winds, heavy blowing dust and sand, typical of I-10 corridor.

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (CCF) = ETo (inches) × 0.45× Area (Square feet) × 0.62 ÷ 748

ET Adjustment Factor = 0.45
0.62= gallons per square foot per inch deep
CCF= 100 cubic feet = 1 billing unit= 748 gallons

Target Irrigation Efficiency
0.80= Turf Rotor
0.75= Sprayheads
0.90= Drip/Micro/PC Bubblers

$$\text{Estimated Total Water Use (CCF)} = \frac{\text{ETo (Inches)} \times \textit{Plant Factor} \times \textit{Area (Square Feet)} \times 0.62 \div 748}{\text{Irrigation System Efficiency}}$$

$$\text{Emitters per Plant Estimate} = \frac{\text{Area of Plant (square feet)} \times \textit{Percent of Area to be Wet}}{\text{Square Feet Wet Per Emitter}}$$

Soil Type	Inches Water Holding Capacity per Inch of Depth	Description
Very Coarse Sand	0.05	Typical of high on an alluvial fan
Blow Sand	0.07	Typical of mid valley ridge area
Fine Sand	0.10	Typical of low alluvial fans from Rancho Mirage to Indian Wells
Very Fine Silty Sand	0.15	Typical of lowest alluvial fans from La Quinta, Indio, Coachella
Silt Loam	0.17	Typical of lower valley agricultural areas located below sea level

Emitter Wetted Area Square Feet Each	Emitter Spacing
0.75 to 1.75	10"
1.75 to 3	18"
3 to 5	3'
5 to 10	4'
10 to 28	4.5'

APPENDIX C
ET PROFILE AND PLANT FACTORS

Plant Factor (Kc)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
Cool Turf 100% **	1.00	1.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Warm Turf 100%**	NR	NR	NR	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	NR	NR	NR	0.80
Cool Turf 80%*	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.79
Warm Turf 60%*	NR	NR	NR	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	NR	NR	0.60
Combined TurfSav*	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.70
Tree/Shrub/GC L*	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Tree/Shrub/GC L**	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Tree/Shrub/GC M*	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Tree/Shrub/GC M**	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Tree/Shrub/GC H*	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Tree/Shrub/GC H**	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Open Water Factor	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10

CombinedTurfSav = Combination of cool and warm season turf according to normal management in the Coachella Valley
* = Normal irrigation level to maintain established planting
** = Normal irrigation level during plant establishment
*** = Approximate evaporation. Reference, WULCOLS IV

GC = Groundcover
L = Low water use, Kc. 0.1 to 0.3
M = Moderate water use, Kc. 0.4 to 0.6
H = High water use, Kc. 0.7 to 0.9
NR = Not Recommended

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CALCULATION/ESTIMATED TOTAL WATER USE (by Hydrozone)

Using the following formula from Appendix C:

ETWU = (ETo) x (PF) x (LA) x (.62)] / (748) / (IE)
ETWU = Estimated Water Use (hundred cubic feet)
ETo = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches) [for period of estimate]
PF = Plant Factor (Kc)
LA = Landscaped Area (in square feet)
.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons per square foot)
748 = Conversion Factor (to hundred cubic feet)
IE = Irrigation System Efficiency

Project Site Example: Total landscaped area 60,000 square feet in Palm Desert near the intersection of Cook Street and Country Club Drive in Zone No. 2 (64.0" Annual ETo).

- 12,000 square feet of turf grass overseeded with rye grass in winter, irrigated with low angle rotor sprinklers.
- 32,700 square feet of "low" desert native plantings on drip irrigation.
- 15,300 square feet of "moderate" water using plantings on drip irrigation.

See Appendix C for formula factors. ETo is totaled for season. Turf grass plant factors are the average for the season and tree/shrub/groundcover plant factors are considered constant annually.

Plant Factors

Turf Grass	Low Native Plants	Moderate Shrubs
0.70	0.20	0.50

ETWU = [(ETo) x (PF) x (LA) x (.62) / (748)] / (IE) = CCF

Overseeded Turf Grass: Season = 64.0 x 0.7 x 12,000 x 0.62 ÷ 748 ÷0.80 = 557 CCF
Seasonal Turf ETWU = 557 CCF

"Low" Native Plants: Annual = 64.0 x 0.2 x 32,700 x 0.62 ÷ 748 ÷ 0.90 = 385 CCF
"Low" Native ETWU = 385 CCF

"Moderate" Shrubs and Ground Cover: Annual = 64.0 x 0.5 x 15,300 x 0.62 ÷ 748 ÷0.90 = 451 CCF

"Moderate" ETWU = 451 CCF
Project Total ETWU = 1,393CCF

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE CALCULATION

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA)

Using the following formula:

MAWA = [(ETo) x (0.45) x (LA) x (0.62)] / (748)
MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance (CCF or hundred cubic feet)
ETo = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year)
0.45 = ET adjustment factor
LA = Landscaped Area (square feet)
0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons per square foot)
748 = Conversion Factor (to hundred cubic feet)

Using the project for the Estimated Total Water Use example:

Landscaped area of 60,000 square feet in Palm Desert near the intersection of Cook Street and Country Club Drive in Zone No. 3 (64.0" Annual ETo).

MAWA = 64.0 (ETo) x (0.45) x (LA) x (0.62) ÷ (748)
= [64.0(0.45) (60,000) (0.62)] / (748)
MAWA = 1,432 CCF

ETWU total of 1,393CCF is < the MAWA of 1,432 CCF

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Project Name:_____

Parcel Map or Tract No.:_____ APN:_____

Project Location:_____

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA):_____ (in hundred cubic feet)

Estimated Annual Total Applied Water Use:_____ (in hundred cubic feet)

Preliminary project documentation submitted (initials indicate submittal)

_____1. Grading design plan

_____2. Landscape design plan

_____3. Irrigation design plan

_____4. Irrigation schedules

Post Installation inspection (initials indicate completion)

_____1. Plants installed as specified

_____2. Irrigation System installed as designed

Comments:_____

_____

_____

A copy of this certification has been provided to the owner/developer, the local agency and to the District. I certify the work has been completed in accordance with District Ordinance 1302.5, Landscape and Irrigation System Design Criteria.

_____

Landscape Architect/Designee Signature License No. Date

1. Date the Landscape Documentation Package was submitted to the Local Agency: _____

2. Date the Landscape Documentation Package was approved by the Local Agency: _____

3. Date a copy of the Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet (including the Water Budget Calculation) was submitted to the District: _____

APPENDIX F

SCHEDULE OF MONETARY PENALTIES

1. $250 upon receipt of first written Notice of Non-compliance.
2. An additional $250 (for a total of $500) upon receipt of the second Notice of Non-compliance issued thirty (30) days after the receipt of the first Notice of Non-compliance.

APPENDIX G

Recycled Water Checklist

1. Obtain coverage under the general waste discharge requirements for discharge of recycled water for golf course and landscape irrigation Order No. 97-700 or equivalent version of this permit from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board of the Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Board) by submitting a Notice of Intent to the Regional Board and paying application/annual fees.

2. Enter into an agreement with CVWD for receiving nonpotable water for golf course and landscape irrigation. The agreement between discharger and CVWD must be provided to the Regional Board within 90 days of receiving coverage under the permit referenced above in item #1.

3. Landscape and Irrigation system plans must meet regulatory requirements of Order 97-700 or equivalent version of this permit, the State Board's Recycled Water Policy, and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Statutes and Regulations related to recycled water, such as the Health and Safety Code, the Water Code, Title 17 and Title 22 Code of Regulations. These requirements include but are not limited to the following:

    a. An air-gap separation, a vertically measured distance between supply pipe and receiving vessel must be present and meet the required distance for the size of the supply pipe.

    b. The appropriate type of backflow protection is to be installed for auxiliary water supplies and recycled water.

    c. The required separation distance between recycled water lines and impoundments and application area; and domestic wells and water lines is maintained and approved by CDPH.

    d. The design of the irrigation system shall not cause the occurrence of ponding anywhere in the reuse area, and overspray or mist around dwellings, outdoor eating areas and/or food handling facilities is eliminated. Irrigation runoff shall be confined to the recycled water use area unless authorized by CDPH.

    e. Drinking fountains will be protected from spray, mist or runoff by use of a drinking fountain cover or shelter approved for this purpose.

    f. Hose bibs are not allowed on portions of the recycled water systems accessible to the general public. Quick couplers that differ from those used on the potable water system are allowed.

g. Signs are posted in areas that the public has access to that are no less than 4 inches high by 8 inches wide and include "RECYCLED WATER—DO NOT DRINK" and the international do not drink symbol as indicated in CCR Title 22 Division 4 Chapter 3 Article 4 Section as figure 60310-A. The number and locations of these signs will be approved by CDPH.

h. The recycled water irrigation system is able to be operated during a time of day that will minimize contact with the public.

i. All pipes installed above or below ground on or after June 1, 1993 designed to carry recycled water are to be colored purple or wrapped in purple tape.

j. Golf course pump houses utilizing recycled water are appropriately tagged with warning signs with proper wording of sufficient size to warn the public that recycled water is not safe for drinking. All new and replacement at grade valve boxes shall be purple or appropriately tagged for water reuse purposes. All other appurtenances and equipment used for recycled water must be identified as used for recycled water distribution per the recommendations of CDPH.

4. Prior to construction, landscape and irrigation system plans must be submitted for approval to the following agencies (please allow for a 30 day comment period):
   a. Regional Board Water Quality Control Board,
   b. California Department of Public Health, and
   c. CVWD.

5. Upon approval from the Regional Board and CDPH, the discharger shall provide notification that recycled water will be used for irrigation to people who reside adjacent to the recycled water use area and to golf course patrons though a method approved by the Regional Board's Executive Officer and CDPH at least 30 days prior to use of recycled water.

6. A Use Site Supervisor must be designated and his or her name and contact information must be provided in writing to CVWD and the Regional Board 30 days prior to discharge of recycled water. This person will be available to be contacted and receive periodic education and training on the uses and restrictions of recycled water.

7. A cross-connection control test will be performed on the irrigation and domestic systems prior to the discharge of recycled water and at least once every four years thereafter. This test is to be conducted by an American Water Works Association (AWWA) certified cross-connection control program specialist or equivalent. The results of these tests are to be submitted to CVWD, CDPH, and the Regional Board within 30 days of test completion.

8. "As-Built" plans and specifications showing the domestic and irrigation systems, location of all potable and recycled water connections and location of all on-site and nearby wells to CDPH, as per the CDPH requested time frame.

APPENDIX H

Prescriptive Compliance Option

(a) This appendix contains prescriptive requirements which may be used as a compliance option to Ordinance 1302.5, Landscape and Irrigation Design Criteria.
(b) Compliance with the following items is mandatory and must be documented on a landscape plan in order to use the prescriptive compliance option:
    (1) Submit a Landscape Documentation Package which includes the following elements:
        i. Date
        ii. Project applicant
        iii. Assessor's Parcel Number (project address if available)
        iv. Total landscape area (square feet), including a breakdown of turf and plant material
        v. Project type (e.g., new, rehabilitated, single-family residential, home-owner installed)
        vi. Water supply type (e.g., potable, recycled, well)
        vii. Applicant signature and date with statement, "I agree to comply with the requirements of the prescriptive compliance option of Ordinance 1302.5".
    (2) Plant material shall comply with all of the following;
        i. Install climate adapted plants that require occasional, little or no summer water (average WUCOLS plant factor 0.3) for 75% of the plant area excluding edibles.
        ii. A minimum three inch (3") 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.
    (3) Turf shall comply with all of the following:
        i. Turf shall not exceed 25% of the landscape areas;
        ii. Turf shall not be planted on sloped areas which exceed a slope of 1 foot vertical elevation change for every 4 feet of horizontal length;
        iii. Turf is prohibited in areas less than 10 feet wide.
    (4) Irrigation systems shall comply with the following:
        i. Automatic irrigation controllers are required and must use evapotranspiration or soil moisture sensor data and utilize a rain sensor.
        ii. Irrigation controllers shall be of a type which does not lose programming data in the event the primary power source is interrupted.

iii. Pressure regulators shall be installed on the irrigation system to ensure the dynamic pressure of the system is within the manufacturers recommended pressure range.

iv. Manual shut-off valves (such as a gate valve, ball valve, or butterfly valve) shall be installed as close as possible to the point of connection of the water supply.

v. All irrigation emission devices must meet the requirements set in the ANSI standard, ASABE/ICC 802-2014. "Landscape Irrigation Sprinkler and Emitter Standard," All sprinkler heads installed in the landscape must document a distribution uniformity low quarter

vi. Areas less than ten (10) feet in width in any direction shall be irrigated with subsurface irrigation or other means that produces no runoff or overspray.

(5) Prior to final inspection, the permit applicant must provide the owner of the property with a certificate of completion, certificate of installation, irrigation schedule and a schedule of landscape and irrigation maintenance.

Ordinance to be effective on July 28, 2020.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Coachella Valley Water District, County of Riverside, State of California, this 28th day of July 2020 by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Powell, Nelson, O'Dowd, Estrada

NOES: None

ABSENT: Bianco

ATTEST:

Sylvia Bermudez, CMC Clerk of the Board
Coachella Valley Water District

John P. Powell, President
Coachella Valley Water District