

CHAPTER FIVE: PLANNING, ZONING, USE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS

Subchapter 5.11: Water Efficient Landscape Regulations

5.11.010 Findings and Purpose

- (a) The City Council hereby finds:
- (1) that the waters of the state are of limited supply and are subject to ever increasing demands;
 - (2) that the continuation of California's economic prosperity is dependent on the availability of adequate supplies of water for future uses;
 - (3) that 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) that 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) that landscape design, installation, maintenance and management can and should be water efficient;
 - (6) that 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 or unreasonable method of use;
 - (7) all cities and counties are required to either adopt the updated model water efficient landscape ordinance (the "Model Ordinance") or adopt their own water efficient landscape ordinance that is as effective in conserving water as the Model Ordinance, by December 1, 2015;
 - (8) this ordinance is as effective in conserving water as the Model Ordinance. For the most part, the Town has only made minor changes to the Model Ordinance to better reflect the Town's internal structure and existing requirements, procedures, and processes. In addition, to better recognize the unique topography of the Town where cemeteries, which comprise approximately 76% of the Town's land area are mostly landscaped with permeable surfaces, this ordinance promotes groundwater recharge by giving cemeteries a groundwater recharge credit against Estimated Total Water Use, as defined in Subchapter 5-11. In addition, this ordinance promotes the upgrading and retrofitting of irrigation systems in cemeteries by giving cemeteries a retrofit credit against Estimated Total Water Use, as defined in Subchapter 5-11. These changes do not impact or otherwise change the water efficient landscape regulations contained in the Model Ordinance;

- (9) landscapes are essential to the quality of life in Colma by providing areas for active and passive recreation and as an enhancement to the environment by cleaning air and water, preventing erosion, offering fire protection, and replacing ecosystems lost to development; and
 - (10) Cemetery development, operation and maintenance that are done in compliance with the stormwater management requirements of Chapter 3.10 of the Colma Municipal Code enhance water quality and utilize land such that rainfall is captured to produce a public resource and benefit through groundwater recharge.
- (b) Consistent with these findings, the purposes of this ordinance are to:
- (1) Promote the values and benefits of landscapes, including cemetery landscapes, while supporting landscape 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, while recognizing the special landscape management needs of and public benefits provided by cemeteries;
 - (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 as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount;
 - (5) promote the benefits of consistent landscape ordinances with neighboring local and regional agencies;
 - (6) encourage local agencies and water purveyors to use economic incentives that promote the efficient use of water, such as implementing a tiered-rate structure; and
 - (7) encourage local agencies to designate the necessary authority that implements and enforces the provisions of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or its local landscape ordinance.
- (c) Landscapes that are planned, designed, installed, managed and maintained with the watershed based approach can improve California's environmental conditions and provide benefits and realize sustainability goals. Such landscapes will make the urban environment resilient in the face of climatic extremes. Consistent with the legislative findings and purpose of the Ordinance, conditions in the urban setting will be improved by:

- (1) Creating the conditions to support life in the soil by reducing compaction, incorporating organic matter that increases water retention, and promoting productive plant growth that leads to more carbon storage, oxygen production, shade, habitat and esthetic benefits.
- (2) Minimizing energy use by reducing irrigation water requirements, reducing reliance on petroleum based fertilizers and pesticides, and planting climate appropriate shade trees in urban areas.
- (3) Conserving water by capturing and reusing rainwater and graywater wherever possible and selecting climate appropriate plants that need minimal supplemental water after establishment.
- (4) Protecting air and water quality by reducing power equipment use and landfill disposal trips, selecting recycled and locally sourced materials, and using compost, mulch and efficient irrigation equipment to prevent erosion.
- (5) Protecting existing habitat and creating new habitat by choosing local native plants, climate adapted non-natives and avoiding invasive plants. Utilizing integrated pest management with least toxic methods as the first course of action.

[*History*: formerly § 5.1101; ORD. 448, 12/9/92; ORD. 458, 12/9/92; ORD. 456, 8/1/93; ORD. 638, 12/14/05; ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 697, 6/8/11; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.020 Applicability

(a) After December 1, 2015 and consistent with Executive Order No. B-29-15, this ordinance shall apply to all of the following landscape projects:

- (1) new development projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 500 square feet requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review;
- (2) rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building or landscape permit , plan check, or design review;
- (3) existing landscapes
 - (i) Existing landscapes must only comply with Sections 5.11.150 ("Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey And Irrigation Water Use Analysis"); 5.11.220 ("Waste Water Prevention"), and 5.11.180 ("Provisions for New Construction, Rehabilitated Landscapes or Existing Landscapes") of this subchapter; and
- (4) cemeteries

- (i) New and rehabilitated cemeteries must only comply with Sections 5.11.070 ("Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet"), 5.11.075 ("Groundwater Recharge Credit and Retrofit Credit for Cemeteries"), 5.11.140 ("Post- Installation Landscape and Irrigation Maintenance Schedule"), 5.11.150 ("Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey And Irrigation Water Use Analysis") and 5.11.220 ("Waste-Water Prevention") of this subchapter; and
- (ii) Existing cemeteries must only comply with Sections 5.11.075 ("Groundwater Recharge Credit and Retrofit Credit for Cemeteries"), 5.11.150 ("Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey And Irrigation Water Use Analysis"), 5.11.180 ("Provisions for New Construction, Rehabilitated Landscapes or Existing Landscapes"), and 5.11.220 ("Waste-Water Prevention") of this subchapter.

(b) any project with an aggregate landscape area of 2,500 square feet or less may comply with the performance requirements of this subchapter or conform to the prescriptive measures contained in Section 5.11.130;

(c) for project using treated or untreated graywater or rainwater captured on site, any lot or parcel within the project that has less than 2,500 sq. ft. of landscape and meets the lot or parcel's landscape water requirement (Estimated Total Water Use) entirely with treated or untreated graywater or through stored rainwater captured on site is subject only to Section 5.11.130 (a)(5).

(d) This ordinance does not apply to:

- (1) Registered local, state or federal historical sites;
- (2) Ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system;
- (3) Mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system; or
- (4) Existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public.

(e) A landscape design plan for projects in fire prone areas and fuel modification zones shall comply with requirements of the Colma Fire Protection District and the California Department of Forestry and Fire, where applicable.

[History: formerly § 5.1102; ORD. 448, 12/9/92; ORD. 638, 12/14/05; ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 697, 6/8/11; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.030 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this chapter:

(a) "applied water" means the portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

- (b) "automatic irrigation controller" means a timing device used to remotely control valves that operate an irrigation system. Automatic irrigation controllers are able to self-adjust and schedule irrigation events using either evapotranspiration (weather-based) or soil moisture data.
- (c) "backflow prevention device" means a safety device used to prevent pollution or contamination of the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the irrigation system.
- (d) "Certificate of Completion" means the certificate required to be completed and submitted to the Town certifying that the landscape project has complied with the provisions of the water efficient landscape regulations contained in this ordinance.
- (e) "certified irrigation designer" means a person certified to design irrigation systems by an accredited academic institution, a professional trade organization, or other program such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense irrigation designer certification program and Irrigation Association's Certified Irrigation Designer program.
- (f) "certified landscape irrigation auditor" means a person certified to perform landscape irrigation audits by an accredited academic institution, a professional trade organization or other program such as the US Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense irrigation auditor certification program and Irrigation Association's Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor program.
- (g) "check valve" or "anti-drain valve" means a valve located under a sprinkler head, or other location in the irrigation system, to hold water in the system to prevent drainage from sprinkler heads when the sprinkler is off.
- (h) "common interest developments" means community apartment projects, condominium projects, planned developments, and stock cooperatives pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1351.
- (i) "compost" means the safe and stable product of controlled biologic decomposition of organic materials that is beneficial to plant growth.
- (j) "conversion factor (0.62)" means the number that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year.
- (k) "distribution uniformity" means the measure of the uniformity of irrigation water over a defined area.
- (l) "drip irrigation" means any non-spray low volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices with a flow rate measured in gallons per hour. Low volume irrigation systems are specifically designed to apply small volumes of water slowly at or near the root zone of plants.
- (m) "ecological restoration project" means a project where the site is intentionally altered to establish a defined, indigenous, historic ecosystem.
- (n) "effective precipitation" or "usable rainfall" or "Eppt" means the portion of total precipitation which becomes available for plant growth.

- (o) "emitter" means a drip irrigation emission device that delivers water slowly from the system to the soil.
- (p) "established landscape" means the point at which plants in the landscape have developed significant root growth into the soil. Typically, most plants are established after one or two years of growth.
- (q) "establishment period of the plants" means the first year after installing the plant in the landscape or the first two years if irrigation will be terminated after establishment. Typically, most plants are established after one or two years of growth. Native habitat mitigation areas and trees may need three to five years for establishment.
- (r) "Estimated Total Water Use" or "ETWU" means the total water used for the landscape as described in Section 5.11.070.
- (s) "ET adjustment factor" (ETAF) means a factor of 0.55 for residential areas and 0.45 for non-residential areas, 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. The ETAF for a new and existing (non-rehabilitated) Special Landscape Areas shall not exceed 1.0. The ETAF for existing non-rehabilitated landscapes is 0.8.
- (t) "evapotranspiration rate" means the quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time.
- (u) "flow rate" means the rate at which water flows through pipes, valves and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute, gallons per hour, or cubic feet per second.
- (v) "flow sensor" means an inline device installed at the supply point of the irrigation system that produces a repeatable signal proportional to flow rate. Flow sensors must be connected to an automatic irrigation controller, or flow monitor capable of receiving flow signals and operating master valves. This combination flow sensor/controller may also function as a landscape water meter or submeter.
- (w) "friable" means a soil condition that is easily crumbled or loosely compacted down to a minimum depth per planting material requirements, whereby the root structure of newly planted material will be allowed to spread unimpeded.
- (x) "Fuel Modification Plan Guideline" means guidelines from a local fire authority to assist residents and businesses that are developing land or building structures in a fire hazard severity zone.
- (y) "graywater" means untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. "Graywater" includes, but is not limited to, wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs, but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers. Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12.

- (z) "hardscapes" means any durable material (pervious and non-pervious).
- (aa) "hydrozone" means a portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water Needs and rooting depth. A hydrozone may be irrigated or non-irrigated.
- (bb) "infiltration rate" means the rate of water entry into the soil expressed as a depth of water per unit of time (e.g., inches per hour).
- (cc) "invasive plant species" means species of plants not historically found in California that spread outside cultivated areas and can damage environmental or economic resources. Invasive species may be regulated by county agricultural agencies as noxious species. Lists of invasive plants are maintained at the California Invasive Plant Inventory and USDA invasive and noxious weeds database.
- (dd) "irrigation audit" means an in-depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system conducted by a Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor. An irrigation audit includes, but is not limited to: inspection, system tune-up, system test with distribution uniformity or emission uniformity, reporting overspray or runoff that causes overland flow, and preparation of an irrigation schedule. The audit must be conducted in a manner consistent with the Irrigation Association's Landscape Irrigation Auditor Certification program or other U.S. Environmental Protection Agency "Watersense" labeled auditing program.
- (ee) "irrigation efficiency" or "IE" means the measurement of the amount of water beneficially used divided by the amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system characteristics and management practices. The irrigation efficiency for purposes of this ordinance are 0.75 for overhead spray devices and 0.81 for drip systems.
- (ff) "irrigation survey" means an evaluation of an irrigation system that is less detailed than an irrigation audit. An irrigation survey includes, but is not limited to: inspection, system test, and written recommendations to improve performance of the irrigation system.
- (gg) "irrigation water use analysis" means an analysis of water use data based on meter readings and billing data.
- (hh) "landscape architect" means a person who holds a license to practice landscape architecture in the state of California Business and Professions Code, Section 5615.
- (ii) "landscape area" means all 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, other pervious or non-pervious hardscapes, and other non-irrigated areas designated for non-development (e.g., open spaces and existing native vegetation).
- (jj) "landscape contractor" means a person licensed by the state of California to construct, maintain, repair, install, or subcontract the development of landscape systems.

(kk) "Landscape Documentation Package" means the documents required under Section 5.11.050.

(ll) "landscape project" means the total area of landscape in a project as defined in "landscape area" for the purposes of this ordinance, meeting requirements under Section 5.11.020.

(mm) "landscape water meter" means an inline device installed at the irrigation supply point that measures the flow of water into the irrigation system and is connected to a totalizer to record water use.

(nn) "lateral line" means the water delivery pipeline that supplies water to the emitters or sprinklers from the valve.

(oo) "local agency" means a city or county, including a charter city or charter county, that is responsible for adopting and implementing the ordinance. The local agency is also responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance, including but not limited to, approval of a permit and plan check or design review of a project.

(pp) "local water purveyor" means any entity, including a public agency, city, county, or private water company that provides retail water service.

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

(rr) "main line" means the pressurized pipeline that delivers water from the water source to the valve or outlet.

(ss) "master shut-off valve" is an automatic valve installed at the irrigation supply point which controls water flow into the irrigation system. When this valve is closed water will not be supplied to the irrigation system. A master valve will greatly reduce any water loss due to a leaky station valve.

(tt) "Maximum Applied Water Allowance" or "MAWA" means the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area as specified in Section 5.11.070. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, the ET Adjustment Factor, and the size of the landscape area. The Estimated Total Water Use shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance. Special Landscape Areas are subject to the MAWA with an ETAF not to exceed 1.0.
$$MAWA = (ET_o) (0.62) [(ETAF \times LA) + ((1-ETAF) \times SLA)].$$

(uu) "median" is an area between opposing lanes of traffic that may be unplanted or planted with trees, shrubs, perennials, and ornamental grasses.

(vv) "microclimate" means the climate of a small, specific area that may contrast with the climate of the overall landscape area due to factors such as wind, sun exposure, plant density, or proximity to reflective surfaces.

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

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

(yy) "new construction" means, for the purposes of this ordinance, a new building with a landscape or other new landscape, such as a park, playground, or greenbelt without an associated building.

(zz) "non-residential landscape" means landscapes in commercial, institutional, industrial and public settings that may have areas designated for recreation or public assembly. It also includes portions of common areas of common interest developments with designated recreational areas.

(aaa) "operating pressure" means the pressure at which the parts of an irrigation system are designed by the manufacturer to operate.

(bbb) "overhead sprinkler irrigation systems" or "overhead spray irrigation systems" means systems that deliver water through the air(e.g., spray heads and rotors).

(ccc) "overspray" means the irrigation water which is delivered beyond the target area.

(ddd) "parkway" means the area between a sidewalk and the curb or traffic lane. It may be planted or unplanted, and with or without pedestrian egress.

(eee) "permit" means an authorizing document issued by local agencies for new construction or rehabilitated landscapes.

(fff) "pervious" means any surface or material that allows the passage of water through the material and into the underlying soil.

(ggg) "plant factor" or "plant water use factor" is a factor, when multiplied by ETo, estimates the amount of water needed by plants. For purposes of this ordinance, the plant factor range for very low water use plants is 0 to 0.1, the plant factor range for low water use plants is 0.1 to 0.3, the plant factor range for moderate water use plants is 0.4 to 0.6, and the plant factor range for high water use plants is 0.7 to 1.0. Plant factors cited in this ordinance are derived from the publication "Water Use Classification of Landscape Species". Plant factors may also be obtained from horticultural researchers from academic institutions or professional associations as approved by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

(hhh) "project applicant" means the individual or entity submitting a Landscape Documentation Package required under Section 5.11.060, to request a permit, plan check, or design review from the local agency. A project applicant may be the property owner or his or her designee.

(iii) "rain sensor" or "rain sensing shutoff device" means a component which automatically suspends an irrigation event when it rains.

(jjj) "record drawing" or "as-builts" means 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.

(kkk) "recreational area" means areas, excluding private single family residential areas, designated for active play, recreation or public assembly in parks, sports fields, picnic grounds, amphitheatres and/or golf courses, tees, fairways, roughs, surrounds and greens.

(lll) "recycled water", "reclaimed water", or "treated sewage effluent water" means treated or recycled waste water of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and water features. This water is not intended for human consumption.

(mmm) "reference evapotranspiration" or "ET_o" means a standard measurement of environmental parameters which affect the water use of plants. ET_o is expressed in inches per day, month, or year, and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a large field of four- to seven-inch tall, cool-season grass that is well watered. Reference evapotranspiration is used as the basis of determining the Maximum Applied Water Allowance so that regional differences in climate can be accommodated.

(nnn) "Regional Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance" means a local Ordinance adopted by two or more local agencies, water suppliers and other stakeholders for implementing a consistent set of landscape provisions throughout a geographical region. Regional ordinances are strongly encouraged to provide a consistent framework for the landscape industry and applicants to adhere to.

(ooo) "rehabilitated landscape" means any re-landscaping project that requires a permit, plan check, or design review, meets the requirements of Section 5.11.020, and the modified landscape area is equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet.

(ppp) "residential landscape" means landscapes surrounding single or multifamily homes.

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

(rrr) "soil moisture sensing device" or "soil moisture sensor" means a device that measures the amount of water in the soil. The device may also suspend or initiate an irrigation event.

(sss) "soil texture" means the classification of soil based on its percentage of sand, silt, and clay.

(ttt) "Special Landscape Area" (SLA) means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, recreational areas, areas irrigated with recycled water, or water features using recycled water.

(uuu) "sprinkler head" means a device which delivers water through a nozzle.

(vvv) "static water pressure" means the pipeline or municipal water supply pressure when water is not flowing.

(www) "station" means an area served by one valve or by a set of valves that operate simultaneously.

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

(yyy) "submeter" means a metering device to measure water applied to the landscape that is installed after the primary utility water meter.

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

(aaaa) "valve" means a device used to control the flow of water in the irrigation system.

(bbbb) "water conserving plant species" means a plant species identified as having a very low or low plant factor.

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

(dddd) "watering window" means the time of day irrigation is allowed.

(eeee) "WUCOLS" means the Water Use Classification of Landscape Species published by the University of California Cooperative Extension, and the Department of Water Resources 2014.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.040 Enforcement and Administration.

(a) The City Engineer or designee is authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this ordinance for the Town.

(b) The Town may delegate to, or enter into a contract with, a local agency, local water purveyor, or other person to implement and administer any or all of the requirements contained in this ordinance on behalf of the Town.

(c) All departments, officials, or public employees, vested with the duty or authority to issue licenses, permits, or certificates of occupancy where required by law, shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance. No such permit or license for buildings, uses, or purposes where

the same would be in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance shall be issued. Any such permit or license, if issued in conflict with the provisions hereof, shall be null and void.

[History: Ord. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.050 Compliance with Landscape Documentation Package.

(a) *Submission of Landscape Documentation Package.* Prior to the issuance of any permits or the approval of any plan check or design review for landscape projects subject to this subchapter, a project applicant shall submit a Landscape Documentation Package that complies with all applicable provisions of this subchapter to the City Engineer for review and approval.

(b) *Certification of Compliance.* The Landscape Documentation Package shall include a certification by a landscape professional stating that the landscape design and water use calculations have been prepared by or under the supervision of the landscape professional and are certified to be in compliance with the provisions of this subchapter.

(c) *Review of Landscape Documentation Package.* The City Engineer shall review the Landscape Documentation Package submitted by the project applicant and shall approve or deny the Landscape Documentation Package. If the City Engineer denies the Landscape Documentation Package, he shall provide the applicant with written notice of denial and the reasons therefor, and information regarding reapplication, appeal, or other assistance. If the City Engineer approves the Landscape Documentation Package, he may direct the issuance of a permit, plan check approval, or design review for the project applicant, as applicable.

(d) *Action Upon Approval of Landscape Documentation Package.* Upon approval of the Landscape Documentation Package by the City Engineer, the project applicant shall:

- (1) record the date of the permit received, where applicable, in the Certificate of Completion;
- (2) submit a copy of the approved Landscape Documentation Package along with the record drawings, and any other information to the property owner or his/her designee; and
- (3) submit a copy of the Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet to the local water purveyor.

(e) Verification of compliance of the landscape installation with the approved plans, and all requirements set forth in this subchapter shall be obtained through a Certificate of Completion in conjunction with a certificate of occupancy or any other final approvals and/or permit required for the project.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.060 Elements of the Landscape Documentation Package.

(a) The Landscape Documentation Package shall include the following six (6) elements:

- (1) project information, which shall include, without limitation:

- (i) date;
 - (ii) project applicant;
 - (iii) project address (if available, parcel and/or lot number(s));
 - (iv) total landscape area (square feet), including a breakdown of turf and plant material;
 - (v) project type (e.g., new, rehabilitated, public, private, cemetery, homeowner-installed);
 - (vi) water supply type (e.g., potable, recycled, well) and identify the local retail water purveyor if the applicant is not served by a private well;
 - (vii) checklist of all documents in Landscape Documentation Package;
 - (viii) project contacts to include contact information for the project applicant and property owner;
 - (ix) The following statement signed by the project applicant: "I agree to comply with the requirements of the water efficient landscape ordinance and submit a complete Landscape Documentation Package";
- (2) Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet (see Section 5.11.070);
 - (3) soil management report (see Section 5.11.080);
 - (4) landscape design plan (see Section 5.11.090);
 - (5) irrigation design plan (see Section 5.11.100); and
 - (6) grading design plan (see Section 5.11.110).

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.070 Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet.

(a) A project applicant shall complete a Water Efficient Landscape Worksheet, which he/she shall obtain from the City Engineer or City Clerk, which contains information on the plant factor, irrigation method, irrigation efficiency, and area associated with each hydrozone. Calculations are then made to show that the evapotranspiration adjustment factor (ETAF) for the landscape project does not exceed a factor of 0.55 for residential areas and 0.45 for non-residential areas, exclusive of Special Landscape Areas. The ETAF for a landscape project is based on the plant factors and irrigation methods selected. The Maximum Applied Water Allowance is calculated based on the maximum ETAF allowed (0.55 for residential areas and 0.45 for non-residential areas) and expressed as annual gallons required. The Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU) is calculated based on the plants used and irrigation method selected for the landscape design. ETWU must be below the MAWA.

(1) The ETo value of 39.07 shall be used for Colma. This value may be updated from time to time based on the current reference evapotranspiration data, such as from the California Irrigation Management System ("CIMIS") Reference Evapotranspiration Zones Map, Department of Water Resources.

(b) Water budget calculations shall adhere to the following requirements:

(1) The plant factor used shall be from WUCOLS or from horticultural researchers with academic institutions or professional associations as approved by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The plant factor ranges from 0 to 0.1 for very low water using plants, 0.1 to 0.3 for low water use plants, from 0.4 to 0.6 for moderate water use plants, and from 0.7 to 1.0 for high water use plants.

(2) All water features shall be included in the high water use hydrozone and temporarily irrigated areas shall be included in the low water use hydrozone.

(3) All Special Landscape Areas shall be identified and their water use calculated as Described in the worksheet below.

(4) ETAF for new and existing (non-rehabilitated)_Special Landscape Areas shall not exceed 1.0.

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WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

This worksheet is filled out by the project applicant and it is a required element of the Landscape Documentation Package.

Reference Evapotranspiration (E_{to}) 39.07

| Hydrozone # /Planting Description ^a | Plant Factor (PF) | Irrigation Method ^b | Irrigation Efficiency (IE) ^c | ETAF (PF/IE) | Landscape Area (sq, ft,) | ETAF x Area | Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU) ^e |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| Regular Landscape Areas | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Totals | (A) | (B) | |
| Special Landscape Areas | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | Totals | (C) | (D) | |
| | | | | | | ETWU Total | |
| | | | | | | Maximum Allowed Water Allowance (MAWA)^e | |

^a**Hydrozone #/Planting Description**

- E.g.
 1.) front lawn
 2.) low water use plantings
 3.) medium water use planting

^b**Irrigation Method**

- overhead spray
 or drip

^c**Irrigation Efficiency**

- 0.75 for spray head
 0.81 for drip

^d**ETWU (Annual Gallons Required) =**

$E_{to} \times 0.62 \times ETAF \times Area$
 where 0.62 is a conversion factor that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year.

^e**MAWA (Annual Gallons Allowed) = $(E_{to}) (0.62) [(ETAF \times LA) + ((1-ETAF) \times SLA)]$**

where 0.62 is a conversion factor that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year, LA is the total landscape area in square feet, SLA is the total special landscape area in square feet, and ETAF is .55 for residential areas and 0.45 for non-residential areas.

ETAF Calculations

Regular Landscape Areas

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Total ETAF x Area | (B) |
| Total Area | (A) |
| Average ETAF | B ÷ A |

Average ETAF for Regular Landscape Areas must be 0.55 or below for residential areas, and 0.45 or below for non-residential areas.

All Landscape Areas

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total ETAF x Area | (B+D) |
| Total Area | (A+C) |
| Sitewide ETAF | (B+D) ÷ (A+C) |

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.075 Groundwater Recharge and Retrofit Credit for Cemeteries.

(a) Cemeteries within the Town of Colma shall be eligible for a groundwater recharge credit which shall: (i) be applied to reduce the ETWU calculated for any cemetery property subject to Section 5.11.070; and (ii) taken into account in any Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey or Irrigation Water Use Analysis for any cemetery subject to Section 5.11.150.

(b) The groundwater recharge credit for cemeteries shall be available, and calculated, as set forth in the Town of Colma Guidelines for Implementation of the Water Efficient Landscape Regulations.

(c) Cemeteries within the Town of Colma shall be eligible for a retrofit credit. Whenever a cemetery improves irrigation efficiency in a portion of an existing cemetery or when an area previously devoted to turf is converted to a low water use planting area, this water savings can be used to offset MAWA for new landscaping. The retrofit credit shall: (i) be applied to reduce the ETWU calculated for any cemetery property subject to Section 5.11.070; and (ii) taken into account in any Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey or Irrigation Water Use Analysis for any cemetery subject to Section 5.11.150.

(d) The retrofit credit for cemeteries shall be available, and calculated, as set forth in the Town of Colma Guidelines for Implementation of the Water Efficient Landscape Regulations.

[History: ORD. 697, 6/8/11; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.080 Soil Management Report.

(a) In order to reduce runoff and encourage healthy plant growth, a soil management report shall be completed by the project applicant, or his/her designee, as follows:

- (1) Submit soil samples to a laboratory for analysis and recommendations.
 - (i) Soil sampling shall be conducted in accordance with laboratory protocol, including protocols regarding adequate sampling depth for the intended plants.
 - (ii) The soil analysis may include:
 - (A) soil texture;
 - (B) infiltration rate determined by laboratory test or soil texture infiltration rate table;
 - (C) pH;
 - (D) total soluble salts;
 - (E) sodium;
 - (F) percent organic matter; and
 - (G) recommendations.
 - (iii) In projects with multiple landscape installations (i.e. production home developments) a soil sampling rate of 1 in 7 lots or approximately 15% will satisfy this requirement. Large landscape projects shall sample at a rate equivalent to 1 in 7 lots.
- (2) The project applicant, or his/her 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 City Engineer as part of the Landscape Documentation Package; or
 - (ii) If significant mass grading is planned, the soil analysis report shall be submitted to the City Engineer as part of the Certificate of Completion.
- (3) The soil analysis report shall be made available, in a timely manner, to the professionals preparing the landscape design plans and irrigation design plans to make any necessary adjustments to the design plans.
- (4) The project applicant, or his/her designee, shall submit documentation verifying implementation of the soil analysis report recommendations to the City Engineer with Certificate of Completion.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.090 Landscape Design Plan.

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

(1) Plant Material

- (i) Any plant may be selected for the landscape, provided the Estimated Total Water Use in the landscape area does not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance. Methods to achieve water efficiency shall include one or more of the following:
 - (A) protection and preservation of native species and natural vegetation;
 - (B) selection of water-conserving plant, tree, and turf species, especially local native plants;
 - (C) selection of plants based on local climate suitability, disease and pest resistance;
 - (D) selection of trees based on applicable local tree ordinances or tree shading guidelines, and size at maturity as appropriate for the planting area;
 - (E) selection of plants from local and regional landscape program plant lists; and
 - (F) selection of plants from local Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines.
- (ii) Each hydrozone shall have plant materials with similar water use, with the exception of hydrozones with plants of mixed water use, as specified in Section 5.11.100(a)(2)(iv).
- (iii) Plants shall be selected and planted appropriately based upon their adaptability to the climatic, geologic, and topographical conditions of the project site. Methods to achieve water efficiency shall include one or more of the following:
 - (A) use the Sunset Western Climate Zone System which takes into account temperature, humidity, elevation, terrain, latitude, and varying degrees of continental and marine influence on local climate;
 - (B) recognize the horticultural attributes of plants (i.e., mature plant size, invasive surface roots) to minimize damage to property or infrastructure (e.g., buildings, sidewalks, power lines);

- (C) allow for adequate soil volume for healthy root growth;
 - (D) consider the solar orientation for plant placement to maximize summer shade and winter solar gain.
- (iv) 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).
 - (v) High water use plants, characterized by a plant factor of 0.7 to 1.0, are prohibited in street medians.
 - (vi) A landscape design plan for projects in fire-prone areas shall address fire safety and prevention and shall comply with all requirements of the Colma Fire Protection District and the California Department of Forestry and Fire. A defensible space or zone around a building or structure is required per Public Resources Code Sections 4291(a) and (b). Avoid fire-prone plant materials and highly flammable mulches. Refer to the local Fuel Modification Plan guidelines.
 - (vii) The use of invasive plant species, such as those listed by the California Invasive Plant Council, is strongly discouraged.
 - (viii) The architectural guidelines of a common interest development shall not prohibit or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting the use of low-water use plants as a group.
- (2) Water Features shall comply with the following:
- (i) Recirculating water systems shall be used for water features.
 - (ii) Where available, recycled water shall be used as a source for decorative water features.
 - (iii) Surface area of a water feature shall be included in the high water use hydrozone area of the water budget calculation.
 - (iv) Pool and spa covers are highly recommended.
- (3) Soil Preparation, Mulch and Amendments:
- (i) Prior to the planting of any materials, compacted soils shall be transformed to a friable condition. On engineered slopes, only amended planting holes need meet this requirement.
 - (ii) Soil amendments shall be incorporated according to recommendations of the soil report and what is appropriate for the plants selected (see Section 5.11.080).

- (iii) For landscape installations, compost at a rate of a minimum of four cubic yards per 1,000 square feet of permeable area shall be incorporated to a depth of six inches into the soil. Soils with greater than 6% organic matter in the top 6 inches of soil are exempt from adding compost and tilling.
 - (iv) 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. To provide habitat for beneficial insects and other wildlife, up to 5 % of the landscape area may be left without mulch. Designated insect habitat must be included in the landscape design plan as such.
 - (v) Stabilizing mulching products shall be used on slopes that meet current engineering standards.
 - (vi) The mulching portion of the seed/mulch slurry in hydro-seeded applications shall meet the mulching requirement.
 - (vii) Organic mulch materials made from recycled or post-consumer shall take precedence over inorganic materials or virgin forest products unless the recycled post-consumer organic products are not locally available. Organic mulches are not required where prohibited by local Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines or other applicable local ordinances.
- (4) The landscape design plan, at a minimum, shall:
- (i) delineate and label each hydrozone by number, letter, or other method;
 - (ii) identify each hydrozone as low, moderate, high water, or mixed water use. Temporarily irrigated areas of the landscape shall be included in the low water use hydrozone for the water budget calculation;
 - (iii) identify recreational areas;
 - (iv) identify areas permanently and solely dedicated to edible plants;
 - (v) identify areas irrigated with recycled water;
 - (vi) identify type of mulch and application depth;
 - (vii) identify soil amendments, type, and quantity;
 - (viii) identify type and surface area of water features;
 - (ix) identify hardscapes (pervious and non-pervious);
 - (x) identify location, installation details, and 24-hour retention or infiltration capacity of any applicable stormwater best management practices that

encourage on-site retention and infiltration of stormwater. Project applicants shall refer to the local agency or regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any applicable stormwater technical requirements. Stormwater best management practices are encouraged in the landscape design plan and examples are provided in Section 5.11.190;

- (xi) identify any applicable rain harvesting or catchment technologies as discussed in Section 5.11.190 and their 24-hour retention or infiltration capacity;
- (xii) identify any applicable graywater discharge piping, system components and area(s) of distribution;
- (xiii) contain the following statement of certification signed by a landscape professional: "I have complied with the criteria of the subchapter and applied them for the efficient use of water in the landscape design plan."

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.100 Irrigation Design Plan.

(a) This section applies to landscaped areas requiring permanent irrigation, not areas that require temporary irrigation solely for the plant establishment period. For the efficient use of water, an irrigation system shall meet all the requirements listed in this section and the manufacturers' recommendations. The irrigation system and its related components shall be planned and designed to allow for proper installation, management, and maintenance. An irrigation design plan meeting the following design criteria shall be submitted as part of the Landscape Documentation Package:

- (1) System
 - (i) Landscape water meters, defined as either a dedicated water service meter or private submeter, shall be installed for all non-residential irrigated landscapes of 1,000 sq. ft. but not more than 5,000 sq.ft. (the level at which *Water Code* 535 applies) and residential irrigated landscapes of 5,000 sq. ft. or greater. A landscape water meter may be either:
 - (A) a customer service meter dedicated to landscape use provided by the local water purveyor; or
 - (B) a privately owned meter or submeter.
 - (ii) Automatic irrigation controllers utilizing either evapotranspiration or soil moisture sensor data using non-volatile memory shall be required for irrigation scheduling in all irrigation systems.

- (iii) If the water pressure is below or exceeds the recommended pressure of the specified irrigation devices, the installation of a pressure regulating device is required to ensure that the dynamic pressure at each emission device is within the manufacturer's recommended pressure range for optimal performance.
 - (A) If the static pressure is above or below the required dynamic pressure of the irrigation system, pressure-regulating devices such as inline pressure regulators, booster pumps, or other devices shall be installed to meet the required dynamic pressure of the irrigation system.
 - (B) Static water pressure, dynamic or operating pressure. and flow reading of the water supply shall be measured at the point of connection. These pressure and flow measurements shall be conducted at the design stage. If the measurements are not available at the design stage, the measurements shall be conducted at installation.
- (iv) Sensors (rain, freeze, wind, etc.), either integral or auxiliary, that suspend or alter irrigation operation during unfavorable weather conditions shall be required on all irrigation systems, as appropriate for local climatic conditions. Irrigation should be avoided during windy or freezing weather or during rain.
- (v) Manual shut-off valves (such as a gate valve, ball valve, or butterfly valve) shall be required, as close as possible to the point of connection of the water supply, to minimize water loss in case of an emergency (such as a mainline break) or routine repair.
- (vi) Backflow prevention devices shall be required to protect the water supply from contamination by the irrigation system. A project applicant shall refer to the applicable provisions of the Colma Municipal Code or County regulations (i.e., public health) for additional backflow prevention requirements.
- (vii) Flow sensors that detect high flow conditions created by system damage or malfunction are required for all non-residential landscapes and residential landscapes of 5000 sq. ft. or larger.
- (viii) Master shut-off valves are required on all projects except landscapes that make use of technologies that allow for the individual control of sprinklers that are individually pressurized in a system equipped with low pressure shut down features.
- (ix) The irrigation system shall be designed to prevent runoff, low head drainage, overspray, or other similar conditions where irrigation water flows onto non-targeted areas, such as adjacent property, non- irrigated areas, hardscapes, roadways, or structures.

- (x) Relevant information from the soil management plan, such as soil type and infiltration rate, shall be utilized when designing irrigation systems.
- (xi) The design of the irrigation system shall conform to the hydrozones of the landscape design plan.
- (xii) The irrigation system must be designed and installed to meet, at a minimum, the irrigation efficiency criteria as described in Section 5.11.070 regarding the Maximum Applied Water Allowance.
- (xiii) All irrigation emission devices must meet the requirements set in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard, American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers'/International Code Council's (ASABE/ICC) 802-2014 "Landscape Irrigation Sprinkler and Emitter Standard, All sprinkler heads installed in the landscape must document a distribution uniformity low quarter of 0.65 or higher using the protocol defined in ASABE/ICC 802-2014.
- (xiv) It is highly recommended that the project applicant or local agency inquire with the local water purveyor about peak water operating demands (on the water supply system) or water restrictions that may impact the effectiveness of the irrigation system.
- (xv) In mulched planting areas, the use of low volume irrigation is required to maximize water infiltration into the root zone.
- (xvi) Sprinkler heads and other emission devices shall have matched precipitation rates, unless otherwise directed by the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (xvii) Head to head coverage is recommended. However, sprinkler spacing shall be designed to achieve the highest possible distribution uniformity using the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (xviii) Swing joints or other riser-protection components are required on all risers subject to damage that are adjacent to hardscapes or in high traffic areas of turfgrass.
- (xix) Check valves or anti-drain valves are required on all sprinkler heads where low point drainage could occur.
- (xx) 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.
- (xxi) Overhead irrigation shall not be permitted within 24 inches of any nonpermeable surface. Allowable irrigation within the setback from non-permeable surfaces may include drip, drip line, or other low flow non-spray technology. The setback area may be planted or unplanted. The

surfacing of the setback may be mulch, gravel, or other porous material. These restrictions may be modified if:

- (A) the landscape area is adjacent to permeable surfacing and no runoff occurs; or
- (B) the adjacent non-permeable surfaces are designed and constructed to drain entirely to landscaping; or
- (C) the irrigation designer specifies an alternative design or technology, as part of the Landscape Documentation Package and clearly demonstrates strict adherence to irrigation system design criteria in this Section (5.11.100). Prevention of overspray and runoff must be confirmed during the irrigation audit.

- (xxii) Slopes greater than 25% shall not be irrigated with an irrigation system with an application 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 and erosion must be confirmed during the irrigation audit.

(2) Hydrozone requirements:

- (i) Each valve shall irrigate a hydrozone with similar site, slope, sun exposure, soil conditions, and plant materials with similar water use.
- (ii) Sprinkler heads and other emission devices shall be selected based on what is appropriate for the plant type within that hydrozone.
- (iii) Where feasible, trees shall be placed on separate valves from shrubs, groundcovers, and turf to facilitate the appropriate irrigation of trees. The mature size and extent of the root zone shall be considered when designing irrigation for the tree.
- (iv) Individual hydrozones that mix plants of moderate and low water use, or moderate and high water use, may be allowed if:
 - (A) plant factor calculation is based on the proportions of the respective plant water uses and their plant factor; or
 - (B) the plant factor of the higher water using plant is used for calculations.
- (v) Individual hydrozones that mix high and low water use plants shall not be permitted.
- (vi) 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 (see Section 5.11.070(a)(1)). This table can also assist with the irrigation audit and programming the controller.

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

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.110 Grading Design Plan.

(a) For the 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 permits required for this project satisfies this requirement. In addition to the provisions contained herein, the grading plan shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Colma Municipal Code, including, without limitation, Chapter 5.07.

- (1) The project applicant shall submit a landscape grading plan that indicates finished configurations and elevations of the landscape area including:
 - (i) height of graded slopes;
 - (ii) drainage patterns;
 - (iii) pad elevations;
 - (iv) finish grade; and
 - (v) stormwater retention improvements, if applicable.

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

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.120 Certificate of Completion and Landscape Installation.

(a) Landscape project installation shall not proceed until: (1) the project applicant has deposited all applicable permit and application processing fees with the Town in accordance with the Town's fee schedule; (2) the landscape documentation package has been approved by the City Engineer; and (3) all required permits have been issued.

(b) The project applicant shall notify the Town at the beginning of the installation work, and at intervals, as necessary, for the duration of the landscape project work to schedule all required inspections.

(c) The Certificate of Completion for the landscape project shall be obtained through the certificate of occupancy or other final project approval issued by the Town. The requirements for the final approval include submittal of:

- (1) project information sheet that contains:
 - (i) date;
 - (ii) project name;
 - (iii) project applicant name, telephone, and mailing address;
 - (iv) project address and location; and
 - (v) property owner name, telephone, and mailing address;
- (2) a Certificate of Completion shall be completed using the form obtained from the City Engineer or City Clerk, and shall include: (i) certification by a landscape professional that the landscape project has been installed per the approved Landscape Documentation Package; and (ii) the following statement: "The landscaping has been installed in substantial conformance to the design plans,

and complies with the provisions of the Water Efficient Landscape Regulations for the efficient use of water in the landscape.”

- (3) certification by either the signer of the landscape design plan, the signer of the irrigation design plan, or the licensed landscape professional that the landscape project has been installed per the approved Landscape Documentation Package;
 - (i) where there have been significant changes made in the field during construction, these “as-built” or record drawings shall be included with the certification;
 - (ii) A diagram of the irrigation plan showing hydrozones shall be kept with the irrigation controller for subsequent management purposes.
 - (4) irrigation scheduling parameters used to set the controller(s);
 - (5) an irrigation audit report from a certified irrigation auditor; and
 - (6) a soil analysis report, if not submitted with Landscape Documentation Package and documentation verifying implementation of soil report recommendations.
- (d) At the option of the Town, the project applicant shall submit to the City Engineer one or more of the following: (a) documentation of enrollment in regional or local water purveyor’s water conservation and/or drought response programs; (b) documentation that the MAWA and EAWU information for the landscape project has been submitted to the local water purveyor, may be required at the option of the Town.
- (e) The project applicant shall:
- (1) submit the signed Certificate of Completion to the City Engineer for review;
 - (2) ensure that copies of the approved Certificate of Completion are submitted to the local water purveyor and property owner or his or her designee.
- (f) The City Engineer shall:
- (1) receive the signed Certificate of Completion from the project applicant;
 - (2) approve or deny the Certificate of Completion. If the Certificate of Completion is denied, the City Engineer shall provide the applicant with a written notice of denial including the reasons therefore, and information regarding reapplication, appeal, or other assistance.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.130 Post-Installation Irrigation Scheduling.

This section details an additional manner to comply with this subchapter. In order for a project applicant to make use of this prescriptive compliance option, the project must meet the

applicability criteria for this section as detailed in Section 5.11.020, and the applicant shall comply as follows:

(a) Compliance with all of the following items is mandatory and must be documented on a landscape plan in order to use this prescriptive compliance option:

- (1) Submit a Landscape Documentation Package with the criteria detailed in Section 5.11.060(a)(1) and including the applicant's signature and date with the statement, "I agree to comply with the requirements of the prescriptive compliance option to the MWELD".
- (2) Incorporate compost at a rate of at least four cubic yards per 1,000 square feet to a depth of six inches into landscape area (unless contra-indicated by a soil test);
- (3) Plant material shall comply with all of the following;
 - (i) For residential areas, 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 and areas using recycled water; For non-residential areas, install climate adapted plants that require occasional, little or no summer water (average WUCOLS plant factor 0.3) for 100% of the plant area excluding edibles and areas using recycled water;
 - (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.
- (4) Turf shall comply with all of the following:
 - (i) Turf shall not exceed 25% of the landscape area in residential areas, and there shall be no turf in non-residential 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 parkways less than 10 feet wide, unless the parkway is adjacent to a parking strip and used to enter and exit vehicles. Any turf in parkways must be irrigated by sub-surface irrigation or by other technology that creates no overspray or runoff.
- (5) 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 of 0.65 or higher using the protocol defined in ASABE/ICC 802-2014.
 - (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.
- (6) For non-residential projects with landscape areas of 1,000 sq. ft. or more, a private submeter(s) to measure landscape water use shall be installed.

(b) At the time of 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.

[*History:* ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.140 Post-Installation Landscape and Irrigation Maintenance Schedule.

(a) Landscapes shall be maintained to ensure water use efficiency in accordance with this Code and any applicable Town, state, regional or local water purveyor water conservation and/or drought response laws, rules, policies, and regulations. A regular maintenance schedule shall be submitted with the Certificate of Completion.

(b) A regular maintenance schedule shall include, but not be limited to, routine inspection; auditing; adjustment and repair of the irrigation system and its components; aerating and dethatching turf areas; topdressing with compost, replenishing mulch; fertilizing; pruning; weeding in all landscape areas, and removing and obstruction to emission devices. Operation of the irrigation system outside the normal watering window is allowed for auditing and system maintenance.

(c) Repair of all irrigation equipment shall be done with the originally installed components or their equivalents or with components with greater efficiency.

(d) A project applicant is encouraged to implement established landscape industry sustainable Best Practices for all landscape maintenance activities.

[*History:* ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/16]

5.11.150 Irrigation Audit, Irrigation Survey, and Irrigation Water Use Analysis.

(a) All landscape irrigation audits shall be conducted by a certified landscape irrigation auditor. Landscape audits shall not be conducted by the person who designed the landscape or installed the landscape.

(b) In large projects or projects with multiple landscape installations (i.e. production home developments) an auditing rate of 1 in 7 lots or approximately 15% will satisfy this requirement.

(c) For new construction and rehabilitated landscapes projects that were installed before December 1, 2015, as described in Section 5.11.020 (Applicability):

(1) the project applicant shall submit an irrigation audit report with the Certificate of Completion to the City Engineer that may include, but is not 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;

(2) the Town shall 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.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.160 Irrigation Efficiency.

For the purpose of determining Estimated Total Water Use, average irrigation efficiency is assumed to be 0.75 for overhead spray devices and 0.81 for drip system devices.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/16]

5.11.170 Recycled Water.

(a) The installation of recycled water irrigation systems shall allow for the current and future use of recycled water.

(b) All recycled water irrigation systems shall be designed and operated in accordance with all applicable local and State laws.

(c) Landscapes using recycled water are considered Special Landscape Areas. The ET Adjustment Factor for new and existing (non-rehabilitated) Special Landscape Areas shall not exceed 1.0.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.175 Graywater Systems.

(a) Graywater systems promote the efficient use of water and are encouraged to assist in on-site landscape irrigation. All graywater systems shall conform to the California Plumbing Code (Title 24, Part 5, Chapter 16) and any applicable local ordinance standards. Refer to Section 5.11.020 (d) (Applicability) for the applicability of this ordinance to landscape areas less than 2,500 square feet with the Estimated Total Water Use met entirely by graywater.

[History: ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.180 Provisions for New Construction, Rehabilitated Landscapes or Existing Landscapes.

The Town may by mutual agreement designate another agency, such as a water purveyor, to implement some or all of the requirements contained in this subchapter, and may define each entity's specific responsibilities relating to this subchapter.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.190 Stormwater Management.

(a) Stormwater management practices minimize runoff and increase infiltration which recharges groundwater and improves water quality. It is strongly encouraged that all landscape and grading design plans implement stormwater best management practices in order to minimize runoff and to increase on-site rainwater retention and infiltration.

(b) Project applicants shall refer to the Colma Municipal Code Chapter 3.10, or to the Regional Water Quality Control Board for information on any applicable stormwater technical requirements.

(c) All planted landscape areas are required to have friable soil to maximize water retention and infiltration. Refer to Section 5.11.090.

(d) It is strongly recommended that landscape areas be designed for capture and infiltration capacity that is sufficient to prevent runoff from impervious surfaces (i.e. roof and paved areas) from either: the one inch, 24-hour rain event or (2) the 85th percentile, 24-hour rain event, and/or additional capacity as required by any applicable local, regional, state or federal regulation.

(e) It is recommended that storm water projects incorporate any of the following elements to improve on-site storm water and dry weather runoff capture and use:

- (1) Grade impervious surfaces, such as driveways, during construction to drain to vegetated areas.
- (2) Minimize the area of impervious surfaces such as paved areas, roof and concrete driveways.
- (3) Incorporate pervious or porous surfaces (e.g., gravel, permeable pavers or blocks, pervious or porous concrete) that minimize runoff.

- (4) Direct runoff from paved surfaces and roof areas into planting beds or landscaped areas to maximize site water capture and reuse.
- (5) Incorporate rain gardens, cisterns, and other rain harvesting or catchment systems.
- (6) Incorporate infiltration beds, swales, basins and drywells to capture storm water and dry weather runoff and increase percolation into the soil.
- (7) Consider constructed wetlands and ponds that retain water, equalize excess flow, and filter pollutants.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.200 Public Education.

(a) Publications. 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.

- (1) The Building Department or water supplier/purveyor shall provide information to owners of permitted renovations and new, single-family residential homes regarding the design, installation, management, and maintenance of water efficient landscapes based on a water budget.

(b) Model Homes. All model homes that are landscaped shall use signs and written information to demonstrate the principles of water efficient landscapes described in this ordinance.

- (1) Signs shall be used to identify the model as an example of a water efficient landscape featuring elements such as hydrozones, irrigation equipment, and others that contribute to the overall water efficient theme. Signage shall include information about the site water use as designed per the local ordinance; specify who designed and installed the water efficient landscape; and demonstrate low water use approaches to landscaping such as using native plants, graywater systems, and rainwater catchment systems.
- (2) Information shall be provided about designing, installing, managing, and maintaining water efficient landscapes.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.210 Environmental Review.

The project applicant shall comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as appropriate.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.220 Water-Waste Prevention – Runoff Prohibited.

(a) No property owner or person responsible for overseeing a landscape irrigation plan shall allow runoff caused by inefficient landscape irrigation to occur on any parcel within the Town of Colma. Impermissible runoff, for purposes of this section, shall include, without limitation, runoff leaving the target landscape due to low head drainage; overspray; or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

(b) The City Engineer may modify restrictions regarding overspray and runoff if:

- (1) the landscape area is adjacent to permeable surfacing and no runoff occurs; or
- (2) the adjacent non-permeable surfaces are designed and constructed to drain entirely to landscaping.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.225 Existing Landscapes Over One Acre In Size.

(a) This section shall apply to all existing landscapes that were installed before December 1, 2015 and are over one acre in size.

- (1) For all landscapes that have a water meter, the local agency shall administer programs that may include, but not be limited to, irrigation water use analyses, irrigation surveys, and irrigation audits to evaluate water use and provide recommendations as necessary to reduce landscape water use to a level that does not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance for existing landscapes. The Maximum Applied Water Allowance for existing landscapes shall be calculated as: $MAWA = (0.8) (ET_o)(LA)(0.62)$.
- (2) For all landscapes that do not have a meter, the local agency shall administer programs that may include, but not be limited to, irrigation surveys and irrigation audits to evaluate water use and provide recommendations as necessary in order to prevent water waste.

(b) All landscape irrigation audits shall be conducted by a certified landscape irrigation auditor.

[History: ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.230 Effective Precipitation.

The City Engineer may consider Effective Precipitation (25% of annual precipitation) in tracking water use and may use the following equation to calculate Maximum Applied Water Allowance:

$MAWA = (ET_o - Eppt) (0.62) [(0.55 \times LA) + (0.45 \times SLA)]$ for residential areas.

$MAWA = (ET_o - Eppt) (0.62) [(0.45 \times LA) + (0.55 \times SLA)]$ for non-residential areas.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10; ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.235 Reporting.

The Town shall be required to report on the implementation and enforcement of this subchapter in accordance with the Department of Water Resources' requirements.

[History: ORD. 753, 12/9/15]

5.11.240 Cost Recovery.

(a) In addition to the costs which may be recovered pursuant to the Colma Municipal Code, and in order to recover the costs of the water efficient landscape regulatory program set forth in this ordinance, the City Council may, from time to time, fix and impose by resolution fees and charges. The fees and charges may include, but are not limited to, fees and charges for:

- (1) any visits of an enforcement officer, or other city staff or authorized representative of the city for time incurred for inspections of property;
- (2) any monitoring, inspection, and surveillance procedures pertaining to enforcement of this ordinance;
- (3) enforcing compliance with any term or provision of this ordinance;
- (4) any other necessary and appropriate fees and charges to recover the cost of providing the Town's water efficient landscape regulatory program.

(b) The City Engineer or his or her designee shall serve an invoice for costs upon the person or responsible person who is subject to a notice of violation, a cease and desist order, or an administrative compliance order. An invoice for costs shall be immediately due and payable to the Town of Colma. If any person or responsible person fails to either pay the invoice for costs or appeal successfully the invoice for costs within 10 days of receiving the notice, then the Town may institute collection proceedings. The invoice for costs may include reasonable attorneys' fees.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]

5.11.250 Violations.

(a) Any person violating any of the provisions of this subchapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, which shall be punishable as set forth in section 1.05.010 *et seq.* of the Colma Municipal Code.

(b) Any action or inaction that violates this ordinance is declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Property Maintenance and Nuisance Abatement Ordinance of the Town of Colma (Colma Municipal Code, Chapter 2.01).

(c) The remedies for enforcement of a permit set forth in this ordinance are cumulative and in addition to all other remedies provided by law.

[History: ORD. 684, 12/9/09; ORD. 686, 1/13/10]