

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE
ORDINANCE No. 2022-003

**AN ORDINANCE ENACTING AND CODIFYING TITLE 8, CHAPTER
5A, OF THE FRUIT HEIGHTS MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING
WATER EFFICIENCY MEASURES RECOGNIZING THAT WATER IS
NOT AN UNLIMITED RESOURCE AND THAT WATER
CONSERVATION IS NECESSARY IN FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY.**

WHEREAS, water is an increasingly scarce resource, of limited supply, and is subject to ever increasing demands;

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

WHEREAS, Fruit Heights recognizes that landscapes provide areas for active and passive recreation;

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

WHEREAS, Fruit Heights desires to promote the design, installation and maintenance of landscapes that are both attractive and water efficient;

WHEREAS Fruit Heights can accomplish these goals by adopting this ordinance; and,

WHEREAS, Fruit Heights has the authority to adopt this ordinance pursuant to Utah Code Annotated (2010) § 10-3-702, and hereby exercises its legislative powers in doing so.

Section 1. **Ordaining Clause.** Be it ordained by Fruit Heights City, that the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, Number 2022-000.

Section 2. **Water Efficient Landscape Requirements.** An ordinance amending the Zoning Code of the of Fruit Heights City so as to add a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance of minimum landscape requirements. This ordinance shall be referred to as "Fruit Heights City Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance".

Section 3. **Purpose** The City Council has found that it is in the public interest to conserve the public's water resources and to promote water efficient landscaping. The purpose of this ordinance is to protect and enhance the community's environmental, economic, recreational, and aesthetic resources by promoting efficient use of water in the community's landscapes, reduce water waste and establish a structure for designing, installing, and maintaining water efficient landscapes throughout the City.

Section 4. **Definitions** The following definitions shall apply to this ordinance:

Applied Water: The portion of water supplied by the irrigation system to the landscape.

Bubbler: An irrigation head that delivers water to the root zone by “flooding” the planted area, usually measured in gallons per minute. Bubblers exhibit a trickle, umbrella, or short stream pattern.

Check Valve: A device used in sprinkler heads or pipe to prevent water from draining out of the pipe through gravity flow. Used to prevent pollution or contamination or the water supply due to the reverse flow of water from the secondary irrigation system.

Drip Emitter: Drip irrigation fittings that deliver water slowly at the root zone of the plant, usually measured in gallons per hour.

Effective Precipitation: The portion of total precipitation which becomes available for plant growth.

Established Landscape: The point at which plants in the landscape have developed significant root growth into the soil.

Establishment Period: the first year after installing the plant in the landscape.

Evapotranspiration (ET): The quantity of water evaporated from adjacent soil and other surfaces and transpired by plants during a specified time, expressed in inches per day, month or year.

Grading Plan: The Grading Plan shows all finish grades, spot elevations as necessary and existing and new contours with the developed landscape area.

Ground Cover: Material planted in such a way as to form a continuous cover over the ground that can be maintained at a height not more than twelve (12) inches.

Hardscape: Driveways, Sidewalks, Patios, Solid Surface Decks and Paths.

Irrigation System Audit: An in-depth evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system that includes, but is not limited to, inspection, system tune-up recommendations, system test with distribution uniformity or emission uniformity, reporting overspray or runoff that causes overland flow, and recommend adjustments to the irrigation schedule. The irrigation schedule should be in place prior to the Irrigation System Audit.

Irrigation Landscaped Area: All portions of a development site to be improved with plantings and irrigation. Natural open space areas shall not be included in the irrigated landscape area.

Irrigation Efficiency: the measurement of the amount of water beneficially applied, divided by the total amount of water applied. Irrigation efficiency is derived from measurements and estimates of irrigation system hardware characteristics and management practices.

Irrigation Plan: The irrigation plan shows the components of the irrigation system with water meter size, backflow prevention (when outdoor irrigation is supplied with culinary water), precipitation rates, flow rate and operating pressure for each irrigation circuit, and identification of all irrigation equipment.

Landscape Architect: A person who holds a professional license to practice landscape architecture in the state of Utah. Only a Landscape Architect can legally create commercial landscape plans.

Landscape Designer: A person who may or may not hold professional certificates for landscape design/architecture and cannot legally create commercial landscape plans. Landscape Designers generally focus on residential design and horticultural needs of home landscapes.

Landscape Education Package: A package that is intended to inform and educate water users in the city about water efficient landscapes. This package should include a listing of water conserving plants, certified landscape designers, landscape architects, certified irrigation designers, and certified irrigation contractors. Information regarding the City's water rates, billing format for water use and commitment to water conservation may also be included.

Landscape Plan Documentation Package: The preparation of a graphic and written criteria, specifications, and detailed plans to arrange and modify the effects of natural features such as plantings, ground and water forms, circulation, walks and other features to comply with the provisions of this ordinance. The Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall include a project data sheet, a Planting Plan, an Irrigation Plan, and a Grading Plan.

Landscape Zone: A portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs, areas with similar microclimate (i.e., slope, exposure, wind, etc.) and soil conditions, and areas that will be similarly irrigated. A landscape zone can be served by one irrigation valve, or a set of valves with the same schedule.

Landscaping: Any combination of living plants, such as trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, flowers, or grass; natural features such as rock, stone, or bark chips; and structural features, including but not limited to, fountains, reflecting pools, outdoor artwork, screen walls, fences or benches.

Localescapes®: A locally adaptable and environmentally sustainable urban landscape style that requires less irrigation than traditional Utah landscapes.

Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA): the upper limit of annual applied water for the established landscaped area as specified in Section 8. It is based upon the area's reference evapotranspiration, a plant adjustment factor, and the size of the landscape area. The Estimated Total Water Use shall not exceed the MAWA.

Microclimate: The climate of a very small, restricted area that is different from the surrounding area. These areas include shade areas, sun areas, and areas protected by surrounding structures.

Mulch: Any material such as rock, bark, wood chips or other materials left loose and applied to the soil as a surface covering.

Overhead Spray: A water distribution device or irrigation head in the form of a pop-up, fixed pattern or rotary stream or spray that sprays irrigation water in an arc above the landscape.

Park Strip: A typically narrow landscaped area located between the back-of-curb and sidewalk.

Plant Adjustment Factor: A reference evapotranspiration factor, also referred to as a crop coefficient which is a value to indicate water needs of various plant types for optimum growth or yield. It is a factor to provide acceptable appearance and function of the plant.

Planting Plan: A plan to clearly and accurately identify and locate new and existing trees, shrubs, ground covers, turf areas, driveways, sidewalks, hardscape features, and fences.

Pop-up Spray Head: A sprinkler head or water distribution device that sprays water through a nozzle in a fixed pattern with no rotation.

Precipitation Rate: The amount of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.

Pressure Compensating: A irrigation system component that compensates for fluctuating water pressure by only allowing a fixed volume of water through the component.

Rehabilitated Landscaping: Altering, repairing, or adding to a landscape to make possible a compatible use, increase curb appeal, decrease maintenance, etc.

Rotor Spray Head: A sprinkler head that distributes water through a nozzle by the rotation of a gear or mechanical rotor.

Runoff: Irrigation water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape area to which it is applied, and which surface flows onto other areas.

Smart Automatic Irrigation Controller: An automatic timing device used to remotely control valves in the operation of an irrigation system using the internet to connect to a real time weather source or soil moisture sensor. Smart Automatic Irrigation Controllers schedule irrigation events using either evapotranspiration or soil moisture data to control when and how long sprinklers or drip systems operate and will vary based on time of year and weather/soil moisture conditions.

Special Landscape Area: (SLA) means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants, areas irrigated with recycled water, water features using recycled water and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where turf provides a playing surface.

Spray Sprinkler: An irrigation head that sprays water through a nozzle.

Stream Sprinkler: An irrigation head that projects water through a gear rotor in single or multiple streams.

Turf: A surface layer of earth containing grass species with full root structures that are maintained as mowed grass or lawn.

Waste of Water: shall include, but not necessarily limited to:

The use of water for any purpose, including outdoor irrigation, that consumes, or for which is applied substantial excess water beyond the reasonable amount required by the use, whether

such excess water is lost due to evaporation, percolation, discharges into the sewer system, or is allowed to run into the gutter or street. Washing sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas except to alleviate immediate health or safety hazards.

Water-Conserving Plant: A plant that can generally survive with available rainfall once established although supplemental irrigation may be needed or desirable during spring and summer months.

Section 5. Applicability of Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all new and rehabilitated landscaping for public agency projects, private commercial and industrial development projects, developer-installed landscaping in multi-family and single-family residential projects, and homeowner provided landscape improvements within the front, side, and rear yards of residential dwellings.

A. Single-family development:

1. A landscaping permit is required to be submitted for review with Fruit Heights City. The following shall be shown on the landscape plan.
2. Turf shall be restricted to no more than 30% of the buildable area of the lot up to ½ acres in size. Lots that are greater than ½ acre, turf restriction will be the lesser of no more than 20% of the buildable area of the lot or a maximum of 5,500 square feet of turf.
3. The buildable area shall be calculated by excluding any restricted or sensitive lands areas and excluding any area of the lot with slopes more than 30%.
4. No turf or non-drip irrigation shall be allowed in restricted or sensitive areas of any lot as determined by Fruit Heights City. This turf restriction will not apply to artificial turf that doesn't require water.
5. Trees and bushes will be encouraged as an integral part of the comprehensive landscape plan. A combination of hardscapes, mulch, bark, trees, bushes, and other low water use features will be required on all landscaping plans.
6. The City will review landscape plans to ensure that all landscaping plans meet the intent of the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance prior to approval.
7. No turf or overhead spray allowed in park strip or areas with width's less than 8 feet.

B. Multi-Family, and PRUD type development:

1. These zones are restricted to not more than 20% turf on the total landscaped area with an allowance for city designated recreation areas. No turf or overhead spray will be allowed in the park strip or in areas with width's less than 8 feet.

Section 6. Landscapes in Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Developments

2. Commercial, industrial, and institutional landscapes shall meet the Landscape and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance. The turf area shall not exceed 15% of the total landscaped area, outside of active recreation areas. No turf or overhead spray will be allowed in the park strip or in areas with width's less than 8 feet.

Section 7. Landscape Design Standards

A. Plant Selection

1. Plants shall be well-suited to the microclimate and soil conditions at the project site. Both native and locally-adapted plants are acceptable. Plants with similar water needs shall be grouped together as much as possible.
2. Areas with slopes greater than 30% shall be landscaped with deep-rooting, water- conserving plants for erosion control and soil stabilization.
3. Park strips and other landscaped areas less than eight (8) feet wide shall be landscaped with water-conserving plants that do not require overhead spray irrigation. *(Note: See Exhibit A for a list of recommended plants for various landscape situations and conditions (not a comprehensive list).*
4. Mulch. After completion of all planting, all irrigated non-turf areas shall be covered with a minimum four (4) inch layer of mulch to retain water, inhibit weed growth, and moderate soil temperature. Non-porous material shall not be placed under the mulch.

B. Soil Preparation.

1. Soil preparation will amend and/or enhance existing or imported soil to create planting soil suitable to provide healthy growing conditions for the plants and to encourage water infiltration and penetration. Soil preparation shall include scarifying the existing soil to a minimum depth of six (6) inches, and amending the existing soil with organic material, nutrients, etc. as per specific recommendations of the Landscape Architect based on the soil conditions or importing and placing amended topsoil per specific recommendation of the Landscape Architect.

C. Tree Selection. Tree species shall be selected based on growth characteristics and site conditions, including available space, overhead clearance, soil conditions, exposure, and desired color and appearance. Trees shall be selected as follows:

1. Broad canopy trees shall be selected where shade or screening of tall objects is desired;
2. Low-growing trees shall be selected for spaces under utility wires;
3. Select trees from which lower branches can be trimmed to maintain a healthy

growth habit where vision clearance and natural surveillance is a concern;

4. Narrow or columnar trees shall be selected where awnings or other building features limit growth, or where greater visibility is desired between buildings and the street for natural surveillance;
5. Street trees shall be planted within existing and proposed park strips, and in sidewalk tree wells on streets without park strips. Tree placement shall provide canopy cover (shade) and avoid conflicts with existing trees, retaining walls, utilities, lighting, and other obstacles; and
6. Trees less than a two-inch caliper shall be double-staked until the trees mature to a two-inch caliper.

Section 8. Irrigation Design Standards

A. Sprinkler Systems

1. Smart Automatic Irrigation Controller. Landscaped areas shall be provided with a Water Sense labeled smart irrigation controller which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions. All controllers shall be equipped with automatic rain delay or rain shut-off capabilities and shall be setup to operate in “smart” mode.
2. Each valve shall irrigate a landscape with similar site, slope and soil conditions and plant materials with similar watering needs. Turf and non-turf areas shall be irrigated on separate valves. Drip emitters and sprinklers shall be placed on separate valves.
3. Drip emitters or a bubbler shall be provided for each tree. Bubblers shall not exceed 1.5 gallons per minute per device. Bubblers for trees shall be placed on a separate valve unless specifically exempted by the City due to the limited number of trees on the project site.
4. Drip irrigation or bubblers shall be used to irrigate plants in non-turf areas. Pop-up spray heads shall be at a minimum of four (4) inches in height to avoid blockage from lawn foliage.
5. Sprinklers shall have matched precipitation rates with each control valve circuit.
6. Sprinkler heads shall be attached to rigid lateral lines with flexible material (swing joints) to reduce potential for breakage.
7. Check valves shall be required where elevation differences cause low-head drainage. Pressure compensating valves and sprinklers shall be required where a significant variation in water pressure occurs within the irrigation system due to elevation differences.
8. Filters shall be required on all secondary water service connections. Filters shall have as a minimum a 30 mesh screen and shall be cleaned and maintained by the property owner on a regular basis.

9. Drip irrigation lines require additional filtration at or after the zone valve at a minimum of 200 mesh. End flush valves are required as necessary for drip irrigation lines.
10. Valves with spray or stream sprinklers shall be scheduled to operate in accordance with local water supplier restrictions to reduce water loss from wind, evaporation, or other environmental conditions not suitable for irrigation.
11. Program controller to operate valves for multiple repeat cycles (cycle and soak) where necessary to reduce runoff, particularly on slopes and soils with slow infiltration rates.

Section 9. Maximum Applied Water Allowance

Each new development or rehabilitated landscape that uses primary potable water for landscape irrigation must provide a water budget calculation to demonstrate a Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) for the new landscape or development. For parcels using secondary water, the MAWA is determined by the secondary water provider based on parcel size and is referred to as an allocation.

The Maximum Applied Water Allowance shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$MAWA = (ET_o) (0.62)(1.15)[(0.8 \times LA) + (0.3 \times SLA)]$$

MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance (gallons per year)

ET_o = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year) as calculated from weather data at the closest available weather station.

0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons)

1.15 = Delivery Inefficiency Factor (sprinkler system uniformity etc.)

0.8 = ET Adjustment Factor (ETAF), plant factor or crop coefficient (.8 standard for cool season turf)

LA = Landscape Area including SLA (square feet)

0.3 = Additional Water Allowance for SLA

SLA = Special Landscape Area (square feet)

ET_o values can be obtained directly from the USU Climate Center where a data base of weather data from local stations is collected, analyzed, and stored. If you cannot find the ET data you need, please contact the city.

Additional details and examples of calculations are found in Appendix A

Section 10. Landscapes in New Single-family Residential Developments

- A. Homebuilders and/or developers subdividing lots and/or constructing new single-family residential homes shall provide water-efficient landscaping to home buyers, when the landscape is installed by the homebuilder/developer. The water-efficient landscaping option shall meet the Landscape Design Standards and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance, and any central open space area consisting of plant material in mass requiring overhead spray irrigation shall not

exceed 30% of the total landscaped area.

- B. Homebuilders and/or developers who construct model homes for a designated subdivision shall install water-efficient landscaping. The water-efficient landscaping shall meet the Landscape Design Standards and Irrigation Design Standards of this ordinance, and any central open space area consisting of plant material in mass requiring overhead spray irrigation shall not exceed 30% of the total landscaped area.
- C. New Construction homes shall have landscaping and irrigation plans approved by the City Planning Department prior to issuance of building permits, for which no variance may be granted, and which meet the aforementioned requirements.
- D. Model homes shall include an informational brochure on water-efficient landscaping.
- E. When buyers or owners are installing their own landscaping on new home construction, a time frame for landscaping to be completed shall be 18 months from the time of occupancy to complete the total landscape.

Section 11. Prohibition on Restrictive Covenants Requiring Uniform Plant Material Irrigated with Spray Irrigation

- A. Any Homeowners Association governing documents, such as bylaws, operating rules, covenants, conditions, and restrictions that govern the operation of a common interest development, are void and unenforceable if they:
 - 1. Require the use of any uniform plant material requiring overhead spray irrigation in landscape areas less than 8 feet wide or require any uniform plant material requiring overhead spray irrigation in other areas that exceed 20% of the landscaped area; or
 - 2. Prohibit, or include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of water-conserving plants as a group; or
 - 3. Have the effect of prohibiting or restricting compliance with this ordinance or other water conservation measures.

Section 12. Documentation for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Projects

Landscape Plan Documentation Package. A copy of a Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be submitted to and approved by the City prior to the issue of any permit. A copy of the approved Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be provided to the property owner or site manager and to the local retail water purveyor. The Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be prepared by a registered landscape architect and shall consist of the following items:

- A. Project Data Sheet. The Project Data Sheet shall contain the following:

1. Project name and address;
2. Applicant or applicant agent's name, address, phone number, and email address;
3. Landscape architect's name, address, phone number, and email address; and
4. Landscape contractor's name, address, phone number and email address.

B. **Planting Plan.** A detailed planting plan shall be drawn at a scale that clearly identifies the following:

1. Location of all plant materials, a legend with botanical and common names, and size of plant materials;
2. Property lines and street names;
3. Existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas and other site improvements;
4. Existing trees and plant materials to be removed or retained;
5. Scale: graphic and written;
6. Date of Design;
7. Designation of a landscape zone, and
8. Details and specifications for tree staking, soil preparation, and other planting work.

C. **Irrigation Plan.** A detailed irrigation plan shall be drawn at the same scale as the planting plan and shall contain the following information:

1. Layout of the irrigation system and a legend summarizing the type and size of all components of the system, including manufacturer name and model numbers;
2. Static water pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) at the point of connection to the public water supply;
3. Flow rate in gallons per minute and design operating pressure in psi for each valve and precipitation rate in inches per hour for each valve with sprinklers, and
4. Installation details for irrigation components.

D. **Grading Plan.** A Grading Plan shall be drawn at the same scale as the Planting Plan and shall contain the following information:

1. Property lines and street names, existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas and other site improvements, and

2. Existing and finished contour lines and spot elevations as necessary for the proposed site improvements.

Section 13. Plan Review, Construction Inspection, and Post-Construction

Monitoring for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Projects

- A. As part of the Building Permit approval process, a copy of the Landscape Plan Documentation Package shall be submitted to the City for review and approval before construction begins.
- B. All installers and designers shall meet state and local license, insurance, and bonding requirements, and be able to show proof of such.
- C. During construction, site inspection of the landscaping may be performed by the City Building Inspection Department.
- D. Following construction and prior to issuing the approval for occupancy, an inspection shall be scheduled with the Building Inspection Department to verify compliance with the approved landscape plans. The Certificate of Substantial Completion shall be completed by the property owner, contractor or landscape architect and submitted to the City.
- E. The City reserves the right to perform site inspections at any time before, during or after the irrigation system and landscape installation, and to require corrective measures if requirements of this ordinance are not satisfied.

Section 14. Prohibited Watering Practices

Regardless of the age of a development (commercial, industrial, office, or residential), water shall be properly used. The wasting of water for any purpose is strictly prohibited.




Section 15. Enforcement, Penalty for Violations

The Fruit Heights City Public Works Director or designee(s) are authorized to enforce all provisions of this Ordinance.

Any consumer who violates any provisions of this Ordinance shall be issued a written notice of violation. This notice shall be affixed to the property where the violation occurred. The notice will describe the violation and order that it be corrected, cured or abated immediately or within times specified by the city. Failure to receive a notice shall not invalidate further actions by the City. If the order is not complied with, the City may terminate water service to the customer and/or issue a citation.

Section 16. Effective Date

This ordinance shall be effective as of the 17 of May 2022

<p>Dated: May 17, 2022</p>	<p><u>FRUIT HEIGHTS</u></p>
 The seal is circular with a serrated edge. The outer ring contains the text "FRUIT HEIGHTS CITY" at the top and "Davis County, Utah" at the bottom. In the center, the word "Seal" is written in a large, stylized font, with "CORPORATE" written in a smaller font above it.	<p>Attest:  Brandon Green, Recorder</p>
	<p> John Pohlman Mayor</p>

Appendix A

The Maximum Applied Water Allowance shall be calculated using the equation:

$$\text{MAWA} = (\text{ETo}) (0.62) (1.15) [(0.8 \times \text{LA}) + (0.3 \times \text{SLA})]$$

The example calculations below are hypothetical to demonstrate proper use of the equations and do not represent an existing and/or planned landscape project. The ETo values used in these calculations are examples only but are real ETo values from Weber Basin's weather station and should be substituted for actual ETo values for your specific city. For actual irrigation scheduling, automatic smart irrigation controllers are required and shall use current reference evapotranspiration data (most of which is part of each controller company's supporting weather network) or soil moisture sensor data.

(1) Example MAWA calculation: a hypothetical landscape project in Layton Utah with an irrigated landscape area of 20,000 square feet without any Special Landscape Area (SLA= 0, no edible plants, or recreational areas). To calculate MAWA, the annual reference evapotranspiration value for Layton is 32.8 inches as documented from the Weber Basin weather station data.

$$\text{MAWA} = (\text{ETo}) (0.62) (1.15) [(0.8 \times \text{LA}) + (0.3 \times \text{SLA})]$$

MAWA = Maximum Applied Water Allowance (gallons per year)

ETo = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year)

0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons)

1.15 = Delivery Inefficiency Factor (sprinkler system uniformity etc.)

0.8 = ET Adjustment Factor (ETAF) typical for cool season turf

LA = Landscape Area including SLA (square feet)

0.3 = Additional Water Allowance for SLA

SLA = Special Landscape Area (square feet)

$$\text{MAWA} = (32.8 \text{ inches}) (0.62) (1.15) [(0.8 \times 20,000 \text{ square feet}) + (0.3 \times 0)] = \mathbf{374,182 \text{ gallons per year}} \text{ (or 1.15 AF/yr)}$$

(2) In this next hypothetical example, the landscape project in Ogden Utah has the same ETo value of 32.8 inches and a total landscape area of 15,000 square feet. Within the 15,000 square foot project, there is now a 2,000 square foot area planted with edible plants. This 2,000 square foot area is considered to be a Special Landscape Area.

$$\text{MAWA} = (\text{ETo}) (0.62) (1.15) [(0.8 \times \text{LA}) + (0.3 \times \text{SLA})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MAWA} &= (32.8 \text{ inches}) (0.62) (1.15) [(0.8 \times 15,000 \text{ square feet}) + (0.3 \times 2,000 \text{ square feet})] \\ &= 20.34 \times [12,000 + 600] \text{ gallons per year} = \mathbf{280,696.8 \text{ gallons per year}} \text{ (or .86 AF/year)} \end{aligned}$$

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit A is a list of approved Water-Wise plants. For additional information please visit the following websites:

<https://www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/PlantInfo>

<https://extension.usu.edu/cwel/water-wise-plants>