UTILITIES, INC. OF CENTRAL NEVADA

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

DECEMBER 2012

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I. INTRODUCTION (NRS 540.121)

The Pahrump Valley has a typical high desert climate, which is defined as a desert climate with hot summers and cold winters with very low humidity. Wise use of water enables the utility to optimize use of its existing system. Water conservation can influence customer utility bills, the need for future facilities or timing of those facilities, drought protection for the community, and the rate at which new resources are needed. There has been a process of developing and implementing conservation programs over the past years by Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada (UICN or the Utility). UICN submitted a water conservation plan to the Division of Water Resources (DWR) which was approved in January of 2008. UICN submitted an updated Water Conservation Plan to the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN) through the IRP process in 2011. Water conservation is a vital part of an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). As a part of the settlement of that docket (11-03002), UICN agreed to provide additional updates to the plan. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (BSDW) also requires an updated water conservation plan. The Utility supplies water for municipal and domestic purposes and, by state law (as defined below), is required to submit a water conservation plan for its service area to the State. This plan submitted herewith is intended to be the updated water conservation plan for these three regulatory bodies in accordance with NRS 540.121 through 540.151.

> ***NRS 540.121 "Supplier of water" defined.***
> ***As used in NRS 540.121 to 540.151, inclusive, "supplier of water" includes, but is not limited to:***
>
> 1. ***Any county, city, town, local improvement district, general improvement district and water conservancy district;***
> 2. ***Any water district, water system, water project or water planning and advisory board created by a special act of the Legislature; and***
> 3. ***Any other public or private entity that supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes. The term does not include a public utility required to adopt a plan of water conservation pursuant to NRS 704.662. (Added to NRS by 1991, 520)***

In developing its water conservation strategies, there are several planning objectives which the Utility seeks to achieve. The Utility conservation efforts satisfy NRS 540.121 through 540.151 by implementing conservation programs which provide:

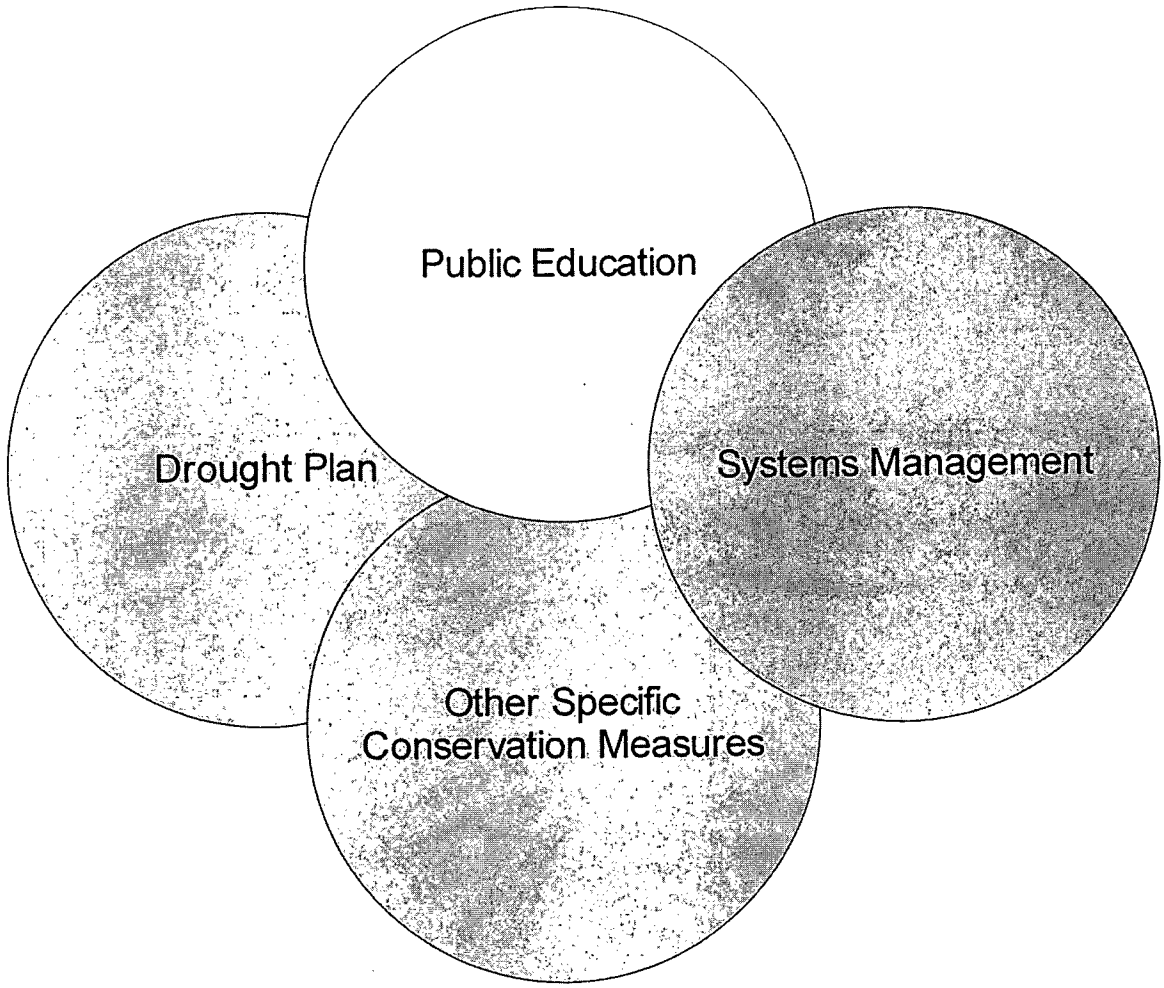
a) Methods of public education to (1) increase public awareness of the limited supply of water in the State and the need to conserve water, and (2) encourage reduction in the size of lawns and encourage the use of plants which are adapted to arid and semiarid climates;

b) Other specific conservation measures required to meet the needs of the service area, including, but not limited to, any conservation measures required by law;

c) Management of water to (1) identify and reduce leakage in water facilities, inaccuracies in water meters and high pressure in water supplies, and (2) increase the use of effluent (where applicable); and

d) A contingency plan for drought conditions which ensures a supply of potable water.

Figure 1: Balanced Conservation Plan



To satisfy the objectives of NRS, the Utility's water conservation plan consists of four categories which address: public education, other conservation measures, system management, and conservation during drought periods. These objectives are outlined in **Table 1**. The first three objectives are directly addressed in the body of this Water Conservation Plan. The fourth, the Drought Plan, is contained in **Appendix B.** The Utility intends to continue the programs listed and described herein unless required to do otherwise or as conditions change which would redirect activities towards measures which enhance the Utility's conservation measures.

Table 1: Conservation Measures

Conservation Strategy	Water Conservation Plan Reference	Conservation Measure	Potential Water Conserved	Cost to Implement (Estimated)
Public Education	III. A. 1. a.	Community Outreach	Not quantified[1]	$2000 Annually
	III. A. 1. b.	Home Water Audit	Not quantified[1]	$500 Annually
	III. A. 1. c.	Informative Billing	Not quantified[1]	Cost of Doing Business
	III. A. 1. d.	How to Read Your Meter	Not quantified[1]	$100
	III. A. 1. e.	www.uiwater.com	Not quantified[1]	Negligible
	III. A. 1. g.	Youth Programs	Not quantified[1]	$100
	III. A. 1. h.	Xeriscape & Landscape	Not quantified[1]	$100
Other Specific Conservation Measures	IV. B. 1. a.	Bill Credits Ultra-Low Flush Toilets	4,500 gallons per capita annually[2,3]	$1,100[4]
	IV. B. 1. b.	Bill Credits High Efficiency Washers	5,100 gallons annually per non-HEMW replacement[1]	$1,120[5]
	IV. B. 2. a.	Bill Credits for Salt Cedar Removal	4.3 to 5.3 feet per year[7]	$3,050[8]
	III. A. 2. a.	Violation Penalties	Not quantified[1]	Offset
	III. B.	Water Rate Setting	Not quantified[1]	Cost of Billing and Rate Case
System Management	III. A. 3. a.	Meter Replacement Program	Not quantified[1]	TBD
	III. A. 3. b.	SCADA	Not quantified[1]	Cost of Doing Business
	III. A. 3. c. and e.	System audits, Leak Detection, and Repair	2.5% reduction in unaccounted for water per year[6]	Cost of Doing Business

	III. A. 3. d.	System Pressure Standards	Not quantified[1]	From 2009 IRP
	III. A. 3. f.	Standards and Specifications	Not quantified[1]	Cost of Doing Business
	III. A. 3. g.	Line Locates	Not quantified[1]	Cost of Doing Business
	III. A. 3. h.	Unauthorized Use of Utility Water	Not quantified[1]	Offset by Fines
Drought Plan	**III. A. 5 Appendix B**	Drought Plan	Not quantified[1]	Negligible

[1]Amy Vickers, *Handbook of Water Use and Conservation,* p. 408

[2]Assumes most pre-1994 toilets in Spring Creek installed between 1980 and 1994.

[3] Based on Table 2.2, Amy Vickers, *Handbook of Water Use and Conservation,* p. 25

[4]Assumes 20 toilets purchased per year at $50 credit + $5 admin.

[5]Assumes 14 washers purchased per year at $75 credit + $5 admin.

[6]Based on need to reduce current average unaccounted-for amount of 23% to 10% over time.

[7]From thirteen different studies conducted between 1972 and 2000 on tamarisk evapotranspiration rates, the average water use reported is approximately 5.3 feet per year (Hart 2003). Recent research by the U.S. Department of Interior on the middle Rio Grande estimates evapotranspiration rates on the order of 4.3 feet per year (Interior 2003).

[8]Assumes 10 premises remove the maximum number of tamarisks + $5 admin.

The effectiveness of non-quantifiable measures can be determined once a comparison with historical water use can be made. Future water use data that is gathered after the implementation of conservation measures can be compared to historical data to determine the amount of water conserved. This will be reported in the 2014 IRP and will more accurately provide estimated water savings for specific conservation measures.

The Utility is a privately owned, public utility which provides water to its customers on a "business" basis and as such is under the direct jurisdiction of the PUCN. A portion of NRS 704.001 is shown below illustrating the general purpose and policy as enacted by the Legislature.

> ***NRS 704.001 Purpose and policy of Legislature in enacting chapter. It is hereby declared to be the purpose and policy of the Legislature in enacting this chapter:***
>
> 1. ***To confer upon the Commission the power, and to make it the duty of the Commission, to regulate public utilities to the extent of its jurisdiction;***
> 2. ***To provide for fair and impartial regulation of public utilities;***
> 3. ***To provide for the safe, economic, efficient, prudent and reliable operation and service of public utilities;***

4. *To balance the interests of customers and shareholders of public utilities by providing public utilities with the opportunity to earn a fair return on their investments while providing customers with just and reasonable rates; and...*

Per NRS 704.662, Subsection 4, before the Utility can implement any rules, regulations, or fees they will have to be approved by the PUCN (which can be a lengthy process involving hearings). As indicated above, UICN is seeking approval of this Water Conservation Plan.

NRS 704.662 Plan of water conservation: Requirement and procedure for adoption; review by Commission; election to comply with plan adopted by Commission

1. *The plan must be approved by the Commission before it is put into effect.*

The Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada water and wastewater systems are owned by Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada (UICN), a wholly owned subsidiary of Utilities, Inc. (UI), a private, investor-owned, national water and wastewater utilities owner and operator. UICN operates the system with an average of ten operations personnel, a regional manager, a regional director, customer service, and administrative staff in Pahrump, Nevada, as well as support from throughout the nation via the UI network.

The UICN service area covers approximately 43 square miles in the Pahrump Valley generally along the Highway 160 corridor. The service area is comprised of five separate water systems and three wastewater collection systems. The water systems include: Calvada Valley, Calvada North/Country View Estates, Calvada Meadows, Mountain Falls, and Mountain View Estates. The wastewater systems include: Plant 3 in the Central area, Plant F in the Calvada North area, and Mountain Falls in the South.

This plan includes information to help water customers in the Utility service area continue to conserve water. The plan can be used as a resource to implement and measure the effectiveness of conservation efforts and can provide a planning guide for future conservation

This plan is compliant with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) sections 540.121 through 540.151, NRS 704.662 through 704.6624, and Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 704.567 through 704.5672.

II. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (NRS 540.131)

The Utility supplies water for municipal and domestic purposes and is required to submit a water conservation plan to the PUCN for approval. The Utility has previously submitted a water conservation plan through the 2011 IRP process (which was not approved) and this is an update to that plan. The following is the code from the water conservation portion of the Nevada Revised Statutes and it's applicability to Utility:

NRS 540.131 Plan of water conservation: Procedure for adoption and updating of plan; review of plan by Section; joint plans permitted by certain suppliers; duties of local governing body.

1. *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each supplier of water which supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes shall, on or before July 1, 1992, adopt a plan of water conservation based on the climate and the living conditions of its service area in accordance with the provisions of NRS 540.141, and shall*

update the plan pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 4. The provisions of the plan must apply only to the supplier's property and its customers. The supplier of water shall submit the plan to the Section for review by the Section pursuant to subsection 3.

2. *As part of the procedure of adopting a plan, the supplier of water shall provide an opportunity for any interested person, including, but not limited to, any private or public entity that supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes, to submit written views and recommendations on the plan.*

The Utility will provide an opportunity for any interested party to submit written views and recommendations on the plan. The Utility will review all of the public comments and make any revisions it deems necessary.

3. *The plan must be reviewed by the Section within 30 days after its submission and approved for compliance with this section and NRS 540.141 before it is adopted by the supplier of water.*
4. *The plan:*
   (a) Must be available for inspection by members of the public during office hours at the offices of the supplier of water;

The Utility will keep this water conservation plan available at its office during regular business hours for public viewing. In addition, Utility will post the Water Conservation Plan on its website www.uiwater.com. Members of the public are encouraged to review this Water Conservation Plan and provide written views and recommendations on the water conservation plan to Utility. These written views should be sent to the UICN office.

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(b) May be revised from time to time to reflect the changing needs and conditions of the service area. Each such revision must be made available for inspection by members of the public; and

The Utility will revise this water conservation plan (as needed) to keep up with any changing needs and conditions of its service area. If any revisions are made to this water conservation plan, such revisions will have to be approved by the NDEP, DWR, and the PUCN and made available for inspection by members of the public in the Utility office during regular business hours.

(c) Must be updated every 5 years and comply with the requirements of this section and NRS 540.141.

Utility will update this water conservation plan at least every 5 years (in order to comply with NRS 540.141). It is anticipated that this Water Conservation Plan will be filed with the PUCN in December of 2011 and

subsequently updated every three years as a part of the IRP process, in compliance with Adopted PUCN Regulation R043-08:

RO43-08, Sec. 3.

1. *A public utility that furnishes water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes or services for the disposal of sewage, or both, and which had an annual gross operating revenue of $1,000,000 or more for at least 1 year during the immediately preceding 3 years shall, on or before March 1 of every third year, in the manner specified by the Commission, submit a plan to the Commission to provide sufficient water or services for the disposal of sewage to satisfy the demand made on its system by its customers.*

5. Suppliers of water:
(a) Who are required to adopt a plan of water conservation pursuant to this section; and
(b) Whose service areas are located in a common geographical area may adopt joint plans of water conservation based on the climate and living conditions of that common geographical area. Such a plan must comply with the requirements of this section and NRS 540.141.

This water conservation plan is intended solely for use within the Utility service area boundaries and does not include a joint effort with any additional water suppliers. Portions of this Water Conservation Plan are incorporated into other UI affiliate water conservation plans. In addition, UICN has worked with other Pahrump water utilities on their conservation plans. The Water Conservation Plan submitted to DWR was a cooperative water conservation plan very similar to the other two Pahrump water utilities.

6. The board of county commissioners of a county, the governing body of a city and the town board or board of county commissioners having jurisdiction of the affairs of a town shall:
(a) Adopt any ordinances necessary to carry out a plan of conservation adopted pursuant to this section which applies to property within its jurisdiction;

The Utility will continue to adopt Tariffs necessary to carry out the water conservation plan. All tariffs are subject to approval by the PUCN.

(b) Establish a schedule of fines for the violation of any ordinances adopted pursuant to this subsection; and

The Utility will include in its tariff a section on violation fees for unauthorized use of utility water. The Schedule of Violation Fees will be subject to approval by the PUCN. Including these fines in its' Tariffs will allow the Utility to enforce the penalties and will encourage water conservation.

(c) Hire such employees as it deems necessary to enforce the provisions of any ordinances it adopts pursuant to this subsection. (Added to NRS by 1991, 520; A2005, 2570; 2007, 1253).

The Western Region of Utilities, Inc. has a Water Conservation Coordinator who provides support, education and training for Nevada and Arizona. In addition, Utility has a UI Compliance & Safety Manager assigned to the company who also provides water conservation coordination. The Utility's Regional Manager has overall responsibility to ensure the implementation and enforcement of the Water Conservation Plan. Existing employees and individual members within the community report visible water wasting to the company. In addition, existing personnel are trained in conservation management practices and techniques (such has recognizing faulty meters and leaks) so that waste can be prevented and conservation related rules/regulations can be enforced.

III. CONSERVATION PROVISIONS/MEASURES (NRS 540.141)

A. Plan Inclusions

1. Public Education

The Utility will continue to implement public education programs to increase awareness of the limited supply of water in the State of Nevada and the need to conserve water (as required by NRS 540.141). The following is the code from the water conservation portion of the NRS and its applicability to the Utility:

> ***NRS 540.141 Required provisions of plan or joint plan of water conservation; review by Section; posting of plans and joint plans on Internet website.***
> 1. ***A plan or joint plan of water conservation submitted to the Section for review must include provisions relating to:***
>   ***(a) Methods of public education to:***
>   ***(1) Increase public awareness of the limited supply of water in this State and the need to conserve water.***

A key objective of this plan is to increase public awareness for all customers: residential, commercial, governmental and industrial of the limited supply of water in Nevada and the need to conserve water. A successful educational program provides information to the public which helps to motivate water users in their efforts to conserve water. The Utility will provide its customers with educational materials and resources including home & landscape guides which can be viewed and links to water conservation information on the UI website. Example water conservation educational materials are included in **Appendix C**. Regardless of the type of educational resources which are used, the most important consideration is their content and if the information is disseminated successfully. Specific water conservation incentives addressing NRS 540.151 are included in Section IV of this plan.

a) Community Outreach

Utility has identified several venues for continuing public education:

- Utility Sponsored Town Halls
- PUCN Sponsored Consumer Sessions
- Public Comment periods at Community Meetings, and Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) Meetings
- Community Expositions

- Community Fairs
- www.uiwater.com
- Community Newsletters

The Utility continues to identify potential venues for public education and does not consider this list to be exhaustive. While all of these events may not be possible, the Utility will continue to make an attempt to provide public outreach at 4 community events annually. In addition, UICN partners with Nevada Rural Water Association (NvRWA) to coordinate water conservation education. NvRWA has many materials available for education which have been invaluable to UI Nevada affiliates.

b) Home Water Audit

UI has developed a Home Water Audit which will be distributed by the Utility. The Utility personnel will be trained by the Water Conservation Coordinator on how to advise customers to complete the survey. It is the Utility's hope that by providing the audit and aiding in the completion of the survey, it will raise public awareness to simple measures to conserve water inside-the-walls (indoors) and outside-the-walls (irrigation). The Home Water Audit is included as **Appendix D**.

c) Informative Billing

Informative billing means including information on water bills which educates water users on their patterns of water use and the cost of water. UI implemented a new Customer Care and Billing System in the summer of 2008. The new bills produced by the new system convey the customers' billing, both in consumption and dollars for a 13 month period, as well as for the same month for the previous years. These new bills should increase the effectiveness of the approved tiered water rates. The new bills will enable customers to see a relationship between the level of their monthly water usage and its corresponding cost.

When customers have a clear understanding of that relationship, they can make informed decisions regarding steps which can be taken to reduce their consumption. Additionally, leaks in customers' homes can be quickly detected and corrected under a monthly meter reading and billing cycle as discussed further in Section 3 (e). An example of Informative Billing is included as **Appendix E**.

d) How to Read Your Meter

In addition to Informative Billing, the Utility also provides instructions to customers on how to read their own meter. Normally, all meters are read monthly by the utility. (Occasionally, meters may be read more often if there is an anomaly in the read or customer complaint. Occasionally, meters may be read less often due to conditions beyond the company's control such as weather.) Customers can monitor their consumption more often by reading their own meter. This will help them measure their water conservation efforts given at any singular moment and will provide an early alert to any leak they may have with their own plumbing. Instructions on how to read your meter are included in **Appendix F**.

e) www.uiwater.com

The Utility will continue to provide community education on water conservation to increase public awareness. In addition, conservation tips will be placed on the UI website, www.uiwater.com, seasonally. For instance, landscaping conservation tips should go out in the May/June months and continue throughout the summer; whereas, indoor conservation tips should go out during the months of September/October, and extreme cold weather conservation tips (contact information for frozen pipes, etc) should go out during

December/January. Included in **Appendix G** are other websites customers can utilize to obtain valuable information on water conservation tips.

f) Impact of Public Awareness

Effective Water Conservation Plans are a partnership between the community and the Utility. Raising public awareness regarding the need to conserve and protect this precious resource, the impact conservation can have on rates and monthly consumption bills, the impact it has providing safe reliable drinking water is a key facet to this water conservation plan. With heightened public awareness, comes added conservation and more creative ways to conserve water. A seven year old boy from Reno, Nevada came up with an innovative water conservation strategy through noticing how high water pressure can impact water consumption by being aware of water as a precious resource. Without, conservation awareness, the creative step from noticing high water pressure, to tying it to water waste would not happen. (For more information on this topic, please see **Appendix H,** *Science Fair Project*.)

g) Youth Programs

The State of Nevada is experiencing an economic climate where teachers have been asked to accept further responsibilities. While UI has reached out, led and participated in youth programs such as Project Wet, this type of water conservation education requires the participation of the school personnel. The Utility will reach out to the school systems and youth programs in the area. Concurrently, the Utility will continue to promote water conservation to the youth in the area through educational materials, costume and interaction. Nevada is the driest state in the nation, and protecting our water resources will need to continue through the generations.

(2) Encourage reduction in the size of lawns and encourage the use of plants that are adapted to arid and semiarid climates.

h) Xeriscape & Landscaping

Water usage is much higher in the summer than the winter in the UICN service territory. Comparing January to August consumption for the past three years, we see an average increase in consumption of approximately two and a half times greater as depicted in **Table 2**[1].

[1] Table 2 uses rounded numbers and its only purpose is to depict the variance between summer and winter consumption.

Table 2: Winter vs. Summer Consumption

Year	January Consumption in Gallons	August Consumption in Gallons	Percentage Increase
2008[2]	46,202,012	92,292,396	200%
2009	40,014,694	111,574,760	279%
2010[3]	40,096,366	101,412,430	253%
2011	40,288,246	84,025,000	209%

Higher summer than winter consumption is indicative of increased outdoor use. For this reason, a landscaping program is a fundamental part of an effective water conservation plan. It is the Utility's intention to incorporate this Water Conservation Plan into its Tariffs by reference (with PUCN approval). Regardless, the Utility will encourage the reduction of outside water consumption through the use of Xeriscaping methods and by providing educational information on drought tolerant/native plants as well as conservation tips to its users. By definition, the term "Xeriscape" was coined to mean water applied in well controlled amounts and locations. It is about planting in water zones so that plants that need a like amount of water are planted together to avoid over-watering plants which require less. Xeriscape is not Lawn-Less; it is Less-Lawn. **Appendix I** gives a list of compatible shrubs, trees, and plants for the Utility service area. Through public education efforts, the Utility will encourage its customers to become more conscious about the types of plants which can be purchased that require the least amount of water and the locations where the plants are most suited for planting. In addition, Utility will educate its customers on Xeriscape landscaping and the use of planting in zones determined by the amount of water needed to avoid over watering. **Appendix J** is a UI adapted presentation created by NvRWA. The Utility also hopes to partner with community organizations to promote landscaping which is both attractive and water smart.

Even without employing Xeriscape, please irrigate wisely. Avoid run-off. Run-off not only wastes water, it can also pollute our water resources. Additional tips on water conservation for irrigation can be found in **Appendix J.**

2. Other Specific Conservation Measures

(b) Specific conservation measures required to meet the needs of the service area, including, but not limited to, any conservation measures required by law.

Other Specific Conservation Measures include: Bill Credits Ultra-Low Flush Toilets – **Section IV. B. 1. a.**, Bill Credits High Efficiency Washers – **Section IV. B. 1. b.**, Violation Penalties - **III. A. 2. a.** and Water Rate Setting - **Section III. B.**

[2] 2008 is the first year of new rates after they went into effect in November of 2007.

[3] 73,415,530 gallons were subtracted from January use for abnormal Mountain Falls use for irrigation and pond filling.

3. System Management

(c) The management of water to:

(1) Identify and reduce leakage in water supplies, inaccuracies in water meters and high pressure in water supplies; and

a) Meter Replacements

All customers in the Utility service area are metered. Meters are replaced when damaged or age impaired. When necessary, meters are tested for accuracy pursuant to tariff Rule 19. In addition, with the implementation of CC&B, meter readers can input a code into their meter reading handheld device to note any issues with meter reading so that the situation can be corrected or the meter replaced. Examples of these codes, corresponding issues and the Utility's response are in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Handheld Codes for Meter Issues

Code	Description	Activity Generated
AP	Animal Present	Create SIO FA
BU	Meter Buried/Overgrown	Create SIO FA
CL	Cannot Locate Meter	Create SIO FA
GL	Glass Broken/Fogged	Create Exchange Field Activity
LG	Locked Gate	Create SIO FA
LK	Leak at Property	Create SIO FA
MD	Meter Damaged	Create Exchange Field Activity
MF	Meter Flooded	Create SIO FA
MI	Meter Inaccessible	Create SIO FA
ML	Meter Leaking	Create SIO FA
MM	Meter Missing	Create SIO FA
MS	Meter Stuck	Create Exchange Field Activity
SL	Seal Broken	Create SIO FA
TP	Suspect Tampering	Create SIO FA

b) SCADA

The Utility utilizes Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) to alert operators of any potential malfunctions of the tanks, wells and booster station to minimize losses in the system caused by such malfunction such as a tank over flow.

c) System Leaks

UICN regularly inspects infrastructure for leaks and inaccurate meters. When employees drive the service territory, they inspect for any leaks or abnormalities. UICN is implementing the regular inspection and calibration of their well meters to ensure the accurate accounting of water withdrawn from the aquifer. Efficient water use is monitored regularly by the Utility in an effort to minimize water loss.

d) System Pressures

System pressures should be maintained within AWWA standards of 40-100 psi throughout the system during maximum day demand. When pipe breaks occur and pressure in the system drops below 20 psi, a precautionary boil order is issued until bacterial testing can be completed and results are confirmed. The public is notified as soon as possible once the problem is identified and is kept updated as to when the precautionary boil order is lifted.

There are no current or projected deficiencies in the water supply. There are some areas with pressure concerns and some areas with marginal fire flows. There needs to be continued efforts in water conservation and the tracking of water usage to maximize the efficiency of the water systems.

Implementation of the SCADA system allows UICN a higher level of pressure control. Lowering the pressures in high pressure areas directly impacts the volume of water used. Further, leak detection and water use tracking are designed with the intent of keeping the unaccounted for water under 10% of total water production. Pressure issues will continue to be addressed in future IRPs.

e) Leaks

All leaks in the UICN systems are repaired upon notification. However, leaks also occur on the Customers' side of the meters as well. When meters are read by the Utility's Field Technician, the handheld device, in which the meter read is entered, will send an immediate alert to the field operator if the read is out of range. In addition, the Utility's Customer Care and Billing Program (CC&B) automatically sends a Field Order for a re-read when the read indicates abnormally high consumption, where the operator will check the read and the leak indicator. The leak indicator is a spoke or triangle on the meter face which spins when water in moving through the meter. If the consumption is raising, the field operator may either have personal customer interaction or leave a door tag to notify the customer of a possible leak (depending on the judgment of the field technician and signs of normal consumption such as irrigation). Customers may also notify the Utility of high consumption. Customers can use Informational Billing (Section 3 A 1 c) to assist in assessing their usage pattern and the possibility of leaks. Again, a re-read will be done and the leak indicator checked.

Upon request of the Customer, or when the Utility feels it is warranted, a trained field operator will go to the premise to conduct a leak detection inspection. A Home Water Audit (**Appendix D**) and information on How to Read Your Meter (**Appendix F**) will be provided to all residential customers who request a leak detection

inspection. (**Appendix F** also provides information on how a customer can use the leak indicator on a meter to detect leaks themselves.)

f) Standards and Specifications

The Utility has developed Standards and Specifications. These detailed construction standards assure that the distribution systems meet or exceed industry standards, including water systems pressure zones, main sizes, service line installations and materials. In addition, soils testing and compaction testing are done prior to installation to identify any potential threats to the distribution systems integrity.

g) Line Locates

Interagency collaboration speeds leak repairs through fast-tracking line location ("call-before-you dig") and prompt repair. In addition, these line locates prevent damage to underground infrastructure inadvertently caused by digging.

h) Unauthorized Use of Utility Water

Use of water without dedicated water rights or without an active application for service is illegal. The Utility continues to audit to identify and correct unauthorized water use. Examples of unauthorized use include, but are not limited to: unmetered water consumption, consumption without applying for service, construction consumption (a.k.a. temporary or construction fire hydrant consumption) without applying for temporary service, connection or reconnection of service without utility authorization, etc. Turning a Utility meter on or off is considered tampering. Only the Utility authorized personnel are permitted to handle a water meter. Purposefully preventing a meter from being accurately read through blockade, hazard or other means is prohibited. The implementation of violation fees (GRC) as an enforcement measure for unauthorized use and/or meter tampering of Utility water is a part of this Water Conservation Plan. The recommended fine structure will be as follows and is incorporated into this plan without further revision upon PUCN approval.

1st Offense - $25.00 per day
2nd Offense - $50.00 per day
3rd Offense - $100.00 per day
4th Offense - $250.00 per day

Each day or portion thereof during which a violation continues may constitute a separate offense. In addition, any person, customer or legal entity who has been previously warned is subject to the next penalty level.

(2) Where applicable, increase the reuse of effluent.

4. Water Reclamation

UI is a national leader in the reclaim of effluent water and recognizes its importance to water conservation's overall environmental impact. UICN currently disposes of all its effluent as reclaimed water from Plant 3 and

Mountain Falls wastewater facilities. This reclaimed water is delivered to local golf courses for irrigation use. The water savings attributable to this program is a direct relationship to the amount of reclaimed water used for irrigation. This is currently an average of over 600,000 gallons per day. As the flows to the wastewater facilities increase, the potable water savings will also increase. However, since the growth rate is so low for the projected 20 year period, at this time there is no appreciable additional water savings in the near future.

The effluent from Plant F is not reclaimed. Plant F currently only produces about 25,000 gpd. There is not a cost effective means to reclaim the water at this time. However, UICN is in discussions with the County regarding the use of the effluent for dust control at the landfill.

5. Drought Plan and Interruption of Water Supply

(d) A contingency plan for drought conditions that ensures a supply of potable water.

The primary goal of water conservation is to ensure that there is sufficient water for essential public health and safety needs at all times. The climate in the Pahrump Valley is arid and subject to periodic droughts which can vary in duration. The Utility relies completely upon ground water (as opposed to surface water) to provide safe reliable drinking water to its customers. The impact of droughts can be particularly difficult to measure. In fact it can take several years or even thousands of years to realize the impact of a severe drought. Nonetheless, it is wise for us today to protect water resources for generations to come.

The Utility will maintain an adequate supply of potable water. This includes the implementation of a detailed staged contingency plan for drought conditions. The Utility's Drought Plan is contained in **Appendix B**.

All water supplied by the Utility comes from groundwater sources. Because of this, it is difficult to determine the effect of a drought year on the groundwater system and the consequences of a drought may not be detected in the water table until several years after the drought.

a) Interruption of Water Supply Overview

The UICN service area relies entirely on groundwater. Several factors which would affect the reliability of UICN's groundwater are water quality, system problems, and legal problems.

b) Maintenance Program

Another factor affecting reliability is equipment availability. UICN has an active preventive maintenance program and outages due to equipment breakdowns have not been frequent enough to affect the supply.

c) Historical Affects of Drought

Previous studies conducted by the State of Nevada indicate that recharge in the Pahrump Valley hydrographic basin primarily results from precipitation during the winter months in the Spring Mountains. Groundwater flows generally southwest from the Spring Mountains to the aquifers that underlie the Pahrump Valley. Thus a three-year drought in the Pahrump Valley would be caused by a deficiency of

precipitation over a three-year period of time which would result in a decrease in the availability of water. The groundwater in the Pahrump Valley is not susceptible to significant fluctuations in water levels caused by a three-year drought because of the lag time between the recharge in the Spring Mountains and movement of recharge into the basin aquifer. This conclusion is based on review of the four most recent three-year droughts as discussed below.

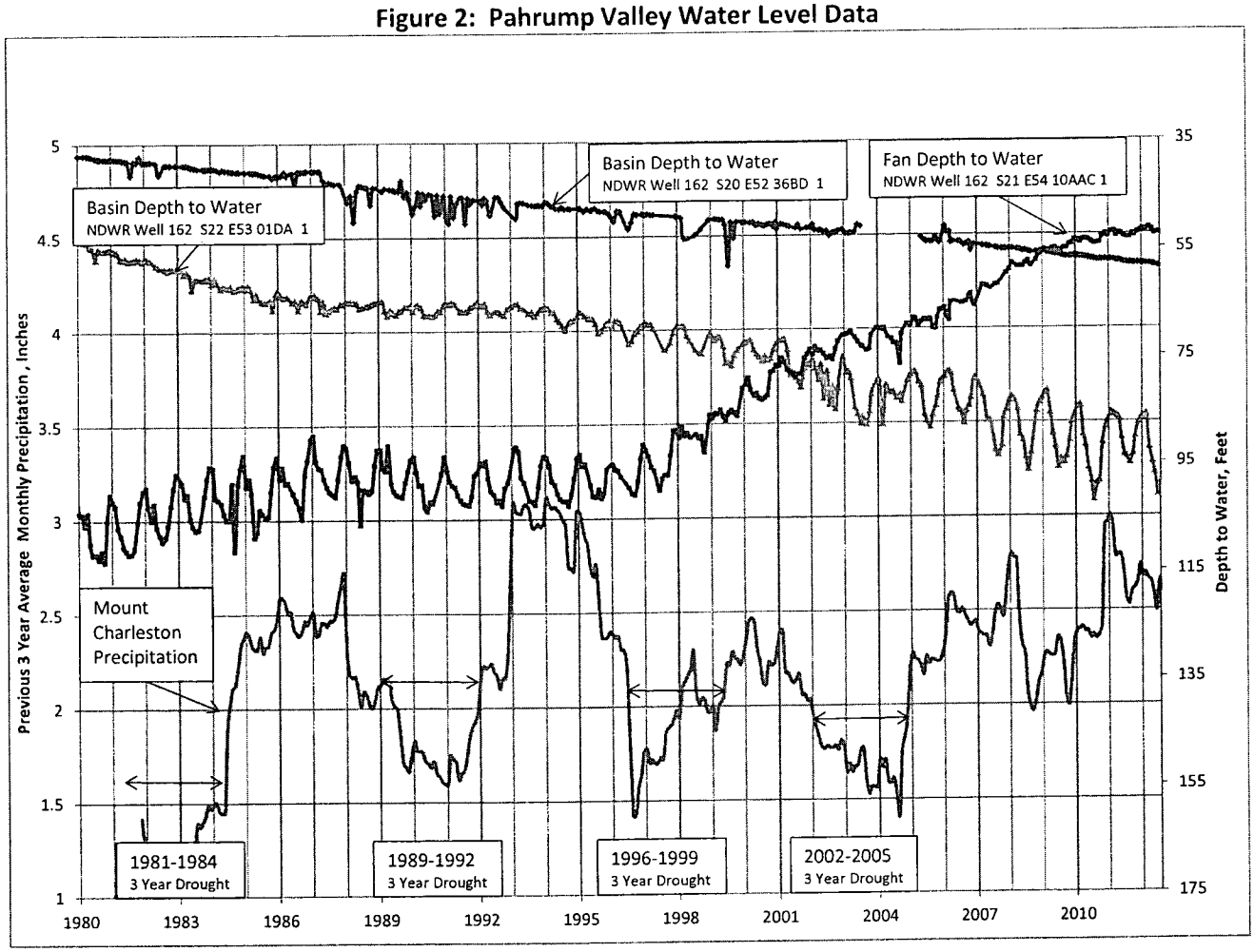
Comparison of the cumulative three-year average monthly precipitation for the Pahrump Valley and Mount Charleston weather stations to water levels in the aquifers which are utilized for water production indicate that groundwater levels are not directly affected by three-year droughts. To evaluate the connection between precipitation and basin water levels, three year periods with low precipitation were compared to basin aquifer water level trends. For example the three-year period of precipitation between 1981 and 1984 did not result in a significant change in the rate of water level decline in the Pahrump Valley. Nevada Division of Water Resource (NDWR) water level data shows historic decreasing water level in the Valley not being directly affected by three years of low precipitation. Figure 2 shows the precipitation and water level data for the Pahrump Valley for 1980–2012.

The period between 1989 and 1992 with deficient precipitation also did not result in changes in the rate of water level decline in the aquifers. Although the wells seasonally decline, the water level affected by local pumping returns to the historic rate of decline at the end of the seasonal pumping period and does not demonstrate an impact from a three-year drought. Low precipitation events from 1996 to 1999 and 2002-2005 also did not result in changes in the rate of water level decline in the Pahrump Valley.

Therefore, the four periods of three-year droughts observed in the precipitation data since 1980 did not result in a change in the rate of water level decline in the aquifers in the Pahrump Valley that are relied on for groundwater production. This is because periods of three-year droughts are balanced by periods of above average recharge so the net cumulative affect does not change aquifer water levels based on three-years of deficient precipitation. Locally within the basin water levels fluctuate significantly with localized pumping and have long term regional trends based on annual average recharge over many years and groundwater use. Water levels in the valley are declining at more than one half of a foot per year while water levels on the Spring Mountain fan are recharging at a rate of greater than one foot per year after many years of declining water levels.

Water use in the Pahrump Valley is dependent on groundwater since there are not major perennial sources of surface water that can be utilized. Since the lag time to recharge of the basin aquifer from the Spring Mountains is significantly greater than three years effects from a three-year drought were not observed in the basin aquifer water levels. Therefore a three-year drought should not result in a decrease in the production capacity of the wells in the Pahrump Valley based on available water resources.

Figure 2: Pahrump Valley Water Level Data



d) Catastrophic Interruption

UICN has an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and a Vulnerability Assessment (VA) on file with the State of Nevada, Department of Public Safety, and Division of Emergency Management. In addition, UICN also has an Emergency Response Manual. All three of these documents are updated annually. They are kept in the UICN office and the Area Manager is responsible for updating them as necessary to accommodate new facilities, equipment, and technologies. In addition, all maps and schematics are kept secured at the office. The Emergency Response Manual, backflow program, valve maintenance program, and well and storage site inspection procedures are designed to assure that, in the event of an emergency, an affected location can be isolated and appropriate measures can be taken to minimize the time that a customer may be left without safe drinking water.

The plan, assessment, and manual also provide consolidated access to emergency response teams, public notification partners, county and city officials, 24-hour response contractors, and other local support. The procedures for response are recorded for different categories of emergencies: natural and man-made.

In addition, as a subsidiary of UI, UICN has the advantage of operator and equipment support from approximately 500 utility systems within the company. A satellite phone is available at the Western Regional Office in Pahrump, Nevada, and the Regional Director can determine the necessity of having additional phones sent from other regions in UI.

Unfortunately, UI has had more than table top exercises to train for disaster-related emergencies. There have been several incidents where the UI team has united to overcome the damage caused by disaster, notably Hurricane Katrina. Because UI can combine skills, manpower and emergency equipment the communities served by UI on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, Mandeville, Covington, and Slidell, still had operational sewer and water facilities even with the flooding and power outages. These same resources are available to UICN.

e) Regional Power Outage

Large-capacity storage tanks and booster pumps with back-up generators which provide flow to all parts of the system protect the system from emergencies resulting from power outages. UICN has 12 emergency generators. All emergency generators are equipped with an automatic switchover with a 5 minute delay. The generators are located at the following sites:

- Mountain Falls Well 1
- Mountain Falls Well 2
- Well 2
- Well 11
- Mesquite Booster Station
- Lift Station #4
- Lift Station #10
- Lift Station #11
- Wastewater Treatment Plant 3
- Wastewater Treatment Plant F
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Mountain Falls
- Wastewater Treatment Plant (Portable)

The generators are exercised and maintained according to the UICN Generator Operation and Exercising Standard Operating Procedure which is attached as Appendix C to the Emergency Response Plan. Should a sustained regional power outage occur, generators from other UI companies can be brought to Pahrump to supplement the power requirements. The UICN Standards and Specifications require generators for all new facilities which require power.

Currently there is no backup power in the Calvada North/ Country View Estates system. Backup power is recommended for this system. There is also no backup power at the Alfalfa Booster Station in the main system. A generator is also recommended at this facility.

f) Earthquake or Other Natural Disaster

Earthquakes and severe storms are a possibility for Pahrump. In the event of a foreseeable natural disaster, pre-event planning is done with all UICN operators and other key staff to coordinate the emergency response.

The most likely damage to occur from natural disaster is main breaks. Disruption of service due to main breaks is lessened by stocking a sufficient inventory of repair materials. UICN has a contractor on call 24 hours a day; 7 days a week for emergency line repairs. Breaks are isolated through the operation of valves and repaired.

If pressure drops below 20 psi, a precautionary boil order is issued (Appendix A to the Emergency Response Plan) and the repaired main is disinfected and flushed per AWWA Standard C601. Two successive samples are taken to ensure safe drinking water.

Should loss of storage occur from an earthquake (or any other reason) the affected tank can be isolated from the distribution system and the wells can pump directly into the system. Should the loss of a well occur due to the well casing collapsing in an earthquake (or any other reason), UICN has other wells in service or available to be called into service.

In the event that UICN is not able to fulfill all the system requirements with available resources, reduction of non-essential system needs is possible and in accordance with the tariff approved by the PUC for construction, irrigation, and industrial customers. Procedures for curtailment are in the Emergency Response Plan.

g) Man-Made Disaster

Man-made disasters can come in many forms. Fortunately, UICN has never experienced civil riots or acts of terrorism. Minor acts of vandalism have occurred, such as graffiti. Should a man-made disaster affect the infrastructure, the same procedures are followed with the local law enforcement being notified.

The most likely sources of contamination of water supplies are as a result of backflow loss of pressure in the system, though unprotected cross connection or after a break in the main. Purposeful intrusion into the system is guarded through fences, inspections and locks. Contamination of the water supply is protected by:

- Frequent monitoring and testing of water for bacteria.
- Recording of customer complaints regarding water quality.
- Working chlorinators at the wells.
- Active backflow prevention requiring routine monitoring of all new customer service applications and backflow prevention assemblies for potential cross connections.
- Ability to isolate segments of the water distribution system through use of valves.

The UICN Tariff Rule 15 provides for Cross-Connection Prevention

> Where any water pipe on a Customer's premises is cross-connected to another source of water supply, the Utility may refuse or discontinue service until there shall be installed at the expense of the Customer suitable protective devices, approved by the Utility, to protect against back-flow into the Utilities system, as required by the governmental authorities having jurisdiction. Customer or Applicant will own and maintain said cross-connection protective device(s) and provide to Utility each year the annual inspection report by a licensed cross-connection inspector.

Utilities, Inc. has created a Cross-Connection Control program and corresponding manual for all systems in the State of Nevada. Cross-connections between a potable water system and non-potable sources of contamination represent a threat to public health. This program is designed to maintain the safety and potability of the water in the supply and distribution system by preventing the introduction, by backflow, of any foreign liquids, gases or other substances into the supply system.

h) Analysis of the Effect of Water Shortages on Revenue and Expenditures

During drought conditions, utilities focus on reducing the volume of water used by its customers while maintaining adequate revenues to meet system revenue requirements. To deal with this situation, utilities could consider obtaining approval of surcharge funded rate stabilization funds established to provide revenue during years of low water supply availability, or implementation of a form of drought pricing aimed at recovering revenue shortfalls, or a combination of both.

Nevada has a State Drought Response Plan which establishes an administrative coordinating and reporting system between agencies that should be involved in providing assistance to help mitigate drought impacts. The State Plan does not establish specific conservation measures for local entities nor does it affect existing water rights. Drought mitigation measures can be enacted when the State's Drought Response Committee declares a drought condition. UICN would rely on the State's guidance in defining the severity of the drought and when the drought declaration ends. Ultimately, UICN will be responsible for determining the level reduced production required to address local drought conditions.

To circumvent the effects which a reduction in water supply and thus a reduction in delivered water would cause, drought rates could be implemented, subject to the approval by the PUCN, to achieve a targeted reduction in water use proportionate to the severity of a drought. Obviously, some costs would also decrease – the majority of which would be power and chemical costs associated with pumping and treating less water. However, the fixed operating costs would continue and need to be recovered thereby making it imperative that the utility be allowed the opportunity to implement some form of drought rate stabilization. Such rates could take the form of a surcharge added to the utility's existing rate structure, or a separate rate structure implemented during the water shortage. Some examples of drought pricing options include:

- General rate surcharges
- Individualized rate surcharges
- Class-based rate surcharges
- Targeted rate increases
- Marginal cost rates

Drought rates could include more than one of the options above depending on the severity of the drought, and would not be permanent. The rates would be increased in increments as the drought becomes more severe and, decreased in increments as the drought situation improves. When the drought ends, the pre-drought rates would be reinstated.

In planning for droughts and other water supply reduction conditions, a utility should anticipate revenue effects in order to project realistic revenue requirements. UICN has prepared an analysis estimating revenue shortfalls associated with a 25% and 50% reduction in water supply availability. Revenues and operating costs are provided in Table 4 and are based on July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012 (also called the Test Year) data.

Table 4 – Revenue Shortfall

	Revenue	Revenue Difference	Operating Costs		Operating Cost Difference	Overall Revenue
			Power	Chemical		
Test Year	$ 2,871,325		$ 211,309	$ 15,104		
25% Reduced Production	$ 2,153,494	$ 717,831	$ 158,482	$ 11,328	$ 56,603	**$ 661,228**
50% Reduced Production	$ 1,435,662	$ 1,435,662	$ 118,861	$ 8,496	$ 99,056	**$ 1,336,607**

The estimated revenue shortfall is seen as the difference between the revenue difference and the operating cost difference. This analysis provides only an estimate of UICN's revenue shortfall under these specific conditions using Test Year data. This analysis does not include the effect of unaccounted for water in lost revenue. A reduction in water production of 50% would actually result in a reduction in water use, and therefore revenue, of greater than 50% based on the amount of system water loss.

UICN has developed a Drought Plan intended to align and support the State Drought Response Plan. The plan addresses events that would trigger drought pricing as well as established conservation measures aimed to enhance the efficient use of water by its customers. UICN understands the importance of having a drought pricing plan adopted in advance of a drought situation, including addressing ease of implementation and customer acceptance. UICN is willing to work with the PUCN in determining feasibility and trigger events, as well as, designing drought pricing options which would be revenue neutral and not penalize customers for essential water usage, but at the same time, promoting conservation during a drought.

i) Drought and Water Supply Interruption Plan

Table 5 – Drought Stages

DROUGHT STAGE	PUBLIC AGENCY ACTIONS	REQUESTED CONSUMER ACTIONS	PENALTIES FOR EXCESSIVE USE
Stage I Drought Watch Minimal 15% reduction in total water production	1. Notify all customers of the water reduction 2. Mail or publicize information to customers explaining the importance of significant water use reductions. 3. Provide technical information to customers on ways to improve water use efficiency. 4. Remind customers of the need to save water (conduct media campaign). 5. Water Conservation Program – Enforcement of existing water conservation program as listed below with heavy enforcement from April through October. a. Outdoor water use prohibited daily from 1:00 p.m. to 7 p.m. b. Outdoor water use permitted 3 days per week. Odd addresses: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Even addresses: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. c. Vehicle, boat, and equipment washing requires an on/off nozzle on hose. d. Washing asphalt, concrete or building exteriors prohibited without permission. e. Prohibit irrigation flooding and water running or spraying off property. f. Leaky faucets, sprinklers or plumbing fixtures to be repaired within 24 hours. g. Re-circulating pumps required on evaporative coolers. h. Restaurants encouraged to serve water on request.	Residential Customers 1. Implement voluntary water use reductions (15%). 2. Adhere to Water Conservation Program. Commercial, Industrial, and Governmental Customers 1. Implement actions listed under Residential Customers. 2. Improve cooling efficiency.	1. Two warnings "Notice of Violation." 2. Levy penalties for water wasting and/or unauthorized use of utility water: $25 - first offense; $50 - second offense; $100 - third offense; $250 - fourth offense and subsequent offenses. Each day of non-compliance is considered a separate offense. 3. Discontinue water service and apply Turn On / Off fees.

DROUGHT	PUBLIC AGENCY ACTIONS	REQUESTED	PENALTIES FOR

STAGE		CONSUMER ACTIONS	EXCESSIVE USE
Stage II Drought Alert Moderate 15% to 25% reduction in total water production	1. In addition to actions listed in Stage I, items 1, through 5, UICN shall establish stricter water use reduction measures. 2. Water Conservation Program – Heavy enforcement each month (not limited to April through October with conservation officers working year round). a. Prohibit outdoor water use from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily. b. Restrict outdoor water use to 2 days per week. Odd addresses: Tuesday and Thursday. Even addresses: Monday and Friday. c. Continue restrictions listed in Stage I, items 5.c. through 5.i. d. New landscaping to comply with existing and future landscape ordinances. 3. Request customers to voluntarily reduce water use by 25%. 4. Institute drought rates to cause further conservation. Explain new rate schedule to customers. 5. Forecast future actions. Explain further reductions planned in succeeding stages. 6. Reduce water use for street cleaning, water main and hydrant flushing, and landscaping around public buildings and parks.	Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Governmental Customers. 1. Adhere to measures listed in Stage I, except implement voluntary use reduction by 25%. 2. Comply with landscaping ordinance for new landscaping.	1. One warning. 2. Levy penalties for water wasting and/or unauthorized use of utility water: $25 - first offense; $50 - second offense; $100 - third offense; $250 - fourth offense and subsequent offenses. Each day of non-compliance is considered a separate offense. 3. Discontinue water service and apply Turn On / Off fees.

DROUGHT STAGE	PUBLIC AGENCY ACTIONS	REQUESTED CONSUMER ACTIONS	PENALTIES FOR EXCESSIVE USE
Stage III Drought Emergency Sever 25% to 35% reduction in total water production	1. Continue measures listed in Stage II, and include the following: a. Possibly hire a water conservation officer. b. Possibly enact mandatory retrofit of showerheads to low flow; and toilets to ultra low flow when building remodeling occurs. c. Require pool covers for all new pool permits. d. Prohibit the filling and running of water fountains. e. Reduce pressures in the systems where possible.	1. Manage water consumption to stay within water reduction goals. Suggest weekly water meter reading for metered customers.	1. Penalties listed in Stage II for unauthorized use of water.
Stage IV Drought Critical Critical 35% to 50% reduction in total water production	1. All of the Stage III measures intensified and include the following: a. Monitor water production weekly for compliance with necessary reductions. b. Require that no potable water supplied by the UICN be used outdoors by residents, businesses, industries, hospitals/convalescent homes, schools, cemeteries, parks or landscape meters except for irrigating vegetable gardens (a maximum of twice weekly), bushes, and trees (a maximum of once weekly). Possibly require that groundcover, flowerbeds and turf to be irrigated with gray water. (Bushes and trees could be irrigated with gray water or re-claimed wastewater, also). c. Prohibit the filling of swimming pools. d. Possibly hire an additional water conservation officer.	1. Adhere to measures in Stage III. Reduce irrigation as listed in the Section listed under Public Agency Actions. Wash vehicles, boats, etc. at car washes utilizing recycled water. Delay new construction.	1. Penalties listed in Stage III for unauthorized use of water.

6) Schedule

(e) A schedule for carrying out the plan or joint plan.

Many of the components in this Water Conservation Plan are ongoing from previous water conservation efforts and strategies. The schedule for the components of this plan is shown in **Table 5** below.

TABLE 6: Water Conservation Implementation Schedule

Conservation Strategy	Conservation Measure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public Education	Community Outreach	X	X	X	X	X
	Home Water Audit	X	X	X	X	X
	How to Read Your Meter	X	X	X	X	X
	Informative Billing	X	X	X	X	X
	www.uiwater.com	X	X	X	X	X
	Youth Education	X	X	X	X	X
	Xeriscape & Landscape	X	X	X	X	X
Other Water Conservation Measures	Bill Credits Ultra-Low Flush Toilets	X	X	X	X	X
	Bill Credits High Efficiency Washers	X	X	X	X	X
	Bill Credits Salt Cedar Removal	X	X	X	X	X
	Tariff Modifications	X		X	X	
	Violation Penalties	X	X	X	X	X

	Water Rate Setting	X			X	
	Meter Replacement Program	X	X	X	X	X
System Management	SCADA	X	X	X	X	X
	System Leak Detection and Repair	X	X	X	X	X
	System Pressure Standards	X	X	X	X	X
	Standards and Specifications	X	X	X	X	X
	Line Locates	X	X	X	X	X
	Unauthorized Use of Utility Water	X	X	X	X	X
Drought Plan	Drought Plan	X	X	X	X	X

Some components of the plan, such as tariff modifications and water rate setting are scheduled by anticipated rate case and IRP filing years. Tariff changes would only be filed as needed. Other new components are scheduled with the approval of this Water Conservation Plan. While the Utility is continuously diligent in locating and repairing leaks as quickly as possible, leak studies are scheduled for every three years or until non-revenue water is at an acceptable level as to not warrant the expense. Most components will remain ongoing past the 5 years in the future depicted by this schedule.

7) Measures

(f) Measures to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan or joint plan.

There are many variables which influence water consumption: economic climate, weather, desire to conserve water, rates, conservation awareness, rules and regulations, environmental concerns, peer pressure, etc. A change in consumption can be measured at a point in time, such as from 2011 year end – 2012 year end. However, the change may be influenced by factors which are not a part of the Water

Conservation Plan, such as weather or the economy. The success of a water conservation plan may take many years to realize through trending the effectiveness of the plan.

In addition, with a comprehensive Water Conservation Plan, it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure the impact of singular strategies within the plan. However, the overall goal of conserving water can be broken down into two objectives: the reduction of inside-the-wall use and the reduction of outside-of-the wall use. Some of the individual strategies may overlap both of these objectives (such as rate making), others may be directed at one or the other of the objectives (such as Xeriscape or plumbing retrofits). But, as the vast majority of water service connections are not measured separately between inside and outside use, it is most likely that the overall success of the plan will be able to be measured. Individual water conservation strategies will be measured through estimates based on what data is available.

It is the Utility's intention to file a rate case approximately every three years as required by the State for a company of its size. As part of a rate case, consumption is evaluated by experts. In general, the first tier in an inclining block rate structure is the amount of monthly consumption to be considered inside-the-wall use determined through winter consumption data. Any subsequent tier(s) are considered outside-the-wall use. As the Utility files general rate cases through the years, the tier levels will help measure the objectives and the consumption trend and will not only help measure the overall effectiveness of the Water Conservation Plan, but the inside the walls versus outside the walls strategies.

In addition, new water conservation programs such as bill credits, a specific estimate of savings can be evaluated based off of the replacement of "water hogs" with "water efficient" plumbing retrofits. The meter replacement program has been able to establish an estimate of water savings based on the age of the meter correlated with the average water loss of a meter of that age. Regardless, the true effectiveness of a water conservation plan (coupled with uncontrollable variables such as economy and weather) can truly only be measured as a whole. Did consumption (per person/capita) in the community reduce?

8) Estimated Water Savings

(g) For each conservation measure specified in the plan or joint plan, an estimate of the amount of water that will be conserved each year as a result of the adoption of the plan or joint plan, stated in terms of gallons of water per person per day.

Please see **Table 1**, in Section I, Introduction. A reduction in peak water demands associated with the water conservation measures discussed in this Plan can be expected with the successful implementation of these measures. Peak water demands are generally governed by outdoor water use in water systems made up primarily of residential customers, like UICN. To a much lesser extent, peak water demands can also be affected by residential and commercial plumbing retrofit measures. Historical peaking factors (MDD:ADD) in the UICN system have averaged approximately 2.05 over the past five years. This peaking factor will be most affected by the implementation of the conservation measures specific to outdoor water use. The UICN Water Conservation Plan has discussed a number of conservation measures that that will affect peak demands, including:

- Xeriscape & Landscape
- Drought Plan

- Conservation Rates
- Conservation Incentives for Water Efficient Landscaping

A reduction in peak water demand of up to 10-25% can result with the implementation of these conservation measures.

B. Conservation Rates

1. ***A plan or joint plan submitted for review must be accompanied by an analysis of:***
   (a) The feasibility of charging variable rates for the use of water to encourage the conservation of water.

Price can be an effective instrument for reducing water demand. Research has consistently shown that water users respond in an inverse manner to changes in the price of water – in general, as the price of water increases, water use decreases. This principal, however, may only hold true for discretionary water use, the portion of a person's water use beyond what is necessary to meet their perceived needs. Tiered-rate structures charge higher rates as water use increases. These rate structures encourage efficiency, while ensuring the affordability of water for essential uses.

Water users respond to changes in water rates by changing water use practices and implementing available water conservation measures. In the short-run, water users may respond by reducing car washing or their showering time. This short-run response is difficult to quantify. For the longer term, water users respond to rates by taking advantage of water conservation measures. These measures may include Xeriscape, reduction in lawn size, installing efficient appliances, exercising other water conservation best management practices. A common strategy for managing demand through pricing is the use of increasing block rates. Increasing block rates encourage water conservation by charging users higher rates for higher volume use.

All of the UI companies in the desert (Nevada and Arizona) have inclining block rates. The Utility will continue to recommend a tiered rate structure for metered customers to the PUCN. All of the Utility's customers are metered with utility bills divided between base rates and multiple tiered rates (as opposed to a flat rate), and therefore; the monetary incentive exists to conserve water.

(b) How the rates that are proposed to be charged for the use of water in the plan or joint plan will maximize water conservation, including, without limitation, an estimate of the manner in which the rates will affect consumption of water.

Water rates, as a conservation incentive, work to increase awareness about the financial value of reducing water use and can motivate users to implement water conservation measures. The three-tiered rate structure (currently utilized by UICN) helps to encourage its users to become more conscious of the water which is being used by increasing the cost to use higher volumes of water. The existing UICN water rates have been designed to charge users for the amount of water they actually need (First Tier) and to encourage conservation particularly with discretionary use (Second and Third Tier).

In 2009, UICN filed a GRC with the PUCN. The outcome of that rate case was an increase in water rates. **Figure 3** shows the difference in base rates before and after the 2009 GRC. **Figure 4** shows the difference in consumption rates before and after the 2009 GRC.

Figure 3: Before and After GRC Base Rates

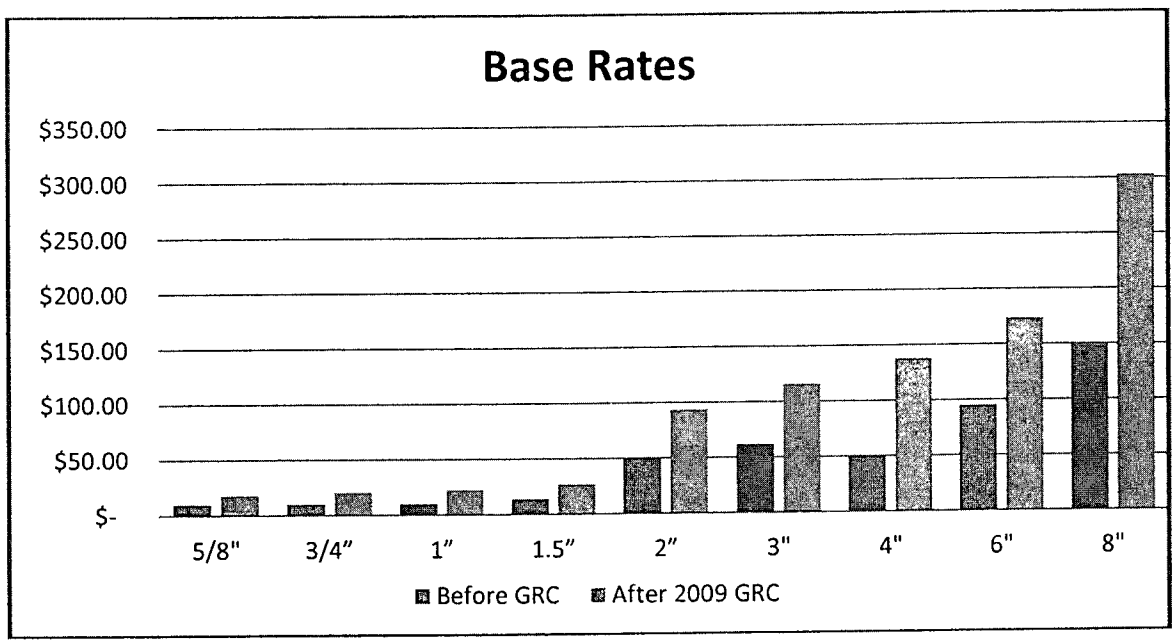
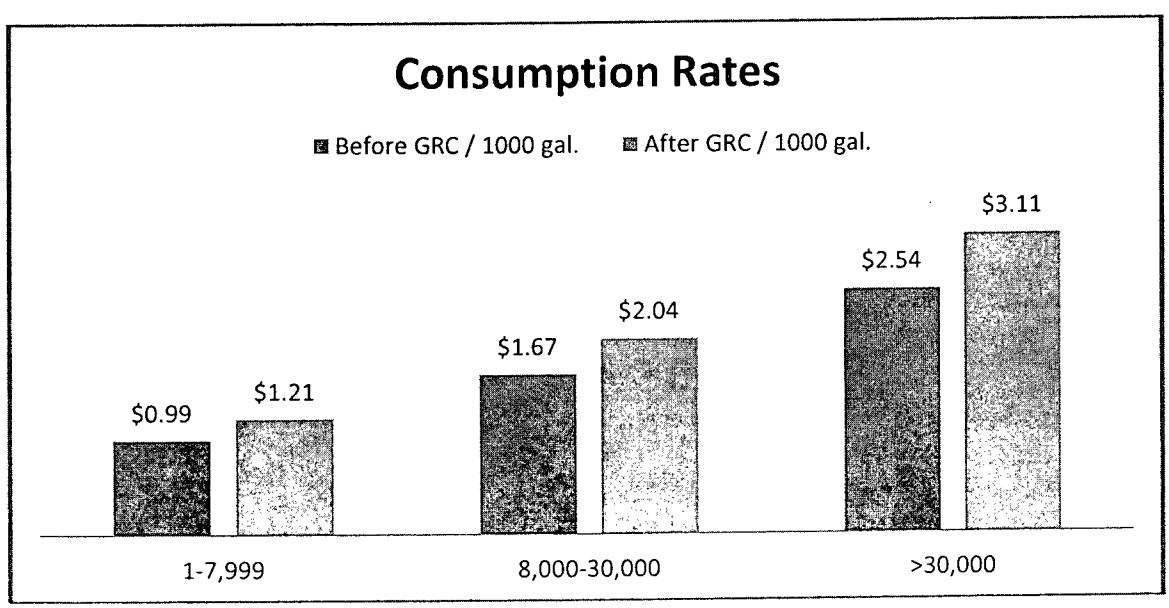


Figure 4: Before and After GRC Consumption Rates



The impact of this increase was a repression rate of 20%[4], saving approximately 365,000,000 gallons of water annually[5]. The Utility will continue to file regular GRCs with the PUCN recommending tiered rates. This is particularly important to promote water conservation for large consumers, such as areas of large landscaping. While education, system management and other conservation measures may approach practical limitations for increased water conservation gains, rates, on the other hand, have the long-term potential to continue to influence demand. Rates are an important conservation measure, but should be balanced with the fact that public water agencies also have an obligation to protect the viability of the Utility's ability to continue to provide safe reliable drinking for the well being and vitality of the communities they serve.

2. ***The Section shall review any plan or joint plan submitted to it within 30 days after its submission and approve the plan if it is based on the climate and living conditions of the service area and complies with the requirements of this section.***
3. ***The Chief may exempt wholesale water purveyors from the provisions of this section which do not reasonable apply to wholesale supply.***
4. ***To the extent practicable, the State Engineer shall provide on his internet website a link to the plans and joint plans that are submitted for review. In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the State Engineer is not responsible for ensuring, and is not liable for failing to ensure, that the plans and joint plans which are provided on his internet website are accurate and current. (Added to NRS by 1991, 521; A 2005, 2571; 2007, 1254)***

IV. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES (NRS 540.151)

NRS 540.151 Supplier of water required to adopt plan to provide certain incentives; procedure for adoption of plan; adoption of joint plans permitted.

1. ***Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each supplier of water which supplies water for municipal, industrial or domestic purposes shall adopt a plan to provide incentives:***
   (a) To encourage water conservation in its service area;

A. Overview of Conservation Incentives

Water conservation incentives are defined as methods which motivate water users to implement conservation/efficiency measures. In itself, conservation incentives (like public education) do not directly save a single drop of water; they increase the customer awareness about the value of reducing water. Increasing public awareness about the value of reducing water will lead to users making behavioral changes which will result in the increase implementation of conservation measures which directly save a quantifiable amount of water. Conservation incentives are classified into three categories: environmental, financial and regulatory. Examples of water conservation incentives are listed below:

[4] This was calculated by using the two full years before and after the 2009 rate case went into effect on July 16, 2010: 2008 & 2011, to ensure that both peak and low demand months were captured.

[5] Other water conservation practices may have had a small contribution this reduction in consumption.

Environmental

Depleting reservoirs and groundwater can put water supplies, human health and the environment at risk. Lower water levels can contribute to higher concentrations of natural or human pollutants. Using water more efficiently helps maintain supplies at safe levels, protecting human health and the environment. In addition, we need to protect the source from such hazards as pollutants in run-off water.

Financial

Particularly in difficult economic times, the financial incentives to reduce monthly bills and keep rates from rising (through the need for additional capital investments for tanks and wells) are a powerful conservation incentive. Additionally, bill credits, conservation designed water rate structures, incentives or surcharge fees, developer rebates/compensations for water savings achieved, etc. can be designed as added financial incentives.

Regulatory

Through the Utility's regulators, rules can be established which provide added water conservation incentives: water waste penalties, water rate structures, pollution prevention requirements, bill credits, violation fees, water rights requirements, etc. As a regulated utility, the Utility will continue to work with the PUCN to include water conservation measures in the Utility's tariff.

b) To retrofit existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water; and

B. Specific Incentive Programs

1. Incentives for Plumbing Retrofit

If every person and business in the United States installed water efficient appliances, the country would save more than 3 trillion gallons of water. Nevada residents can also help by using water efficiently in their homes. For example, if every home in Nevada replaced older, inefficient showerheads with WaterSense labeled models, it could save more than 6 million gallons of water per day. That's enough water to fill the famous Bellagio Fountains in Las Vegas nearly 100 times a year. Additionally, it could save $13 million in water bills and $30 million in energy costs associated with heating water.[6]

Most people realize that hot water uses a lot of energy, but supplying and treating cold water requires a significant amount of energy, too. American public water supply and treatment facilities consume about 56 billion kilowatt-hours per year—enough electricity to power more than 5 million homes for an entire year. By reducing household water use, not only is water conserved, but energy consumption reduced, which can, in fact, help positively impact climate change.

- If one out of every 100 American homes retrofitted with water-efficient fixtures, the country could save about 100 million kWh of electricity per year—avoiding 80,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions. That is equivalent to removing nearly 15,000 automobiles from the road for one year!

[6] www.epa.gov

- If 1 percent of American homes replaced their older, inefficient toilets with WaterSense labeled models, the country would save more than 38 million kWh of electricity—enough to supply more than 43,000 households' electricity for one month.
- Letting your faucet run for five minutes uses about as much energy as letting a 60-watt light bulb run for 14 hours.

The Utility provides educational materials which inform its users on the importance of water savings through the retrofitting of old plumbing fixtures. The most recent Federal plumbing standards are shown in **Table 6**. The table depicts that there are plumbing fixtures available which will increase water efficiencies through plumbing retrofit. **Appendix K** lists EPA water usage benchmarks for typical residential uses. **Appendix L** is a list of water saving hardware which can be purchased relatively inexpensively.

Table 7: Federal Plumbing Standards

	EPA	
Device	**Manufacture**	**Effective Date**
Shower Heads	2.5 gpm	1/1/94
Lavatory Faucets	2.5 gpm	1/1/94
Sink Faucets	2.5 gpm	1/1/94
Metering Faucets		1/1/94
Residential Toilets	1.6 gpf	1/1/94
Flushometer Valves	1.6 gpf	1/1/94
Commercial Toilets	1.6 gpf	1/1/97
Urinals	1.0 gpf	1/1/97

Environmental Incentive

The environmental incentive is consistent throughout each water conservation methodology. However, the Utility believes that public awareness, such as understanding the amount of water consumption used by appliances and fixtures will promote conservation. Therefore, the Utility will continue to educate its customers on this facet of water conservation.

Financial Incentive

The financial incentive is consistent throughout each water conservation methodology through the implementation of water conservation rates and the avoidance of investment for additional capacity and supply facilities, which in turn would go into rates.

Regulatory Incentive

It is the policy of the Utility and this Water Conservation Plan to encourage water efficiencies including the retrofitting of existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water to our customers.

a. Bill Credit for High Efficiency Toilets

Leaking toilets are one of the biggest culprits of indoor water waste which can be relatively easy and inexpensive to fix on the users side. The Utility provides informational instructions on how to check for leaks with food coloring or dye tablets and amounts of water which can be saved through the user retrofitting any toilets which are leaking.

The Utility will also provide the added incentive to install High Efficiency Toilets (HET) designated to be a WaterSense product by the EPA by providing a rebate in the form of a bill credit. Toilets use up to 30% of the water consumed inside one's home. By making the switch to an EPA approved WaterSense toilet, customers can save money on their monthly bill and protect our natural resource. Small residential customers (single family residents or multi-family residences up to four units) who install an HET at the Utility service address are eligible for the bill credit. **Appendix M** provides copies of the application for the bill credit, the toilets which are eligible for a bill credit, the terms and conditions of the bill credit and a FAQ sheet.

b. Bill Credit for Water Efficient Washing Machines

After toilets, washing machines are the second greatest water user in the typical North American household, accounting for 22 percent of the indoor water use. High-efficiency washers use approximately 25 gallons per load versus 40 to 50 gallons per load for older machines. The next washing machine you buy will have an enormous impact on the amount of water you will use over the next 10 years. That's why the Utility will offer a rebate on your water bill when you buy a qualifying water efficient washing machine designated an Energy Star appliance by the EPA. With a high efficiency washer, you can:

- Save Soap
- Save Wear and Tear on Clothing
- Save Drying Time
- Save Energy
- Save Money
- **Save Water**

High-efficiency washing machines (HEWM) use half the water of traditional top loaders. And, the continuous but gently tumbling action gets clothes cleaner without the wear and tear of an agitator. Therefore, the Utility will provide the added financial incentive to retrofit existing structures with plumbing fixtures designed to conserve the use of water; through the implementation of a bill credit for high-efficiency washing machines. Small residential customers (single family residents or multi-family residences up to four

units) are eligible for the bill credit when purchasing and installing an HEWM at a premise receiving service from the Utility. **Appendix N** provides copies of the application for the bill credit, the high-efficiency washing machines which are eligible for a bill credit, the terms and conditions of the bill credit and a FAQ sheet.

c) For the installation of landscaping, which uses a minimal amount of water.

2. Incentives for Water Efficient Landscaping

The Utility encourages the installation of landscaping which uses a minimal amount of water. (Please see Section III. 1. a) Xeriscape and Landscaping and **Appendices I and J**.)

Environmental Incentive

The environmental incentive is consistent throughout each water conservation methodology. However, the Utility believes that public awareness, such as understanding how to landscape using less water and still be aesthetically pleasing, will promote water conservation. Therefore, the Utility will continue to educate its customers on this facet of water conservation.

Financial Incentive

The Financial incentive is consistent throughout each water conservation methodology through the implementation of water conservation rates and the avoidance of investment for additional capacity and supply facilities, which in turn would go into rates.

Regulatory Incentives

Regulatory conservation incentives include tariffs on apportionment during times of shortage, water wasting, and a schedule of penalties/fines which will be implemented to enforce the violation of any water wasting within its service area, water right "credits" for new developments which implement water wise landscaping. The Utility is drafting, for PUCN approval, new tariff rules on water conservation and water rights to incorporate these incentives.

Consideration is being given for the Utility to provide definitions of "water waste" in its Tariffs and provide warnings for such defined "water waste." The Utility has included educational materials on Xeriscaping methods, types of water smart plants which grow well in the area, and the difficulty in watering small strips/odd shaped turf, etc. in this water conservation plan to encourage its users to become more conscious about the types of plants to purchase and locations to place them.

The Utility is responsible for creating Tariffs within its service area, however, the PUCN must approve these Tariffs before the Utility can implement them. The intent of these future proposed water rules and regulations is to restrict use if it is found that water is being wasted or to limit water use during water shortages and drought conditions, and to provide broad-spectrum water conservation measures.

The Utility, in conjunction with the other two water utilities in Pahrump, filed a letter with DWR and has incorporated into Rule 21 (water) water rights dedication requirements to encourage water conservation landscaping for new development for residential lots. Table 7 depicts those dedication requirements.

Table 8

Lot Size	Dedication Requirement
All lots without water use restrictions	1.12 acre-feet annually
Greater than 11,200 square feet	1.12 acre-feet annually
6,800 to 11,200 square feet	(square feet/I 0,000) acre-feet annually
Less than 6,800 square feet	0.68 acre-feet annually

Nye County Ordinance 17.04.740, Section F sets forth the Water Conservation Standards which must be met in order to obtain the water rights dedication incentive.

F. Water Conservation Standards:

1. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to:

a. Set forth development standards that reduce water consumption in the portion of the Pahrump groundwater basin encompassed by the Pahrump regional planning district.

b. Establish a desert compatible community image through the use of low water, climate appropriate landscaping materials.

2. Scope: These development standards apply to all new residential and commercial construction, all new planned unit developments, and any expansion of existing facilities by more than twenty five percent (25%). Public parks, school athletic fields, farming and agricultural uses using agricultural water rights are exempt from these restrictions.

3. Prohibited Water Uses:

a. Artificial lakes, decorative water features, or ponds using more than five hundred (500) gallons of water or of a size greater than two hundred fifty (250) square feet in surface area except:

(1) Those using one hundred percent (100%) reclaimed water.

(2) Facilities utilizing treated effluent under this section may temporarily utilize potable water to augment effluent, until such time as the amount of generated effluent is sufficient to meet the design demands.

(A) "Temporary use of potable water" is defined as: the time from construction to when the sewage treatment facility generating the treated effluent is operating at fifty percent (50%) of design capacity.

(3) A body of water which stores runoff water as a flood control measure, or for purposes relating to disposal of sewage effluent in infiltration basins.

(4) Bodies of water located on a golf course or a cemetery which are used for the purpose of storing irrigation water for the same and which have a combined aggregate surface area less than eight percent (8%) of the total golf course or cemetery area.

b. Bodies of water used for recreation purposes that are not one hundred percent (100%) reclaimed water are to be authorized by conditional use permit.

(1) Residential swimming pools are required to use a pool cover to mitigate evaporation when not in use for a period of time greater than twenty four (24) hours.

4. Landscape Design Requirements:

a. No development shall impose restrictions which require the use of turf in landscaping or which prevent the use of Xeriscape as an alternative to turf.

b. Landscape plans shall incorporate water conserving design including the use of:

(1) Appropriate soil, soil amendments and top mulch to absorb and retain water and encourage the formation of deep root systems;

(2) Drip irrigation (except for grass turf areas). Plants with similar water requirements should be grouped on the same irrigation line.

c. Grading, whenever possible, should be designed to minimize irrigation water runoff onto streets and to maximize the use of storm water for onsite irrigation. The maximum slope of a grass turf area shall not exceed thirty three percent (33%).

d. Golf courses that are not irrigated with at least fifty percent (50%) reclaimed water shall be designed to have less than twenty five percent (25%) grass turf overall.

5. Residential Landscaping Plants, Shrubs And Trees:

*a. Per this section, the use of xeric and native plants is required. It is recommended that the low water use, drought tolerant, species of the "Pahrump Demonstration Garden Plant List" as published and regularly updated by the Pahrump cooperative extension office of the University of Nevada, Reno be used (**Appendix I**).*

b. Growing of salt cedar (tamarisk) bushes or trees is specifically prohibited.

c. Vegetable gardens are specifically exempt from these restrictions.

6. Residential Grass Turf Restrictions:

a. The area of turf within a residential subdivision shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total landscaped area of the common open space within the development. The addition of usable grass turf areas may increase the total landscaped area of the common open space within the development to no more than thirty percent (30%). Individual residential lots within a subdivision shall conform to the requirements outlined below.

(1) "Usable grass turf" shall be defined as an area that is appropriately sized and situated and is available for recreational activities.

b. The use of grass turf in individual residential use lot landscaping is limited to ten percent (10%) of the gross lot area.

c. When the residential lot contains an aerobic type septic system requiring grass turf irrigation to make use of the output reclaimed water, the ten percent (10%) limit may be exceeded to meet the turf area recommended by the engineer certifying the septic installation.

d. The maximum allowable amount of grass turf on parcels 1.25 acres or larger is five thousand five hundred (5,500) square feet.

e. Livestock pastures are exempt from grass turf restrictions.

f. Grass turf in multi-family housing development is regulated in this section. (Ord. 376, 2009)

a. Bill Credit for Salt Cedar Removal

Salt Cedars (Tamarix chinensis, T. ramosissima, and T. parvifolia) are invasive, shrubby trees which are rapidly colonizing areas in Nevada. Tamarix ramosissima is the principle invader. This species was introduced into the United States in the early 1800's as ornamentals and to prevent soil erosion along streams. These trees have escaped cultivation and are spreading rapidly throughout the desert southwest, Rocky Mountains and Great Basin. A fourth species, Athel (T. aphylla) is a very tall single-trunked, evergreen which is invasive in Southern Nevada. Less hardy than the others, it grows in Clark and southern Nye Counties.

Salt Cedar uses more water than native cottonwoods, poplars and willows. It grows best in riparian sites such as stream banks, saline meadows, seasonally saturated washes, and lands that have seasonally high water tables. It is classified as a phreatophyte, meaning it uses very large amounts of groundwater. Therefore, it lowers the water table that supplies springs and shallow wells. Dried up springs in Nevada have recovered after the surrounding Salt Cedar has been removed.

Studies in New Mexico and Utah show a Salt Cedar uses four to thirteen acre-feet of water a year; much more water than native trees and shrubs. It has an extensive, deep root system that absorbs water from the surrounding soil lowering the water table and killing most native plants. Competition for water resources in the west is growing yearly, especially where large Salt Cedar communities exist.

Appendix O provides copies of the application for the bill credit, the terms and conditions of the bill credit and a FAQ sheet.

The supplier of water may request assistance from the Section to develop its plan.

2. ***As part of the procedure of adopting a plan, the supplier of water shall provide an opportunity for any interested person to submit written views and recommendations on the plan.***
3. ***The supplier of water shall file a copy of the plan with the Section for informational purposes.***
4. ***The plan:***
   (a) Must be available for inspection by members of the public during office hours at the offices of the supplier of water; and

(b) May be revised from time to time to reflect the changing needs and conditions of the service area. Each such revision must be made available for inspection by members of the public.

5. *Suppliers of water:*
   (a) Who are required to adopt a plan for incentives pursuant to this section; and
   (b) Whose service areas are located in a common geographical area, may adopt joint plans. (Added to NRS by 1991, 522; A 2005, 2571)

V. CONCLUSION

The Utility has designed this Water Conservation Plan to be a balanced plan incorporating Public Education, Systems Management, Drought Plan and Other Specific Conservation Measures to maximize water conservation. The overall success of a water conservation plan is dependent upon the Utility and consumers participating alike. This Water Conservation Plan will be presented to DWR, NDEP and the PUCN for approval. Upon written notice of approval, those notifications will be included as **Appendix P.** Appendix Q provides a cross reference to how this plan ties to the PUCN Adopted Regulation R043-08, Section 30. Other PUCN Adopted Regulation R043-08 requirements have been and will be included in subsequent Integrated Resource Plan filings.

For more tips on how to conserve water, please see in **Appendix R,** and remember to be water wise throughout your daily activities. It will preserve and protect our water resources and lower your bill month after month.

APPENDIX A — LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMP	Alternate Monitoring Plan
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners
BSDW	Bureau of Safe Drinking Water
CC&B	Customer Care & Billing System
CEE	Consortium for Energy Efficiency
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
DOR	Declaration of Reservations
DWR	Division of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FEPA	Federal Energy Policy Act
gpcpd	gallons per customer per day
gpd	gallons per day
gpf	gallons per flush
gpm	gallons per minute
GRC	General Rate Case
HET	High Efficiency Toilet
HEWM	High Efficiency Washing Machine
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
IWA	International Water Association
MCL	Maximum Contamination Level
MEF	Modified Energy Factor
Mobile Home Section	200 Tract
NDEP	Nevada Department of Environmental Protection
NVRWA	Nevada Rural Water Association
NRS	Nevada Revised Statute
NRW	Non Revenue Water
ppb	parts per billion
PRV	Pressure Reducing Valve
PUCN	Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SFR	Single Family Residence
UFW	Unaccounted For Water
UI	Utilities, Inc.
UICN	Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
WF	Water Factor

Appendix B

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada

Drought Plan

Updated August 2012

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1-01. Purpose

Groundwater is one physical resource used to meet water demands in Northern Nevada, but there is a second, tangible resource that is critical to managing and extending those physical resources over time - conservation. Conservation involves no real infrastructure challenges or significant capital costs, yet it effectively provides an additional resource by freeing up water that was previously consumed inefficiently or wasted. In this sense, it is the cheapest source of water available to the community. It is also a resource over which we have complete control, because future availability depends more on our own efforts and less on influences outside the community.

This Plan is intended to establish water conservation measures and enhance efficient utilization of water resources. Water purveyors normally rely on conservation as an essential resource to help meet water needs; however, the existence of drought conditions affecting the Spring Creek Valley Basin mandates additional conservation measures. The UICN Drought Plan is intended to align and support the State of Nevada Drought Response Plan revised April 2012 (**Appendix B1**).

1-02. Definitions

(a) Community Use Recreational Turf (CURTA)

Any private or public park facility consisting of a turf-dominated, multi-purpose recreational area that:

(1) Has at least two acres and no dimension less than one hundred feet;

(2) Is a field that is programmable for athletic or other recreational events.

(b) Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada (UICN).

(c) Drought

A condition in which the combination of many complex factors acting and interacting with the environment; results in water supplies not being replenished normally. For purposes of this Plan, a "drought" occurs when existing water supplies cannot meet established demands for a period of time.

(d) Drought Alert

A second-level drought declaration of UICN based upon current or projected reductions in the community's renewable water supply. "The Drought Alert Stage 2 occurs when 50% of more of a county is classified as D2 (drought – severe) or higher in the Drought Monitor for a minimum of two weeks." (State of Nevada, Drought Response Plan, 2012)

(e) Drought Emergency

A third-level drought declaration of UICN based upon current or projected reductions in the community's renewable water supply. "The Drought Emergency Stage 3 begins after the Drought Alert Stage. This stage begins when the Drought Response Committee makes a recommendation, based on information from the Tasks Force(s) that a drought should be formally declared for affected counties." (State of Nevada, Drought Response Plan, 2012)

(f) Drought Critical

The fourth and most serious drought declaration of UICN based upon current of projected reductions in the community's renewable water supply.

(g) Drought Monitor

"The United States Drought Monitor will be applied to counties in the State of Nevada to identify initial stages of drought. As a composite indicator, the US Drought Monitor integrates various types of drought, with a particular emphasis on meteorological, agricultural and hydrological conditions." (State of Nevada, Drought Response Plan, 2012)

(h) Drought Watch

A first-level drought declaration of UICN based upon current or projected reductions in the community's renewable water supply. "Drought Watch Stage 1 begins when 50% or more of a county is classified as D1 (drought – moderate) in the State of Nevada's Drought Monitor." (State of Nevada, Drought Response Plan, 2012)

(i) No Drought

A condition in which no drought declaration of UICN is in effect.

(j) Non-potable Water

Water not suitable for drinking.

(k) Potable Water

Water suitable for drinking.

(l) Raw Water

Non-potable water diverted from a natural source, subjected to minimal or no treatment, and delivered to a user for subsequent treatment or use.

(m) Reclaimed Water

Municipal wastewater that has been treated to meet all applicable federal, state and local standards for use in approved applications, including without limitation landscape irrigation, construction and industrial cooling. For purposes of this Plan, "reclaimed water" and "recycled water" are equivalent terms.

(n) Resort Hotel

Any building or group of buildings that is maintained as and held out to the public to be a hotel where sleeping accommodations are furnished to the transient public and that has:

(1) At least one bar with permanent seating capacity for more than thirty patrons that serves alcoholic beverages sold by the drink for consumption on the premises;

(2) At least one restaurant with permanent seating capacity for more than sixty patrons that is open to the public twenty-four hours each day and seven days each week; and

(3) A gaming area within the building or group of buildings.

(o) Spray Irrigation

The application of water by means of sprinklers or other devices that disperse droplets of water through the air.

(p) UICN Tariff or Tariff

The Water and Sewer Tariff that has been adopted by UICN and approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

(q) Water Use Reduction Plan

A document or documents to be submitted by or on behalf of an applicant in connection with a request to exempt fountains or water features from the prohibitions contained in this Plan. The term includes a plan that is modeled after the Water Efficiency and Drought Response Plan outline or similar document that may have been approved for use by UICN.

(r) Xeriscape

A type of landscaping that incorporates drought-tolerant and low water-use plants with an organic or inorganic surface mulch layer as a water-efficient alternative to traditional turf-grass landscaping.

1-03. **Drought plan—Adopted by Reference.**

The Drought plan effective January 1st, 2008 and any amendments by UICN, shall serve as the basis for adopting this Plan, and as a guideline in its interpretation. The drought plan was adopted in order to preserve, protect and encourage the conservation of water resources. The plan describes different stages of water supply conditions as follows:

(a) No drought;

(b) Drought watch;

(c) Drought alert;

(d) Drought emergency;

(e) Drought critical.

The provisions of this Plan shall apply whenever a drought watch, drought alert, drought emergency or drought critical condition has been declared by UICN and remains in effect. Unless the context otherwise requires, whenever a provision of this Plan does not specify whether it applies to a drought watch, drought alert, drought emergency or drought critical condition, the provision shall apply when any of those conditions are in effect. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this Plan and other applicable ordinances, regulations or the UICN tariff, the most stringent provisions will prevail. However, with respect to any provision of the UICN tariff that is less stringent than the provisions of this Plan, UICN may enforce that provision instead.

In the case of a drought critical condition, the provisions of this Plan pertaining to a drought alert shall continue to apply. However, UICN shall have the authority to adopt additional restrictions which are deemed necessary in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Upon the adoption and publication of those

additional restrictions, they shall become binding on water users within the UICN service area.

1-04. **Applicability**

Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this Plan shall apply to the use of water supplied by the UICN system, including recycled, reclaimed, raw, non-potable and potable water.

1-05. **UICN--Responsibilities.**

Except as otherwise provided in this Plan; UICN shall be responsible for the administration and implementation of the provisions of this Plan. UICN shall be responsible for enforcing its tariff.

1-06. **Standards and Requirements--Waiver Prohibited.**

The standards and requirements set forth in this Plan may not be waived or varied. A request for waiver or variance shall be considered a request to amend the requirements of this Plan. However, UICN may allow an exemption from the requirements or provisions of this Plan when, in UICN's opinion, the exemption will protect the public health, safety and welfare, and will be beneficial to the UICN water system. Examples of activities which may be exempted include hydrant flushing, valve testing, and system maintenance.

1-07. **Wasting Water after Notice Given.**

It is unlawful for any owner, occupant, or manager of real property served by a water provider to waste water after a notice of water waste has been issued. The waste of water includes without limitation the following:

(a) Allowing water to flow or spray into a public street, alley, right-of-way, gutter or drain; and

(b) Failure to repair a water leak.

It is unlawful for anyone to permit the excess use, loss or escape of water through a break, leak or malfunction in the water user's plumbing or distribution facilities for any period of time after the excess use, loss or escape should have been reasonably discovered and corrected.

Where public sewer is available, swimming pool water, when drained, must be discharged into an approved-type receptor and subsequently into a public sewer in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

1-08. **Violation—Prima Facie Evidence**

Any waste of water or other violation of this Plan, together with proof that the waste or violation originated or took place at any particular residence or place of

business, shall constitute, in evidence, a prima facie presumption that the owner, current occupant, or manager of real property of such residence or place of business was responsible for the waste or other violation.

1-09. **Water Uses—Prohibited Hours Designated**

In accordance with tariff Rule 23, Section E - watering restrictions will be as follows: Odd numbered addresses may water on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. All even numbered addresses may water on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is no outdoor watering between 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. daily. Without exception – there is no outdoor watering on Sundays.

1-10. **Spray Irrigation—Frequency Allowed Violation**

It is unlawful to use water for the spray irrigation of turf, gardens, trees, grass, shrubbery, or other vegetation in residential areas, or for the spray irrigation of turf other than community use recreational turf on a day other than one designated by UICN. Enforce existing conservation tariff, which allows watering on odd-even days depending on street address, and prohibits outside watering during the hours of 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

1-11. **Water Restrictions—Exemptions**

The following are exempt from the watering restrictions described in Section 1-10 above:

(a) Hand watering for the purpose of preserving lawn or shrubbery so that vegetation does not die;

(b) Irrigation of new lawns or re-seeding of an existing lawn, for a period of thirty days from the date of planting or installation;

(c) Drip and/or bubbler irrigation systems, provided that they are not run more frequently than would be permitted for spray irrigation;

(d) Irrigation of commercial stock by commercial gardens or plant nurseries that are licensed, provided that the licensee or a representative is personally on the premises at the time the irrigation is taking place;

(e) Testing of landscape irrigation systems, provided that the person performing the test is present to observe system performance;

(f) Municipal operations or procedures that are necessary to protect the health, safety and well-being of the public; and

(g) Such other activities as may be exempted under the UICN tariff.

1-12. **Watering of Community Use Recreational Turf**

The watering of community use recreational turf and turf at other government facilities shall be in accordance with the UICN tariff and any watering schedules adopted or approved there under.

1-13. Landscape Materials—Generally

Landscape materials shall be limited as described in Sections 1-14 and 1-15 of this Plan. Landscape materials that were approved in connection with the approval of a land use application or permit for construction that was granted before August 1, 2003, are not subject to the limitations contained in those Sections.

1-14. Drought Watch Provisions

During drought watch conditions:

(a) Single-family and multifamily developments are prohibited from installing new turf in common areas of residential neighborhoods. This restriction shall not apply to turf area to be installed in public parks or privately owned and maintained parks, including required usable open space in residential developments, provided that such turf area has no dimension of less than ten feet.

(b) The installation of new turf in non-residential developments is prohibited, unless specifically permitted by the approval of a land use application or permit for construction. Any new turf permitted shall be limited to no more than fifty percent of the turf that would be permitted under non-drought conditions. This restriction shall not apply to schools or to public or private parks.

1-15. Drought Alert Provisions.

During drought alert conditions:

(a) No new turf may be installed in residential front yards. In single-family residential development, the installation of new turf shall not exceed fifty percent of the gross area of the side and rear yard or one hundred square feet, whichever is greater (up to a maximum of five thousand square feet). No turf area may be installed in the side or rear yard if any dimension thereof is less than ten feet.

(b) During the months of May through August, the planting of cool-season grasses (i.e. tall fescue or rye grass) is prohibited. The planting of warm-season grasses (i.e. bermuda and zoysia) is permitted.

(c) The restrictions applicable to nonresidential development during drought watch conditions shall apply during drought alert conditions as well.

1-16. **Cooling System Provisions**

During drought watch and drought alert conditions, outdoor mist cooling systems are not restricted within residential development. In commercial operations, outdoor mist cooling systems relating to animal safety are permitted, but those relating to human comfort are permitted only during the months of June, July, and August, and only between the hours of twelve noon and ten p.m.

1-17. **Washing Paved Surfaces, Buildings and/or Equipment**

The washing of paved surfaces, buildings, and/or equipment (other than vehicles) is prohibited unless the water is discharged to a sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or is contained on site.

1-18. **Washing Personal and Commercial Vehicles**

Under drought watch and drought alert conditions, the washing of personal vehicles upon residential properties is limited to once per week per vehicle and requires a positive shut-off nozzle. Commercial vehicles may be washed without limitation as to frequency, but only:

(a) At a commercial facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, or;

(b) By means of a high-pressure, low volume sprayer using less than ten gallons per vehicle.

1-19. **Potable or Non-potable Water Utilization—Prohibitions and Exceptions**

(a) Fountains and water features are prohibited upon property that is serviced by UICN. The following features, however, are exempt from this prohibition:

(1) Swimming pools;

(2) Fountains and water features that are supplied by privately-owned water rights, by water rights obtained by means of a State-issued permit, or by nuisance water discharged during normal facility dewatering;

(3) Not more than one fountain or other water feature at any single-family residence, provided that the surface area of the fountain or other water feature does not exceed two hundred square feet during a drought watch condition, or twenty-five square feet during a drought alert condition;

(4) Not more than one fountain or other water feature within the common areas of a single-family or multi-family development, provided that the fountain or other water feature is not an entryway or streetscape feature and its surface area does not exceed two

hundred square feet during a drought watch condition, or twenty-five square feet during a drought alert condition;

(5) Fountains or water features that are necessary and functional components serving other allowable uses, such as storage ponds on a golf course or aeration devices;

(6) Fountains or water features within public parks and public or private recreational water parks, provided that the fountains or water features have a recreational function and are not merely decorative;

(7) Indoor water features, or features with the majority of the total water volume contained indoors or underground. If practical alternatives exist for separating indoor and outdoor components, they shall be separated and managed accordingly. (Example: timers on shut-off valves);

(8) Fountains or water features necessary to sustain aquatic animals, provided that the animals have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the declaration of drought.

(b) The following fountains or water features may be exempted from the prohibition contained in Subsection (A) in accordance with the remaining provisions of this Section:

(1) Fountains or water features that are integral to the operation of a resort hotel or a coalition of resort hotels; or

(2) Other fountains or water features that are proposed to be allowed in exchange for water use reduction activities in accordance with Subsection (D) of this Section.

(c) In order to be eligible for an exemption pursuant to Subsection (B), an applicant must submit a request for exemption and a water use reduction plan. The request for exemption must be submitted in writing to UICN for consideration. The water use reduction plan must be submitted to UICN, and must contain such information, and be in a format, that is satisfactory to UICN. Any exemption shall be conditioned upon the posting of one or more signs in proximity to the exempted fountain or water feature stating that the fountain or water feature is operating in compliance with this Plan and that a water use reduction plan is on file with UICN.

(d) The granting of any exemption pursuant to Subsection (B)(2) of this Section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The fountains or water features for which an exemption is sought must not be operational at the time the exemption is applied for, except as permitted in Subsection (F) of this Section;

(2) The submitted water use reduction plan must provide for a minimum total water savings of greater than fifty times the consumptive use of the operation of the fountain or water feature;

(3) The water use reduction plan must have been submitted to UICN and implemented by the applicant;

(e) In order to continue to operate any fountain or water feature that is integral to the operation of a resort hotel or a coalition of resort hotels, that is prohibited by Subsection (A) of this Section, and that is in operation on the effective date of the this Drought Plan, a request for exemption and water use reduction plan must be submitted within ninety days after the effective date of this Drought Plan. If the exemption is not approved, the fountain or water feature may not be operated except as permitted in Subsection (F) of this Section.

(f) Nothing in this Section that prohibits or limits the operation of fountains or water features shall be deemed to:

(1) Prohibit the construction of fountains or water features; or

(2) Require a fountain or water feature to be drained if maintaining a re-circulating water pool is necessary in order to maintain pumps, pond liners, and ancillary equipment, but in such a case the re-circulating water pool may only be operated between the hours of one a.m. and four a.m.

1-20. **Private Covenant, Condition, Restriction, Deed Clause—Enforcement**

No person or association may impose or enforce any private covenant, condition, restriction, deed clause or other agreement to prevent a person from utilizing water efficient landscaping, including without limitation Xeriscape, provided such landscaping receives appropriate architectural review approval. In any event, landscaping materials and designs may not be prohibited solely on the basis that they make use of water-efficient landscaping.

APPENDIX B 1

BRIAN SANDOVAL
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEVADA
DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN

Revised April 2012

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

STATE CLIMATE OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Executive Summary

This State Drought Response Plan establishes an administrative coordinating and reporting system between agencies to appropriately respond and provide assistance to address drought and mitigate drought impacts. After outlining the significance of drought and types of drought encountered, this Plan identifies a system used in monitoring the magnitude, severity and extent of drought within the state on a county-by-county basis. It establishes a framework of actions based on three stages of responding to drought: Drought Watch (Stage #1), Drought Alert (Stage #2) and Drought Emergency (Stage #3).

The Drought Response Committee, comprised of representatives from the State Climate Office, Division of Water Resources and Division of Emergency Management, is involved throughout each of these stages and is responsible for monitoring drought conditions, collecting data associated with drought, overseeing intergovernmental coordination, disseminating information, reporting to the Governor and working with the State Emergency Operation Center on drought response (if applicable). The Drought Response Committee may establish *ad hoc* Task Force(s). Members of Task Force(s) will serve as experts in the drought affected region, serve as liaisons to local or federal government and collect needed information about the actual and/or projected impacts of the drought. If a drought reaches Stage #3 Drought Emergency, upon the decision of the Governor, the Division of Emergency Management may activate the State Emergency Operations Center. This Center will be advised by the Drought Response Committee, making drought response policy recommendations as needed, supporting local drought emergency response efforts and carrying out the Governor's policies.

Jason King, P.E., State Engineer	Christopher B. Smith, Chief	Kate A. Berry, Director
Division of Water Resources	Division of Emergency Management	State Climate Office

1. Drought

Drought is a complex physical and social phenomenon of widespread significance. While lower than normal precipitation is usually the cause of specific problems creating a drought situation, a drought condition is not simply a lack of rainfall or snow accumulation but can also be related to deficiencies in soil moisture and groundwater; lack of surface water in streams and rivers; and/or reduction of surface water stored in lakes and reservoirs. A number of factors are involved in determining if a drought exists and its severity for a given region: precipitation, snowpack, soil moisture, streamflow, surface water storage and groundwater levels.

Drought is not usually a statewide phenomenon; differing situations in the state make drought local or regional in focus. Despite all the problems droughts have caused, drought has proven difficult to define. There is no universally accepted definition because drought, unlike flood, is not a distinct event and drought is often the result of many complex factors acting on and interacting within the environment. Complicating the problem of a drought definition is the fact that drought often has neither a distinct beginning nor end. It is recognizable only after a period of time and, because a drought may be interrupted by short spells of one or more wet months, its termination is difficult to recognize. The most commonly used drought definitions are based on: 1) meteorological and/or climatological conditions, 2) agricultural problems, 3) hydrological conditions and 4) socioeconomic considerations. Each type of drought will vary in severity, but all are closely related and caused by lack of precipitation. These drought types may overlap and are not always unique. Drought type descriptions are from the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

1.1 Meteorological Drought

Meteorological drought is defined usually on the basis of the degree of dryness (in comparison to some "normal" or average amount) and the duration of the dry period. Definitions of meteorological drought must be considered as region specific since the atmospheric conditions that result in deficiencies of precipitation are highly variable from region to region. For example, some definitions of meteorological drought identify periods of drought on the basis of

the number of days with precipitation less than some specified threshold. This measure is only appropriate for regions characterized by a year-round precipitation regime such as a tropical rainforest, humid subtropical climate or humid mid-latitude climate. Other climatic regimes are characterized by a seasonal rainfall pattern. Extended periods without rainfall are common in many places so definitions based on the number of days with precipitation less than some specified threshold is unrealistic in these cases. Other definitions may relate actual precipitation departures to average amounts on monthly, seasonal or annual time scales.

1.2 Agricultural Drought

Agricultural drought links various characteristics of meteorological (or hydrological) drought to agricultural impacts, focusing on precipitation shortages, differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration, soil water deficits, reduced groundwater or reservoir levels and so forth. Plant water demand depends on the prevailing weather conditions, the biological characteristics and growth stage of the specific plant and the physical and biological properties of the soil. A good definition of agricultural drought should be able to account for the variable susceptibility of crops during different stages of crop development, from emergence to maturity. Deficient topsoil moisture at planting may hinder germination, leading to low plant populations per hectare and a reduction of final yield. However, if topsoil moisture is sufficient for early growth requirements, deficiencies in subsoil moisture at this early stage may not affect final yield if subsoil moisture is replenished as the growing season progresses or if rainfall meets plant water needs.

1.3 Hydrological Drought

Hydrological drought is associated with the effects of periods of precipitation (including snowfall) shortfalls on surface or subsurface water supply (e.g., streamflow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater levels). The frequency and severity of hydrological drought is often defined on a watershed or river basin scale. Although all droughts originate with a deficiency of precipitation, hydrologists are more concerned with how this deficiency plays out through the hydrologic system. Hydrological droughts are usually out of phase with or lag the occurrence of meteorological and agricultural droughts. It takes longer for precipitation deficiencies to show up in components of the hydrological system such as soil moisture, streamflow and groundwater

and reservoir levels. As a result, these impacts are out of phase with impacts in other economic sectors. For example, a precipitation deficiency may result in a rapid depletion of soil moisture that is almost immediately discernible to agriculturalists, but the impact of this deficiency on reservoir levels may not affect hydroelectric power production or recreational uses for many months. Also, water in hydrologic storage systems (e.g., reservoirs, rivers, groundwater) is often used for multiple and competing purposes (e.g., flood control, irrigation, recreation, navigation, hydropower, wildlife habitat), further complicating the sequence and quantification of impacts. Competition for water in these storage systems escalates during drought and conflicts between water users increase significantly.

1.4 Socioeconomic Drought

Socioeconomic definitions of drought associate the supply and demand of some economic good with elements of meteorological, hydrological and agricultural drought. It differs from the aforementioned types of drought because its occurrence depends on the time and space processes of supply and demand to identify or classify droughts. The supply of many economic goods, such as water, forage, food grains, fish and hydroelectric power, depends on weather. Because of the natural variability of climate, water supply is ample in some years but unable to meet human and environmental needs in other years. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related shortfall in water supply. In most instances, the demand for economic goods is increasing as a result of increasing population and per capita consumption. Supply may also increase because of the improvement in production efficiency, the advancement in technology or the construction of reservoirs that increase surface water storage capacity. If both supply and demand are increasing, the critical factor is the relative rate of change. Is demand increasing more rapidly than supply? If so, the vulnerability to and the incidence of drought may increase in the future as supply and demand trends converge.

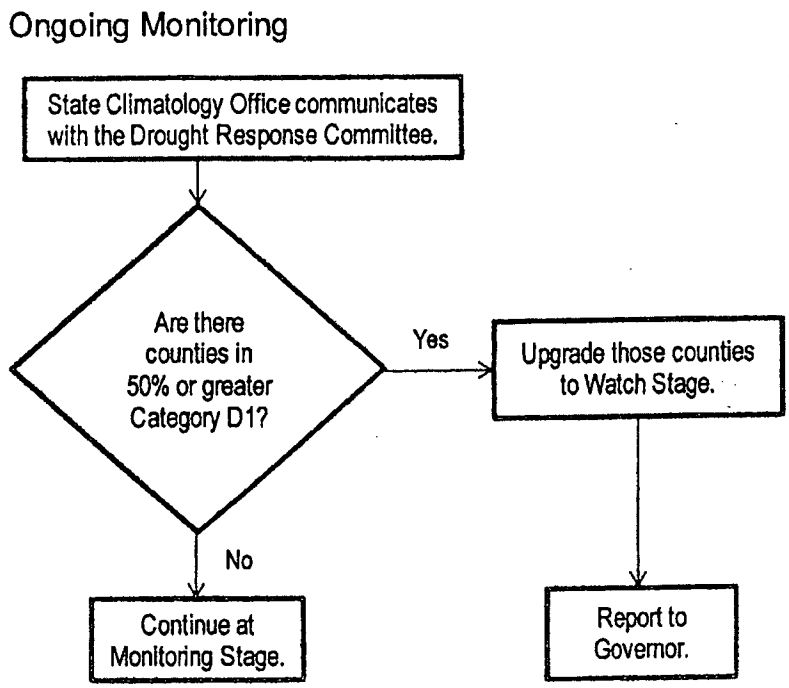
2. Drought Monitoring System

The U.S. Drought Monitor will be applied to counties in the State of Nevada to identify the initial stages of drought. Conditions indicated by the Drought Monitor will be assessed for counties as the primary political sub-units within the state. The Drought Monitor is an independent and scientific approach that synthesizes multiple drought indices, taking into account meteorological and/or climatological conditions, agricultural problems and hydrological conditions along with other available information. As a composite drought indicator, the US Drought Monitor integrates various types of drought, with a particular emphasis on the meteorological, agricultural and hydrological conditions. Issues posed by socioeconomic conditions may also be taken into account when moving into the third drought stage outlined in the following sections. The Drought Monitor is updated weekly, coordinated through the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, with input and support from a number of federal, state and local partners nationwide. There are five drought intensity categories identified in the Drought Monitor:

D0	Abnormally Dry
D1	Drought – Moderate
D2	Drought – Severe
D3	Drought – Extreme
D4	Drought – Exceptional

3. Measures Initiating Action

The Drought Response Committee is comprised of a representative from the Office of the State Climatologist, the Division of Water Resources and the Division of Emergency Management. Drought Response Committee members remain in contact and, if it is determined that a Watch Stage exists for any counties, then the Nevada State Climatologist will call a meeting of the Drought Response Committee. Reports to the Governor are generated by the Drought Response Committee whenever there is a change in drought stage and throughout Drought Alert and Drought Emergencies stages.

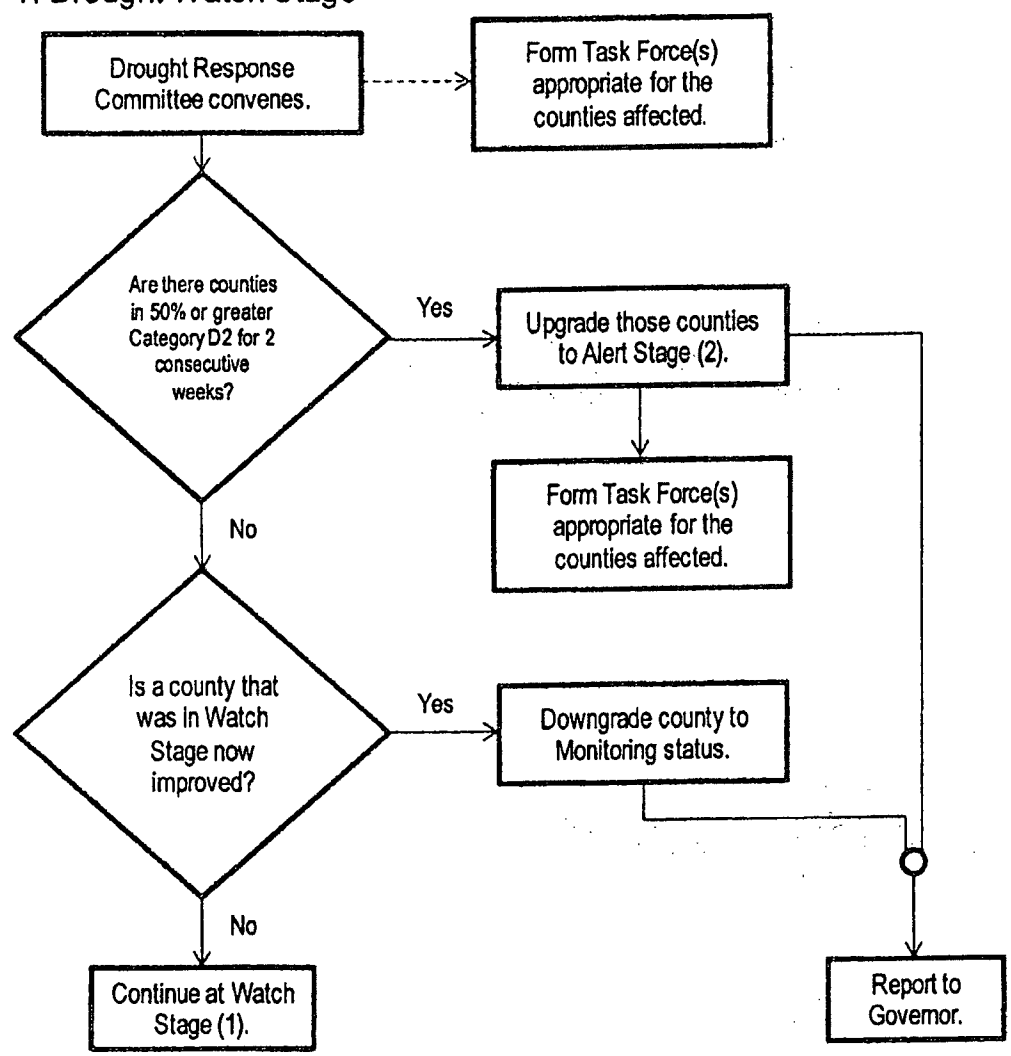


3.1 Drought Watch Stage

The Drought Watch Stage (Stage #1) begins when 50% or more of a county is classified as D1 (drought – moderate) in the Drought Monitor. During the Drought Watch Stage, the Drought Response Committee will assemble to monitor conditions within the area. The Drought Response Committee will monitor trends and serve as sources of technical information for state and local decision-makers, as well as for the public and media. The Drought Response Committee is composed of the directors (or their designees) of the State Climate Office, the Division of Water Resources, and the Division of Emergency Management. The chair of the Drought Response Committee will be the director of the State Climate Office.

Drought Impact Task Forces are *ad hoc* groups formed by the Drought Response Committee to act as experts in the drought affected region, serve as liaisons to local or federal government and provide information needed for dissemination to decision-makers and stakeholders. Task Forces may be expanded or restricted as needed to suit the needs of the situation. Multiple small Task Forces (coordinated through the Drought Response Committee) may be more effective than a single large Task Force. This formation is optional at the Drought Watch stage, but is likely to be necessary at the Drought Alert Stage.

1. Drought Watch Stage

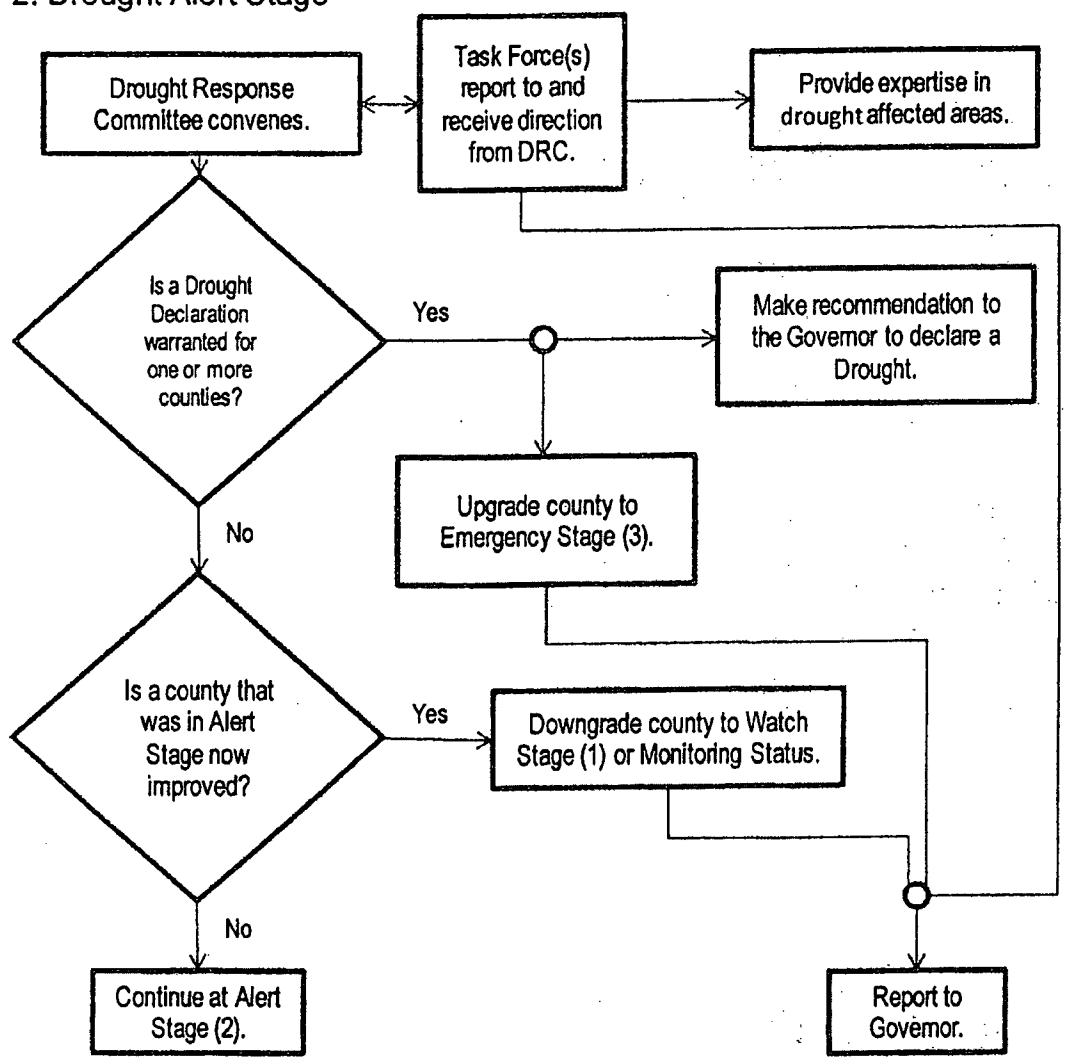


3.2 Drought Alert Stage

The Drought Alert Stage (Stage #2) occurs when 50% or more of a county is classified as D2 (drought – severe) or higher in the Drought Monitor for a minimum of two weeks. The Drought Response Committee will appoint the appropriate Task Force(s), on an *ad hoc* basis, in this stage. Task Force members must be able to speak for their agencies or organizations and have authority to make reasonable commitments toward effective cooperation and coordination. A Task Force may assess actual and projected impacts on the state's economy, agriculture and/or fish and wildlife resources in the area impacted by the drought. The chair of a Task Force will report regularly to the Drought Response Committee with details concerning the drought extent, magnitude and impacts and will provide information about drought mitigation measures being taken by public agencies or private individuals or organizations.

The Drought Response Committee will monitor the progress of Task Forces, and evaluate the adequacy of data collection, procedures, and reports. Further, the Drought Response Committee will collate information from individual Task Forces in order to develop its own assessments, projections and trends. The Drought Response Committee will oversee intergovernmental coordination, including federal agency actions, and make timely reports on the status of the drought and response activities to the Governor, other state leaders, the media and the public.

2. Drought Alert Stage



3.3 Drought Emergency Stage

The Drought Emergency Stage (Stage #3) begins after the Drought Alert Stage. This stage begins when the Drought Response Committee makes a recommendation, based on information from the Tasks Force(s) and other sources, that a drought should be formally declared for affected counties. The Drought Response Committee determines whether a critical situation exists or when it becomes obvious that existing state resources and strategies are insufficient to deal with the growing problems and needs. Upon making the recommendation, the Drought Response Committee alerts the Governor that identified portions of the state are experiencing a Drought Emergency.

The issue of whether to formally declare a drought is both controversial and important. The State of Nevada will approach formal declaration with caution. Formal designation may not substantially reduce economic impacts in drought affected areas but may cause serious economic impacts on tourism, agriculture, finance and other industries within the state. Unless a drought situation is expected to be of extreme magnitude, the safest approach is to aid county and local governments in determining their own situations. In many cases existing networks and processes of public agencies, water system managers and experts are available to assess and address particular needs. The criteria for such a recommendation is not as rigidly defined as it is for earlier stages, since the need is dictated by local and specific conditions and based on reporting and recommendations of the Drought Response Committee and Task Force(s). The declaration of a Drought Emergency signifies that conditions are present that may produce negative impacts in certain counties or regions. The Drought declaration may be a trigger point for federal resources. If the drought conditions persist to an extraordinary level, it may negatively impact a county to the point that it exhausts local resources available to respond to the emergency, the affected county may elect to execute a disaster declaration.

In the Drought Emergency Stage, the Drought Response Committee prepares a press release for the Governor. The Governor then may activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC will be overseen by the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management (or designee) and will coordinate with the director (or their designees) of the Nevada State Climate Office and the State Engineer of the Nevada Division of Water Resources as lead responsible agencies, so that continuity of response efforts is maintained.

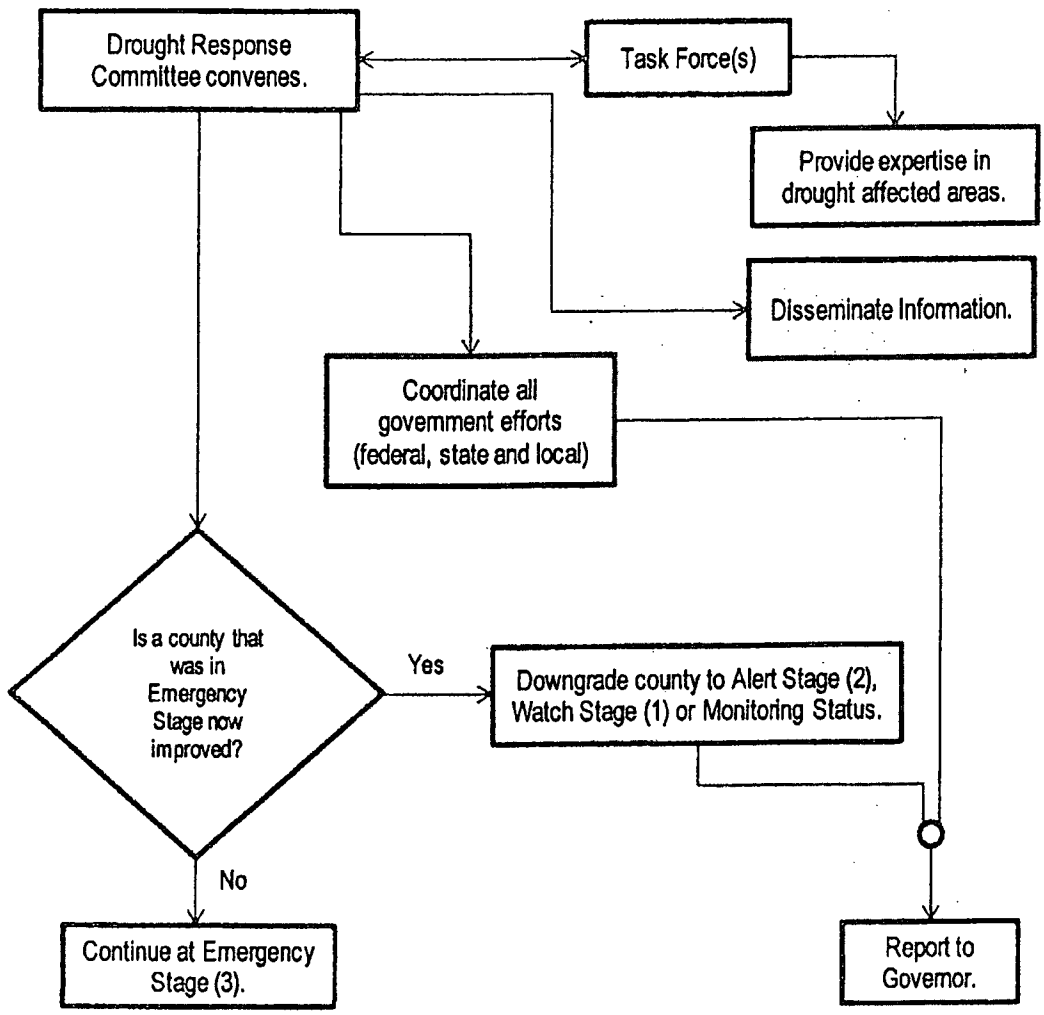
Under a Drought Emergency declaration the Division of Emergency Management, acting in its authority in accordance with Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 414 and the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP), will coordinate state response efforts and make mitigation, response and recovery recommendations to affected counties. The Division of Emergency Management coordinates the state's resources through the SEOC to support local drought emergency response efforts and to carry out the Governor's policies. The Division of Emergency Management may also request support and resources from federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation and Federal Emergency Management Agency and from non-governmental organizations, such as the American Red Cross, as needed based on the drought conditions and needs of the local jurisdictions.

Upon activation, the SEOC assumes a number of drought related responsibilities, including interagency and intergovernmental coordination and media relations. The SEOC reviews recommendations to address unmet needs from the Drought Response Committee and Task Forces and develops strategies to coordinate the delivery of resources through state mutual aid, state agencies, federal agencies and non-governmental organizations. During the Drought Emergency stage, the SEOC directs the initiatives of the Drought Response Committee and Task Force(s). The Drought Response Committee will continue assessment activities and will provide advice and support to the SEOC, making drought response policy recommendations as needed through the duration of the drought. During the Drought Emergency Stage, Tasks Force(s) will provide recommendations on possible mitigation solutions along with their assessments of the situation both to the Drought Response Committee and to the SEOC.

The SEOC provides general policy direction and as appropriate makes policy recommendations to the Governor for his disposition (such as emergency funding requests and suggested legislative action). The SEOC may advise the Governor on the use of his emergency powers, including any requested data to support the Governor's request, if necessary, for a Secretarial or Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Governor sets the state's priorities, drought mitigation, response and recovery policy and resource allocation direction based on information and recommendations given to the Governor by the Drought Response Committee and the needs of the affected local jurisdiction, county or tribe. The Governor engages with the state

legislature when new authority and funding are necessary. If needs exceed the resources of the State, the Governor may request Federal Disaster Assistance. Federal assistance that does not need state action should be implemented when necessary without going through the Center.

3. Drought Emergency Stage



3.4 End of Drought

As the drought subsides and the emergency passes, if continuing assistance requirements can be met within normal state administrative channels, the Center prepares a press release for the Governor to declare the end to the drought emergency. Prior to disbanding, the Center will prepare and issue a final report on its activities to the Governor. When the Center disbands, the Drought Response Committee again assumes primary responsibility for response activities and for interagency and intergovernmental coordination until all counties of the state are out of the drought alert and drought watch stages. Before disbanding, the Drought Response Committee will prepare and issue a final report to the Governor and appropriate agencies.

4. Local Planning for Droughts

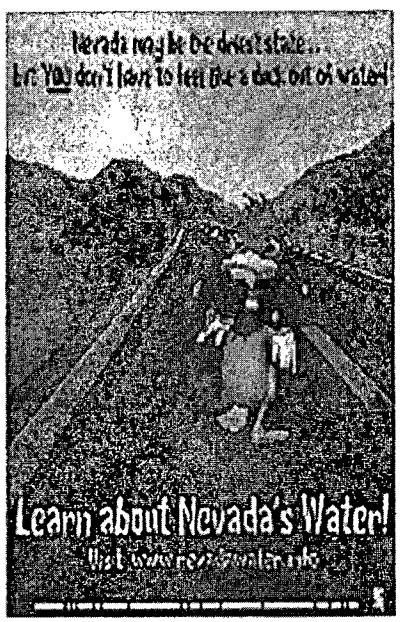
The state encourages local agencies and organizations to prepare for droughts, develop drought plans and to share information about drought preparation and planning. Local drought plans may provide strategic or operational responses to droughts. Other plans may be designed to identify proactive measures that may minimize drought and its consequences.

NRS § 540.141 requires that a water conservation plan, which must be adopted under NRS § 540.131 by a supplier of water as defined under NRS § 540.121, have a provision relating to a contingency plan for drought that ensures a supply of potable water. NRS § 704.662 requires that a public utility furnish a water conservation plan to the Public Utilities Commission, and NRS § 704.6622 requires that such a plan must include a provision relating to a contingency plan for drought that ensures a supply of potable water.

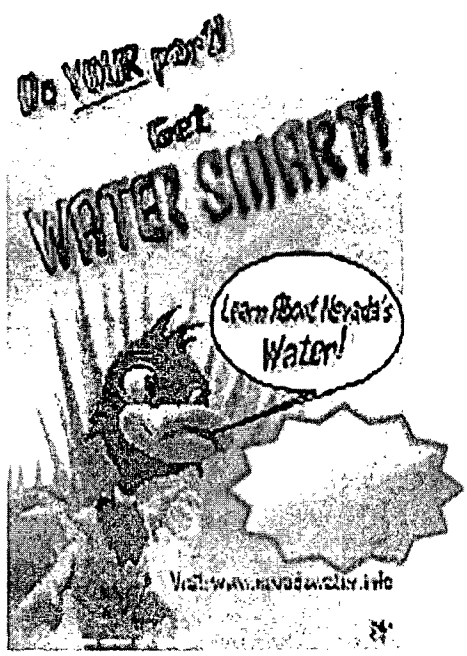
1. APPENDIX C Conservation Educational Materials

The following pamphlets and materials are provided by NVRWA at the following website: http://www.nvsource water.info and the website for Nevada Rural Water Association is http://www.nvrwa.org

POSTERS



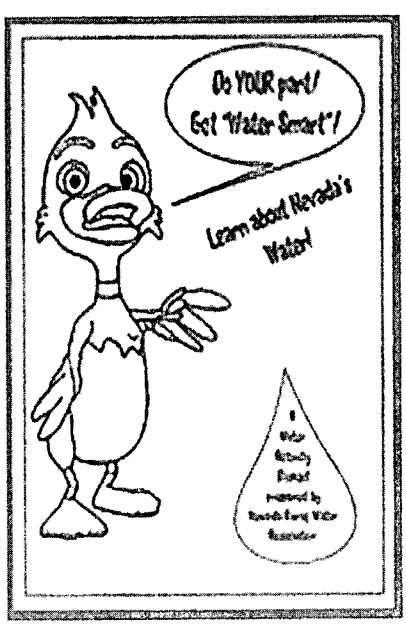
Duck out of Water



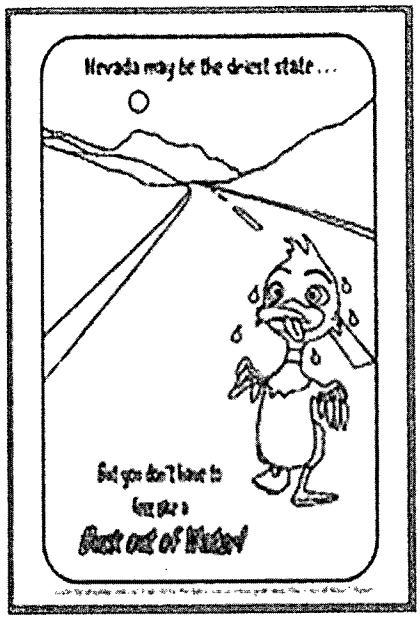
Get WATER SMART: This poster theme is used on wristbands.

Joe & Marlon in Golf Cart

FUN ACTIVITIES



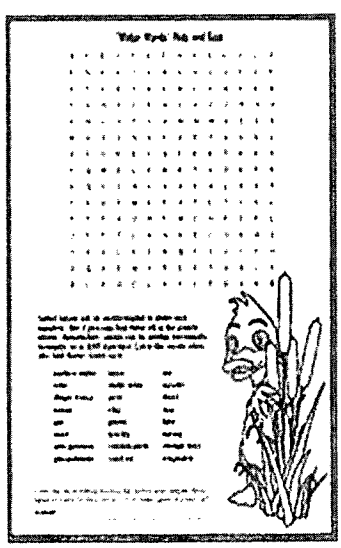
'Water Smart' Color Page



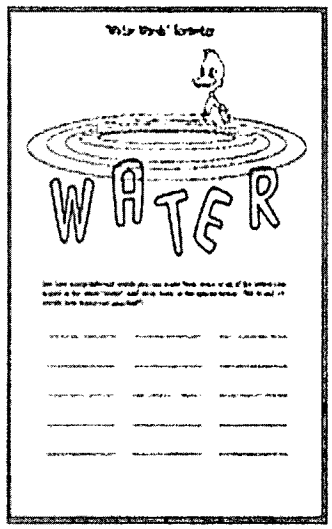
Poster to Color

Water Maze

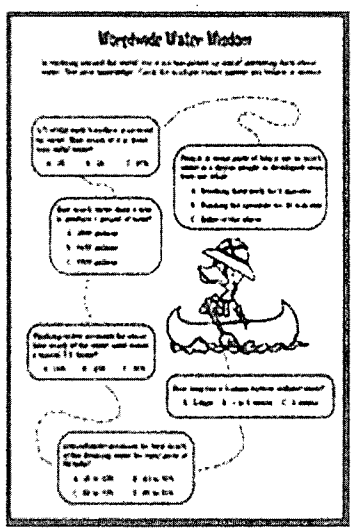
Quiz and Color Page



Water Word Hunt and Find



Make Words and Color Page

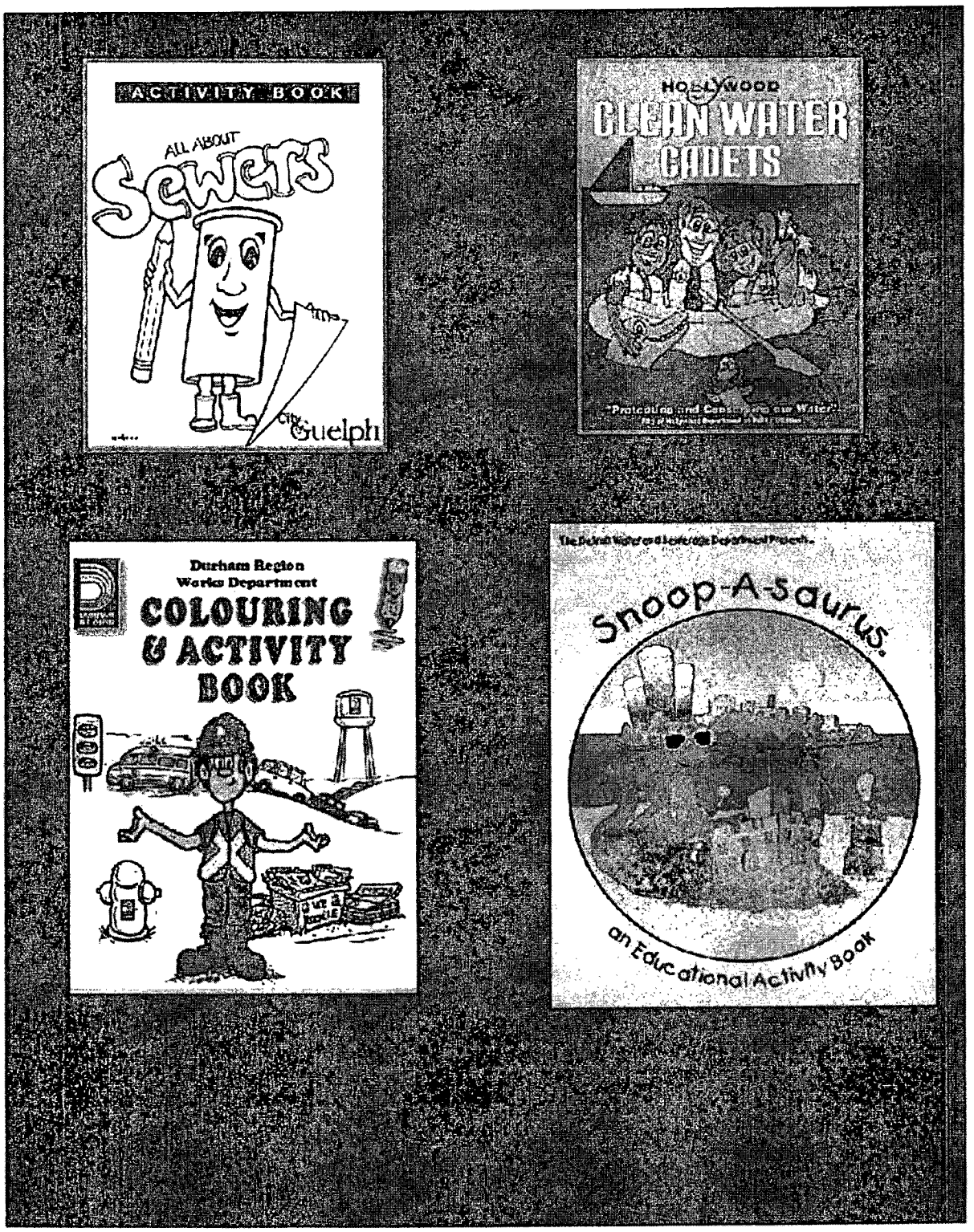


Water Trivia

WATER –RELATED ACTIVITY BOOKS FOR DOWNLOAD

More activities

http://www.nvsourcewater.info/page826.html


ACTIVITY BOOK
ALL ABOUT
Sewers
City of Guelph
HOLLYWOOD
CLEAN WATER
CADETS
Durham Region
Works Department
COLOURING
& ACTIVITY
BOOK
Snoop-A-Saurus
an Educational Activity Book

Utilities, Inc.

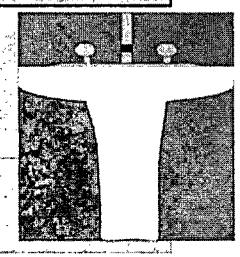
UTILITIES INC. HOME WATER AUDIT

Indoor water use

1. Hand washing

Number of times		Minutes per time	Minutes per time	Gallons per minute	Gallons used
	(low flow) X		X	1.5 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	2.5 (high flow) =	0

Check for the flow number on the rim of the faucet aerator.



2. Teeth Brushing

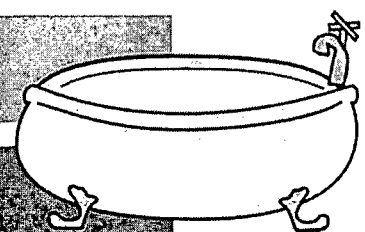
Number in family		Minutes water runs		Gallons per minute	Gallons used
	(low flow) X		X	1.5 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	3.0 (high flow) =	0

Average Brushing time is 2 minutes. To be more accurate check for the flow number on the rim of the faucet aerator.

3. Showers

Number of showers		Number of minutes		Gallons per minute	Gallons used
	(low flow) X		X	2.5 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	8 (high flow) =	0

List the number of showers taken each day by all people in your household and multiply by how many minutes each person showers. If your house was built since Jan. 1 1994, or is retrofitted, use the "low flow" number, otherwise use the "high flow" number.



4. Baths

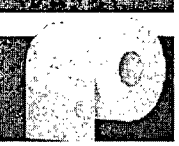
Number in family		Number of baths		Gallons per bath	Gallons used
	(HB tub)		X	12 (HB tub) =	0
	(full tub) X		X	36 (full tub) =	0
	(garden tub)		X	70 (garden tub) =	0
				TOTAL =	0

Determine the GPM using accurately sized bucket and watch. Fill in the information for your bathtub(s). Fill in all lines that apply.

5. Toilet flushing

	(low flow) X		X	1.6 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	3.5 (high flow) =	0

Check for the flow number on the rim of the faucet aerator.



6. Dish washing by hand

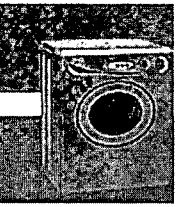
times washed		Minutes water runs		Gallons per minute	Gallons used
	(low flow) X		X	2.2 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	2.5 (high flow) =	0

Enter the number of times each day you wash dishes by hand and multiply by the number of minutes the water runs. Check for the flow number on the rim of the faucet aerator.

7. Dish washer

Loads per week		Days per week		Gallons per load	Gallons used
	(low flow)	7	X	6.5 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)		X	11 (high flow) =	0

Check the factory for normal Load's in your owners manual to determine if your dishwasher is a high flow or low flow model.



8. Clothes washer

Loads per week		Days per week		Gallons per load	Gallons used
	(low flow)	7	=	18 (low flow) =	0
	(high flow)			40 (high flow) =	0

Check with factory literature for your washer, only you know why you're washing it, and how often you do it.

Total Indoor usage for Low flow	0
Total Indoor usage for High flow	0
Grand Total for daily indoor use	**0**

Outdoor water use

8. Lawn Watering

Uses per week		Minutes water runs		Gallons per minute		Gallons used
	In-ground		X	15	=	0
	Above ground		X	30	=	0

Average is based on assumptions of current average flow for inground to be 5 irrigation zones per typical quarter-acre, 30 minutes per zone x 15 gallons per minute and above ground average is based on assumptions of watering with a garden hose at a average flow of 30 gallons per minute

Other Uses

Uses per week		Minutes water runs		Gallons per minute		Estimated Gallons used
	X		X		=	0
	X		X		=	0
	X		X		=	0
	X		X		=	0

Total Indoor daily usage	0
Total Outdoor daily usage	0
Grand Total for indoor and outdoor daily usage	0

Grand total gallons		# of family members		Daily use per person		Water conservation usage goal
0	÷		=			120

This audit will self-calculate. To get an electronic version, please visit www.uiwater.com.

Utilities, Inc.

Utilities Inc of Central Nevada
Phone: (866) 277-5515
Collections: (866) 277-5515
Customer Service: (866) 277-5515
www.uiwater.com

Bill Date	Account Number	Due Date	Please Pay:
12/26/2011		1/17/2012	$ 35.78

Name

Primary Telephone #

Service Address

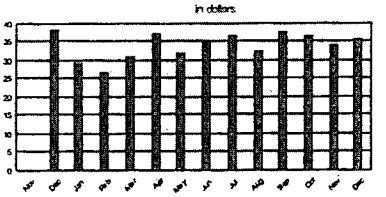
Activity Since Last Bill

Previous Balance	$34.01	
Payments received as of 12/26/2011	$-34.01	
Balance as of 12/26/2011		$0.00
Residential Water Service		
Water Base Charge	$22.28	
First 5,999 gallons $1.21 per 1,000 gallons	$7.26	
Next 3,060 gallons $2.04 per 1,000 gallons	$6.24	
Total Residential Water Service		$35.78
Total Amount Due		**$35.78**

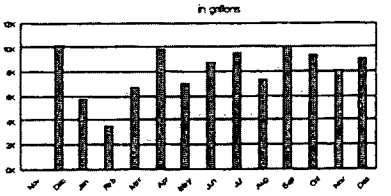
Summary of Service

Meter Reading	Meter #	
Current	773630	12/20/2011
Previous	764570	11/17/2011
Usage	9,060 Gallons	
Number of Days:	33	
Average Daily Use:	275 Gallons	
Average Daily Cost:	$ 1.08	

Billing History
in dollars



Consumption History
in gallons



The payment for this bill is due upon receipt.
Make check payable to: Utilities Inc of Central Nevada

Messages

443

Utilities, Inc.

PO BOX 160609
Altamonte Springs, FL 32716

Account Number:

Due Date: 1/17/2012

Please Pay: **$ 35.78**

Amount Paid

AUTOPAY

Utilities Inc of Central Nevada
PO Box 11025
Lewiston ME 04243-9476

☐ Address correction requested on back

APPENDIX F — HOW TO READ YOUR METER

Locate Your Meter

Most water meters will be located outside in front of your house next to the curb on the street under a steel or concrete lid.

Reading Your Meter

There are two basic types of meters; a dial with a needle that measures in tenths of a cubic foot and a digital meter that measures from 100,000 down to 1 cubic foot. Most meters also have a small triangle on the face called a flow indicator. It will move when there is water passing through it. Read your meter from left to right.

Measuring Water Use Activities

It is possible to measure the water use of certain activities. These activities include but are not limited to the following:

- Shower or bath use.
- Watering the lawn.
- Washing clothes or dishes.
- Flushing a toilet.
- Washing a car.

To measure the water use of an activity, do the following (in order):

1. Make sure all water is off. This includes all faucets (inside and out), appliances, swamp coolers, or icemakers.
2. Write down the meter reading to two decimal places.
3. Perform the activity. Be sure to measure the amount of time in minutes that the activity required.
4. At the end of the activity read the meter again. Subtract the first meter reading from the second one. The result is the amount of water used for the activity in cubic feet. To convert to gallons multiply the result by 7.48. To determine how many gallons per minute were used divide the gallon amount by the number of minutes the activity required. You should now have the water used amount in gallons per minute.

Detecting Leaks

1. Make sure all water is off. This includes all faucets (inside and out), appliances, swamp coolers, or icemakers.
2. Write down the meter reading and time of day to the minute.
3. Wait at least an hour before reading the meter a second time. Make sure no water is used during the test. Read the meter at the end of the test and record the time to the minute. If the flow indicator is moving during the test you may have a leak.

4. Subtract the first meter reading from the second. Multiply the remainder by 7.48. The result is the amount of water in gallons that passed through the meter during the test period. Also record the time duration of the test.
5. Divide the amount of water by the number of minutes in the test. The result is the amount of water that went through the meter in gallons per minute.
6. To measure amount lost over time multiply the gallons per minute by the following:
    - 1,440 for gallons per day.
    - 43,920 for gallons per month.
    - 527,040 for gallons per year.
7. Locating a leak is a process of elimination. Shut off one toilet at a time at the wall. Go to the meter and check to see if the flow indicator (triangle) is still moving. If the triangle has stopped you have discovered the leak. If not go on to the next one and repeat the above steps.
8. Check your sprinkler system. Shut off the system at the anti siphon valve and check the meter.
9. Check your main service line. You will need to shut off the valve between your house and the meter. If the meter stops the leak is between the meter and the valve.
10. These steps can be repeated for every fixture and fitting in your home. In the event you cannot locate the leak, you should call a professional plumber to find and fix it.

APPENDIX G — WATER CONSERVATION WEBSITES

WATER

- www.amsa-cleanwater.org
- www.energystar.gov
- www.nvrwa.org
- www.amconservationgroup.com

DROUGHT

- DroughtMonitor@ndmc.unl.edu

LANDSCAPE

- www.usda.gov/news/garden.htm
- www.tmwalandscapeguide.com/landscape_guide/interactive/index.php
- www.ebaygreenteam
- www.nyecounty.net
- www.university of Nevada, Reno

EDUCATION

- www.wateruseitwisely.com
- www.washoeet.dri.edu/

INSTITUTIONAL

- www.douglascountynv.gov/sites/main/index.cfm
- www.lvvwd.com
- www.snwa.com
- www.co.washoe.nv.us/water_dept/rwpc/regionalplm
- www.tmh20.com
- www.cabq.gov
- www.ci.phoenix.az.us/WATER/wtrteach.html
- www.owue.water.ca.gov/leak/faq/faq.cfm
- www.epa.gov

LEAK DETECTION

- www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/leakage/begin.html

So often there's the sense that only with dramatic change can we bring about a more sustainable world -- but in reality, sometimes all it takes is the imagination of a child. Meet Mason Perez, a 9-year-old from Reno, Nevada, whose science fair project has helped save his community tens of thousands of gallons of water. Two years ago, when he was only seven, the grade schooler discovered an all-too-common point of waste that had been overlooked by grown-ups there for ages. And, with just one surprisingly simple fix, Mason found a way that the city could conserve one of its most important natural resources.

According to a report from *The Reno Gazette-Joumal*, Mason's ingeniously innovative idea was borne from an experience he had two years ago. One day, he was at the a local baseball field enjoying a hot dog with his mother, and afterwards he visited the park's restroom to wash up -- but the water from the faucet was so strong that is was almost too painful for his little hands to bear. That's when he stumbled upon a simple discovery: if the tap was turned down halfway, it was actually just as effective.

The youngster began to suspect something which most adults had never thought of -- that reducing water pressure could save a lot of water. With this theory in mind, and his school's science fair approaching, Mason set out to prove it.

From the *Gazette-Joumal*:

He tested his theory by using a half-gallon bucket and a stop watch, measuring how much water came out within a certain amount of time when the valves were wide open and when they were turned half off.

The tests were conducted three times each at his house, his grandmother's house and a friend's house, with a resulting savings in water use ranging from almost 4 percent to 23 percent.

He also went to three businesses: Reno Aces ballpark, Scheels sporting goods store and the Coconut Bowl at Wild Waters in Sparks. His tests showed savings from 6 to 25 percent.

It is common practice for construction workers to leave valves fully open when installing plumbing -- it's important for clearing out new pipes, but evidently unnecessary to stay that way in the long-term, and wasteful too.

Mason and his mother then approached the ballpark's manager, Rick Parr, and told him about the idea of turning down the pressure. At first, Parr wasn't convinced that it would help.

"But after listening to him, I thought, 'This kid could be right.' So I went down to the bathrooms myself to check out his theory. We didn't measure it, but you could tell right away that it worked." says Parr

"You don't have to be a scientist to see that you can save water. And it didn't make any difference in how well you could wash your hands. The only difference was you weren't wasting a lot of water in the process."

Since 2009, the park has reduced the water pressure in its facilities, saving an untold amount of water and saved 20 percent off their utility bill each month. And sure enough, the idea started catching the attention of the local water authority, TMWA. There are meetings planned to determine where Mason's idea can be implemented, like in other parks, public schools, casinos, and private homes.

Ultimately, turning down the pressure on some water lines won't just be a boon for the environment, but for the other areas as well.

"You know how teachers have kind of been losing their jobs?" Mason told the Gazette-Journal. "If we turned down every valve at every school we have in the Washoe County School District, with all that money we can save, we can save at least one teacher's job."

Oh, and by the way, his project took the top prize at the science fair.

This post was originally published by Treehugger.

APPENDIX I

COMPATIBLE LANDSCAPING VEGETATION FOR THE UICN AREA

Landscaping Plants, Shrubs And Trees: The use of xeric and native plants is required. It is recommended and preferred that the low water and moderate water use, drought tolerant, species of the "Pahrump Demonstration Garden Plant List" as published and regularly updated by the Pahrump cooperative extension office of the University of Nevada, Reno, be used in accordance with the below listed table:

ZERO TO LOW WATER	
Genus/Common Name	Mature Height x Mature Spread
Trees:	
Acacia greggii/catclaw acacia[1]	10 _ 15 feet x 25 feet
Acacia smallii/sweet acacia	15 _ 30 feet x 15 _ 30 feet
Celtis reticulate/canyon hackberry	20 _ 30 feet x 20 _ 30 feet
Cercidium hybrid/desert museum "palo verde"	25 feet x 25 feet
Cercidium microphyllum/little leaf palo verde	10 _ 20 feet x 12 _ 18 feet
Cercis occidentalis/western redbud	15 feet x 15 feet
Chamaerops humilis/Mediterranean fan palm	5 _ 20 feet x 5 _ 15 feet
Chilopsis linearis/desert willow "Lucretia Hamilton"	6 _ 30 feet x 6 _ 30 feet
Chilopsis linearis/desert willow "red"	6 _ 30 feet x 6 _ 30 feet
Cupressus arizonica/Arizona cypress[3]	40 _ 50+ feet x 20+ feet
Eucalypus camaldulensis v. obtuse/red gum eucalyptus[2]	80 _ 120 feet x 30 _ 50 feet
Eucalypus microtheca/eucalyptus "coolibah"[2]	35 _ 40 feet x 30 _ 50 feet
Juniperus scopulorum/weeping juniper[3]	30 _ 40 feet x 3 _ 12 feet

Pinus brutia eldarica/mondel pine[2]	30 _ 60 feet x 20 _ 40 feet
Pinus halepensis/aleppo pine[2]	30 _ 60 feet x 20 _ 40 feet
Pinus pinea/Italian stone pine[2]	30 _ 60 feet x 20 _ 40 feet
Pinus roxburghii/chir pine[2]	30 _ 60 feet x 20 _ 40 feet
Pistacia chinensis/Chinese pistache	30 feet x $^{2}/_{3}$ height
Prosopis chilensis sp./Chilean mesquite	30 feet x 30 feet
Prosopis glandulosa/Texas honey mesquite	15 _ 40 feet x 15 _ 40 feet
Prosopis glandulosa/Texas honey mesquite "maverick"	15 _ 40 feet x 15 _ 40 feet
Prosopis juliflora/western honey, Arizona native mesquite	25 _ 40 feet x 25 _ 40 feet
Prosopis pubescens/screwbean mesquite	25 _ 40 feet x 25 _ 40 feet
Vitex agnus-castus/chaste tree	10 _ 25 feet x 10 _ 25 feet
Washington robusta/Mexican fan palm	75+ feet x 10 _ 12 feet
Shrubs:	
Artemisia abinthium/common wormwood	2 _ 4 feet x 4 _ 5 feet
Artemisia ludoviciana/silver king artemisia	2 _ 4 feet x 4 _ 5 feet
Artemisia tridentata/big sagebrush	2 _ 4 feet x 4 _ 5 feet
Atriplex canescens/fourwing saltbrush	2 _ 6 feet x 2 _ 8 feet
Atriplex lentiformis/quail brush	2 _ 6 feet x 2 _ 8 feet
Caesalpinia gelliesii/yellow bird of paradise	5 _ 10 feet x 4 _ 6 feet
Caesalpinia pulcherrima/red bird of paradise	3 _ 10 feet x 3 _ 10 feet
Calliandra eriophylla/fairy duster	1 _ 3 feet x 3 _ 4 feet

Chrysactinia Mexicana damianita/damianita	1 foot x 2 feet
Chrysothamnus nauseosus/rabbitbrush	5 feet x 5 feet
Cytisus spachianus/sweet broom	6 feet x 6 feet
Ephedra viridis/Mormon or Indian tea	3 feet x 4 feet
Ericameria laricifolia/turpentine bush "aguirre"	3 feet x 3 feet
Fallugia paradoxa/Apache plume	6 feet x 7 feet
Lagerstroemia indica/crape myrtle fuscia	4 _ 20 feet x $^1/_2$ height
Lagerstroemia indica/crape myrtle pink	4 _ 20 feet x $^1/_2$ height
Lagerstroemia indica/crape myrtle purple	4 _ 20 feet x $^1/_2$ height
Larrea tridentate/creosote bush	3 _ 10 feet x 3 _ 10 feet
Leptospemum "ruby glow"/leptospemum "ruby glow"	6 _ 8 feet x 4 _ 5 feet
Leucophyllum frutescens/Texas ranger "green cloud"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Leucophyllum frutescens/Texas ranger "heavenly cloud"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Leucophyllum frutescens/Texas ranger "Rio Bravo"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Leucophyllum frutescens/Texas ranger "white cloud"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Leucophyllum langmaniae/Texas ranger "Lynn's legacy"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Leucophyllum pruinosum/Texas ranger "Sierra bouquet"	4 _ 8 feet x $^3/_4$ or equal height
Nerium oleander/oleander	3 _ 20 feet x 3 _ 12 feet
Perovskia/Russian sage	4 feet x 3 feet
Pomegranate/pomegranate	12 _ 16 feet x
Rhus microphylla/little leaf sumac	8 feet x 12 _ 15 feet
Sophora secundiflora/Texas mountain laurel	15 _ 25 feet x 5 _ 15 feet

Thuja occidentalis/American arborvitae	20 feet x 8 feet
Perennials:	
Amsonia grandiflora/amsonia "blue star"	2 feet x 2 feet
Aptenia cordifolia/hearts and flowers	0.5 _ 1 foot x 1 _ 2 feet
Bahia absinthifolia/bahia	16 inches
Baileya multiradiata/desert marigold	1 foot x 2 feet
Eupatorium greggii/boothill	1.5 _ 2.5 feet x 2 _ 3 feet
Euphorbia biglandulosa/gopher plant	Varies x varies
Psilostrophe cooperi/paper flower	1 _ 1.5 feet x 2 feet
Sphaeralcea ambigua/globe mallow	3 feet x 2 _ 3 feet
Tetraneuris acaulis/angelita daisy	1 foot x 1 foot
Zexmenia hispida/"devil's river" daisy	2 _ 3 feet x 2 _ 3 feet
Accents:	
Hesperaloe parviflora/red yucca	2 _ 3 feet x 4 feet
Nannorrhops sp. (Iran silver)/silver Mazari palm	10 _ 20 feet x 20+ feet
Ornamental grass:	
Aristida purpurea/purple three awn grass	1 _ 2 feet x 1 foot
Ground covers:	
Malephora crocea/orange ice plant	6 inches _ 1 foot x 6 feet
Malephora lutea/rocky point ice plant	1 foot x 6 feet
Sedum spurium/bronze carpet	4 inches x 8 inches
MODERATE WATER	
Genus/Common Name	Mature Height x Mature Spread
Trees:	

Apple/Anna, Dorset golden	10 _ 20 feet x 10 _ 20 feet
Forestiera neomexicana/desert olive[1]	15 feet x 15 feet
Fraxinus greggii/little leaf ash[1,2]	15 feet x 10 feet
Fraxinus raywood/raywood ash[2]	20 _ 60 feet x 20 _ 60 feet
Fraxinus veluntina/Arizona ash[2]	30 _ 50 feet x $^{2}/_{3}$ height
Koelreuteria paniculata/golden raintree	25 feet x 25 feet
Melia azedarach umbraculiformis/Texas umbrella/chinaberry[2]	30 _ 40 feet x 30 _ 40 feet
Morus chaparral/weeping mulberry	30 feet x 30 feet
Plum/Santa Rosa plum[1]	15 feet x 10 feet
Quercus fusiformis/heritage oak[2]	25 feet x 30 feet
Quercus gambelii/gambel oak[2]	25 feet x 25 feet
Quercus suber/cork oak[2]	30 feet x 30 feet
Sambucus Mexicana/Mexican elderberry	20 feet x 25 feet
Sophora japonica/Japanese pagoda tree	35 feet x 35 feet
Trachycarpus takil/fan palm	
Ulmus parvifolia/true Chinese elm[3]	
Shrubs:	
Anisacanthus quaddrifidus/desert honeysuckle "Mexican fire"	3 _ 5 feet x 4 feet
Anisacanthus quaddrifidus v. wrightii/desert honeysuckle "flame"	3 feet x 4 feet
Baccharis "centennial"/centennial broom	8 _ 10 feet x 8 _ 10 feet
Baccharis hybrid "starn"/baccharis starn	8 _ 10 feet x 8 _ 10 feet
Buxus/boxwood	2 _ 4 feet x 2 _ 4 feet
Caragana arborescens/Siberean pea shrub	20 feet x 20 feet

Caragana pygmaea/pygmy caragana	20 feet x 20 feet
Cassia artenusuides/feathery cassia	3 _ 6 feet x 4 _ 6 feet
Cassia phyllodinea/silver leaf cassia	3 _ 6 feet x 4 _ 6 feet
Cordia parvifolia/little leaf cordia	4 _ 8 feet x 4 _ 10 feet
Cotoneaster lacteus/cotoneaster	2 _ 4 feet x 8 _ 9 feet
Dalea bicolor/indigo bush	2 feet x 9+ feet
Dalea greggii/trailing indigo bush	2 feet x 9+ feet
Eremophila laanii/emu bush "pink beauty"	3 feet x 3 feet
Olea euopaea "montre"/dwarf olive "little ollie"	25 _ 30 feet x 25 _ 30 feet
Philadelphus x virginalis/mock orange	10 feet x 10 feet
Rhus ovata/sugar bush	6 feet x 6 feet
Rhus trilobata/three leaf suma "squawbush"	6 feet x 6 feet
Rosmarinus officinalis/rosemary trailing, "Huntington carpet"	6 feet x 6 feet
Rosmarinus officinalis/rosemary "Tuscan blue"	6 feet x 6 feet
Salvia chamaedryoides/Mexican blue sage	2 feet x 2 feet
Salvia leucantha/Mexican blue sage, velvet sage	2 _ 6 feet x 2 _ 6 feet
Tecoma stans orange jubilee/orange trumpet flower	4 _ 10 feet x 3 _ 8 feet
Vauquelinia corymbosa ungustifolia/narrow leaf rosewood	15 feet x 8 feet
Perennials:	
Achillea yarrow/yarrow	2 _ 6 feet x 1 _ 2 feet
Agastache foeniculum/anise hyssop	2 feet x 2 feet
Artemisia ludoviciana/prairie sagebrush	18 inches x 3 feet
Bulbine/bulbine "tiny tangerine"	1.5 feet x 1 _ 2 feet
Coreopsis grandiflora/coreopsis	2 _ 3 feet x 2 feet

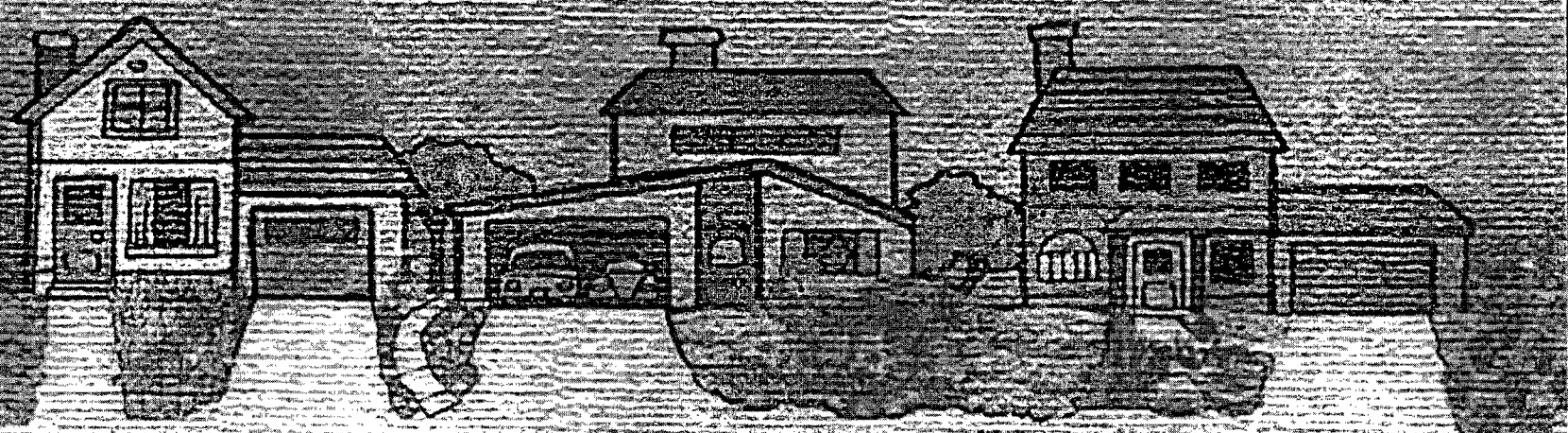
Erigeron karvinskianus "profusion"/fleabane, Santa Barbara daisy	1 feet x 1 feet
Gaura lindheimeri/gaura "pink" and "Karalee petite pink"	4 feet x 4 feet
Helianthus maximilianii/maximilian sunflower	Varies x varies
Penstemon amphorellae/penstemon light blue	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon eatonii/penstemon "firecracker"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon palmeri/light pink penstemon	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon parryi/penstemon "Parry's pink"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon pseudospectabilis/penstemon "canyon"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon superbus/penstemon "superb"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon triflorus/penstemon "hill country"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Penstemon wrightii/penstemon "Texas rose"	10 inches _ 3 feet x 8 inches _ 3 feet
Salvia/blue spire	1 _ 3 feet x 2 _ 3 feet
Salvia farinacea/salvia "Texas violet"	1 _ 3 feet x 2 _ 3 feet
Sedum spurium "purple emperor"/sedum	2 feet x 2 feet
Sedum spurium tricolor/sedum	2 feet x 2 feet
Sedum x "Vera Jamison"/sedum	2 feet x 2 feet
Stachys byzantine/lamb's ear	1 feet x 18 inches
Stachys coccinea/scarlet hedge	1 feet x 18 inches
Zinnia acerosa/desert zinnia	6 _ 10 inches x 2 feet
Zinnia grandiflora/prairie zinnia	1 feet x 1 feet

Vines:	
Bougainvillea/bougainvillea	10 _ 12+ feet x 8 feet
Lonicera/honeysuckle	Climbing x 8 _ 12 feet
Accents:	
Manfreda maculosa/Texas tuberose	1 feet x 2 feet
Ornamental grass:	
Imperata cylindrical/Japanese blood grass	1 _ 2 feet x 1 feet
Muhlenbergia capillaries/regal mist	4 feet x 4 feet
Muhlenbergia lindheimeri/autumn glow	4 feet x 4 feet
Muhlenbergia rigens/deer grass	4 feet x 4 feet
Stipa tenuissima (nassella)/Mexican feather grass	2 feet x 2 feet
Ground covers:	
Teucrium chamaedrys "prostratum"/prostrate germander	12 _ 18 inches x 2 feet
Verbena puchella gracillior/rock or moss verbena	6 _ 12 inches x 3 _ 6 feet
Verbena x hybrid/summer beauty	6 _ 12 inches x 3 _ 6 feet

Notes:

1. No trees allowed to be planted below overhead power lines.
2. Trees considered to have invasive root systems and should not be planted within 3 feet of a wall, sidewalk, street or public utility easement.

Saving
WATER, TIME and MONEY

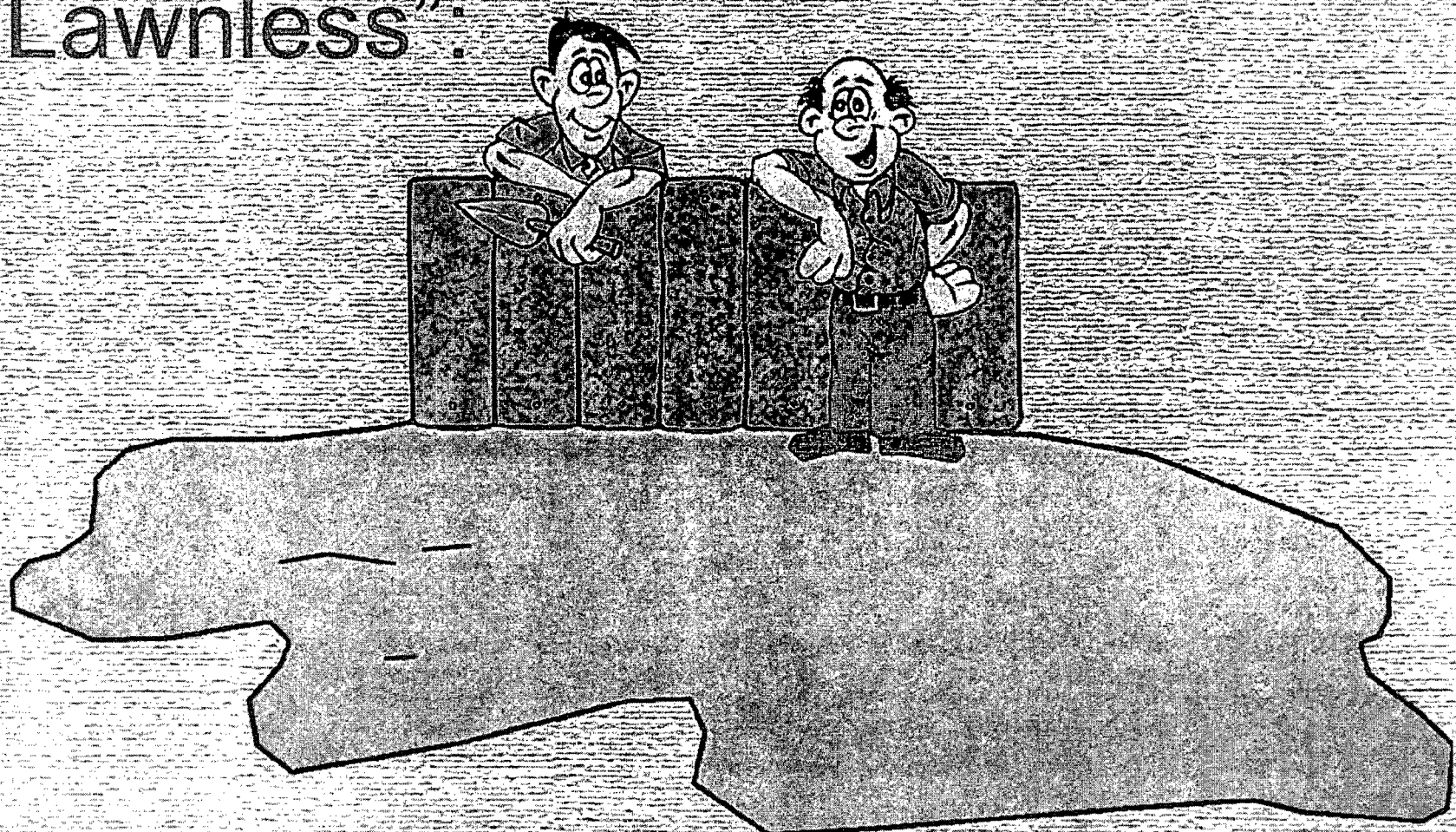


through

XERISCAPE™

What XERISCAPE is NOT:

"Lawnless":



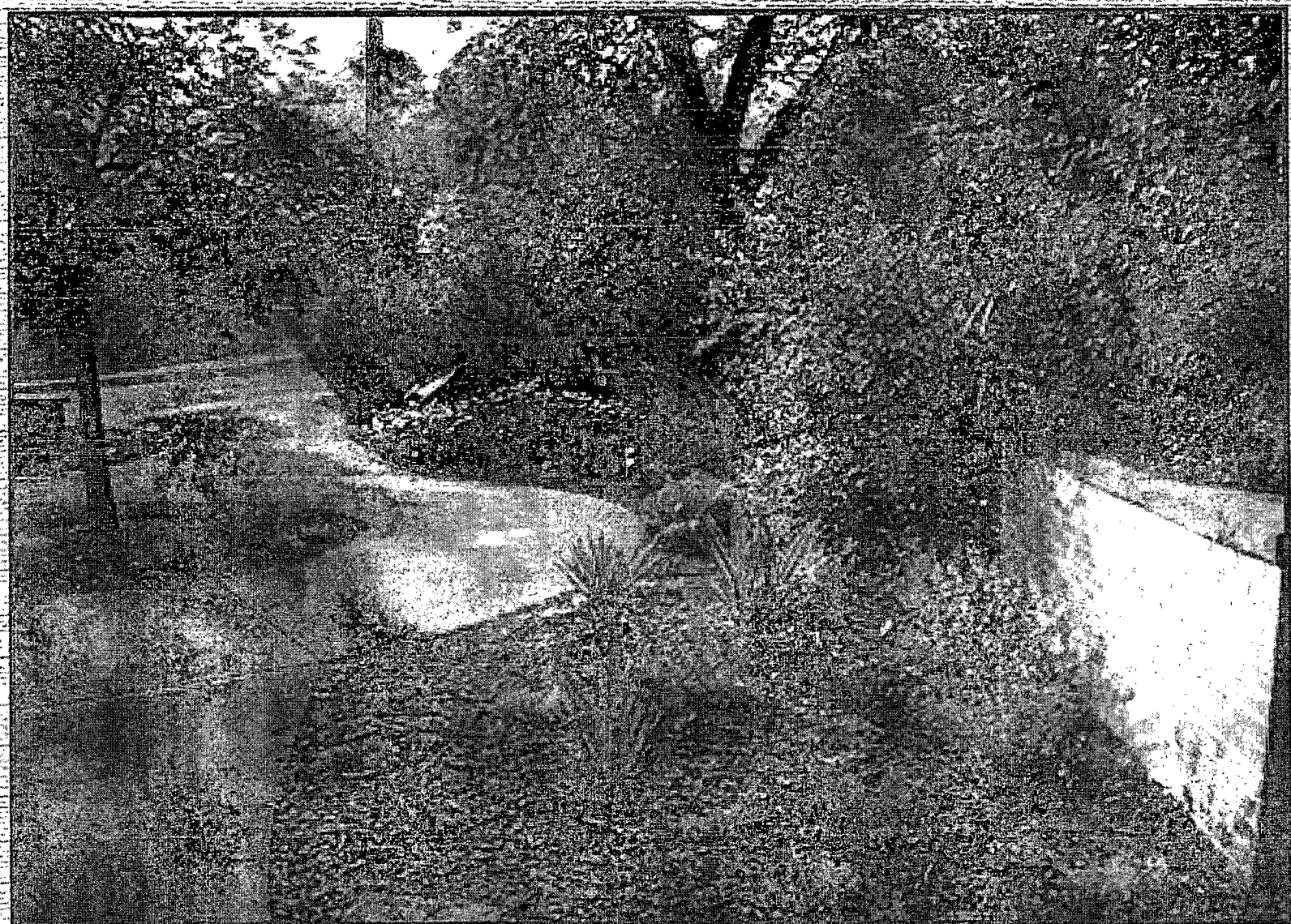
Although the term "xeric" implies no added water, it was never intended to mean that.

By definition, the term XERISCAPE was coined to mean water applied in well-controlled amounts and locations.

XERISCAPE is *NOT* "Lawnless" landscaping!

It *IS* "Less-lawn" landscaping!

Examples of XERISCAPE:



Examples of XERISCAPE:

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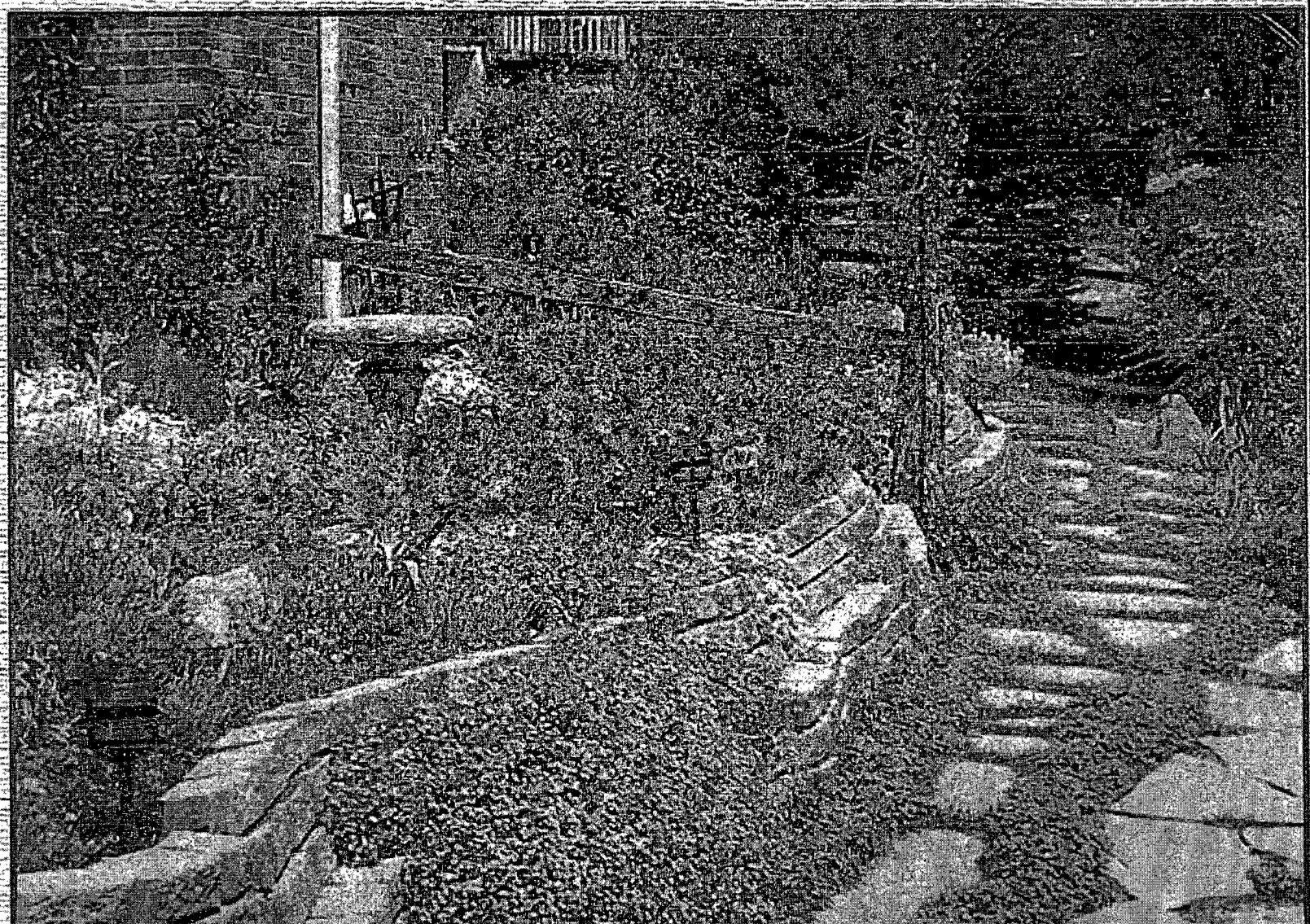
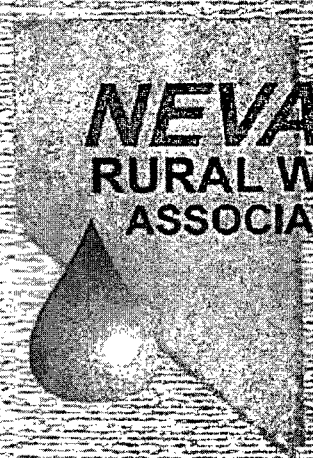
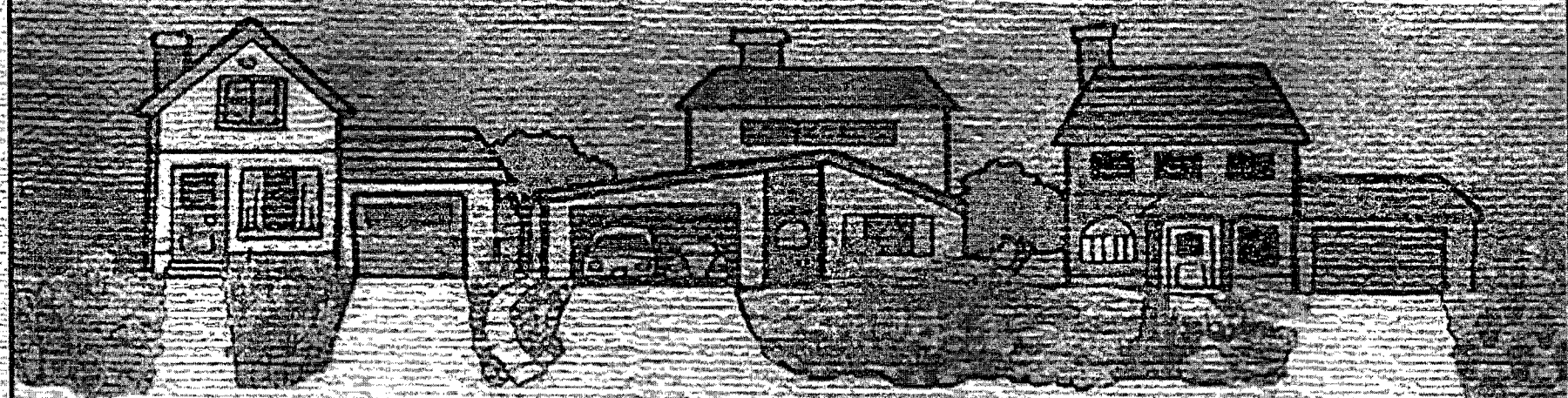


Prepared by:
Teresa Taylor, Ph.D.
Nevada Rural Water Association

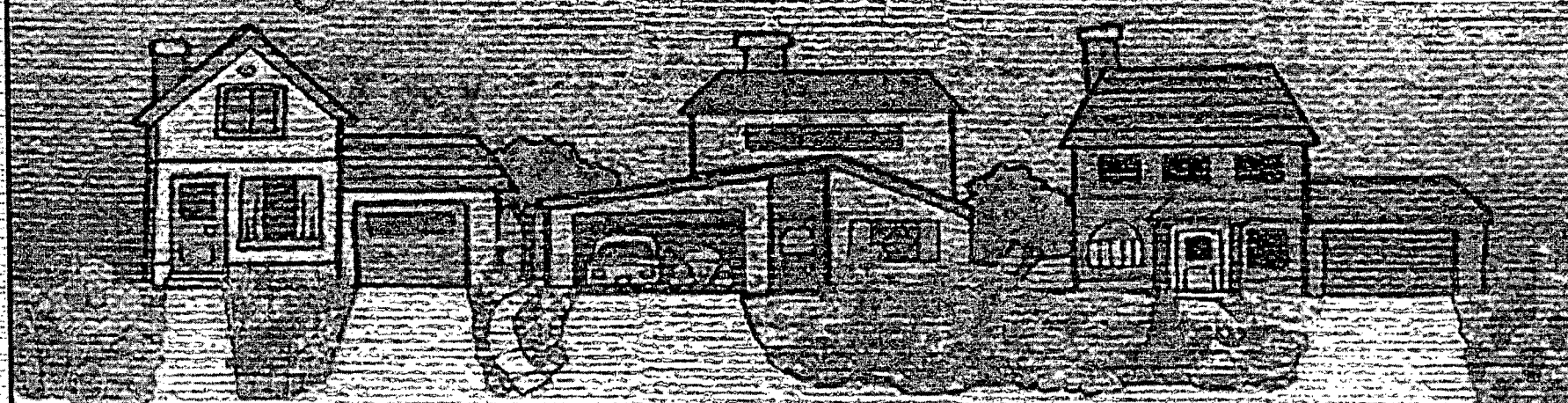


Funding for preparation of Xeriscape materials made possible through a grant to the National Rural Water Association through the USDA Farm Services Agency. Nevada Rural Water Association is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

What IS XERISCAPE?



The term "XERISCAPE" (pronounced 'zera-scape') was developed in Colorado in 1981 in response to a prolonged drought.

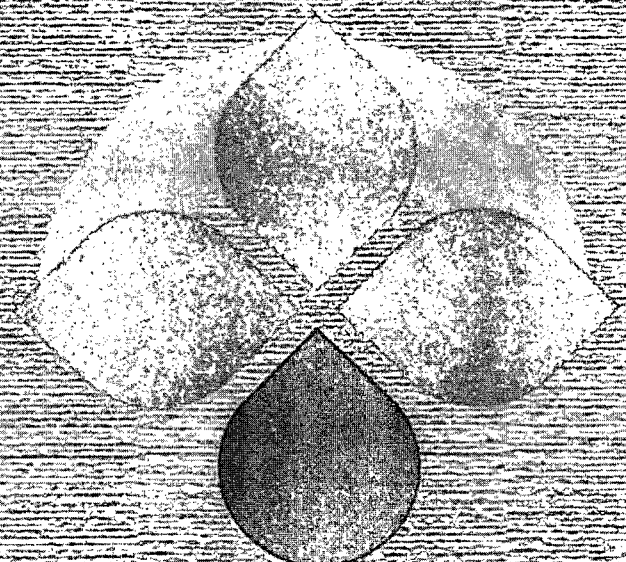


It comes from merging the Greek word Xeros ("Dry") with the English word Landscape.

Xeros + Landscape ("scape") =

XERISCAPE

The term is now a trademark, along with the stylized logo of 3 green leaves and a blue water drop:



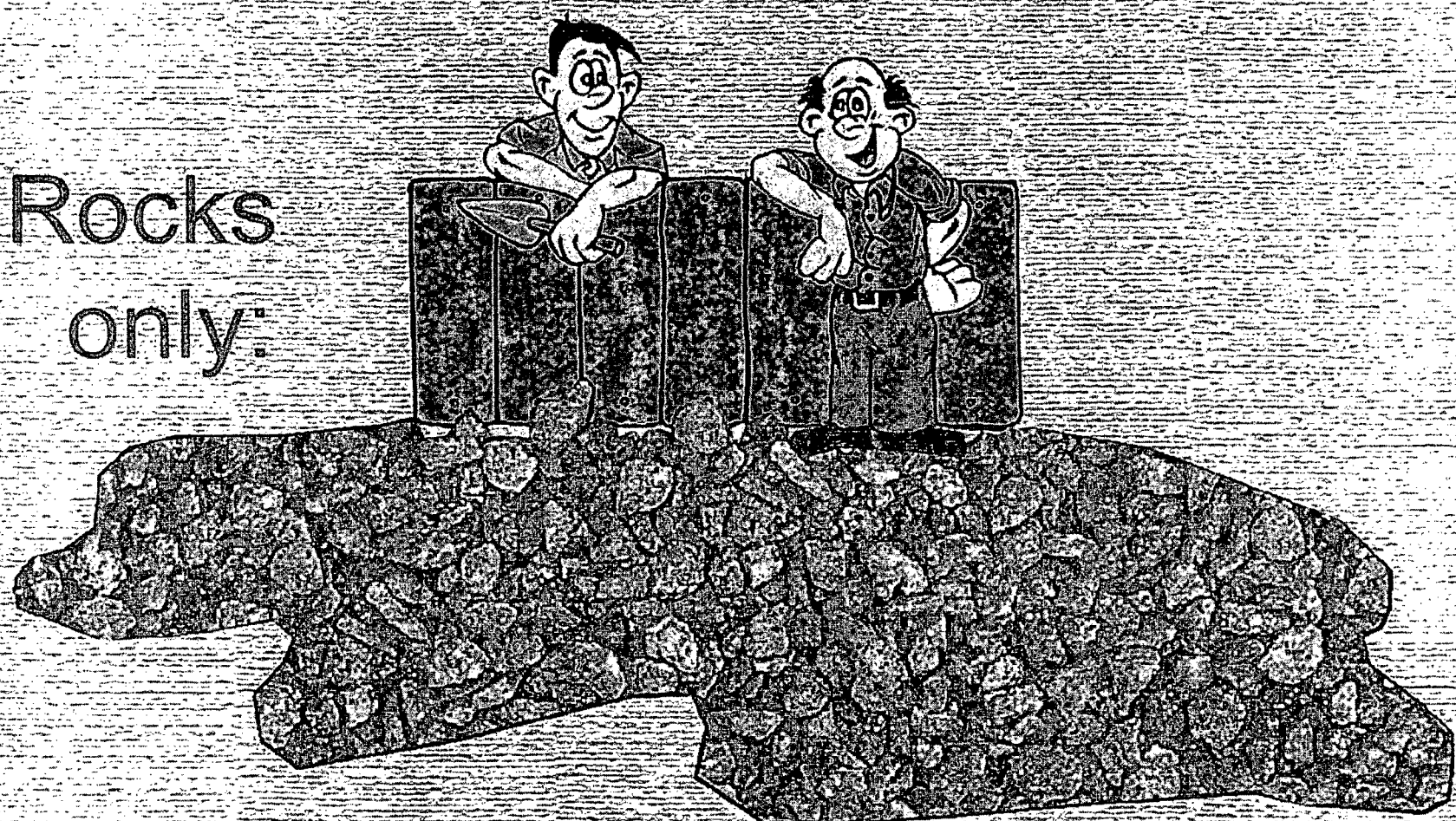
XERISCAPE™

What XERISCAPE is NOT:

Dry only:

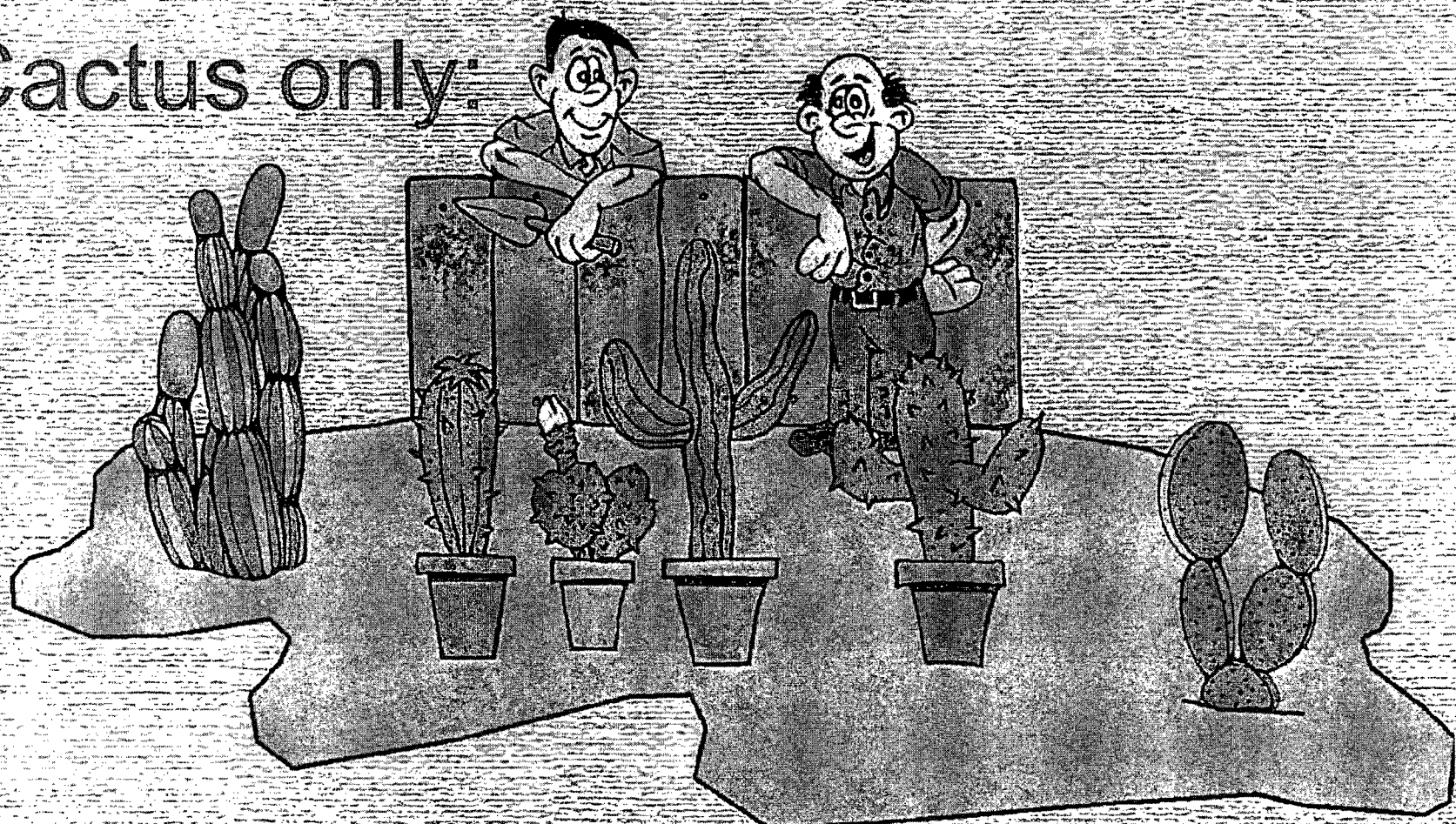
What XERISCAPE is NOT:

Rocks only:



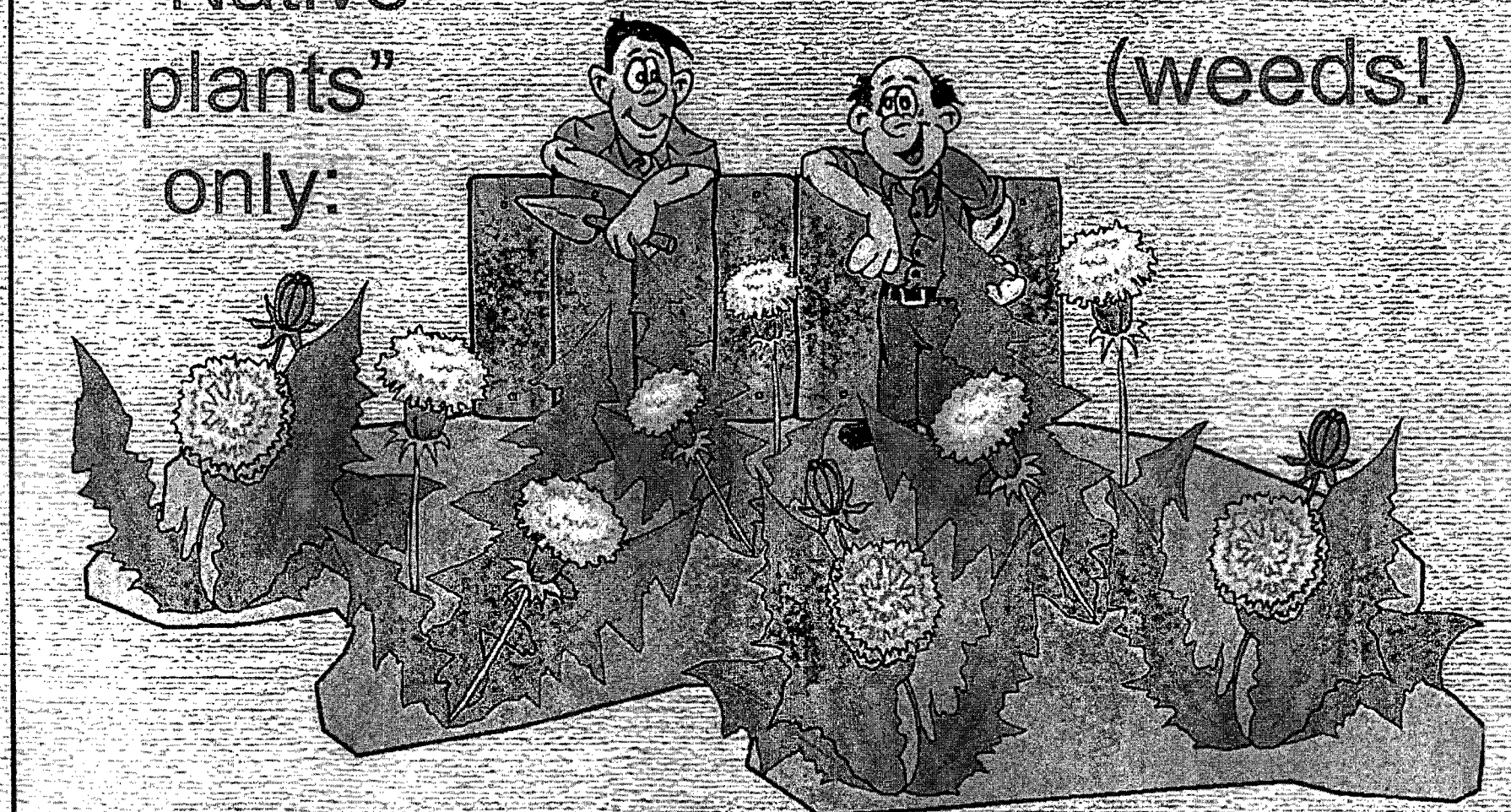
What XERISCAPE is NOT:

Cactus only:



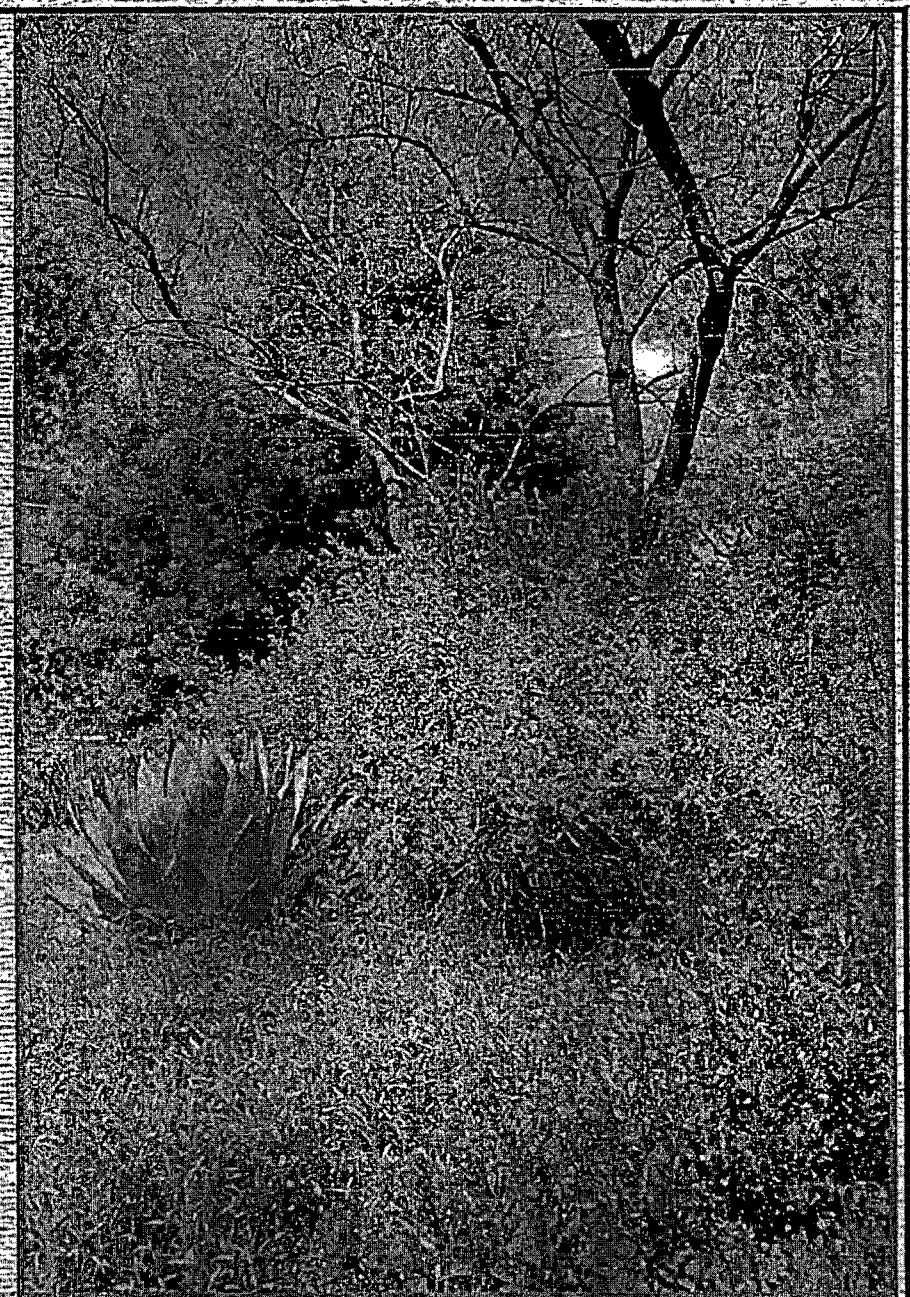
What XERISCAPE is NOT:

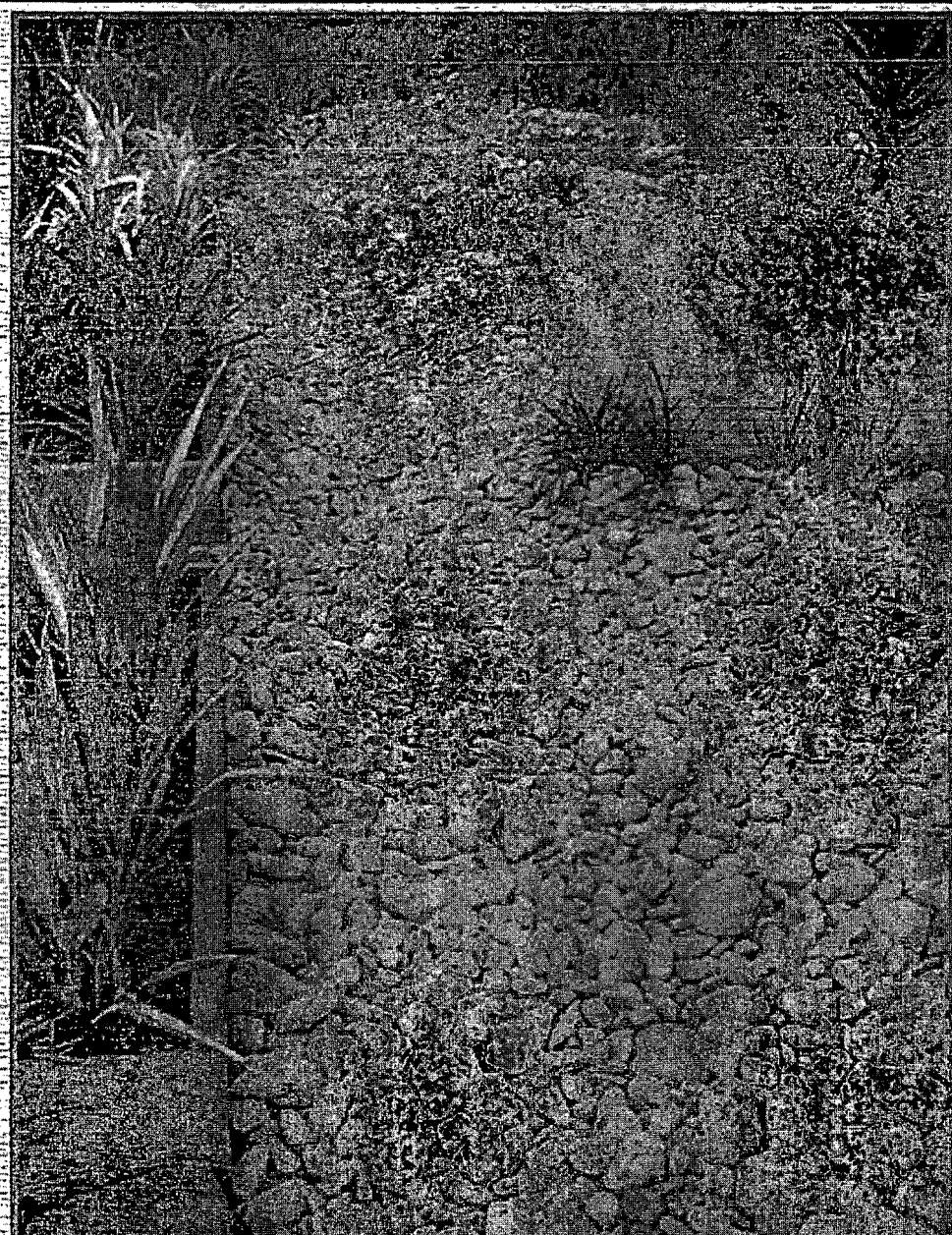
"Native plants" only:



(weeds!)

Examples of XERISCAPE:



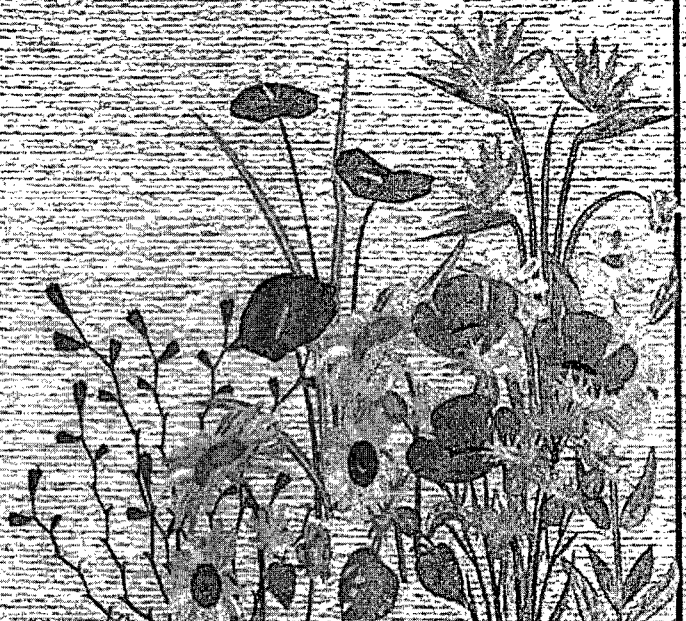


Examples of XERISCAPE:

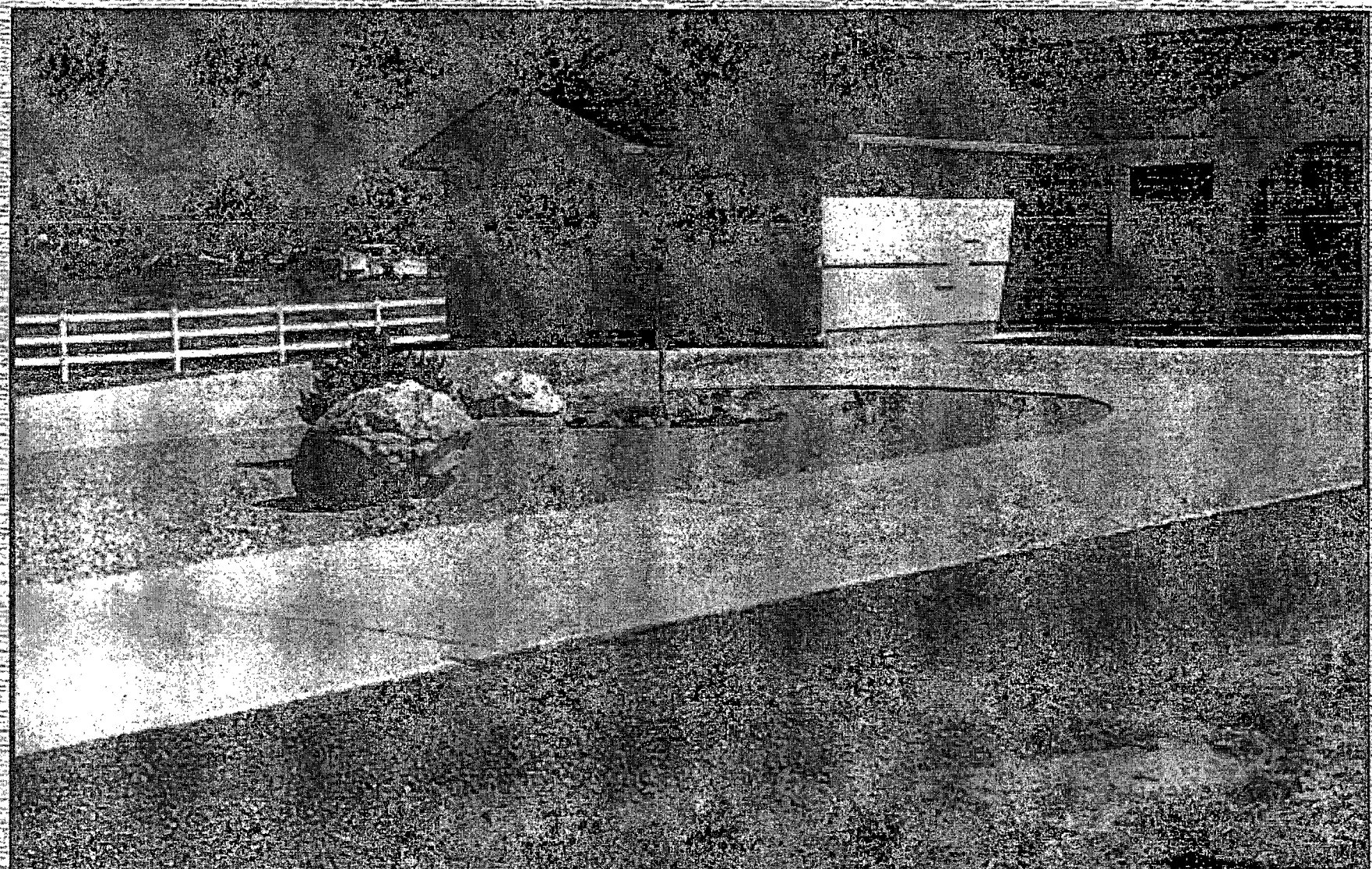
Examples of XERISCAPE:

Sometimes XERISCAPE has been given a bad rap because people have TOTALLY misinterpreted the technique!

Here's a couple of examples:

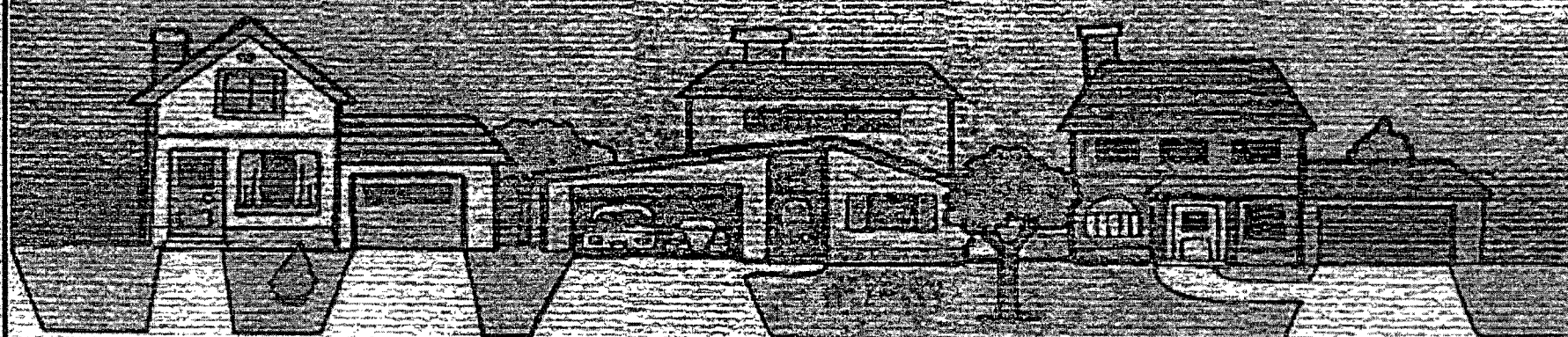


This is NOT XERISCAPE

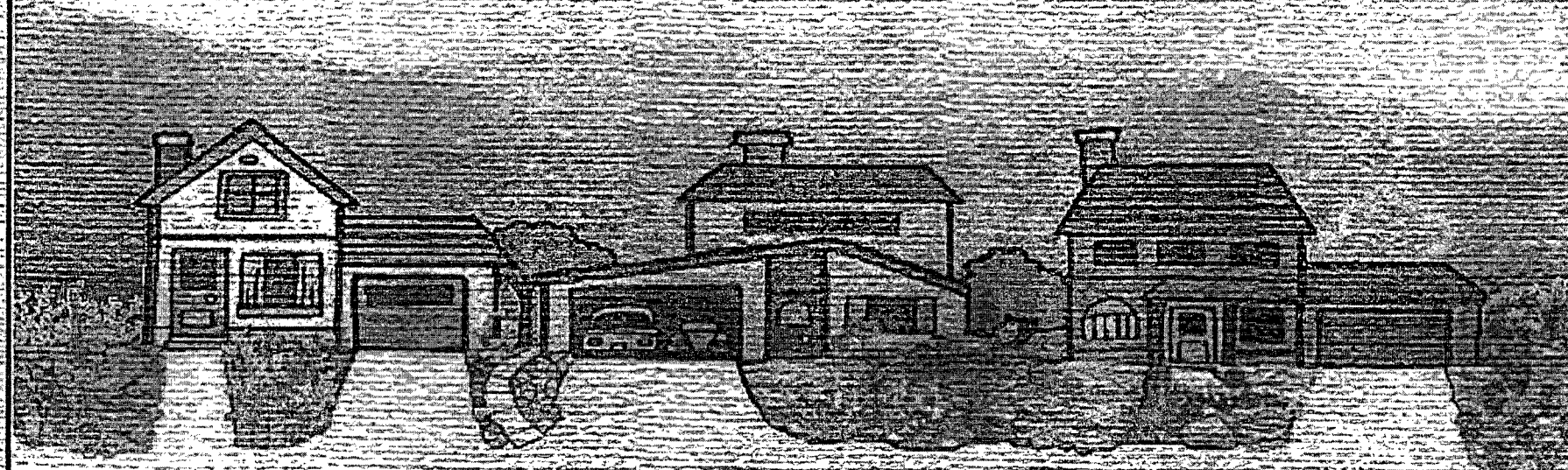


Nor is THIS

Why should YOU be interested in . . .

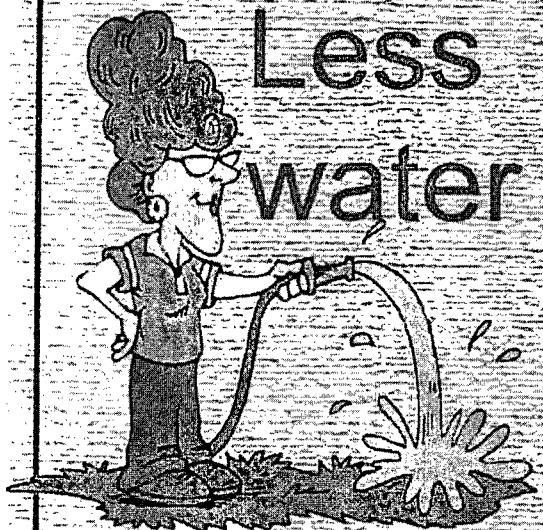


. . . converting your lawn to XERISCAPE?



Reason #1:

Less water



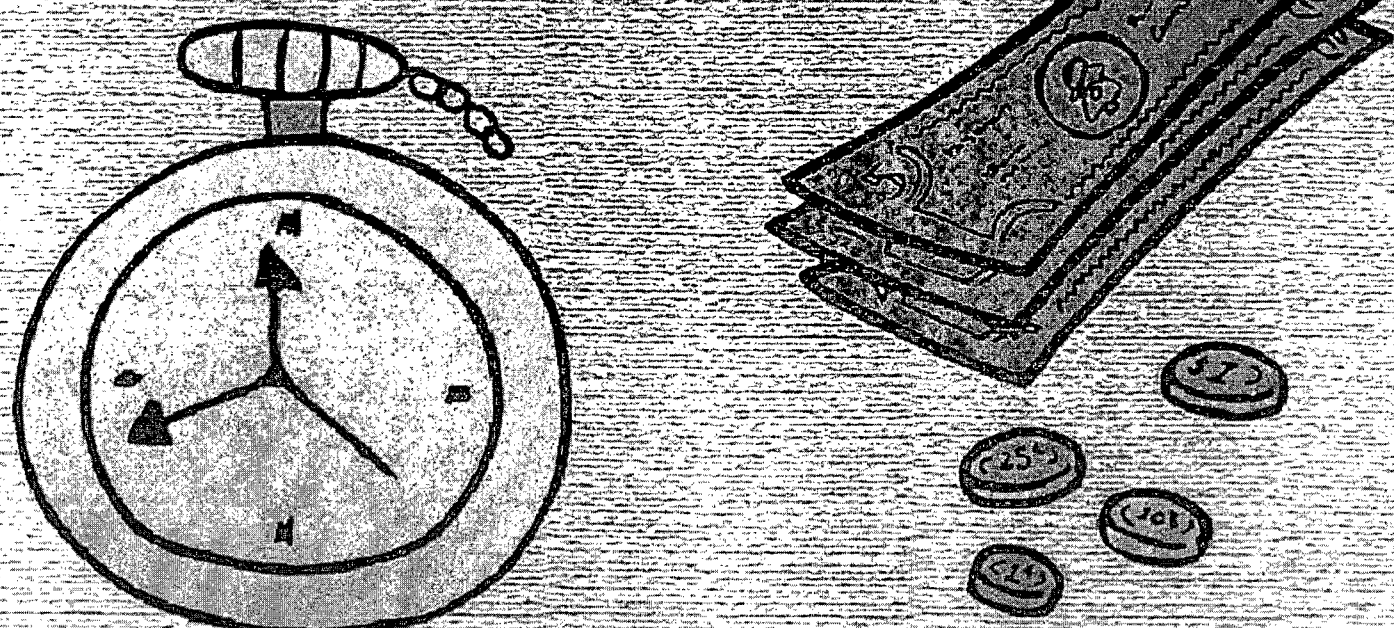
fertilizer

pest control

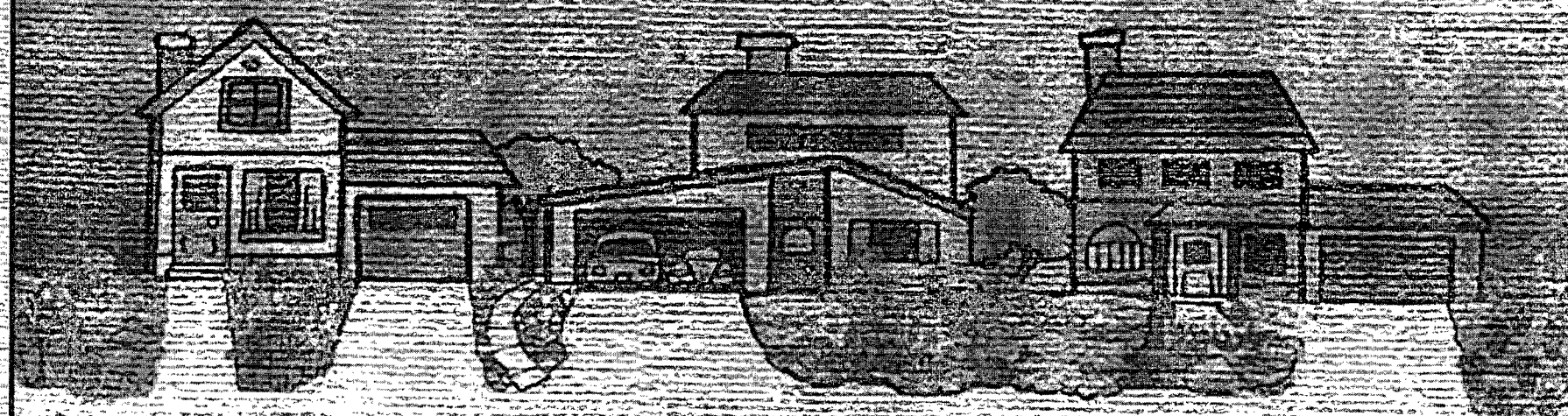
and maintenance required!

Reason #2:

Xeriscape saves time and money!

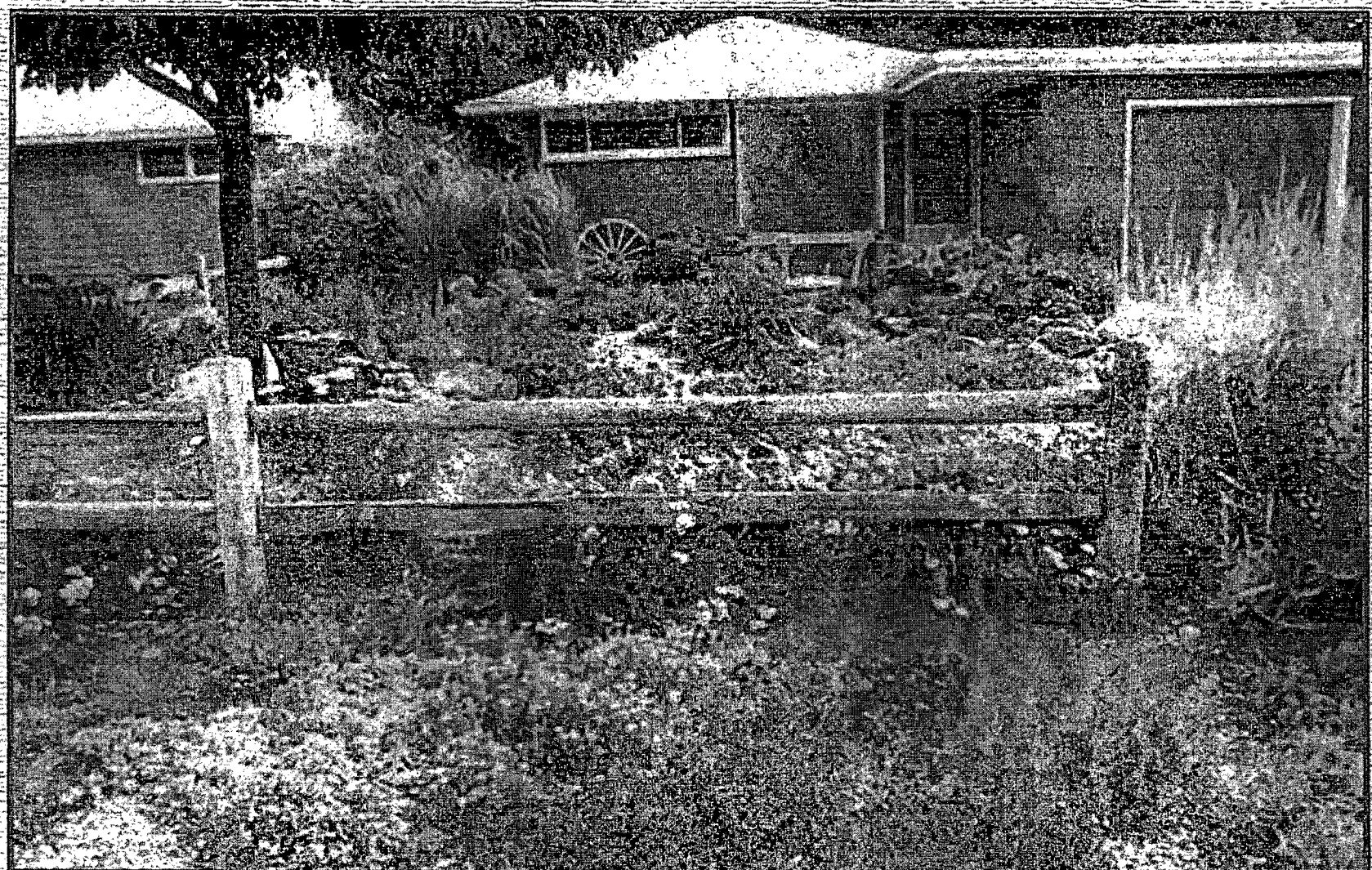


Reason #3: Xeriscape is typically more creative than "traditional" landscaping.



Before: Not a lot of creativity or street appeal.
(AND 33,000 gallons water use in summer!)

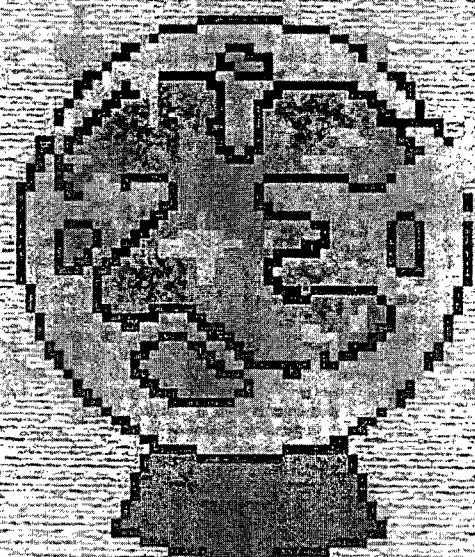
After: Lots more creativity and curb appeal!
(And only 22,000 gallons water use in summer!)



Reason #4: Xeriscape is a good move for the future.

"We predict 36 states will (have) water shortages by 2013."

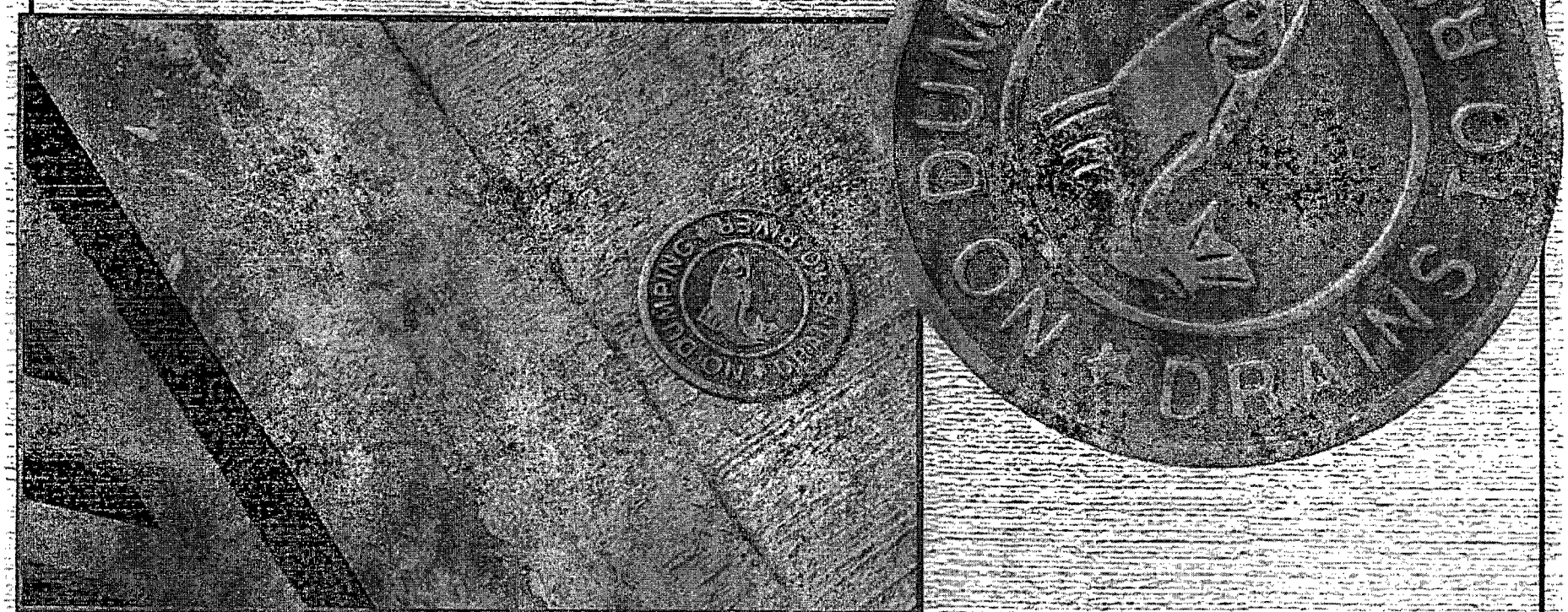
- EPA



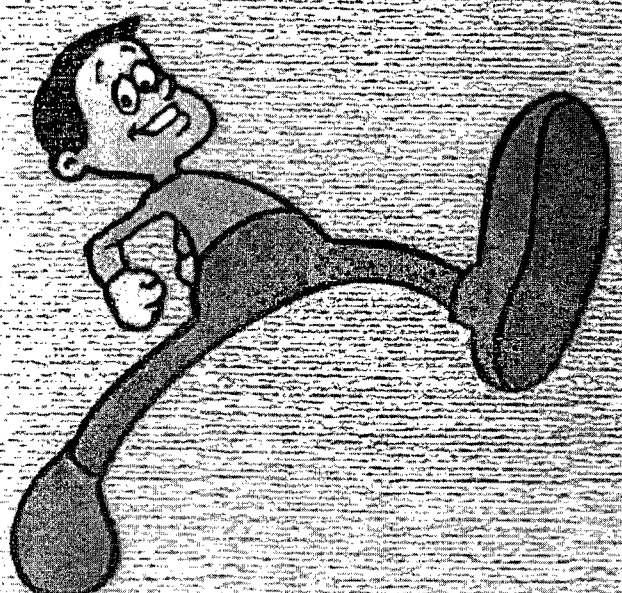
Reason #5:

Xeriscape minimizes senseless water waste (run-off from watering).

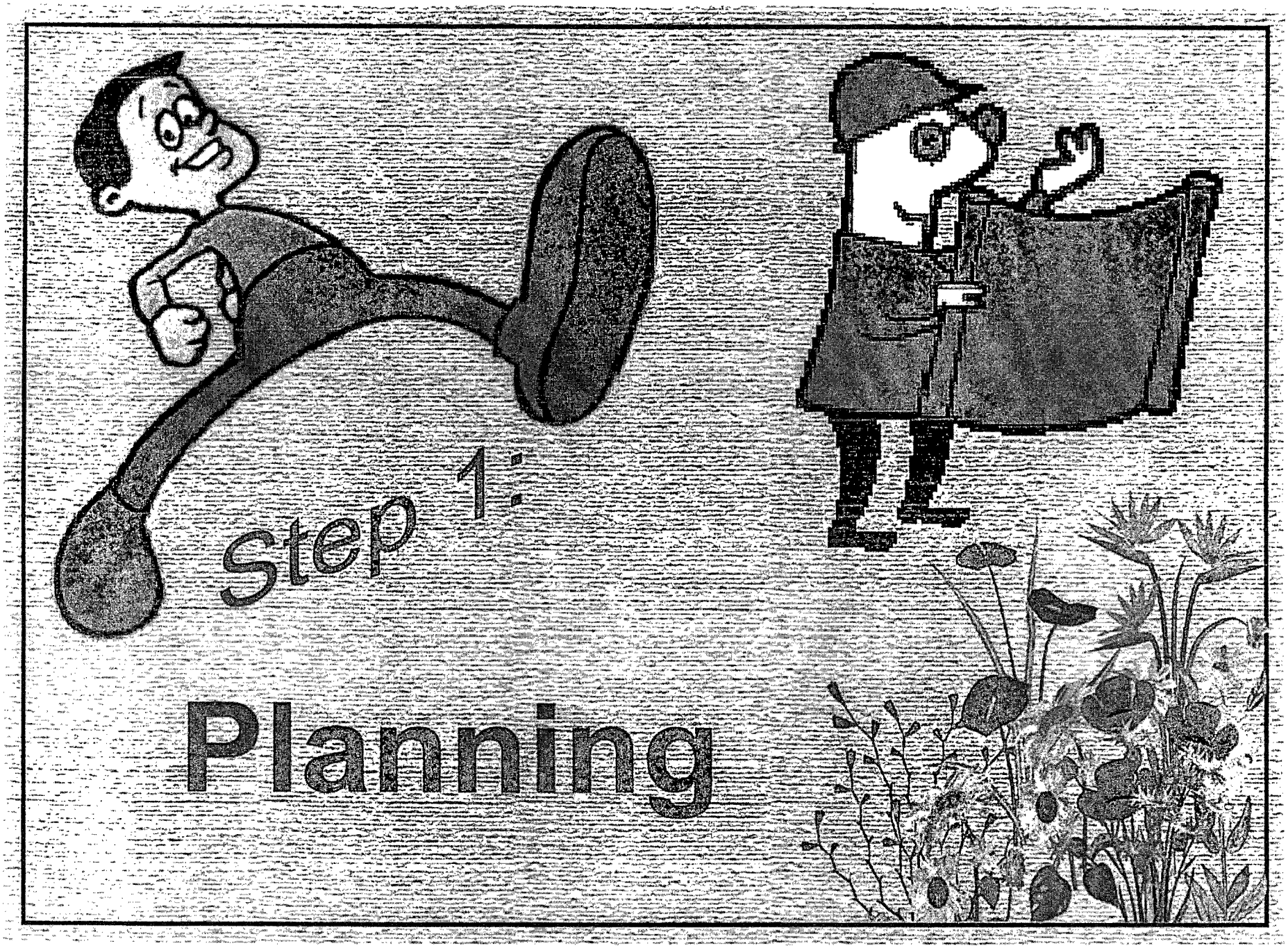
Reason #6: Xeriscape helps avoid lawn chemicals being washed into water sources.



There are 7 basic steps in XERISCAPE:

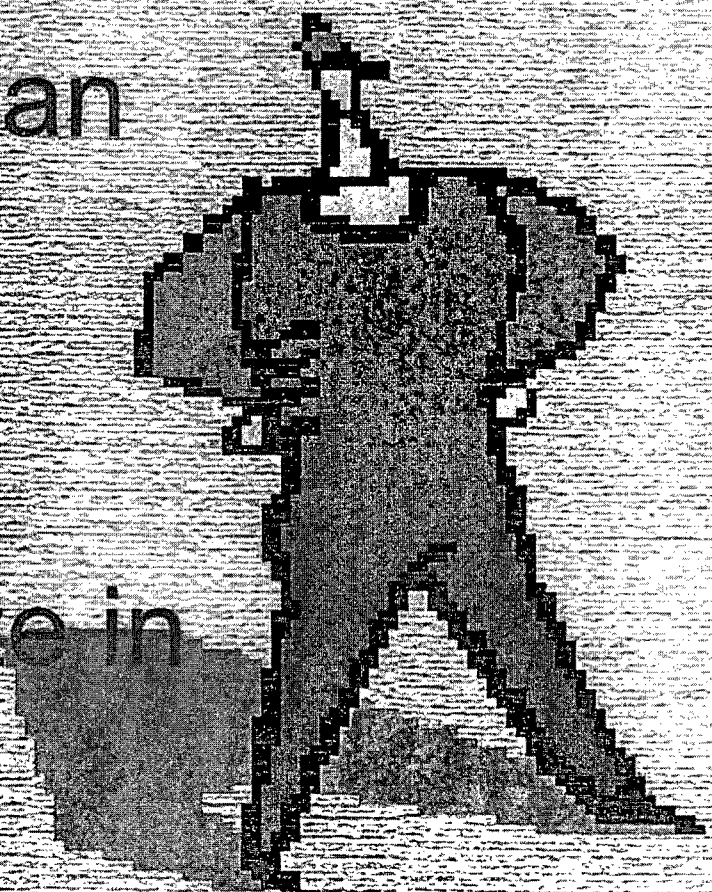


1. Planning
2. Soil
3. Plants
4. Turf
5. Irrigation
6. Mulch
7. Maintenance


Step 1:
Planning

It is very important to start your project with a plan.

But that doesn't mean you have to hire a landscape architect (although there are some who specialize in XERISCAPE).



Make your decision based on your budget, your time frame, and whether or not you enjoy doing landscaping activities yourself.

(Of course, if you don't know which end of a shovel is which, you might want to consider hiring help!)

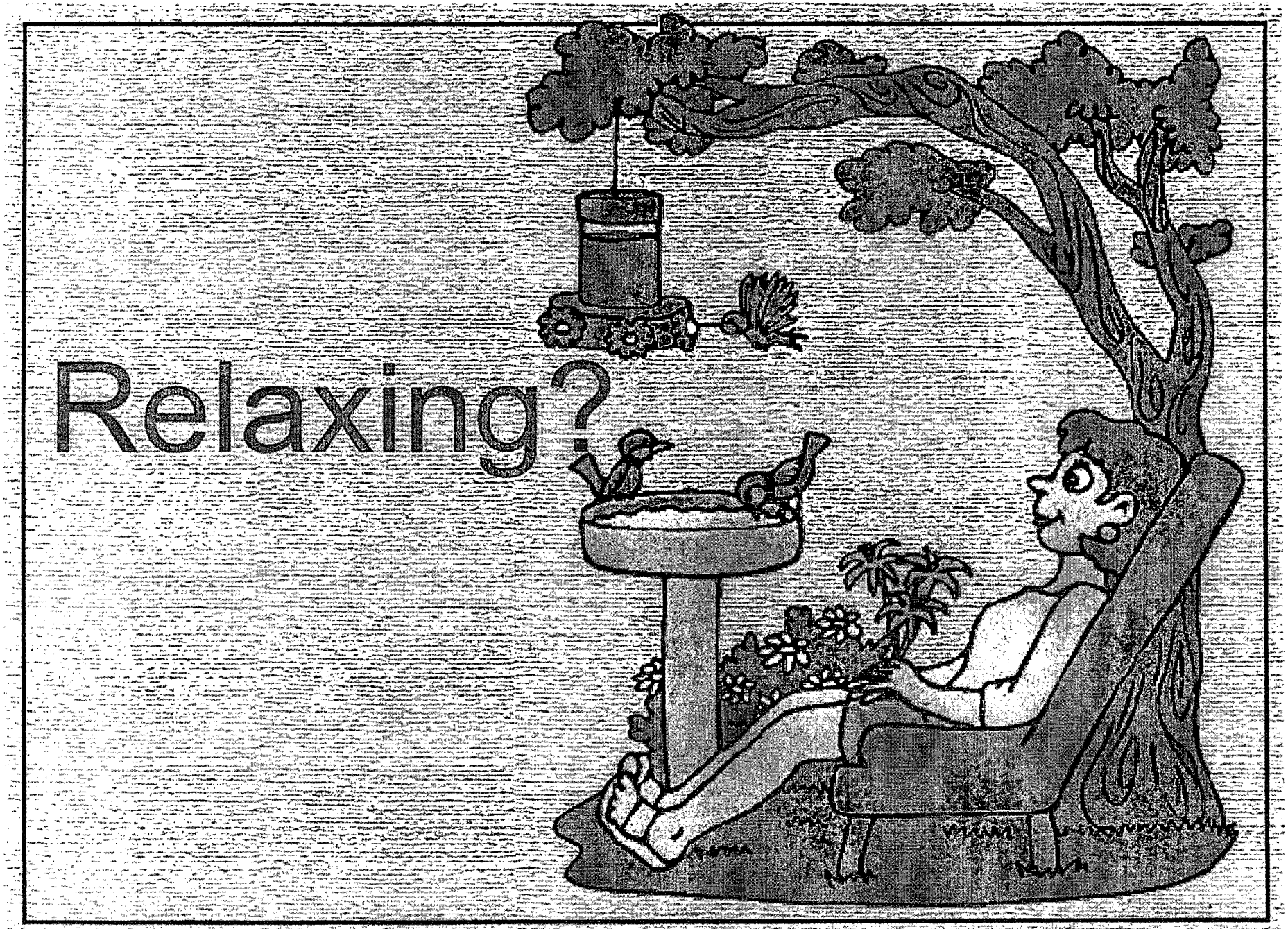
The first thing to consider in coming up with a plan is:

FUNCTION

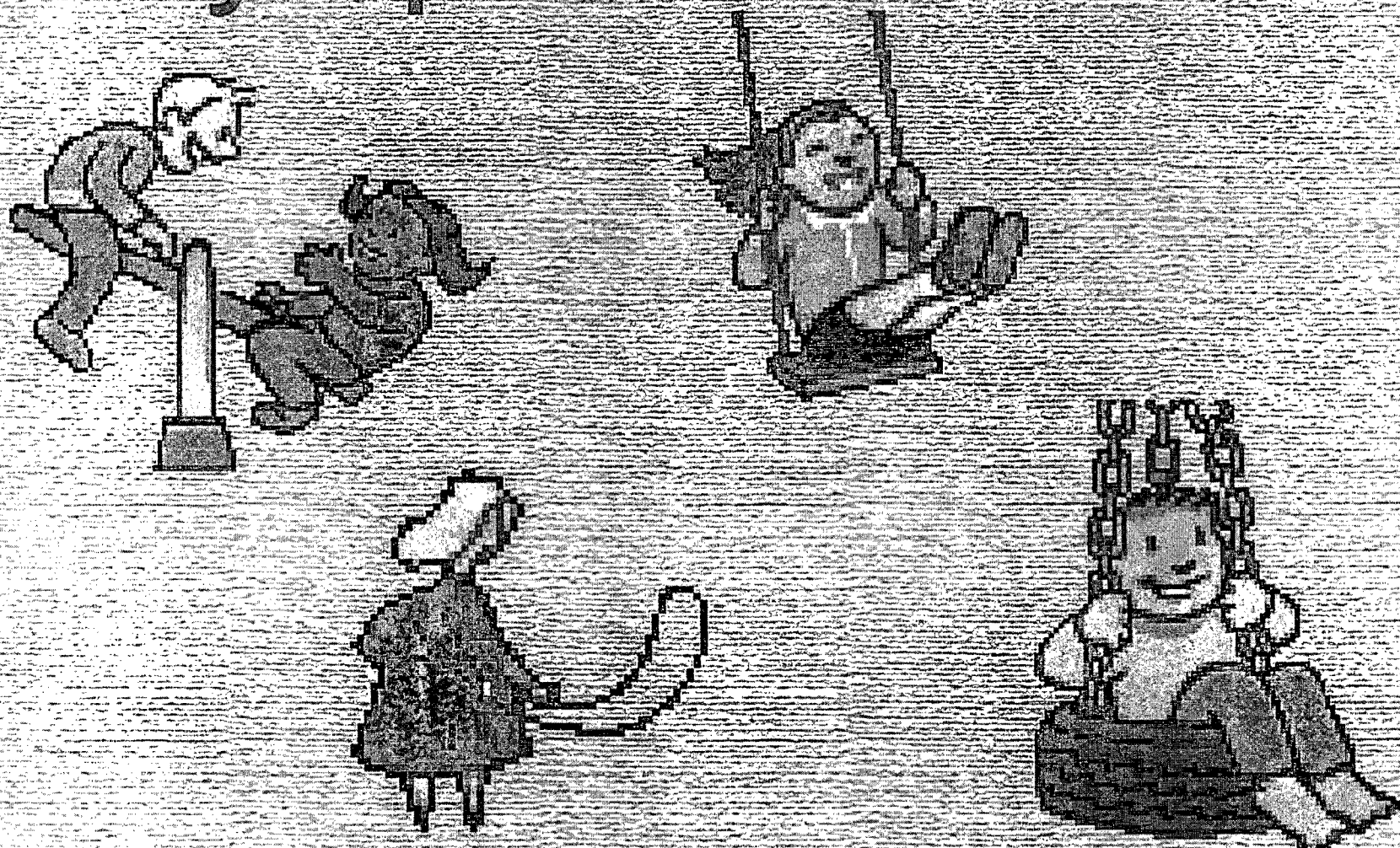
What do you want to do in your yard?

Backyard barbeques?

Gardening?


Relaxing?

Play space for kids?



Morning coffee

The second phase of the plan is:

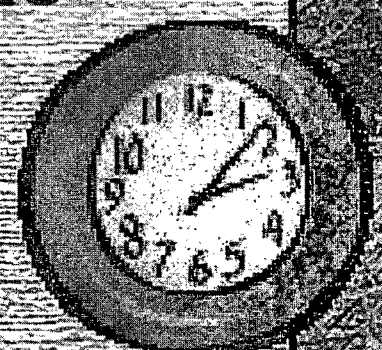
"HYDRAZONES"

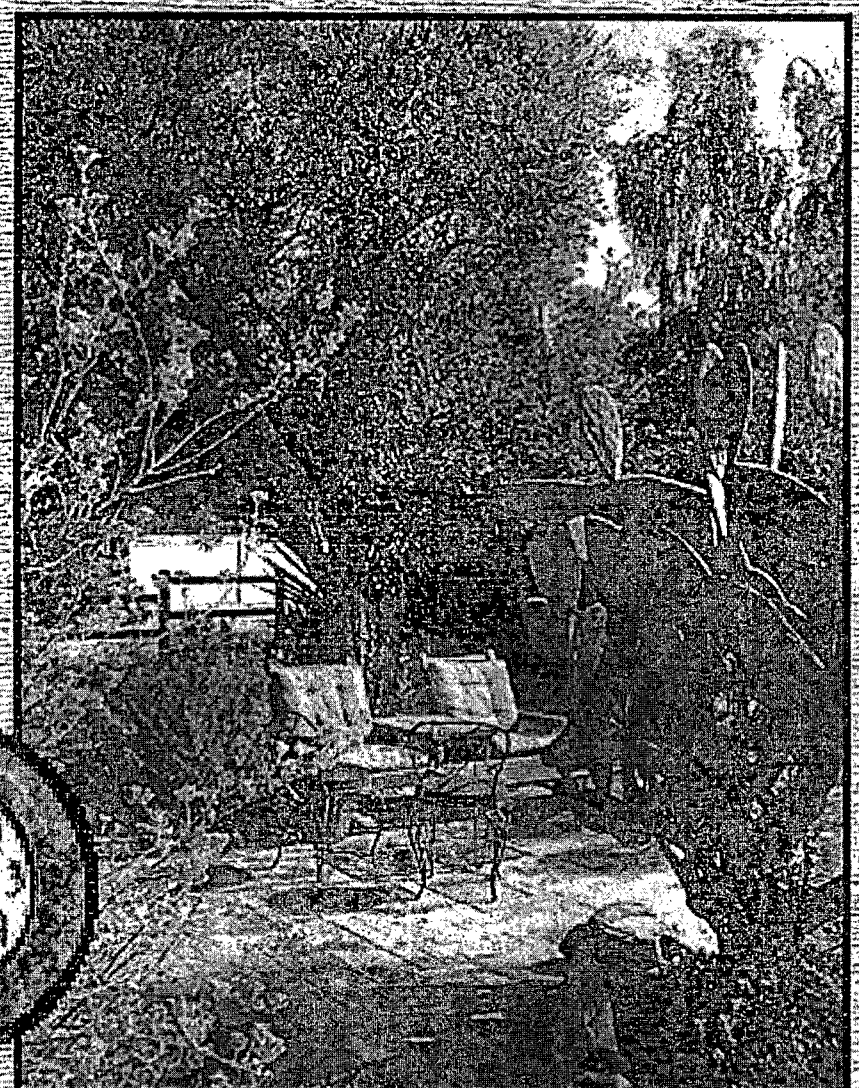
Group plantings by water needs.

It may also be important to you to consider:

MAINTENANCE

How much time do you want to spend taking care of your landscape?



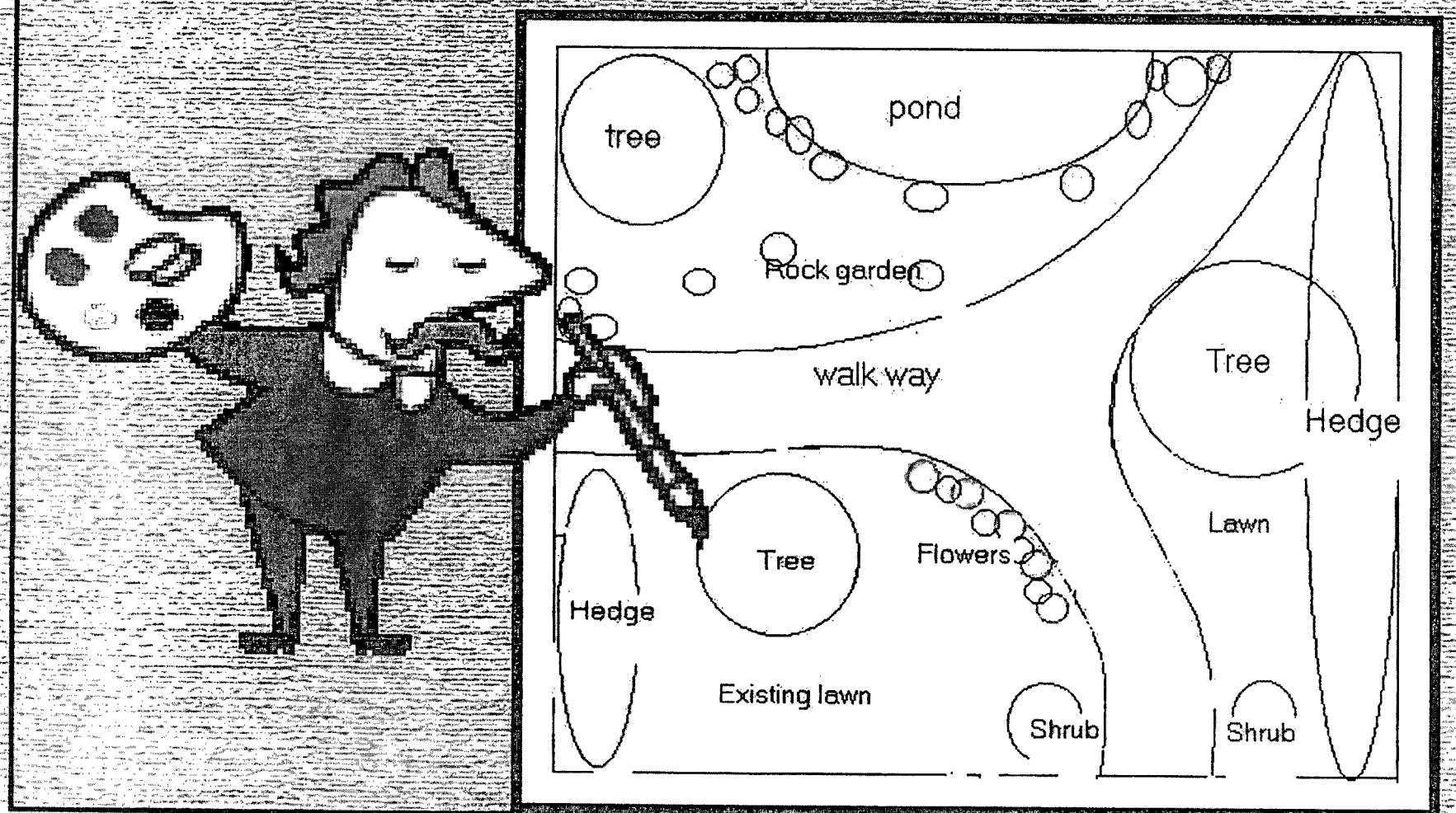


Other considerations in planning a Xeriscape might include:

Pavers, gravel or other types of porous areas where water can infiltrate.

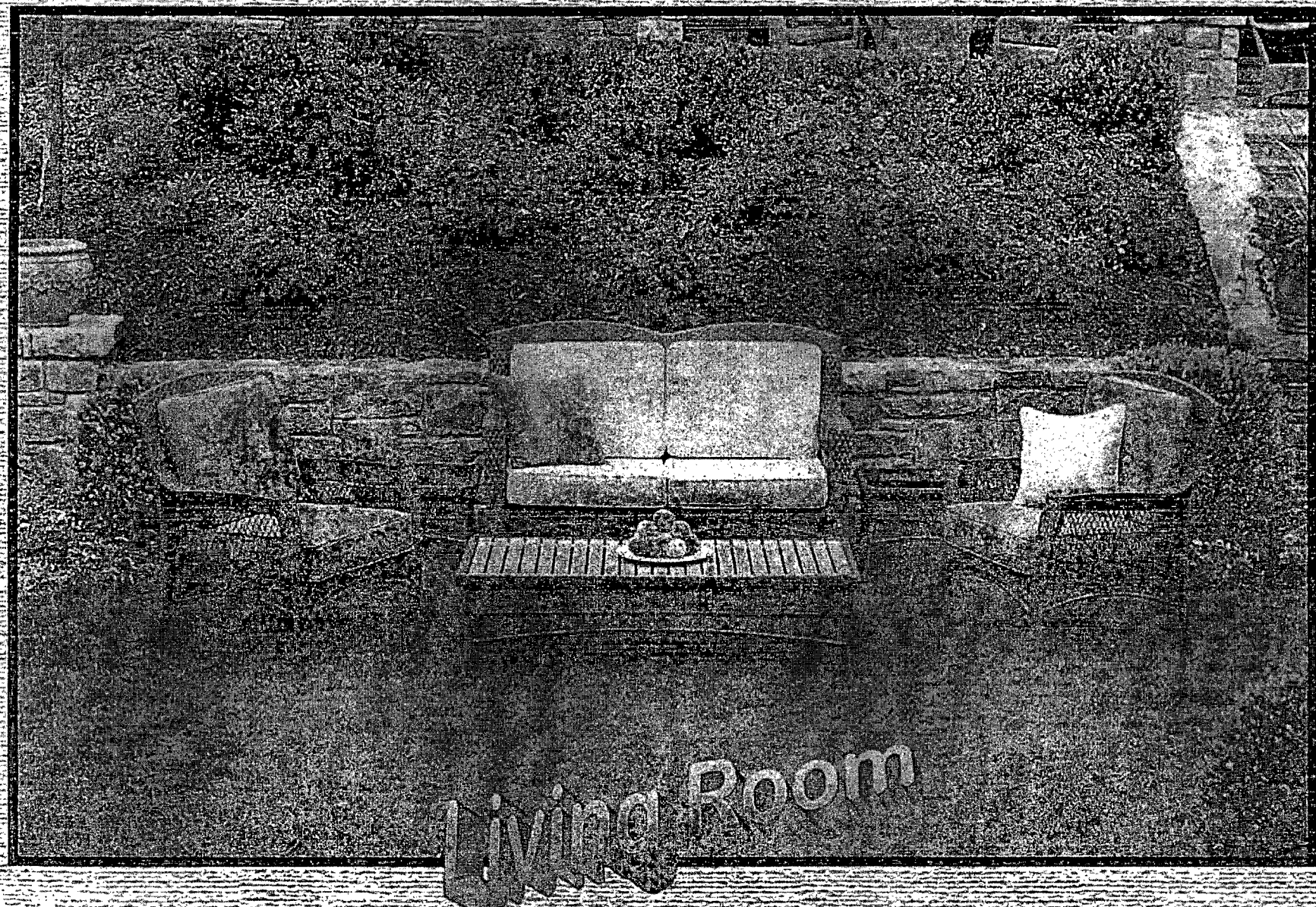
Think color and texture contrasts to create interest!

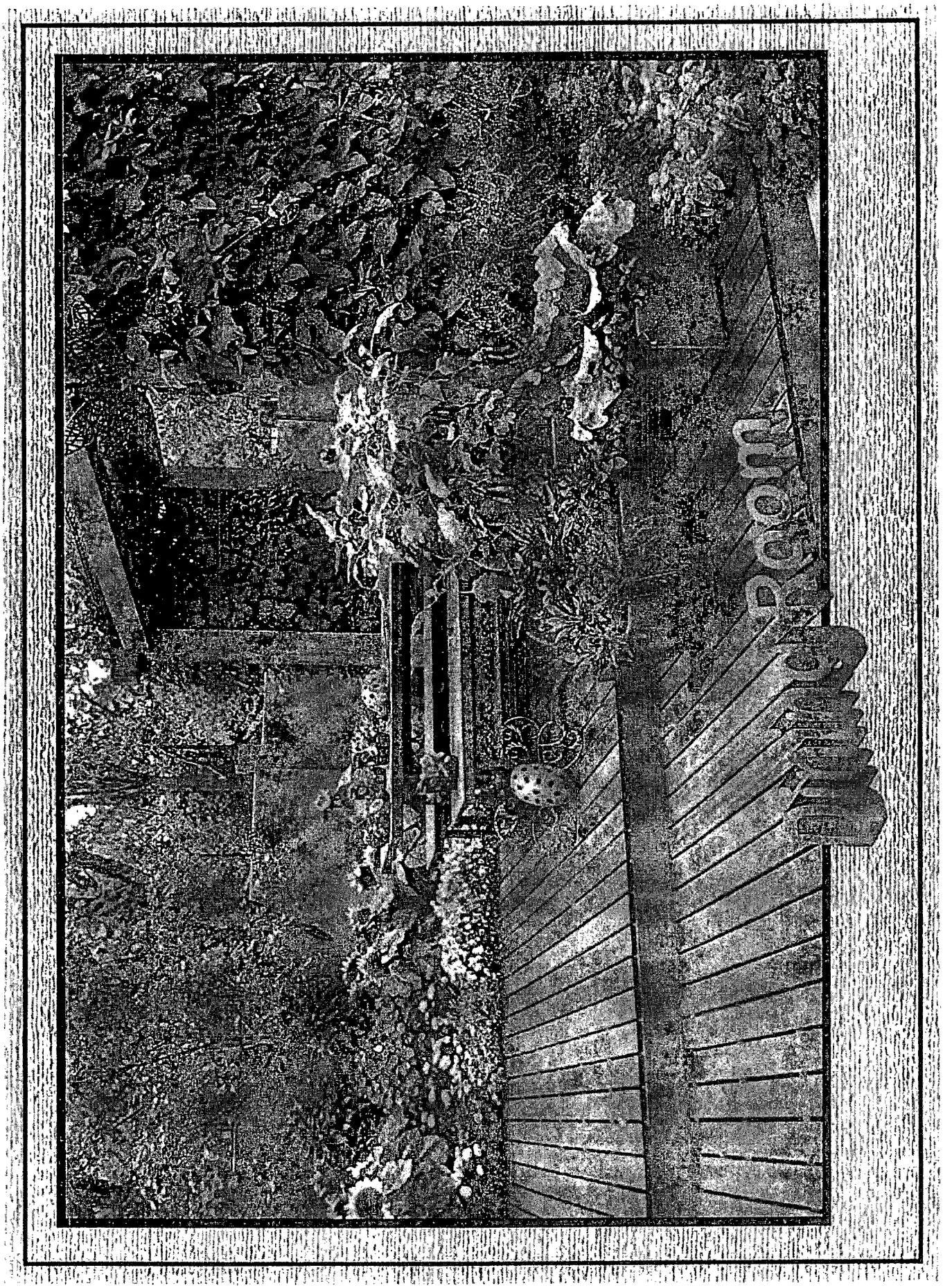
Make simple sketches
You don't need to be an artist!

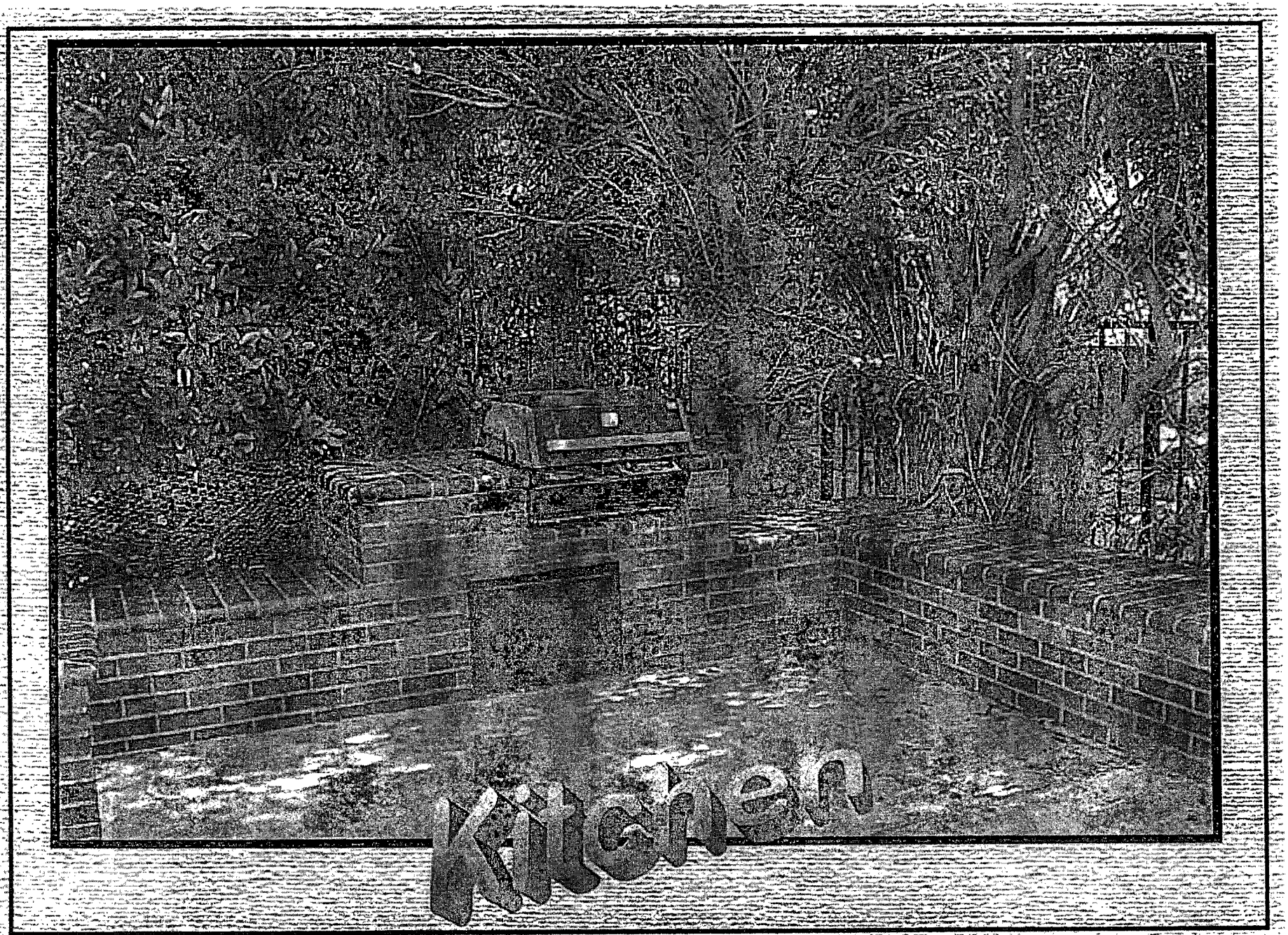


Thinking of ways to "section" your landscape by function and watering requirements is a good approach.

For inspiration, you might want to think about your landscape in terms of "Outdoor Living Areas."

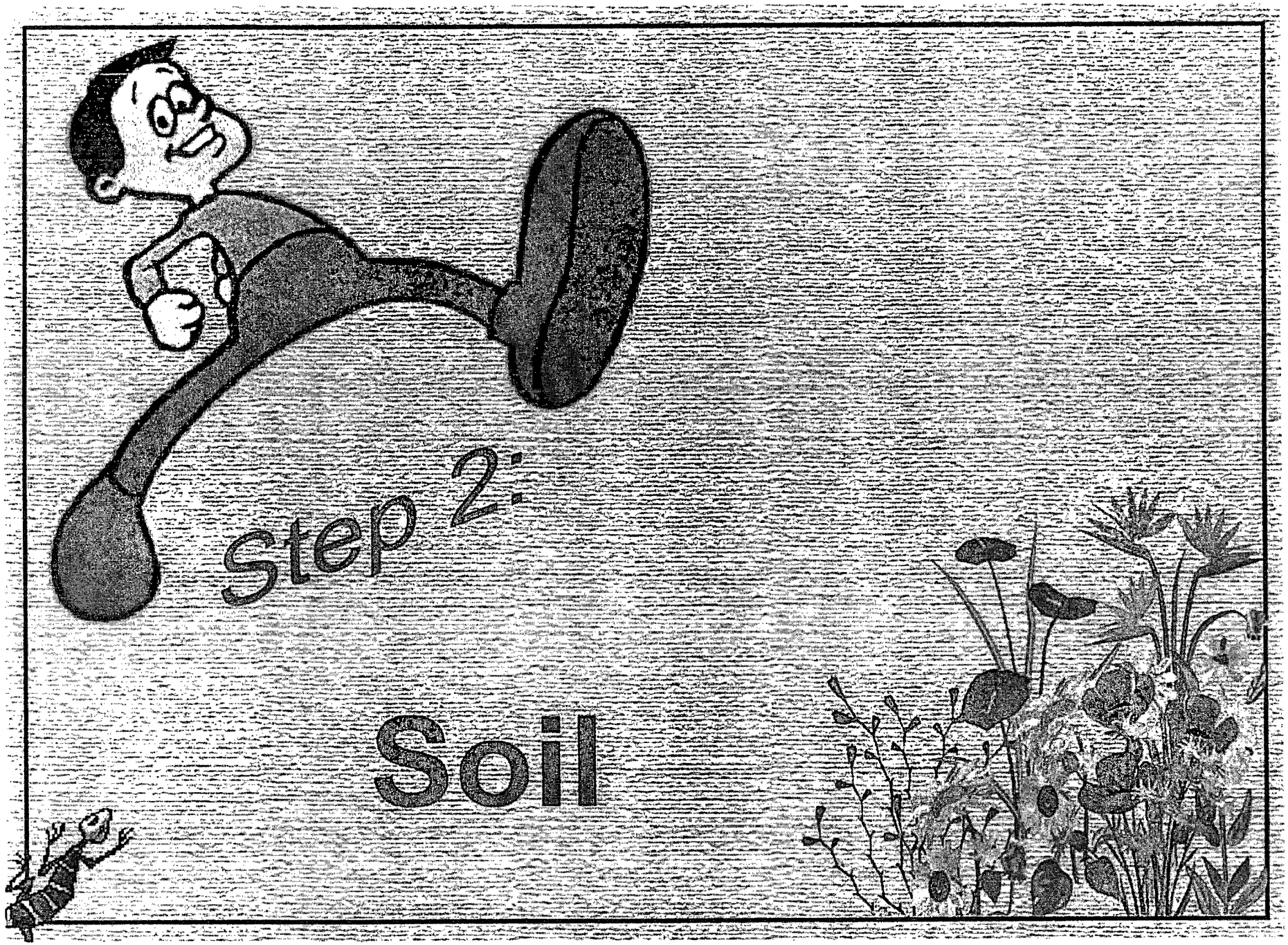

Living Room



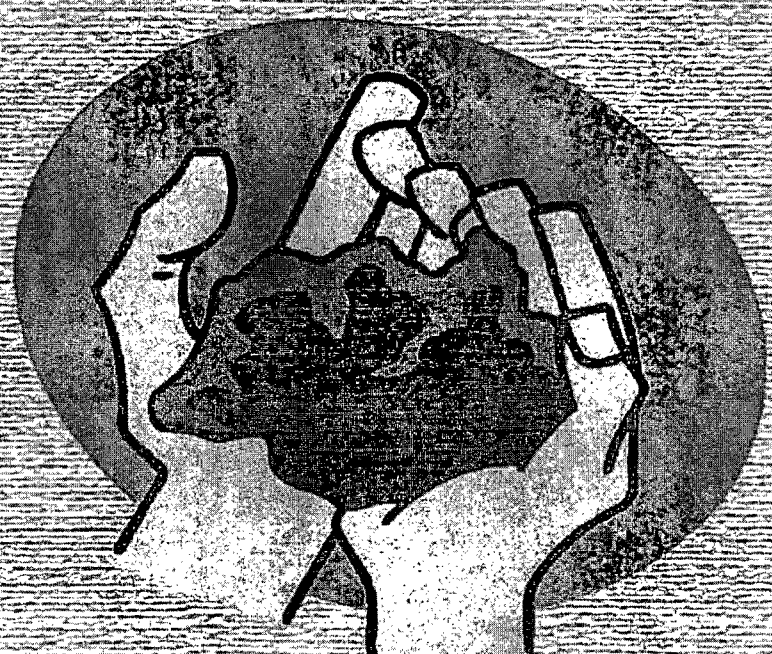

Kitchen

Bathroom
(Just Joking!)

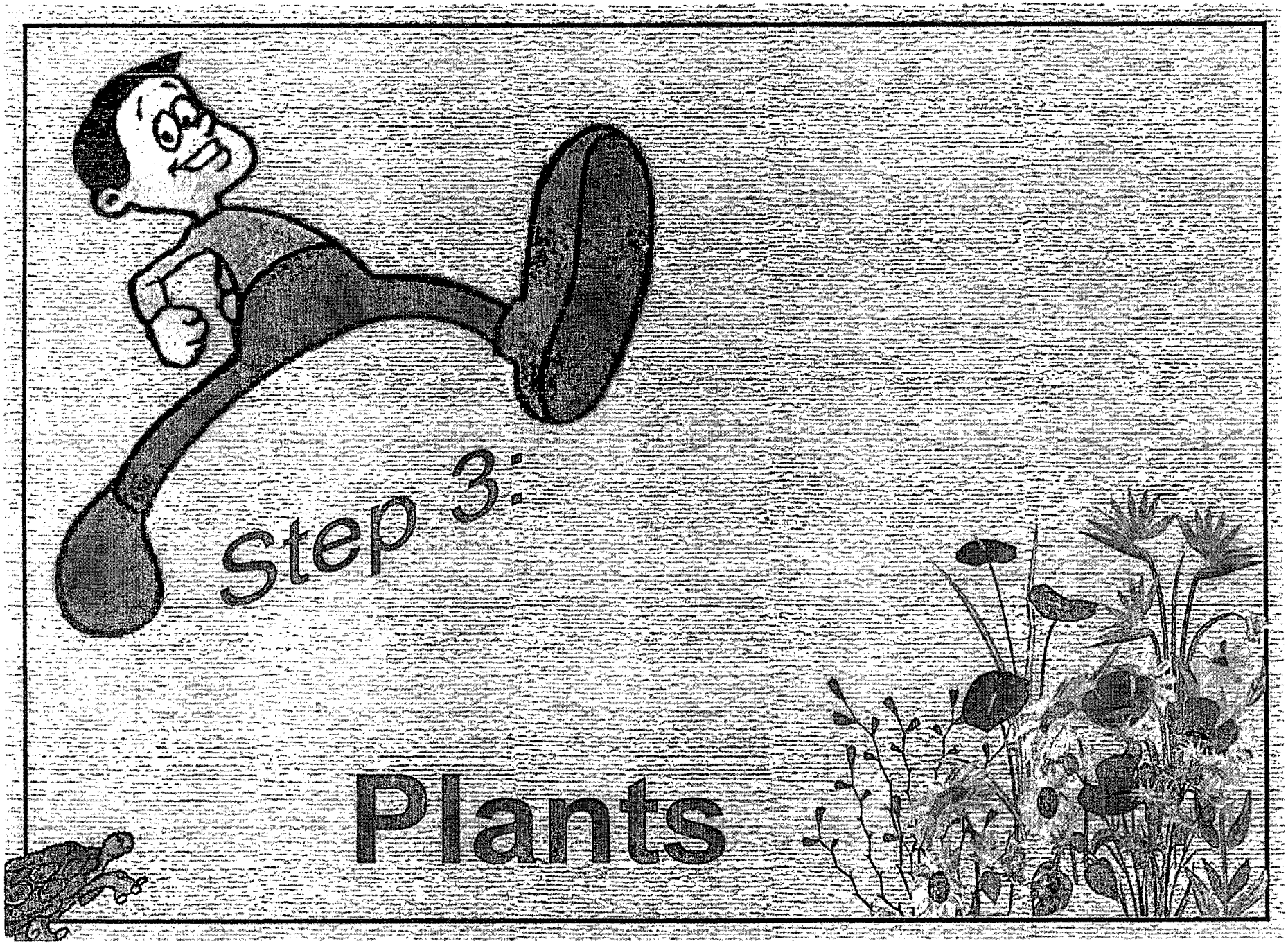
Miniature golf courses use the "sectioning" approach.


Step 2:
Soil

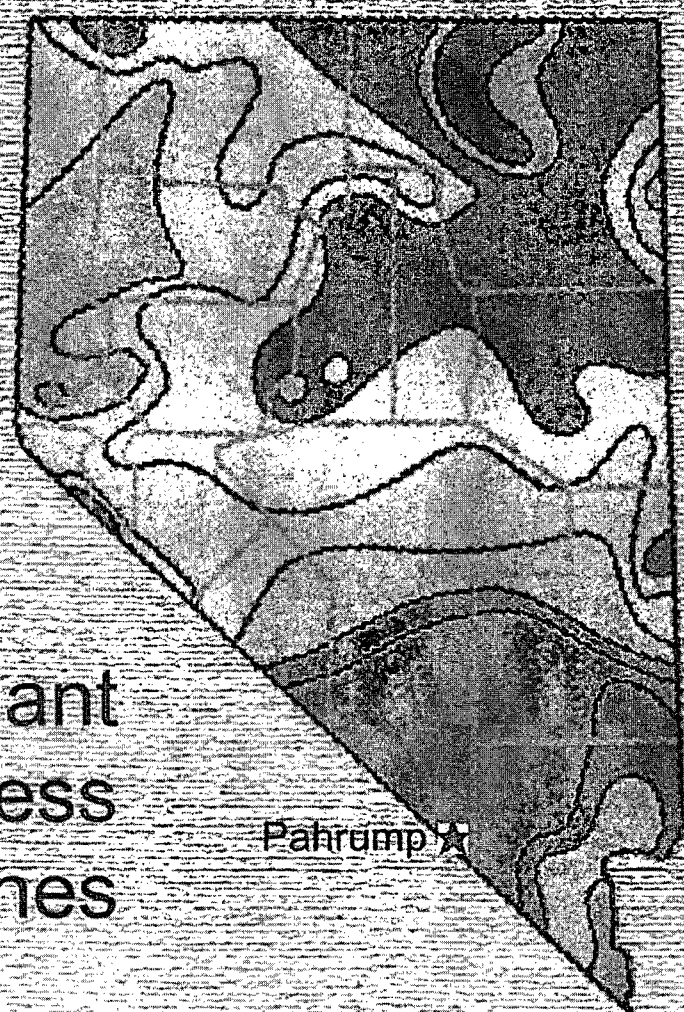
Soil is the foundation of every landscape. The better the soil, the more successful a Xeriscape will be.



A soil amendment may be needed to create a soil with the right water infiltration and retention properties for good plant growth.


step 3:
Plants

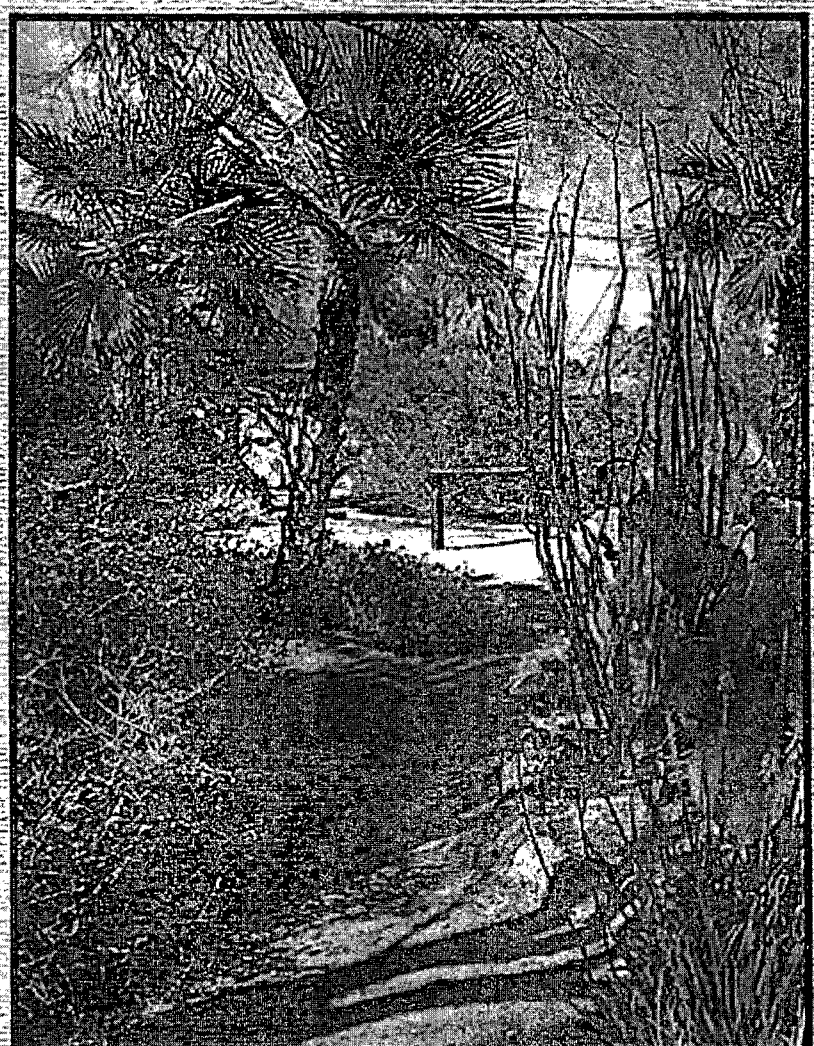
Use plants recommended for your area.



USDA Plant Hardiness Zones

Zone	Fahrenheit
4b	-25 to -20 F
5a	-20 to -15 F
5b	-15 to -10 F
6a	-10 to -5 F
6b	-5 to 0 F
7a	0 to 5 F
7b	5 to 10 F
8a	10 to 15 F
8b	15 to 20 F
9a	20 to 25 F
9b	25 to 30 F

Consider using some native plants.

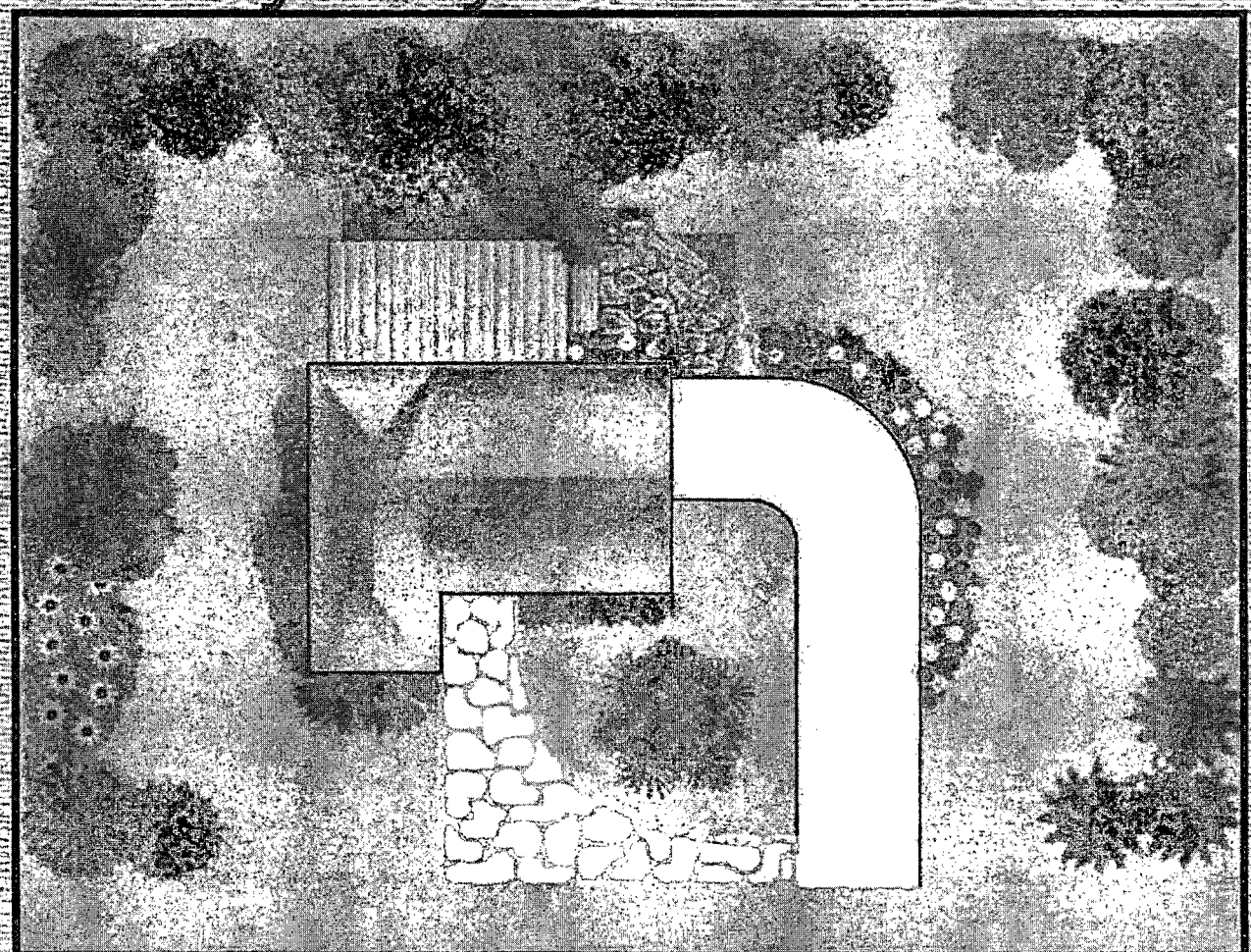


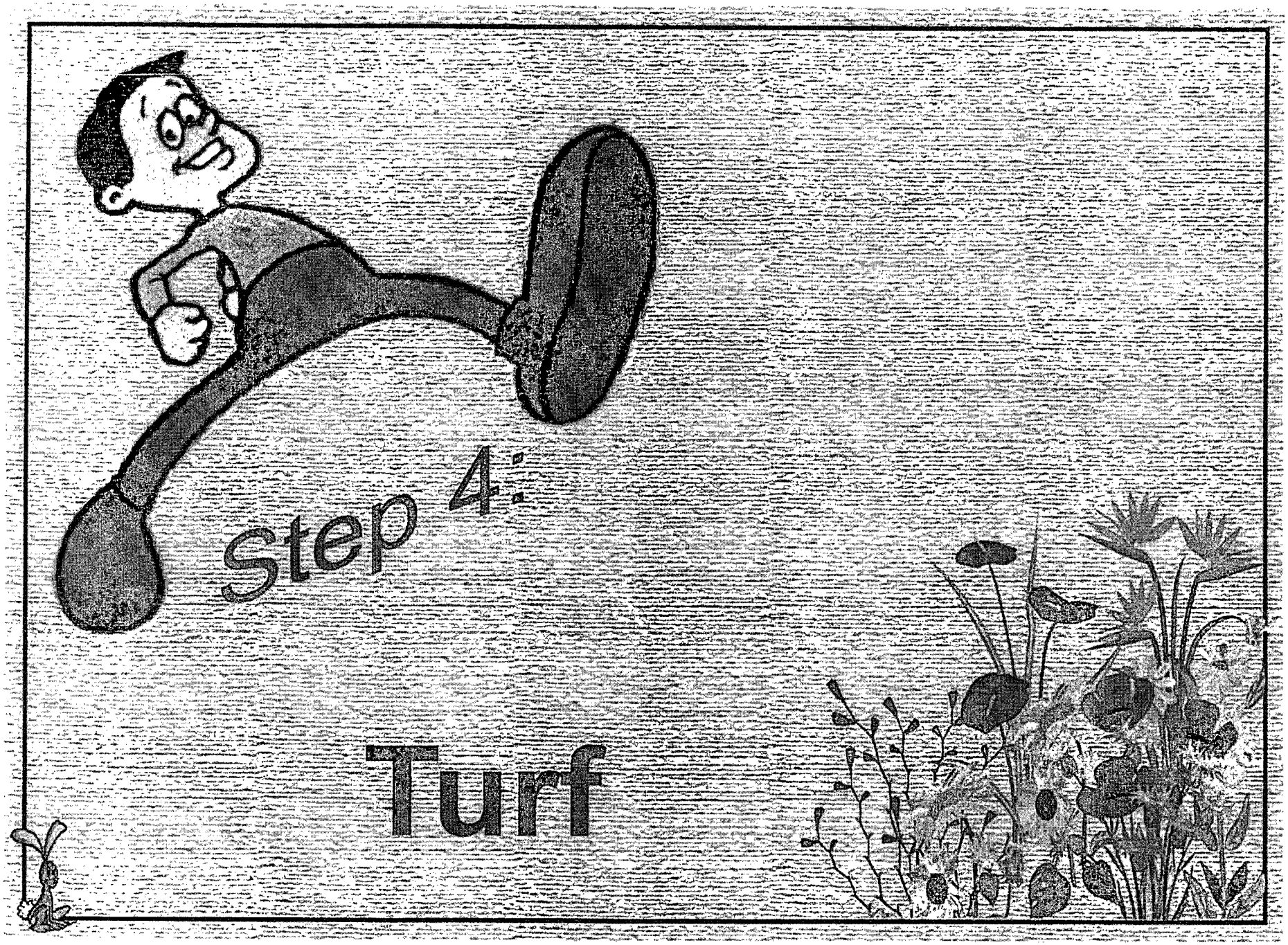
Native plant directory:

www.
wildflower.org/?nd=
native_plants_database

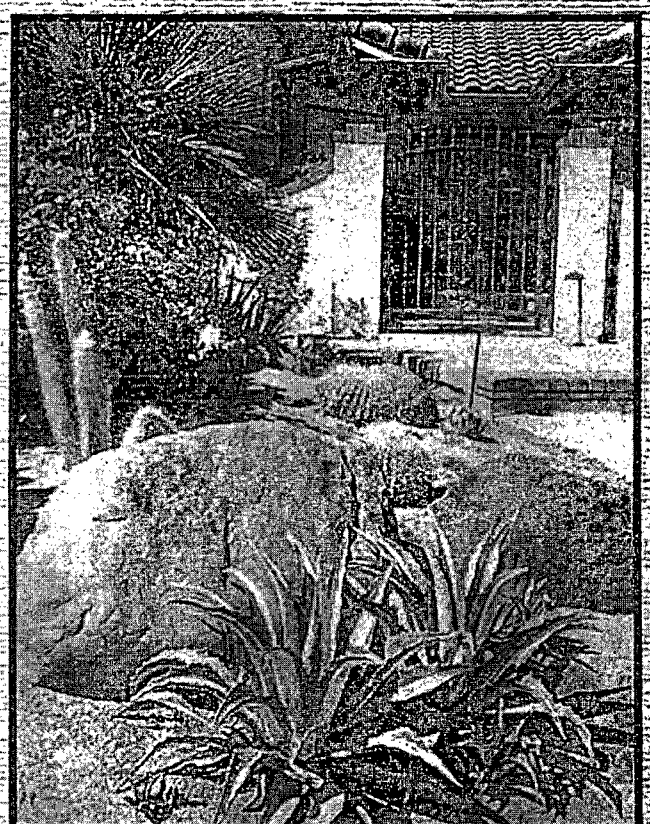
Remember that it's important to group plants by "Hydrazones"

(similar watering require-ments).




Step 4:
Turf

Plan turf use wisely:



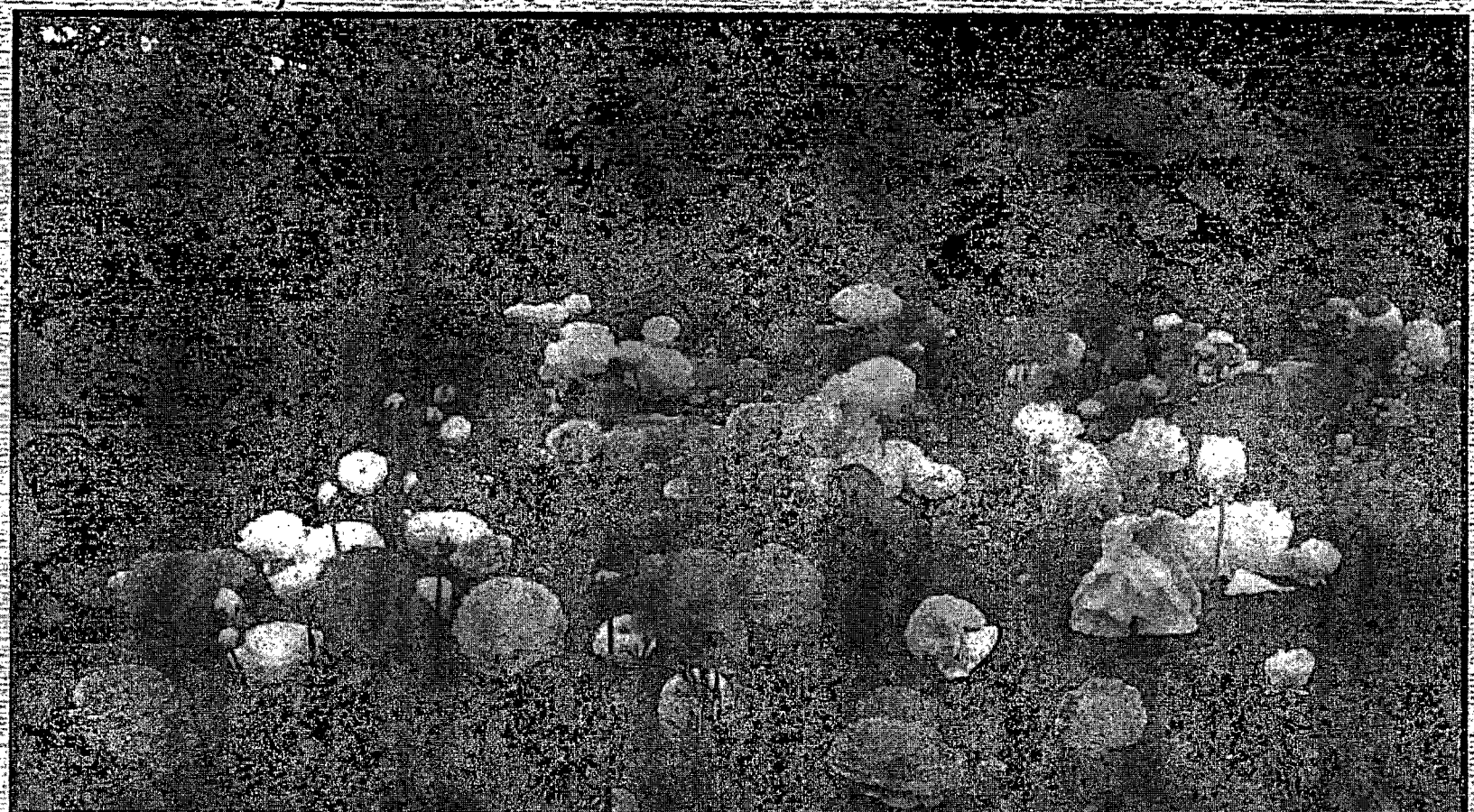
Could you plan a water-efficient front yard with no turf . . .

. . . and a grass play area in the backyard?

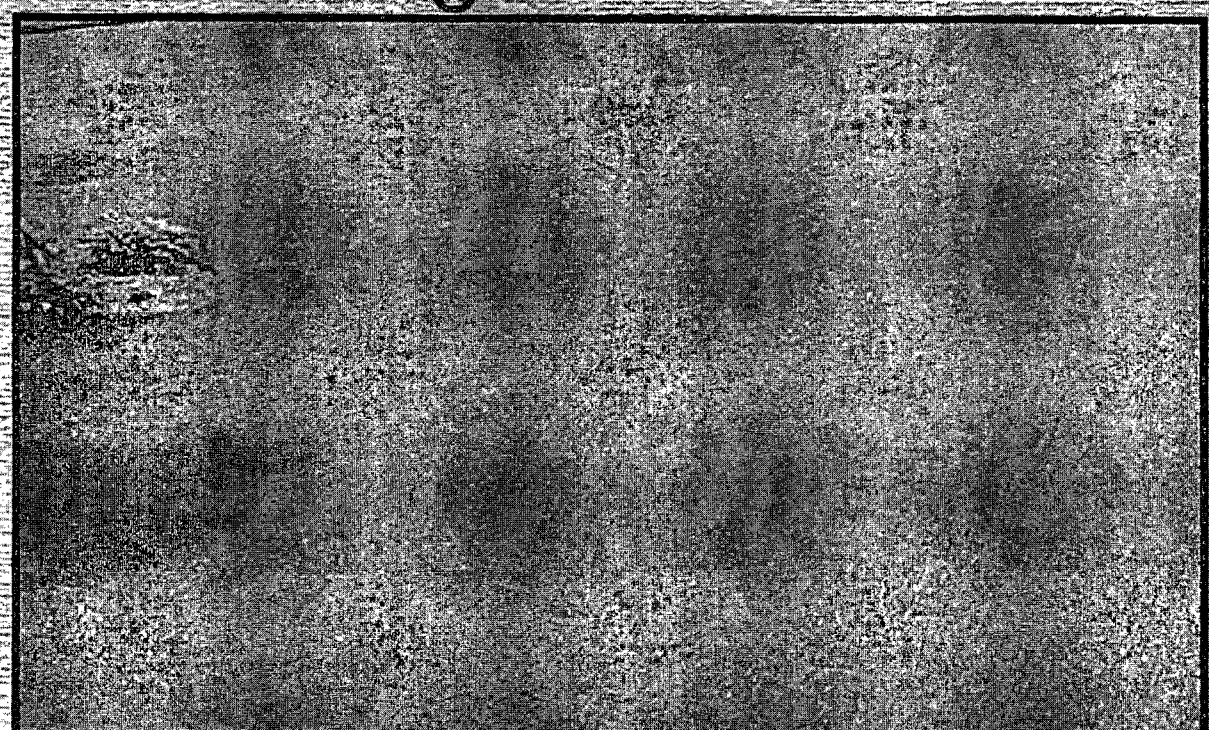
There are many varieties of turf available. Check with local nurseries for the best type for your area.

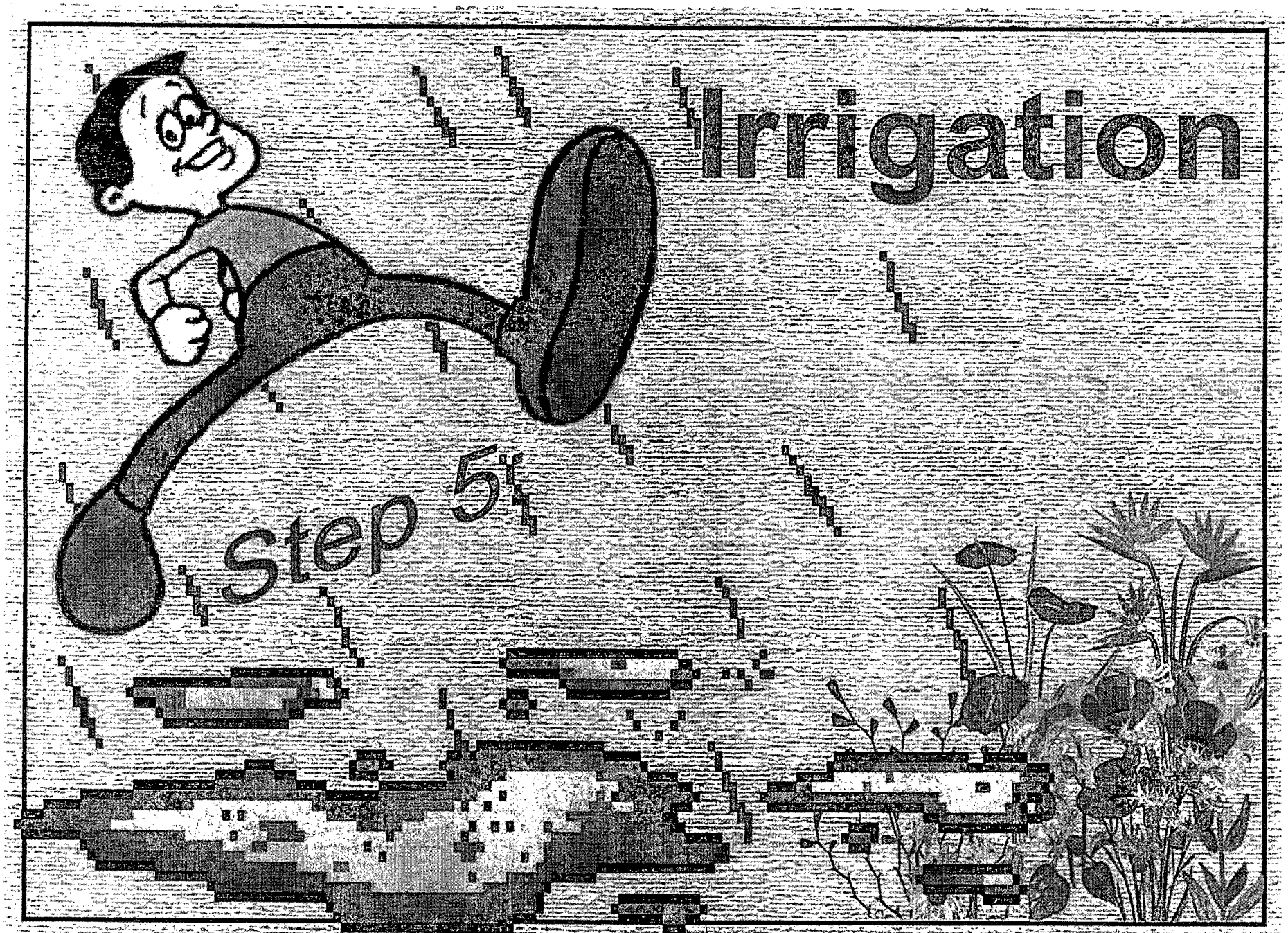
Try not to plant grass on slopes.
It's hard to avoid run-off . . .
and slopes are difficult to mow!

You might want to consider lawn alternatives such as flowers, ground covers, or even artificial turf!

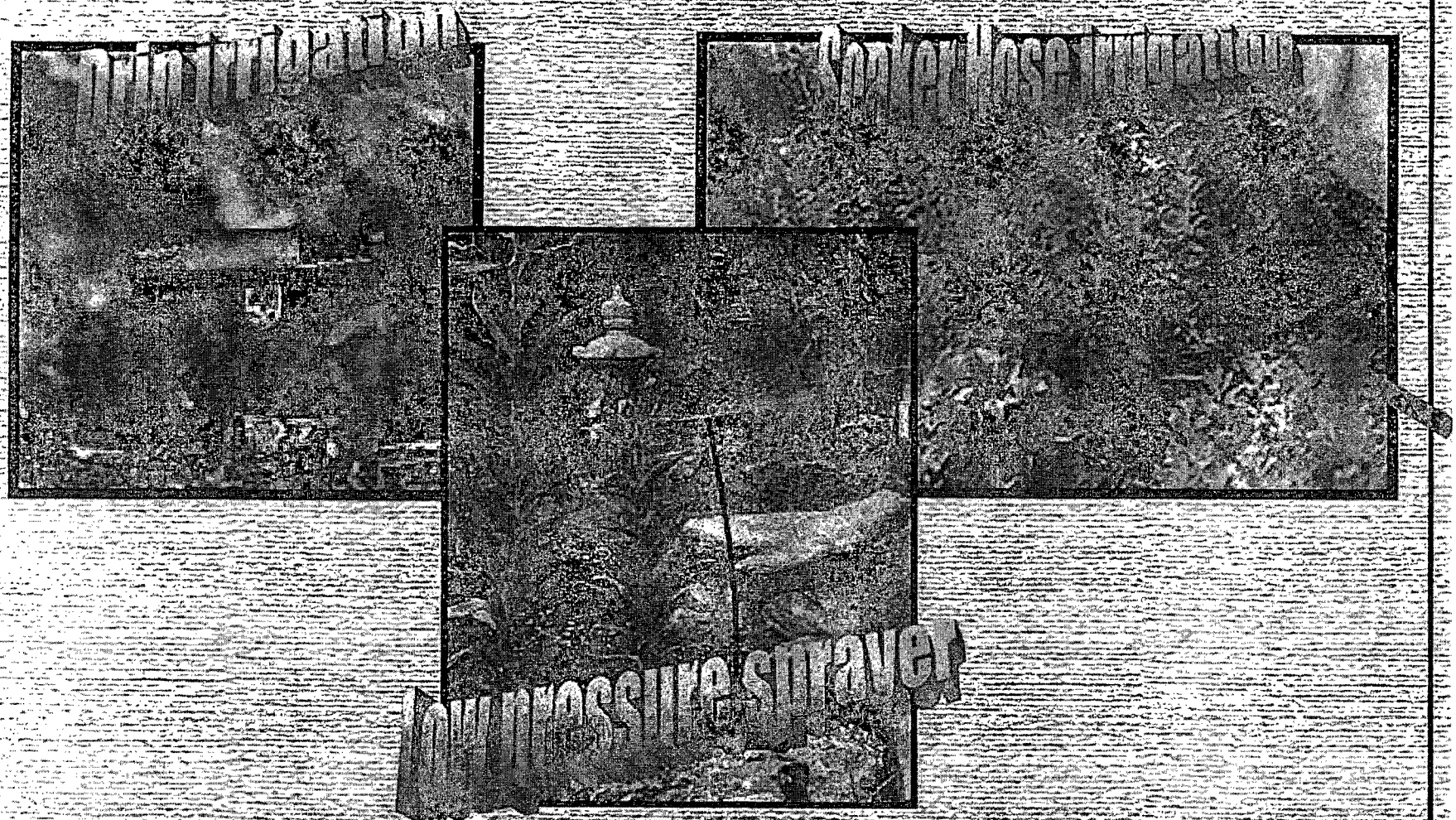


But remember that there ARE benefits to having SOME turf in your plan. Turf absorbs and holds water, reduces storm runoff, improves water quality and has an overall cooling effect!

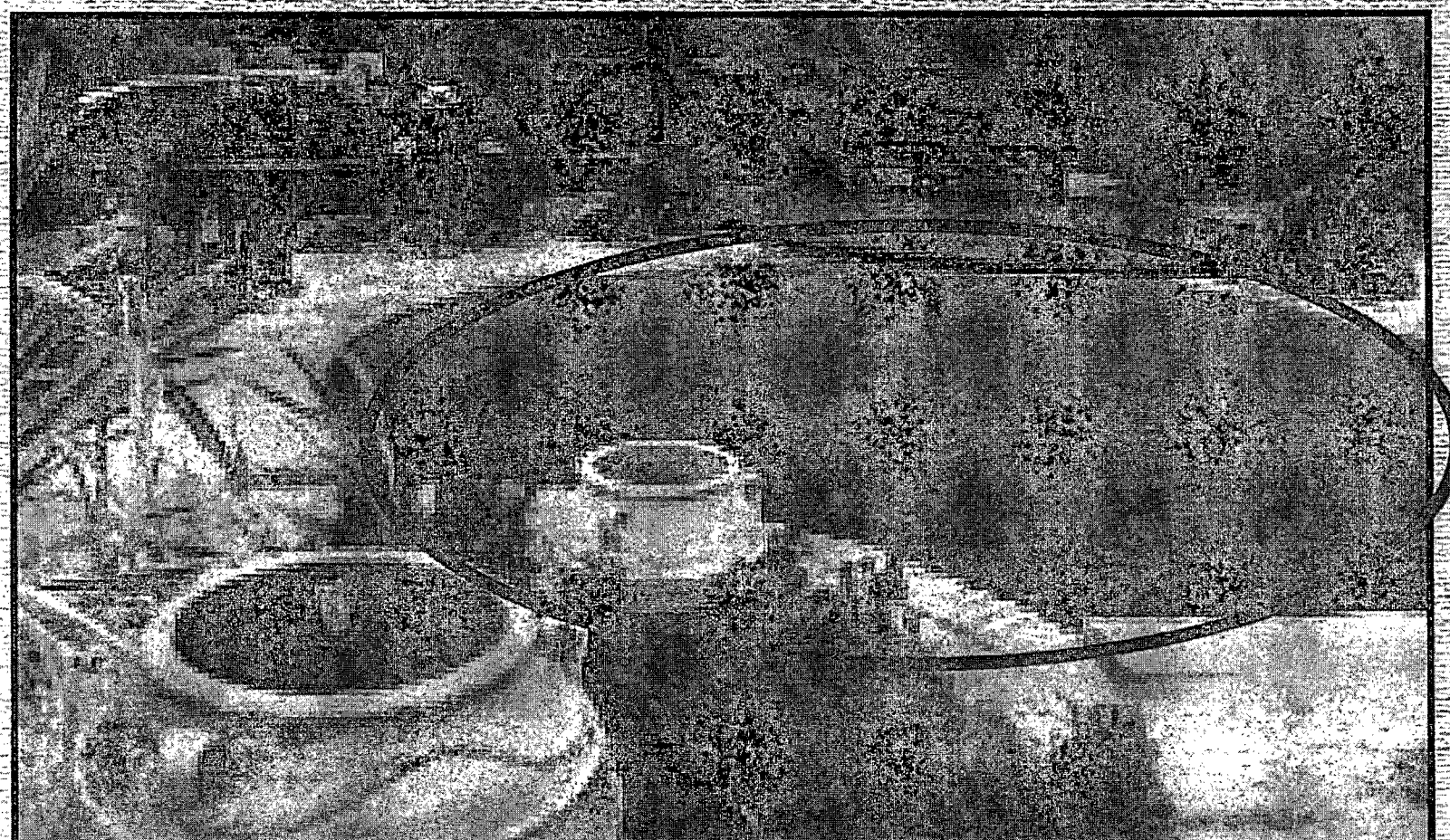


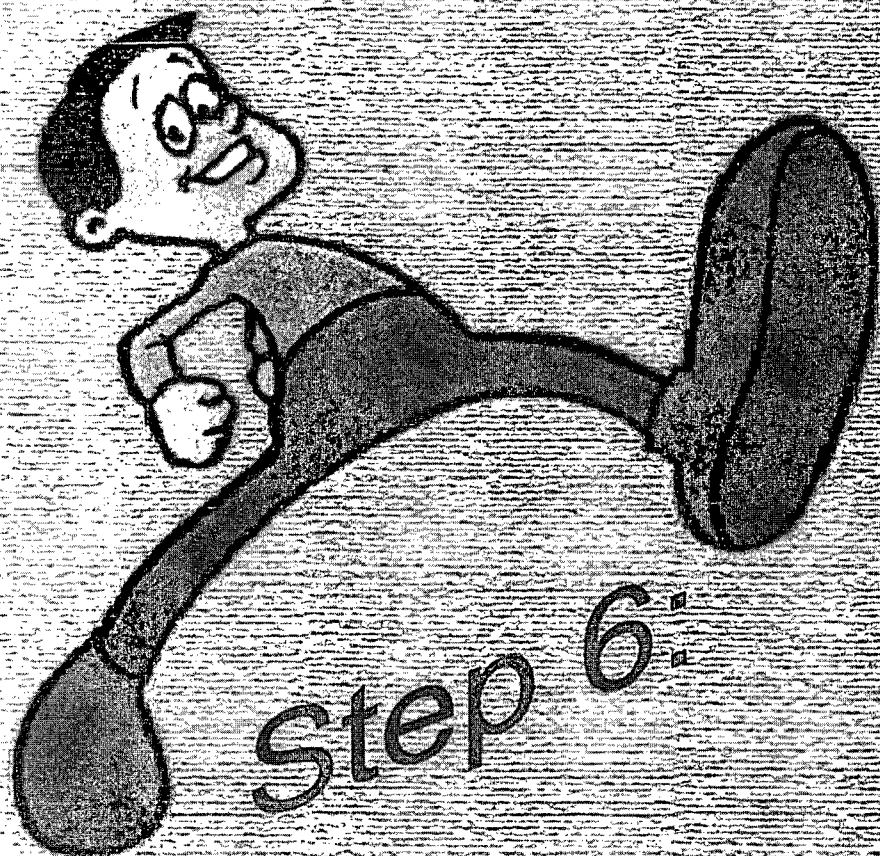

Irrigation
step 5

When possible, especially for all non-turf areas, use low-flow types of irrigation:



Turf watering requirements can be minimized by matching turf area shapes to the spray patterns of sprinkler heads.

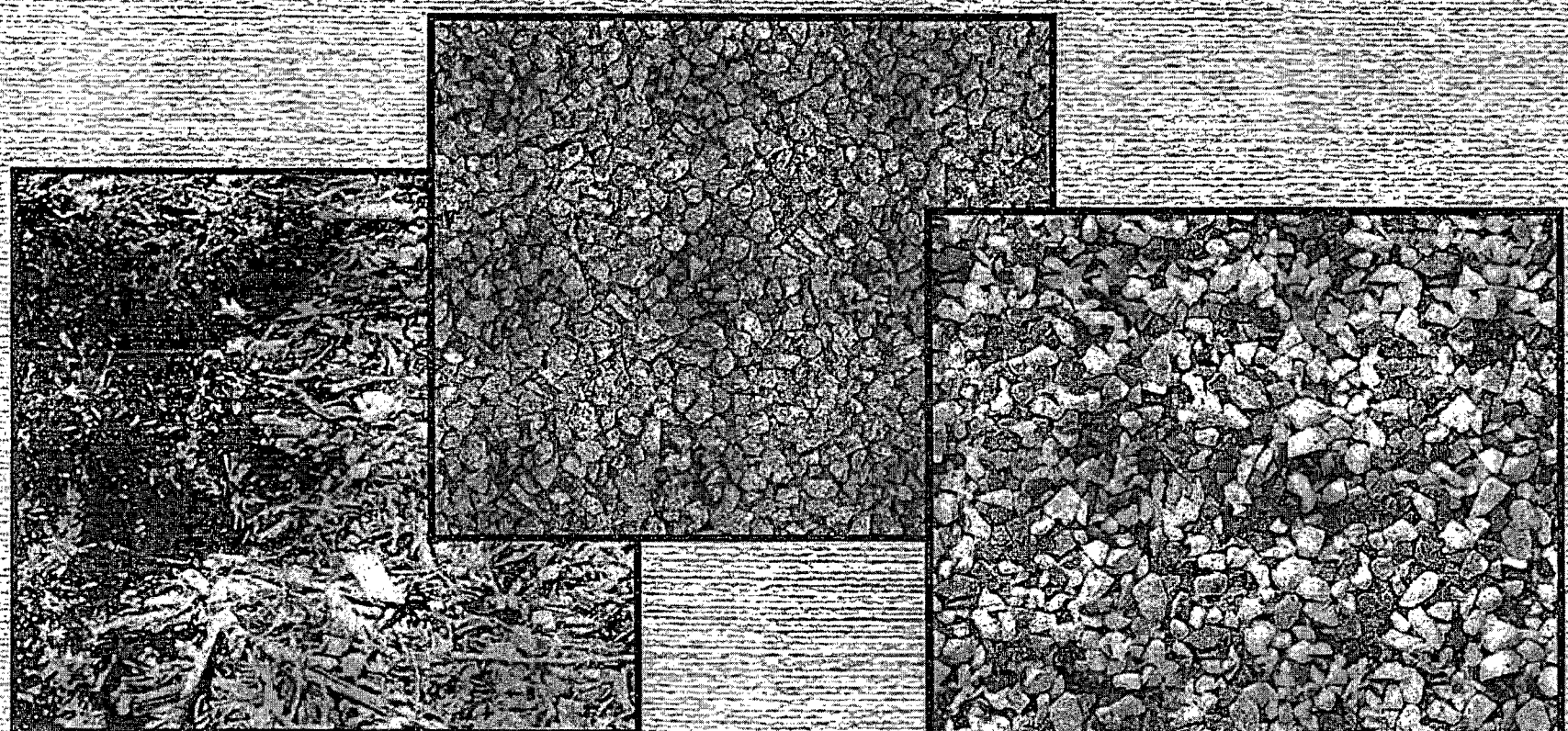




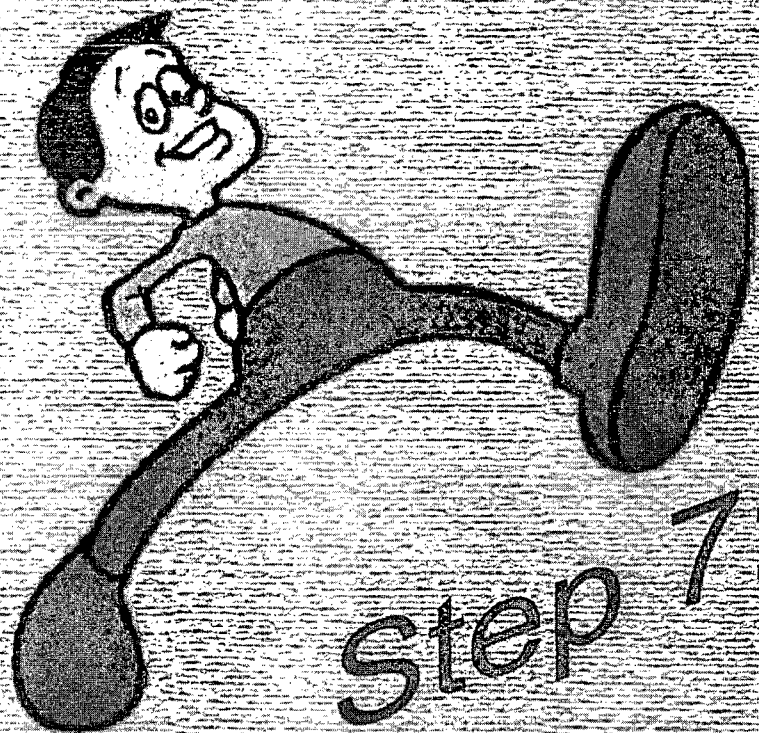
Step 6:

Mulch

Mulch isn't just bark or wood chips. Gravel, pebbles, rocks, or synthetics such as recycled rubber chips are all forms of mulch.



Mulch minimizes evaporation, cools plant root zones, reduces water loss from evapotranspiration, reduces weed growth, helps control erosion, and adds a finished look to a landscape!



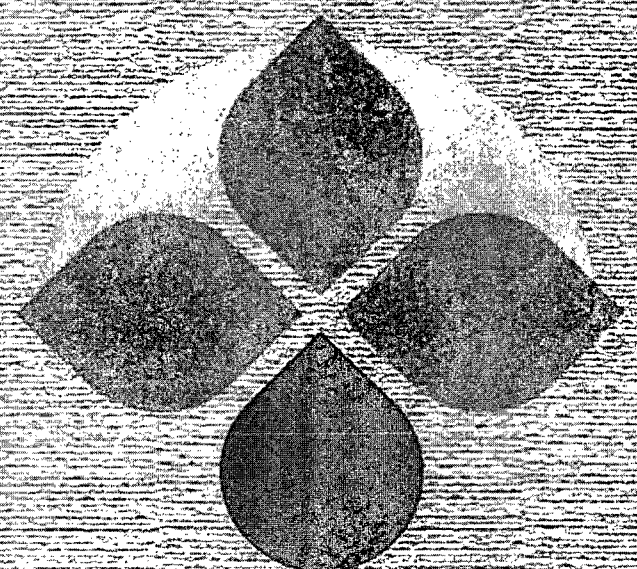
step 7:

Maintenance

Low maintenance is a big benefit to Xeriscape .

. . . but *some* maintenance is still needed to keep your Xeriscape looking and functioning great!

Think smart . . .



XERISCAPE™

APPENDIX K — EPA WATER USAGE BENCHMARKS

Type of Use	Likely Range of Values
INDOOR USES	
Average household size	2.0-3.0 persons
Frequency of toilet flushing	4.0 – 6.0 flushes per person per day
Flushing Volumes	1.6 – 8.0 gallons per flush
Fraction of leaking toilets	0-30 percent
Shower frequency	0 – 2.0 showers per person per day
Duration of average shower	5-15 minutes
Shower flow rates	1.5 – 5.0 gallons per minute
Bathing frequency	0 – 0.2 baths per person per day
Volume of water	30 – 50 gallons per cycle
Washing machine use	0.2 – 0.5 loads per person per day
Volume of water	45 – 50 gallons per cycle
Dishwasher use	0.1 – 0.3 loads per person per day
Volume of water	10 -15 gallons per cycle
Kitchen faucet use	0.5 – 5.0 minutes per person per day
Faucet flow rates	2.0 – 3.0 gallons per minute
OUTDOOR USES	
Average lot size	5000 – 8000 square feet
Average house size	1200 – 2500 square feet
Landscape area	4000 – 5000 square feet
Fraction of lot size in turf	30 – 50 percent
Water application rates	1 – 5 feet per year
Homes with pools	10 – 25 percent
Pools evaporation losses	3 – 7 feet per year
Frequency of refilling pool	1 – 2 times per year

APPENDIX L WATER CONSERVATION PRODUCTS

The following conservation products are taken from the AM Conservation group. More water conservation products and information can be found at http://www.amconservationgroup.com

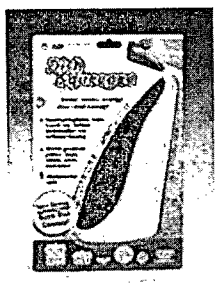


Figure 1Dish Squeegee

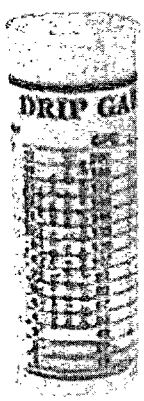


Figure 2Drip Counter

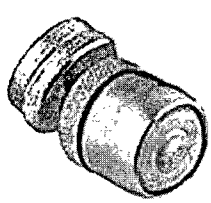


Figure 3Faucet Aerators

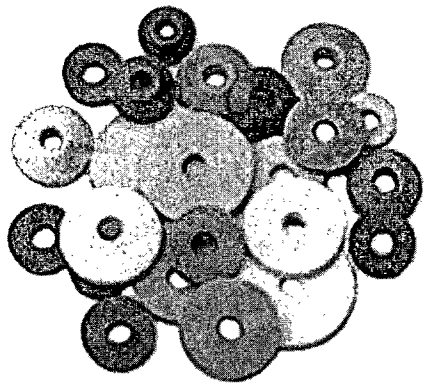


Figure 4Faucet Repair Kit

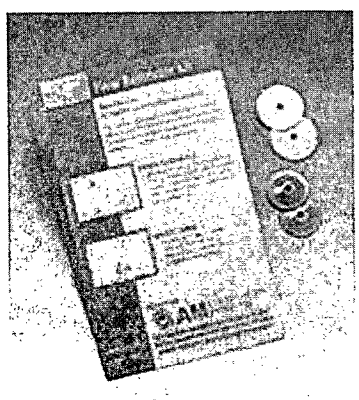


Figure 5Flow Restrictor Kit

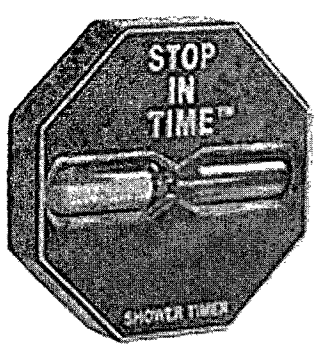


Figure 6STOP in Time Shower Timer

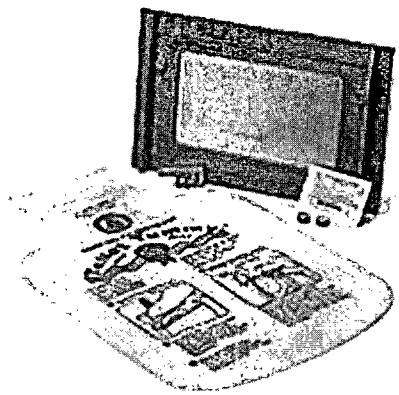


Figure 7Toilet Tank Water Savers

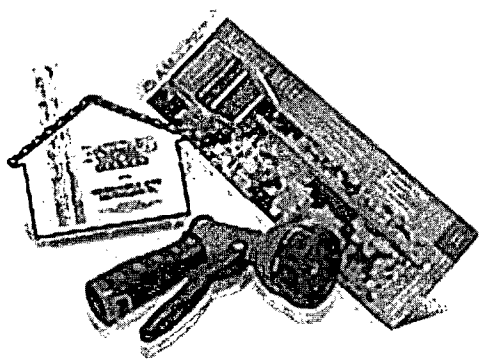


Figure 8Outdoor Water Savers

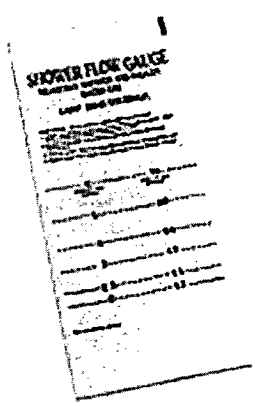


Figure 9Shower Flow Meter Bag

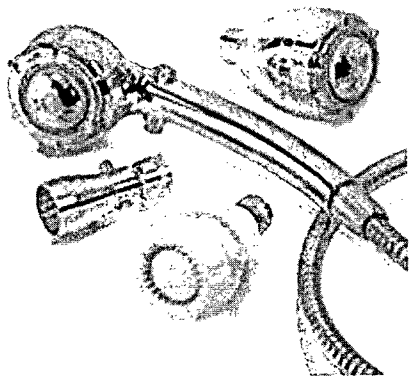


Figure 10Shower Heads

Figure 11Water Conservation Kits

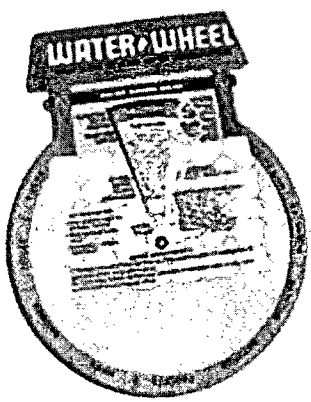


Figure 12Water Wheel

APPENDIX M HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILETS BILL CREDIT

How much is the bill credit?

The bill credit is $50 per toilet or ½ of the cost of the toilet only (including neither shipping tax, nor other incidentals).

Who qualifies for the bill credit?

Any single family home (house or condominium), or multifamily building with four or less units, located in the Utility service territory is eligible for a bill credit. You can apply for up to two rebates per house, condominium or unit, for a maximum of $100 per premise.

Which toilets qualify for the bill credit?

Any toilet with the EPA WaterSense label qualifies. For a list of WaterSense labeled toilets go to www.uiwater.com or call 866.277.5515. You can also obtain a list, or search for a specific toilet at www.epa.gov/ WaterSense/products/toilets.html.

What are WaterSense labeled toilets?

WaterSense toilets are high-efficiency toilets (HET) that use no more than 1.28 gallons per flush on average. All WaterSense labeled toilets must reliably flush a minimum of 350 grams of solid.

How much water do WaterSense toilets save?

Pre-1994 toilets use at least 3.5 gallons per flush. Since 1994, toilets are required to use a maximum of 1.6 gallons per flush. Replacing a pre-1994 toilet will save about 10,000 gallons of water a year. Replacing a newer toilet will save about 1,400 gallons of water a year.

Who makes WaterSense toilets and where are they sold?

All major toilet manufacturers produce WaterSense labeled models and all hardware and bathroom supply stores carry some models.

What documentation must I provide to receive a bill credit?

It is your responsibility to demonstrate the toilet meets the program criteria. You must provide a copy of the sales receipt. If the receipt does not show the toilet brand and model, you must provide other documentation (acceptable to the Utility), such as the model number from the toilet packaging.

When must I apply?

You must submit your application within 60 days after purchasing the toilet.

How long does it take to get my bill credit?

You should receive your bill credit within 1 to 2 billing cycles after receipt of your application.

Who can I contact if I have questions?

Customer Service: 866.277.5515
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

TERMS and CONDITIONS
QUALIFIED HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILET BILL CREDIT PROGRAM
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

In consideration of receiving the bill credit under this Program, the Undersigned acknowledges and agrees:

THAT the Toilet Replacement program is subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the State of Nevada approved Utility's Tariff(s) and State approved Water Conservation Plan;

THAT the bill credit is a one- time credit of $50 or ½ of the cost of the toilet only (excluding shipping, tax, delivery and/or other incidentals) whichever is less, not to exceed $100 per residence or unit;

THAT THE LIMIT is two per residence or unit;

THAT ELIGIBILITY is to any single family home or multi-family home up to four units receiving water from the Utility as a Customer who is current with the Utility for all bills at any and all premises regardless of type of service;

THAT ELIGIBILITY is for a High Efficiency Toilet (HET) with the EPA WaterSense Label which uses no more than 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) on average and reliably flushes a minimum of 350 grams of solids installed at the premise receiving service from the Utility;

THAT the application must be accompanied by the original sales receipt. If the receipt does not show the toilet brand and model, you must provide other documentation acceptable to the Utility, such as the model number from the packaging;

THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY to meet Program criteria is the Customer's;

THAT the Utility may deny any application that does not meet Program requirements, which can be obtained by visiting www.uiwater.com, Spring Creek Utilities Co. Water Conservation Plan or by calling 866.277.5515;

THAT the Utility may inspect all properties participating in this Program in order to confirm applicants' performance of the obligations under this Application;

THAT the Utility does not guarantee or warrant that the performance of any toilet or that its installation will be free of defects, the quality of workmanship of the toilet or the suitability of the premises for installation;

THAT the Utility does not guarantee any benefits in the HET Program;

THAT the installation of the number of water efficient toilets indicated in this Application Form has been completed at the service address shown on the application;

THAT this program is not effective unless and until fully approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada and any HET toilet purchase prior to that approval date is ineligible for this bill credit;

TO indemnify, save and hold harmless the Utility including its Boards, affiliates, officers and employees, against any and all liability, loss, costs, damages, and expenses, causes of action, actions, claims, demands, lawsuits and other proceedings, by whomever made, sustained, brought or prosecuted, including third party bodily injury, death, personal injury, and property damage, in any way based upon, occasioned by or attributable to the undersigned's participation in this Program, including any negligence on the part of the Utility, its agents or servants;

THAT the Utility reserves the right to alter or terminate the Program at any time or refuse, in its sole discretion all further applications. At any time this Program is cancelled or altered, your bill credit for a purchase and installation of an HET will be honored only if received by the Utility within 30 days of the date of purchase;

THAT, if the Program is in force, then all applications for an HET Bill Credit must be received within 60 days of purchase;

THAT the HET must remain at the service address where the water conservation work has taken place. Bill credits will not be transferred from the location of water savings to another account, even if both service addresses are in the name of the same Customer or owned by the same person.

TO repay such bill credit to the Utility upon request, if this Application contains any material misstatement or misrepresentation on such undersigned's behalf, or if the undersigned breaches any of such terms or conditions.

Mail To:
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

Attn: HET Bill Credit

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

Utilities, Inc.

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com
Attn: Toilet Replacement Application

Single Family: Resident Application

TOILET REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name:		
Utility Acct. No.:	Email:	Phone:
Current address:		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
Own Rent *(Please circle one)*	No. of Toilets:	No. of Residents:

PROPOERTY OWNER INFORMATION (IF DIFFERENT)

Property Owner:		
Owner address:		
Phone:	E-mail:	Fax:
City:	State:	ZIP Code:

TOILET INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Quantity	Manufacturer/Make	Model Name/No.	Purchase Location (City, State, Store)	Purchase Date

Installed by:	
Self or Contractor / Plumber *(please circle one)*	Install Date:

CHECKLIST

Is the water efficient toilet(s) you purchase on the WaterSense Approved list?

Have you completed and signed the Ultra-low Flush Toilet Replacement Application?

Did you enclose the original sales receipt for your toilet(s)

SIGNATURES

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and complied with the requirements of the High Efficiency Washing Machine Bill Credit Program and the Utility Water Conservation Plan.

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

FOR UTILITY USE ONLY

Eligible Incentive	Amount	Approval Date	Application Approved By
First Toilet: Yes / No			
Second Toilet: Yes / No			
Total			

Utilities, Inc.®

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada.
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com
Attn: Toilet Replacement Application

Multi-Family Application (up to 4 unites)

TOILET REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Registered Owner of Building:		
Email:	Phone:	
Mailing Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Name of Utility Customer:		Utility Acct. No.:
Email:		Phone:
Service Address:		APN:
City:	State:	Zip Code:

BUILDING INFORMATION

Does the Landlord the Utility Bill for All Units: Yes No (please circle one)
If, not a separate application for each unit applying for a bill credit must be submitted.

No. of Units:	No. of Existing Toilets:

TOILET INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Quantity	Manufacturer/Make	Model Name/No.	Purchase Location (City, State, Store)	Purchase Date	Unit No.

Installed by: In-house Staff Plumber/Contractor (please circle one)

No. of Toilets Installed:	Install Date:
Plumber / Contractor Name:	Contractor No.:
Signature:	Phone:

CHECKLIST

Is the water efficient toilet(s) you purchased on the WaterSense Approved list?

Have you completed and signed the Toilet Replacement Application?

Did you enclose the original sales receipt for your toilet(s)

SIGNATURES

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and complied with the requirements of the High Efficiency Washing Machine Bill Credit Program and the Utility Water Conservation Plan.

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

FOR UTILITY USE ONLY

TOILET REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

Eligible Incentive	Amount	Approval Date	Application Approved By
First Toilet: Yes / No			
Second Toilet: Yes / No			
Total			

APPENDIX M - BILL CREDIT FOR WATERSENSE TOILETS

Toilets

Filtered by: Toilets , ADA:All , Flush Type:All , Bowl Type:All , Flush Mechanism:All

Brand Name	Model Name	Model Number	Bowl Model Number	Tank Model Number
American Standard	H2Option; EL; Lined	2887.516	3706.216	4339.516
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush Elongated Toilet; Lined Tank	2479.516	3067.216	4035.516
American Standard	RH EL Dual Flush Complete	2778.516	3073.316	4035.516
American Standard	RH EL Dual Flush Combination	2484.216	3073.316	4035.216
American Standard	NH EL Dual Flush Lined Combination	2476.516	3067.316	4035.516
American Standard	NH EL Dual Flush Complete	2779.516	3067.316	4035.516
American Standard	NH EL Dual Flush Combo Toilet	2476.216	3067.316	4035.216
American Standard	Mainstream FloWise RF Complete	3468.128	3061.428	4061.428
American Standard	H2Option; Siphonic Dual Flush; RH EL	2886.216	3705.216	4339.216
American Standard	H2Option; Siphonic Dual Flush; RF	2889.216	3708.216	4339.216
American Standard	H2Option; Siphonic Dual Flush; EL	2887.216	3706.216	4339.216
American Standard	Studio FloWise Concealed Trap RH RF Toilet Combination	2795.104	3053.100	4000.104
American Standard	H2Option; RF; Lined	2889.516	3708.216	4339.516
American Standard	Studio FloWise EL combo	2588.101	3014.001	4202.101
American Standard	FloWise RH RF Complete	3377.128	3005.128	4021.128
American Standard	FloWise RH EL Complete	3378.128	3016.001	4021.128
American Standard	FloWise RH EL Complete	3378.128	3016.128	4021.128
American Standard	FloWise NH RF	2880.128	3011.128	4021.128
American Standard	FloWise NH RF	2880.128	3011.001	4021.128

American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush Right Height Elongated Toilet Lined Tank	2480.516	3073.216	4035.516
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush Right Height Elongated Toilet	2566.216	3073.216	4035.216
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush Right Height Elongated Toilet	2480.216	3073.216	4035.216
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush Right Height Elongated Complete Toilet Lined Tank	2566.516	3073.216	4035.516
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush NH RF Lined	2489.516	3074.216	4035.516
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush NH RF	2489.216	3074.216	4035.216
American Standard	H2Option; RH EL; Lined	2886.516	3705.216	4339.516
American Standard	Tropic FloWise EL with Aquaguard Liner combo	2457.151	3014.001	4007.151
American Standard	AquaOption RH EL Complete	3381.516	3711.216	4348.516
American Standard	Yorkville RH EL PA FloWise	2878.100	3703.100	4142.100
American Standard	Yorkville RH EL PA FloWise	2878.100	3703.001	4142.100
American Standard	Yorkville PA FloWise EL	2876.100	3701.001	4142.100
American Standard	Yorkville PA FloWise EL	2876.100	3701.100	4142.100
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RH RF with Aquaguard Liner combo	2791.151	3005.001	4007.151
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RH RF combo	2791.101	3005.001	4007.101
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RH Elongated 1-Piece Toilet	2786.128		
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RH EL with Aquaguard Liner combo	2459.151	3016.001	4007.151
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RH EL combo	2459.101	3016.001	4007.101
American Standard	RH EL Dual Flush Lined; Combination	2484.516	3073.316	4035.516
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RF combo	2455.101	3011.001	4007.101
American Standard	Mainstream FloWise RF Complete	3468.128	3061.101	4061.428
American Standard	Tropic FloWise EL combo	2457.101	3014.001	4007.101

American Standard	Town Square 2 Pc EL RH Combo 1.28Gpf	2817.128	3071.128	4216.128
American Standard	Town Square 2 Pc EL RH Combo 1.28Gpf	2817.128	3071.000	4216.128
American Standard	Town Square 1pc RH EL	2847.128		
American Standard	Studio FloWise RH RF with Aquaguard Liner combo	2579.151	3005.001	4202.151
American Standard	Studio FloWise RH RF combo	2579.101	3005.001	4202.101
American Standard	Studio FloWise RH EL wtih Aquaguard Liner combo	2589.151	3016.001	4202.151
American Standard	Studio FloWise RH EL combo	2589.101	3016.001	4202.101
American Standard	Studio FloWise RF with Aquaguard Liner combo	2587.151	3011.001	4202.151
American Standard	Studio FloWise RF combo	2587.101	3011.001	4202.101
American Standard	Studio FloWise EL with Aquaguard Liner combo	2588.151	3014.001	4202.151
American Standard	Tropic FloWise RF with Aquaguard Liner combo	2455.151	3011.001	4007.151
American Standard	Cadet EL FloWise	2462.100	3481.100	4142.100
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL	3305.128	3016.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL	3305.128	3016.001	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL	2836.128	3016.001	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL	2836.128	3016.128	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise NH RF 12"; lined	2829.513	3011.128	4021.513
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise EL Complete	3379.128	3014.001	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise EL Complete	3379.128	3014.128	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise EL	2833.128	3014.128	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise EL	2833.128	3014.001	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise Compact EL One-piece Complete Toilet	2568.128		
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise 1pc.; Lined	2403.513		
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL 12"; lined	2835.513	3016.128	4021.513
American Standard	Cadet EL FloWise	2462.100	3481.001	4142.100

American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise RF	2829.128	3011.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise RH EL	2835.128	3016.001	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise RH EL	2835.128	3016.128	4021.128
American Standard	FloWise Dual Flush	2479.216	3067.216	4035.216
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise RF	2829.128	3011.001	4021.128
American Standard	Mainstream FloWise RH RF Complete	3472.128	3069.101	4061.428
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise EL	2832.128	3014.001	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet 3 Flowise Concealed Trapway RH RF Toilet Combination	2988.101	3053.000	4000.101
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise	2830.128	3011.001	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise	2830.128	3011.128	4019.128
American Standard	C3 Concealed Trap RH EL 1.28	2989.101	3075.000	4000.101
American Standard	Boulevard Concealed Trap RH EL	2794.104	3075.100	4000.104
American Standard	Cadet FloWise RH EL Pressure Assist Toilet	2467.100	3483.100	4142.100
American Standard	Cadet3 RH RF FloWise	2758.128	3005.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH EL Complete with Liner combo	3378.513	3016.128	4021.528
American Standard	FloWise	2073.014	3018	4023
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise RH EL Combo; Lined	2754.513	3068.128	4061.513
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise RH EL Combo	2754.128	3068.128	4061.128
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise RF Combo; Lined	2752.513	3061.128	4061.513
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise RF Combo	2752.128	3061.128	4061.128
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise EL Combo; Lined	2753.513	3063.128	4061.513
American Standard	Evolution2 Flowise EL Combo	2753.128	3063.128	4061.128
American Standard	EcoFusion RH EL Complete	3380.516	3710.216	4349.516
American Standard	EcoFusion RH EL Complete	3380.216	3710.216	4349.216
American Standard	Compact Cadet3 FloWise 1pc; lined	2522.513		
American Standard	Cadet3 RH RF FloWise	2758.128	3005.001	4021.128

American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise Round Front Total Toilet	3329.128	3011.001	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH RF	2849.128	3005.128	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH RF	2849.128	3005.001	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise RH RF Lined	2758.513	3005.128	4021.513
American Standard	Cadet3 Flowise Right Height EL Total Toilet	3339.128	3016.001	4021.128
American Standard	Compact Cadet3 FloWise combo	2431.101	3046.001	4019.128
American Standard	FloWise Cadet3 1-pc	2403.128		
American Standard	Cadet3 RF Toilet To Go	2852.128	3011.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet 3 FloWise EL	2832.128	3014.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise Round Front Total Toilet	3329.128	3011.128	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 FloWise Spacesaver Complete	2447.128	3046.128	4019.128
American Standard	Cadet3 RF Toilet To Go	2852.128	3011.001	4021.128
American Standard	Cadet3 Flowise Right Height EL Total Toilet	3339.128	3016.128	4021.128
Aquasenses	ES22114		ES2214	ES3214
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)	AquaSource	005905		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)	High-Efficiency Elongated Toilet	98923		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)	High-Efficiency Elongated Toilet	312795		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)		0104502		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)		0061042		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)	High-Efficiency Round Toilet	12293		
AquaSource (a Lowe's brand)		9311K		
Axent	High-Efficiency Elongated Toilet w/Chair Height (ADA) Bowl and Seat	AT1203-xx		
Axent	High-Efficiency Round Toilet w/Seat	AT1201-xx		
Briggs	Conserver	4207	4370	4484
Briggs	Conserver	4208	4375	4484

Briggs	ProFlo	PF9201	PF9212
Briggs	ProFlo	PF9200	PF9212
Caroma	Royale 270 EH	609177	624530
Caroma	Sydney 270 Elongated	609100	622320
Caroma	Sydney 270 EH Elongated	609120	622320
Caroma	Sydney 270 EH	609177	622320
Caroma	Sydney 270	609159	622320
Caroma	Royale 305 Elongated	609130	624530
Caroma	Royale 305	609151	624530
Caroma	Sydney 305	609151A	622320
Caroma	Royale 270 EH Elongated	609120	624530
Caroma	Sydney Smart 270 EH	609177	622322
Caroma	Royale 270	609159	624530
Caroma	Royale 270 Elongated	609100	624530
Caroma	Sydney 305 Elongated	609130	622320
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 270 EH	609177	622330
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 270 EH Elongated	609120	622330
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 270 Elongated	609100	622330
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 305 Elongated	609130	622330
Caroma	Sydney Smart 270 EH Elongated	609120	622322
Caroma	Sydney Smart 270 Elongated	609100	622322
Caroma	Sydney Smart 305	609151A	622322
Caroma	Sydney Smart 305 Elongated	609130	622322
Caroma	Sydney Smart Rear Outlet	609450	622322
Caroma	Profile Smart 305	609151A	840420W
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 305	609151A	622330
Caroma	Sydney Low Profile 270 Round	609159	622330
Caroma	Bondi 270	609159	726350
Caroma	Invisi II Walvit Elongated Wall-Mount	604119W	237061

Caroma	Adelaide 270 Cube EH		825500	814790
Caroma	Adelaide 270 Standard EH		825500	814328
Caroma	Bondi 270 EH		607177	726350
Caroma	Bondi 270 Elongated		609100	726350
Caroma	Sydney Smart 270		609159	622322
Caroma	Bondi 270 Elongated EH		609120	726350
Caroma	Adelaide 270 Cube		834000	814790
Caroma	Bondi 305		609151	726350
Caroma	Bondi 305 Elongated		609130	726350
Caroma	Brisbane 270		833900	810266
Caroma	Caravelle 270		609159	629435
Caroma	Colonial 270		605310	625070
Caroma	Adelaide 270 Standard		834000	814328
Caroma	Invisi II Cube Wall-Mount		604300	237062
Caroma	Invisi II Cube Wall-Mount		604300	237061
Caroma	Caravelle 270 EH		609177	629435
Caroma	Colonial 270 EH		605320	625070
Caroma	Caravelle One Piece EH	989668		
Caroma	Caravelle One Piece	989646		
Caroma	Caravelle Elongated 305		609130	629435
Caroma	Caravelle Elongated 270		609100	629435
Caroma	Caravelle 305		609151	629435
Caroma	Caravelle 270 EH Elongated		609120	629435
Caroma	Invisi II Walvit Elongated Wall-Mount		604119W	237062
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Toscano	C920 T981	C920	T981
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Venezia	C830 T881	C830	T881
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Toscano	C930 T901	C930	T901
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Conserver	C736 T761	C736	T761
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Toscano	C930 T981	C930	T981
Cascadian Sanitary Ware	Toscano	C920 T901	C920	T901
Chelini Collection	Marriot Dual Flush HET Round Front		B1215R	TDF1246

Chelini Collection	Marriot Dual Flush Ideal Height HET Elongated		B1216E	TDF1246
Chelini Collection	Marriot Dual Flush HET Elongated		B1215E	TDF1246
Chelini Collection	Cabot Ideal Height Elongated HET		B1516E	T10348
Chelini Collection	Cabot 16.5" Ideal Height Round Front HET		B1516R	T10348
Chelini Collection	Bournelli Round Front HET		B1415R	T14248
Contrac	Clancy	5730BIVU	B5730BIVU	T5730BIVU
Contrac	Craig	5720BFWU	5722BFW	5721BFWU
Contrac	Cooper	5720BFZ	B5720BFZ	T5720BFZ
Contrac	Colten	5720BIZ	B5720BIZ	T5720BIZ
Contrac	Colin	5720BEZ	B5720BEZ	T5720BEZ
Contrac	Colin	5710BEZ		
Contrac	Coen	5720BOV	B5720BOV	T5720BOV
Contrac	Ciara	5710BLT		
Contrac	Cato	5730BEVU	B5730BEVU	T5730BEVU
Contrac	Cadell	5730BFVU	B5730BFVU	T5730BFVU
Contrac	Case	5730BOVU	B5730BOVU	T5730BOVU
Contrac	Carter	4720BIV	B4720BIV	T4720BIV
Contrac	Captiva	4710BIV		
Contrac	Camri	5720BEWU	5722BEW	5721BEWU
Contrac	Calum	5720BFV	B5720BFV	T5720BFV
Contrac	Cain	5720BEV	B5720BEV	T5720BEV
Contrac	Cleo	5720BOY	B5720BOY	T5720BOY
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31986	3372	31966
Crane	EcoMiser BigFoot	38345	31125	31500
Crane	EcoMiser BigFoot ADA	38355	31128	31500
Crane	Economiser One	31884	31124	31612
Crane	Economiser One BigFoot	31885	31125	31612
Crane	Economiser One BigFoot	31888	31128	31612
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31970	3352	31960
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31972	3352	31964
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31973	3372	31964
Crane	EcoMiser	38400	3830	31500
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31980	3372	31960
Crane	EcoMiser	38370	3827	31500

Crane	EcoSaratoga Gravity Dual	31983	3815	31964
Crane	EcoSaratoga	31976	3352	31966
Crane	Eco Opus 3 EL Lined HET Combo	2383358	3014.328	4021.358
Crane	EcoMiser BigFoot	38335	31124	31500
Crane	Eco Opus 3 EL Lined HET Combo	2383358	3014.601	4021.358
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RF HET Combo	2384328	3011.328	4021.328
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RF Lined HET Combo	2384358	3011.328	4021.358
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RF Lined HET Combo	2384358	3011.601	4021.358
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RH EL HET Combo	2386328	3016.328	4021.328
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RH EL Lined HET Combo	2386358	3016.328	4021.358
Crane	Eco Opus III	31692	31562	31542
Crane	Eco Opus III	31693	31562	31543
Crane	EcoGalaxy/Cranada	31007	3352	31590
Crane	EcoGalaxy/Cranada	31008	3372	31590
Crane	EcoGalaxy/Cranada	31067	3352	31593
Crane	Eco Opus 3 RH EL Lined HET Combo	2386358	3016.601	4021.358
Crane	Eco Opus 3 EL HET Combo	2383328	3014.328	4021.328
Danze, Inc.	Cirtangular		DC023330	DC022321
Danze, Inc.	Orrington	DC011323		
Danze, Inc.	Orrington		DC013330	DC012323
Danze, Inc.	Cobalt Compact Elongated HET 1 PC	DC061421**		
Danze, Inc.	Ziga Zaga	DC031321		
Danze, Inc.	Cobalt Elongated 2 PC HET	DC063330**-DC062321**	DC063330**	DC062321**
DOFINY	High Efficiency Round Front Toilet	DB2604B/DSX2604	DB2604B	DSX2604
DOFINY	One Piece High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	A1003-E		
DOFINY	Round Front Dual Flush HET	A2008-R	A2008-R-B	A2008-T
DOFINY	One Piece High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	A1002-E		
DOFINY	High Efficiency Round Front Toilet	DB2604B/DSX2604B	DB2604B	DSX2604B
DOFINY	High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	UAC1303BS-AA/UAT1304-AA	UAC1303BS-AA	UAT1304-AA

DOFINY	High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	UAC1301BS-AA/UAT1302-AA	UAC1301BS-AA	UAT1302-AA
DOFINY	High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	A2003-E	A2003-E-B	A2003-T
DOFINY	Elongated ADA Single Flush HET	A2001-EA	A2001-EA-B	A2001-T
DOFINY	High Efficiency Elongated Toilet	A2002-EA	A2002-E-B	A2002-T
DOFINY	High Efficiency Round Front Toilet	DB2602B/DSX2602	DB2602B	DSX2602
Duravit	Happy D Two Piece Toilet 1.28 gpf		011201	092910
Duravit	Vero Wall Hung Toilet		221709	111.335
Duravit	Vero Two-Piece Toilet		211609	090910
Duravit	Vero One Piece Toilet 1.28 gpf	210301		
Duravit	Vero Floor Standing Toilet		211709	109.304
Duravit	Starck X Wall Hung Toilet		220409	111.335
Duravit	Starck 3 Wall Hung Toilet		220009	111.335
Duravit	Starck 3 Two-Piece Toilet		012809	092010
Duravit	Starck 2 Wall Hung Toilet		016009	111.335
Duravit	Starck 2 One Piece Toilet 1.28 gpf	016301		
Duravit	Happy D Two-Piece Toilet		017009	091010
Duravit	Foster Wall Hung Toilet		017509	111.335
Duravit	D-Code Wall Hung Toilet		220909	111.335
Duravit	D-Code Two-Piece Toilet; 1.28 Gpf		011701	092720
Duravit	Darling Wall Hung Toilet		020709	111.335
Duravit	Caro Wall Hung Toilet		015609	111.335
Duravit	2nd Floor Wall Hung Toilet		220509	111.335
Duravit	Happy D Wall Hung Toilet		017109	111.335
Eljer	Stratus HET RH EL Complete	091-1285	3016.428	4007.428
Eljer	Stratus HET RF Complete	091-1280	3011.301	4007.428
Eljer	Stratus HET RF Complete	091-1280	3011.428	4007.428

Eljer	Somerville DF RF Complete Siphonic	091-6100	3708.416	4339.416
Eljer	Belmont HET RF Complete	091-0800	3061.428	4061.428
Foremost	HET	AO1-803807-RW	LL-807-RW	T1-803-W
Foremost	Regent	TL-5210-YL		
Foremost	HET	AO2-7851-HET-RY	LL-0051-RY	T-7800-HET-Y
Foremost	HET	AO2-158777RW	LL-777RW	T2-158W
Foremost	HET	AO2-158777EW	LL-777EW	T2-158W
Foremost	HET	AO4-035177EW	LL-177EW	T4-035W
Foremost	HET	AO2-058777EW	LL-777EW	T2-058W
Foremost	HET	AO1-803807-EW	LL-807-EW	T1-803-W
Foremost	HET	AO1-203824RW	LL-824RW	T1-203W
Foremost	HET	AO1-054777RW	LL-777RW	T1-054W
Foremost	HET	AO1-054777EW	LL-777EW	T1-054W
Foremost	Gemini	TL-2100-WL		
Foremost	HET	AO2-058777RW	LL-777RW	T2-058W
Foremost	Premier	TL-8207-YL4	LL-8207-Y4	T-8207-YL4
Foremost	HET	AO4-045177EW	LL-177EW	T4-045W
Foremost	HET	AO4-215177EW	LL-177EW	T4-215W
Foremost	HET	AO4-425177EW	LL-177EW	T4-425W
Foremost	HET	AO4-825177EW	LL-177EW	T4-825W
Foremost	HET	TL-7600HC-HET-Y1	LL-7600HC-HET-Y1	T-7600HC-HET-Y1
Foremost	HET	TL-7605HC-WL	LL-7605HC-W	T-7605-WL
Foremost	HET	TL-7637HC-WL	LL-7637HC-W	T-7637-WL
Foremost	Moline	TL-8265-WL		
Foremost	Moline	TL-8267-YL	LL-8267-Y	T-8267-YL
Foremost	Odessa	TL-8260-WL	LL-8260-W	T-8260-WL
Foremost	Plaza	TL-7107-WL	LL-7107-W	T-7107-WL
Foremost	Gemini	TL-2005-YL	LL-2005-Y	T-2005-YL
Foremost		TL-10PB-HET-EWL		
Foremost	HET	AO4-045167EW	LL-167EW	T4-045W
Foremost		TL-20PA-HET-EW	LL-20PA-HET-EW	T-20PA-HET-EW
Foremost	Regent	TL-5207-YL2	LL-5207-Y2	T-5207-YL2
Foremost		AIO-400EW-HET	AIO B400EW	AIO T400W
Foremost		AIO-400RW-HET	AIO B400RW	AIO T400W
Foremost		AIO7800HET-LO	AIO B7800HET-LO	AIO T7800HET-LO
Foremost		AO1-005775EW	LL-775EW	T1-005W
Foremost		AO1-005775RW	LL-775RW	T1-005W
Foremost		AO1-005887EW	LL-887EW	T1-005W
Foremost		AO1-005887EWL	LL-887EW	T1-005WL

Foremost		AO1-005887RW	LL-887RW	T1-005W
Foremost		AO1-005887RWL	LL-887RW	T1-005WL
Foremost		HB-800-ADA-W		
Foremost		TL-10PA-HET-EW		
Foremost		TL-20PA-HET-EWL	LL-20PA-HET-EW	T-20PA-HET-EWL
Foremost		TL-10PB-HET-EW		
Foremost	Europa	TL-8271E-YL		
Foremost		TL-6100-EWN		
Foremost		TL-7600HC-HETR-W	LL-7600HC-HETR-W	T-7600-HET-W
Foremost		TL-7600HC-HETR-WL	LL-7600HC-HETR-W	T-7600-HET-WL
Foremost		TL-7600HC-HET-W	LL-7600HC-HET-W	T-7600-HET-W
Foremost		TL-7600HC-HET-WL	LL-7600HC-HET-W	T-7600-HET-WL
Foremost		TL-7700HC-HET-W	LL-7700HC-HET-W	T-7700-HET-W
Foremost	AIO	AIO1000-EW	AIOB1000-EW	AIOT1000-W
Foremost	AIO	AIO1000-RW	AIOB1000-RW	AIOT1000-W
Foremost	Astoria	TL-1980-E-WL	LL-1980-E-W	T-1980-WL
Foremost	Classic	TL-1207-WL2	LL-1207-W2	T-1207-WL2
Foremost	Dual To Go	TL-8237-WL	LL-8237-W	T-8237-WL
Foremost	Eclipse	TL-8165-WL		
Foremost		TL-10PA-HET-EWL		
Foremost	Total	TT-2000E-WL	LL-2000E-W	T-2000-WL
Foremost	Total	TT-2010-WL	LL-2010-W	T-2010-WL
Foremost	Total	TT-8207-WL4	LL-8207-W4	T-8207-WL4
Foremost	Total Smart	TT-8295-WL	LL-8295-W	T-8295
Foremost	Viva	TL-8316-WL	LL-8316-W	T-8316-WL
Foremost	Regent	TL-5207HC-WL2	LL-5207HC-W2	T-5207-WL2
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-324	21-377	EF-28-384
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-318	21-377	DF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-324	21-377	DF-28-384
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-325	21-375	DF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-302	21-342	EF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-304	21-342	EF-28-384
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-310	21-374	EF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-312	21-372	EF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-312	21-372	DF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-318	21-377	EF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-310	21-374	DF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-325	21-375	EF-28-380
Gerber	Ultra Flush	EF-21-314	21-372	EF-28-384
Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	HE-21-812-**	HE-21-862-**	HE-28-890-**

Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	21-014-**		
Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	HE-21-800	HE-21-852	HE-28-895
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-314	21-372	DF-28-384
Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	HE-21-810-**	HE-21-862-**	HE-28-895-**
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-304	21-342	DF-28-384
Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	HE-21-818	HE-21-828	HE-28-890
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-100-**	21-152-**	DF-28-195-**
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-110-**	21-162-**	DF-28-195-**
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-112-**	21-162-**	DF-28-190-**
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-117-**	21-128-**	DF-28-195-**
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-118	21-128	DF-28-190
Gerber	Ultra Flush	DF-21-302	21-342	DF-28-380
Gerber	Maxwell Dual Flush	DF-21-102	21-152	DF-28-190
Gerber	Avalanche 1.28	HE-21-802	HE-21-852	HE-28-890
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)		331-725 (BT6001)		
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)	Round Front HET AIO	779-923	779-923B	779-923T
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)	Power One 1.0 PA AIO	385-195	N2310B	N2310T
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)	Elongated HET AIO	331-725	331-725B	331-725T
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)	Elongated HET	331-725	N2225EB	N2225T
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)		535-904		
Glacier Bay (a Home Depot brand)	Dual Flush Elongated Toilet AIO	215-583	N2316B	N2316T
Greentide	GT 6811H			666-2
Greentide	GT 6810H-S			666-1
Greentide	GT 6811H-S			666-1
Greentide	GT 6810H			666-2
HCG		CS4510	C4510	S4510
HCG		CS5518Q	C5518Q	S5518
HCG		CS1004	C1003-3"	S1004 3"
HCG		C6816+S140-3"	C6816	S140 3"
HCG		C6811+S140-3"	C6811	S140 3"
HCG		C4520		
HCG		C2002+S140-3"	C2002	S140 3"
Hennessy & Hinchcliffe Inc.	Proficiency Round Front	N7716	N7716	N7715T
Hennessy & Hinchcliffe Inc.	Proficiency Elongated	N7717	N7717	N7715T
INAX		C-622S-MC-US	C-60S	T-4535U-US

INAX		C-610S-MC-US	C-60S	T-4560U-US
INAX		C-620S-MC-US	C-60S	T-4580U-US
INAX		C-621S-MC-US	C-60S	T-4510U-US
Jacuzzi	Prescott	GV80xxx		
Jacuzzi	Espree	EZ36xxx		
Jacuzzi	Perfecta	GU04xxx		
Kallista	Plie	P70310	P70311	P70312
Kohler	Wellworth	K-14797	K-4197	K-4436
Kohler	Saile	K-3564		
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3998-U	K-4198	K-4467-U
Kohler	San Raphael	K-3607		
Kohler	Rêve	K-3797		
Kohler	San Raphael	K-3648		
Kohler	San Raphael Power Lite	K-3393		
Kohler	San Raphael Pressure Lite	K-3597		
Kohler	Strela	K-3598	K-4379	K-4742
Kohler	Wellworth	K-11497	K-4197	K-4436
Kohler	Wellworth	K-11498	K-4198	K-4436
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3575	K-4198	K-4436
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3577	K-4179	K-4436
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3947	K-4197	K-4841
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3947-U	K-4197	K-4841-U
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3948	K-4198	K-4841
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3948-U	K-4198	K-4841-U
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3949-U	K-4199	K-4841-U
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3997	K-4197	K-4467
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3998	K-4198	K-4467
Kohler	Highline	K-3999-U	K-4199	K-4467-U
Kohler	Wellworth Pressure Lite	K-3531	K-4303	K-4484
Kohler	Persuade	K-3753	K-4353	K-4442
Kohler	Wellworth	K-3997-U	K-4197	K-4467-U
Kohler	Cimarron	K-11451	K-4309	K-4421
Kohler	Kelston	K-11453	K-4306	K-4469
Kohler	Persuade	K-3723	K-4353	K-4441
Kohler	Archer	K-3639		
Kohler	Barrington	K-3652	K-4327	K-4484
Kohler	Cimarron	K-11813	K-4309	K-4421
Kohler	Cimarron	K-3609	K-4309	K-4421

Kohler	Cimarron	K-3609-U	K-4309	K-4421-U
Kohler	Cimarron EcoSmart	K-3496-HE	K-4286	K-4634-HE
Kohler	Devonshire	K-3678	K-4288	K-4446
Kohler	Escale	K-3588	K-4308	K-4472
Kohler	Fountainhead	K-3524		
Kohler	Highline	K-14799	K-4199	K-4436
Kohler	Highline	K-3658	K-4199	K-4436
Kohler	Highline	K-3713	K-4373	K-4436
Kohler	Highline	K-3889	K-4373	K-4467
Kohler	Highline	K-3889-U	K-4373	K-4467-U
Kohler	Highline	K-3999	K-4199	K-4467
Kohler	Persuade	K-3654	K-4322	K-4419
Kohler	Kelston	K-3755	K-4306	K-4469
Kohler	Highline Pressure Lite	K-3519	K-4304	K-4484
Kohler	Kelston	K-11844	K-4306	K-4469
Kohler	Barrington	K-3578	K-4305	K-4484
Kohler	Highline	K-11499	K-4199	K-4436
LAUFEN	Laufen Pro		824958	826953
LAUFEN	Palomba		824806	828803
LAUFEN	LB3		824684	828683
LAUFEN	Form		823676	827673
LAUFEN	Alessi One		822976	826971
LAUFEN	Mylife		822943	826941
LOTA	2-pc; Single Gravity Flush; Elongated	CT-113	CF-113	TA-113
LOTA	2-pc; Single Gravity Flush; Elongated	CT-123	CF-123	TA-123
LOTA	2-pc; Single Gravity Flush; Elongated	CT-201	CF-201	TA-201
LOTA	2-pc; Single Gravity Flush; Round	CT-202	CF-202	TA-202
Mansfield	Maverick	114-112	114	112
Mansfield	QuantumOne	148-153	148	153
Mansfield	QuantumOne	147-153	147	153
Mansfield	QuantumOne	146-153	146	153
Mansfield	EcoQuantum	147-119	147	119
Mansfield	Quantum	144-153	144	153
Mansfield	QuantumOne	149-153	149	153
Mansfield	Maverick 1.28	111-112	111	112

Mansfield	Enso	177-178	177	178
Mansfield	EcoQuantum	148-119	148	119
Mansfield	EcoQuantum	146-119	146	119
Mansfield	EcoQuantum	144-119	144	119
Mansfield	704 Prestigio	704		
Mansfield	EcoQuantum	149-119	149	119
Mansfield	Maverick	113-112	113	112
Medyag	6810H			
Medyag	6810H-S			
Medyag	6811H			
Medyag	6811H-S			
Niagara	Elongated HET	N2225E-RT	N2225E-RT	N2225T-RT
Niagara	Stealth Round Front	N7716	N7716	N7715T
Niagara	Stealth		N7716	N7714
Niagara	Eco-Logic	N2225R	N2225RB	N2225T
Niagara	Dual Flush Elongated Toilet	N2316	N2316B	N2316T
Niagara	Cottage	N2228	N2228B	N2228T
Niagara	1.0 PA	N2310	N2310B	N2310T
Niagara	Stealth Elongated	N7717	N7717	N7715T
Niagara	Eco-Logic	N2225E	N2225EB	N2225T
OPS	GREEN DAY ADA	T/X-66891H	T-66891H	X-66891
OPS	GREEN DAY RF	T/X-66892	T-66892	X-66892
OPS	GREEN DAY RF	T/X-66891	T-66891	X-66891
OPS	GREEN DAY EL	T/X-66892E	T-66892E	X-66892
OPS	GREEN DAY ADA	T/X-66892H	T-66892H	X-66892
OPS		T/X-6688H	T-6688H	X-6688
OPS		T/X-6688E	T-6688E	X-6688
OPS		T/X-6688	T-6688	X-6688
OPS	GREEN DAY EL	T/X-66891E	T-66891E	X-66891
ORION	Green Sense EL		50320	51299
ORION	Green Sense RD		50299	51299
Pegasus (a Home Depot brand)	Cottage	840-565	N2228B	N2228T
Pegasus (a Home Depot brand)	Westminster	780-036	780-036B	780-036T
PENGUIN	014	014	014	014
PENGUIN	524	524	524	524
Pfister		VTP-E10W		
Pfister		VTP-E11W	VTP-E11WB	VTP-E11WT
Pfister		VTP-E21W	VTP-E21/31WB	VTP-E21WT

Pfister		VTP-E51W	VTP-E51WB	VTP-E51WT
Porcher	Lutezia Round Front High-Efficiency Toilet	90450-28	40450-00	41350-28
Porcher	Veneto III 1pc	97320-28		
Porcher	Ovale RF RH	90850-28	41850-00	40750-28
Porcher	Ovale RF RH	90850-28	41850-28	40750-28
Porcher	Ovale EL RH	90750-28	41750-00	40750-28
Porcher	Ovale 1pc EL	97620-28		
Porcher	Lutezia EL RH	90550-28	40550-00	41350-28
Porcher	Lutezia EL RH	90550-28	40550-28	41350-28
Porcher	Chapeau 1pc	97820-28		
Porcher	Archive 1pc	97920-28		
Porcher	Ovale EL RH	90750-28	41750-28	40750-28
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Single Flush 1.0 GPF P/A EL Toilet		PF1601PA	PF1612PA
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Single Flush 1.0 GPF P/A ADA Toilet		PF1603PA	PF1612PA
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Single Flush EF		PF6101HE	PF6112HE
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Single Flush EF		PF6201HE	PF6212HE
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Dual Flush ADA		PF9303	PF9312
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Gravity Flush EF		PF9401	PF9412
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Single Flush ADA		PF9403	PF9412
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Dual Flush RF		PF9300	PF9312
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Dual Flush EF		PF9301	PF9312
ProFLO (a Ferguson brand)	HET Gravity Flush RF		PF9400	PF9412
Quality Craft	Alexis HET	30013K	3001	3003
Quality Craft	Alexis HET Dual Flush	30014K	3001	3004
Seasons (a HD Supply brand)	Seasons		SE10040	SE10039
Seasons (a HD Supply brand)	Seasons		SE10041	SE10039
Seasons (a HD Supply brand)			564-852	564-851
Seasons (a HD Supply brand)			564-833	564-832
Seasons (a HD Supply brand)			SE10056	SE10055

Seasons (a HD Supply brand)	Seasons	SE10042		
St. Thomas Creations	Neo-Venetian ECO 2PC CHEL		6123.821.xx	6123.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Neo-Venetian ECO 1PC CHEL	6123.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Richmond ECO 2PC CHRF		6123.128.xx	6125.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Richmond ECO 2PC CHEL ADA		6123.218.xx	6125.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Richmond ECO 1PC CHEL	6125.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Presley ECO 2PC CHEL ADA		6401.033.xx	6401.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Presley ECO 1PC CHEL	6401.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Palermo ECO 2PC CHRF		6137.218.xx	6137.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Palermo ECO 2PC CHEL		6137.821.xx	6137.082.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Palermo ECO 2PC CHEL		6137.128.xx	6137.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Palermo ECO 1PC CHEL	6006.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Barrymore ECO 2PC CHEL ADA		6171.128.xx	6171.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Neo-Venetian ECO 2PC CHEL ADA		6123.218.xx	6123.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Arlington ECO 2PC CHRF		6119.218.xx	6119.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Celebration ECO 1PC CHEL	6131.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Impala ECO 2PC HET 1.28 gpf Elongated ADA WC		6208.218.xx	6208.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Impala ECO 2PC HET 1.28 gpf Elongated WC		6208.128.xx	6208.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Impala ECO 2PC HET 1.28 gpf Round-Front WC		6208.821.xx	6208.028.xx
St. Thomas Creations	Malibu ECO 1PC CHEL	6116.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Malibu ECO 1PC CHRF	6116.213.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Arlington ECO 1PC CHEL	6119.128.xx		
St. Thomas Creations	Arlington ECO 2PC CHEL ADA		6119.821.xx	6119.028.xx
Sterling	Stanton	402040		
Sterling	Rockton EB	402027	402026	402022
Sterling	Windham	404700	403215	404555
Sterling	Windham	402082	403315	404555

Sterling	Windham	402081	403215	404555
Sterling	Windham	402080	403015	404555
Sterling	Stinson	402076	403070	402091
Sterling	Rockton PB	402024	402021	402022
Sterling	Karsten	402087	402086	402023
Sterling	Riverton	404701	403215	404552-U
Sterling	Stinson	404702	403070	402091
Sterling	Riverton	402085-U	403315	404552-U
Sterling	Riverton	402084-U	403215	404522-U
Sterling	Riverton	402083-U	403015	404552-U
Sterling	Karsten PB	402025	402021	402023
Sterling	Karsten EB	402028	402026	402023
Sterling	Rockton	402088	402086	402022
Swell	22114		2214	3214
TOTO	Vespin II	CST474CEF(G)	CT474CEF(G)	ST454E
TOTO	EcoPromenade	CST424EF(G)	C424EF(G)	ST423E
TOTO	Neorest 550	MS980CMG		
TOTO	EcoSoiree	MS964***CEF(G)		
TOTO	EcoNexus	CST794EF	CT794EF	ST794E
TOTO	EcoSupreme	MS863***E		
TOTO	EcoSupreme	MS864***E		
TOTO	EcoPromenade	CST423EF(G)	C423EF(G)	ST423E
TOTO	EcoUltramax	MS853***E		
TOTO	EcoLloyd	MS934304EF		
TOTO	EcoUltramax	MS854***E(G)		
TOTO	EcoWhitney	CST754EFN	C754EF	ST754E
TOTO	Supreme II	MS634***CEF(G)		
TOTO	UltraMax II	MS604***CEF(G)		
TOTO	Carlyle II	MS614***CEF(G)		
TOTO	EcoUltramax	MS854***EL(G)		
TOTO	Aquia UH	CST412MF	CT412F	ST412M
TOTO	EcoLloyd	MS934***EF		
TOTO	Drake II	CST454CEF(G)	C454CEF(G)	ST454E
TOTO	Aquia	CST414M	CT414	ST413M
TOTO	Aquia II	CST416M	CT416	ST416M
TOTO	Aquia IIIUH	CST464MF	CT464F	ST464M
TOTO	Aquia UH	CST412MF.10	CT412MF.10	ST412M
TOTO	Carolina II	MS644***CEF(G)		
TOTO	EcoClayton	CST784EF	C784EF	ST784E
TOTO	EcoDartmouth	CST754EF	C754EF	ST753E

TOTO	EcoDrake	CST743E	C743E	ST743E
TOTO	EcoDrake	CST744E(G)	C744E	ST743E
TOTO	EcoDrake	CST744EF.10	C744EF.10	ST743E
TOTO	EcoDrake	CST744EL	C744EL	ST743E
TOTO	EcoGuinevere	MS974***CEF(G)		
TOTO	Aquia III	CST464M	CT464	ST464M
Tynan	Avoca	4344	0344	1344
Tynan	Louth	4512	7512	1712
Tynan	Nore	4346	0346	1346
Tynan	MacLair RF	4342	0342	1342
Tynan	MacLair EF	4343	0343	1342
Tynan	MacLair	4347	0347	1342
Tynan	Louth	4510	7510	1712
Tynan	Foyle	4345	0345	1345
Tynan	Cascade RF	4352	0352	1312
Tynan	Cascade ADA	4354	0354	1312
Tynan	Cascade EF	4353	0353	1312
Villeroy & Boch	AVEO		6614 11 XX	7724 U1 XX
Villeroy & Boch	BELLEVUE		5666 11	5764 U1
Villeroy & Boch	HOMMAGE		6662 11	7721 U1
Villeroy & Boch	SENTIQUE		5625 11	5722 U1
Villeroy & Boch	Subway		6610 11 XX	7723 U1 XX
VitrA	Evergreen		5195	5402
VitrA	Evergreen		5196	5402
VitrA	Evergreen		5074	5055
VitrA	Evergreen		5076	5055
VitrA	Evergreen		5065	5066
Vortens	Vienna ELX		3113	3420
Vortens	Vienna Victory		3209	3420
Vortens	Vienna Victory		3209	3436
Vortens	Vienna RF		3208	3436
Vortens	Dali	5928	5101	5201
Vortens	Vienna ELX		3113	3436
Vortens	Tornado ADA		3134	3468
Vortens	Tornado		3138	3468
Vortens	Rhodas DF		3123	3436
Vortens	Loretto RF		3213	3475
Vortens	Loretto ADA		3140	3475
Vortens	Hurricane RF		3213	3473
Vortens	Hurricane EL		3137	3473

Vortens	Hurricane		3140	3473
Vortens	Dominic Victory		3209	3472
Vortens	Dominic RF		3208	3472
Vortens	Dominic EL		3113	3472
Vortens	Dominic ADA		3123	3472
Vortens	Delfos	3130	3130	3130
Vortens	Vienna RF		3208	3420
Vortens	Loretto EL		3137	3475
WaterRidge	C21079C	C21079C		
WaterRidge	Grace Dual Flush One Piece Toilet	C22055C	C540552	C520093
WaterRidge	360380 Two Piece Toilet	C21075C	C531082	C600137
Western Pottery		832-HET	B832	T8-HET
Western Pottery		872-HET	B872	T8-HET
Western Pottery		822-HET	B822	T8-HET
Winfield	T3511 2-PC TOILET		TB3511	TK3511
Winfield	T3512 2-PC TOILET		TB3512	TK3512
Winfield	T3513 2-PC TOILET		TB3513	TK3513
Zurn	EcoVantage Round Front Toilet	Z5576	Z5575-BWL	Z5561-TNK
Zurn	EcoVantage Dual Flush Round Front Toilet	Z5577	Z5575-BWL	Z5562-TNK
Zurn	EcoVantage Dual Flush; Elongated Toilet	Z5572	Z5570-BWL	Z5562-TNK
Zurn	EcoVantage Dual Flush; Elongated; ADA Toilet	Z5562	Z5560-BWL	Z5562-TNK
Zurn	EcoVantage Elongated ADA Toilet	Z5561	Z5560-BWL	Z5561-TNK
Zurn	EcoVantage Elongated Toilet	Z5571	Z5570-BWL	Z5561-TNK

Disclaimer of Endorsement: Reference herein to any specific commercial products, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government.

APPENDIX N HIGH EFFICIENCY WASHING MACHINE BILL CREDIT

FAQ SHEET
BILL CREDIT FOR ENERGY STAR WASHING MACHINE

How much is the bill credit?
The bill credit is $75 not to exceed the cost of the washing machine.

Who qualifies for the bill credit?
Any single family home (house or condominium), or multifamily building with four or less units, located in the Utility service territory is eligible for a bill credit. Limit one per household or unit.

Which washing machines qualify for the bill credit?
Any Washing Machine listed by the EPA as an Energy Star washing machine qualifies. For a list of Energy Star Washing Machines go to www.uiwater.com or call 866.277.5515.

What are Energy Star Washing Machines?
ENERGY STAR criteria require all qualified products to have a Modified Energy factor (MEF) of 2.0 or greater as well as a Water Factor (WF) of 6.0 or lower.

- Water Factor, WF, is the present water performance metric that allows the comparison of clothes washer water consumption independent of clothes washer capacity. Manufacturers must submit their water consumption factors with their ENERGY STAR qualified clothes washers.

- WF is the quotient of the total weighted per-cycle water consumption, Q, divided by the capacity of the clothes washer, C. The lower the value, the more water efficient the clothes washer is. The equation is shown below:

- WF = Q (water consumption)/ C (washer capacity)

- The federal EnergyGuide label on clothes washers shows annual energy consumption and cost. These figures use the energy factor, average cycles per year, and the average cost of energy to make the energy and cost estimates. The Energy Factor, Modified Energy Factor, or Water Factor may not appear on the EnergyGuide label.

How much water do Energy Star Washing Machines save?
High Efficiency Washers use 40% less water than traditional washing machines. You could save 7,770 to 9,400 gallons of water each year.

Who makes Energy Star Washing Machines and where are they sold?
All major toilet manufacturers produce Energy Star Washing Machines and all hardware and bathroom supply stores carry some models.

What documentation must I provide to receive a bill credit?

It is your responsibility to demonstrate the washing machine meets the program criteria. You must provide a copy of the sales receipt. If the receipt does not show the washing machine brand and model, you must provide other documentation (acceptable to the Utility), such as the model number from the toilet packaging.

When must I apply?

You must submit your application within 60 days after purchasing the washing machine.

How long does it take to get my bill credit?

You should receive your bill credit within 1 to 2 billing cycles after receipt of your application.

Who can I contact if I have questions?

Customer Service: 866.277.5515
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

TERMS and CONDITIONS
QUALIFIED HIGH EFFICIENCY WASHING MACHINE BILL CREDIT PROGRAM
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

In consideration of receiving the bill credit under this Program, the Undersigned acknowledges and agrees:

THAT the Washing Machine Replacement program is subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the State of Nevada approved Utility's Tariff(s) and State approved Water Conservation Pan;

THAT the bill credit is a one- time credit of up to $75 not to exceed the cost of the Washing Machine;

THAT THE LIMIT is one per residence or unit;

THAT ELIGIBILITY is to any single family home or multi-family home up to four units receiving water from the Utility as a Customer who is current with the Utility for all bills at any and all premises regardless of type of service;

THAT ELIGIBILITY is for a High Efficiency Washing Machine (HEWM) as defined and listed as an Energy Star machine by the EPA with at least a 6.0 Water Factor;

THAT the application must be accompanied by the original sales receipt. If the receipt does not show the washing machine brand and model, you must provide other documentation acceptable to the Utility, such as the model number from the packaging;

THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY to meet Program criteria is the Customer's;

THAT the Utility may deny any application that does not meet Program requirements, which can be obtained by visiting www.uiwater.com, Spring Creek Utilities Co. Water Conservation Plan or by calling 866.277.5515;

THAT the Utility may inspect all properties participating in this Program in order to confirm applicants' performance of the obligations under this Application;

THAT the Utility does not guarantee or warrant that the performance of any washing machine or that its installation will be free of defects, the quality of workmanship of the washing machine or the suitability of the premises for installation;

THAT the Utility does not guarantee any benefits in the HEWM Program;

THAT the installation of the number of HEWM indicated in this Application Form has been completed at the service address shown on the application;

THAT this program is not effective unless and until fully approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada and any HEWM purchase prior to that approval date is ineligible for this bill credit;

TO indemnify, save and hold harmless the Utility including its Boards, affiliates, officers and employees, against any and all liability, loss, costs, damages, and expenses, causes of action, actions, claims, demands, lawsuits and other proceedings, by whomever made, sustained, brought or prosecuted, including third party bodily injury, death, personal injury, and property damage, in any way based upon, occasioned by or attributable to the undersigned's participation in this Program, including any negligence on the part of the Utility, its agents or servants;

THAT the Utility reserves the right to alter or terminate the Program at any time or refuse, in its sole discretion all further applications. At any time this Program is cancelled or altered, your bill credit for a purchase and installation of an HEWM will be honored only if received by the Utility within 30 days of the date of purchase;

THAT, if the Program is in force, then all applications for an HEWM Bill Credit must be received within 60 days of purchase;

THAT the HEWM must remain at the service address where the water conservation work has taken place. Bill credits will not be transferred from the location of water savings to another account, even if both service addresses are in the name of the same Customer or owned by the same person.

TO repay such bill credit to the Utility upon request, if this Application contains any material misstatement or misrepresentation on such undersigned's behalf, or if the undersigned breaches any of such terms or conditions.

Mail To:
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

Attn: HEWM Bill Credit

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com
Attn: Washing Machine Replacement Application

Single Family Resident Application

WASHING MACHINE REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name:		
Utility Acct. No.:	Email:	Phone:
Current address:		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
Own Rent *(Please circle one)*		No. of Residents:

PROPOERTY OWNER INFORMATION (IF DIFFERENT)

Property Owner:		
Owner address:		
Phone:	E-mail:	Fax:
City:	State:	ZIP Code:

WASHING MACHINE INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Manufacturer/Make	Model Name/No.	Purchase Location (City, State, Store)	Purchase Date

Installed by:	
Self or Contractor / Plumber *(please circle one)*	Install Date:

CHECKLIST

Is the water High Efficiency Washing Machine you purchased on the Energy Smart approved list?

Have you completed and signed the High Efficiency Washing Machine Replacement Application?

Did you enclose the original sales receipt for your Washing Machine?

SIGNATURES

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and complied with the requirements of the High Efficiency Washing Machine Bill Credit Program and the Utility Water Conservation Plan.

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

FOR UTILITY USE ONLY

Eligible Incentive	Amount	Approval Date	Application Approved By

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com
Attn: Washing Machine Replacement Application

Multi-Family Application (up to 4 units)

WASHING MACHINE REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Registered Owner of Building:		
Email:	Phone:	
Mailing Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Name of Utility Customer:		Utility Acct. No.:
Email:		Phone:
Service Address:		APN:
City:	State:	Zip Code:

BUILDING INFORMATION

Does the Landlord Pay the Utility Bill for All Units: Yes No (please circle one)
If, not a separate application for each unit applying for a bill credit must be submitted.

No. of Units:	No. of Existing Toilets:

WASHING MACHINE INSTALLATION INFORMATION

Quantity	Manufacturer/Make	Model Name/No.	Purchase Location (City, State, Store)	Purchase Date	Unit No.

Installed by: In-house Staff Plumber/Contractor (please circle one)

No. of HEWM Installed:	Install Date:
Plumber / Contractor Name:	Contractor No.:
Signature:	Phone:

CHECKLIST

Is the High Efficiency Washing Machine(s) you purchase on the Energy Star approved list?

Have you completed and signed the High Efficiency Washing Machine Replacement Application?

Did you enclose the original sales receipt for your washing machines(s)

SIGNATURES

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and complied with the requirements of the High Efficiency Washing Machine Bill Credit Program and the Utility Water Conservation Plan.

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

FOR UTILITY USE ONLY

WASHING MACHINE REPLACEMENT APPLICATION

Eligible Incentive	Amount	Approval Date	Application Approved By
First Toilet: Yes / No			
Second Toilet: Yes / No			
Total			

Residential Clothes Washers Qualified Product List

List Posted on August 17, 2011

Below are currently qualified ENERGY STAR models available for sale ii

Brand Name	Model Number	Load Configuration	Volume (cubic feet)	Annual Energy Use (kWh/year)	Modified Energy Factor (MEF)	Federal Standard (MEF)	% Better than Federal Standard	Annual Water Use (gallons/ year)	Water Factor (WF)	Qualified Date
Amana	NFW7300W*+	Front Load	3.46	162	2.39	1.26	90%	5,425	4	12/30/2010
Amana	NFW7600X*+	Front Load	3.86	177	2.35	1.26	87%	6,204	4.1	12/30/2010
Ariston	ARWF149+#	Front Load	1.82	141.25	2.14	1.26	59%	3,933	5.51	2/7/2011
Ariston	ARWL129+#	Front Load	1.82	104.89	2.16	1.26	58%	3,541	4.96	2/7/2011
Ariston	ARWXF129+#	Front Load	1.82	104.89	2.16	1.26	58%	3,541	4.96	2/7/2011
Ariston	ARXL129+#	Front Load	1.82	104.89	2.16	1.26	58%	3,541	4.96	2/7/2011
Asko	W6324	Front Load	2.12	140	2.68	1.26	113%	2,741	3.3	12/30/2010
Asko	W6424	Front Load	2.12	140	2.68	1.26	113%	2,741	3.3	12/30/2010
Asko	W6884 ECO	Front Load	2.12	140	2.68	1.26	113%	2,741	3.3	12/30/2010
Asko	W6984	Front Load	2.12	140	2.68	1.26	113%	2,741	3.3	12/30/2010
Blomberg	WM 87120 NBL00	Front Load	2.15	173	2.35	1.26	87%	3,540	4.2	5/26/2011
Bosch	WAE20060UC	Front Load	1.91	125	2.05	1.26	63%	3,818	5.1	1/1/2011
Bosch	WAS20160UC	Front Load	2.16	140	2.05	1.26	63%	4,064	4.8	1/1/2011
Bosch	WAS24460UC	Front Load	2.16	145	2.12	1.26	68%	4,064	4.8	1/1/2011
Bosch	WFVC33xxUC	Front Load	3.31	130	2.53	1.26	101%	4,282	3.3	1/1/2011
Bosch	WFVC44xxUC	Front Load	3.31	120	2.52	1.26	100%	4,412	3.4	1/1/2011
Bosch	WFVC54xxUC	Front Load	3.31	130	2.53	1.26	101%	4,282	3.3	1/1/2011
Bosch	WFVC64xxUC	Front Load	3.31	130	2.53	1.26	101%	4,282	3.3	1/1/2011
Bosch	WFVC84xxUC	Front Load	3.31	130	2.54	1.26	102%	4,282	3.3	1/1/2011
Crosley	ATF7000**	Front Load	3.00	203	2.22	1.26	76%	5,057	4.3	2/22/2011
Crosley	CAW12444X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.48	1.26	97%	5,123	3.63	6/14/2011
Crosley	CFW4500K**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/18/2011
Crosley	CFW4700**	Front Load	3.81	96	2.91	1.26	131%	5,377	3.6	3/17/2011
Crosley	CFW7500K**	Front Load	3.00	203	2.22	1.26	76%	5,057	4.3	2/22/2011
Crosley	CFW7700**	Front Load	3.65	83	3.09	1.26	145%	4,722	3.3	3/3/2011

Crosley	GLTF2940F**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/18/2011
Crosley	LTF2940F**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/18/2011
Elba	WA37T26EW2	Top Load	3.00	198	2.07	1.26	64%	7,056	6	2/16/2011
Electrolux	EIFLS55**	Front Load	4.05	138	2.88	1.26	129%	5,557	3.5	3/3/2011
Electrolux	EIFLS60**	Front Load	4.30	102	3.33	1.26	164%	4,720	2.8	3/3/2011
Electrolux	EIFLW55**	Front Load	4.05	138	2.88	1.26	129%	5,557	3.5	3/3/2011
Electrolux	EWFLS70**	Front Load	4.42	118	3.29	1.26	161%	4,851	2.8	3/3/2011
Electrolux	EWFLW65H**	Front Load	4.05	256	2.31	1.26	162%	6,033	3.8	2/22/2011
Electrolux	EWFLW65I**	Front Load	4.05	256	2.31	1.26	162%	6,033	3.8	2/22/2011
Fisher & Paykel	GWL15	Top Load	3.00	198	2.07	1.26	64%	7,056	6	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WA37T26GW2	Top Load	3.00	198	2.07	1.26	64%	7,056	6	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WA42T26GW*	Top Load	3.00	198	2.07	1.26	64%	7,056	6	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL26CW1	Top Load	3.10	211	2	1.26	59%	7,291	6	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL26CW2	Top Load	3.13	199	2.15	1.26	71%	7,116	5.8	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL37T26C	Top Load	3.10	199	2.15	1.26	71%	7,048	5.8	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL37T26D	Top Load	3.10	199	2.15	1.26	71%	7,048	5.8	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL37T26*W2	Top Load	3.10	175	2.25	1.26	79%	5,225	4.3	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL37TD1	Top Load	3.10	199	2.15	1.26	71%	7,048	5.8	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL42T26***	Top Load	3.13	151	2.44	1.26	94%	4,761	3.88	1/13/2011
Fisher & Paykel	WL42T26*W*	Top Load	3.10	198	2.25	1.26	79%	5,225	4.3	1/13/2011
Frigidaire	BAFW3574K**	Front Load	3.00	210	2.22	1.26	76%	5,174	4.4	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	BAFW3577K**	Front Load	3.00	175	2.31	1.26	83%	4,469	3.8	2/18/2011
Frigidaire	CFW4500K**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/26/2011
Frigidaire	DAFW3577K**	Front Load	3.00	175	2.31	1.26	83%	4,469	3.8	2/18/2011
Frigidaire	FAFS4272**	Front Load	3.81	96	3.09	1.26	145%	4,929	3.3	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	FAFS4473**	Front Load	3.81	104	2.96	1.26	135%	4,779	3.2	3/23/2011
Frigidaire	FAFS4474**	Front Load	3.81	104	3.21	1.26	155%	4,331	2.9	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3511K**	Front Load	3.00	171	2.21	1.26	75%	5,057	4.3	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3514K**	Front Load	3.00	171	2.21	1.26	75%	5,057	4.3	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3514K**	Front Load	3.00	210	2.22	1.26	76%	5,174	4.4	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3517K**	Front Load	3.00	182	2.26	1.26	80%	4,351	3.7	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3574K**	Front Load	3.00	210	2.22	1.26	76%	5,174	4.4	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3577K**	Front Load	3.00	175	2.31	1.26	83%	4,469	3.8	2/18/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW3801**	Front Load	3.26	99	2.86	1.26	127%	4,473	3.5	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW4011**	Front Load	3.65	83	2.91	1.26	131%	5,151	3.6	4/18/2011

Frigidaire	FAFW4070**	Front Load	3.65	83	2.91	1.26	131%	5,151	3.6	4/18/2011
Frigidaire	FAFW4221L**	Front Load	3.68	111	2.86	1.26	127%	4,905	3.4	3/21/2011
Frigidaire	FRFW3700**	Front Load	3.23	77	2.64	1.26	110%	4,052	3.2	3/1/2011
Frigidaire	FTF1240F**	Front Load	2.65	210	2	1.26	59%	5,610	5.4	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FTF2140F**	Front Load	3.00	2.02	2.01	1.26	60%	4,822	4.1	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	FTF2140F**	Front Load	3.00	202	2.01	1.26	60%	4,822	4.1	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	FTF2140F**	Front Load	3.00	202	2.01	1.26	60%	4,822	4.1	3/1/2011
Frigidaire	FTF530**	Front Load	2.65	139	2.27	1.26	80%	5,506	5.3	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	GLEH1642F**	Front Load	2.65	165	2.09	1.26	66%	5,402	5.2	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	GLGH1642F**	Front Load	2.65	165	2.09	1.26	66%	5,402	5.2	2/22/2011
Frigidaire	GLTF2940F**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	GLTF2940F**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/26/2011
Frigidaire	LAF8000**	Front Load	3.81	104	2.96	1.26	135%	4,779	3.2	3/23/2011
Frigidaire	LAFW3511K**	Front Load	2.65	165	2.09	1.26	66%	5,402	5.2	4/26/2011
Frigidaire	LAFW3577K**	Front Load	2.65	165	2.09	1.26	66%	5,402	5.2	4/26/2011
Frigidaire	LAFW6000**	Front Load	3.68	111	2.86	1.26	127%	4,905	3.4	3/21/2011
Frigidaire	LAFW7000**	Front Load	3.81	96	3.09	1.26	145%	4,929	3.3	3/4/2011
Frigidaire	LAFW8000**	Front Load	3.81	104	2.96	1.26	135%	4,779	3.2	3/23/2011
Frigidaire	LFAFW6000**	Front Load	3.68	111	2.86	1.26	127%	4,905	3.4	3/21/2011
Frigidaire	LTF2140F**	Front Load	3.00	202	2.01	1.26	60%	4,822	4.1	3/1/2011
Frigidaire	LTF2940F**	Front Load	3.00	196	2.22	1.26	76%	4,939	4.2	4/26/2011
Frigidaire	WTF330**	Front Load	2.65	139	2.27	1.26	80%	5,506	5.3	3/4/2011
GE	GCWN5050M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE	GFWH2400L***	Front Load	4.15	200	2.61	1.26	107%	6,338	3.9	5/4/2011
GE	GFWH2405L***	Front Load	4.15	200	2.61	1.26	107%	6,338	3.9	5/4/2011
GE	GFWN1000L*	Front Load	3.30	142	2.22	1.26	76%	5,304	4.1	2/7/2011
GE	GFWN1100L***	Front Load	3.47	151	2.2	1.26	75%	5,438	4	5/4/2011
GE	GFWS3500L***	Front Load	4.15	200	2.61	1.26	107%	6,338	3.9	5/4/2011
GE	GFWS3505L***	Front Load	4.15	200	2.61	1.26	107%	6,338	3.9	5/4/2011
GE	GLWN5050M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE	GRWN5150M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE	GTWN4250M**	Top Load	3.58	186	2.07	1.26	64%	8,420	6	12/30/2010
GE	GTWN4450M**	Top Load	3.58	186	2.07	1.26	64%	8,420	6	12/30/2010
GE	GTWN4950L**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE	GTWN5050M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010

GE	PTWN805#M#**	Top Load	4.48	263	2.21	1.26	75%	7,885	4.49	5/9/2011
GE	WBVH5300K*	Front Load	3.50	131	2.32	1.26	84%	5,214	3.8	1/31/2011
GE	WCVH6800J***	Front Load	3.47	144	2.2	1.26	75%	5,713	4.2	5/4/2011
General Electric	WCVH4800****	Front Load	2.22	122	2.3	1.26	83%	3,742	4.3	12/30/2010
General Electric	WCVH4815****	Front Load	2.22	122	2.3	1.26	83%	3,742	4.3	12/30/2010
GE Profile	PFWS4600L***	Front Load	4.33	201	2.69	1.26	113%	6,614	3.9	5/4/2011
GE Profile	PFWS4605L***	Front Load	4.33	201	2.69	1.26	113%	6,614	3.9	5/4/2011
GE Profile	PTWN6050M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE Profile	PTWN6250M**	Top Load	3.60	160	2.2	1.26	75%	6,350	4.5	12/30/2010
GE Profile	WPDH8800J*	Front Load	3.60	191	2.23	1.26	77%	5,786	4.1	1/31/2011
GE Profile	WPDH8900J*	Front Load	3.60	191	2.23	1.26	77%	5,786	4.1	1/31/2011
GE Profile	WPDH8910K*	Front Load	3.60	191	2.23	1.26	77%	5,786	4.1	1/3/2011
GE Profile	WPDH8910K*	Front Load	3.60	191	2.23	1.26	77%	5,786	4.1	1/31/2011
GE Profile	WPRE6150K**	Top Load	3.57	199	2.02	1.26	60%	7,557	5.4	12/30/2010
GE Profile	WPRE8150K**	Top Load	3.57	199	2.02	1.26	60%	7,557	5.4	12/30/2010
Haier	GWT460AW	Top Load	3.16	200	2	1.26	59%	7,432	6	3/31/2011
Haier	HWF5000AW	Front Load	3.70	171	2.2	1.26	75%	6,962	4.8	12/30/2010
Haier	HWF5300AW	Front Load	3.70	173	2.4	1.26	90%	6,672	4.6	12/30/2010
Inglis	IFW7300W*+	Front Load	3.46	162	2.39	1.26	90%	5,425	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2125*10+	Top Load	3.35	150	2.04	1.26	62%	7,774	5.92	3/28/2011
Kenmore	2130*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.48	1.26	97%	5,137	3.64	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2135*10+	Top Load	3.35	150	2.04	1.26	62%	6,566	5	3/28/2011
Kenmore	2139*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.48	1.26	97%	5,137	3.64	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2600*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.6	1.26	106%	5,052	3.58	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2601*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.6	1.26	106%	5,052	3.58	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2800*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.6	1.26	106%	5,052	3.58	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2801*	Top Load	3.60	123	2.6	1.26	106%	5,052	3.58	4/28/2011
Kenmore	2806*80+	Top Load	4.08	252	2.23	1.26	77%	7,037	4.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2807*80+	Top Load	4.08	252	2.23	1.26	77%	7,037	4.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2808170*+	Top Load	4.08	259	2.26	1.26	79%	7,197	4.5	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2808770*+	Top Load	4.08	259	2.26	1.26	79%	7,197	4.5	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2809170*+	Top Load	4.08	259	2.26	1.26	79%	7,197	4.5	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2809770*+	Top Load	4.08	259	2.26	1.26	79%	7,197	4.5	12/30/2010
Kenmore	2900#00#	Top Load	4.32	273	2.41	1.26	91%	6,774	4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	2927#00#	Top Load	4.48	250	2.41	1.26	91%	7,025	4	1/3/2011

Kenmore	2947#00#	Top load	4.48	250	2.41	1.26	91%	7,025	4	3/3/2011
Kenmore	402.4903*01*	Front Load	3.45	144	2.5	1.26	98%	4,463	3.3	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4027#90#	Front Load	3.52	126	2.75	1.26	118%	4,967	3.6	1/3/2011
Kenmore	4031#90#	Front Load	3.63	119	2.88	1.26	129%	4,838	3.4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	4041**	Front Load	2.65	160	2.01	1.26	60%	5,921	5.7	4/18/2011
Kenmore	4044#90#	Front Load	3.63	119	2.88	1.26	129%	4,838	3.4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	4051#90#	Front Load	3.87	112	2.85	1.26	126%	5,158	3.4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	4102#90#	Front Load	3.87	110	2.9	1.26	130%	5,158	3.4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	4153#21#	Front Load	4.26	95	3.4	1.26	170%	4,843	2.9	5/9/2011
Kenmore	4154#21#	Front Load	4.26	95	3.4	1.26	170%	4,676	2.8	5/9/2011
Kenmore	4172#00#	Front Load	4.17	108	2.99	1.26	137%	5,558	3.4	1/3/2011
Kenmore	417.4110**	Front Load	4.34	104	3.15	1.26	150%	4,764	2.8	4/18/2011
Kenmore	417.4413**	Front Load	4.40	109	3.15	1.26	150%	4,829	2.8	4/18/2011
Kenmore	4650*70+	Front Load	2.99	165	2.22	1.26	76%	5,509	4.7	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4651*70+	Front Load	2.99	165	2.22	1.26	76%	5,509	4.7	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4674*70+	Front Load	3.51	140	2.38	1.26	89%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4674*80+	Front Load	3.51	133	2.28	1.26	81%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4675*70+	Front Load	3.51	140	2.38	1.26	89%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4708*60+	Front Load	3.51	202	2.36	1.26	87%	5,504	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4709*60+	Front Load	3.51	202	2.36	1.26	87%	5,504	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4751****	Front Load	3.18	150	2.58	1.26	105%	4,986	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4753****	Front Load	3.18	150	2.58	1.26	105%	4,986	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4754****	Front Load	3.18	150	2.58	1.26	105%	4,986	4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4756*70+	Front Load	3.26	145	2.6	1.26	106%	4,728	3.7	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4757*70+	Front Load	3.26	145	2.6	1.26	106%	4,728	3.7	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4758****	Front Load	3.26	145	2.6	1.26	106%	4,728	3.7	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4770****	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4771****	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4775****	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4776****	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4778****	Front Load	3.51	151	2.59	1.26	106%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	47781702	Front Load	3.51	132	2.46	1.26	95%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4778*80+	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4779****	Front Load	3.51	151	2.59	1.26	106%	5,228	3.8	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4779*80+	Front Load	3.79	136	2.64	1.26	110%	5,051	3.4	12/30/2010

Kenmore	4785*60+	Front Load	3.51	187	2.22	1.26	76%	5,779	4.2	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4788*60+	Front Load	3.51	187	2.22	1.26	76%	5,779	4.2	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4789*60+	Front Load	3.51	187	2.22	1.26	76%	5,779	4.2	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4996#60**	Front Load	3.51	187	2.22	1.26	76%	5,779	4.2	12/30/2010
Kenmore	4997#60**	Front Load	3.51	187	2.22	1.26	76%	5,779	4.2	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-4900*	Front Load	3.86	138	2.58	1.26	105%	5,008	3.31	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-4903*	Front Load	3.45	144	2.5	1.26	98%	4,449	3.29	6/23/2011
Kenmore	592-4904*	Front Load	3.43	165	2.41	1.26	91%	4,840	3.6	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-49042	Front Load	3.45	165	2.43	1.26	93%	4,760	3.52	8/16/2011
Kenmore	592-4905*	Front Load	3.43	165	2.45	1.26	94%	4,840	3.6	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-4906*	Front Load	3.69	149	2.46	1.26	95%	4,773	3.3	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-4907*	Front Load	3.69	149	2.46	1.26	95%	4,773	3.3	12/30/2010
Kenmore	592-4908*	Front Load	3.69	145	2.46	1.26	95%	4,773	3.3	12/30/2010
LG	LSWF388H**	Front Load	4.17	108	2.99	1.26	137%	5,558	3.4	1/3/2011
LG	WM1355H*	Front Load	2.34	108	2.4	1.26	90%	4,036	4.4	1/3/2011
LG	WM2101H*	Front Load	3.52	160	2.21	1.26	75%	5,174	3.75	4/26/2011
LG	WM2140C**	Front Load	3.47	97	2.99	1.26	137%	4,761	3.5	1/3/2011
LG	WM2240C**	Front Load	3.69	110	2.74	1.26	117%	5,352	3.7	1/3/2011
LG	WM2350H**	Front Load	3.69	102	2.8	1.26	122%	4,918	3.4	1/3/2011
LG	WM2450H**	Front Load	3.69	105	3	1.26	138%	5,121	3.54	4/26/2011
LG	WM2550H***	Front Load	3.69	105	3	1.26	138%	5,121	3.54	4/26/2011
LG	WM3150H**	Front Load	4.26	95	3.4	1.26	170%	4,843	2.9	4/26/2011
LG	WM3360H***	Front Load	3.87	100	3.14	1.26	149%	5,006	3.3	1/3/2011
LG	WM3550H***	Front Load	4.26	95	3.4	1.26	170%	4,676	2.8	5/9/2011
LG	WM3875H***	Front Load	4.17	108	2.99	1.26	137%	5,558	3.4	1/3/2011
LG	WM3885H***	Front Load	4.17	108	2.99	1.26	137%	5,558	3.4	1/3/2011
LG	WT4801C*	Top Load	3.73	175	2.41	1.26	91%	5,761	3.94	6/20/2011
LG	WT5001C*	Top Load	4.48	250	2.41	1.26	91%	7,025	4	1/3/2011
LG	WT5101H*	Top Load	4.48	250	2.41	1.26	91%	7,025	4	1/3/2011
Maytag	MHW6000X*+	Front Load	4.33	168	3	1.26	138%	4,209	2.48	6/14/2011
Maytag	MHW7000X*+	Front Load	4.33	169	3	1.26	138%	4,719	2.78	4/28/2011
Maytag	MHW9000Y*+	Front Load	4.33	147	3.01	1.26	139%	4,617	2.72	4/11/2011
Maytag	MHWE200X*+	Front Load	3.46	161	2.35	1.26	87%	5,154	3.8	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE201Y*+	Front Load	3.46	154	2.46	1.26	95%	5,005	3.69	3/28/2011
Maytag	MHWE250X*+	Front Load	3.46	161	2.35	1.26	87%	5,154	3.8	12/30/2010

Maytag	MHWE251Y*+	Front Load	3.46	154	2.46	1.26	95%	5,005	3.69	3/28/2011
Maytag	MHWE300V*+	Front Load	3.47	160	2.18	1.26	73%	5,849	4.3	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE300W#**	Front Load	3.51	161	2.31	1.26	83%	5,641	4.1	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE301Y*+	Front Load	3.46	154	2.46	1.26	95%	5,005	3.69	3/28/2011
Maytag	MHWE400W*+	Front Load	3.86	174	2.66	1.26	111%	4,600	3.04	4/28/2011
Maytag	MHWE450W*+	Front Load	3.86	174	2.66	1.26	111%	4,600	3.04	4/28/2011
Maytag	MHWE500V*+	Front Load	3.47	138	2.35	1.26	87%	5,169	3.8	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE550W#**	Front Load	3.86	147	2.66	1.26	111%	5,447	3.6	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE900V*+	Front Load	3.79	141	2.58	1.26	105%	5,348	3.6	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWE950W*+	Top Load	3.86	147	2.46	1.26	95%	4,449	2.94	4/28/2011
Maytag	MHWZ400T*+	Front Load	3.46	139	2.45	1.26	94%	5,290	3.9	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWZ600T*+	Front Load	3.46	139	2.45	1.26	94%	5,290	3.9	12/30/2010
Maytag	MHWZ600W*+	Front Load	3.46	139	2.45	1.26	94%	5,290	3.9	12/30/2010
Maytag	MVWB300W*+	Top Load	3.95	257	2.28	1.26	81%	6,813	4.4	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWB400V*+	Top Load	4.08	252	2.23	1.26	77%	7,037	4.4	12/30/2010
Maytag	MVWB450W*+	Top Load	3.95	258	2.22	1.26	76%	6,828	4.41	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWB455Y*+	Top Load	3.95	146	2.61	1.26	107%	5,017	3.24	3/28/2011
Maytag	MVWB700V*+	Top Load	4.08	252	2.23	1.26	77%	7,037	4.4	12/30/2010
Maytag	MVWB750W*+	Top Load	3.95	258	2.22	1.26	76%	6,828	4.41	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWB750Y*+	Top Load	4.60	190	2.61	1.26	107%	6,654	3.69	7/22/2011
Maytag	MVWB755Y*+	Top Load	3.95	146	2.61	1.26	107%	5,017	3.24	3/9/2011
Maytag	MVWB800V*+	Top Load	4.08	249	2.25	1.26	79%	7,197	4.5	12/30/2010
Maytag	MVWB800Y*+	Top Load	4.60	190	2.61	1.26	107%	6,654	3.69	7/22/2011
Maytag	MVWB850W*+	Top Load	3.95	258	2.22	1.26	76%	6,828	4.41	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWB850Y*+	Top Load	4.60	198	2.57	1.26	104%	6,996	3.88	7/8/2011
Maytag	MVWB950Y*+	Top Load	4.60	198	2.57	1.26	104%	6,996	3.88	7/8/2011
Maytag	MVWC300X*+	Top Load	3.35	144	2.02	1.26	60%	7,735	5.89	3/8/2011
Maytag	MVWC400X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.48	1.26	97%	5,137	3.64	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWX500X*+	Top Load	3.60	122	2.46	1.26	95%	5,109	3.62	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWX550X*+	Top Load	3.60	122	2.46	1.26	95%	5,109	3.62	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWX600X*+	Top Load	3.60	122	2.46	1.26	95%	5,109	3.62	4/28/2011
Maytag	MVWX700X*+	Top Load	3.60	122	2.46	1.26	95%	5,109	3.62	4/28/2011
Miele	PW6065	Front Load	2.08	133	2.23	1.26	77%	3,718	4.56	1/7/2011
Miele	W3033	Front Load	1.98	139	2.32	1.26	84%	3,431	4.42	1/7/2011
Miele	W3035	Front Load	1.98	139	2.32	1.26	84%	3,431	4.42	1/7/2011

Miele	W3039	Front Load	1.77	128	2.25	1.26	79%	3,060	4.41	1/7/2011
Miele	W4802	Front Load	3.07	186	2.4	1.26	90%	5,103	4.24	1/7/2011
Miele	W4842	Front Load	3.07	186	2.4	1.26	90%	5,103	4.24	1/7/2011
Miele	W4842	Front Load	3.07	186	2.4	1.26	90%	5,091	4.23	1/4/2007
Samsung	WA5451***	Top Load	4.65	247	2.41	1.26	91%	8,749	4.8	3/22/2011
Samsung	WA5471***	Top Load	4.65	199	2.57	1.26	104%	6,927	3.8	3/10/2011
Samsung	WF203***	Front Load	3.11	216	2.04	1.26	62%	4,876	4	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF209***	Front Load	3.47	146	2.61	1.26	107%	5,169	3.8	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF210***	Front Load	3.45	141	2.5	1.26	98%	4,463	3.3	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF218***	Front Load	3.43	165	2.47	1.26	96%	4,437	3.3	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF219***	Front Load	3.43	130	2.65	1.26	110%	4,303	3.2	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF220***	Front Load	3.45	141	2.5	1.26	98%	4,463	3.3	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF221***	Front Load	3.45	141	2.47	1.26	96%	4,476	3.31	7/14/2011
Samsung	WF229***	Front Load	3.43	165	2.47	1.26	96%	4,437	3.3	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF231***	Front Load	3.45	100	2.8	1.26	122%	4,328	3.2	5/9/2011
Samsung	WF241***	Front Load	3.45	100	2.8	1.26	122%	4,328	3.2	7/6/2011
Samsung	WF328***	Front Load	3.43	161	2.3	1.26	83%	4,975	3.7	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF330***	Front Load	3.69	116	2.76	1.26	119%	4,484	3.1	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF331***	Front Load	3.69	116	2.76	1.26	119%	4,484	3.1	3/24/2011
Samsung	WF337***	Front Load	3.43	210	2.4	1.26	90%	4,840	3.6	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF338***	Front Load	3.43	153	2.59	1.26	106%	4,840	3.6	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF340***	Front Load	3.69	116	2.76	1.26	119%	4,484	3.1	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF350***	Front Load	3.69	116	2.76	1.26	119%	4,484	3.1	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF407***	Front Load	3.47	114	2.82	1.26	124%	4,353	3.2	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF409***	Front Load	3.69	118	2.73	1.26	117%	4,499	3.11	3/24/2011
Samsung	WF410***	Front Load	3.69	118	2.73	1.26	117%	4,484	3.1	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF419***	Front Load	3.69	118	2.73	1.26	117%	4,484	3.1	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF428***	Front Load	3.86	120	2.82	1.26	124%	4,842	3.2	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF431***	Front Load	3.86	95	3.2	1.26	154%	4,524	2.99	7/14/2011
Samsung	WF448***	Front Load	3.86	120	2.76	1.26	119%	4,842	3.2	12/30/2010
Samsung	WF461***	Front Load	3.86	94	3.25	1.26	158%	4,388	2.9	7/14/2011
Samsung	WF501***	Front Load	4.29	100	3.02	1.26	140%	5,415	3.22	6/23/2011
Samsung	WF511***	Front Load	4.29	93	3.32	1.26	163%	4,877	2.9	7/14/2011
Samsung	WF520***	Front Load	4.29	96	3.1	1.26	146%	4,877	2.9	7/14/2011
Speed Queen	AFN50+	Front Load	2.84	184	2.04	1.26	62%	5,455	4.9	12/30/2010

Speed Queen	AFN51+	Front Load	2.84	184	2.04	1.26	62%	5,455	4.9	12/30/2010
Speed Queen	ATE50+	Front Load	2.84	184	2.04	1.26	62%	5,455	4.9	12/30/2010
Speed Queen	ATG50+	Front Load	2.84	184	2.04	1.26	62%	5,455	4.9	12/30/2010
Speed Queen	LWNA1+	Top Load	3.13	130	2.05	1.26	63%	7,116	5.8	1/18/2011
Whirlpool	WFC7500V*+	Front Load	1.97	152	2.05	1.26	63%	4,479	5.8	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW8300S*+	Front Load	2.99	169	2.24	1.26	78%	5,274	4.5	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW8400T*+	Front Load	3.26	156	2.44	1.26	94%	5,112	4	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW8410S*+	Front Load	3.26	185	2.37	1.26	88%	5,751	4.5	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9050W*+	Front Load	3.46	125	2.55	1.26	102%	4,883	3.6	6/14/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9150W#**	Front Load	3.46	139	2.45	1.26	94%	5,290	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9151Y*+	Front Load	3.46	154	2.46	1.26	95%	5,005	3.69	3/28/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9200S*+	Front Load	3.51	186	2.16	1.26	71%	5,641	4.1	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9250W#**	Front Load	3.46	139	2.45	1.26	94%	5,290	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9300V*+	Front Load	3.51	186	2.29	1.26	82%	5,366	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9351Y*+	Front Load	3.46	154	2.46	1.26	95%	5,005	3.69	3/28/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9400S*#**	Front Load	3.51	186	2.29	1.26	82%	5,366	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9400V*+	Front Load	3.51	186	2.29	1.26	82%	5,366	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9450W*+	Front Load	3.79	150	2.46	1.26	95%	5,646	3.8	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9451X*	Front Load	3.90	169	2.4	1.26	90%	5,962	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9470W#**	Front Load	3.86	177	2.35	1.26	87%	6,204	4.1	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW94HEX*+	Front Load	4.33	168	3	1.26	138%	4,209	2.48	6/14/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9500T*+	Front Load	3.51	119	2.26	1.26	79%	4,953	3.6	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9550W*+	Front Load	3.79	144	2.43	1.26	93%	5,096	3.43	6/14/2011
Whirlpool	WFW95HEX*+	Front Load	4.33	169	3	1.26	138%	4,719	2.78	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9600S*+	Front Load	3.51	186	2.29	1.26	82%	5,366	3.9	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9600T*+	Front Load	3.51	122	2.42	1.26	92%	5,091	3.7	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9640X*+	Front Load	3.86	136	2.65	1.26	110%	4,206	2.78	1/18/2011
Whirlpool	WFW9700V*+	Front Load	3.79	144	2.41	1.26	91%	5,646	3.8	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WFW9750W*+	Front Load	3.86	149	2.52	1.26	100%	4,222	2.79	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WFW97HEX*+	Front Load	4.33	140	3.17	1.26	152%	4,804	2.83	7/8/2011
Whirlpool	WTW4850X*+	Top Load	3.35	144	2.02	1.26	60%	7,735	5.89	3/8/2011
Whirlpool	WTW4950X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.48	1.26	97%	5,137	3.64	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW5500X*+	Top Load	3.60	125	2.49	1.26	98%	5,518	3.91	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW5550X*+	Top Load	3.60	125	2.49	1.26	98%	5,518	3.91	6/14/2011
Whirlpool	WTW5600X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.44	1.26	94%	5,419	3.84	4/28/2011

Whirlpool	WTW5610X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.44	1.26	94%	5,419	3.84	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW5640X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.44	1.26	94%	5,419	3.84	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW5700X*+	Top Load	3.60	123	2.44	1.26	94%	5,419	3.84	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW6300W#**	Top load	4.08	264	2.22	1.26	76%	6,877	4.3	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW6340W*+	Top load	4.08	264	2.22	1.26	76%	6,877	4.3	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW6500V*+	Top Load	4.31	252	2.29	1.26	82%	7,096	4.2	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW6500W*+	Top Load	4.31	252	2.29	1.26	82%	7,096	4.2	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW6700T*+	Top Load	4.08	252	2.23	1.26	77%	7,037	4.4	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW6800W*+	Top Load	4.31	252	2.29	1.26	82%	7,096	4.2	12/30/2010
Whirlpool	WTW7300X*+	Top Load	3.95	163	2.62	1.26	108%	5,497	3.55	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW7320Y*+	Top Load	3.95	163	2.63	1.26	109%	5,497	3.55	3/9/2011
Whirlpool	WTW7340X*+	Top Load	3.95	191	2.48	1.26	97%	5,559	3.59	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW7600X*+	Top Load	3.95	191	2.48	1.26	97%	5,559	3.59	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW7800X*+	Top Load	3.95	191	2.48	1.26	97%	5,559	3.59	4/28/2011
Whirlpool	WTW7990X*+	Top Load	3.95	205	2.44	1.26	94%	5,667	3.66	4/28/2011
White Westinghouse	FRFW3700**	Front Load	3.23	77	2.64	1.26	110%	4,052	3.2	4/18/2011
White Westinghouse	WWFW3700M**	Front Load	3.23	77	2.64	1.26	110%	4,052	3.2	4/18/2011

APPENDIX O TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL BILL CREDIT

FAQ SHEET
BILL CREDIT FOR TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL

How much is the bill credit?
The bill credit is $75 per each tree removed with a maximum bill credit per premise of $300.

Who qualifies for the bill credit?
Any owner of a premise located in the Utility service territory is eligible for a bill credit. Limit $300 per premise.

Which trees for the bill credit?
Any Tamarisk (Salt Cedar) qualifies.

What are Tamarisks (Salt Cedars)?
Salt Cedars are very drought-tolerant plants that send long deep roots (30 feet is not unusual) to exploit groundwater deposits. Not only are they depleting the groundwater supplies, they release salt crystals that poison the soil disrupting the growth of other foliage.

How much water would be saved?
Groundwater supplies may not increase due to the removal of the tamarisks, but future depletion could be avoided.

Who removes the Salt Cedars?
Local landscapers will contract and advise on the removal of the Salt Cedars.

What documentation must I provide to receive a bill credit?
It is your responsibility to provide a receipt for the removal work. The receipt should indicate the number of trees removed,

When must I apply?
You must submit your application within 60 days after completion of the removal.

How long does it take to get my bill credit?
You should receive your bill credit within 1 to 2 billing cycles after receipt of your application.

Who can I contact if I have questions?
Customer Service: 866.277.5515
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

TERMS and CONDITIONS
TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL BILL CREDIT PROGRAM
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

In consideration of receiving the bill credit under this Program, the Undersigned acknowledges and agrees:

THAT the Tamarisk (Salt Cedar) Removal program is subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the State of Nevada approved Utility's Tariff(s) and State approved Water Conservation Pan;

THAT the bill credit is a one- time credit of up to $300.

THAT THE LIMIT is one per residence or unit;

THAT ELIGIBILITY is to any home owner receiving water from the Utility as a Customer who is current with the Utility for all bills at any and all premises regardless of type of service;

THAT the application must be accompanied by the original receipt of payment. The receipt should show: number of tamarisks removed and date.

THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY to meet Program criteria is the Customer's;

THAT the Utility may deny any application that does not meet Program requirements, which can be obtained by visiting www.uiwater.com, Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada Conservation Plan or by calling 866.277.5515;

THAT the Utility may inspect all properties participating in this Program in order to confirm applicants' performance of the obligations under this Application;

THAT the removal of the number of tamarisks indicated in this Application Form has been completed at the service address shown on the application;

THAT this program is not effective unless and until fully approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada and any tamarisk removal prior to that approval date is ineligible for this bill credit;

TO indemnify, save and hold harmless the Utility including its Boards, affiliates, officers and employees, against any and all liability, loss, costs, damages, and expenses, causes of action, actions, claims, demands, lawsuits and other proceedings, by whomever made, sustained, brought or prosecuted, including third party bodily injury, death, personal injury, and property damage, in any way based upon, occasioned by or attributable to the undersigned's participation in this Program, including any negligence on the part of the Utility, its agents or servants;

THAT the Utility reserves the right to alter or terminate the Program at any time or refuse, in its sole discretion all further applications. At any time this Program is cancelled or altered, your bill credit for the removal of tamarisks will be honored only if received by the Utility within 60 days of the date of purchase;

THAT, if the Program is in force, then all applications for a Bill Credit must be received within 60 days of purchase;

THAT Bill credits will not be transferred from the location of tamarisk removal to another account, even if both service addresses are in the name of the same Customer or owned by the same person.

TO repay such bill credit to the Utility upon request, if this Application contains any material misstatement or misrepresentation on such undersigned's behalf, or if the undersigned breaches any of such terms or conditions.

Mail To:
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com

Attn: Tamarisk Removal Bill Credit

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State St., Ste. 115
Pahrump, NV 89048
BeWaterSmart@uiwater.com
Attn: Tamarisk (Salt Cedar) Removal Application

TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL APPLICATION

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Registered Owner of Building:		
Email:	Phone:	
Mailing Address:		
City:	State:	Zip Code:
Name of Utility Customer:		Utility Acct. No.:
Email:		Phone:
Service Address:		APN:
City:	State:	Zip Code:

BUILDING INFORMATION

Does the Landlord Pay the Utility Bill for All Units: Yes No (please circle one)
If, not a separate application for a bill credit must be submitted.

TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL INFORMATION

Quantity	Contractor		Purchase Location (City, State, Store)	Work Date	

No. of Tamarisks Removed:	Removal Date:
Contractor Name:	Contractor No.:
Signature:	Phone:

CHECKLIST

Were the trees identified as Tamarisks (Salt Cedars)?

Have you completed and signed the Tamarisk (Salt Cedar) Removal Application?

Did you enclose the payment receipt for the contracted work?

SIGNATURES

By signing below, you indicate that you have read and complied with the requirements of the Tamarisk (Salt Cedar) Removal Bill Credit Program and the Utility Water Conservation Plan.

Signature of applicant:	Date:
Property Owner Signature:	Date:

FOR UTILITY USE ONLY

TAMARISK (SALT CEDAR) REMOVAL APPLICATION

Eligible Incentive	Amount	Approval Date	Application Approved By
Total Tamarisks Removed			

JIM GIBBONS
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA

ALLEN BIAGGI
Director

TRACY TAYLOR, P.E.
State Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 2002
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 684-2800 • Fax (775) 684-2811
http://water.nv.gov

January 22, 2008

Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada
1240 E. State Street, Suite 115
Pahrump, Nevada 89048

Attention: Mr. Gabriel Gomez

Subject: **Calvada North Water Conservation Plan**
Country View Estates Water Conservation Plan
Mountain Falls Water Conservation Plan
Mountain View Estates Water Conservation Plan
Utilities, Inc. of Central Nevada Water Conservation Plan

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject plans were received by the Water Planning Section of the Nevada Division of Water Resources on December 31, 2007. The submitted conservation plans were reviewed for compliance with the applicable statutes and are hereby **approved**.

Thank you for participating in the State of Nevada's program to promote and encourage water conservation. You can contact the undersigned at (775) 684-2800 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Ray H. Davis, P.E.
Water Planning Section

RHD/mt

APPENDIX Q (LCB R43-08 Sec. 30)

This appendix is meant to be an easy reference for anyone who wishes to see that the Utility has complied with the regulations for a water conservation plan set forth by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada and adopted as regulation R43-08 Sec. 30 (as well as NRS 540.121 through 540.151 and NRS 704.662). Readers are encouraged to peruse the entire Water Conservation Plan as it is meant to have comprehensive conservation strategies intermingled and overlapping throughout the balanced conservation plan: Public Education, Systems Management, Water Reclamation, and Drought Plan. The overall success of a water conservation plan is dependent upon the Utility and consumers participating alike.

Description	Conservation Plan Ref.
Sec. 30. 1. The conservation plan of a utility must include, without limitation: (a) A description of each program of water conservation that the utility has implemented, is implementing or proposes to implement, including, without limitation: (1) Water surveys for single-family residential customers and multifamily customers;	Section III. A. 1) a) (pg. 13) Appendix D
(2) Programs to encourage retrofitting of residential plumbing;	Section IV. B. 1) (pg. 32) Appendix M Appendix N
(3) Water audits, leak detection and repair;	Section III. A. 3) c) & e) (pg. 17) Appendix D
(4) The use of water meters with commodity rates for new connections and retrofitting of existing connections;	Section III. A. 3) a), (pg. 16) Section IV. B. (pg. 32)
(5) Incentives and other programs of water conservation for golf courses, parks, school grounds and other large landscapes;	Section III. B. (p. 28)
(6) Rebates or other incentives for the purchase of high-efficiency washing machines;	Section IV. B. 1) b) (pg. 34)
(7) Programs of public information;	Section III. A. 1) (pg. 13) Appendices C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L & Q

(8) Educational programs in schools;	Section III. A. 1) g) (pg. 14)
(9) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, governmental and other customers;	Section III. A. a), c), d), e), f), h) and B. (pg.13)
(10)The use of conservation pricing;	Section III. B. (pg. 28)
(11)Employment of a person to coordinate the utility's programs of water conservation;	Section II. (p. 12)
(12)Prohibitions against wasting of water and measures for the enforcement of those prohibitions;	Section IV. B. 2) (pg. 35)
(13)A program to encourage residential customers to replace existing toilets with ultra-low flush toilets; and	Section IV. B. 1) a) (pg. 34)
(14)Incentives for the reclamation of water and the use of reclaimed water;	Section III. 4 (pg. 19).
(b) An estimate of the savings in water consumption or the reduction in the demand for water than is attributable to each program;	Section I. Table 1 (pg. 7)
(c) An estimate of the effect on the utility's peak demand for water and water consumption for each program;	To be included in the engineer's evaluation with the 2012 IRP.
(d) A schedule implementation for each proposed program;	Section III, A. 6) Table 5 (pg. 26)
(e) A description of the methods, if any, that may be used to evaluate the effectiveness of each program; and	Section III. A. 7 (pg. 27).
(f) An estimate of the cost of each program. The estimate must be supported by a statement that sets forth in detail the methods used to determine the estimate, including, without limitation, the data and assumptions used to determine the estimate.	Section I. Table 1 (pg. 7)
2. In developing its conservation plan, a utility must consider the effect that new technologies, including, without limitation advances in digital and computer information system technologies, may have on current and future conservation programs.	Section III. A. 1) c) (pg. 13) and 3) a), b), and c) (pg.16)

3. The conservation plan must: (a) Identify each program for which the utility request the approval of the Commission; and	Approval will be sought through the next IRP and next GRC proceeding. Section I. Table 1 (pg. 7)
(b) Include a report of the status of each program of a water conservation that has been approved by the Commission. The report must provide a table for each program that indicates for each year of the program, the planned and actual reduction in water usage and the costs of the program.	Section I. Table 1 (pg. 7)

Other Sections of the Adopted Regulation R043-08 will be addressed in the next IRP.

APPENDIX R MORE WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

The following list is taken from the Truckee Meadows Water Authority website. More information on responsible water use can be found at http://tmh2o.com/conservation/checklist

QUICK CHECK LIST ON INDOOR WATER USE

- I have checked my toilet for leaks
- I never use my toilet as a wastebasket
- I take shorter showers
- I installed water-saving shower heads or flow-restrictors
- I turn off the water after wetting my toothbrush
- I rinse my razor in a partially-filed sink
- I have checked pipes and faucets for leaks
- I use my automatic dishwasher and clothes washer for full loads only
- If I wash dishes by hand, I don't leave the water running for rinsing
- I keep drinking water in the refrigerator
- I check the evaporative cooler while in use to make sure there's no waste

QUICK CHECK LIST ON OUTDOOR WATER USE

- I have water-efficient landscaping
- I use a broom or blower to clean driveways, sidewalks and steps
- I don't let water flow down the driveway while washing my car
- I let my children play in the sprinklers only on my assigned days
- I water my lawn according to the recommendation in TMWA's Lawn Care Gide
- I water during the cool parts of the day, never between noon and 6:00 p.m.
- I don't water when it's windy or raining
- I don't allow water to fill the gutter
- I check monthly for leaks in outside pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings
- I use a spray nozzle with a shut-off handle on my hose
- I check or readjust my automatic sprinkler timer at least once a month during the watering season

The following list is taken from the eBay Green Team website. More water conservation measures can be found at http://www.ebaygreenteam.com

10 EASY WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER

One easy way to start conserving water is to take stock of how much water you need vs. how much you use every day.

1. Slow the flow
   Install low-flow faucet aerators on each of your faucets and a low-flow shower head in the bathroom. You'll keep the water pressure high, but reduce your average household water usage by up to 45 gallons a day.

2. Flush smarter
   If you're building a new home or are considering a remodel, there are many great, environmentally friendly options for dual-flush toilets that conserve water with every flush. For a DIY low-flow version, place 2 plastic bottles weighed down with pebbles and water inside your toilet tank (away from mechanical parts). Just make sure there are at least 3 gallons of water remaining in the tank so it flushes properly – otherwise you'll have to flush twice and miss the whole point!

3. Put less down the drain
   Compost food and vegetable waste instead of using water to flush it down the garbage disposal.

4. Turn it off
   This water conservation tip is an oldie, but a goodie – turn off the tap while brushing your teeth. And when shaving, fill up the sink with a few inches of water to rinse off the blade, instead of keeping the faucet running.

5. Fill 'er up!
   If you have a dishwasher, make sure to only run full loads to make good use of all that water. If you're washing by hand, fill up the sink to conserve water rather than keep the faucet running.

6. Think ahead
   If you like your drinking water cold, keep a water filter pitcher in the refrigerator rather than running the tap until it gets cold each time. That way you'll stay hydrated and not waste a drop!

7. Check for leaks
   To check if your toilet is leaking, put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. Wait 15 minutes – if you see color in the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak!

8. Raise your glass
   Give each person in your household a designated glass or reusable water bottle. So they don't grab a new glass each time they want a drink. As an added bonus, you'll seriously cut down on the number of dishes you have to wash!

9. Catch what you can
   Place a bucket in the shower with you or under your rain spout to collect water and reuse it to water you plants and lawn.

10. Grow it out
    Raise your lawnmower blade so it doesn't cut the grass too short. Longer grass shades the soil, so it holds moisture longer. And when you do water your lawn, make sure it's during the cooler morning or evening hours to minimize evaporation and conserve water.

APPENDIX S — CREDITS

There is a great deal of information available to the public regarding water conservation. Numerous resources have been used in researching the materials for this Water Conservation Plan. However, there are several available sources which provided information to shape this Water Conservation Plan and the Utility would like to recognize those sources.

- Nevada Rural Water Association
- The Truckee Meadows Water Conservation Plan
- The Southern Nevada Rural Water Authority Water Conservation Plan
- The EPA WaterSense Program
- The Indian Springs Nevada Water Conservation Plan
- The Utilities, Inc. Water Conservation Coordinator and Compliance & Safety Coordinator
- The Nye County Water Conservation Plan
- Nye County Water District