

DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN



MARCH 23, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction and Planning Process.....	3
1.1 Drought Management Planning Overview	3
1.2 Drought Planning Committee	3
1.3 Historical Drought Planning Efforts	3
1.4 Relationship to Other Planning Mechanisms	3
1.5 Profile of Existing System	3
1.6 Goals, Objectives and Operating Principles.....	3
2.0 Drought Impact and Vulnerability Assessment	3
2.1 Historical Drought Impact Assessment	4
2.2 Identifying and Assessing Future Vulnerabilities	4
3.0 Drought Monitoring.....	6
4.0 Drought Stages, Trigger Points, and Response Targets.....	8
5.0 Drought Mitigation and Response Strategies	9
5.1 Supply-Side Response Strategies.....	9
5.2 Demand-Side Response Strategies	9
5.3 Drought Public Information Campaign.....	11
6.0 Drought Response Operational and Administrative Framework.....	11
6.1 Drought Declaration Process.....	11
6.2 Implementation of the Staged Drought Response Program	12
6.3 Enforcement of the Staged Drought Response Program.....	12
6.4 Revenue Implications and Financial Budgeting Plan	13
6.5 Monitoring of Drought Response	13
7.0 Plan Adoption	13
7.1 Plan Adoption or Promulgation	13
7.2 Periodic Review and Update	13
8.0 Appendix.....	14
8.1 Chapter 10 – Bylaws and Operating Rules	14

1.0 Introduction and Planning Process

1.1 Drought Management Planning Overview

The Consolidated Mutual Water Company (CMWC) developed this Drought Management Plan using the Colorado Water Conservation Board drought planning guidance framework. Because CMWC manages a unique water rights portfolio and a diverse customer base, this customized plan addresses our specific operational needs. The plan's primary goal is to reduce water supply risks during multi-year droughts while mitigating negative impacts on customers and the community.

1.2 Drought Planning Committee

The CMWC Drought Committee includes representatives from Source Water, Water Treatment, Distribution, Finance, Accounting, Consumer Services, Metering, and Backflow, along with volunteer members from the Board of Directors. The committee meets annually during non-drought periods to review and update the plan, increasing to monthly meetings during active droughts. Source Water Management will update committee membership as organizational needs evolve.

1.3 Historical Drought Planning Efforts

This plan formalizes and updates the policies established during the 2002–2003 drought. While CMWC previously managed drought response through meetings of the Board and department-level documentation, this version serves as the company's first consolidated Drought Management Plan.

1.4 Relationship to Other Planning Mechanisms

High-level planning efforts, including the 2025 Water System Risk and Resilience Assessment Update, identify drought as a major risk to CMWC operations. This assessment highlights significant potential economic impacts and establishes the necessity for this formal Drought Management Plan. Additionally, this plan aligns with the 2013 Potable Water Lease Agreement with Denver Water; under Section 2.12 of that agreement, CMWC must comply with water use restrictions when Denver Water implements them.

1.5 Profile of Existing System

CMWC serves approximately 100,000 residents in suburban Jefferson County via two treated water sources. First, a permanent lease with Denver Water that supplies roughly 60% of the service area. Second, CMWC operates the Maple Grove Treatment Plant, which draws raw water primarily from Clear Creek and stores it in four reservoirs with a combined capacity of 13,968 acre-feet (AF). While this plan focuses on managing risks to the Maple Grove supply and storage system, it also recognizes Denver Water's primacy. As a partnering distributor, CMWC will enact drought policies at least as restrictive of those implemented by Denver Water.

1.6 Goals, Objectives and Operating Principles

This plan aims to decrease the probability of water shortages during multi-year droughts while minimizing community disruption. The committee utilizes a phased demand reduction strategy to lessen customer impact and prevent the raw water system from reaching critical lows. By implementing early, less restrictive actions, CMWC reduces the likelihood of severe future restrictions and enables the system to recover more quickly as drought conditions ease.

2.0 Drought Impact and Vulnerability Assessment

The 2025 Risk and Resilience Assessment classified drought as a "medium likelihood" annual threat. According to the Jefferson County Hazard Mitigation Plan and historical U.S. Drought Monitor data, the service area experiences moderate or severe drought 36% of the time. CMWC faces a cumulative economic risk

exceeding \$330 million, driven by projected losses in business revenue, asset degradation, and broader economic disruption within the community.

While drought planning often focuses on raw water supply, the operational impacts on treatment systems are frequently overlooked. Treatment vulnerabilities during drought include degraded raw water quality—specifically elevated turbidity, algae, TOC, and taste and odor compounds—which directly increase chemical demand and residuals production. These factors, combined with reduced filter run times and staffing fatigue during extended high-stress operations, can limit production capacity independently of actual water availability.

2.1 Historical Drought Impact Assessment

CMWC's origins trace back to the 1930s Dust Bowl, and the company has since navigated several major climatic events, most notably the 2002–2003 drought. While that period remains a critical benchmark for CMWC's water rights and population demands, significant infrastructure and social changes—specifically the completion of enhanced storage capacity during that same drought—require a modernized approach to policy.

In 2002, CMWC responded rapidly by banning outdoor water use and suspending new tap sales by late summer. While extraordinary spring snowstorms allowed CMWC to lift these restrictions during the 2003 irrigation season—even as neighbors like Denver Water were just beginning their mandates—the community response was remarkably effective. Demand dropped by 34% in the summer of 2002, providing confidence that the community will support well-communicated drought management actions in the future.

2.2 Identifying and Assessing Future Vulnerabilities

The Drought Committee evaluated potential impacts through breakout sessions and a custom Monte Carlo simulation tool. This model integrated historical river inflows, the current water rights portfolio, customer demand projections, and storage capacity to assess drought probabilities. The analysis confirmed that multi-year droughts significantly threaten CMWC's ability to meet customer needs (Figure 1), which could jeopardize business operations and community trust.

To select the most effective response strategy, the committee tested various policies against five key performance metrics:

- **Zero-day event:** Catastrophic supply failure with no water available.
- **Dead Pool:** Storage levels fall below accessible infrastructure limits.
- **Hedging Policy:** Intentional, manageable demand reductions to prevent future shortages.
- **Drought Pain:** The degree of impact on customers due to restrictions.
- **Recovery:** The time required to refill storage for the next drought cycle.

The committee prioritized avoiding dead-pool and zero-day states. By weighing these priorities, the committee "scored" various strategies to identify a data-informed policy set (Figure 2). While some theoretical models scored higher, the committee selected the final drought stages based on operational feasibility. This evaluation also confirmed that a "no policy" approach yielded unacceptable risks compared to the selected CMWC staged response plan or a default reliance on Denver Water's Water Shortage Response Implementation Plan.

Baseline Policy Storage Trajectories

Starting storage: 10327 AF (75% capacity); Red dashed = Dead pool; Dark blue = Median (n=500)

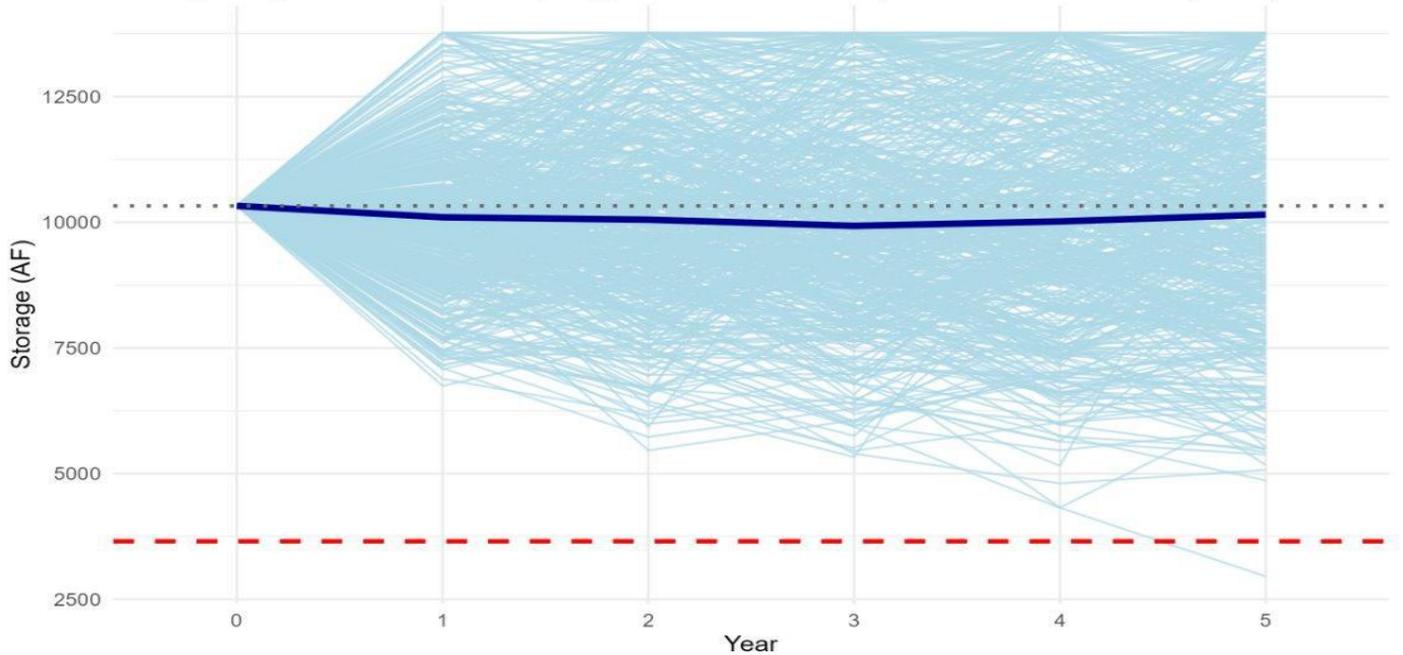


FIGURE 1: A GRAPH SHOWING MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS OF RESERVOIR STORAGE TOTALS ACROSS SIMULATED FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT PERIODS WHEN THE DEMAND MANAGEMENT POLICY (DESCRIBED LATER IN THIS DOCUMENT) IS ENACTED

Policy Score Comparison

Comparison policies vs optimized policies (higher scores are better)

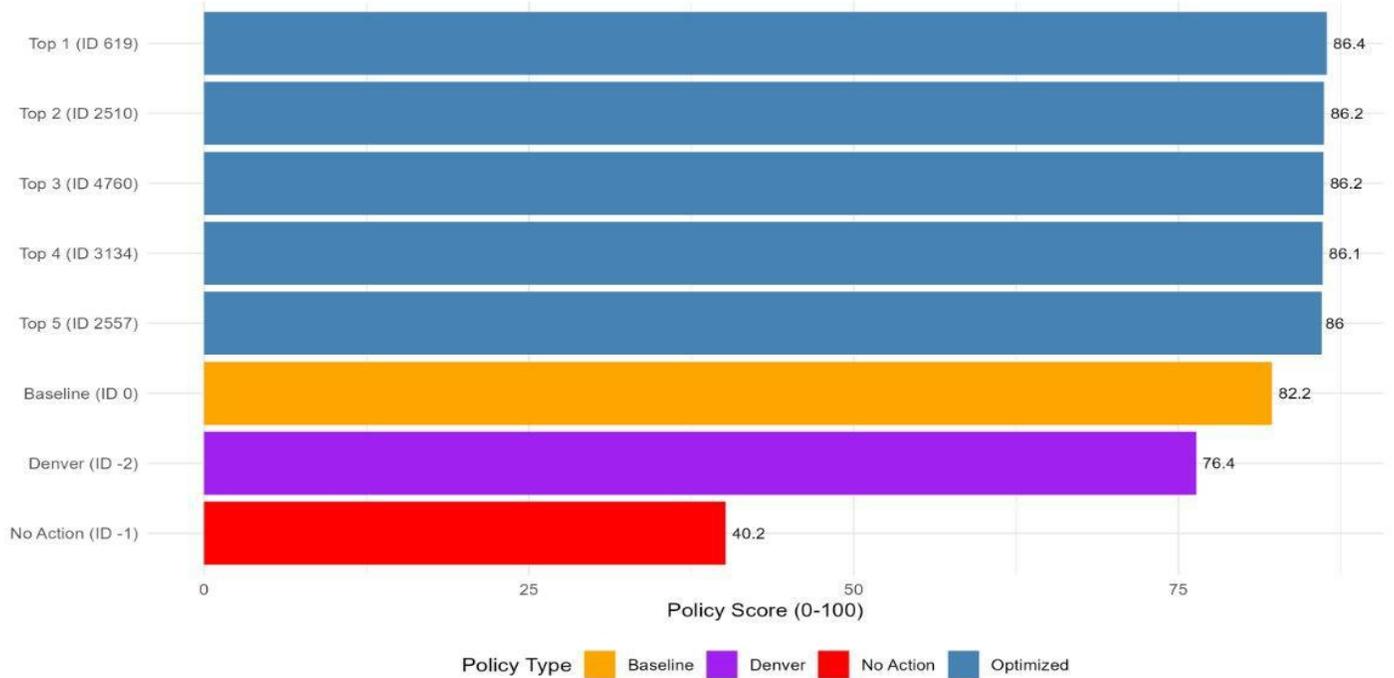


FIGURE 2: A BAR PLOT COMPARING THE SCORES OF VARIOUS DROUGHT MANAGEMENT POLICIES CONSIDERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS DOCUMENT.

3.0 Drought Monitoring

The Drought Committee evaluates multiple indicators to determine when to enter or exit drought stages. Primary regional data includes U.S. Drought Monitor intensity maps (Figure 3), SNOTEL snowpack conditions (Figure 4), and NRCS runoff forecasts for the Clear Creek basin (Figure 5).

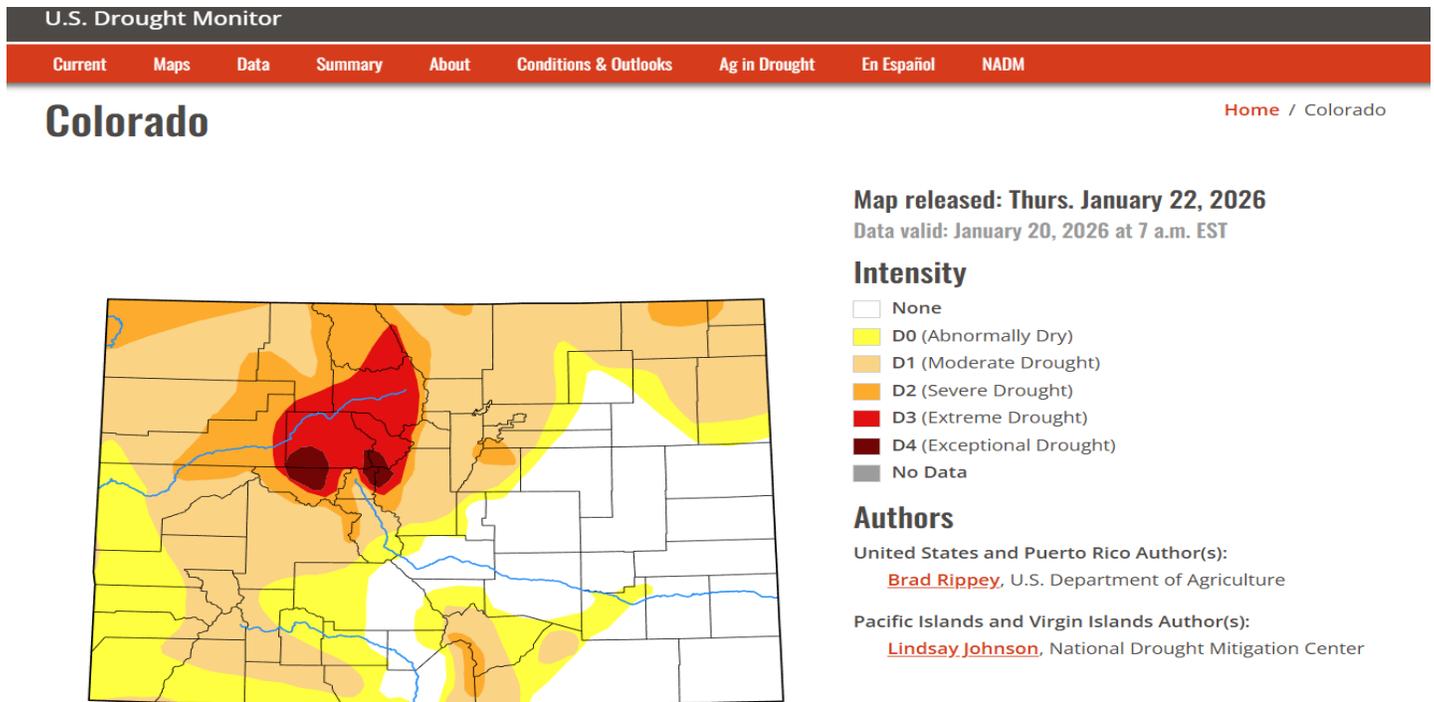


FIGURE 3: A SNAPSHOT OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN COLORADO WHICH WILL BE USED TO INFORM DROUGHT STAGES; SOURCE: [HTTPS://DROUGHTMONITOR.UNL.EDU/CURRENTMAP/STATEDROUGHTMONITOR.ASPX?CO](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CO)

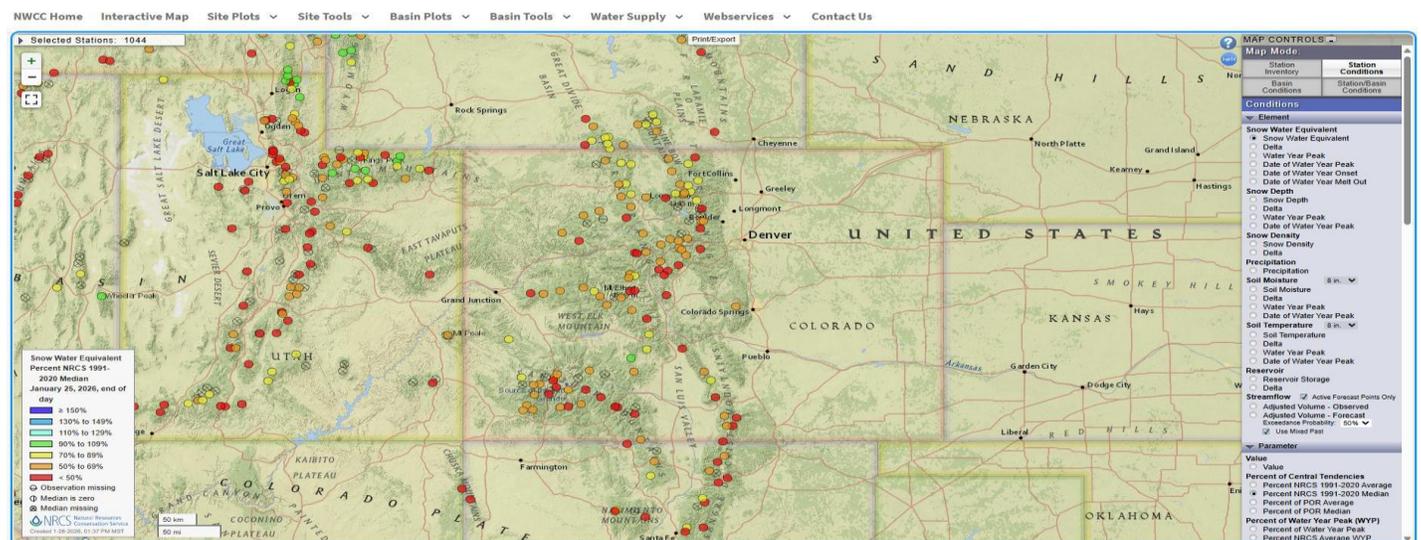


FIGURE 4: A SCREENSHOT OF THE USDA SNOTEL DATA FOR COLORADO IN FEBRUARY 2026 WHICH WILL BE USED TO DECLARE DROUGHT STAGES; SOURCE: [HTTPS://WWW.NRCS.USDA.GOV/RESOURCES/DATA-AND-REPORTS/SNOW-AND-WATER-INTERACTIVE-MAP](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/data-and-reports/snow-and-water-interactive-map)

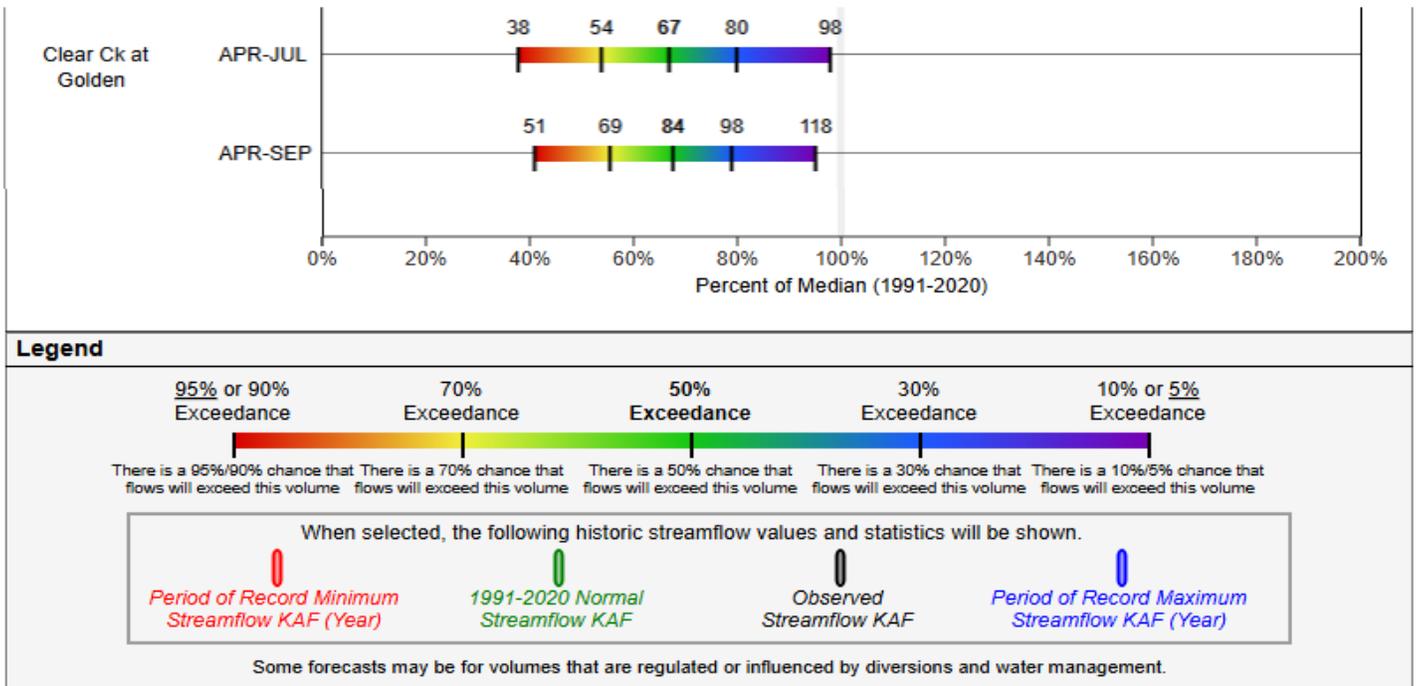


FIGURE 5: GRAPHS SHOWING THE PROJECTED RUNOFF VOLUME (THOUSANDS OF ACRE FEET) FROM CLEAR CREEK FROM MARCH 2026: SOURCE: [HTTPS://NWCC-APPS.SC.EGOV.USDA.GOV/FORECAST-PLOTS](https://nwcc-apps.sc.egov.usda.gov/forecast-plots)

Because regional indicators carry inherent uncertainty, the committee also utilizes objective, system-specific metrics. These include monthly reservoir storage levels, peak runoff season yields, and the timing of seasonal storage drawdowns. The committee also tracks demand trends to measure customer adaptation. Key monitoring milestones include:

- **April 1:** Total reservoir storage.
- **Monthly:** Year-over-year storage comparisons.
- **July 1:** Total reservoir storage and a comparison of actual streamflow yield versus April 1 projections.
- **November 1:** End-of-season reservoir storage totals.

4.0 Drought Stages, Trigger Points, and Response Targets

The CMWC Drought Committee established five distinct drought stages (Table 1), each defining specific triggers, demand reduction targets, and primary response actions. While these triggers serve as formal guidelines, the committee will apply collective judgment to determine the appropriate stage during a climatic drought.

TABLE 1: TABLE INDICATING THE STAGE NAMES, THE TRIGGERS FOR EACH STAGE, DEMAND MANAGEMENT GOALS, AND A SUMMARY OF THE KEY MANAGEMENT ACTIONS FOR THE CMWC DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Drought Stages, Trigger Points, and Response Targets						
Stage	Drought Triggers				Response Targets (Water Savings)	Summary of Key Response Actions
	US Drought Monitor	SNOTEL	NRCS Runoff Forecast	Reservoir Storage on March 31 (%)		
Yellow	D1	Average or below	Average or below	75%	10%-19%	Strict Enforcement of Irrigation Policy
Orange	>D2 in Watershed & D2 in service area	Average or below	Average or below	60%	20%-29%	Irrigation Restrictions
Red	D3 in SA and Watershed	Below average	Below average	45%	30%-49%	Hand Water Only, No Lawn Irrigation
Brown	D3 in SA and Watershed	Well below average	Well below average	30%	50%	In-House Use Only
Black	Extensive D3, D4	Record low	Record low	15%	60%	Indoor Use Rationing

The committee also uses these management actions to mitigate non-climatic emergencies. Events such as a Maple Grove Reservoir outage or raw water pipeline constraints—which may limit plant production during peak demand—will trigger the same risk-reduction protocols outlined in this plan.

In addition to hydrologic triggers, treatment plant operational constraints—such as sustained raw water quality degradation, chemical supply limitations, or regulatory compliance risk—may independently justify advancement to a more restrictive drought stage.

5.0 Drought Mitigation and Response Strategies

5.1 Supply-Side Response Strategies

Source water staff identified the following strategies to bolster supply during droughts. Because many of these options involve high implementation costs, CMWC will likely only pursue them during extreme, multi-year events. The committee will evaluate these strategies based on their implementation expediency and projected yield:

- **Water Rights & Agreements:**
 - Apply for a Substitute Water Supply Plan (SWSP).
 - Operate Metro and Clear Creek Exchange decrees to increase raw water supply.
 - Execute groundwater pumping agreements with the City of Lakewood.
 - Invoke emergency statutes prioritizing municipal water use.
- **Leasing & Acquisitions:**
 - Lease back water from irrigators or purchase additional ditch shares (temporary or permanent).
 - Purchase or lease water through interconnects (e.g., City of Golden).
 - Reduce or modify raw water and effluent leases to neighboring municipalities and third parties.
- **Infrastructure & Operations:**
 - Divert Lena Gulch flows into Maple Grove Reservoir (accepting lower water quality).
 - Develop plans to access dead pool storage.
 - Build or enhance diversion structures to capture more raw water.
- **Groundwater & Efficiency:**
 - Deepen or revive Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells.
 - Plan and install new groundwater extraction wells.
 - Improve the efficiency of raw water supply ditches.

5.2 Demand-Side Response Strategies

In 2025, CMWC implemented tiered water rates for all customers to promote equity while keeping indoor water costs low. This structure ensures that high-volume users pay rates that reflect the increased strain they place on treatment and delivery infrastructure. Because outdoor irrigation accounts for approximately 50% of annual water use, reducing landscape watering is the most effective demand-side strategy. CMWC’s primary drought response tool is the enforcement of [standard irrigation rules](#), which are summarized below (Table 2):

TABLE 2: A CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE STANDARD CMWC IRRIGATION POLICY; FOR MORE INFORMATION REFER TO THE IRRIGATION POLICY AS DESCRIBED IN THE COMPANY’S OPERATING RULES (SEE APPENDIX)

Category	CMWC Standard Rule
Turf Irrigation	Limited to 3 days per week
Watering Timing	No watering from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM (May 1–Oct 1).
Leak Repairs	Must be fixed within five business days of notice
Water Waste & Runoff	Prohibited from flowing into streets, alleys, or storm drains

The main categories of demand-side response strategies are education & outreach, end-user monitoring, drought surcharges & fines, physical supply restrictions, and service interruptions. The list below provides the top demand-management responses identified by the Drought Committee.

Demand-Side Response Toolbox

- Provide historical monthly water usage on water bills
- Promote use reductions (irrigation, water-cooled air conditioning)
- Promote outdoor water audits
- Communicate directly with high usage customers
- Enforce landscape watering restrictions
- Enforce restrictions on spraying of impervious surfaces
- Implement tighter water use restrictions (see restricted irrigation policy below)
- Limit outdoor watering to specific times of the day
- Set time limit for watering
- Limit number of watering days per week
- Prohibit lawn watering during fall, winter, and early spring
- Prohibit/limit use of construction water
- Enforcement via fines, service restrictors, service suspension
- Limit all watering to hand-held hose or low-volume, non-spray devices
- Limit/prohibit installation of new sod, seeding, and/or other landscaping
- Require indoor and outdoor water audits where applicable
- Enforcement via fines, service restrictors, service suspension
- Prohibit/limit nonrecirculating fountains
- Turn off outdoor ornamental fountains
- Prohibit/limit vehicle washing
- Prohibit/limit filling of swimming pools
- Enforce water use restrictions on commercial car washes
- Enforce reduction of water-cooled air conditioning
- Implement indoor usage rotations (e.g. odd/even addresses)
- Enforce indoor water restrictions
- Promote/require installation of water efficient appliances (e.g. dishwasher, clothes washer)

During severe droughts, CMWC will adopt the Restricted Irrigation Policy (Table 3) to protect the raw water supply. This policy mandates significant demand reductions and requires more rigorous enforcement than standard irrigation rules.

TABLE 3: A MORE RESTRICTIVE IRRIGATION POLICY TO BE USED DURING SEVERE DROUGHT PERIODS

Category	Restricted Policy Rule
Turf Irrigation	Limited to 2 days per week
Watering Timing	No watering from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM (May 1–Oct 1).

New Landscaping	All variances and permits for new sod or seed are suspended immediately
Hard Surface Prohibitions	Washing of driveways, sidewalks, and patios is prohibited
Drought Surcharge	A temporary surcharge will be applied to all Tier 2 and Tier 3 water usage

5.3 Drought Public Information Campaign

CMWC utilizes several public information outlets to communicate drought status and requirements. The [official CMWC website](#) hosts the Drought Management Plan and provides real-time [reservoir storage updates](#). To ensure consistent messaging, Consumer Services staff receive succinct guides on current drought stages and restrictions to assist with customer inquiries.

Communication channels include:

- Daupler Answering Service: Provides [automated phone notifications](#) for emergency updates and service interruptions.
- Direct Mailers: Includes billing inserts and door hangers to reach customers at their residences.
- External Notices: CMWC shares critical updates regarding watering restrictions on the [City of Lakewood Public Notice Page](#).

6.0 Drought Response Operational and Administrative Framework

6.1 Drought Declaration Process

The Committee will follow this 10-step process to declare or adjust drought stages:

1. **Indicator Review:** Assess current drought indicators and regional data.
2. **Stage Identification:** Identify the appropriate candidate drought stage.
3. **Target Selection:** Establish demand reduction targets for the selected stage.
4. **Supply Management:** Select and prioritize supply-side management strategies.
5. **Demand Management:** Select and prioritize demand-side management tools.
6. **Quality Assessment:** Review potential water quality implications of all selected strategies.
7. **Resource Evaluation:** Analyze the financial and operational impacts on company resources, including the Staff.
8. **Accountability:** Assign specific departments and staff to manage each chosen action.
9. **Monitoring Schedule:** Set a calendar for follow-up Drought Committee meetings.
10. **Executive Reporting:** Update company leadership and the Board of Directors on all drought-stage changes.

6.2 Implementation of the Staged Drought Response Program

CMWC departments assume specific responsibilities upon drought stage activation. Water Resources staff manage the supply-side strategies detailed in Section 5.1. Water Treatment staff reviews potential impacts to water quality and ensures continued adherence to regulatory compliance. Consumer Services leads public outreach and notification efforts, while the Meter Department executes the committee's selected demand-side response strategies. The Finance Department implements tiered rate adjustments and manages the drought fine structure.

6.3 Enforcement of the Staged Drought Response Program

CMWC field staff, including Distribution and Utility Teams, conduct street patrols to educate the community on restrictions and identify non-compliant customers. While patrol teams focus on outreach, Consumer Services and Finance staff oversee the formal enforcement of drought fees and fine-based strategies. Additionally, Meter staff manage the installation of flow-restrictor plates and tap shutoffs for repeat or severe violations. Upon drought plan activation, the committee will utilize the communication, notification, and financial enforcement tools detailed in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4: THE COMMERCIAL GROUP—INCLUDING IRRIGATION ACCOUNTS, SCHOOLS, MOTELS, BUSINESSES, NURSING HOMES, HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RECREATION, AND INDUSTRIAL USERS—COMPRISES 49% OF CMWC CUSTOMERS. NOTABLY, JUST 1% OF THESE ACCOUNTS CONSUMED 28% OF TOTAL WATER IN 2025

Commercial Account Outreach and Fines
Proactive Outreach: CMWC will notify the largest water users that their consumption will be closely monitored throughout the summer months to ensure compliance
First Violation: CMWC sends a letter via certified mail or hand delivery to the property owner detailing the violation and notifying them of potential fines.
Second violation: CMWC sends a second letter via certified mail or hand delivery, documenting the continued violation and warning of increased fines.
Third violation: CMWC sends a final formal warning via certified mail or hand delivery regarding the persistent violation and the escalation of penalties.
Fourth violation: CMWC may implement a temporary disconnection of water service.

TABLE 5: SINGLE-FAMILY PROPERTIES (“RESIDENTIAL 1 UNIT”) REPRESENT 51% OF CMWC TAPS. CMWC MANAGES THESE ACCOUNTS THROUGH THE FOLLOWING STAGED NOTIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROCESS.

Single Family Residential Account Outreach and Fines
Drought Activation Notice: Included with all monthly billing statements upon plan initiation
First Violation: CMWC sends a letter via certified mail or hand delivery to the property owner describing the violation and potential fines.
Second Violation: CMWC sends a second letter via certified mail or hand delivery documenting the violation and warning of increased fines.
Third Violation: CMWC sends a third letter via certified mail or hand delivery detailing the continued violation and final notice of escalating penalties.
Fourth Violation: CMWC may implement a temporary service disconnection.

6.4 Revenue Implications and Financial Budgeting Plan

As a private, non-profit organization, CMWC operates on a lean annual budget. Each year, leadership establishes water rates based on demand forecasts to meet revenue requirements and maintain a balanced budget.

However, drought-driven demand reductions directly threaten this balanced stability. For example, financial modeling indicates that a 20% reduction in water use results in a 16% revenue loss, potentially leading to an annual net deficit. To protect CMWC's financial health, leadership maintains a clear breakdown of fixed and variable expenses to facilitate mid-year budget revisions. CMWC also reserves the right to adjust Tier 2 and Tier 3 water rates mid-year to both incentivize conservation and mitigate revenue shortfalls.

6.5 Monitoring of Drought Response

Water Resources staff monitor demand by comparing monthly water treatment plant production against rolling five-year averages. CMWC's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), known internally as Beacon, serves as the primary tool for tracking drought management performance. Upon drought stage activation, the Meter Department will implement AMI monitoring protocols and present findings to the Drought Committee. The committee will evaluate the effectiveness of all management actions against the specific demand reduction goals established in Section 4.1.

7.0 Plan Adoption

7.1 Plan Adoption or Promulgation

The CMWC Drought Committee initiated planning for this document on January 23, 2026, and finalized the draft on March 13, 2026. Following the Board of Directors' acceptance on March 23, 2026, CMWC published the official Drought Management Plan to the company website on March 26, 2026.

7.2 Periodic Review and Update

The Drought Committee evaluates the plan's effectiveness during and after every drought period, implementing updates as necessary. In the absence of drought events, the committee reviews and updates the plan every five years to ensure institutional knowledge and align with current operational needs. The next formal update is scheduled for 2031.

8.0 Appendix

8.1 Chapter 10 – Bylaws and Operating Rules

CHAPTER 10 - WATER CONSERVATION

10.01 Water Waste Defined. Prohibited water waste includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Applying more water than is reasonably necessary to establish and maintain a healthy landscape. Limit regular and routine watering of established turf to three days per week and watering for up to 21 days to establish new turf from sod or seed.
- b. Watering with spray irrigation between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. from May 1 to October 1, except for the following uses:
 - (1) Watering for up to 21 days to establish turf from seed or sod.
 - (2) Watering new plant material such as flowers, trees, and shrubs on the day of planting.
 - (3) Watering to preserve turf subject to heavy public use.
 - (4) Attending to the operation of an irrigation system during the installation, repair, or maintenance.
- c. Watering landscaped areas during rain or high wind.
- d. Applying water intended for irrigation of landscape to an impervious surface, such as a street, parking lot, alley, sidewalk, or driveway.
- e. Using water instead of a broom or mop to clean outdoor impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, and patios, except when cleaning with water is necessary for public health or safety reasons or when other cleaning methods are impractical.
- f. Allowing water to pool or flow across the ground or into any drainage way, such as gutters, streets, alleys, or storm drains.
- g. Failing to repair leaking or damaged irrigation components, service lines, or other plumbing fixtures for more than ten business days after notification.
- h. Washing vehicles with a hose that lacks an automatic shut-off valve.

10.01.1 Water Use Restriction. These prohibitions on water waste are not related to drought response, insufficient water supply, or system emergency and therefore do not constitute water use restrictions.

10.02 Irrigation Uses.

- 10.02.1 Xeriscape. The Company encourages Xeriscape landscapes throughout the service area that combine climate compatible vegetation and other techniques to conserve irrigation water.
- 10.02.2 Irrigation of More Than One Acre. To extend the yield of the Company's water supply and to encourage the efficient use of water, the irrigation of landscape of more than one acre may be subject to special review.
- a. Contiguity Not Required. Open space of more than one acre may include contiguous parcels or several non-contiguous parcels located close to one another.
 - b. Raw Water. The Company may require water service from raw water sources for irrigation of open space of more than one acre if alternative raw water service is available from the Company.
 - c. Potable or Recycled Water. Irrigation of open space of more than one acre with potable water permitted only after the Company's plan review, and upon a finding by the Company that the proposed landscape and irrigation design will use water efficiently.
- 10.02.3 Irrigation of Narrow Strips of Land. Spray irrigation of narrow strips of land inevitably results in water waste. Therefore, the following irrigation system and design requirements apply to irrigation of any narrow strip of land less than 25 feet in width, including medians, parkways, traffic islands, parking lot islands, and perimeters, rights-of-way along streets and other public or private areas along roadways.
- a. Spray irrigation prohibited for strips of land less than 6 feet in width. Low-flow irrigation systems are required.
 - b. For strips of land between 6 feet and 15 feet in width - Only low-flow irrigation or spray irrigation using low-angle spray nozzles designed for the specific width are permitted. All spray heads must be pressure reducing and designed to prevent low head drainage.
 - c. For strips of land between 15 feet and 25 feet in width - Only gear-driven rotors with low angle nozzles may be used to water turf areas. Watering of planting beds may use low-flow or spray irrigation. All spray heads must be pressure reducing and designed to prevent low head drainage.
- 10.02.4 Soil Amendment for Irrigation of Turf at Newly Constructed Premises. The setting and inspection of the meter, as required by Rule 2.02(d) to activate a domestic water tap at properties with irrigable turf, is contingent upon proof of proper soil

preparation before the installation of sod. Suitable soil amendment is the equivalent of adding compost at a rate of four (4) cubic yards per one thousand (1,000) square feet of permeable area, rototilled to a depth of six (6) inches.

10.03 Industrial, Commercial, and Public Use.

10.03.1 Best Management Practices. The Company encourages all industrial, commercial, and public use Stockholders to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the efficient use of water. A list of BMPs is available from the Company or Denver Water.

10.03.2 Heating or Process Water. A water conservation device conforming to specifications required by the Company or Denver Water shall be installed on heating, processing, or other industrial or commercial uses of water whenever the Company or Denver Water determines that recycling of the water without treatment is practical.

a. Water Conservation Device. A water conservation device is any equipment, process, or procedure whereby all water used for heating or processing is either consumed in the intended use or is recycled for the same purpose until it is unusable.

10.03.3 Cooling. All evaporative or refrigerated cooling uses, and air conditioning facilities that deliver water to a drain or other discharge facility without recycling or further use is prohibited. This section includes any equipment, process, or procedure that relies upon the temperature of the water supply for cooling purposes.

10.03.4 Car Washing.

a. Fleet Vehicles. Vehicles contained in commercial operations or fleets may be washed only by utilizing a car wash or with washing equipment approved by the Company.

10.03.5 Commercial Power Washing. Commercial cleaning enterprises utilizing water must use only high-efficiency equipment that uses 1.6 gallons per minute or less.

10.04 Decorative Water Features. Decorative water features or similar water operating devices using potable or recycled water must recirculate water within the device. Each device connected to the Water System must have an approved backflow prevention assembly as required by Company Specifications.

10.05 Lakes and Ponds. Any request for using potable water to fill or maintain water levels in lakes and ponds requires staff review and decision.

If Staff approves the request to allow potable water to fill or maintain water levels in lakes or ponds, then a Special Water Service Agreement (SWSA) is required between Consolidated and the applicant. The SWSA will contain the conditions under which Consolidated will provide potable water. Conditions may include but are not limited to volume and duration and any other relevant conditions when signing the SWSA. Further, Consolidated staff will attach the SWSA to the property's tap documents and record the SWSA in the Jefferson County Clerk & Recorder's Office.

10.06 Emergency Water Use Restrictions. The Company may adopt emergency water use restrictions for the Maple Grove and Denver Water Service Areas if unrestricted water use from raw water leases threatens the availability of quantity and quality of the respective systems. Emergency water use restrictions shall remain in effect until the Company determines that the emergency conditions no longer exist. The Company may adopt regulations and restrictions for all circumstances to conserve and protect its supply and to ensure a regular flow of water through its system. The Company's goal is to maintain the health, safety, and economic vitality of the community to the extent possible during drought/water shortages. Multiple drought/water shortage indicators determine the required level of imposed water use restrictions, such as:

- Current and Projected supply reservoir contents;
- Watershed characteristics in the Colorado and South Platte River basins, such as temperature, precipitation, snowpack, streamflow, wind, impaired water quality, and soil moisture;
- Water use, including projected water use;
- Weather forecasts;
- Actions implemented by local, regional, or state governments or water suppliers regarding water use;
- Drought response actions implemented by state water officials; and,
- A failure or emergency in the Water System.

Water shortages caused by drought, system failures, system emergencies, or other factors may result in a shortage in the Company's water supply. The Company will require an appropriate response for water use restrictions as identified during the implementation of the response.

The Company implements a drought/water shortage response by a declaration from the Board of Directors and adopts an effective date for applicable restrictions. Upon issuance of a declaration, restrictions are enforceable according to the Company's Bylaws and these Rules. Nothing in this chapter will limit the ability of the Company to adopt, modify, expand, or otherwise take appropriate and necessary measures to address water shortages. The Company will adopt and adjust rules as necessary.

10.07 Enforcement. The Stockholder is responsible for complying with the Company's regulations and restrictions. Any violations of these regulations or restrictions are subject to penalties. Penalties may include:

- a. First Violation: The Company will advise the Stockholder or occupant in writing of a charge for any subsequent breaches.
- b. Second Violation: By written notice, the Stockholder, or occupant, is assessed a charge added to the water bill.

c. Third and Subsequent Violations: The Company will advise the Stockholder or occupant by written notice of added charges on their water bill, and the installation of a flow restrictor at the Stockholders expense.

d. Continuing waste of water or willful violation of the Company's regulations or restrictions is cause for temporary suspension of service.

10.07.1 Enforcement During Drought Conditions. Water waste may be deemed a violation and penalized as provided in this chapter.