

CHAPTER 1 – INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

1. Interpretation of Rules. The Service Rules will be interpreted to support and further the purposes of the Las Vegas Valley Water District Act, 1947 Nevada Statutes Chapter 167, including the acquisition and distribution of water, receipt of payment for distributed water, construction and maintenance of appropriate infrastructure, or preservation of public health, safety, or welfare. Except for the provisions put forth in Chapter 2, Water Commitments, the General Manager shall have discretion in the interpretation and application of the Rules. This discretion shall be exercised to maintain equity among users to accomplish the intent of the Act and of the Rules, policies, and procedures of the Las Vegas Valley Water District (“LVVWD” or “District”).
2. Gender, number and tense.
 - a. Except as otherwise required by the context:
 1. The singular number includes the plural number, and the plural includes the singular.
 2. The present tense includes the future tense.
 - b. The use of a masculine noun or pronoun in conferring a benefit or imposing a duty does not exclude a female person from that benefit or duty. The use of a feminine noun or pronoun in conferring a benefit or imposing a duty does not exclude a male person from that benefit or duty.
3. “And,” “or,” and “including.”
 - a. Except as otherwise required by the context:
 1. “And” means all of a list of items.
 2. “Or” means any one or more of a list of items and is presumed to be nonexclusive and to incorporate the phrase “including but not limited to.”
 3. “Including” is presumed to be nonexclusive and to incorporate the phrase “including, but not limited to.”
4. Computation of time.
 - a. In computing a period of time stated in the Service Rules, for a period expressed in days, the first day of the period is excluded and the last day is included.
 - b. If the last day of a period of time falls on a Sunday, Saturday, or state-designated Legal Holiday, the following day will be counted as the last day of the period.
 - c. Unless otherwise expressly stated, “days” means calendar days.
5. “Abandoned Service” means a service connection where the service lateral was cut, capped, and left in place. If the service classified as abandoned is actually removed, the service shall be reclassified as removed in District records.
6. “Acceptance of the installation” means the District’s approval of a facility installation, and the subsequent delivery of a valid bill of sale conveying unencumbered title to the facility.
7. “Advanced Metering Infrastructure” (AMI) means the infrastructure (ie: transmitting equipment) installed to facilitate the remote collection of meter data and consumption data.

8. “American Water Works Association Standards” (AWWA) or “AWWA Standards” means the latest revision of the standards adopted by AWWA, Denver. A copy of the Standards is available for review at the District.
9. “Applicant” means a person applying for new water service to a particular parcel within the District or for District approval on other matters. The applicant must be the developer, property owner, or legally designated representative. Applicant may also mean the District.
10. “Application Fee” means the charge required for service to property where a service connection does not exist, where a service is to be enlarged, or where a service is added, including those temporary connections and those connections located within an Assessment District.
11. “Automated Meter Reading” (AMR) means the equipment for the drive by remote collection of consumption data from a customer’s water meter.
12. “Average Annual Potable Water Rate for Large Irrigation Customer” means the cost per 1,000 gallons on an annual basis for this class of customer. The cost may include metering charges for water delivery, service charges, private fire protection service charge, combined service charge, backflow service charge, SNWA reliability surcharge, SNWA commodity charge, or SNWA infrastructure charge.
13. “Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly” means an assembly that has been approved by the District. The approval of backflow prevention devices by the District will be based on a report by an approved testing laboratory recommending such an approval and acceptance through the District approval process.
14. “Assessment District” means an assessment district created pursuant to Section 1(16) of the Las Vegas Valley Water District, 1947 Nevada Statutes, Chapter 167.
15. “Backflow Prevention Assembly” means an assembly for the prevention of water return or “backflow” from a customer water system to the District water system, including a backflow prevention device, isolation valves, test cocks, thrust restraints, a vault, connecting piping, an enclosure, or other appurtenances.
16. “Billing Date” means the date shown on the monthly water bill.
17. “Board” means the Board of Directors of the Las Vegas Valley Water District.
18. “Bolstering” means looping, or increasing the length of a proposed main extension beyond that required to serve a particular development, in order to provide for the orderly development of the District distribution system, to improve water quality, or to improve system reliability.
19. “Combined Service” means a single service connection through which water is obtained for the dual purpose of private fire service and domestic service.
20. “Conditional Water Commitment” means a water commitment that may be made if the applicant completes specific requirements within specified time frames as stated in a written agreement with the District.

21. "Connection" means a service connection or main extension connected to an existing main. Connection excludes an emergency service connection, an interim or construction water service, or temporary service connection.
22. "Construction Service" means permanent or non-permanent connections for delivery of water for use during the construction of new development, additions to existing improvements, sand and gravel operations, or other construction uses, such as grading and compaction, paving, and dust control. Construction services may not be used to avoid installation of a permanent water service connection for permanent irrigation, long-term dust suppression, domestic service, private fire service, or other unauthorized uses. Water from construction sites is prohibited from flowing continuously into public streets, roadways, or sidewalks.
23. "Construction Water" means metered water delivered for construction purposes, including compaction or dust control. Use of construction water for domestic use or fire suppression is prohibited.
24. "Cross-Connection" means any physical connection or arrangement of piping or fixtures between two otherwise separate piping systems, or a private well, one of which contains potable water and the other non-potable water or industrial fluids that could pose health or safety risks, through which, or because of which, backflow may occur into the potable water system. This includes any temporary connections, such as swing connections, removable sections, four-way plug valves, spools, dummy sections of pipe, swivel or change-over devices or sliding multiport tubing.
25. "Customer" means a person who receives water service from the District through an existing service connection, a person applying for water through an existing service connection, a person who is a beneficiary of or otherwise receives a benefit from District water service, or an applicant, developer, or property owner.
26. "Deserted Service" means a service connection whose existence is documented in District records, but cannot be field-located or is field-located at a site where no building exists on the property and for which there is no water commitment.
27. "Developer" means any person engaged in or proposing development of one or more properties, including an owner of any property under development.
28. "Development Agreement" means an agreement in a form approved by the Board governing design; construction; inspection; acceptance of an installation, and cost responsibility for installation of any facility, including major installations such as a reservoir or a pumping station; to be connected to the District system.
29. "Development Approval" means the notification to the District from Clark County or the City of Las Vegas that all required permits and administrative processes have been successfully completed and approved for the division of property or issuance of a building permit.
30. "Disconnected Service" means an active service connection which has been turned off or terminated for non-payment of water bills or illegal or unauthorized use.
31. "District" means the Las Vegas Valley Water District.

32. “Domestic Service” means a service connection through which water is obtained for all purposes permissible under law, including commercial and industrial uses exclusive of fire protection and construction service.
33. “Effluent Management Plan” or “EMP” means the plan required by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection as a condition of issuing of a Ground Water Discharge Permit to non-potable water users.
34. “Emergency” means a sudden or unexpected occurrence or need that requires immediate action to prevent an adverse impact upon life, health, property or essential public services.
35. “Emergency Service Connection” means a District authorized service connection on an interim basis required to safeguard public health, welfare, or safety and to protect private or public property.
36. “Employee” means any individual employed by the District, excluding independent contractors, consultants, or their employees.
37. “Endpoint Equipment” means the radio-based devices connected to a meter to enable communication of consumption data for both AMI and AMR.
38. “5/8 Equivalency” means the comparable number of 5/8” meters, which equates to the meter size under discussion primarily used for fee and rate calculations.

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Typical 5/8” Equivalency</u>
5/8”	1.0
3/4”	1.5
1”	2.5
1½”	5.0
2”	8.0
3”	16.0
4”	25.0
6”	50.0
8”	80.0
10”	115.0
12”	170.0

39. “Evaporative Cooling” refers to any type of cooling technology, device or equipment that utilizes the evaporation of water as part of the cooling process. Evaporative coolers include, but are not limited to, swamp coolers and cooling towers, but do not include misting systems.
40. “Existing Landscape” means a landscape not meeting the definition of New Landscape.
41. “Expansion or Addition” means an increase in size of an existing building or other structure presently served by the District or a building or structure added to an existing parcel presently served by the District.

42. “Facilities Connection Charge” means the charge required of all applicants for service to property where a service connection does not exist or where a service exists and a Facilities Connection Charge has been paid in the last ten years. The Charge is based on meter size and the current rate. A Facilities Connection Charge paid in the previous ten years will be applied toward the charges due.
43. “Final Water Project Acceptance” means, prior to scheduling the final inspection, the developer shall verify that the entire water project is ready for inspection. The developer is responsible for the restoration of all existing water facilities belonging to the District immediately adjacent to the approved water plans work area. The water facilities include laterals, meters, valves, collars, blow-offs, vault access cover, air vacuum air release assemblies, backflow assemblies, anode test stations, or chlorine or pressure monitoring stations.
44. “Fire Hydrant Service” means a service connection for a public fire hydrant to be located within a public right-of-way or easement. The fire hydrant shall be of a type and manufacturer approved by the entity having jurisdiction.
45. “Fixture Units” means the definition of fixture units contained in the current edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code.
46. “Functional Turf” is defined by the Southern Nevada Water Authority at www.snwa.com.
47. “General Manager” means the person duly appointed by the Board to perform the duties of the position, or that person’s duly appointed representative.
48. “Handwatering” means the application of water to outdoor vegetation with a hand-held hose or container.
49. “Idler” means a length of pipe installed in lieu of a meter. Use of an idler is prohibited.
50. “Inactive Consumption” means the consumption of water at a property without an active District account.
51. “Inactive Service” means a service connection which is not in use, but is fully operational and documented in District records. Reactivating inactive facilities may require the facilities to be brought into compliance with current District standards at the applicant’s expense.
52. “Indoor Water Feature” means a water feature completely enclosed in the interior of a building.
53. “Inspection Fee” means the fee charged for District inspection of all new water facility installations and water service relocations constructed by private contractors.
54. “Interconnection” means any actual or potential unauthorized connection from customer piping, which will provide water to other property or permit use of water for purposes other than that for which a service connection was authorized.
55. “Irrigation of Commercial Nursery Stock” means the irrigation of vegetation intended for sale

at a licensed commercial plant nursery.

56. “Land Division” means the process described in NRS 278.471 to 278.4725.
57. “Large Scale Turf and Landscape Irrigators” means agents, entities, firms, or companies responsible for the development, operation, or maintenance of landscaped areas. Areas include parks, golf courses, schools, or land approved for subdivision for residential, industrial, or recreational complexes, or their related common areas.
58. “Las Vegas Valley Groundwater Management Program” means the resource management program authorized by 1997 Nevada Statutes, Chapter 572 and operated by the Southern Nevada Water Authority in cooperation with an advisory committee of Las Vegas Valley groundwater users. The program develops and performs activities that promote long term groundwater management and aquifer protection within the Las Vegas hydrographic basin.
59. “Legally Designated Representative” means a person to whom a property owner has given power of attorney or other documentation satisfactory to the District authorizing the person to apply for new water service on behalf of the property owner. The documentation presented to the District must contain the property owner’s signature, mailing address, and location of the property which is the subject of the application. The property owner shall be liable for all water service provided to the property as a result of the application by the legally designated representative, and any unpaid charges may become a lien on the property pursuant to 1947 Nevada Statutes Chapter 167, Section 9.1.
60. “Limited Water Commitment” means a water commitment that is subject to the requirements on water quantities for subdivision and parcel maps specified in NRS 278.377 and NRS 278.461 and subject to the limitation of the Service Rules.
61. “Main Extension” means an adjacent, parallel, or extended addition to the District’s distribution system, consisting of a pipeline which is six inches in diameter or greater, for the purpose of providing an adequate water supply. The District may require an increase in the length of a main extension beyond that required to serve a particular development in order to provide for the orderly development of the District’s distribution system, improve water quality, or improve system reliability.
62. “Manmade Lake” means a manmade body of water, including lakes, ponds, lagoons, and reservoirs (excluding tank-type reservoirs which are fully enclosed and contained) that are filled, or refilled, with potable water, or non-potable water from any source. The term does not include swimming pools, Ornamental Water Features, or Recreational Water Parks.
63. “Master Meter” means the District-approved primary measuring device used for the purpose of accurately recording all consumption entering an area containing a number of customers or privately sub-metered services.
64. “Meter” means the District-approved measuring device used for the purpose of accurately recording the consumption of water by customers.
65. “Meter Maintenance” means the routine testing, calibration, repair, or replacement of District water meters to ensure accuracy and compliance with the American Water Works Association

Meter Standards.

66. “Mobile Home Park” means an area or tract of land where two or more mobile homes or mobile home lots are privately owned, rented, or held out for rent. This does not include an area or tract of land where:
 - a. More than half of the lots are rented overnight or for less than three months for recreational vehicles.
 - b. Mobile homes are used occasionally for recreational purposes and not as permanent residences.
67. “Mobile Meter” means a fire hydrant meter, generally mounted on a vehicle, issued to small consumption water users for short-term connection to fire hydrants at multiple locations over time. Use must remain within the District service area, and permits are issued solely at the discretion of the District.
68. “Multiple Meter Service” means a single lateral pipe utilizing a battery of meters for providing domestic service.
69. “NAC” means the Nevada Administrative Code.
70. “NDEP” means the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.
71. “NRS” means the Nevada Revised Statutes.
72. “New Landscape” means new vegetation planted as part of an initial landscape installation, replacement, or as part of a landscape conversion from turf grass to xeriscape.
73. “Non-Functional Turf” means Turf not meeting the definition of Functional Turf as defined by the Southern Nevada Water Authority at www.snwa.com.
74. “Non-Conforming” or “Non-Conforming Use” means the use of District water that was allowed under zoning regulations and/or the District’s Service Rules at the time the use was established but which, because of subsequent changes in those rules or regulations, is no longer a permitted use. No such Non-Conforming Use shall be enlarged, increased or extended. Non-Conforming Uses do not include Turf.
75. “Non-Potable Water” (e.g., recycled or reclaimed water) means water that does not meet the State of Nevada standards for potable water and that is made available for irrigation purposes for large scale turf and landscaped areas including golf courses, schools, or parks. Non-potable water may include reclaimed or recycled wastewater, water which has been recovered from a ground water recharge or recovery facility for non-potable use, or potable water which has been blended with reclaimed or recovered groundwater for capacity or water quality reasons.
76. “Non-Potable Water System” means a system for the distribution of non-potable water to eligible customers.
77. “Non-Potable Water User” means or person responsible for fees and charges assessed for using

non-potable water from a recycled water distribution system. The user shall also be responsible for completing and complying with the non-potable water requirements imposed by NDEP.

78. “Non-Potable Water User Modifications” means on-site modifications and facilities such as replacement of greens, storage reservoirs, sprinkler systems, installation of a second water distribution system, retro-fitting of certain existing equipment, or the installation of signage to allow the use of non-potable water on the premises in accordance with the approved Effluent Management Plan
79. “Non-Residential” means all land uses not designated as Residential.
80. “Non-Spray Irrigation” means any irrigation system that applies water without projecting droplets more than one foot (such as drip or bubbler systems).
81. “Non-Standard Service Connection” means a service connection from a main to a parcel that is not contiguous to the main to which the connection is made. A service will not be considered or classified as non-standard if the parcel to be served is not adjacent to a public right-of-way, and a permanent right of access with overlapping utility easement is provided for the on-site private lateral. The applicant will be required to provide an easement for the on-site private lateral from the owner of the property upon which the applicant’s private lateral will cross to complete the service connection.
82. “Offsite Main” means a main, regardless of size, which extends from the existing system to a development and generally remains outside the development boundaries.
83. “On-site Main” means public mains, which are installed specifically to provide service to developments, and are generally located within the development’s boundaries.
84. “On-site Non-Potable Water Distribution Pipelines” means the portion of a non-potable water distribution pipeline, sited on the user’s property located downstream of the point of delivery. Ownership, maintenance, and repair is the responsibility of the non-potable water user.
85. “Ornamental Water Feature” means any manmade stream, pond, fountain, waterfall, or other manmade water feature that is constructed for decorative, scenic or landscape purposes, excluding swimming pools, manmade lakes, and manmade recreational water theme parks.
86. “Overseeding” means the process of spreading seed over an Existing Landscape for the purposes of increasing vegetation, typically turf grass.
87. “Oversized Main Extension” means a main larger in diameter than the minimum diameter necessary to provide a supply to a proposed development or the minimum diameter required based on the street right-of-way width, which will be capable of meeting future demands on the District’s distribution system. The District may increase the length or diameter of a main extension beyond that required to serve a particular development, in order to provide for the orderly development of the District’s distribution system, improve water quality, or improve system reliability.
88. “Oversizing Charge” means the charge required for service to property where a service

connection does not exist, where a service is to be enlarged, or where a service connection is to be added, including connections located within an Assessment District.

89. "Park" means a large area providing a wide range of open space for recreational opportunities that (i) includes facilities and amenities to serve users such as restrooms, group picnic areas, playground equipment and sport fields; and (ii) is either a Public Facility or a private facility located within an HOA-managed community.
90. "Parallel Main" means a distribution main extension, when approved by the District, installed adjacent to a previously existing distribution main or transmission main. Where used, frontage connection charges and refunds will be based on the main providing the direct connection for service.
91. "Parcel Map" means a map as provided in accordance with NRS 278.461, 278.462, 278.463, 278.464, or 278.466.
92. "Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, corporation, or other incorporated or unincorporated entity, and any municipal, political, or governmental corporation, district, body or agency other than the District.
93. "Point of Delivery" means the location on a property immediately downstream of the District's meter and control valve vault and test port at the boundary of the permanent easement granted by the non-potable water User.
94. "Potable Water" means water treated pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.
95. "Public Facility" means any infrastructure facility, building, structure, service, or combination thereof intended for use by the general public, or land approved for such use, that is owned, leased, operated and/or controlled by a local, state, or federal governmental entity.
96. "Primary Building Permit" means a permit issued by either the City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, City of Henderson, or Clark County for a structure including the foundation, shell, or other related building components.
97. "Private Fire Service" means a service connection through which water is available on private property for fire protection exclusively. Private fire service shall be equipped with a District approved double check detector assembly.
98. "Private Main" means a water pipeline and appurtenances not owned by the District after completion.
99. "Property" means any real property owned, leased, rented, or otherwise controlled, used, or inhabited by any person holding a water account with the District.
100. "Property Owner" or "Owner" means the owner of record of a property, which has, is, or will be receiving water service from the District.
101. "Public Health, Safety, or Welfare" means any activity where the use of water is the most

appropriate and practical method to abate a health or safety hazard, or where the use of water is required to reasonably meet the provisions of federal, state, or local law, or where a project approved by the General Manager is planned, or underway.

102. "Public Main" or "Main" means a water pipeline and appurtenances which is owned, operated, and maintained by the District.
103. "Recreational Water Park" means an amusement park with any combination of water play areas intended for human contact such as pools, water slides, splash pads, lazy rivers, artificial surfing, artificial bodyboarding, and/or water playgrounds, as well as areas for floating, wading, or swimming.
104. "Recycled Water Distribution System" or "RWDS" means the pumping stations, pipelines, control systems, and related facilities and appurtenant equipment, which conveys or aids in the efficient conveyance of non-potable water from the designated water resource center.
105. "Removed Service" means a service connection based on actual field conditions which documents that the service lateral no longer exists. The service is classified as removed in District records. If field conditions later indicate that a service classified as removed was actually abandoned, the service shall be classified as abandoned in District records. See "Abandoned Service."
106. "Reservoir Level Sensing Device" means the equipment owned, controlled, and maintained by the District which is used to monitor and maintain the level of water in a user's irrigation storage pond or other storage facility and for transmission of that information to the District's main control center or to the control valve in the meter and control valve vault.
107. "Residential" means a land use type that includes dwelling units constructed for regular, permanent occupancy as the major function of the structure.
108. "Residential Car Washing" means washing personal vehicles with a leak free hose equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle.
109. "Residential Fire Service Meter" or "RFS" means the District-approved measuring device which is used for the purpose of accurately recording the consumption of water used by customers and that supports domestic water and fire suppression supply.
110. "Residential Main Extension" means the water main and its appurtenances installed by the District to supply water to an individual applicant property zoned single family residential, either as a supplement to the SNWA Well Conversion Program, or for an individual improved lot within a community well system that requests District water service. The main shall be installed and paid for by the property owner in accordance with the District Service Rules.
111. "Resort Hotel" has the meaning ascribed to it in Title 30 of the Clark County Code.
112. "SNWA" means the Southern Nevada Water Authority.
113. "SNWA Commodity Charge" means a water rate imposed to acquire and develop resources and

to fund regional facilities.

114. “SNWA Infrastructure Charge” means a fixed charge assessed based upon meter size and customer class.
115. “SNWA Regional Connection Charge” means the charge required of all applicants for service to property where a service does not exist or where service is to be enlarged or added. The charge is based on the demand for water that a connection places on the system whether the result of new development or changes to property within existing development.
116. “SNWA Reliability Surcharge” means a charge based on the total water bill, excluding the Infrastructure Charge, for residential and non-residential customers.
117. “Service” means any action taken by the District, its agents or its employees necessary to satisfy obligations created under the terms of the Service Rules to supply water to its customers including but not limited to repair, maintenance, plan review, inspections etc.
118. “Service Adjustment” means the adjustment of an existing service connection to include the horizontal or vertical extension or adjustment of the meter and meter box, while using the existing lateral or lateral alignment and tap and while maintaining the existing account. This adjustment will not require the payment of inspection fees, unless as otherwise provided for in the Service Rules.
119. “Service Connection” means the connection to the main and the lateral pipe to deliver the water, and may also include a meter, battery, a meter box, vault, valves, thrust restraints, or other appurtenances from a District main, to the point where the water being delivered leaves the piping owned by the District in accordance with UDACS for new service installation.
120. “Service Deposit” means an amount deposited with the District to assure payment of water bills. The deposit may be in cash or another form of security acceptable to the District.
121. “Service Relocation” means a change in location that will require tapping the existing main or a new water main at a new location, installing a new service lateral, establishing a new account, and removing an existing account. This service will require the payment of appropriate application fees, inspection fees, or other charges.
122. “Spacer” means a length of perforated pipe temporarily installed in lieu of a meter or idler while facilities are under construction.
123. “Spray Irrigation” means the application of water by projecting droplets farther than one foot from the sprinkler head.
124. “Subdivision” means land which is divided or proposed to be divided in accordance with the provisions of NRS 278.320 to 278.460.
125. “Sub-meter” means a meter that is used for the purpose of accurately recording the consumption of water used by customers served by a master meter.

126. “Supervised Testing” means supervised operation of an irrigation system for testing, repair, adjustment, or efficiency assessment. The operator must be physically present.
127. “Supplemental Service” means all domestic or combined connections from which water is delivered for domestic purposes to properties that are also provided water from any other source. This section does not apply to residential properties that are served by a domestic well, as provided for in NRS Chapter 534.
128. “Supplemental Service Connection” means a service connection or connections to property, which is also served by another source of supply, such as a well or non-potable system. A supplemental service connection shall include an approved backflow prevention assembly.
129. “Syringing” means the process of applying small amounts of water to turf grass for the purposes of cooling it and helping it survive mid-day stress.
130. “Tampering” means an act by a person which causes damage to or alteration of District property, including service connections, shut-off valves, hydrants, mains, meters, registers, Endpoint Equipment, service locks, or seals by any willful or negligent act. The person shall be responsible for payment of costs incurred and any and all fees prescribed by the Service Rules or penalties prescribed by law.
131. “Temporary Riser” means a service connection of a minimum of six inches attached to a blow off valve.
132. “Temporary Service Connection” means a District-authorized service connection installed at a location not adjacent to the parcel served, *i.e.*, a non-standard location, and which is subject to removal or relocation when a main is constructed contiguous to the parcel.
133. “Transmission Main” means a main extension that transports water from the main supply or source to a distant area where the water is distributed through distribution lines. A Transmission Main is usually a larger diameter main (greater than 24”) with limited connections that ensure system reliability as well as recognize the nature of the materials used to construct large diameter pipelines.
134. “Turf” means a densely planted grassy area characterized by frequent mowing, fertilization and watering, commonly used for lawns and playing fields. Plant species used in turf areas may include varieties of Bermuda Grass, Fescue, Zoysia, Rye, St. Augustine, or Bentgrass.
135. “Uniform Design and Construction Standards for Potable Water Systems” or “UDACS” means the currently adopted minimum design and construction criteria for water distribution systems within the jurisdiction of the District.
136. “Unusual Installation Conditions” means circumstances that include the length of the lateral, the type of pavement, anticipated soil or other underground conditions, the width or travel conditions of the roadway or right-of-way or conditions imposed as a result of governmental or property owner actions.
137. “Water Efficiency Plan” means a comprehensive plan conforming to District guidelines that

contains information related to a development's consumptive and non-consumptive water demand projections. The plan may include a summary of indoor and outdoor water uses, a description of water fixtures and appliances, cooling systems, misting systems and other water-dependent applications, and a summary of efficiency measures proposed on site.

138. "Valved Outlet" means a valve installed on a main to which a distribution main could be connected.
139. "Water Budgeted Facility" means a facility that is assigned water budgeting provisions by the District in accordance with Chapter 12.
140. "Water Commitment" means a commitment from the District to provide water service to a specific development on a specific parcel of land.
141. "Water Conservation" means the controlled and systematic protection of water resources.
142. "District" means the Las Vegas Valley Water District.
143. "Water Facilities" or "Facilities" includes water mains, reservoirs, pumping stations, fire hydrants, laterals, service connections, backflow prevention assemblies, or associated appurtenances or infrastructure from the main to the point where water being delivered leaves the piping owned by the District.
144. "Water Quality Mitigation Plan" means a plan to establish and maintain the amount of water demand necessary to provide an acceptable chlorine residual, as determined by the District, from the time of connection of a development to the District's distribution system to the acceptance of the project by the District.
145. "Water Resource Center" means a satellite treatment facility that treats only the liquid portion of the wastewater stream as provided by other entities.
146. "Water Theft" means any act taken by a person, for his or her own benefit or the benefit of another individual or entity to obtain water or service provided by the District without payment therefor through an unauthorized connection to a fire hydrant, an idler, or bypassing the meter, or an unauthorized pipeline diversion.
147. "Water Waste" means the use of District water in a manner described in Chapter 11.