Water-wise Landscape Rebate Manual

AURORA WATER CONSERVATION
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Purpose & Goals

The purpose of the Water-wise Landscape Rebate (WWLR) program is to incentivize the conversion of water-guzzling turf lawns to water-wise landscapes. Water-wise landscapes are attractive, lower-maintenance yards that save water and withstand drought. The WWLR program:

- Introduces the community to the beauty and benefits of water-wise landscapes
- Helps customers make informed decisions regarding their outdoor water use and achieve their conservation goals
- Helps customers in designing and installing a beautiful new yard

With these goals in mind, the WWLR program helps customers plan, prepare and ultimately receive a rebate for their approved landscape conversions.

Program Specifics

Requirements

To maximize its effectiveness, our rebate program targets Aurora’s high-water lawns. Because of this, rebate program participants are held to the following requirements:

1. All projects must be approved by Aurora Water prior to installation.
2. Areas to be converted must be grass that is in good health. See Eligibility section.
3. Only front and side yards that are readily visible to the public are eligible.
4. A 500-square-foot minimum size applies to all projects, unless the project is either the entire front yard or the curbside landscape which is the strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street.
5. A phasing option is available. Each project phase must be a minimum of 500 square feet per year. There is a maximum of one phase permitted per year.
6. To receive a rebate by the end of the year:
   a. Application and photos of the current lawn must be submitted no later than Aug. 1.
   b. Projects must be completed, final inspection passed and paperwork submitted by Oct. 31.
7. All participants are required to enroll in the Know Your Flow (KYF) program, which is applicable to single-family homes only. See the Know Your Flow section.

Eligibility

Office staff determines WWLR eligibility based on the following:

- The health of the existing lawn based on historical water consumption and submission of several recent high-quality photos that demonstrate good color, coverage, growth and few weeds.
- The water bill needs to indicate sufficient water usage during summer months for the size of the applicant’s property. This typically guarantees a decrease in water consumption after landscape conversion.
- If you recently purchased your home, your property may be eligible for a partial rebate. Contact our office at 303.739.7195 to discuss eligibility.
Rebate Options
There are two rebate options to choose from. Both are paid out over time, allowing us to ensure that the new landscape is being watered appropriately and the conversion reduced outdoor water consumption. The major differences between the two options are the plant choices, rebate value and rebate payout time period.

Option 1: Water-wise
- Uses no- and low-water use plant material
- Residential maximum rebate of $3,000
- Payment schedule:
  1. 65% of rebate value paid after passing final inspection and providing all necessary paperwork
  2. 35% of rebate value paid after one full growing season (April through Oct.), pending realized water savings**

Option 2: Z-zone
- Uses only no-water “z-zone” plant material. These are plants that need no supplemental water after establishment under normal weather conditions. (See approved z-zone plant list.)
- Residential maximum rebate of $4,500
- Payment schedule:
  1. 50% paid after passing final inspection and providing all necessary paperwork
  2. 10% after first full growing season, pending realized water savings**
  3. 10% after second full growing season, pending realized water savings**
  4. 10% after third full growing season, pending realized water savings**
  5. 20% after fourth full growing season, pending no watering over project area

Please note that if a z-zone rebate is forfeited due to excessive water consumption in a particular year, it will not affect your ability to receive rebate payments in subsequent years.

**Realized water savings is demonstrated through a water budget and outdoor use ≤ 110% of Recommended Water Use (RWU)

Calculating Your Rebate
The WWLR will cover all pre-tax material costs according to the approved plan, up to the program option’s maximum limit.

Material costs include plants, rocks, mulch, soil amendments, edging, fabric, landscape pins, boulders, concrete masonry units, retaining wall blocks, strip stone or large rock or soil to create a berm within the approved project area.

Material costs do not include labor or installation of any kind; delivery fees, fuel surcharges, fuel or taxes; fees associated with surveying, permits or licenses; tools rented or purchased; irrigation materials* including connectors, emitters, heads, pins, pipes, sensors, valves or wire; construction of patios/sidewalks/driveway extensions; edging or other materials to keep organic or inorganic mulch off of driveways or sidewalks; rain barrels or materials for rain gutters. This list is not comprehensive. The program manager has jurisdiction regarding items covered and not covered.
* Please note: irrigation materials are not covered under the WWLR, but certain items (drip conversion, rain sensors, smart weather-based controllers, etc.) may be covered with an irrigation rebate.

Final rebate values will be based on the itemized receipts for materials inspected during the final inspection. Submission of receipts for materials added after the final inspection will not be accepted and may disqualify the landscape from receiving future rebate payments.

As indicated, if outdoor water consumption for the property is not \( \leq 110\% \) recommended water use (RWU), the rebate payment for that year will be forfeited.

Know Your Flow
All program participants are required to enroll in the KYF program. This program provides free monthly emails that help you evaluate indoor and outdoor water use and compare it to the recommended water use customized for your property. It will also help you understand your eligibility for rebate payments that are dependent on demonstrated water reductions. Customers who track their usage through KYF will find it easier to make necessary scheduling adjustments to help ensure rebate payments. Participants are required to enroll in the KYF program by the time of the first inspection.

For more information about the KYF program and enroll in the program, visit: https://www.auroragov.org/residents/water/water_conservation/know_your_flow/

Overview of Steps
Fill out the WWLR Application online. Application and photos must be submitted by Aug. 1 to participate in the current year. You will receive an email confirming your successful application submission like the one below:

From: DoNotReply@apps2auroragov.org
Subject: Aurora Water – Water-wise Landscape Rebate Application Submitted

Thank you for submitting a Water-wise Landscape Rebate Application. You can track the status of this application and upload additional files by following this link: Water wise Landscape Rebate Status
Save this email for your records.
Please take our survey. Your answers help us improve our programs. Click here.

Do not delete or reply to this email. A water conservation specialist will contact you shortly to verify eligibility.

1. Attach a minimum of three high-quality photos of the proposed project area along with a form of government-issued identification.
2. Once your property is verified as eligible, please submit the following to obtain project approval:
   b. Landscape design and plant list — See Landscape Designs section.
We offer free design consultations for Aurora Water customers. However, please note that a design consultation with us does not automatically make you eligible for a rebate.

3. Obtain design and plant list approval, as well as any additional/necessary approvals and permits.
4. Obtain prior approvals if you live in a covenant-controlled community before proceeding with your project. Be aware that laws exist that prevent a community from banning the installation of water-wise landscapes (State Senate Bill 13-183; City Ordinance Sec.146-1452).
5. Once all approvals are obtained, you may begin the installation but do not install the mulch. Consult the program manager if the installation process includes the “smother” method of lawn removal. Helpful installation steps are further detailed starting on page 12.
6. Schedule the first inspection. First inspection steps are further detailed starting on page 17. Items found to be noncompliant by the program manager will require a follow-up inspection.
7. After inspection approval, lay down the mulch. Mulching steps are detailed starting on page 18.
8. Schedule the final inspection. This step is further detailed on page 20.
9. After passing the final inspection, submit itemized receipts and invoices to the program manager no later than Oct. 31. Be sure to monitor your water usage according to the information on page 20.

Landscape Designs

All participants must have a landscape design approved by the WWLR program manager prior to beginning demolition or installation. You are welcome to design the project yourself, hire a contractor or obtain a free landscape design through Aurora Water. All designs must adhere to the following requirements:

- Design is drawn to scale
  - Acceptable scales: 1”:8’, 1”:10’ or 1”:16’
- Plants must be depicted at their mature size
- Design legend must contain:
  - Customer name
  - Property address
  - North arrow
  - Graphical scale
  - Numerical scale
- Design must label:
  - All plants, both new and existing (label as “ex.” for existing)
  - Hardscapes and important landscape features
  - Mulch types
  - Remaining turf and/or bed areas
  - Traffic control devices or signs
  - Utility boxes or meters

**Note:** All designs will be reviewed by Public Works Traffic Division to ensure landscape features do not obstruct sight visibility for adjacent roadways per city of Aurora roadway design and construction specifications. Designs created and submitted outside of Aurora Water’s Design Consultation Program must abide by plant specifications per the site triangle regulations, which pertain to visibility within roadway intersections.
Design Examples

Design 1

This design includes all requirements listed in the previous section. Important elements have been identified in red.
Design 2

This design is missing numerous design requirements.

The design scale is not included.

The size of the tree is depicted incorrectly. At maturity, it would be larger than the ornamental grass.

The mandatory hardscape requirement is missing.

The type of mulch is not indicated.
Below is Design 2 adjusted to meet all the requirements. It is now to scale with appropriate plant sizes and clear labels.

- Quercus alba
- Rhus aromatica 'Glow Low'
- Calamagrostis acutiflora
- Fatsia 'Elijah Blue'
- Helianthus 'Shasta d'Oro'
- Lavandula angustifolia
- Deosperma cooperi

Groundcover - Thymus praecox
All mulch = organic mulch.

NORTH

1" = 10'
Plant List for Design

The plant list is a separate document that identifies all the plants a project will include. It connects the plant symbols on the design with the plant names, minimum container sizes and water requirements. For those who are designing their own landscape, a downloadable “Plant List Calculator” is available on the Aurora Water website. It is an Excel spreadsheet with common low-water-use plants. This is the same plant calculator used in the free design consultation service. An example of the final list is below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Water Usage</th>
<th>SF Value</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis 'Chieftain'</td>
<td>Chieftain Manzanita</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Caryopteris × clandonensis 'Dark Night'</td>
<td>Dark Night Spirea</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</td>
<td>Fernbush</td>
<td>very low</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>#5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hesperaloe parviflora</td>
<td>Texas Red Yucca</td>
<td>very low</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>#5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes®'</td>
<td>Pawnee Buttes® Sand Cherry</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>#5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agastache cana</td>
<td>Double Bubblemint</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Echinacea paradoxa</td>
<td>Yellow Coneflower</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Echinops ritro</td>
<td>Globe Thistle</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>#1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the WWLR, a front or side yard project must meet or exceed 60% plant coverage, with no more than 20% of those being moderate water-use plants. Trees are not included in the coverage calculations. The coverage requirements are determined using the mature size of each plant and is in-line with city code.

Any changes or substitutions to the plant list and design must be approved by the program manager.

The size of the plant is also important. Perennials and ornamental grasses must be in a #1 (1-gallon) pot or larger, while shrubs must be in at least a #5 (5-gallon) pot. Plants should be purchased locally, as plants purchased online are usually too small to qualify for the rebate.

Artificial turf may replace natural turf areas. City code classifies it as turf and as such it must be installed in accordance with all city requirements and regulations, which includes minimum and maximum amounts based on lot size. Artificial turf is not eligible for a rebate and will not count toward the minimum project size of 500 square feet.

If you plan to install water-wise turf grass in place of Kentucky bluegrass, the installation and inspection process will vary slightly as outlined in this manual. Please discuss this with the program manager.
Hardscape Requirement
City code and WWLR requirements dictate that all areas visible to the public include a hardscape feature that provides year-long visual interest. There are three options to choose from to meet the hardscape requirement:

1. Berm – Minimum 18” high, no more than 2’ 6” high at center, and no more than 1:2 slope on all sides
2. Boulders – Minimum of three that are at least 2’ x 3’ x 18”; boulder added every 350 sf above 750 sf
3. Small wall – Stone or masonry, must be 1’ to 2.5’ tall, with a minimum length of 35% of property width
Installing Your Landscape

Erosion Control Best Management Practices

This program protects not only the quantity of Aurora’s water resources, but also the quality. When installing your landscape, it is important to follow best management practices (BMPs) to prevent sediment from running off the landscape into storm drains, which may pollute our waterways.

Landscape materials, soil or rock, may not be stored on public right-of-ways such as streets or sidewalks. Instead, they must be stored on your private property and BMPs must be used to contain the material.

Pictured below are examples of erosion control BMPs using straw wattles to contain material. *Although the material below is shown as being stored in the street, residents are not allowed to store landscape materials in a public right-of-way.*

Vegetation Removal

There are several techniques for removing vegetation or turf grass. Regardless of which you use, be particularly cautious when mechanically removing turf grass around existing trees. Damaging roots can cause irreparable harm to a tree, even to the point of killing it. Be sure to continue watering existing desired plant material. Refer to our “Installing a Water-wise Landscape” class for more details on properly removing vegetation.
Irrigation System Changes

There are several options when it comes to watering a landscape: drip irrigation, an existing spray system or hand-water. The chart below summarizes these options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigation method</th>
<th>Efficiency</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Ease of self-install</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand watered</td>
<td>Moderate to very high</td>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing spray system</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-efficiency spray – retrofit*</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Easy to moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip – retrofit**</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderately difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip – new system**</td>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Moderate to expensive</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*High-efficiency retrofit of an existing irrigation system consists of replacing nozzles or spray heads with those that deliver water with multiple rotating streams of water. These nozzles apply water slowly, reducing runoff and allowing water to properly soak into the soil.

**Drip systems constructed via hose spigot connection are not eligible for a rebate.

Irrigation Requirements

- Water supplies must be protected by a backflow prevention device, which requires a permit for installation. Anti-siphon adaptors are not backflow prevention devices. If a device needs to be installed, call the Aurora Permit Center at 303.739.7420 for a permit and inspection.
- Automatic irrigation systems require a rain sensor.
- Drip systems may not be connected to a hose spigot.
- If drip lines are installed, they must be secured to the soil prior to the application of mulch.
  - Use pins that are at least 5” in length and pin approximately every 2 to 3 feet.
  - No lines should be visible after mulch is laid
- Soaker hoses and micro-sprays are not eligible for a rebate.
- Rebates may be available for irrigation upgrades. Discuss potential upgrades with the program manager.

Important Notes on Trees: Established trees that are surrounded by grass are typically watered the same as the surrounding grass. Removing grass from around a tree reduces or eliminates the amount of water it receives. To avoid harming your tree, it is vital to consider how your tree will be watered in your new landscape. Aurora’s forestry division provides a guide for tree watering. Transition to these recommendations slowly by doubling the water recommendation for the first post-conversion year, and then taper back.

In addition, when removing grass from the base of mature trees, use herbicides or the smother method instead of a sod cutter. This will help avoid irreparable damage to existing tree roots.
Planting Procedure

1. Place plant material according to the design plan. While it is important to follow your design, in most cases it is not necessary to measure to the exact inch.

2. Dig a bowl-shaped hole twice as wide as the plant container. For all plant types except trees, the hole should be the depth of the root ball. A link to tree-planting instructions is on page 15.

3. Thoroughly mix the recommended quantity of amendment such as compost with the native, excavated soil. Do not backfill with purchased soils. See more information about soil amendments in the next section.

   Do not use amendments when planting trees.
4. Remove the plant from its container. For perennials and ornamental grasses, if the plant is root-bound, make three to four vertical cuts in the root ball with a clean, sharp knife. Cut off any thick mass of roots at the bottom of the root ball.

For shrubs, if the plant is root-bound, cuts may be made in the root ball but only to the fibrous roots. Do not cut roots that are ¼” or greater in diameter.

For trees, refer to the Aurora Tree Planting Care and Instructions guide.

5. Place the plant in the center of the hole so that the height of the root ball sits at the same height as the ground. Backfill in layers using the soil/amendment mix, firming soil around the plant with fingers after each layer. There should only be a small quantity of leftover soil. Consider building a small ring around the planting area with the remaining soil.

6. Water deeply and thoroughly, making sure to saturate the soil surrounding the plant.

For complete details on proper planting techniques, take the Water Conservation class “Installing a Water-wise Landscape.”
Soil Amendments

A soil amendment is material added to the soil to improve various physical characteristics such as texture, pore space, water-holding capacity and nutrient levels. It is important to add amendments to help build the soil that feeds your plants. Soil amendments are not the same as mulch; amendments are mixed into the soil, while mulch is applied to the soil surface.

Soil amendments should be worked into the soil thoroughly and deeply prior to planting. The appropriate amount of soil amendment to add is in the “Compost Qty” column in the plant calculator document. A number such as 0.5 or 1.0 indicates how many containers of soil amendment should be applied relative to the size of the respective plant container (1-gallon, 5-gallon, etc.). “Cubic Yards of Compost” is the estimated amount of compost needed for the project.

Organic vs. inorganic soil amendments:

- **Organic soil amendments** are derived from something that was once alive. These amendments provide many benefits to the soil, such as increasing organic matter, improving soil aeration and enhancing the soil’s ability to hold nutrients.

- **Inorganic soil amendments** are man-made or mined. Inorganic soil amendments include pea gravel, sand, rubber, vermiculite and perlite. Inorganic soil amendments are not permitted for use in this program.

Common soil amendments:

- **Compost** is decomposed organic material. Choose fully decomposed material free of insecticides, herbicides and weed seeds. Class I and II composts are best to use because they are fully composted, stable and mature products.

- **Manure** is fresh animal waste. It has the potential to “burn” plant roots and may be contaminated by bacteria such as E. coli. Manure is not recommended for use in this program.

- **Sphagnum peat** is a type of moss generally used as soil amendment for sandy soils. Peat is typically acidic and can assist plants that need a more acidic soil. It is not recommended for use in this program.

Compost is the only recommended soil amendment product for this program.
Edging
Edging must be used to separate planting beds from turf to effectively keep grass roots out of the beds. It may also be used to separate mulch types, but this is not a requirement. It may not be used along driveways or sidewalks. The requirements are:

- Edging must be at least 4” in height
- When separating beds from grass, it must be installed leaving no more than ½” out of the soil
- It may not be placed on top of the soil
- It should not be noticeably visible
- Edging that ends at a sidewalk or driveway must be below grade

Fabric
While we do not recommend the use of fabric around plant material or under organic mulch, it is required under inorganic (rock) mulch. Fabric will not stop weeds from growing, although it will make weeds that grow post-installation easier to pull. Guidelines for installation:

- Fabric must be a woven or air- and water-permeable material
- Fabric is to be tucked under itself at all edges
- Use landscape stakes that are at least 5” in length
- Pin every two feet along edges
- Provide a 6” overlap, sheet to sheet
- Keep the fabric pulled taut

First Inspection
The first inspection provides an opportunity to ask questions and address any issues prior to the final inspection. It should be scheduled after the plants, irrigation (if applicable) and hardscapes have been installed but before the mulch goes down. The following is inspected:

- Plant type/size matches the plant list, and plant locations match the design plan
- Plant holes are dug double-wide with appropriate backfill of soil around the plant
- Use of approved soil amendment
- Irrigation system including backflow prevention device and rain sensor are installed (if applicable)
- Site is free of weeds and hazards
- Edging is used to separate turf sections (if applicable)
- Erosion control BMPs in place where needed and public right-of-ways are clean

If issues are present at the end of the first inspection, one additional inspection will be granted for corrections to be made prior to the final inspection.
Finishing Your Project

After the first inspection is successfully passed, the mulch should be laid. Mulch is an important part of a water-wise landscape, as it helps the landscape retain soil moisture while mitigating weed growth. Choices include organic mulch such as wood or bark or inorganic mulch such as river rock or cobble.

Here are some examples of mulch:

Organic — golden small chip  
Inorganic — 3” river rock

Mulch Requirements

- Mulch must be at least 3” deep
- Weed barrier/landscape fabric underneath the mulch is an option, though not typically recommended around plant material due to the unnatural barrier that is created between mulch and soil
- At least two mulch types are required by city code. Examples include a combination of river rock and golden small chip or shredded bark with golden small chip.
- City code mandates that no more than 50% of front and side yards can be covered by inorganic mulch; the remainder should be covered by organic mulch
- There is no limit to the use of organic mulch
- Pea gravel may be used if it is not adjacent to pedestrian sidewalks or streets
- Red mulch, lava rock and recycled products such as ground rubber or crushed concrete may not be used
- Be creative with colors and textures, but sensitive to neighborhood aesthetics
Mulch Preparation

Edging of any sort may not be used to keep mulch off concrete. Instead, excavate soil as shown below to provide a place for the mulch to rest.

In most cases, if mulch is placed directly on top of the existing grade next to a sidewalk, it will continually fall onto the sidewalk.

To remedy this, remove a section of soil next to any concrete surface area. We recommend digging 3–4” below the level of the concrete and extending back 18–24”. Do not dig to or below the bottom of concrete.

This works well for inorganic mulch, but not as well for organic mulch. Water will likely collect during a major rain storm and cause organic mulch to float.
Final Inspection

The final inspection occurs after all issues found in the original inspection have been addressed and the mulch has been laid. The following items will be inspected:

- Plants are healthy
- There is at least 3” of mulch coverage over the landscape
- Landscape fabric is not visible
- Irrigation lines are covered with mulch so that none are visible
- Edging, if used, extends a maximum of ½” above surrounding material
- Edging that ends at a driveway or sidewalk is not above grade
- The entire site is weed-free

After passing final inspection, no additional materials will be eligible for WWLR consideration. Submit all eligible itemized receipts to the WWLR program manager. The manager will be in touch to finalize the rebate.

Monitoring Outdoor Water Usage

It is important to water efficiently to ensure plant health and keep your project on track to receive the second (or subsequent if z-zone) rebate payment(s).

The KYF program emails will provide detailed monthly data to show indoor and outdoor water consumption for your property. These reports will provide information to evaluate actual water use versus recommended water use customized for your property.

To receive the additional rebate payments, the property’s Recommended Water Use (RWU) must be ≤ 110% for the growing season. If your property is over the 110% RWU, the rebate payment is forfeited for that year.

If you experience any type of accident or change in your landscape that will affect your water use efficiency for the growing season, contact the WWLR program manager.
Aurora Water Water-wise Landscape Program Checklist

Transforming your landscape to a water-wise oasis requires a few steps to get you from start to finish. Use the checklist below to ensure you are on the right track to obtain our Water-wise Landscape Rebate (WWLR).

WWLR Application Process

☐ Apply online no later than Aug. 1 to participate in the current year. Be sure to review the “Eligibility” section on page two of our WWLR Program Manual prior to submission.
☐ Receive approval from program manager to participate in program. Read through the WWLR Program Manual for program requirements.
☐ Submit a landscape design and plant list for approval. Need a design? We have a free design consultation program for Aurora Water customers. Click here or call 303.739.7195 for more details.

Installing Your Landscape

☐ After receiving design and plant list approval, proceed with the installation of your landscape (soil amendment, plants, applicable irrigation) except for the mulch.

First Inspection

☐ Call or email to set up your first inspection with the program manager after installing all the landscape materials except for the mulch.
☐ If applicable, address any issues from the first inspection, then call to set up a follow-up site visit for verification.

Finishing Your Project

☐ After passing the first inspection by meeting all necessary requirements, apply mulch to the landscape and schedule the final inspection.

Final Inspection

☐ Once the final inspection is complete, submit all itemized receipts/invoices and additional required paperwork (photo ID, W-9, program agreement). Projects and paperwork must be completed and submitted by Oct. 31 of the current year in order to receive your rebate.

Monitoring Outdoor Water Usage

☐ Pay attention to your monthly KYF emails and modify your irrigation schedule as necessary in order to receive your remaining rebate payments.

Questions? Contact us for more information at 303.739.7195 or conservation@auroragov.org.