

RESOLUTION NO. **2024-01**

MODEL FINDINGS RESOLUTION

**A RESOLUTION ON THE FINDINGS ON PROPOSED LOCAL AMENDMENT TO PLUMBING
CODE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DCA**

WHEREAS, the current minimum water efficiency requirements for buildings in the *City of Hampton's* jurisdiction is the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code ("Georgia Plumbing Code") as approved and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs ("DCA") from time to time;

WHEREAS, the *City of Hampton*, like all local governments in the State of Georgia, is authorized under O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c) to adopt local requirements when needed that are more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code based on local climatic, geologic, topographic, or public safety factors;

WHEREAS, the long-term availability, reliability, and resiliency of water supplies is a critical need of the *City of Hampton* and water efficiency is essential to meeting this need;

WHEREAS, the "Local Amendments to Plumbing Code" shown in the redline in Attachment A are more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code on water efficacy because the amendments require even more efficient uses of water and provide clarifications on existing allowable practices;

WHEREAS, based on its local climatic, geologic, topographic factors included in the regional water resources plan prepared by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District ("Metro Water District"), of which the *City of Hampton* is a part, water conservation is especially important to *City of Hampton* and the Metro Water District;

WHEREAS, the *City of Hampton* has become aware that more water efficient technologies have become widely available at comparable prices and performance to the water efficient technologies currently required as the minimum in the Georgia Plumbing Code;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by a majority vote of the Mayor and Council of the City of Hampton that:

1. The governing body of the *City of Hampton* finds that, based on local climatic, geographic, topographic, and public safety factors included in the Metro Water District's plans, it is justified in adopting local water efficiency requirements more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code;
2. The *City of Hampton* is considering codifying these water efficiency requirements in local code as an amendment to Georgia Plumbing Code in the form of the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code shown in the redline in Attachment A; and
3. The *City of Hampton* is directing its staff to submit this resolution and the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code to DCA for review and comment within 60 days as required by O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c)(1).

Read and adopted in the Regular meeting of the City of Hampton held on January 9, 2023.

ATTEST:

P. King
City Clerk

(Seal)



City of Hampton
Henry County, Georgia

BY: Ann N Tarpley
Ann N Tarpley
Mayor

Certification

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted by the Council on the date so stated in the Resolution.

I further certify that I am the Clerk of the Council, and that said resolution has been entered in the official records of said Council and remains in full force and effect the 9th day of January 2024.

P. King
Clerk Signature

Federal Employers Identification #586000588

Attachment A
LOCAL AMENDMENT TO PLUMBING CODE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY

PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES
Chapter 18 - BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS
ARTICLE III. FLOW RATE RESTRICTIONS ON PLUMBING FIXTURES

ARTICLE III. FLOW RATE RESTRICTIONS ON PLUMBING FIXTURES¹

Sec. 18-61. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to require the use of ultra-low-flow plumbing fixtures in all new construction, or when replacing plumbing fixtures during renovation or remodeling of existing buildings and to require the labeling of plumbing fixtures with information regarding flow rates for the purpose of conserving water to maintain the integrity of drinking water supplies and reduce wastewater flows.

(Ord. No. 70, § 1, 7-9-91)

Sec. 18-62. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Commercial building means any type of building other than residential.

Construction means the erection of a new building or the alteration of an existing building in connection with its repair or renovation or in connection with making an addition to an existing building and shall include the replacement of a malfunctioning, unserviceable or obsolete faucet, showerhead, toilet or urinal in an existing building.

Kitchen faucet or kitchen faucet replacement aerator. A kitchen faucet or kitchen faucet replacement aerator that allows a flow of no more than 1.8 gallons of water per minute at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and conforms to the applicable requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.

Lavatory faucet or lavatory faucet replacement aerator. A lavatory faucet or lavatory faucet replacement aerator that allows a flow of no more than 1.2 gallons per minute at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and is listed to the WaterSense High Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification.

Landscape irrigation.

Flow sensor. An inline device in a landscape irrigation system that produces a repeatable signal proportional to flow rate.

Lawn or Landscape Irrigation system. An assembly of component parts that is permanently installed for the controlled distribution of water to irrigate landscapes such as ground cover, trees, shrubs, and other plants. Lawn and Landscape Irrigation System refer to the same system.

Master shut-off valve. An automatic valve such as a gate valve, ball valve, or butterfly valve) installed as part of the landscape irrigation system capable of being automatically closed by the WaterSense controller. When this valve is closed water will not be supplied to the landscape irrigation system.

¹Cross reference(s)—Water service generally, § 86-41 et seq.; water conservation, § 86-161 et seq.

Pressure regulating device. A device designed to maintain pressure within the landscape irrigation system at the manufacturer's recommended operating pressure and that protects against sudden spikes or drops from the water source.

Rain sensor shut-off. An electric device that detects and measures rainfall amounts and overrides the cycle of a landscape irrigation system so as to turn off such system when a predetermined amount of rain has fallen.

WaterSense irrigation controller. Is a weather-based or soil moisture-based irrigation controller labeled under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program, which includes standalone controllers, add-on devices, and plug-in devices that use current weather data as a basis for scheduling irrigation.

WaterSense spray sprinkler bodies. A sprinkler body with integral pressure regulation, generating optimal water spray and coverage labeled under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program.

Plumbing fixtures means any toilet, urinal, showerhead, bathroom lavatory and kitchen faucet and replacement aerators.

Residential building means any building or unit of a building intended for occupancy as a dwelling, but shall not include a hotel or motel.

Shower head. A shower head that allows a flow of no more than the average of 2.0 gallons of water per minute at 80 pounds per square inch of pressure, is listed in the WaterSense Specification for Showerheads, and meets the US Department Definition of Energy definition of showerhead.

Toilet means any fixture consisting of a water flushed bowl with a seat, used for the disposal of human waste.

Urinal means any fixture consisting of a water-flushed bowl used for the disposal of human waste.

(Ord. No. 70, § 2, 7-9-91)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 18-63. Maximum Flow and Water Consumption Standards.

Consistent with the general approach taken in Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code, these Maximum Flow and Water Consumption requirements and related definitions in Section 18.62 of the plumbing code shall apply to all plumbing systems.

- (a) No plumbing fixture shall be installed which does not meet the standards listed in subsection (b) of this section. This shall apply to all plumbing systems, including those in one- and two-family dwellings ~~includes all plumbing fixtures installed in newly constructed buildings~~ or when replacing plumbing fixtures during remodeling or renovation of existing buildings, except as noted in section 18-65. The effective date of this requirement for residential buildings shall be July 1, 1991, and for commercial buildings shall be July 1, 1992.
- (b) The maximum water consumption flow rates and quantities for all plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings shall be in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, Table 1.0. ~~All plumbing fixtures installed referred to in subsection (b) of this section should not exceed the following maximum water use rates:~~

TABLE 1.0

MAXIMUM FLOW RATES AND CONSUMPTION FOR
PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

<u>PLUMBING FIXTURE OR FIXTURE FITTING</u>	<u>MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OR QUANTITY⁽ⁱⁱ⁾</u>
<u>Lavatory faucet and replacement aerators, private</u>	<u>WaterSense Labeled & 1.2 gpm at 60 psi^(vi)</u>
<u>Lavatory faucet, public (metering)</u>	<u>0.25 gallon per metering cycle</u>
<u>Lavatory, public (other than metering)</u>	<u>0.5 gpm at 60 psi</u>
<u>Showerhead⁽ⁱ⁾</u>	<u>WaterSense Labeled & 2.0 gpm at 80 psi^(vi)</u>
<u>Kitchen faucet and replacement aerators</u>	<u>1.8 gpm at 60 psi^(vi,vii)</u>
<u>Urinal</u>	<u>0.5 gallon per flushing cycle^(vi)</u>
<u>Water closet</u>	<u>1.28 gallons per flushing cycle^(iii,iv,v,vi)</u>

For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m,

1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

(i) A hand-held shower spray is a shower head. As point of clarification, multiple shower heads may be installed in a single shower enclosure so long as each shower head individually meets the maximum flow rate, the WaterSense requirements, and the US Department of Energy definition of showerhead. However, multiple shower heads are not recommended for water efficiency purposes.

(ii) Consumption tolerances shall be determined from referenced standards.

(iii) For flushometer valves and flushometer tanks, the average flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.

(iv) For single flush water closets, including gravity, pressure assisted and electro-hydraulic tank types, the average flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.

(v) For dual flush water closets, the average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.

(vi) See 2014 GA Amendment to Section 301.1.2 'Waiver from requirements of high efficiency plumbing fixtures'.

(i)-(vii) Kitchen faucets are permitted to temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gpm (8.3 L/m) at 60 psi (414 kPa) and must revert to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gpm (6.8 L/m) at 60 psi (414 kPa) upon valve closure.

<u>(1)</u>	<u>Toilets, per flush</u>	<u>1.6 gallons</u>
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(2)	Urinals, per flush	1.0 gallons
(3)	Showerheads, per minute	2.5 gallons
(4)	Kitchen faucets, per minute	2.5 gallons
(5)	Bathroom and lavatory faucets, per minute	2.0 gallons

~~(c) The flow restriction device in a showerhead must be a permanent and an integral part of the showerhead and must not be removable to allow flow rates in excess of that stated in subsection (b) of this section.~~

~~(d) Lavatory faucets located in restrooms intended for use by the general public shall be of the metering or self-closing type, in addition to the flow requirement listed in subsection (b) of this section.~~

~~(Ord. No. 70, § 3, 7-9-91)~~

(c) Clothes Washers. Residential clothes washers shall be in accordance with the Energy Star program requirements.

(d) Cooling Tower Water Efficiency.

(i) Once-Through Cooling. Once-through cooling using potable water is prohibited.

(ii) Cooling Towers and Evaporative Coolers. Cooling towers and evaporative coolers shall be equipped with makeup water and blow down meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms. Cooling towers shall be equipped with efficiency drift eliminators that achieve drift reduction to 0.002 percent of the circulated water volume for counterflow towers and 0.005 percent for crossflow towers.

(iii) Cooling Tower Makeup Water. Water used for air conditioning, cooling towers shall not be discharged where the hardness of the basin water is less than 1500 mg/L. Exception: Where any of the following conditions of the basin water are present: total suspended solids exceed 25 ppm, CaCO₃ exceeds 600 ppm, chlorides exceed 250 ppm, sulfates exceed 250 ppm, or silica exceeds 150 ppm.

Sec. 18-64. Landscape Irrigation System Efficiency Requirements.

The requirements in Section 18.64 apply to all new landscape irrigation systems connected to the public water system except those (a) used for agricultural operations as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 1-3-3, (b) used for golf courses, and (c) dependent upon a nonpublic water source.

Nothing in this Code or Section 18.64 is intended to require that landscape irrigation systems must be installed at all premises. The landscape irrigation efficiency requirements in this Section 18.63 (e) apply only when someone voluntarily chooses, or is otherwise required by some requirement beyond this Code, to install a landscape irrigation system on premises.

(a) Avoiding Water Waste Through Design. All new landscape irrigation systems shall adhere to the following design standards:

1. Pop-up type sprinkler heads shall pop-up to a height above vegetation level of not less than four (4) inches above the soil level when emitting water.
2. Pop-up spray heads or rotary sprinkler heads must direct flow away from any adjacent surfaces and must not be installed closer than four inches from impervious surfaces.
3. Areas less than ten (10) feet in width in any direction shall be irrigated with subsurface irrigation or by other means that produces no overspray or runoff.

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4. Narrow or irregular shaped landscaped areas, less than four (4) feet in any direction across opposing boundaries shall not be irrigated by any irrigation emission device except sub-surface or low flow emitters with flow rates not to exceed 6.3 gallons per hour.
- (b) Landscape Irrigation System Required Components. All new landscape irrigation systems shall include the following components:
1. A rain sensor shut-off installed in an area that is unobstructed by trees, roof over hangs, or anything else that might block rain from triggering the rain sensor shutoff.
 2. A master shut-off valve for each controller installed as close as possible to the point of connection of the water but downstream of the backflow prevention assembly.
 3. Pressure-regulating devices such as valve pressure regulators, sprinkler head pressure regulators, inline pressure regulators, WaterSense spray sprinkler bodies, or other devices shall be installed as needed to achieve the manufacturer's recommended pressure range at the emission devices for optimal performance.
 4. Except for landscape irrigation systems serving a single-family home, all other systems must also include:
 - (i) a WaterSense irrigation controller; and
 - (ii) at least one flow sensor, which must be installed at or near the supply point of the landscape irrigation system and shall interface with the control system, that when connected to the WaterSense controller will detect and report high flow conditions to such controller and automatically shut master valves. The flow sensor serves to aid in detecting leaks or abnormal flow conditions by suspending irrigation. High flow conditions should be consistent with manufacturers' recommendations and specifications.

Sec. 18-~~64~~65. Product labeling.

Effective July 1, 1991, all toilets, urinals, showerheads or faucets shall be clearly labeled by the manufacturer to indicate the maximum flow rate or water usage of the fixture. The water use rate of the fixture shall be certified by the manufacturer based on independent test results and using 60 psi for showerheads. The label shall be affixed to the fixture and remain there until the proper building and/or plumbing inspections have been conducted. Also, the product packaging must be clearly marked to identify water use rates when offered for retail sale.

(Ord. No. 70, § 4, 7-9-91)

Sec. 18-~~65~~66. Exceptions.

The following fixture uses or applications shall be exempt from the standards established in section 18-63.

- (1) -Blowout design water closets having a water consumption not greater than 3 1/2 gallons (13 L) per flushing cycle.
 - (2) Vegetable sprays.
 - (3) Clinical sinks having a water consumption not greater than 4 1/2 gallons (17 L) per flushing cycle.
 - (4) Laundry tray sinks and service sinks.
 - (5) Emergency showers and eye wash stations.
 - (6) Instances of building renovation where significant plumbing modifications would be required to accommodate the lower flows or for specialized purposes which cannot be accommodated by existing technology. Permission for the exceptions listed in this section must be obtained from the director of the appropriate governmental department administering these rules.
- ~~(1) — Showers and faucets installed for safety purposes, such as emergency eye wash stations, etc.~~
- ~~(2) — Plumbing fixtures specifically designed for use by the physically handicapped.~~

~~(3) Fixtures specifically designed to withstand unusual abuse or for installation in correctional institutions which may require more water for proper operation.~~

~~(4) Instances of building renovation where significant plumbing modifications would be required to accommodate the lower flows or for specialized purposes which cannot be accommodated by existing technology. Permission for the exceptions listed in this section must be obtained from the director of the appropriate governmental department administering these rules.~~

(Ord. No. 70, § 5, 7-9-91)

Sec. 18-~~66~~67. Penalties for violation.

- (a) Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be punished as provided in section 1-11. Each violation shall constitute a separate offense and each day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.
- (b) Any person who violates any provision of this article and holds a business license which authorizes the construction, installation, repair, distribution, sale or maintenance of such plumbing fixtures may have their license suspended for a definite period or canceled. The time of suspension or cancellation will be determined by the municipal judge.
- (c) Any person who violates the provisions of this article may be denied water and sewer services or have their water and sewer services terminated. Such water and sewer services can be terminated by an order from the municipal judge.

(Ord. No. 70, § 6, 7-9-91)

Sec. 18-~~67~~68. Compliance and enforcement.

The municipal court shall have jurisdiction to hear all cases involving an alleged violation of this article. In addition to the penalties set forth in section 18-~~66~~67, the mayor may take such other action as described below to compel compliance and may maintain an action or proceeding in the municipal court to compel compliance with or restrain any violation of this article.

- (1) Compliance with the requirements for installation and labeling at the time of installation in section 18-63 shall be determined by the building official or his agent in cases of new or replacement plumbing fixture installations and compliance shall be a condition for receipt of any occupancy permit.
- (2) Compliance with the requirements in section 18-~~64~~65, regarding the labeling of plumbing fixtures offered for retail sale, shall be determined by the building official or his agent. The agency shall have access to all establishments which offer for retail sale or sell plumbing fixtures at retail for purposes of determining compliance with section 18-~~64~~65.

(Ord. No. 70, § 7, 7-9-91)

Sec.18-69. Variable Conditions.

- (a) Because of the variable conditions encountered in hydraulic design, it is impractical to specify definite and detailed rules for sizing of the water piping system. Accordingly, other sizing or design methods conforming to good engineering practice standards are acceptable alternatives to those presented herein. Without limiting the foregoing, such acceptable design methods may include for multi-family buildings the Peak Water Demand Calculator from the IAPMO/ANSI 2020 Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard for the Built Environment, which accounts for the demands of water-conserving plumbing fixtures, fixture fittings, and appliances. If future versions of the Peak Water Demand Calculator including other building types, such as commercial, such updated version shall be an acceptable design method.

Secs. 18-~~6870~~—18-95. Reserved.

Attachment A – “Continued”
LOCAL AMENDMENT TO PLUMBING CODE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY

PART II - CODE OF ORDINANCES
Chapter 86 - UTILITIES
ARTICLE II. WATER SERVICE

ARTICLE II. WATER SERVICE¹

Sec. 86-41. Digging, drilling or boring well for water, consent required.

No property owner, occupant, tenant or lessee will be allowed to dig, bore or drill within the city limits for the purpose of obtaining water for residential, commercial or industrial purposes without first filing an application with the city, paying an inspection fee as fixed from time to time by the mayor and council, and obtaining a written consent from the mayor and council. Any person installing a private well shall execute an agreement with the city stating that should facilities become available to the subject property that such person shall agree to connect onto the city water facilities and pay the required tap-on fees and deposits at the time those facilities are made available to such property owner. If water service is available to the property, wells will not be allowed, except for irrigation purposes. However, the well must be approved by the city before installation thereof.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.01, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-42. Application for water service, security deposit.

- (a) The consumer shall make application for water and sewer service in person at the city hall and at the same time shall make a cash security deposit as provided in the schedule of fees and charges on file in the office of the city clerk for water and sewer service. The city shall be authorized to use such deposits for payment of any delinquent balance, service charges, fines and penalties owed by the consumer to the city for water and sewer service.
- (b) Security deposits for residential consumers shall be refundable upon termination of service, provided that the deposit shall first be used for payment of any services, service charges, fines or penalties owed by the consumer to the city for water and sewer service.
- (c) Security deposits for nonresidential consumers shall be refundable when the consumer shall have maintained its account for water and sewer service with the city for 24 months without any delinquency or upon termination of service, provided that the deposit is not required for payment of any services, service charges, fines and penalties owed by the consumer to the city for water and sewer service. Consumers who have maintained nonresidential water and sewer accounts with the city without delinquency for 12 months as of December 21, 1994, shall be entitled to immediately apply for refund of their security deposits.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.02, 10-12-93; Ord. No. 77A, § 1, 12-21-94)

Sec. 86-43. Connection fee.

Each consumer subscribing for the use of the water service of the city shall pay a nonrefundable connection fee as fixed from time to time by the mayor and council.

¹Cross reference(s)—Flow rate restrictions on plumbing fixtures, § 18-61 et seq.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.03, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-44. Connection expenses.

- (a) All costs and expenses instant to the connection of the water service from the owner's building to the city's meter shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the city from any loss or damage that may be directly or indirectly occasioned by the connection of the building to the water system.
- (b) The connection to the city's water line, together with the installation of the meter, shall be made by the city.
- (c) The owner shall bear all costs and expenses (labor, materials, etc.) for the construction of the water line from the owner's property line to the nearest existing water line of the city that has sufficient capacity to serve the owner unless otherwise approved by the mayor and council.
- (d) The city reserves the right to install its meter at or near the property line or, at the city's option, on the customer's property within three feet of the property line.
- (e) The city reserves the right to refuse service unless the customer's lines and pipings are installed in such a manner as to prevent cross-connections or backflow.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.04, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-45. Consumer's responsibilities and liabilities.

- (a) Water furnished by the city shall be used for consumption by the consumer, members of their household and employees only. The consumer shall not sell water to any other person or permit any other person to use such water. Water shall not be used for irrigation, fire protection, nor other purposes, except when water is available in sufficient quantity without interfering with the regular domestic consumption in the area served. Disregard of this rule shall be sufficient cause for refusal and/or discontinuance of service.
- (b) The consumer has the following additional responsibilities and duties:
 - (1) Where the meter or meter box is placed on the premises of a consumer, a suitable place shall be provided by the consumer therefor, which is unobstructed and accessible at all times to the meter reader.
 - (2) The consumer shall furnish and maintain a private cutoff valve on the consumer's side of the meter.
 - (3) The consumer's piping and apparatus shall be installed and maintained by the consumer at the consumer's expense with the sanitary regulations of the state department of human resources.
 - (4) In order to be received as a consumer and entitled to receive water from the city's water system, all applicants must offer proof that any private wells located on their property are not physically connected to the lines of the city's water system; and all applicants, by becoming consumers of the city, covenant and agree that, so long as they continue to be consumers of the city, they will not permit the connection of any private wells on their property to the city's water system.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.05, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-46. Unauthorized turning on of city water.

- (a) The city shall tag each water meter for the purpose of controlling the use of city water. It is unlawful for any person other than the authorized city water personnel to turn on, turn off, or otherwise tamper with meters or connection facilities of the water system of the city.
- (b) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Supp. No. 15)

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(Ord. No. 77, §§ 2.06, 2.07, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-47. Damage to waterworks.

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover or tamper with any meters, connections or equipment which are a part of the city water system.

(Ord. No. 77, § 2.08, 10-12-93)

Sec. 86-48. Nonpotable Water Systems.

(a) Connections to water supply. Reclaimed water provided from a reclaimed wastewater treatment system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division may be used to supply water closets, urinals, trap primers for floor drains and floor sinks, water features and other uses approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, in motels, hotels, apartment and condominium buildings, and commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, where the individual guest or occupant does not have access to plumbing. Also, other systems that may use a lesser quality of water than potable water such as water chillers, carwashes or an industrial process may be supplied with reclaimed water provided from a reclaimed wastewater treatment facility permitted by the Environmental Protection Division. The use of reclaimed water sourced from any new private reclaimed wastewater treatment system for outdoor irrigation shall be limited to golf courses and agriculture operations as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 1-3-3, and such reclaimed water shall not be approved for use for irrigating any other outdoor landscape such as ground cover, tree, shrubs, or other plants. These limitations do not apply to reclaimed water sourced from existing private reclaimed water systems or from existing or new, governmentally-owned reclaimed wastewater treatment systems.

Secs. 86-~~48~~49—86-75. Reserved.