### This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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# Sustainable Water Allocation: One City's Solution



Cathy Rymer Water Conservation Coordinator cathy.rymer@chandleraz.gov 480-782-3589 Deina Burns Water Conservation Specialist deina.burns@chandleraz.gov 480-782-3583

www.chandleraz.gov/water

# SUSTAINABLE WATER ALLOCATION

- Overview of Chandler's Water Allocation Policy
- Integrating Water Policy with Land Use Planning and Economic Development
- Steps of the process

For all the details read Ordinance 4634, or Chandler City Code: <u>Article VI. 52 - Sustainable Water Allocation</u> <u>Regulations</u>

# STRATEGIC WATER VISION



Build a vibrant community

- Water and infrastructure available for the last building
- All Departments work together to encourage business development
- Strong focus on Employment Corridors and Downtown Revitalization
- Strategically manage remaining water supplies

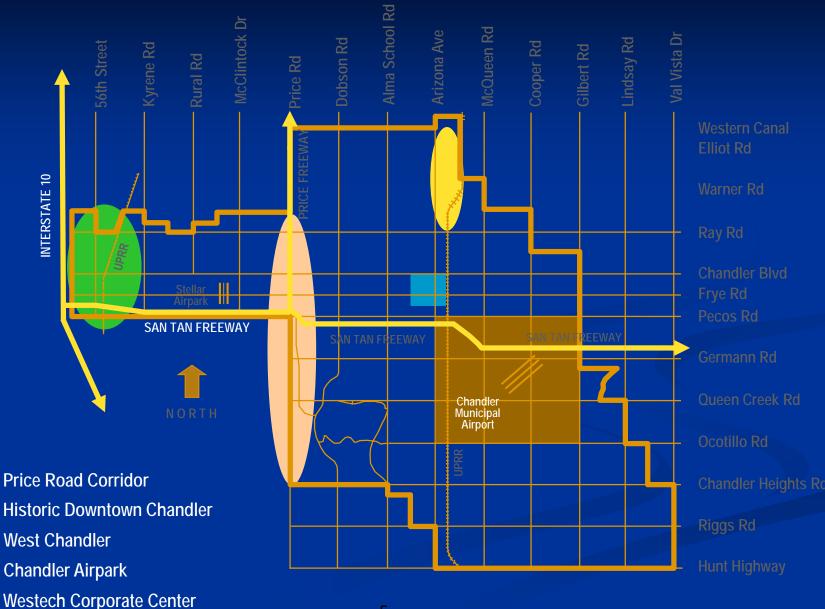
# CHANDLER FACTS

- 253,000 current population 71.5 square miles - 22 miles southeast of Phoenix
- Governance: Elected Mayor and Council
- City owns and operates
  - Potable Water System
  - Waste Water Treatment System
  - Reclaimed Water System





#### **Key Employment Centers**



## Why Do We Need A Policy?

Limited Undeveloped Land

 Limited Opportunities for New Large Employers

 Finite Supply of Water

 Make Every Drop Count

 Uncertainties of Build-out Planning Projections

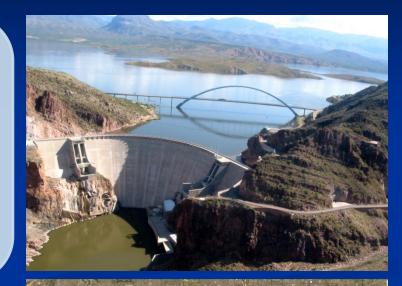
 Water Use and Land Use Projections Can Change
 Uncertainties with Future Large Water Users



# CHANDLER FACTS

| Water | • |
|-------|---|
| Land  |   |

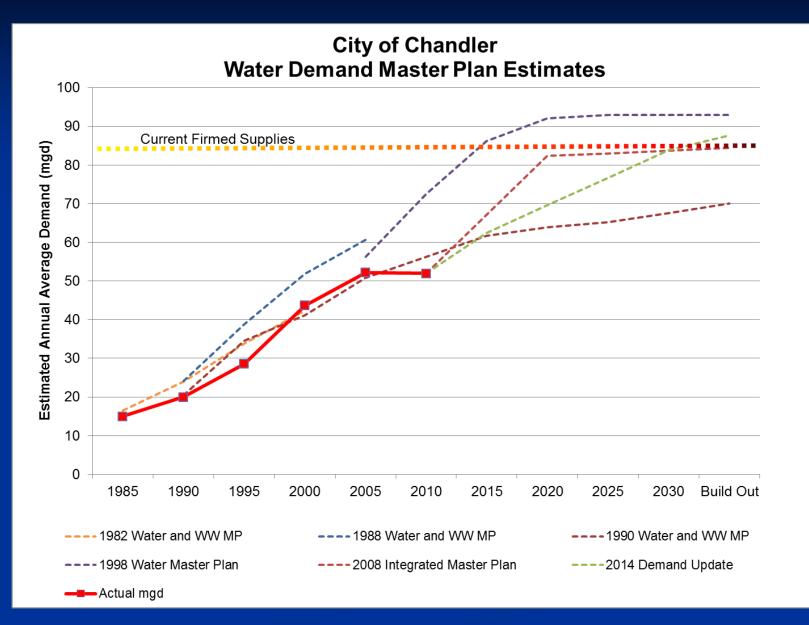
- Finite Supply (80% committed)
- Surface water, groundwater, reclaimed
- Assured Water Supply Requirements



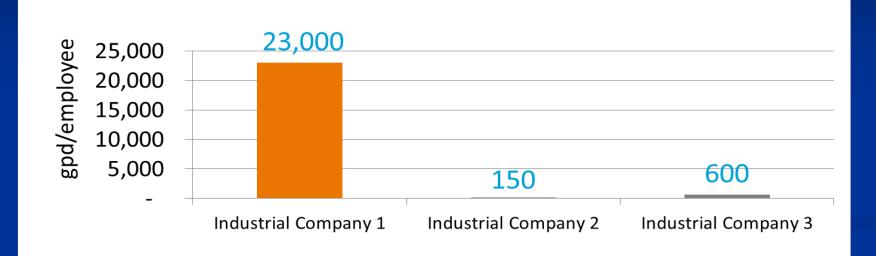


- Finite Supply
- Total Area = 65 sq.mi.
- City is 85% developed
- Remaining undeveloped land
- 15% Residential
- 40% Non-Residential

#### **Estimating Future Demands Is Not An Exact Science**



#### **Example: Water Use Per Job/Employee**





#### CITY OF CHANDLER WATER ALLOCATION POLICY

ERAL PLAN DATE a vision refined

Aligns water policy with City's Strategic Goals

Protects Chandler's water resources

Protects existing users & reserves water for future users

Targets "high volume water users"



Minimizes staff time to implement (and monitor)

### How Did The Water Allocation Policy Begin?

- September 2013 Meeting with City Council
  - City's water operations and resources discussion
  - Concerns about new high volume water voiced
  - City code did not specifically prevent new water connections
  - Staff began developing a water allocation policy
- May 2015 Water allocation ordinance adopted



#### Water Policy Development Critical Components

**\$\$** 

2014

2015

2016

201

3

#### Talk and LISTEN to

- Land Planners
- Permit Reviewers
- Economic Development
- Legal Department

Understand the development process

Examine past water use data

#### **Collaborative Effort**

| Outreach     | <ul> <li>9 meetings with commercial, industrial, multi-<br/>family developers, data center developers,<br/>existing large industrial user</li> </ul> |
|--------------|--|
| Stakeholders | <ul> <li>Intel, Basha's, Snell &amp; Wilmer, Grady<br/>Gammage, Valley Partnership, Southwest<br/>Value Partners</li> </ul>                          |
| Staff        | <ul> <li>City Manager's Office</li> <li>Economic Development</li> <li>Law</li> <li>Planning</li> <li>Permit Review</li> </ul>                        |

#### Past Approach: Limit Water On A Per Acre Basis

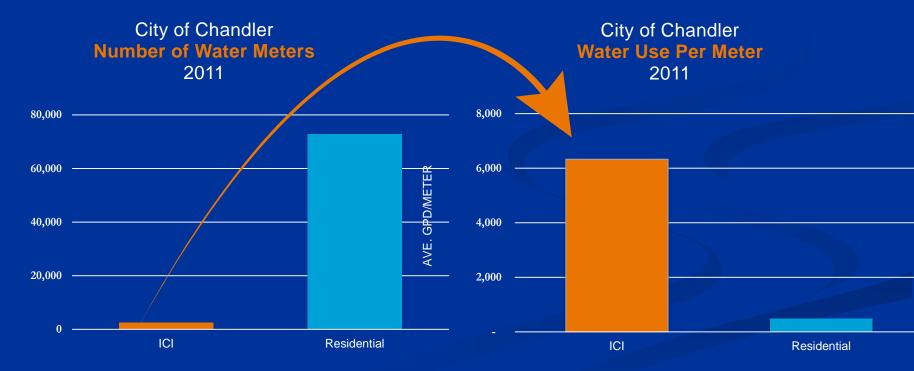
- Does not work for a municipal setting as it ...
  - Limits multi-story buildings
  - Limits water intensive industries
  - Artificially raises selected land values

### **Concept: Allocate Water Using The Water Meters**

- Several paths to get project approved.
- Only "hard stop" in development process.
   Every new development must apply for water meter.
- Which new water meters should be regulated?

#### What Did The Existing Data Tell Us?

A small group uses most of the water
 ICI meters can use lots of water



NUMBER OF METERS

#### Residential Water Users Exempt from Water Allocation Policy

- Existing ordinances and practices in place to manage residential demand
- Enforcement will be difficult and labor intensive

#### 95% of all meters are residential



#### 3-inch or Larger Meters Are Classified as High Volume Water Users

|                             | Meter Size          | Max flow (gpd) | 30% Max flow<br>(gpd) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 800,000 <b>2</b><br>700,000 | -inch               | 288,000        | 86,000                |
| 600,000 <b>3</b><br>500,000 | -inch               | 648,000        | 194,000               |
| 400,000 <b>4</b><br>300,000 | -inch               | 1,728,000      | 518,000               |
| 200,000 6<br>100,000        | -inch               | 3,600,000      | 1,080,000             |
| - 1                         | 0-inch<br>3" meters | 9,360,000      | 2,800,000             |

#### **High Volume Water Users**



Less than 1% of all new meters will be equal to or larger than 3 inches

Parcels using over 50,000 gpd

Use more than Tier I (base) allocation (based on building size)

3-inch and larger meters



#### WATER ALLOCATION POLICY

#### Strategically Manage Remaining Supplies

New policy excludes:

- Existing meters
- All residential meters (SFR and Multi-family)

New policy manages:

- New large volume water users (3-inch or larger meters)
- New multiple water meters on one parcel (combined use of more than 50,000 gpd)
- Allocates water using a tiered method



**Consequences of Water Allocation Policy** Strate Linked Water Planning to **Economic** City's Development Strategic Goals Better Water Land Use coordination Resource Planning among city departments

#### **Water Allocation Tiers**





## New ICI Users With 3-inch or Larger Meters

#### **Approved Tier I (base) Allocations**

| Term (s)                                | City Ordinance<br>Reference | Tier I Water Use Rate                                      |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Office, industrial/<br>warehouse        | 38-3                        | 115 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet gross floor area |
| Retail/commercial                       | 38-3                        | 200 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet gross floor area |
| Hotel                                   | 35-200                      | 356.5 gallons per day per guest room                       |
| Privately owned recreational facilities | 38-3                        | 500 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet gross floor area |

#### Policy Administration – Enforcement

Sign contract Over water use penalties (3-year rolling average) First time – pays for excess water use Second time - water reduction plan program initiated Third time – legal action





#### Take Home (Lessons Learned)

Let's develop policies that:
 Align with City's strategic goals

- Impact only a specific audience (high volume water users)
- Use staff time efficiently
  - Minimize time spent by staff to implement and monitor

More Information, please check out these links: http://www.chandleraz.gov/ , Chandler Ordinance and City Code: Ordinance 4634, or Article VI. 52 - Sustainable Water Allocation Regulations

Or contact: gregg.capps@chandleraz.gov



#### **Conclusions / Questions**



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