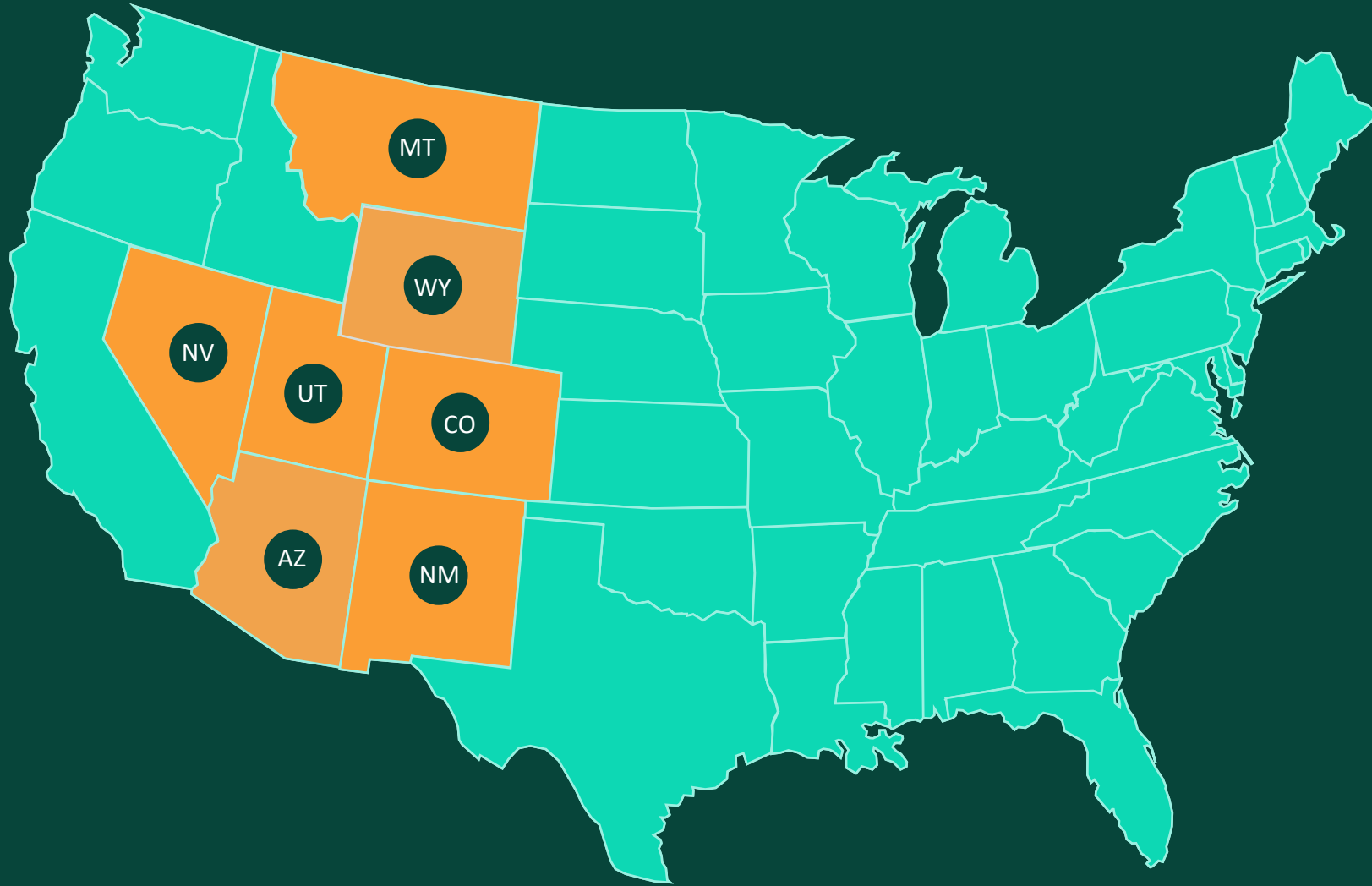




Water Smart Growth: Best Practices for Implementing Water Efficiency Through Land Use Planning

Lindsay Rogers,
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August 21st, 2023





Western Resource Advocates

- Federal & Regional Collaboration
- State Legislatures
- State Agencies & Commissions
- Local Governments
- Electric Utilities
- Diverse Coalitions & Communities

WRA works across seven states in the **Interior West** to **protect our climate, land, air, and water.**



Integrated Water & Land Use Planning

AGENDA

- I. Introduction
- II. Overview of strategies throughout the development process
- III. Examples & case studies
- IV. Question



Why does municipal water use matter?

- 7% of total water use in Colorado
- By 2050, 360,000 acre-feet/year projected M&I supply and demand gap
- Population projected to be 7.5 million in 2050
- Climate change & prolonged drought exacerbate supply challenges
- ~\$93,000 - \$98,000 per 1 AF of C-BT project water
- More demand can lead to increased pressure on agriculture & rivers



Shift to Demand-side Water Management

Water Conservation = Encouraging water users to reduce their use

Water Efficiency = Requiring/encouraging the use of technology, building, or site design that uses less water

Water Reuse = Treating or converting gray and black water to replace/augment supplies



Decoupling Growth from Demand

- **Fort Collins** grew 6% from 2000 to 2015 and saw total water use reductions of 14%
- **Denver** grew 17% from 2000 to 2015 but saw total water use reductions of 28%
- **Colorado Springs** grew 92% since the mid-80s, but the City is using about the same amount of water today as it was 40 years ago





Reducing Outdoor Water Use

- Nearly 50% of municipal water supplies in Colorado are used outdoors, mostly irrigating **high water use turfgrass**
- Outdoor water use is **consumptive**
- Replacing or limiting **non-functional turfgrass** is one our most impactful demand reduction opportunities





2015 CWP Measurable Objective:

By 2025, 75% of Coloradans live in communities that have incorporated water saving action into land use planning

Why integrate water & land use planning?

- Historically **siloed**, leading to inefficiencies
- Significantly **reduce the water demand** of new and redevelopment
- Empowers communities to improve water efficiency within their **own context**
- Align water supply and demand to **increase resilience** to drought and climate change



- Water adequacy requirements
- Conservation-oriented tap fees

- Building and plumbing codes
- Landscape regulations



- Comprehensive Plans
- Capital Improvement Plans
- Water Efficiency Plans

- Zoning and subdivision regulations
- Annexation policies
- Planned development policies
- Process incentives

- Water conservation rate structuring
- Conservation incentives & education
- Outdoor watering restrictions
- Water budgets and auditing





2020 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



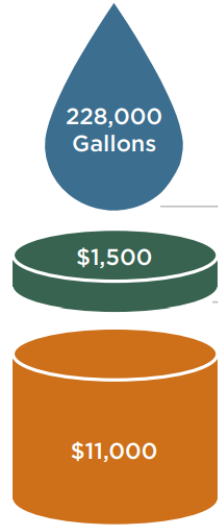
Planning & Policy Making: Comprehensive Plans

“Any proposal for changing land uses in or around Severance will be evaluated based on... Water resource availability and commitment to water efficient development practices.”

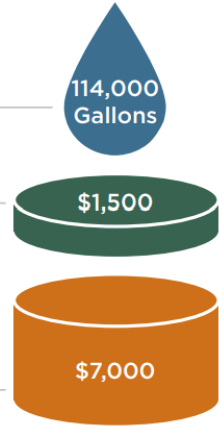


Figure 1. Comparison of the Standard Tap Fee and the Urban Tap Fee

STANDARD TAP



URBAN TAP



Water Dedication

Installation Fees

Plant Investment Fee

A GUIDE TO DESIGNING CONSERVATION-ORIENTED WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CHARGES



Pre-Development: Conservation-Oriented Tap Fees

- Traditionally based on meter size
- Conservation-oriented tap fees based on:
 - Lot size
 - Landscapable area
 - Number of bedrooms or bathrooms
- *Example: Little Thompson Water District*





Development Review: Zoning Codes

- **Compact, infill development** reduces water demand and infrastructure costs
- Compared to a single-family home:
 - ADUs = 22% less water
 - Small Multi-Family Unit = 63% less
 - Large Multi-Family Unit = 86% less

(Keystone Policy Center, 2018, Colorado Water & Growth Dialogue Final Report)





Castle Rock passes new rules on limiting lawns



Building & Construction: Landscape Regulations

Example: Town of Castle Rock

- No lawns in front yards & limited to 500 sq ft in backyards
- Soil amendment & mulch
- Irrigation efficiency best practices



Post-Occupancy: Turf Replacement

“Introduce a program to reduce the quantity of **non-functional turf grass by 30%** through replacement with drought- and climate-resilient landscaping...”

- *CO River Basin MOU, Aug 2022*

- 34 cities/water providers offer turf replacement incentives
- Residential & Commercial
- ~\$1-\$2 per sq ft rebates
- Programs save ~1-2 AF/acre/yr
- \$2M appropriated through HB22-1151: Turf Replacement Program





Thank You!



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Questions?