



Connecting Land Use and Water in Aurora

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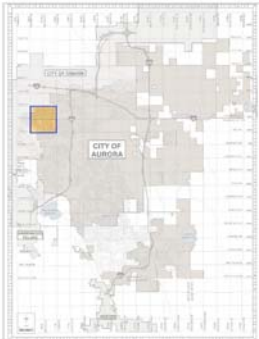



Aurora's Water History

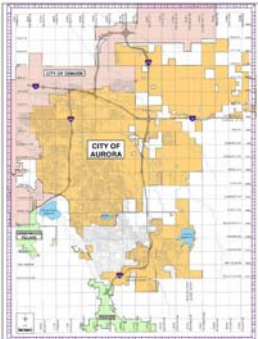

- 1891 – Town of Fletcher incorporated
(changed name to Aurora in 1907)
- 1902 – Aurora uses Denver Union Water Company to meet needs
- 1916 – City of Denver buys Denver Union Water Company; restructures as Denver Water Board
- 1949 – Aurora creates Water Department; still buys water from Denver
- 1954 – Denver Water places restriction on Aurora expansion
- 1958 – Purchased water from Lake Wellington, store in tanks by Cherry Creek
- 1959 – Wells drilled in Cherry Creek
- 1963 – Aurora & Colorado Springs start construction on Homestake Reservoir



Denver Water "Blue Line" - 1954





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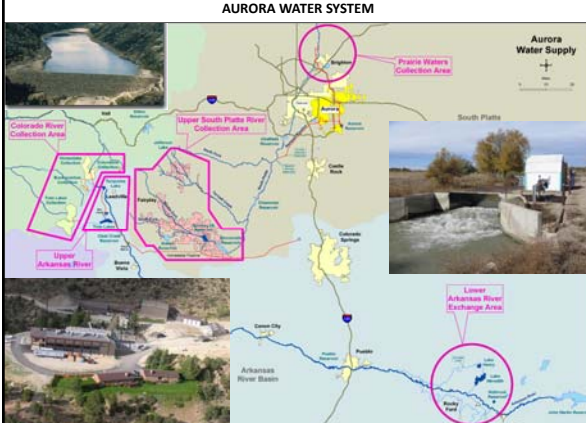



Council showed foresight...

- Three Directives
 - Supplies should be developed in multiple basins
 - Supplies should be renewable
 - Non-tributary groundwater reserved primarily for drought circumstances
 - System should be able to withstand a "Design drought" of the 50s




AURORA WATER SYSTEM




Prairie Waters System

- Core project completed in 2010
- Current capacity 10 million gallons per day, if needed, with water that Aurora already owns
- Expandable to 50,000 AF with additional infrastructure
- Improve long-term “drought resistance”
- Improve reliability of supply and purification for all customers





Aurora Water - By the numbers

- Dependant on snowpack for 95% of primary water supply
- Reservoirs
 - 12 storage reservoirs
 - In multiple counties (Eagle, Pitkin, Lake, Pueblo, Otero, etc.)
- Cherry Creek Well fields
 - Alluvial, renewable (shallow & pulls for Cherry Creek)
 - Deep Aquifer, non-renewable
- Multiple facilities across the state
 - Office in Otero County (Rocky Ford)
 - Staff in Park County (Spinney Mt. Reservoir)
 - Staff in Weld County (Prairie Waters North Campus)
- Multiple facilities across Aurora
 - 3 drinking water treatment facilities
 - 1 reclaimed water treatment facility
 - Operations staff at Central Facilities




Aurora's Comprehensive Plan

<p>Community Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Thriving Environment: “A thriving natural environment – including stewardship of water... is essential to the physical and mental wellbeing of residents and the city’s ability to support future growth.” 	<p>Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Implement water-wise land use practices in all new development.” • “Require that new development or redevelopment provides and maintains attractive, healthy and water-efficient landscaping.”
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Aurora's Water Resources

Conservation & Land Use - Aurora

Conservation philosophy embedded in Code


- Residential Turf Limits
 - Small lot — 40% Min. and 50% Max.
 - Standard lot — 30% Min and 40% Max.
 - Large lot — 25% Min. and 40% Max.
 - Estate lot — 25% Min. and 40% Max.
- Other development (non-sports or playfields) — 33% Max
- Development fees (Tap Fees) based on projected water use rather than meter size
- Irrigation taps are based on landscape choices
- Nationally recognized Water Conservation Program



Conservation & Land Use - Aurora

- Nationally recognized Water Conservation program
 - Education based assessments
 - Irrigation system
 - Indoor water use
 - Large property
 - Multiple incentive programs (rebates)
 - Water-wise landscape
 - Irrigation (smart controllers, rains sensor, system part)
 - Ultra high efficiency toilet replacement

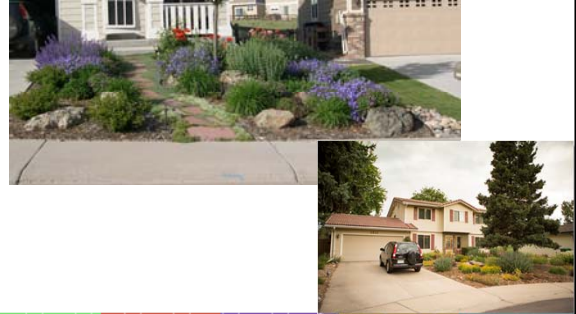
Total permanent savings 247 million gallons in 2017



AURORA'S DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS



SUCCESS STORY



SUCCESS STORY



QUESTIONS?

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