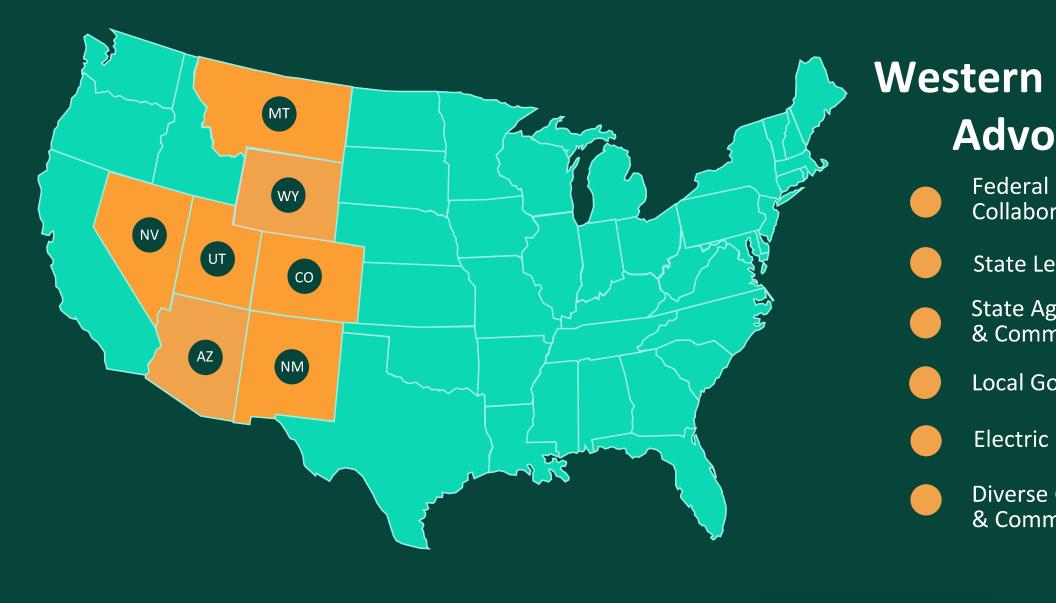


Lindsay Rogers, Policy Manager for Municipal Conservation
Water Resources & Agriculture Review Committee
August 21, 2024



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

# Overview

- I. Background on setting tap fees
- II. Tap fees effect on housing
- III. Two case studies
- v. State policy considerations
- v. Questions



# Integrating Water & Land Use Planning

- Plans, regulations, codes, fees and incentives that significantly reduce water demand of new and redevelopment
- More efficient and cost-effective than retrofits
- Empowers communities to improve water efficiency within their own context
- Aligns water supply and demand, even with population growth and climate change



#### **Landscape Transformation**

- 1. Turf Replacement Incentives
- 2. Water Wise Landscaping Codes
- 3. Landscape & Irrigation Professional Training and Certification
- 4. Conservation oriented water rates and tap fees





#### WRA's Tap Fee Gu

- Began tap fee research and 2014
- CWCB funded initiative to under with new and revised case trends
- Coming December 2024





#### **Setting Tap Fees**

(a.k.a. system development charges, wa fees, connection charges)

- One-time charges assessed on new detection to help pay for infrastructure and wat capacity needed to support them
- Typically, a two-part charge covers:
  - Water Resources: a fee, cash-in-lieu dedication requirement to cover wat and raw water infrastructure
  - Treated Infrastructure: a fee to covered storage, treatment, pumping, transm



#### **Conservation-Oriented Ta**

Traditionally, based on meter size or edresidential units (ERUs) and applied to customer classes (1 fee for all single-fameters)

Conservation-oriented fees are **scaled** projected water use:

- Indoor metrics: house size, # of bedrooms/bathrooms, # of fixture u
- Outdoor metrics: lot size, irrigable a type and area, other landscape effic



#### Why establish COTFS

- Increases fairness within and acre customer classes
- Lower fees financially incentivized developers to integrate water effectives systems into development plans, and landscapes to improve their plans
- Reduces water demand of new development

### Tap Fees Affect Housing in Colorado

Benji Smith, PhD Candidate, Wharton School at University of Pen

- Reviewed tap fees for 60 Front Range utilities from 2000 2022
- Avg. cost of providing water to new single-family homes increased fr in 2022 to \$24,600 in 2022 (3x rate of inflation)
- Share of single-family homes built under a water utility with a COTF expected water usage increased from 23% in 2000 to 59% in 2019
- COTFs result in:
  - 25 50% reduction in irrigated area
  - 15-23% reduction in lot size
  - 35-60% increase in probability that a developed lot is infill

# Aurora's Z-Zone Program

- No fee charged for outdoor irrigation tap connection if landscape requires no water post-establishment (3 years)
- 50 eligible plants, mostly native grasses

Landscape Type

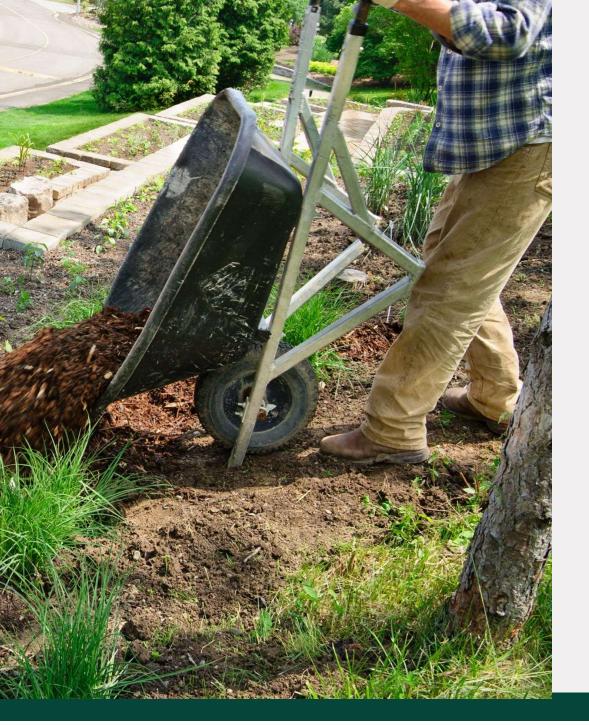
- Surcharge paid for exceeding water allocation
- Since 2014, 123 developments have included z-zone areas (totali
  of those landscapes and 511 total acres)

	Landscaped Area	Landscaped Area
Non-Water Conserving	\$5.27	\$52,700
Water Conserving	\$2.82	\$28,200
Z-zone	\$0.00	\$0

Cost Per Sa. Ft. of

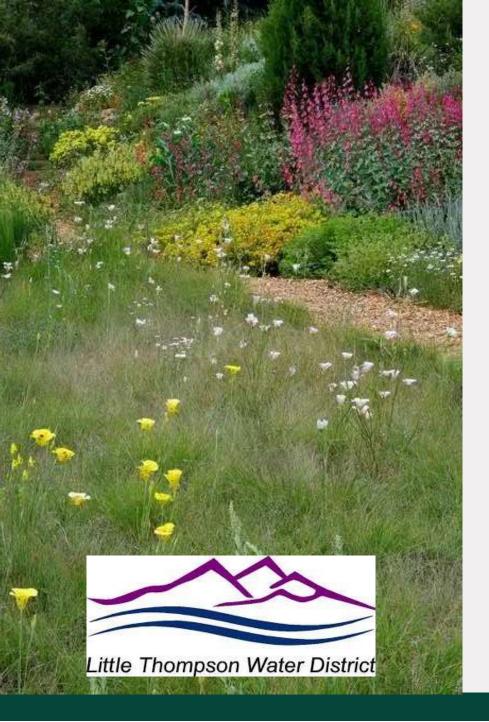
Cost for 10,000 Sq. Ft. of





# Aurora's Regula Approach

- Previously offered a single-fa front yard xeriscaping credit
- In 2022, City adopted a regul approach to new landscapes functional turf limits ordinan reduced outdoor demands by
- Have reduced outdoor single connection fees by 30% as a



# Little Thompson War Districts' Conservation

- Located in Northern CO, serves 8,000 more residential customers
- Adopted an "urban" tap option in 2016 to and encourage more densification
- Found that customers were frequently e their allotments
- Updated COTF in 2024 with new resident categories to get a closer approximation anticipated use and implemented a **new surcharge per 1,000 gallons** for use that allotment

Housing Type	Acre-Feet Allotment	Plant Investment Fee	Cash-in-Lieu of Water Rights	Installation & Water Resources Fee	
Micro-Home, Indoor Use Only (<1,000 sq ft home)	0.18 AF	\$10,200	\$26,100	\$5,000	
SF-Home, Indoor Use Only (>1,000 sq ft home)	0.25 AF	\$12,550	\$36,250	\$5,000	
Conservation Tap (<9,000 sq ft lot)	0.35 AF	\$15,250	\$50,750	\$5,000	
Conservation Plus Tap (>9,000 & <13,000 sq ft lot)	0.55 AF	\$16,250	\$79,750	\$5,000	
Standard Tap (13,000 – 17,000 sq ft lot)	0.70 AF	\$19,200	\$101,500	\$5,000	
Estate Tap (>17,000 sq ft lot)	1.10 AF	\$27,200	\$159,500	\$5,000	





### LTWD's Program Out

- Increased housing density, new schedule, 88% of new were urban/conservation
- Revising and refining the s critical
- COTFs are possible for sma providers

#### **Trends in COTF's**

- Shift towards regulatory approach for water wise landscaping
- More enforcement (water allocations, surcharges, water budget-based rates)
- Tap fees for ADUs
- Tap fees based on specific commercial industries





## **State Policy Consideration**

- HB24-1463 Restrictions on Tap Fees: Required districts provide tap fee schedule to a municitude upon request along with any professional and written justification of costs & methodologies
- Tap fees will be different across jurisdictions types, water and infrastructure costs, regulat
- Designing a COTF requires more time, expert stakeholder engagement to establish and ad
- Valuable water efficiency tool that should be through state grants and encouraged in WEF





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