

WATER SUPPLY ELEMENT

PURPOSE OF THIS ELEMENT

Water is a vital resource for human life and a healthy environment and economy. Because of the importance of this resource to Redwood City and its future growth, the City has determined that goals, policies and actions specifically directed at managing, enhancing, and conserving this valuable resource are required as a stand-alone element of the General Plan. The purpose of this element is to specifically address water supply in the City's General Plan. Water Supply is an optional General Plan Element under State planning law.

The Water Supply Element focuses specifically on water *supply* and is an outgrowth of Redwood City's adoption of the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1984, the UWMP is required to describe and evaluate existing and potential water supply sources, project future population growth and water demand, describe water demand management measures, and provide strategies for responding to water shortages and emergency water interruptions. Although the 2005 update to the UWMP served to capture increasing local public interest and community values about water supply cost and reliability, the UWMP does not specifically include "goals or policies" related to the topics covered by the UWMP. Therefore, this Water Supply Element is intended to bridge the policy gap between the UWMP and the General Plan. The goals, policies, and actions set forth in this element are intended to guide City staff, decision makers and citizens in the management of this essential resource.

Using data and information from the 2005 UWMP, the Water Supply Element focuses on three primary issues: 1) water supply; 2) water demand and conservation; and 3) the relationship between water supply

and land use planning. As such, this Element is directly related to the Land Use Element. Goals and policies related to maintaining water supply during water shortages and emergencies are addressed in the **Safety Element**, and information on the physical facilities for storing, conveying and distributing water is provided in the **Infrastructure Element**. Protection of the quality of surface waters is discussed in the **Conservation Element**.

The Water Supply Element reflects one of the Guiding Principles of the General Plan which states:

- ❖ *Plan for sustainability within our finite resources including but not limited to open space, **water**, energy, and air quality.*

The Water Supply Element also embodies the Ahwahnee Water Principles for Resource Efficient Land Use, a set of guidelines adopted in 2005 by the Local Government Commission to assist communities in developing environmentally sustainable and economically viable options for addressing water supply and use. The Water Principles emphasize more compact urban development that makes use of natural and planned features to manage urban runoff, improve and enhance groundwater resources, and promote efficient use of water resources. More information about the Ahwahnee Water Principles can be accessed at www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/h2o_principles.html.

Relationship of General Plan to Urban Water Management Plan

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires all urban water suppliers that provide water to 3,000 customers or more or provide more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an UWMP. The Act requires that the UWMP be revised and updated every five years. Redwood City owns and operates a water utility that serves over 83,000

people by supplying approximately 13,000 acre-feet of water annually. Therefore, the City is required to prepare a UWMP and has done so in accordance with Act since it was enacted.

California's general plan statute requires that prior to adopting or substantially amending a general plan, a city or county must refer the proposed adoption to any public water agency with 3,000 or more service connections in the area the general plan covers. The water agency then has 45 days to review the action and comment. In turn, the water agency must give the planning agency a copy of its UWMP. The statute also requires that a city or county shall utilize the UWMP as a source document for its general plan. As Redwood City is its own water agency, the integration of the UWMP and the General Plan and compliance with state planning statutes is achieved through this Water Supply Element.

Redwood City Water Supply

Redwood City has two sources of water supply. The City's potable water is provided through the Hetch Hetchy regional water system, and recycled water is provided from the South Bayside System Authority sub-regional wastewater treatment plant. Each of these supplies is described in this section. Other potential sources of water supply are also described. Goals, policies and actions related to these supplies conclude this section.

Potable Water

Redwood City obtains 100 percent of its potable water from the Hetch Hetchy regional water system which is owned, operated and maintained by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The supply is predominantly from the Sierra Nevada, delivered through the Hetch Hetchy aqueducts, but also includes treated water produced by the SFPUC from its local watersheds and facilities in Alameda and San Mateo counties. (Figure of Hetch Hetchy system to be included here).

The Hetch Hetchy system supplies water to San Francisco and 29 wholesale customers made up mostly of municipalities located in San Mateo County and portions of northern Santa Clara and southwest Alameda counties. Redwood City's local potable water supply, storage and distribution system is managed and maintained by the Public Works Services Department. The Hetch Hetchy system, Redwood City's metered connections to it, and the City's local water system are described in detail in the **Infrastructure Element**.

Redwood City and the other wholesale customers that obtain water from the SFPUC belong to the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA). BAWSCA was created by state legislation in 2003 to represent the interests of its members to work on with the SFPUC and to ensure that the water supply system meets customers' water needs in a reliable, affordable and environmentally sustainable manner. BAWSCA has authority to coordinate water conservation, supply and recycling programs and activities carried out by the individual water agencies it represents. BAWSCA also has authority to acquire water and make it available to other water agencies on a wholesale basis, to finance projects, and to build facilities jointly with other local public agencies or on its own.

In 1984, all of the jurisdictions and agencies that receive water from the SFPUC entered into the *Settlement Agreement and Master Water Sales Contract* (referred to as the Master Contract). The Master Contract addresses wholesale water rates, water supplies, and shortages. The contract expires on June 30, 2009.

Under the terms of the Master Contract, the SFPUC's wholesale customers receive a total contractual Water Supply Assurance of 184 million gallons per day (mgd) from the Hetch Hetchy system. Each customer receives an agreed-upon share of this allocation. This water supply assurance can vary from year to year, with the SFPUC providing less water during shortages from droughts and emergencies, or during

rehabilitation and maintenance of the water system. Unlike the Master Contract which expires in 2009, the Supply Assurance will remain intact indefinitely.

Redwood City's share of the contracted Supply Assurance is 12,243 acre-feet per year (af/yr). Between 1999 and 2005, the City exceeded its annual allocation by an average of 819 af/yr. To make up for this shortfall, Redwood City has purchased surplus water from the SFPUC. These purchases may only occur during periods of 'normal' SFPUC water supply, and only because some other purchasers have not been using their entire supply assurance. This arrangement is not considered a long-term solution, given a finite regional water supply and expected future increases in water demand from other customers, which could eliminate the amount of surplus water in the regional system available for purchase.

The cost of SFPUC water has begun to rise, and is project to nearly triple in cost by 2015. This increase will be largely due to costs associated with the SFPUC's Water Supply Improvement Program described in the **Infrastructure Element**. Recognizing that this cost increase is an incentive to reduce water consumption, the Redwood City Council adopted a goal of eliminating its water supply deficit by 2010.

Recycled Water

In order to diversify its water supply portfolio and thereby reduce demand on the Hetch Hetchy system, Redwood City began developing a water recycling program in 2000. Using recycled water for non-potable uses has been a common practice throughout California, the U.S. and globally for over 50 years. (Insert photograph of purple pipe here).

Redwood City obtains its recycled water via contract from the South Bay System Authority (SBSA) sub-regional wastewater treatment

facility, of which the City is a joint powers authority part owner. The facility has an operating capacity of 29 mgd (average dry weather flow) and is permitted by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) to treat and use recycled water that meets the State's stringent environmental health requirements for unrestricted uses. The water recycling system is described in detail in the **Infrastructure Element**.

Within the timeframe of the City's updated General Plan (2020), the recycled water system is projected to deliver approximately 1,398 af/yr to customers in the City, more than offsetting the City's water deficit. The water recycling system also has sufficient capacity available to supply adjacent communities who may be interested in purchasing recycled water from the City. The recycled water can be used for a variety of applications, including landscape irrigation, industrial processes, firefighting, and dust control. New building construction can incorporate dual plumbing systems that use recycled water for non-potable uses like toilet flushing.

Other Water Supply Sources

In order to augment its water supplies, Redwood City has considered other possible water sources, described below.

Water Transfers and Exchanges. Within the SFPUC system, it may be possible to transfer water entitlements and/or 'banked' water among contracting agencies during drought periods when rationing is in effect. Some of these agencies that have other back-up water supplies available may be willing to transfer portions of their water allocation to other Hetch Hetchy wholesale customers. It is not possible to rely on this potential source unless and until contracts are signed with one or more other wholesale customers. To date, initial inquiries by Redwood City of other agencies have not produced any affirmative responses.

State laws enacted in the 1980s allow for ‘wheeling’ water between sellers and buyers through water transmission systems owned by third parties. Under this arrangement, water could be purchased by the SFPUC from other water suppliers. This is a more complex process requiring a contract and an agreement between a water supplier willing to sell its water to the SFPUC that must address water quality, price and operational terms.

BAWSCA has statutory authority to assist its member agencies to plan for and obtain additional water supplies, and may be able to facilitate water transfer and exchange opportunities.

Groundwater. Historically, groundwater has not been considered a viable source of supply for Redwood City due to concerns about water quality, reliability, and limited access to long-term production capacity of the local aquifers. Local groundwater does exist, however, and is used by a small number of private well owners for domestic and irrigation uses. Sequoia High School uses groundwater for some of its landscape irrigation, saving Redwood City an estimated 27 acre-feet of potable water per year. The City is working with the School District to assure that it is optimizing its water use in accordance with City water conservation guidelines.

Although the aquifers beneath Redwood City may not be a reliable municipal water supply, they may be able to provide small amounts of supplemental non-potable water. The estimated annual groundwater recharge in the Redwood City area is between 1,700 and 2,800 af/yr. A network of properly sited and designed wells might be able to recover between 500 and 1,000 af/yr of supplemental water. However, developing such a system would require evaluating the cost of the wells, the presence of possible soil and groundwater contamination, and the need for blending with potable supply to address aesthetic concerns. City staff has begun an initial exploration of groundwater use in City parks to answer feasibility questions.

Desalination. Desalination is the process of obtaining fresh water from brackish or sea water by removing salt and other minerals. It has been used throughout the world wherever fresh water is not easily obtainable or is in limited supply. Desalination has not been widespread in California due to factors like energy costs and environmental concerns, particularly disposal of the process by-products which have a high saline concentration.

The Bay Area Regional Desalination project is a joint effort of the SFPUC and three other regional water agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area to study the feasibility of developing regional desalination facilities. One or two desalination plants could conceivably supply the Bay Area with 150 million gallons of water per day, thereby increasing the diversity of water sources in the Bay Area. Siting and funding a regional desalination plant presents many regulatory and technical challenges, requiring a long-term commitment to bring them to realization. Although not considered a near-term supply option for Redwood City, the City continues to watch the progress of the regional project.

GOAL FOR WATER SUPPLY

Goal WS-1: Ensure the provision of an adequate, equitably priced, and sustainable water supply and associated infrastructure to serve the needs of existing and future water users in Redwood City.

Policies:

WS-P1.1: To retain or increase the City’s contractual Water Supply Assurance with SFPUC.

WS-P1.2: To complete the recycled water system and actively promote more widespread use of recycled water in and around Redwood City's water service area.

WS-P1.3: To continue to explore the possibility of developing additional water sources that are cost-effective and do not result in long-term environmental damage.

WS-P1.4: To increase general awareness of the importance of water in maintaining a secure, economically vital, and environmentally sustainable community.

Actions:

WS-A1.1: The City shall maintain its membership in and support for BAWSCA and continue to participate in the institutional dialog regarding regional water supply. Of special concern to Redwood City is the need to ensure consistency between regional land use planning efforts and SFPUC plans for the regional water system.

WS-A1.2: Provide periodic information through the City's water utility billings, website, and local newspaper about local and regional water issues, concerns, and programs.

WS-A1.3: Expand opportunities for interested citizens to participate meaningfully in long-term water supply planning decisions.

WS-A1.4: Adopt an ordinance requiring new developments to be dual-plumbed for both potable and recycled water.

WS-A1.5: The City shall explore opportunities to export recycled water to adjacent communities and/or create exchanges of recycled water for drinking water.

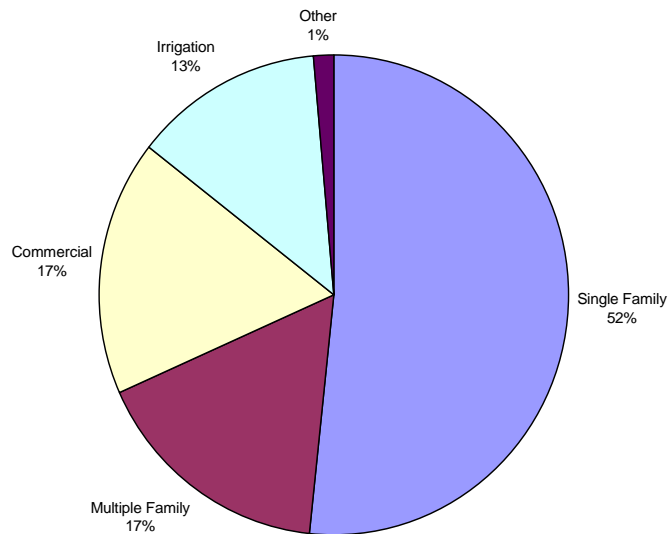
Water Demand and Conservation

Water Demand

A community's water demand (or water use) is made up of several factors, including the number of customers served, the mix of customer types, and water usage characteristics of these customer types. Redwood City's water customers, all of which are metered, are classified into six basic categories:

- 1) Single Family Residential: Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.
- 2) Multiple-Family Residential: Two or more dwelling units served by a common water meter.
- 3) Commercial: All commercial, industrial and institutional customers not listed elsewhere.
- 4) Irrigation Commercial: Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses by commercial customers.
- 5) Irrigation Residential: Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses associated with residential customers. Almost all of these meters serve Homeowner Associations.
- 6) Other: This includes fire service meters, schools, churches and City of Redwood City non-irrigation meters.

The percentage of water used by customer types in FY 2004-2005 is shown in the pie chart below. Historically, residential water use has been and continues to represent the largest percentage of total water use in the City. In addition, because a relatively high percentage of water use is outdoor use, a seasonal pattern of higher water use in the summer months occurs.



Determining future water demand is an ongoing process. The 2005 UWMP includes water demand projections for a 25-year period from 2005 to 2030. The projections are primarily based on population and demographic data and assumptions about customer types. The 2005 UWMP assumed that increases in Redwood City housing stock will mostly be high-density multiple-family units concentrated in and around the Downtown area and along major transit corridors (consistent with the **Land Use Element** assumptions). Thus, multiple family water use is projected to be the largest increase in water use in the City. Commercial water use is expected to increase at a slower rate, as employment in the City recovers from recent lows and high office vacancy rates. Redwood City works closely with the SFPUC and BAWSCA to continually refine its water demand projections.

Water Conservation

Redwood City has been and continues to be a strong promoter of water conservation programs that improve water supply reliability and environmental benefits to the community. Beyond the standard types of conservation programs defined in the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the City also has an innovative program (Residential Water Allocation Program) that creates detailed water use information on water bills to help customers better understand and budget water use for their customized situation.

The wholesale water agencies served by the SFPUC have carried out a series of local water conservation programs in response to water shortages during droughts. These programs have generally been successful in reducing water use so that the overall rate of water consumption among these agencies has increased at a comparatively lower rate than the increase in population.

An essential part of water conservation is accounting for how much water is used and what it is used for. Redwood City regularly surveys and analyzes water use among its customers to determine what types of water conservation measures are most appropriate and effective.

Water conservation involves a number of different measures for managing water demand, reducing the amount of water that is consumed, and minimizing water waste. The UWMP classifies two basic types of water conservation: **passive** and **active** conservation, each of which is described below.

Passive Water Conservation. Passive water conservation is defined as water savings that occur through compliance with State and Federal codes and legislation mandating the sale of high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers, rather than specific actions or expenditures by local governments. In California, state and Federal laws have mandated that only high-efficiency toilets could be sold as of 1992, and only high-

efficiency clothes washers be sold starting in 2007. This is considered passive conservation, since consumers have no choice but to buy the high-efficiency models. Toilets and clothes washers account for about half of the amount of total residential indoor water use. As more high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers are purchased, the result will be a gradual and growing passive water savings.

Active Water Conservation. Active water conservation involves the implementation of proactive programs, usually at the local level. Redwood City actively implements relevant water conservation programs defined in the Urban Water Management Planning Act, as well as additional programs specific to Redwood City. The City evaluates its conservation programs on a regular basis for their efficiency and cost-effectiveness to determine how they can be improved upon. Through its aggressive water conservation programs, the City plays an important role in the long-term protection of this essential, finite, and valuable resource.

Active conservation efforts include education and outreach programs to the public that provide information on how to reduce water use. Other programs include give-away incentives for replacing toilets with low-flow models, rebates for purchasing water-efficient washing machines, and distributing water conservation kits to individual households that contain showerhead inserts, faucet aerators, and toilet tank leak detection tablets. In addition, the City provides information and assistance in developing more water-efficient landscape irrigation practices.

As part of the City's recycled water project, four additional water conservation programs are either currently being implemented or under consideration for future implementation. These programs include:

- Pre-Rinse Spray Nozzle Replacement Program – installation of water-efficient pre-rinse spray nozzles in dishwashing facilities of restaurants, cafeterias, and other food service providers.
- Artificial Turf Replacement Program – conversion of natural grass playing fields to synthetic turf to reduce potable water demand and increase playing field availability to the public.
- Evapotranspiration Controllers Program – installation of controllers on landscape irrigation systems for irrigation-only water customers.
- Hot Water Recirculation Pumps Program – promotion of the installation of hot water recirculation pumps on residential water systems.

The **Infrastructure Element** describes how the Public Works Services Department continuously monitors its water system for leaks and makes immediate repairs whenever leaks are detected. As a result, Redwood City's unaccounted-for water loss rate is around four percent, significantly below the ten percent limit established by the California Urban Water Conservation Council.

GOAL FOR WATER DEMAND AND CONSERVATION

Goal WS-2: Reduce water consumption through aggressive implementation of conservation policies and programs.

Policies:

WS-P2.1: The City shall encourage, facilitate and/or require the use of water conserving appliances and fixtures in all new development, as required by state law.

WS-P2.2: The City shall continue to encourage the use of drought-tolerant, low water consuming landscaping as a means of reducing overall and per capita water demand.

WS-P2.3: The City shall continue to implement water conservation programs defined by state law and develop new measures in response to community input and changing technology.

Actions:

WS-A2.1: The City shall provide educational information on the use of low-flush toilets and low-flow showerheads and faucets, and require the application of water-conserving technologies in conformance with applicable sections of the California Administrative Code and California State Code.

WS-A2.2: Require all new development to use recycled water for landscape irrigation and other non-potable uses, where available or anticipated to be available.

WS-A2.3: The City will pursue a range of conservation programs and tools beyond the current California Urban Water Council's "Best Management Practices," such as the Redwood City Recycled Water Task Force's "Other Potential [Conservation] Measures," and redesigned water rate structures, such as area-based rates for landscape irrigation meters.

WS-A2.4: The City will continually track actual overall water use and provide an annual report that measures use against a baseline of UWMP demand projections. This information will be compiled and made available in such a manner as to facilitate understanding by citizens, interested parties, City staff and decision-makers.

Water Supply and Land Use Planning

As described in *Water and Land Use: Planning Wisely for California's Future* (Johnson and Loux, 2004), land use planning intersects with water supply throughout the planning process. When planners and decision makers review private development projects and city-initiated plans, an understanding of water demand and water availability is critical.

California's general plan statute requires that general plans be internally consistent. What this means for water is that the water supply and demand figures used in the general plan (and UWMP by reference) should be reflected in the land uses and policies in all the other elements. General plans derive their regulatory authority from the requirement that local government decisions be consistent with each element of the general plan. Although the emphasis for these decisions has typically been on land development applications, any decision related to infrastructure and facilities, including water supply projects, must be consistent with the community's general plan.

Senate Bills 610 and 221

Both the legislature and the courts began to reconsider the relationship between water supply and land use decisions in 1990. Legislation passed during that decade led the way for Senate Bills (SB) 610 and 221, both passed in 2001, in recognition of the need to address water availability in light of the continuing growth in the state. The purpose of these laws, each described briefly below, was to achieve greater coordination during the land use planning process between water suppliers and local land use agencies when considering certain large-scale development projects. The City has and will continue to comply with these laws in its consideration of development projects that fall within their purview.

SB 610. SB 610 requires the preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for any development whose approval is subject to the California

Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and which meets the definition of ‘project’ in Water Code Section 10913, i.e., residential development projects of more than 500 dwelling units or other types of developments (e.g., hotels and motels, commercial buildings, industrial parks, etc.) using a comparable amount of water. The WSA must describe the proposed project’s water demand over a 20-year period, identify the sources of water available to meet that demand and include an assessment of whether or not those water supplies are, or will be, sufficient to meet the demand for water associated with the proposed project, in addition to the demand of existing customers and other planned future development. If the conclusion is that water supplies are or will be insufficient, then the WSA must describe plans (if any) for acquiring additional water supplies, and the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those supplies.

SB 221. SB 221 is similar in many respects to SB 610. However, it applies only to residential projects of 500 units or more and requires the land use planning agency to include as a condition of approval of a tentative map, parcel or development agreement a requirement that ‘sufficient water supply’ be available. Proof of a sufficient water supply must be based on a written verification from the public water system that will serve the development. SB 610 requires preparation of the WSA sufficiently early in the development review process to allow incorporation in the CEQA evaluation and documentation of the project. SB 221, by contrast, becomes operative when the City is considering approval of a tentative subdivision map.

For Redwood City, the ‘water supplier’ for SB 610 purposes is the City’s Public Works Services Department, which is responsible for the City’s Water Enterprise Fund. The ‘governing body,’ as used in SB 610, refers to the City Council, which is required to approve the WSA and make required findings that adequate water supplies are available for urban growth to proceed.

The UWMP is the primary information and planning tool in assessing water supply adequacy and is coordinated closely with the City’s Community Development Services Department. As noted above, to enable the City to comply with SB 221 and SB 610, the 2005 UWMP update and the City’s General Plan Update have utilized the same land use build-out analyses and future water supply and demand projections. Future WSAs will rely on the data and information contained in these two documents, and updated as necessary.

Integrating Water Supply into the Development Review Process

With adoption of this Water Supply Element, the goals, policies and actions contained herein will be implemented as each development project is considered by the City. This will require careful review of projects and ongoing accounting and monitoring of water use and supply over time. The goals, policies, and actions are not intended to “tie the hands” of the City in its approval or denial of projects and plans, but rather will ensure that up-to-date water information is part of the decision-making process. Because the City is its own water utility, the integration of land use and water supply planning can be more efficient and streamlined than where community land use departments and water purveyors are separate entities.

Is There Enough?

As indicated previously, the population and demographic data used in the 2005 UWMP water supply and demand projections were coordinated with the City Community Development Services Department and the General Plan update process. As described in the Land Use Element, Redwood City is largely built-out and is expected to experience only modest growth over the next 25 years. Based on future developments identified by the Planning Division, Redwood City population is expected to grow by 9.9 percent between 2000 and 2030. There are only a limited number of single-family lots which are undeveloped within the City limits, and most future growth is expected to be associated with new and infill large multiple unit developments.

The density of new residential projects is expected to be higher than the dwellings or other development they replace. While these new developments will be more water-efficient because of new code requirements, the higher density of development is expected to result in more water usage per acre of land.

Employment in Redwood City decreased significantly between 2000 and 2005, largely related to office space vacated by technology companies. Employment is expected to rebound to 2000 levels by around 2015; after 2015, employment is expected to increase significantly.

The City's future water needs are based primarily on the projected increases in housing units, population and employment in the City's water service area described above. These projected increases are based on future developments identified by the Community Development Services Department, including the density and location of those developments. The 2005 UWMP water supply and demand projections indicate that the City will have enough water available to meet projected growth through the year 2030, using a combination of Hetch Hetchy supply, recycled water supply, and the implementation of both passive and active water conservation programs.

It is important to note that one of the requirements of the UWMP is to present projections of the City's water needs for three water supply scenarios:

1. Normal year condition (no cutback in SFPUC water supplies)
2. Single dry year condition (10% cutback in SFPUC supply)
3. Multiple dry years condition (20% cutback in SFPUC supply)

When there are times of water shortage that trigger SFPUC cutbacks in supply from the Hetch Hetchy regional system, the City will need to evaluate specific developments that apply for new water service on a

case-by-case basis to determine if adequate supply exists to serve such developments. The City would conduct this evaluation only during such periods when water rationing is in effect on existing customers.

GOAL FOR INTEGRATING WATER SUPPLY AND LAND USE PLANNING

Goal WS-3: To achieve ongoing coordination between land use and water supply planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available for proposed development.

Policies:

WS-P3.1: New development must demonstrate that adequate water is available before it can obtain City approval.

WS-P3.2: Maximize public participation in water supply and demand planning.

WS-P3.3: New development shall fund its fair-share costs associated with the provision of water service.

WS-P3.4: The City and the public should be able to access reliable data and information on water use and supply by developments to facilitate comparisons and decision-making.

Actions:

WS-A3.1: Continue to update the UWMP every five years, as required by state law. Coordinate the UWMP preparation with Community Development Services Department.

WS-A3.2: Continue to comply with SB 610 and SB 221 to ensure adequate water supplies are available for new development.

Consider a Redwood City triggering threshold that is lower than the state statutes.

WS-A3.3: Encourage developers to work with City staff and BAWSCA to offset new water demand by transferring supply assurance from other agencies to Redwood City.

WS-A3.4: Review and update as necessary any ordinances, policies, and/or fees and charges that establish the requirement and mechanisms for collecting financial contributions from new development.

WS-A3-5: The City shall develop a standardized method to track and analyze the water demands and supplies for new developments.

WS-A3.6: The City shall continue to research the relationship between water supplies, water service, land use, and the growth of the community.