

WORK SESSION AGENDA

**CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION
TUESDAY
MARCH 25, 2014**

**COUNCIL CHAMBERS
211 WEST ASPEN AVENUE
6:00 P.M.**

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 3. Roll Call**

NOTE: One or more Councilmembers may be in attendance telephonically or by other technological means.

MAYOR NABOURS
VICE MAYOR EVANS
COUNCILMEMBER BAROTZ
COUNCILMEMBER BREWSTER

COUNCILMEMBER ORAVITS
COUNCILMEMBER OVERTON
COUNCILMEMBER WOODSON

- 4. Preliminary Review of Draft Agenda for the April 1, 2014, City Council Meeting. ***

** Public comment on draft agenda items may be taken under "Review of Draft Agenda Items" later in the meeting, at the discretion of the Mayor. Citizens wishing to speak on agenda items not specifically called out by the City Council for discussion under the second Review section may submit a speaker card for their items of interest to the recording clerk.*

- 5. Public Participation**

Public Participation enables the public to address the council about items that are not on the prepared agenda. Public Participation appears on the agenda twice, at the beginning and at the end of the work session. You may speak at one or the other, but not both. Anyone wishing to comment at the meeting is asked to fill out a speaker card and submit it to the recording clerk. When the item comes up on the agenda, your name will be called. You may address the Council up to three times throughout the meeting, including comments made during Public Participation. Please limit your remarks to three minutes per item to allow everyone to have an opportunity to speak. At the discretion of the Chair, ten or more persons present at the meeting and wishing to speak may appoint a representative who may have no more than fifteen minutes to speak.

- 6. Street Lighting Presentation**

- 7. Review of Draft Agenda Items for the April 1, 2014, City Council Meeting.***

** Public comment on draft agenda items will be taken at this time, at the discretion of the Mayor.*

- A. Presentation on Principles of Sound Water Management - Water Policies:
Review edited version of the entire Water Policy Document (redline of proposed Water Policy and draft Final).**

8. Public Participation

9. Informational Items To/From Mayor, Council, and City Manager.

10. Adjournment

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING OF NOTICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing notice was duly posted at Flagstaff City Hall on _____, at _____ a.m./p.m. in accordance with the statement filed by the City Council with the City Clerk.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2014.

Elizabeth A. Burke, MMC, City Clerk

Memorandum

6.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council
From: Steven Hill, Streets Leadworker
Date: 03/06/2014
Meeting Date: 03/25/2014



TITLE:

Street Lighting Presentation

DESIRED OUTCOME:

To inform Council of current street light challenges to assist Council in future policy making

INFORMATION:

Purpose: To discuss street light challenges created through the following four competing values.

1-Public Safety –In the past ten years, the City has experienced an increasing number of street light mast arm failures, with eight occurring in the past year. These failures occur when the mast arm mount is ripped out of a steel light pole by wind loading. When these mast arms fail, arm and luminaire assemblies weighing over one-hundred pounds fall onto sidewalks and roadways. These failures appear to be an unintended consequence of a change to City street light standards set in 1989. The revised standards required the installation of Low Pressure Sodium (LPS) luminaires on poles and mast arms designed for use with High Pressure Sodium (HPS) luminaires. To date, none of these LPS assemblies have fallen onto pedestrians or vehicles. However, the failure of street light mast arms creates the potential for injury and/or property damage in the event that a pedestrian or motor vehicle would be struck by a falling mast arm assembly.

Public safety is improved when City roadways and intersections are continuously and uniformly illuminated. Over the past year, the City has averaged about 75 street light outages per day due to premature failure of LPS lamps and luminaires. Only a few cities in the United States have used LPS for street lighting. Some of these cities, such as San Jose, California, are discontinuing the use of LPS. Due to limited demand, LPS luminaires are manufactured to order and supply delays are common.. For example, the current City street light maintenance contractor has not yet received LPS luminaires ordered in October 2013.

2-Energy Efficiency – The City of Flagstaff is committed to sustainable practices including a long term goal to reduce municipal energy usage. In the past, LPS luminaires were identified as the most efficient lamp light source available. Newer Light Emitting Diode (LED) luminaires produce the same amount of light on streets as existing City luminaires while using about 50 percent of the electricity. The reduction in energy usage also results in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. LED luminaires also generate less waste over their usable life than existing City luminaires.

3-Fiscal Challenges – The increasing cost for the maintenance of LPS luminaires will exceed the Fiscal Year 2014 budget due to mast arm failures, and widespread premature failure of LPS lamps and luminaires. The current City contract for street light maintenance, which expires on April 1, 2014, has an annual cost of \$54,000. Staff anticipates a 300 percent increase in contract rate. An additional \$108,000 has been requested in the fiscal year 2015 proposed budget for the new contract.

Another fiscal challenge is the cost to modify or replace some or all of the 3000 existing City street light poles to prevent wind-load caused mast arm failures. Initial cost estimates range from \$500 to \$5000 per pole. An alternative to the replacement of existing poles is the replacement of existing luminaires with luminaires which have a wind load rating that is safe for the existing poles. Due to local observatories concerns about the spectrum of light from street lights, white LEDs, which are the most efficient (120 lumens/watt), were not considered as a citywide replacement option. Amber LEDs, which produce only yellow light, are very inefficient (19 lumens/watt) compared to existing LPS luminaires (46 lumens/watt). The installation of Amber LEDs would require a capital expenditure of about \$28 million and require an ongoing budgetary increase of approximately \$494,000 per year for electrical costs. Filtered LEDs, which limit the amount of light emitted in lower wavelengths, are more efficient (96 lumens/watt) than current or Amber LED luminaires. Installation of filtered LEDs would require a capital expenditure of about \$2 million and result in an annual savings of about \$66,000 in electrical costs.

4-Dark Skies Compliance – A commitment to dark skies is a core value of the City of Flagstaff and its citizens. This is a quality of life issue that not only enhances our connection with the environment but also enables a multi-million dollar astronomical industry. On October 24th, 2001, the City of Flagstaff became the World's First "International Dark Sky City." Local astronomers desire the almost monochromatic light emission from low-pressure sodium lamps because it can be "filtered out" for most research.

Background/History/ Research

In 1958, Flagstaff was the first city in the United States to pass an outdoor lighting code. The current City of Flagstaff street lighting standards were adopted in December 1989 in cooperation with local observatories. The standards mandated the use of Low Pressure Sodium (LPS) luminaires for two reasons. First, the LPS lamps produce a mostly single-spectrum, yellow color light output which is desirable to astronomers. Second, the LPS luminaires were understood to be the most efficient available at that time, as measured by lamp lumens per watt. The consensus was that LPS lighting would serve the needs of the city and protect the dark sky concerns of the local observatories. Unfortunately, the mast arm failures related to the wind loads of LPS luminaires are increasingly becoming a risk to public safety.

As a result of discussions between staff at the City and the local observatories, City staff has analyzed several street light luminaire replacement scenarios. The replacement of existing luminaires with LED luminaires having smaller wind-loading values should eliminate mast arm failures. The scenarios provide about the same amount of light that is currently present on city roadways. The analysis compared amber LED luminaires which would address the observatories preference for limited spectrum (yellow) light and a filtered LED product that eliminates most light output below 500 nanometers

The recent reconstruction of West Street provided an opportunity to test several different types of LED luminaires. Amber LEDs were installed between Cedar and Sixth Avenues. White LEDs were installed at the pedestrian signal at West and Dortha. Filtered LEDs were installed between Arrowhead and Sixth Avenues. The intersection of Cedar and West has existing LPS luminaires on the traffic signal poles. These installations allow the four different lighting sources to be observed in one location.

Path Forward:

To prevent additional mast arm failures in the future, existing street light poles need to be modified or replaced, or LPS luminaires need to be replaced with luminaires that do not exceed the structural wind load design of existing poles. If an alternative LED luminaire can be selected, the Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization (FMPO) has \$573,000 of Federal funding programmed over next several fiscal years for the purchase of LEDs for use on major roadways.

The existing City street lighting standards should be revised to address mast arm failures, non-uniform lighting and a failure to improve non-compliant roadway lighting to current standards. Updates are necessary to remove the combinations of poles, mast arms and luminaires that exceed the safe

wind-loading limits of current standard poles.

The Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization currently has funding available for the City to contract with a lighting engineering firm to perform measurements of the current levels of sky glow in Flagstaff. This would establish a quantitative baseline for use during future street lighting discussions. This type of study introduced scientific data into the controversy about installation of street lighting along Highway 89A in Sedona.

The City of Flagstaff will sponsor and participate in the Dark Skies and Emerging Technology Conference. The conference is scheduled for August 19-20, 2014 in Flagstaff, AZ. The conference will serve as a forum to share data and perspectives by exploring issues related to dark skies, as well as explore ways these issues have been addressed in other regions through best practices in lighting technology, incentives to improve lighting, and model ordinances. The FMPO is contributing research funding for this conference.

Attachments: PowerPoint Presentation
Dark Sky Conference Overview

LIGHTING IN FLAGSTAFF: STATUS AND FUTURE

JEFFREY HALL

LOWELL OBSERVATORY

What a great city, university, observatories...Flagstaff is set to seriously blossom as a major capital of astronomy in the US.

- Kevin Marvel, American Astronomical Society Executive Officer, 3/5/2014

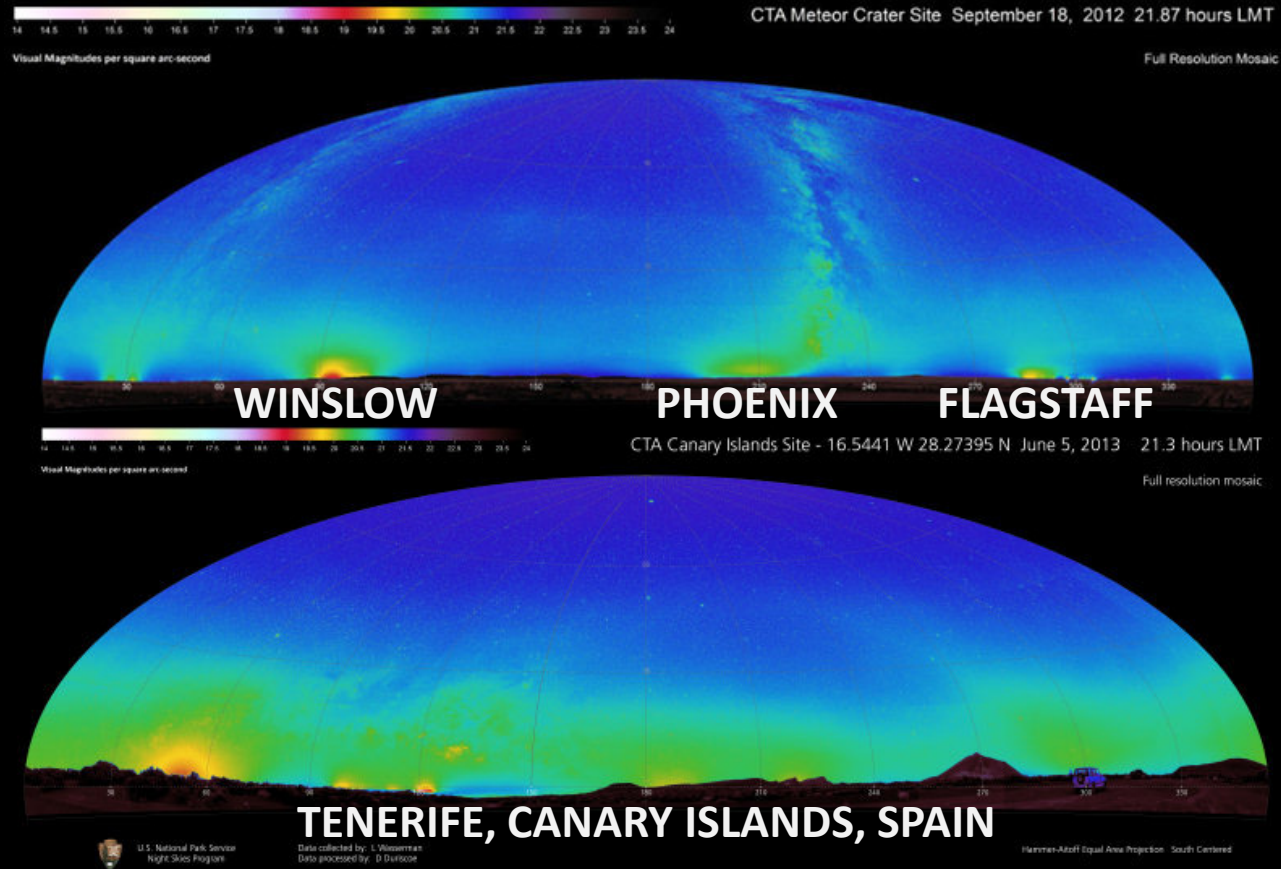
Ill-designed lighting washes out the darkness of night and radically alters the light levels—and light rhythms—to which many forms of life, including ourselves, have adapted.

- National Geographic, Nov. 2008: 25

FLAGSTAFF LIGHTING PRACTICE SUMMARIZED

Flagstaff's outdoor lighting code as established in 1989 is the most comprehensive in the world. Practices in Coconino County closely follow suit.

EFFECT OF DARK-SKY LIGHTING IN FLAGSTAFF AND COCONINO COUNTY



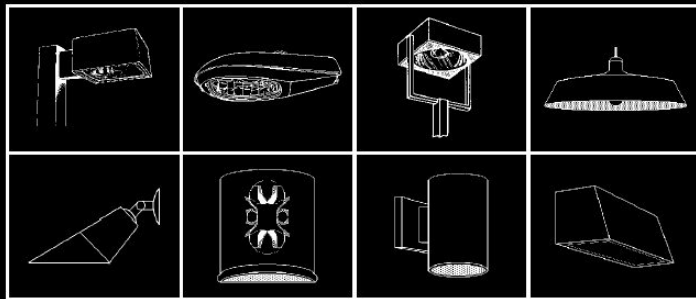
EFFECT OF DARK-SKY LIGHTING IN FLAGSTAFF AND COCONINO COUNTY

“When you come from Winslow directly to Flagstaff at night, you can really tell the difference.”

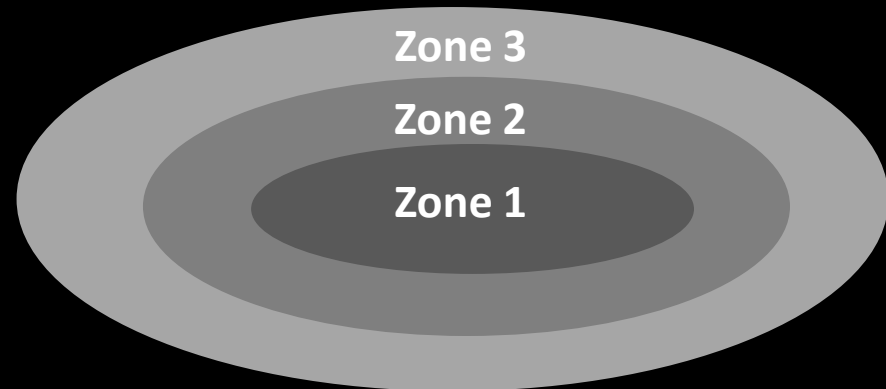
- Cherenkov Telescope Array Site Selection Committee, 1/28/2014

LINCHPINS OF FLAGSTAFF LIGHTING PRACTICE

1. Full cutoff shielding

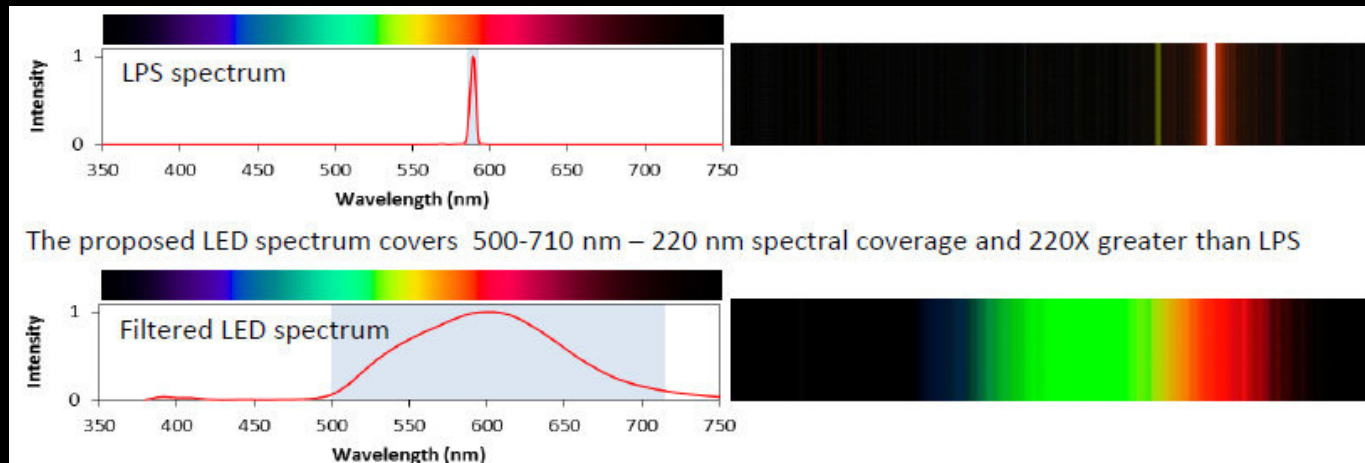


2. Total illumination limits (lumens per acre)



LINCHPINS OF FLAGSTAFF LIGHTING PRACTICE

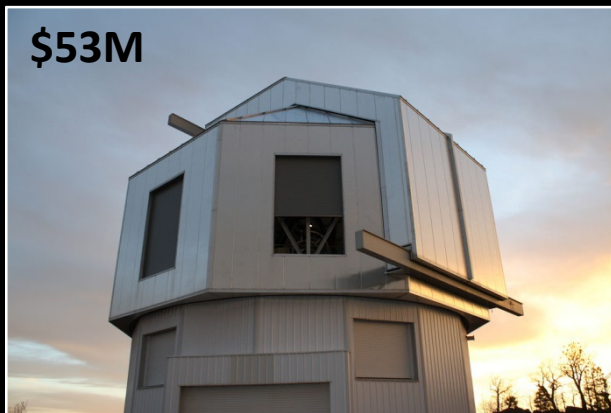
3. Spectrum management using narrow-band lighting



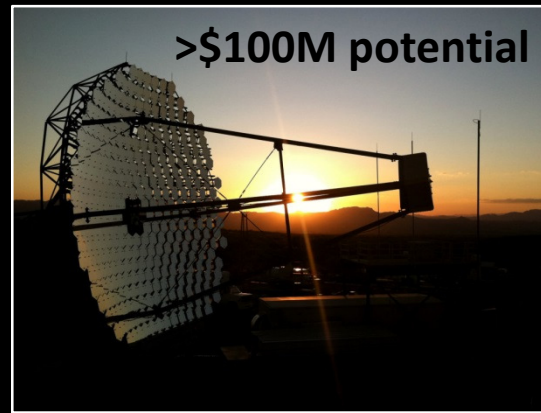
Conversion of City lighting to white LEDs or to 220 nm filtered LEDs will dramatically increase sky glow in the area, adversely impacting astronomical operations in addition to creating significant visual degradation of the sky.

ASTRONOMICAL ASSETS IN FLAGSTAFF

\$53M



>\$100M potential



USNO: >\$50M invested, >\$10M soon



ADDRESSING THE KEY ISSUES



Key outcomes:

- Promote **supply**: Identify paths to development of viable, accessible, dark-sky-preserving lighting technology, including LED*
 - Promote **demand**: Foster and promote broad adoption of this technology*
 - Promote **Flagstaff**: Once again, maintain the lead on world-class practice*
-



**Dark Skies & Emerging Technologies:
Matching Supply & Demand through Innovation and Opportunity
High Country Conference Center – Flagstaff, AZ
August 19-20, 2014**

The Issue

There is a growing interest in the economic, scientific, and quality of life value of dark skies throughout the U.S., particularly in the Southwest, where higher elevations, clear skies, and lower humidity make night viewing more easily accessible. On the Colorado Plateau, vast areas of public lands have seen significant increases in outdoor recreational use. The area has become increasingly recognized as a world-class region for night sky viewing and tourism. In addition, lightless night skies are one of the most significant variables in the location of astronomical observatories. Their viability depends on continued reliance on dark sky conditions.

At the same time, cities, suburbs and communities in the Southwest have witnessed new development on their outskirts that has greatly expanded the use of large-footprint lighting systems. In addition, communities have responded to the need to provide safer and more sustainable street lighting. Public lands in remote parts of the Plateau have witnessed increased mining and oil and gas activity, which operates around the clock and requires extensive lighting. Against this backdrop, new lighting technologies have begun to emerge, as well as best practices for decision making affecting night sky resources in critical locations.

A Dark Skies Conference

In response to interest and debate around these issues, The Keystone Center is partnering with Lowell Observatory and the City of Flagstaff to convene a Dark Skies Conference, a forum in which a diverse group of participants can share their perspectives, experiences and interests related to dark skies preservation, discuss the associated economic and scientific dimensions, assess the potential of new lighting technologies, and explore best practices for meeting the challenges and achieving multiple goals. The conference is planned for August 19-20, 2014 in Flagstaff, AZ. The conference will be promoted through conventional media sources, targeted outreach to professional associations and listserves, and through social media.

Goals & Outcomes

The goal of the Conference is to raise awareness of dark skies issues, identify challenges and opportunities for meeting the need, explore practical solutions and their applicability in public and private settings, identify research opportunities, and map a course of action for a dark skies future. The Conference will serve first and foremost as a forum to share data and perspectives, explore issues related to dark skies from multiple perspectives and provide insight into ways these issues have been addressed in other regions through best practices in both the public and private sectors through lighting technology and use, incentives to improve lighting, facility siting to minimize lighting impacts, and model ordinances for retrofitting existing lighting and for new development. This cooperative information-sharing is essential to shared ownership of goals and provides a critical foundation from which to move toward actionable solutions intended to inform public

policies, best management practices, technological advancements, and local solutions. The Keystone Center will prepare a comprehensive report on findings and recommendations from the Conference.

Conference Participants

In order to ensure a robust and balanced set of perspectives, the conference will include representation from dark sky interests as well from economic and public interests in night sky lighting – and entities with ancillary interests in between. We will seek representation from:

- public land management agencies
- astronomical observatories
- biologists and ecologists
- outdoor recreation and tourism
- outdoor advertising industry
- lighting and optics industries
- extractive industries – mining, oil & gas
- state and local government
- commercial and residential developers
- tribal governments
- military base operations
- non-governmental organizations

Conference presenters and panelists will have specific knowledge of and experience with dark sky issues, challenges and opportunities.

Funding Need

The Keystone Center has received a generous \$10,000 gift from William Lowell Putnam to be used for initial assessment and outreach. In addition, the City of Flagstaff has tentatively committed to providing \$25,000 in conference planning and operation funds and \$10,000 in scholarship funds for attendees. We are seeking an additional \$45,000 through funders and sponsors to meet the funding need, including conference facilities, food and beverage, and materials. A portion of the costs of the conference will be recovered through registration fees.

Why Keystone?

The Keystone Center is an independent nonprofit organization that engages people and their ideas, informed by sound science, to understand and address complex environmental, energy, and public health challenges. We help resolve difficult issues, both current and emerging, by fostering an environment of trust and respect among leaders who wish to reach action-oriented, sustainable solutions that elevate individual interests in service of the greater good.

With nearly 40 years of experience in collaborative processes, The Keystone Center has a unique, proven ability to successfully bring together leaders with disparate interests to clearly define issues, take collective ownership of problems, and achieve common goals.

Contacts

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Memorandum

7. A.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF

To: The Honorable Mayor and Council
From: Brad Hill, Utilities Director
Co-Submitter: Ryan Roberts, Utilities Engineering Manager
Date: 03/11/2014
Meeting Date: 03/25/2014



TITLE:

Presentation on Principles of Sound Water Management - Water Policies: Review edited version of the entire Water Policy Document (redline of proposed Water Policy and draft Final).

DESIRED OUTCOME:

Review and provide comments on the attached versions (redline and draft final) of the Principles of Sound Water Management - Water Policies dated March 25, 2014. The primary change to this document is organizing all of the policies related to Reclaimed Water within a single section and this version includes updated language on other policies that have been suggested by City Council.

INFORMATION:

The purpose for developing the Principles of Sound Water Management - Water Policies Chapter to the Utilities Integrated Master Plan is to provide the fundamental principles and guidelines for how the Utilities Division achieves the goals and objectives outlined by City Council and upper City Management. The objectives of these policies are to preserve the public's trust in our water, wastewater, reclaimed water and stormwater systems, guide strategic long-term planning and demonstrate leadership in the stewardship of our limited natural resources. Staff has worked with the Water Commission to define the concepts and agreed upon the language for each policy. At their November 15, 2012 Commission meeting, they approved the attached document and recommended staff to bring the policies forward to City Council for your consideration and adoption. Staff has been working with City Council since November 2012 to obtain your input and guidance. The documents attached are a redlined and draft Final version of the Water Commission's 2012 policy document that contains all of City Council's proposed additions and comments to date with the primary focus on the creation of a separate Reclaimed Water section that moved all related policies into a single section.

Attachments: Water Policy redline
Water Policy draft Final

UTILITIES INTEGRATED MASTER PLAN

Principles of Sound Water Management Water Policies Chapter



~~November 15, 2012~~ March 25, 2014

City of Flagstaff - Utilities Division

DRAFT

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Acknowledgments

City Council

Gerald W. Nabours
Mayor

Coral Evans
Vice Mayor

Celia Barotz

Karla Brewster

Jeff Oravits

Scott Overton

Mark Woodson

Water Commission

Brian Ketter
Chair

Hanna Cortner

Brad Garner

Dick Kersey

Jim McCarthy

John Nowakowski

Bob Shinham

Karin Wadsack

Lindsay Wagner

Staff Contributions

Bradley M. Hill, R.G.
Utilities Director

Malcolm Alter, P.E.
Utilities Stormwater Manager

~~Jim Cronk~~ Dan Folke
Planning Director

 Ryan Roberts, P.E.
Utilities Engineering Manager

Andy Wagemaker
Revenue Director

Debby Valencia
Utilities Admin Assistant

Robin Harrington
Utilities Program Manager

Jim Cronk
Planning Director - retired

Roger Eastman, AICP
Comprehensive Planning Manager

DRAFT

Introduction

The primary purpose of the Utilities Integrated Master Plan - Water Policy chapter is to provide the fundamental principles and guidelines for how the Utilities Division achieves the goals and objectives outlined by City Council and upper City Management. The objective of these policies is to: preserve the public's trust in our water, sewer and stormwater systems through compliance with state and federal water quality, water management and flood plain management laws; guide strategic long-term planning; and demonstrate leadership in the stewardship of our limited natural resources. These policies emphasize the importance of water conservation, the protection of our natural environment and the development and maintenance of a redundant water supply that will assist in satisfying demand during a prolonged drought.

The principles of sound water management contained within these water policies will support and build on the policies contained within the Water Element section of the Regional Land Use and Transportation ~~plan~~ Plan and its subsequent updates. These policies will provide guidance to staff on how most effectively to develop, recommend and implement the numerous programs administered by the Utilities Division.

The Utilities Division is comprised of two Enterprise Funds; water, wastewater and reclaimed water are tracked individually in ~~is~~ one fund; the second separate fund is stormwater. The fiscal intent is to balance expenses (O&M and Capital) versus income from rates and capacity fees.

These policies refer to conducting periodic master planning efforts for water resources, and Utilities infrastructure including the water system, wastewater system, reclaimed water system, stormwater drainage and technology pertaining to the water and sewer system's operation and control, also known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition or SCADA. All master planning efforts should take into account the Utilities Division's potential impacts, vulnerability and assessment of risk from climate variability and weather related effects. The goal should be to build in resilience in the operations of the Utilities Division in order to protect against the risk from climate variability and weather related impacts to the City's water supplies and infrastructure. The City undertook a Resiliency and Preparedness study in 2012 and the results and recommendations of this study should be considered in all master planning efforts.

The process to develop and adopt these water policies was a very public endeavor that was vetted through numerous meetings with the City's citizens advisory Water Commission and the Flagstaff City Council. The development of these policies initially started in 2008 and culminated with the Water Commission approving the policy language on November 15, 2012. City Council then took up the review and discussion of each policy. After ten (10) meetings, the City Council adopted these policies by Resolution No. XXX on April 1, 2014.

|

DRAFT

A. Finance

The City has an important responsibility to its citizens to carefully manage its ~~utilities~~ Utilities finances wisely, account for public funds, and to plan for the adequate funding of services desired by the public including water ~~and~~, sewer services, reclaimed water services uses and stormwater management. Therefore, the Water & Sewer-Reclaimed Water Utility and the Stormwater Utility shall be financially self-supporting enterprises with all costs associated with each operation to be funded from revenues derived from the sale of potable water or reclaimed water or the assessment of fees for sewer and stormwater system services.

A1 Enterprise Funding: Water & Sewer Utility

Policy A1.1 The annual payment for debt service should not exceed 20% of total annual Operating Revenues.

Policy A1.2 The Water ~~and~~ -Sewer-Reclaimed Water Utility shall have a goal of maintaining more than 25% of the total estimated annual Operational Revenues in reserve for known future obligations plus an allowance for unbudgeted contingencies. This policy would not include Federal Support for disaster relief.

Policy A1.3 In the event that the Mayor and City Council determine that there exists the need to set aside a minimum amount of water to be sold at a reduced rate or to grant some other forms of subsidy for users within the City's service area, the costs of such subsidies shall be from a non-utility source.

Policy A1.4 The City shall not enter into a development agreement for any purpose that permits the developer to pay (or otherwise offset) reduced water rates and/or reduced capacity fees unless such rates and/or fees are collected from a non-utility source.

Policy A1.5 The City's policies~~-~~ on the collection of payments for water and sewer capacity fees, water meter fees, service charges and other fees shall be applied consistently and as follows:

Strategy A1.5a A customer must provide proof that either a building or grading permit application was submitted to the Community Development Division prior to paying any fees.

Strategy A1.5b All fees must be paid in full at the time of payment.

Strategy A1.5c If fees are scheduled to change, the customer has until one business day prior to the scheduled change to pay all fees under the current fee schedule. A customer may not use proof of an application submission prior to the fee schedule change to

pay fees under the previous fee schedule after the schedule change date.

Strategy A1.5d If a customer pays all fees but does not install the water meter and connect to City services before the building permit expires, the customer is subject to the latest fee schedule and any increase in fees will be assessed on the location. A decrease in fees will not be recalculated and refunded. The City should make an effort to contact the customer prior to the expiration of the building permit.

Strategy A1.5e If a customer changes the size of the water meter after all fees are paid, the customer is subject to the latest fee schedule and any increase in fees will be assessed on the location.

Strategy A1.5f All capacity fees are non-refundable and non-transferable from one parcel to another parcel.

A2 Enterprise Funding: Stormwater Utility

Policy A2.1 The Stormwater Utility shall collect revenues from properties with impervious surfaces according to an Equivalent Rate Unit (ERU) basis (See definition that follows). The Stormwater Utility shall have a goal of maintaining more than 10% of the total estimated annual Operational Revenues in reserve for known future obligations plus an allowance for unbudgeted contingencies.

Policy A2.2 The Stormwater Utility shall— issue runoff credits for properties implementing eligible stormwater catchment systems as further described in the stormwater manual.

A3 Rate Design Elements: Water & Sewer

Policy A3.1 Water ~~and~~, sewer ~~and reclaimed water~~ rates should be set on a cost-of-service basis. Commodity charges should reflect the costs across all customer classes. Rate structures should be designed with the goal of encouraging water conservation. The design of recommended rates should include provisions that will provide a minimum of 25% of revenues from fixed costs and the remainder from commodity rates. The design should also anticipate a balance between conservation (commodity charges) and revenue stabilization (fixed rates).

Policy A-3.2 Water ~~and~~, sewer ~~and reclaimed water~~ rates shall be internally reviewed annually. Any anticipated changes in the rate structure should be implemented in a timely manner in order to avoid large-scale shifts in rates. A formal rate study will be performed every three (3) years.

| Policy A-3.3 Water ~~and~~, sewer ~~and reclaimed water~~ fixed and variable rates for customers located outside the City limits, including standpipe customers, shall always be over and above the charges to customers within City limits and will be set during a formal rate study as per Policy A.3.2. The purpose of the increased rates is to capture those hidden costs that customers within the City limits pay and non-residents do not such as fixed costs (e.g., water meter charges).

| Policy A-3.54 Capital projects which would require the utility to take on debt greater than Policy A1.1 are not financially sustainable due to their potential impact on existing rates and capacity fees. Financing for large projects may require funding support from such sources as the federal government, state government, new taxing district or authority, public-private partnership, sales tax, revenue bonds or a combination of these sources.

A4 Private Water Company Acquisition

| Policy A-4.1 The City of Flagstaff shall have a goal of becoming the sole retail water, sewer and reclaimed water provider within its incorporated boundaries. From time to time, the City may have opportunities to purchase other existing water delivery or sewer collection systems adjacent to or near the City's existing service area. The following criteria will be used to evaluate such opportunities:

Strategy A4.1a The purchase must prove to be beneficial to the customers of the Utility.

Strategy A4.1b The private water company must possess sufficient water supplies of sufficient capacity that meet applicable federal and state drinking water quality standards.

| Strategy A4.1c The components of the private water company's infrastructure (water production, pipelines, fire hydrants, etc.) ~~should must~~ be constructed to existing City utility standards or be upgraded to those standards prior to acquisition.

| Strategy A4.1d The purchase of the private water company ~~must-should~~ not result in a net increase of costs to existing City water ~~and~~, sewer or ~~reclaimed water~~ customers.

Strategy A4.1e The new service area shall be within existing City limits or be annexed into the City of Flagstaff prior to purchase.

Definitions:

Cost Recovery: The collection of sufficient revenues from charges, rates and capacity fees to meet the present and future operational, maintenance, capital and debt service obligations of the ~~utility~~ Utility

Cost of Service: An evaluation process by which revenue requirements are used to generate a system of fair and equitable costs in proportion to the service received for each user classification.

Equivalent Rate Unit (ERU): The basic unit for the computation of stormwater service fees. All property in the City is subject to the periodic stormwater management utility service charge. The fee is based on number of ERUs, each ERU is equal to 1,500 square feet of impervious area.

Fund Balance: An account defined as the difference between the assets and liabilities of a fund. It is used as a measure of the amount available to budget or spend in the future.

Future Obligations: Previously identified capital improvement projects, including those approved capital projects contained in the five-year Capital Improvement Program.

Operational Revenues: Income derived from sources related to the ~~utilities~~ Utilities everyday business operations. Operational revenues consist of revenues from sales of a commodity (water, sewer, reclaimed water) and miscellaneous service revenues. For example, water sales and installation services generate on-going operating revenue, whereas the sale of City property is considered to be an unexpected, or "one-time", event.

B. Water Resource Management

B1 Use of Renewable Water Resources

Maximizing the use of renewable water supplies is an important water management tool to minimize the long-term impacts of over-drafting a community's groundwater resources. Examples of local renewable water supplies for the City of Flagstaff include surface water from Upper Lake Mary, spring flow from the Inner Basin, groundwater equivalent to net natural recharge, and directly delivered reclaimed water. Utilizing renewable water resources as the City's primary supplies will not only help Flagstaff be sustainable but it will also save groundwater for times when ~~some of these~~ surface water supplies are unavailable or severely limited due to prolonged drought conditions.

Policy B1.1 The City should maximize the use and delivery of local renewable water supplies that are available in any given year.

Policy B1.2 The City should ~~consider~~ developing a diverse renewable water supply portfolio to ensure redundancy in the event one supply is unavailable or severely limited due to prolonged drought conditions. A diverse water supply ~~shall consider portfolio~~ includes the following:

Strategy B1.2a The different types of water supplies (e.g. groundwater, surface water and reclaimed water) and the different types of production infrastructure (e.g. wells, water treatment plants) necessary to treat and deliver each type of water supply.

Strategy B1.2b The temporal aspect of the water supply for redundancy. For example, will the redundant water supply be available for a long time (i.e. groundwater) or for a shorter time frame (e.g. surface water in Lake Mary). When considering production infrastructure (i.e. wells), the redundancy should be available permanently.

Strategy B1.2c The timing and costs associated with maximizing these renewable resources.

B2 Water Adequacy – Adequate Water Supply Program

This policy relates to the City of Flagstaff maintaining its Designation of Adequate Water Supply (Designation) by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). The primary purpose to maintain the Designation is to ensure that all new development within City limits has a proven a 100-year water supply prior to construction. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public's trust in the City's water resources and provide for long-term economic vitality and sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking of and commitment to water resources and does not address the infrastructure requirements to

deliver and utilize the water supply. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G.1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy B2.1 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the ADWR and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on water resources and water conservation regulatory related issues.

Policy B2.2 Adequate Water Supply Program: the City shall develop a water management program ~~to come into and remain in compliance that complies~~ with the Adequate Water Supply Program by demonstrating, at a minimum, that its water supplies are physically, legally and continuously available for at least 100-years.

Strategy B2.2a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydrologic studies necessary to estimate its 100-year volume of water supplies considering groundwater, surface water and reclaimed water per state regulations. These studies should at a minimum include partnering in the development, maintenance and update of a computerized groundwater flow model of the Coconino Plateau's regional hydrology in order to assist in evaluating the sustainability of the City's groundwater supplies over the long-term, their resilience from drought and to support the City's Designation of Adequate Water Supply. These studies should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

Strategy B2.2b The Utilities Division will use data developed within the Integrated Utilities Master Plan - Water Resources Chapter (Policy F.1) to estimate the City's water demand needs at build-out.

Strategy B2.2c The City's water supplies, as determined by Policy B.2.2a, shall be dedicated to all existing developed parcels, new projects developed in accordance with their zoning designation on the Zoning Map, and to new Subdivision Final Plats on a first come, first serve basis. The City should also consider the economic value of water and recommend a pre-defined volume of water to set-aside that is sufficient to encourage and maintain economic development and vitality.

Strategy B2.2d For each new Subdivision Final Plat, Zoning Map Amendment or Major/Minor Amendment to the Regional Plan an estimate of the annual average and peak day volume of water for the development at built-out will be provided. The projected annual average water needs shall be calculated using the City of Flagstaff Engineering Standards and/or the water use metrics

contained within the Utilities Department Integrated Water Master Plan – Water Resource Chapter. The build-out estimates, when appropriate, should consider additional water conservation measures that may reduce the development's projected annual average water needs into the future.

Strategy B2.2e The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary annual average and peak day water supply for all new Subdivision Final Plats and new projects developed in accordance with their existing zoning designation on the Zoning Map. Annual average and peak day water supply for Major Amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside.

Strategy B2.2f The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below or risk losing the committed water resources:

- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the water resources committed for a the-subdivision final plat approved by the City Council as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources. The reservation of water resources is not transferrable to any other project or land.
- Vacant Property Seeking Development Approval (e.g. Site Plan Review) – for all new development proposed consistent with the existing zoning as designated on the Zoning Map, there will no time limit on the reservation of the water resources committed as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – for such new development, water resources will only be committed for no longer than the time frame associated with the zone change approval within which the applicant has to commence construction subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council (typically 2-years) as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- Major Amendments to the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed water resources for these amendments (i.e., water resources will be tracked but not committed or set aside).
- This Strategy should only be applicable to commercial, industrial and multi-family developments and those residential subdivisions that contain six (6) or more individual lots. This policy is not applicable to a single lot land owner ~~within a pre-existing built-out subdivision.~~

Strategy B2.2g The Community Development, Economic Vitality and Utilities Divisions will coordinate regarding the City's available uncommitted water resources that can be allocated to priority developments shown in the voter approved Regional Plan. This will occur before approving any development agreement, new extension, variance, or other changes to any final site or construction plans that results in the allocation of water beyond that what was originally approved.

Policy B2.3 Compliance: The City shall apply for and take all necessary steps to maintain its status as a Designated water provider as determined by the ADWR. Additionally, City of Flagstaff will submit the committed demands for each Subdivision Final Plat and permits granted for existing lot developments on an annual basis to the ADWR as currently required by law.

B3 Water Quality

The mission of the City of Flagstaff's Utilities Division is to professionally and cost effectively provide water, wastewater and stormwater services. This is accomplished by being recognized as a leader of excellence in water utility services. Drinking water safety is a primary concern of the Utilities Division; safety shall be achieved by utilizing technology and qualified staff members to monitor production systems, sample the distribution system and evaluate opportunities to continually enhance the program while being cost effective to our customers. The City shall develop water quality programs that provide potable water which is treated, tested and safe for Flagstaff citizens, businesses and visitors and meets all current water quality regulations.

Wastewater quality shall be established through an active pretreatment and monitoring program which ensures the safety of the City's infrastructure and adherence to regulations.

Water

Policy B3.1 The City shall develop water treatment facilities which:

- a. Provide quality water which meets current federal regulations,
- b. Consider operational costs and water quality standards when determining treatment options, and
- c. Consider aesthetic characteristics such as taste, odor and residual chlorine in the design process of treatment options.

Policy B3.2 The City shall maintain monitoring schedules which provide:

- a. Monitoring at each facility, both on-site and remotely, if applicable,
- b. Sampling schedules designed to monitor as early in the compliance cycle as possible,

- c. Sampling appropriately within the distribution system,
- d. Sampling results shared with residents in a timely fashion, and
- e. Compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations for each parameter of interest tested.

Policy B3.3 The City shall maintain a compliance laboratory for both operational and compliance purposes, which provides rapid response to operations for routine testing where:

- a. Parameters that are tested shall minimize turn-a-round time,
- b. Parameters that are tested shall improve operational efficiency and effectiveness,
- c. Parameters that are tested will be cost effective for regulatory compliance,
- d. Verification of testing completed and each result will be in compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations,
- e. Water quality sampling data shall be managed using a computerized database management system to facilitate tracking, trending and archival of the information, and archival of the information.
- f. All laboratories used by the City shall be certified by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for the parameters that are tested.

Policy B3.4 The City shall maintain a cross connection program which requires all backflow devices within the City, except single family homes unless equipped with a fire sprinkler system, to be tested annually and in compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations. All testing and permitting costs will be the responsibility of the owner.

Wastewater

Policy B3.5 The City shall maintain a pretreatment program which adheres to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requirements. This program shall perform the following at a minimum:

- a. Maintain an annual inspection, monitoring and sample schedule which protects the City's infrastructure,
- b. Ensure businesses do not discharge wastes which can lead to sanitary sewer overflows, and
- c. Ensure businesses do not discharge waste which can compromise the collection infrastructure, treatment facility, impair operators or cause reclaimed water to fail to meet permit requirements.

Policy B3.6 The City shall develop wastewater treatment facilities which:

- a. Adhere to Aquifer Protection and Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits issued by the ADEQ,
- b. Provide the best use of reclaimed water while ensuring compliance to the facility's regulatory permit(s),
- c. Allow the greatest flexibility in plant operations,
- d. Minimize operational costs, and
- e. Provide reclaimed water at a minimum quality of A+.

Policy B3.7 The City shall develop appropriate emergency response plans that:

- a. Coordinate with multiple agencies to facilitate communication and minimize challenges in the event of an emergency,
- b. Develop cooperative agreements with surrounding organizations or communities, if appropriate, and
- c. Review facility emergency operations plans on an annual basis to ensure appropriate response.

C. Reclaimed Water

The State of Arizona is recognized as a national leader in the management and regulation of reclaimed water which has led to its increased use across the State. The Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel Report on Water Sustainability published a report in 2010 that states reclaimed water has significantly increased in use over the past two decades and now represents 3% of the total water used throughout the State in 2012. ~~During this same time period, t~~The City of Flagstaff is known within Arizona as a leader in reclaimed water use which and it now represents 20% of total water used within the City. ~~In 2014, the Governor's office and the Arizona Department of Water Resources published a report titled "Arizona's Next Century: A Strategic Vision for Water Supply Sustainability". That report identified the continued commitment to conservation and expanding the reuse of reclaimed water as the State's second highest strategic priorities towards achieving water supply sustainability.~~ The treatment, delivery and use of reclaimed water is a significant water management tool and will continue to play a ~~significant key~~ role in the sustainability ~~within the City of Flagstaff of our community~~ today and into the future.

Definitions

- i. Direct Reuse: ~~i~~n accordance with Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-701, Direct ~~Reuse-reuse~~ means the beneficial use of reclaimed water for a purpose allowed by State law. The delivery of this water supply is accomplished via a separate distribution system, commonly colored purple. The uses of Class A+ reclaimed water that are common to Flagstaff and are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-309-Table A include: residential or school ground landscape irrigation, irrigation of food crops, toilet and urinal flushing, fire protection systems, snowmaking, golf course irrigation, dust control, and street cleaning. Direct reuse does not include water for potable consumption at this time. However, when technology, regulations and public acceptance allow, Direct reuse may include water for potable consumption.
- ii. Groundwater Recharge: ~~in~~In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes groundwater recharge is conducted utilizing either a Constructed (§45-802.01.4) or a Managed (§45-802.01.12) Underground Storage Facility (USF) that has the intent to store water underground. In general, a Constructed USF is an engineered and designed recharge facility while a Managed USF simply utilizes the natural channel of a stream (e.g., Rio de Flag) to recharge the groundwater aquifer.
- iii. Indirect Reuse: ~~i~~n accordance with industry standards and for the purposes of this policy, Indirect Reuse means the use of reclaimed water that has been previously recharged and stored underground; that has been co-mingled or mixed with the natural groundwater system; then withdrawn or recovered via

water supply wells. This co-mingled mix of water meets all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

- iv. Reclaimed Water: ~~in~~In accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-701, Reclaimed water means water that has been treated or processed by a wastewater treatment plant or an on-site wastewater treatment facility.
- v. Recovery: ~~in~~In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes, recovery of stored water is the withdrawal of a water supply (e.g., reclaimed water) that has been previously recharged underground pursuant to applicable state law (§45-831.01 - §45-836.01).

C1 Charges

Policy C1.1 The City shall have a goal of a minimum of full Cost Recovery for reclaimed water that is delivered within and outside of the City's incorporated limits. To the extent these ~~rates~~ charges discourage the use of reclaimed water the ~~charges rate of for~~ reclaimed water shall be adjusted to encourage its use. The adjusted ~~rate~~ charge will be subsidized by the water rate customers.

C2 Water Quality and Education

Policy C2.1 The Utilities Division should design and construct water reclamation facilities that treat and produce reclaimed water to the highest water quality standards permitted by Federal and State law. Reclamation facilities shall be designed to permit the use of reclaimed water for either Direct Reuse or Indirect Reuse and shall be monitored in accordance with each facility's permit. Additionally, the Utilities Division should evaluate the economic costs, feasibility and environmental and health-risk benefits of implementing ~~additional treatment alternatives that are beyond existing laws~~ new technologies as may be appropriate from time to time.

Policy C2.2 The Utilities Division should remain engaged in regional, state and national discussions on the use and regulation of reclaimed water, ~~including~~ regarding the management and quality of the reclaimed water supply and the state of the science of treatment technologies. This should be accomplished by remaining active at a minimum in the national WaterReuse Association and its Arizona chapter (WaterReuse Arizona), Water Environment Federation and the national American Water Works Association and its Arizona section (AZ Water).

Policy C2.3 The Utilities Division should maintain an educational program that focuses on reclaimed water, its safety, quality, public perception and beneficial uses.

C3 Reclaimed Water Agreements

Policy C3.1 The Utilities Division ~~should~~shall require each user to have a direct delivered Reclaimed Water Agreement which may be modified from time to time. These Agreements should contain at a minimum; ~~customer~~ user name, address, place of use, point of delivery, delivery schedule (i.e., maximum peak day, maximum monthly and annual volume), ~~commodity rate price~~, termination date and other applicable information and contract terms as appropriate. Reclaimed water will be considered and allocated allocations will be based upon a first come: first served basis, but entering a Reclaimed Water Agreement shall remain solely within the City's discretion. Any proposed modifications to the terms of an existing Reclaimed Water Agreement (e.g., change of intended use, place of use, delivery schedule or other modifications) will require the applicant to obtain a new Reclaimed Water Agreement which may be entered into or denied within the City's sole discretion.

C4 Reclaimed System Capacity

Policy C4.4 The Utilities Division will review requests for reclaimed main extensions using the following criteria:

Strategy C4.4a Determine if capacity is available and stipulate any necessary requirements for the extensions. Any new service or change in use that will result in increased demands for reclaimed water must consider that the change may require additional improvements to the City's reclaimed water system at the owner's/developer's expense.

~~Strategy C4.4b Reclaimed water availability will be determined in Policy C4.5~~

Policy C4.5 Reclaimed Water System Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed peak day and average annual reclaimed water deliveries in order to prevent exceeding the City's ability to meet contracted for demands. When system capacity has been approached or there are supply limitations for any reason, the Utilities Director will stop issuing any new Reclaimed Water Agreements until such time that additional reclaimed water supplies are available. In the event of a reclaimed water shortage, the shortfall will be spread evenly equitably across all customers.

C5 Out of City Deliveries

Policy C5.1 Charges for out of City reclaimed water deliveries shall always be over and above the charges to customers within City limits as defined in Policy C1.1.

Policy C5.2 The City's general policy for providing reclaimed water deliveries to new customers outside the City is within the City's discretion.

C6 Recharge and Recovery

In order to ensure groundwater supplies are sustainable and resilient to the impacts from prolonged drought, the City should be involved in the recharge of its unused renewable water supplies. In addition, the City should plan and implement strategies to recover those renewable water supplies that are stored underground to meet its customers contracted for or long-term water needs.

Policy C6.1 The Utilities Division should develop a Groundwater Recharge & Recovery program that is in compliance with applicable State laws (§Title 45 Chapter 3.1 Underground Water Storage and Replenishment). The purpose of this program would be to optimize the management and use of the City's reclaimed water.

Policy C6.2 The City should continue to develop local water recharge and recovery initiatives. These initiatives should:

- a. Maximize the storage of the City's unused reclaimed water underground (recharge) by developing, constructing and permitting City-owned Underground Storage Facilities, where appropriate, through the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- b. Capture and recover the stored reclaimed water through water supply wells located down-gradient and permitted as Recovery Wells through the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Policy C6.3 The City should remain engaged, informed and involved in state-wide and regional discussions regarding groundwater use, recharge and recovery.

C7 Uses, Allocation and Priority

Policy C7.1 The Utilities Division should continue to recommend updates to policies and ordinances that encourage the Direct Reuse of reclaimed water where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal laws.

Policy C7.2 Golf courses, other large turf areas (e.g., schools, parks, etc) and amenity lakes shall use Direct Reuse of reclaimed water.

Policy C7.3 The priority uses or future allocations of reclaimed water are:

Renewal of Reclaimed Water Agreements to Existing Customers/Users. First priority shall be given to those users customers that already have a valid Reclaimed Water Agreement agreement for the delivery of reclaimed water within the City. If requested by such existing user, the Utilities Division shall renew a Reclaimed Water Agreement provided that any existing customer's agreement for reclaimed water delivery in the event they request continued service and they have met all applicable financial and legal requirements of City, State and Federal laws have been met.

Water Conservation. Conserve potable water through the Direct Reuse of reclaimed water by converting existing uses of potable water to reclaimed water, where allowed by State Law.

Public Benefit. The Direct or Indirect Reuse of reclaimed water should be encouraged as a significant water management tool to sustain or promote economic vitality, augment the City's water supply (e.g., Groundwater Recharge and Recovery) and sustain support contracted for deliveries for riparian habitat, wetlands or ponds.

Examples of such Direct and Indirect Reuse of reclaimed water are listed in alphabetical order and in no specific order of priority:

ADEQ approved uses of reclaimed water Uses of reclaimed water that are identified within and approved by the ADEQ (i.e., A.A.C. R18-11-309. Table A).

Amenity Lakes or Ponds: Direct Reuse of reclaimed water to fill and maintain amenity or decorative lakes that have public access.

Commercial, Industrial and Manufacturing: Any commercial, industrial or manufacturing operation that uses reclaimed water for its processes.

Construction/Street cleaning: Direct Reuse Use of reclaimed water for dust control or street sweeping on construction projects or City streets whether by private company, federal, State DOT or municipal use. This can be either through approved hydrant use or hauled water.

Landscaping: Direct Reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation of turf and other types of landscaping associated with public parks, cemeteries, schools, ball fields, golf courses.

Managed or Constructed Underground Storage (or recharge) Facilities: Storing reclaimed water underground for future use within permitted groundwater recharge facilities that are located within or adjacent to the Rio de Flag.

Recovery: Use of a City water supply well to withdraw or recover a mixed, co-mingled source of reclaimed water with groundwater that has been previously stored underground pursuant to applicable State law.

Riparian habitat, wetlands & ponds: Use of reclaimed water to support areas of vegetation that is dependent on saturated or moist soils; for example, contracted for reclaimed water that supports vegetation along the banks of the Rio de Flag which is distinct from the predominant or typical landscape type.

D. Water Conservation

The City of Flagstaff Water Conservation program provides customers with an educated awareness of water as a valuable resource. This program enables water use efficiency and less demand on our water supply resulting in reduced capital and operating costs for water production and wastewater treatment. Conservation also results in reduced energy needs for water production by reducing the amount of energy required to deliver water to our customers. A comprehensive and consistent water conservation and usage policy shall be developed that would include the best use of all the City's water resources while assuming a leadership role for Water Conservation in the community.

D1 Education

Policy D1.1 The Water Conservation Section shall maintain a year-round water conservation program that provides outreach to its citizens. Program administrators shall participate and provide educational information at various events in the community and provide updates through the City of Flagstaff's website and other appropriate venues. The program shall promote Xeriscape and not "zeroscape" in landscape design.

D2 Water Use Restrictions and Regulatory Compliance

Policy D2.1 the Water Conservation Section develops and maintains an ordinance that shall require less water consumption per capita yet enables the consumer to maintain an aesthetically attractive, comfortable and clean environment.

Strategy D2.1a The Water Conservation Section shall also partner with the Community Development Division and the Utilities Stormwater Section to ensure compliance with the codes these programs enforce. The Water Conservation program shall collaborate with these programs to develop additional strategies or programs to achieve future reduction in per capita water use.

Strategy D2.1b The Water Conservation Section shall develop and maintain Strategy Levels in the ordinance that defines the severity of each water shortage level and required cutbacks with pre-defined criteria regarding when each level goes into effect.

Strategy D2.1c The Water Conservation program shall track water demand and consumption. This information shall be updated on a regular basis to be used in a variety of reports.

D3 Incentive Programs

Policy D3.1 The Water Conservation Section should consider and develop a rebate program in the form of monetary credit on a customer's water bill in order to encourage the further conservation of the City's water supplies.

Strategy D3.1a The criteria used to determine program products for rebates shall include at a minimum the water savings compared to the cost of implementing a specific water savings device (e.g. \$/gallons of water saved per unit device).

Strategy D3.1b Metrics related to the water conservation rebate program shall be calculated to determine effectiveness of such programs and assist in developing future program parameters. Devices that created the greatest water savings will be used in future rebate programs. Ineffective devices will be replaced with ones that yield better water savings.

D4 Regional Participation

Policy D4.1 The City of Flagstaff should participate in local and state-wide groups that promote water conservation.

Strategy D4.1a The City of Flagstaff shall partner with the appropriate local events that include water conservation.

Strategy D4.1b The City of Flagstaff shall attend informational meetings. That includes, but is not limited to, Arizona Department of Water Resources, InfoShare, and ReNEWS.

D5 Rainwater Harvesting

Policy C5.1 The Water Conservation program shall work closely with the Stormwater Section to insure the same goals of conserving water are addressed in each program and are supportive of each other.

D6 Support of Riparian Areas

Policy D6.1 The Water Conservation program should establish ~~criteria~~ guidelines on how ~~unused~~ reclaimed water ~~will~~ may be contracted for and be used for the benefit of the environment and support of riparian ~~habitat~~ needs into the future.

D7 Drought Planning

The City's renewable water supplies are often impacted by short-term changes in local precipitation and would be severely impacted by any long-term changes in regional climate. The City will maintain a Drought Contingency Plan within its Water Conservation ordinance in order to establish policies, rules and penalties to be implemented when a water deficiency condition has been declared.

Policy D7.1 The City shall maintain a Drought Contingency Plan and it should:

- a. Coincide with the Water Resources Master Plan,
- b. Establish strategies and their goals, develop triggers for when each strategy shall be implemented,
- c. Provide for authority and enforcement,
- d. Communicate the difference between water conservation as a lifestyle and demand reduction as a drought response, and
- e. Contain clear procedures on how the plan will be implemented, including provisions for informing the public.

Policy D7.2 The Drought Contingency Plan goals should be:

- a. To protect public health and safety,
- b. Aid in community-wide economic security,
- c. Provide sufficient water to meet the needs of the City of Flagstaff water customers,
- d. Allocate the impacts and hardships caused by drought equitably,
- e. Minimize the disruption to the economy so that jobs are protected and regional economic stability is preserved, and
- f. Provide options for updating or amending the Drought Plan by the City Council.

Policy D7.3 The Drought Contingency Plan should define and establish triggers and water use restriction strategies.

- a. Consider defining multiple levels of water use restriction stages and strategies to reduce water consumption.
- b. Consider defining triggers based upon infrastructure limitations.
- c. Consider defining triggers based upon hydrologic supply limitations.

E. Stormwater

The responsibilities of the Utilities Stormwater Section are categorized into stormwater quantity (flood control), stormwater quality, and watershed management. Some activities, such as Low Impact Development (LID), which captures stormwater for reuse and infiltration, address both water quality and quantity.

In general, the Stormwater Section's activities include a variety of mandated compliance programs including the FEMA Flood Insurance Program and the EPA mandated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Section also manages Master Planning efforts, enforces stormwater design standards, and responds to drainage complaints received from citizens. The Section delivers a capital improvement program for drainage infrastructure improvements as well as managing a drainage maintenance program.

E1 Compliance

Policy E1.1 The City shall make necessary and timely changes to ensure full compliance with Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) floodplain regulations, and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations administered by both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

Policy E1.2 The City will maintain contact with FEMA, USEPA, and ADEQ to remain up-to-date on pending and adopted regulatory changes, ensure that changes to City policies and ordinances necessary to remain in compliance are adopted and implemented, and provide necessary training and public outreach to customers to assist with compliance.

E2 Flood Control

Policy E2.1 The City will continually strive to improve the ranking in the Community Rating System (CRS) in order to provide discounted flood insurance for the community.

Policy E2.2 The City will continually strive to improve the accuracy of Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Policy E2.3 The City will partner with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), [Public Works Streets Section](#) and other emergency responders to develop detailed policies and procedures for local and regional flood response scenarios.

Policy E2.4 By working with the Public Works Streets Section, ensure proper inventory of the drainage infrastructure and provide necessary funding for future years based on system growth and need.

E3 Stormwater

Policy E3.1 The City shall conduct drainage master planning for all major (regulatory) watercourses in the City, adopt development standards that adhere to the results of the Master Plans, and explore funding sources for the construction of prioritized master plan projects.

Strategy E3.1a All public and private drainage infrastructure proposed to be constructed on watercourses included in the completed Master Plan should be constructed according to the results and recommendations within the Master Plan.

Strategy E3.2b The City ~~shall~~ should work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to secure funding for completion of the project that addresses including but not limited to the upper Rio De Flag and Clay Avenue watercourses.

Policy E3.2 The City's Stormwater Management Design Manual shall contain current design and inspection requirements for private development drainages.

Policy E3.3 The City shall respond to drainage complaints within 24 hours of receipt and provide timely resolution.

Policy E3.4 The City's shall provide appropriate credits for the stormwater quantity and quality improvements outlined and periodically updated in the Stormwater Credit Manual.

Policy E3.5 The City shall promote the direct use of stormwater as a water conservation tool and develop best management practices to capture and use stormwater in a variety of ways for a variety of uses.

Policy E3.6 Drainage improvements should be designed to promote infiltration, when practical. The use of concrete and closed conduits shall be discouraged.

Policy E3.7 The City shall develop and maintain a capital drainage improvement program (DRIP) and work cooperatively with the Public Works Streets Section to complete small-scale drain improvements.

Policy E3.8 The City shall continually seek to evaluate the feasibility of alternative, less costly approaches to stormwater management. Such approaches may include exploring

Green Streets as a solution for drainage problems, creating LID demonstrations or pilot projects as part of any City funded projects, and developing incentives for LID demonstrations and pilot projects on private developments.

E4 Watershed Management

Policy E4.1 To protect the City's water supply and quality, the City will actively seek to encourage implementation of watershed restoration projects both within City boundaries and on lands owned or managed by private and public entities.

Strategy E4.1a The City shall partner with the "Stream Team," whose mission is to identify opportunities for restoration maintenance and preservation of streams, washes, and open channels within City limits, and work with neighborhoods, community representatives and other jurisdictions to ensure successful implementation of watershed restoration projects.

Strategy E4.1b The City will partner with a variety of private and public entities to support the implementation and maintenance of watershed restoration programs on parcels beyond the ~~city~~-City limits that have a benefit to the City.

F. Infrastructure

F1 Water System Capacity Redundancy

Surface water supplies can be subject to interruptions and reduced or unavailable supply for a variety of reasons including drought, water quality, or infrastructure failure. Groundwater supplies can also be subject to interruptions for several reasons, including water quality and infrastructure failure. Therefore, having redundant (back-up) water supply sources and the necessary infrastructure to deliver that supply is good business practice. The purpose of requiring redundancy in our infrastructure is to ensure reliable water delivery to municipal customers in the event of a disruption of the City's primary water supply.

Policy F1.1 The City should develop system infrastructure as follows:

- Strategy F1.1a The water system must be designed to provide an uninterrupted supply of water during peak hourly demand with a minimum supply pressure of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the supply point for Maximum Probable Development (MPD) and for an economical life of not less than 50 years;
- Strategy F1.1b The public water supply system must be designed for the MPD of the entire subdivision and any undeveloped land beyond and in accordance with the zoning code.

Policy F1.2 The City should maintain a diversified water resource portfolio in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by constructing the necessary infrastructure to treat, deliver and interconnect the City's diverse water portfolio.:

~~Strategy E1.2a Maximizing the use of reclaimed water on areas that are appropriate within the City. This may include direct delivery of reclaimed water or recharge of our underground aquifers.~~

~~Strategy E1.2a Constructing the necessary infrastructure for the transmission of treated water between various water supply sources.~~

Policy F1.3 The City should maintain sufficient water storage in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by considering the following:

- Strategy F1.3a The basic objectives of water storage facilities are to help meet peak flow requirements, to equalize system pressures, and to provide emergency water supply, such as fire flow requirements.
- Strategy F1.3b Water storage capacity shall be met by use of ground or subsurface mounted types of storage tank facilities installed at an elevation above the upper zone boundary elevation of that portion of the distribution system it serves. Elevated water storage can also be referred to as gravity storage tanks or

reservoirs. Elevated pedestal mounted water storage tanks shall not be used.

Policy F1.4 The City should maintain a water pipeline redundancy in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by considering the following:

- Strategy F1.4a Redundancy in the water distribution system is one way that the City can ensure reliability in delivering water to both residential and commercial customers.
- Strategy F1.4b Consider adding redundancy within the distribution system when replacing facilities that have reached the end of economic life or when performing repairs on existing facilities that require wholesale customer outages and the costs of redundancy are less than the avoided risk costs.
- Strategy F1.4c Redundant distribution water mains may be required to parallel transmission mains in order to meet water demands during a transmission main outage.

F2 Water System Capacity Allocation

This policy relates to how the City of Flagstaff will plan and allocate the water system capacity available for new development. The primary purpose is to avoid exceeding the flow capacity of pipeline infrastructure and water production and treatment capacity. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public's trust in the City's water system and provide for long-term planning tool for community sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking and commitment of the City's "paper water" peak day demands and is allocated on a "first in time, first in right" principle. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy F2.1 It is the intent of the Utilities Division to provide adequate water system capacity to meet the City's future development needs. In order to timely provide these services it will be Division policy to plan for future infrastructure, water production and treatment capacity needs by adopting the following benchmarks:

- Strategy F2.1a At 80% of committed peak day demand – the Utilities Division will identify additional sources, treatment capacity needs, funding options, start design and necessary land acquisition for increased capacity needs.
- Strategy F2.1b At 85% of committed peak demand - the Utilities Division will begin construction to expand necessary facilities.

Strategy F2.1c At 95% of committed peak demand – the Utilities Division will have completed construction and all necessary regulatory agency permits will have been obtained and begin full operation.

Policy F2.2 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the USEPA on water quality related issues.

Policy F.2.3 Water System Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed water demands to prevent the pipeline and treatment plants from exceeding the permitted design flow capacity and prevent outages or curtailments from occurring. Flows shall be based on the applicant's build-out water flow basis not actual flows. Any differential between actual flows and the development's build-out water flow basis that occurs is not available to the applicant for re-allotment to another project or project expansion.

Strategy F2.3a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydraulic modeling studies, (known as a Water–Sewer Impact Analysis) necessary to estimate water infrastructure impacts considering existing and proposed demands per City Engineering standards. These studies shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

Strategy F2.3b The Utilities Division will use water demand data submitted during the Inter Departmental Staff Review Board process to estimate the Developer's water demand needs at build out.

Strategy F2.3c The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary water system capacity (peak day water flow) for all new Subdivision Final Plats and new projects developed in accordance with their existing zoning designation on the Zoning Map. Annual peak day water capacity requirements for Major Regional Plan Amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside.

Strategy F2.3d The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below or risk losing the committed water system capacity:

- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the water system capacity committed for a subdivision final plat approved by the City Council, the development and it is not transferrable to any other project or land.

- Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – for such new development, water resources and Utilities Water-Sewer Impact Analysis will only be committed for no longer than the time frame associated with the zone change approval within which the applicant has to commence construction subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council. (2-years-per-City-Council-approval)
- Major Amendments of the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed water system capacity for these amendments (i.e., capacity will be tracked but not committed or set aside).

Strategy F2.3e Developments that require water system capacity infrastructure which are not included within with Utilities Division 10-year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create water system capacity requirements beyond what the existing water system can provide shall be treated on a case by case basis. After a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis is conducted, the Utilities Division may require the developer to upsized water infrastructure off-site, dedicate an existing well, drill a new well or multiple wells necessary to meet the developments “average daily” capacity requirements. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when a well or multiple wells will be required to be funded separately by the Developer. The Utilities Division will be responsible to provide the difference between the development’s “average day” and “peak day” water system capacity requirements.

Strategy F2.3f Developments that require water storage capacity infrastructure which are not included in the current 10 year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create water storage requirements beyond what the existing water storage facilities shall be treated on a case by case basis. In order to meet regulatory requirements for water storage, the Utilities Division may require the developer to fund and construct storage tank(s) equal to their “average day” water demands. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when a storage tank(s) will be required to be funded separately by the Developer. The water storage tanks must be placed at an elevation that will provide adequate pressure for the Zone. It is the developer’s responsibility to obtain the appropriate land and right-of-way required to place the tank(s) and convey the water from the tank(s) to the site.

F3 Sewer System Capacity Allocation

This policy relates to how the City of Flagstaff will plan and allocate the sewer system capacity available for new development. The primary purpose is to avoid exceeding the

flow capacity of pipeline infrastructure and wastewater plant treatment capacity. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public's trust in the City's sewer system, avoiding public health hazards and provide for long-term planning tool for community sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking and commitment of the City's "paper sewer" demands and does not address the future infrastructure requirements needed to support build out. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G.1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy F3.1 It is the intent of the Utilities Division to provide adequate sewer system capacity to meet the City's future development needs. In order to timely provide these services it will be department policy to plan for future infrastructure and treatment capacity needs by adopting the following benchmarks:

Strategy F3.1a At 75% of actual flow capacity - the Utilities Division will identify additional treatment capacity and funding options.

Strategy F3.1b At 80% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will begin design and necessary land acquisition for increased capacity needs.

Strategy F3.1c At 85% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will begin construction of expanded facilities.

Strategy F3.1d At 95% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will have completed construction and all necessary regulatory agency permits will have been obtained and begin full operation.

Policy F3.2 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the ADEQ and the USEPA on sewer discharge regulatory related issues.

Policy F3.3 Sewer Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed sewer flows to prevent the pipeline and treatment plants from exceeding the permitted design flow capacity and prevent sanitary sewer overflows from occurring. Sewer Capacity Assurance tracking shall be in accordance with Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R18-9-E301(C)(2) and in compliance with the ADEQ guidelines on an ongoing basis.

Strategy F3.3a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydraulic modeling studies (known as Water-Sewer Impact Analysis) necessary to estimate sewer infrastructure impacts considering existing and proposed demands per City Engineering standards. These studies shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

- Strategy F3.3b The Utilities Division will use sewer demand data submitted during the Interdivisional Development Review Board process to estimate the Developer's sewer demand needs at build-out.
- Strategy F3.3c The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary sewer system capacity (average daily design flow at build-out) for all new Subdivision Final Plats and existing zoning grading plans that are approved by the City Council. Annual average daily sewer capacity requirements for Major amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside. The projected average daily sewer flow shall be calculated using the City of Flagstaff Engineering Standards and/or the sewer unit design flow tables contained within the Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R18-9-E301 Table 1.
- Strategy F3.3d The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below in accordance with the conditions of the Zoning Map Amendment approval or risk losing the committed sewer system capacity:
- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the sewer system capacity committed for a subdivision final plat approved by the City Council, and it is not transferrable to any other project or land;
 - Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – the Utilities Water-Sewer Impact Analysis reservation of a committed sewer demand for the approved conditions of the amendments will be no longer than a 2-year timeframe in accordance with Division 10-20.50 of the Zoning Code and subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council;
 - Major/Minor Amendments of the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed sewer system capacity for these amendments (i.e., capacity will be tracked but not committed or set aside).
- Strategy F3.3e Developments that require sewer system capacity infrastructure which are not included within with Utilities Division 10-year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create sewer system capacity requirements beyond what the existing sewer system can provide will be treated on a case by case basis. After a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis is conducted, the Utilities Division may require the developer to upsize sewer infrastructure off-site to meet the developments "average daily" capacity requirements. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when upsizing will be required to be funded separately by the Developer.

Strategy F3.3f Each new development, Zoning Map Amendment or a Major/Minor amendment to the Regional Plan will submit to the City an estimate of the maximum number of units (both residential and non-residential) and the average daily sewer design flow their development will require at built-out.

Strategy F3.3g The Community Development, Economic Vitality and Utilities Divisions will coordinate regarding the City's available uncommitted sewer capacity that can be allocated to priority developments shown in the voter approved Regional Plan. This will occur before approving any new extension, variance, or other changes to any final site or construction plans that results in the allocation of sewer capacity beyond that what was originally approved.

Policy F.3.4 Compliance: The City shall maintain its Designation as an Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Site and the permitted discharge limits as determined by the ADEQ. Additionally, City of Flagstaff will submit a report ~~these committed demands~~ to ADEQ for any new subdivision, site, system extension or collection system expansion as currently required by law.

F4 Water and Sewer Service Outside City Limits

The City of Flagstaff provides water and sewer service to some areas outside its City corporate limits. These areas include unincorporated areas of Coconino County such as portions of Doney Park, Camp Townsend, Pine Del, Ft. Tuthill and county islands within Flagstaff corporate limits. The purpose of this policy is to describe the conditions, requirements, and procedures for obtaining City of Flagstaff water (i.e., potable) and sewer service connections to areas located outside the corporate limits of the City of Flagstaff. Water and sewer service to new customers outside the City limits is solely within the City's discretion.

Policy F4.1 The City will consider out of city requests for service from customers in Unincorporated County Areas that are located within or contiguous to the City of Flagstaff corporate limits using the following criteria:

Strategy F4.1a The Unincorporated County Areas shall agree to be annexed into the City of Flagstaff. This provision only applies to new customers; existing customers are "grandfathered"

Strategy F4.1b The property requesting annexation must be within or contiguous to the City of Flagstaff corporate boundary.

Strategy F4.1c Water or sewer main extensions will be permitted only after annexation of the property is completed and approved by the City Council or where all property owners have has a signed a pre-Annexation Agreement and it is approved by City Council.

Strategy F4.1d Requests for service shall be evaluated by a cross-divisional internal team. The City will consider the economic value, potential costs to existing ratepayers, operation and maintenance costs, impacts to water resources, adequateness of infrastructure, and regional land use plans prior to granting service requests.

Strategy F4.1e Requests for service within other jurisdictions that are not described above will require an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the City and the other jurisdiction.

Strategy F4.1f Deviation from this policy will require City Council approval.

Strategy F4.1g Utility line extensions may require a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis. Requirements for water and sewer extensions shall be outlined within this analysis.

Policy F 4.2 The City's general policy for providing retail water service to new customers outside the City is within the City's discretion and ~~customers~~ will depend on the property's location and the City's obligation for providing water service and consider the following:

Strategy F4.2a The City may will allow a water service connection if a property fronts an operating water main that is less than 16-inches in diameter, (mains 16-inches and larger are transmission mains that are not intended for tapping), there is sufficient capacity in the system to meet peak hour fire flows, and all City Code and Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining water service are met.

Strategy F4.2b All service connections and main extensions shall comply with all applicable standards and code requirements, including, but not limited to, Flagstaff City Code, City of Flagstaff Engineering Design Standards, International Fire Code, and Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Standards.

Strategy F4.2c Service connections and main extensions shall be located in public right-of-way meeting the standards of the City of Flagstaff.

An easement, license or non-revocable permit is required for main extensions in the public right-of-way. If the service connection or main extension cannot be installed in right-of-way, a dedicated easement meeting City of Flagstaff design requirements will need to be approved by the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division.

Strategy F4.2d The City ~~may will~~ provide service through a water service connection if a property fronts an operating City water distribution main, the main is within the correct pressure zone (less than 16-inches in diameter), there is sufficient capacity in the water system, and all City Code and COF Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining water services are met.

Strategy F4.2e Applicants shall be required to pay all applicable outside City of Flagstaff development fees, capacity fees, connection fees, repayment agreement fees, and permit fees.

Strategy F4.2f The property to be served shall meet the same infrastructure development standards required of properties within the City of Flagstaff .

Strategy F4.2g The City has the authority to deny or discontinue service if the service connection could threaten or endanger the safe, efficient and adequate service.

Strategy F4.2h The current outside City water service areas are shown and updated from time to time in the Water System Master Plan.

Policy F4.3 The City's general policy for providing retail sewer service to outside City customers is within the City's discretion and will depend on the property's location ~~and the City's obligation for providing sewer service~~ and considering the following:

Strategy F4.3a The City ~~may will~~ allow a sewer service connection if a property fronts an operating sewer main that is less than 18-inches in diameter, (mains 18-inches and larger are interceptor sewers that are not intended for tapping), there is sufficient capacity in the system to meet peak hour wastewater flows, and all City Code and Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining sewer service are met.

- Strategy F4.3b Under no circumstances will services be allowed into existing manholes.
- Strategy F4.3c Sewer service within other jurisdictions that are not described above will require an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the City and the other jurisdiction, which must be approved by the City Council.
- Strategy F4.3d All service connections and main extensions shall comply with all applicable standards and code requirements, including, but not limited to, Flagstaff City Code, City of Flagstaff Engineering Design Standards, International Building Code, and Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Standards.
- Strategy F4.3e Service connections and main extensions shall be located in public right-of-way meeting the standards of the City of Flagstaff. An easement, license or non-revocable permit is required for main extensions in the public right-of-way. If the service connection or main extension cannot be installed in right-of-way, a dedicated easement meeting City of Flagstaff design requirements will need to be approved by the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division.
- Strategy F4.3f Applicants shall be required to pay all applicable outside City of Flagstaff development fees, capacity fees, connection fees, repayment agreement fees, and permit fees.
- Strategy F4.3g The property to be served shall meet the same infrastructure development standards required of properties within the City of Flagstaff.
- Strategy F4.3h The City has the authority to deny or discontinue service if the service connection could threaten or endanger the safe, efficient and adequate service.
- Strategy F4.3i The current outside City sewer service areas are shown and updated from time to time in the Wastewater System Master Plan.

~~Policy E 4.4 The Utilities Division will review requests for water, sewer and reclaimed main extensions using the following criteria:~~

~~Strategy E4.4a Determine if capacity is available and stipulate any necessary requirements for the extensions. Any new service or change in use that will result in increased demands for water must consider that the change may require additional improvements to the City's water, sewer and reclaimed water systems at the owner's/developer's expense.~~

~~Strategy E4.4b Sewer main extensions will be permitted only after annexation is completed and approved by the Flagstaff City Council. The property requesting annexation must be contiguous to the City of Flagstaff corporate boundary.~~

~~Strategy E4.4c Deviation from this policy will require City Council approval.~~

~~Strategy E4.4d Utility line extensions may require a Water and Sewer Impact Analysis (WSIA). Requirements for water and sewer extensions shall be outlined within the WSIA analysis. Payment for the WSIA shall be by the developer or applicant.~~

F5 Service Area Expansion (reserved for the future)

F6 Service Area Expansion- annexation (reserved for the future)

G. Master Planning

G1 Utilities Master Planning

The City has developed and maintained water, wastewater and reclaimed water treatment and distribution/collection systems in order to provide a high level of water services to its citizens and customers. These systems should conform and support the orderly growth identified in the Regional Plan (i.e., General Plan as defined in ARS §9-461 et. al.), employ sound water management principles, meet or exceed all Federal and State water quality requirements, provide for adequate fire suppression and stormwater drainage for the benefit of public health and safety.

The City should first undertake a water resource master planning effort. The purpose of this planning should be to provide a guide to quantify the long-term needs for water resources, and identify future supply options and/or demand management opportunities including their respective costs. Additionally, this plan should support the City in maintaining its 100-year Designation of Adequate Water Supply as confirmed by the Arizona Department of Water Resources and within Policy B2 – Water Adequacy.

The City should then undertake infrastructure related master planning efforts in successive steps that utilize the information from each preceding planning effort to build upon one another. The sequence of planning should be completing the water infrastructure system, followed by the wastewater infrastructure system and then the reclaimed water infrastructure system. The purpose of conducting these planning efforts in sequence is to utilize common data between them to ensure continuity and integration of each of the systems. The last master planning effort in the sequence that spans across all three (3) of the infrastructure plans is to evaluate the Utilities implementation of technology, specifically its process control and monitoring system known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

Policy G1.1 The City will prepare or update a Water Resource Master Plan every five (5) years that considers the following:

Strategy G1.1a Existing legal water rights to the supplies it currently uses or possesses.

Strategy G1.1b Projected population and land use information contained within the voter approved Regional Plan in order to estimate water demands for a minimum of 30 years into the future (i.e., short-term planning) and at build-out (i.e., long-term planning). The maximum target population density of the Regional Plan should be used for water demand estimates unless determined otherwise.

Strategy G1.1c The technique of Scenario Planning or its equivalent should be employed when estimating future water supply needs of the City. The planning should anticipate a range of future plausible outcomes (e.g., wet v. dry climate; fast v. slow growth rates) and describe recommendations and choices the City can make in the short and long term. The planning should avoid predicting a single plausible future and then recommend water management options for only that sole outcome.

Strategy G1.1d Identification of the types and volumes of hydrologic water supplies (i.e., surface water v. groundwater) in order to assist in determining the necessary infrastructure (e.g., treatment plants or wells) during the Infrastructure master planning effort.

Strategy G1.1e Develop average annual water use factors for each type of land use (e.g., single family, multi-family, hotel, commercial, industrial, etc). Water use factors should be quantified in terms of Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD), Gallons per House per Day (GPHD) or Gallons per Acre per Day (GPAD), as appropriate.

Strategy G1.1f Identify future water supply options and recommendations while considering the City's Adequate Water Supply Designation.

Strategy G1.1g This section should include options on how the City can better manage or optimize the supplies it currently relies upon (e.g., water conservation, rainwater harvesting, etc.) in addition to identifying new future water resources, as appropriate. All options should include their estimated cost on an acre-foot per year basis for comparison purposes.

Policy G1.2 The City will prepare a Water System Master Plan every five (5) years beginning the following year after the completion of the Water Resources Master Plan that considers the following:

Strategy G1.2a Use all of the information and assumptions contained within the Water Resources Master Plan.

Strategy G1.2b Identifying the necessary infrastructure (e.g., treatment plants and/or wells) to treat and deliver the water supplies identified within the Water Resources Master Plan in order to meet projected water demands. The regulatory requirements of the USEPA, ADEQ and any other applicable water quality rules or regulations.

Strategy G1.2c Development of average and peak water demand factors.

Strategy G1.2d Development and calibration of a hydraulic model of the water distribution system in order to assist in evaluating the optimum operations, water quality and infrastructure sizing. Update this model annually to account for changes in the Regional Plan and/or changes in development patterns.

Strategy G1.2e Development of a Capital Improvement Program, including capital, operation and maintenance costs, in order to develop and maintain a robust water distribution system to provide a high level of water service to Flagstaff customers.

Policy G1.3 The City will prepare a Wastewater System Master Plan every five (5) years that considers the following:

Strategy G1.3a Use all of the appropriate information and assumptions contained within the Water Resources and Water System Master Plans.

Strategy G1.3b Identifying the regulatory requirements of the USEPA, ADEQ and any other applicable water quality rules or regulations.

Strategy G1.3c Average and Peak wastewater flow.

Strategy G1.3d Development and calibration of a hydraulic model of the wastewater collection system in order to assist in evaluating the adequacy of the existing system to accommodate varying wastewater flow conditions, and identify wastewater system modifications and expansions necessary to accommodate future flows. Update this model annually to account for changes in the Regional Plan and/or changes in development patterns.

Strategy G1.3e Review current solids handling practices at existing wastewater treatment plants and determine future solids handling requirements based on estimated wastewater flow projections.

Strategy G1.3f Development of Capital Improvement Program, including capital, operation and maintenance costs, in order to develop and maintain a robust wastewater collection system to provide a high level of wastewater service to Flagstaff customers.

Policy G1.4 The City will prepare a Strategic Technology Master Plan specifically looking at the Utilities use of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA), Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) every (3) years due to the rapid change in technology and should considers the following:

Strategy G1.4a Evaluate the use of technology within the utility industry as it relates to supporting the business goals and objectives of the department.

Strategy G1.4b Technology should be aligned with the City enterprise systems.

Strategy G1.4c Evaluate the use of technology within the following application areas:

- i. Computerized Maintenance Management Systems
- ii. Electronic Operation & Maintenance Manuals-future
- iii. Geographic Information System-Utility based applications
- iv. Mobile Wireless Computing
- v. Inter and intra-facility Networking (WAN and LAN)
- vi. Modeling
- vii. Application integration
- viii. Provide Process Control & Monitoring (SCADA)
- ix. Information Technology Security
- x. Water Quality and Laboratory Information Management
- xi. Web and e-Business

Strategy G1.4d Develop a list of recommended projects to be implemented, including their capital cost, annual operation and maintenance costs, man-hours to implement and levels of support required.

H. Regional Cooperation and Leadership

The City is often engaged in numerous regional/state-wide organizations to develop policy or position statements on water issues that impact Flagstaff. These have included being active with the Northern Arizona Municipal Water Users Association, Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), USEPA, ADEQ, Northern Arizona University (NAU), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Coconino Plateau Water Advisory Committee (CPWAC), Salt River Project, Central Arizona Project, and various State-led forums. Additionally, the City needs-will continue to work collaboratively with Coconino County, the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe regarding regional water issues. Since water management decisions made today have long term implications, it is prudent that the City remains involved in influencing regional and State water policy and should consider the following:

H1 Collaboration with Tribal Governments

Policy H1.1 The City should foster and maintain professional relationships with the tribal governments of the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe regarding regional water issues.

Strategy H1.1a the Mayor or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the elected officials of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H1.1b the City Manager or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the government officials of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H1.1c the Utilities Division staff should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the water resource staff of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

H2 Collaboration with Water Agencies, and Associated Water Groups

Policy H2.1 The City should foster and maintain professional relationships with water management, water quality, flood control and water delivery agencies.

Strategy H2.1a the Mayor or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H2.1b the City Manager or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H2.1c the Utilities Division staff should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

H3 Water Rights Acquisition

Policy H3.1 The City should demonstrate regional leadership in water management and water policy by participating in:

- a. Competition for limited renewable water supplies.
- b. Protection of existing water rights and water supplies.
- c. Protection of environmentally sensitive riparian areas.
- d. Collaboration/partnerships with adjacent water providers.
- e. Water source and infrastructure financing.
- f. ADWR Water Adequacy and Management Plans.
- g. Intergovernmental and interagency relationships.
- h. Collaborate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance efforts with other jurisdictions.
- i. Maintain relationships with FEMA and ADWR respecting flood control and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) issues.

I. Water Security

The Mission of the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division is to provide safe water, sewer, ~~reclaimed water~~ and stormwater services to the City of Flagstaff customers and to utilize reclaimed water as a significant water management tool. Drinking water safety and maintaining security of the City's wastewater and stormwater collection systems is a primary concern of the Utilities Division for utility system employees and the community.

I1 Water Supply Security

Policy I1.1 The Utilities Division shall follow the recommendations of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act enacted by the Federal Government and the Water System Vulnerability Assessment prepared in November 2003 and their updates specifically prepared to follow this guidance act.

Strategy I1.1a Security - Implement security improvements as funds become available as recommended in the vulnerability assessment reports.

Strategy I1.1b Assessment – conduct updates to vulnerability assessments on a periodic basis and maintain confidentiality of any vulnerabilities identified.

I2 Infrastructure Security

Policy H2.1 The Utilities Division shall limit access to the public from sensitive information and critical areas of the utility infrastructure in order to minimize the threat of attack or compromise of the Utilities Division's services. The Utilities Division develops an annual Report to the Water Commission that contains a variety of potential sensitive infrastructure information.

Strategy I2.1a Restrict Tours - Restrict public tours of the treatment facilities and/or limit access to critical portions of the plants.

Strategy I2.1b Limit Information to Public - Balance the public's right to know versus Utilities need for public safety. Develop guidelines on restrictions to the public including access to the annual Report to the Water Commission.

Strategy I2.1c Report Suspicious Behavior - Utilities Division staff need to be aware of and report suspicious behavior near critical facilities.

Strategy I2.1d

SCADA Information Security - The Utilities Division treatment plant facilities utilize a process control and monitoring system known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in order to track information electronically and safely operate and control each treatment plant. These SCADA systems need to be physically isolated from all other computer networks and their network access restricted to minimize their potential to be infected by virus or malicious intent.

I3 Discharge Control for Sanitary and Stormwater Systems

Policy I3.1 Utilities shall maintain programs to control the type of materials and substances that are allowed to be discharged or placed into the sanitary and stormwater systems.

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APPENDIX 1

City Council Resolution #

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UTILITIES INTEGRATED MASTER PLAN

Principles of Sound Water Management Water Policies Chapter



March 25, 2014
City of Flagstaff - Utilities Division

DRAFT

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Introduction

The primary purpose of the Utilities Integrated Master Plan - Water Policy chapter is to provide the fundamental principles and guidelines for how the Utilities Division achieves the goals and objectives outlined by City Council and upper City Management. The objective of these policies is to: preserve the public's trust in our water, sewer and stormwater systems through compliance with state and federal water quality, water management and flood plain management laws; guide strategic long-term planning; and demonstrate leadership in the stewardship of our limited natural resources. These policies emphasize the importance of water conservation, the protection of our natural environment and the development and maintenance of a redundant water supply that will assist in satisfying demand during a prolonged drought.

The principles of sound water management contained within these water policies will support and build on the policies contained within the Water Element section of the Regional Land Use and Transportation Plan and its subsequent updates. These policies will provide guidance to staff on how most effectively to develop, recommend and implement the numerous programs administered by the Utilities Division.

The Utilities Division is comprised of two Enterprise Funds; water, wastewater and reclaimed water are tracked individually in one fund; the second separate fund is stormwater. The fiscal intent is to balance expenses (O&M and Capital) versus income from rates and capacity fees.

These policies refer to conducting periodic master planning efforts for water resources, and Utilities infrastructure including the water system, wastewater system, reclaimed water system, stormwater drainage and technology pertaining to the water and sewer system's operation and control, also known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition or SCADA. All master planning efforts should take into account the Utilities Division's potential impacts, vulnerability and assessment of risk from climate variability and weather related effects. The goal should be to build in resilience in the operations of the Utilities Division in order to protect against the risk from climate variability and weather related impacts to the City's water supplies and infrastructure. The City undertook a Resiliency and Preparedness study in 2012 and the results and recommendations of this study should be considered in all master planning efforts.

The process to develop and adopt these water policies was a very public endeavor that was vetted through numerous meetings with the City's citizens advisory Water Commission and the Flagstaff City Council. The development of these policies initially started in 2008 and culminated with the Water Commission approving the policy language on November 15, 2012. City Council then took up the review and discussion of each policy. After ten (10) meetings, the City Council adopted these policies by Resolution No. XXX on April 1, 2014.

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A. Finance

The City has an important responsibility to its citizens to carefully manage its Utilities finances wisely, account for public funds, and to plan for the adequate funding of services desired by the public including water and sewer services, reclaimed water uses and stormwater management. Therefore, the Water & Sewer-Utility and the Stormwater Utility shall be financially self-supporting enterprises with all costs associated with each operation to be funded from revenues derived from the sale of potable water or reclaimed water or the assessment of fees for sewer and stormwater system services.

A1 Enterprise Funding: Water & Sewer Utility

Policy A1.1 The annual payment for debt service should not exceed 20% of total annual Operating Revenues.

Policy A1.2 The Water and Sewer Utility shall have a goal of maintaining more than 25% of the total estimated annual Operational Revenues in reserve for known future obligations plus an allowance for unbudgeted contingencies. This policy would not include Federal Support for disaster relief.

Policy A1.3 In the event that the Mayor and City Council determine that there exists the need to set aside a minimum amount of water to be sold at a reduced rate or to grant some other forms of subsidy for users within the City's service area, the costs of such subsidies shall be from a non-utility source.

Policy A1.4 The City shall not enter into a development agreement for any purpose that permits the developer to pay (or otherwise offset) reduced water rates and/or reduced capacity fees unless such rates and/or fees are collected from a non-utility source.

Policy A1.5 The City's policies on the collection of payments for water and sewer capacity fees, water meter fees, service charges and other fees shall be applied consistently and as follows:

Strategy A1.5a A customer must provide proof that either a building or grading permit application was submitted to the Community Development Division prior to paying any fees.

Strategy A1.5b All fees must be paid in full at the time of payment.

Strategy A1.5c If fees are scheduled to change, the customer has until one business day prior to the scheduled change to pay all fees under the current fee schedule. A customer may not use proof of an application submission prior to the fee schedule change to

pay fees under the previous fee schedule after the schedule change date.

Strategy A1.5d If a customer pays all fees but does not install the water meter and connect to City services before the building permit expires, the customer is subject to the latest fee schedule and any increase in fees will be assessed on the location. A decrease in fees will not be recalculated and refunded. The City should make an effort to contact the customer prior to the expiration of the building permit.

Strategy A1.5e If a customer changes the size of the water meter after all fees are paid, the customer is subject to the latest fee schedule and any increase in fees will be assessed on the location.

Strategy A1.5f All capacity fees are non-refundable and non-transferable from one parcel to another parcel.

A2 Enterprise Funding: Stormwater Utility

Policy A2.1 The Stormwater Utility shall collect revenues from properties with impervious surfaces according to an Equivalent Rate Unit (ERU) basis (See definition that follows). The Stormwater Utility shall have a goal of maintaining more than 10% of the total estimated annual Operational Revenues in reserve for known future obligations plus an allowance for unbudgeted contingencies.

Policy A2.2 The Stormwater Utility shall issue runoff credits for properties implementing eligible stormwater catchment systems as further described in the stormwater manual.

A3 Rate Design Elements: Water & Sewer

Policy A3.1 Water and sewer rates should be set on a cost-of-service basis. Commodity charges should reflect the costs across all customer classes. Rate structures should be designed with the goal of encouraging water conservation. The design of recommended rates should include provisions that will provide a minimum of 25% of revenues from fixed costs and the remainder from commodity rates. The design should also anticipate a balance between conservation (commodity charges) and revenue stabilization (fixed rates).

Policy A3.2 Water and sewer rates shall be internally reviewed annually. Any anticipated changes in the rate structure should be implemented in a timely manner in order to avoid large-scale shifts in rates. A formal rate study will be performed every three (3) years.

Policy A3.3 Water and sewer fixed and variable rates for customers located outside the City limits, including standpipe customers, shall always be over and above the charges to customers within City limits and will be set during a formal rate study as per Policy A.3.2. The purpose of the increased rates is to capture those hidden costs that customers within the City limits pay and non-residents do not such as fixed costs (e.g., water meter charges).

Policy A3.4 Capital projects which would require the utility to take on debt greater than Policy A1.1 are not financially sustainable due to their potential impact on existing rates and capacity fees. Financing for large projects may require funding support from such sources as the federal government, state government, new taxing district or authority, public-private partnership, sales tax, revenue bonds or a combination of these sources.

A4 Private Water Company Acquisition

Policy A4.1 The City of Flagstaff shall have a goal of becoming the sole retail water, sewer and reclaimed water provider within its incorporated boundaries. From time to time, the City may have opportunities to purchase other existing water delivery or sewer collection systems adjacent to or near the City's existing service area. The following criteria will be used to evaluate such opportunities:

- Strategy A4.1a The purchase must prove to be beneficial to the customers of the Utility.
- Strategy A4.1b The private water company must possess sufficient water supplies of sufficient capacity that meet applicable federal and state drinking water quality standards.
- Strategy A4.1c The components of the private water company's infrastructure (water production, pipelines, fire hydrants, etc.) should be constructed to existing City utility standards or be upgraded to those standards prior to acquisition.
- Strategy A4.1d The purchase of the private water company should not result in a net increase of costs to existing City water and sewer or customers.
- Strategy A4.1e The new service area shall be within existing City limits or be annexed into the City of Flagstaff prior to purchase.

Definitions:

Cost Recovery: The collection of sufficient revenues from charges, rates and capacity fees to meet the present and future operational, maintenance, capital and debt service obligations of the Utility

Cost of Service: An evaluation process by which revenue requirements are used to generate a system of fair and equitable costs in proportion to the service received for each user classification.

Equivalent Rate Unit (ERU): The basic unit for the computation of stormwater service fees. All property in the City is subject to the periodic stormwater management utility service charge. The fee is based on number of ERUs, each ERU is equal to 1,500 square feet of impervious area.

Fund Balance: An account defined as the difference between the assets and liabilities of a fund. It is used as a measure of the amount available to budget or spend in the future.

Future Obligations: Previously identified capital improvement projects, including those approved capital projects contained in the five-year Capital Improvement Program.

Operational Revenues: Income derived from sources related to the Utilities everyday business operations. Operational revenues consist of revenues from sales of a commodity (water, sewer, reclaimed water) and miscellaneous service revenues. For example, water sales and installation services generate on-going operating revenue, whereas the sale of City property is considered to be an unexpected, or "one-time", event.

B. Water Resource Management

B1 Use of Renewable Water Resources

Maximizing the use of renewable water supplies is an important water management tool to minimize the long-term impacts of over-drafting a community's groundwater resources. Examples of local renewable water supplies for the City of Flagstaff include surface water from Upper Lake Mary, spring flow from the Inner Basin, groundwater equivalent to net natural recharge, and directly delivered reclaimed water. Utilizing renewable water resources as the City's primary supplies will not only help Flagstaff be sustainable but it will also save groundwater for times when surface water supplies are unavailable or severely limited due to prolonged drought conditions.

Policy B1.1 The City should maximize the use and delivery of local renewable water supplies that are available in any given year.

Policy B1.2 The City should develop a diverse renewable water supply portfolio to ensure redundancy in the event one supply is unavailable or severely limited due to prolonged drought conditions. A diverse water supply portfolio includes the following:

Strategy B1.2a The different types of water supplies (e.g. groundwater, surface water and reclaimed water) and the different types of production infrastructure (e.g. wells, water treatment plants) necessary to treat and deliver each type of water supply.

Strategy B1.2b The temporal aspect of the water supply for redundancy. For example, will the redundant water supply be available for a long time (i.e. groundwater) or for a shorter time frame (e.g. surface water in Lake Mary). When considering production infrastructure (i.e. wells), the redundancy should be available permanently.

Strategy B1.2c The timing and costs associated with maximizing these renewable resources.

B2 Water Adequacy – Adequate Water Supply Program

This policy relates to the City of Flagstaff maintaining its Designation of Adequate Water Supply (Designation) by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). The primary purpose to maintain the Designation is to ensure that all new development within City limits has a proven a 100-year water supply prior to construction. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public's trust in the City's water resources and provide for long-term economic vitality and sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking of and commitment to water resources and does not address the infrastructure requirements to

deliver and utilize the water supply. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G.1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy B2.1 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the ADWR and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on water resources and water conservation regulatory related issues.

Policy B2.2 Adequate Water Supply Program: the City shall develop a water management program that complies with the Adequate Water Supply Program by demonstrating, at a minimum, that its water supplies are physically, legally and continuously available for at least 100-years.

Strategy B2.2a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydrologic studies necessary to estimate its 100-year volume of water supplies considering groundwater, surface water and reclaimed water per state regulations. These studies should at a minimum include partnering in the development, maintenance and update of a computerized groundwater flow model of the Coconino Plateau's regional hydrology in order to assist in evaluating the sustainability of the City's groundwater supplies over the long-term, their resilience from drought and to support the City's Designation of Adequate Water Supply. These studies should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

Strategy B2.2b The Utilities Division will use data developed within the Integrated Utilities Master Plan - Water Resources Chapter (Policy F.1) to estimate the City's water demand needs at build-out.

Strategy B2.2c The City's water supplies, as determined by Policy B.2.2a, shall be dedicated to all existing developed parcels, new projects developed in accordance with their zoning designation on the Zoning Map, and to new Subdivision Final Plats on a first come, first serve basis. The City should also consider the economic value of water and recommend a pre-defined volume of water to set-aside that is sufficient to encourage and maintain economic development and vitality.

Strategy B2.2d For each new Subdivision Final Plat, Zoning Map Amendment or Major/Minor Amendment to the Regional Plan an estimate of the annual average and peak day volume of water for the development at built-out will be provided. The projected annual average water needs shall be calculated using the City of Flagstaff Engineering Standards and/or the water use metrics

contained within the Utilities Department Integrated Water Master Plan – Water Resource Chapter. The build-out estimates, when appropriate, should consider additional water conservation measures that may reduce the development's projected annual average water needs into the future.

Strategy B2.2e The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary annual average and peak day water supply for all new Subdivision Final Plats and new projects developed in accordance with their existing zoning designation on the Zoning Map. Annual average and peak day water supply for Major Amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside.

Strategy B2.2f The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below or risk losing the committed water resources:

- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the water resources committed for a subdivision final plat approved by the City Council as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources. The reservation of water resources is not transferrable to any other project or land.
- Vacant Property Seeking Development Approval (e.g. Site Plan Review) – for all new development proposed consistent with the existing zoning as designated on the Zoning Map, there will no time limit on the reservation of the water resources committed as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – for such new development, water resources will only be committed for no longer than the time frame associated with the zone change approval within which the applicant has to commence construction subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council as long as the City maintains its Designation of Adequate Water Supply with the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- Major Amendments to the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed water resources for these amendments (i.e., water resources will be tracked but not committed or set aside).
- This Strategy should only be applicable to commercial, industrial and multi-family developments and those residential subdivisions that contain six (6) or more individual lots. This policy is not applicable to a single lot land owner.

Strategy B2.2g The Community Development, Economic Vitality and Utilities Divisions will coordinate regarding the City's available uncommitted water resources that can be allocated to priority developments shown in the voter approved Regional Plan. This will occur before approving any development agreement, new extension, variance, or other changes to any final site or construction plans that results in the allocation of water beyond that what was originally approved.

Policy B2.3 Compliance: The City shall apply for and take all necessary steps to maintain its status as a Designated water provider as determined by the ADWR. Additionally, City of Flagstaff will submit the committed demands for each Subdivision Final Plat and permits granted for existing lot developments on an annual basis to the ADWR as currently required by law.

B3 Water Quality

The mission of the City of Flagstaff's Utilities Division is to professionally and cost effectively provide water, wastewater and stormwater services. This is accomplished by being recognized as a leader of excellence in water utility services. Drinking water safety is a primary concern of the Utilities Division; safety shall be achieved by utilizing technology and qualified staff members to monitor production systems, sample the distribution system and evaluate opportunities to continually enhance the program while being cost effective to our customers. The City shall develop water quality programs that provide potable water which is treated, tested and safe for Flagstaff citizens, businesses and visitors and meets all current water quality regulations.

Wastewater quality shall be established through an active pretreatment and monitoring program which ensures the safety of the City's infrastructure and adherence to regulations.

Water

Policy B3.1 The City shall develop water treatment facilities which:

- a. Provide quality water which meets current federal regulations,
- b. Consider operational costs and water quality standards when determining treatment options, and
- c. Consider aesthetic characteristics such as taste, odor and residual chlorine in the design process of treatment options.

Policy B3.2 The City shall maintain monitoring schedules which provide:

- a. Monitoring at each facility, both on-site and remotely, if applicable,
- b. Sampling schedules designed to monitor as early in the compliance cycle as possible,

- c. Sampling appropriately within the distribution system,
- d. Sampling results shared with residents in a timely fashion, and
- e. Compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations for each parameter of interest tested.

Policy B3.3 The City shall maintain a compliance laboratory for both operational and compliance purposes, which provides rapid response to operations for routine testing where:

- a. Parameters that are tested shall minimize turn-a-round time,
- b. Parameters that are tested shall improve operational efficiency and effectiveness,
- c. Parameters that are tested will be cost effective for regulatory compliance,
- d. Verification of testing completed and each result will be in compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations,
- e. Water quality sampling data shall be managed using a computerized database management system to facilitate tracking, trending and archival of the information, and archival of the information.
- f. All laboratories used by the City shall be certified by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for the parameters that are tested.

Policy B3.4 The City shall maintain a cross connection program which requires all backflow devices within the City, except single family homes unless equipped with a fire sprinkler system, to be tested annually and in compliance with Federal, State and Local regulations. All testing and permitting costs will be the responsibility of the owner.

Wastewater

Policy B3.5 The City shall maintain a pretreatment program which adheres to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requirements. This program shall perform the following at a minimum:

- a. Maintain an annual inspection, monitoring and sample schedule which protects the City's infrastructure,
- b. Ensure businesses do not discharge wastes which can lead to sanitary sewer overflows, and
- c. Ensure businesses do not discharge waste which can compromise the collection infrastructure, treatment facility, impair operators or cause reclaimed water to fail to meet permit requirements.

Policy B3.6 The City shall develop wastewater treatment facilities which:

- a. Adhere to Aquifer Protection and Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits issued by the ADEQ,
- b. Provide the best use of reclaimed water while ensuring compliance to the facility's regulatory permit(s),
- c. Allow the greatest flexibility in plant operations,
- d. Minimize operational costs, and
- e. Provide reclaimed water at a minimum quality of A+.

Policy B3.7 The City shall develop appropriate emergency response plans that:

- a. Coordinate with multiple agencies to facilitate communication and minimize challenges in the event of an emergency,
- b. Develop cooperative agreements with surrounding organizations or communities, if appropriate, and
- c. Review facility emergency operations plans on an annual basis to ensure appropriate response.

C. Reclaimed Water

The State of Arizona is recognized as a national leader in the management and regulation of reclaimed water which has led to its increased use across the State. The Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel Report on Water Sustainability published a report in 2010 that states reclaimed water has significantly increased in use over the past two decades and now represents 3% of the total water used throughout the State in 2012. The City of Flagstaff is known within Arizona as a leader in reclaimed water use which now represents 20% of total water used within the City. In 2014, the Governor's office and the Arizona Department of Water Resources published a report titled "Arizona's Next Century: A Strategic Vision for Water Supply Sustainability". That report identified the continued commitment to conservation and expanding the reuse of reclaimed water as the State's second highest strategic priorities towards achieving water supply sustainability. The treatment, delivery and use of reclaimed water is a significant water management tool and will continue to play a key role in the sustainability within the City of Flagstaff today and into the future.

Definitions

- i. Direct Reuse: In accordance with Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-701, Direct reuse means the beneficial use of reclaimed water for a purpose allowed by State law. The delivery of this water supply is accomplished via a separate distribution system, commonly colored purple. The uses of Class A+ reclaimed water that are common to Flagstaff and are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-309-Table A include: residential or school ground landscape irrigation, irrigation of food crops, toilet and urinal flushing, fire protection systems, snowmaking, golf course irrigation, dust control, and street cleaning. Direct reuse does not include water for potable consumption at this time. However, when technology, regulations and public acceptance allow, Direct reuse may include water for potable consumption.
- ii. Groundwater Recharge: In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes groundwater recharge is conducted utilizing either a Constructed (§45-802.01.4) or a Managed (§45-802.01.12) Underground Storage Facility (USF) that has the intent to store water underground. In general, a Constructed USF is an engineered and designed recharge facility while a Managed USF simply utilizes the natural channel of a stream (e.g., Rio de Flag) to recharge the groundwater aquifer.
- iii. Indirect Reuse: In accordance with industry standards and for the purposes of this policy, Indirect Reuse means the use of reclaimed water that has been previously recharged and stored underground; that has been co-mingled or mixed with the natural groundwater system; then withdrawn or recovered via

water supply wells. This co-mingled mix of water meets all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

- iv. Reclaimed Water: In accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-701, Reclaimed water means water that has been treated or processed by a wastewater treatment plant or an on-site wastewater treatment facility.
- v. Recovery: In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes, recovery of stored water is the withdrawal of a water supply (e.g., reclaimed water) that has been previously recharged underground pursuant to applicable state law (§45-831.01 - §45-836.01).

C1 Charges

Policy C1.1 The City shall have a goal of a minimum of full Cost Recovery for reclaimed water that is delivered within and outside of the City's incorporated limits. To the extent these charges discourage the use of reclaimed water the charges for reclaimed water shall be adjusted to encourage its use. The adjusted charge will be subsidized by the water rate customers.

C2 Water Quality and Education

Policy C2.1 The Utilities Division should design and construct water reclamation facilities that treat and produce reclaimed water to the highest water quality standards permitted by Federal and State law. Reclamation facilities shall be designed to permit the use of reclaimed water for either Direct Reuse or Indirect Reuse and shall be monitored in accordance with each facility's permit. Additionally, the Utilities Division should evaluate the economic costs, feasibility and environmental and health-risk benefits of implementing new technologies as may be appropriate from time to time.

Policy C2.2 The Utilities Division should remain engaged in regional, state and national discussions on the use and regulation of reclaimed water, including the management and quality of the reclaimed water supply and the state of the science of treatment technologies. This should be accomplished by remaining active at a minimum in the national WaterReuse Association and its Arizona chapter (WaterReuse Arizona), Water Environment Federation and the national American Water Works Association and its Arizona section (AZ Water).

Policy C2.3 The Utilities Division should maintain an educational program that focuses on reclaimed water, its safety, quality, public perception and beneficial uses.

C3 Reclaimed Water Agreements

Policy C3.1 The Utilities Division shall require each user to have a direct delivered Reclaimed Water Agreement which may be modified from time to time. These Agreements should contain at a minimum; user name, address, place of use, point of delivery, delivery schedule (i.e., maximum peak day, maximum monthly and annual volume), price, termination date and other applicable information and contract terms as appropriate. Reclaimed water will be considered and allocated on a first come: first served basis, but entering a Reclaimed Water Agreement shall remain solely within the City's discretion. Any proposed modifications to the terms of an existing Reclaimed Water Agreement (e.g., change of intended use, place of use, delivery schedule or other modifications) will require the applicant to obtain a new Reclaimed Water Agreement which may be entered into or denied within the City's sole discretion.

C4 Reclaimed System Capacity

Policy C4.4 The Utilities Division will review requests for reclaimed main extensions using the following criteria:

Strategy C4.4a Determine if capacity is available and stipulate any necessary requirements for the extensions. Any new service or change in use that will result in increased demands for reclaimed water must consider that the change may require additional improvements to the City's reclaimed water system at the owner's/developer's expense.

Policy C4.5 Reclaimed Water System Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed peak day and average annual reclaimed water deliveries in order to prevent exceeding the City's ability to meet contracted for demands. When system capacity has been approached or there are supply limitations for any reason, the Utilities Director will stop issuing any new Reclaimed Water Agreements until such time that additional reclaimed water supplies are available. In the event of a reclaimed water shortage, the shortfall will be spread equitably across all customers.

C5 Out of City Deliveries

Policy C5.1 Charges for out of City reclaimed water deliveries shall always be over and above the charges to customers within City limits as defined in Policy C1.1.

Policy C5.2 The City's general policy for providing reclaimed water deliveries to new customers outside the City is within the City's discretion.

C6 Recharge and Recovery

In order to ensure groundwater supplies are sustainable and resilient to the impacts from prolonged drought, the City should be involved in the recharge of its unused renewable water supplies. In addition, the City should plan and implement strategies to recover those renewable water supplies that are stored underground to meet its customers contracted for or long-term water needs.

Policy C6.1 The Utilities Division should develop a Groundwater Recharge & Recovery program that is in compliance with applicable State laws (§Title 45 Chapter 3.1 Underground Water Storage and Replenishment). The purpose of this program would be to optimize the management and use of the City's reclaimed water.

Policy C6.2 The City should continue to develop local water recharge and recovery initiatives. These initiatives should:

- a. Maximize the storage of the City's unused reclaimed water underground (recharge) by developing, constructing and permitting City-owned Underground Storage Facilities, where appropriate, through the Arizona Department of Water Resources.
- b. Capture and recover the stored reclaimed water through water supply wells located down-gradient and permitted as Recovery Wells through the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Policy C6.3 The City should remain engaged, informed and involved in state-wide and regional discussions regarding groundwater use, recharge and recovery.

C7 Uses, Allocation and Priority

Policy C7.1 The Utilities Division should continue to recommend updates to policies and ordinances that encourage the Direct Reuse of reclaimed water where appropriate and consistent with State and Federal laws.

Policy C7.2 Golf courses, other large turf areas (e.g., schools, parks, etc) and amenity lakes shall use Direct Reuse of reclaimed water.

Policy C7.3 The priority uses or future allocations of reclaimed water are:

Renewal of Reclaimed Water Agreements to Existing Users. First priority shall be given to those users that already have a valid Reclaimed Water Agreement for the delivery of reclaimed water within the City. If requested by such existing user, the Utilities Division shall renew a Reclaimed Water Agreement provided that all applicable financial and legal requirements of City, State and Federal laws have been met.

Water Conservation. Conserve potable water through the Direct Reuse of reclaimed water by converting existing uses of potable water to reclaimed water, where allowed by State Law.

Public Benefit. The Direct or Indirect Reuse of reclaimed water should be encouraged as a significant water management tool to sustain or promote economic vitality, augment the City's water supply (e.g., Groundwater Recharge and Recovery) and support contracted for deliveries for riparian habitat, wetlands or ponds.

Examples of such Direct and Indirect Reuse of reclaimed water are listed in alphabetical order and in no specific order of priority:

ADEQ approved uses of reclaimed water that are identified within A.A.C. R18-11-309. Table A.

Amenity Lakes or Ponds: Direct Reuse of reclaimed water to fill and maintain amenity or decorative lakes that have public access.

Commercial, Industrial and Manufacturing: Any commercial, industrial or manufacturing operation that uses reclaimed water for its processes.

Construction/Street cleaning: Direct Reuse of reclaimed water for dust control or street sweeping on construction projects or City streets whether by private company, federal, State DOT or municipal use. This can be either through approved hydrant use or hauled water.

Landscaping: Direct Reuse of reclaimed water for irrigation of turf and other types of landscaping associated with public parks, cemeteries, schools, ball fields, golf courses.

Managed or Constructed Underground Storage (or recharge) Facilities: Storing reclaimed water underground for future use within permitted groundwater recharge facilities that are located within or adjacent to the Rio de Flag.

Recovery: Use of a City water supply well to withdraw or recover a mixed, co-mingled source of reclaimed water with groundwater that has been previously stored underground pursuant to applicable State law.

Riparian habitat, wetlands & ponds: Use of reclaimed water to support areas of vegetation that is dependent on saturated or moist soils; for example, contracted for reclaimed water that supports vegetation along the banks of the Rio de Flag which is distinct from the predominant or typical landscape type.

D. Water Conservation

The City of Flagstaff Water Conservation program provides customers with an educated awareness of water as a valuable resource. This program enables water use efficiency and less demand on our water supply resulting in reduced capital and operating costs for water production and wastewater treatment. Conservation also results in reduced energy needs for water production by reducing the amount of energy required to deliver water to our customers. A comprehensive and consistent water conservation and usage policy shall be developed that would include the best use of all the City's water resources while assuming a leadership role for Water Conservation in the community.

D1 Education

Policy D1.1 The Water Conservation Section shall maintain a year-round water conservation program that provides outreach to its citizens. Program administrators shall participate and provide educational information at various events in the community and provide updates through the City of Flagstaff's website and other appropriate venues. The program shall promote Xeriscape and not "zeroscape" in landscape design.

D2 Water Use Restrictions and Regulatory Compliance

Policy D2.1 the Water Conservation Section develops and maintains an ordinance that shall require less water consumption per capita yet enables the consumer to maintain an aesthetically attractive, comfortable and clean environment.

Strategy D2.1a The Water Conservation Section shall also partner with the Community Development Division and the Utilities Stormwater Section to ensure compliance with the codes these programs enforce. The Water Conservation program shall collaborate with these programs to develop additional strategies or programs to achieve future reduction in per capita water use.

Strategy D2.1b The Water Conservation Section shall develop and maintain Strategy Levels in the ordinance that defines the severity of each water shortage level and required cutbacks with pre-defined criteria regarding when each level goes into effect.

Strategy D2.1c The Water Conservation program shall track water demand and consumption. This information shall be updated on a regular basis to be used in a variety of reports.

D3 Incentive Programs

Policy D3.1 The Water Conservation Section should consider and develop a rebate program in the form of monetary credit on a customer's water bill in order to encourage the further conservation of the City's water supplies.

- Strategy D3.1a The criteria used to determine program products for rebates shall include at a minimum the water savings compared to the cost of implementing a specific water savings device (e.g. \$/gallons of water saved per unit device).
- Strategy D3.1b Metrics related to the water conservation rebate program shall be calculated to determine effectiveness of such programs and assist in developing future program parameters. Devices that created the greatest water savings will be used in future rebate programs. Ineffective devices will be replaced with ones that yield better water savings.

D4 Regional Participation

Policy D4.1 The City of Flagstaff should participate in local and state-wide groups that promote water conservation.

- Strategy D4.1a The City of Flagstaff shall partner with the appropriate local events that include water conservation.
- Strategy D4.1b The City of Flagstaff shall attend informational meetings. That includes, but is not limited to, Arizona Department of Water Resources, InfoShare, and ReNEWS.

D5 Rainwater Harvesting

Policy C5.1 The Water Conservation program shall work closely with the Stormwater Section to insure the same goals of conserving water are addressed in each program and are supportive of each other.

D6 Support of Riparian Areas

Policy D6.1 The Water Conservation program should establish guidelines on how reclaimed water may be contracted for and used for the benefit of the environment and support of riparian habitat.

D7 Drought Planning

The City's renewable water supplies are often impacted by short-term changes in local precipitation and would be severely impacted by any long-term changes in regional climate. The City will maintain a Drought Contingency Plan within its Water Conservation ordinance in order to establish policies, rules and penalties to be implemented when a water deficiency condition has been declared.

Policy D7.1 The City shall maintain a Drought Contingency Plan and it should:

- a. Coincide with the Water Resources Master Plan,
- b. Establish strategies and their goals, develop triggers for when each strategy shall be implemented,
- c. Provide for authority and enforcement,
- d. Communicate the difference between water conservation as a lifestyle and demand reduction as a drought response, and
- e. Contain clear procedures on how the plan will be implemented, including provisions for informing the public.

Policy D7.2 The Drought Contingency Plan goals should be:

- a. To protect public health and safety,
- b. Aid in community-wide economic security,
- c. Provide sufficient water to meet the needs of the City of Flagstaff water customers,
- d. Allocate the impacts and hardships caused by drought equitably,
- e. Minimize the disruption to the economy so that jobs are protected and regional economic stability is preserved, and
- f. Provide options for updating or amending the Drought Plan by the City Council.

Policy D7.3 The Drought Contingency Plan should define and establish triggers and water use restriction strategies.

- a. Consider defining multiple levels of water use restriction stages and strategies to reduce water consumption.
- b. Consider defining triggers based upon infrastructure limitations.
- c. Consider defining triggers based upon hydrologic supply limitations.

E. Stormwater

The responsibilities of the Utilities Stormwater Section are categorized into stormwater quantity (flood control), stormwater quality, and watershed management. Some activities, such as Low Impact Development (LID), which captures stormwater for reuse and infiltration, address both water quality and quantity.

In general, the Stormwater Section's activities include a variety of mandated compliance programs including the FEMA Flood Insurance Program and the EPA mandated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Section also manages Master Planning efforts, enforces stormwater design standards, and responds to drainage complaints received from citizens. The Section delivers a capital improvement program for drainage infrastructure improvements as well as managing a drainage maintenance program.

E1 Compliance

Policy E1.1 The City shall make necessary and timely changes to ensure full compliance with Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) floodplain regulations, and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations administered by both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

Policy E1.2 The City will maintain contact with FEMA, USEPA, and ADEQ to remain up-to-date on pending and adopted regulatory changes, ensure that changes to City policies and ordinances necessary to remain in compliance are adopted and implemented, and provide necessary training and public outreach to customers to assist with compliance.

E2 Flood Control

Policy E2.1 The City will continually strive to improve the ranking in the Community Rating System (CRS) in order to provide discounted flood insurance for the community.

Policy E2.2 The City will continually strive to improve the accuracy of Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Policy E2.3 The City will partner with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Public Works Streets Section and other emergency responders to develop detailed policies and procedures for local and regional flood response scenarios.

Policy E2.4 By working with the Public Works Streets Section, ensure proper inventory of the drainage infrastructure and provide necessary funding for future years based on system growth and need.

E3 Stormwater

Policy E3.1 The City shall conduct drainage master planning for all major (regulatory) watercourses in the City, adopt development standards that adhere to the results of the Master Plans, and explore funding sources for the construction of prioritized master plan projects.

Strategy E3.1a All public and private drainage infrastructure proposed to be constructed on watercourses included in the completed Master Plan should be constructed according to the results and recommendations within the Master Plan.

Strategy E3.2b The City should work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to secure funding for completion of the project that addresses including but not limited to the upper Rio De Flag and Clay Avenue watercourses.

Policy E3.2 The City's Stormwater Management Design Manual shall contain current design and inspection requirements for private development drainages.

Policy E3.3 The City shall respond to drainage complaints within 24 hours of receipt and provide timely resolution.

Policy E3.4 The City's shall provide appropriate credits for the stormwater quantity and quality improvements outlined and periodically updated in the Stormwater Credit Manual.

Policy E3.5 The City shall promote the direct use of stormwater as a water conservation tool and develop best management practices to capture and use stormwater in a variety of ways for a variety of uses.

Policy E3.6 Drainage improvements should be designed to promote infiltration, when practical. The use of concrete and closed conduits shall be discouraged.

Policy E3.7 The City shall develop and maintain a capital drainage improvement program (DRIP) and work cooperatively with the Public Works Streets Section to complete small-scale drain improvements.

Policy E3.8 The City shall continually seek to evaluate the feasibility of alternative, less costly approaches to stormwater management. Such approaches may include exploring

Green Streets as a solution for drainage problems, creating LID demonstrations or pilot projects as part of any City funded projects, and developing incentives for LID demonstrations and pilot projects on private developments.

E4 Watershed Management

Policy E4.1 To protect the City's water supply and quality, the City will actively seek to encourage implementation of watershed restoration projects both within City boundaries and on lands owned or managed by private and public entities.

- Strategy E4.1a The City shall partner with the "Stream Team," whose mission is to identify opportunities for restoration maintenance and preservation of streams, washes, and open channels within City limits, and work with neighborhoods, community representatives and other jurisdictions to ensure successful implementation of watershed restoration projects.
- Strategy E4.1b The City will partner with a variety of private and public entities to support the implementation and maintenance of watershed restoration programs on parcels beyond the City limits that have a benefit to the City.

F. Infrastructure

F1 Water System Capacity Redundancy

Surface water supplies can be subject to interruptions and reduced or unavailable supply for a variety of reasons including drought, water quality, or infrastructure failure. Groundwater supplies can also be subject to interruptions for several reasons, including water quality and infrastructure failure. Therefore, having redundant (back-up) water supply sources and the necessary infrastructure to deliver that supply is good business practice. The purpose of requiring redundancy in our infrastructure is to ensure reliable water delivery to municipal customers in the event of a disruption of the City's primary water supply.

Policy F1.1 The City should develop system infrastructure as follows:

- Strategy F1.1a The water system must be designed to provide an uninterrupted supply of water during peak hourly demand with a minimum supply pressure of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the supply point for Maximum Probable Development (MPD) and for an economical life of not less than 50 years;
- Strategy F1.1b The public water supply system must be designed for the MPD of the entire subdivision and any undeveloped land beyond and in accordance with the zoning code.

Policy F1.2 The City should maintain a diversified water resource portfolio in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by constructing the necessary infrastructure to treat, deliver and interconnect the City's diverse water portfolio.

Policy F1.3 The City should maintain sufficient water storage in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by considering the following:

- Strategy F1.3a The basic objectives of water storage facilities are to help meet peak flow requirements, to equalize system pressures, and to provide emergency water supply, such as fire flow requirements.
- Strategy F1.3b Water storage capacity shall be met by use of ground or subsurface mounted types of storage tank facilities installed at an elevation above the upper zone boundary elevation of that portion of the distribution system it serves. Elevated water storage can also be referred to as gravity storage tanks or reservoirs. Elevated pedestal mounted water storage tanks shall not be used.

Policy F1.4 The City should maintain a water pipeline redundancy in order to maintain an adequate redundant water supply by considering the following:

- Strategy F1.4a Redundancy in the water distribution system is one way that the City can ensure reliability in delivering water to both residential and commercial customers.
- Strategy F1.4b Consider adding redundancy within the distribution system when replacing facilities that have reached the end of economic life or when performing repairs on existing facilities that require wholesale customer outages and the costs of redundancy are less than the avoided risk costs.
- Strategy F1.4c Redundant distribution water mains may be required to parallel transmission mains in order to meet water demands during a transmission main outage.

F2 Water System Capacity Allocation

This policy relates to how the City of Flagstaff will plan and allocate the water system capacity available for new development. The primary purpose is to avoid exceeding the flow capacity of pipeline infrastructure and water production and treatment capacity. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public's trust in the City's water system and provide for long-term planning tool for community sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking and commitment of the City's "paper water" peak day demands and is allocated on a "first in time, first in right" principle. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy F2.1 It is the intent of the Utilities Division to provide adequate water system capacity to meet the City's future development needs. In order to timely provide these services it will be Division policy to plan for future infrastructure, water production and treatment capacity needs by adopting the following benchmarks:

- Strategy F2.1a At 80% of committed peak day demand – the Utilities Division will identify additional sources, treatment capacity needs, funding options, start design and necessary land acquisition for increased capacity needs.
- Strategy F2.1b At 85% of committed peak demand - the Utilities Division will begin construction to expand necessary facilities.
- Strategy F2.1c At 95% of committed peak demand – the Utilities Division will have completed construction and all necessary regulatory agency permits will have been obtained and begin full operation.

Policy F2.2 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the USEPA on water quality related issues.

Policy F.2.3 Water System Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed water demands to prevent the pipeline and treatment plants from exceeding the permitted design flow capacity and prevent outages or curtailments from occurring. Flows shall be based on the applicant's build-out water flow basis not actual flows. Any differential between actual flows and the development's build-out water flow basis that occurs is not available to the applicant for re-allotment to another project or project expansion.

Strategy F2.3a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydraulic modeling studies, (known as a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis) necessary to estimate water infrastructure impacts considering existing and proposed demands per City Engineering standards. These studies shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

Strategy F2.3b The Utilities Division will use water demand data submitted during the Inter Departmental Staff Review Board process to estimate the Developer's water demand needs at build out.

Strategy F2.3c The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary water system capacity (peak day water flow) for all new Subdivision Final Plats and new projects developed in accordance with their existing zoning designation on the Zoning Map. Annual peak day water capacity requirements for Major Regional Plan Amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside.

Strategy F2.3d The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below or risk losing the committed water system capacity:

- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the water system capacity committed for a subdivision final plat approved by the City Council, and it is not transferrable to any other project or land.
- Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – for such new development, water resources and Utilities Water-Sewer Impact Analysis will only be committed for no longer than the time frame associated with the zone change approval within which the applicant has to commence construction subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council.

- Major Amendments of the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed water system capacity for these amendments (i.e., capacity will be tracked but not committed or set aside).

Strategy F2.3e Developments that require water system capacity infrastructure which are not included within with Utilities Division 10-year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create water system capacity requirements beyond what the existing water system can provide shall be treated on a case by case basis. After a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis is conducted, the Utilities Division may require the developer to upsize water infrastructure off-site, dedicate an existing well, drill a new well or multiple wells necessary to meet the developments “average daily” capacity requirements. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when a well or multiple wells will be required to be funded separately by the Developer. The Utilities Division will be responsible to provide the difference between the development’s “average day” and “peak day” water system capacity requirements.

Strategy F2.3f Developments that require water storage capacity infrastructure which are not included in the current 10 year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create water storage requirements beyond what the existing water storage facilities shall be treated on a case by case basis. In order to meet regulatory requirements for water storage, the Utilities Division may require the developer to fund and construct storage tank(s) equal to their “average day” water demands. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when a storage tank(s) will be required to be funded separately by the Developer. The water storage tanks must be placed at an elevation that will provide adequate pressure for the Zone. It is the developer’s responsibility to obtain the appropriate land and right-of-way required to place the tank(s) and convey the water from the tank(s) to the site.

F3 Sewer System Capacity Allocation

This policy relates to how the City of Flagstaff will plan and allocate the sewer system capacity available for new development. The primary purpose is to avoid exceeding the flow capacity of pipeline infrastructure and wastewater plant treatment capacity. The benefit to the community is to ensure the public’s trust in the City’s sewer system, avoiding public health hazards and provide for long-term planning tool for community sustainability. This policy relates strictly to the tracking and commitment of the City’s “paper sewer” demands and does not address the future infrastructure requirements needed to support

build out. Infrastructure requirements are addressed in Policy G.1 – Utilities Master Planning.

Policy F3.1 It is the intent of the Utilities Division to provide adequate sewer system capacity to meet the City's future development needs. In order to timely provide these services it will be department policy to plan for future infrastructure and treatment capacity needs by adopting the following benchmarks:

Strategy F3.1a At 75% of actual flow capacity - the Utilities Division will identify additional treatment capacity and funding options.

Strategy F3.1b At 80% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will begin design and necessary land acquisition for increased capacity needs.

Strategy F3.1c At 85% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will begin construction of expanded facilities.

Strategy F3.1d At 95% of actual flow capacity – the Utilities Division will have completed construction and all necessary regulatory agency permits will have been obtained and begin full operation.

Policy F3.2 Communication: The Utilities Division will provide the primary point of contact for all staff-level communication with both the ADEQ and the USEPA on sewer discharge regulatory related issues.

Policy F3.3 Sewer Capacity Allocation Program: The Utilities Division shall track and monitor existing and proposed sewer flows to prevent the pipeline and treatment plants from exceeding the permitted design flow capacity and prevent sanitary sewer overflows from occurring. Sewer Capacity Assurance tracking shall be in accordance with Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R18-9-E301(C)(2) and in compliance with the ADEQ guidelines on an ongoing basis.

Strategy F3.3a The Utilities Division shall conduct hydraulic modeling studies (known as Water-Sewer Impact Analysis) necessary to estimate sewer infrastructure impacts considering existing and proposed demands per City Engineering standards. These studies shall be reviewed and updated on a regular basis as more technical information becomes available.

Strategy F3.3b The Utilities Division will use sewer demand data submitted during the Interdivisional Development Review Board process to estimate the Developer's sewer demand needs at build-out.

Strategy F3.3c The Utilities Division will commit, track and set aside with different time periods the necessary sewer system capacity

(average daily design flow at build-out) for all new Subdivision Final Plats and existing zoning grading plans that are approved by the City Council. Annual average daily sewer capacity requirements for Major amendments shall also be tracked but not committed or set aside. The projected average daily sewer flow shall be calculated using the City of Flagstaff Engineering Standards and/or the sewer unit design flow tables contained within the Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R18-9-E301 Table 1.

Strategy F3.3d The developer will be required to obtain a building or grading permit within the specified timeframes outlined below in accordance with the conditions of the Zoning Map Amendment approval or risk losing the committed sewer system capacity:

- Subdivision Final Plat – there will be no time limit on the reservation of the sewer system capacity committed for a subdivision final plat approved by the City Council, and it is not transferrable to any other project or land;
- Zoning Map Amendment and Minor Amendments to the Regional Plan – the Utilities Water-Sewer Impact Analysis reservation of a committed sewer demand for the approved conditions of the amendments will be no longer than a 2-year timeframe in accordance with Division 10-20.50 of the Zoning Code and subject to the conditions stipulated by the City Council;
- Major/Minor Amendments of the Regional Plan – there will be no reservation of committed sewer system capacity for these amendments (i.e., capacity will be tracked but not committed or set aside).

Strategy F3.3e Developments that require sewer system capacity infrastructure which are not included within with Utilities Division 10-year Capital Improvement Plan or those that create sewer system capacity requirements beyond what the existing sewer system can provide will be treated on a case by case basis. After a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis is conducted, the Utilities Division may require the developer to upsize sewer infrastructure off-site to meet the developments “average daily” capacity requirements. The Utilities Division should develop criteria for when upsizing will be required to be funded separately by the Developer.

Strategy F3.3f Each new development, Zoning Map Amendment or a Major/Minor amendment to the Regional Plan will submit to the City an estimate of the maximum number of units (both residential and non-residential) and the average daily sewer design flow their development will require at built-out.

Strategy F3.3g The Community Development, Economic Vitality and Utilities Divisions will coordinate regarding the City's available uncommitted sewer capacity that can be allocated to priority developments shown in the voter approved Regional Plan. This will occur before approving any new extension, variance, or other changes to any final site or construction plans that results in the allocation of sewer capacity beyond that what was originally approved.

Policy F.3.4 Compliance: The City shall maintain its Designation as an Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Site and the permitted discharge limits as determined by the ADEQ. Additionally, City of Flagstaff will submit a report to ADEQ for any new subdivision, site, system extension or collection system expansion as currently required by law.

F4 Water and Sewer Service Outside City Limits

The City of Flagstaff provides water and sewer service to some areas outside its City corporate limits. These areas include unincorporated areas of Coconino County such as portions of Doney Park, Camp Townsend, Pine Del, Ft. Tuthill and county islands within Flagstaff corporate limits. The purpose of this policy is to describe the conditions, requirements, and procedures for obtaining City of Flagstaff water (i.e., potable) and sewer service connections to areas located outside the corporate limits of the City of Flagstaff. Water and sewer service to new customers outside the City limits is solely within the City's discretion.

Policy F4.1 The City will consider out of city requests for service from customers in Unincorporated County Areas that are located within or contiguous to the City of Flagstaff corporate limits using the following criteria:

Strategy F4.1a The Unincorporated County Areas shall agree to be annexed into the City of Flagstaff. This provision only applies to new customers; existing customers are "grandfathered"

Strategy F4.1b The property requesting annexation must be within or contiguous to the City of Flagstaff corporate boundary.

Strategy F4.1c Water or sewer main extensions will be permitted only after annexation of the property is completed and approved by the City Council or where all property owners have signed a pre-Annexation Agreement and it is approved by City Council.

- Strategy F4.1d Requests for service shall be evaluated by a cross-divisional internal team. The City will consider the economic value, potential costs to existing ratepayers, operation and maintenance costs, impacts to water resources, adequateness of infrastructure, and regional land use plans prior to granting service requests.
- Strategy F4.1e Requests for service within other jurisdictions that are not described above will require an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) between the City and the other jurisdiction.
- Strategy F4.1f Deviation from this policy will require City Council approval.
- Strategy F4.1g Utility line extensions may require a Water-Sewer Impact Analysis. Requirements for water and sewer extensions shall be outlined within this analysis.

Policy F 4.2 The City's general policy for providing retail water service to new customers outside the City is within the City's discretion and will depend on the property's location and the City's obligation for providing water service and consider the following:

- Strategy F4.2a The City may allow a water service connection if a property fronts an operating water main that is less than 16-inches in diameter, (mains 16-inches and larger are transmission mains that are not intended for tapping), there is sufficient capacity in the system to meet peak hour fire flows, and all City Code and Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining water service are met.
- Strategy F4.2b All service connections and main extensions shall comply with all applicable standards and code requirements, including, but not limited to, Flagstaff City Code, City of Flagstaff Engineering Design Standards, International Fire Code, and Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Standards.
- Strategy F4.2c Service connections and main extensions shall be located in public right-of-way meeting the standards of the City of Flagstaff. An easement, license or non-revocable permit is required for main extensions in the public right-of-way. If the service connection or main extension cannot be installed in right-of-way, a dedicated easement meeting City of Flagstaff design

requirements will need to be approved by the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division.

Strategy F4.2d The City may provide service through a water service connection if a property fronts an operating City water distribution main, the main is within the correct pressure zone (less than 16-inches in diameter), there is sufficient capacity in the water system, and all City Code and COF Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining water services are met.

Strategy F4.2e Applicants shall be required to pay all applicable outside City of Flagstaff development fees, capacity fees, connection fees, repayment agreement fees, and permit fees.

Strategy F4.2f The property to be served shall meet the same infrastructure development standards required of properties within the City of Flagstaff .

Strategy F4.2g The City has the authority to deny or discontinue service if the service connection could threaten or endanger the safe, efficient and adequate service.

Strategy F4.2h The current outside City water service areas are shown and updated from time to time in the Water System Master Plan.

Policy F4.3 The City's general policy for providing retail sewer service to outside City customers is within the City's discretion and will depend on the property's location and considering the following:

Strategy F4.3a The City may allow a sewer service connection if a property fronts an operating sewer main that is less than 18-inches in diameter, (mains 18-inches and larger are interceptor sewers that are not intended for tapping), there is sufficient capacity in the system to meet peak hour wastewater flows, and all City Code and Engineering Design Standards associated with obtaining sewer service are met.

Strategy F4.3b Under no circumstances will services be allowed into existing manholes.

Strategy F4.3c Sewer service within other jurisdictions that are not described above will require an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA)

between the City and the other jurisdiction, which must be approved by the City Council

Strategy F4.3d All service connections and main extensions shall comply with all applicable standards and code requirements, including, but not limited to, Flagstaff City Code, City of Flagstaff Engineering Design Standards, International Building Code, and Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Standards.

Strategy F4.3e Service connections and main extensions shall be located in public right-of-way meeting the standards of the City of Flagstaff. An easement, license or non-revocable permit is required for main extensions in the public right-of-way. If the service connection or main extension cannot be installed in right-of-way, a dedicated easement meeting City of Flagstaff design requirements will need to be approved by the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division.

Strategy F4.3f Applicants shall be required to pay all applicable outside City of Flagstaff development fees, capacity fees, connection fees, repayment agreement fees, and permit fees.

Strategy F4.3g The property to be served shall meet the same infrastructure development standards required of properties within the City of Flagstaff.

Strategy F4.3h The City has the authority to deny or discontinue service if the service connection could threaten or endanger the safe, efficient and adequate service.

Strategy F4.3i The current outside City sewer service areas are shown and updated from time to time in the Wastewater System Master Plan.

F5 Service Area Expansion (reserved for the future)

F6 Service Area Expansion- annexation (reserved for the future)

G. Master Planning

G1 Utilities Master Planning

The City has developed and maintained water, wastewater and reclaimed water treatment and distribution/collection systems in order to provide a high level of water services to its citizens and customers. These systems should conform and support the orderly growth identified in the Regional Plan (i.e., General Plan as defined in ARS §9-461 et. al.), employ sound water management principles, meet or exceed all Federal and State water quality requirements, provide for adequate fire suppression and stormwater drainage for the benefit of public health and safety.

The City should first undertake a water resource master planning effort. The purpose of this planning should be to provide a guide to quantify the long-term needs for water resources, and identify future supply options and/or demand management opportunities including their respective costs. Additionally, this plan should support the City in maintaining its 100-year Designation of Adequate Water Supply as confirmed by the Arizona Department of Water Resources and within Policy B2 – Water Adequacy.

The City should then undertake infrastructure related master planning efforts in successive steps that utilize the information from each preceding planning effort to build upon one another. The sequence of planning should be completing the water infrastructure system, followed by the wastewater infrastructure system and then the reclaimed water infrastructure system. The purpose of conducting these planning efforts in sequence is to utilize common data between them to ensure continuity and integration of each of the systems. The last master planning effort in the sequence that spans across all three (3) of the infrastructure plans is to evaluate the Utilities implementation of technology, specifically its process control and monitoring system known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

Policy G1.1 The City will prepare or update a Water Resource Master Plan every five (5) years that considers the following:

Strategy G1.1a Existing legal water rights to the supplies it currently uses or possesses.

Strategy G1.1b Projected population and land use information contained within the voter approved Regional Plan in order to estimate water demands for a minimum of 30 years into the future (i.e., short-term planning) and at build-out (i.e., long-term planning). The maximum target population density of the Regional Plan should be used for water demand estimates unless determined otherwise.

Strategy G1.1c The technique of Scenario Planning or its equivalent should be employed when estimating future water supply needs of the City. The planning should anticipate a range of future plausible outcomes (e.g., wet v. dry climate; fast v. slow growth rates) and describe recommendations and choices the City can make in the short and long term. The planning should avoid predicting a single plausible future and then recommend water management options for only that sole outcome.

Strategy G1.1d Identification of the types and volumes of hydrologic water supplies (i.e., surface water v. groundwater) in order to assist in determining the necessary infrastructure (e.g., treatment plants or wells) during the Infrastructure master planning effort.

Strategy G1.1e Develop average annual water use factors for each type of land use (e.g., single family, multi-family, hotel, commercial, industrial, etc). Water use factors should be quantified in terms of Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD), Gallons per House per Day (GPHD) or Gallons per Acre per Day (GPAD), as appropriate.

Strategy G1.1f Identify future water supply options and recommendations while considering the City's Adequate Water Supply Designation.

Strategy G1.1g This section should include options on how the City can better manage or optimize the supplies it currently relies upon (e.g., water conservation, rainwater harvesting, etc.) in addition to identifying new future water resources, as appropriate. All options should include their estimated cost on an acre-foot per year basis for comparison purposes.

Policy G1.2 The City will prepare a Water System Master Plan every five (5) years beginning the following year after the completion of the Water Resources Master Plan that considers the following:

Strategy G1.2a Use all of the information and assumptions contained within the Water Resources Master Plan.

Strategy G1.2b Identifying the necessary infrastructure (e.g., treatment plants and/or wells) to treat and deliver the water supplies identified within the Water Resources Master Plan in order to meet projected water demands. The regulatory requirements of the USEPA, ADEQ and any other applicable water quality rules or regulations.

Strategy G1.2c Development of average and peak water demand factors.

Strategy G1.2d Development and calibration of a hydraulic model of the water distribution system in order to assist in evaluating the optimum operations, water quality and infrastructure sizing. Update this model annually to account for changes in the Regional Plan and/or changes in development patterns.

Strategy G1.2e Development of a Capital Improvement Program, including capital, operation and maintenance costs, in order to develop and maintain a robust water distribution system to provide a high level of water service to Flagstaff customers.

Policy G1.3 The City will prepare a Wastewater System Master Plan every five (5) years that considers the following:

Strategy G1.3a Use all of the appropriate information and assumptions contained within the Water Resources and Water System Master Plans.

Strategy G1.3b Identifying the regulatory requirements of the USEPA, ADEQ and any other applicable water quality rules or regulations.

Strategy G1.3c Average and Peak wastewater flow.

Strategy G1.3d Development and calibration of a hydraulic model of the wastewater collection system in order to assist in evaluating the adequacy of the existing system to accommodate varying wastewater flow conditions, and identify wastewater system modifications and expansions necessary to accommodate future flows. Update this model annually to account for changes in the Regional Plan and/or changes in development patterns.

Strategy G1.3e Review current solids handling practices at existing wastewater treatment plants and determine future solids handling requirements based on estimated wastewater flow projections.

Strategy G1.3f Development of Capital Improvement Program, including capital, operation and maintenance costs, in order to develop and maintain a robust wastewater collection system to provide a high level of wastewater service to Flagstaff customers.

Policy G1.4 The City will prepare a Strategic Technology Master Plan specifically looking at the Utilities use of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA), Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) every (3) years due to the rapid change in technology and should considers the following:

Strategy G1.4a Evaluate the use of technology within the utility industry as it relates to supporting the business goals and objectives of the department.

Strategy G1.4b Technology should be aligned with the City enterprise systems.

Strategy G1.4c Evaluate the use of technology within the following application areas:

- i. Computerized Maintenance Management Systems
- ii. Electronic Operation & Maintenance Manuals-future
- iii. Geographic Information System-Utility based applications
- iv. Mobile Wireless Computing
- v. Inter and intra-facility Networking (WAN and LAN)
- vi. Modeling
- vii. Application integration
- viii. Provide Process Control & Monitoring (SCADA)
- ix. Information Technology Security
- x. Water Quality and Laboratory Information Management
- xi. Web and e-Business

Strategy G1.4d Develop a list of recommended projects to be implemented, including their capital cost, annual operation and maintenance costs, man-hours to implement and levels of support required.

H. Regional Cooperation and Leadership

The City is often engaged in numerous regional/state-wide organizations to develop policy or position statements on water issues that impact Flagstaff. These have included being active with the Northern Arizona Municipal Water Users Association, Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), USEPA, ADEQ, Northern Arizona University (NAU), U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Coconino Plateau Water Advisory Committee (CPWAC), Salt River Project, Central Arizona Project, and various State-led forums. Additionally, the City will continue to work collaboratively with Coconino County, the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe regarding regional water issues. Since water management decisions made today have long term implications, it is prudent that the City remains involved in influencing regional and State water policy and should consider the following:

H1 Collaboration with Tribal Governments

Policy H1.1 The City should foster and maintain professional relationships with the tribal governments of the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe regarding regional water issues.

Strategy H1.1a the Mayor or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the elected officials of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H1.1b the City Manager or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the government officials of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H1.1c the Utilities Division staff should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the water resource staff of each tribe in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

H2 Collaboration with Water Agencies, and Associated Water Groups

Policy H2.1 The City should foster and maintain professional relationships with water management, water quality, flood control and water delivery agencies.

Strategy H2.1a the Mayor or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H2.1b the City Manager or their designee should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

Strategy H2.1c the Utilities Division staff should establish and maintain a professional relationship with the appropriate counter-parts within these organizations in order to stay informed, work collaboratively and influence policy decisions that may affect the City of Flagstaff's water supplies.

H3 Water Rights Acquisition

Policy H3.1 The City should demonstrate regional leadership in water management and water policy by participating in:

- a. Competition for limited renewable water supplies.
- b. Protection of existing water rights and water supplies.
- c. Protection of environmentally sensitive riparian areas.
- d. Collaboration/partnerships with adjacent water providers.
- e. Water source and infrastructure financing.
- f. ADWR Water Adequacy and Management Plans.
- g. Intergovernmental and interagency relationships.
- h. Collaborate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance efforts with other jurisdictions.
- i. Maintain relationships with FEMA and ADWR respecting flood control and National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) issues.

I. Water Security

The Mission of the City of Flagstaff Utilities Division is to provide safe water, sewer, and stormwater services to the City of Flagstaff customers and to utilize reclaimed water as a significant water management tool. Drinking water safety and maintaining security of the City's wastewater and stormwater collection systems is a primary concern of the Utilities Division for utility system employees and the community.

I1 Water Supply Security

Policy I1.1 The Utilities Division shall follow the recommendations of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act enacted by the Federal Government and the Water System Vulnerability Assessment prepared in November 2003 and their updates specifically prepared to follow this guidance act.

Strategy I1.1a Security - Implement security improvements as funds become available as recommended in the vulnerability assessment reports.

Strategy I1.1b Assessment – conduct updates to vulnerability assessments on a periodic basis and maintain confidentiality of any vulnerabilities identified.

I2 Infrastructure Security

Policy H2.1 The Utilities Division shall limit access to the public from sensitive information and critical areas of the utility infrastructure in order to minimize the threat of attack or compromise of the Utilities Division's services. The Utilities Division develops an annual Report to the Water Commission that contains a variety of potential sensitive infrastructure information.

Strategy I2.1a Restrict Tours - Restrict public tours of the treatment facilities and/or limit access to critical portions of the plants.

Strategy I2.1b Limit Information to Public - Balance the public's right to know versus Utilities need for public safety. Develop guidelines on restrictions to the public including access to the annual Report to the Water Commission.

Strategy I2.1c Report Suspicious Behavior - Utilities Division staff need to be aware of and report suspicious behavior near critical facilities.

Strategy I2.1d

SCADA Information Security - The Utilities Division treatment plant facilities utilize a process control and monitoring system known as a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system in order to track information electronically and safely operate and control each treatment plant. These SCADA systems need to be physically isolated from all other computer networks and their network access restricted to minimize their potential to be infected by virus or malicious intent.

I3 Discharge Control for Sanitary and Stormwater Systems

Policy I3.1 Utilities shall maintain programs to control the type of materials and substances that are allowed to be discharged or placed into the sanitary and stormwater systems.

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APPENDIX 1

City Council Resolution #

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