

THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF WATER CONSERVATION: THE TUCSON STORY

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PIMA COUNTY REGIONAL WASTEWATER
RECLAMATION

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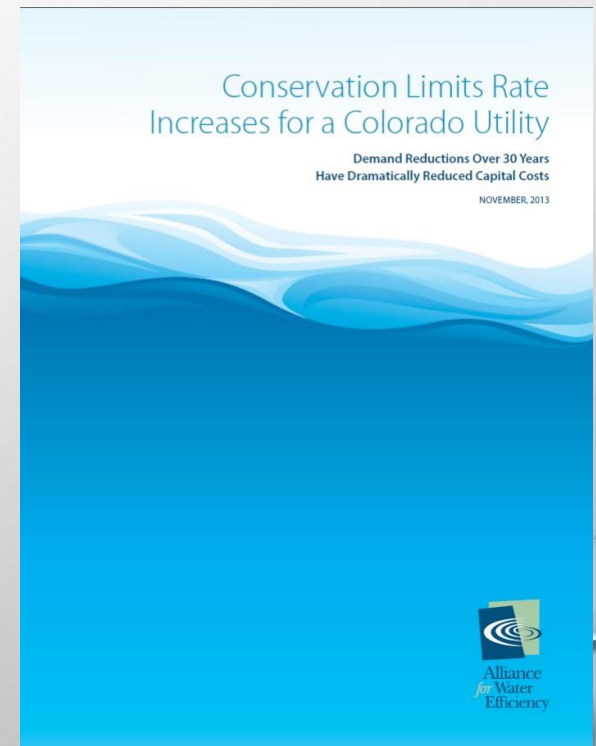
PRINCIPAL

WaterDM

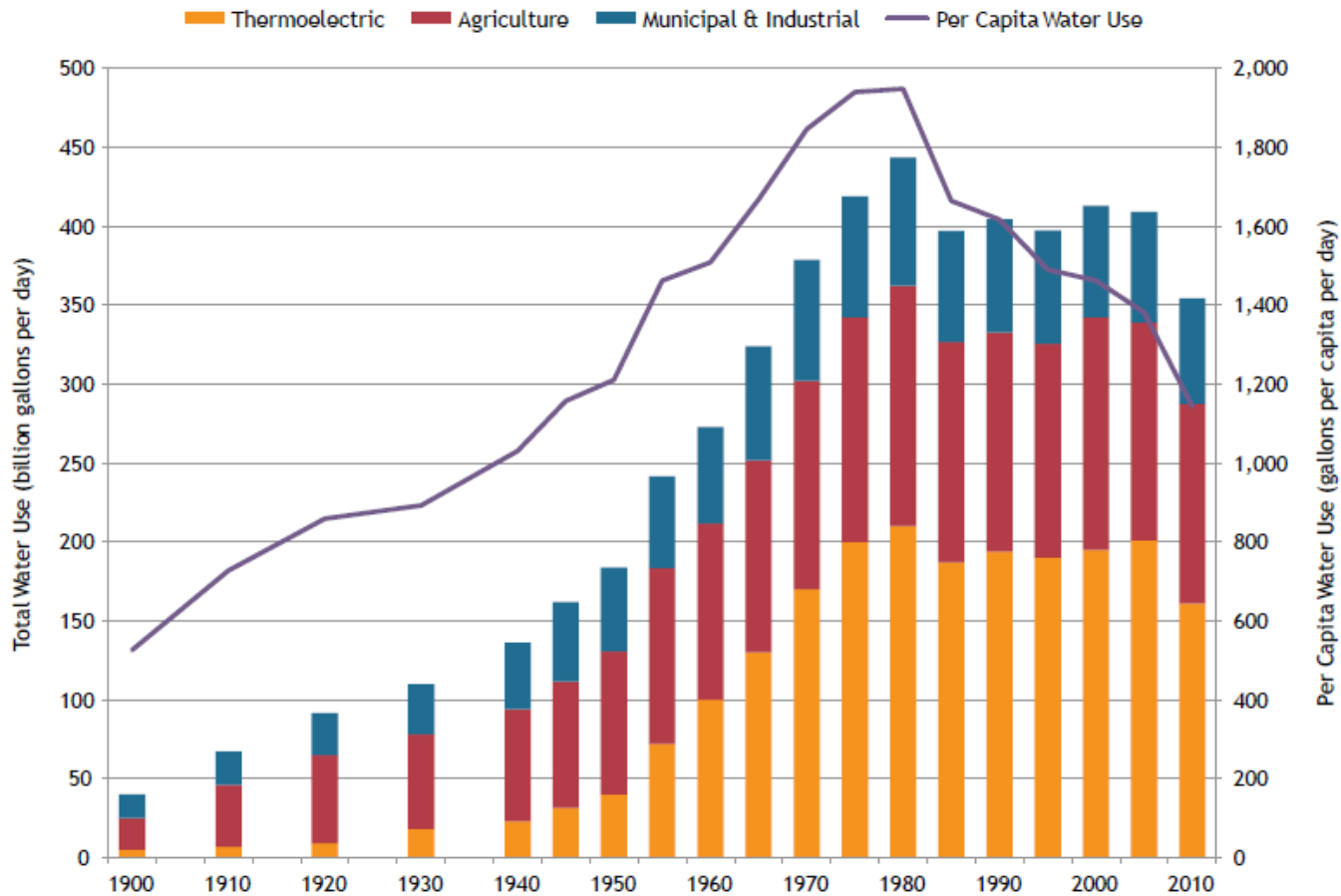


AWE AVOIDED COST STUDY

- Alliance for Water Efficiency grant funds from Walton Family Foundation focused on Colorado River Basin Initiative
- WaterDM and City of Westminster Study
- Tucson, AZ and Gilbert, AZ selected to participate
- Goal of the study is to examine the impact of increased water use efficiency on customer rates

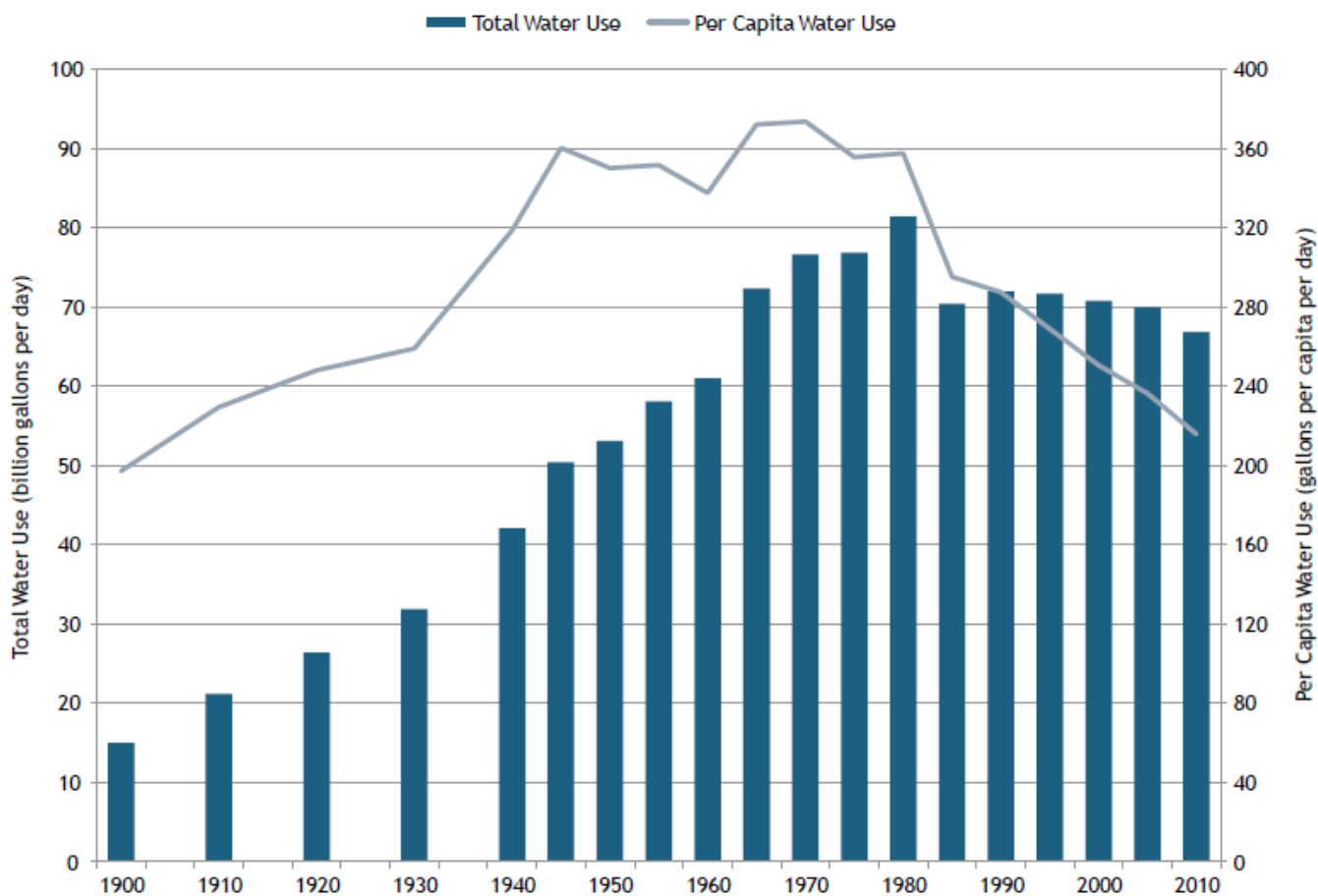


WATER USE IN THE US, 1900 - 2010



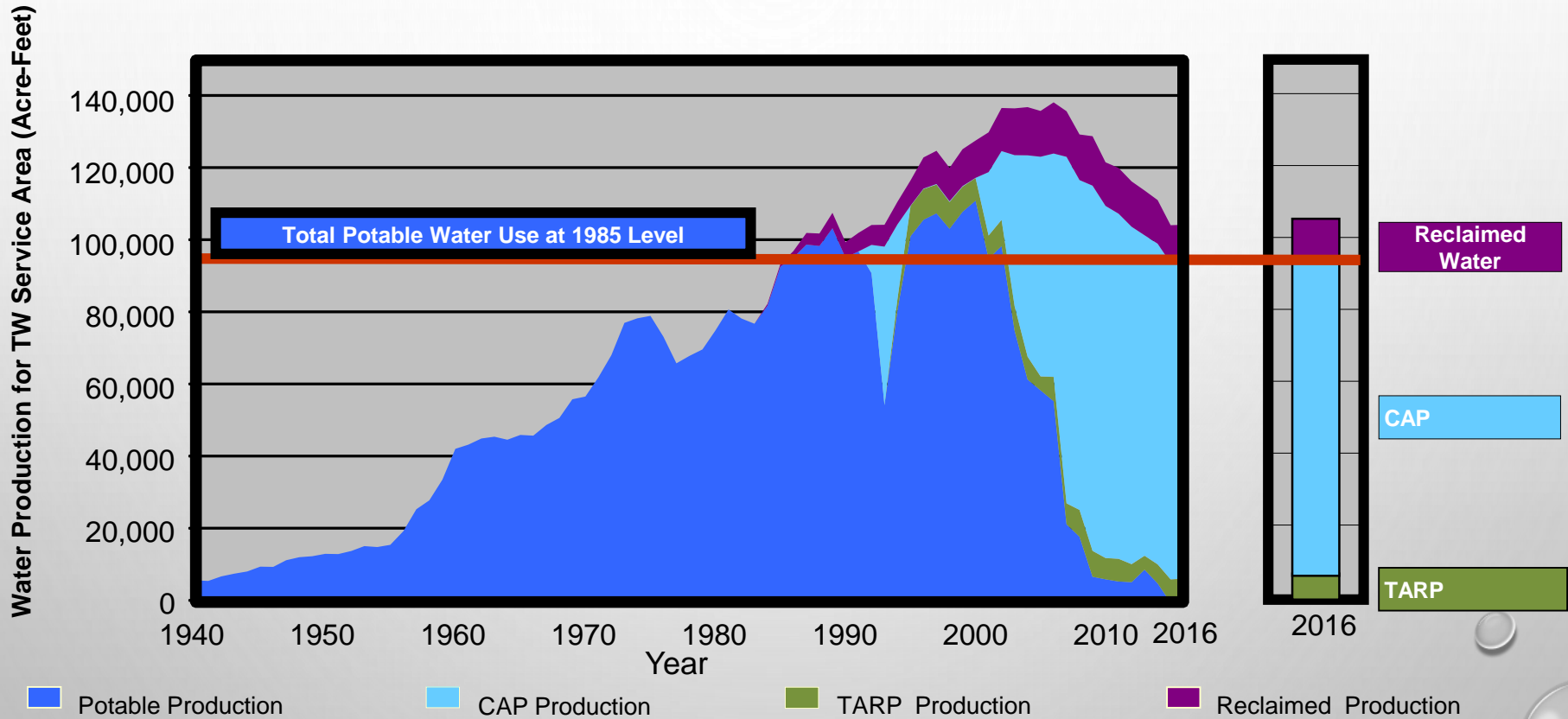
Includes fresh and saline water. Source USGS and Pacific Institute 2015

M&I WATER USE IN THE US, 1900 - 2010

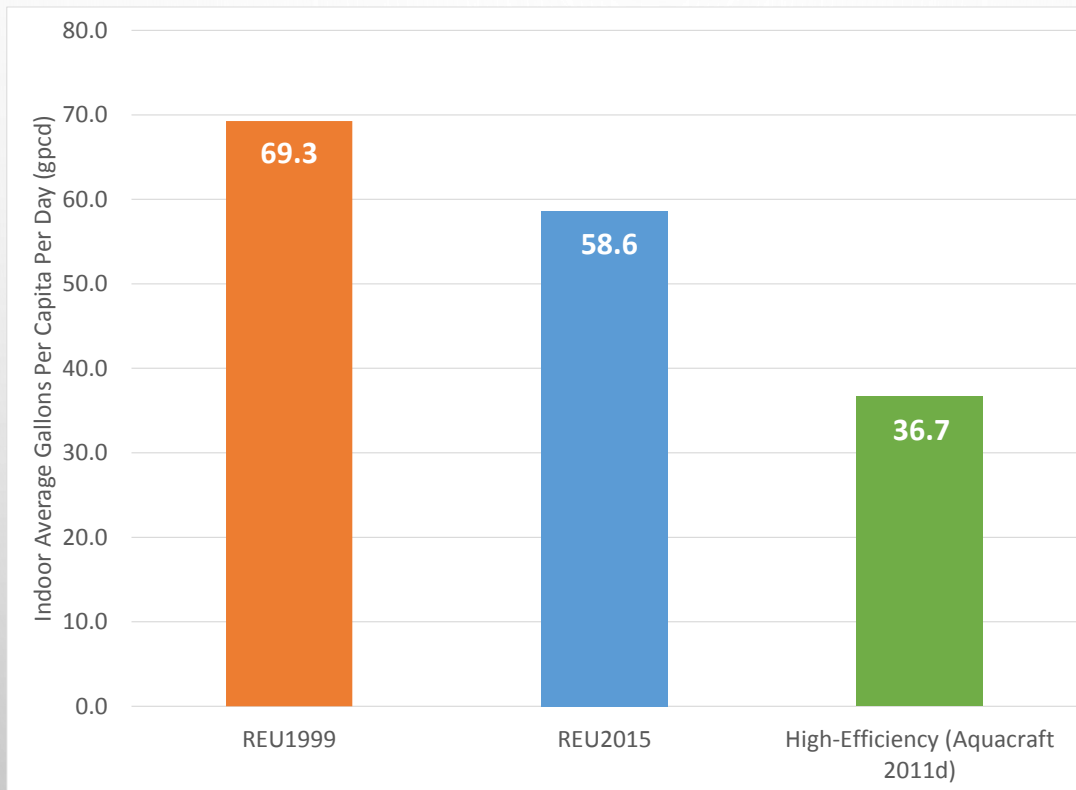


Source USGS and Pacific Institute 2015

TUCSON WATER ANNUAL PRODUCTION (1940-2016)



RESIDENTIAL INDOOR GPCD

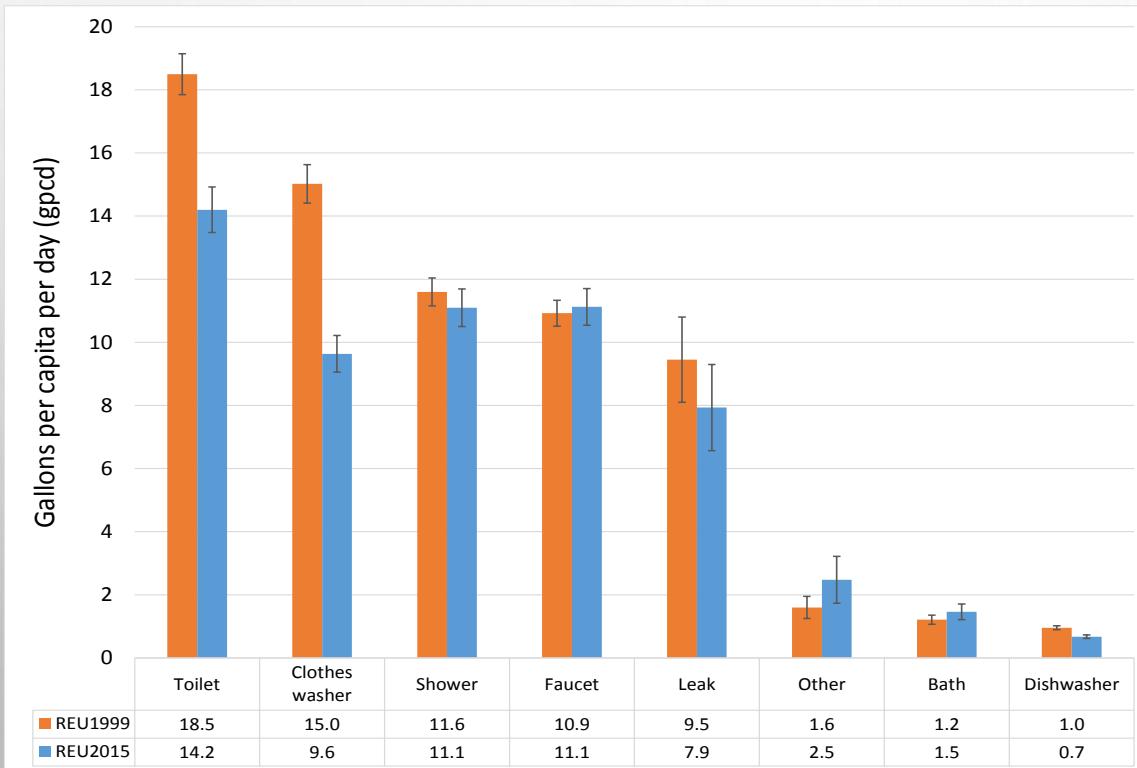


1999 vs. 2016 =
15.4% reduction

2016 vs. HE =
37.4% reduction

Source: Water Research Foundation (2016) Residential End Uses of Water Update – #4309. Denver, CO.

INDOOR GPCD COMPARISON



Statistically significant reductions in:

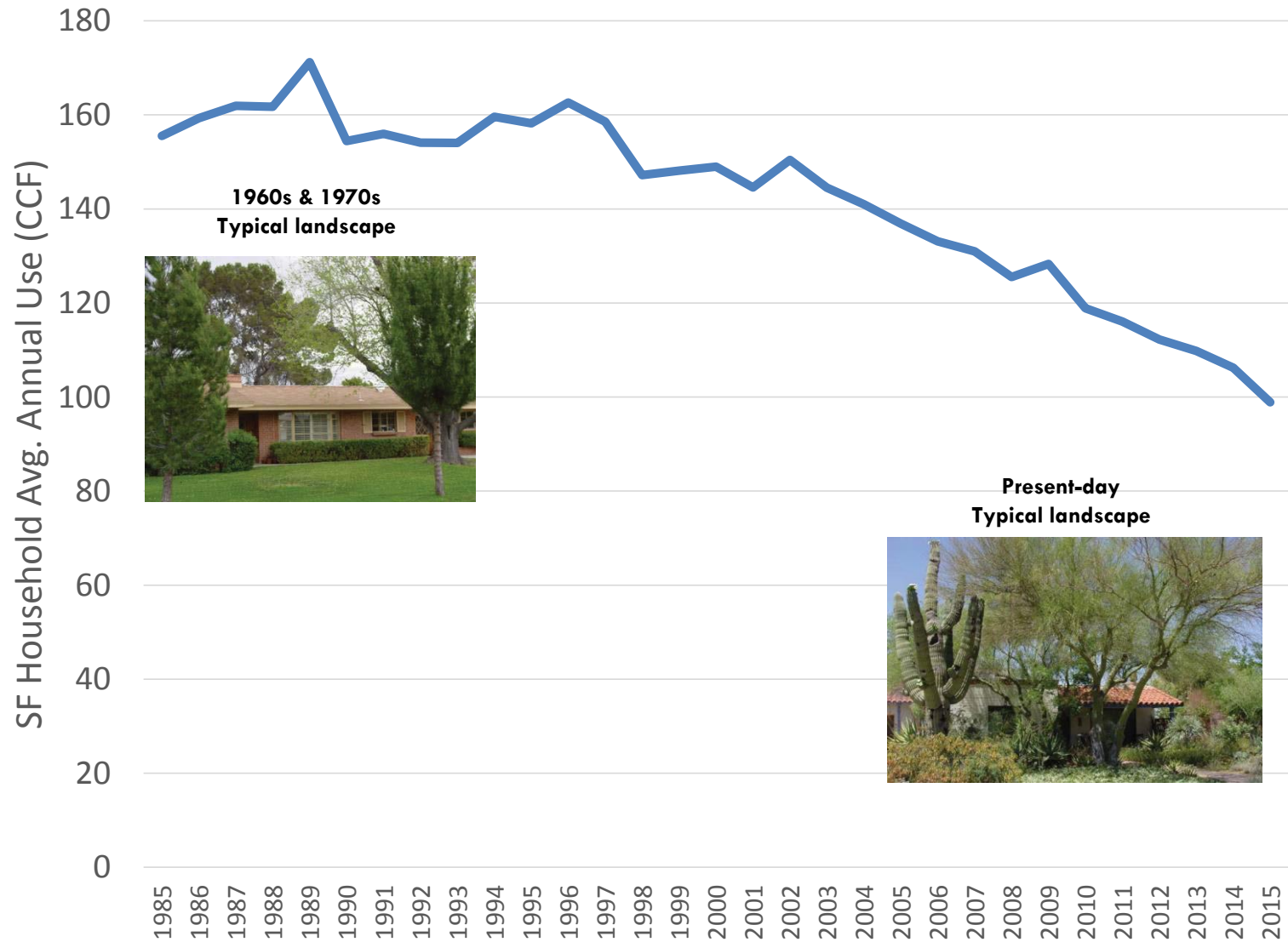
- Clothes washer
- Toilet
- Dishwasher

WATER EFFICIENCY IS NOT ONE, BUT MANY APPROACHES

- Utility-sponsored conservation & education programs
 - Rebates, Youth & Professional Education
- Community outreach campaigns: Pete the Beak; Water Reliability
- Increasing block rate structures
 - 4-Tier structure: \$1.55, 1-7 ccf; \$3.00, 8-15 ccf; \$7.48, 16-30 ccf; \$11.75 > 30 ccf
- Local ordinances: Xeriscape Landscaping (1991), Water Waste (1984) & Comm. Rainwater Harvesting (2008)
- International Plumbing Code → Tucson Plumbing Code
- National Policy that drives Innovation & technology improvements
 - Energy Star (2002) & WaterSense (2006)

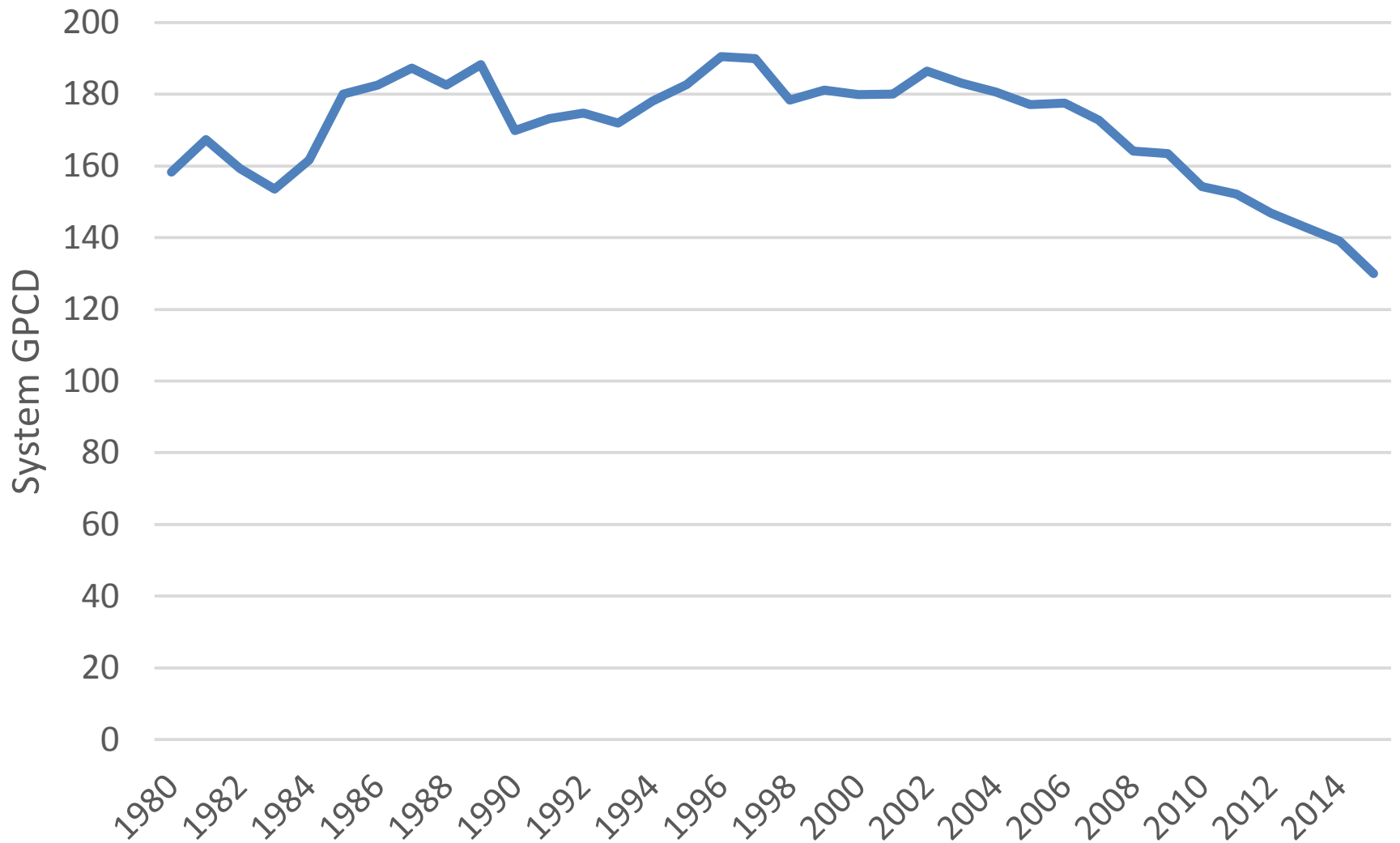


SINGLE FAMILY AVG. ANNUAL USE 1985 - 2015

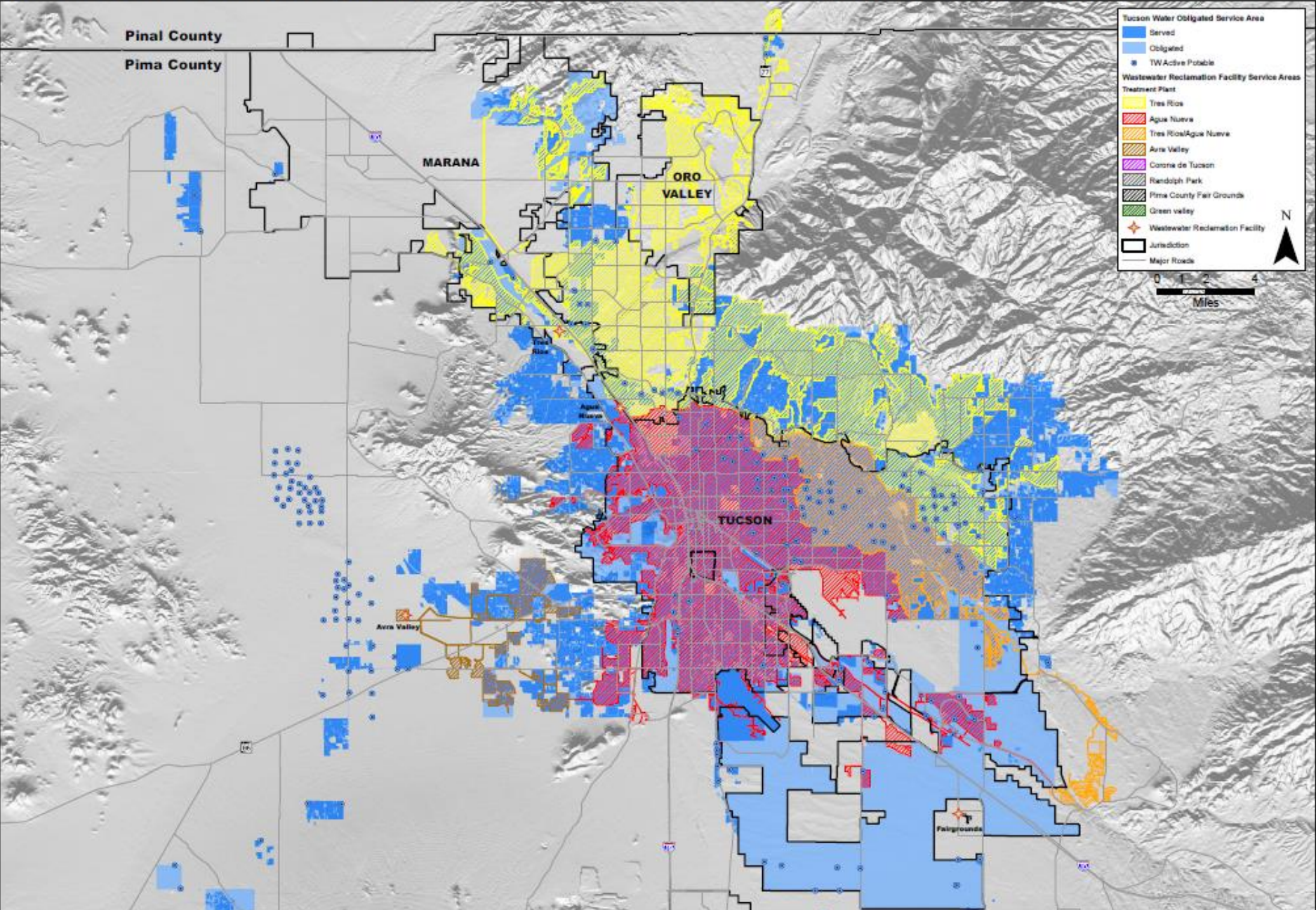


TOTAL SYSTEM GPCD

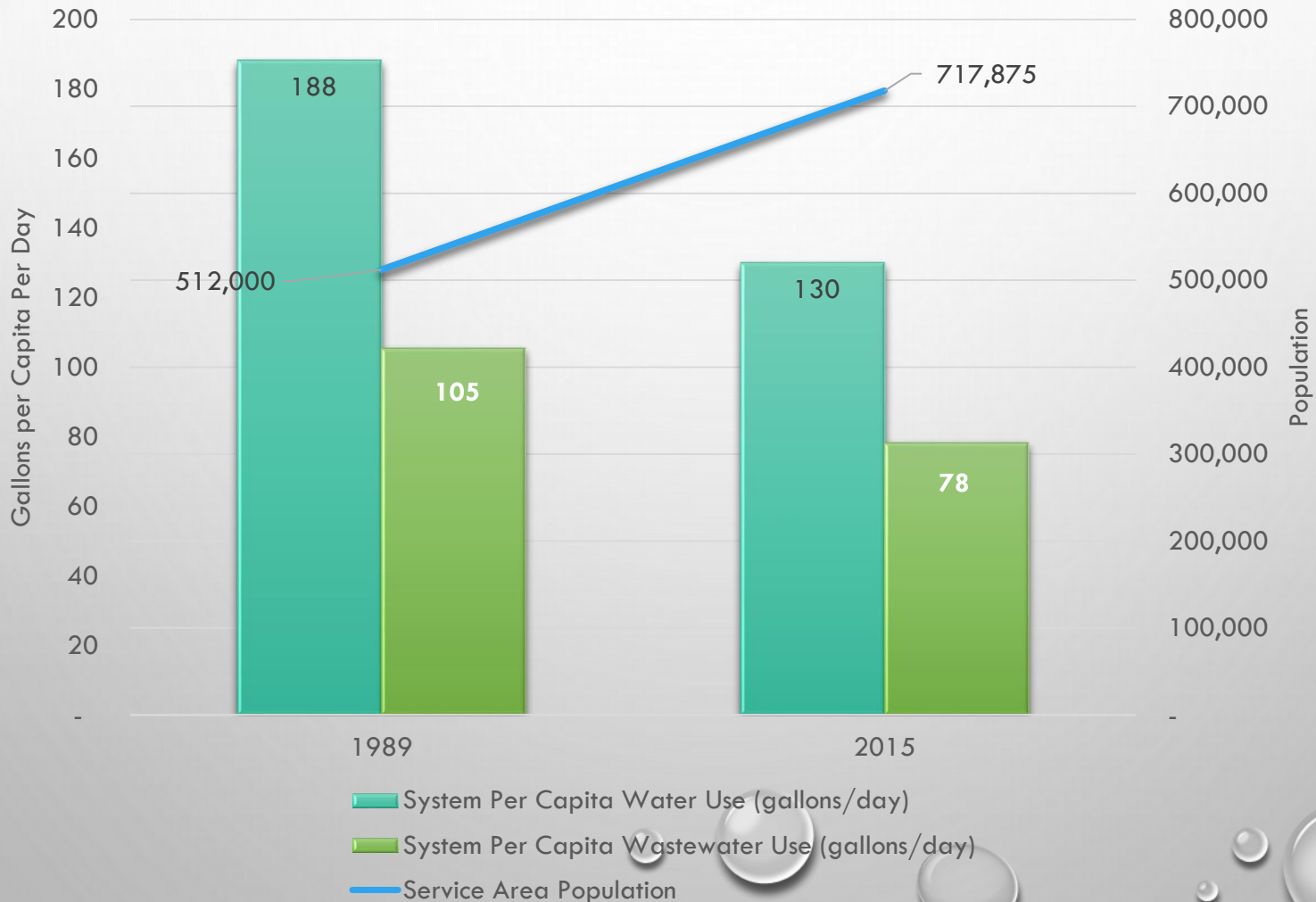
1980 - 2015



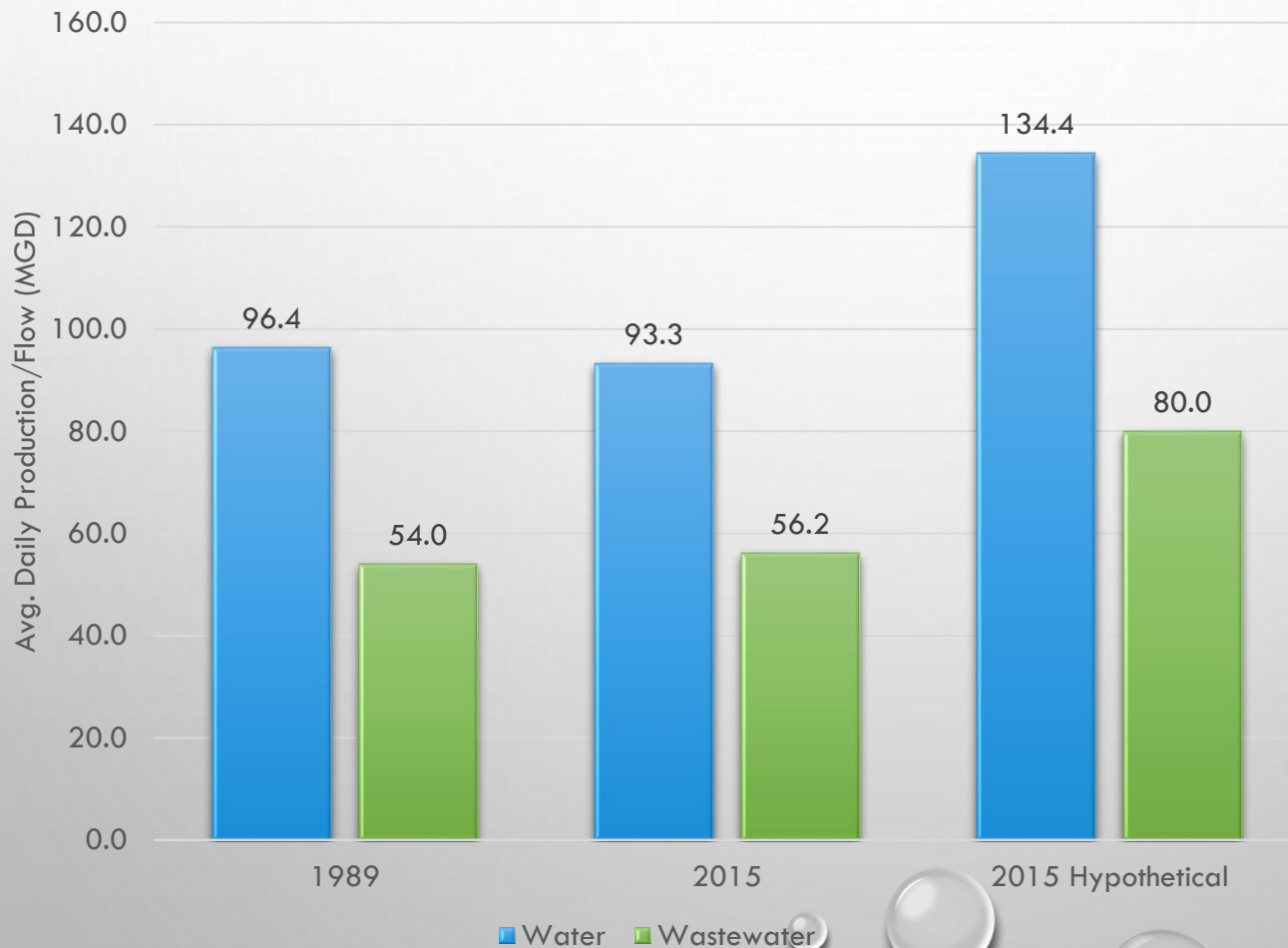
Tucson Water / Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department Service Areas



POPULATION AND PER CAPITA WATER AND WASTEWATER USE



HYPOTHETICAL, NON-CONSERVING WATER DEMAND



Daily Water
Production &
Wastewater Flows:
- 1989 actual
- 2015 actual
- 2015 hypothetical

1989: 188 / 107 gpcd
Pop. 512,000

2015: 130 / 79 gpcd
Pop. 717,875

- Due to conservation, per capita water use in Tucson has dropped 45% and wastewater by 35% since 1989.
- Yet.... costs to customers continue to increase.
- Some customers are confused and frustrated.
- **What is the impact on water and wastewater rates due to conservation?**

**“WHY ARE MY RATES GOING UP
AGAIN WHEN
I KEEP CONSERVING WATER?!”**



WATER SYSTEM AVOIDED COSTS

- Water Treatment Infrastructure
 - Pumping & transmission expansion
- Water Resources
- Operating Costs

How Much Additional Cost
to Tucson Water meet non-
conserving, hypothetical
demand of 134 mgd?



WASTEWATER SYSTEM AVOIDED COSTS

- 2015 Avg. Daily Flow ~ 56.2 MGD
- Hypothetical Non-Conserving Avg. Daily Flow ~ 80 MGD
- Current System Max. Treatment Ability ~ 95 MGD
- In this analysis, wastewater treatment capacity water increased to 107 MGD to meet Hypothetical Non-Conserving Daily Flow range

What additional wastewater system infrastructure and costs to meet 80 mgd avg. daily flow?



ADDITIONAL COSTS OF MEETING A NON-CONSERVING DEMAND... THAT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

- Additional \$22 million per year for water system O&M
- \$140,000,000 for new Avra Valley Transmission Main CIP
- \$15 million for new 7 MGD recycled water facility

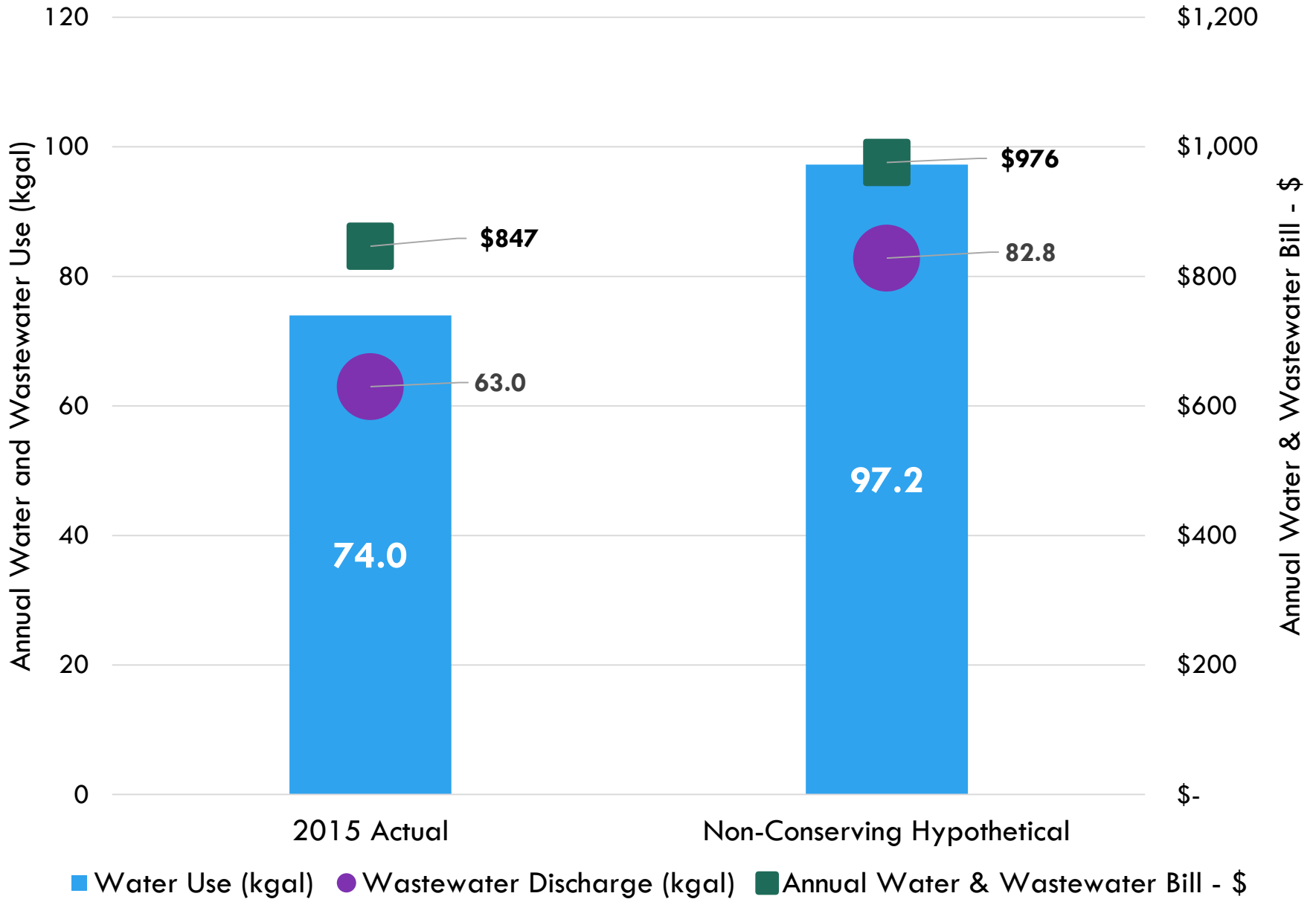
- Additional \$6.4 million per year for wastewater treatment O&M
- \$195,000,000 for additional 12 MGD of wastewater capacity,
financed over time

CUSTOMER RATE IMPACT

- Current avg. single-family, water customer uses **98.9 ccf/year**, and pays for **84 ccf/year** of wastewater treatment.
- At current water rates, the avg. single-family customer pays \$847 per year for water and sewer.
- Under the non-conserving scenario (assuming 188 gpcd) the average single-family customer would pay \$976 per year for water and sewer.

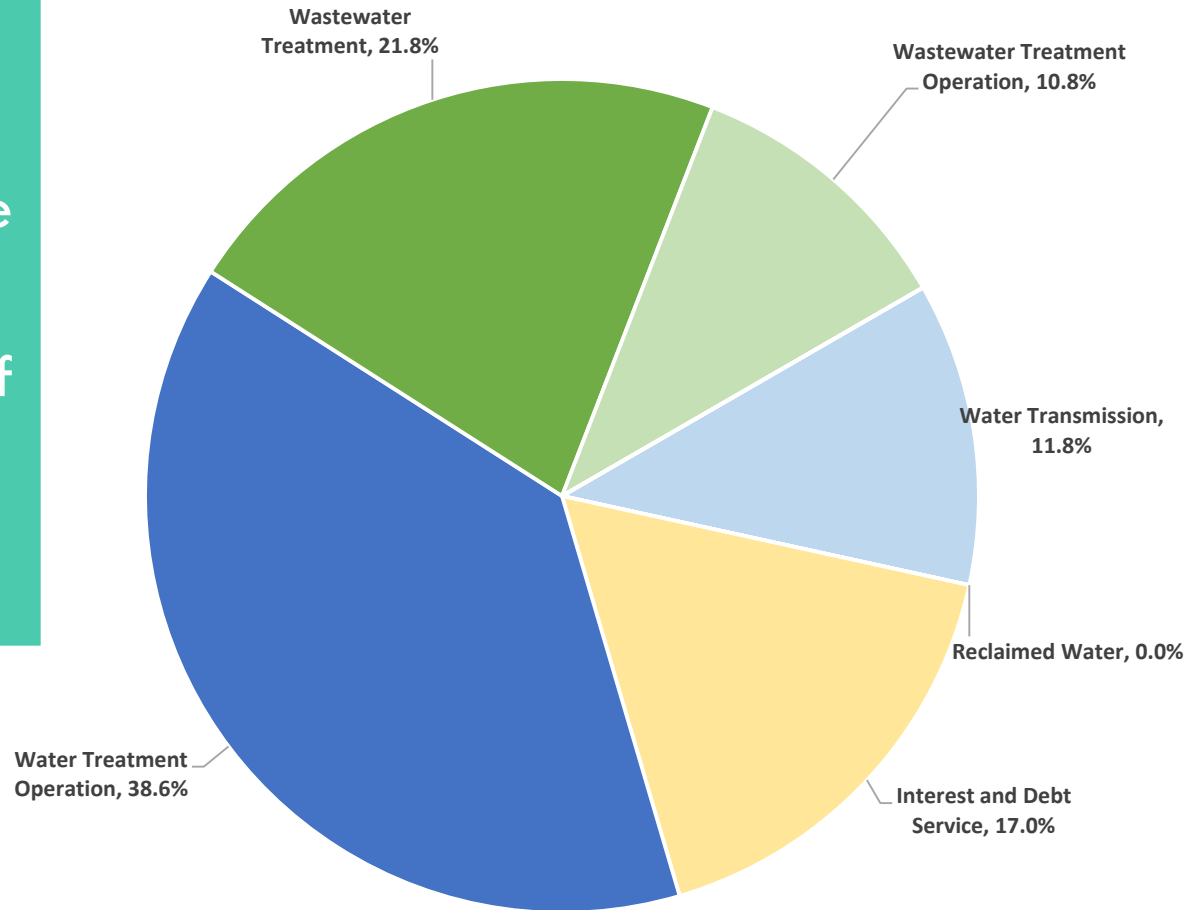
**Due to water efficiency, rates today are nearly
15.3% LOWER than otherwise necessary.**

Impact to an Average Single-Family Customer - Tucson, AZ

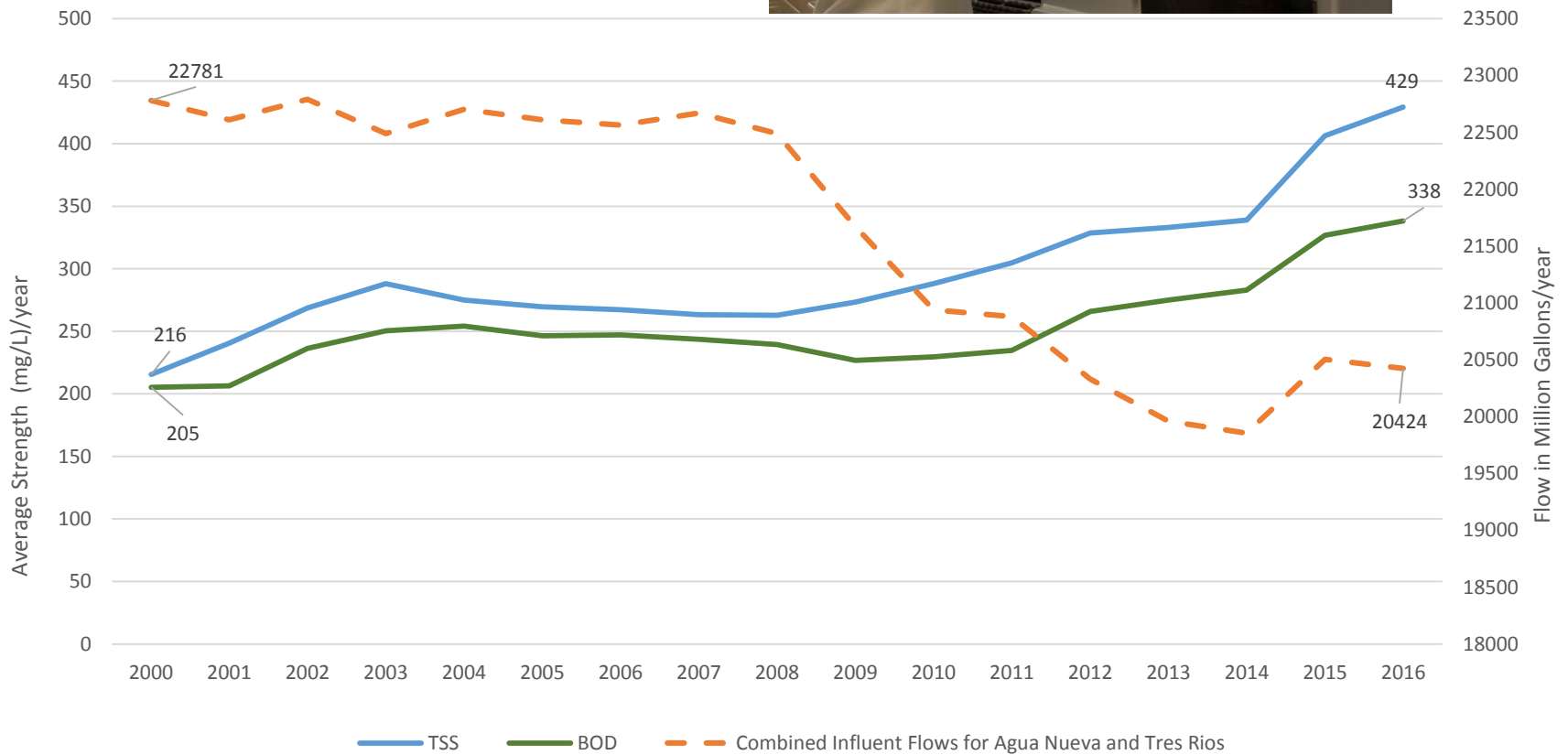


BREAKDOWN OF AVOIDED COSTS

Tucson Water rates are **22.3% lower today** and Pima County WR rates are **7.8% lower today** than otherwise necessary if per capita water demand had not been reduced.



STRENGTH OF SEWER FLOWS



IMPACT TO THE SEWER PIPES

- Scour velocities may take longer to attain in newer developments with lower flows
- Flushing of pipes may be required
- Potential for more odors in pipes
- Potential for corrosion in pipes
- Terminal ends may require steeper slopes
- Cost goes up for deeper sewers



FLUSHING THE PIPES



PIPE MAY REQUIRE STEEPER SLOPES

Table 5.1
Minimum Slopes for Gravity Sewer Lines

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Minimum Slope (ft/ft)	*Full-Flow Velocity (ft/sec)
6 (terminal reach)	0.0110	3.0
8 (terminal reach)	0.0100	3.5
8 (non-terminal reach)	0.0044	2.3
10	0.0025	2.0
12	0.0019	2.0
15	0.0014	2.0
18	0.0011	2.0
24	0.0008	2.0

*Manning's (n) value of 0.013 used

ODORS AND CORROSION



- Water and wastewater rates have increased because of the increasing costs of providing 24/365 service, while maintaining and improving infrastructure to meet regulatory treatment requirements.
- Decreasing demands are a balancing act: Revenue v. Resources
- **The typical Tucson single-family customer pays 15% less today, than they would need to be if water efficiency had not been achieved.**

**Bottom Line: When Everyone
Conserves, Everyone Saves**

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION THANK YOU!

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