

CITIZENS' WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CWAC) AGENDA

May 10, 2022, 6:00 p.m.
Aspen Room, 2nd Floor, Aurora Municipal Center
or Hybrid option below

Microsoft Teams Link:
[Click here to join the meeting](#)
or go to

<https://bit.ly/3rvhrfn>

Call in (audio only) - 720-388-8447
Phone Conference ID: 595 739 077#

Members: Angie Binder - Chair, Richard “Dick” Eason -Vice Chair, Jay Campbell, Tom Coker, Dennis Dechant, William Gondrez, Janet Marlow, David Patterson, Daniel Widrich

- | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Approval of Minutes – April 12, 2022 | Chair | 6:00 p.m. |
| 2. | Introductions/Public Invited to be Heard | Chair | 6:05 p.m. |
| 3. | New/Old Business | Chair | 6:10 p.m. |
| 4. | Communications Update | Greg Baker | 6:15 p.m. |
| 5. | Quarterly Financial Report – First Quarter 2021 | Jo Ann Gidding | 6:20 p.m. |
| 6. | Water Quality Overview | Sherry Scaggiari | 6:40 p.m. |
| 7. | Water Conservation Ordinance Letter of Support | Chair | 7:30 p.m. |
| 8. | Review Follow-Up Questions Generated at this Meeting | Greg Baker | 7:35 p.m. |
| 9. | Confirm Next Meeting – Tuesday, June 14, 2022 | Chair | 7:40 p.m. |
| 10. | Adjourn | Chair | 7:45 p.m. |

Citizens' Water Advisory Committee (CWAC) Minutes
April 12, 2022, 6:00 p.m.
Hybrid - via Microsoft Teams

Members Present: Angie Binder – Chair, Dick Eason - Vice Chair, Jay Campbell, Tom Coker, Dave Patterson, Bill Gondrez, Janet Marlow, Daniel Widrich

Absent:

Staff Present: Leiana Baker, Greg Baker, Rory Franklin, Jo Ann Giddings, Fernando Aranda, Gail Thrasher, Melina Bourdeau, Kathy Kitzmann, Alex Davis

Visitors Present:

The meeting was called to order at 6:07 p.m.

1. Approval of March 8, 2022 Minutes

The March 8, 2022, minutes were approved.

2. Introductions/Public Invited to be Heard

None.

3. New/Old Business

G. Baker gave an update on the non-functional turf item that went to WPC and they are supportive.

4. Communications Update

None.

5. Legislative Update

K. Kitzmann gave an update of the 2022 State Legislative Review.

6. Water Connection Fee Changes and Credit Card Fees

F. Aranda gave a presentation.

7. Aurora Water Drought Response

G. Baker gave an overview of the Drought Action Team. Aurora Water initiated the Drought Action Team in early 2021 with the objective of bringing together staff from across divisions to develop recommendations and propose actions to mitigate drought risks. The Drought Action Team vetted over 40 mitigation options and developed a feasible list of options to implement. The team also provided recommendations on how to improve Aurora's future drought planning and

response. The team put together a 2021 Drought Action Team report that summarized the 2021 drought conditions, Aurora's response, as well as detailed discussion of the team's recommendations. Drought conditions have improved since 2021, but the Drought Action Team continues to meet on a regular basis to monitor conditions and track progress on their recommended projects and actions.

8. Water Management Plan

G. Baker gave an overview of the Water Management Plan. Water Management Plans have been in place in Aurora since 2003. From 2004 to 2012, the plan was revised and presented to council for approval on an annual basis. In 2013, an on-going WMP was approved that is active until an amendment is required. At the time of approval, the City Council requested that Aurora Water simplify the plan's language and presentation. Based on this request, as well as lessons learned from a drought from 2012 to 2013, Aurora Water presented a WMP to be in effect beginning in 2017 that reduced the water availability stages from six to four. This resulted in the removal of several intermediate stages that projected minimal water savings, yet required substantial outreach.

9. Economic Work Group Status

J. Marlow stated, there's not much of an update. We've given Greg a couple more things that we'd like to see, some basic data.

10. Summer Tours

G. Baker will do a Doodle poll for the committee's availability.

11. Review Follow-Up Questions at this Meeting

None.

12. Confirm Next Meeting – Tuesday, May 10, 2022 Hybrid meeting Aspen room.

10. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 8:28 p.m.

Angie Binder, Chair
Citizens' Water Advisory Committee

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To: Citizens' Water Advisory Committee

Through: Marshall P. Brown, General Manager, Aurora Water _____

From: JoAnn Giddings, Deputy Director Water Financial Administration _____

Date: May 10, 2022

Subject: Quarterly Financial Report – First Quarter 2022

Highlights

Combined operating revenues (Water, Sewer, and Stormwater) through the first quarter were 1.0 percent higher than plan and 10.7 percent higher than the first quarter of 2021. Aurora Water implemented in 2022 rate increases of 3.5%, 4.0%, and 3.5% to the Water, sewer, and stormwater service respectively. The increases along with growth and a drier than normal winter helped with the increase in operating revenues compared to 2021.

Combined Development revenues (Water, Sewer, and Stormwater) in 2022 were 22 percent higher than plan and 20 percent higher than 2021. Aurora Water implemented in 2022 a 10.6% and 6.4% increase in the water and sewer connection fees no increase was adopted for the storm development fees. Along with the fees increases growth remains healthy within the City.

Operating expenses (Water, Sewer, and Stormwater combined), excluding debt service, are under the plan by \$5.9 million or 15.9 percent. Purchased Vehicle and Equipment Replacement is lower than plan due to supply chain shortages causing delays. Professional Services contract payments are lower than anticipated for the first quarter. Electricity is lower than plan due to the timing of the Homestake invoices. These underruns were offset by higher than plan Credit Cards fees (\$260,346) as well as the Joint Water Authority 2022 Assessment which was higher than anticipated (\$245,000). The budget for the Joint Water Authority was adopted after the City of Aurora's budget development process. Operating expenses, excluding debt service, were higher than 2021 (same period) by \$2.1 million or 7.3 percent.

Statements showing the budget to actual results and the year to year comparison can be found at the end of this memo on pages 9 and 10. Capital details can be found on pages 6 and 7.

Water, Sewer, and Stormwater as of End of First Quarter					
Item	YTD Plan	2022	2021	Q1 2022 vs YTD Plan	Year Over Year Difference
Operating Revenue	\$41,975,485	\$42,415,171	\$38,317,431	\$439,686	\$4,097,740
Development Revenue	12,303,351	15,065,747	12,566,204	2,762,396	2,499,543
Bond Proceeds and Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Income	682,401	647,563	910,729	(34,838)	(263,166)
Total Revenue	\$54,961,237	\$58,128,481	\$51,794,364	\$3,167,244	\$6,334,117
Operating Expense	(\$37,013,221)	(\$31,135,882)	(\$29,006,682)	(\$5,877,339)	\$2,129,200
Capital Projects	(50,267,108)	(24,197,938)	(14,393,085)	(26,069,170)	9,804,853
Debt Service	(9,196,109)	(9,195,883)	(9,253,168)	(226)	(57,285)
Total Expense	(\$96,476,438)	(\$64,529,703)	(\$52,652,935)	(\$31,946,735)	\$11,876,768

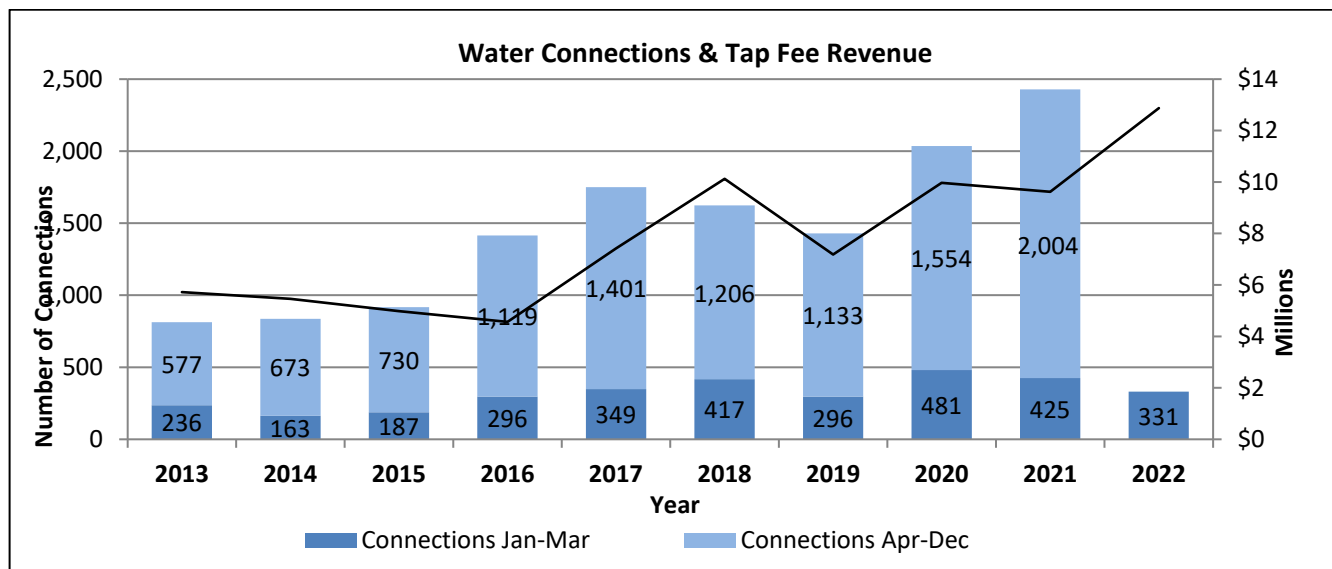
Cash Balances

Reserves detail and cash balances are shown in the table below. The debt policy reserves were updated with the 2023 debt service, 2022 operating budget and the 2021 asset information. Total cash in the water and wastewater fund decreased by \$20 million and \$6.6 million respective this is due to capital spending and the seasonal characteristics of the water revenues.

	Water	Wastewater
Total Cash	\$303.1M	\$137.3M
Reserve & Commitment Type		
Debt Service Policy Reserve (next fiscal year debt payment)	\$28.9M	\$8.6M
Operating Reserve (25% of adopted operating budget excl debt service)	\$18.9M	\$15.6M
Water Resources Reserve (\$20 Million)	\$20.0M	
Capital Reserve (0.5% of Net Fixed assets)	\$9.8M	\$3.4M
Capital and Operating Encumbrances	\$126.4M	\$73.0M
Net Restricted Bond Proceeds for Projects	\$25.5M	\$4.7M
Pass-Thru Commitments (METRO and CC Basin)		\$3.1M
WISE Liability to Denver Water	\$5.0M	
Total Reserves and Commitments	\$234.5M	\$108.4M
Cash after Reserves & Commitments	\$68.6M	\$28.9M

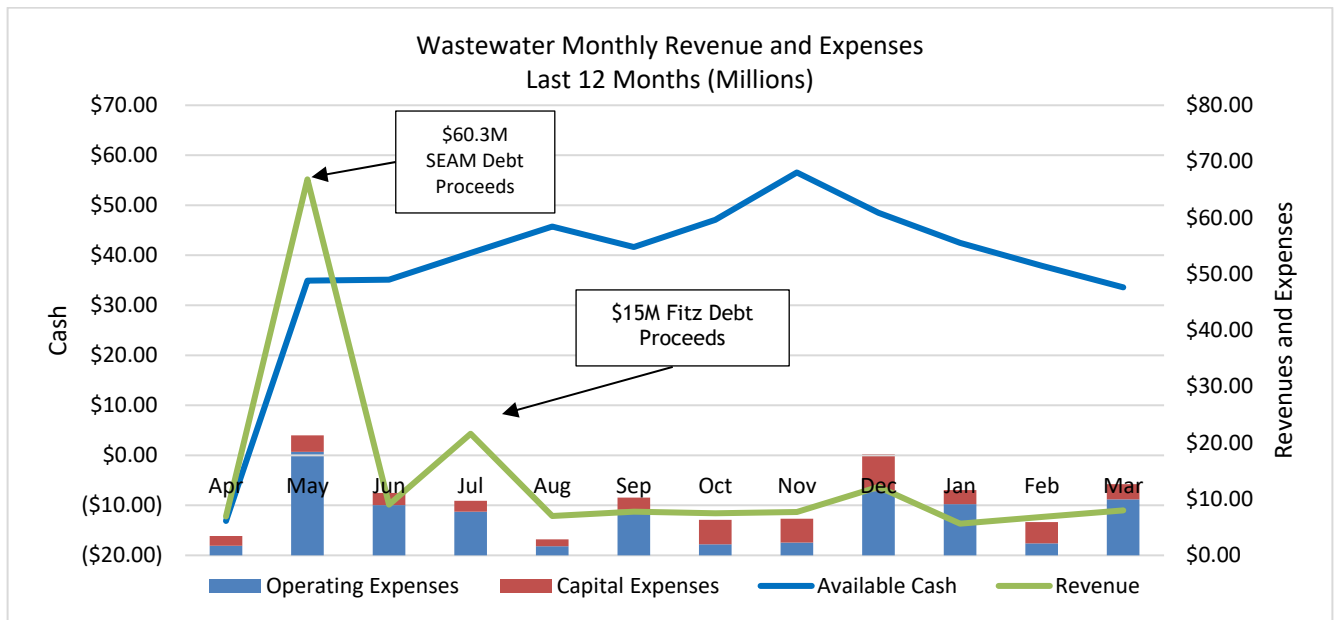
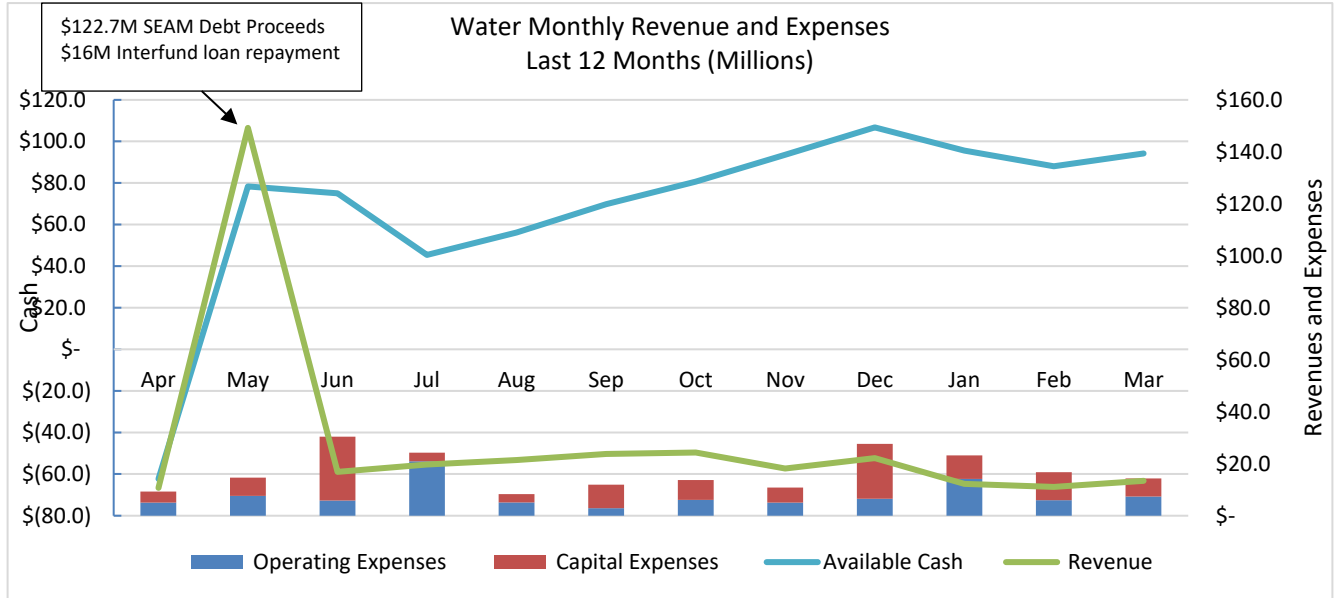
Water Connections

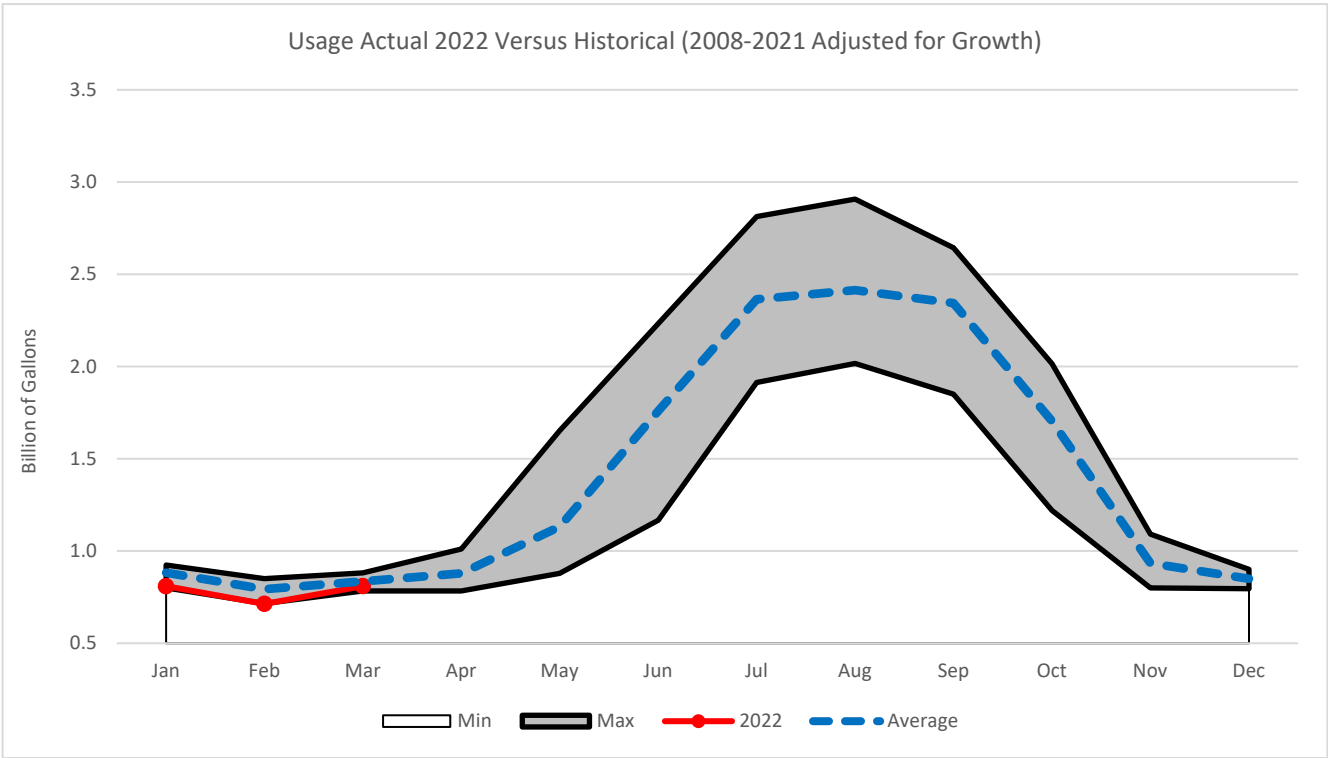
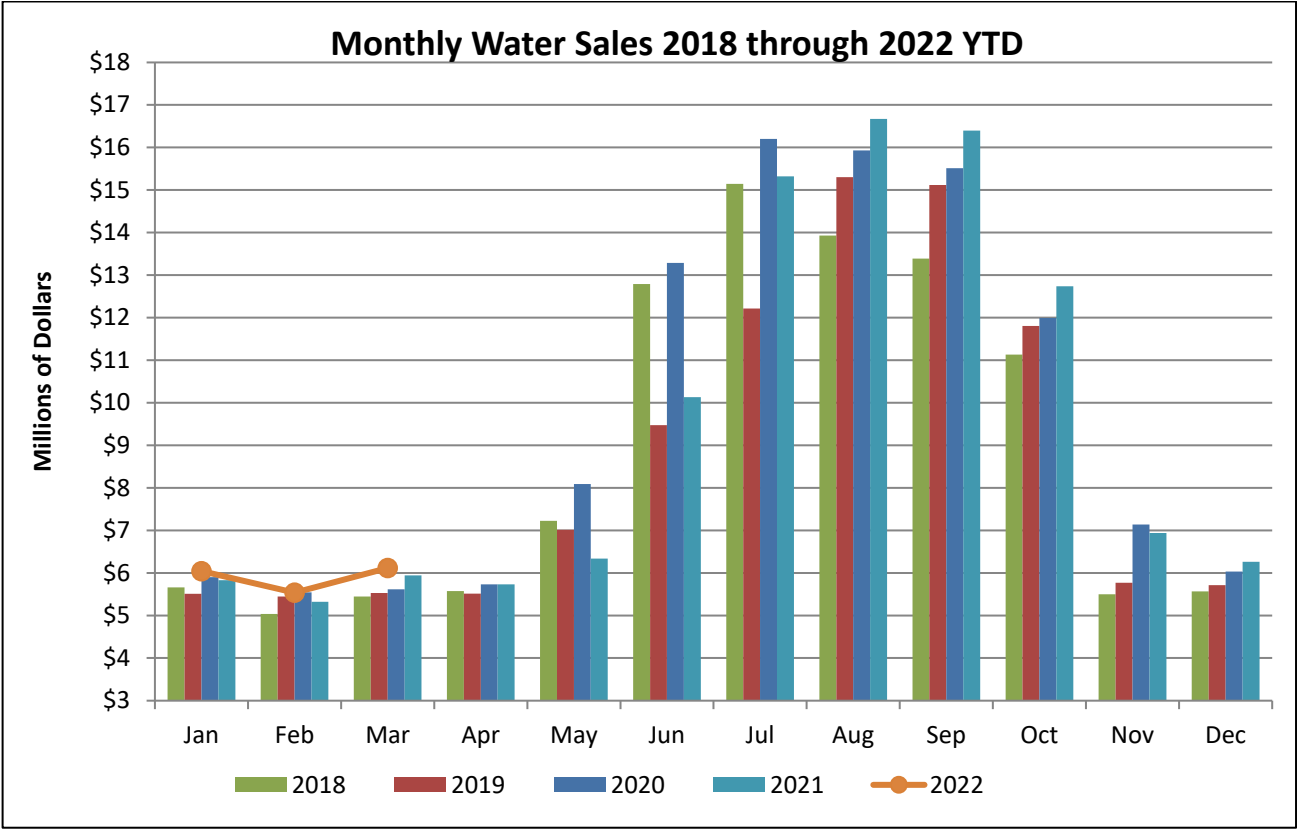
The total number of water connections (single-family, commercial, irrigation and multi-family) and the corresponding Water Connection Fee revenue for 2013-2022 are shown on the following graph. The number of water connections in the first quarter of 2022 decreased by 94 connections or 22 percent compared to the first quarter of 2021. Total water connection fee revenues in the first quarter of 2022 were \$3.2 million (34 percent) higher than in the first quarter of 2022. This was in part due to the adopted 10.6% increase in water connection fees in 2022. In the first quarter sixteen multifamily taps were added for a total of 315 dwelling units which helps explain why we saw a decrease in taps but increase in revenues. The overall growth due to development in 2022 remains healthy and at levels similar to previous years.



2022 Revenue, Expenses and Cash Flow

The following graphs present a summary of the last 12 months of monthly revenues, expenses, and cash flow.





Overall Capital Plan

Capital Projects Spending as of 03/31/2022

Program	Working Budget*	YTD Spending Plan	YTD Actual Spend	Encumbered**
<u>Water CIP</u>				
Operations & General Management	76,600,674	13,001,185	7,569,806	60,445,754
Pumping	7,123,261	10,240	18,224	2,904,417
SOS Other	51,799,729	3,534,843	1,004,490	10,916,813
SOS Storage	43,542,945	3,920,483	490,844	7,018,129
SOS Water	43,842,422	4,693,652	4,822,357	10,464,769
Transmission & Distribution	40,098,504	7,545,537	2,592,428	15,760,647
Treatment	54,527,424	1,754,290	1,066,338	11,950,718
Water Total	317,534,959	34,460,230	\$17,564,487	119,461,248
<u>Sewer CIP</u>				
Collection	75,679,807	4,802,757	1,461,807	21,135,808
Operations & General Management	35,114,752	5,840,988	2,870,645	27,517,327
Sewer Total	\$110,794,559	\$10,643,745	\$4,332,452	48,653,136
<u>Stormwater CIP</u>				
Stormwater	22,487,826	2,045,368	597,369	8,697,862
Operations & General Management	15,270,201	3,117,765	1,703,631	12,462,735
Stormwater Total	37,758,027	\$5,163,133	\$2,301,000	\$21,160,597
Wastewater Total	148,552,586	\$15,806,878	\$6,633,452	\$69,813,733
Water & Wastewater Total	466,087,545	\$50,267,108	\$24,197,939	\$189,274,981

*Working budget includes adopted budget, carryforward, transfers, lapsed appropriations, and supplementals.

**Encumbered amounts are PO contracts that may carry multiple years.

Capital Projects Spending

Several factors contributed to project delays including the current economic conditions affecting the supply chain and labor force, changing development plans impacting utility corridors, and increased permitting timelines.

Total capital spending in the Water Fund through the First quarter was \$17.6 million, which was \$16.9 million less than the year-to-date spending plan of \$34.5 million. This is due to timing differences in anticipated spending. Weather and supply chain issues contributed to delays at the South East Area Maintenance Facility (SEAM). Gun Club 60" 6th Ave-Colfax (Transmission & Distribution) was delayed due to additional developer requests. Delays at the Bureau of Land Management affected timing of permitting at Wild Horse Reservoir (SOS Storage). The 2022 Waterline Replacement is less than plan by \$1.7 million but is anticipated to be completed this year. Supply chain issues delayed the Quincy

Intertie (SOS Water) and the New Brantner Augmentation Station (SOS Other). Many of the projects in the Water Fund are encumbered for a total of \$119.5 million.

Through the First quarter, total capital spending in the Wastewater Fund was \$6.6 million, which was \$9.2 million less than the spending plan of \$15.8 million. There are also timing differences of anticipated spending in the Wastewater Fund. The South East Area Maintenance Facility (SEAM) is \$4.4 million less than plan due to weather and supply chain issues. In the Collection program, the Diversion Structure Rehab project is \$1.0 million less than plan due to contractor delays in material procurement. In addition, the Gateway Lift Station Parallel Force Main is \$0.9 million less than plan due to a determination that an increase in the size of the flow meter for now would provide the increased capacity needed. Many of the projects in the Wastewater Fund are encumbered for a total amount of \$69.8 million.

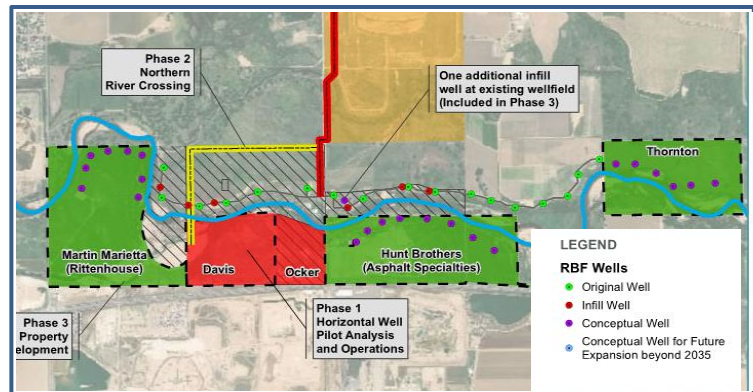
Capital Improvement Project of the Quarter

North Campus Well Field Expansion

Background

The North Campus Well Field Expansion – Former Thornton Property Project (Project) will expand the City's North Campus Well Field (Well Field). Originally constructed between 2008 and 2012 under the Prairie Waters Project, the Well Field currently consists of 23 conventional vertical groundwater production wells along the South Platte River and has a current capacity of 10 million gallons per day (MGD). This project will add six new conventional vertical groundwater production wells, extending the Well Field north along the South Platte River and increasing capacity approximately 2 MGD when it becomes operational in 2023.

Water collected at the Well Field is used to increase the firm yield of the City's water resources portfolio. Expansion of the Well Field is identified in both the City's Integrated Water Master Plan (2016) and North Campus Master Plan (2019) as a means for progressively meeting future water demands and achieve a higher standard of drought hardening. Capacity for this anticipated expansion was designed and subsequently constructed into the Well Field's existing collection and conveyance infrastructure.



Water collected at the Well Field is used to increase the firm yield of the City's water resources portfolio. Expansion of the Well Field is identified in both the City's Integrated Water Master Plan (2016) and North Campus Master Plan (2019) as a means for progressively meeting future water demands and achieve a higher standard of drought hardening. Capacity for this anticipated expansion was designed and subsequently constructed into the Well Field's existing collection and conveyance infrastructure.

The first construction contract, which addressed drilling, completion, and pump testing of the six new groundwater production wells was completed in 2021. Now, construction under a second contract will equip the wells for full operation.

Scope of Work

This construction effort will complete the required civil, electrical, and mechanical infrastructure required to collect and convey water from the six new wells to the existing Well Field. Specifically, this work will include: installation of over 3,000 linear feet of collection piping, fiber optic and electrical conduit and lines, and gravel access roadway; installation of pumping, metering, instrumentation, and control hardware and infrastructure at each well; coordination, performance, and documentation of all SCADA requirements to be integrated into the system; and restoration/revegetation of disturbed areas. The work additionally includes replacement of 24 obsolete medium voltage switchgear cabinets at the existing Well Field to ensure power reliability to the new wells.

First Phase Construction



Representative Existing Well



2022 Financial Comparison

The following table presents a comparison of budget to revenues and expenses through the first quarter for the year 2022.

WATER as of 03/31/2022				
Revenues & Expenses	Working Budget*	YTD Plan	YTD Actual (Accrual Basis)	% Actual to Plan
Operating Revenue	\$140,748,853	\$23,154,747	\$23,723,510	2%
Development Revenue	54,165,843	10,253,696	13,091,531	28%
Interest Income	1,933,602	483,402	462,865	-4%
Total Revenue	\$196,848,298	\$33,891,845	\$37,277,906	10%
Operating Expense	(\$78,977,791)	(\$21,191,874)	(\$17,414,449)	-18%
Capital Projects	(317,534,959)	(34,460,230)	(17,564,486)	-49%
Debt Service	(28,578,370)	(7,521,263)	(7,521,263)	0%
Total Expense	(\$425,091,120)	(\$63,173,367)	(\$42,500,198)	-33%
Net Revenue & Expense	(\$228,242,822)	(\$29,281,522)	(\$5,222,292)	
SEWER as of 03/31/2022				
Operating Revenue	\$53,330,062	\$12,631,042	\$12,563,903	-1%
Development Revenue	8,311,081	1,579,259	1,723,774	9%
Interest Income	521,180	117,000	95,942	-18%
Total Revenue	\$62,162,323	\$14,327,301	\$14,383,619	0%
Operating Expense	(\$49,030,333)	(\$12,138,742)	(\$11,444,852)	-6%
Capital Projects	(110,794,559)	(10,643,745)	(4,332,452)	-59%
Debt Service	(4,961,015)	(1,063,956)	(1,063,956)	0%
Total Expense	(\$164,785,907)	(\$23,846,443)	(\$16,841,260)	-29%
Net Revenue & Expense	(\$102,623,584)	(\$9,519,142)	(\$2,457,641)	
STORMWATER as of 03/31/2022				
Operating Revenue	\$24,758,790	\$6,189,696	\$6,127,758	-1%
Development Revenue	2,500,000	470,396	250,442	-47%
Interest Income	328,000	81,999	88,756	8%
Total Revenue	\$27,586,790	\$6,742,091	\$6,466,956	-4%
Operating Expense	(\$15,046,256)	(\$3,682,605)	(\$2,276,581)	-38%
Capital Projects	(37,758,027)	(5,163,133)	(2,301,000)	-55%
Debt Service	(3,936,738)	(610,890)	(610,664)	0%
Total Expense	(\$56,741,021)	(\$9,456,628)	(\$5,188,245)	-45%
Net Revenue & Expense	(\$29,154,231)	(\$2,714,537)	\$1,278,711	

*Working budget includes adopted budget, carryforward, transfers, lapsed appropriations, and supplementals.

Year-to-date Comparison to Prior Year (Water, Sewer and Stormwater)

The following table presents a comparison of revenues and expenses through the First quarter for years 2022 and 2021.

WATER First Quarter Comparison			
Revenues & Expenses	2022	2021	% Change
Operating Revenue	\$23,723,510	\$20,276,356	17%
Development Revenue	13,091,531	9,826,897	33%
Bond Proceeds and Transfers	0	0	0%
Interest Income	462,865	625,610	-26%
Total Revenue	\$37,277,906	\$30,728,863	21%
Operating Expense	(\$17,414,449)	(\$17,174,291)	1%
Capital Projects	(17,564,486)	(11,174,970)	57%
Debt Service	(7,521,263)	(\$9,000,400)	-16%
Total Expense	(\$42,500,198)	(\$37,349,661)	14%
Net Revenue & Expense	(\$5,222,292)	(\$6,620,798)	
SEWER First Quarter Comparison			
Operating Revenue	\$12,563,903	\$11,961,676	5%
Development Revenue	1,723,774	1,988,571	-13%
Bond Proceeds and Transfers	0	0	0%
Interest Income	95,942	168,686	-43%
Total Revenue	\$14,383,619	\$14,118,933	2%
Operating Expense	(\$11,444,852)	(\$9,626,246)	19%
Capital Projects	(4,332,452)	(2,501,759)	73%
Debt Service	(1,063,956)	(\$101,382)	949%
Total Expense	(\$16,841,260)	(\$12,229,387)	38%
Net Revenue & Expense	(\$2,457,641)	\$1,889,546	
STORMWATER First Quarter Comparison			
Operating Revenue	\$6,127,758	\$6,079,399	1%
Development Revenue	250,442	750,736	-67%
Bond Proceeds and Transfers	0	0	0%
Interest Income	88,756	116,433	-24%
Total Revenue	\$6,466,956	\$6,946,568	-7%
Operating Expense	(\$2,276,581)	(\$2,206,145)	3%
Capital Projects	(2,301,000)	(716,356)	221%
Debt Service	(610,664)	(\$151,386)	303%
Total Expense	(\$5,188,245)	(\$3,073,887)	69%
Net Revenue & Expense	\$1,278,711	\$3,872,681	

MEMORANDUM



City of Aurora

Worth Discovering • auroragov.org

To: Citizens' Water Advisory Committee

Through: Marshall Brown, General Manager, Aurora Water
Alex Davis, Deputy Director of Water Resources, Aurora Water

From: Sherry Scaggiari, Interim Environmental Services Manager, Aurora Water

Date: May 10, 2022

Subject: Water Quality Overview

Purpose:

Aurora Water is responsible for compliance with many regulations that emanate from the two legislative acts - the Clean Water Act (CWA) (1972) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (1974). This presentation will focus on Aurora Water's compliance monitoring and reporting programs. To be discussed are:

- The Water Quality lab role and function
- Mandated reporting through the Customer Conscience Report (CCR), also called the Water Quality report)
- Lead and Copper Rule Revisions
- PFAS testing
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)
- Potable Reuse (both indirect and direct potable reuses)
- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permitting

Action

No action required. Informational item only.

Aurora Water

Water Quality Report

May 2022



1

Environmental Services

Public health through excellent water quality.



2

Quality Control Laboratory

Environmental Services



- **10 Employees**
 - 5 Analyst IVs
 - 3 Analyst IIIs
 - 1 Quality Assurance Officer
 - 1 Supervisor

The lab is certified by CDPHE. Every analyst must pass blind checks for each analyte every year.

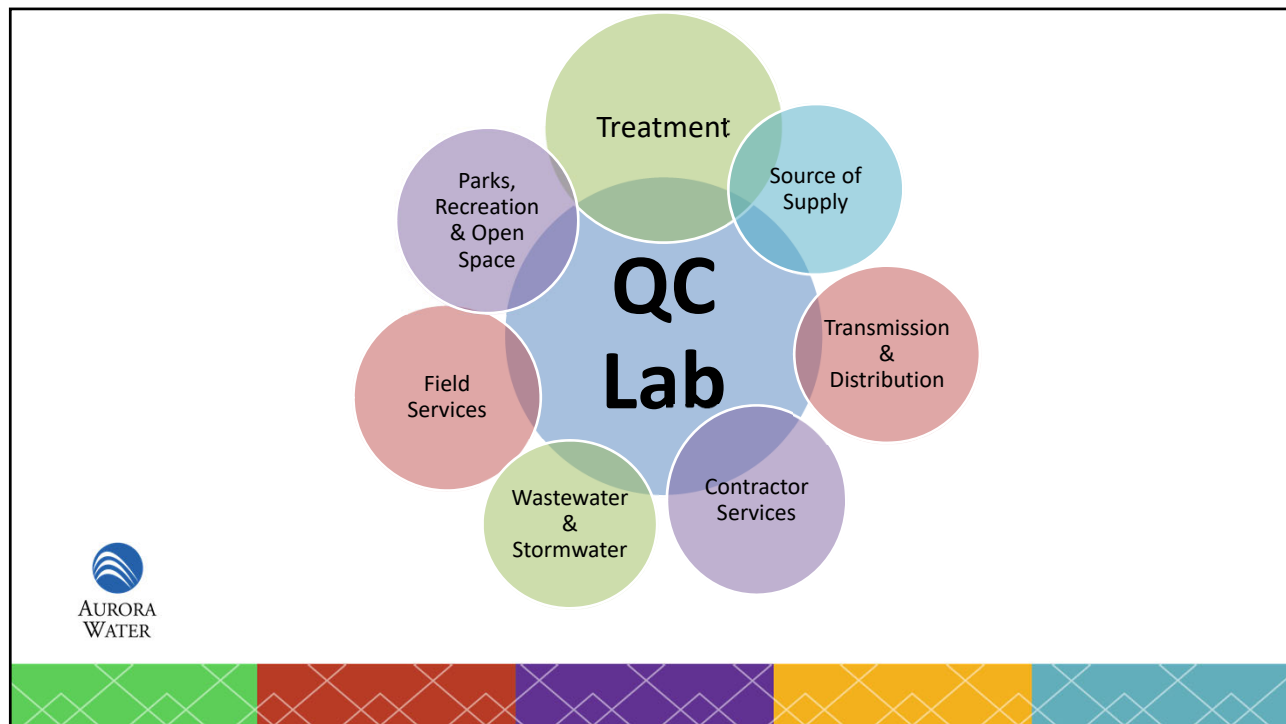



3

The primary function of the lab is to collect, analyze, and report samples for regulated constituents as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Clean Water Act, and other regulations.

4



5

Drinking Water

- **Collect, analyze, and report all samples on schedule for Safe Drinking Water Act & CDPHE Regulation 11.**
- **Additional samples for process monitoring from source, through the treatment plants, to the ends of the distribution system.**
- **Respond to additional “data vacuums” as they arise.**



6

Drinking Water

- **Public Water Systems**
- City of Aurora
- Front Range Airport
- Hand pump at Spinney Reservoir.

CDPHE Reports

- 8 monthly
- 6 quarterly
- 1 semi-annually
- 9 annually



7

Wastewater (Clean Water Act)

Collect, analyze, and report all regulatory samples on schedule for each permit.

Additional samples for process monitoring from sewage influent, through treatment, to the discharge into Sand Creek or distribution of reclaimed water.



8

Wastewater (Clean Water Act)

NPDES Permits

- Sand Creek Water Reuse Facility
- Binney Treated Water Discharge
- Wemlinger Treated Water Discharge
- Griswold Treated Water Discharge
- Binney Underdrain Groundwater Discharge



DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRs)

- 13 monthly
- 7 quarterly
- 1 semi-annually

9

Other Clean Water Work

- Aurora Water is required by Regulation 85 to monitor nutrients at locations upstream, downstream and at Sand Creek Reuse Facility's outfall.
- The South Platte Coalition for Urban River Evaluation (SP CURE) supports work related to water quality monitoring, total maximum daily load assessments (TMDL), and waste load allocations (WLA).
- The lab collects and analyzes these samples twice a month. Data is reported yearly.



10

Source Sampling

- ☐ Spinney & Rampart Reservoirs are sampled once a month.
- ☐ South Platte River upstream sites from Rampart are sampled once a quarter.
- ☐ Quincy & Aurora Reservoirs are sampled twice per month.
- ☐ Cherry Creek Wells are sampled once a month.
- ☐ Prairie Waters (South Platte in Brighton) and North Campus wells are sampled twice per month.



11

But Wait...There's More!

- Clearwaters
- Swim Beaches
- Reuse Water
- Customer Concerns
- Sanitary Sewer Overflows



12

Water Quality Report

- Also called the CCR or Consumer Confidence Report
- EPA mandated report of regulated contaminants
- Currently required to be published yearly



13

Page 1

This page tells the customer about the source of their drinking water.

It also has our customer service number as well as the number for EPA.

Note, this report details data and information from the previous year.



AURORA WATER
CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO | 2022

In Colorado, we rely heavily on snowmelt for our water supply, but from year to year, it can be difficult to predict how much will be available. That's why we've developed a diverse water portfolio that allows us to access water from a variety of sources, ensuring that we will have adequate supplies to meet demand.

Our water travels from 150 miles away and our system includes the use of reservoirs, the natural river system, pipes, tunnels and pumps, all of which help us pull the water we own from the Colorado, Arkansas and South Platte river basins. That water is stored in 12 reservoirs and lakes: Aurora, Homestake, Turquoise, Twin Lakes, Spinney Mountain, Jefferson, Strontia Springs, Rampart, Quincy, Pueblo, Henry and Meredith.

IT'S GREAT WATER. DRINK IT UP.

- City of Aurora Water Customer Service 303.326.8645
- EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791

Colorado Source Water Assessment and Protection is a state program designed to provide consumers with information about their drinking water, as well as provide opportunities for public involvement. The Colorado State Source Water Assessment Report is available by calling 303.692.2000, or by visiting www.Colorado.gov/cdophe/ccr.

14

Page 2

This page contains definitions & information about specific contaminants.

It also has an important box on how citizens can get involved.



City of Aurora | All data from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, unless otherwise noted.
Public Water System Identification C00103005.

The table details the contaminants detected in Aurora's drinking water during 2021. All are well below allowed levels. To safeguard your health, Aurora tests for approximately 150 other contaminants that were not detected, and therefore are not included in the table of detected contaminants. Tests on our water are conducted in our Quality Control Laboratory, which is certified by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Independent laboratories conduct other tests as necessary. Each year, more than 85,000 tests are conducted. We also test for contaminants not yet regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The state permit monitoring less than once per year for some contaminants because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly. Some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Colorado has a statewide waiver for direct monitoring. Aurora has monitoring waivers for cyanide and asbestos. The waivers were granted because the CDPHE determined the Aurora water system is not vulnerable to these contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the HCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. HCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The concentration of a contaminant that is recommended, but not enforceable, in drinking water due to its effect on taste, odor, or appearance.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Waivers: State permit not to test for a specific contaminant.

NTU: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity).

PCU: Picocurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb: Parts per billion.

ppm: Parts per million.

Notes:

1. Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water and has no health effects. Nevertheless, turbidity may interfere with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth.

2. Must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95 percent of monthly samples. The higher the percentage the better.

Aurora is required to monitor its drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Cryptosporidium: Cryptosporidium (crypto) is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Past monitoring indicates the presence

of this organism in our source water, but it has never been detected in our treated water. Ingestion of crypto may cause gastroenteritis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks.

However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult with their doctor about any appropriate precautions they should take to avoid infection. Crypto must be ingested to cause disease, and may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Lead: Aurora's water supply does not contain lead, however, lead was one of several materials used prior to 1946 in service lines to connect buildings to the city's water mains. Infants, young children and expectant mothers are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Aurora Water carefully monitors its water treatment processes to minimize the risk of service line corrosion.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. In addition, you may consider flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. You can also visit EPA.gov/lead for more details.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found in the soil throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It can reach high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also be released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to it entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air.

Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air that contains it can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water that contains radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about it in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level in your air is four (4) picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are relatively inexpensive. For additional information, call the state radon program at 303.692.3442 or call the EPA Radon Hotline at 800.505.RADON.

Source Water Assessment: The CDPHE has completed a source water assessment of the potential for contaminants reaching any of Aurora Water's terminal supplies, the last step for the water before it is treated. The potential sources of contamination that may exist are: EPA areas of concern; permitted wastewater discharge sites; above ground, underground and leaking storage tank sites; solid waste sites; existing or abandoned mine sites; other facilities; commercial, industrial and transportation activities; residential, urban recreational grounds; quarry, strip mine and gravel pits; agriculture; forest; septic systems; oil and gas wells and roads. For more information on the report, contact the CDPHE by calling 303.692.2009 or visiting Colorado.gov/CDPHE/CWA. The report is located under "Guidance, Source Water Assessment Reports."

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides that come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulates establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

GET INVOLVED

We want you to be involved in the decisions that affect you, so we hope you will participate by attending public meetings of the Citizens' Water Advisory Committee, Water Policy Committee and City Council. You can find meeting times and agendas at AuroraWater.org.

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인 및 위해 시민을 참여하십시오.

[[Aurora Water]] [[Aurora Water]] [[Aurora Water]]

[[Aurora Water]] [[Aurora Water]] [[Aurora Water]]

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que entienda bien.

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Page 2

This page starts the reporting of the regulated compounds.

We test for many more compounds but since they are not detected, we do not report them. The Quality Control Lab does about 85,000 tests each year.



Our 2022 Water Quality Report is an EPA-mandated disclosure of our 2021 performance. If you have any questions or need more information, visit our website at AuroraWater.org.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Turbidity	Violation	Units	TT Requirement	HCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity ¹	No	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	N/A	Highest turbidity for 2021 was 0.745 NTU	N/A	May 2021	Soil runoff, river sediment provides a medium for microbiological growth.
Radon	Violation	Units	MCL	HCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	No	pCi/l	15	0	0.43	0 to 0.9	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	No	pCi/l	5	0	2.9	1.8 to 4.0	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Uranium	No	ppb	30	0	2.9	1.8 to 5.2	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Copper and Lead	Violation	Units	Action Level	HCLG	90th Percentile	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper	No	ppm	1.3	N/A	0.06	0 of 217 sites sampled exceeded action level	June through September 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	No	ppb	15	N/A	1.3	0 of 217 sites sampled exceeded action level	June through September 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Units	MCL	HCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	ppb	10	0	0.33	<1 to 1.18	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	ppb	2000	2000	44.7	33.9 to 55.6	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	ppb	100	100	0.86	<1 to 1.93	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.5 to 1	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	ppm	10	10	0.30	<0.30 to 0.90	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	ppb	50	50	1.05	<0.50 to 5.46	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	Violation	Units	TT Requirement	MRDLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	No	ppm	At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2 ppm	4	1.77	0.34 to 2.20	daily	Water additive used to control microbes

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Page 2

Continued reporting of the regulated compounds.

In addition, we report some items customers regularly call about. These are usually inquiries about how to treat the water for fish tanks or making other beverages.



Copper and Lead	Violation	Units	Action Level	MCLG	Both Percentile	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper	No	ppm	1.3	N/A	0.06	0 of 217 sites sampled exceeded action level	June through September 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	No	ppb	15	N/A	1.3	0 of 217 sites sampled exceeded action level	June through September 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	ppb	10	0	0.33	<1 to 1.18	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	No	ppb	2000	2000	44.7	33.9 to 55.6	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	ppb	100	100	0.86	<1 to 1.93	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.5 to 1	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	ppm	10	10	0.30	<0.30 to 0.90	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	ppb	50	50	1.08	<5.0 to 3.46	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Product Precursors	Violation	Units	TT Requirement	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	No	ppm	At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2 ppm	4	1.77	0.34 to 2.20	daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	No	ppb	N/A	800	31	0 to 140	daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloroform	No	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.48	0.16 to 0.66	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halacetic Acids	No	ppb	60	N/A	15.03	6.05 to 51.6	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	No	ppb	80	N/A	21.99	12.1 to 42.4	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Beer brewers and fish tank owners often need more information about our water than the EPA requires us to report, some of which is included below.

Secondary Contaminants/Other Unregulated Monitoring	Violation	Units	MCL	SMCL	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	81.7	45 to 145	daily	Water quality parameter
Calcium	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	40	23 to 64	weekly	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N/A	ppm	N/A	250	45	16 to 100	monthly	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	N/A	µmhos/cm	N/A	N/A	436	231 to 770	weekly	Water quality parameter
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	126	74 to 189	daily	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness-CA (as CaCO ₃)	N/A	ppm	N/A	N/A	100	56 to 161	weekly	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N/A	SU	N/A	N/A	8.1	7.7 to 8.6	daily	Water quality parameter
Sodium	N/A	ppm	N/A	10,000	22.6	17.1 to 26.6	yearly	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	ppm	N/A	250	65	35 to 112	monthly	Erosion of natural deposits

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Page 2

Finally, we have a section talking about our treatment facilities and awards.



Halacetic Acids	No	ppb	60	N/A	15.03	6.05 to 51.6	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	No	ppb	80	N/A	21.99	12.1 to 42.4	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Beer brewers and fish tank owners often need more information about our water than the EPA requires us to report, some of which is included below.

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Sulfate	N/A	ppm	N/A	250	65	35 to 112	monthly	Erosion of natural deposits

AURORA WATER'S DRINKING WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

The Thomas J. Griswold and the Charles A. Weninger water purification facilities use direct filtration processes, which include coagulation, flocculation, filtration and disinfection. Both facilities have the capacity to treat up to 80 million gallons of water per day. The Peter D. Binney Water Purification Facility has two treatment trains. One train uses a conventional treatment process, which includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and biological filtration and the other uses an advanced treatment process, which includes softening, advanced UV oxidation, biological filtration and granular activated carbon filtration. Both processes are then combined and undergo disinfection. The facility has the capacity to treat up to 50 million gallons of water per day.

All three facilities have achieved the Phase IV "Excellence in Treatment" designation, the highest level awarded by the Partnership for Safe Water (PSW). The PSW is an alliance of six prestigious drinking water organizations, including the American Water Works Association and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Aurora Water is the only water provider in the country to earn this designation at three facilities. To date, a total of 19 treatment plants in the United States have successfully achieved this designation. For more information on the PSW, visit www.AWWA.org/Resources/Tools/Programs/Partnership-for-Safe-Water.

AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING WATER TREATMENT

- **Phase IV Excellence in Treatment (Binney, Griswold, Weninger)**
Partnership for Safe Water 2021
- **Outstanding Water Laboratory: Aurora Water Quality Control Laboratory**
Rocky Mountain Section of the American Water Works Association 2020

- **Best Testing Water, Second Place**
Rocky Mountain Section of the American Water Works Association 2019
- **Outstanding Water Treatment Plant**
Rocky Mountain Section of the American Water Works Association 2018
- **Phase III Director's Award for Distribution System Optimization Program**
Partnership for Safe Water 2021



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Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)

The Lead and Copper Rule was revised by EPA with an effective date of October 16, 2024. The inventory of service lines should be completed prior to this date.



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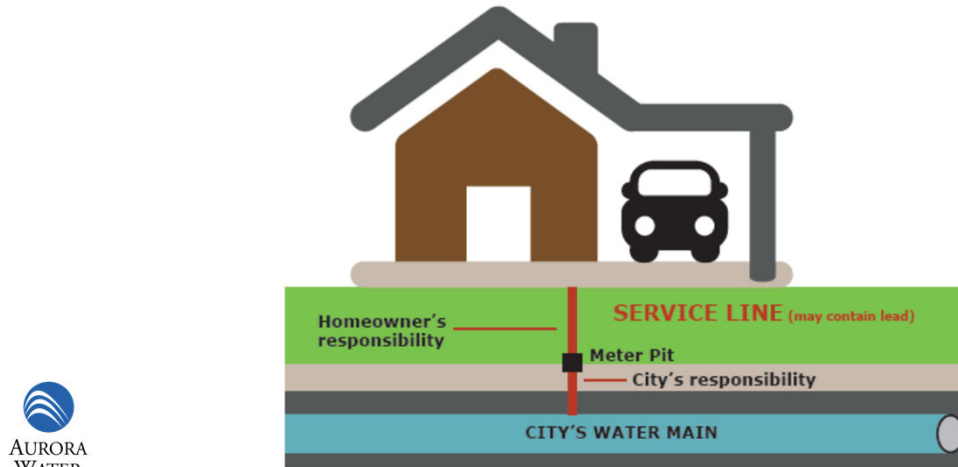
Lead

- Lead is not in our source water.
- It comes from premise plumbing.
- Even though the rule includes copper, we don't have to worry about excessive amounts in customer's taps in Aurora.
- We proactively treat the water to control corrosion in the distribution system.



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Lead Service Lines



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Lead and Copper Sampling

- New requirement to take five 1-liter samples instead of just one.
- The 1st liter will be tested for copper and the 5th tested for lead.
- In order to insure we were compliant, we decided to start in 2021 with this format of sampling.
- We also felt it might help us understand which houses had lead service lines.



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2021 PROACTIVE Lead & Copper Sampling

- Two targeted social media posts
- 169 Face-to face front door conversations
- 670 Flyers put on doors
- 5797 Postcards mailed

Only 217 households participated in sampling
or

3% of those reached.

We also offered a \$50 gift card.



23

Lead Results for 2021

1013 Samples Analyzed

930 samples have results less than 1 ug/L (ppb)

83 samples have results greater than 1 ug/L

Highest result is 8.53 ug/L

90th percentile level is 1.44 ug/L



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Inventory of Lead Service Lines

- Evaluating houses older than 1954
- The older area of Aurora, where the majority of houses built before 1954 are located, was identified as the area where lead service lines could be present.
- The majority of addresses are between 6th Ave and 25th Ave and east to west from Yosemite to Potomac.



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Inventory of Lead Service Lines

- LCRR definition of a “lead service line”:
 - Galvanized service lines that are, or were formerly, downstream of any lead pipes will be classified as “galvanized requiring replacement or GRR”. Service lines of undocumented materials, that could potentially be lead, for example, installed prior to any local or federal lead ban, will be classified as “lead status unknown”. In addition to the traditional lead service line, both the “galvanized requiring replacement” and the “lead status unknown” lines will count as lead service lines in a water system’s inventory.



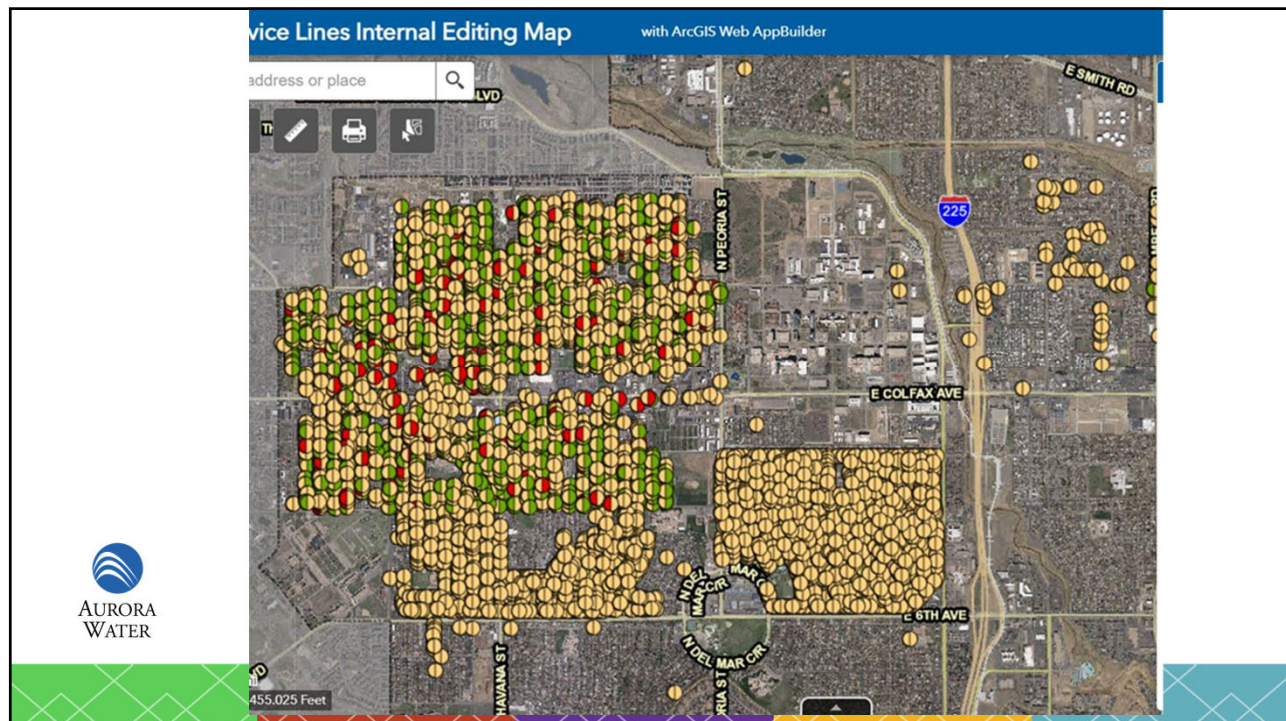
26

Inventory of Lead Service Lines

The inventory, when complete, must be placed on Aurora's website along with instructions on how to use the map and information. An annual notification to all customers (renters AND owners) with lead, galvanized and unknown service lines will be required until the line is removed or verified.



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Inventory of Lead Service Lines

- Starting in 2018, approximately 6220 homes have been identified that may have lead service lines (LSL).
- Ongoing efforts have resulted in evaluating 1220 customer-side lines.
- 390 galvanized lines requiring replacement and 43 lead service lines have been located.
- Out of the 43 LSL's identified on the customer side, 25 of them have been replaced.



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Inventory of Lead Service Lines

- The Transmission & Distribution section of Aurora Water is currently removing Clark yokes from several meters throughout the older part of Aurora which, in some instances, allows for SL material identification to take place.
- If lead is identified, we work with the customer to remove the SL and pair that removal with city-side removal if required.
- This information will be entered into the GIS database.



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Inventory Data

	Confirmed GRR	Confirmed Remaining LSL	Not Lead	Potential Remaining LSL or GRR
Aurora Side	81	removed when found	85,000	~5,524
Customer Side	390	18	84,797	~5,400



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Lead Sampling in Schools

- The new rule requires sampling of all elementary (K-8) schools and daycares.
- This sampling is to occur at a rate of 20% per year such that sampling would be complete in 5 years.
- There is a publicly available list of licensed daycares and at last count, there were approximately 400 daycares listed in Aurora.



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Lead Sampling in Schools

- The sample load for the school and daycares is expected to be about 400 samples per year based on the number of schools and required samples per school.
- Sample results and public education are required to be provided to the schools.



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PFAS

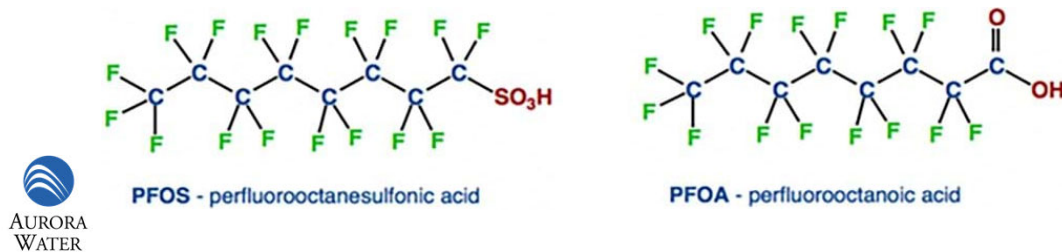
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) or “forever chemicals” are a group of manufactured (manmade) chemicals that have been used in industrial and consumer products since 1940s



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PFAS

- Most common PFAS compounds are Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonate (PFOS) but are being phased out of production in the U.S. because of their risks
- Most PFAS compounds (including PFOA and PFOS) have a strong carbon-fluorine bond that allows them to build up and accumulate for decades instead of break down



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Where are PFAS Commonly Found?



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Health Impacts of PFAS Exposure

The impacts have not been completely studied but there is evidence to show:

- PFAS can harm our heart, liver, reproductive, and renal systems
- An excess of PFAS can cause higher risks for cancer
- Exposure to high levels of PFAS can diminish the immune system and impact the antibody response to vaccines
- Increased risk of pre-eclampsia and high blood pressure during pregnancy as well as decreased infant birth weight



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Health Based Guidelines

- 2016 EPA health advisory for PFOS and PFOA
 - Health advisory limit was set at 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the two compounds combined. This is not an MCL (maximum contaminant level) or enforceable drinking water standard.
- PFAS Narrative Policy 20-1
 - Water quality control commission adopted CDPHE's proposed PFAS narrative policy.
 - Maintains levels described above.



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PFAS in Colorado

PFAS contamination of drinking water sources in El Paso, Boulder, and Adams counties is from AFFF

- House Bills 19-1279 and 20-1119
 - Creates laws on the use, storage, distribution, and certification of firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals
- Senate Bill 20-128
 - Collects fees from fuel transport to fund CDPHE's study of PFAS



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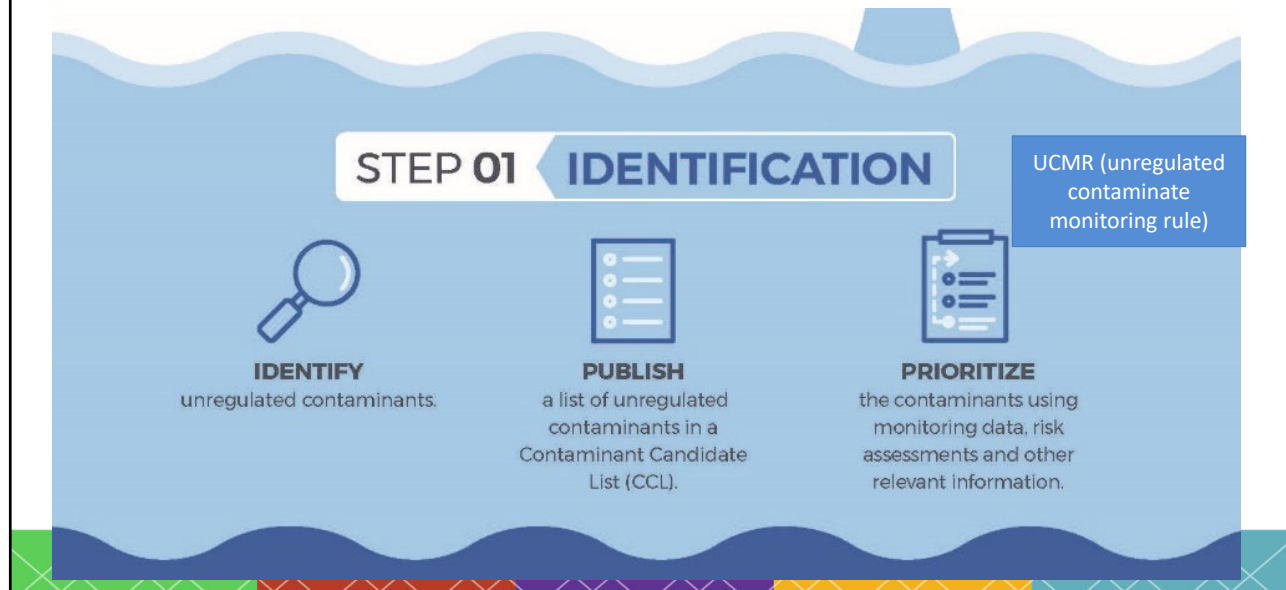
Aurora Data on PFAS

- All values have been below 70ppt:
 - Source water values for PFOA+PFOS from North Campus have been from 20-30ppt.
 - Finished water values have been non-detectable to 7ppt.
- Binney has pro-actively worked with their pilot plant to determine how to optimize PFAS removal.

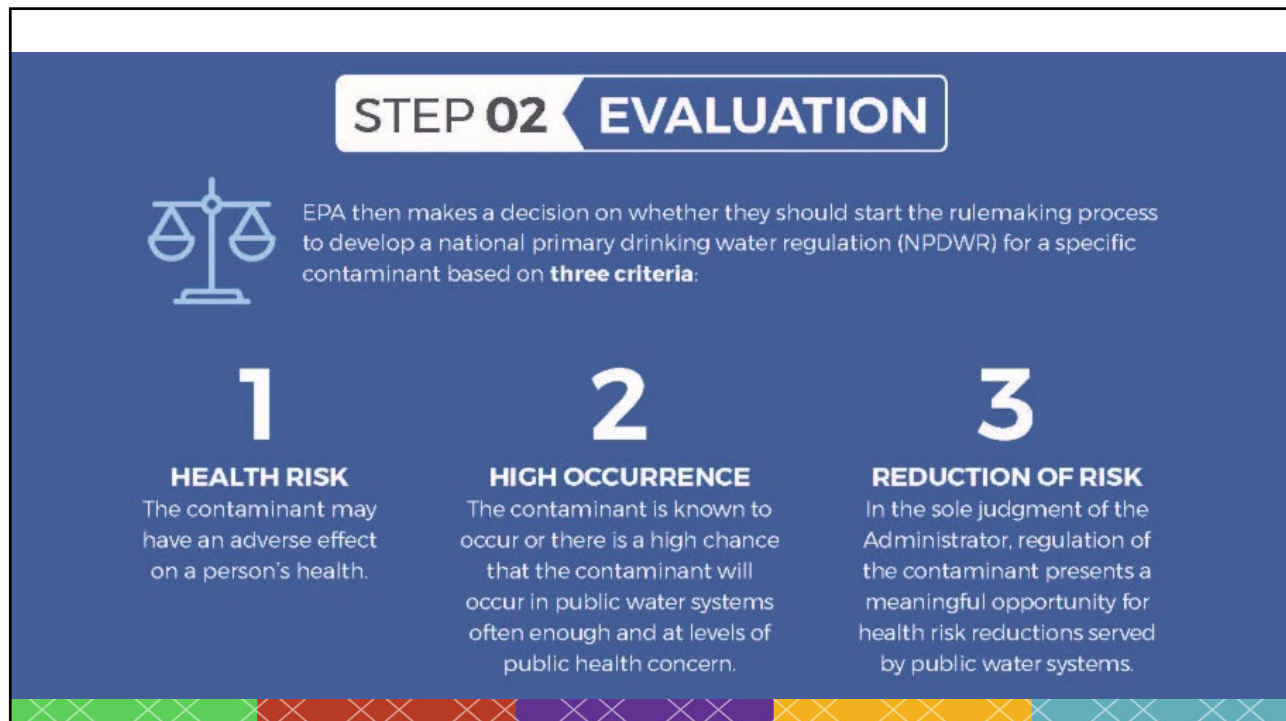


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Let's talk about how EPA regulates contaminants...



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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)

- In evaluating contaminants for UCMR 5, EPA considered the fourth Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 4) as well as contaminants nominated by the public for potential inclusion on the fifth CCL5 and other priority contaminants.
- In addition, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA) specifies that EPA shall include all PFAS in UCMR 5, for which a drinking water method has been validated by the Administrator and that are not subject to an NPDWR. Accordingly, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and 537.1, as well as lithium.



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UCMR5

- The UCMR5 requires analysis of 29 PFAS compounds plus lithium.
- Aurora will be starting the required sampling and analysis in January of 2023 and take samples for four quarters.
- EPA says they will be publishing a rule for PFAS by the end of 2022 (before sampling occurs).



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IPR

Indirect Potable Reuse



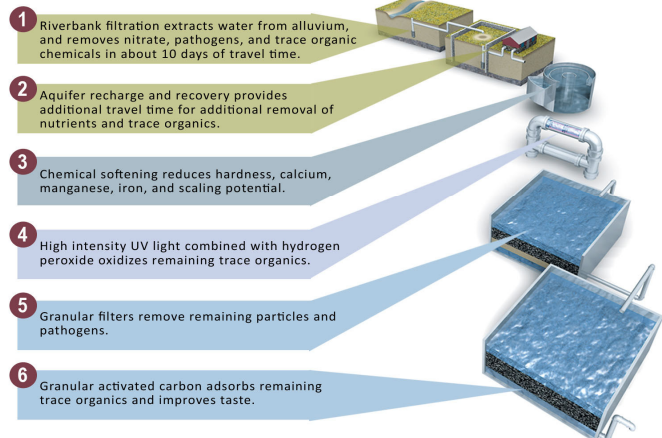
47

- Aurora has embraced indirect potable reuse since Prairie Waters came online in 2010 as an indirect potable reuse system (IPR).
- The multi-barrier treatment employed in the system include: Riverbank Filtration and Aquifer Recharge and Recovery followed by technical treatment processes like softening, UVAOP (Ultra-violet advanced oxidation process) and GAC (granular activated carbon)



IPR

Prairie Waters Multi-Barrier Purification Approach



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DPR

Direct Potable Reuse



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DPR

- CDPHE and a stakeholder group have created a regulation for directly using wastewater.
- Many types of treatment are required in order to ensure the treatment is effective and renders a safe product for consumers.
- This is the same multibarrier approach used in IPR.
- School of Mines and Colorado Springs hosted a demonstration trailer for the community.
- Aurora Water will use at Sand Creek WRF
 - Pilot treatment facility



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MS4 Management

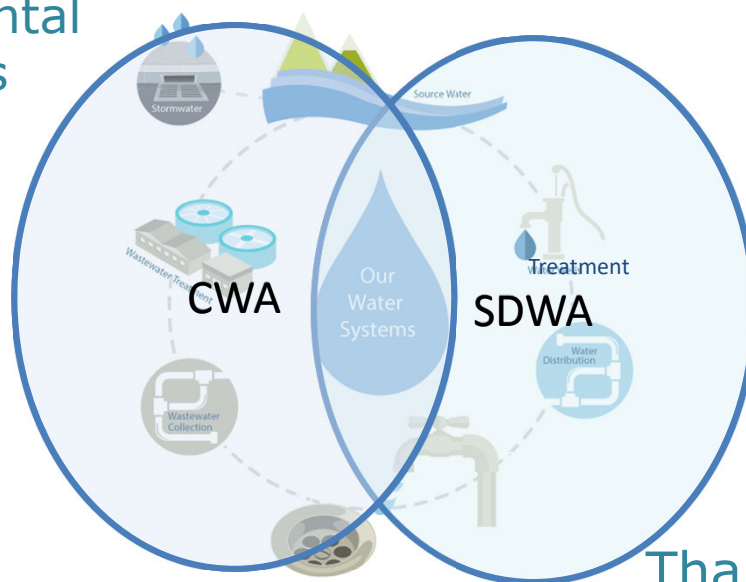
- MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
- 7 Inspectors and 1 Supervisor are responsible for:
 - insuring construction sites are protecting our storm water channels.
 - MFRCP (Municipal Facility Run-off Control Plan) inspections.
 - private and city owned pond inspections.
 - grease and sand trap inspections.
 - spill investigation and sanitary sewer overflow investigation and reporting.



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Environmental Services

Public health through excellent water quality.



Thank You!

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Mayor and Members of Aurora City Council
15151 East Alameda Parkway
Aurora, CO 80012

Honorable Mayor and Members of Council:

The Citizens' Water Advisory Committee (CWAC) wishes to express its support for Mayor Coffman's proposed Water Conservation Ordinance that prohibits the use of nonfunctional turf in new development. Having closely followed the challenges faced by municipalities that are highly dependent upon the Colorado River, as well as multiple years of drought across the state of Colorado, CWAC believes that prudent and sustainable action must be taken to ensure that Aurora can continue to grow in a responsible and affordable way. This ordinance provides a path to meet the water needs for that growth well into the future.

CWAC was instrumental in a public engagement effort on nonfunctional turf in 2021 and 2022 through the city's online platform, EngageAurora. This effort informed community members about Aurora Water's vast delivery system, robust conservation efforts and stresses placed on water providers across the arid west. The closing survey for this effort demonstrated substantial support for the prohibition of nonfunction aesthetic turf.

The committee has also monitored efforts by other western states to protect their communities from water shortages during times of extreme crisis and encourages the Aurora City Council to accept proactive measures such as this proposed ordinance to help protect the current residences and businesses, while allowing for the needs of future development.

Aurora has always been a leader in Colorado in responsible water management. We thank you for your continued leadership and stewardship on water issues.

Sincerely,

Angie Binder, **Chair**

Richard Eason – **Vice-Chair**

Members

Jay Campbell
Dennis Dechant
Janet Marlow
Daniel Widish

Tom Coker
William Gondrez
David Patterson