What cities and counties can do to respond to and prepare for drought

Ken Snyder, CEO, PlaceMatters

February 14, 2014





PLACE/MATTERS

IN BUSINESS

11 YEARS OFFICE LOCATION

Denver 1507 Blake St.

STAFF SIZE

7EMPLOYEES

GRANTS AND AWARDS

SPECIALITIES

Community Decision-Making Decision-Support Tools Process Design and Sequencing Stakeholder Engagement Data Analysis and Interpretation Training Evaluation

UNIQUE SERVICE

501(c)3 Non-profit status Proven success with high-tech and high-touch tool sets 2011-2013 – Ford Foundation – Equitable Engagement Initiative

2011-2015 – HUD/DOT/ EPA Sustainable Communities Initiative – Capacity Building Intermediary

2011 - Colorado APA Outstanding Planning Project Award – Plan Fort Collins

2011- Colorado APA Merit Award – Lyons Comprehensive Plan

2011 – Colorado APA Merit Award – Woodland Park Comprehensive Plan



Water and the West



Lyons, CO (pre)



Slide from Drew Beckwith at Western Resource Advocates

Lyons, CO (post)



Slide from Drew Beckwith at Western Resource Advocates

Longmont, CO (pre)



Slide from Drew Beckwith at Western Resource Advocates

Longmont, CO (post)



Slide from Drew Beckwith at Western Resource Advocates

Westerly Creek SIDE POCKET WETLAND BOULDER JETTHS POST-TENSIONED PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD URBAN TRANSITION STAPLESTONE WALL CRUSHER FINES -**EQUESTRIAN TRAIL** 29TH AVE OUTFALL STRUCTURE WATER QUALITY PONDS GRADE CONTROL STRUCTURE SIGNATURE BRIDGE CONCRETE TRAIL CONTEMPLATIVE AREA POST-TENSIONED PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR Key Plan TALLGRASS PRAIRIE PRAIRIE UPLANDS Future Phase of Westerly Creek Park 26TH AVE Area Shown in Plan Site Boundary

WESTERLY CREEK SITE PLAN

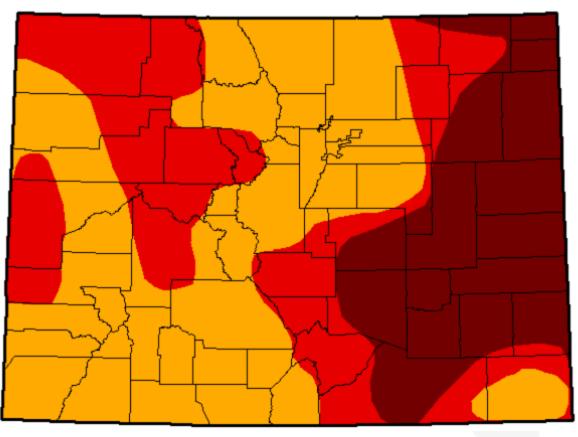
Stapleton Plan







Drought (the new norm?)



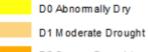
February 5, 2013

(Released Thursday, Feb. 7, 2013)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	54.29	24.92
Last Week 1/29/2013	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	58.58	13.50
3 Month's Ago 11/6/2012	0.00	100.00	100.00	91.33	48.56	13.69
Start of Calendar Year 1/1/2013	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.06	53.47	13.48
Start of Water Year 9/25/2012	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	61.75	16.89
One Year Ago 2/7/2012	30.48	69.52	41.07	10.60	0.21	0.00

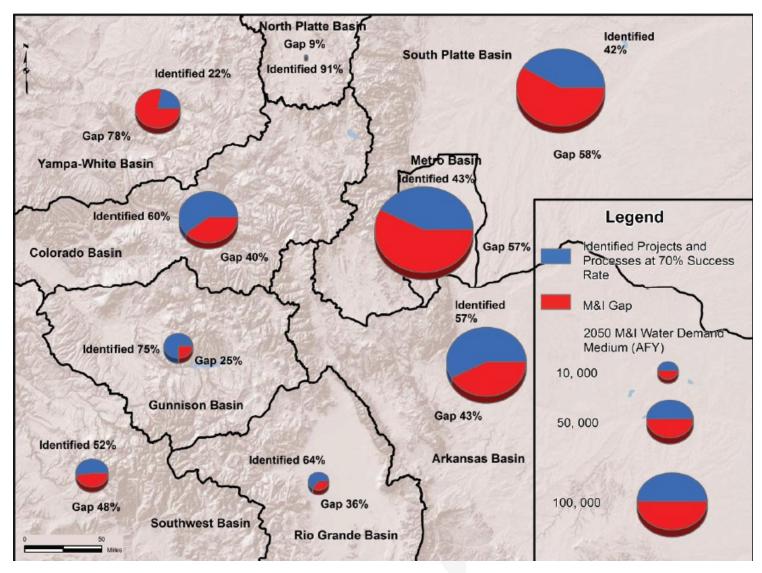






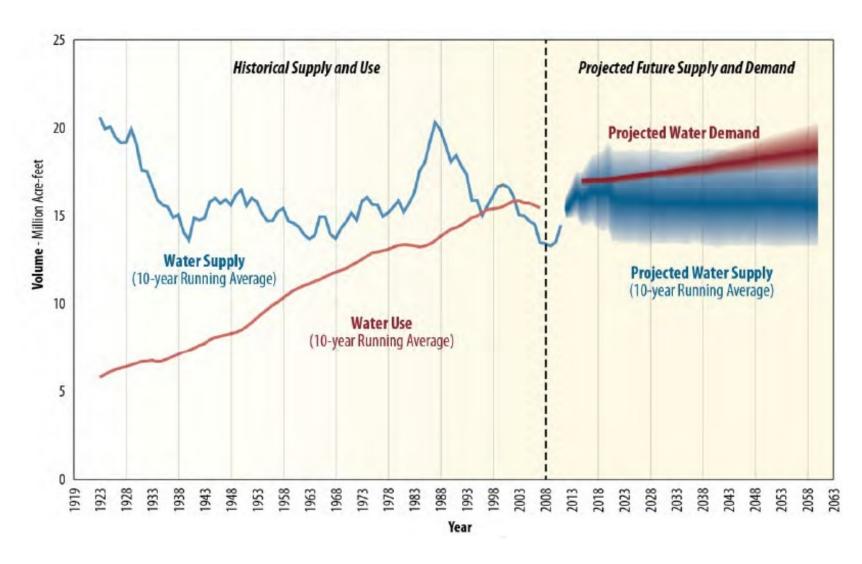
D4 Exceptional Drought

Water Supply Gap (CO)



Colorado Water Conservation Board. 2011. Statewide Water Supply Initiative 2010.

Water Supply Gap (CO River)



US Bureau of Reclamation. 2012. Colorado River Basin Study.

What Can Local Officials do to Respond to and Prepare for Drought?

Short list:

- Enforce water use restrictions
- Consider equity in impacts in setting priorities
- Coordinate with water agencies to ensure local priorities are met
- Increase conservation requirements for new construction
- Work with the Green Industry to develop or refine standards for landscape water conservation
- Speak up on climate change
- Use the current crisis to set future policy

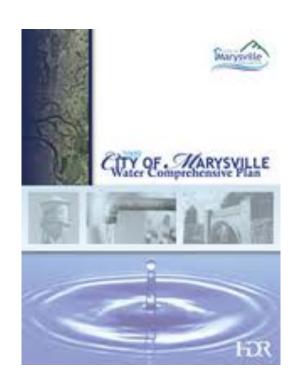
Lessons:

- Review basic land use regulation tools (zoning, subdivision, building permits, as well as state-specific laws)
- Review the elements of a water supply conservation plan and how that could/ might/did relate to the city's comprehensive plan



Assess the quality of the water element of your city comprehensive plan – particularly its water element – to ensure that it:

- Is internally consistent with growth projections elsewhere in the plan
- Is externally consistent with regional or provider constraints on supply or treatment
- It includes the level of detail necessary to allow it to be used in making planning decisions
- It addresses recommended water conservation strategies



- Ensure that the water element of the comprehensive plan is listed as one of the criteria to be considered in making discretionary zoning and subdivisions, and in site plan review.
- Draft the zoning and subdivision regulations to include specific standards for required water conservation in site design (e.g. a maximum % of irrigated turf) and objective criteria for decisionmakers to use in evaluating development applications



- Draft the zoning requirements for parking lot design allow for or require curbless construction or infiltration areas in landscaped islands.
- Draft the zoning regulations to avoid the creation of large new impervious areas of the site through
 - Limitations on impervious surface
 - Limitations on surface parking areas
 - Allowing or requiring pervious pavers.



- Ensure that the zoning regulations are consistent with the city plumbing code
 - i.e. if zoning regulations require or incent specific types of fixtures or features, does the plumbing code allow them?
- Ensure that the comp plan, zoning regulations, and subdivision regulations allow or incent:
 - Small lot single family residential development

AND

Compact, mixed-use, infill development



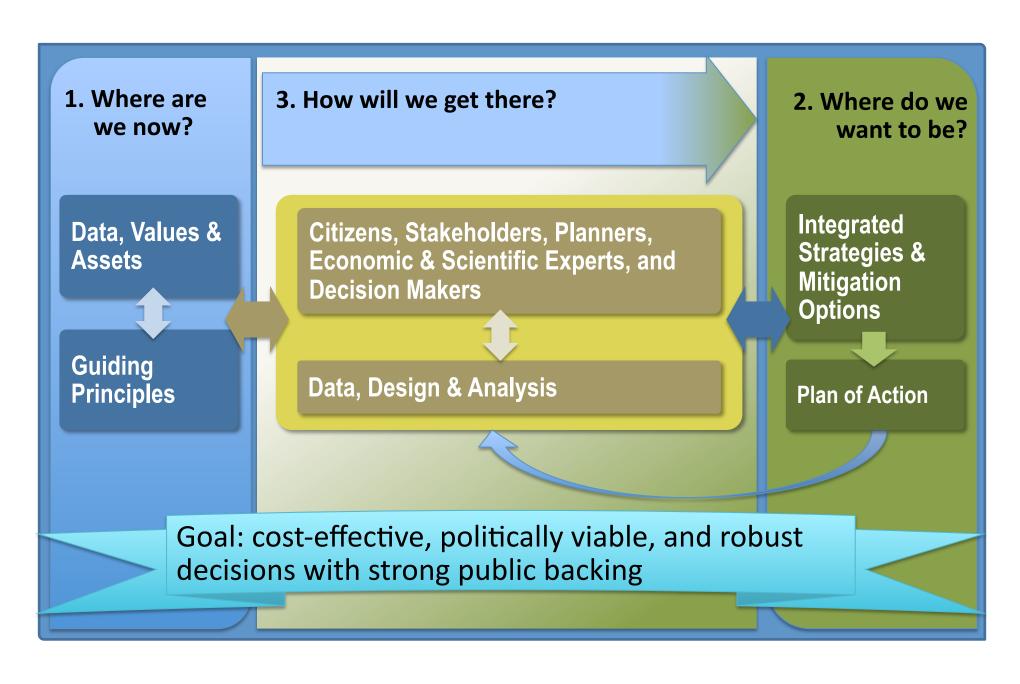
 Ensure that the city or county's road/ street regulations require the installation of water-conserving landscaping or features, and also allow for curbless design on appropriate streets, when existing streets are rebuilt in the future.



What Can Local Officials do to Respond to and Prepare for Drought?

Use scenario planning to understand options

What is Scenario Planning?



Why do public participation?

- Democratic principles
- Mutual learning
- Better decisions
- Greater buy-in to final decision
- Enhanced relationships, social capacity

Principles of effective public participation

- Clearly define roles, responsibilities and expectations
- Consider the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers
- Provide the information needed to participate in a meaningful way
- Communicate to how input will be used, and how it affected the final decision

Key considerations

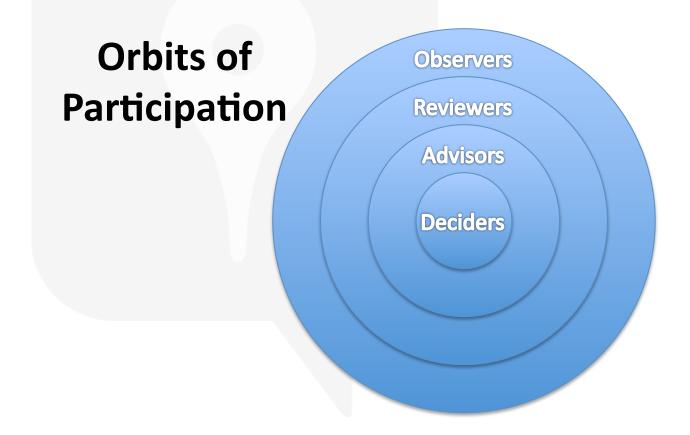
- Who is the decision maker?
- What is the decision to be made?

Universe of concerns and interests important to various stakeholders

Concerns and interests that can be addressed in this process

Key considerations

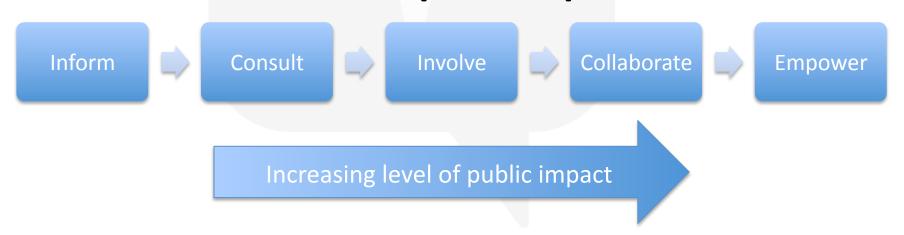
Who has an interest in the outcome of the decision?



Key considerations

- How will the decision be made?
- What is the public's role in the decisionmaking process?

Public Participation Spectrum



Public participation goal

- Inform impart information
- Consult seek information or feedback
- Involve engage as participants
- Collaborate work as partners
- Empower place final decision-making in the hands of the public

Promise to the public

- Inform we will keep you informed
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower we will implement what you decide

Promise to the public

- Inform
- Consult
- Involve we will work with you to ensure your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed
- Collaborate
- Empower

Spectrum of public participation

	Define problem	Gather info	Establish criteria	Develop options	Evaluate	Decide
Inform	X					Х
Consult		X			Х	
Involve				X		
Collaborate			X			
Empower						

Selecting the right level of engagement

- What resources are available?
- What input from stakeholders will help inform the decision?
- How much can the public influence the decision?

Selecting the right set of tools

- Level of engagement
- Cost/benefit analysis
- Tailored to multiple audiences
- Layered opportunities to engage

Participatory Scenario Planning

- A scenario developed by the participants poses questions that require analytics which require data.
- The data must all derive from the scenario.
- The planning tool must deliver useful information in a timely manner to the participants.

Slide Source: Gary Gordon, SACOG

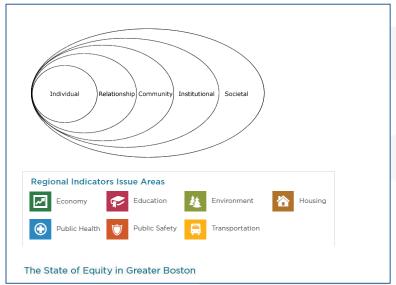
Shared Learning: Sketch Planning

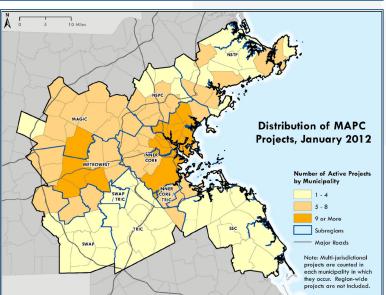
Envision Tomorrow Plus



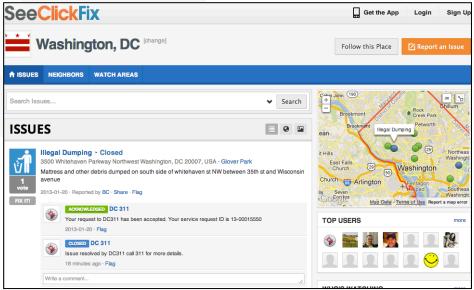
Building Long Term Capacity

Improving Agency Effectiveness









Market vs Regulation in California

Feb 12 editorial in the San Diego Tribune by Steven Greenhut

"Conservation has helped, with Californians using far less water now than they did decades ago -- an environmental success story, of course. But the "conservation" mantra would be more compelling if those reciting it weren't so dead-set against new water sources, a stance that reinforces the claim that they are using water politics to halt growth"

NPSG Session on Building Leadership for Water Wise Growth in the West

- Tiffany Zezula-Managing Director of Training at the Land Use Law Center at Pace University
- Drew Beckwith-Water Policy Manager,
 Western Resource Advocates
- Don Elliot-Clarion Associates
- Susan Daggett-Director, Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute

The Land Use Law Center of Pace University School of Law

The Land Use Leadership Alliance (LULA) Training Program Focuses on Collaborative Learning

- Chairs and members of legislative body
- State and Regional Water Specialists
- City Managers
- Water and Land Use Planners
- Planning and zoning board members
- Administrative board members
- Representatives of of environmental and civic groups
- Local Landowners
- Developers
- Business leaders



- Ensure that monitoring and enforcement capacity is aligned with zoning, subdivision, and plumbing code requirements.
 - Requirements that cannot be enforced due to lack of skills or money are useless
 - Watch out, some types of water conserving site features require regular monitoring and periodic maintenance more frequently than hard surfaces.
 - If the city and county do not have staff to perform those duties, they can be imposed on the property owner, but:
 - It discourages compliance with the new standards, and
 - Now the city or county needs to monitor and enforce the property owner's monitoring and enforcement.



Clarion Associates

Q&A



Thank You

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