

Water Utility Board Policy			
Title:	Sustainability		
Policy Number:	O-2E	Adopted:	August 23, 2011
Category:	Outcomes	Revision #/Date:	3/ May 23, 2019

Madison residents will benefit from a sustainably managed ground water supply to ensure that water is available to protect public health, and to maintain and improve the economy and environment in Madison, now and in the future. Sustainability encompasses many aspects of Utility operations, including the environmental benefits of reducing energy use, preserving groundwater levels, and sustaining flows in lakes, streams, and springs. The financial sustainability of the Water Utility is also a significant consideration: future generations of Utility customers, while benefitting from infrastructure renewal, will bear the cost of incurring long-term debt.

Accordingly,

1. Aquifers and wells will be monitored and the data evaluated to identify trends in water levels and potential contaminants.
2. Appropriate city, county, state and federal agencies will be called upon to enforce all pollution control and prevention measures within their authority, in order to protect water quality in the well head protection area of each unit well.
3. The adopted Conservation Plan shall be monitored and evaluated regarding progress to fulfill its goals. Plan goals should include reductions in energy use, avoiding the cost of additional wells, and minimizing complications related to over-pumping the groundwater system.
4. To prevent over pumping and improve redundancy, the Utility’s service level for capacity planning shall be 50% utilization for each unit well. Therefore, the Utility shall strive to limit the average Water conservation shall be increased, or the water supply system shall be expanded so that the pumpage from individual unit wells shall not exceed to 50% of the annual rated capacity of the each unit well. This can be achieved through water conservation, water supply system expansion, and operating procedures.
5. The Utility shall track the carbon footprint of Utility operations using quantitative tools (for example, energy intensity analysis) so that sustainability may be considered in planning for water treatment facilities, distribution system improvements, and other infrastructure projects.