ORDINANCE NO. 12-02-2018

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF SANTAQUIN CITY, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH, UPDATING THE SANTAQUIN CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN ORDINANCE BY ADOPTING CHAPTER 6 "WATER CONSERVATION PLAN" INTO THE SANTAQUIN CITY CODE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the adoption of a water conservation plan has been mandated by the State of Utah; and

WHEREAS, Santaquin City operates a culinary water system and a pressurized irrigation system; and

WHEREAS, the Santaquin City Council understands the pressing need to use water in a more efficient manner to allow for future sustained growth of the community; and

WHEREAS, City staff have caused a water conservation plan to be created in 2013 and desires now to update said plan in 2018; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of Santaquin City desires to update the Santaquin City Water Conservation Plan Ordinance for the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Santaquin City and update the ordinance into the Santaquin City Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Santaquin City, Utah County, Utah, as follows:

SECTION I.

8-6-3 ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION MEASURES AND GOALS:

There is hereby updated a set of conservation measures and goals for

Santaquin City as detailed in the Water Conservation Plan. (See Attached Plan)

SECTION II. Codification, Inclusion in the Code, and Scrivener's Errors

It is the intent of the City Council that the provisions of this ordinance be made part of the City Code as adopted, that sections of this ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered, that the word *ordinance* may be changed to *section*, *chapter*, or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intent regardless of whether

such inclusion in a code is accomplished, sections of the ordinance may be re-numbered or re-lettered. Typographical errors which do not affect the intent of this ordinance may be authorized by the City without need of public hearing by its filing a corrected or re-codified copy of the same with the City Recorder.

SECTION III. Severability

If any section, phrase, sentence, or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION IV. Effective Date

The City Recorder shall deposit a copy of this ordinance in the official records of the City on December 18th, 2018, and before 5:00 p.m. on that same day, shall place a copy of this ordinance in three places within the City. This ordinance shall become effective at 5:00 p.m. on December 19th, 2018. *The plan will be amended no less than every five years and will continue to play a vital role in the future development of Santaquin City, Utah.*

Passed and duly adopted this 18th day of December, 2018.

Kirk F. Hunsaker, Mayor

SANTAQUIN CITY Incorporated January 4, 1932 STATE OF UTAH

ATTEST:

Susan B. Farnsworth
Santaquin City Recorder

Council Member Keith Hunsaker	Aye
Council Member Nick Miller	Aye
Council Member Betsy Montoya	Aye
Council Member Chelsea Rowley	Aye
Council Member Lynn Mecham	Aye

Santaquin City

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

A Community Prospering in Country Living

(Agriculture, Equestrian, Recreation)

December 2018

Prepared by Santaquin City

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INTRODUCTION

Santaquin City and its leaders have worked diligently, for many years, to insure adequate water for current and future residents, businesses, and institutions, and will continue to do so. The City owns and operates both a culinary water system and a pressure irrigation (or secondary water) system. The culinary water system provides for all potable water demands requiring a high quality of water, and is used for outside watering in commercial, industrial, and some residential areas. It also provides fire protection. The culinary system has evolved over many years since the incorporation of Santaquin on March 10, 1932.

The pressure irrigation system provides for all other outside watering demands using raw surface water sources and irrigation wells heretofore used for flood irrigation, supplemented by culinary water through 3 backflow preventers. Construction of the Pressure Irrigation System began in August 2006 and was completed in April 2009.

Because we are in the second driest state in the nation, water conservation and the wise use of water has been a focal point on both a local and state level. The state legislature in 1998 passed the Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (House Bill 153), revised in the 1999 legislative session (Section 73-10-32 Utah Code Annotated), updated in the 2004 General Session. This water conservation plan addresses the concerns of leaders and citizens of both Santaquin and the State of Utah. The Act relates to water and irrigation, requesting cities to implement and update every 5 years, a water conservation plan. The "Recommended Best Management Practices (BMP) for Utah's Water Providers" was used as an aid in preparing this Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan (BMP 1-Comprehensive Water Conservation Plans).

DESCRIPTION OF OUR CITY AND ITS WATER SYSTEMS

Santaquin City is the southern most City located in Utah County and partially straddles the County boundary into Juab County. It is truly the gateway city to Utah County with Interstate 15 running through and along its eastern side. It is also a major cross-roads for Utah County in that State Route 6 (Main Street) connects I-15 to the recreational amenities of the "Little Sahara Recreation Area" and the southern accesses to and around Utah Lake. It is also the corridor to many smaller towns, including Genola, Goshen, Elberta, and Eureka.

Other jurisdictions around Santaquin include Payson, the Spring Lake Community, unincorporated County rural areas, and the Bureau of Land Management lands to the north. To the south are lands controlled by Juab County and the small, incorporated community of Rocky Ridge. Santaquin is bounded on the east by mountainous lands managed by the Uinta National Forest, and lands owned by the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources. It is located about 70 miles south of the state capital, Salt Lake City and approximately 20 miles south of the county seat, Provo City.

The incorporated area of the city is approximately 6,672 acres, or 10.4 square miles. The growth boundary defined in the General Plan is approximately 12,820 acres, or 20.0 square miles. The population of Santaquin has grown from approximately 3,600 in 2000 to 9,128 in 2010, and is estimated to be 13,584 in 2018. With large-scale development projects that anticipate completion within the next 10 to 15-years, it is expected that the City's growth rate could exceed 3.6 % per year over the next ten years. The influx of population over the next several years will

strain many aspects of the City water systems. Meeting the future needs of a growing population as well as the needs of current citizens has always been a top priority for city leaders and planners. As a result, well maintained and operated culinary and pressure irrigation water systems provide the citizens of Santaquin with water where and when needed.

Currently the domestic water system provides water to 3,144 residential, 82 commercial, and 11 institutional customers.

Open space and preservation of a "Community Prospering in Country Living" is of high value to our leaders and citizens. Consequently, open space, orchard, and agricultural preservation are a high priority. There are eleven (11) developed parks containing over 50 acres. There are four (4) elementary schools. Three (3) public and one charter school, with their accompanying athletic fields, playgrounds, and other landscaped areas. Nebo School District has proposed two (2) new schools within the next 10 years, a new junior high school and a new high school.

Santaquin City's potable water sources come from seven springs in Santaquin Canyon and two deep wells located within the city. The water supply for the pressure irrigation system comes from surface and sub-surface sources. The largest shares owned by the City are in Summit Creek Irrigation & Canal Company. The water provided under these shares is, and will continue to be, used for irrigation of lawns, gardens, school athletic fields, playgrounds and other landscaped areas, church landscaped and recreation areas, city-owned parks, and other open spaces. This lesser quality surface water, that does not require treatment, conserves the higher quality water that comes from the city's springs and culinary wells for the potable water system. Each connection to the PI system is metered and an electrical connection from the PI meter is linked to the culinary water meter, making it possible for both meters to be read at the same time.

The City has completed a new sewer treatment plant utilizing Membrane Biological Reactor (MBR) technology, which reclaims wastewater to produce high quality Type-I water. Funding sources for this project included: Utah Division of Water Quality (SRF), United States Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (RD), Central Utah Water Conservancy District, and an EPA-STAG Grant. Planning for the facility included a Wastewater Treatment Facility Master Plan, public involvement including: several open houses, meetings of a Community Advisory Committee and more. An important segment of this Master Plan was the planned use of the type-I effluent water in the pressure irrigation system. Santaquin City has received approval from the Utah State Engineer, dated October 20, 2009 for the reuse of this.

Inventory of Water Resources

Santaquin City supplied 1,588 acre-feet of water to the culinary water system and 2,160 acre-feet to the pressurized irrigation system in calendar year 2017. The previous year's culinary water and pressurized irrigation supply was 2,282 acre-feet and 1,780 acre-feet respectively. Springs provide approximately 47% of the potable water delivered in 2017, the balance coming from wells. Wells will supply potable water for future growth. The City presently has developed well capacity to supply up to 4,904 acre-feet annually, more than double the volume of potable water supplied in 2017. The city also has developed spring water capacity that historically has supplied an average of 1,436 acre-feet annually for the last five years. By combining these two sources of water for our culinary water supply, the city has the ability to deliver 6,340 acre-feet of culinary water annually, more than 2 times the amount supplied in 2017. Under current water

rights, the city is entitled to withdraw approximately 6,100 acre-feet annually from the wells and springs shown below. This shows that the city has the ability to withdraw nearly four (4) times the amount of water that was delivered in 2017 by water right.

By ordinance, future development is required to provide water rights or irrigation shares to the City. Santaquin City Code Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 10 requires "annexed to the city be accompanied by water rights sufficient to accommodate the needs of the existing and potential occupants of said land" Diversion of this water historically is from streams, springs, shallow wells (artesian) and subsurface drains. We anticipate that the amount of water needed for future growth will be within the available yield from the springs and the aquifer supplying the wells. Table 2 shows the City-Owned Culinary Water Rights.

Table 2

City-Owned Well Water Rights			
Source Name/No.	Water Right #	CFS	Acre-feet
SANTAQUIN CANYON SPRINGS	51-1013	2.00	1,447.955
CENTER STREET WELL	51-1348 (A27810)	2.48	1,795.464
	51-1347 (A27809)	2.52	1,824.423
CEMETERY WELL	51-1348 (a16256)		
EAST SIDE WELL	51-1347 (a24465)		
SUMMIT RIDGE WELL	53-1496 (a25719)		807.38
ALL WELLS (4 TOTAL)	51-7045 (a26290)		224.77

Santaquin City also owns surface water rights for its pressurized irrigation system from Summit Creek Irrigation Canal Company. See Table 3.

Table 3

Source Name/No.	Shares held
SUMMIT CREEK IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY	665

Present Water Use and Future Water Needs

The metered sales for all uses of culinary water divided by the number of people living in Santaquin in 2017, averages a daily use of 111 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). A major reason for the significant drop in water usage was the installation of a new meter what measures the flows out of Santaquin Canyon. Also there were significant changes in the water accounting process within the City, which were implemented to improve reporting accuracy.

The metered sales for all pressurized irrigation divided by the number of people living in Santaquin in 2017, averages a daily use of 151 gpcd.

Compared to the statewide average of 167 gpcd for culinary water use and 75 gpcd for pressurized irrigation/secondary water. Our per capita usages are approximately 33% lower for culinary water, and 100% percent higher for pressurized irrigation water than the state average.

Our total combined usage of 262 gpcd is 108% of the Utah state average of 242 gpcd.

Figure 1 shows the total monthly water use in the Santaquin culinary water system during 2017.

Figure 1
Santaquin City Culinary Water
Delivered 2017

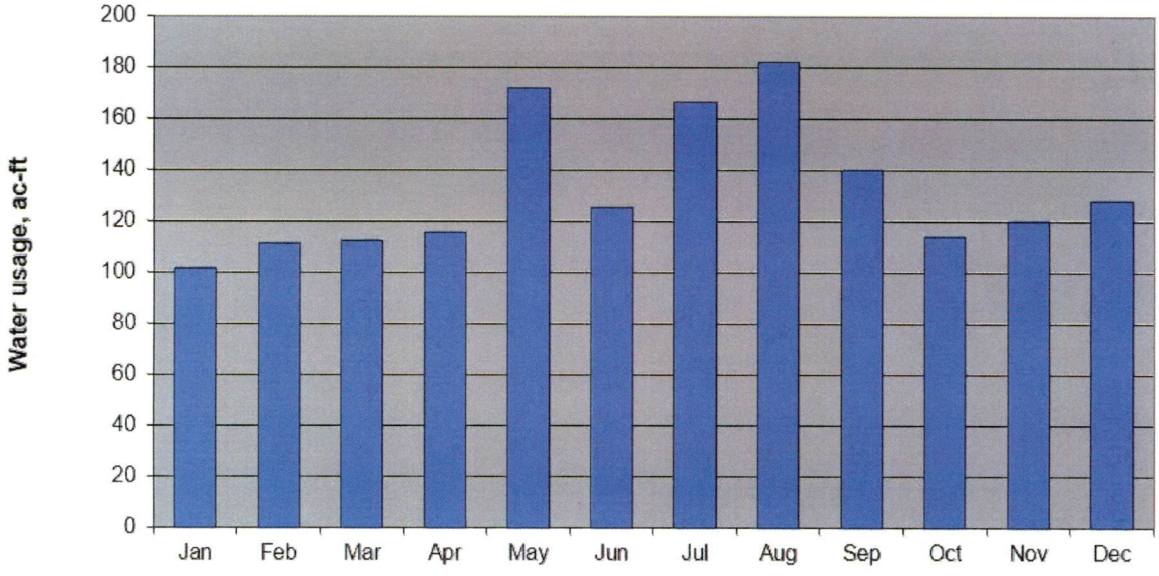


Figure 2 shows population projections for Santaquin City through 2050.

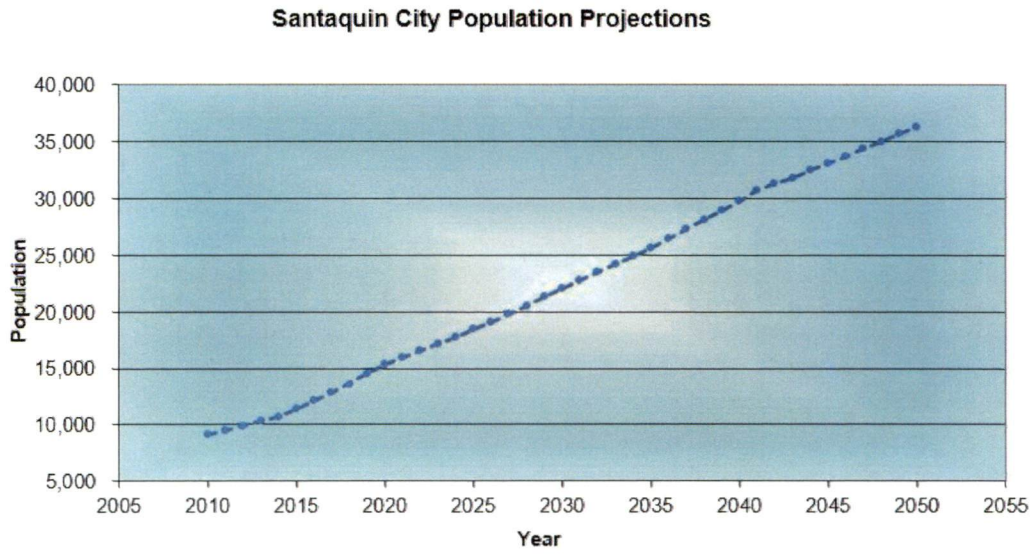
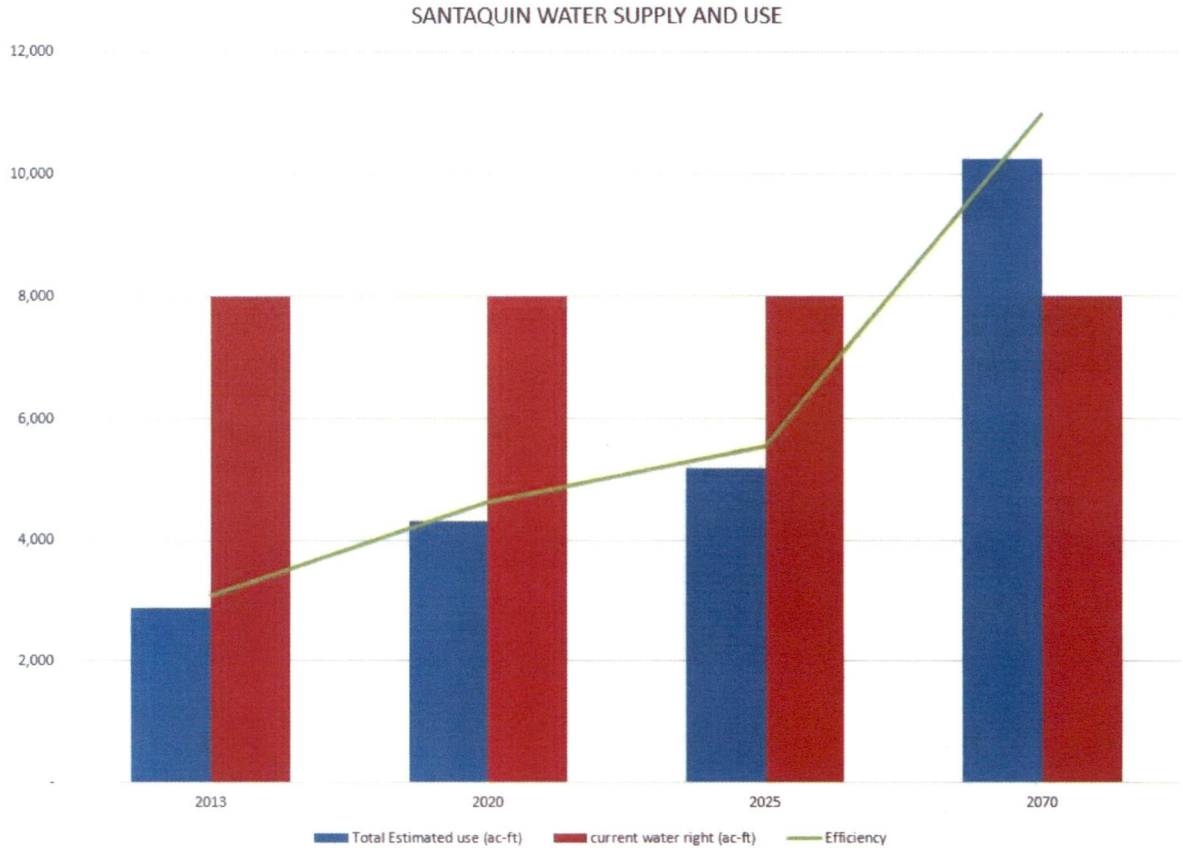


Figure 3 shows the estimated use, current water right held by Santaquin City, and the efficiency of the percentage of the estimated use compared the water right held.



Santaquin City has averaged an annual growth rate over 5.5% over the past five (5) years. Based on the General plan update completed in 2014 the estimated population at build out is 55,000.

Using the above population projections and the current water usage of 111 gpcd, Santaquin City will need approximately 6,827 acre-feet of culinary water and 9,287 acre feet of pressurized irrigation, for a total of 16,115 acre-feet of water annually.

WATER PROBLEMS, CONSERVATION MEASURES AND GOALS

Problems Identified

The City Staff identified and prioritized several problems during the investigative phase of preparing this Water Conservation Plan. Those problems are as follows:

- Water not metered, accounted for, and/or billed such as City owned facilities (i.e. City Center, City Parks and Streetscapes).
- Water not metered, accounted for, and/or billed such as water used for flushing sanitary sewer lines, testing and flushing new water lines and storm drain lines and street sweeping.
- Contractor authorized use or unauthorized use of water for construction purposes. Authorized use is metered by a hydrant meter or by load count, reported and billed separately. Unauthorized use is by contractors, builders, etc. obtaining water from hydrants without having notified the city.
- Inaccuracy of meters as they wear.
- Citizens lack understanding of water conservation. Santaquin City has engaged with BYU College of Engineering to study the possibility of installing "smart meters" to help increase citizens' ability to increase their water conservation practices.
- Large landscape areas such as park space, open space, schools, etc.
- Leak detection and repair.

Each problem represents an opportunity to further reduce water use. The opportunity exists to solve the above problems through a combination of accounting for all water delivered from the culinary and pressure irrigation systems, monitoring and billing for authorized use, reducing unauthorized use, verification of meter accuracy and replacement of inaccurate meters, education, reduction in high water-use landscaping and repair of leaks.

The opportunity exists to realize a more balanced water budget by installing meters on culinary and pressure irrigation services to city owned facilities and "billing" the appropriate fund for the water used rather than having the water fund carry the burden. Meters should also be used to measure the amount of water used for flushing sewer lines and new water lines and for street sweeping as much as is practical (BMP 2-Universal Metering).

Additional opportunities to reduce water use can be found in two of the remaining problems. Authorized use of water by contractors, builders, etc, could be metered, rather than using a load count, to provide accuracy in water usage (BMP 2-Universal Metering). There is also a need for increased enforcement, with appropriate fines, for unauthorized use of water by contractors, builders and others (BMP 4-Water Conservation Ordinances).

The opportunity exists to adopt a meter testing program. Santaquin City currently has a meter replacement program to replace worn or broken meters that no longer produce meter reads. All meters have been replaced since 1998 (BMP 2-Universal Metering).

The opportunity exists to educate a new generation of wise-water users. This can be assisted with a strong sustained water education program in the public and private schools (BMP 11-School Education Programs). In addition, Santaquin city will use the above mentioned BYU College of Engineering Study to look for additional funding to provide the "smart meters" to citizens and water users within Santaquin.

The opportunity exists to promote water conservation programs available for high volume water users that maintain large landscape areas (BMP 12-Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Customers).

The opportunity also exists to promote a 'leak detection and repair program' (BMP 7-System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair).

Water Conservation Goals

In pursuit of solutions to the problems identified previously, and in light of the variety of conservation measures available to solve these problems, the following goals have been identified:

- **GOAL #1**

  Reduce the percent of unaccounted for inflow to the system. Install water meters at the Santaquin Senior Center, Library and City Parks that use culinary and pressure irrigation water. Metering these facilities will allow billing the appropriate fund for water use payable to the water fund.

- **GOAL #2**

  Bill for water supplied from the culinary and pressure irrigation systems to city parks and public properties. The operation and maintenance cost for parks and public properties are paid for from general funds, and that fund should pay the water fund for services rendered.

- **GOAL #3**

  Implement a meter-testing and replacement program. Adopt a program to test all meters and replace excessively worn, broken and inaccurate meters to improve the water budget and increase revenue to the water fund.

- **GOAL #4**

  Implement leak detection and repair programs. Adopt a program to detect leaks and repair them that will improve the water budget and decrease costs for the water department.

CURRENT CONSERVATION PRACTICES

In order to solve the problems identified above and take advantage of the many associated opportunities, specific water conservation measures must be identified and evaluated. Santaquin has already implemented several water conservation measures that are listed in the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Plumbing Code (IPC) as adopted by the State of Utah (BMP 10-Indoor Water Conservation). These, along with additional measures that will effectively help us manage Santaquin City's water systems, are discussed below.

Water conservation for both the culinary system and the pressure irrigation system is directed at education and information sharing regarding the water available for a given water year.

1. **Water Education Program (BMP 11-School Education Programs)**

The following information on efficient outdoor and indoor water use is available to the citizens of Santaquin through the City Center and Public Works Department. This information is also occasionally distributed with the water users' monthly bill.

Outdoor Water Use:

- Use pressure irrigation system for watering of landscaping, if available. Most residential and some commercial areas have the pressure irrigation system available for use.
- Water landscape only as much as required by the type of landscape, and the specific weather patterns of our area, including cutting back on watering times in the spring and fall.
- Do not water on windy days and/or rainy days.
- Do not water during the hours of 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM.
- Sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of using the hose to clean them.
- Wash your car from a bucket of soapy (biodegradable) water and rinse while parked on or near the grass or landscape so that all the water running off goes to beneficial use instead of running down the gutter to waste.
- Check for and repair leaks in all pipes, valves, faucets, hoses etc. on culinary and secondary system. Verify there are no leaks by turning everything off and checking your water meter to see if it is still running. Some underground leaks may not be visible due to draining off into storm drains, ditches, or traveling outside your property.
- Periodic checks by city staff on service line leaks.
- Adjust and repair sprinkler heads to maintain proper spray patterns and eliminate waste.
- Periodically check and adjust timers on sprinkling systems.
- Use mulch around trees and shrubs, as well as in your garden to retain as much moisture as possible. Areas with drip systems will use much less water, particularly during hot, dry and windy conditions.
- Keep your lawn well trimmed and all other landscaped areas free of weeds to reduce overall water needs of your yard.
- Discourage water fountains.
- Encourage low water landscaping at interchanges, planting strips, etc in the city.

In addition to the above information, there are other opportunities available for high

volume water users to receive information and on site assistance that can advance water conservation measures. Three different organizations will make an on site visit to conduct water audits, analyze usage and advise users on water conservation procedures they can implement. These organizations are as follows: The US Bureau of Reclamation, Rural Water Association of Utah, and the Utah State University Cooperative Extension in Utah County. The services provided by these organizations are a valuable resource for high volume water users. Santaquin City encourages participation in these programs as it will assist the city with water conservation efforts (BMP 12-Consevation Programs for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Customers).

Indoor Water Use:

About two-thirds of the total water used in a household is used in the bathroom. Concentrate on reducing your bathroom use. Following are suggestions for this specific area:

- Do not use your toilet as a wastebasket. Put all tissues, wrappers, diapers, cigarette butts, etc. in the trashcan.
- Check the toilet for leaks. Is the water level too high? Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the bowl water becomes colored without flushing, there is a leak.
- If you do not have a low volume flush toilet, put a plastic bottle full of sand and water to reduce the amount of water used per flush. However, be careful not to over conserve to the point of having to flush twice to make the toilet work. Also, be sure the containers used do not interfere with the flushing mechanism.
- Take short showers with the water turned up only as much as necessary. Turn the shower off while soaping up or shampooing. Install low flow showerheads and/or other flow restriction devices.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing your teeth. Fill the sink or a glass instead.
- When doing laundry, make sure you always wash a full load or adjust the water level appropriately, if your machine will do that. Most machines use 40 gallons or more for each load, whether it is two socks or a week's worth of clothes.
- Repair any leak within the household. Even a minor slow drip can waste up to 15 to 20 gallons of water a day.
- Know where your main shutoff valve is and make sure that it works. Shutting the water off yourself when a pipe breaks or a leak occurs will not only save water, but also eliminate or minimize damage to your personal property.
- Keep a jar of water in the refrigerator for a cold drink instead of running water from the tap until it gets cold. You are putting several glasses of water down the drain for one cold drink.
- Plug the sink when rinsing vegetables, dishes, or anything else; use only a sink full of water instead of continually running water down the drain.

2. Water Rates (BMP 3-Incentive Water Conservation Pricing)

Designing an appropriate rate schedule is a complex task. Rate design is a process of matching the costs of operating the water system to the unique economic, political, and social

environments in which the city provides its service. The cost of delivering the service must be evaluated and understood. Each water system has unique assets and constraints. Based on the characteristics of the system, and past capital and operating costs, revenue requirements can be estimated. Users are discouraged from excessive use by this graduated rate structure.

Tables 4 and 5 show the current monthly rate structure for culinary and pressure irrigation.

Table 4. Water Rates With or Without Pressure Irrigation Available

Base Rate	$20.60			
Usage Volume	0-4,000 gal	4,001-8,000 gal	8,001-12,000 gal	12,001 + gal
Volume Charge	$0.56 1,000 gal	$0.85 1,000 gal	$1.11 1,000 gal	$2.06 1,000 gal

Table 5. Pressure Irrigation Water Rates

Monthly Rates		
	1" Service	1-1/2" Service or larger
Base Rate	$15.70	$22.45
Volume Charge	$0.71 1,000 gal	$0.71 1,000gal

The City will conduct a Water Systems Rate Analysis every 3 to 5 years. Based on the results of the analysis, the City Council may make changes.

3. Water Conservation Ordinances (BMP 4-Water Conservation Ordinances)

Santaquin has several city ordinances in place that aid with water conservation measures. Santaquin City Code Title 10, Chapter 15, Section 1 encourages the conservation of water resources through inclusion of more drought-tolerant plants for new developments. Santaquin City ordinance # 12-02-2006, effective 12-07-2006 adds the defining term "Xeriscaping" to the language of the city's landscaping standards for new developments. Xeriscaping is a very effective measure used to achieve water conservation. Santaquin City Code Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 16 makes it unlawful for water users to waste water or allow water to be wasted by faulty equipment, intentionally allowing storage containers to overflow and or allowing unauthorized persons to obtain water regularly from any water users' premises. Santaquin City Code Title 8, Chapter 1, Section 18 allows for penalties to be assessed including forfeiture of services and, the levying of a Class B misdemeanor fine and or incarceration of those guilty of violating any rules, regulations or ordinances controlling the City water system.

COST ANALYSIS

Benefit of Reaching Goal #1:

Reducing the ratio of inflow to metered sales will improve the Water Balance and result in more revenue to the Water Fund. The result of installing water meters at the City Center and Parks is more accurate accounting of the water used and a more correct water budget comparison to evaluate per capita use. Payment of revenues to the Water Fund from other funds receiving benefit of service from the water systems gives a more accurate basis on which to determine future water rates. Culinary use in city parks is limited to rest rooms, drinking fountains, and hose spigots by the pavilions. All new parks will have meters installed.

Cost of Reaching Goal #1:

The cost incurred to achieve this goal is a one-time cost to install the meters. The labor and equipment will be provided by existing city personnel using city owned equipment. It is estimated that the costs for materials are as follows:

Pressurized Irrigation System:

- 8" Meter – Cemetery $12,500
- 8" Meter – Centennial Park/Ball Fields/Arena $12,500
- 4" Meter – City Center Park $ 7,500
- 4" Meter – Santaquin Meadows Park $ 7,500
- 2" Meter – Library $2,000

Culinary System:

- 1" Meter – Senior Center $1,000
- 1" Meter – Library $1,000
- 1" Meter – West Ball Fields Snack Shack $1,000

It is not possible to estimate the increased revenue to the water fund until a full year of metering data has been recorded. It is anticipated that the City Parks will likely show the highest use. Initially, Santaquin City will strive to reach Goal #1 by June 30, 2021.

Benefit of Reaching Goal #2:

The result of billing for water supplied from the pressure irrigation system to city parks and public properties will be increased revenue to the water fund. The increased revenue will make evaluation of water rates more accurate and equitable.

Cost of Reaching Goal #2:

This cost is expected to be minimal. These billings are expected to be in place by June 30, 2022.

Benefit of Reaching Goal #3:

Implementing a meter-testing program will provide accurate water use data that will increase revenue to the water fund and encourage conservation of water. The city's water budget will be more accurate.

***Cost of Reaching Goal #3*:**

Personnel in the Water Department will do the meter testing. The meter replacement cost is already part of the annual Operations, Maintenance, and Replacement budget of the Water Department. Monitoring improvement in the water budget and income to the water fund is necessary as meters are tested and replaced. Implementation is expected by June 30, 2021.

Benefit of Reaching Goal #4:

Implementation of a leak detection and repair program using methods consistent with American Water Works Association's *Water Audit and Leak Detection Guidebook* will help to reduce unaccounted for water to an acceptable level (BMP 7-System Water Audits, Leak Detection and repair).

***Cost of Reaching Goal #4*:**

Personnel in the Water Department will implement this program along with their normal duties. This program would be served best by including costs in the annual budget of the Water Department. Implementation is expected by June 30, 2021.

IMPLEMENTING/UPDATING THE WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

To insure that the goals outlined above are reached, appropriate tasks must be determined, responsibility fixed with the logical person or department, and a time line set for completion of each task. The city manager and city staff will be responsible to carry out the necessary tasks within the appropriate time constraints.

Both City Staff and Elected Officials have reviewed this Water Conservation Plan. It will be on the City Council agenda for adoption December 18, 2018. The members of the City Council are:

Kirk Hunsaker, Mayor

Keith Broadhead, Council Member
Betsy Montoya, Council Member
Chelsey Rowley, Council Member
Lynn Mecham, Council Member
Nick Miller, Council Member

The water conservation plan will be revised and updated as required to meet changing conditions and needs. This plan will be updated and resubmitted to the Utah Division of Water Resources in February 2023, as required by Legislative House Bill 153. The ordaining ordinance for the water conservation plan is attached as Appendix A.

APPENDIX A – Adopted Water Conservation Plan Ordinance