

# HEBER CITY CORPORATION

## WATER CONSERVATION PLAN



November 2011

Prepared by:

**HORROCKS**  
|||  
ENGINEERS

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF HEBER CITY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
INVENTORY OF WATER RESOURCES .....	4
WATER BUDGET .....	4
CULINARY WATER USE.....	5
FUTURE WATER USE.....	6
<b>WATER PROBLEMS AND GOALS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED .....	7
WATER CONSERVATION GOALS .....	8
<b>CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.....	9
PRESSURIZED SECONDARY SYSTEM FOR OUTDOOR USE .....	10
LEAK DETECTION AND SYSTEM MAINTENANCE.....	11
WATER CONSERVATION CONTINGENCY PLAN .....	11
<b>CURRENT PRICING STRUCTURE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>FUTURE WATER CONSERVATION OPTIONS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
ESTABLISHMENT OF A WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE.....	13
PROMOTE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING.....	13
SECONDARY IRRIGATION WATER CONSERVATION .....	14
PEAK USE REDUCTION .....	14
RETROFIT DEVICES .....	14
IN HOME LEAK DETECTION AND WATER USE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE .....	15
<b>COST ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTING &amp; UPDATING THE CONSERVATION PLAN .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX A.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>19</b>

**FIGURES:**

FIGURE 1: HEBER CITY POPULATION PROJECTION .....	3
FIGURE 2: HEBER CITY CULINARY WATER USE.....	6

**TABLES:**

TABLE 1: HEBER CITY’S WATER SOURCES .....	4
TABLE 2: HEBER CITY’S WATER BUDGET, 2006-2009 .....	4
TABLE 3: HEBER CITY’S CULINARY WATER BILLING SCHEDULE (2009).....	12
TABLE 4: BENEFITS OF WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM .....	16

*“When the well is dry we know the worth of WATER”*  
–Benjamin Franklin

## **INTRODUCTION**

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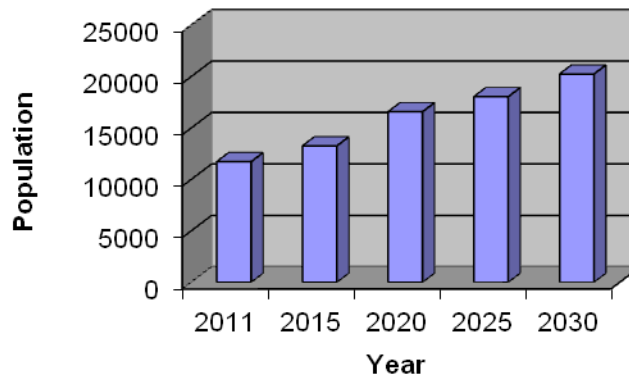
Water, an essential natural resource, will only increase in value as time continues on. There is reasonable concern over the future cost and availability of the water supply. Heber City is rapidly growing, which affects the amount of water required to sustain the population. Heber citizens and leaders, having foreseen the continued growth, have taken many steps to ensure that Heber continues to have a sufficient supply of water for all of its needs. This water conservation plan is written to address the concerns of leaders and citizens of both Heber City and the State of Utah.

## **DESCRIPTION OF HEBER CITY**

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Located in Wasatch County and in Utah, the second driest state in the nation, Heber is growing at a significant rate in residential zones and at a lesser rate in commercial zones. As Heber looks forward into the next two decades, it sees a town with an existing population of approximately 11,723 people growing by approximately 70 percent to 20,244 people in the year 2030. The population growth trend is shown in Figure 1 below. With this kind of growth there come many challenges, but with those challenges come many opportunities.

**Heber City Population Projection**



**Figure 1: Heber City Population Projection**

Heber is a rural community that places a lot of value on open spaces. Heber families have always shown a tendency to landscape large areas of grass and other water intensive landscaping. The combination of a growing population in a rural based community consequently increases expected demands on the water distribution system for the next twenty years. Providing water to meet these needs is a priority of city leaders and planners. Currently, the pressurized irrigation

system provides secondary water to 1,167 residential connections. The culinary water system provides water to 3,467 residential, 266 commercial, 78 institutional, and 39 agricultural culinary water connections.

### Inventory of Water Resources

The current water supply system consists of three wells and one spring. The indoor base flow of 360 gpd per residential connection is currently provided by the spring for much of the year. The more expensive wells are operated during the spring, summer, and sometimes the fall when culinary water usage from outdoor irrigation exceeds the spring's capacity. However, with the growth that is occurring in Heber the demand for indoor water is increasing to the point that the city will be required to operate a well to supplement water from the spring for winter indoor use as well. Table 1 shows Heber City's current water sources.

**Table 1: Heber City's Water Sources**

Description	Estimated Source Capacity (gpm)	Current Capacity (gpm)	Existing Water Right (ac-ft)
Valley Hills Well	720	750	244
Hospital Well	3,000	3,000	820
Well No. 1	1,400	1,400	1,448
Upper Broadhead Spring	500	500	2,201
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>4,736</b>

### Water Budget

Table 2 shows the amount of water delivered to the culinary water system. The metered outflows to end-users for the years 2006 to 2009 are also shown.

**Table 2: Heber City's Water Budget, 2006-2009**

Year	Inflow (kgal) Total	Outflow (kgal) Total	% Diff.
<b>2006</b>	926,566	707,600	-23.63%
<b>2007</b>	953,771	795,861	-16.56%
<b>2008</b>	924,049	680,783	-26.33%
<b>2009</b>	765,458	608,439	-20.51%

Average losses from the culinary water system are 21.8 percent for the four years of record shown in Table 2 above. A portion of these losses are due to the city owned properties that are watered through unmetered connections. The exact reason for the high system losses is not known, however, they may be a result of leakage, incorrect production readings, or unmetered water usage.

Secondary irrigation water is also used throughout the more recently developed portions of Heber City. This water is currently provided to users by pressurized irrigation and open ditches. This secondary water is used to irrigate a variety of areas such as residential lots and grazing pastures. Heber City currently requires new development to connect to the pressurized secondary irrigation system. This secondary irrigation system provides irrigation quality water to the public and private landscaped areas. This secondary irrigation water is currently metered to the subdivisions but not individual homes.

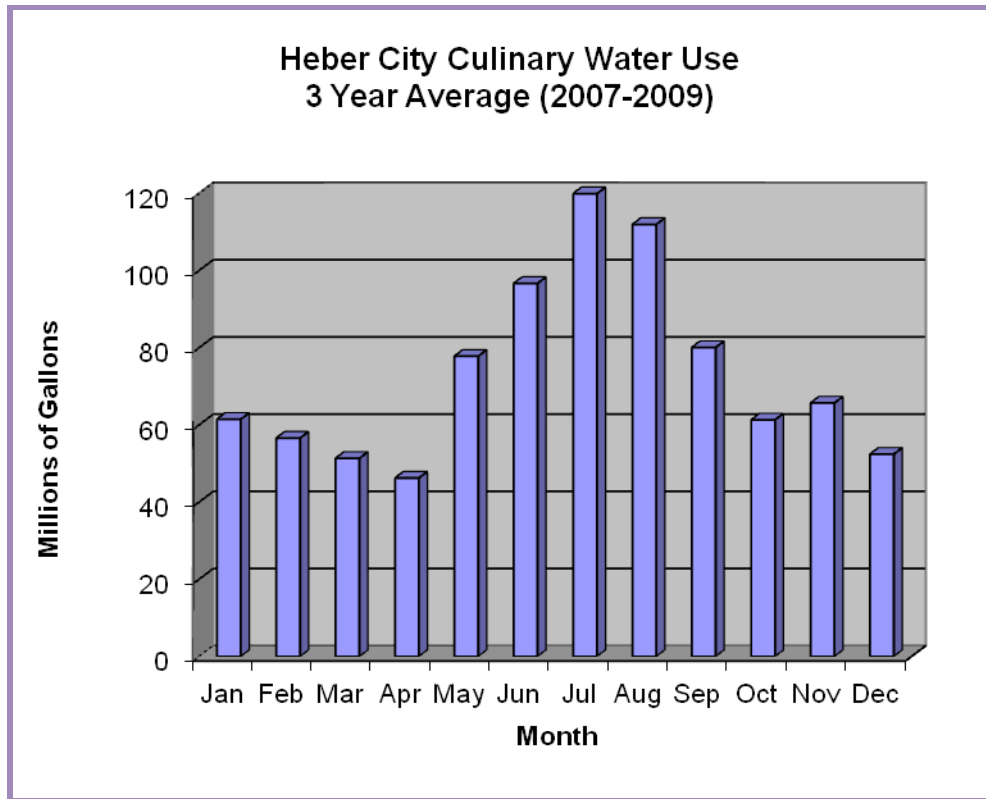
### **Culinary Water Use**

Using the three year averages between 2007-2009, all uses of culinary grade water were compared with the number of residents in the city. Heber citizens used 227 gallons of water per capita per day (gpcd). This number is derived by using the average total amount of water entering the culinary system over the three year range (881 MG) and the average number of Heber City residents during the three year period (10,650 people). Therefore, the 227 gpcd amount includes water losses throughout the system that never reach the user. This usage is compared to the statewide average of 190 gpcd and 141 gpcd nationally.

When just residential water use only is considered between 2007-2009, Heber City citizens used 132 gallons of water per capita per day (gpcd). This number is derived by using the averaged metered water used for the residential connections between 2007-2009 (512 MG), and the average number of Heber City residents (10,650 people). This number is compared to the statewide average of 131 gpcd and the national average of 99 gpcd.

Heber City is located in a semi-arid region. In the hot summer months, a large demand is placed on the culinary water system for landscape and garden irrigation. This situation is highlighted by the fact that the culinary water system needs to be sized large enough to handle the high volumes and flow rates generated by the peak outdoor water demands. The average winter month water usage rate is 0.25 gpm (360 gpd) per residential connection and is assumed to be used primarily for indoor use. Anything above 360 gpd per connection is considered to be for outdoor use.

The average monthly culinary water used between 2007-2009 is depicted by Figure 2 below. This is based on metered water going into the culinary water system.



**Figure 2: Heber City Culinary Water Use**

### **Future Water Use**

The population of Heber City in 2050 is estimated to be 30,800 people. If current water use remains steady (227 gpcd), Heber City will need to supply nearly seven million gallons of potable water per day! By implementing water conservation practices this could be reduced significantly. If Heber City were able to lower consumptions to the current state average (190 gpcd), the city would be saving roughly 1.1 million gallons per day! This is a lofty goal, but through diligent implementation of the water conservation plan, it can be achieved.

## WATER PROBLEMS AND GOALS

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### Problems Identified

Several problems with current water conservation measure have been identified.

- The previous drought in Utah has had some positive influence towards water conservation awareness throughout Heber City. However, there is still a need for a better understanding of landscaping water requirements and efficient water-use habits and practices. A small percentage of residents know how much water is required to maintain healthy landscaped areas and how to consistently use water efficiently outdoors. Some citizens' irrigation and outdoor practices are based on convenience rather than plant needs and water supply considerations.
- With the currently available methods for setting water rates, city council action is required for each adjustment. The city council strives to minimize the additional financial burdens on residents with financial challenges or fixed incomes, especially during these financially challenging times. Consequently, water rates haven't kept up with the increasing costs.
- Traditional Heber City families have landscapes with large garden areas, grass, and other water intensive landscaping. The landscape's irrigation needs usually create a water use peak in July straining the existing water delivery system in Central Heber, necessitating constant upgrades to the main delivery lines.
- Currently, many of the residents in the central portion of Heber City use surface irrigation to irrigate lawns and gardens. The water is delivered to Wasatch Irrigation Company shareholders via a network of small ditches. This method of irrigation is very inefficient, resulting in a significant quantity of lost water. It is estimated that water losses in the delivery system are 50 percent.
- The existing connections to the pressurized irrigation are not individually metered. Some of these users may over-water landscaping because there is simply a flat fee per month for pressurized irrigation water use. Individual meters are not installed in the pressurized irrigation system due to costs.

Each of these problems represents an opportunity for change. A plan is currently being created to solve the problem of ditch irrigation water loss by converting all ditch irrigation to pressurized irrigation. In addition to this plan, the opportunity exists to prepare a new generation of wise-water users who build low-water use landscaping. This can be assisted with a strong sustained water education program in the public and private schools.

Additional opportunities exist to improve other conservations problems. Landscaping along existing and future roads in the city could be more easily maintained if low water use shrubs and mulches were used instead of Kentucky Bluegrass. Methods could possibly be

incorporated to decrease secondary water use to ensure sufficient water for additional users in the future. All of these measures will help reduce peak demands and the need for expensive water system upgrades.

### **Water Conservation Goals**

As part of Heber City's Water Conservation Plan, Heber City has established the following goals in pursuit of solutions to the previously identified problems:

- Goal 1: Reduce Heber City's per capita water use by approximately five percent in five years. The water-use rate is currently 227 gallons of treated water per capita day (gpcd). The goal is to bring this usage down to 216 gpcd by 2015.
- Goal 2: As the pressurized secondary irrigation system becomes available, mandate that all outdoor irrigation come from the pressurized system to eliminate all ditch and culinary water irrigation.
- Goal 3: Maintain or improve the appearance of street landscapes, open spaces, and yards. Improved irrigation practices and water efficient landscapes can enhance the beauty of Heber City while helping to reduce water consumption. By 2015, Heber City will provide measures which encourage the use of low water-use shrubs, plants, and mulches in new developments and any existing landscape replacement projects.
- Goal 4: Determine what is causing the significant deficits in water used (metered) compared to water produced. As shown in the water budget (Table 2), there is approximately a 20 percent deficit. While some of this can be explained by unmetered connections used by the city, there is still far too much water that is unaccounted for. Data shows the problem is significantly worse in the winter months when water use and demand are at their lowest.



## **CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND PROGRAMS**

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Heber City's water conservation efforts have primarily been directed at finding and fixing leaks in the existing system, education, and instituting a secondary pressurized irrigation system in new developments. This section briefly describes the measures that are now being implemented to help achieve the city's conservation goals. Descriptions of how Heber City is addressing each item, along with other appropriate details, are listed under the following headings.

*Public Information and Education Program*  
*Pressurized Secondary System for Outdoor Use*  
*Leak Detection and System Maintenance*  
*Water Conservation Contingency Plan*

### **Public Information and Education Program**

Heber City's water conservation education is aimed at enhancing the awareness and understanding of water-related problems and is based on the premise that it will influence people to voluntarily use water more efficiently and cooperate with regulatory requirements. Public information includes both public information and outreach to schools, the use of fliers, bill stuffers, and presentations containing water awareness information. It addresses both long-term and short-term water use practices. The following are examples of things that are presented as part of the education program.

#### **Outdoor Water Use**

- Irrigate landscaping only as needed according to the types of vegetation and the specific weather patterns of your area. In general, water in the early morning or late evening hours.
- Do not water on hot, sunny, and/or windy days. You may actually end up doing more harm than good to your landscaping, as well as wasting a significant amount of water.
- A single lawn sprinkler spraying five gallons of water per minute uses 50 percent more water in just one hour than the combination of 10 toilet flushes, two five-minute showers, two dishwasher loads, and one full load of laundry.
- Sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of using the hose to clean them off.
- Wash your car from a bucket of soapy (biodegradable) water and rinse while parked on or near the grass or landscaping 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, hoses, faucets, couplings, valves, etc. Verify there are no leaks by turning everything off and checking your water meter to see if it is still running. 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.

## **Indoor Water Use**

About two thirds of the total water used in a household is used in the bathroom. The following are suggestions for this specific area:

- Do not use your toilet as a wastebasket. Put all tissues, wrappers, diapers, etc. in the trash can.
- 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. 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. 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 container 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.
- Stopper the sink when rinsing vegetables, dishes, or anything else; use only a sink full of water instead of continually running water down the drain.

## **Pressurized Secondary System for Outdoor Use**

Heber City has developed a master plan for installing a secondary irrigation system throughout the remainder of the City. One of the purposes of this system is to reduce water loss through the elimination of irrigation ditches. All new developments are required to implement the pressurized secondary irrigation system with all outdoor irrigation connecting to the system. When the secondary irrigation system is implemented, the majority of water lost through ditch infiltration and evaporation will be conserved. It is estimated that this will save a total of 1653 acre-feet of water annually. In addition, water reuse is planned as a key feature of the secondary system upgrade. While reused does not directly reduce consumption, it does stretch existing supplies which is one of the goals of conservation.

## **Leak Detection and System Maintenance**

A portion of the water processed by the public system never reaches any customer. It flows through leaks in the distribution system and seeps into the ground or is otherwise lost. Heber City previously replaced its old manual read meters with radio read meters. The city is now 99 percent along in upgrading its radio read meters with an enhanced version that will automatically monitor and report potential system leaks. All meters are now read remotely, and the new system has demonstrated the ability to detect leaks quickly which the city can then have repaired.

## **Water Conservation Contingency Plan**

Heber City is developing a contingency plan, which spells out climate and political realities related to water use during drought or other water supply shortages. Included here are conservation measures that Heber City may implement during times of emergency. They are as follows:

- Eliminate watering on city property during the hottest times of the day
- Water city properties on a minimal watering schedule that does not water during hot daylight hours
- Eliminate watering of city property in cases of severe shortages
- Educate the public on the water supply situation
- Instigate voluntary public conservation measures
- No outside watering from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m
- Issue information to all customers on conservation procedures each can accomplish around their own property and within their own homes
- Instigate mandatory public conservation measures
- Enforced outside watering restrictions including watering times and quantities
- Instigate emergency conservation measures:
  - Strictly enforce all conservation policies with significant fines for non-compliance
  - Physically restrict water supplies to (in order of priority):
    - All outside irrigation systems
    - Park properties and other non-essential support facilities
    - Commercial businesses, restricting largest users first
    - Residential areas
    - Any other “non-life support” areas, insuring water supplies to hospitals, hospices, all other health care facilities, and controlled designated area water supply facilities
    - Additional non-emergency water conservation measures

## CURRENT PRICING STRUCTURE

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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. The City is in the process of commissioning a study to review the estimated cost of providing water service and propose a rate schedule designed to cover such costs. Heber City currently has adopted a stepped billing rate that charges more at each stepped increase in water usage. The details of this billing schedule are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Heber City’s Culinary Water Billing Schedule (2009)**

Connection Size (inch)	Billing Rate for usage up to 7000 gallons *	Billing Rate for usage 7000 to 10,000 gallons *	Billing Rate for usage over 10,000 gallons *
3/4 & 1	\$13.00	\$0.84 per 1000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1000 gallons
1-1/2	\$52.00	\$0.84 per 1000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1000 gallons
2	\$84.50	\$0.84 per 1000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1000 gallons
3	\$195.00	\$0.84 per 1000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1000 gallons
4	\$325.00	\$0.84 per 1000 gallons	\$1.00 per 1000 gallons

\* connections outside city limits have rate schedules 1.5 times these amounts

## **FUTURE WATER CONSERVATION OPTIONS**

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In addition to the current water conservation measures and programs being implemented, Heber City may consider some of the options listed below to further enhance its water conservation efforts and to help meet the goals set forth above.

*Establish a Water Conservation Committee*

*Promote Water Efficient Landscaping*

*Secondary Irrigation Water Conservation*

*More Stringent Water Rate Structure*

*Peak Use Reduction*

*Retrofit Devices*

*In Home Leak Detection and Water Use Management Assistance*

### **Establishment of a Water Conservation Committee**

A technical advisory committee may be useful for evaluating water conservation measures and making recommendations concerning such measures to the local government. This committee could evaluate the success of water conservation measures currently in practice and consider the potential applicability of other practices for future application.

Additional decisions to be made:

- Number of persons to comprise the committee
- Would the committee be made of current city employees
- How committee members are, or will be, chosen
- Minimum length of service
- Establish meeting schedule; monthly, bi-weekly, etc
- Committee's authority and responsibility
- Types of issues for which the committee will be responsible

### **Promote Water Efficient Landscaping**

During some months, water used for lawns and landscapes may comprise more than half of the public water deliveries for many communities. Landscaping with low water use plants and site designs reduces the amount of water needed for irrigation. Such landscapes do not have to be barren, lacking in color, diversity or only consist of thorny desert plants. Succulent plants and other popular ornamentals may be designed into a water wise landscape if placed in a location that does not require excess watering. Landscaping along existing and future roads may also be designed to use low water-use shrubs, plants, and mulches that do not have intrusive root systems. Heber City has previously researched various plants with non-intrusive roots systems which could be utilized for low water-use areas.

Additional ideas to promote:

- Include water wise landscaping as a major topic in public information and education programs.
- Adopt a policy of applying water efficient landscaping principles to newly landscaped or re-landscaped public buildings, parks, and other sites.
- Monitor and evaluate the results of the water wise landscape information and education.
- Consider including water efficient landscape requirements in a landscaping ordinance
- Investigate the technologies of Xeriscape™ and its potential use in Heber City

### **Secondary Irrigation Water Conservation**

As more users connect to the pressurized secondary system, outdoor conservation measures will become even more important. Conservation measures will be utilized to ensure enough secondary water is available for all users and the average per capita consumption continues to decline. Wasatch Irrigation Company, who currently manages the secondary irrigation servicing Heber City, is currently producing a proposed action plan for secondary water conservation. These are measures that would be put into effect as more users connect to the secondary system and per capita water consumption begins to increase.

### **Peak Use Reduction**

Some water systems are capable of meeting average daily demands but have difficulties meeting peak demands. If this condition occurs in the future, measures to reduce peak demand may forestall the need to develop new resources or expand treatment and distribution facilities. Some methods that may be used to reduce peak demand include:

- Installation of “demand meters”
- Seasonal peak time rates
- Quantity of use restrictions
- Restrictions on landscape irrigation and other outside water uses during peak demand time

### **Retrofit Devices**

Installation of water conserving devices in existing structures complements plumbing codes that require low water-use items in new structures. Retrofit requirements should usually be mandatory or devices be provided free of charge in order to achieve a high degree of compliance. Some localities require retrofit devices to be installed before ownership of a property can be transferred.

Possible program features:

- Define a set of measures to consider
- Evaluate the impact that such measures would likely have on water demand
- Analyze the advisability of adopting those measures for their service areas

## **In Home Leak Detection and Water Use Management Assistance**

The City may consider providing free technical assistance outreach program for locating leaks and identifying ways in which a resident or property owner might use water more efficiently. This program would provide staff that is knowledgeable in leak detection and water conservation methods.

Probable action items prior to program origination are as follows:

- Design an assistance program to consider
- Evaluate the impact that the program would likely have on water demand
- Analyze the advisability of implementing the program in their service areas

## COST ANALYSIS

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Heber City has been able to reduce the gallons per capita use by 5 percent over the past five years. It also has a goal to reduce consumption by another 5 percent over the next five years. This will be done by continuing the tactics used over the past five years. These include: continuing to educate the public about water conservation practices, continuing to find and fix leaks in the system, and continuing to employ a Water Conservation Coordinator. These are all part of the routine costs to the city (the City Engineer acts as the Water Conservation Coordinator), and will put no additional burden on the already tight budget. As shown in Table 4, the benefits to the city are roughly \$135,000 over the five year period.

**Table 4: Benefits of Water Conservation Program**

Year	Pop.	Future Use Without Conservation			Future Use With Conservation			Savings
		gpc d	kgal/yr	cost at billing rate (\$0.84/kgal)*	gpcd	kgal/yr	cost at billing rate (\$0.84/kgal)*	
2011	12,114	227	1,003,741	\$843,142	224.7	993,703	\$834,711	\$ 8,431
2012	12,472	227	1,033,379	\$868,038	222.5	1,012,815	\$850,764	\$ 17,274
2013	12,840	227	1,063,892	\$893,669	220.3	1,032,293	\$867,126	\$ 26,543
2014	13,220	227	1,095,306	\$920,057	218.1	1,052,147	\$883,803	\$ 36,254
2015	13,610	227	1,127,648	\$947,224	215.9	1,072,382	\$900,801	\$ 46,423
							<b>Total</b>	<b>\$134,925.00</b>

\*Assumes costs to produce water are equivalent to billing structure.



## **IMPLEMENTING & UPDATING THE CONSERVATION PLAN**

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Tasks must be set forth to ensure the goals stated above are reached. A person or department must be given the responsibility of completing tasks with deadlines. The City Engineer, Bart Mumford, has been designated as the “Water Conservation Coordinator”. The Heber City Council has authorized this position and will have responsibility for providing funding for the measures outlined in this plan. The Water Conservation Coordinator will be responsible to ensure that tasks necessary to meet the goals are carried out within the appropriate time line. If deemed necessary, the Water Conservation Coordinator will submit annual reports on the progress towards goals to the City Council.

This water conservation plan was placed on the December 15, 2011, Heber City Council meeting agenda. It was adopted by the City Council. A copy of the minutes for this meeting and the resolution to adopt the plan are included in Appendix A. The City Council members are listed below:

Nile D. Horner  
Alan W. McDonald  
Benny Mergist  
Robert L. Patterson  
Eric Straddeck

Heber City’s Water Conservation Plan will be revised and updated as required to meet changing conditions and needs of the City. The plan will help promote the effective use of culinary water if the methods set forth are utilized. Through public awareness and involvement, water may continue to be available for years to come.

## **APPENDIX A**

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### ATTACHED DOCUMENTS:

1. HEBER CITY DECEMBER 15, 2011, CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES
2. RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE HEBER CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Heber City Corporation  
City Council Meeting  
December 15, 2011

7:00 p.m.

REGULAR MEETING

The Council of Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah, met in **Regular Meeting** on December 15, 2011, in the City Council Chambers in Heber City, Utah.

Present:	Council Members	Eric Straddeck Nile Horner Robert Patterson Alan McDonald Benny Mergist
Excused:	Mayor	David R. Phillips
Also Present:	City Manager Deputy City Recorder City Engineer Planning Director Police Chief	Mark K. Anderson Michelle Kellogg Bart Mumford Tony Kohler Ed Rhoades

Others Present: Daniel Mauer, Darryl Glissmeyer, J.M. Gill, Erik Rowland, Jeff Bradshaw, Mark Rounds, Greg Ogden, Glinda Straddeck and children, Joan Gray, Russell Gray, Spencer Straddeck, Brad Mackay and others whose names were not legible.

Mayor Pro Tempore Straddeck opened the meeting and excused Mayor Phillips.

Pledge of Allegiance: Council Member Eric Straddeck

Prayer: Council Member Patterson

Minutes: 11/03/2011 Work Meeting; 11/03/2011 Regular Meeting; 11/15/2011 Special Meeting; 11/28/2011 Special Meeting; 11/17/2011 Work Meeting; 11/17/2011 Regular Meeting

Council Member McDonald moved to approve the above listed sets of minutes. Council Member Patterson made the second. Voting Aye: Council Members Straddeck, Horner, Patterson, McDonald and Mergist.

***OPEN PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT***

Daniel Mauer, 1300 East, commended the Council for all that they accomplished this year. He wanted to pay tribute to Council Member Straddeck in particular, and stated although not everyone always agreed with what Council Member Straddeck did, he always did what he

thought was best. Mauer felt the City was in Council Member Straddeck's debt for his sacrifice and service, and read comments from other residents also praising Council Member Straddeck. Mauer then presented the bound comments to Council Member Straddeck.

### ***PUBLIC HEARING***

**Public Hearing – 7:00 p.m. – Resolution 2011-12 – A Resolution Updating Heber City's Water Conservation Plan:** Michelle Kellogg, Deputy Recorder read the public notice from the November 30, 2011, Wasatch Wave. Mayor Pro Tempore Straddeck opened the hearing for public comments. None were given. Mayor Pro Tempore Straddeck closed the public comment portion of the hearing and asked for comments from the Council. Council Member McDonald asked if there was a time limit for making the pressurized secondary irrigation system available City-wide, as proposed in the conservation goals listed on page eight. Mumford stated the hold up with that goal was financing, and he hoped that given time there would be additional funding for secondary irrigation. Council Member McDonald wanted the City to begin setting aside some money for that purpose. He also asked if the City knew where the water leakage problems were, as stated in Goal Four. Mumford stated he had discussions with Tozier about the 20% water deficit this week and it was hoped that the leak sources would be found this winter.

Council Member Mergist moved to accept Resolution 2011-12 – A Resolution Updating Heber City's Water Conservation Plan. Council Member Patterson seconded the motion.

Voting Aye: Council Members Straddeck, Horner, Patterson, McDonald and Mergist.

### ***APPOINTMENTS***

**Greg Ogden – Presentation of the Audit Report for Fiscal Year 2010-2011:** Ogden stated he brought a revised Management Letter, and asked that the Council replace the former letter with the revised one.

In reviewing the Auditor's Report, Ogden referred to Page 12 and explained the Accounts Payable was up \$1 million due to the Elmbridge Apartments project. He also noted in the Governmental Activities column, the figures were really good, having \$7 million available for use.

On Page 15, Ogden explained State Statute required cities to keep a balance of between 5%-18% based on the 2012 budget. The combination of numbers on this page put the City at a 16% surplus. Ogden commended the City for doing a good job in that area.

Ogden referred to Page 17, and explained intergovernmental revenues were up from last year, due in part from receiving \$280,000 from the State for corridor preservation. He also noted that the impact fees received were unusual for the State, and he was glad to see growth in Heber. He noted with Walmart coming in, the City should receive even more revenue through sales tax.

Resolution 2011-12

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE HEBER CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah (Heber City) desires to assist and promote the conservation of water in Heber City and the Valley; and

WHEREAS, the City has developed a Water Conservation Plan to instigate and realize conservation; and

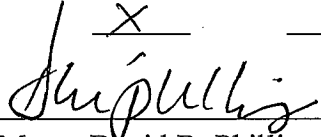
WHEREAS, the City is confident that the referenced Conservation Plan, if followed, will greatly improve the implementation of practical processes for conserving the City's water,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved by the City Council of Heber City, Wasatch County, Utah, that Heber City intends to adopt the aforementioned Water Conservation Plan, and hereby approves the same, as attached as Exhibit "A".

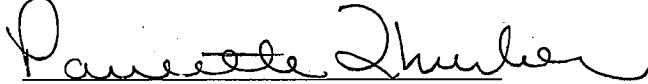
ADOPTED AND PASSED by the City Council of Heber City, Utah this 15<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011, by the following vote:

	AYE	NAY
Councilman Eric Straddeck	<u>X</u>	_____
Councilman Nile D. Horner	<u>X</u>	_____
Councilman Robert L. Patterson	<u>X</u>	_____
Councilman Alan W. McDonald	<u>X</u>	_____
Councilman Benny Mergist	<u>X</u>	_____

APPROVED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor David R. Phillips

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Recorder

## REFERENCES

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### Non-Published references:

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[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC\\_10\\_DP\\_DPDP1&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DPDP1&prodType=table)