

Mayor
JOE L PICCOLO

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City Council

WAYNE CLAUSING

RICK DAVIS

KATHY HANNA-SMITH

LAYNE MILLER

MILES NELSON

PUBLIC NOTICE OF MEETING

October 20, 2014

Public notice is hereby given that the City Council of Price City, Utah, will hold a Regular Meeting in the Council Chambers, 185 East Main, Price, Utah, at 5:30 PM on 10/22/2014. The Mayor reserves the right to modify the sequence of agenda items in order to facilitate special needs.

1. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
 2. ROLL CALL
 3. PUBLIC COMMENT
 4. COUNCILMEMBERS REPORT
 5. OATH OF OFFICE- Swearing in of Diana Wood as a Community Progress Member
 6. RESOLUTION 2014-21. Price City Water Conservation Plan (2014). Presentation by Sam White, Supervisor, Water & Sewer Department.
- CONSENT AGENDA
7. MINUTES
 - a. October 8, 2014 City Council Meeting
 8. CITY HALL SUBSTATION-Authorization for the Electric Department to use remaining loan funds to complete additional work on the City Hall Substation in order to provide backup and redundancy.
 9. B HANSEN CONSTRUCTION-100 NORTH 200 WEST CURB AND GUTTER PROJECT-(7C-2014) Approval of final payment of \$15,184.50. All work is finished under current contract.
 10. ASSIGNED FUND BALANCE - Authorization to unassign \$15,698.00 previously assigned for the purchase of exercise equipment and to reduce the recycling assigned fund balance for the Green Team from \$9,000.00 to \$4,153.23 to reflect the current balance.
 11. USE OF PARKING LOT-Authorization for Sysco and Werner Company to use the parking lot on the west side of the museum for a Roadmaster Drivers School job fair on November 7-8, 2014.
 12. PETROLEUM MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT-Fuel tank removal project #13C-2014. As Built change order #1 +\$11,540.25 (reduction of pit run material, increase in concrete paving). Payment #1 (final), \$64,225.90, Budgeted.
 13. VEHICLE PURCHASE-Street Department-2015 Ford F450 Truck with service body. Change order #1 add upgrade to utility bed, \$1,108.98. Payment #1 (final) \$51,900.39, Budgeted Class C Road fund.
 14. VEHICLE PURCHASE-Fire (Brush Truck), #2E-2014. 2015-Ford F-550 cab & chassis. Two bids were received: Price Auto Group \$46,840 and second bidder was disqualified for late submittal (returned unopened). Recommended bid award to Price Auto Group. FEMA Grant.
 15. TRAVEL REQUEST:
Nick Tatton-IEDC Certification Training, Biloxi, MS, Feb. 2-5, 2015.

16. COMMITTEES
 - a. WATER RESOURCES
 - b. EMERGENCY PLANNING
 - c. COMMUNITY PROG.-CULTURE CONNECTION
 - d. POWER COMMITTEE
 - e. INTERNATIONAL DAYS

17. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - a. Recycling

I, Laurie Tryon, the duly appointed and acting Recorder for Price City, hereby certify that the foregoing City Council Agenda was emailed to the Sun Advocate. The agenda was also posted in City Hall, the City's website at www.priceutah.net, and on the Utah Public Meeting Notice Website <http://www.utah.gov/pmn/index.html> October 20, 2014. This meeting may be held electronically via telephone to permit one or more of the council members to participate.

Note: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations during this meeting should contact Laurie Tryon at 185 E. Main Price, Utah, telephone 435-636-3183 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

Mayor
JOE L. PICCOLO
City Attorney
NICK SAMPINOS
**Human Resource &
Risk Management Director**
JOHN DANIELS, SPHR
Public Works Director
GARY D. SONNTAG, P.E.
City Engineer
RUSSELL L. SEELEY, P.E.
Building Inspection
ROBERT BENNETT
Streets & Fleet Supervisor
J. SCOTT OLSEN
Parks & Cemetery Supervisor
BRIANNA WELCH
Water & Sewer Supervisor
SAM WHITE



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PRICE CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Initial Report Preparation by Sam White
Water & Sewer Department Supervisor

Reviewed by Ron Brewer & Bill Wardle
Water-Sewer-Treatment Crew Managers

Final Report Review by
Gary Sonntag, P.E.
Public Works Director

October 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Governor's office initially set a water conservation goal of a 25% reduction of water use by 2050. After reviewing water use totals from 2000 to 2010, an 18% water use reduction was achieved. Now the governor's office has modified the state's goal of 25% per capita reduction by 2025. If we maintain the current water conservation progress, the other 7% can be achieved. Even though we are on track, Utah residents should be encouraged to use various methods and programs to make water conservation more efficient. At least 2/3rds of urban water use is used for lawns and gardens. The general approach by water agencies has been to change traditional (large grass areas) landscaping to a more acceptable form of landscape that is significantly more water efficient.

- ➔ Is the new goal achievable?
- ➔ Will we be able to maintain the past water use reductions and hold the line for the future cut-backs that will be required?

The Price River drainage has many water users in the Carbon County area. Approximately, 80% of the water from Scofield Reservoir is used for agriculture and the other 20% is for municipal, industrial, and commercial uses. Carbon Water Conservancy District works with the US Bureau of Reclamation. They have oversight of Scofield Reservoir and Dam and release of water. Price River Water Users association is responsible for the Price River Water Conservation District. Those who have lands within said District are eligible to acquire Scofield Reservoir shares. Price River Water Distribution System is responsible for the accounting of water used from Scofield Reservoir and Price River Drainage. They report to the Utah State Engineer's Office over Water Rights working with Price River Commissioner. Water distribution to many large and small water users:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>2013 water use percentage</u>	
Carbon Canal	Agriculture	42%	
Price Wellington	Ag	28%	
Price City	Municipal	6.3%	
Cottonwood Gooseberry	Ag	5.1%	
Rocky Mountain Power	Industrial	4.7%	
North Carbon Group	Ag	4.5%	
PRWID	Municipal	3.5%	
Lower Gordon Creek	Ag	1.4%	
Helper City	Municipal	1.2%	
All others combined (7)	Mix	2.5%	<u>Total</u>
Inactive (2)	Mix	0%	99.2%

Agriculture is a large part of the economy of Utah. Throughout the state, there is overwhelming support for protecting agriculture. The people who acquire their livelihood from farming and ranching are very sincere and love their way of life. They are great stewards of the land and water; they are dedicated to developing and implementing best management practices. Many have changed from flood irrigation to irrigating with sprinklers (wheel lines or pivot lines) as a form of conservation. They have expressed a

desire to be able to pipe and line ditches and canals to conserve water and promote safety as funding options become available.

For municipal, industrial, and commercial development, water is life. We all need it for drinking, sanitation and economic well-being. As Utah's population grows, conservation will play an important part, but it will not be enough to supply future demand. As new homes are built and industrial or commercial developments are planned, there will be many competitors for water. Historically, water rights that have been used for agriculture, will be sold by willing sellers to willing buyers to make way for municipal growth and industrial or commercial developments.

Utah is a beautiful state with a wide variety of recreational opportunities. Recreation is a very important water use and many examples include: hunting, fishing, boating and water skiing, jet-skiing, swimming, rafting, or canoeing. Protecting the water quality and quantity to maintain healthy environments for the fish and wildlife is critical. Federal and State mandates are competing uses for the water supply and will have to be satisfied to protect endangered species, fisheries, riparian habitats and the sustainability of wetlands.

Climate change needs to be evaluated in relation to the impact on our water supply and counted on as a competitive use. Water may be plentiful in some years and in short supply in others depending on the weather patterns. The weather in Utah is always changing and very unpredictable. In times of drought and below-normal water years, we depend on the water supply to be wisely managed and stored in reservoirs. Saving water in times of plenty and planning for times of shortage is critical in preparing for the impacts of climate change.

The proposed Gooseberry Narrows Dam on Gooseberry Creek above Scofield Reservoir would deliver water to northern Sanpete County via a trans-basin diversion. This proposed reservoir, located in Sanpete County, has long been a source of controversy between Sanpete and Carbon counties. Sanpete county residents believe the project will provide essential late season irrigation water and support future municipal growth. Carbon county residents fear that putting a new reservoir above Scofield Reservoir will create water storage capacity issues. If this project is built in the future, it would impact all water users in the Price River valley.

The challenge will be to effectively manage the many competing interests and uses on a fair playing field within the established framework of the prior appropriation doctrine, beneficial use, existing water rights, and the change application process. The state engineer's office (Division of Water Rights) is responsible for the general administration of water rights and will be a very important force in maintaining order and the stability of water usage.

"If we conserve water, it just goes down the stream" is a statement that comes up all the time. So if we conserve water where does it go and who gets to use it? Conservation does reduce the over use of water rights and postpones water system upgrades for a later time. Education, coordination, cooperation and involvement by bringing all interested parties that use and/or make water available need to come together to develop a unified plan for future demands on water resources.

Water Conservation simply put equates to “Using Water Wisely” and “Slowing the Flow”
In response to the rapid growth occurring throughout the state of Utah, government leaders are becoming concerned for the future cost and availability of the water supply. Due to the need to conserve water, the state legislature passed the Water Conservation Plan Act in 1998 and was revised in the 2004 legislative session.

The written water conservation plan will be adopted by the water agency’s governing body and then forwarded to the Utah Division of Water Resources for their review.

Resolution Number _____

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN RESOLUTION

RESOLVED that the following actions were taken by the **PRICE CITY COUNCIL**

1. Reviewed and approved the written Water Conservation Plan.

Resolution passed by a vote on _____
(date)

Mayor

Attest

City Recorder

PRICE CITY DESCRIPTION

Price City is located in central Utah, east of the mountain range which divides the state and is located southeast of the Wasatch Front which will include Provo, Orem and Salt Lake City areas. Price is the principal city of the Carbon County, followed by Helper, Wellington, East Carbon, and the rural residents of the county area.

While “rural” in some characteristics, the Price-Helper-Wellington area is a regional service center having excellent amenities and resources for a community it’s size. Price is the headquarters for a variety of federal and state agencies, Castleview hospital, and a very competitive two year college that has some four year degrees available (USU-Eastern). Coal mining, natural gas fields, power plants add industrial work to the populations of Carbon and Emery County. Agriculture and ranching operations still have a significant influence on the overall population and economic development within the region. Businesses populate the downtown and central areas of the Price City to provide residents with local goods, food, and day-to-day needs.

POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES

One of the purposes of water conservation is to plan system improvements to handle current and future demands. Inadequate planning and system limitations could unintentionally discourage economic development and growth. Estimating Price City’s population is an important part of short and long range planning because it can suggest how much water system improvements will be needed and how soon it will happen.

The United States Census and State Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) projections are being used for summarizing estimated population growth data into the future. Since Price City’s growth has been tied to changes in the coal mining industry, boom and bust cycles are evident from the 1960s to 1980s. The GOPB population projection reflects the boom and bust trends and can be used to track Price City growth. The future population may be higher or lower that the predicted values due to economic factors.

Population estimates for Price, Utah

<u>Year</u>	<u>Census data</u>	<u>GOPB Projection</u>
2000	8,402	8,402
2010	8,715	8,344
2014	8,412	(current population)
2020		10,203
2030		11,134
2040		11,273
2050		11,612
2060		12,049

PRICE CITY WATER RESOURCES

Currently, Price City receives culinary water from three main sources: Colton Springs, water flow diverted from the Price River to the water treatment plant and from the Price River Water Improvement District (PRWID) through a water exchange agreement. Also, water from Rocky Mountain Power’s Colton wells are available for emergency use.

The Colton Springs are located northwest of Price City in the mountain areas of Price Canyon. The spring water is a free-flowing underground source of water that is piped to the Price City water treatment plant for chlorination residual.

Price City owns and operates a seasonal water treatment plant in Price Canyon that is located three miles northwest of Helper Utah. Price City can meet its winter water demands from Colton Springs. As summer approaches and water use increases and the City diverts surface water from the Price River for a full treatment plant process.

Price City and PRWID have an inter-agency agreement for water exchange where each water supplier can receive or provide water on an as-needed basis. In recent years, it has been the practice to exchange similar amounts of water. Price City can receive water from PRWID during high summer flows to reduce the strain on the water treatment plant. PRWID receives water from Price City when water is available at other times of the year and when the Price River freezes solid.

Price City and Rocky Mountain Power have an inter-agency agreement for a water exchange. Price City is able to take water from the power company’s Colton Wells. Price City can deliver water to the Carbon power plant’s raw water pond. Note: In recent years, Price City has not taken any water from the wells. The Carbon plant takes water only when the river is too muddy to treat or when Price City’s spring water is available (winter season).

PRICE CITY WATER RIGHTS

Water Right Number	Source	Max Flow (cfs)	Annual Flow (ac-ft)	Priority Date
91-341	Price River	2.25	540	1874
91-373	Colton Springs	1.46	438	1874
91-349	Colton Springs	2.00	600	1874
91-75	Colton Springs	0.65	474.5	1919
Scofield Reservoir via Price River Users Assn			1,111 shares	
<u>Ditch Companies—Price River via canal system (no pressurized irrigation piping system available)</u>				
91-152	White River	6.90	5,000	Application pending

PRICE CITY WATER BUDGET

System Inflows (production) (ac/ft)					Outflows (demand) (ac/ft)		
Year	Springs	Treatment Plant	PRWID	Power Co. Wells	PRWID	Power Plant	Net Total
2013	2,501.38	452.46	128.14	0	446.01	158.51	2,477.46
2012	2,950.45	534.87	135.92	0	392.40	232.50	2,996.34
2011	3,348.98	169.26	106.17	0	405.58	306.97	2,911.86
2010	2,763.39	483.55	130.61	0	382.69	97.13	2,897.73
2009	2,960.97	381.11	128.75	0	432.89	18.59	3,019.35
2008	3,108.20	406.61	135.83	0	255.09	143.12	3,252.43
2007	2,925.17	555.74	126.11	0	277.05	283.09	3,046.88
2006	3,370.16	307.88	111.47	0	277.04	458.07	3,054.40
2005	2,895.41	213.04	103.03	0	260.84	296.83	2,623.40
2004	2,206.17	395.03	125.08	0	225.10	178.01	2,323.17

Water loss

Water usage typically compares the total metered inflows and the total metered outflows of the water system. From this comparison, any unaccounted water losses can be evaluated.

Total water use for these accounted water losses are added to water usage table listed above. Price City staff tracks un-metered water use by estimating total gallons per incident. Examples would be un-metered water tank trucks (sewer truck-fire truck-streets water truck, etc), t-plt backwash water, springs overflow, fire hydrant flushing, faulty meters, and estimates on water leaks repairs.

Unaccounted water losses are figured by subtracting the total water metered from the total water production. Examples of unaccounted water are leaks from old pipes that may not surface and are not repaired or old meters that read low. As we develop water usage reports on an annual basis, we can follow trends of unaccounted water loss by a percentage. It is great if water loss is under 10%, but as water loss reaches a 20% loss margin then water transmission or water distribution pipelines replacements projects will be needed.

2013 unaccounted water loss: 8.7%

2013 water use category breakdown

Category	Gallons	Connections	Water Use Percentage
Total	737,020,030	3379	
Residential	388,566,100	2882	52.70%
Commercial	76,058,300	317	10.30%
Industrial	3,435,700	17	0.45%
Institutional	266,737,030	141	36.20%
Stock Watering	160,400	4	0.02%
Wholesale	2,062,500	18	0.30%
(Grassy Trails water company)			
Accounted Water Loss	5,313,130		0.70%

Water usage per capita averages

Year	Total Gallons	GPCD (gallons per capita day) (gallons÷365÷population: 8412)
2013	737,020,030	240
2012	763,431,430	249
2011	748,422,116	244
2010	1,041,582,962	339
2009	848,109,995	276
2008	1,077,845,785	351
2007	767,397,299	250
2006	937,790,300	305
2005	672,545,700	219
2004	682,693,500	222
10 year average		270
State Average Comparison:		260

Water rate structure

Category	Cost	Gallons
Base rate	\$24.72	0 to 10,000
Overage block 1	\$1.75	per 1000 to unlimited gallons
Overage block 2	none	
Overage block 3	none	
Overage block 4	none	

PRESENT WATER USE AND FUTURE WATER NEEDS

It is projected that current water rights and contracted flows can serve 10,647 people. This figure assumes 100% delivery from all available sources. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB) estimates that Price could reach the population of 10,647 in a time frame of 2025. Many factors influence this projection, and the estimates may vary substantially from the actual population experienced. Currently, population growth in Price City has reached a level of minimal growth. New development included 8 townhomes, 3 apartment buildings and 1 commercial structure. Planning for future water supplies should not be discounted. Price City needs to be ready to have new water sources in place for growth.

2013 Colton Springs & treatment plant maximum peak day water demand: 5.53 million gallons per day.

Projected 2050 water supply needs: Build-out 8.21 million gallons per day

Water source expansion options for Price City might be wells or purchases of water shares from Scofield Reservoir. Recently, Price City contracted the drilling of two exploratory wells at the Emma Park area of Price Canyon and results were no underground water in that area. Also, Price City usually budgets for water share purchases on a yearly basis as funding allows. Price City will pursue all options available to meet the water needs of the future.

One of the best ways Price City can reduce the needs for future water supply expansions is by implementing water conservation programs and practices. This can postpone costly water infrastructure improvements such as wells, water share purchases, and water treatment plant expansions. The governor's office is pushing for a 25% per capita reduction by 2025 and tracking water usage results. Price City has limited water resources and drought conditions can cause concerns on a regular basis. Price City has an active water conservation committee that has implemented water conservation strategies that have shown some good results. We have a long way to go and have to be diligent to prevent set-backs or complacency for future water conservation needs or state requirements.

IDENTIFY WATER CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

Problem: There is too much water applied to lawns, in all applications such as residential, commercial, or institutional.

Goals:

Approximately 2/3rds of water use is for outdoor watering of lawns, landscapes, and gardens. The biggest potential for water conservation will target outdoor watering efficiency techniques. Future trends will involve technological and behavior change.

Technology improvements should start with an installation of a modern sprinkler controller box. The electronic controllers have many new functions such as independent programs, multiply run times, rain shut-off capability, weather station internet access, and seasonal percentage adjustments. Many people

turn their controller on in the spring and never look at their sprinklers until it is time to turn them off for winter. Fall is the worst time for water conservation because people don't cut back on lawn irrigation after the hot summer conditions and seasonal late summer rains develop. All good controllers save water.

Behavior issues are another opportunity to create an impact on water conservation. All large grass areas for parks, schools, and churches all suffer from a lack of planning. Many residential homes have green lawns that cover large areas of the building lot. Planning for functional grass usage can eliminate areas of grass that have no purpose. We do not want to get rid of all the grass. But if people don't walk, relax, or play on the grass, maybe it could be changed to a more beneficial or a more visually attractive use.

Let talk about xeriscaping in Utah. We need to make the best plan of nature's design... it's not a desert type of landscape that consists of rocks, barren mounds, and dry river beds... this is not correct... it's how you put it together... it's a method, not a style... 1st step: planning and design... 2nd step: soil improvements... 3rd step: efficient irrigation (make sure it works right)... 4th step: acceptable plant selection (native or drought resistant desired)... 5th step: Use of mulches, a mixed combination of organic (bark-wood) and rock products in or around plants and smaller grass areas... 6th step: It's not zero maintenance!!! You still need to keep it clear of trash, weeds and leaves... you need to monitor drip or water systems because leaks will not be as visible as traditional water systems... you need to routinely trim trees, bushes and plants... you may need to re-fresh mulches...

Problem: Large landscape water services such as parks, cemeteries, schools, college, and churches use 36% of the system water demand, mostly for seasonal watering of large grass areas.

Goals:

There is a big demand on the Price City system to keep up with the high summer water usage. While it's everyone responsibility to conserve, a target group would be the big water users. Usually these agencies have limited staff and hurry to "green-up" lawns and landscapes for the spring and summer seasons. Public perception and political pressure influences grounds crews to use more water to achieve consistently green grass. Many of these lawns and landscapes were originally installed many years ago. Proper planning for surface slopes, soil conditions, and alternative landscape options were not even considered back then. Many sprinkler systems are now ten, twenty, or even thirty years old and now are ineffective, high maintenance, or prone to water leaks.

As a member of the large water users (parks & cemetery), Price City needs to lead by example. We can analyze existing water usage though existing meter readings from the last three years and determine trends. As we learn, we can partner with the Carbon County School District, Utah State University—Eastern, and churches to evaluate how to reduce water consumption through better landscape planning, sprinkler irrigation system improvements, and general water conservation education to the staff in the office and to field personnel.

Water conservation doesn't happen overnight. Hot weather conditions can escalate water usage and destroy the effects of a water conservation plan in a hurry. Lawn and landscape improvements cost

money and funding is often limited or planned one to five years in advance. We need to change our attitudes and change our intentions. Everyone is always looking around to see what everyone else is doing or to see if everyone else is on the same page. We need to be diligent; we need to be the first to act; we need to convert people to join the cause; sometimes this can be the hardest thing to do.

Problem: The Price City water rate structure is flat and has no incentive for water conservation. Also, if we implement a overage block rate structure, we need to make sure the base rate covers the majority of the expenses of operations, maintenance, infrastructure upgrades of the water system as people start to conserve.

Goals:

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 environment in which Price City provides its water service. The cost of delivering water must be evaluated and understood. We can estimate revenues, review past operating costs, and plan for long range capital improvement projects in the water system to determine a fair water rate.

As a water rate schedule is designed, the impacts of water conservation should also be considered. As people notice water rates rise, they may use less water and create less revenues. Price City should not rely on seasonal high summer water usage to create enough revenues for operations costs.

A water rate schedule should promote water conservation. Most rate structures have a base rate, then up to four separate overage blocks based on costs per block and rate in gallons used. Each user pays more per block of water as the water demand increases. This will allow people that use water wisely to pay a reasonable water bill, but people who use a lot of water will be penalized via a high water bill.

Price City's current base rate is \$24.72 for the first 10,000 gallons. Thereafter, the cost per 1,000 gallons of water is \$1.75. This is a flat rate structure and does not encourage water conservation. Price City should plan to implement an appropriate water rate schedule with several overage blocks to assist with the reduction of water usage in the future.

Problem: The “gallons per capita per day” has made wide swings over the last ten years and the last 10 year average is at 270. This is slightly higher than the state comparison average of 260.

Goals:

The governor's office is providing a target of 260 gpcd for Price City to meet or even use less for potable water usage. Price City is a small—medium type of city with a population of 8,412. Price City has established paved roads with lots of concrete for curb, gutter and sidewalk.

There is no secondary pressurized irrigation system for lawns, landscapes, and gardens. There is a small percentage (4.3%) of customers that use an open ditch system from the canal for irrigation. The installation of a secondary irrigation system would be very costly and is not feasible at the present time.

So as we analyze the last ten years of data there are large swings in water use per capita per day from year to year, usually depending on weather conditions. The ten year average comes in at 270 gpcd which is slightly higher than where Price City would like to be for the state comparison. Price City should focus on getting the yearly gpcd average under control by stabilizing the large swings of water usage that can change widely from one year to another. Once the water usage is under control, then Price City could promote water conservation techniques to reduce to or below the state average of 260 gpcd.

The residential water users can effectively reduce water usage by focusing on outdoor watering conservation. More and more homes are up-grading sprinkler systems and adapting to new technology. While the big water users use the most water per water service with 479 meters, the number of residential connections is massive at 2,882 meters. So as we promote education, we teach and target water conservation one person at a time.

Problem: The Price City water conservation committee will need to be more active in the future for public water education.

Goals:

Price City has a water conservation committee that was established and is guided by Price City Public Works Director. The committee has seen a reduction of water usage in the last water year and it seems to follow a local promotion of “Use Water Wisely” campaign. This water conservation plan will be submitted to the state of Utah in 2014. Now would be a good time to plan regular water conservation committee meetings to re-establish existing water conservation goals and plan for new ones.

Utah State University extension office has been performing residential water audits for the last two water seasons in the Price City water system. A student intern performs free audits to homeowners and businesses in the local area. This program can help people to be more efficient with their sprinkler systems, helping people to conserve water, and lower their utility bill.

Utah’s “Slow the Flow” program has been active for many years now. The campaign has been very successful by creating increased awareness and positive social change for water conservation.

What is the useful life of a program? Water conservation programs are usually scripted for approximately five years. People who administer programs need to re-new and re-invent on a regular basis. People will revert to old habits if they are not fully engaged. We want to find groups of people and inter-act. It’s mostly about customer engagement through data and information. Let’s try not to overwhelm them. Sometimes only a certain number of customers need the message; it may not be all about blanket coverage. Work the easy stuff, then work up to the more challenging target groups.

Problem: Tracking of unaccounted water. Pipeline repairs / replacements. Meter replacements.

Goals:

We have made various improvements over the last several years for tracking un-metered water. If we can get a good estimate on un-metered water loss, then it makes it easier to try to determine what the amount of unaccounted water loss is and where it may be coming from. We try to keep precise meter readings at the water treatment plant for Colton Springs and Price River water for water production.

Then we can compare with water meter usage from the Utilities department. In the last three years, we have tracked un-metered water loss totals from different departments and different uses. The street department has a water truck, the fire department have fire engines, and the water department estimates water loss from water leak repairs and fire hydrant flushing.

Now, let's talk about unaccounted water loss. As the water system infrastructure ages, pipelines may leak and water may never surface so that it can be repaired. The water department's dig crew repairs water leaks on a routine basis. Price City plans water main pipeline replacements on a regular basis. As funding comes available or as the budget permits, capital improvement projects are planned. While we may never get all the old pipelines replaced, we try not to fall behind so we can keep water loss under control.

Water meters are a mechanical device that needs to be maintained, repaired, or replaced. We look for incorrect read-outs from manual or electronic accounting. The utilities department (meter readers) informs the water department when meters go bad or stop so we can plan for replacements. Many old meters have been converted over to modern electronic read meters and the plan is to upgrade all meters in a timely manner.

CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Best Management Practices

Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan:

- ➔ Develop this water management and conservation plan as required, and submit to the Utah Division of Water Resources.
- ➔ This water conservation plan shall be adopted by the Price City Mayor—City council governing body and updated no less than every five years.

Universal Metering

- ➔ Install meters on all residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial water connections.
- ➔ Meters should be read on a regular basis.
- ➔ Establish a maintenance and replacement program for existing meters.

Water Accounting

- ➔ Track un-metered (accounted) water loss and add to water usage totals.
- ➔ Track the total unaccounted water loss percentage, determine trigger for pipeline repairs / replacements.

Water audit program for residential or commercial customers

- ➔ Utah State University extension office has been performing residential water audits for the last two water seasons in the Price City water system.

Plumbing Codes

- ➔ New construction requires installation of water conserving fixtures and toilets.

→ As people upgrade home plumbing systems, installations of low flow faucets, shower heads, and toilets are recommended or may be required.

Culinary Water Emergency Response Plan

→ Price City has a written emergency response plan which also includes a rationing plan, a water decontamination plan, and a source development plan.

Culinary Water Master Plan

→ Price City has a written water system master plan that was completed by Jones and Demille Engineering in January 2012.

FUTURE WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Best Management Practices

Incentive Pricing for Water Rates:

- Maintain a financially viable water system.
- The water pricing system should encourage customers to reduce water use without creating a revenue shortfall (base rates or lower-tier usage blocks should cover expenses of the water system).
- Implement a new water rate structure that promotes water conservation through a multiple block overage system (higher water usage equals higher costs).

Large Water Users Conservation Planning:

- Identify large water users (parks, cemetery, college, school district, churches) representatives and promote a specialized large landscape water conservation program (information and/or education).
- Start to identify individual water meter readings, track usage, and identify trends (3 yr history).
- Identify over-sprinkler, sprinkler water run-off, soil types, slopes, and sprinkler run times for potential improvements.
- Identify potential large grass areas and plan potential break-outs of xeriscaping sites or alternative low water use landscaping ideas.

Residential Water Users Conservation Planning:

- Make the water bill easier to read so customer can compare or identify proper water usage.
- Continue or expand residential water audits.
- Target the homeowners for a residential water conservation education program.

Per Capita Water Consumption:

- Monitor total water usage and keep the gallons per capita per day below the state comparison of 260 gpcd on a year-to-year basis. A potential target might be a 5% decrease to maintain 247 gpcd.
- Monitor residential water usage and keep the gallons per capita per day below the statewide average of 183gpcd. The 2013 Price City residential water gpcd is 126.5 and that is good.
- As we run the number from above, the water usage concerns are mostly the commercial, industrial, and institutional users which raised our total 10 year gpcd over the state average. On a positive note, the last three total water usage gpcd have been below the state's average of 260. We need to hold that trend.

“Smart Controller” Technology

- ➔ Upgrade and install modern controllers on Price City irrigation water services.
- ➔ Promote smart controller technology to all other residential, commercial, or institutional water users for their sprinkler systems.

Water Conservation Education Programs:

- ➔ Promote the state of Utah’s “Slow the Flow” education program.
- ➔ Continue to partner with Utah State University extension office for local water audits.
- ➔ Price City water conservation committee will continue to promote the “Use Water Wisely” local campaign and banners, and the “Dew-Drop” logo.
- ➔ The Price City water conservation committee will plan to meet on a regular basis and facilitate existing or new water conservation programs. A water conservation coordinator may or may not be identified.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS AND TIMELINES

As this water conservation plan comes together, it will take some initial time to organize and implement action plans. Even simple ideas might take months or years. Hopefully, some of the more important goals will be developed in the next year or two. One example of a very important water conservation goal will be the water rate review and a new water rate structure. Some other programs such as water conservation education will be on-going and will require some dedication of time and funding.

The 2025 state of Utah water usage reduction requirement is eleven years away as this report is being written. So it would be in the best interest of Price City to have completed some of the goals, have a water conservation education program in place, and be working on harder long-term goals by 2019. This gives us five years to track water usage, identify trends (good and bad), and get an action plan for high water usage during hot weather conditions.

One item that will be needed is to have an effective and efficient Price City water conservation committee or a water conservation coordinator.

If there are five members on the committee and the committee meets once a month and each water conservation assignment takes three hours of work, then that would be twenty work hours per month (very conservative work hours estimate).

If the work was assigned to one Price City employee in a position of water conservation coordinator then maybe a more intensive program could be administered by performing most of the work then working with specialized staff (utilities, water, parks departments, and administration) and then reporting to the direct supervisor or public works director. This employee would have to balance the water conservation program needs around his regular job description duties.

COST ANALYSIS

Description

Brief description of each proposed program. Examples: public education, “smart controller” installations, toilet retro-fits, large water users’ analysis, residential water users’ analysis, etc.

Capital Costs

Capital costs are usually one-time purchases. Examples: computers, office supplies, educational flyers or pamphlets, or maybe even showerheads for a homeowner’s distribution program, etc.

Annual Costs

Annual costs are those costs that will occur on an on-going basis. These costs include salary for personnel devoted to the program.

Avoided Costs

Avoided costs are costs that will become unnecessary due directly to the efforts of this program. If the water conservation program will save (????) acre-feet of water, then the cost of purchasing (????) additional acre-feet of water each year in the future must be considered an avoided cost. It might also include the costs of not building a new water treatment plant, or postponing the expansion the existing water treatment plant.

Program: Water audits by Utah State University Extension office.

Capital Costs: \$5,000 USU grant, funding pre-approved on yearly basis.

Annual Costs: Student intern wages paid through USU grant money. Stipend for gas money paid through Price City.

Avoided Costs: Though water sprinkler site audits and water conservation education, homeowners learn sprinkler uniformity and usually will adjust to use less water on lawns. Results: Homeowner will have a lower water bill; City will be able to lower water production needs as the program expands. No avoided cost information at present time.

Overview

Currently, other cost breakdown will not be evaluated with this report. At the present time, employee’s wages for water conservation time worked is absorbed into the individual’s department. One time purchases such as existing banners are absorbed into the department’s line item accounts. In the future, we can start to evaluate programs costs and water savings as more information comes in.

Price City financial budgets are pre-planned on a one or two year basis. At the present time there is no individual account for water conservation program costs for either manpower or line item purchases. Price City is very conservative in budget planning, but will consider water conservation requests in future budget sessions.

MONITORING PROGRAM PROGRESS AND MAKING ADJUSTMENTS

Price City can most effectively conserve water by addressing the issues in a timely manner. The objective is to put in place an on-going conservation plan that can be monitored and effectively implement water conservation goals. This should be a dynamic process, both now and into the future.

Although Price is not one of Utah's fastest growing communities, future population growth may be estimated in the 1.0 to 1.5 percentage range. The new residential and commercial growth will drive the City's demand for water.

The Price City water conservation committee or coordinator can make a yearly progress report. Yearly totals (water rights report, meter readings, etc) are usually complete in December and accounted for in January, so maybe a February 1st review would be a good time frame for a written water conservation status report. This falls in line with start of the budget planning process for a July 1st approval and water conservation program financial needs could be submitted.

The next water conservation plan update to the state of Utah will be required in 2019. The next five years can give Price City time to evaluate existing water conservation programs and determine effectiveness. As progress is made, new water conservations programs can be implemented. As on-going water conservation programs are established then they can be maintained and fine tuned.



DEW-DROP

PLEASE SUBMIT TO STATE BY: December 31, 2014

Mail to: Utah Division of Water Resources
c/o Eric L. Millis, Division Director
1594 West North Temple, Suite 310
P.O. Box 146201
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6201
Phone: (801) 538-7279

Present:

Mayor Piccolo

Councilmembers:

Miles Nelson

Rick Davis

Layne Miller

Wayne Clausing

Kathy Hanna-Smith

Kevin Drolc, Police Chief

Nick Sampinos, City Attorney

John Daniels, Human Resource Director

Lisa Richens-Finance Director

Nick Tatton-Community Director

Gary Sonntag-Public Works Director

Bret Cammans-Customer Service Director

Excused Absence: Laurie Tryon-City Recorder

Present: Jim Atwood, Clay Atwood, Ellis Pierce, Kevin and Kris Mele, Rhonda Peterson, Barbara Metelko, Mary Porter, Frank Markosek, Deloris Ardohain, Tennille Larsen, Gary Prazen, Danny Blanton, Dennis Ardohain and Stanley Martineau

Mayor Piccolo called the regular meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance. Roll was called with the above Councilmembers and staff in attendance.

1. PUBLIC COMMENT- No public comment was received.
Dennis Ardohain from the Miner's Memorial Project Committee stated that he would like to have Mayor Piccolo and the City Council present a commemorative miner's lantern and hat to thank Mr. Ellis Pierce and the Pierce Family for a generous donation to the project. Mr. Pierce accepted the lantern and hat on behalf of the family and stated that it's good to be able to give back to the community that has given to him for the past 40 years. Mr. Ardohain stated that the committee has raised approximately \$145,000 but the goal is to reach \$300,000.
2. COUNCILMEMBERS REPORT-The Councilmembers presented an update on the activities and functions in which they have participated.
3. PRECISION CONCRETE CUTTING: Proposal for the City to enter into an agreement to remove tripping hazards on selected City concrete sidewalks.
Gary Sonntag stated that, Precision is a sole source provider for this type of service utilizing this method of concrete cutting. The City will pay Precision for the services performed at a rate not to exceed \$25.25 per inch-foot, not to exceed a total project budgeted amount of \$10,000 . He stated that the focus is on high traffic areas and those have now been identified for the contractor. He stated that the goal is to complete the entire City at the rate of \$10,000 per year and it takes approximately one week to complete the project each year. He stated that sidewalks, with a lift of up to 2 inches are, on the list to be fixed and sidewalks with over lifts 2 inches will go through another process. Property owners are responsible for sidewalks in front of their properties but they can participate in a City program for sidewalk replacement where they pay for the materials and the City provides the equipment and labor at no cost to the property owner. **MOTION**. Councilmember Clausing moved to approve the contract with Precision Concrete Cutting for \$10,000. Motion seconded by Councilmember Hanna-Smith and carried.

CONSENT AGENDA-Councilmember Hanna-Smith moved to approve consent agenda items 4 through 7. Motion seconded by Councilmember Davis and carried.

4. MINUTES
 - a. September 24, 2014 City Council Meeting
 - b. October 3, 2014 City Council Workshop
5. BUSINESS LICENSES-Authorization to approve a business license for Intermountain Massage College at 790 North Cedar Hills.
6. TENNIS COURT LIGHTS- Consideration and possible approval of a change order and additional ZAP Tax Funding to complete installation of lighting at the south tennis court in Washington Park.
7. TRAVEL REQUEST-
Gary Sonntag and Sam White-Water Rights Training, Rural Water Assoc. of Utah and State Division of Water Rights, SLC, Oct. 23-14, 2014.
8. WATER RESOURCES-Update by Gary Sonntag
 - Water use reduced as a result of recent rainfall.
 - Reservoir level is increasing slowly. Now at approx. 12,000 acre feet water
9. COMMUNITY PROGRESS/CULTURE CONNECTION-Update by Councilmember Hanna-Smith
 - Mission statement
 - Old Fashioned Christmas event in December
 - Need a Christmas tree in Peace Gardens
 - Next meeting is on November 20, 2014 for the Old Fashioned Christmas event
10. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - a. Recycling-
 - E-Waste Recycling event in Helper gathered approx. 7,000 lbs.

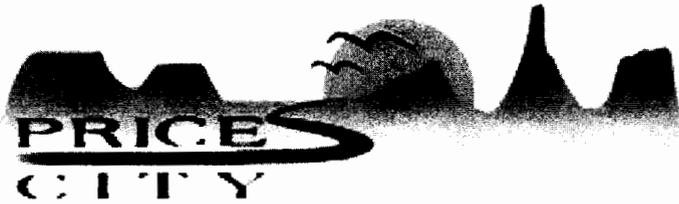
The regular City Council meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m. by Mayor Piccolo pursuant to the motion by Councilmember Nelson.

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

Joe L. Piccolo, Mayor

Laurie Tryon, City Recorder



Mayor
JOE L. PICCOLO
City Attorney
NICK SAMPINOS

City Recorder
LAURIE TRYON

City Treasurer
SHARI MADRID

Finance Director
LISA RICHENS

185 EAST MAIN • P.O. BOX 893 • PRICE, UT 84501
PHONE (435) 637-5010 • FAX (435) 637-2905

City Council
WAYNE CLAUSING
RICK DAVIS
KATHY HANNA-SMITH
LAYNE MILLER
MILES NELSON

City Hall Substation Summary and Request

The City Hall substation has been completed under budget at a total cost of \$407,484.55. As such, the Electric Department would like to request that the remaining funds be used to complete a redundant backup feed that would allow power to be shifted between the Down Town and City Hall substations in case of an emergency or expansion of power. Of the \$440,000 borrowed, a balance \$32,515.45 remains.

Cost estimates for the project are as follows:

Rocky Mountain Power – Installation of redundant power line	\$40,000.00
BODEC – Installation of substation equipment for redundant feed	<u>\$33,069.74</u>
TOTAL	\$73,069.74
Unspent loan funds	<u>\$32,515.45</u>
BALANCE to be paid by Electric Operations and Maintenance	\$40,554.29

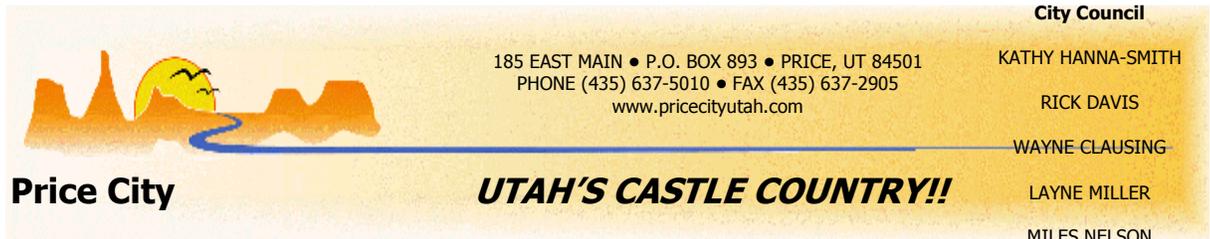
We have consulted with both Zions Bank and Nick Sampinos. The existing lease purchase agreement can be amended to accommodate the project.

The Electric Department will also be working with BODEC to install an application, called Historian, which will track long term data on all Price City substations. This program can be used to track trends, performance problems, and potential issues over long periods of time. The cost estimate for Historian is \$7,722.47. We propose to also pay for this out of the Operations and Maintenance budget.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Price City Electric Department

Mayor
JOE L PICCOLO
City Attorney
NICK SAMPINOS
Community Director
NICK TATTON
City Recorder
LAURIE TRYON
Finance Director
LISA RICHENS



TRAVEL REQUEST: IEDC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

PERSON: NICK TATTON

DATE: FEBRUARY 2-5, 2015

LOCATION: BILOXI, MS

REASON: IMPROVE EFFECTIVNESS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND COMPLETE CERTIFICATION RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS.

<u>COSTS:</u>	CONF. REGISTRATION	\$425.00
	AIRLINE	\$390.00
	VEHICLE	\$180.00 – PARKING & RENTAL
	LODGING	\$450.00 – 3 NIGHTS STAY
	MEALS	\$150.00 – NOT INCLUDED WITH CONF.
	MISC. & UNEXPECTED	\$ 80.00 ~ 5% OF TRAVEL COSTS
	TOTAL GROSS TRAVEL	\$1,675.00
	EDCUTAH REIMBURSEMENT	\$800.00
	TOTAL	<u>\$875.00– ONE TIME EXPENDITURE</u>

BILLING: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY

- ACCT #75-48-231 FOR REGISTRATION
- ACCT #75-48-230 FOR HOTEL AND MEALS

MISC: TRAINING CONFERENCE COMPLETES SEVERAL OBJECTIVES:

1. CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS FOR CERTIFICATION RENEWAL
2. BRING BACK IDEAS AND TRAINING FOR LOCAL ECON DEV PROGRAMS AND LOCAL TRAINING
3. IMPROVES ECON DEV ADMIN EFFECTIVNESS
4. UTIIIZE ADMINISTRATIVE TRAVEL AND TRAINING FUNDS IN CDA AGENCY TO AVOID GENERAL FUND IMPACT.