ORDINANCE NO. 2025-028

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE ADOPTED PLEASANT GROVE CITY GENERAL PLAN BY AMENDING CHAPTER 7 ENVIRONMENT & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ADDING A NEW CHAPTER. THE NEW CHAPTER 8 IS TO REVISE THE CITY'S VISION AND STRATEGIES FOR WATER CONSERVATION. PLEASANT GROVE CITY, APPLICANT.

WHEREAS, S.B. 110 requires most municipalities and all counties to amend their General Plan to address how land use planning impacts water use by December 2025 (17-27a-403); and

WHEREAS, the current Pleasant Grove City General Plan was adopted on May 16, 2023; and

WHEREAS, Pleasant Grove City with the help of Landmark Design started a public process to create a draft for a new Chapter of the General Plan with the required updates to keep the land use policies and programs consistent between the current and future vision for Pleasant Grove City; and

WHEREAS, a new chapter was created that is intended to serve as a blueprint for decision makers regarding the impact of development on water use as they evaluate present and future needs and opportunities on land use regulation and development, future investment, and the allocation of resources; and

WHEREAS, on November 13, 2025 the Pleasant Grove City Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the General Plan amendments request; and

WHEREAS, at its public hearing the Planning Commission found that the General Plan Amendment request was in the public's interest and found it consistent with the intent of the existing General Plan and the requirements from the Utah State Code; and

WHEREAS, the Pleasant Grove Planning Commission recommended to the Pleasant Grove City Council that the adoption of the new General Plan request be approved; and

WHEREAS, on December 2, 2025 the Pleasant Grove City Council held a public hearing to consider the request; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting the Pleasant Grove City Council was satisfied that the General Plan Amendment request was in the best interest of the public and was consistent with the intent of the existing General Plan; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting the Pleasant Grove City Council adopted a new Pleasant Grove City General Plan

THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANT GROVE THAT THE PLEASANT GROVE CITY GENERAL PLAN SHALL BE AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: The current general Plan from 2023 is amended to include a new chapter addressing water usage to appear as shown on the attached Exhibit "A".

SECTION 2: The Amended General Plan showing such changes shall be filed with the Pleasant Grove City Recorder.

SECTION 3. The Pleasant Grove City Council finds that the General Plan Amendment request is in the best interest of the public and is consistent with the intent of the Utah State Code.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY. The sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance are severable. If any such section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any of the remaining sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phases of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5: This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and shall be posted or published as required by law.

SECTION 6. **APPROVED AND ADOPTED AND MADE EFFECTIVE** by the City Council or Pleasant Grove City, State of Utah, on this 2nd day of December 2025.

Guy Fugal, Mayor

PLEASANT GROVE CITY, UTAH
(SEAL)
CORPORATE SEAL

ATTEST:

Wendy Thorpe
Wendy Thorpe
City Recorder

Motion: Council Member JENSEN

Second: Council Member LEMONE

ROLL CALL	**Yes**	**No**	**Abstain**	**Absent**
Mayor Guy L. Fugal				
Dianna Andersen	X			
Steve Rogers	X			
Eric Jensen	X			
Cyd LeMone	X			
Todd Williams				X

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING ORDINANCE
Pleasant Grove City Corporation

I, the duly appointed recorder for the City of Pleasant Grove, hereby certify that a summary of the foregoing Ordinance No. 2025 - 028 was posted on the State (http://pmn.utah.gov) website on this 3 day of December, 2025.

Dated this 3 day of December, 2025.

Wendy Thorpe

Wendy Thorpe, CMC, City Recorder

CHAPTER 8

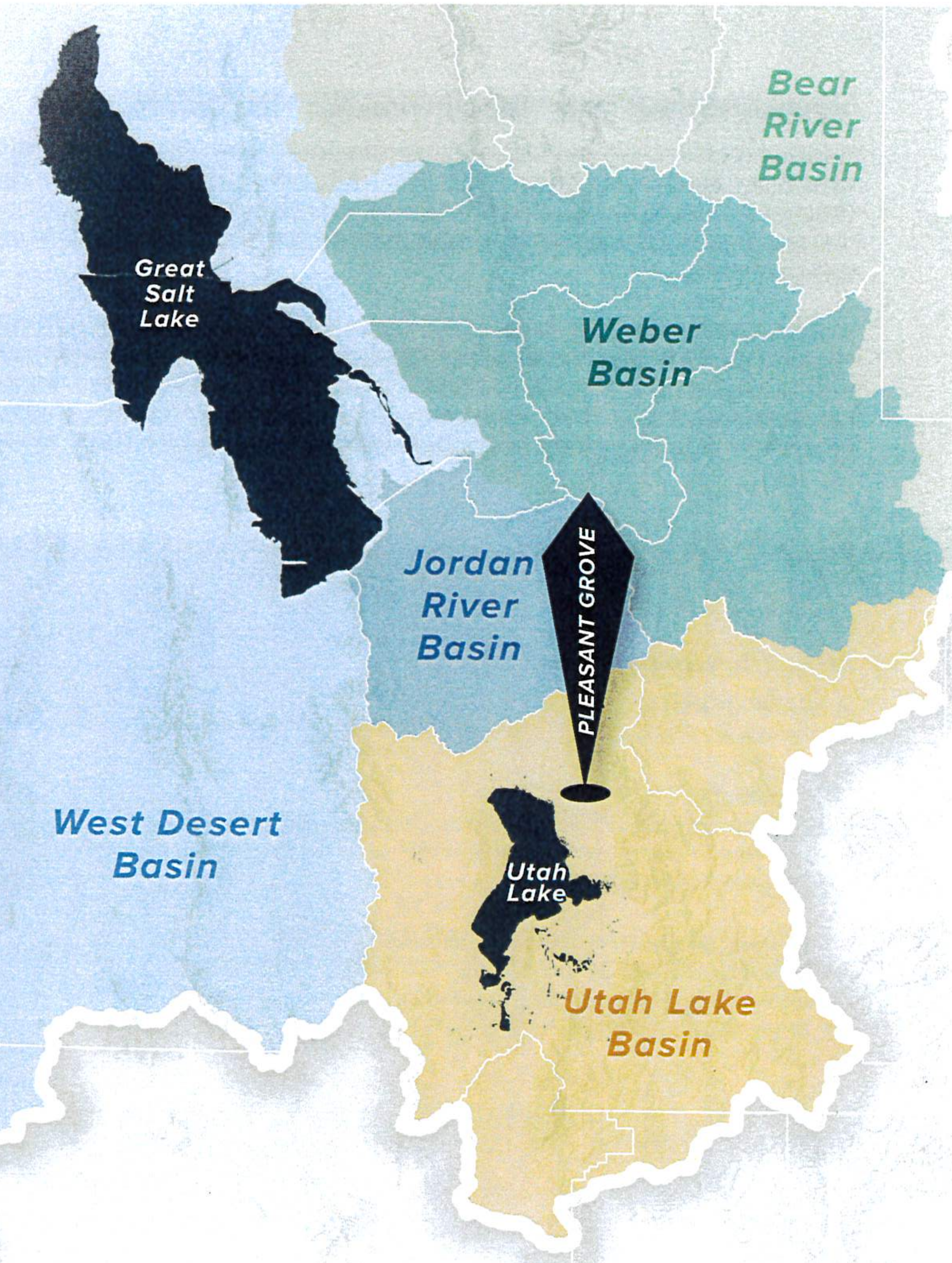
WATER USE & PRESERVATION

Vision

Pleasant Grove envisions a future where growth is **supported by a clean, reliable, and sustainable water supply**. The City will protect its aquifers and watershed through careful planning, efficient infrastructure, and regional collaboration. By promoting water-wise development, reducing waste, and leading by example, Pleasant Grove will ensure a resilient water future that sustains the community and natural environment for generations to come.

REGIONAL WATERSHEDS

The Great Salt Lake watershed is fed by five regional watershed basins that encompass the Wasatch Front. The Utah Lake Basin, which includes Pleasant Grove, is the second most populous and has been fundamental to the region's development, providing its residents with diverse economic and recreational opportunities and enabling a high quality of life. The mountain watersheds that feed the Provo River and Utah Lake are critical sources of drinking water for both the basin's aquifers and the flow that ultimately reaches the Great Salt Lake. Like many Wasatch Front communities, Pleasant Grove relies primarily on groundwater for its culinary supply. With continued population growth and declining aquifer levels, access to clean, reliable water is becoming more uncertain. As part of a broader network of water users, Pleasant Grove is committed to protecting both watershed and aquifer health through coordinated regional planning and responsible local action.

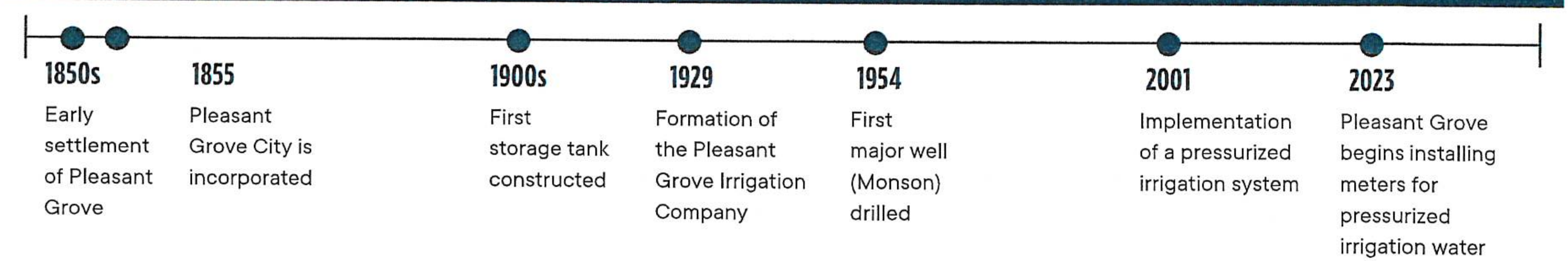


EXISTING CONDITIONS

CONTEXT & HISTORY OF PLEASANT GROVE'S WATER SYSTEM

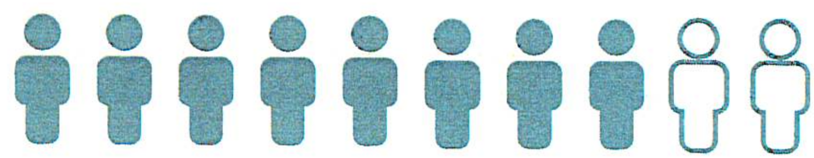
The Pleasant Grove water system has developed significantly since the city's early settlement in 1850. The City has made substantial investments to modernize and expand its water infrastructure, including acquisition of springs and wells, construction of storage tanks, and a transition to metered culinary water lines. More recently, Pleasant Grove implemented and expanded a pressurized secondary irrigation system for non-culinary outdoor use, which now serves 90% of households and was fully metered in 2025. These efforts have improved system reliability, water efficiency, and service quality. However, continued planning will be essential to ensure a reliable water supply for future generations.

Figure 8.2 - Historic Snapshot of Pleasant Grove's Water System Development



RESIDENT PERSPECTIVE ON WATER USE & PRESERVATION

A 2024 survey conducted by Utah State University under the Utah Wellbeing Project showed that **78% of Pleasant Grove residents share moderate to major concern for the future of the city's water supply**- making it the highest rated concern among respondents.[1]



Nearly 8 out of 10 Pleasant Grove residents are concerned for the future of the City's water supply. Source: 2024 Utah Wellbeing Project Pleasant Grove Concerns Survey Report.

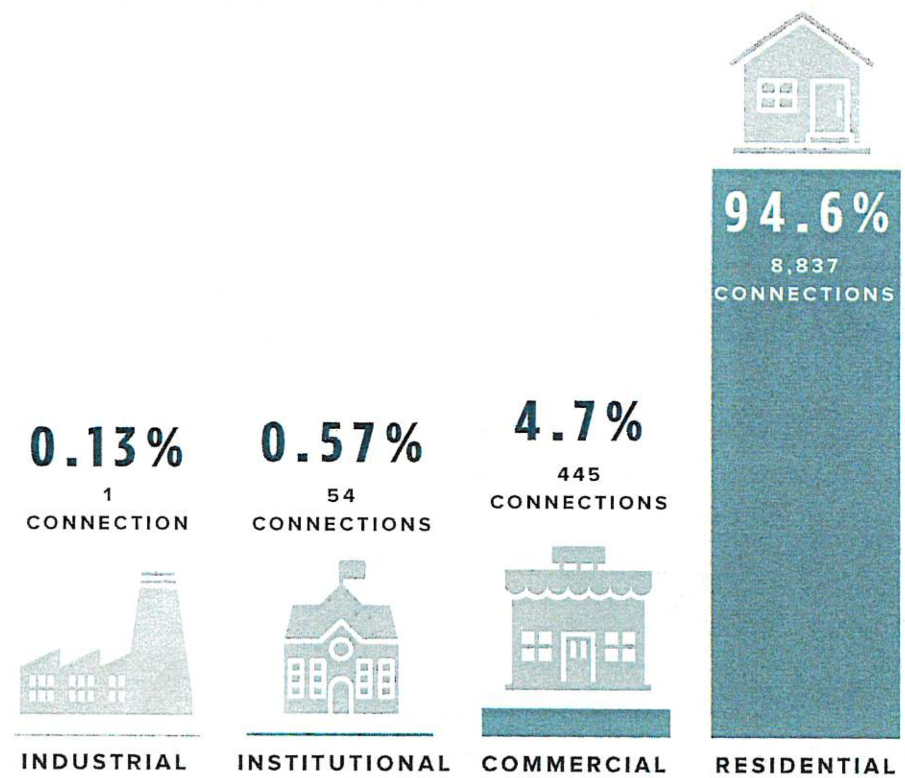
1 https://www.usu.edu/Utah-wellbeing-project/reports/2024/pleasantgrove-wellbeing-survey-findings-2024

PLEASANT GROVE WATER SYSTEM SNAPSHOT

CULINARY WATER

Pleasant Grove City provides drinking (culinary) water to 9,337 service connections, with nearly 95% of these being residential connections as shown in **Figure 8.3**[2]. In 2014, Pleasant Grove City began the process of installing meters for culinary water on city buildings but has only partially completed the process. The project is expected to continue through 2030.

Figure 8.3 -Culinary Water Connection Breakdown by Land Use Type

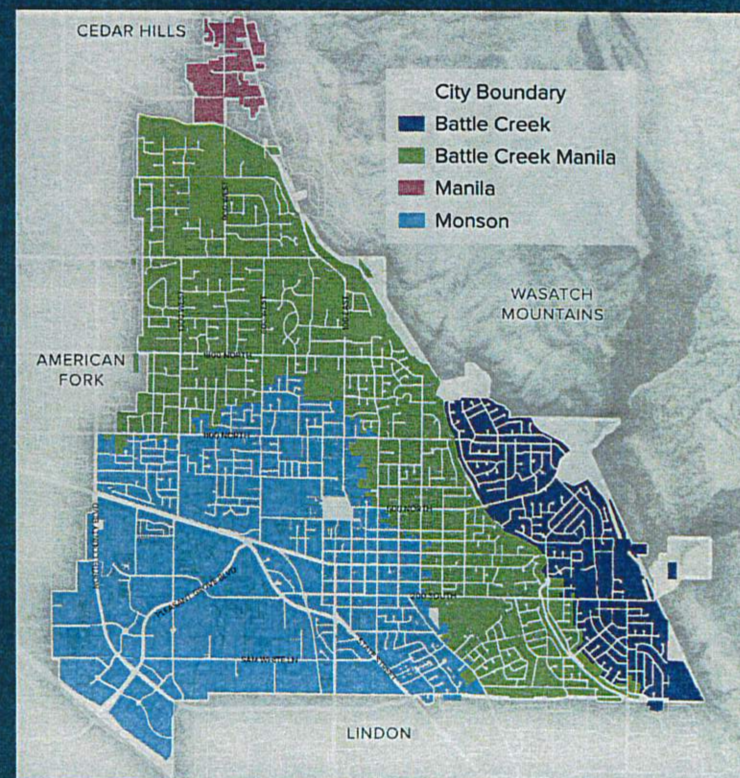


2 https://waterrights.utah.gov/asp_apps/viewEditPWS/pwsView.asp?SYSTEM_ID=1298#General_System_Info

CITY PRESSURE ZONES

Pleasant Grove's culinary water system is divided into four pressure zones. The Pleasant Grove Culinary Water Master Plan 2025 outlines source, storage, and water right needs for each zone, both current and at buildout.

- ☐ Battle Creek
- ☐ Battle Creek Manila
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Monson



WATER SOURCES & STORAGE[5]

CULINARY SOURCES

The culinary water system comprises of a network of pipes, water storage tanks, springs, and groundwater wells. Pleasant Grove City gets its drinking water from two natural springs and eleven wells, as listed in **Figure 8.5**. Note that Pleasant Grove uses less water than average for a city of its size (as seen in **Table 8.1**). However, four of the City's eleven wells have stopped providing water due to ongoing drought conditions and lower aquifer levels, and two cannot operate at the same time. These wells won't contribute to the system until aquifer levels recover, or the wells are re-drilled and deepened, leaving the system with only 6 currently operational wells.

5 For more detailed information about the Pleasant Grove's water sources, storage, and water rights and shares, see the Pleasant Grove Culinary Water Master Plan 2025 and the Pleasant Grove 40-Year Water Rights Plan.

Table 8.1 - Estimated Culinary Source Need vs Supply

CATEGORY	NEED (GPM)	SUPPLY (GPM)	EXCESS/DEFICIT BY STATE STANDARDS
Current Demand (2025)	9,146	11,184	2,038 gpm in excess

Figure 8.4 - Components of the Pleasant Grove Culinary Water System

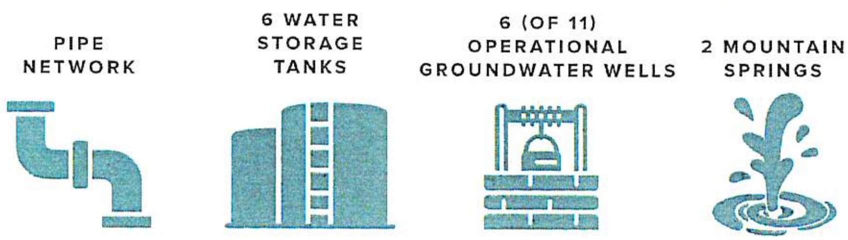


Figure 8.5 -Culinary Water Sources

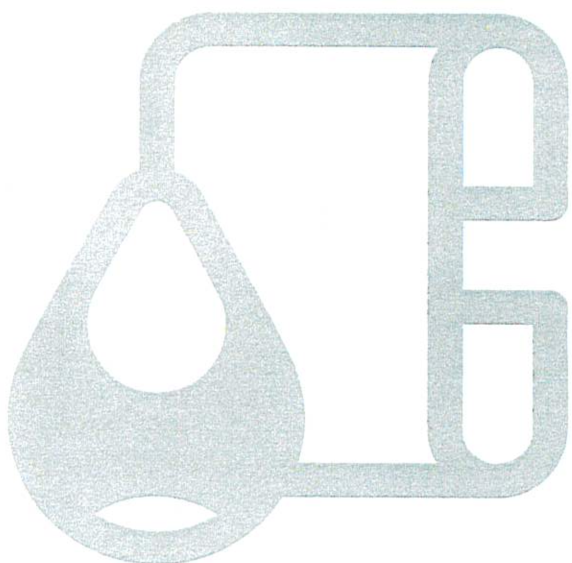
The following is a list of culinary water sources. Note, those in red currently drought limited and have 0 capacity. Also note, Adams and Peterson Wells cannot operate at the same time.

- ☐ Adams Well
- ☐ Anderson Park Well
- ☐ Atwood Well
- ☐ Battle Creek Well
- ☐ Brimley Well
- ☐ Ekins Well
- ☐ Gibson Well
- ☐ Grove Creek Well
- ☐ Monson Well
- ☐ Peterson Well
- ☐ BLVD Well
- ☐ Battle Creek Springs
- ☐ Wade Springs

WATER RIGHTS & WATER SHARES

A water right is permission from the state to divert and beneficially use a certain amount of water, however, not everyone possesses water rights. An irrigation or canal company might obtain water rights of their own from the Utah Division of Water Rights and then divide shares of these rights among their stockholders.

Pleasant Grove City utilizes both water rights and water shares to supply water to residents and businesses. The City's acquired rights and shares include surface water, reservoir water, and groundwater. As the City has grown, developers have been and continue to be required to dedicate water to the City, typically in the form of water shares from Pleasant Grove Irrigation company, although appeals can be made to provide cash-in-lieu or shares from other neighboring irrigation companies. Pleasant Grove currently has adequate water rights to meet its needs.



LAND USE & WATER

SHAPING WATER USE & DEMAND

Water demand is intrinsically linked to land use. As outlined in Chapter 2: Land Use, Pleasant Grove is primarily made up of low-density residential neighborhoods, with pockets of higher-density and commercial development along major corridors. The relationship of land use and water in Pleasant Grove is illustrated in the following sections. Lower-density areas with larger lots and lawns tend to use significantly more water than higher-density areas with smaller lots and limited irrigation. While commercial areas generally consume less water per acre than low-density housing, water-intensive uses like restaurants, car washes, and heavily landscaped properties can drive up demand[1]. With little undeveloped land remaining, Pleasant Grove is transitioning to infill and redevelopment-a shift that can promote more efficient water use when guided by smart growth and water-conscious planning.

1 Smart growth: Growing toward more efficient water use. EPA. (n.d.). https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2014-01/documents/growing_water_use_efficiency.pdf

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

Pleasant Grove has not yet adopted formal landscaping standards to limit turf or promote low-water-use vegetation in new development. To address long-term outdoor water demand, the City should prioritize establishing clear, enforceable guidelines that support water-efficient site design – especially for multifamily residential and non-residential uses. In addition, adopting citywide water efficiency standards that align with state recommendations would allow residents to qualify for rebate programs, such as those offered by the State or Central Utah Water Conservancy District (see **Figure 8.8**). In general, water-efficient landscaping standards should include the following:

- ☐ Limitations on the use of turf in park strips and narrow areas
- ☐ Promotion of green infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) principles
- ☐ Limitations on ponds, pools, and other features that promote unnecessary water evaporation
- ☐ Restrictions on "zero-scapes" and artificial turf
- ☐ Recommendations for water-conserving landscape design
- ☐ Requirements for drip irrigation
- ☐ Promotion of water-wise, drought-tolerate plant selection
- ☐ Requirements for irrigation controllers

Figure 8.8 - Central Utah Water Conservancy District Supplemental Recommendations

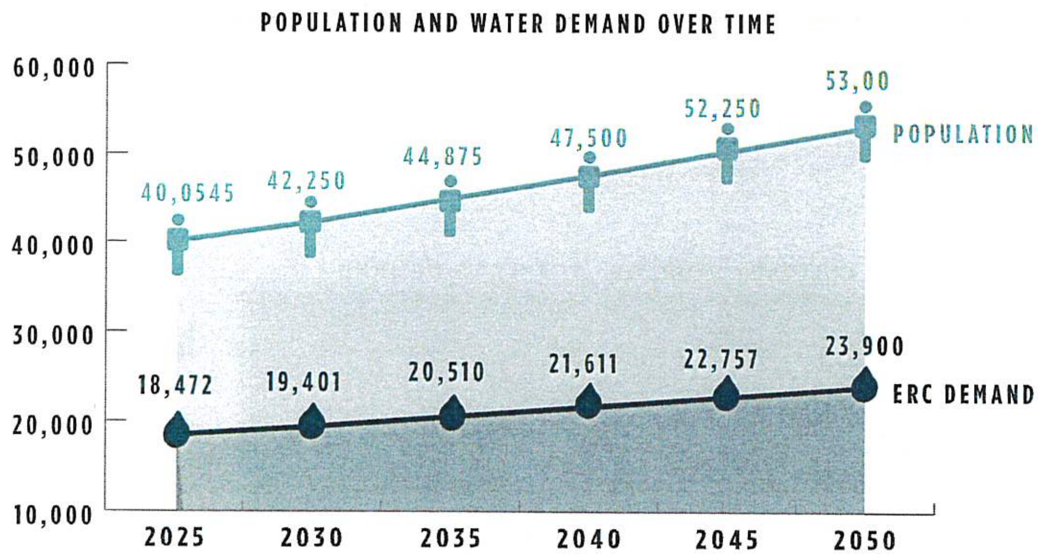
Municipalities within the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) service area that have adopted specific water efficiency standards are able to access landscape rebate programs. Based on resident interest, Pleasant Grove may choose to participate in the future. Standards required to participate in the CUWCD rebate programs include:

- ☐ Drip irrigation or bubblers everywhere except for lawn
- ☐ WaterSense labeled smart irrigation
- ☐ 3-4 inches of mulch in planting beds
- ☐ 50% living plant cover at maturity
- ☐ Lawn shall not be installed in park strips, paths, slopes greater than 25% (4:1 grade), or areas less than 8 feet wide.
- ☐ For commercial, institutional, and multi-family uses, lawn areas should not exceed 20% of the total landscape area, outside of active recreation areas.

FORECASTING FUTURE WATER NEEDS

Pleasant Grove currently has an estimated population of 40,045, with a corresponding water demand of 18,472 Equivalent Residential Connections (ERCs). Over the next 30 years, the city is expected to continue growing, reaching build-out around the year 2050. As illustrated in **Figure 8.10**, water demand is projected to increase in conjunction with population growth and rising development density.

Figure 8.10 - Population and Water Demand Over Time



MEASURING WATER DEMAND/USE

Tracking water demand and use is essential to informed decision-making and policy-setting. Water professionals typically use the following measurements for water use and demand:

- ☐ **ERCs:** Equivalent Residential Connection represent water demand that a typical single family residential unit places on the water system. (Pleasant Grove's current ERC is equivalent to 202 gallons per single-family residential unit per day.)
- ☐ **ACFT:** The amount of water sufficient to cover one acre with one foot of water (equals approximately 326,000 gallons).
- ☐ **MGD:** Million gallons per day
- ☐ **GPCD:** Gallons per capita per day. Calculated by dividing total annual water use by population. Methods vary, so comparisons between cities may not always be consistent.

EXISTING AND FUTURE SYSTEM DEFICIENCIES

Pleasant Grove's culinary water system supplies clean drinking water and fire protection citywide. While it performs well in most areas, some neighborhoods lack adequate water pressure during emergencies, affecting fire response. These areas are identified in the *2025 Pleasant Grove Culinary Water Master Plan.*

Beyond fire flow issues, **existing system deficiencies** have emerged due to aging infrastructure and growing demand. The City is currently working to address some of these deficiencies with several replacement projects, including:

- ☐ New 8" loop connections
- ☐ Upsizing undersized lines
- ☐ Replacing outdated 4" waterline pipes
- ☐ Installing PRVs in the North Fields Zone
- ☐ Adding a Manila Tank

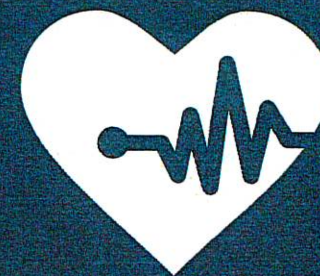
To meet **future demand**, planned upgrades include:

- ☐ Expanded distribution and transmission pipelines
- ☐ A new Monson Tank

A full summary of recommended improvements, timelines, and estimated costs is provided in the Culinary Water Master Plan. Project timing will depend on available funding.

REPLACING AGING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Pleasant Grove's culinary water system has been built out over the past 80 years. As the system continues to age, some sections are now approaching or have already reached the end of their design life, leading to leaks, breaks, and inefficiencies that can lead to water loss and service disruptions. To stay ahead of these issues, the City plans to begin budgeting annually for system replacement as needed, rather than relying on emergency fixes.



IMPROVING AQUIFER HEALTH

As previously discussed, past planning assumed the aquifer could meet long-term needs, yet groundwater levels are declining and future supply is no longer guaranteed. In time, it may be necessary for Pleasant Grove to treat surface water from the American Fork or Provo Rivers to meet future needs, but the City should explore a variety of solutions to improve aquifer health, including:

- ☐ **Investing in conservation -** both indoor and outdoor, to reduce demand wherever possible.
- ☐ **Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) -** capturing excess surface water during wet years and storing it underground for future use.
- ☐ **North Utah County Aquifer Council (NUCAC) –** as one of NUCAC's original members, the City plans to continue supporting regionally coordinated efforts.

REDUCING WATER WASTE

To support sustainable growth and water demand, Pleasant Grove can apply strategies that reduce wasteful water use practices through planning and regulation. By setting clear efficiency standards, promoting efficient land development, and increasing public outreach, the City can lower water use across all land types without altering water delivery. The following section outlines six water-conserving practices and strategies which can serve as a focal point for efforts.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES & STRATEGIES

1. APPLIANCE UPGRADES & LEAK REPAIRS

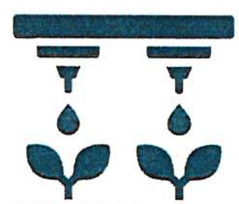
Upgrading toilets, faucets, and shower heads to high-efficiency options has proven to be among the most cost-effective conservation measures in decreasing water usage and minimizing leaks. Pleasant Grove City currently shares relevant appliance information and recommendations on the city website, but residents are currently ineligible for local rebates until new standards are adopted.

2. IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY

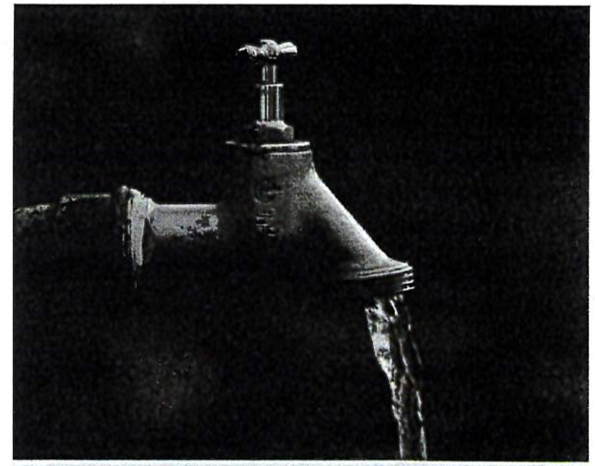
While significant improvement has been made in irrigation efficiency over the last few decades, additional potential remains. With the completion of secondary metering, next steps include installation of smart controllers that adjust irrigation schedules based on weather and landscaping needs and converting overhead spray to drip irrigation systems. Pleasant Grove already implements these methods within new city parks and facilities, and can further extend these measures to private properties through access to rebate incentives and education.

Upgrade toilets, faucets, and shower heads to high-efficiency options.

Install smart controllers to adjust irrigation schedules based on weather and landscaping needs.



Convert overhead spray systems to drip irrigation systems.



WATER-CONSERVING PRACTICES & STRATEGIES

The following water-conserving practices and strategies apply across all water and land use types.

1. Appliance Upgrades & Leak Repairs
2. Increased Irrigation Efficiency
3. Landscaping Changes
4. Water-Efficient Land Use Patterns
5. Water Conservation Pricing
6. Water Conservation Education & Outreach

4. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Water-efficient land use patterns save water while supporting the effective use of existing infrastructure, protecting natural resources, promoting walkability, controlling flooding, and enhancing neighborhood vibrancy. Research shows that even small adjustments to development density can yield significant water savings.

Allowing some smaller homes, reducing parking and setback requirements, and focusing development where infrastructure already exists are all optional strategies that support water-wise land use. Ultimately, the most effective development policy is one that makes water-wise practices the easiest and most incentivized way to build.

5. CONSERVATION PRICING

Water conservation pricing encourages reduced water use by applying financial incentives, such as tiered rates that increase with consumption. Pleasant Grove's current drinking water rate structure is designed to promote conservation of its high-quality groundwater. To expand this approach, the City is conducting a comprehensive rate study to evaluate water use and the true cost of service. Findings from this study, along with data from the secondary water metering project, will inform the development of a tiered rate structure for secondary water which encourages conservation and aligns pricing with each property's water allocation. In the long term, consistent water tracking will allow Pleasant Grove to make data-driven decisions that optimize future water policies, rates, and fees.

To extend these benefits beyond city operations, Pleasant Grove should consider implementing a user-friendly platform-such as a web portal or mobile app-that allows residents to monitor their water use, detect leaks, understand consumption patterns, and make informed, cost-saving decisions that support household-level conservation.

6. WATER CONSERVATION EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Pleasant Grove recognizes that the support of community members and organizations is a critical component of any water conservation strategy. Building public awareness and long-term behavioral change requires clear communication, consistent messaging, and easy access to practical information. Some education and outreach strategies that Pleasant Grove has implemented or should consider implementing include:

- ☐ **Time-of-Day & Watering Day Restrictions:** Pleasant Grove educates residents on efficient watering by enforcing restrictions and communicating watering guidelines. Regular updates on watering schedules are included in monthly water bills.
- ☐ **Multi-Faceted Public Outreach:** Social media, emails, texts, flyers, videos, website updates, and billing inserts are used to promote conservation awareness.
- ☐ **Advertisement of Water Conservation Programs:** Links to programs, such as those offered by the State and Central Utah Water Conservancy District and, could be posted on the City website.
- ☐ **Public Awareness Campaigns**: Launch regular campaigns to promote water-conscious habits through outreach to schools, community events, and city presentations.
- ☐ **Landscaping Demonstration & Education:** Showcase water-wise landscaping through city-led demonstration projects, such as xeriscaping public properties or planting native vegetation, to lead by example and inspire residents.

BACK TO THE REGION

As noted earlier, the Utah Division of Water Resources has established a regional goal for the Provo River region of a 20% reduction in both indoor and outdoor water use by 2030. While the city is on track to meet this target, it may also consider adopting the more ambitious reduction goals set for 2040 and 2065 as part of its long-term water conservation strategy.

Table 8.4 -Regional M&I 2030 Water Conservation Goals & Future Goal Projections

REGION	2015 BASELINE (gpcd)	2030		2040		2065	
		GOAL (gpcd)	REDUCTION	GOAL (gpcd)	REDUCTION	GOAL (gpcd)	REDUCTION
Bear River	304	249	18%	232	24%	219	28%
Green River	284	234	18%	225	21%	225	21%
Lower Colorado River North	284	231	19%	216	24%	205	28%
Lower Colorado River South	305	262	14%	247	19%	237	22%
Provo River	**222**	**179**	**20%**	**162**	**27%**	**152**	**32%**
Salt Lake	210	187	11%	178	15%	169	19%
Sevier River	400	321	20%	301	25%	302	25%
Upper Colorado River	333	267	20%	251	25%	248	25%
Weber River	250	200	20%	184	26%	175	30%
Statewide	**240**	**202**	**16%**	**188**	**22%**	**179**	**26%**

M&I = municipal and industrial; gpcd = gallons per capita per day based on permanent population
Source: Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals. Retrieved from https://conservewater.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Regional-Water-Conservation-Goals-Report-Final.pdf

Figure 8.13 - Regional Conservation Regions

LOOKING FORWARD

Communities are increasingly prioritizing demand-side water management to reduce pressure on water resources and promote sustainable usage for the future. A key aspect of this strategy is integrating water conservation, efficiency, and reuse into land use planning. Table 4 outlines potential points of intervention to enhance land-water integration. Deciding how and where to intervene will depend on the community's local values and needs, political motivations, staff capacity, the demand-side management initiatives already implemented, and the community's water-saving goals.

As Pleasant Grove explores ways to improve long-term water sustainability, it can look to neighboring communities for guidance. The following practices have emerged as regional priorities and offer a strong starting point for aligning with local expectations and improving outcomes:

- ☐ **Water Metering**: Most cities agree that metering both irrigation and culinary systems helps residents monitor use and make efficient choices.
- ☐ **Water Conservation Programs:** Many cities report significant participation in state-sponsored programs, especially turf removal rebates. To offer these to residents, Pleasant Grove could adopt the four development codes required by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- ☐ **Clearer Education & Expectations:** Successful conservation programs are supported by clear policies, accessible educational materials, user-friendly water data, and consistent watering reminders that help residents take action.
- ☐ **System Efficiency & Maintenance:** Common concerns include unreliable irrigation and aging infrastructure. Improving system performance builds public trust and ensures a clean, reliable water supply.
- ☐ **Lead by Example:** Cities that visibly conserve-through xeriscaping or fixing sprinklers-set a standard that encourages community-wide participation.

Table 8.5 - Intervention points, tools, and purpose for strengthening water & land use integration

POINT OF INTERVENTION	TOOL/MEASURE	PURPOSE
Planning & Goal Setting	General Plans Conservation Plans Stormwater Management Plans Capital Improvement Plans Hazard Mitigation, Response, and Recovery Plans	Evaluates local water supplies, current and future demands, and related community economic values. Establishes goals and objectives for managing the intersection of natural resources and the built environment.
Water Smart Land Use & Development Policies	Zoning Ordinances, Subdivision Regulations, and Planned Development Policies Water Budgets Demand Offset Programs Building and Design Codes Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinances	Links new development to water supply planning. Determines the requirements applied to new development for water resource management, conservation, and efficiency.
Watershed Resilience & Water Smart Infrastructure	Watershed Planning for Resilience Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development	An integrated water resource management approach helps mitigate the factors that can degrade ground and surface water quality and quantity. Green infrastructure can support these efforts.
Water Conservation & Efficiency Tools	Conservation Rate Structuring Post-Occupancy Incentives and Educational Programs	Empowers and incentives landowners and renters to reduce water consumption. Links community-wide programs to water supply planning.

Goals, Strategies & Implementation Actions

WATER USE & PRESERVATION

GOAL 1 – EXPAND WATER-SAVING INCENTIVES AND PRICING TOOLS

STRATEGY 1.1: Promote community conservation by promoting or offering effective rebates, incentives, and pricing tools that encourage water-efficient practices.

- ☐ **Action Item 1.1.1:** Consider revisiting the water efficiency standards required by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) for participation in sponsored rebate programs and evaluate whether the City should adopt them (see also Implementation 2.3).
- ☐ **Action Item 1.1.2:** Continue the irrigation water metering project to meet state requirements, enhance system monitoring, and provide residents with data to support more efficient outdoor water use.
- ☐ **Action Item 1.1.3:** Support the Comprehensive Rate Study currently being conducted and implement the resulting proposed tiered rate structure for irrigation water. Align outreach and incentive programs to help residents reduce outdoor water use and avoid higher rate tiers.
- ☐ **Action Item 1.1.4:** Promote regional and local rebates for high-efficiency appliances, irrigation systems, and landscape conversions by distributing flyers with utility bills, leveraging social media, and co-hosting community workshops with partners (see also Implementation 5.2).

GOAL 3 – ALIGN PLANNING EFFORTS WITH WATER RESOURCES

STRATEGY 3.1: Explore opportunities to coordinate water supply, conservation, and demand management across all city plans and policies.

- ☐ **Action Item 3.1.1:** Consider regularly re-evaluating and updating the drought contingency plan to help protect public health, safety, and welfare during periods of drought or water shortage.
- ☐ **Action Item 3.1.2:** As City plans and policies are updated or amended, incorporate clear connections between water supply and demand, conservation, recharge, and reuse priorities, ensuring alignment in both policy and language.
- ☐ **Action Item 3.1.3:** Coordinate regular updates with the City's webpage to add a water conservation section that contains relevant conservation data, rebate programs, and policy updates.
- ☐ **Action Item 3.1.4:** Continue work with NUCAC towards an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Project which injects an aquifer with culinary water during low-demand winter months in order to extract water during higher demand months of June through September.

GOAL 4 – STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITY AND BUILD REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

STRATEGY 4.1: Strengthen the City's water conservation efforts through dedicated local leadership and collaboration with regional water providers.

- ☐ **Action Item 4.1.1:** Explore the creation of a Water Conservation Coordinator or designate a member of City staff to lead the development and implementation of the City's water conservation efforts. Responsibilities should include coordinating across departments, managing public education and outreach programs, overseeing the City's conservation website, developing and promoting incentives, tracking implementation progress, and strengthening regional relationships.

GOAL 6 – LEAD BY EXAMPLE IN CITY PROJECTS AND PUBLIC SPACES

STRATEGY 6.1: Model waterwise practices through City facilities, capital projects, and public landscapes.

- ☐ **Action Item 6.1.1:** Actively pursue the transition of City-owned parks, medians, and facilities using culinary water for irrigation to metered secondary systems as funding becomes available. Prioritize high-use sites and continue monitoring progress toward full metering and secondary conversion.
- ☐ **Action Item 6.1.2:** Actively support current and future efforts to retrofit City-owned facilities, parks, and landscaped areas with smart irrigation systems, low-flow fixtures, and drought-tolerant landscaping.
- ☐ **Action Item 6.1.3:** Consider incorporating water-efficient standards into all new or renovated City-led development projects, including limits on turfgrass and requirements for water-saving technologies.
- ☐ **Action Item 6.1.4:** Explore using prominent public spaces - such as the Civic Campus, parks, and Downtown District - as highly visible examples of water-wise design, integrating green infrastructure and educational signage.