

**PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, UTAH WATER CONSERVATION PLAN RESOLUTION
RESOLUTION NO. 22-14**

**A Resolution to approve the Park City Municipal Corporation Water Conservation
Plan**

Section 1. Preamble

- A. WHEREAS, Park City Municipal Corporation operates a culinary water system; and
- B. WHEREAS, the City Council understands the pressing need to use water in a more efficient manner to allow for future sustained growth of the community; and
- C. WHEREAS, the Utah Division of Water Resources requires that an updated water conservation plan be submitted every five years for water providers with more than 500 connections.

Section 2. Ordaining Clause

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Park City Council does hereby authorize the Park City Municipal Corporation Water Conservation Plan and to attach to the Plan as required, a certified copy of this Resolution as evidence of such authorization.

Section 3. Water Conservation Plan

The water conservation plan of Park City Municipal Corporation, first adopted in January 29, 2004, and readopted on this 30th day of July, 2009, is hereby readopted on October 2, 2014. The plan will be amended no less than every five years and will continue to play a vital role in the future development of Park City Municipal Corporation, Utah.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This resolution shall become effective upon adoption.
PASSED AND ADOPTED this 2nd day of October 2014.

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

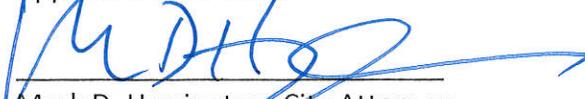


Mayor Jack Thomas

Attest:

Marci Heil, City Recorder

Approved as to form:



Mark D. Harrington, City Attorney



Water Conservation Plan

Park City, Utah

October 2, 2014

Contents

Description of Park City and Its Water System 3

 Service Area 3

 Population & Service Population 3

 Inventory of Water Resources 3

 Drinking Water Use 4

 Water Usage Metrics 6

 System Growth and Future Need 7

Conservation Measures & Goal 9

 Conservation Goal 9

 Metering Situation 11

Current Conservation Programs 11

 WaterSmart 11

 Park Record Ads 12

 Community Events 13

 Billing Statements 13

 Rebates 13

 Weather Stations 13

 Turf Water Audits 14

 Every-Other Day Watering & Voluntary Every Third Day Program 14

 Additional Water Conservation Ordinances 14

 Water Code Violations 14

Current Pricing Structure 15

 Summer 15

 Winter 15

Additional Conservation Methods 16

 1. Reduction in Water Loss/Meter Maintenance Program 16

 2. Rate Structure Evaluation 18

 3. Additional adoption and leveraging of the WaterSmart Portal 18

Adopting the Water Conservation Plan 19

Description of Park City and Its Water System.

Located at the headwaters of the Weber River, in a high alpine setting Park City is a world class resort destination and historic mining town. Each of these facts creates unique challenges and opportunities related to providing the water necessary to support our community.

Service Area

The Park City Water Department provides drinking water to the majority of resident's within Park City limits. However it does not serve all residents. St. Regis and the Deer Crest neighborhood are served by Jordanelle Special Service Area ("JSSD"). There are also a handful of individuals that own their own well and use that for water service.

Park City Water Department also provides untreated water to several locations. These include the Park City Golf Course, the Park Meadows Country Club, Park City Mountain Resort snowmaking, obligations to the Silver Creek Irrigation Company under the 1984 decree, and irrigation obligations to several homes along Meadow Creek Drive. Starting in 2014, Prospector Park, Quinn's Fields, and the North 40/High School are now served by untreated water. Untreated water deliveries are made either for municipal purposes, under existing contract, or as a result of court actions. Unless explicitly stated, metrics in this report will exclude untreated water delivery.

Many other entities hold water rights, and may use those water rights. Of those other entities Holiday Ranchettes Ditch Company is one of the more widely known. The Holiday Ranchettes, as a non-profit mutual water district, serves individual homes within the Park Meadows Subdivision. Park City Mountain Resort holds and uses certain water rights within the Spiro Tunnel. Salt Lake City holds an interest in water rights in the Spiro Tunnel.

Population & Service Population

In 2013, the Census estimated Park City's population at 7,962. This is an increase of around 400 people over the official Census population count of 7,558 conducted in 2010. Park City's water system is much larger and more complex than most towns with similar populations. One of the reasons for this is that our Census population does not reflect the demand that is generated by visitors to the many amenities that Park City offers. To account for this, the Service Population metric is helpful. This is a metric generated by the Park City Budget department that attempts to capture the Service Population of Park City. The Service Population is the Permeant Population, plus the Secondary Homeowners, plus the Average Daily Visitors. In 2012 the Service Population of Park City was 34,009.

Inventory of Water Resources

Park City meets the water needs of the community from eight sources. The majority of our sources are ground water sources. These include the Judge Tunnel, Spiro Tunnel, Park Meadows Well, Divide Well, and Middle School Well. Other sources include two wholesale connections the first with JSSD (Ontario Tunnel) and the second with Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (Lost Canyon Creek Project). The final source is the Thiriot Springs.

Many of Park City's sources are highly variable. For planning purposes, and for purposes of this report the Annual Production and Peak Day capacity will be based on the lowest anticipated dry year condition. The dry year condition limitation may result from a reduced supply or the limitations of City water rights.

Source	Annual Dry Year Production (acre-ft)	Dry Year Peak Day Capacity (gpm)
Judge Tunnel	1,049	680
Spiro Tunnel	2,021	2,214
Park Meadows Well	871	950
Divide Well	963	1,050
Middle School Well	871	950
JSSD (Ontario Tunnel)	1,000	1,000
WBWCD (Lost Canyon Creek)	2,900	3,600
Thiriote Springs	76	0
Total	9,751	10,444

The Judge Tunnel source is currently not being used for drinking water due in part to its Antimony concentration. It is anticipated that the Judge Tunnel will be brought back into drinking water service as part of the facilities plan that will be created to comply with a Stipulated Compliance Order entered into with the Utah Division of Environmental Quality.

The water and water rights of the Spiro Tunnel are held by multiple entities. The total flow of Spiro Tunnel is larger than Park City's right to use it. Park City's water rights in Thiriote are typically cut during dry years. However, Thiriote remains a valuable source that is blended with Spiro water as part of the Spiro treatment process.

Drinking Water Use

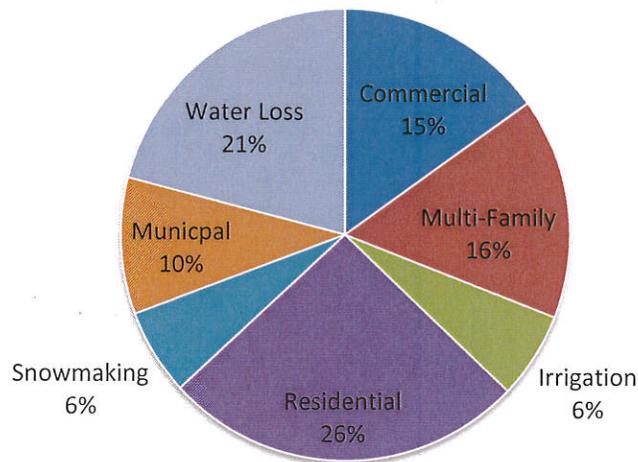
In 2013, Park City placed 1.654 Billion gallons of water into the Drinking Water System. This water was used by the following account types:

Type	Description	Number of Accounts	Usage in Million Gallons
Commercial	A commercial establishment or a mixed use establishment with a commercial element.	359	249
Construction [Excluded]	Temporary fire hydrant meter.	10	N/A
Irrigation	Any meter that serves only irrigation purposes. An irrigation meter can be a standalone meter, or one of several connections serving the same property. Irrigation meters can serve the same property as a Residential, Multi-Family, or Commercial meter. Municipal Irrigation meters are classified as Municipal.	170	102

Multi-Family	Any meter that services more than one residence.	315	262
Municipal	A City meter.	79	161
Residential	A meter that serves one residence.	4,256	429
Snow Making	Snowmaking ¹	2	102
[Water Loss]	Not an account type, but is the calculated difference between the water metered entering the distribution system and the water metered leaving the system. Included in this number is water system flushing, firefighter use, illegal connections, leaking pipes, and under metering connections.	N/A	346
		5,191	1,654

The 2013 usage broke down by percentages is shown in the following chart.

2013 Water Usage PCMC Account Types

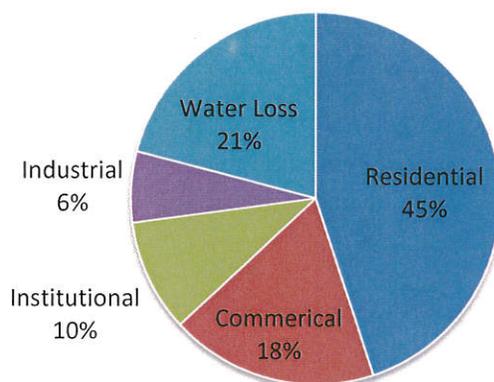


The Division of Natural Resources requests this usage be separated into specific categories. The process to turn Park City’s account types into those categories is outlined below.

UDNR Type	PCMC Type	Number of Accounts	Usage in Million Gallons
Residential	Residential; Multifamily; Irrigation (50%)	4,656	743
Commercial	Commercial; Irrigation (50%)	444	300
Institutional	Municipal	79	162
Industrial	Snow Making	2	102
[Excluded]	Construction	10	N/A
Water Loss	Water Loss	N/A	346

¹ This only included snowmaking deliveries of treated water, and excludes untreated snowmaking deliveries.

2013 Water Useage Utah Division of Natural Resources Account Types



Water Usage Metrics

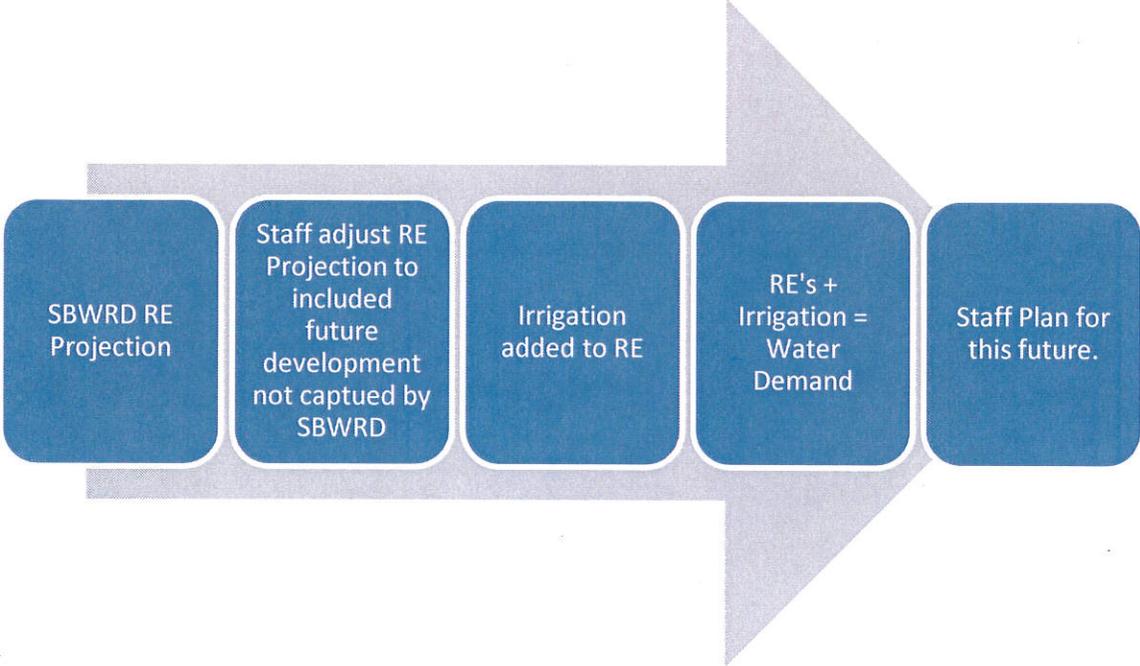
The State typically uses the gallons per capita per day (gpcd) metric to measure the effect of conservation efforts. One reason for the use of this metric is that it generally is a suitable metric for a wide variety of water systems. The metric includes not only a measure of how much water an area uses, but also a measure of population. The use of a population measure theoretically cancels out increased water usage related to growth. This allows an area to grow, but still demonstrate a per person reduction in water usage.

This metric does not work well in Park City. This is because much of our growth does not result in increased population. Many of the new residential homes brought into service since the year 2000 serve second home owners. This growth does not increase Park City's population, but still place demands on Park City's water supply. Further, Park City's largest paying customer is the Montage Resort. This customer is new since the year 2000, but doesn't directly substantially change Park City's population. The resort hotel is designed for visitors.

Under an unmodified gpcd metric, Park City consumed 569 gpcd. In 2013, Park City used 1.654 billion gallons in its drinking water system. In 2013, Park City's population according to the Census was 7,962. The final value in this calculation is 365, the number of days in the year. $1654000000/7962/365 = 569$ gpcd. The State average is 260 gpcd, and 184 gpcd is the national average. Park City's gpcd only includes water placed into the drinking water system and includes treated snowmaking connections.

There are many factors that contribute to the higher than average gpcd number for Park City. As discussed above, our population does not track the growth of Park City. For many City services the Service Population is used in place of the Census population. This metric arguably provides a better metric as it captures growth attributable to second homes and visitors. Under this metric, Park City uses 133 gallons per service population person. $1,654,000,000/34009/365=133$.

System Growth and Future Need

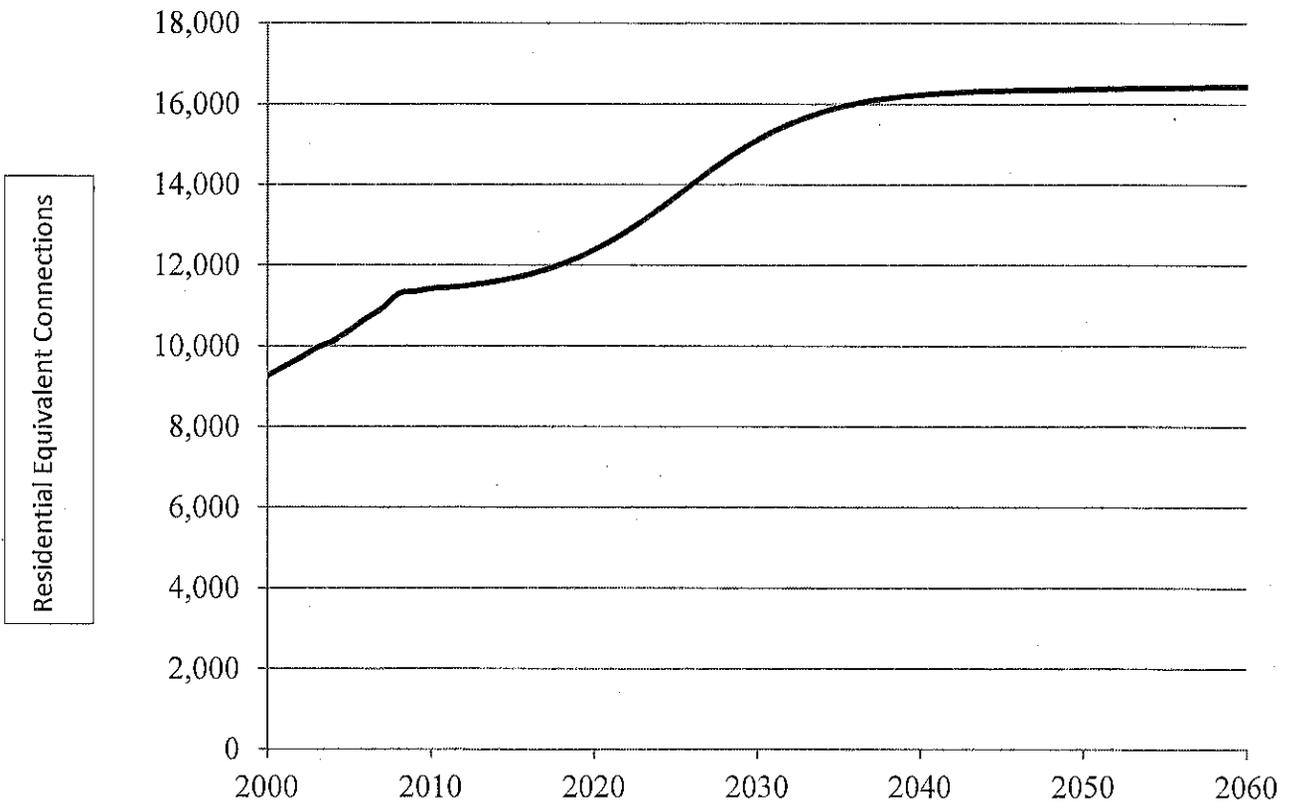


As discussed above, population growth is not a helpful metric to forecast water demand in Park City. The Water Department uses a metric called Residential Equivalent (“RE”) to plan for future growth and water demand within Park City. An unmodified RE represents only indoor water usage. Also somewhat confusingly an RE can represent all types of growth, not just residential growth. For example the indoor water usage at a restaurant might equal 14.5 REs.

Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District has modeled anticipated growth in the Snyderville Basin in order to plan for future facilities. Staff starts by collected Snyderville’s RE growth projections for our service area. Staff then adjusts the RE’s based on contemplated future growth in Park City not captured by Snyderville’s projections. As discussed, these REs do not included outdoor water use. To include outdoor water use staff takes the RE’s and adds outdoor irrigation demand to the RE. The anticipated future RE’s plus the added irrigation needs are used to predict future water needs.

Park City’s projected growth in RE’s is shown in the graph below.

Park City Projected Growth (2000-2060)



As you can see the number of REs almost doubles from the year 2000 to the year 2040. Providing water for this growth will require a concerted effort to use our existing resources wisely, and to develop additional resources.

Conservation Measures & Goal

Park City is committed to water conservation, and has shown progress towards meeting our prior goal of a 25% percent reduction in per RE water use by 2050. As discussed below, Park City will follow the Governor's recommendation, and more forward our target year to 2025 for this 25% reduction. This is an aggressive goal, and will require a reduction in current use per year even as connections and REs continue to grow.

Conservation Goal

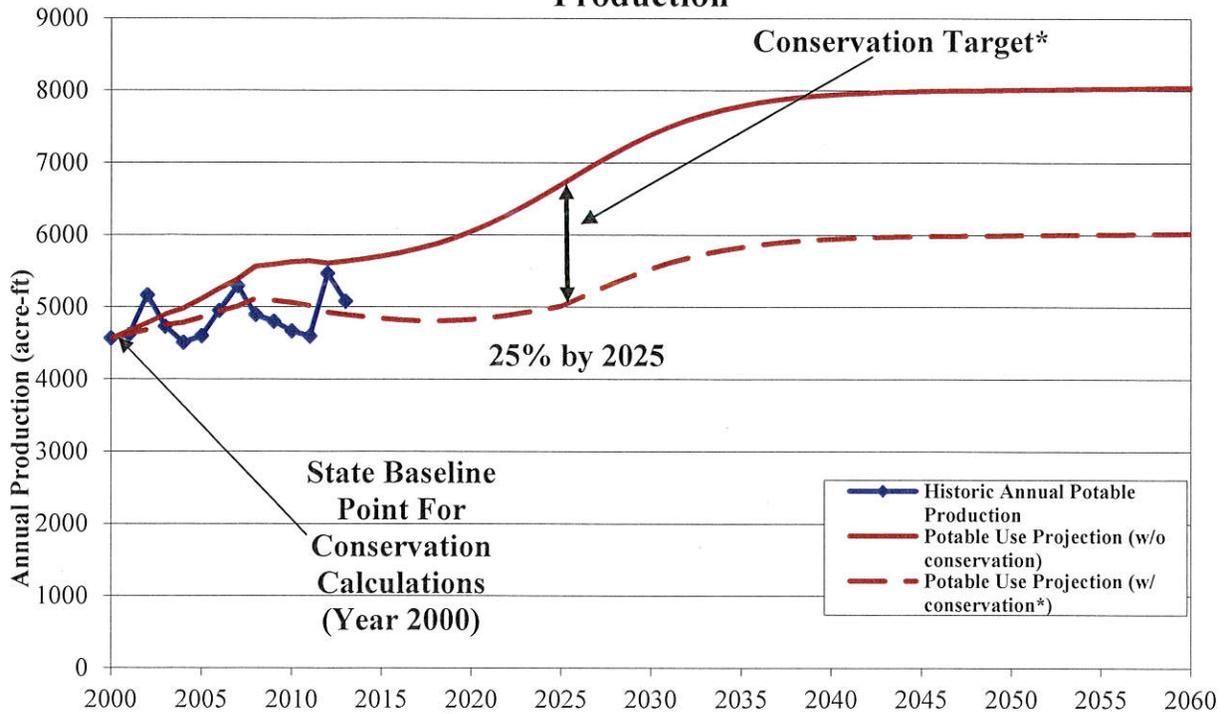
Park City has previously adopted the Governor's water of a 25% reduction by 2050. In 2013, Governor Herbert announced an acceleration of that goal to the year 2025. The Governor believes that this is a realistic goal. From 2000 – 2010 the state succeeded in reducing the Gallons per capita per day GPCD by 18%.²

Park City hereby sets its new Conservation target as a 25% reduction by 2025. While the governor has set that goal as a gpcd goal, as discussed in Water Use Metrics gpcd does work well with the Park City water system. This is because often in Park City growth does not translate into a population increase. In order to meaningfully capture growth, the Park City department uses REs. As discussed in System Growth and Future Needs, RE's are used to project future water demand based on growth.

Park City sets its conservation goal as a 25% reduction in use per RE using the year 2000 as a base. In the graph below, the Potable Use Project w/ conservation represents a 1% reduction in RE water use per year up to the year 2025.

² <http://state.awra.org/utah/sites/default/files/AdamsMillis-WaterNeeds.pdf>

Historic and Projected Park City Annual Potable Water Production



As can be seen, Park City is generally tracking the Potable Use Project Projection (w/ conservation). Notable deviations occurred in 2002, the Olympics; 2007, major drought year; and 2012 major drought year. These types of excursion will continue into the future and must be planned for when securing water supply.

Estimated Annual Potable Demand		
Year	Potable Demand (acre-ft)	Potable Demand with Conservation (acre-ft)
2000	4,561	4,561
2010	5,622	5,060
2020	6,095	4,876
2030	7,437	5,059
2040	7,990	5,993
2050	8,059	6,044
2060	8,093	6,070

This table outlines the challenge of meeting the conservation goal. If successful, demand will actually decrease from 2010-2020, while the City grows. Staff believes this goal is possible, so long as the community continues to respond to calls for water conservation.

Even with conservation, future water resources will be required. The water required on an annual basis to meet customer demand, even with conservation increases 33% (or 1,509 acre feet) over the base

year of 2000. While an increase of 1/3 is substantial, it is significantly less than would be required without conservation. Without conservation, an increase in water supply of 77% (or 3,532 acre feet) would be needed.

One other important note is that potable Peak Day demand remains a driver for future water needs. Peak Day demand is the amount of water that is required to meet demand on the highest demand day of the year. Peak Day demand will likely drive near-term water acquisition. The Peak Day demand is driven in large part by irrigation; but it is less susceptible to reduction through conservation messaging. The “hottest” day of the year is also the day where the most water is required for irrigation of vegetation, regardless of type. Conservation efforts are most successful at reducing excess or wasted irrigation water on other days where the weather results in a lower need for irrigation. Total Peak day water demands are projected to grow to 10,465 gpm. This is an increase of approximately 50% over demands in 2012.

Metering Situation

Accurately metering all connections from a water system allows for better management of the system, and provides valuable data on how water is used. Park City currently meters every legal connection to our system. Many systems in the state cannot make this statement. In addition to metering each legal connection, Park City reached full deployment of our Automated Meter Infrastructure system in 2013. This provides hourly consumption data for each connection to the system in gallon, or 10 gallon increments. This system allowed us to launch our customer portal on May 15th 2014.

Park City’s water meters were last replaced in 1994. Many meters are newer due to subsequent construction or meter repair due to failure. During 2009-2011, all meters 2” or larger were tested and repaired to American Water Works Association standards. Even with this maintenance, Park City is reaching the end of life for the current meter deployment. Staff recognized the role that these older meters likely play in our 21% water loss number.

Staff has begun to implement a meter replacement program, and initial results are promising. We have replaced about 50 4” or larger meters. The first batch of 10 meters was replaced in the fourth quarter of 2013. This batch of 10 meters has resulted in metering at least 2.2 million gallons that otherwise would have been attributed to system loss. To date this dual meter rebuild program has cost \$200,000. Staff is currently projecting a repayment window of around 3 years.

Current Conservation Programs

Park City has a range of conservation programs. Each program supports the City’s overall goal of reducing water consumption by 25% by the year 2025. These programs will be discussed below.

WaterSmart

The largest public outreach program the City is engaged in is our WaterSmart Program. The WaterSmart Program has three major components.

1. Home Water Report to all Single Family Residential Customers.

The WaterSmart Home Water Report is an individualized report based on the prior month's water consumption that is given to all Single Family Residential Customers. This report identifies an account as efficient (bottom 20% of similar users), average (lower 50% of similar users), or take action (top 50% of similar users.) A similar user, referred to as your neighbors in the report, is someone with a similar size home, lot and number of occupants.

The Home Water Report also identifies specific conservation actions that a customer can take to reduce water usage based on actual usage and other known variables. For example, if a customer's usage quadruples during the summer months that customer will receive conservation measures focused on outdoor water usage.

2. Customer Portal for all Single Family Residential Customers

Single family-residential customers also receive credentials for a web portal. Through the web portal, a customer can provide additional data so that their neighborhood comparison is more accurate. In addition a customer can access the entire library of conservation tips and see year on year comparison.

3. Real Time usage data for all customers.

All customers, including Single Family Residential customers, can access their real-time usage data. This increased awareness provides meaningful insight into your actual water usage. For instance, you can see how many gallons of water an extra irrigation cycle uses.

Park Record Ads

The Water Department regularly places conservation ads in the Park Record Newspaper. During the current summer, with the help of Phyllis Robinson, we have focused on information related to the customer portal. For the first time the department also used online advertising at the Park Record. The extensive outreach as part of the launch of the Customer Portal was made possible in part by a financial grant from the Park City Board of Realtors.

In prior years, the conservation ads in the Park Records have been focuses on specific conservation programs,

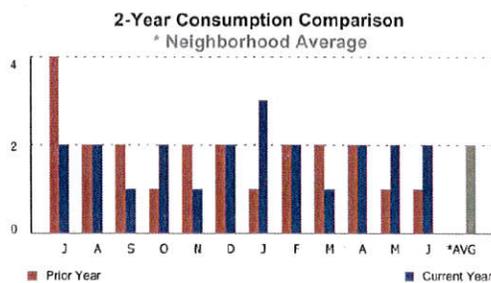
such as watering every other day and smart controllers. Staff intends to continue using the Park Record to reach out to the community.

Community Events

Staff participated in the 2014 Recycle Utah Home Garden Tour, and has participated annually at the Water Festival for Fourth Graders in the Summit Area. Park City Water created some artwork for the local plant sale, and also participated in the Construction Public Open House this spring. Staff will continue to participate in public forums to share conservation messaging that is consistent with our conservation goals and other priorities.

Billing Statements

Staff has made several improvements to the billing statement over the past year. These include providing a two year comparison graph to show customers year over year consumption. Improvements



were also made to the general readability of the statements. While we view the WaterSmart Home Water Reports as an invaluable tool for messaging water usage, the billing statement reaches a broader audience. For this reason, it remains a valuable tool to share water conservation messages.

KPCW interviews

Staff has participated in several interviews with KPCW concerning water conservation. These radio interviews have recently focused on the Customer Portal and Home Water Report. Staff will continue to use KPCW as a way of engaging the community in water conservation.

Rebates

Park City offers a \$100 account credit to our customers after the purchase of a Smart Irrigation Controller. A Smart controller is one that attempts to match the water needed with the amount water put down by a sprinkler system. The controller does this through sensors out in the lawn, a data connection through the State to a Park City Weather Station, or through a historic weather database built into the irrigation controller.

In addition to Park City's rebates, our residents are also eligible to receive rebates from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. WBWCD currently offers rebates for pressure regulators, efficient spray and rotor heads, and smart irrigation controllers. In general, these rebates are for half of the purchase price of these items, up to \$150 per offering. Park City residents qualify for both the Park City and Weber Basin rebates, which can make a Smart Controller effectively free.

Park City advertises both the Park City and Weber Basin Rebates to our customers.

Weather Stations

Park City maintains three weather stations within town. Data from the weather stations is transferred to the State. The state makes this data available to Smart Controllers and also uses that station to

calculate the weekly Lawn Water guide at www.slowtheflow.org. Staff has discussed with the State adding additional weather stations. The state did not feel that this would provide additional benefit, and shared that they focus on one weather station when gathering data to share through the weekly Lawn Water guide.

Turf Water Audits

In partnership with Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, Park City offers Turf Water Audits. Residential, Multi-family, and Commercial accounts are eligible for this free service. As part of the service, a WBWCD employee measures the distribution uniformity (how evenly a sprinkler system puts water down), soil type, and sprinkler system condition. The employee then recommends a run time for individual zones of the system.

Every-Other Day Watering & Voluntary Every Third Day Program

Park City ordinance restricts water to every other day. Even addresses water on even days and odd addresses water on odd days. For those who are able to water less often than every other day, the City offers a voluntary every third day. Under that program an account is exempt from the every other day water ordinance so long as that account water no more frequently than every third day. The Water Department offers lawn signs to those who enroll in this program. These lawn signs accomplish at least two things. First they inform an account holders neighbors that this home may water on the “wrong” day. This reduces wrong day complaints for those enrolled in the program. Second the lawn sign serves as an advertisement for the every third day watering program.

Additional Water Conservation Ordinances

In addition to the Every-Other Day watering ordinance, Park City has adopted a code section that outlines the steps that will be taken during a water shortage or drought. This provision includes thresholds and the reductions in permitted uses of water. Park City has also adopted a provision defining wasteful watering, and prohibiting such watering.

Water Code Violations

Park City has adopted the following penalties for violations of the water code. Violations include wasteful watering as defined in the Municipal Code and water every day. Staff also may issue warning for these violations, but is prohibited from issuing warning during declared drought stages.

Water Violation Penalties	
\$150	First Violation
\$200	Second Violation
\$400	Third Violation
\$500	Fourth Violation
\$750	Fifth Violation and each subsequent violation within that calendar year.

Current Pricing Structure

Park City current has an increasing block rate schedule for most customers during the summer and a flat rate schedule for all customers during the winter.

Summer

During the summer, single family residential accounts have four price per 1,000 gallon tiers that are set independent of meter size. Multi-family residential account holders also have four tiers; however, their tiers are set by their meter size. As the meter size increases a multi-family account receives more water per tier. Irrigation accounts have only two tiers, dropping the lowest and highest tier that residential accounts have. Irrigation accounts also receive more water per tier as the meter size increases.

Commercial accounts are the exception. They have their own block structure, and their structure is year around. Commercial rates have only two blocks. These blocks fall between the first and second residential block; and the second and third residential blocks.

Winter

During the winter all accounts, other than Commercial Accounts, are billed at a flat rate. Commercial accounts are billed as discussed under the Summer Heading.

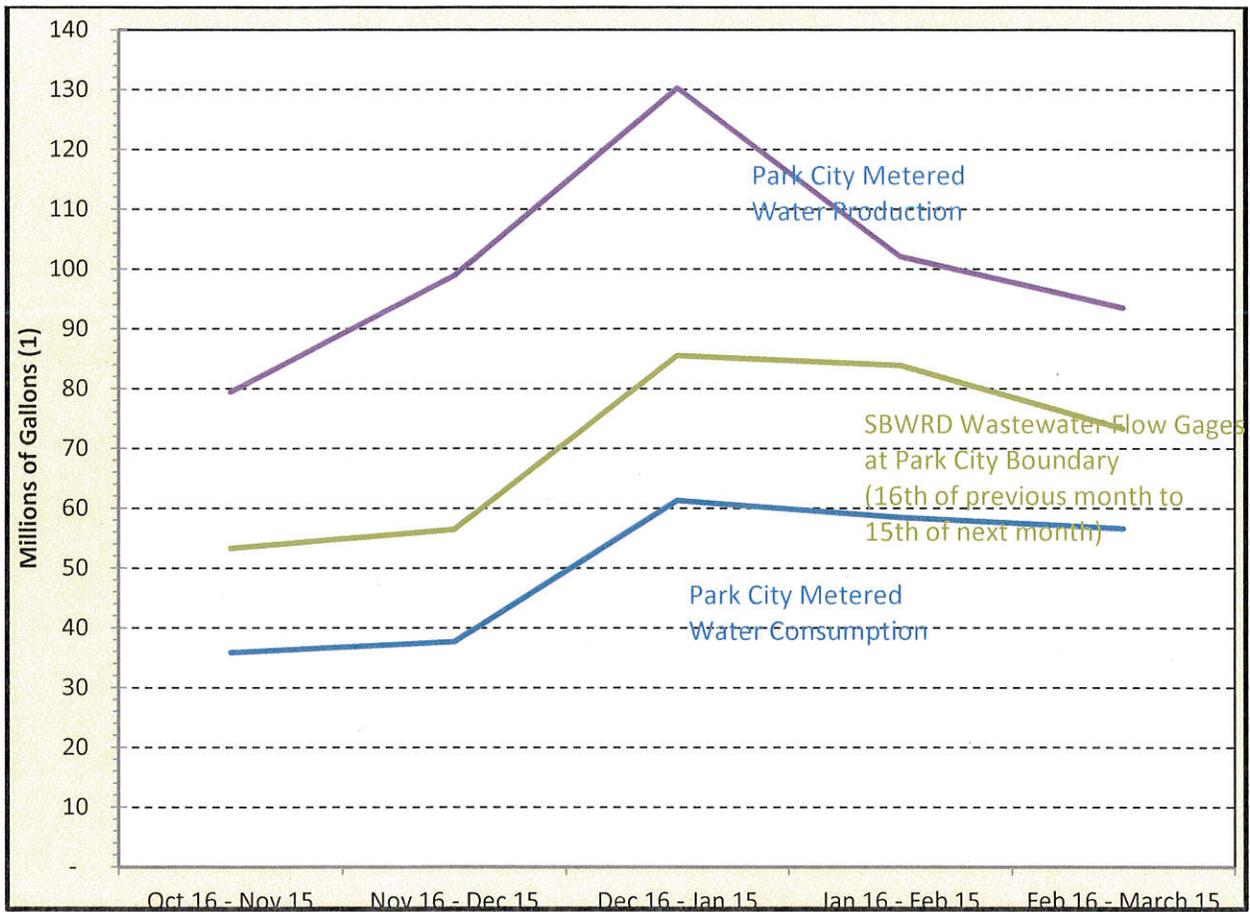
TYPE	BLOCK 1 \$5.48 per 1,000 gals	BLOCK 2 \$8.80 per 1,000 gals	BLOCK 3 \$14.30 per 1,000 gals	BLOCK 4 \$22.02 per 1,000 gals
Single Family	0-5,000	5,001-30,000	30,001-80,000	Over 80,000
	5= \$27.40	25= \$220.00	50=\$715.00	
Multi-Family				
3/4"	0-10,000	10,001-36,000	36,001-80,000	Over 80,000
1"	0-17,000	17,001-57,000	57,001-120,000	Over 120,000
1.5"	0-30,000	30,001-100,000	100,001-200,000	Over 200,000
2"	0-48,000	48,001-160,000	160,001-320,000	Over 320,000
3"	0-96,000	96,001-320,000	320,001-640,000	Over 640,000
4"	0-150,000	150,001-500,000	500,001-1,000,000	Over 1,000,000
6"	0-180,000	180,001-600,000	600,001-1,200,000	Over 1,200,000
Irrigation				
3/4"		0-56,000	Over 56,000	
1"		0-90,000	Over 90,000	
1.5"		0-185,000	Over 185,000	
2"		0-300,000	Over 300,000	
3"		0-600,000	Over 600,000	
4"		0-935,000	Over 935,000	
6"		0-1,865,000	Over 1,865,000	

Commercial Year Round		\$7.72 per 1,000 gals	\$11.95 per 1,000 gals	
3/4"		0-150,000	Over 150,000	
1"		0-300,000	Over 300,000	
1.5"		0-500,000	Over 500,000	
2"		0-750,000	Over 750,000	
3"		0-1,200,000	Over 1,200,000	
4"		0-1,700,000	Over 1,700,000	
6"		0-1,700,000	Over 1,700,000	
All users except construction & Commercial between November & May	\$7.72 per 1,000 Gals			
Construction Water	\$256.11 Monthly Base Rate	\$10.15 per 1,000 gals		1-Jul-14

Additional Conservation Methods

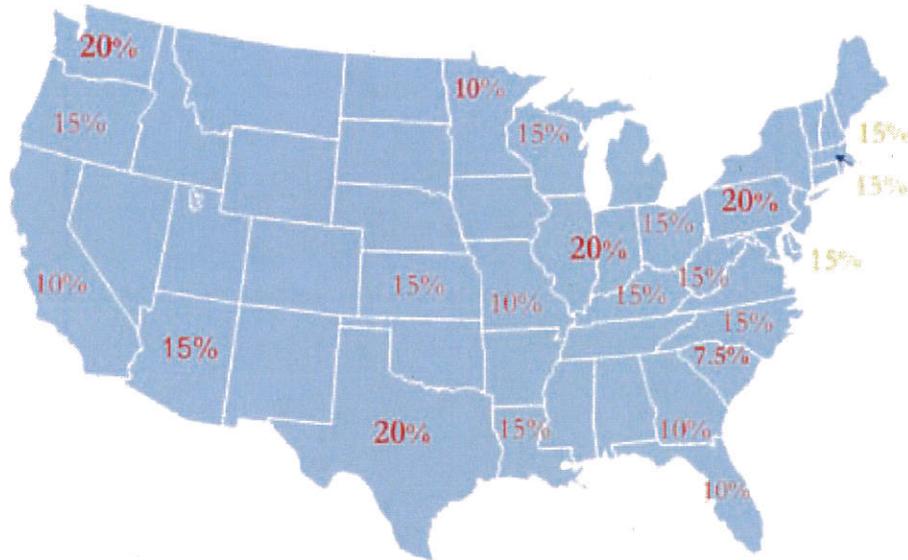
1. Reduction in Water Loss/Meter Maintenance Program

Staff is unhappy with the current percentage of water that leaves the system unaccounted for, and believes that focusing on this percentage is warranted. Water Loss can either be unmetered/under metered consumption or it can be loss from leaks in the distribution system. In evaluating this problem, staff sought data from Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District for the 2012 winter sewer flows from Park City. In general these sewer flows should be close to the volume of water that is metered leaving the system. Our analysis found that our meter data is consistently below the Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation data during the winter. The data would seem to indicate that about half of our water loss is attributable to unmetered/under metered consumption. This means the other half is attributable to leaks in the distribution system.



Staff has targeted water loss due to under metering as the lowest hanging fruit to reduce water loss.

While staff believes that there is opportunity to reduce water loss, it is not possible to eliminate loss. Park City's water loss of 21% is just slightly over the most permissive target that has been set by individual states. Below is a graphic with the water loss targets that various states have set.



3

Staff has allocated the following amounts to begin to address our water loss number. The City has expended \$200,000 on rebuilding “dual meters.” These are larger meters where past technology required two meters to capture water use. Staff has identified that this set up as under-reading the water used, and contributing to water loss. Staff has budgeted an additional \$350,000 dollars through Fiscal Year 2017 to rebuild these dual meters.

A new meter replacement Capital Improvement Budget item was included starting in the Fiscal Year 2015 budget. This line item is initially funded with \$50,000 in FY 2015, and reaches \$150,000 in FY 2016. This line item is anticipated to continue into the future. This budget item is designed to provide a source to rebuild meters throughout the system. Staff believes that this effort will reduce our water loss percentage.

2. Pumping Based Surcharge

The cost of providing water to different locations through the City varies based on the elevation of the service connection. This is because of the energy required to pump water uphill. Some locations in town require that water be lifted three or more times in order to reach that service connection. Our current rate structure shares these costs across all rate payers instead of attempting to assign these costs to higher connections. Staff is currently developing a pumping surcharge that would assign the added energy costs of pumping to connections that require this pumping. Staff has identified rates as one of the most effective conservation tools, and this enhancement would make sure individuals are paying for their impact on the system. This will likely result in reduced consumption at higher elevations within Park City.

3. Additional adoption and leveraging of the WaterSmart Portal

The WaterSmart Portal has been a very successful. As of 9/1/2014, 16% of customers have signed up for online access. For our Single Family Residential Customers this means they have access to an

³ <http://www.wateronline.com/doc/state-of-the-states-emerging-water-loss-regulations-in-the-u-s-0001>

electronic copy of their Home Water Report, personalized conservation tips, and real-time consumption data. For our other customer this means they have access to real-time consumption data.

There is a real conservation benefit to encouraging more of our customers to sign up for the customer portal. When a customer signs up for the customer portal, the Water Department receives their email address. This email address enables the WaterSmart portal to immediately notify individuals who experience unusual consumption that is consistent with a leak.

Staff is working with the WaterSmart vendor to enhance their current offering. One such enhancement that staff believes has a lot of value is a watering report, and possible email alert. This report would evaluate a customer's data to determine how often a home is watering. Currently the water department relies primarily on customers calling in to report watering violations. As most watering happens in the dark, it is very difficult for residents to identify locations that are watering every day. The hourly data can show how non-compliant watering, however, the only way to identify those accounts is to manually review the data.

Staff is working with WaterSmart to create a report that can systematically review all of our Single Family Residential Account and Irrigation accounts to identify non-compliant watering. This would provide staff with the ability to monitor compliance with the watering ordinance and increase compliance through education and when necessary fines. Staff is also working to extend email leak alerts to account types other than Single Family Residential.

Adopting the Water Conservation Plan

Water Conservation is part of the Water Business Resources team. This team consists of the Water Business Resource Supervisor, Water Billing Coordinator, and two Water Worker IVs under the supervision of the Water and Streets Director. This team also maintains a meter and radio network of over 5,200 locations. The team also is responsible for creating and distributing over 5,200 bills each month.

The Water Conservation Plan was adopted by the City Council on October 2, 2014. The City Council is comprised of:

- Jack Thomas, Mayor
- Andy Beerman, Council Member
- Tim Henney, Council Member
- Cindy Matsumoto, Council Member
- Liza Simpson, Council Member
- Dick Peek, Council Member

The Water Conservation Plan will be revised and updated as required to meet changing conditions and needs. This plan will be submitted to the Utah Division of Water Resources prior to December 31, 2014, as required by the Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (UCA § 73-10-32). The Resolution for the Water Conservation Plan is attached.