



2020 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE

December 2020

2020 Water Conservation Plan Update

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Executive Summary

Introduction

As required by the Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (§73-10-32 UCA), this plan update is the conservation plan for Draper City for the next five years, 2020 through 2025.

Draper City currently has a population of 48,587 based on the July 2019 U.S. Census published population. This population is city-wide, located within both Salt Lake County and Utah County.

Draper is served by two separate water service providers. The city operates a drinking water system for a population of approximately 19,023 or about 39% of the Draper. It currently has 4,206 total meters of which 3,871 are residential and multifamily meters.

Water Usage

The 2019 usage, based on the gallons used per capita or resident per day (gpcd), within the city's system is 186 gpcd. The baseline usage, to which the conservation effort is measured against, is the year 2000 where the city used 244 gpcd. This represents a current savings of nearly 24% savings. In 2000 Draper used 2,104 acre-feet total. By 2019 that usage had increased to 3,966.92 acre-feet.

In June 2015, Draper City adopted the conservation goal of saving 25% daily per capita usage by 2025. Draper is on its way to achieving its goal.

Water Conservation Activities

Draper City will continue its efforts towards conservation by implementing the following four programs:

1. Expanding and cooperating with partners and other agencies in wastewater reuse,
2. Continuing public education programs,
3. Evaluating and strengthening conservation ordinances, and
4. Installing advanced metering infrastructure and enhancing leak detection.

Wastewater reuse plan is based on efforts by WaterPro develop reuse as use in its pressurized irrigation system. WaterPro has begun capital projects construction to bring reuse supply into the city to connect to their system. The city has supported this effort and continues to review future opportunities to cooperate with WaterPro.

The continued public education program within the city has been successful with JVVCD and WaterPro. In the future, this program will continue and strengthen the education program for all the fourth grade students within the city.

Water conservation ordinances are a way to spread the conservation message throughout the city and influence future development through landscaping updates and preparing for potential droughts. Draper City will continue to update landscaping ordinances and conservation ordinances to provide positive and creative ways of conserving water used in outdoor irrigation.

Advanced metering infrastructure installation and leak detection are ways the city is continuing to reduce “lost” water, where lost water is defined as the difference in the metered delivery of water from the city’s wholesaler to the metered delivery of water by the city to the service connections. Part of that program will include the continuation of the rollout of meter replacements to upgrade to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) with the supporting infrastructure where monitoring of usage can identify leaks to reduce the time from detection through repair.

The key to achieving Draper City’s overall conservation goal is to incorporate the conservation efforts outlined in Chapter 3 through cooperation between the city’s two water providers, Draper City and WaterPro, and continue to incorporate proven methods learned from other agencies such as Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, regions, or professional organizations.

Conservation activities have become a reality today. Conservation is a change in mindset towards guarding and protecting the limited water resources available in the area. Draper City will continue to participate with other agencies and encourage its residents to improve their own water use efficiency. This is an ongoing effort.

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Purpose of the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update

The Utah Water Conservation Plan Act (73-10-32 UCA) requires each public water system serving more than 500 service connections to file with the Utah Division of Water Resources a water conservation plan and update that plan every five years. Draper City filed its current conservation plan in December 2020. This document, after adoption by the Draper City Council, becomes the city's conservation plan for the next five years, 2020 through 2025.

Draper City uses the following definitions for gross water use and per capita water use within this conservation plan:

Gross Water Use – the total volume of treated and untreated water entering the distribution systems of an urban retail water supplier and excludes agricultural water and recycled water use. Pressurized secondary water systems are considered part of their urban retail water supply systems.

Per Capita Water Use – the gross water use in a calendar year divided by the number of residents during that year divided by 365 days per year (gallons per capita per day (gpcd)).

Background

Draper City covers approximately 30 square miles in the southern area of Salt Lake County extending from the valley floor up and over Traverse Mountain into northern Utah County. This provides the city with a unique setting to operate a drinking water distribution system.

Draper City is served by two separate drinking water systems: WaterPro, Inc. and Draper City. Figure 1.1 shows the service areas between the two providers, with the city's system divided into three billing zones. The Utah State Prison, located partly within city limits, provides its own culinary water through a contract with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). At the present time, the prison is not included in this conservation plan update. Both JVWCD and WaterPro complete separate conservation plans. This plan applies only to Draper City's drinking water distribution system.

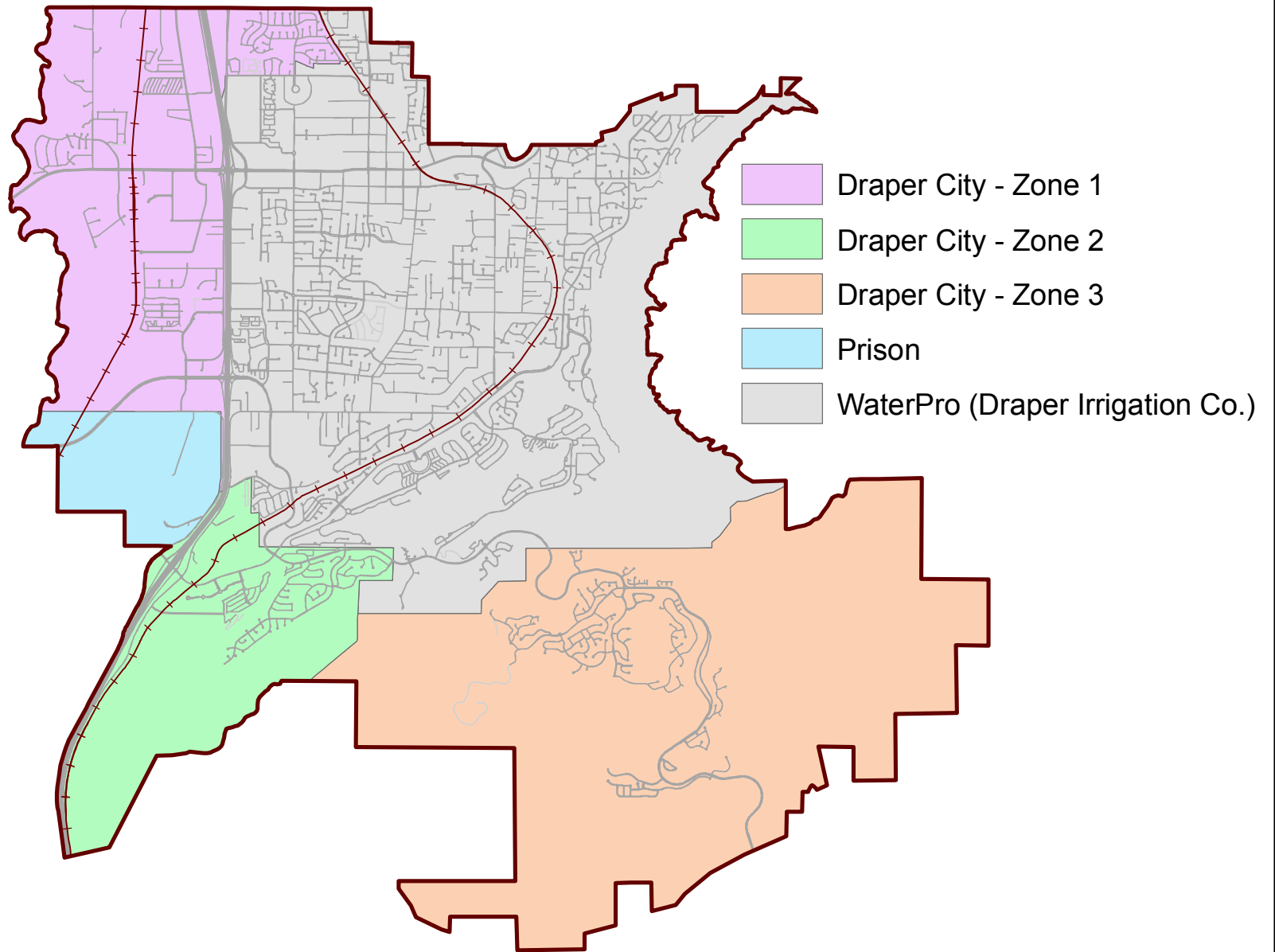
Each billing zone within the city's distribution system is based on the expense of water delivery. Zone 1 is located on the valley floor, mostly west of Interstate 15 (I-15). This area has minimum elevation difference and is a non-pumped or gravity zone from the city's sources. Zone 2 is located on the south valley bench area. It requires the city to pump the water to supply the area with drinking water. Zone 3 is located along the top of Traverse Mountain and down the south slope into Utah County. The water delivered Zone 3 is pumped from Zone 2, pumping in stages from the lower zone.

For the calendar year 2019, the city had 3,871 residential connections and 335 commercial, industrial, and institutional connections. The total water used in the system, including lost water, is 3,966.95 acre-feet. All of the services in the city's distribution system are metered. The city does not have a secondary or pressurized irrigation system.

The city has a wholesale contract with JVVCD to supply 100% of the drinking water used in each zone. Drinking water is delivered by JVVCD to the city through several meters providing measured delivery. JVVCD has a variety of groundwater and treated surface water sources that it can deliver water to the city's wholesale delivery points. Contact JVVCD for information regarding their sources and supply projections.

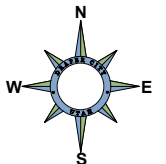
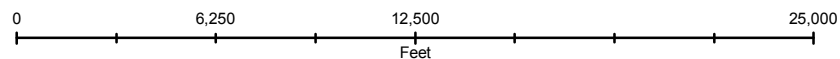
Since the city of Draper is served by two water providers, much of the information presented and conservation effort is coordinated between the city and WaterPro. In addition, JVVCD provides valuable conservation programs and support to its member agencies. Draper benefits from its relationship and cooperation with JVVCD. Draper City regularly participates in and promotes conservation programs and projects initiated by others in order to provide a consistent and uniform approach to reducing per capita water usage.

The data presented in this report does not update the data previously reported in past conservation plans and is an analysis of the years 2015-2019.



Draper City Culinary Water Distribution System

Rate Zones



Chapter 2 – Population, Present and Future

Current Population

The population in Draper City as of July 1, 2019, as published by the U.S. Census online, is approximately 48,587. This represents the entire city population in both Salt Lake and Utah counties.

Recall that the city is served by two separate water service providers. Figure 1.1 provides a layout of the two areas. Based on the number of service connection within the city's system, the current population estimate served by Draper City is estimated to be 19,023 within the city's system. This represents approximately 39% of the population of Draper City who are within the city's system and part of this conservation plan.

Past Population, Continued Growth

In the past, Draper was one of the fastest growing communities within Salt Lake County. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the city grew by 250%. The 1990 U.S. Census indicated that the population was 7,143. By 2000, the U.S. Census indicated that the population had grown to 25,220. Most of this growth occurred outside the city's distribution system. However, since the end of the 1990s and into the early 2000s, the city's water system area saw substantial growth. The period from 2000 to 2008, the city as a whole grew 57%.

During the early parts of the most recent decade, growth slowed substantially from 2009 to 2013 to just 4.7%. The population was reported by the U.S. Census in 2009 as 43,239. That is a total estimated population growth of just 2,045 citizens to the approximate 2013 population of 45,284. From 2013, the remainder of the decade had an average growth rate of 1.5% per year, fluctuating with diminishing annual growth rates with a brief period of increased growth. In the middle of the decade, where the peak growth rate occurred, the growth rate increased to an annual growth of 2.4% during 2013 - 2014. After 2016, the growth rate returned to approximately 1% per year. The latest growth rate reported for 2018 to 2019 is approximately 0.7%, per the Salt Lake and Utah County Subcounty Estimates, 2010-2019 by Kem C Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah. Most of this growth occurred in the Utah County portion of the city's water system.

Population, Future Growth

The current population estimate is 48,587 citywide, as stated above. Table 2.1 shows the future population projection of the entire city, based on the Governor's Office of Management & Budget, 2012 Baseline Projections. For this report update, this projection was determined to be acceptable and will be updated in the future once the 2020 census information is published.

Table 2.1 – Population Projection

	2010 Census	2020 ⁽¹⁾	2030	2040	2050	2060
Salt Lake County	40,532	46,793	52,680	56,742	62,421	67,893
Utah County	1,742	2,794	3,303	3,977	5,100	6,200
Total Population	42,274	48,587	55,982	60,719	67,521	74,093

Note (1): Census online numbers.

Draper City, as shown in figure 1.1, is served by two water systems. Based on existing population estimates and water service areas, the city's system still has substantial growth potential while the WaterPro service area is nearing what is considered its build-out. Build-out is reached when undeveloped land has essentially been completely developed and growth is limited to redevelopment or increased densities from existing use.

According to the U.S. Census website, Draper City averages 3.32 individuals per household. The number of individuals per household was as high as 3.69 prior to 2010. Since that time, the number has been falling. According to the U.S. Census website, in 2014 there were 3.44 individuals per household. At the time of this update, the stated individuals per household 3.32, listed as accurate for the years of 2014-2018 on the U.S. Census website.

Previously reported population numbers presented in the past conservation plans will not be revised based on historic information.

Chapter 3 – Water Conservation Goal and Implementation

Conservation Goal

On June 17, 2014, Draper City adopted a new water conservation goal of 25% reduction in usage by year 2025 in gallons per day per capita (gpcd) usage from the year 2000 base usage. In 2000, the usage reported by this standard was 244 gpcd. The 25% reduction in usage equals 183 gpcd, a reduction of 61 gpcd. This is the current conservation goal for Draper City.

Through the governor's office, Governor Herbert released a report titled Recommended State Water Strategy, July 2017. This report emphasizes the need to have multiple jurisdictions work together, regionally; to achieve the regional conservation goals to protect future water sources and provide quality drinking water through 2060 of the state's projected population. As a result of that initiative, the Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) published a report in 2019 establishing regional goals titled, "Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals." Within that report, the conservation goal for the year 2030 for the Salt Lake and Tooele Counties region is 187 gpcd.

As a side note, JWCDC adopted the regional goal of 187 gpcd by the year 2030. Meanwhile, WaterPro has an adopted goal of 179 gpcd by the year 2025 that they adopted in 2019 before the regional goal was published.

Draper City's conservation goals and activities are planned to encourage the water users, system wide, to change behavior and decrease overall water usage, measured on a per capita basis. During this conservation report period, the city will consider the regional goal of 187 gpcd by 2030.

Conservation Activities

Draper City will implement during this five-year conservation report period the following four programs. Through each program during the next five-year period Draper can continue towards reaching our conservation goal. The four programs are:

1. Expanding and cooperating with partners and other agencies in wastewater reuse,
2. Continuing public education programs,
3. Evaluating and strengthening conservation ordinances, and
4. Installing advanced metering infrastructure and enhancing leak detection.

Wastewater reuse plan is based on efforts by WaterPro develop reuse as use in its pressurized irrigation system. WaterPro has begun capital projects construction to bring reuse supply into the city to connect to their system. The city has supported this effort and continues to review future opportunities to cooperate with WaterPro.

The continued public education program within the city has been successful with JVWCD and WaterPro. In the future, this program will continue and strengthen the education program for all the fourth grade students within the city.

Water conservation ordinances are a way to spread the conservation message throughout the city and influence future development through landscaping updates and preparing for potential droughts. Draper City will continue to update landscaping ordinances and conservation ordinances to provide positive and creative ways of conserving water used in outdoor irrigation.

Advanced metering infrastructure installation and leak detection are ways the city is continuing to reduce “lost” water, where lost water is defined as the difference in the metered delivery of water from the city’s wholesaler to the metered delivery of water by the city to the service connections. Part of that program will include the continuation of the rollout of meter replacements to upgrade to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) with the supporting infrastructure where monitoring of usage can identify leaks to reduce the time from detection through repair.

Conservation Implementation

Wastewater Reuse:

Although Draper City does not have a separate secondary system for outdoor water, it can benefit from the development of regional wastewater reuse development. The reuse program requires effort from many different agencies, such as South Valley Sewer District, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, WaterPro, and the city in order to construct and implement the necessary improvements and agreements required to be successful. By partnering with WaterPro, the city can provide education and conservation message as part of the required support of the reuse program.

In order to take advantage of the potential for wastewater reuse, a secondary system has to be available, a wastewater treatment plant located within a feasible connection point of the irrigation system with the capability to add reuse from its effluent, and the required base water rights are all required to accomplish this conservation goal. WaterPro has a pressurized irrigation system throughout a significant portion of Draper City. The treated wastewater effluent from all of Draper, including both service areas, would be available to reuse from South Valley Sewer District’s south valley wastewater treatment plant to the system providing a constant, stable supply. Draper City would enter into a mutually beneficial agreement with WaterPro to complete the goal of wastewater reuse.

Public Education Program:

Each year the education program presented by WaterPro, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), and the city present the conservation message to approximately 750 students. Every fourth grade student at both the public and private schools within Draper are brought to JVWCD’s and WaterPro’s water treatment plants and presented with a comprehensive water

related programs. During the next five years, this program will reach approximately 3,750 students. Through this partnership, the city will continue its public education program. The goal is to make the entire city is aware of water conservation and the numerous programs available to help with the conservation effort.

In addition, the city continues to participate in other regional conservation programs. Some of these programs include Slow the Flow, JWCD's Water Conservation Garden Park, Locascapes, etc. The city's participation will be in advertising, as authorized, to its residents through water bill inserts, notices posted within city hall, information updated on the city's website, and through social media. Referring residents and business owners to the existing conservation programs will not confuse or dilute the conservation message needed all along the Wasatch Front.

The success of public education will be reflected system wide through a reduction in water consumption.

Water Conservation Ordinances:

In the Draper City Municipal Code (DCMC) Title 9 Land Use and Development Regulations, one of stated purposes of the landscaping chapter is, "to promote water conservation by encouraging the use of water wise landscape principles and drought tolerant landscape material."

The intent of the landscaping ordinance is to reduce outdoor irrigation waste on commercial and industrial sites. The city has encouraged commercial sites to reduce supplemental outdoor irrigation through landscape design and credited landscape and irrigation design and construction. Title 9 Chapter 23 of the municipal code, titled Landscaping and Screening, includes the following excerpts (emphasis added):

"The use of water wise landscape practices to minimize the need for supplemental watering is strongly encouraged." 9-23-050(g).

"Separating irrigation zones according to plant water requirements and using drip/trickle irrigation systems to conserve water." 9-23-050(g)(6).

"Using mulch in planting areas to reduce weed growth, promote soil cooling, and reduce evaporation." 9-23-050(g)(8).

Reducing the irrigation requirements of the overall landscaping at future development sites will contribute to a reduction in per capita water consumption.

One part of the DCMC is a provision where large developments can customize the municipal code related to their project. The city encourages these large-scale developments to include elements of conservation in their overall landscaping strategy. The city will continue to encourage all developments, both commercial and residential, to adopt and implement conservation elements in the projects.

Meter Replacement and Leak Detection:

The city funded a conversion to Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) within its distribution system. This technology allows for continual monitoring of water usage in real time. The infrastructure required to implement this system will be constructed and incorporated through this conservation period. Each meter in the city's system is being replaced, in an ongoing basis, to ensure seamless integration. Once the system is operational, the city will be able to monitor each meter and determine if there is a leak on the customer's side of the meter.

Draper strives to keep its unexplained system water loss to less than 10%. Each year the meter records of both the supply, from JVWCD, and the city's customers are audited to evaluate the amount of water lost to system leaks or unmetered uses, the largest of those being construction water through rented, portable water meters that end up malfunctioning or are damaged. During the last five years, the unexplained losses averaged nine percent (9%). The maximum loss percentage experienced was over 12%. The last two years have had loss rates at less than six percent (6%). Table 3.1, below, shows the lost water over the last several years.

Table 3.1 – Supply, delivery, and lost water

Year	Supply (ac-ft)	Delivered (ac-ft)	Lost/Non-revenue	
			(ac-ft)	(%)
2015	3,685.83	3,255.78	430.05	11.7%
2016	3,985.65	3,491.14	494.51	12.4%
2017	4,050.91	3,674.09	376.82	9.3%
2018	4,370.64	4,113.91	256.73	5.9%
2019	3,966.95	3,760.17	206.78	5.2%

Chapter 4 – Water Use

Existing Water Usage

In order to compare usage from year to year, as the city's population grows and fluctuates, one method to track ongoing usage levels is to calculate usage based on a per capita basis. As stated above, the population reported in July of 2019 of Draper was 48,587 citywide. The population within Draper's distribution area was estimated to be 19,023. This is based on taking the number of residential meters and residential units served within the city's system and applying the average number of residents per connection. Refer to chapter 2 for additional population information.

Figure 4.1 provides a graph of water usage within the city's system since 2000. It represents the total amount of water supplied to the water system each year divided by the population. The volume of water includes commercial, industrial, and civic uses, such as irrigating city parks, as well as residential uses at inside homes and outdoor uses in yards and landscaping. The two major factors impacting use are economic conditions and weather.

To date, the least amount of water used, per capita per day, occurred in 2011 where the region had wet spring and summer conditions. There was little need to irrigate outdoor landscaping resulting in a great reduction in the volume used, especially during the spring and early summer. The per capita usage in 2011 was 169 gpcd. This usage exceeded the city's conservation goal. However, during the last five years the average usage was 196 gpcd, showing Draper still has not achieved its goal.

In years where conditions are dry or there is a drought, usage increases. Between 2011 and 2012, a wet year followed by a dry year, usage increased by 43 gpcd. This is the largest single year increase, but shows how the weather will impact conservation efforts.

As shown in Figure 4.1, the overall trend line, shown as a solid black line, is projecting that the city will achieve its goal of reducing the per capita per day usage to meet the city's goal by 2025, being 183 gpcd. This achievement is ahead of the regional goal of 187 gpcd by 2030. Following a couple of years of increased usage, 2019 finally saw a reduction in usage person. It is worth noting that the annual fluctuations have been narrowing, while generally trending lower towards the city's conservation goal.

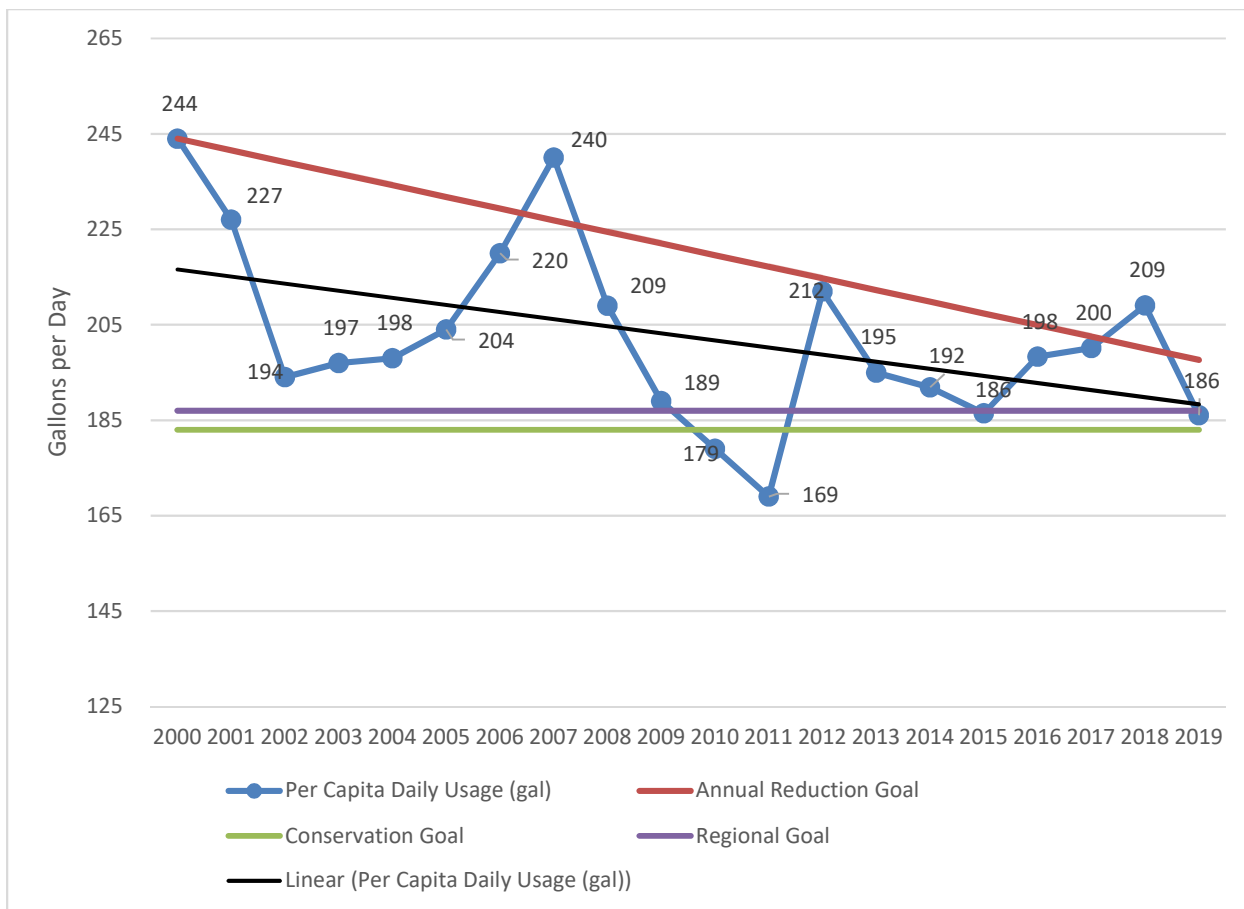


Figure 4.1 Per Capita Water Use in Draper City's Distribution System

With the year 2000 as the baseline per capita usage of many conservation efforts, it is important to note that Draper City has a baseline usage of 244 gpcd.

The average per capita usage within the city's distribution area since 2000 is 202 gpcd. This represents a decrease of over seventeen percent (17%) from the baseline. Adding a trend line of Usage to the graph, showing the linear direction of the per capita usage, it shows the overall usage is being reduced, measured on a per capita basis, and is on track to achieve the city's conservation goal. During this conservation report period, the city will continue to monitor the trend line of Usage as an indicator of conservation success.

Table 4.1 – Past Usage Volumes

Year	Total Water Delivered (acre-feet)	Total Number of Connections	Per Capita Consumption (gpcd)
2000	2,104	2,297 ⁽²⁾	244
2005	2,627	2,928	204
2010	3,219	3,656	189
2015	3,686	3,906	192
Present ⁽¹⁾	3,967	4,206	186

Note: ⁽¹⁾ 2019 calendar year information.

⁽²⁾ Connections estimated based on the Water Management & Conservation Plan, Draper City, November 2004, by Franson Noble Engineering.

To date, the highest annual usage within the city's system after the year 2000 occurred in 2007, with a total of 3,773 acre-feet of water delivered from JWCD. This represents a per capita usage of 240 gpcd as shown in Figure 4.1 above.

Chapter 5 – Best Management Practices

Implementation of the Recommended Best Management Practices

The Utah Division of Water Resources has presented seven (7) recommended Best Management Practices (BMPs) in order to achieve conservation. Draper City currently has most of those recommended BMPs implemented and a status of each is presented.

BMP 1 – Conservation Coordinator or Committee

Draper City does not have a dedicated individual who is the Water Conservation Coordinator. The city's conservation efforts are supported by several staff members who support the effort but is not a formal committee/team/board; such as social media outreach, tracking and monitoring of supply and delivery volumes, financial impact to residents from the tiered water rate structure, etc.

BMP 2 – Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan

Draper City has produced and adopted several five-year conservation plans as required and will continue to do so in the future.

This conservation plan update was prepared by:
Brien Maxfield, P.E.
brien.maxfield@draper.ut.us

BMP 3 – Public Awareness

Draper City publishes conservation related information through its social media accounts, in bill-stuffers, and information on its website. References to programs provided by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District are displayed at city hall.

BMP 4 – Education

Each year, Draper City, in cooperation with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and WaterPro, participates in a fourth grade field trip program where a component of the educational program is water conservation and future water use strategies. This annual program has been a success and is expected to continue into the future.

BMP 5 – Outreach Services

Draper City has a city ordinance addressing waste of water where offenders may be cited or loose water service until the situation is remedied. The city also refers residents to the conservation programs offered by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, such as toilet replacement and efficient showerheads. These programs are directed at homes constructed prior to 1994. The majority of the residential connections within the city's system were constructed after that time. It is not beneficial on the overall water conservation to focus on those types of programs within Draper City's water system area.

BMP 6 – Rebates/Incentives/Rewards

Draper City promotes and publicizes programs offered by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District as well as other programs that apply to the city's distribution area. One example is the Central Utah Water Conservancy District's irrigation controller replacement program.

BMP 7 – Ordinances and Standards

Draper City Municipal Code outlines conservation and water wise requirements efforts in its commercial landscaping code. See chapter 3 for more information regarding the city code.

BMP 8 – Water Pricing

Draper City has an adopted tiered water rate structure.

Table 5.1 Current Water Rate Structure

<i>Residential</i>	<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>Zone 3</u>
Base Rate	\$20.25	\$20.25	\$20.25
Tiered Water Rate Schedule (per 1,000 gallons)			
1-5,000 gallons	\$1.91	\$2.05	\$3.17
5,001-20,000 gallons	\$3.32	\$3.46	\$4.58
20,001-50,000 gallons	\$3.57	\$3.71	\$4.83
50,001-100,000 gallons	\$3.81	\$3.95	\$5.07
Over 100,000 gallons	\$4.07	\$4.21	\$5.33
<i>Commercial</i>	<u>Zone 1</u>	<u>Zone 2</u>	<u>Zone 3</u>
Base Rate	\$20.25	\$20.25	\$20.25
Water Rate (per 1,000 gallons)	\$2.41	\$2.55	\$3.67

BMP 9 – Physical System

Draper City is installing updated meter reading technology, Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), throughout its system. Part of this program replaces meters to ensure all services are connected to the system. The remaining portion is the installation of the connected towers to provide real time meter reading ability to the city. This will allow the city to monitor for leaks beyond each meter.

In cooperation with WaterPro, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, and the city, WaterPro is developing a water reuse system. The city is working to support their efforts.

Each year, the city analyzes its lost water to verify the total lost water or non-revenue water is less than 10% of the supply. If the amount of lost water is above the city's goal, the system is reviewed to determine if leaks can be detected and repaired.

Chapter 6 – Recommendations

Conservation Program for the Next Five Years

The goal of Draper City is to continue decreasing its annual consumption, based on the gallons per day per capita measurement. Public engagement and continued system optimization contribute to the downward trend of per capita water usage where the city's conservation goal of a 25% reduction in per capita consumption by 2025 is achievable.

Draper City's water conservation goal is a 25% reduction in usage by 2025 in gallons per day per capita usage from 2000 base usage. In 2000, the usage in gallons per day per capita (gpcd) was 244. The 25% reduction in usage equals 183 gpcd, a reduction of 61 gpcd.

The Division of Water Resources published the regional goals in 2019 to provide a comprehensive approach to water conservation. The goal for Salt Lake and Tooele counties is 187 gpcd by the year 2030. Since this goal is higher than the city's current goal, the city has not yet formally adopted the regional goal. During this conservation report period, the city will evaluate the regional goal to determine adoption of it.

The following are the programs, including both current and future, will assist the city in its goal:

- Developing reuse for the city in partnership with WaterPro,
- Public education program,
- Continuing to strengthen conservation ordinances, and
- Water loss and advanced metering infrastructure.

Proposed Implementation Schedule

The key to achieving Draper City's overall conservation goal is to continue the incorporation of the conservation efforts outlined in Chapter 3, continue cooperation between the city's two water providers, Draper City and WaterPro, and continue to incorporate proven methods learned from other agencies such as Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, regions, or professional organizations.

Conservation activities have become a reality today. Conservation is a change in mindset towards guarding and protecting the limited water resources available in the area. Draper City will continue to participate with other agencies and encourage its residents to improve their own water use efficiency. This is an ongoing effort.

Appendix

Adoption Resolution

City Council Minutes

RESOLUTION NO. 20-56

**A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION PLAN
UPDATE FOR DRAPER CITY**

WHEREAS, Pursuant to §73-10-32, Utah Code Ann. (1953) (the “Act”) Draper City (“City”) is required by the State of Utah to file a Water Conservation Plan Update; and

WHEREAS, the City has established a conservation goal to reduce water use within its service area by twenty-five percent by 2025; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to sustain existing water supplies, eliminate or delay more expensive water supply and infrastructure projects, and assist in providing an adequate water supply for future generations; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that our water supply serves as an essential resource for health and safety of our citizens, local fire protection, agricultural needs, residential and commercial landscaping support, and is a critical link in economic development for our community; and

WHEREAS, specific water conservation measures and strategies as identified in the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update report, dated December 2020, attached in Exhibit A must be adopted at this time, to comply with the Act, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF DRAPER CITY, STATE OF UTAH, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Adoption. The City Council hereby adopts the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update as shown in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. Effective Date. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

Section 3. Compliant. The City has met the requirements of the Act in its preparation of the Water Conservation Plan Update.

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF DRAPER CITY, STATE OF UTAH, ON THIS 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2020.

DRAPER CITY



Mayor Troy K. Walker

ATTEST:



Laura Oscarson, CMC, City Recorder



VOTE TAKEN:

YES

NO

Councilmember Green



Councilmember T. Lowery



Councilmember F. Lowry



Councilmember Roberts



Councilmember Vawdrey



Mayor Walker

Approved January 12, 2021

MINUTES OF THE DRAPER CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 2020, IN THE DRAPER CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 1020 EAST PIONEER ROAD, DRAPER, UTAH

PRESENT: Mayor Troy K. Walker, and Councilmembers Mike Green, Tasha Lowery, Fred Lowry, Cal Roberts, and Marsha Vawdrey

EXCUSED:

STAFF PRESENT: David Dobbins, City Manager; Mike Barker, City Attorney; Laura Oscarson, City Recorder; Scott Cooley, City Engineer; Hazel Dunsmore, Human Resource Director; John Eining, Police Chief; Rhett Ogden, Recreation Director; Christina Oliver, Community Development Director; Clint Smith, Fire Chief; Britnee Johnston, Communications Director; and Bob Wylie, Finance Director

This meeting was held electronically.

This meeting will be an electronic meeting according to Draper City Municipal Code 2- 1-040.

Determination 2020-25, pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 52-4-207(4)

I, Mayor Troy K. Walker, do hereby determine conducting an electronic meeting of the Draper City Council with an anchor location presents a substantial risk to the health and safety of those who may be present at the anchor location and hereby authorize the Draper City Council to conduct electronic meetings without an anchor location.

The foregoing determination is based on the following facts:

- Federal, state, and local leaders, including the Draper City Mayor and City Council, have all recognized a global pandemic caused by the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- Governor Herbert and the Utah Department of Health have recently issued updated orders in response to record numbers of COVID-19 cases and COVID-19-related hospitalizations. The orders implement statewide what has been termed a “mask mandate” and have severely limited social gatherings in an attempt “to prevent and control the rapidly changing consequences of COVID- 19 throughout the state.”
- It is difficult, if not impossible, to predict the number of attendees at any meeting and to manage issues regarding social distancing in order to comply with applicable health orders.
- COVID-19 poses a continuing and immediate threat to the health, safety, and welfare of Draper City residents and the public in general.
- The City has the technological capability to provide means by which the public may hear, or view and hear, the open portions of the meeting and to participate in public hearings.

To participate, please see the options below:

- Listen through the Draper City website - <https://www.draper.ut.us/95/Agendas- Minutes>
- Email comments to public.comment@draper.ut.us. These will become part of the public record.

- Those wishing to speak during the meeting, send a request and include your name, address, and phone number which you will be calling from, for the Zoom meeting ID to public.comment@draper.ut.us.

Study Session

1.0 Legislative Update: Representative Brady Brammer

- 1.1 Representative Brammer said that part of the presentation was to answer any questions the Council had about the upcoming legislative session. He said that there should be a significant tranche of information coming out the following day about the state's budget status. He said that was still a little bit under wraps because they were moving some of the numbers to ensure they were being responsible. He said that Utah was a well-managed state that had done well through COVID-19. He said that some of the revenue of the state was considered false revenue because it resulted from tax stimulus money. The state did not want to build models with that kind of stimulus packed in and account for the current stimulus package that was under debate in the US Senate was creating some movement in numbers. He said that Utah was the only state that raised money for education funding during the middle of COVID-19. He said that was because citizens had sacrificed a lot to make sure that Utah was stable financially.

Coming up on the legislative session Representative Brammer believed that there would be a continued commitment to public education money. He said that some of the issues he predicted would be questions of separation of power regarding emergency powers and how long those could extend. For example, the Governor, an executive mayor, or other executives in various political subdivisions, need to go back to their legislative body for approval to continue with executive actions. What that meant was that it had been unclear if the Governor could keep Utah in a state of emergency and continue to declare States of Emergency without legislative approval. A similar question existed regarding if a county executive or mayor could keep their county or city in a state of emergency for longer than 30 days without approval. Representative Brammer said it was likely that rules would be defined around the issue. Additionally, there would be a lot of adjustments regarding the Health Department to provide clear guidance on what they can and cannot do in terms of their powers. He said that the State and individual health departments were unsure of where their power begins and ends. This created more drama and uncertainty than was needed.

Mayor Walker asked if the State had done so well during COVID, what was the rush to change the emergency powers. He said that if the emergency powers exercised had not hurt the state, why was there movement on the issue if there had been little impact.

- 1.2 Representative Brammer said that he had spoken to two separate issues: the budget and executive powers. He said that the state had done well with its budget because it had planned. Regarding the state, there were two types of funding: ongoing funding obligations that get renewed each year and one-time funds that could be applied to a project before the money went away at the end of the fiscal year. He said that since 2011, Utah had been in a surplus economy. Instead of bonding during these high years, projects were funded with cash. Projects were paid for as they went along. As a result, when the economy dipped,

there was a lower amount needed for the on-going budget and one-time funds could be replaced if needed with bonding or could simply be re-allocated to cover any shortfalls. That created a lot of budget flexibility to ensure from a fiscal standpoint, Utah could fully fund projects and increase education funding.

Separate from state budgeting, there is a discussion about how Utah's economy was performing. Overall, it had done well during COVID. Utah had a 4.1% unemployment rate. This, however, does not speak to how entities are performing structurally. There had been a lot of push and pull about if the executive and legislative powers had been functioning as they were supposed to. An example of this was when the executive branch reached out and made no-bid contracts for various purchases at the beginning of COVID. Some of those purchases were done well, but others were done without the oversight that was typically needed to spend that kind of money. When certain statutes were suspended, they were not suspended following what was the expected process. They were suspended in ways that caused concern. For example, the statement that someone did not have to pay their rent if they were impacted by COVID. The Governor could not add that if. In an emergency, however, the Governor can say that he/she/they were suspending the statute that allows for courts to process evictions so that no one can be impacted during that time. But the Governor should not be able to unilaterally modify the contracts of every renter and place a condition on the contract. That falls to a legislative role to set policy if they choose to involve themselves in that way. Representative Brammer said that it was not that Governor Herbert was power-hungry and bent on doing bad things, or that he did bad things. Clarity was needed so that entities knew what their lane of action was. He said that there were lots of people who could offer strong leadership and do a good job during an emergency. He felt that additional clarity on powers and the process to gain more powers, was necessary should COVID or a COVID-like situation continue.

- 1.3 Representative Brammer said he anticipated that the next item to come before the legislators was an attempt to create a remediation zone for Utah Lake. Part of Draper City is in Utah County and would be impacted by that legislation. Currently, Utah Lake was controlled by the Utah Lake Commission, a loose inter-local agreement between 16 different public entities that contribute funding to help the lake. The legislation would change the structure so that an entity called the Utah Lake Authority would be established and have control over the use of the lake, as well as taxing authority and fee authority within the boundaries of the authority, and have fee authority for impacts on water quality so that they could engage in water quality remediation. He said that should be coming out fairly soon and would likely be a highly discussed item. It was similar to the type of entity like the Point of the Mountain Authority or the Inland Port Authority. These were state-level authorities that sat on top of local jurisdictions. He said that historically there was not a steady source of income, land use, and lake use authority to effectively manage the lake. The Utah Lake Authority was intended to be a step to better address lake management.
- 1.4 Representative Brammer also anticipated that there would also be quite a bit of social justice type issues. The first of these issues were efforts towards Police reform in response to Black Lives Matter. He said that there had been quite a few bills filed in response to

police. He had not seen any of the specifics of those bills filed as they were not yet public and would not go public until the week of the session. He said that he thought that a lot of the bills came from the democratic side, so there was some posturing without as much likelihood of success in passing those bills. He said that he also felt that there would be a little bit of relief from gun control bills this year than a typical year as folks were more uncomfortable and skittish in restricting gun control after the summer that caused a fear of safety with citizens. He said that the makeup of the body was roughly the same. There was one seat that flipped from republican to democrat, but otherwise, all of the senate seats were the same. Additionally, the leadership teams from the House and Senate remained the same.

Representative Brammer asked if Draper engaged in some of the road fees that some cities did. Mayor Walker said no.

Representative Brammer explained that there likely would be some attempts to do some legislative clean up surrounding road fees as a result of a recent lawsuit and resolve some of the issues between Pleasant Grove and its citizens. The legislature intended to better define what constituted a fee versus a tax.

Mayor Walker interjected that Draper did want the power to create a toll road in between Salt Lake and Utah County over Traverse Ridge and Suncrest Drive. He emphasized that Draper seriously wanted the power to raise money to maintain that road. He asked if Representative Brammer could open a bill file for Draper.

Representative Brammer said this was the first he had heard of the initiative. He asked that Draper send him more information on the path Draper was thinking about and how Draper intended to structure collecting fees. He said there were not a ton of toll roads on non-federal land. He said that he could involve UDOT to see if they had concerns and take a further look at what authorization and legislation was needed to make the toll road a possibility.

Mayor Walker thanked Representative Brammer for his update.

Representative Brammer clarified his responsibilities. He said that he was on the Judiciary Committee, the Business and Labor Committee, and was the Vice-Chair of Infrastructure and General Government. This meant that he dealt with all of the roads and buildings throughout the state and how those projects were funded. He was also the chair of Administrative Rules. This meant that when an agency made any rules, he reviewed them to make sure they were within the confines of the authority given to that agency.

Regarding the toll road, Representative Brammer informed the Council that it was a little late in the game to expect that the issue would be addressed during the most immediate upcoming legislative session. That said, it was something they should start now to make it happen in the 2022 legislative session. He did not want Draper to have false hope that it could happen that quickly.

2.0 Presentation: Moderate Income Housing Plan Report – Christina Oliver

- 2.1 Christina Oliver, Community Development Director, explained to the Council that in 2019 the Utah State Legislature passed legislation requiring cities to adopt a moderate-income housing plan with specific strategies and targets identified to increase the number of moderate-income housing units within their municipality's boundaries.

She explained that when Draper updated their General Plan in 2019, the plan included three categories—transportation, land use, and moderate-income housing—required by the state legislature. She further explained that under Utah Code Draper must: (a) update its 5-year estimates of moderate-income housing needs; (b) conduct a review of the moderate-income housing element and its implementation; (c) report the findings for updated planning to the Utah Department of Workforce Services and our Association of Government and Metropolitan Planning Organization no later than December 1 of each year, and (d) post the report on the Draper City website.

Ms. Oliver then provided an update of the five goals that the City adopted through the General Plan process. She said that the City was required to adopt a minimum of three strategies, as well as some additional requirements because Draper had a major transit system with the FrontRunner and TRAX.

In 2020, one of the requirements imposed by the legislature was for each city to, “consider general fund subsidies or other sources of revenue to waive construction-related fees that are otherwise generally imposed by the City.” Draper’s goal was to explore funding sources available to offset or waive, fees charged by the City to developers who are building housing units that are affordable to low- and moderate-income households. To do this, staff determined that it was not fiscally prudent to just come before the City Council to ask for a full waiver of those costs. Instead, staff hired a consultant to go through the fee structure so that staff could better articulate exactly what the fiscal impact would be of waiving certain fees on specific moderate-income projects. She said that the process was already underway.

The second item that City has had to adopt from the legislature was to, “create or allow for, and reduce regulations related to accessory dwelling units in residential zones.” Draper’s goal was to support the reduction of government and regulatory constraints to enhance housing affordability, such as updating Draper City Municipal Code (DCMC), streamline project coordination, shorten processing time, and promote innovative design. Ms. Oliver explained that generally speaking, accessory dwelling units were a permitted use in single-family residential zones. However, the staff had not seen many applications for this type of unit. She said that they were market-driven.

The City also had to choose between two options because of the presence of the FrontRunner and TRAX. Drapers choose to pursue the state’s mandate to “encourage higher density or moderate-income residential development near major transit investment corridors.” Draper had the goal to consider a variety of strategies to increase housing intensity and diversity in appropriate locations, including near commercial areas, transit

centers, major employment centers, and major transit investment corridors. In 2019, Draper City was awarded a grant by Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) to study the Town Center at the TRAX station area. In 2021 the City plans to commence an infrastructure review of the one-mile area surrounding the TRAX station. Once the pandemic has stabilized, the staff also plans to commence a market study.

The next strategy required by the state was to, “apply for or partner with an entity that applies for affordable housing programs administered by the Department of Workforce Services. Draper wanted to leverage state, federal, and matching funding opportunities for housing rehabilitation and preservation of high quality, safe, and affordable housing. Ms. Oliver explained that before her employment with Draper City, David Dobbins, the City Manager, was highly involved in creating an Inter-Local agreement with Salt Lake County to transfer funds collected through various redevelopment areas in Draper City to Salt Lake County which then, in turn, were turned over to the housing authority. These funds were then able to be utilized in ways that had the greatest impact throughout the region.

Finally, per the state’s mandate, Draper has applied for or partnered with various programs administered by a metropolitan planning organization or other transportation agencies that provide technical assistance. Draper planned to leverage opportunities with such organizations when completing long-range planning projects. She explained that this was tied directly with the process with the town center that they hope to complete in 2021, bearing the impacts of the pandemic.

Ms. Oliver then displayed Draper’s Moderate Income Housing Plan and reviewed some of the key statistics. She first highlighted anticipated population changes and noted that the numbers did not come from census data, but rather from the American Community Survey. She explained that staff anticipates that when the census numbers were released that these projects would change based on that data. The first table of the report showed that roughly 20% of occupied housing units in Draper were filled by renters. She said that trend stayed pretty stable through 2025. This means that owner-occupied structures existed at about 80%. These statistics already accounted for projects that were on the books. The City reported this data monthly to other organizations that utilize the numbers. For owner-occupied households, the average household size was 3.44. She said that number was not estimated to change by 2025. The average renter household, however, would increase over the next five years from 3.05 to 3.59 people per household. Ms. Oliver noted that owner-occupied house’s cost showed a downward trend by 2025.

- 2.2 Councilmember F. Lowry asked for clarification. He wanted to know if for Draper to receive funding, they would have an obligation to look at medium-income housing around transit corridors, particularly the town center.

Ms. Oliver said that the state wanted municipalities to promote moderate-income housing. She noted that moderate-income housing was defined with three tiers, the lowest of which did not affect Draper. Despite the state’s desire to have moderate-income housing addressed across the region, there were no significant consequences in the legislation. However, she anticipated that the legislation would be firmed up in the upcoming session.

Councilmember F. Lowry asked if Ms. Oliver could restate what moderate-income housing was. Ms. Oliver said that they did, surprisingly have some affordable units in Draper City, but the 2020 shortage was roughly between 65-80%. Draper was short 515 moderate-income units for renters and 330 moderate-income units for households. She said that deficit was not as substantial as other cities because there were some moderate-income housing units available. However, the legislature would like to see moderate-income housing shortages decrease.

Councilmember F. Lowry asked if Ms. Oliver had 2025 numbers. Ms. Oliver said that staff had not been provided those numbers. The reports were generated by Workforce Services. Councilmember F. Lowry asked if Ms. Oliver was saying that Draper was anywhere from 300 to 65 units short. Ms. Oliver said that the report indicated that Draper was just over 800 units short in total.

- 2.3 Councilmember Roberts asked if the City had a view on what potential legislation would look like. Ms. Oliver said that she had seen a few ideas floated, but that she hesitated to name them until a bill was filed.

Mr. Dobbins said that the league received a call this week about some legislation that would not necessarily address this specific issue, but that addressed accessory dwelling units that would make it so that cities could not regulate them. Essentially, a homeowner could have someone live in it and rent from it and the city would not be able to regulate that. There was also a push to privatize plan review and building inspections so that a developer would not have to submit plans to the city. They could go out to the private market and get plans done and signed off. The city would not have a chance to review the proposal. There was also a push to look at requiring affordable or multi-family housing, like a quota. There was a general sense in the legislature that cities were the cause or a significant part of the problem of affordable housing. Because of this, the legislature was looking at different options they could impose on cities to address the issue.

- 2.4 Mayor Walker said that it was easy to say that cities were the impetus for the problem. He said that it was not cities, it was neighborhoods that did not like affordable housing.

Ms. Oliver said that the part of the equation that was far too often left out of the conversation was that land costs vary. As a result, developers' margin was not part of the conversation. She said that they understood that there was a certain breakeven point for projects. However, there was also a margin quota and the city was being looked at to carry a portion of the burden so that, perhaps, development margins were not reduced.

- 2.5 Councilmember Green asked if there was anything that staff needed from the Council to accomplish their mission. Ms. Oliver said no and thanked Councilmember Green for the offer. She said that she felt as though their work with Lewis Young in auditing the city's fee structure would be beneficial. If the state legislature came forward with penalties for not zeroing out the quotas that were given to them, she felt that the city would be very well armed to present the fiscal impacts of whatever waivers may be required to the Council so that the city was not subject to the consequences that were built into the legislation.

Mr. Dobbins asked if the Council had to formally adopt the plan. Ms. Oliver said no.

3.0 Update: Draper Deals – Britnee Johnston

- 3.1 Britnee Johnston, Communications Director, said that Draper Deals, the COVID-19 relief program, just wrapped up.

To get the program started, staff met with Herriman City officials who had already implemented Herriman Bucks. They helped Draper with processes regarding how to get started and how to print and get gift cards to residents. Draper's program was mirrored closely to what was implemented in Herriman. For business outreach, the Business Licensing Office provided a contact list of approximately 1,200 Draper businesses. Draper City invited businesses to register through a postcard, email, and phone calls. Within the first week, 75 businesses registered to participate in Draper Deals. Overall, 103 businesses participated in the program. Regarding resident outreach, three \$10 gift cards were mailed to 16,966 households using USPS records. The program was promoted through the Draper Forward newsletter, email newsletter, and social media. Staff fielded calls and emails from residents asking about the program and coordinated providing 150 replacement gift cards.

As a result, 68 of the 103 businesses received gift cards from customers for reimbursement. 14,854 gift cards were used by Draper residents at Draper businesses. This was a 29% return rate, on par with other programs such as Herriman Bucks. \$148,540 was paid to businesses by Draper City through CARES Act Funding.

Broken down by industry, restaurants received the most gift cards (\$82,490 or 56%). 30 vendors in that industry participated. This was followed by groceries (\$47,870 or 32%). This indicated that most residents used the gift cards on things they needed. The third highest industry was retail (\$10,960 or 7%). There was a great degree of variety in the other industries that received gift cards.

The community offered positive feedback. Residents wanted to help local businesses and others needed the extra cash themselves. Some residents shared how the \$30 helped them in a time of need as they had been laid off or sick. Businesses were all positive and thankful for the program. They saw new customers come in and returning customers who had not been in for a long time. Businesses would participate in the program if it were done again. The program also sparked service within the community. A Draper resident/business owner used his Draper Deals to buy groceries for a homeless individual. Further, other cities took note. North Ogden reached out asking how Draper did their program since they heard about it and wanted to implement it themselves.

If the program was to be conducted again, the ways staff would implement the program differently would be to (1) allow for a longer time to use the gift cards; (2) make the envelope more colorful to stand out more; (3) use the Draper City newsletter mail permit instead of the printer's permit to save processing time; (4) provide a specific timeframe for residents to pick up gift card replacements; and (5) provide a longer lead time for

businesses and provide drafted social media posts to help them encourage customers to use Draper Deals at their business.

To conclude, Ms. Johnston showed a new COVID-19 interactive dashboard that was under development by Draper's GIS team. This could be shared with residents so that they could sort available businesses based on location and industry.

Councilmember Green asked if they should do the program again. He asked if there was remaining funding that could go out before Christmas.

Mr. Dobbins said that staff had talked about that. Technically, they had used all the CARES Act Funding by adjusting salaries for first responders. However, that money freed up General Fund money. If everyone used the program, it was expected that the program would have resulted in \$500,000 of spending. The actual spending was much less, ~\$150,000. Based on what was budgeted, there was still money remaining to do a second round. He said that staff did not think they would be able to get the gift cards printed and done during the holiday season. Because of this, it was staff recommendation that if the Council wanted to do the program again to implement it at the beginning of the year.

Councilmember Green asked if the program could focus on groceries. Mr. Dobbins said that the Council could allocate the money towards certain types of business. Councilmember Green said that he wanted to help every business they could.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that it would make it hard to limit the program to certain businesses because the idea was to support all businesses. Councilmember T. Lowery said that she felt as though some people did need the groceries. Councilmember Green said that if they spent \$150,000 during the first round, he felt it was fine to spend another \$150,000 out of the \$500,000 budgeted. He said to do it again. Councilmember Vawdrey agreed and said that based on the results by industry, the top two items were food.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that it was really important to keep restaurants going. It was restaurants that were struggling. Mr. Dobbins said that some of it were the logistics of the program. He said that when Ms. Johnston said that they need to replace the gift cards, the reality was that Ms. Johnston would walk outside one-by-one to hand people replacement cards.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that she wished that they had a better process because she recognized that the labor to implement the program was quite intense for Ms. Johnston. She asked if they could do a "kick off the New Year by supporting our local businesses" campaign.

Mr. Dobbins said that he had heard from several businesses that there was a lot of concern that if there was not another relief package by Congress that they were worried about how they would make it; they were barely hanging on. He said that doing the program in January would be a welcomed initiative.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that was an irritating detail; every other county in the state got the third infusion of funding. Salt Lake County was the only county that did not see that third infusion. Councilmember Roberts asked why that was. Councilmember T. Lowry said that the County received the money but decided not to distribute it to cities. All of the other cities that were not in Salt Lake County received more money.

Councilmember Roberts asked if it was worth it to try and target the program more. If the purpose of the program were to try and spur business activity on those places that were hit hardest, he wanted to know if it was smart to think about how the program could target getting the dollars in those businesses' hands. He said that some businesses had been hammered by COVID and other businesses were doing great.

Mr. Dobbins said that he felt like implementing that would be hard. Someone would have to decide that one business got the money, and another did not. Across the board, he felt that everyone said that businesses were glad that the program was done.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that he thought there was a great possibility that they would see more activity in the second round. Mr. Dobbins agreed. He felt that because residents and businesses had heard about the program that there would be greater participation.

Councilmember F. Lowry said he liked the idea of starting the program off with the New Year and believed that if they started promoting the program now, residents would be more informed.

Councilmember Vawdrey said that if staff were able to limit the pickup time for replacement cards, she felt that it would help staff a lot. Even though it would be hard, staff should just stick to those times. People should expect to come during a specific time.

Councilmember T. Lowery suggested that the gift cards were just re-mailed to residents. Ms. Johnston said that risked that residents would lose them again. Mayor Walker said that there was a flow of cars out front for the gift cards on some days.

Councilmember T. Lowery asked if City Hall was going to open up again. She wondered if they might get to the point that they could be left at the front desk for pick up. Mr. Dobbins said that would be an option. He said that the staff intended to look about re-opening at the beginning of the year.

Mayor Walker asked the Council if they were all in favor of doing a second round at the beginning of the year. The Council wanted to do a second round given what it offered to restaurants and for residents to get groceries.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that feedback from businesses was that once residents got to the businesses, they spent more than their \$30. There were a lot of new customers that came in that they had not seen before. Places like Piper & Scoot have email addresses that had never been in the store before. This helped businesses in unanticipated ways.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that his theory was that for every dollar that was spent, it was three dollars in value. Councilmember Vawdrey said that there should be the expectation that the second round would be more successful, so the city would spend more on the next round. She wondered if they needed to limit the amount sent to residents to \$20. Councilmember F. Lowry said that the money was already budgeted.

Mr. Dobbins said that if everyone used the gift cards, they budgeted \$500,000. Because \$150,000 was used in the first round, there was \$350,000 remaining. Even if there was twice the take rate on round two, they would still be within in original \$500,000 that was budgeted.

In response to the Council's continued discussion about reducing the amount, Ms. Johnston said that she felt that offering three \$10 gift cards was nice because residents could split up where they spent the money.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that the three gift cards did confuse some of the businesses who thought they could only take one gift card. She said that was something they might want to reiterate: the gift cards work the same as cash.

Mayor Walker noted that there was a need for a closed session and that there were exactly 30 minutes before the Business Session. He thanked Ms. Johnston for the update and asked if there was a motion to go into a closed session for litigation purposes.

4.0 Closed Session: By Motion

The Draper City Council may temporarily recess the regular meeting and convene in a closed session to discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual, pending or reasonably imminent litigation, or the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property, as provided by UCA 52-4-205.

4.1 Councilmember Vawdrey moved to recess into a closed session to discuss litigation and property acquisition. Councilmember T. Lowery Moved to second the motion.

4.2 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

5.0 Council/Manager Reports

5.1 Councilmember Vawdrey asked where staff were regarding changing Draper's chicken ordinance for units based on the size of the property. She had spoken with someone who worked at IFA. She said that they were going nuts trying to supply homeowners with these animals and feed. She felt that the issue was a big deal.

Mr. Dobbins said that he would follow up to see where staff were in looking at the ordinance.

- 5.2 Councilmember F. Lowry said that he had a resident mention that on Highland Drive where the city installed a fence between the property owners and the road. Much of the fence, which was probably installed 20 years ago, had come down. He wondered if the staff could look into getting the fence repaired or removed. Mr. Dobbins said staff would take a look at it to see what it would take to get it fixed or replaced. Councilmember F. Lowry thanked both Mr. Dobbins and Mr. Cooley.
- 5.3 Councilmember T. Lowery said that she and Councilmember Vawdrey had spoken with Mr. Dobbins about having Santa go out and visit the elementary schools. She had seen this done in Woodland Hills and it was, “really, really, really cute.” He went out in the neighborhoods in Woodland Hills and threw out candy canes. She felt that residents would like something like that if it were at all possible. Mr. Dobbins said that the staff was still trying to work out details.
- 5.4 Mayor Walker wanted to let the Council know that in meeting with various mayors from Utah County and the Wasatch Front, Utah Transit Authority (UTA) presented the same alternative analysis that was presented to the Council. The alternative analysis passed in the group with a 94% approval of the 40 or 50 people in attendance. A similar group voted that the BRT going from the prison to the freeway down south was what everyone was on board with. The following Thursday, the group was going to elect the consultant from the Point Commission who will plan the prison site. The consultant would be hired and in place before the end of the year. He noted that Ms. Oliver was involved and spent many extra hours to vet applicants.

Ms. Oliver said that there were some really good applicants. Over 40 hours had been dedicated to interviewing the top applicant teams. It had been narrowed down. It was exciting to have the consultant finalized because there were strong teams proposed. She felt that they were going to be lucky with the outcome.

- 5.5 Councilmember F. Lowry asked if there had been any update on the Ranked Choice Voting. Mr. Dobbins said that he spoke with Sherrie Swensen directly. He said that there were a couple of issues. Ms. Swensen had been authorized to purchase the equipment needed. She had some logistical concerns that she was working through. She said that she would have a better idea at the beginning of 2021. He polled all of the city managers in the county. About 2/3 of the city managers have expressed interest in finding out what it would take. They were almost all in the same boat: contracting with Salt Lake County. He said what they were looking to do was have a group of cities get together with Sherrie Swensen to talk through what the issues were. Most cities did not want to go out on their own and do their elections. Ms. Swensen had told other cities that they can do it, it was just figuring out the logistics of how to make it happen.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that she thought that other cities had moved forward on voting on the item. She said Riverton was voting on it tonight. Mr. Dobbins said that several other cities—Millcreek, West Valley, Riverton—have all said that they were interested in Ranked Choice Voting, but that they had to defer to Salt Lake County who

runs the election. According to Ms. Swensen, there were some IT issues with how the system was programmed and how to advertise.

Councilmember F. Lowry asked if Sandy City had expressed their stance on Ranked Choice Voting. Mr. Dobbins said that he had not heard from Sandy City. He said that there had only been a few cities who said that they were not interested at all.

Mayor Walker said that if Draper wanted to do Ranked Choice Voting because part of Draper City fell in Utah County, Draper could do Ranked Choice Voting through Utah County if Salt Lake County fell through. Mr. Dobbins said potentially, yes.

Mayor Walker said that Utah County had already done it for several cities. They had worked out the IT issues.

Mr. Dobbins said that Draper would be a little different because it would not be a Utah County ballot. Because of this, if there were Salt Lake County voting issues, like a bond, that was not on a Utah County ballot then Draper residents would not be able to vote on it. He said that he was moving forward to try and get answers.

Business Session

1.0 Call to Order: Mayor Troy K. Walker

2.0 Public Comments

No one requested to speak.

3.0 Consent Items

- a. Approval of Resolution #20-55, adopting Section 10350 - Distracted Driving, of the Personnel Policy Manual**
- b. Approval of Agreement #20-179, Assessment-in-Lieu for McMillan Subdivision**
- c. Approval of Agreement #20-180, Assessment-in-Lieu for Montague Residence**

3.1 Councilmember Vawdrey moved to approve the Consent Items. Councilmember Green seconded the motion.

3.2 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

4.0 Public Hearing: Ordinance #1470, vacating the right-of-way of Wheatfield Way and Wheatfield Circle located within the Greenfield Farms Subdivision (Legislative Action)

4.1 Scott Cooley, Engineering/Public Works Director, explained that this item was the right-of-way vacation of Wheatfield Way and Wheatfield Circle. He noted that it was part of a larger development. A developer came in and purchased all of the homes. The development was located just north of IKEA. The roads were currently delineated through

a plat. The city needed to vacate those roads so that the developer could turn the area into a single lot to develop. Mr. Cooley noted that staff knew this item was coming and that the city had no need for those roads. He added that as was indicated in the packet, it was required to attach an exhibit A that included a meets-and-bounds legal description for the right-of-way so that the county would record the document. Because of this, any motion proposed would need to include the attachment of a meets-and-bounds legal description.

4.2 Mayor Walker opened the public hearing. No one came forward so Mayor Walker closed the public hearing.

4.3 Councilmember Green moved to approve Ordinance #1470, vacating the right-of-way of Wheatfield Way and Wheatfield Circle, with the attachment of a meets-and-bounds description. Councilmember T. Lowery seconded the motion.

4.4 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

5.0 Public Hearing: Resolution #20-56, approving the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update (Administrative Action)

5.1 Brien Maxfield explained that Utah State Code 73-10-32 required that every water provider have a water conservation plan that was required to be updated every five years. As part of the update, a public meeting was required to have a conversation about water conservation that allowed for public comment. The minutes from this meeting and the resolution would be added to the appendix of the plan.

Mr. Maxfield showed a figure of the distribution of Draper City's water usage defined by the gallons per capita per day (GPCD) usage. Draper City had adopted a conservation goal as of 2014. The city's current goal was to get to 183 GPCD by the year 2025. He explained that this goal was indicated by the green line on the chart. The blue line showed the actual usage of the system. The black line represented the trended usage towards the city's goal. The red line indicated the conservation goal that also trended downward. Essentially, the goal was for the usage to always be below the red line.

In 2015 the state legislature decided to do an audit of the systems in the state and how they were doing regarding conservation. In 2019 the state adopted regional goals where they divide the state into regions. The regional goal for Salt Lake and Tooele County is 187 GPCD, as established in 2019. The city had not officially adopted that conservation goal, but the city was already trending very close to achieving the regional goal. The goal was supposed to be achieved by 2030 whereas the Draper City goal was for 2025.

The conservation plan outlined four activities to concentrate on over the next five years:

1. Expanding and cooperating with partners and other agencies in wastewater reuse. This primarily focused on a relationship with WaterPro that would be discussed at future meetings.

2. Continuing public education programs. Outreach efforts included fliers, events such as Water Week, and conservation-oriented ordinances on landscaping, specifically commercial landscaping.
3. Evaluating and strengthening conservation ordinances; and
4. Installing advanced metering infrastructure and enhancing leak detection.

Mr. Maxfield stated that the adoption of this report met the state code requirements.

- 5.2 Mayor Walker opened the public hearing. No one came forward so Mayor Walker closed the public hearing.**
- 5.3 Councilmember Green moved to approve Resolution #20-56, approving the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update. Councilmember Vawdrey seconded the motion.**
- 5.4 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.**
- 6.0 Action Item: Resolution #20-57, adopting the Active Transportation Plan (Administrative Action)**
- 6.1 Eric Lundell explained that Draper participated in the Active Transportation Plan with Sandy. The plan was funded by the Wasatch Front Transportation Council.

The plan was similar to Draper's Transportation Master Plan or the trails portion of the Parks and Trails Plan. The Active Transport Plan took the two plans and merged them and ensured that there was continuity between Draper, Sandy, and the Wasatch Front Regional Plan. The Active Transport Plan features greater data, primarily from Strava than the Transportation and Parks and Trails Plans. He noted that Corner Canyon's bicycle trips had to be toned down in the plan because there were so much data from Strava. The plan also looks at signal activation for pedestrian crossings. Utah Transit Authority (UTA) and Front Runner transit stations were also evaluated.

The creation of the plan began just before the pandemic. Despite this, the group orchestrating the plan was still able to get public feedback. They held an open house at the tree lighting in 2019. Also, there was a steering committee composed of someone from Engineering, Planning, and Parks & Trails. The steering committee met three times. There were also responses from 187 Draper residents who participated in an online survey. Public feedback primarily came from the South Mountain and SunCrest areas. There was also an interactive map where residents could comment on specific trails, bike lanes, or pedestrian crossings and comment on the area's strengths or weaknesses. Some common comments were additional bike lanes with a partition to keep cyclists safe and that the extension of the Porter Rockwell Trail would be appreciated.

The plan outlines the proposed projects in three tiers. Mr. Lundell noted that if it made more sense to do a project in tier two or three first, the plan was flexible and allowed for that. He said that the plan also was broken down by the cost of the projects. A project's

rating was impacted by its expense. He added that one of the biggest benefits of working on the plan was that it created more funding sources to complete projects.

When Mr. Lundell displayed the final plan, he explained that solid lines were existing trails and that dashed lines were proposed projects. Generally, the new projects tried to make connections in areas where there were safety concerns. The joint plan between Draper and Sandy can be viewed, as well as graphs and public comment, at www.activesandydraper.com until November 27, 2021.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that when she looked through the plan what she noticed was that 60% of Draper residents said that there was a lack in the sidewalks. Mr. Lundell said that there were a lot of places in the town center zone that lacked sidewalk connections. He said there were a lot of areas in Draper where there were only sidewalks on one side of the street. Overall, Draper had fairly good sidewalk connections, despite the knowledge that there were gaps. The new plan did address those areas.

Councilmember T. Lowery added that 60% of residents said that they do not exercise or did not exercise more because of the gaps in sidewalks and a lack of connectivity. She felt that as a significant data point. Mr. Lundell agreed. He said that it was an issue that he felt the plan and survey helped Draper identify more clearly.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that she would like to know where the most pressing needs were for sidewalk connectivity. She said that if Draper was claiming that they were such a proactive transportation city, then they needed to push forward with sidewalks. She said the report also talked about trail connectivity. She wanted to know if there were trails that needed to be connected.

Mr. Lundell said that the trail that saw the most comments on needing connectivity was the Porter Rockwell Trail. There were also a lot of comments about 300 East. He said that he believed that Todd Hammond had received federal funding to move forward on the project. He said that if the Council looked at the type of the project they could see if it was multi-use or what it was providing. The first-tier projects would benefit most people. The first project, the East Jordan Canal Trail, incidentally, had the highest cost. He noted that projects D10-D14 were all sidewalks.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that some of the projects seemed like they were such a low cost that the city should just do them.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that he felt that D11, Pioneer Road from 1400 East to 1840 East, was also important.

Mr. Dobbins cautioned the Council that the numbers were probably broad. He said that the problem that they typically ran into with sidewalks was that often the projects were not just putting down the asphalt or concrete. Often the property needed to be purchased or there were stormwater issues. Additionally, it was best practice to install the sidewalk in its final placement which meant the road had to be widened. As a result of these additional needs,

project numbers can escalate fast. He said that staff could prioritize the projects from a cost standpoint and tell the Council which projects Engineering and Public Works could knock out.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that she would like to see the projects from a cost and greatest number of beneficiary standpoint. Mr. Lundell said that he was unsure if Councilmember T. Lowery had been able to look into the report. He explained that the report outlined five different categories that contributed to overall ratings. He said that adopting the plan did not require that the projects needed to be done in the order outlined in the plan. It just outlined needed future projects.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that Draper had put a lot of money into its trails on the mountainside. She thought that there were a lot of people who preferred to recreate right here on Draper streets. She said that she saw families all the time just walking on the sidewalk. She said that she felt that sidewalks needed to be an equal priority in a lot of ways. She said that safe passage on sidewalks was safe passage to school and your neighbor's house, to your church, to get groceries. She said that if we want to encourage people not to take their car then the city needed to put some money behind it.

Mr. Cooley said that one of the advantages of the study was that it helped the city get more money and allow the city to do more of the projects. It identified easy and lower-cost projects. Regarding some of the bigger projects, it would take the city a long time to justify that kind of money. Because the study was done, it opened up the opportunity to get additional funding that the city did not usually have the opportunity to get.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that she knew that there were grants for safe walking routes and clean air opportunities. Mr. Cooley agreed. He said that the new plan was just a first, proactive step. He said staff had already done projects like connecting sidewalks along Fort Street. He said that the staff was looking forward to doing more of these types of in-town projects.

- 6.2 Kai Toinaka, Parametrix Consulting, added that the sidewalk projects got added for several reasons including public comments. Another source of the plan that highlights potential sidewalk gaps and could be another place to look for more sidewalk improvements would be the walk analysis that was done at several TRAX stations and other locations. In that section, possible sidewalk improvements were highlighted that would help improve connectivity in key activity centers.
- 6.3 Mayor Walker said that the plan was done before the UTA came out with its performance alternative for transit expansion. The preferred alternative included a bridge coming across from the prison site to the PluralSight building. He asked that the Council keep on their horizon regarding active transportation planning that whatever bridge was built would require a trail connection or a moving sidewalk to connect active transportation into the site.

Councilmember T. Lowery said that as they work on the road, they should ensure that the bike lane was sufficient. Councilmember F. Lowry asked what the time frame was for adopting the plan and starting to get the funding to complete some of the projects. Mr. Lundell said that many of the funding applications would be due in February or March. In talking with Parametrix there was certain funding from the state that could go towards projects that were not tied to state facilities as a result of adopting the plan. He said Draper still had to apply for the money and the projects would need to be approved, but the plan allowed them to apply to a few more sources.

Councilmember F. Lowry wondered if the plan needed to be updated to match closer to what UTA had come up with at the Point. Mr. Cooley said that the Point was just one area out of the whole system. He said that staff were aware of UTA's plan and would keep it in mind. Councilmember F. Lowry said that he was concerned if it would hinder the possibility to get funding if the plan changed. Mr. Cooley said no. The Active Transportation Plan would continually change.

Councilmember T. Lowery asked Mr. Dobbins if the city already had some funds available. Mr. Dobbins said that the Council would have some one-time funding that could be allocated to some of these projects. He said that he sensed that what the Council was looking at was knocking out some of the sidewalk connection issues that could be solved quickly. Councilmember T. Lowery said yes. She also emphasized trail connections where a little piece was needed to push users through.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that even the one on 13800 South where the city spent all that time getting it approved was a final thing to get the trail finished off.

6.4 Councilmember Green moved to approve Resolution #20-57, adopting the Active Transportation Plan. Councilmember T. Lowery seconded the motion.

6.5 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

7.0 Action Item: Approval of Resolution #20-58, appointing the 2021 Mayor Pro Tempore (Administrative Action)

7.1 Councilmember Vawdrey moved to approve Resolution #20-58, appointing Councilmember T. Lowery to be the 2021 Mayor Pro Tempore. Councilmember F. Lowry seconded the motion.

7.2 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. Councilmember Green opposed. The item passed four to one.

8.0 Action Item: Approval of Resolution #20-59, approving the 2021 Council Assignment List (Administrative Action)

8.1 The Council Assignment list was displayed.

Councilmember T. Lowery nominated Councilmember Vawdrey for Parks, Recreation & Trails Committee.

Councilmember Vawdrey said that she had some discussion. She felt that most folks wanted to stay where they were assigned. If everyone agreed she did not want to engage in discussion.

Mayor Walker summarized that the only change would be in the assignment to Parks & Trails.

Councilmember F. Lowry said that Councilmember Green had served as the Mayor Pro Tempore. He asked if something needed to be switched there.

Mayor Walker wanted the discussion to be consistent, so he went through the items one-by-one.

Regarding Parks & Trails, Councilmember T. Lowery explained that Councilmember Vawdrey had not yet had the chance to serve on that committee and had done a lot of work on the hiking trails. She thought it would be a cool opportunity.

Councilmember F. Lowry wanted to add something to be considered in the future about Parks & Trails. Because the city had grown so much and put so much energy into parks and trails, he felt that they should consider having a trails committee and a parks committee that would allow greater focus on both those areas more.

Mayor Walker suggested that Councilmember F. Lowry's idea be discussed as another item. He asked each member of the Council if they agreed to assign Councilmember Vawdrey to Parks & Trails. The Council was in favor.

There was no comment on assignments until the Trans-Jordan Landfill Alternate Member. Councilmember T. Lowery asked who was the member. Mr. Dobbins said it was a staff member. Councilmember F. Lowry asked Councilmember Roberts if he had been able to be involved. Councilmember Roberts said that he had attended some initial meetings and had toured the facility. He said that it was a technical appointment. He did not have a lot of input or drive. He felt that the landfill was pretty forward-thinking.

Concerning the Legislative Policy Committee (LPC) Councilmember T. Lowery said that she did not need to be assigned because she was going to their board meeting already. She said that if there was someone who wanted to serve on that committee they could. Councilmember Roberts said that he would like to serve on that committee to learn. The Council approved.

8.2 Councilmember Vawdrey moved to approve Resolution #20-59, the 2021 Council Assignment List. Councilmember Roberts seconded the motion.

8.3 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

9.0 Adjournment

9.1 Councilmember Green moved to adjourn the meeting. Councilmember Roberts seconded the motion.

9.2 A roll call vote was taken with Councilmembers Green, Lowery, Lowry, Roberts, and Vawdrey, voting in favor. The motion passed unanimously.

9.3 The meeting adjourned at 7:49 p.m.



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Draper: City Council

Entity: Draper

Body: [City Council](#)

Subject: Other

Notice Title: City Council Meeting Agenda

Notice Type: Meeting

Event Start Date & Time: December 15, 2020 05:30 PM

Description/Agenda:

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

Notice is hereby given that the Draper City Council will hold a City Council Meeting on Tuesday, December 15, 2020, at 5:30 PM, in the City Council Chambers at 1020 East Pioneer Road, Draper, Utah.

The Agenda will be as follows:
ELECTRONIC MEETING NOTICE

This meeting will be an electronic meeting according to Draper City Municipal Code 2-1-040.

WRITTEN DETERMINATION 2020-25 Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. 52-4- 207(4)

I, Mayor Troy K. Walker, do hereby determine conducting an electronic meeting of the Draper City Council with an anchor location presents a substantial risk to the health and safety of those who may be present at the anchor location and hereby authorize the Draper City Council to conduct electronic meetings without an anchor location.

The foregoing determination is based on the following facts:

Federal, state and local leaders, including the Draper City Mayor and City Council, have all recognized a global pandemic caused by the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Governor Herbert and the Utah Department of Health have recently issued updated orders in response to record numbers of COVID-19 cases and COVID-19-related hospitalizations. The orders implement statewide what has been termed a 'mask mandate' and have severely limited social gatherings in an attempt 'to prevent and control the rapidly changing consequences of COVID- 19 throughout the state.' It is difficult, if not impossible, to predict the number of attendees at any meeting and to manage issues regarding social distancing in order to comply with applicable health orders.

COVID-19 poses a continuing and immediate threat to the health, safety, and welfare of Draper City residents and the public in general.

The City has the technological capability to provide means by which the public may hear, or view and hear, the open portions of the meeting and to participate in public hearings.

Meeting Location:

1020 E Pioneer Road
Draper UT, 84020

[Map this!](#)

Contact Information:

Laura Oscarson
laura.oscarson@draper.ut.us
(801)576-6502

Download Attachments:

[CC 12.15 Minutes.pdf](#) Meeting Minutes
Added: 2021/01/13 08:18 AM

[CC 12.15 Agenda-linked.pdf](#) Other
Added: 2020/12/11 03:02 PM

[MEETING RECAP 12.15.pdf](#) Other
Added: 2020/12/16 09:58 AM

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Email comments to public.comment@draper.ut.us. These will become part of the public record.

Those wishing to speak during the meeting, send a request and include your name, address and the phone number which you will be calling from, for the Zoom meeting ID to public.comment@draper.ut.us.

STUDY SESSION

1. Legislative Update: Representative Brady Brammer
2. Presentation: Moderate Income Housing Plan Report – Christina Oliver
3. Update: Draper Deals – Britnee Johnston

4. Closed Session: By Motion

The Draper City Council may temporarily recess the regular meeting and convene in a closed session to discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual, pending or reasonably imminent litigation, or the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property, as provided by UCA 52-4-205.

5. Council/Manager Reports 7:00 PM BUSINESS SESSION

1. Call to Order

2. Public Comments

To be considerate of everyone attending the meeting, public comments will be restricted to items that are not listed on this or a future agenda and limited to three minutes per person. Comments which cannot be made within these limits should be submitted in writing to the City Recorder prior to noon the day before the meeting. Comments pertaining to an item on the agenda should not be given at this time but should be held until that item is called.

3. Consent Items

- a. Approval of Resolution #20-55, adopting Section 10350 – Distracted Driving, of the Personnel Policy Manual

Staff: Hazel Dunsmore

- b. Approval of Agreement #20-179, Assessment-in-Lieu for McMillan Subdivision

Staff: Brien Maxfield

- c. Approval of Agreement #20-180, Assessment-in-Lieu for Montague Residence

Staff: Brien Maxfield

4. Public Hearing: Ordinance #1470, vacating the right-of-way of Wheatfield Way and Wheatfield Circle located within the Greenfield Farms Subdivision (Legislative Action)

Staff report by Scott Cooley.

5. Public Hearing: Resolution #20-56, approving the 2020 Water Conservation Plan Update (Administrative Action)

Staff report by Brien Maxfield

6. Action Item: Resolution #20-57, adopting the Active Transportation Plan (Administrative Action)

Staff report by Eric Lundell

7. Action Item: Approval of Resolution #20-58, appointing the 2021 Mayor Pro Tempore (Administrative Action)

8. Action Item: Approval of Resolution #20-59, approving the 2021 Council Assignment List (Administrative Action)

9. Adjournment

SALT LAKE COUNTY AND UTAH COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

I, the City Recorder of Draper City, certify that copies of the agenda for the Draper City Council meeting to be held December 15, 2020, were posted on the Draper City Electronic Bulletin Board, Draper City website www.draper.ut.us, the Utah Public Notice website at www.utah.gov/pmn, and sent by email to the Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News.

Date Posted: December 11, 2020

Laura Oscarson, CMC, City Recorder Draper City, State of Utah

Notice of Special Accommodations:

PUBLIC HEARING PROCEDURE AND ORDER OF BUSINESS. In compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, any individuals needing special accommodations including auxiliary communicative aides and services during this meeting shall notify Laura Oscarson, City Recorder at (801) 576-6502 or laura.oscarson@draper.ut.us, at least 24 hours prior to the meeting. Meetings of the Draper City Council may be conducted by electronic means pursuant to Utah Code Annotated Section 52-4-207. In such circumstances, contact will be established and maintained by telephone and the meeting will be conducted pursuant to Draper City Municipal Code 2-1-040(e) regarding electronic messages.

Notice of Electronic or telephone participation:

This meeting may be held electronically to allow a Councilmember to participate.

Other Information

This notice was posted on: December 11, 2020 03:02 PM

This notice was last edited on: January 13, 2021 08:18 AM

Board/Committee Contacts

Member	Email	Phone
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