GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE – 2025

System ID: 1114

December 2025

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Introduction

The Granger-Hunter Improvement District (the District or GHID) has developed this Water Conservation Plan to comply with the Utah Water Conservation Plan Act found in Utah Code 73-10-32. In response to ongoing concerns about the sustainability of both current and future water supplies, the District has created this plan to support the needs of its growing population. This report serves as an update to the District's 2020 Water Conservation Plan.

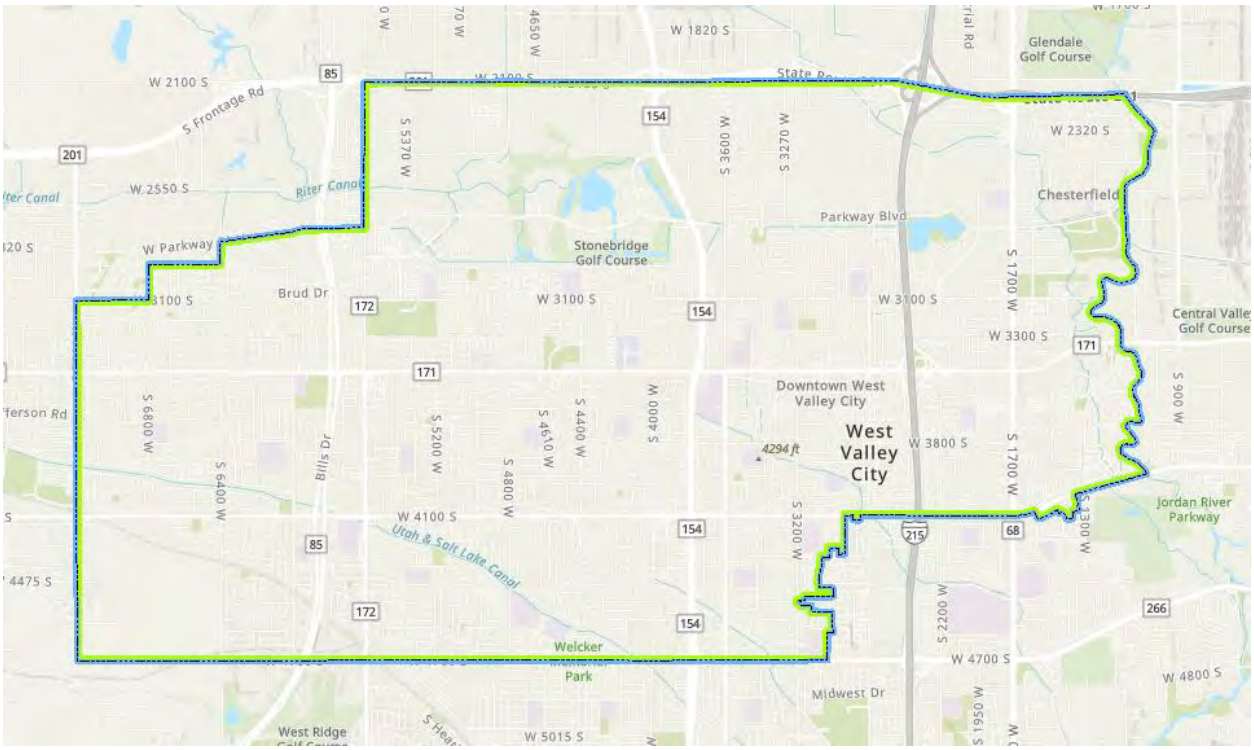
In alignment with statewide goals established by the Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe), the District has made significant progress in reducing per-capita water use over the past two decades. GHID successfully met previous statewide water conservation goals ahead of schedule and has continued to maintain water use at levels below those targets.

This report outlines the District's updated conservation goals, compares them to regional benchmarks, and presents future projections based on population growth, climate trends, and conservation potential. The analysis demonstrates that GHID is not only meeting but surpassing regional targets, positioning the District as a leader in sustainable water use within the Salt Lake Valley.

Water System Profile

Background and Population

The District spans 24.5 square miles in the central portion of Salt Lake County, situated between 2100 South to 4700 South and 1300 West to 7200 West.



The population in the District has steadily increased over the years, reaching 129,855 residents in 2024. Future projections estimate the population will increase to 145,238 residents in the next 25 years.

Since its establishment in 1950, the number of connections in West Valley City and the surrounding areas has expanded from 312 to more than 28,000 connections. Connection types include residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional. Table 1 shows the number of each connection type and the total number of connections as of 2024.

Table 1: 2024 Connections

Connection Type	Total Connections
Residential	26,738
Commercial	1,088
Industrial	19
Institutional	288
Total	**28,133**

Water Inventory

The District provides drinking water and sewer utilities to a significant area of West Valley City, in addition to limited sections of Magna, Taylorsville, and Kearns. This area is divided into seven water zones. Each zone represents a distinct pressure area within the District, determined by elevation and infrastructure, and defines the boundaries of where water is distributed from specific supply sources such as reservoirs, wells, and pumping stations. The systems in this area contain the following: 379 miles of water lines, 10 storage reservoirs (+1 planned), 8 deep water wells, 1 completed groundwater treatment plant (+1 under construction), 337 miles of wastewater lines, 6,600 manholes, 12 wastewater pumping stations, 27,731 water meters, 3,433 public fire hydrants, 34 PRV stations, and 6 booster pumping stations.

The water supply primarily comes from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), and the remaining water is supplied by high-quality wells owned by the District. In the past, JVWCD had a contract with GHID that required payment for a specified volume of water (18,500 ac-ft) each year, regardless of actual use. In 2025, the contract was re-negotiated to allow GHID to purchase less water (17,000 ac-ft) and sell back up to 850 ac-ft of unused water at the end of the year if under the contract amount. The "2005 Water Purchase Agreement" with JVWCD, and their "2024 Rules and Regulations for Wholesale Water Service," allow GHID to exceed the contracted amount of water by up to 20%, while paying the same price per ac-ft. After reaching 120% of the contract, the price shall increase to JVWCD's Block 2 rates.

There are eight wells owned by the district that are currently operational. The combined capacity of all the District's wells is 14,661 gallons per minute (gpm). According to the District's 40-year water right plan, the current water right volume is 21,266 ac-ft per year. The wells could produce a higher annual volume if they operated at full capacity throughout the year, but the actual demand is lower during the winter months, resulting in reduced production in that season.

The District's wells are naturally replenished. The aquifer supplying these wells is recharged by the following natural sources:

- Precipitation in the Oquirrh Mountains that infiltrates down into the bedrock aquifer.
- Precipitation on the foothills of the Oquirrh Mountains.
- Infiltration from canals and ditches.

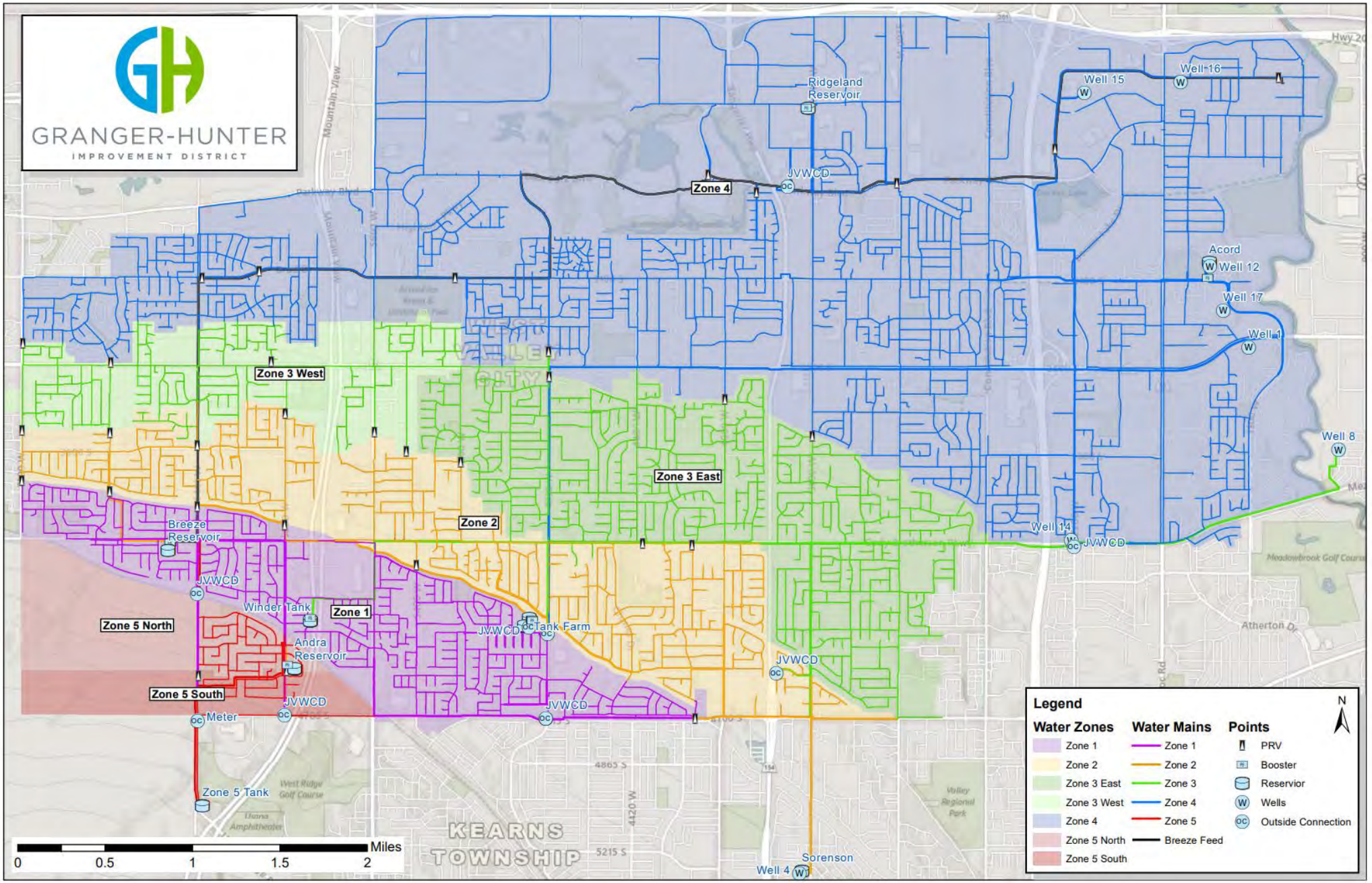
The District is committed to providing excellent water and is continuously monitoring the quality of water from all sources.

The Rushton Groundwater Treatment Plant, completed in 2023 at the Well No. 12 site, treats groundwater from Wells No. 1, 12, and 17, removing iron, manganese and ammonia. With a capacity of up to 6,000 gpm, it strengthens the district's groundwater supply, improves water quality, and enhances system resilience.

In 2023, the District received two grants totaling $7.5M from the Bureau of Reclamation Drought Resiliency program and the EPA's Emerging Contaminants program to fund the construction of the new Anderson Groundwater Treatment Plant and Watts Well No. 18. This treatment plant will remove iron, manganese and ammonia from two wells that supply water to the District's western customers, out to 7200 West.

In the likely event of an extreme drought, groundwater sources not reliant on mountain reservoirs are extremely important. GHID will be able to supply approximately one-third of its water needs by groundwater alone once the second facility is complete. This ensures a reliable and drought-resistant source of water for generations to come.

The District is currently developing a system to compare the volume of water supplied to each zone with the actual water usage within that zone to identify and quantify water loss more accurately. The goal is to establish a dependable, fully functional program within the next few years.


GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
Ridgeland Reservoir
Well 15
Well 16
JVWCD
Zone 4
Acord
Well 12
Well 17
Well 1
Zone 3 West
Well 8
Zone 3 East
Zone 2
Breeze Reservoir
Well 14
JVWCD
JVWCD
Winder Tank
Zone 1
Zone 5 North
Tank Farm
JVWCD
Andra Reservoir
JVWCD
Zone 5 South
JVWCD
JVWCD
Meter
Zone 5 Tank
KEARNS TOWNSHIP
Sorenson
Well 4
Miles
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
Legend
Water Zones
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3 East
Zone 3 West
Zone 4
Zone 5 North
Zone 5 South
Water Mains
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
Zone 4
Zone 5
Breeze Feed
Points
PRV
Booster
Reservior
Wells
Outside Connection
N

Water Supply

As previously mentioned, the current water supply comes from District-owned wells and JVWCD. Tables 2 and 3 below show the water supply from both sources over the last five years.

Table 2: Summary of Well Supply (ac-ft)

Source Summary	Year				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Acord Well #12	1,110.69	451.32	418.19	1,743.19	1,642.19
Evans #15 Well	288.37	290.88	51.17	739.59	1,257.40
GHID Well #17	1,598.32	998.86	733.55	534.76	1,792.15
Sanderson Well #1	225.66	286.06	198.23	257.70	416.66
Sorenson #4 Well #4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taggart #16 Well	299.33	602.98	251.78	1,022.57	1,462.40
Watts Well #18	0.00	—	—	—	—
Woodbury #8 Well	604.65	278.44	87.77	784.02	817.52
Wright #14 Well	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66
Total Per Year	**4,127.02**	**2,908.54**	**1,740.69**	**5,081.83**	**7,391.98**

Table 3: Summary of JVWCD Supply (ac-ft)

Source Summary	Year				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Purchased from Jordan Valley WCD	18,161.84	18,292.30	19,329.81	17,698.32	20,297.02
Total Per Year	**22,288.86**	**21,200.84**	**21,070.50**	**22,780.15**	**27,689.00**

The wells owned by the District have specific flow right volumes determined by their associated water right. These volumes are compared in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of GHID Wells

Sources	Associated Water Right	Flow Right Volume (ac-ft/year)
All Wells: Pumping Capacity Sanderson Well #1 1,200 gpm Sorenson Well #4 260 gpm Woodbury #8 Well 2,000 gpm Acord Well #12 2,000 gpm Wright #14 Well 1,201 gpm Evans #15 Well 3,000 gpm Taggart #16 Well 3,000 gpm Well #17 2,000 gpm Total Pumping Capacity = 14,661 gpm	57-2821	941
	57-8776	1,289
	59-1639	114
	59-5132	2,000
	59-5144	1,497
Sanderson Well #1 Sorenson Well #4 Woodbury #8 Well Acord Well #12 Evans #15 Well Taggart #16 Well Well #17	59-1517	3,620
	59-1545	223
	59-3434	2,273
Sanderson Well #1 Sorenson Well #4 Woodbury #8 Well Acord Well #12	59-1203	2,172
	59-1204	724
	59-1207	1,347
Sanderson Well #1 Sorenson Well #4	59-1516	3,620
	59-3435	1,448
Total Well Water Right Volume (ac-ft/year)		21,268
JVWCD	Contract with JVWCD	17,000
GHID Reliable Supply		Wells: 21,268 ac-ft JVWCD: 17,000 ac-ft Total: 38,268 ac-ft

The amount of water supplied by the wells and JVWCD has been enough in past years to sustain the current population. If the demand for water rises above the amount supplied, more water can be purchased through JVWCD or supplied from District wells. The District does not run its wells year-round in order to preserve the aquifer and to fully utilize its JVWCD contract. In the future, well use can be extended into the non-irrigation season if needed to reduce water imports from JVWCD.

Water Management

Across the District, nearly all connections to the water system are individually metered to accurately track water usage—except for some fire line connections. The District's metered accounts are composed of approximately 94.4% residential, 4.5% commercial/industrial, and 1.1% institutional users as of 2025.

Table 5: Percent of Water Use by Class Type

Year	Percent Water Use			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional
2024	70.05%	15.98%	1.81%	12.16%
2023	71.46%	16.07%	1.99%	10.50%
2022	72.30%	15.53%	1.68%	10.47%
2021	72.82%	14.99%	1.87%	10.31%
2020	72.86%	20.59%	0.07%	6.47%

*Values have been rounded for clarity, so the sum of each line may not total 100%.

The District began installing smart water meters in 2011 to replace aging ¾-inch meters that were slowing or had stopped functioning. By 2024, a total of 7,720 legacy Sensus meters had been replaced with iPERL smart meters, significantly improving accuracy and data collection capabilities. Recognizing the recommended 20-year service life of these devices, the District presented a formal replacement plan to the Board in January 2025. This plan outlines the full replacement of all remaining aging meters by 2036, after which a new replacement cycle will begin.

The District currently maintains 1,179 large meter connections and 26,212 small meter connections. All meters are included in a structured replacement program based on manufacturer recommendations and American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards to ensure continued accuracy and reliability.

In 2018, GHID upgraded to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system, recording hourly water usage to provide detailed daily and monthly insights. Two communication towers collect near real-time data from meters, enabling staff to monitor trends, generate reports, and quickly detect leaks or unusual usage. This helps both staff and customers make informed decisions about water use and conservation. By 2021, nearly all of the District's 27,677 meters were upgraded to measure usage down to the gallon, improving accuracy and allowing for more precise tracking.

Beginning in August 2023, the District implemented new requirements for fireline systems. All new developments, as well as significant modifications to existing systems, must now include backflow prevention assemblies equipped with meters capable of measuring low flows. These meters help the District detect potential leaks or

unauthorized water use on private fire systems, contributing to broader efforts to reduce water loss throughout the system.

The District currently has 515 fire line connections, of which 9 have the required meter. To support long-term water loss prevention efforts, all firelines in the District must be fitted with metered backflow assemblies by 2030.

Water Loss Control

Water loss can be caused by many factors, including large leak events, meter inaccuracies, mainline breaks, and unmetered water use (pipeline flushing, construction flushing, fire suppression, etc.). Table 6 below compares the amount of water taken from the District's water sources, the total use, and the estimated water loss.

Table 6: Total Use and Water Loss Comparison (ac-ft)

Year	Total From Sources	Total Use	Estimated Water Loss
2024	22,288.86	21,459.70	3.72%
2023	21,200.84	19,238.58	9.26%
2022	21,070.50	22,384.25	-6.24%
2021	22,780.15	20,204.76	11.31%
2020	27,689.00	23,830.02	13.94%
2019	23,367.59	20,141.60	13.81%
2018	25,288.14	25,708.62	-1.66%
2017	22,427.79	26,030.44	-16.06%
2016	24,517.63	23,337.41	4.81%
2015	23,609.35	21,391.00	9.40%
2014	24,397.51	22,606.00	7.34%

Table 7: Total Billed and Water Loss Comparison (gallons)

Year	Consumption Produced/Source	Consumption Billed/Retail Use	Water Loss
2024	7,262,856,235.40	7,176,987,440	1.18%
2023	6,908,323,395.18	6,401,346,840	7.34%
2022	6,865,851,923.70	6,420,557,000	6.49%
2021	7,422,943,769.71	6,819,109,000	8.13%
2020	9,022,499,414.60	7,957,435,000	11.80%
2019	7,614,361,916.13	6,562,864,000	13.81%
2018	8,240,175,822.40	7,432,111,000	9.81%
2017	7,308,126,770.41	7,269,827,000	0.52%
2016	7,989,104,060.18	7,605,346,000	4.80%
2015	7,693,139,750.59	6,936,635,000	9.83%
2014	7,949,962,790.01	7,238,862,000	8.94%

Tracking and minimizing water loss is important to the District, so measures are consistently being taken to improve meter readings and reduce water loss.

From 2020–2023, Xylem, a leak detection service, surveyed a total of 415.58 miles of pipe in the District and 20,579 points such as hydrants, valves, services, etc. Xylem identified a total of 534 leaks and estimated savings of 388.85 GPM for the District.

Maintenance crews are also available on-call to fix system leaks as soon as possible. While some leaks are not the District's responsibility and fall to the homeowner, the District still responds to leak investigations and helps homeowners identify a leak when they can.

Billing

The District charges different rates based on the volume of water used per month. As water usage increases, rates are raised to encourage conservation and reduce overall water consumption. In accordance with HB 274, the highest usage tier for residential customers will incorporate at least one "water conservation effort" as an element in determining the rate by July 1, 2027. This rate structure and the differing prices are summarized in Table 8 below.

Table 8: 2025 Billing Rates

Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit ¾" & 1"	
0–7,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
7,001–15,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
15,001–45,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 45,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Mobile Home Water Rate per 1,000 gallons	$1.70
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 1 ½"	
0–35,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
35,001–75,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
75,001–225,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 225,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 2"	
0–56,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
56,001–120,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39

120,001–360,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 360,000 per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 3”	
0–112,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
112,001–240,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
240,001–720,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 720,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 — Residential/Multi-unit 4”	
0–175,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
175,001–375,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
375,001–1,125,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 1,125,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 6”	
0–350,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
350,001–750,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
751,001–2,250,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 2,250,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 8”	
0–560,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
560,001–1,200,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
1,200,001–3,600,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 3,600,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Residential/Multi-unit 10”	
0–805,000 gallons per month (Tier 1)	$1.70
805,001–1,725,000 gallons per month (Tier 2)	$2.39
1,725,001–5,175,000 gallons per month (Tier 3)	$3.40
All > 5,175,000 gallons per month (Tier 4)	$4.54
Water Rate per 1,000 gallons — Commercial, Industrial, Institutional	$2.61

In addition to these rates, the District charges a monthly availability fee for water.

Water Supply Usage

The water supply usage mentioned previously from the District-owned wells and from JVWCD were added together to create an overall usage water supply summary. These totals are shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Water Supply Totals

Year	Source (ac-ft)		Total (ac-ft)
	Wells	JVWCD	
2024	4,127.02	18,161.84	22,288.86
2023	2,908.54	18,292.30	21,200.84
2022	1,740.69	19,329.81	21,070.50
2021	5,081.83	17,698.32	22,780.15
2020	7,391.98	20,297.02	27,689.00
2019	4,439.19	18,928.40	23,367.59
2018	6,131.17	19,156.97	25,288.14
2017	4,589.51	17,838.28	22,427.79
2016	5,000.84	19,516.79	24,517.63
2015	4,649.54	18,959.81	23,609.35
2014	5,492.65	18,904.86	24,397.51
2013	5,570.78	19,655.43	25,226.21
2012	5,764.00	21,552.00	27,316.00
2011	5,180.00	17,759.00	22,939.00
2010	5,809.74	18,455.35	24,265.09

Wastewater Treatment and Water Conservation Benefit

Indoor water conservation provides measurable financial benefits by directly reducing the volume of wastewater that requires treatment. When customers use water-efficient fixtures and appliances such as high-efficiency clothes washers, dishwashers, showerheads, and faucets, less water enters the sewer system, lowering both operating and energy costs at the CVWRF treatment facility. For the District, every acre-foot of indoor water conserved translates to an estimated $803 in avoided wastewater treatment costs, or approximately $2,465 per million gallons per day (MGD) reduced. In addition to these cost savings, efficiency measures extend the lifespan of treatment infrastructure, delay capacity upgrades, and support sustainable resource management. Promoting indoor water conservation through public outreach and efficiency programs therefore benefits not only individual customers but also the District's long-term financial stability and operational efficiency.

Rebate and educational programs play an essential role in achieving and sustaining indoor water conservation gains. Rebate programs such as incentives for high-efficiency washing machines and dishwashers help customers offset the upfront costs of upgrading to efficient appliances and fixtures, accelerating adoption and providing measurable savings in both water and wastewater treatment costs. Educational programs complement these efforts by increasing public awareness of how daily water use behaviors impact utility operations and long-term affordability. Creating workshops, outreach campaigns, and school programs can empower residents to make informed choices and understand the connection between conservation and reduced wastewater generation. Together, these programs create lasting behavioral and infrastructure improvements that amplify conservation benefits, strengthen community engagement, and enhance the overall effectiveness of the District's water resource management strategy.

Drought Contingency Plan

The District developed a Drought Contingency Plan in June 2022 to recognize early stages of drought, understand drought impacts, and develop plans to hedge against reduced water supplies. This plan will foster long-term resilience to drought by analyzing potential water supply reductions and developing projects to protect against long-term drought.

Due to the potential for supply reductions, the District has determined a strategy for reducing demand and increasing its drought-resilient supply by accessing additional groundwater resources. The District owns additional groundwater rights that can be utilized to make up for a supply shortage, though the groundwater contains higher levels of iron, manganese, and ammonia that need to be removed to reduce water quality complaints and concerns.

During a drought, the District will implement one of five Drought Levels:

Level 0: Education and Public Awareness of water use within the District's boundaries, and a focus on water loss reduction. This is the default level unless additional restrictions are warranted.

Level 1: Voluntary water conservation, including suggestions for outdoor irrigation and additional public outreach.

Level 2: Voluntary time of day, watering frequency and/or other voluntary water restrictions, in addition to public outreach.

Level 3: Mandatory time of day, watering frequency and/or other voluntary water restrictions, in addition to public outreach. Temporary increases to Tier III and IV water rates.

Level 4: Emergency water use restrictions, including bans on certain types of outdoor irrigation and a reduction to the size of Tier III.

During times of drought, JVWCD may request reductions or reduce the contract by up to 30 percent or more depending on the severity of the drought. The reduction targets and max delivered volumes shown in the table below are taken from the JVWCD Drought Contingency Plan.

Table 10: JVWCD Contract Reductions During Drought

Drought Level	Target % Reduction in JVWCD Contract	Target Annual Volume from JVWCD (ac-ft)	Max Delivered % of JVWCD Contract	Max Delivered Annual Volume from JVWCD (ac-ft)
0	0%	18,500	—	—
1	5%	17,575	120%	22,200
2	10%	16,650	110%	20,350
3	20%	14,800	100%	18,500
4	30%	12,950	>100%	>18,500

*The District anticipates adjustments to these totals due to the updated contract with JVWCD.

Based on these Drought Levels, it is anticipated that water use reductions will occur in the range of 5 to 30 percent. In 2021, the District saw a demand reduction from 10 to 15 percent without declaring a drought level, just based on outreach from the State of Utah and the media. For planning purposes, the District should not count on long-term demand reductions if summers become hotter and drier due to climate change. Snow levels are also expected to reduce long-term, leading to less surface water available for the Wasatch Front. Based on potential cutbacks and marginal groundwater quality, the District should pursue the construction of an additional well and an additional groundwater treatment plant to reduce reliance on surface water supplies from JVWCD and increase drought resiliency.

Identified Problems and Goals

Conservation Issues

This water conservation plan aims to address several key issues contributing to water loss and inefficiency. These include line breaks, water theft from hydrants or unauthorized contractors, illegal connections, inaccuracies from aging meters, and leaks occurring on both the customer and District sides of the system. Additionally, wasteful water use remains a concern. By targeting these areas, the plan seeks to reduce water loss, improve system efficiency, and promote more responsible water use across the community.

GHID Conservation Goals

The Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) first published a conservation goal in 2001, which was to reduce per-capita water use in public community water systems by 25% by 2050. This was based on a gallons per capita per day (GPCD) of 283 to be reduced to 240. Due to early progress, the goal was revised to 25% by 2025. The District's water use in 2000 was 240 GPCD and reached a 25% reduction to 180 GPCD by 2010 (not including one year in 2004). Water use at the District has trended lower than 180 GPCD since 2012. Statewide, water use decreased 18% from 2000 to 2015.

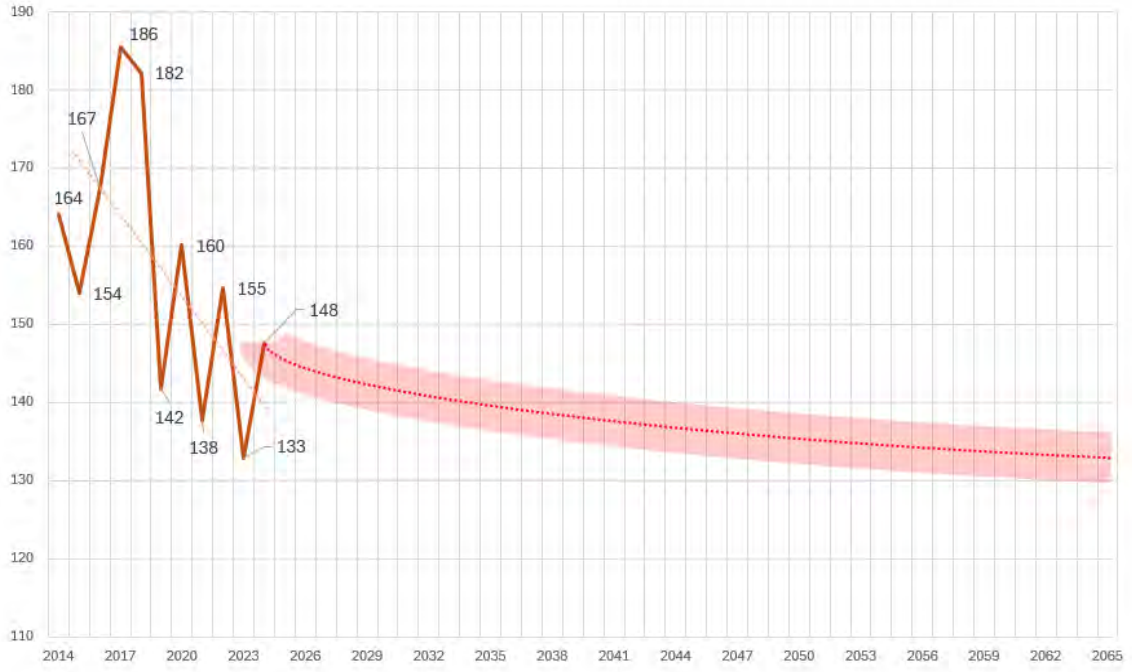
The updated Utah DWRe report from November 2019, Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals, sets further conservation goals based on recent progress. Based on certain characteristics, the State was divided up into nine regions to better understand water use patterns. Each basin has different terrain, climate, and population, among others, that affect available water and how it is used. The District is located in the Salt Lake region, which has a separate goal from the other eight regions. The 2015 GPCD number for each basin was used as a baseline to determine future conservation goals and projections. For the Salt Lake Basin, the goals are shown in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Salt Lake Region Conservation Goals

	2030 Goals		2040 Projection		2065 Projection	
2015 Baseline (GPCD)	GPCD	% Reduction	Projection (GPCD)	Reduction from 2015	Projection (GPCD)	Reduction from 2015
210	187	11%	178	15%	169	19%

The graph below shows past and projected GPCD from 2014–2065. Historical data (orange line) fluctuates between roughly 130 and 185 GPCD but trends downward overall. From 2025 onward, projected values (red dotted line) continue a gradual decline through 2065, with the shaded red area showing uncertainty. Overall, the chart indicates a sustained long-term decrease in water use per person.

Figure 1: GPCD Historical Performance with Projections



In developing science-based and credible targets that reflect the District's customer base and demographic profile, GHID intends to evaluate, develop, and implement the following actions, as appropriate, moving forward:

(1) Climate Variability and Data Normalization

Evaluating water conservation performance accurately requires recognizing the influence of climate variability on water use patterns. Annual water consumption metrics, such as gallons per capita per day (GPCD), can fluctuate significantly due to factors outside the District's control—such as drought, temperature extremes, or unusually wet years. These variations can distort year-over-year comparisons, making it difficult to isolate the true impact of conservation efforts. Without accounting for these climatic influences, performance metrics may either overstate or understate the District's progress. Incorporating climate variability and normalization into GHID's conservation program ensures that annual performance metrics are meaningful, fair, and actionable.

(2) Understanding Usage Patterns and System Efficiency

A comprehensive understanding of water usage patterns and system efficiencies is essential to improving conservation outcomes. Water demand fluctuates based on customer behavior, operational practices, and infrastructure performance, making detailed analysis critical for identifying high-use areas, seasonal peaks, and inefficiencies such as leaks or system losses. By examining when, where, and how water is used, GHID can benchmark performance across customer classes, evaluate the effectiveness of conservation programs, and target improvements that yield the greatest impact. This data-driven approach supports more accurate demand forecasting, optimized resource allocation, and informed infrastructure investments. Ultimately, strengthening the District's understanding of usage and efficiency will enhance operational performance, improve customer engagement, and help GHID meet long-term regional conservation goals such as the 187 GPCD target.

(3) Identifying Strategic Opportunities Based on Efficiencies

Effective water conservation depends on understanding efficiency at both the customer and system levels. By evaluating water use relative to lot size and comparing it against a District-wide water budget, GHID can identify where conservation measures will have the greatest impact. Lot size water budgets establish individualized benchmarks for expected use, accounting for property characteristics and enabling fair, realistic performance comparisons. When combined with the District-wide budget, this information can provide a comprehensive view of consumption patterns, efficiency gaps, and opportunities for targeted outreach, incentives, or infrastructure improvements.

(4) Understanding Revenue Stability and Financial Strategies for Operations

Balancing water conservation with financial sustainability is essential to maintaining reliable District operations. Changes in water use can affect revenue stability and, in turn, the District's ability to fund essential services and infrastructure. By evaluating the relationship between consumption and revenue, GHID can ensure that financial planning supports both conservation and operational reliability. Key tools such as tiered rate structures, state and wholesaler incentives, and statewide financial models provide mechanisms to encourage efficient use while maintaining predictable income and identifying potential funding gaps.

(5) Customer Incentives

Customer participation is essential to achieving meaningful water conservation outcomes. While operational and infrastructure improvements enhance system efficiency, long-term success depends on motivating customers to adopt efficient water use practices. GHID's incentive programs offer tangible benefits that encourage behavior change and align customer actions with District goals. These initiatives foster community engagement, build trust, and often deliver measurable savings more cost-effectively than large infrastructure investments. By tracking participation and performance, GHID can identify which incentives produce the greatest impact and refine programs over time for maximum effectiveness.

(6) JVWCD Contract and Advocacy Programs in GHID's Conservation Strategy

GHID's partnership with the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District plays a central role in its water management and conservation strategy. Contractual provisions, such as take-or-pay obligations, directly affect operational flexibility and financial planning by requiring the District to purchase a set volume of water regardless of actual consumption. Understanding and strategically managing these terms allows GHID to balance conservation goals with fiscal responsibility, ensuring that reduced demand through efficiency measures does not inadvertently increase costs. Exploring opportunities for greater contractual flexibility can further align purchased volumes with actual usage, enhancing both cost-effectiveness and resource management.

In addition to contractual coordination, GHID benefits from JVWCD's advocacy, education, and outreach programs that promote regional conservation. Leveraging these initiatives—many of which are partially or fully funded by JVWCD—enables GHID to expand community engagement, strengthen public trust, and amplify conservation messaging without increasing local costs.

(7) West Valley City Land Use Policy Collaboration

Water demand is closely tied to land use, zoning, and development patterns, making collaboration with West Valley City essential for sustainable growth. By engaging in land use policy, municipal code updates, and development review, GHID can guide new growth to align with water efficiency and conservation objectives. This proactive approach allows the District to integrate efficient infrastructure, irrigation standards, and water-saving design features during the planning phase, reducing the need for costly retrofits or reactive measures.

(8) Utah Water Ways Collaboration

Collaboration with Utah Water Ways provides GHID with access to technical expertise, regional coordination, and conservation support, strengthening the District's water management and operational efficiency. Utah Water Ways is a public-private partnership focused on improving the efficiency and sustainability of the state's water resources. By leveraging shared resources, best practices, and policy guidance, GHID can optimize system performance, design more effective conservation programs, and stay informed on statewide regulatory changes and incentive opportunities. This partnership enhances program effectiveness, reduces costs by avoiding duplicative efforts, and gives GHID a stronger voice in shaping regional and statewide water policies.

(9) GHID Involvement in the Legislative Process

Active participation in state and regional water policy allows GHID to influence legislation that directly affects its operations, conservation programs, and long-term planning. By supporting beneficial laws, advocating for policies that promote operational flexibility and equitable cost recovery, providing feedback on potentially harmful legislation, and contributing to policy development, GHID ensures that regulations align with practical operational needs and conservation goals. Early engagement helps the District anticipate changes, adapt programs proactively, and secure funding or incentives that support water efficiency and infrastructure improvements. This involvement strengthens GHID's leadership and credibility in regional water management while mitigating financial, operational, and compliance risks.

Current and Future GPCD

The District's current water use is 148 GPCD (for 2024). The District's customers have already reached the Salt Lake Valley's 2065 projection, likely due to smaller lot sizes, lack of secondary water systems, an aging population, rapid urbanization, and socio-economic factors.

To determine goals for the District's future use, the following three options were analyzed, with Option 3 identified as the preferred choice:

1) Use the Salt Lake region goal of 187 by 2030, 178 by 2040, and 169 by 2065. The District's customers have already reached this goal so no additional conservation measures would be taken.

2) Use the District's 2015 figure of 154 GPCD and reduce by the same region percentages. While this goal would be a more realistic challenge (137 GPCD by 2030, 125 GPCD by 2065), the opportunity for additional water savings by District customers is low. Because our customers already generally use water efficiently—largely out of a strong conservation ethic and necessity due to economic factors—there is less discretionary water use available to reduce compared to more affluent communities.

3) Use a more customized goal that reflects the District's customers and water conservation potential. It seems prudent that a new conservation goal would factor in changes in future weather patterns, including warmer temperatures, evapotranspiration, irrigation season length, and precipitation patterns. Also included should be West Valley City's urban renewal efforts, heat island effects, and others. A recent analysis showed the majority of the District's water (65%) is used outdoors.

Table 12: Estimated Usage Outdoors

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Outdoor %	58.1%	52.0%	48.3%	48.6%	54.4%	54.7%

A reduction of 20% of outdoor use could be achieved by better watering schedules, landscaping improvements, and billing changes (different tiered rates). For these reasons, the District has selected Option 3, a more customized approach to setting conservation goals.

Based on a 20% outdoor reduction by 2065, the District's goals and projections are shown in Table 13 below.

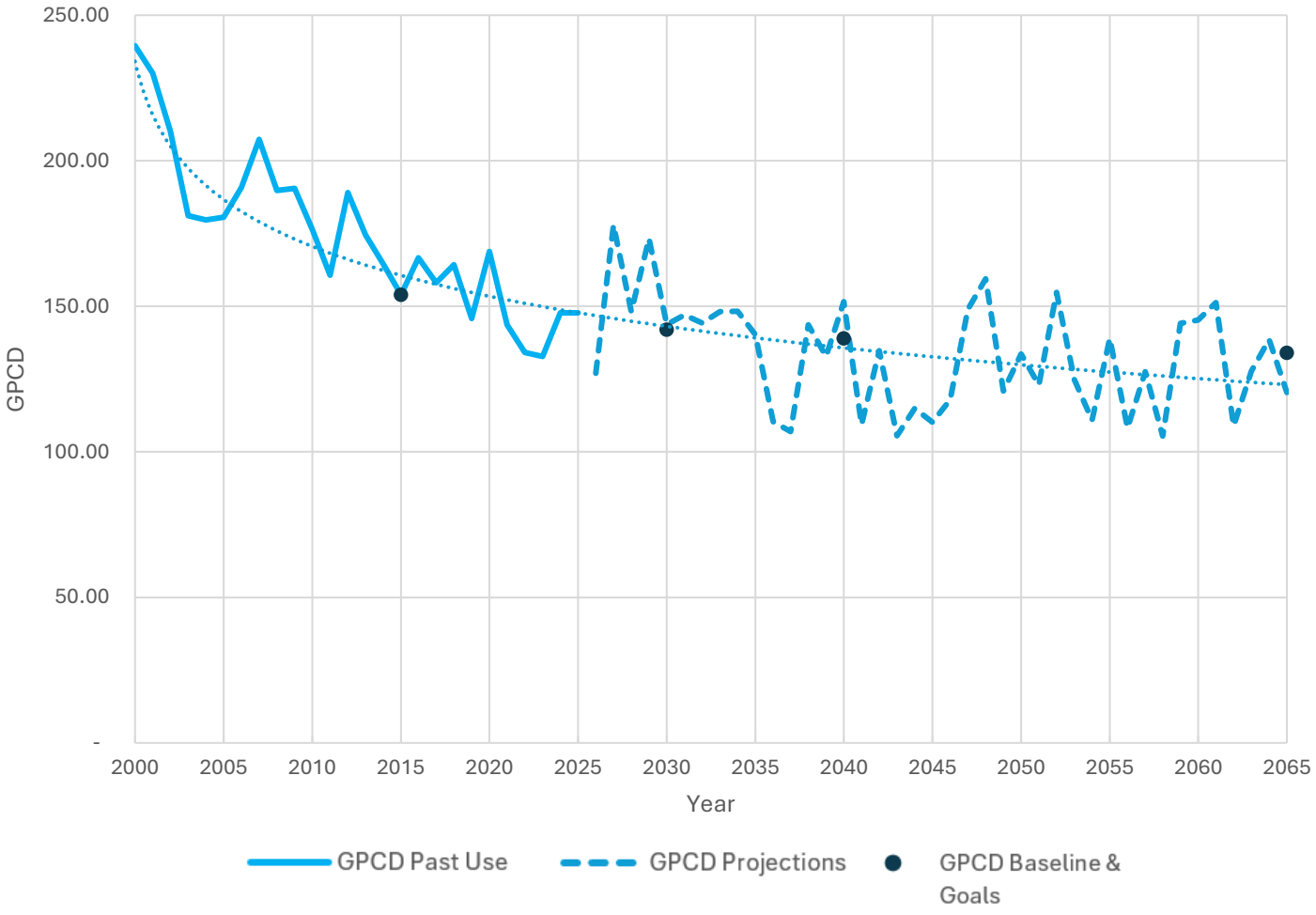
Table 13: District's Conservation Goals

	2030 Goals		2040 Projection		2065 Projection	
2015 Baseline (GPCD)	GPCD	% Reduction	Projection (GPCD)	Reduction from 2015	Projection (GPCD)	Reduction from 2015
154	142	8%	139	10%	134	13%

GPCD Goals

Based on the District's past water use and using predictions of population growth, temperature, precipitation, water loss, and continued conservation programs, the District can predict GPCD water use into the future as shown in the graph below.

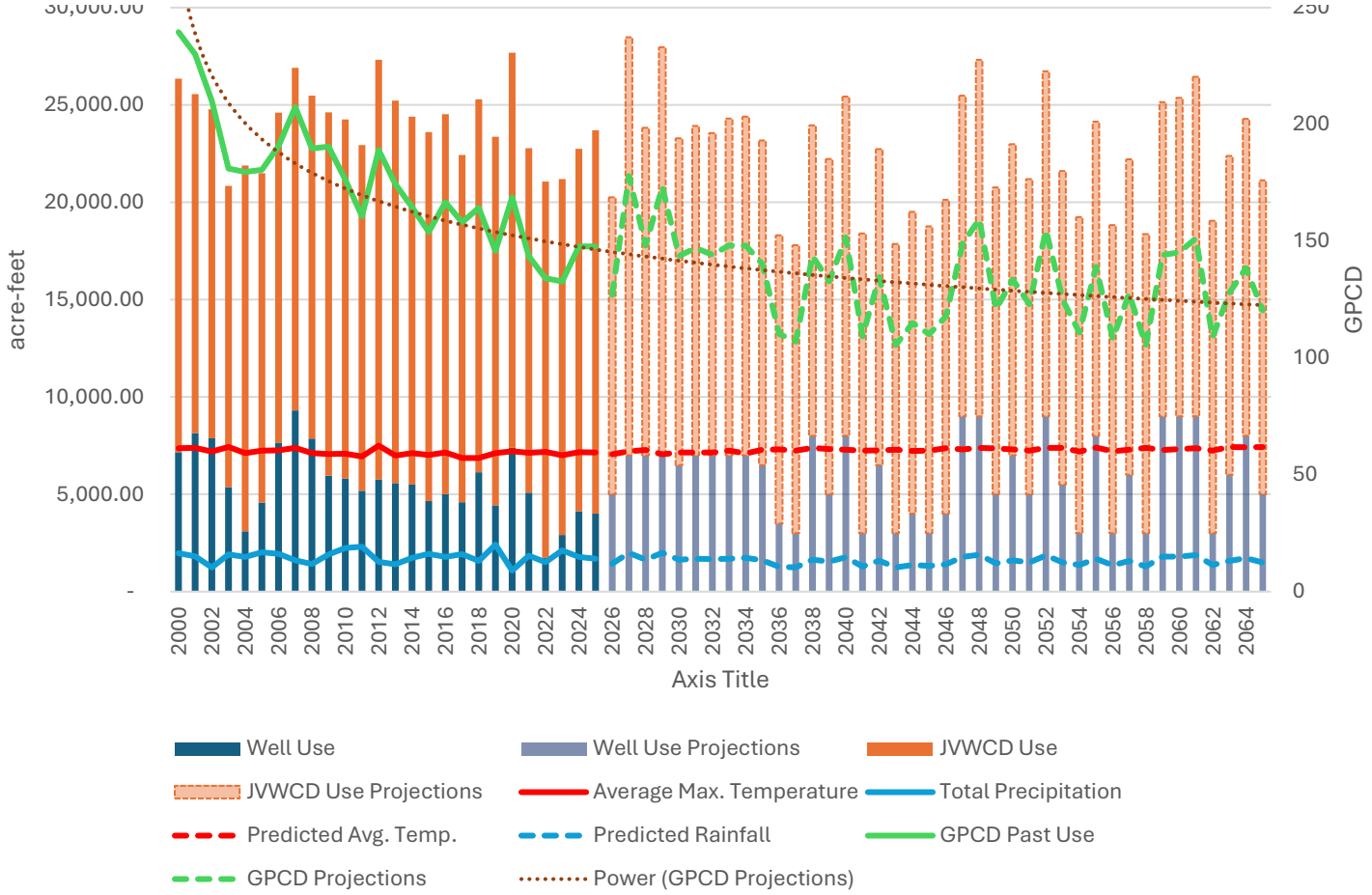
Figure 2: Conservation Goals and Projected Water Use



Based on these calculations, the water conservation goals are achievable by the District, even when annual changes in weather are considered. By 2030, the District's average GPCD is predicted to be 144 GPCD, nearly meeting the goal of 142 GPCD. Similar predictions were calculated for future years, with 2040 at 137 GPCD (goal of 139 GPCD) and 2065 at 123 GPCD (goal at 134 GPCD).

Decreased water use translates into total system demand and supply planning. The graph below presents historical and projected trends in water production, usage, supply, and related climate factors.

Figure 3: 2020–2065 Water Production Predictions



The orange and blue bars represent historical and projected water use from District wells and JVWCD respectively, showing relatively stable production levels over time. The green lines depict past and projected GPCD, which show a gradual decline, suggesting continued improvements in water efficiency. The red and blue dashed lines indicate predicted average temperature and rainfall, remaining relatively consistent throughout the projection period. Overall, the graph suggests stable total water production with ongoing reductions in per capita use despite variable climate conditions.

Current Conservation Practices

Current Practices and Implementation

The District recognizes that water conservation is essential to supporting its customers and meeting both current and future water demands. While a dedicated water conservation coordinator is not currently in place, the Director of Administrative Services oversees the District's conservation efforts. District staff work collaboratively to raise awareness about water conservation and to achieve established conservation goals.

Listed below are the current practices and implementation plans for the District.

(1) Public Education

Public education is one of the most effective tools for promoting long-term water conservation. GHID actively engages the community through a variety of educational and outreach efforts designed to encourage responsible water use. The District shares conservation information through its website, customer information packets, annual Water Quality Report, and the District's annual calendar, which features conservation tips throughout. Additional outreach includes informational inserts in billing statements and frequent updates and water-saving reminders shared on social media.

To further support residents in adopting water-wise landscaping practices, the District has held several events offering drought-tolerant grass seed specifically formulated for Utah's climate. This blend uses approximately 40% less water than traditional turf varieties. Discounted seed is often available to customers who attend a LocalScapes class presented by a JVWCD Conservation Specialist, or a District-led presentation on water conservation.

Over the past five years, the District has expanded its community engagement efforts more than ever before. Staff members regularly participate in local events such as the West Valley City WestFest Parade, and the District hosts educational booths at community gatherings including Night Out, SpringFest, SummerFest, and the District's own Truck or Treat event. These events provide valuable opportunities to interact directly with residents, distribute educational materials, and inspire the community to take practical steps toward water conservation. The District reaffirms its commitment to maintaining and enhancing these public education efforts over the next five years.

(2) Old Pipeline and Service Lateral Replacement

The District is committed to replacing approximately one percent of its distribution system each year, equal to about 3.8 miles of pipeline annually out of the 380 miles in service. This approach reduces the risk of mainline breaks and water leaks, helping to minimize water loss and extend the useful life of the system. Pipeline replacements are completed through a combination of in-house crews and contracted services. The selection of pipelines for replacement is based on several factors, including project complexity, budgetary constraints, pipe history, and condition assessments. Replacements are also coordinated with street reconstruction projects and other capital improvements to maximize efficiency and minimize community disruption. The addition of a new in-house construction crew in 2025 demonstrates the District's continued commitment to maintaining and enhancing this practice through the next five years.

(3) Old Water Service Lateral Replacement

In addition to replacing old pipelines, the District is also replacing old water service laterals. These laterals are being switched from galvanized steel to new copper or poly laterals. As leaks are detected and pipelines are being replaced, the District has also been replacing these laterals. These new laterals are expected to lessen the risk of water leaks and lateral failures.

(4) Large and Small Water Meter Replacement

Over time, older water meters lose accuracy, which can result in unaccounted-for water loss and potential revenue impacts. Replacing aging meters with newer, high-precision models improves measurement reliability, reduces apparent water loss, and supports more efficient water management.

The District maintains and reads 1,179 large meters ranging in size from 1.5 to 10 inches. Both the manufacturer and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) recommend replacing these meters every ten years to ensure continued accuracy and performance. Between 2020 and 2024, the District replaced 674 large meters—a significant portion of the system—including 20 full-vault replumbs completed by an outside contractor.

Moving forward, the District is committed to replacing at least 10% of its large meters annually to keep all large meters within the recommended ten-year replacement cycle by 2029. Additionally, the District has established a 20-year replacement plan for all small meters, aiming to complete the full replacement cycle by 2036.

(5) Improved SCADA System

The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system continuously monitors and controls key aspects of the District's water network, including pumping rates, flows, and system pressures. It plays a vital role in maintaining operational efficiency and monitoring for issues such as line breaks and water loss. The District routinely inspects, maintains, and upgrades the SCADA system to ensure reliable performance and support ongoing water conservation efforts. Recent improvements have focused on enhancing network and communication infrastructure with new radios and PLCs to improve the collection of accurate, real-time data. These upgrades have strengthened the District's ability to monitor system performance, identify inefficiencies, and more precisely account for water loss throughout the distribution system.

Looking ahead, the District plans to continue to modernize and replace aging SCADA hardware to further improve system reliability and data quality and create additional dashboards that can monitor water production and use. These upgrades will enhance the responsiveness of operations, support advanced data analytics, and play an important role in achieving the goals outlined in the District's Water Conservation Plan by promoting more efficient system management and reducing water loss.

(6) AMI Benefits

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) provides near real-time water usage data at regular intervals, allowing the District to maintain accurate meter readings and customers to track their own water use. This technology supports efficient water management by helping identify leaks, detect unusual consumption patterns, and encourage conservation.

Between 2020 and 2024, all District meters were upgraded to record usage to the single gallon, improving data precision and enhancing the District's online Water Usage Customer Portal. Through the portal, customers can view hourly, daily, and monthly water use, set customized alerts for leaks or high consumption, and track progress toward conservation goals. Currently, 1,146 customers are enrolled.

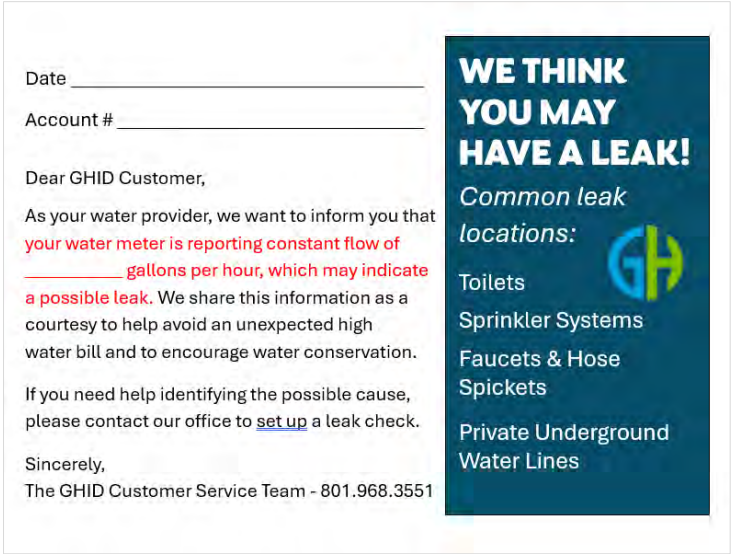
The portal has proven valuable in helping staff and customers detect leaks and reduce unnecessary water use. However, the District has been notified that the current provider, Sensus, will discontinue the service after August 2026. To maintain continuity, the District is actively evaluating new platforms to ensure customers continue to have reliable access to real-time water use information.

(7) District Landscape Improvement

The District has undertaken a series of water-wise landscaping improvements across multiple facilities to showcase and promote effective water conservation practices. These efforts include the installation of a small demonstration garden at the District's Headquarters, as well as recent landscape enhancements at several operational sites, including a lift station, multiple pump stations, and water treatment plants. Each project incorporates water-efficient design principles and features such as rock mulch, drought-tolerant trees and shrubs, groundcover, and decorative boulders to reduce irrigation demand and maintenance needs. In alignment with the District's long-term sustainability goals, plans are also underway to remove more than 40,000 square feet of turf from the main office site beginning in 2028. This initiative will further demonstrate the District's commitment to responsible water use and landscape efficiency.

(8) High Water Usage Reports

When the District's billing department identifies an unusually high water bill, they review the customer's usage data to assess the possibility of a leak. If a potential leak is suspected, the billing department promptly notifies the customer and offers support to help locate and address the issue. This notification may be sent by phone call, an email, or a postcard like the one shown below.



Over the next five years, the District will continue this practice while enhancing it through the implementation of a continuous flow notification program. Utilizing AMI continuous flow reports, this program will enable staff to proactively monitor water usage patterns and notify customers promptly if a leak is detected or suspected.

(9) Emergency Response Personnel

To minimize water loss from leaks, the District maintains a 24-hour repair crew available around the clock to respond promptly to leak notifications and perform necessary repairs. Between 2020 and 2024, GHID crews addressed a total of 723 waterline breaks and leaks, ensuring timely restoration of service and reduction of water loss. The District is committed to continuing this practice over the next five years to maintain efficient leak responses and minimize water waste.

(10) Water Rate Structure Evaluation

As detailed in Table 7 of the Billing section, the District's tiered water rate structure was implemented in 2018 to promote water conservation by increasing rates progressively as usage rises. In 2022, the Board approved the addition of a fourth tier for residential customers to further encourage conservation. Upper tiered rates were also significantly increased to encourage reductions in outdoor water use. In 2024, the Board extended tiered rates to multi-unit residential customers, with rates based on meter size. These measures support the District's ongoing water conservation efforts.

The District will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the tiered rate structure over the next five years and will recommend adjustments as needed to optimize conservation outcomes.

(11) JVWCD Member Agency Water Conservation Grant Funding Agreement

From 2020 through 2024, the District participated annually in the Conservation Grant Program offered by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). In 2025, while the base funding amount of $50,000 remained consistent with previous years, JVWCD doubled the supplemental allocation from $1 to $2 per acre-foot of contracted water, increasing the District's total eligible funding to $84,000.

Projects and initiatives identified in the 2025–2026 Member Agency Funding Agreement include leak detection and pinpointing, support for implementing a new customer portal, expansion of the continuous flow notification program, hiring a water conservation intern to assist with District initiatives, and development of water conservation promotional materials. The District will continue to utilize this funding program to advance the water conservation goals outlined in this plan.

(12) System Water Line Flushing

The District has greatly improved water conservation by replacing its traditional system-wide flushing program with a targeted, data-driven approach. In the past, about 400 hydrants were flushed annually, using roughly 28 million gallons of water. By analyzing water quality complaints through the CityWorks system and flushing only where issues recur, the District now flushes around 100 hydrants per year—reducing water use to about 7 million gallons and saving 21 million gallons annually.

Water conservation has been strengthened further by the Rushton Water Treatment Plant, completed in 2023, which removes manganese and iron from groundwater sources. This has led to cleaner water, fewer customer complaints, and less need for flushing. With a second treatment plant in development, the District expects to cut flushing even more. By 2029, the District aims to lower water use for system flushing to approximately 1 million gallons annually.

(13) Fire Hydrant Maintenance

From 2020 to 2025, the Granger-Hunter Improvement District's proactive fire hydrant inspection and maintenance program identified and replaced 331 leaking or malfunctioning hydrants, preventing the loss of more than 8.6 million gallons of water. Using specialized leak-detection tools and prompt repair procedures, the

program has strengthened system reliability while supporting the District's water conservation goals.

Looking ahead, the District's goal is to replace at least 70 fire hydrants in 2026 and continue expanding its leak detection and repair efforts through 2029. By maintaining a proactive, data-driven maintenance schedule, the District aims to further reduce water loss by an estimated 3 million gallons over the next four years.

(14) Conduct Annual Water Audit and Smart Water Analytics Study

The 2020 Water Conservation Plan outlined an intention to conduct an annual water audit and a Smart Water Analytics study. In 2020, we completed a billing audit—a form of water audit—and conducted a rate study, addressing a portion of these objectives.

Looking forward, the District intends to routinely conduct AWWA water audits to continue improving our understanding of system performance and enhance our composite data validity score. Findings from these audits will be used to inform operational improvements and support data-driven water conservation initiatives over the next five years.

Programs and Incentives

Other organizations in the area have created conservation programs and practices that are available to customers in the District. The Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and the Utah Water Savers have multiple programs designed to save water and money. A few of these incentives are listed below.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

- **Conservation Garden Park**: This public park offers landscaping tips, water conservation classes, and gardening inspiration to anyone interested in learning more about waterwise landscaping and design.
- **Flip Your Strip**: Park strips are often filled with unusable lawn that wastes water. The Flip Your Strip webinar teaches consumers how to replace the grass in their park strip with mulch and waterwise plants, allowing them to save money and conserve water.
- **Localscapes**: Localscapes is an approach to landscaping that focuses on Utah's unique climate. It offers yard-specific tips, classes led by experts about water-wise landscaping, free landscaping designs, and more. Each aspect of Localscapes is meant to encourage residents of Utah to alter their yards to be more functional with lower maintenance and higher water efficiency.

Utah Water Savers

- **Toilet Replacement**: Older toilets waste more water and are inefficient in their water use compared to newer toilets. If Utah residents have a toilet from 1994 or before, they may be eligible to receive $150 rebate to replace their toilet with an approved WaterSense toilet.
- **Smart Controller Rebates**: Smart controllers automatically adjust sprinklers based on local weather and landscapes. Utah Water Savers offers a $100 rebate for residents who switch out their sprinkler system to a smart controller.
- **Landscape Incentive Program**: Utah Water Savers offers $3 per square foot of lawn that is replaced with more water-efficient landscaping.

Table 14: Rebate Customer Totals

Year	Toilet Replacement Rebate	Smart Controller Rebate	Localscape/ Landscape Incentive	Flip Your Strip
2024	20	52	24	0
2023	12	53	11	2
2022	21	64	9	15
2021	20	69	4	6
2020	9	103	3	3
Total	82	341	51	26

Evaluation of Current Conservation Measures

An evaluation of the District's current conservation practices indicates measurable progress in reducing overall water use. Total water consumption decreased from approximately 35.8 billion gallons during the 2015–2019 period to about 34.8 billion gallons between 2020 and 2024, despite continued population growth. These findings demonstrate the effectiveness of the District's water conservation initiatives and ongoing commitment to sustainable resource management.

Future Conservation Practices

Future Practices and Implementation Timeline

The following goals and timelines represent our current objectives and planned milestones. These are intended as guiding targets and may be adjusted as circumstances evolve.

Program/Incentive	Key Actions/Goals
Expand Public Education & Outreach	• Continue and enhance community education through events, social media, and publications. • Host additional water-wise landscaping workshops and turf replacement programs to promote drought-tolerant landscapes.
Pipeline & Lateral Replacement	• Maintain the goal of replacing ~1% of the distribution system (≈3.8 miles) annually. • Continue systematic replacement of galvanized steel laterals with copper or poly to reduce leaks and failures.
Meter Replacement & Accuracy Improvements	• Replace at least 10% of large meters annually to maintain a 10-year replacement cycle by 2029. • Complete full 20-year small meter replacement cycle by 2036.
SCADA & Technology Upgrades	• Continue upgrades to the SCADA system to improve leak detection, optimize pumping efficiency, and minimize water loss.
AMI Customer Portal Enhancements	• Transition to a new AMI customer portal in 2026 to maintain real-time usage data access. • Expand continuous flow notification capabilities to alert customers of leaks promptly.
Landscape Efficiency Projects	• Remove 40,000 sq. ft. of turf at District headquarters by 2028 and expand demonstration gardens at other sites. • Incorporate additional drought-tolerant landscaping across facilities.
High-Usage & Leak Detection Improvements	• Launch a proactive continuous flow monitoring program to identify and notify customers of potential leaks in real time.

Rapid Leak Response	• Continue 24-hour emergency repair service to minimize water loss and maintain system reliability.
Rate Structure Evaluation	• Regularly review and adjust the tiered water rate structure to ensure continued conservation incentives and equity among customers.
Grant Funding Utilization	• Leverage JVWCD Conservation Grants to support new conservation technologies, outreach programs, and staffing (e.g., water conservation intern).
System Flushing Optimization	• Reduce annual flushing water use from 7 million to 1 million gallons by 2029, aided by improved treatment facilities and data-driven operations.
Fire Hydrant Maintenance Program	• Replace at least 70 hydrants in 2026 and continue proactive inspections to prevent an estimated 3 million gallons of water loss by 2029.
Water Audits & Smart Water Analytics	• Routinely conduct AWWA water audits to improve system performance and data validity.

Updating the Water Plan

Granger-Hunter Improvement District will review this Water Conservation Plan annually to assess progress toward conservation goals and adjust strategies as needed. Key accomplishments, challenges, and updates will be reported to the GHID Board of Trustees during a public meeting. In compliance with Utah Code 73-10-32, the plan will be formally updated and adopted at least every five years. Updated plans will be shared with the governing bodies of the municipalities and counties served by GHID, made available to local media, and posted on the District's website for public review (ghid.gov). Public input is encouraged. Questions or suggestions may be submitted in person at the District's office located at 2888 S 3600 W West Valley City, UT, or by phone at (801) 968-3551. Through regular review and community engagement, GHID ensures its water conservation programs remain effective, measurable, and aligned with state and regional goals.

References

About Us. Granger-Hunter Improvement District. https://www.ghid.gov/about-us

Explore the Beauty of Conservation Garden Park. Jordan Valley Water Conservation Park. https://conservationgardenpark.jvwcd.gov/

Home. Localscapes. https://localscapes.jvwcd.gov/

Landscape Incentive Program. Utah Water Savers. https://www.utahwatersavers.com/landscapeincentiveprogram

Public Water Supplier Information. Division of Water Rights. https://waterrights.utah.gov/asp_apps/viewEditPWS/pwsView.asp?SYSTEM_ID=1114

Smart Controller Program. Utah Water Savers. https://www.utahwatersavers.com/smartcontrollerprogram

Toilet Replacement Program. Utah Water Savers. https://www.utahwatersavers.com/toiletreplacementprogram

Water Rates. Granger-Hunter Improvement District. https://www.ghid.gov/water-rates

GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

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Resolution of the Board of Trustees

Resolution No. 11-18-25.01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ADOPTING THE DISTRICT'S 2025 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE OF UTAH WATER CONSERVATION PLAN ACT (UTAH CODE §73-10-32)

WHEREAS, the Utah Division of Water Resources, pursuant to the Water Conservation Plan Act (Utah Code §73-10-32), requires each water conservancy district and retail water provider to prepare, adopt, and submit a water conservation plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Granger-Hunter Improvement District has prepared its 2025 Water Conservation Plan, which establishes updated goals for gallons per capita per day (GPCD), outlines implementation measures, and identifies timelines for achieving water conservation objectives; and

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing was duly given and a public hearing was held before the Board of Trustees to receive comment on the proposed 2025 Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees finds that the 2025 Water Conservation Plan reflects the District's continued commitment to the efficient use and management of water resources consistent with state law and the needs of its customers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

1. The Granger-Hunter Improvement District's 2025 Water Conservation Plan, including its GPCD goals, implementation strategies, and associated timelines (attached hereto as Exhibit 1), is hereby approved and adopted effective immediately upon passage of this Resolution.

2. A certified copy of the adopted 2025 Water Conservation Plan shall be submitted to the Utah Division of Water Resources no later than December 31, 2025, in accordance with the Water Conservation Plan Act.

3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage and authorized execution.

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this 18th day of November 2025.

Debra K. Armstrong, Chair of the Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

Austin Ballard, District Clerk

Jason Helm, P.E. General Manager, CEO
Michael T. Stout, P.E. Assistant General Manager, COO
Todd Marti, P.E. Assistant General Manager and District Engineer

Debra K. Armstrong, Chair
Wayne D. Watts, Trustee
Roger K. Nordgren, Trustee

GRANGER-HUNTER
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Resolution of the Board of Trustees

Resolution No. 11-18-25.01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ADOPTING THE DISTRICT'S 2025 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE OF UTAH WATER CONSERVATION PLAN ACT (UTAH CODE §73-10-32)

WHEREAS, the Utah Division of Water Resources, pursuant to the Water Conservation Plan Act (Utah Code §73-10-32), requires each water conservancy district and retail water provider to prepare, adopt, and submit a water conservation plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Granger-Hunter Improvement District has prepared its 2025 Water Conservation Plan, which establishes updated goals for gallons per capita per day (GPCD), outlines implementation measures, and identifies timelines for achieving water conservation objectives; and

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing was duly given and a public hearing was held before the Board of Trustees to receive comment on the proposed 2025 Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees finds that the 2025 Water Conservation Plan reflects the District's continued commitment to the efficient use and management of water resources consistent with state law and the needs of its customers;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

1. The Granger-Hunter Improvement District's 2025 Water Conservation Plan, including its GPCD goals, implementation strategies, and associated timelines (attached hereto as Exhibit 1), is hereby approved and adopted effective immediately upon passage of this Resolution.

2. A certified copy of the adopted 2025 Water Conservation Plan shall be submitted to the Utah Division of Water Resources no later than December 31, 2025, in accordance with the Water Conservation Plan Act.

3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage and authorized execution.

PASSED, ADOPTED and APPROVED this 18th day of November 2025.

Debra K. Armstrong, Chair of the Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

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Roger K. Nordgren, Trustee

MINUTES OF THE
GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing of the Board of Trustees of the Granger-Hunter Improvement District (GHID) was held Tuesday, November 18, 2025, at 4:00 P.M. at the District office located at 2888 S. 3600 W., West Valley City, Utah.

This meeting was conducted electronically in accordance with the Utah Open and Public Meetings Act (Utah Code Ann. (1953) §§ 52-4-1 et seq.) and Chapter 7.12 of the Administrative Policy and Procedures Manual ("Electronic Meetings").

Trustees Present:

Debra Armstrong	Chair
Roger Nordgren	Trustee - *Electronically*
Wayne Watts	Trustee

Staff Members Present:

Jason Helm	General Manager
Todd Marti	Assistant General Manager/District Engineer
Troy Stout	Assistant General Manager/Chief Operating Officer
Michelle Ketchum	Director of Administration
Dustin Martindale	Director of Water Systems
Ricky Necaise	Director of Wastewater
Victor Narteh	Director of Engineering
Justin Gallegos	Director of Information Technology
Austin Ballard	Controller
Kristy Johnson	Executive Assistant
Brent Rose	Legal Counsel – Clyde Snow & Sessions PC

Guests:

Adam Spackman	System Administrator, GHID - *Electronically*
Ian Bailey	GIS, GHID - *Electronically*
Darcy Brantly	Accountant, GHID – *Electronically*
Mike Wear	Fleet Division Supervisor, GHID - *Electronically*

A copy of the exhibits referred to in these minutes is attached and incorporated by this reference. The exhibits are also included in the official minute books maintained by Granger-Hunter Improvement District.

CALL TO ORDER

At 4:00 P.M. Debra Armstrong called the meeting to order and recognized all those present.

Verification of Legal Notification Requirements

Austin Ballard noted the verification of legal notification requirements.

Motion to Open Public Hearing

At 4:03 P.M., Wayne Watts made a motion to open the Public Hearing. Following a second from Debra Armstrong, the motion passed as follows;

Armstrong – aye Nordgren – aye Watts - aye

Staff Presentation

Troy Stout and Michelle Ketchum presented the 2025 Water Conservation Plan. Ms. Ketchum discussed the water plan highlights including the current usage amounts which are below the state's current conservation goal by our region of 159 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) and the increase in community outreach. Ms. Ketchum noted the District goal by 2030 is to lower water usage to 142 gpcd which is a reduction of 8% from 2015. – See 2025 Water Conservation Plan attached to these minutes for details.

Questions by the Trustees

Wayne Watts asked about the consequences of not meeting the goal.

Staff Response & Summary

The staff explained that an inability to meet the above goal may compromise some extra funding for future grants but the State is willing to work with agencies. The staff feels confident that this goal is reasonable for our region and District. Ms. Ketchum noted that the State commended the District for the plan submission.

Invitation for Public Comments

There were no public comments.

Austin Ballard and Jason Helm noted that the District did not receive any phone calls, online submissions or in-person comments from the public regarding the Public Hearing.

Motion to Close Public Comment Session

At 4:16 P.M., Debra Armstrong made a motion to close the public comment session. Following a second from Wayne Watts, the motion passed as follows;

Armstrong – aye Nordgren – aye Watts – aye

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Consider Approval of Resolution 11-18-25.01 Adopting the 2025 Water Conservation Plan effective November 18, 2025

Michelle Ketchum asked the Board to consider approval of Resolution 11-18-25.01 adopting the 2025 Water Conservation Plan effective November 18, 2025. Debra Armstrong made a motion to approve the resolution as noted. Following a second from Wayne Watts, the motion passed as follows:

Armstrong – aye Nordgren – aye Watts – aye

Motion to Close Public Hearing

At 4:17 P.M., Wayne Watts made a motion to close the Public Hearing. Which includes the adoption of Resolution 11-18-25.01. Following a second from Debra Armstrong, the motion passed as follows;

Armstrong – aye Nordgren – aye Watts – aye

Debra K. Armstrong, Chair

Debra K. Armstrong

Austin Ballard, Clerk

PUBLIC NOTICE
GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Notice is hereby given that the Granger-Hunter Improvement District Board of Trustees will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, November 18th, 2025, at 4:00 p.m., at the Granger-Hunter Improvement District Office, 2888 South 3600 West, West Valley, Utah, for the purpose of hearing comments relating to the District's approval of a Water Conservation Plan.

To obtain more information about the public hearing, residents may contact Granger-Hunter Improvement District, 801-968-3551.