WATER CONSERVATION PLAN
FOR
MIDWAY CITY, UTAH

2022

Prepared by

HORROCKS
ENGINEERS

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION **3**

DESCRIPTION OF MIDWAY CITY **3**

Inventory of Water Resources 4
Water Budgets 4
Culinary Water Use 5
2050 Culinary Water Use Projections 7

WATER PROBLEMS AND CONSERVATION GOALS **8**

Problems Identified 8
Water Conservation Goals 9

CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND PROGRAMS **10**

Water Preservation Ordinance 10
Pressurized Irrigation System for Outdoor Use 10
Leak Detection and Meter Replacement 11
Conservation Oriented Rate Structure 11
Public Information and Education Program 11

FUTURE WATER CONSERVATION OPTIONS **13**

Public Information and Education Program 13
Establishment of a Water Conservation Committee 14
Promote Water Efficient Landscaping 14
Secondary Irrigation Water Conservation 15
Peak Use Reduction 15
Retrofit Devices 15
In Home Leak Detection and Water Use Management Assistance 16
Shortage Management 16

IMPLEMENTING & UPDATING THE CONSERVATION PLAN **18**

APPENDIX A **19**

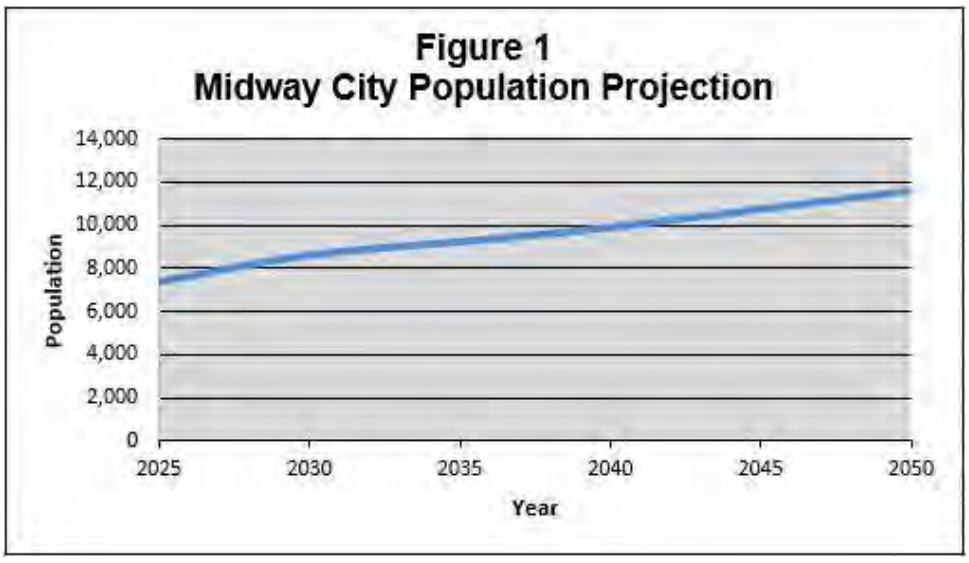
REFERENCES **20**

INTRODUCTION

Midway City is rapidly growing and the leaders and citizens of Midway City are concerned about the effects this growth may have on their agricultural community. One effect from growth is the increased need for culinary water. Utah is the second driest state in the US and currently within an unprecedented drought, Midway City citizens and leaders are planning for future water conservation measures. In response to the drought and the need to conserve water, Midway City is responding to the state legislative Water Conservation Plan Act (73-10-32, UCA). This water conservation plan is written to help our citizens and leaders of both Midway City and the state of Utah reduce water consumption.

DESCRIPTION OF MIDWAY CITY

Midway is a rural community nestled on the eastern side of the Wasatch Mountains in Wasatch County. The beautiful location and resort atmosphere of Midway make it a desirable location to live. With a current population of approximately 6,679, by the year 2050 the population of Midway is projected to be approximately 11,577. Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the population growth.



With the rural atmosphere of Midway, much of the city is open space with large grass areas and water intensive landscapes are typical of the community. The combination of a growing population in a rural based community consequently increases expected demands on the water distribution system. Providing water to meet these needs is a priority of city leaders and planners. Currently the culinary water system provides water to 2,439 residential, 36 commercial, 20 institutional, and 15 industrial connections.

Secondary irrigation water is also used throughout Midway City. This water is currently provided to users by pressurized irrigation and open ditches. Midway City currently

requires new developments to connect to the pressurized irrigation. This secondary irrigation system provides irrigation quality water to the public and private landscaped areas. This outside irrigation water is currently in the process of being metered.

Inventory of Water Resources

Table 1 shows the City's current approved water supply sources. The current water supply system consists of three springs and one well. The indoor base flow is currently provided by the springs.

Table 1: Midway City's Water Sources	
Description	**Approximate Capacity (gpm)**
Mahogany Spring #1 & #2	700
Gerber Spring	1,000
Alpenhof Well	100
Alpenhof Weber Well	500
Indian Springs	50
TOTAL	**2,350**

Water Budgets

Table 2 shows the amount of culinary water delivered to the culinary water system. The metered outflow to end-users from 2017 through 2021 is also shown.

Table 2: Midway City's Water Budget			
Year	**Inflow (kgal) Total**	**Outflow (kgal) Total**	**% Diff.**
2021	563,268	444,414	-21.10%
2020	610,052	429,651	-29.57%
2019	571,565	419,105	-26.67%
2018	508,698	365,239	-28.20%
2017	462,686	381,528	-17.54%

Average losses from the culinary water system in the several years are ranging from 29.57% for 2020 to 17.54% in 2017. The metered inflow volume is not understood, with such a wide range of readings from year to year. There appears to be a problem with reading/recording of accurate meter inflow readings. Part of this conservation plan's goals will be to analyze and implement an improved system for reading/recording water inflow readings to provide a more accurate record of water inflow.

Typical water losses for a municipality are between 15% and 25%. We will therefore assume a loss of 20%, over the metered outflow use, for our system to base our goals

upon. For 2021 the total inflow is assumed to be 444,414 x 1.2 = 533,297 kgal (loss of 20%).

Culinary Water Use

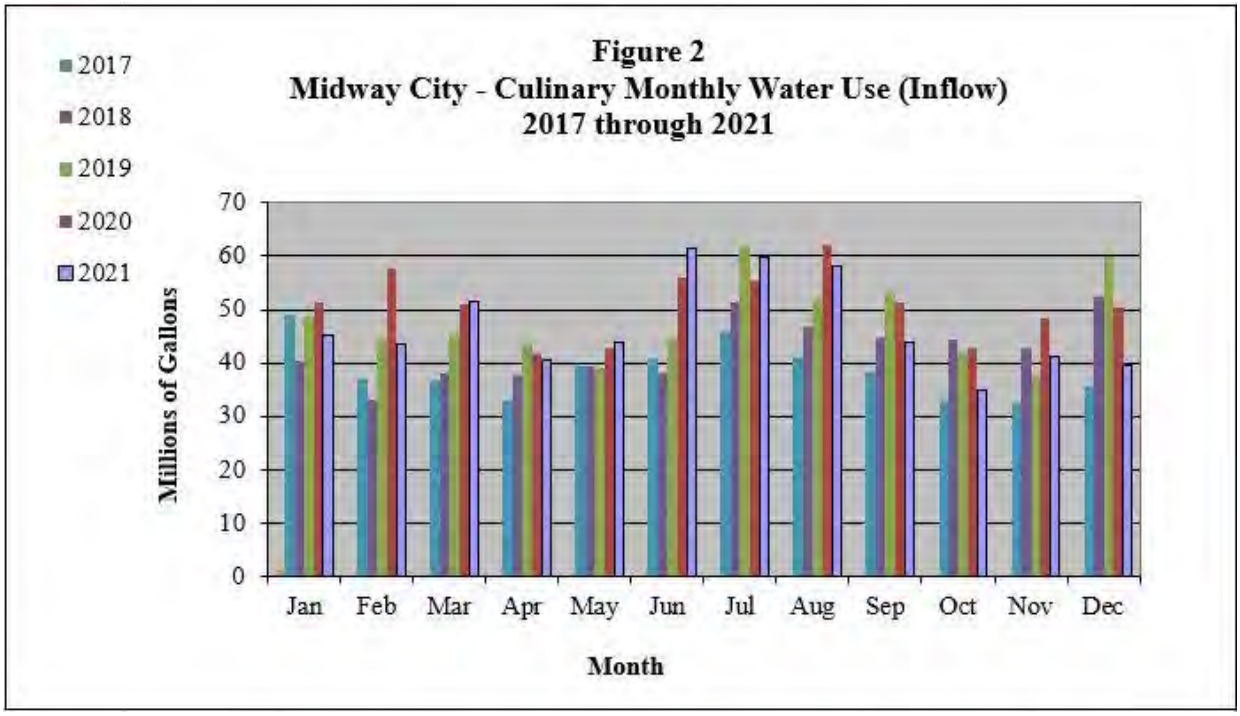
Midway City is located in a semi-arid region. In the hot summer months, a large demand is placed on the culinary water system.

Monthly culinary water inflow is depicted by Figure 2 below. This water use is derived from the total amount of metered water entering the culinary system from Midway City's two springs and two well. Two explanations account for a portion of Midway City's water loss.

First, in the winter months, heavy snow and/or wind intermittently interferes with the power for the City's SCADA system at the Alpenhof tank. The tank level reading is affected when the power goes out. Water will overflow the tank and bypass the culinary waterlines. The water is metered as it enters the tanks prior to the tank overflow. Thereby, some water is being accounted for which is actually flowing out of the tank's overflow.

Second, a large portion of the older waterlines which were installed in the "old part of town" were installed at a shallow depth of two to three feet. The shallow depth leaves many lines susceptible to freezing. To eliminate the lines from freezing in select areas of Midway City, residents are encouraged to leave a small trickle of water running in homes to reduce water line freezes. There again, water is being metered at the source which is actually flowing through the system and water is being metered at the point of delivery which is being used to reduce water freezes.

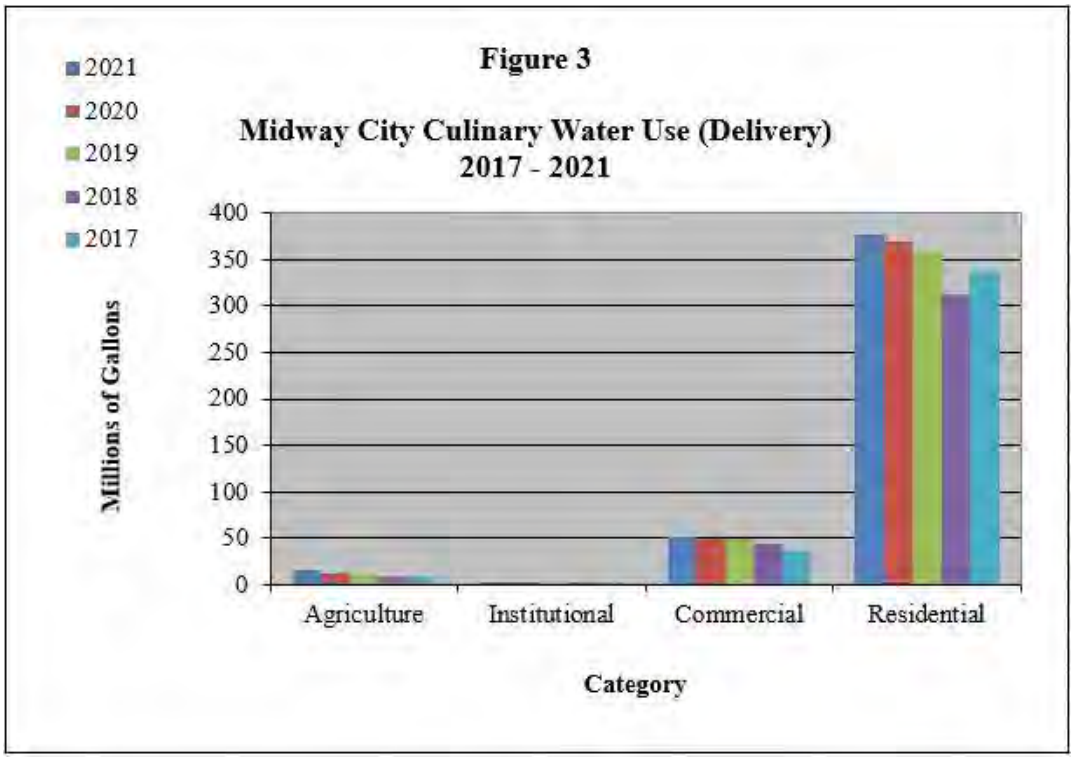
Figure 2 shows a slight increase in January which could be due to the residents leaving water running. This water amount is used to calculate the total per capita culinary water use for Midway City which includes use from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial categories. The residential per capita culinary water use is calculated from the outflow water use data and does not include losses. All losses are categorized under commercial use.



Due to numerous leaks and un-metered connections, the per capital culinary water use is an approximation and is comparatively high. When all uses of culinary grade water are compared with the number of residents in the city, Midway citizens used 225 gallons of water per capita per day (gpcd). This number is derived by using the total amount of water entering the culinary system in 2021, 533,297 Kgal, and the average number or Midway City residents at the end of 2021 (6,473 people). Therefore, the 225 gpcd usage includes water losses and probable tank overflow that never reaches the user. This is compared to the statewide average of 256 gpcd.

When just residential water use only is considered, Midway citizens used 160 gallons of water per capita per day (gpcd). This number is derived by using the metered water used for residential connections in 2021, 377,090 Kgallons, and the average number of Midway City residents at the end of 2021 (6,473 people). This number is compared to the statewide average of 117 gpcd.

Figure 3 shows the Midway City's 2017-2021 culinary water use for agriculture, institutional, commercial, and residential categories. The water use in Figure 3 is water use metered at the connection.



2050 Culinary Water Use Projections

Midway City's population is projected to be approximately 11,577 people by the year 2050 (*Mountain Land Association of Governments April 2012 Population Projections).* Using this population estimate and the 225 gpcd total water usage, the 2050 total culinary water usage, including losses, will be 950,761,125 gallons per year.

Using the 160 gpcd residential water usage, the 2050 total culinary water usage will be 676,096,800 gallons per year. The projected supply can potentially be reduced by implementing conservation programs and practices.

WATER PROBLEMS AND CONSERVATION GOALS

Problems Identified
Several problems of the current water conservation measure have been identified.

- The current drought in Utah is having some positive influence towards water conservation awareness throughout Midway City. However, there is still a need for a better understanding of landscaping water requirements and efficient water-use habits and practices. Only a small percentage of residents know how much water is required to maintain healthy landscaped areas and how to consistently use water efficiently outdoors. Some citizens' irrigation and outdoor practices are based on convenience rather than plant needs and water supply considerations.

- Some of the old existing water lines are shallow and are prone to freezing in the winter. This promotes leaving water running in homes and flush valves during the winter and causes additional leaks.

- Old existing water lines are possibly leaking, providing inaccurate data due to age and obsolescence. Midway City is actively upgrading the old water lines within the old part of town.

- Traditional Midway City families have landscapes with large garden areas, grass, and other water intensive landscaping. The landscapes irrigation needs usually create a water use peak in the hot summer months straining the existing water delivery system and necessitates constant upgrades to the main delivery lines and reservoir capacities. The recent installation of the pressurized irrigation system is helping to relieve the strain on the culinary system; however, conservation efforts for the pressurized irrigation system are also needed.

- The irrigation system within the City is owned and operated by the Midway Irrigation Company. This is a private irrigation company. As one of the larger shareholders within the irrigation company, Midway City has a Council member assigned to the Irrigation Board.

- Meters are currently being installed at the existing connections to the pressurized irrigation It is anticipated that some of these users may over-water landscaping because there is simply a flat fee per month for pressurized irrigation water use.

Each of these problems represents an opportunity for change. The opportunity exists to prepare a new generation of wise-water users who build low-water use landscaping. This can be assisted with a strong sustained water education program in the public and private schools.

Additional opportunities exist to improve other conservation problems. Landscaping along existing and future roads in the city could be more easily maintained if low water use shrubs and mulches were used instead of Kentucky Bluegrass. Methods could

possibly be incorporated to decrease secondary water use to ensure sufficient water for additional users in the future. All of these measures will help reduce peak demands and the need for expensive water system upgrades.

Water Conservation Goals

As part of Midway City's Water Conservation Plan, Midway City has established the following goals in pursuit of solutions to the previously identified problems:

- Goal 1: Reduce Midway City's total per capita water use, including losses, by approximately five percent in five years. The water-use rate is currently 225 gallons of culinary water per capita day (gpcd). The goal is to bring this down to 213 gpcd by 2027.

- Goal 2: Reduce Midway City's residential per capita water use, metered at home, by approximately five percent in five years. The water-use rate is currently 160 gallons of culinary water per capita day (gpcd). The goal is to bring this down to 152 gpcd by 2027.

- Goal 3: Encourage that at least 95% of outdoor irrigation be from pressurized irrigation system and eliminate as much flood irrigation as possible. This would help to reduce the demand on the culinary water system.

- Goal 4: Maintain or improve the appearance of street landscapes, open spaces, and yards. Improved irrigation practices and water efficient landscapes can enhance the beauty of the city while helping to reduce water consumption. Midway City will continue to provide measures which encourage the use of low water-use shrubs, plants, and mulches in new developments and any existing landscape replacement projects.

- Goal 5: Analyze current system of reading/recording inflow water usage. Develop and implement an improved system for reading/recording water inflow readings to provide a more accurate record of water inflow usage in the future.

CURRENT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES AND PROGRAMS

Midway City's water conservation efforts have primarily been directed at finding and fixing leaks in the existing system, education, and instituting a pressurized irrigation system in all new developments. This section briefly describes the measures that are now being implemented to help achieve the City's conservation goals. Descriptions of how Midway City is addressing each item, along with other appropriate details, are listed under the following headings. These current measures appear to be working.

Water Preservation Ordinance
Pressurized Irrigation System for Outdoor Use
Leak Detection and System Maintenance
Conservation Oriented Rate Structure
Public Information and Education Program

Water Preservation Ordinance
Midway City currently has the following water preservation ordinance in place. Section 10.01.160, Waste Prohibited: It shall be unlawful for any water user to waste water, or allow it to be wasted, by imperfect stops, taps, valves, leaky joints or pipes, or allow tanks or water troughs to leak or overflow or to wastefully run water from hydrants, faucets, or stops or through basins, water closets, urinals, sinks, or apparatus or to use water in violation of the rules, regulations, or ordinances for controlling the City water system.

Pressurized Irrigation System for Outdoor Use
Midway City is currently served by a pressurized irrigation system. The purpose of this system is to both conserve culinary water and reduce water loss through irrigation ditches. A pressurized irrigation system makes another source of water available to the City to meet its public and private landscape watering demands, which in turn reduces culinary water use. When the pressurized irrigation system was implemented, the majority of water lost through ditch infiltration and evaporation was conserved. All new developments are required to implement the pressurized irrigation system. In areas where pressurized irrigation is available, approximately 95% of the available outdoor irrigation connections are voluntarily utilizing the pressurized irrigation. If this number decreases, Midway City will consider requiring residences to connect to the pressurized system where it is available. In the case of a future water shortage, the plan will be to mandate watering times.

Leak Detection and Meter Replacement
The City has a monitoring device which operates off sound. Its purpose it to help the City locate, repair and replace leaking waterlines.

The City has recently installed new radio read devices on all of their residential culinary water meters. This update will provide a more automated and correct read of water usage throughout the system

Conservation Oriented Rate Structure
Designing an appropriate rate schedule is a complex task. Rate design is a process of matching the costs of operating the water system to the unique economic, political and social environments in which the city provides its service. The cost of delivering the service must be evaluated and understood. Each water system has unique assets and constraints. Based on the characteristics of the system, and past capital and operating costs, revenue requirements can be estimated. City staff has estimated the cost of providing water service and proposed a rate schedule designed to cover such costs. In 2009, Midway City adopted a stepped billing rate that charges more at each stepped increase in water usage. The rates were increased in 2015 to encourage reduced culinary water use. The new billing rates have be structured to help generate income to also help finance the replacement of leaking lines, which will help to reduce water losses. The details of the recently updated billing schedule are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Midway City Current Culinary Water Billing Schedule (Adopted July 1, 2011)

Connection Size (inch)	Allowable Usage (gallons)	Base Billing Rate	Tier I Overage $3.73 per 1000 gallons	Teir II Overage $4.67 per 1000 gallons
3/4	10,000	$28.00	5,000	5,001
1	20,000	$56.00	5,000	5,001
1-1/2	40,000	$112.00	5,000	5,001
2	70,000	$196.00	5,000	5,001
3	160,000	$448.00	5,000	5,001
4	300,000	$840.00	5,000	5,001
6	640,000	$1,792.00	5,000	5,001

Public Information and Education Program
Our water conservation education is aimed at enhancing the awareness and understanding of water-related problems and is based on the premise that it will influence people to voluntarily use outdoor water more efficiently and cooperate with regulatory requirements. The public information and education program currently includes bill stuffers and newspaper articles containing water awareness information. It addresses both long-term and short-term water use practices for outdoor use. The program appears to be beneficial. The following are examples of things that are presented as part of the education program.

Outdoor Water Use

- Irrigate landscaping only as needed according to the types of vegetation and the specific weather patterns of your area. In general, water in the early morning or late evening hours to reduce evaporation.
- Do not water on hot, sunny, and/or windy days. You may actually end up doing more harm than good to your landscaping, as well as wasting a significant amount of water.
- A single lawn sprinkler spraying five gallons of water per minute uses 50 percent more water in just one hour than the combination of 10 toilet flushes, two five-minute showers, two dishwasher loads, and one full load of laundry.
- Sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of using the hose to clean them off.
- Wash your car from a bucket of soapy (biodegradable) water and rinse while parked on or near the grass or landscaping so that all the water running off goes to beneficial use instead of running down the gutter to waste.
- Check for and repair leaks in all pipes, hoses, faucets, couplings, valves, etc. Verify there are no leaks by turning everything off and checking your water meter to see if it is still running. Areas with drip systems will use much less water, particularly during hot, dry and windy conditions.
- Keep your lawn well-trimmed and all other landscaped areas free of weeds to reduce overall water needs of your yard.
- Install water saturation sensors which turn outdoor sprinklers on based on need, and will automatically shut off water during rain events.

FUTURE WATER CONSERVATION OPTIONS

In addition to the current water conservation measures and programs being implemented. Midway City may consider some of the options listed below to further enhance its water conservation efforts and to help meet the goals set forth above.

Public Information and Education Program
Establish a Water Conservation Committee
Promote Water Efficient Landscaping
Secondary Irrigation Water Conservation
Peak Use Reduction
Retrofit Devices
In Home Leak Detection and Water Use Management Assistance
Shortage Management

Public Information and Education Program
Midway City currently educates the public concerning outdoor water conservation. Indoor water conservation is also an important part of controlling culinary water use. The following are examples of things that could be presented as additions to our current public information and education program.

Indoor Water Use
About two thirds of the total water used in a household is used in the bathroom. Concentrate on reducing your bathroom use. Following are suggestions for this specific area:

- Do not use your toilet as a wastebasket. Put all tissues, wrappers, diapers, etc. in the trash can.
- Check the toilet for leaks. Is the water level too high? Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the bowl water becomes colored without flushing, there is a leak. If you do not have a low volume flush toilet, put a plastic bottle full of sand and water to reduce the amount of water used per flush. However, be careful not to over conserve to the point of having to flush twice to make the toilet work. Also, be sure the containers used do not interfere with the flushing mechanism.
- Take short showers with the water turned up only as much as necessary. Install low flow showerheads and/or other flow restriction devices.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing your teeth. Fill the sink or a glass instead.
- When doing laundry, make sure you always wash a full load or adjust the water level appropriately if your machine will do that. Most machines use 40 gallons or more for each load, whether it is two socks or a week's worth of clothes.
- Repair any leak within the household. A minor slow drip can waste up to 15 to 20 gallons of water a day.
- Know where your main shutoff valve is and make sure that it works. Shutting the water off yourself when a pipe breaks or a leak occurs will not

only save water, but also eliminate or minimize damage to your personal property.

- Keep a container of water in the refrigerator for a cold drink instead of running water from the tap until it gets cold. You are putting several glasses of water down the drain for one cold drink.
- Stopper the sink when rinsing vegetables, dishes, or anything else; use only a sink full of water instead of continually running water down the drain.

Establishment of a Water Conservation Committee

A technical advisory committee may be useful for evaluating water conservation measures and making recommendations concerning such measures to the local government. This committee could evaluate the success of water conservation measures currently in practice and consider the potential applicability of other practices for future application. Midway City's current "Water Advisory Board" would probably be able to adopt the tasks of such a water conservation committee.

Additional decisions to be made:

- How many persons comprise the committee or should it be a single coordinator
- Would the committee be made of current city employees
- How committee members are, or will be, chosen
- Minimum length of service
- Establish meeting schedule; monthly, bi-monthly etc
- Committee's authority and responsibility
- Types of issues for which the committee will be responsible

Promote Water Efficient Landscaping

During some months, water used for lawn and landscape may comprise more than half of the public water deliveries for many communities. Landscaping with low water use plants and site designs reduces the amount of water needed for irrigation. Such landscapes do not have to be barren, lacking in color, diversity or only consist of thorny desert plants. Succulent plants and other popular ornamentals may be designed into a water wise landscape if placed in a location that does not require excess watering. Landscaping along existing and future roads may also be designed to use low water-use shrubs, plants, and mulches that do not have intrusive root systems. Midway City has previously researched various plants with non-intrusive roots systems which could be utilized for low water-use areas.

Additional ideas to promote:

- Include water wise landscaping as a major topic in public information and education programs.
- Adopt a policy of applying water efficient landscaping principles to newly landscaped or re-landscaped public buildings, parks, and other sites.
- Monitor and evaluate the results of the water wise landscape information and education.
- Consider including water efficient landscape requirements in a landscaping ordinance.
- Investigate the technologies of Xeriscape and its potential use in Midway City.
- Use landscape saturation sensors in City parks. These water landscape based on need, and shut off water during rain events.

Secondary Irrigation Water Conservation

As more users connect to the pressurized irrigation system, the amount of available water to each user will decrease. Conservation measures will have to be utilized to ensure enough secondary water is available for all users. A step by step process could be followed to slowly reduce use as the demand for pressurized irrigation increases. Individual pressurized irrigation connection metering should be done as soon as technology permits. These are measures that could be utilized if more users connect to the pressurized irrigation system and if maintaining ample secondary water becomes an issue.

Peak Use Reduction

Some water systems are capable of meeting average daily demands but have difficulties meeting peak demands. Measures, which reduce peak demand, may forestall the need to develop new resources or expand treatment and distribution facilities. Some methods that may be used to reduce peak demand include:

- Installation of "demand meters"
- Seasonal peak time rates
- Quantity of use restrictions
- Restrictions on landscape irrigation and other outside water uses during peak demand time

If no peak use reduction measure is in place then:

- Define a set of measures to consider
- Evaluate the impact that such measures would likely have on peak water demand
- Analyze the advisability of adopting such measures for their systems.

Retrofit Devices

Installation of water conserving devices in existing structures complements plumbing codes that require low water-use items in new structures. Retrofit requirements should usually be mandatory or devices be provided free of charge in order to achieve a high degree of compliance. Some localities require retrofit devices to be installed before ownership of a property can be transferred.

Possible program features:

- Identify homes, office buildings, and other structures built prior to 1992 and develop a strategy to distribute or install high-efficiency plumbing fixtures such as ultra-low-flow toilets, showerheads, faucet aerators, etc
- Offer rebates for high efficiency appliances to promote water conservation indoors.
- Evaluate the impact that such measures would likely have on water demand.
- Analyze the advisability of adopting those measures.

In Home Leak Detection and Water Use Management Assistance

The utility of local government may provide a free technical assistance outreach program for locating leaks and identifying ways in which a resident or property owner might use water more efficiently. This program would provide staff knowledgeable in leak detection and water conservation methods.

Probable action items prior to program origination are the following:

- Design as assistance program to consider
- Evaluate the impact that the program would likely have on water demand.
- Analyze the advisability of implementing the program in their service areas.

Shortage Management

The city is developing a contingency plan, which spells out climate and political realities related to water use during drought or other water supply shortages. Included here are conservation measures that Midway City may implement during times of emergency.

They are as follows:

- Eliminate watering on city property during the hottest times of the day
- Water city properties on a minimal watering schedule that does not water during hot daylight hours
- Eliminate watering of city property in cases of severe shortages
- Educate the public on the water supply situation
- Instigate voluntary public conservation measures
- No outside watering from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m
- Issue information to all customers on conservation procedures each can accomplish around their own property and within their own homes
- Instigate mandatory public conservation measures
- Enforced outside watering restrictions including watering times and quantities
- Instigate emergency conservation measures
    - Strictly enforce all conservation policies with significant fines for non-compliance
    - Physically restrict water supplies to (in order of priority)
        - All outside irrigation systems
        - Park properties and other non-essential support facilities
        - Commercial businesses, restricting largest users first
        - Residential areas

- Any other “non-life support” areas, insuring water supplies to hospitals, hospices, all other health care facilities, and controlled designated area water supply facilities
- Additional non-emergency water conservation measures

IMPLEMENTING & UPDATING THE CONSERVATION PLAN

Tasks must be set forth to ensure the goals stated above are reached. A person or department must be given the responsibility of completing tasks with deadlines. Midway City's Water Advisory Board will be the committee designated to perform the water conservation tasks. The Midway City council has authorized this and will have the responsibility for providing funding for the measures outlined in this plan. The Water Advisory Board will be responsible to ensure that tasks necessary to meet the goals are carried out within the appropriate timeline. If deemed necessary, the Water Advisory Board will submit annual or quarterly reports on the progress to the city council.

This water conservation plan was placed on the February 21, 2023 Midway City Council meeting. It was adopted by the city council. A copy of the minutes for this meeting are included in Appendix A. The city council members are listed below:

Mayor Celeste Johnson
Council Member Lisa Orme
Council Member Jeff Drury
Council Member JC Simonsen
Council Member Steve Dougherty
Council Member Kevin Payne

Midway City's Water Conservation Plan will be revised and updated as required to meet changing conditions and needs of the city. The plan will help promote the effective use of culinary water if the methods set forth are utilized. Through public awareness and involvement, water may continue to be available for years to come.

APPENDIX A

MINUTES OF THE
MIDWAY CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Meeting)

Tuesday, 21 February 2023, 6:00 p.m.
Midway Community Center, Council Chambers
160 West Main Street, Midway, Utah

Note: Notices/agendas were posted at 7-Eleven, Ridley's Express, the United States Post Office, the Midway City Office Building, and the Midway Community Center. Notices/agendas were provided to the City Council, City Engineer, City Attorney, Planning Director, and The Wasatch Wave. The public notice/agenda was published on the Utah State Public Notice Website and the City's website. A copy of the public notice/agenda is contained in the supplemental file.

1. Call to Order; Pledge of Allegiance; Prayer and/or Inspirational Message

Mayor Johnson called the meeting to order at 6:06 p.m.

Members Present:

Celeste Johnson, Mayor
Steve Dougherty, Council Member
Jeff Drury, Council Member
Lisa Orme, Council Member (Participated electronically during some portions of the meeting)
Kevin Payne, Council Member
JC Simonsen, Council Member

Staff Present:

Corbin Gordon, Attorney
Michael Henke, Planning Director
Wes Johnson, Engineer
Nancy Simons, Accounting
Brad Wilson, Recorder

Note: A copy of the meeting roll is contained in the supplemental file.

Mayor Johnson led the Council and meeting attendees in the pledge of allegiance. She gave an inspirational message and a prayer.

2. Consent Calendar

- **a.** Agenda for the 21 February 2023 City Council Regular Meeting
- **b.** Warrants
- **c.** Minutes of the 7 February 2023 City Council Work Meeting
- **d.** Minutes of the 7 February 2023 City Council Regular Meeting
- **e.** 2022 Water Conservation Plan for Midway City

Note: Copies of items 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2e are contained in the supplemental file.

DRAFT

Council Member Drury suggested a work meeting to improve the Water Conservation Plan. Wes Johnson responded that it had already been sent to the State but could be modified and updated.

Council Member Drury asked if the City would receive any state or federal funds for moving snow. Mayor Johnson responded that funds could only be received if a disaster area was declared. Council Member Dougherty suggested that the City review its insurance policy to see what was covered.

Motion: Council Member Drury moved to approve the consent calendar with the condition that the Water Conservation Plan be revisited in an upcoming work meeting.

Second: Council Member Payne seconded the motion.

Discussion: None

Vote: The motion was approved with the Council voting as follows:

Council Member Dougherty	Aye
Council Member Drury	Aye
Council Member Orme	Excused from the Meeting
Council Member Payne	Aye
Council Member Simonsen	Aye

3. Public Comment – Comments were taken for items not on the agenda.

Mayor Johnson asked if there were any comments from the public for items not on the agenda.

Sewer Treatment Plant / Odor

Josh Wright reported that the Heber Valley Special Service District's (HVSSD) sewer treatment plant was giving off a terrible odor. Wes Johnson responded that the pumps in the mechanical plant were plugged with non-disposable wipes. He added that this created sludge that could be discharged and cause a smell.

Mr. Wright noted that the plant should have digestors. Mr. Johnson responded that HVSSD had received a loan and would install the digestors within a couple of years.

Mr. Wright asked when other treatment facilities would have to be built. Mayor Johnson responded that the current plant was no longer processing waste from the Jordanelle Special Service District. Mr. Johnson added that additional plants would have to be built as Independence, the north fields, etc. were developed.

Homestead Trail and Utility Project / Award Contract

Brandon Stoddard, representing Silver Spur Construction, made the following comments:

DRAFT

REFERENCES

Non-Published references:

HORROCKS ENGINEERS, 2010. *Water Conservation Plan for Midway City, Utah*: *Horrocks Engineers*.

MIDWAY CITY, 2017-2021, *Culinary Water Use Reports*. Midway City: *Midway City's Internal documentation*.

STATE OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, *Water Conservation Plan Template*. *State of Utah Division of Water Resources*.