

RIVERTON CITY, UTAH
RESOLUTION NO. 25-41

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE REVISED 2025 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code Section 73-10-32, Riverton City is required to establish a document known as a water conservation plan that contains existing and proposed water conservation measures describing what will be done by a water provider, and the end user of culinary water to help conserve water in the state; and.

WHEREAS, on March 16, 1999, the Riverton City Council a water conservation and management plan which featured a goal of reducing its per capita culinary water consumption by half; and

WHEREAS, since adoption of its original water conservation plan Riverton City has exceeded its goal for reducing water consumption resulting in a decrease from 998 gallons per day per connection in the year 2000 to 403 gallons per day per connection by the year 2013; and

WHEREAS, Utah Code Section 73-10-32 further requires that the City update its water conservation plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Riverton City Council finds and determines that the time is right for renewing its water conservation plan; and

WHEREAS, the Riverton City Council finds and determines that a revised water conservation plan presented by staff has been brought before the Council following a public hearing, and pursuant to public notice as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the Riverton City Council finds and determines that the new goals set by the water conservation plan will protect the health and safety of our community by continuing to make water resources available for future use through more efficient means of delivery and consumption of the same;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Riverton City, State of Utah, as follows:

1. That Riverton City approves the revised 2025 update to the Riverton City Water Conservation Plan, *as attached hereto*.
2. This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon passage.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of Riverton, Utah, on this 5th day of August, 2025 by the following vote:

	YES	NO
Councilmember Tish Buroker	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Councilmember Spencer Haymond	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Councilmember Tawnee McCay	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Councilmember Troy McDougal	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Councilmember Andy Pierucci	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>



ATTEST:



Jamie Larsen, Recorder

RIVERTON CITY



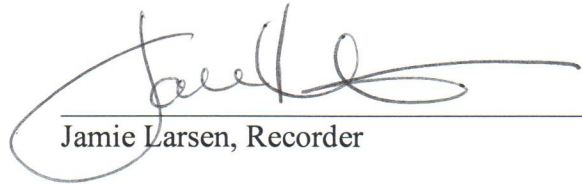
Trent Staggs, Mayor

CERTIFICATE OF PASSAGE

I, Jamie Larsen, the duly acting and appointed Recorder for Riverton City hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 25-41 was adopted by the Riverton City Council on the 5th day of August 2025.

Dated this 5th day of August 2025.





Jamie Larsen, Recorder

Riverton City



Water Conservation and Efficiency Standard
2025 Plan Update

Assistance provided by Hansen, Allen & Luce

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System Profile

Executive Summary:

Riverton City submitted a Water Conservation and Management Plan to the State of Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) in March of 1999, per the requirements of the Water Conservation Plan Act (House Bill 153). The City established a goal of reducing its culinary water consumption by half. Two conservation measures were identified to accomplish this goal. The first measure was to construct a secondary water system within Riverton City, creating a more effective irrigation system to be used for outdoor watering. The second measure was to modify the culinary water rate, encouraging the use of the secondary water provided by the new system.

The Water Conservation Act requires that the Water Conservation and Management Plan be updated every five years. The first update was completed in 2004 and then consecutively every 5 years since then. The following report is the fifth update for the Water Conservation and Management Plan for Riverton City. This Plan Update evaluates the results of the implementation of the previous Conservation Plans and presents outcomes that substantiate their effectiveness in achieving the City's conservation goals. Additionally, it details any newly proposed conservation measures introduced since the original plan.

Riverton City has taken several steps over the past fifteen years to increase water conservation. Riverton city expanded their Secondary Water System, which went online in 2001 to all residential users. The City has been diligent in the enforcement of plumbing codes to reduce water misuse. The City has encouraged water conservation through public education. Riverton has adopted Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District's (JVWCD) latest Water Efficiency Standards (WES) to help reduce water waste. Conservation tips have been made available on the City's website, and Riverton City has secured a loan with the State of Utah for the installation of secondary meters to all of the city connections and for completion of a rate study to possibly change the secondary water tier rates to encourage less usage. The installation of all secondary water meters is expected to be completed by October of 2025.

Riverton City has seen significant success with the implementation of the previous Conservation Measures and found them to be very effective in helping conserve the City's culinary water resources. Riverton City observed the culinary water consumption rate drop from 998 gallons per day-per connection to 510 gallons per day-per connection within the first three years of establishing the new Secondary Water System in 2000. In 2013, this consumption rate dropped to 403 gallons per day per connection. The observed rate drops exceed the goal of reducing culinary water usage by one half, it is a reduction of over 60% from the water usage prior to establishing the Secondary Water System.

Riverton City anticipates further reductions in culinary water consumption through encouraging the use of water efficient fixtures, continued enforcement of the water conservation ordinance,

increasing system pressure during peak hours, and the continuing education program to the public regarding water conservation ideas and examples.

Introduction:

Water conservation in the state of Utah has become an issue of utmost importance to both citizens and leaders. Prior to 2005, there were five consecutive years of drought conditions in Utah (six for the southwest portion of the State). Now, the lowering levels in the Great Salt Lake have highlighted the growing concerns with water resources in the State. In addition, the State and especially Salt Lake County, continues to experience rapid population growth, creating additional increases in water needs. Concern over water consumption and additional need was demonstrated by the State Legislature which passed the Water Conservation Plan Act (House Bill 153) in the 1999 legislative session (Section 73-10-32 Utah Code Annotated). This Act requires the creation of a Water Conservation Plan by each municipal water supplier. In March 1999 Riverton City submitted its Water Conservation and Management Plan to the State.

As part of the Water Conservation Plan Act, water suppliers are to update their Conservation Plan every five years. The following Water Conservation Plan is the fifth required update of the Conservation Plan presented in 1999. This Plan reiterates the water conservation issues encountered in 1999, 2004, 2008, 2014, and 2019 goals and conservation measures established by the City and presents an update of the effectiveness of said measures. This report also describes additional goals that the City has identified and Conservation Measures that the City has implemented to accomplish its conservation goals.

Riverton City Description:

Riverton City Corporation is the public water supplier for most of the Riverton municipal area. As the public water supplier, the City expresses concern regarding the limited availability of water for culinary usage. In 1999, City officials saw that with only a culinary water system, water demands would eventually exceed the City's limited culinary water rights.

Location:

Riverton is a city in Salt Lake County, Utah, United States. It is part of the Salt Lake, Utah Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 2023, the City reported to the Utah Division of Water Rights an estimated population of 45,500. The City anticipates steady growth until the available land is fully developed. Riverton is one of the fastest-growing cities in the state of Utah and was ranked by CNN Money Magazine as the 60th best place to live in the U.S. in 2005.

Riverton shares city borders with South Jordan to the north, Draper to the east, Bluffdale to the south, and Herriman to the west. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 12.6 square miles (32.6 km²). The city is in the Southwestern corner of the Salt Lake Valley about twenty miles (32 km) south and slightly west of Salt Lake City. Riverton City receives an average of 15.76 inches (400 mm) in precipitation each year. Snow can be seen in the winter, while during the summer temperatures occasionally break 100 °F (38 °C). Riverton

has grown rapidly in the last few years, transforming it from a rural farming town into a suburban city. Businesses, housing, and roads have replaced many of the farms and cattle ranges. See Appendix #1 for a map of current service area.

Climate:

As with many surrounding Salt Lake County communities, Riverton City has a semiarid or steppe climate due to its location between the desert margin and the higher mountain regions. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches and the temperature vary with the season from 32 degrees F to near 100 degrees F.

Demographics:

As of the census^[1] of 2000, there were 25,011 people, 6,348 households, and 5,884 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,989.7 people per square mile (768.2/km²). There were 6,555 housing units at an average density of 521.5 per square mile (201.3/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 96.45% White, 0.22% African American, 0.24% Native American, 0.65% Asian, 0.24% Pacific Islander, 1.02% from other races, and 1.18% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.17% of the population.

There were 6,348 households out of which 65.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 84.4% were married couples living together, 5.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 7.3% were non-families. 5.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 1.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.93 and the average family size was 4.09.

In the city the population was spread out with 42.6% under the age of 18, 8.9% from 18 to 24, 32.0% from 25 to 44, 13.1% from 45 to 64, and 3.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 24 years. For every 100 females there were 101.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$63,980, and the median income for a family was \$65,330. Males had a median income of \$42,344 versus \$26,710 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$17,643. About 2.4% of families and 2.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.1% of those under age 18 and 3.2% of those ages 65 or over.

NOTE: All usage, # of connections, & population data is from the Division of Water Rights Use Submitted Data Reports. All rate structures are from the City's adopted fee schedule.

Water Supply

Culinary Water System:

Riverton City's culinary water system consists of water sources, storage tanks, and distribution pipelines. The City has eleven metered water connections to JVWCD (only eight of them are used on a day-to-day basis), of which provides contracted water throughout the year. The City has six deep wells, five of which are not currently being used due to water quality concerns.

Inventory of Culinary Water Resources:

Riverton City Water's reliable source is JVWCD, which provides the City with 100% of their water. The City also has certified water rights in the amount of 5,986.94 ac-ft per year. Table 1 outlines the City's deep well culinary water rights. The water rights have been categorized into three different groups; Consolidated rights, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy (JVWCD) rights and Other rights.

Table 1
Summary of Culinary Water Rights

Well Name	Water Right Number	CFS	Available Acre Feet
Consolidated Rights	59-1141	2.0	384.1
	59-1143		44.45
	59-1189	2.46	997.34
	59-1554	1.5	115.71
	59-3896	2.0	320.0
	59-4193		36.01
JVWCD Rights	59-1533	5.0	2,027.11
	59-1534	5.0	2,027.11
Other Rights	59-1594		35.11
Total	-	-	5,986.94

Current Water Supply Categorized by Source:

Table 2 summarizes the culinary water supply by type.

Table 2
Summary of Culinary Water Supply

Source	Volume (ac-ft)
Wells	5,986.94
Springs	0
Surface	0
Purchased	5,200
Exchanged	0
Total	11,186.94

Secondary Water System:

Riverton City's secondary water system consists of a large pipe network with seven pump stations and three storage reservoirs. In recent years the City has made a substantial number of improvements to this system. Six of the seven pump stations have been upgraded with additional pumps, filters, and valves.

Inventory of Secondary Water Resources

The City has water rights and canal shares in the amount of 19,958.81 acre-feet per year. Table 3 contains a list of the amounts of water available:

Table 3
Secondary Water Sources

Canal/WR Group	Shares/ WR #	Volume (ac-ft)
Welby Canal (1 ac-ft per share)	4,154.26	4,154.26
South Jordan Canal (4.93 ac-ft per share)	358.5	1,767.41
Utah Salt Lake Canal (4.59 ac-ft per share)	515	2,363.85
Utah Lake Canal (5.11 ac-ft per share)	604	3,086.44
Consolidated Rights	59-5675	164.0
Welby Rights	59-1187	318.66
	59-5657	327.32
	59-5728	25.56
	59-2719	12.57
Jordan River	57-8925	30.0
	57-10162	17.7
	59-5601	757.4
	59-5602	434.7
	59-5603	457.9
	59-5604	235.1
	59-5607	1,202.0
	59-5614	150.0
	59-5683	1,390.9
	59-5686	455.1
	59-5799	840.0
Collard Well	59-1140	1,447.0
Other Rights	59-5679	320.0
Total	-	19,958.81

Water Use

Culinary Water System:

Riverton City culinary water is primarily provided through a contract with JVVCD. The total monthly water deliveries for the culinary system for 2023 is shown in Figure 1.

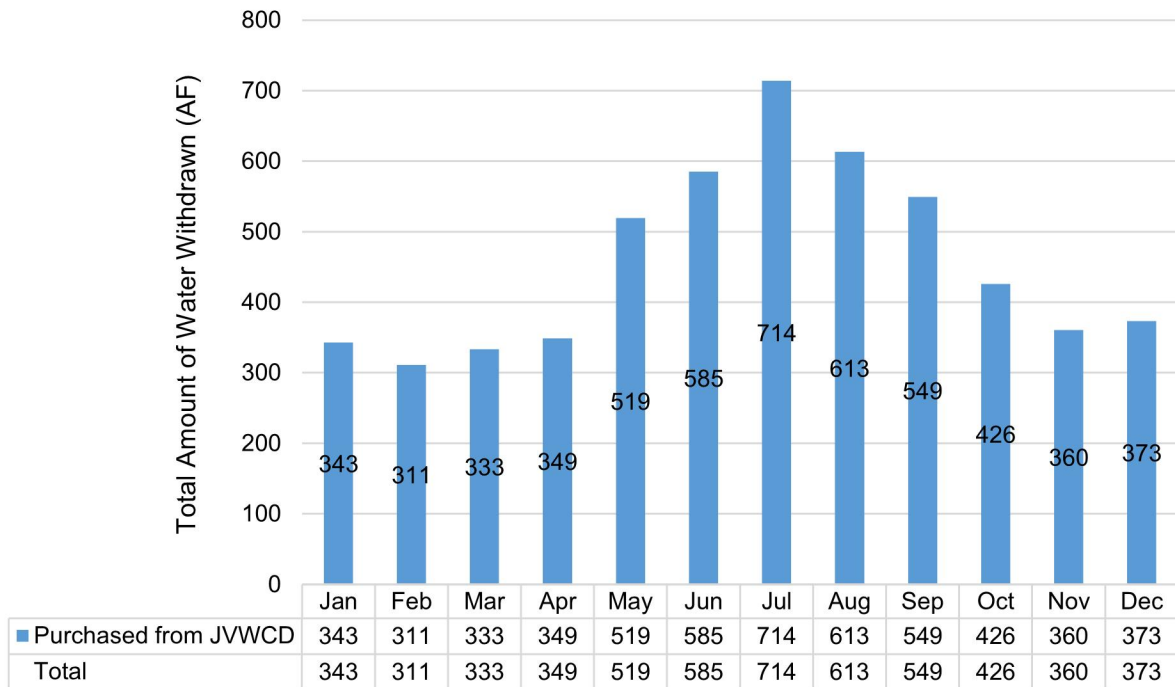


Figure 1: 2023 Total Culinary Water Withdrawals per Month

The City's historical culinary water use in gallons per capita per day (gpcd) is shown in Figure 2. Because total water use depends on the number of customers, per capita values are a better measure of individual water use over time. Per capita water usage is standardized measurement of water consumption that takes the total water volume throughout the year and divides it by the total population and days per year. It helps measure trends in water usage over time and provides a metric for assessing progress in conservation.

Annual per capita use was calculated from 2000 to 2023 with data reported to DWRi for culinary water. Riverton City's indoor gpcd is historically lower than the Regional Water Conservation goal. However, the City's water use has been trending up over the last couple of years. Additionally, it does not account for water usage from the secondary water system. For this reason, additional water conservation efforts are necessary to ensure that the current supply is sufficient to meet future growth.

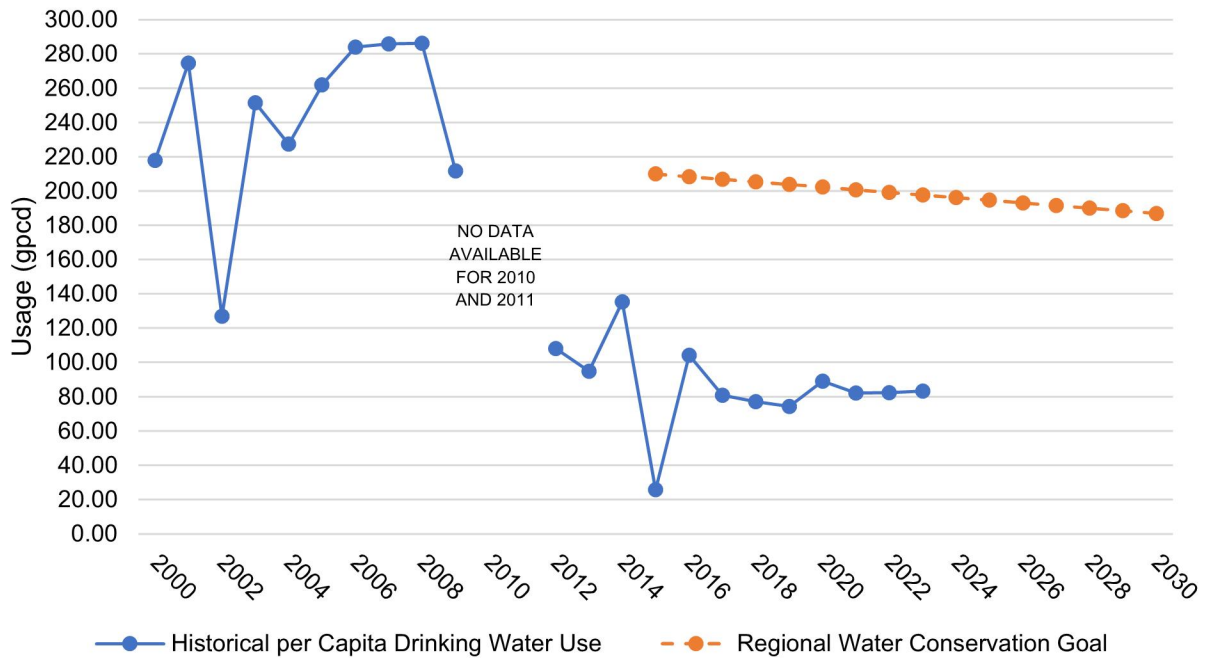


Figure 2: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Culinary Water Use

Secondary Water System:

Riverton City utilizes canal shares to supply a majority of their Secondary Water. The total monthly water deliveries for the secondary system for 2023 from all sources is shown in Figure 3.

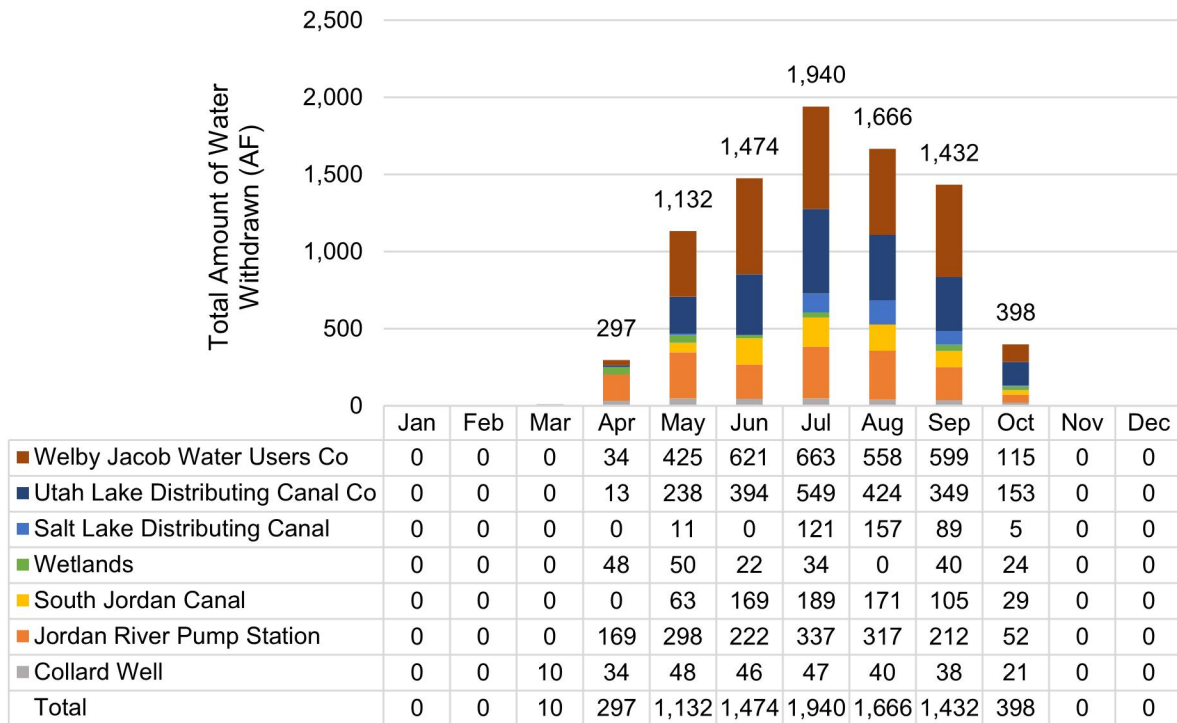


Figure 3: 2023 Total Secondary Water Withdrawals per Month

Water usage on the secondary system has not historically been measured. Production data available from DWRi goes back to 2016. Using the same exercise for culinary water, Figure 4 provides an illustration of historical per capita water usage from the secondary water system compared to the Regional Water Conservation Goal. The measurement is based on water production, not water usage. Actual water consumption may be lower as there are losses in the system.

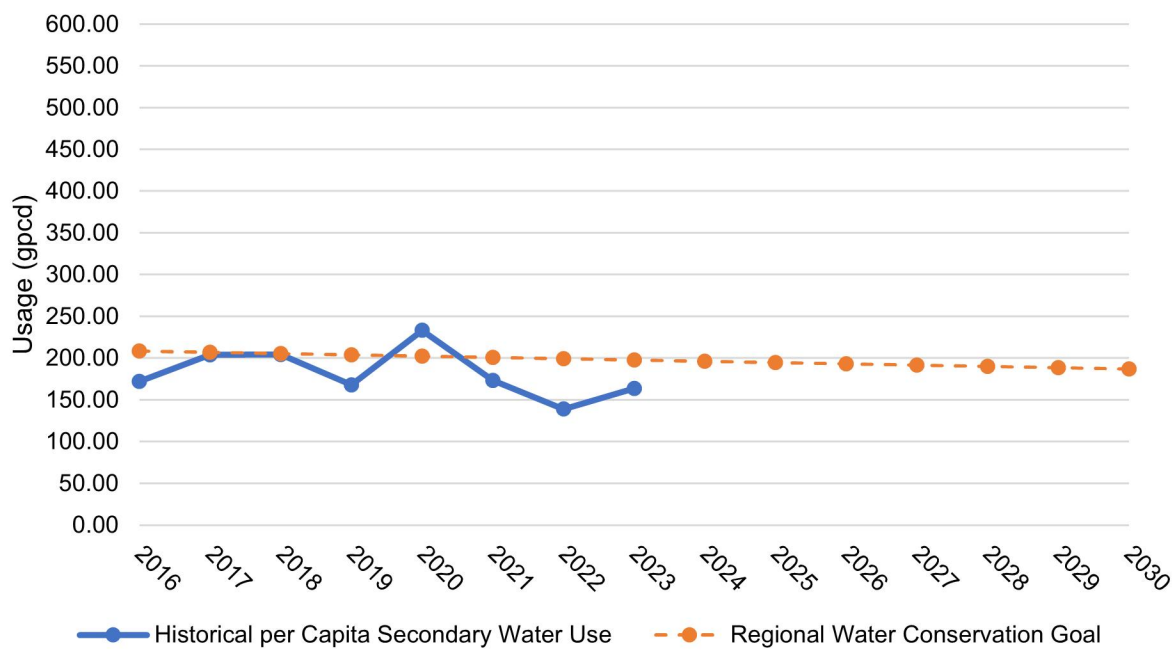


Figure 4: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Secondary Water Use

Figure 4 shows that in four of the last five years, secondary water usage is lower than that of the Regional Water Conservation goal. Current and future water conservation efforts will help reduce usage further. The City is in progress of installing meters on 100% of their secondary connections. It is anticipated that this effort paired with future tiered rates will continue to reduce consumption.

Culinary Water and Secondary Combined Usage:

The combined culinary and secondary water usage is shown in Figure 5. Riverton's per capita usage is historically higher than the regional goal but is lower than the current statewide average of 240 gpcd. The main contributor is current outdoor watering usage. Riverton has larger than average lot sizes compared to many other municipalities in Salt Lake County. Furthermore, residents could be overwatering their landscaping. Although, there has been significant effort to reduce excessive outdoor watering through education and metering.

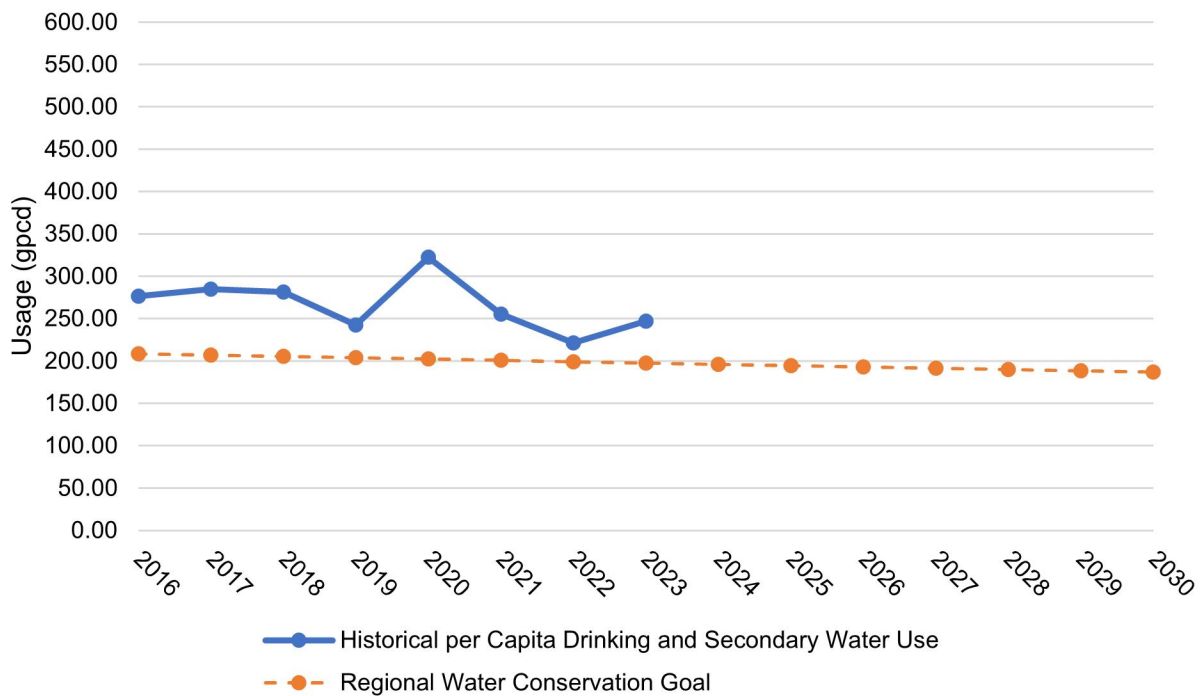


Figure 5: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Culinary and Secondary Water Use

Riverton City is on track to meet the Regional Water Conservation Goal of 187 gpcd in 2030 if the current trend in per capita use continues and conservation programs remain to be effective.

Water Supply and Future Water Use Comparison:

Table 4 shows how the population in the city is expected to continue to grow over the next several years until 2030 when buildout is expected. Beyond 2030, the population is expected to grow only slightly due to increasing density trends. Population projections come from The 40-Year Water Plan prepared by Epic Engineering. The expected population up through build out and the end of the 40-year period is shown in Table 2.

Table 4
Projected Population of Riverton City

Year	Estimated Population
2022	44,599
2025	47,058
2030	51,992
2063	61,294

The projected water use for the culinary water and secondary water systems are shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Projected Riverton City Water Usage

Year	Predicted Avg. Culinary Usage (ac-ft)	Predicted Avg. Secondary Usage (ac-ft)	Total Projected Water Usage (ac-ft)
2025	4,480.49	8,648.80	13,129.29
2030	4,950.27	9,555.63	14,505.90
2063	5,835.93	12,258.70	18,094.63

A comparison of the reliable water supply versus the projected water supply is shown in Figure 6. The 40-Year Plan indicates that physical water capacity is the limiting component of the peak day water supply. For annual capacity, the developed water rights are a better metric.

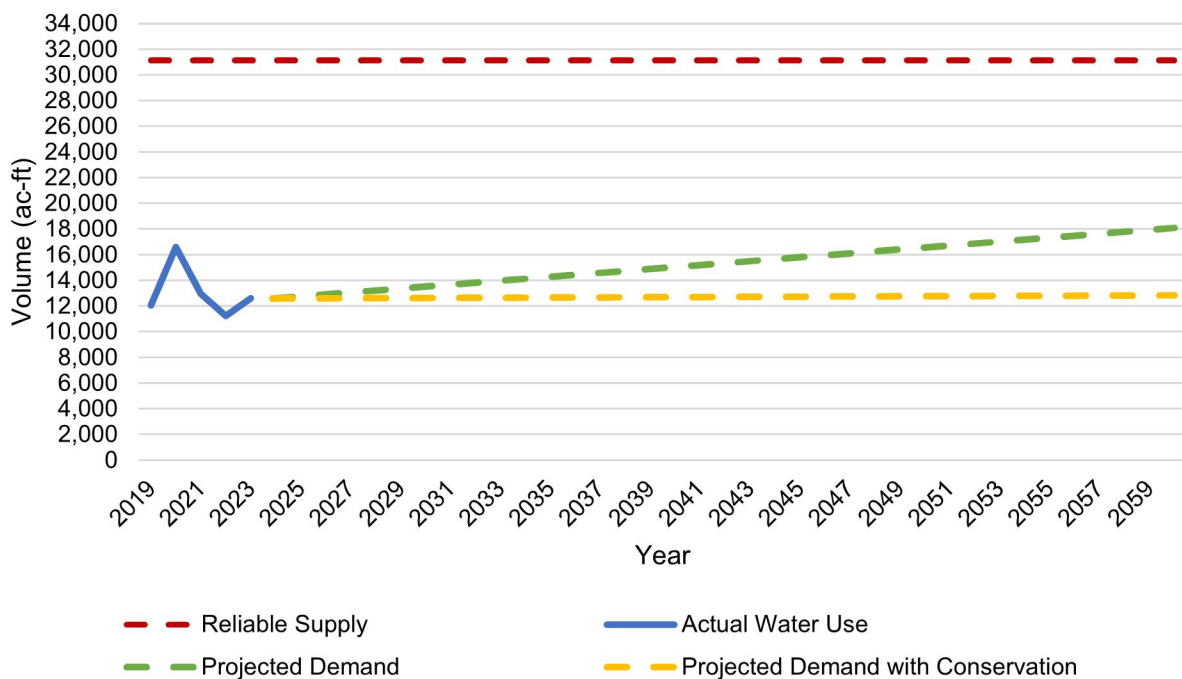


Figure 6: Riverton Projected Water Demand

Figure 6 shows there is sufficient paper water for future demands without conservation. Although, it does not account for the current limitations to infrastructure capacity. Water conservation will help ensure existing facilities can meet future water demands. The available surface water and ground water supply may change, limiting the amount of water supply available each year, further incentivizing the need for conservation.

Costs to reduce water demand through conservation are much cheaper than constructing new infrastructure. Riverton City primarily obtains their culinary water from JVWCD, and they assume that costs of their new water supply infrastructure are between \$6,000 and \$21,000 per ac-ft.¹

1. Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. (2024). *Water conservation plan*. <https://jvwcd.org/file/15AC6EE1-8482-4732-B540-848876B5340A/JVWCD-2024-Conservation-Plan-Final.pdf>

Water Measurement & Billing

Culinary Water System Connections:

At the end of 2023, the City had 10,530 connections to the culinary water system according to data provided by Riverton City. A summary of the current connections by type is included in Table 6.

Table 6
2023 Drinking Water System Connections

Connection Type	Total Connections
Residential	10,209
Commercial	243
Industrial	0
Institutional	78
Total	10,530

Culinary Water System:

Water meters are critical to track water use and incentivize conservation. Currently all of the City's culinary meters are metered and read monthly. Riverton City utilizes the AMI reading system which provides the City with real time usage and reading capabilities. Percent of metered culinary water connections by type are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7
Riverton City Percent Metered Connections by Type of Use

Year	Percent Water Use			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional/ Other
2023	67.9%	11.8%	0.0%	20.4%
2022	68.6%	18.8%	0.0%	12.6%
2021	69.6%	18.5%	0.0%	11.9%
2020	66.4%	18.5%	0.0%	15.1%
2019	73.7%	18.7%	0.0%	7.6%
2018	71.4%	10.4%	0.0%	18.2%

Table 8 compares the water produced by the City's culinary water sources to the metered water delivered to users from 2018 to 2023.

Table 8
Comparison of Culinary Water Produced to Metered Water Use

Year	Total Metered Use (ac-ft)	Total Source Production (ac-ft)	Estimated Water Loss
2023	4,243.71	5,476.05	22.5%
2022	4,173.81	5,003.69	16.6%
2021	4,165.10	4,819.60	13.6%
2020	4,588.57	4,772.23	3.8%
2019	3,701.17	4,331.30	14.5%
2018	3,815.59	4,541.78	16.0%

The information in Table 8 indicates that a portion of the water supplied by the City’s culinary water sources is consistently unaccounted for. Possible explanations for the unaccounted water use include leaks in the distribution system, meter inaccuracies, unmetered construction water, unmetered cleaning of sewer and storm drain systems, and unmetered semi-annual flushing of fire hydrants by the fire department. Riverton has current control practices for water loss to repair known leaks and to complete infrastructure maintenance. The City uses a leak detection AMI system to monitor the top ten users to determine if excess water consumption can be attributed to a leak. The City participated in the AWWA water audit program and their water audit validity grade was a 57.

Secondary Water System:

Riverton obtained a loan from the State of Utah to install secondary meters to all of the City’s secondary connections. Meters for all residential secondary connections are expected to be installed by October of 2025. The 100% installation of meters will help Riverton understand the current water usage and better track progress moving forward.

Rate Structure:

Table 9
Culinary Water Rate Structure

Description	Rate
Base rate – each meter	\$3.50
Tier 1 – 0-5,000 gallons (each 1,000 gallons)	\$3.76
Tier 2 – > 5,000 gallons (each 1,000 gallons)	\$3.91
Senior Circuit Breaker Base Rate 0-10,000 gallons	\$3.91
Disabled Veteran Rate (based on % of qualified disability)	10% - 100% rate relief

Table 10
Secondary Water Rate Structure

Description	Rate
Base Rate	\$2.50
Residential Lot Size – ¼ acre (SFD & Duplex)	\$19.36
Residential Lot Size – 1/4 – 1/3 acre (SFD & Duplex)	\$22.93
Residential Lot Size – 1/3 – ½ acre (SFD & Duplex)	\$28.68
Residential Lot Size 1/2 – ¾ acre (SFD & Duplex)	\$35.11
Residential Lot Size 3/4 - 1 acre (SFD & Duplex)	\$40.87

The City will be looking at completing a rate study on both the Culinary and the Secondary systems.

Conservation Practices

Issue Identifications

The following water conservation issues have been identified over the last couple of decades:

Original Issues (1999 Water Conservation Plan)

- Culinary water rights were insufficient for projected future demands. Costs to the City would be significant to either acquire additional water rights or increase contracts with JVWCD. In addition to water purchase costs, the City would incur significant capital facility costs from building additional wells, pump stations, water storage tanks and large transmission pipeline for the expanding system. Water rates did not encourage culinary water conservation.

Additional Issues (2004 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Water rates proposed in 1999 were not adequate to cover expenses. Rates needed to be increased to maintain a financially viable system. Water rates proposed in 1999 did not encourage conservation with usage rate tiers. Riverton City residents were not provided accessible education on efficient water use practices and landscaping water requirements. Watering practices placed greater importance on convenience than on water conservation.

Additional Issues (2008 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Further adequate and accessible education of more efficient water use practices is still in need for Riverton Citizens to promote continuing water conservation.

Additional Issues (2014 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Installation of secondary meters would help aid residents in tracking their usage.

Water Conservation Goals:

Riverton City has set goals to address the identified problems and to promote conservation. Based on Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals, the 2015 baseline was established as 210 gpcd, resulting in a goal of 187 gpcd by 2030. Riverton City's gpcd has historically been above the Regional Conservation goal when considering both indoor and outdoor water usage. The City will continue working to further conserve its water resources and meet or exceed the regional water conservation goal. In addition, the City understands how a reduction in outdoor watering usage can help reduce depletion and benefit GSL.

The following water conservation goals have been identified by the City:

1. The City will continue to implement the water conservation measures currently in effect as defined below.
2. The City will continue to install secondary meters and adopt tiered rates.

Existing Conservation Measures:

The City implemented the following Conservation Measures to meet the conservation goals:

Existing Measure #1 – Adopt Water Efficiency Standards

Adopted Ordinance 18.235 Water Efficiency Standards. The WES were developed by JVVCD to help reduce excessive outdoor water use. Such ordinances include water conservation standards for landscaping and irrigation.

Existing Measure #2 - Expand and Improve the Secondary Water System

The City extended the Secondary Water System to the westerly City boundary from 2004 to 2007. The Blackridge Reservoir was added to supply secondary water to Zone 4, allowing several pumps in the system to operate more efficiently. Two additional pump stations were added on 118th South. One at 3300 West and one at 4285 West. Both additions addressed low pressure issues during peak demands. These improvements increase the overall efficiency of the Secondary Water System.

Existing Measure #3 – High Water User Identification

The City has emphasized the importance of reducing leaks and minimizing unaccounted for water. Riverton has a program that includes current control practices for water loss to repair known leaks and to complete infrastructure maintenance. The City uses the AMI system to monitor the top ten users to determine if excess water consumption can be attributed to a leak.

Existing Measure #4 - Public Education

An essential component for Riverton City has been to better educate the public water conservation issues and practices. Three main goals within this effort are to convey information on the water deficit, to inform residents of the City's conservation goals and to provide helpful tips on landscaping and water conservation. The City has a link to the website for the Conservation Water Park at JVVCD, which provides landscaping ideas encouraging water conservation. The following is a list of effective conservation practices included in the newsletter throughout the year:

- Avoid watering your landscape during the hottest hours of the day (10 am until 6 pm) to minimize evaporation
- Water your landscape in cycles by reducing the number of minutes on your timer and using multiple start times spaced one hour apart. This allows the water to soak into the soil and avoids runoff.
- Turn your sprinkler system off during or after a rainstorm and leave it off until the plants need to be watered again.
- Install drip irrigation system for trees, shrubs and flowers.
- Avoid watering your lawn on windy days

- Try to add more days between watering. Allowing our lawn to dry out between watering creates deeper roots and allows you to water deeper and less often.
- Place a rain gauge in your backyard to monitor rainfall
- Test soil moisture with a soil probe or screwdriver before you water. If the soil is moist, don't water.

There are many more suggested throughout the year. The public is encouraged to participate in a Water Check program sponsored by JVWCD and is a free service. Additionally, all residents are encouraged to participate in the Utah Water Savers program to receive rebates for turf conversion, smart controllers, and other landscape incentives.

Proposed Conservation Measures:

Proposed Measure #1 – Secondary Water Meter Installation

Riverton City will continue to use new meters to monitor usage and increase accountability. The installation of meters can help inform residents of their water usage and help identify excessive use.

Proposed Measure #2 – Complete Water Rate Study

Rates will be re-evaluated to determine water conservation effectiveness and necessary adjustments. Riverton will continue to adopt water rates that promote water conservation, reduce peak water usage, and keep the system sustainable.

Proposed Measure #3 – Additional Public Education

Continue to expand public education efforts and create a more comprehensive education program that focuses on: efficient watering of lawns and gardens, landscaping with drought-resistant plants, use of low-flow plumbing fixtures, and water-saving practices.

Proposed Measure #4 – Water Usage Reduction Program

Riverton City would like to implement a protocol for reducing outdoor water usage based on the available water supply. For example, it would have different levels of drought responses based on available water supply. Given that water supply is provided by JVWCD, the levels can follow the recommendations outlined in their Drought Contingency Plan.¹ Different demand reductions are derived from various water shortage levels. Demand reductions can be achieved through restricting outdoor water usage by 1) limiting the number of days that outdoor watering can occur, 2) utilize time of day restrictions that discourage watering landscapes during the day, and 3) strictly prohibit outdoor watering for nonessential landscapes and areas.

Implementation Time-line:

All Conservation measures identified in the original 1999 Water Conservation and Management Plan have been implemented and are functioning to reduce the rate at which culinary water is being used within the City.

1. Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. (2021, December 23). Drought contingency plan. <https://jvwcd.org/file/1871ec23-c2cc-4b2a-8ed3-ddcbc6eeeb1d/JVWCDDCPFullReportFINAL20211223-Reduced.pdf>

All additional conservation measures identified in this report have also been implemented at the time of this report. The expansion of the Secondary Water System is complete, and the systems efficiency and capacity has increased.

The timeline to implement the proposed conservation measures are as follows:

- Proposed Measure #1 – Secondary Water Meter Installation: Utah Code 73-10-34.5 requires that all meters be installed by January 1, 2030.
- Proposed Measure #2 – Complete Water Study: the City is planning to complete it by the end of 2025 and work with City staff to implement a new tiered rate structure in 2026 when all meters have been installed.
- Proposed Measure #3 – Additional Public Education: work throughout the next four years to educate residents on water conservation. Utilize tools from DWRe related to GSL to help educate residents.
- Proposed Measure #4 – Water Usage Reduction Program: work with City staff to identify reduction measures and associated water supply conditions over the next four years. Have framework for adoption by the next water conservation plan update.

Conclusion:

The City has found that conservation measure has been very effective in conserving the City's culinary water resources. Within the first three years of the Secondary Water System installation, the City observed its culinary water consumption rate dropped from 998 gallons per day per-connection in 2000 to 510 gallons per day per-connection in 2003. With continued improvements and expansions of the Secondary Water System, this rate has dropped further to 428 gallons per day per connection. This is a fifty-seven (57%) decrease in water usage up to 2008. It dropped even further to 403 gallons per day per connection. This is a sixty (60%) decrease in water usage up to 2013.

Riverton City anticipates further decreases in water consumption rates through additional connections made to the Secondary Water System by existing residents, encouragement of the use of water efficient fixtures, increasing system pressures during peak hours and continuing public education programs.

Staff:

Public Works Director	Cary Necaie	801-208-3169	cnecaie@rivertonutah.gov
Water Manger	Kal McDonald	801-208-3187	water@rivertonutah.gov

Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- Conservation tips published in the Riverton City News paper
- Conservation tips on website
- School Program
- A booth for What's up in Riverton with hand outs and demonstrations

Rebates/Incentives/Rewards:

- Programs are handled through Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

Conservation Ordinances & Standard Currently Implemented:

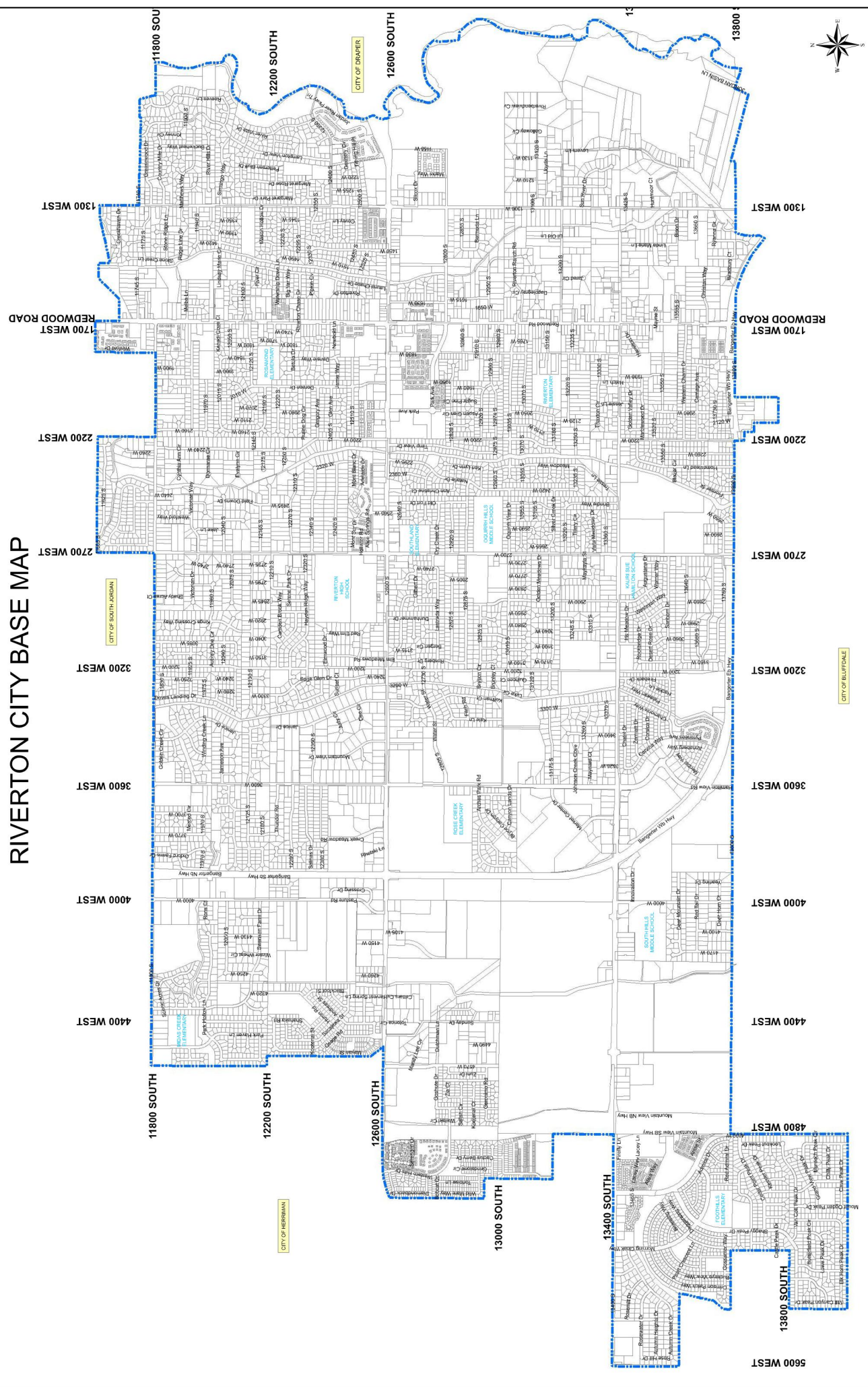
- Resolution 14-74 Approving the Revised 2014 Water Conservation Plan (Appendix 2)
- Ordinance 13.05.220 Scarcity of Water (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.05.23 Waste of Water (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.070 Waste of water prohibited (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.110 Water Shortage (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.190 Flood irrigating from secondary system (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 3.10.200 Wasting water termination (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 23-05 Water Efficiency Standards (Appendix 3)

There are no current updates or reviews to the City Codes/Requirements pertaining to Graywater, Rainwater, Groundwater recharger or to Construction Standards/Building Codes.

APPENDIX

- 1 Map of Current Service Area

RIVERTON CITY BASE MAP



Support

PUBLIC NOTICE WEBSITE
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

RIVERTON CITY PUBLIC NOTICE - WATER
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

General Information

Government Type:

Municipality

Entity:

Riverton

Public Body:

City Council

Give Feedback

Notice Information

Add Notice to Calendar

Notice Title:

RIVERTON CITY PUBLIC NOTICE - WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Notice Type(s):

Notice

Event Start Date & Time:

August 5, 2025 07:00 PM

Description/Agenda:

**RIVERTON CITY PUBLIC NOTICE
WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Riverton City Council will hold a Public Hearing on August 5, 2025, at 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as practical, at Riverton City Hall located at 12830 South Redwood Road, Riverton, Utah. The purpose of the Hearing is to receive public comments regarding the Water Conservation Plan and Management Plan Update. A copy of the proposed Plan is available for public review during business hours in the office of the City Recorder. Public comment for these items may be submitted via email to recorder@rivertonutah.gov. All comments submitted by Noon on the date of the hearing will be relayed to the City Council.

Notice of Special Accommodations (ADA):

Riverton City Hall is an accessible facility. Individuals needing special accommodations or assistance during this meeting shall notify the City Records Office at 801-208-3126, at least two business days in advance of the meeting. Accessible parking and entrance are located on the south end of the building with elevator access to the City Council Chambers located on the second floor.

Notice of Electronic or Telephone Participation:

N/A

Give Feedback

Meeting Information

Meeting Location:

12830 S. Redwood Road
Same
Riverton, UT 84065

Show in Apple Maps

Show in Google Maps

Contact Name:

Jamie Larsen

Contact Email:

jlarsen@rivertonutah.gov

Contact Phone:

(801)208-3128

Notice Posting Details

Notice Posted On:

July 08, 2025 08:58 AM

Notice Last Edited On:

July 08, 2025 08:58 AM

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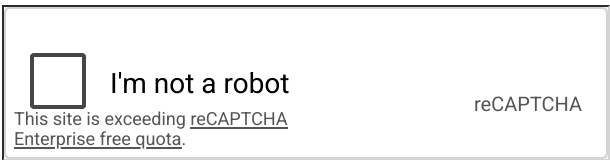
Your Name:

John Smith

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**Riverton City, Utah
CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Minutes
August 5, 2025**

**Riverton City Hall
12830 South 1700 West
Riverton, Utah 84065**

Attendance:

Mayor Trent Staggs

Councilmembers:

Councilmember Tish Buroker
Councilmember Spencer Haymond
Councilmember Tawnee McCay
Councilmember Troy McDougal
Councilmember Andy Pierucci

City Staff:

Kevin Hicks, City Manager
Ryan Carter, City Attorney
Cary Necaie, Public Works Director
Jason Lethbridge, Development Services Director
Jamie Larsen, City Recorder
Chief Shane Taylor, Riverton Police Department
Josh Lee, Communications Director
Sheril Garn, Events and Operations Director
Stacie Olson, Assistant Public Works Director
Fire Marshal Wade Watkins, Unified Fire Authority

Mayor and Council Informal Meeting – 6:00 PM

COUNCIL MEETING – 7:00 PM

Call to Order

Mayor Staggs called the Riverton City Council Meeting to order at 7:00 PM and conducted a roll call. Councilmembers Buroker, Haymond, McCay, and McDougal were present. Councilmember Pierucci joined via Zoom.

Prayer / Pledge of Allegiance

Josh Lee offered the invocation and Fire Marshal Watkins led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Citizen Comment

Mayor Staggs called for public comments; there being none, he closed the Citizen Comment period.

Mayor and Council Reports

Councilmember McDougal notified the Council about an invitation from TransJordan for their opening dinner.

Councilmember Pierucci – No Report.

Councilmember McCay thanked Unified Fire Authority for participating in the 24th of July neighborhood parade and also commended the events department for organizing the Friday Fun Night and the recent Public Safety Night.

Councilmember Buroker followed up on a resident's previous concern about mosquitoes near the golf course, reporting that Mosquito Abatement has been sending weekly reports to residents and monitoring the area. She thanked the abatement team for their consistent follow-up and effective work.

Councilmember Haymond reported that the 11800 South sewer extension project, coordinated with Herriman, Riverton, and South Jordan, is ahead of schedule, finishing in 16 months instead of two years. Once complete, the road will be newly paved and the sewer infrastructure will last for many years.

Mayor Staggs reported that the City had a few applicants for the Youth Council advisor position and an appointment will likely be made soon. Work continues with the County regarding the RFI for the golf course area.

Presentations

Emergency Preparedness Committee Presentation

Jason Jones, Emergency Manager, reported on the past year's collaborative efforts with regional agencies, participation in preparedness exercises, updates to emergency plans and equipment, and community outreach initiatives to enhance the City's readiness for emergencies. His presentation is included in the packet.

Unified Fire Authority

Fire Marshal Watkins thanked the Council for the opportunity to serve and presented data for quarters 1 and 2 of 2025, noting increases in call volumes compared to prior years, with most incidents being EMS-related; unit response times met performance goals, and while quarter-to-quarter variations occur, no unusual trends were identified. His presentation is included in the packet.

Consent Items

Mayor Staggs presented the following Consent Agenda:

- a. Minute Approval: July 15, 2025; and
- b. **Resolution No. 25-42** – Approving the Execution of an Amendment to Water Purchase Agreement and Petition with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Councilmember McCay **MOVED that the City Council approve the Consent Agenda.** Councilmember Buroker **SECONDED** the motion. Mayor Staggs called for discussion on the motion. Mayor Staggs called for a roll-call vote. The vote was as follows: Buroker-yes, Haymond-yes, McCay-yes, McDougal-yes, and Pierucci-yes. The motion passed unanimously.

Public Hearing(s)/Action Items

Resolution No. 25-41 – Approving the Water Conservation and Management Plan

Cary Necaie, Public Works Director, explained that every five years, the Water Conservation Plan is updated through a public hearing and adoption process. He noted that new measures include displaying secondary water usage on bills compared to state recommendations, setting conservation goals, and actively addressing water loss to improve overall conservation efforts.

Mayor Staggs called for public comments; there being none, he closed the Public Hearing.

Councilmember Buroker **MOVED** that the City Council approve Resolution No. 25-41 – Approving the Water Conservation and Management Plan. Councilmember Pierucci **SECONDED** the motion. Mayor Staggs called for discussion on the motion. Mayor Staggs called for a roll-call vote. The vote was as follows: Buroker-yes, Haymond-yes, McCay-yes, McDougal-yes, and Pierucci-yes. The motion passed unanimously.

Discussion/Action Items

Code Requiring Cast Walls Along Canals Discussion

Jason Lethbridge, Development Services Director, explained that the fencing ordinance, amended in 2015, requires six-foot-high decorative solid-core precast concrete fences along ditches, canals, or irrigation lines throughout the City, excluding alternatives like hollow foam core or fiberglass mixes. This standard aims to ensure safety and durability, and unlike other fencing requirements, there is no size-based waiver for these waterway fences. While some confusion exists about when this applies, especially between residential and commercial zones or smaller projects, the current ordinance stands firm on this for waterways.

Mayor Staggs recalled supporting alternative fence types along irrigation canals and similar areas, citing concerns about flexibility and cost differences between traditional precast fencing and alternatives. He noted that while some Councilmembers strongly favored solid fencing in certain zones, he preferred more options for developers in other areas.

Councilmember McCay expressed support for increasing flexibility in the fencing ordinance. She clarified that the ordinance language covers ditches, canals, and irrigation lines, which the City has also applied to creek channels. She acknowledged the original ordinance's safety motivation but suggested that responsibility also lies with homeowners. She requested staff to develop more lenient fencing options for future Council consideration, emphasizing potential cost savings and aesthetic benefits.

Ryan Carter, City Attorney, explained that historically, canal companies have not had input or control over fencing adjacent to their canals. He noted that Utah law protects canal companies from liability related to drownings in canals as long as easements are not disturbed. The companies do not regulate what occurs immediately outside their canal boundaries and often do not maintain fences or gates along canal roads. He emphasized that canal companies generally show little interest in managing or enforcing restrictions on surrounding properties.

Councilmember McDougal asked for clarification on how changes to fencing requirements would impact developments already approved. Staff explained that ordinance changes do not

apply retroactively; previously approved projects remain under the standards in place at the time of approval. Amendments could be requested but would require a new review and hearing process by the Planning Commission, making such changes unlikely due to time and cost.

Councilmember McDougal expressed opposition to changing the fencing ordinance, citing fairness to residents who approved existing developments and concerns about potential "bait and switch" scenarios. He noted the practical benefits of masonry fences for weed control and fire safety compared to vinyl, especially as canal trails are paved to create a unified appearance. He was open to considering variations of masonry-style fences but opposed allowing vinyl fencing due to safety and aesthetic concerns.

Councilmember McDougal emphasized the importance of including clear language in any ordinance change to confirm that previously approved developments would remain subject to the fencing standards in place at the time of their approval, with changes applying only to future developments. Councilmember Haymond requested information on the structural strength differences between solid core and foam core fences, noting concerns about foam core durability based on local examples. Lastly, Councilmember Pierucci expressed interest in understanding how other cities regulate canal fencing and requested approximate cost comparisons per linear foot to assess potential impacts on consumers.

Day of Service Discussion

Sheril Garn, Events and Operations Director, requested guidance from the Council regarding the City's role in organizing events for the annual Day of Service. She suggested possibly directing volunteers to existing projects on the JustServe website and encouraged residents to focus on helping within their own neighborhoods, such as assisting elderly residents with yard work. Additionally, the idea of providing extra dump passes to church groups or organizations for neighborhood clean-up efforts was proposed.

Councilmembers and staff reflected on past experiences, emphasizing the value of community involvement and volunteer projects that foster a sense of ownership. It was noted that large, City-organized events can be labor-intensive and sometimes inefficient, especially when volunteer turnout is insufficient, requiring staff to complete unfinished work. Instead, several expressed support for more localized, organic service efforts driven by neighborhoods, churches, or community groups with staff providing support and oversight as needed. Suggestions included improving communication through the JustServe website, encouraging residents to identify local needs, providing resources such as dumpster passes, and tracking volunteer participation to recognize community contributions. The overall consensus favored empowering residents to take initiative in their neighborhoods, supported by City coordination and improved publicity, rather than focusing solely on one large annual event.

Upcoming Meetings

- a. August 26, 2025 – Work Session & City Council Meeting
- b. September 2, 2025 - Work Session & City Council Meeting
- c. September 16, 2025 - Work Session & City Council Meeting
- d. October 7, 2025 – Work Session & City Council Meeting

CLOSED SESSION

- **Discussion of pending or reasonably imminent litigation; and**
- **Discussion of the sale, purchase, exchange or lease of real property including any form of a water rights or water shares**

At 8:07 PM, Councilmember McDougal **MOVED** to convene in a Closed Session to discuss the sale, purchase, exchange or lease of real property including any form of a water rights or water shares and to discuss pending or reasonably imminent litigation. Councilmember McDougal also moved to close the City Council meeting at the end of the Closed Session. Councilmember McCay **SECONDED** the motion. Mayor Staggs called for discussion on the motion. There being none, he called for a roll-call vote. The vote was as follows: Buroker-yes, Haymond-yes, McCay-yes, McDougal-yes, and Pierucci-yes. **The motion passed unanimously.**

The meeting resumed in a Closed Session at 8:11 PM. Minutes for the Closed Session were taken and recorded and are now on file as a Protected Record.

Councilmember Haymond **MOVED** to adjourn the Closed Session at 8:56 PM. Councilmember McDougal **SECONDED** the motion. Mayor Staggs called for discussion on the motion. Mayor Staggs called for a roll-call vote. The vote was as follows: Buroker-yes, Haymond-yes, McCay-yes, McDougal-yes and Pierucci-yes. **The motion passed unanimously.**

Adjournment

As previously noted, Councilmember McDougal **MOVED** to adjourn the City Council meeting at the conclusion of the Closed Session. Councilmember McCay **SECONDED** the motion. All voted in favor and the motion passed unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 8:56 PM.

Approved: CCM 8.27.25