

2021

Sandy City Water Conservation Plan



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ABBREVIATIONS

AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
ASR.....	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
CUWCD.....	Central Utah Water Conservancy District
DWRi.....	Division of Water Rights
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
JVWCD	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District
LCWTP.....	Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant
MWDSLS.....	Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy
SERWTP.....	South East Regional Water Treatment Plant
ULS.....	Utah Lake System
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone

UNIT CONVERSIONS

GALLONS = ACRE FEET × 325,850

ACRE-FEET = GALLONS ÷ 325,850

MILLION GALLONS = ACRE-FEET ÷ 3.069

ACRE-FEET = MILLION GALLONS × 3.069

GPCD = GALLONS ÷ DAYS OF USAGE ÷ POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Attitudes toward water supplies are changing. Water is no longer seen as a boundless resource, but as a valuable commodity that needs to be managed carefully. With this shift in attitude, conservation is becoming a larger part of water suppliers' plans to meet future water needs. Many water suppliers throughout the country have adopted conservation programs. Benefits of these programs include:

- Using existing water supplies more efficiently.
- Maximization of existing water conveyance, treatment, and distribution facilities.
- Delaying or deferring the expense of construction or capital improvement projects.
- Reducing the need for additional water supplies.

Sandy City (City) recognizes the benefits of conservation programs. The City has adopted water conservation as a key element in its long-term master plan to serve its customers. As a result, the City has already achieved a significant reduction in per capita use since 2000. Despite the progress to date, the City recognizes that per capita use will return to higher levels without continued emphasis on conservation. It also recognizes that there are still many benefits of further conservation efforts. Since sustained water conservation efforts will be an important component in the City's plans for future water use, this report will evaluate the City's current conservation program and will discuss additional measures that will allow further conservation of water.

SYSTEM PROFILE

Sandy City Water System Service Area

Sandy City is located in Salt Lake County; with a population of roughly 96,000¹, it is the sixth largest city in the state. However, the water service system area population is slightly smaller because a few areas within the City's boundaries are served by other water agencies. The existing Sandy City water system service area is shown in Figure 1. The system serves most of the incorporated area of Sandy City as well as some areas outside the City's corporate boundaries. The portions of the existing service area located outside the City corporate boundaries can be categorized into two groups:

- The Granite area, an unincorporated area east of Sandy near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon.
- The unincorporated County islands, relatively small areas of unincorporated Salt Lake County, that are completely surrounded by Sandy City.

Figure 1 also shows that there are several areas within Sandy City's boundaries that receive water from other water agencies. Three unincorporated county islands along 1300 East are currently served by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. White City Township and a large block of Sandy City residents in the center of the City are served by the White City Water Improvement District. An area of Midvale (identified as "Union Jordan" in the figure) was served by the Sandy City water system prior to 2010 but is now served by Midvale City.

¹ Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute - Estimated population for July 1, 2019 = 96,485

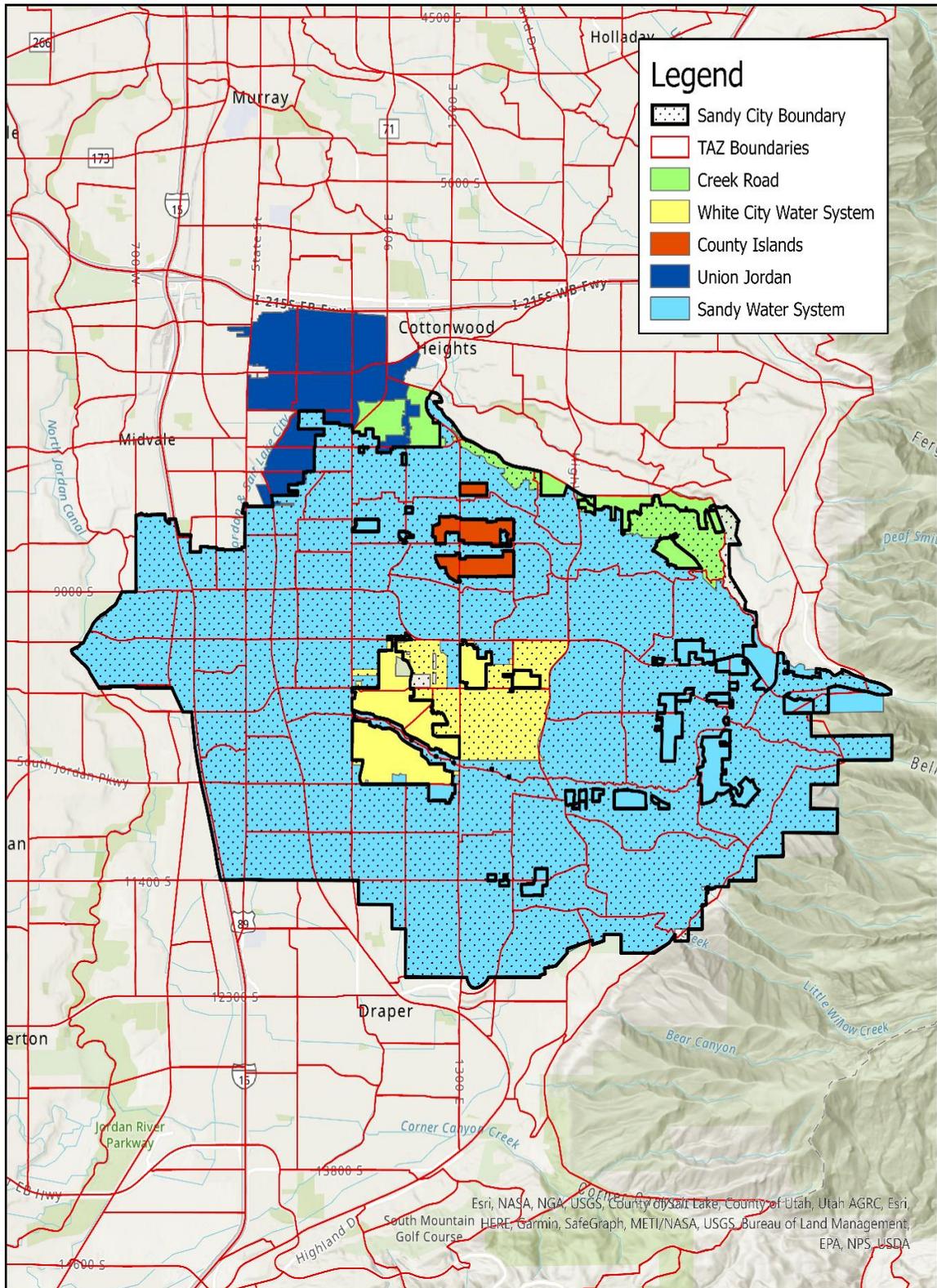


Figure 1
Sandy City Water Service Area

System Connections

The Sandy City water system includes residential, commercial, and institutional connections. To help evaluate and quantify the amount of water that can reasonably be conserved in Sandy City, a cursory analysis of current water use patterns has been performed. Usage among different classes of customers for the year 2020 is shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1
FY 2020 Water Usage by Connection Type^a

Customer Class	Accounts	Percent of Connections	Annual Water Use (acre-ft)	Percent of Total Water Use
Residential	23,900	92.27	19,423	76.57
Commercial	1,659	6.40	4,325	17.05
Institutional	343	1.32	1,617	6.37
TOTAL	25,902		25,365	100

^aWater usage by connection type data obtained from the Utah Division of Water Rights Public Water Supplier Information.

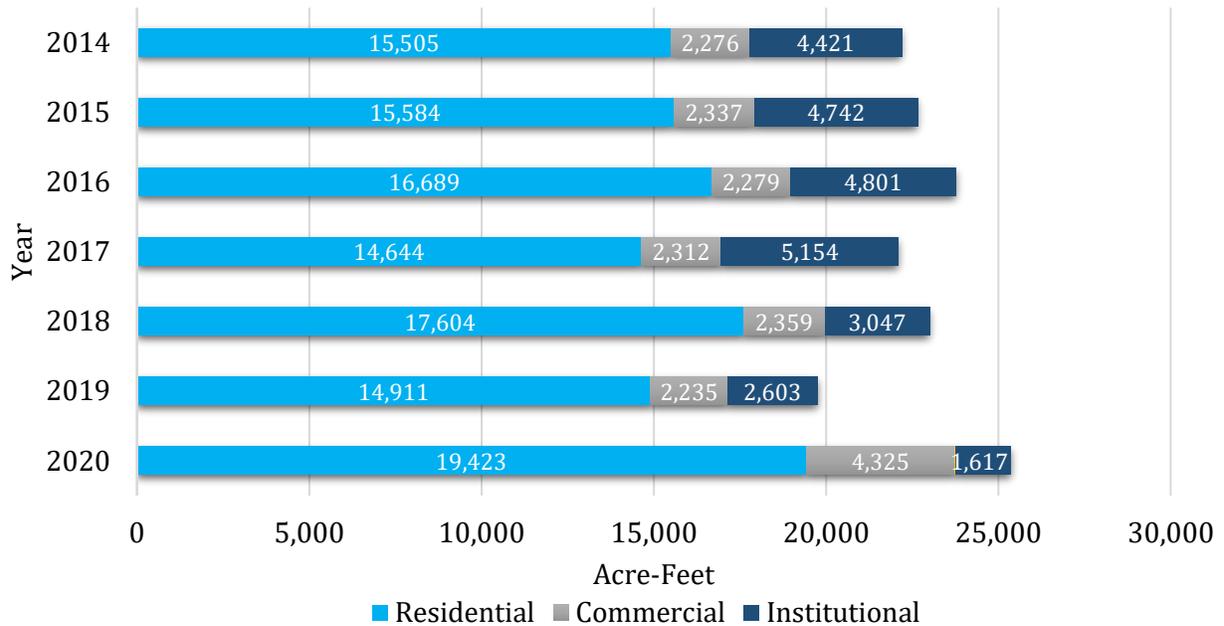


Figure 2
Current Delivery Type

Roughly 92 percent of the meters in Sandy City are residential connections, accounting for 77 percent of the total water use. Hence, residential water use represents the largest single area for potential conservation. However, Sandy City also has a significant number of commercial and institutional connections. While comprising only about 8 percent of the total number of meters, commercial and institutional customers accounted for more than 23 percent of Sandy City water use. Thus, non-residential accounts should not be overlooked as potential contributors to future conservation efforts.

Current Rates

Table 2 shows the City's current culinary water rate structure². Currently, Sandy City charges 3/4" meters a monthly base rate of \$14.43 with increasing rates for larger meter sizes as summarized in the table. Volume rates are charged on an increasing block schedule with block tiers defined based on meter size. As shown, the increasing volumetric charges represent a relatively aggressive tiered schedule with Block 4 water use being charged at more than double Block 1 use. The structure has been designed this way to provide a strong conservation signal to system water users.

Table 2
Sandy City Culinary Water Rate Structure Cost Per Thousand Gallons

Meter Size	Base Rate	Block 1: \$1.64	Block 2: \$2.53	Block 3: \$2.98	Block 4: \$3.42
3/4 and under	\$14.43	1 to 6	7 to 40	41 to 80	81 and up
1-inch	\$18.78	1 to 7	8 to 65	66 to 130	131 and up
1.5-inch	\$23.14	1 to 35	36 to 200	201 to 400	401 and up
2-inch	\$35.12	1 to 50	51 to 400	401 to 800	801 and up
3-inch	\$123.34	1 to 80	81 to 740	741 to 1,480	1,481 and up
4-inch	\$156.01	1 to 170	171 to 1,765	1,766 to 3,525	3,526 and up
6-inch	\$232.25	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up
8-inch	\$319.39	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up
10-inch	\$439.19	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up

² Rates shown are for Sandy City residents. A separate schedule is used for customers outside the City. The outside-City rate structure is identical in form, with both base and volume rates slightly higher than City rates.

SUPPLY INFORMATION

A summary of Sandy City's current and future water supply is contained here. For additional information on water supply the reader should refer to Sandy City's Supply and Demand Master Plan. The majority of Sandy City's culinary water is currently purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy (MWDSLS) with a small amount coming from the City's wells. Figure 3 shows the volume the City has used from both sources as reported to the Division of Water Rights (DWRi) website from 2016 to 2020.

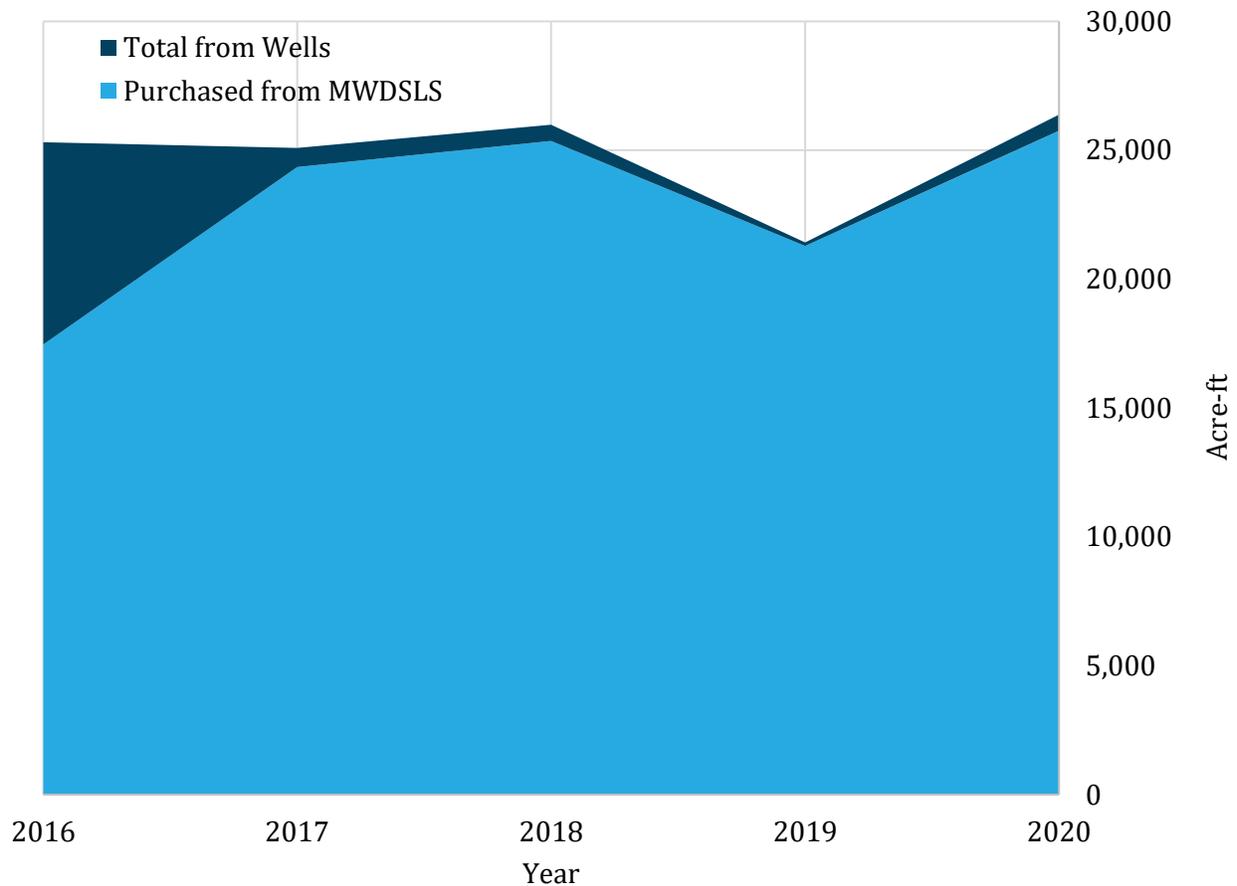


Figure 3
Sandy Water Sources

Prior to 2017, the City historically used a significant volume of water from its well sources. However, in more recent years, the City has made a concerted effort to maximize its use of surface water sources with a goal of preserving the health of its aquifer for use in times of drought.

Table 3 summarizes the City's current reliable culinary water supply for both average and dry year water conditions. In both cases, supplies have been categorized by source. For existing supplies, all sources are treated through MWDSLS except for "Peaking Wells". Future potential sources include Aquifer Storage, and Recovery (ASR) and water from the Utah lake System (ULS). These sources will be developed as needed to provide for the growth or supply redundancy needs of the City.

Table 3
Usable Yield of Existing Sandy City Culinary Water Sources

Source Category	Average Year (acre-ft)	Dry Year (acre-ft)
Ontario Drain Tunnel	3,070	2,000
Little Cottonwood	9,700	8,000
Bell Canyon	980	860
Peaking Wells	11,000	13,700
MWDSLS Sandy Preferred PRP Storage	7,940	7,940
Total Available Water Existing Supply	32,690	32,500

WATER MEASUREMENT

Currently, all culinary water connections within Sandy City are metered and read on a fifteen-minute basis. In 2012, the City began replacing its water meters with a new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system. Full deployment of the AMI system was completed in 2020. A significant advantage of this system is the ability to easily monitor and identify customer water leaks. The AMI equipment also allows the City to more accurately determine the amount of water lost from the system, identify diurnal patterns in water sales, and help customers create a water budget and manage their water use/conservation.

WATER PRODUCTION, SALES, AND SYSTEM LOSS

Historic Water Use

Historic water use from 2000 to 2020 is summarized in Table 4. Table 4 includes both water production (water produced by each source and delivered to the system) and water sales (metered use out of the system). For both categories, per capita water use has also been calculated. Data for this table comes from production records from Sandy City, water sales records provided from the City to the Division of Water Rights, and recent population estimates from the Wasatch Front Regional Council³.

³ Population projections have been based on Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) data prepared by Wasatch Front Regional Council. These projections do not exactly match published population numbers for Sandy City because the water service area does not match the corporate boundaries of the City. However, these numbers do use the Kem C. Gardner Institute projections as their fundamental basis. For example, in 2019, the Kem C. Gardner population for Sandy City was 96,485. The water service area population for this same year is equal to the Sandy City population (96,485) + the Granite area population (1,101) + the portions of unincorporated Salt Lake County served by Sandy City (1,717) - the portion of Sandy City served by other providers (primarily White City Water Company, 6,118) = 93,185.

Table 4
Historic Per Capita Water Production, Sales and System Loss

Year	Sandy City Water System Population	Historic Water Production (acre-ft) ^a	Per Capita Production (gpcd)	Historic Water Sales (acre-ft) ^b	Per Capita Water Use (gpcd)	System Loss (acre-ft)	System Loss %
2000	95,842	31,517	294	29,593	276	1,924	6%
2001	95,742	30,794	287	28,914	270	1,880	6%
2002	95,643	26,194	244	24,595	230	1,599	6%
2003	95,544	26,609	249	24,170	226	2,439	9%
2004	95,444	25,179	235	24,550	230	629	2%
2005	95,345	25,349	237	22,952	215	2,397	9%
2006	95,245	28,850	270	24,957	234	3,893	13%
2007	95,146	30,314	284	25,210	237	5,104	17%
2008	95,046	27,397	257	26,592	250	805	3%
2009	94,947	25,678	241	24,110	227	1,568	6%
2010	85,243	24,894	261	23,374	245	1,520	6%
2011	86,207	23,622	245	22,180	230	1,442	6%
2012	87,170	28,409	291	26,675	273	1,734	6%
2013	88,134	25,528	259	22,948	232	2,580	10%
2014	89,098	24,444	245	22,202	222	2,242	9%
2015	90,061	24,136	239	22,663	225	1,473	6%
2016	90,683	25,392	250	23,769	234	1,623	6%
2017	91,425	25,299	247	22,110	216	3,189	13%
2018	92,477	25,992	251	23,010	222	2,983	11%
2019	93,185	21,426	205	19,749	189	1,677	8%
2020	93,794	26,384	251	25,365	241	1,019	4%

^a Historic water production values have been provided by Sandy City.

^b Historic water sales data differ slightly in some years than previously reported to the Division of Water Rights. The City plans to update the reported water use numbers in the Division of Water Rights' database.

Two items should be noted regarding this table:

- Populations shown here are different than those previously reported to the Division of Water Rights as part of water use reporting. While the numbers contained in the water use reports reflected a genuine effort at reporting service area population at the time of the report, the values reported here reflect improved estimates based on more recent census data and a better understanding of system growth. The City plans to update the reported populations in the Division of Water Rights' database. It should also be noted that there is significant drop in population reported in 2010. This is accurate and reflects the removal of the Union Jordan area from the Sandy City water service population.

- Water sales numbers shown here are also slightly different in some years than those previously reported to the Division of Water Rights as part of water use reporting. These differences primarily occur in the earlier years of the record when the City was still trying to figure out what type of data the Division was requesting. The numbers shown here are a more accurate representation of actual water sales. The City plans to update the reported water use numbers in the Division of Water Rights' database.

Historic Per Capita Water Use

As summarized in Table 4, the historic per capita water production ranges from a high of 276 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2000 to a low of 189 gpcd in 2019. The change in per capital water sales is shown in Figure 4.

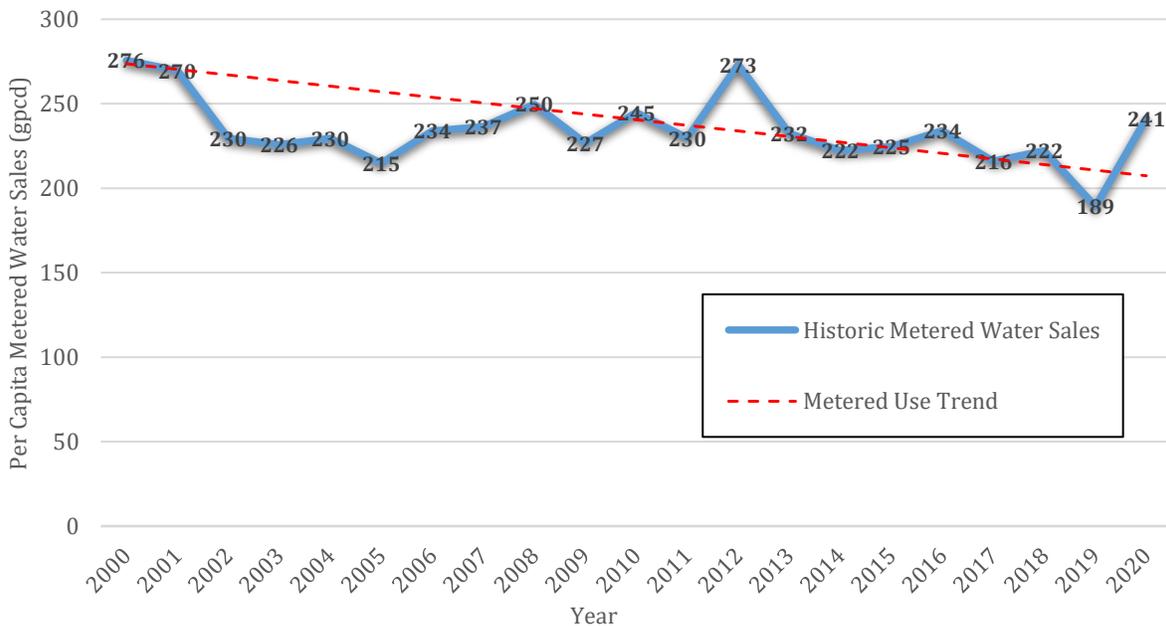


Figure 4
Historic Per Capita Water Use

With the exception of 2012 and 2020, the figure shows the City's per capita use has a downward trend from the year 2000. The higher per capita water use shown in 2012 and 2020 are likely due to extreme dry weather years. The City's conservation efforts will need to consider the effect of drought and dry weather on water use demands so that future conservation goals can be achieved, even dry weather conditions. As will be noted in the conservation measures section of this report, the City is preparing a drought contingency plan to address this and other issues associated with drought.

Current Per Capita Water Use

An analysis of Sandy's current municipal and industrial water use was completed. Water use by type for the year 2020 is summarized in Table 5. Per capita water use for the year 2020 was estimated using the approximate population of 93,794 people and monthly metered sales data provided by Sandy City. Indoor water use was quantified using the average metered sales for each user type during the winter months with all other water use assumed to be outdoor water use. It is estimated that approximately 70 percent, 71 percent, and 94 percent of water is used outdoors for residential, commercial, and institutional water users respectively.

Table 5
Current Per Capita Water Use by Type

User Type	Indoor Use (gpcd)	Outdoor Use (gpcd)	Total Use (gpcd)
Residential	55	130	185
Commercial	12	29	41
Institutional	1	14	15
Total	68	173	241

System Losses

Over the last twenty years, average system losses in the Sandy City water system have been approximately 8 percent of annual water production, as shown in Table 4. The estimated system loss for 2020 was 3.86 percent based on an internal system water loss audit.

See "Conservation Practices" for further discussion of City efforts to minimize system losses including prevention activities and activities to locate and eliminate existing leaks.

CONSERVATION GOAL WITH MILESTONES

Water production and metered water sales records show that efforts made by the City's staff and residents have already been effective in achieving a significant amount of conservation. Per capita water use is greatly reduced from where it was in 2000. While the observed results are positive, there are additional conservation measures that the City can implement to further reduce water use. To guide future conservation efforts, the City intends to adopt the State of Utah's regional water conservation goal to reduce per capita water use from a baseline amount (as measured in 2015) by 11 percent by the year 2030. Table 6 shows the per capita use conservation goal milestones for the City through 2065.

Table 6
Conservation Goal With Milestones Through 2065

Year	Reduction from Year 2015 Water Use	Conservation Goal Milestones (gpcd)
2015	0%	235
2026	8%	216
2030	11%	209
2040	15%	200
2065	19%	190

It is expected that additional efforts will be required to achieve the goals shown in Table 6 and encourage additional conservation. To date, conservation efforts have primarily focused on education and pricing to motivate the voluntary efforts of customers to conserve. However, to continue the trend of water conservation in the City, it is likely that a more aggressive effort and level of investment will be required.

Measuring Savings from Conservation

Figure 5 shows historic culinary water use to date on a per capita basis compared to the historic and proposed City conservation goal. As can be seen, Sandy City has done an excellent job in meeting its goal aside from the two extremely dry years of 2012 and 2020. To track how well the City is doing in achieving its conservation goal in the future, the City will continue to annually estimate per capita water demands based on yearly metered sales data and an updated population estimate as a function of new system connections.

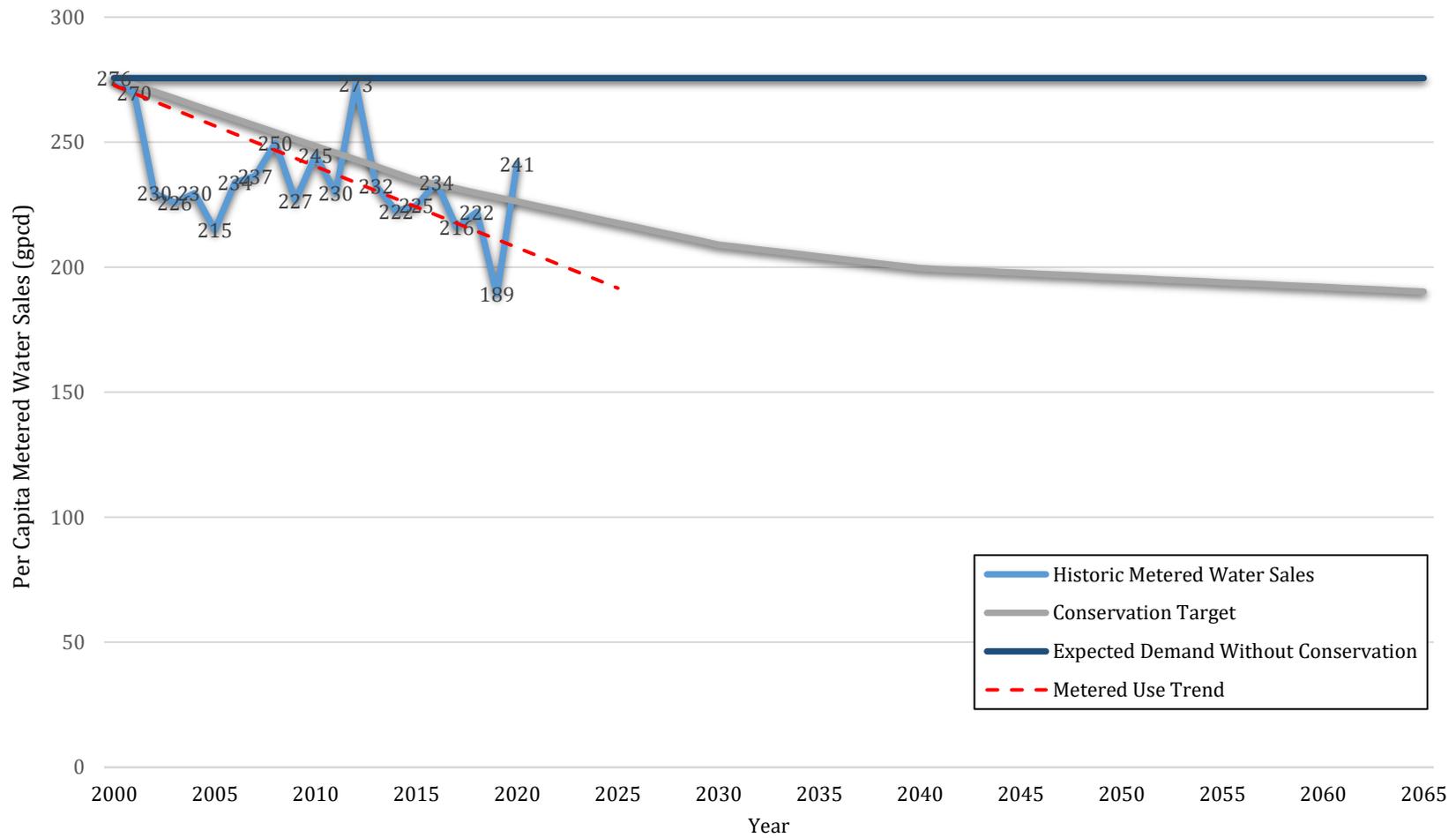


Figure 5
Historic & Future Per Capita Water Use

EFFECT OF CONSERVATION ON FUTURE WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The City has experienced large amounts of growth in the past but opportunities for additional future growth will be more challenging. Future growth is expected to be limited primarily to redevelopment of existing land due to the lack of open land available within the City's limits. The historic and projected population estimates for the Sandy City water service area are shown in Table 7.

Table 7
Sandy City Water System Historic and Projected Population Estimates

Year	Population
2010	85,243
2011	86,207
2012	87,170
2013	88,134
2014	89,098
2015	90,061
2016	90,683
2017	91,425
2018	92,477
2019	93,185
2020	93,794
2021	94,665
2030	101,550
2040	110,348
2050	117,941
2060	123,772

Based on this projected growth, Table 8 shows both the projected dry year water production requirement (demand) for the City with conservation and the projected production requirement (demand) if no conservation occurs. This table also compares projected demands against the existing available water supply as described previously in this report⁴. This same information is shown graphically in Figure 6.

Included in Figure 6 is a representation of potential future reductions in supply associated with climate change and other factors. While discussion of supply reliability and the effects of climate change are beyond the scope of this document, the reader should reference the City's Water Master Plan for further explanation of how this level of potential reduction has been estimated.

⁴ The City has evaluated projected annual supplies and demands for both average and dry weather years; however, because the dry weather scenario will dictate City planning activities, only the dry weather scenario is shown in Table 8 and Figure 6.

Table 8
Projected Dry Year Water Production Requirements^a

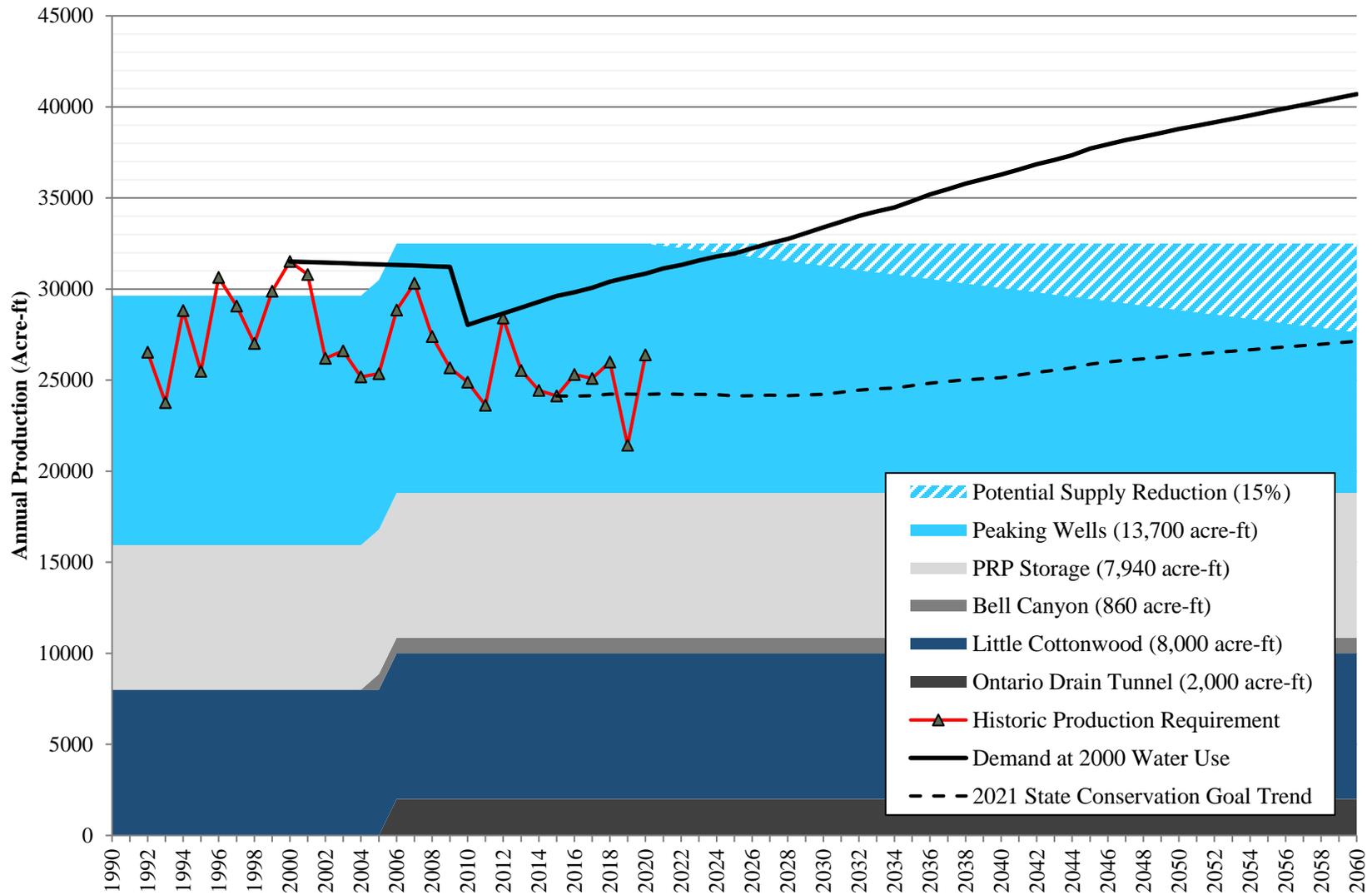
Year	Projected Production Requirements Based on Year 2000 Demands (acre-ft)	Projected Production Requirements At Proposed Conservation Goal (acre-ft)	Estimated Annual Savings Through Conservation (acre-ft)	Existing Reliable Supply (acre-ft)	Estimated New Supply Development Which Can Be Delayed Through Conservation (acre-ft)
2000	31,517	31,517	0	29,640	0
2005	31,353	29,420	1,934	30,500	0
2010	28,032	24,574	3,458	32,500	0
2015	29,616	24,136	5,480	32,500	0
2020	30,844	24,215	6,628	32,500	0
2025	31,955	24,133	7,822	32,500	0
2030	33,394	24,222	9,172	32,500	894
2035	34,833	24,698	10,135	32,500	2,333
2045	37,716	25,881	11,835	32,500	5,216
2060	40,702	27,134	13,568	32,500	8,202

^a 2018 Sandy City Supply and Demand Master Plan.

As can be seen in Table 8 and Figure 6, existing City supplies are currently adequate to meet projected demands, partially due to conservation achieved since 2000. Without conservation, projected demands would surpass available existing supplies by the year 2027; if demands surpass supply, the City would have to identify and purchase additional water sources to meet the demands. With conservation, the existing supply and demand projections show that the City's existing supplies are expected to be sufficient until at least the year 2060. This is true even with projected possible reductions associated with climate change and other factors.

Ultimately, if the City achieves its water conservation goals, it is expected to save approximately 13,500 acre-ft by 2060 and avoid the need for an additional supply of nearly 8,200 acre-ft of water⁵. Conservation will also reduce the City's reliance on peaking wells and help it be better prepared for potential supply reductions associated with climate change and/or drought years. Figure 6 illustrates why water conservation is essential to Sandy City's long-term water supply plan.

⁵ Bases on no reduction in future supply associated with climate change or other factors. With reductions in future supply, avoided development of additional sources may exceed 13,000 acre-ft.



Notes: 1) Volumes given are 2060 projected supply. 2) Potential Supply Reduction could be due to climate change or other factors and covers all supplies, not only wells.

Figure 6
Projected Sandy City Annual Production Requirements vs. Supply (Dry Year)

WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following sections document both existing and proposed water conservation practices in the City. To organize the information, each section groups conservation practices by the following major conservation categories:

- Conservation Public Awareness Practices
- Education and Training Practices
- Rebates, Incentives, and Rewards
- Ordinances and Standards
- Water Pricing
- Improvements to Physical System

Current Conservation Practices

Over the last two decades, Sandy City has been aggressive in implementing several conservation measures to reduce water usage. The City has a well maintained and operated water system and has been proactive in implementing and maintaining many programs to ensure that the system operates at an optimal level. Each of these programs is discussed in detail below (organized by major conservation categories):

Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- **Water Meters** – All residential, industrial, and institutional connections to the City’s water system are metered. The City also meters water that is used in public areas such as parks and streetscapes. Sandy City’s system is 100 percent AMI.
- **Water Watch** – Every Sandy water customer has a smart meter connection to the city’s water system and the ability to register for real-time water consumption alerts through “Water Watch” that will automatically send a text or email update if water usage exceeds certain thresholds. This tool is useful both for leak detection and conservation goals.
- **Water Conservation Staff** – Sandy City has a full time Water Education and Public Outreach Coordinator that provides public/stakeholder education and engagement on water conservation. The coordinator is able to focus on public outreach and conservation initiatives on a daily basis. The duties of the water conservation staff include acting as visitor guides at Segó Lily Gardens, as well as developing and presenting conservation education material.
- **Water Conservation Web Site** – On the Sandy City Public Utilities’ website, Public Utilities has a page devoted to water conservation (<https://sandy.utah.gov/1333/Conservation>). The conservation page has associated subpages that provide information on drought, Segó Lily Conservation Garden, water wise landscapes, incentives and rebates, links to other water conservation related sites, and conservation tips for both indoor and outdoor water use.
- **Water Conservation Materials** – In addition to our website, the City also generates and distributes a variety of print and visual materials, including, for instance, informational pamphlets about waterwise landscaping and door hangers to inform customers about Sandy

City landscape ordinances and water conservation practices, and yard signs for residents to show their neighbors their commitment to waterwise practices.

- **Water Conservation Plan** – The City updates its Water Conservation Plan every five years and adopts it by Ordinance.
- **Social Media Campaigns** – Conservation staff works with our Communications Department on year-round social media campaigns designed to educate the public on water conservation and water use practices.
- **Signage at City Sports Events** – Sandy City has a robust series of youth and adult sports programs. The events for these programs take place at locations that exemplify the use of low-water use landscaping and conservation practices. Participants in Sandy City sports programs and their families frequent these locations and represent a portion of the population that can be easily encouraged on a regular basis to conserve water. Signage with QR code links to digital conservation resources are posted at these locations to facilitate public awareness of conservation resources distributed by the City.

Education & Training Practices:

- **“Slow the Flow” Campaign** – Sandy City has provided financial support to the “Slow the Flow – Save H₂O” water education campaign through its membership with MWDSLS. This campaign is run by the Governor’s Water Conservation Team in conjunction with districts and municipalities in the State to provide water education information, multi-media advertising campaigns, and coordinated support of statewide conservation efforts.
- **Free Water System Audits** - The City offers free audits to its water customers through a partnership between MWDSLS and Utah State University. The audit includes checking sprinkling systems and reviewing irrigation practices. After the audit, the program offers suggestions to improve water use efficiency. To encourage use of the program, the City identifies large users including schools, parks, and churches with large, landscaped areas, and reaches out to them to educate them about the water audits. This includes some large residential customers as well.
- **Water Conservation Education Program** – Sandy City supports efforts to educate school-aged children about water and the importance of conservation. These programs are specifically designed to motivate children to use water wisely and grow up with a conservation ethic. It is hoped that these efforts will motivate the children to encourage their parents to use water more wisely as well.
- **Sego Lily Waterwise Demonstration Garden** – The City maintains a waterwise demonstration garden. The Sego Lily Gardens are divided into different landscaped areas, each with separate watering zones. This allows water use to be measured for specific landscaping themes. It also provides opportunities to exhibit various water wise plants and irrigation systems.
- **Sandy City Newsletter** – The City has utilized the City newsletter to educate and inform the public regarding conservation and other water issues. The City also advertises the garden

fairs in these newsletters. During the garden fairs, experts present information on various topics as guests walk through the garden.

- **Direct Customer Outreach** – Sandy City also uses Water Watch to monitor water usage among city customers. The City reaches out directly to high-use customers to educate and inform customers about water-saving options available to Sandy residents.
- **Water Conservation Information** – In addition to our website, the City also generates and distributes a variety of print and visual materials, including, for instance, informational pamphlets about waterwise landscaping and door hangers to inform customers about Sandy City landscape ordinances and water conservation practices, and yard signs for residents to show their neighbors their commitment to waterwise practices.
- **Other Conservation Programs and Forums** – Sandy City is actively involved with building awareness around Water Week and Earth Day, including holding garden fairs at Sego Lily Gardens. Sandy City is also involved with the Utah Water Conservation Forum that reaches out to water conservation professionals across the state.

Rebates, Incentives & Rewards:

- **Toilet Replacement Rebate** – The City works with Utah Water Savers to provide a toilet replacement rebate program that provides up to \$100 per toilet. Rebates will be given to residents who replace toilets that use more than 1.6 gallons per flush and were installed prior to 1994. Residents must replace old toilets with a WaterSense-labeled toilet and rebates are limited to two toilets per home.
- **Smart Irrigation Controllers** – Sandy City works with Utah Water Savers to provide a rebate program for Smart Irrigation Controllers. The program allows residents to receive a rebate for up to \$75 when they purchase an eligible WaterSense-labeled smart controller. These controllers sync watering schedules with local precipitation, temperature, and wind patterns. Rebates are limited to one smart controller per property every five years.

Ordinances & Standards:

- **Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance⁶** – In January of 2002, the City Council adopted the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Ordinance 21-25-4) The ordinance requires new commercial and multifamily developments, as well as new City-owned properties, to submit landscape and irrigation plans during the development review process. The plans are required to be designed by certified professionals in both landscape and irrigation systems. The landscaped areas of the new developments are required to meet certain irrigation system efficiency standards once installation is completed. In addition, water conserving plants are now required for slopes greater than 30 percent. The developments must also pass a water audit once the irrigation systems have been installed.
- **Timing of Landscape Watering Ordinance⁷** – Sandy City has coordinated with other water agencies to develop a six-phase water restriction protocol to be implemented in times of drought or other water emergencies. In December of 2001, the City Council adopted an ordinance specific to the Sandy City water system that permanently restricts sprinkler irrigation between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. for all water users (landscape ordinance 8-3-2). Violations of this ordinance are generally met with friendly reminders from the City, but the ordinance does allow the City to assess fines to chronic violators. To date, the City has received adequate responses from violators and has not yet issued a fine.
- **Waste Prohibited Ordinance⁸** – Sandy City has adopted an ordinance that prohibits water waste and allows City staff and City Council to act in the case of excessive or irresponsible water waste.

Water Pricing:

- **Increase Block Rate Structure** – In 2001, the City Council adopted a new water rate structure intended to provide an incentive for water users to conserve. The key element of the rate structure is an increasing rate based on monthly water use. The rate structure includes four tiers with the highest tier charging more than double for water than water used in the lowest tier. Primary goals of the increasing block structure are to reduce peak system demands and reduce the waste of water on outdoor landscaping uses.
- **Billing Patterns** – For almost 20 years, the City has been billing customers on a monthly basis. Monthly billing allows consumers to receive more frequent feedback on their water use habits and adjust their use accordingly. More recently, the City has also implemented AMI at each connection to its distribution system. AMI allows customers to access information on their water use on almost a real time basis. This provides even better feedback on water use patterns to customers.

⁶ See the full text of the Ordinance: [CHAPTER 21-25. - LANDSCAPING STANDARDS | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

⁷ See the full text of the Ordinance: [Sec. 8-3-2. - Timing of Landscape Watering. | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

⁸ See the full text of the Ordinance: [Sec. 8-3-1. - Waste Prohibited. | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

- **Charging True Water Costs to All Water Users** – In the past, Sandy City has not charged City departments the true cost of their water. For example, the Parks Department paid an annual charge based on a budget number rather than the actual amount of water used. Although the Parks Department has traditionally done a commendable job of managing their water use, this policy has been changed and City departments are now charged based on actual consumption to promote water conservation.

Improvements to Physical System:

- **Conjunctive Use of Surface and Groundwater** – Sandy City, by having membership in the MWDSLs, more efficiently utilizes surface waters when available and only uses groundwater supplies during periods of peak demand.
- **Conversion of Public Landscapes** – Many changes have been implemented in the landscaping of public areas. For example, a park strip at a public utility booster station has been converted to a low-water use ground cover. The Parks and Recreation Department is experimenting with the conversion of streetscapes to bark and/or low-water use trees and plants. At Flat Iron Park, the Parks Department has planted trees and shrubs on several inclines. Water use in these areas will be restricted once the plants are established. At the 40-acre Hidden Valley Park, only 2 acres are planted with turf, with native plants being used in the remaining area. Several detention basins have been re-landscaped with drought tolerant plants. Water wise landscaping was installed surrounding a new parking area surrounding Lone Peak Park. This includes drip irrigation for water-saving perennials, trees, and shrubs.
- **Pipeline Corrosion Protection** – Sandy City requires the installation of corrosion protection on all ductile iron pipes in corrosive soil or the use of PVC pipe. In addition to extending the life of the pipelines, this measure is designed to minimize system losses by reducing leaks in pipelines.
- **Line Replacement Program** – The City has a water fund budget for pipeline replacement (not including major conveyance projects). Funds reserved for this purpose will be used to replace old and failing water lines in the Sandy City water system. In addition to maintaining the system in good working order, it is hoped that this effort will reduce the number and severity of water leaks in the system.
- **Park Computerization** – All of the City's sites that have power (including parks, city buildings, and streetscapes) have been equipped with smart controller systems that monitor daily weather reports and adjust output at each zone to maximize irrigation efficiency.
- **Improved Utilization of Bell Canyon Creek Water Right.** Sandy City has rights in Bell Canyon Creek that have historically been utilized principally for flood irrigation through an aging ditch system. While some of the water was historically treated by JWCD through the South East Regional Water Treatment Plant (SERWTP), capacity limitations at the plant limited use of this source for potable purposes. With MWDSLs's expansion of the Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant (LCWTP) and improvements completed by the City, Bell Canyon water can now be diverted to Little Cottonwood Creek and then treated at the LCWTP (whether directly or by exchange). During dry-year conditions, 863 acre-ft of new useable

water is estimated to be available through Sandy City's water rights in Bell Canyon Creek. The City has also facilitated the enclosure of the historic open ditch system operated by the Bell Canyon Irrigation Company. This conservation measure is saving hundreds of acre-ft previously lost through seepage and evaporation from the ditch. Most recently this water has also been used for ASR operations in Dimple Dell (see below).

- **Aquifer Storage and Recovery from Bell Canyon Creek and Other Sources.** Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) refers to the concept of increasing groundwater supplies by increasing recharge to the aquifer. The concept utilizes underground storage capacity in the aquifer. During periods of peak runoff, the City diverts flows in excess of either demand or treatment capacity to Bell Canyon Creek (also referred to as Dry Creek) so that the water can be infiltrated into the ground and later withdrawn from well sites. The City has constructed a metering gauge at 1300 East in Dry Creek to calculate the amount of water that has infiltrated the ground. The City also has plans for future ASR projects on 10 acres of land purchased by Public Utilities in the 50-acre Quail Hollow Park area and consider further expansion of ASR into the public park area with Sandy water resources, and/or in partnership with Metro Water.
- **Expanded Use of Little Cottonwood Creek Water Rights.** Sandy City has primary water rights in Little Cottonwood Creek, most of which are treated by MWDSLS, in their LCWTP. These water rights generally allow for Sandy City utilization of approximately one-third of the Little Cottonwood Creek discharge. Little Cottonwood Creek experiences its highest flow rates in May, June, and the first part of July. Because of past limitations in diversion capacity, some of these water rights have not historically been fully utilized. Over the last few decades, however, MWDSLS has made several improvements to the LCWTP. This includes upgrading the capacity of LCWTP to 150 mgd and eliminating historic diversion bottlenecks. With the LCWTP improvements, Sandy City can now utilize more of its creek water rights in the spring and save their MWDSLS water stored in Deer Creek for later in the summer season.

New Conservation Practices Planned for Implementation

There are several new conservation practices that the City has either recently started to implement or will implement in the next five years. The following sections describe each conservation practice and Table 9 summarizes the implementation schedule, estimated costs, and measurement of progress for each practice.

Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- **Water Shortage & Drought Plan** – The City plans to complete a detailed water shortage and drought plan within the next year. This plan will include specific drought stages along with triggers and responses for each. This will help direct the City and its residents conserve water during critical drought seasons.
- **Utility Bill Improvements** – The City plans to work with our utility billing software provider to identify opportunities for conservation messaging in each utility bill. The City plans to begin sending personalized conservation messaging beginning in 2022.

Education & Training Practices:

- **Continued Public Education Efforts.** Sandy City currently supports many water conservation programs such as the “Slow the Flow” water conservation campaign, the Water Conservation Education Program, and their Water Watch program which currently has 4,500 participants. Sandy City needs to remain active in public education on water conservation to sustain a long-term reduction in water use. Additional public education efforts will potentially include:
 - Increasing outreach to classrooms and expand resources for teachers through our website.
 - Offering community education classes (see next conservation practice for details).
 - Creating a conservation calendar with social media outreach.
 - Introducing a virtual garden tour.
 - Enhancing education materials at Segó Lily Garden
- **Water Conservation Classes** – Water conservation classes will be offered at Segó Lily Gardens. Topics to be discussed at the classes could include low-water use landscape design, irrigation systems, varieties of turf, low-water use plants, and native plants. Sandy City plans to review and update conservation class materials used previously and hold a class session per quarter for the next five years.

Rebates, Incentives & Rewards:

- **Localscapes Rebate** – Sandy City is exploring a partnership with Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) in order to offer a rebate program to residents who install a new landscape or renovate an existing one, following the Localscapes five-step approach. This rebate program will begin in August 2021 as a pilot program and future funding may be contingent on passing landscaping ordinances the following year. Cash rewards and plan reviews will be given for landscaping projects that meet program requirements. Applicants must take a Localscapes class before submitting a plan for review. All projects must use a Localscapes design, sign an agreement form, and install their project within 12 months. Rewards will be based on project size and estimated water savings. On average, the reward for a typical ¼ acre lot will be around \$2,000.
- **Flip Your Strip Rebate**– Sandy City is exploring a partnership with CUWCD to offer a rebate program to residents who replace the lawn in their park strip with a water-efficient design. This rebate program will begin in August 2021 as a pilot program and future funding may be contingent on passing landscaping ordinances the following year. Participating residents must meet all program requirements to be considered eligible for the rebate. Eligible participants can receive \$1.00 per square foot or \$1.25 per square foot if they attend a free park strip class.

Ordinances & Standards:

- **Update City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation.** The City has a great foundation for water conservation with its Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. However, this ordinance is several years old and may not fully address some more recent issues of interest. During the next two years, the City will review this ordinance with the goal of removing barriers to additional opportunities for conservation.
- **Propose Additional City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation to the City Council.** City leaders feel a responsibility to “make it easy” for residents to “do the right thing” with respect to conservation. Over the next five years, Sandy City will investigate implementing potential conservation policy actions including, but not limited to, those listed below:
 - Park strip code (facilitate increased use of waterwise vegetation)
 - Improve water waste and time of day ordinance
 - Add more info on ordinance administration
 - Irrigation Audit Policy – ordinance addressing policy for irrigation audits on all new commercial & institutional properties

After appropriate consideration of new conservation actions, Sandy City personnel will propose viable conservation actions be implemented by City Ordinance to the City Council by 2023.

Water Pricing:

- **Evaluate Current Water Rate Structure to Further Incentivize Conservation.** Sandy City adopted a conservation-oriented water rate structure in 2001. This has been occasionally updated over the last two decades. All indications are that the adopted rate structure has had a positive influence on encouraging conservation by Sandy City customers. Although this rate structure is performing well, there are certainly modifications to the rate structure that could be considered to further encourage conservation. Within the next year, the City will complete a rate study to identify potential modifications to its current rates structure that encourage reductions in excessive water use and further incentivize conservation. Results of the review will be presented to City Council for consideration.

Improvements to Physical System:

- **AWWA Water Audit Program** – The City plans to participate in the AWWA Water Audit Program. This program helps water suppliers quantify system water loss and associated revenue losses. The City will participate in at least one additional water audit by 2025.

Table 9
Implementation Schedule, Estimated Costs & Measurement of Progress

New Conservation Practices	Implementation Timeline	Estimated Cost	Measurement of Progress
Annual Tracking of Water Conservation Progress	Ongoing	\$0 (existing staff)	Per capita water use compared to 2015
Water Shortage and Drought Plan	Complete by 2022	\$20,000	Completion of report with associated recommendations
Utility Bill Improvements	Begin in 2022	\$30,000/year	Implementation of conservation messaging
Continued Public Education Efforts	Ongoing	\$15,000/year	Overall reduction of citywide water consumption
Water Conservation Classes	Begin in 2022	Funded by Staff Position	Hold a class session per quarter for the next five years and incorporate online course offerings
Localscapes Rebate	Begin in 2021	\$0/year (State-funded)	Number of landscapes on existing City and residential properties that include xeriscaping techniques
Flip Your Strip Rebate	Begin in 2021	\$0/year (State-funded)	Number of park strips converted/participating residents within annual period
Update City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation	Complete by 2025	Varies	Present results to City Council in 2023
Propose Additional City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation to City Council	Complete by 2025	Varies	Present results to City Council through next five years
Evaluation of Current Water Rate Structure to Further Incentivize Conservation	Complete in 2022	\$15,000	Completion of report with associated recommendations
AWWA Water Audit Program	Complete by 2022	\$5,000/year	Completed audit score and record

WATER CONSERVATION COORDINATOR

The City has appointed a Water Conservation Manager (Abi Holt). The manager is responsible for overseeing all City conservation efforts. Working closely with the Water Conservation manager is the Conservation Education & Outreach Coordinator (Nikki Wyman). The Education & Outreach Coordination leads the effort on the City's public education program, water conservation workshops, distributing City conservation information at City events, and acting as the liaison for water conservation matters between the citizens and City officials.

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN AUTHOR(S)

This plan was prepared by Bowen Collins & Associates at the Draper office:

Bowen Collins & Associates
154 E. 14000 South
Draper, Utah 84020
801.495.2224 Office

Primary authors of the plan are:

Keith Larson, P.E.
klarson@bowencollins.com

Andee Harris
aharris@bowencollins.com

SANDY CITY CONTACTS

Sandy Public Utilities Office
10000 Centennial Parkway, Suite 241
Sandy, UT 84070
801.509.1056

Abi Holt - Sandy City Public Utilities, Business & Conservation Manager
aholt@sandy.utah.gov

Nikki Wyman - Sandy City Public Utilities, Water Education & Outreach Coordinator
nwyman@sandy.utah.gov

Myrna Groomer - Sandy City Public Utilities, Water Resource Analyst
mgroomer@sandy.utah.gov

Richard Benham – Sandy City Public Utilities, Assistant Director/Engineering Manager
rbenham@sandy.utah.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Abi Holt, Sandy City
COPIES: File
FROM: Keith Larson, P.E.
DATE: 11 November 2021
SUBJECT: Modifications to Draft Conservation Plan

In conjunction with Sandy City personnel, Bowen Collins & Associates (BC&A) produced a draft water conservation plan for the City in October of 2021. This draft was provided to the City Council, presented to the City's Public Utilities Advisory Board (PUAB), and posted to the City's website for review and comment by the public. Based on comments received, the following changes have been made to the draft document:

- Per comments received from Council Member Zoltanski, consideration of potential supply reductions associated with climate change and other factors was added to Figure 6. A referenced was also added to direct readers to the City's upcoming Water System Master Plan for additional detailed discussion of this issue.
- Per comments received from Council Member Robinson, the implementation dates of some goals were accelerated in Table 9.
- Per comments received from Council Member Houseman, the existing language surrounding future ordinances and standards was reviewed and modified to focus on removing barriers to conservation (vs. mandating specific conservation actions).
- Per comments received from the PUAB, a conversion table was added at the front of the report to facilitate conversion between the various units of volume used in the report (specifically acre-feet and gallons).
- Per comments received from PUAB, Sandy City staff, and BC&A's own internal review, misc. non-substantive changes were made to correct typos and improve the report's appearance.

Resolution #21-44C

A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE
2021 SANDY CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS U.C.A. § 73-10-32 requires Sandy City to update and submit its Water Conservation Plan to the Utah Division of Water Resources (DWR) every 5 years; and

WHEREAS a draft Water Conservation Plan was reviewed and approved by the DWR; and

WHEREAS the approved draft was presented to and approved by Public Utilities Advisory Board on the 21st of October, 2021; and

WHEREAS the draft Water Conservation Plan has been available for public review and comment on the Sandy City Public Utilities website since the 13th of October, 2021, and the opportunity to comment was advertised on Sandy City’s social media channels; and

WHEREAS the draft Water Conservation Plan was introduced at the City Council meeting on the 9th of November 2021, and the City Council and public had an opportunity to comment; and

WHEREAS comments from the PUAB, City Council and the public have been incorporated into the Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS Sandy’s update of the Water Conservation Plan is due to the State Division of Water Resources (DWR) by December 31, 2021; and

WHEREAS the Water Conservation Plan identifies the minimum conservation requirements of the State, but in no way prevents the City from pursuing greater conservation efforts.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Sandy City, Utah as follows:

1. Adoption. The Sandy City Council hereby adopts the 2021 Sandy City Water Conservation Plan found in Exhibit “A”.
2. Effective. This resolution shall take effect upon passage by the Sandy City Council.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 16th day of November, 2021

DocuSigned by:

 7BA48C9903AC456...

Alison Stroud, Chair
Sandy City Council



ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:

 688E7E8272014B1...

City Recorder

Recorded this 29 day of November, 2021

2021

Sandy City Water Conservation Plan



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ABBREVIATIONS

AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
ASR.....	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
CUWCD.....	Central Utah Water Conservancy District
DWRi.....	Division of Water Rights
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
JVWCD	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District
LCWTP.....	Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant
MWDSLS.....	Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy
SERWTP.....	South East Regional Water Treatment Plant
ULS.....	Utah Lake System
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone

UNIT CONVERSIONS

GALLONS = ACRE FEET × 325,850
 ACRE-FEET = GALLONS ÷ 325,850
 MILLION GALLONS = ACRE-FEET ÷ 3.069
 ACRE-FEET = MILLION GALLONS × 3.069
 GPCD = GALLONS ÷ DAYS OF USAGE ÷ POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Attitudes toward water supplies are changing. Water is no longer seen as a boundless resource, but as a valuable commodity that needs to be managed carefully. With this shift in attitude, conservation is becoming a larger part of water suppliers' plans to meet future water needs. Many water suppliers throughout the country have adopted conservation programs. Benefits of these programs include:

- Using existing water supplies more efficiently.
- Maximization of existing water conveyance, treatment, and distribution facilities.
- Delaying or deferring the expense of construction or capital improvement projects.
- Reducing the need for additional water supplies.

Sandy City (City) recognizes the benefits of conservation programs. The City has adopted water conservation as a key element in its long-term master plan to serve its customers. As a result, the City has already achieved a significant reduction in per capita use since 2000. Despite the progress to date, the City recognizes that per capita use will return to higher levels without continued emphasis on conservation. It also recognizes that there are still many benefits of further conservation efforts. Since sustained water conservation efforts will be an important component in the City's plans for future water use, this report will evaluate the City's current conservation program and will discuss additional measures that will allow further conservation of water.

SYSTEM PROFILE

Sandy City Water System Service Area

Sandy City is located in Salt Lake County; with a population of roughly 96,000¹, it is the sixth largest city in the state. However, the water service system area population is slightly smaller because a few areas within the City's boundaries are served by other water agencies. The existing Sandy City water system service area is shown in Figure 1. The system serves most of the incorporated area of Sandy City as well as some areas outside the City's corporate boundaries. The portions of the existing service area located outside the City corporate boundaries can be categorized into two groups:

- The Granite area, an unincorporated area east of Sandy near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon.
- The unincorporated County islands, relatively small areas of unincorporated Salt Lake County, that are completely surrounded by Sandy City.

Figure 1 also shows that there are several areas within Sandy City's boundaries that receive water from other water agencies. Three unincorporated county islands along 1300 East are currently served by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. White City Township and a large block of Sandy City residents in the center of the City are served by the White City Water Improvement District. An area of Midvale (identified as "Union Jordan" in the figure) was served by the Sandy City water system prior to 2010 but is now served by Midvale City.

¹ Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute – Estimated population for July 1, 2019 = 96,485

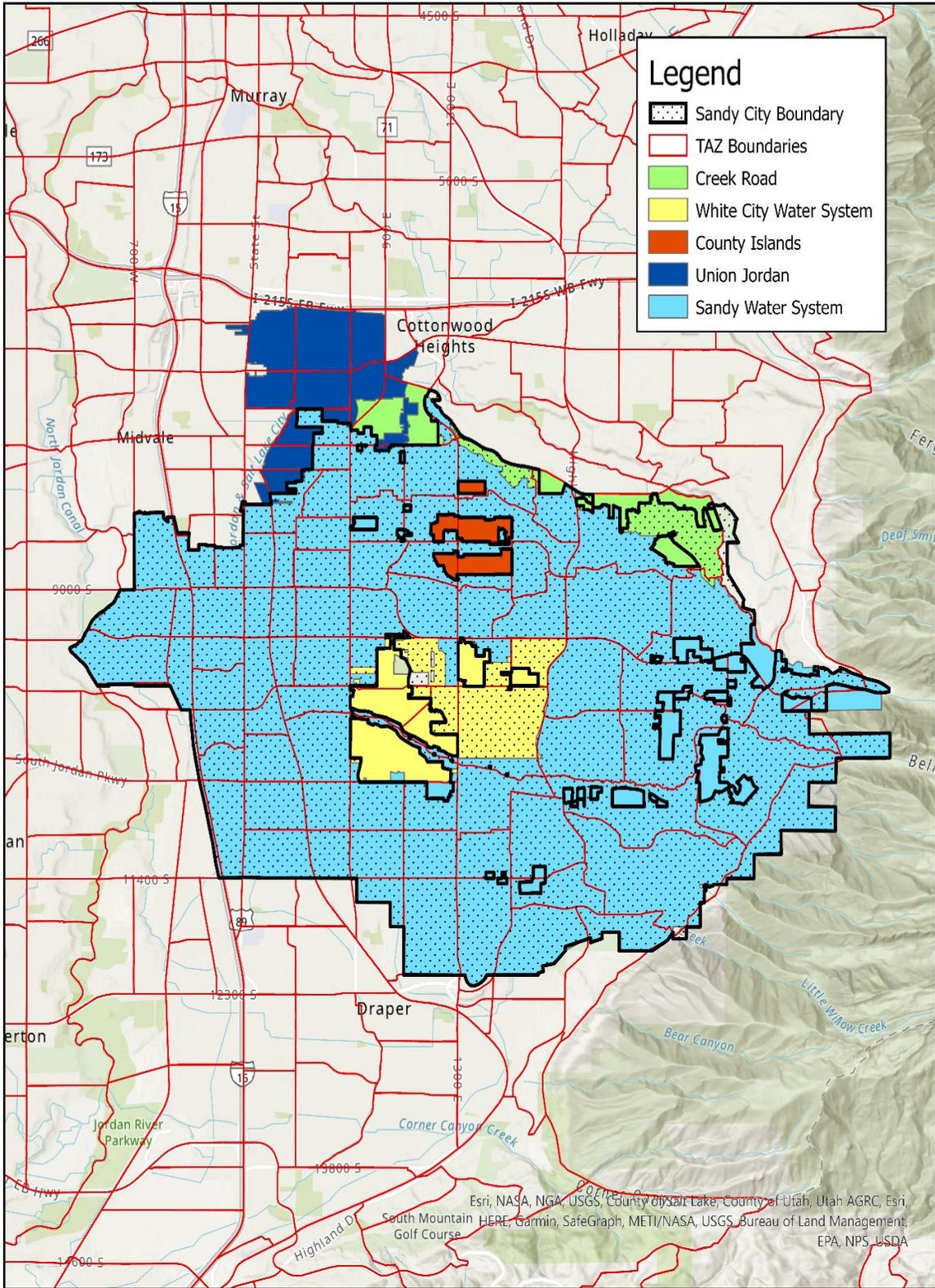


Figure 1
Sandy City Water Service Area

System Connections

The Sandy City water system includes residential, commercial, and institutional connections. To help evaluate and quantify the amount of water that can reasonably be conserved in Sandy City, a cursory analysis of current water use patterns has been performed. Usage among different classes of customers for the year 2020 is shown in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Table 1
FY 2020 Water Usage by Connection Type^a

Customer Class	Accounts	Percent of Connections	Annual Water Use (acre-ft)	Percent of Total Water Use
Residential	23,900	92.27	19,423	76.57
Commercial	1,659	6.40	4,325	17.05
Institutional	343	1.32	1,617	6.37
TOTAL	25,902		25,365	100

^aWater usage by connection type data obtained from the Utah Division of Water Rights Public Water Supplier Information.

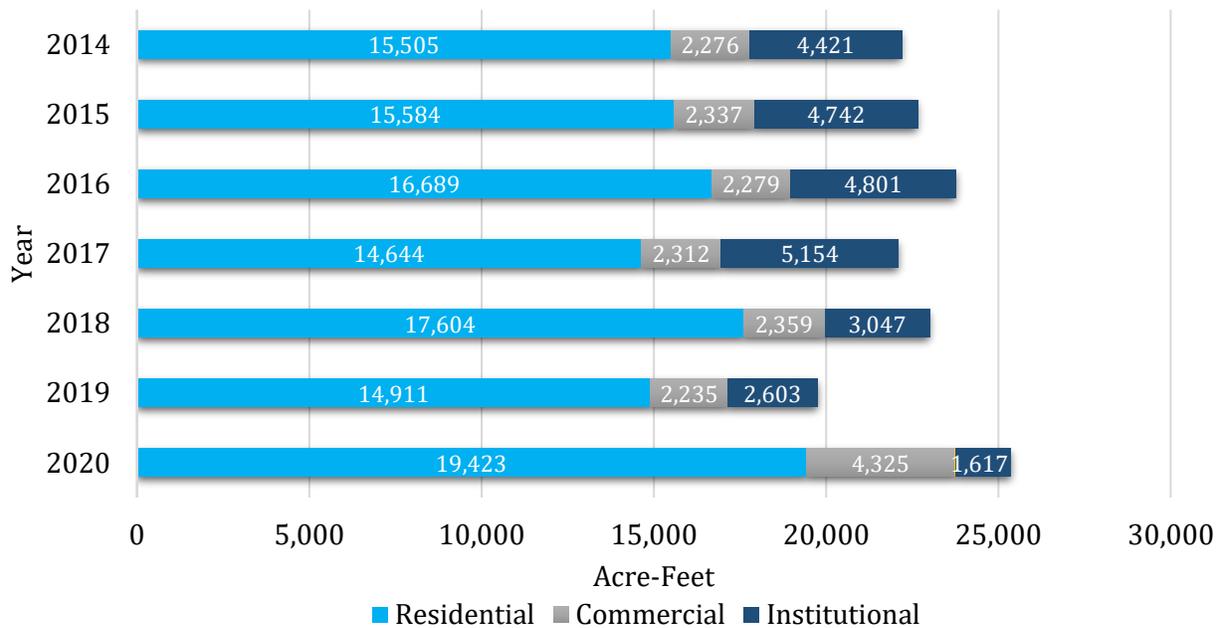


Figure 2
Current Delivery Type

Roughly 92 percent of the meters in Sandy City are residential connections, accounting for 77 percent of the total water use. Hence, residential water use represents the largest single area for potential conservation. However, Sandy City also has a significant number of commercial and institutional connections. While comprising only about 8 percent of the total number of meters, commercial and institutional customers accounted for more than 23 percent of Sandy City water use. Thus, non-residential accounts should not be overlooked as potential contributors to future conservation efforts.

Current Rates

Table 2 shows the City's current culinary water rate structure². Currently, Sandy City charges 3/4" meters a monthly base rate of \$14.43 with increasing rates for larger meter sizes as summarized in the table. Volume rates are charged on an increasing block schedule with block tiers defined based on meter size. As shown, the increasing volumetric charges represent a relatively aggressive tiered schedule with Block 4 water use being charged at more than double Block 1 use. The structure has been designed this way to provide a strong conservation signal to system water users.

Table 2
Sandy City Culinary Water Rate Structure Cost Per Thousand Gallons

Meter Size	Base Rate	Block 1: \$1.64	Block 2: \$2.53	Block 3: \$2.98	Block 4: \$3.42
3/4 and under	\$14.43	1 to 6	7 to 40	41 to 80	81 and up
1-inch	\$18.78	1 to 7	8 to 65	66 to 130	131 and up
1.5-inch	\$23.14	1 to 35	36 to 200	201 to 400	401 and up
2-inch	\$35.12	1 to 50	51 to 400	401 to 800	801 and up
3-inch	\$123.34	1 to 80	81 to 740	741 to 1,480	1,481 and up
4-inch	\$156.01	1 to 170	171 to 1,765	1,766 to 3,525	3,526 and up
6-inch	\$232.25	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up
8-inch	\$319.39	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up
10-inch	\$439.19	1 to 645	646 to 5,300	5,301 to 11,000	11,001 and up

² Rates shown are for Sandy City residents. A separate schedule is used for customers outside the City. The outside-City rate structure is identical in form, with both base and volume rates slightly higher than City rates.

SUPPLY INFORMATION

A summary of Sandy City's current and future water supply is contained here. For additional information on water supply the reader should refer to Sandy City's Supply and Demand Master Plan. The majority of Sandy City's culinary water is currently purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy (MWDSLS) with a small amount coming from the City's wells. Figure 3 shows the volume the City has used from both sources as reported to the Division of Water Rights (DWRi) website from 2016 to 2020.

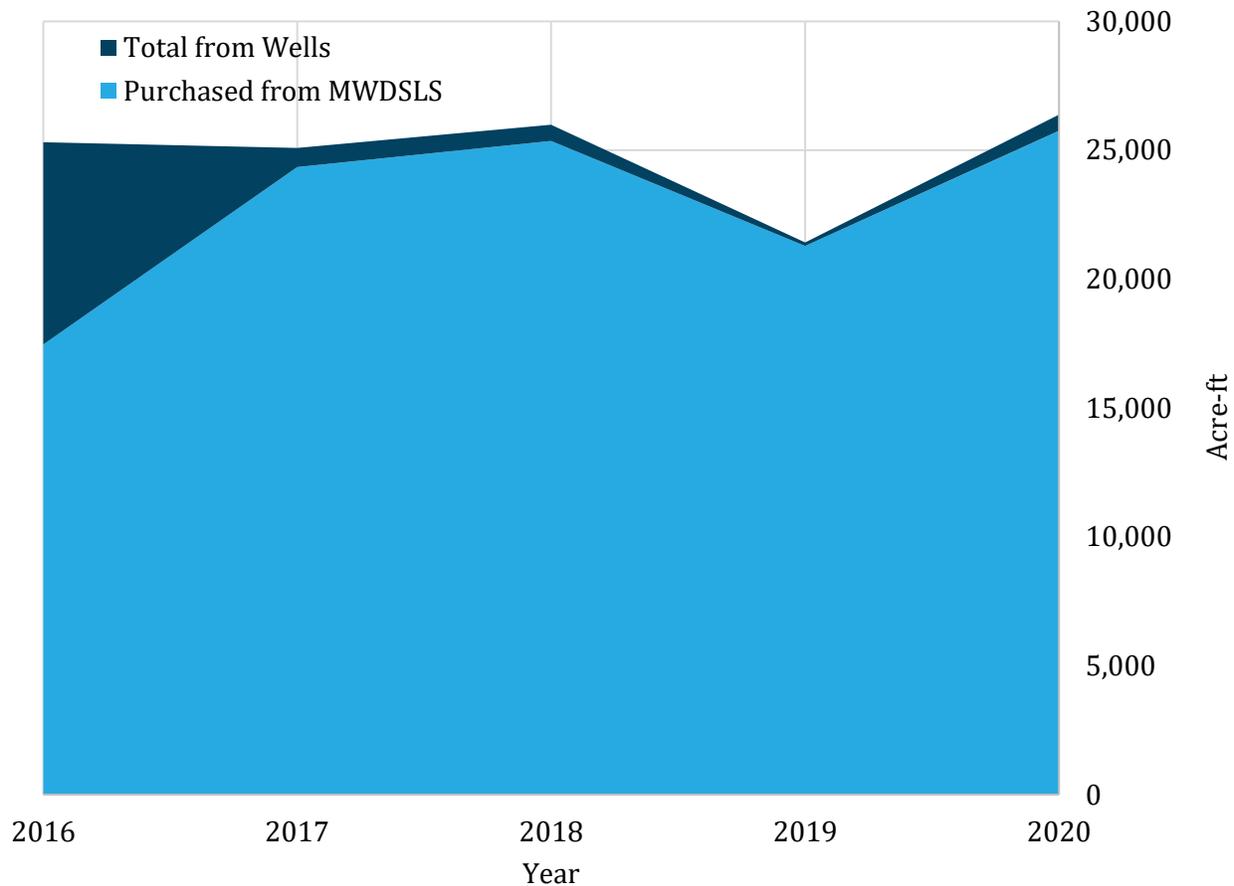


Figure 3
Sandy Water Sources

Prior to 2017, the City historically used a significant volume of water from its well sources. However, in more recent years, the City has made a concerted effort to maximize its use of surface water sources with a goal of preserving the health of its aquifer for use in times of drought.

Table 3 summarizes the City's current reliable culinary water supply for both average and dry year water conditions. In both cases, supplies have been categorized by source. For existing supplies, all sources are treated through MWDSLS except for "Peaking Wells". Future potential sources include Aquifer Storage, and Recovery (ASR) and water from the Utah lake System (ULS). These sources will be developed as needed to provide for the growth or supply redundancy needs of the City.

Table 3
Usable Yield of Existing Sandy City Culinary Water Sources

Source Category	Average Year (acre-ft)	Dry Year (acre-ft)
Ontario Drain Tunnel	3,070	2,000
Little Cottonwood	9,700	8,000
Bell Canyon	980	860
Peaking Wells	11,000	13,700
MWDSLS Sandy Preferred PRP Storage	7,940	7,940
Total Available Water Existing Supply	32,690	32,500

WATER MEASUREMENT

Currently, all culinary water connections within Sandy City are metered and read on a fifteen-minute basis. In 2012, the City began replacing its water meters with a new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system. Full deployment of the AMI system was completed in 2020. A significant advantage of this system is the ability to easily monitor and identify customer water leaks. The AMI equipment also allows the City to more accurately determine the amount of water lost from the system, identify diurnal patterns in water sales, and help customers create a water budget and manage their water use/conservation.

WATER PRODUCTION, SALES, AND SYSTEM LOSS

Historic Water Use

Historic water use from 2000 to 2020 is summarized in Table 4. Table 4 includes both water production (water produced by each source and delivered to the system) and water sales (metered use out of the system). For both categories, per capita water use has also been calculated. Data for this table comes from production records from Sandy City, water sales records provided from the City to the Division of Water Rights, and recent population estimates from the Wasatch Front Regional Council³.

³ Population projections have been based on Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) data prepared by Wasatch Front Regional Council. These projections do not exactly match published population numbers for Sandy City because the water service area does not match the corporate boundaries of the City. However, these numbers do use the Kem C. Gardner Institute projections as their fundamental basis. For example, in 2019, the Kem C. Gardner population for Sandy City was 96,485. The water service area population for this same year is equal to the Sandy City population (96,485) + the Granite area population (1,101) + the portions of unincorporated Salt Lake County served by Sandy City (1,717) - the portion of Sandy City served by other providers (primarily White City Water Company, 6,118) = 93,185.

Table 4
Historic Per Capita Water Production, Sales and System Loss

Year	Sandy City Water System Population	Historic Water Production (acre-ft) ^a	Per Capita Production (gpcd)	Historic Water Sales (acre-ft) ^b	Per Capita Water Use (gpcd)	System Loss (acre-ft)	System Loss %
2000	95,842	31,517	294	29,593	276	1,924	6%
2001	95,742	30,794	287	28,914	270	1,880	6%
2002	95,643	26,194	244	24,595	230	1,599	6%
2003	95,544	26,609	249	24,170	226	2,439	9%
2004	95,444	25,179	235	24,550	230	629	2%
2005	95,345	25,349	237	22,952	215	2,397	9%
2006	95,245	28,850	270	24,957	234	3,893	13%
2007	95,146	30,314	284	25,210	237	5,104	17%
2008	95,046	27,397	257	26,592	250	805	3%
2009	94,947	25,678	241	24,110	227	1,568	6%
2010	85,243	24,894	261	23,374	245	1,520	6%
2011	86,207	23,622	245	22,180	230	1,442	6%
2012	87,170	28,409	291	26,675	273	1,734	6%
2013	88,134	25,528	259	22,948	232	2,580	10%
2014	89,098	24,444	245	22,202	222	2,242	9%
2015	90,061	24,136	239	22,663	225	1,473	6%
2016	90,683	25,392	250	23,769	234	1,623	6%
2017	91,425	25,299	247	22,110	216	3,189	13%
2018	92,477	25,992	251	23,010	222	2,983	11%
2019	93,185	21,426	205	19,749	189	1,677	8%
2020	93,794	26,384	251	25,365	241	1,019	4%

^a Historic water production values have been provided by Sandy City.

^b Historic water sales data differ slightly in some years than previously reported to the Division of Water Rights. The City plans to update the reported water use numbers in the Division of Water Rights' database.

Two items should be noted regarding this table:

- Populations shown here are different than those previously reported to the Division of Water Rights as part of water use reporting. While the numbers contained in the water use reports reflected a genuine effort at reporting service area population at the time of the report, the values reported here reflect improved estimates based on more recent census data and a better understanding of system growth. The City plans to update the reported populations in the Division of Water Rights' database. It should also be noted that there is significant drop in population reported in 2010. This is accurate and reflects the removal of the Union Jordan area from the Sandy City water service population.

- Water sales numbers shown here are also slightly different in some years than those previously reported to the Division of Water Rights as part of water use reporting. These differences primarily occur in the earlier years of the record when the City was still trying to figure out what type of data the Division was requesting. The numbers shown here are a more accurate representation of actual water sales. The City plans to update the reported water use numbers in the Division of Water Rights' database.

Historic Per Capita Water Use

As summarized in Table 4, the historic per capita water production ranges from a high of 276 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2000 to a low of 189 gpcd in 2019. The change in per capital water sales is shown in Figure 4.

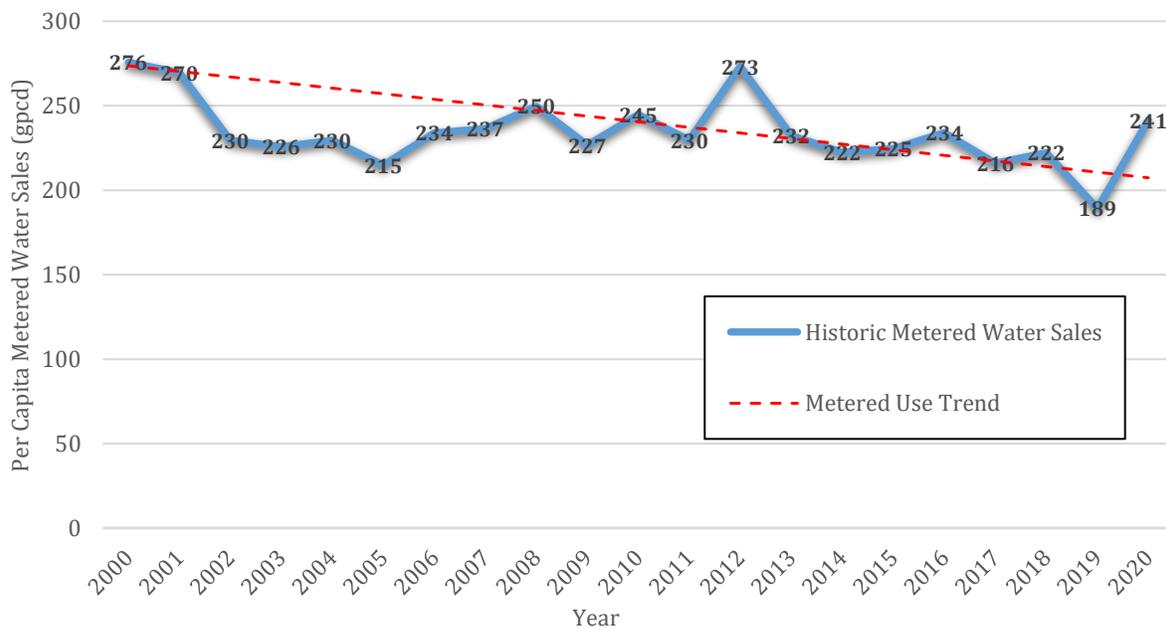


Figure 4
Historic Per Capita Water Use

With the exception of 2012 and 2020, the figure shows the City's per capita use has a downward trend from the year 2000. The higher per capita water use shown in 2012 and 2020 are likely due to extreme dry weather years. The City's conservation efforts will need to consider the effect of drought and dry weather on water use demands so that future conservation goals can be achieved, even dry weather conditions. As will be noted in the conservation measures section of this report, the City is preparing a drought contingency plan to address this and other issues associated with drought.

Current Per Capita Water Use

An analysis of Sandy's current municipal and industrial water use was completed. Water use by type for the year 2020 is summarized in Table 5. Per capita water use for the year 2020 was estimated using the approximate population of 93,794 people and monthly metered sales data provided by Sandy City. Indoor water use was quantified using the average metered sales for each user type during the winter months with all other water use assumed to be outdoor water use. It is estimated that approximately 70 percent, 71 percent, and 94 percent of water is used outdoors for residential, commercial, and institutional water users respectively.

Table 5
Current Per Capita Water Use by Type

User Type	Indoor Use (gpcd)	Outdoor Use (gpcd)	Total Use (gpcd)
Residential	55	130	185
Commercial	12	29	41
Institutional	1	14	15
Total	68	173	241

System Losses

Over the last twenty years, average system losses in the Sandy City water system have been approximately 8 percent of annual water production, as shown in Table 4. The estimated system loss for 2020 was 3.86 percent based on an internal system water loss audit.

See "Conservation Practices" for further discussion of City efforts to minimize system losses including prevention activities and activities to locate and eliminate existing leaks.

CONSERVATION GOAL WITH MILESTONES

Water production and metered water sales records show that efforts made by the City's staff and residents have already been effective in achieving a significant amount of conservation. Per capita water use is greatly reduced from where it was in 2000. While the observed results are positive, there are additional conservation measures that the City can implement to further reduce water use. To guide future conservation efforts, the City intends to adopt the State of Utah's regional water conservation goal to reduce per capita water use from a baseline amount (as measured in 2015) by 11 percent by the year 2030. Table 6 shows the per capita use conservation goal milestones for the City through 2065.

Table 6
Conservation Goal With Milestones Through 2065

Year	Reduction from Year 2015 Water Use	Conservation Goal Milestones (gpcd)
2015	0%	235
2026	8%	216
2030	11%	209
2040	15%	200
2065	19%	190

It is expected that additional efforts will be required to achieve the goals shown in Table 6 and encourage additional conservation. To date, conservation efforts have primarily focused on education and pricing to motivate the voluntary efforts of customers to conserve. However, to continue the trend of water conservation in the City, it is likely that a more aggressive effort and level of investment will be required.

Measuring Savings from Conservation

Figure 5 shows historic culinary water use to date on a per capita basis compared to the historic and proposed City conservation goal. As can be seen, Sandy City has done an excellent job in meeting its goal aside from the two extremely dry years of 2012 and 2020. To track how well the City is doing in achieving its conservation goal in the future, the City will continue to annually estimate per capita water demands based on yearly metered sales data and an updated population estimate as a function of new system connections.

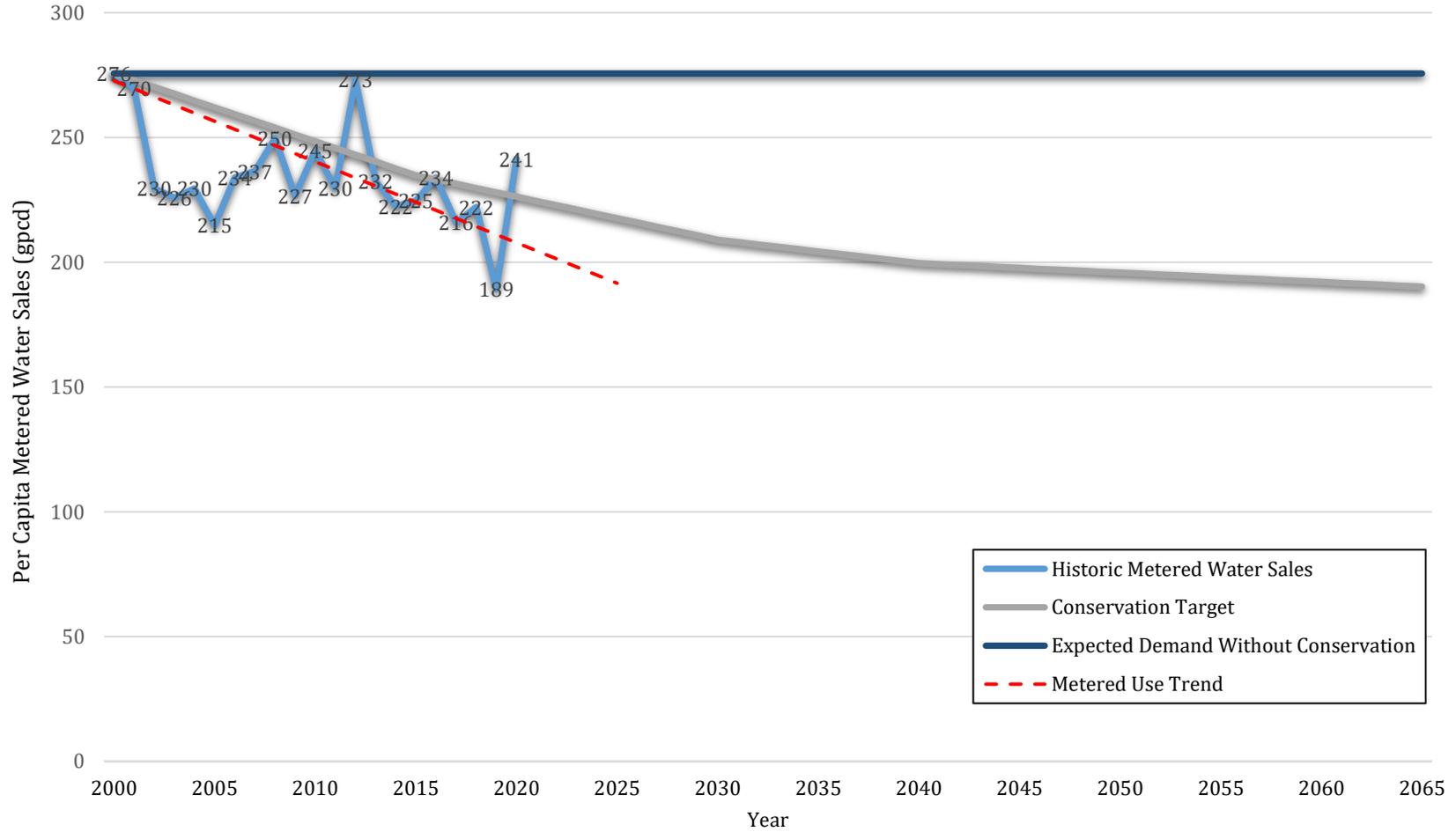


Figure 5
Historic & Future Per Capita Water Use

EFFECT OF CONSERVATION ON FUTURE WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The City has experienced large amounts of growth in the past but opportunities for additional future growth will be more challenging. Future growth is expected to be limited primarily to redevelopment of existing land due to the lack of open land available within the City's limits. The historic and projected population estimates for the Sandy City water service area are shown in Table 7.

Table 7
Sandy City Water System Historic and Projected Population Estimates

Year	Population
2010	85,243
2011	86,207
2012	87,170
2013	88,134
2014	89,098
2015	90,061
2016	90,683
2017	91,425
2018	92,477
2019	93,185
2020	93,794
2021	94,665
2030	101,550
2040	110,348
2050	117,941
2060	123,772

Based on this projected growth, Table 8 shows both the projected dry year water production requirement (demand) for the City with conservation and the projected production requirement (demand) if no conservation occurs. This table also compares projected demands against the existing available water supply as described previously in this report⁴. This same information is shown graphically in Figure 6.

Included in Figure 6 is a representation of potential future reductions in supply associated with climate change and other factors. While discussion of supply reliability and the effects of climate change are beyond the scope of this document, the reader should reference the City's Water Master Plan for further explanation of how this level of potential reduction has been estimated.

⁴ The City has evaluated projected annual supplies and demands for both average and dry weather years; however, because the dry weather scenario will dictate City planning activities, only the dry weather scenario is shown in Table 8 and Figure 6.

Table 8
Projected Dry Year Water Production Requirements^a

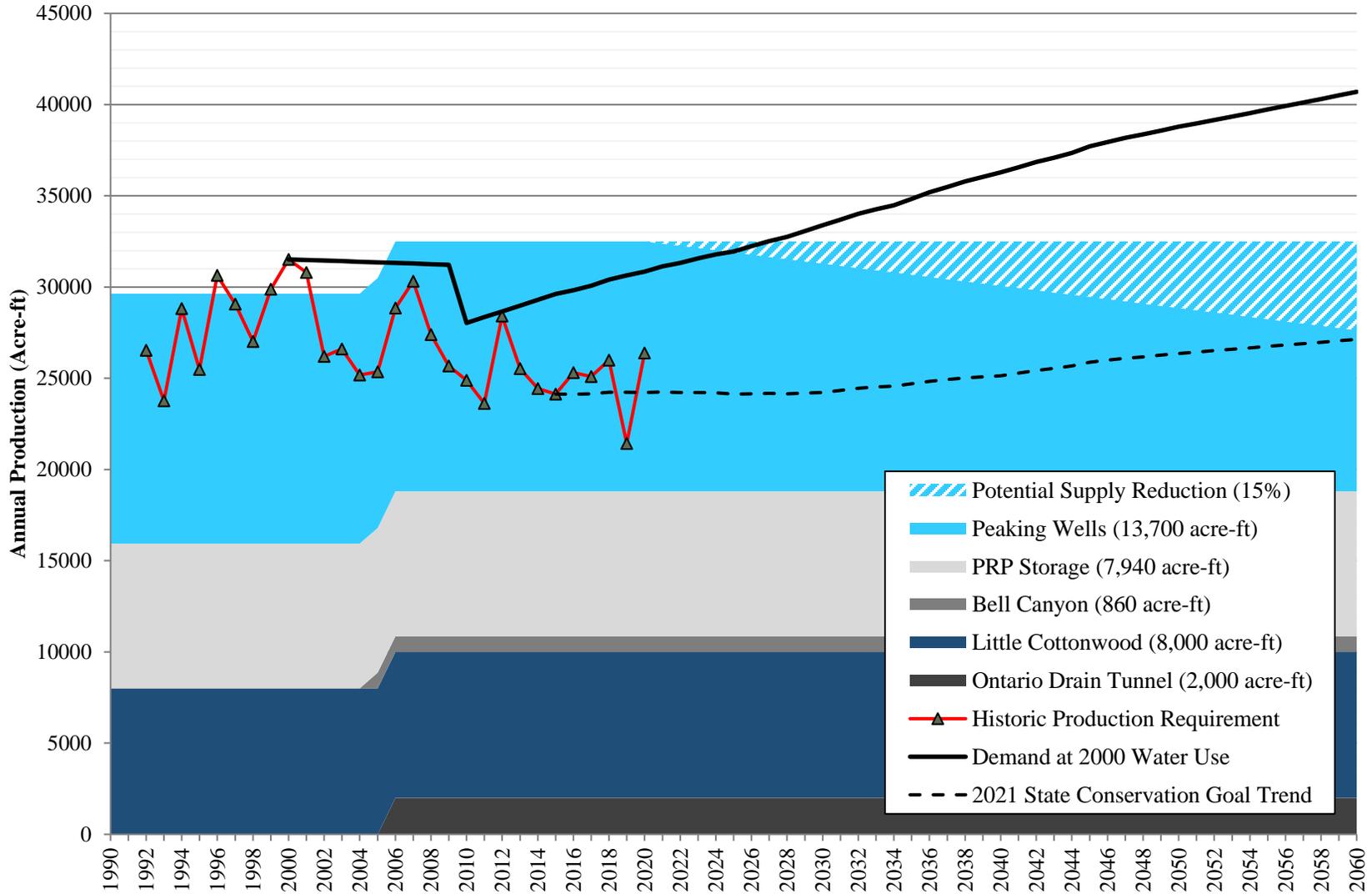
Year	Projected Production Requirements Based on Year 2000 Demands (acre-ft)	Projected Production Requirements At Proposed Conservation Goal (acre-ft)	Estimated Annual Savings Through Conservation (acre-ft)	Existing Reliable Supply (acre-ft)	Estimated New Supply Development Which Can Be Delayed Through Conservation (acre-ft)
2000	31,517	31,517	0	29,640	0
2005	31,353	29,420	1,934	30,500	0
2010	28,032	24,574	3,458	32,500	0
2015	29,616	24,136	5,480	32,500	0
2020	30,844	24,215	6,628	32,500	0
2025	31,955	24,133	7,822	32,500	0
2030	33,394	24,222	9,172	32,500	894
2035	34,833	24,698	10,135	32,500	2,333
2045	37,716	25,881	11,835	32,500	5,216
2060	40,702	27,134	13,568	32,500	8,202

^a 2018 Sandy City Supply and Demand Master Plan.

As can be seen in Table 8 and Figure 6, existing City supplies are currently adequate to meet projected demands, partially due to conservation achieved since 2000. Without conservation, projected demands would surpass available existing supplies by the year 2027; if demands surpass supply, the City would have to identify and purchase additional water sources to meet the demands. With conservation, the existing supply and demand projections show that the City's existing supplies are expected to be sufficient until at least the year 2060. This is true even with projected possible reductions associated with climate change and other factors.

Ultimately, if the City achieves its water conservation goals, it is expected to save approximately 13,500 acre-ft by 2060 and avoid the need for an additional supply of nearly 8,200 acre-ft of water⁵. Conservation will also reduce the City's reliance on peaking wells and help it be better prepared for potential supply reductions associated with climate change and/or drought years. Figure 6 illustrates why water conservation is essential to Sandy City's long-term water supply plan.

⁵ Bases on no reduction in future supply associated with climate change or other factors. With reductions in future supply, avoided development of additional sources may exceed 13,000 acre-ft.



Notes: 1) Volumes given are 2060 projected supply. 2) Potential Supply Reduction could be due to climate change or other factors and covers all supplies, not only wells.

Figure 6
Projected Sandy City Annual Production Requirements vs. Supply (Dry Year)

WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

The following sections document both existing and proposed water conservation practices in the City. To organize the information, each section groups conservation practices by the following major conservation categories:

- Conservation Public Awareness Practices
- Education and Training Practices
- Rebates, Incentives, and Rewards
- Ordinances and Standards
- Water Pricing
- Improvements to Physical System

Current Conservation Practices

Over the last two decades, Sandy City has been aggressive in implementing several conservation measures to reduce water usage. The City has a well maintained and operated water system and has been proactive in implementing and maintaining many programs to ensure that the system operates at an optimal level. Each of these programs is discussed in detail below (organized by major conservation categories):

Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- **Water Meters** – All residential, industrial, and institutional connections to the City’s water system are metered. The City also meters water that is used in public areas such as parks and streetscapes. Sandy City’s system is 100 percent AMI.
- **Water Watch** – Every Sandy water customer has a smart meter connection to the city’s water system and the ability to register for real-time water consumption alerts through “Water Watch” that will automatically send a text or email update if water usage exceeds certain thresholds. This tool is useful both for leak detection and conservation goals.
- **Water Conservation Staff** – Sandy City has a full time Water Education and Public Outreach Coordinator that provides public/stakeholder education and engagement on water conservation. The coordinator is able to focus on public outreach and conservation initiatives on a daily basis. The duties of the water conservation staff include acting as visitor guides at Segó Lily Gardens, as well as developing and presenting conservation education material.
- **Water Conservation Web Site** – On the Sandy City Public Utilities’ website, Public Utilities has a page devoted to water conservation (<https://sandy.utah.gov/1333/Conservation>). The conservation page has associated subpages that provide information on drought, Segó Lily Conservation Garden, water wise landscapes, incentives and rebates, links to other water conservation related sites, and conservation tips for both indoor and outdoor water use.
- **Water Conservation Materials** – In addition to our website, the City also generates and distributes a variety of print and visual materials, including, for instance, informational pamphlets about waterwise landscaping and door hangers to inform customers about Sandy

City landscape ordinances and water conservation practices, and yard signs for residents to show their neighbors their commitment to waterwise practices.

- **Water Conservation Plan** – The City updates its Water Conservation Plan every five years and adopts it by Ordinance.
- **Social Media Campaigns** – Conservation staff works with our Communications Department on year-round social media campaigns designed to educate the public on water conservation and water use practices.
- **Signage at City Sports Events** – Sandy City has a robust series of youth and adult sports programs. The events for these programs take place at locations that exemplify the use of low-water use landscaping and conservation practices. Participants in Sandy City sports programs and their families frequent these locations and represent a portion of the population that can be easily encouraged on a regular basis to conserve water. Signage with QR code links to digital conservation resources are posted at these locations to facilitate public awareness of conservation resources distributed by the City.

Education & Training Practices:

- **“Slow the Flow” Campaign** – Sandy City has provided financial support to the “Slow the Flow – Save H₂O” water education campaign through its membership with MWDSLS. This campaign is run by the Governor’s Water Conservation Team in conjunction with districts and municipalities in the State to provide water education information, multi-media advertising campaigns, and coordinated support of statewide conservation efforts.
- **Free Water System Audits** - The City offers free audits to its water customers through a partnership between MWDSLS and Utah State University. The audit includes checking sprinkling systems and reviewing irrigation practices. After the audit, the program offers suggestions to improve water use efficiency. To encourage use of the program, the City identifies large users including schools, parks, and churches with large, landscaped areas, and reaches out to them to educate them about the water audits. This includes some large residential customers as well.
- **Water Conservation Education Program** – Sandy City supports efforts to educate school-aged children about water and the importance of conservation. These programs are specifically designed to motivate children to use water wisely and grow up with a conservation ethic. It is hoped that these efforts will motivate the children to encourage their parents to use water more wisely as well.
- **Sego Lily Waterwise Demonstration Garden** – The City maintains a waterwise demonstration garden. The Sego Lily Gardens are divided into different landscaped areas, each with separate watering zones. This allows water use to be measured for specific landscaping themes. It also provides opportunities to exhibit various water wise plants and irrigation systems.
- **Sandy City Newsletter** – The City has utilized the City newsletter to educate and inform the public regarding conservation and other water issues. The City also advertises the garden

fairs in these newsletters. During the garden fairs, experts present information on various topics as guests walk through the garden.

- **Direct Customer Outreach** – Sandy City also uses Water Watch to monitor water usage among city customers. The City reaches out directly to high-use customers to educate and inform customers about water-saving options available to Sandy residents.
- **Water Conservation Information** – In addition to our website, the City also generates and distributes a variety of print and visual materials, including, for instance, informational pamphlets about waterwise landscaping and door hangers to inform customers about Sandy City landscape ordinances and water conservation practices, and yard signs for residents to show their neighbors their commitment to waterwise practices.
- **Other Conservation Programs and Forums** – Sandy City is actively involved with building awareness around Water Week and Earth Day, including holding garden fairs at Segoe Lily Gardens. Sandy City is also involved with the Utah Water Conservation Forum that reaches out to water conservation professionals across the state.

Rebates, Incentives & Rewards:

- **Toilet Replacement Rebate** – The City works with Utah Water Savers to provide a toilet replacement rebate program that provides up to \$100 per toilet. Rebates will be given to residents who replace toilets that use more than 1.6 gallons per flush and were installed prior to 1994. Residents must replace old toilets with a WaterSense-labeled toilet and rebates are limited to two toilets per home.
- **Smart Irrigation Controllers** – Sandy City works with Utah Water Savers to provide a rebate program for Smart Irrigation Controllers. The program allows residents to receive a rebate for up to \$75 when they purchase an eligible WaterSense-labeled smart controller. These controllers sync watering schedules with local precipitation, temperature, and wind patterns. Rebates are limited to one smart controller per property every five years.

Ordinances & Standards:

- **Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance⁶** – In January of 2002, the City Council adopted the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Ordinance 21-25-4) The ordinance requires new commercial and multifamily developments, as well as new City-owned properties, to submit landscape and irrigation plans during the development review process. The plans are required to be designed by certified professionals in both landscape and irrigation systems. The landscaped areas of the new developments are required to meet certain irrigation system efficiency standards once installation is completed. In addition, water conserving plants are now required for slopes greater than 30 percent. The developments must also pass a water audit once the irrigation systems have been installed.
- **Timing of Landscape Watering Ordinance⁷** – Sandy City has coordinated with other water agencies to develop a six-phase water restriction protocol to be implemented in times of drought or other water emergencies. In December of 2001, the City Council adopted an ordinance specific to the Sandy City water system that permanently restricts sprinkler irrigation between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. for all water users (landscape ordinance 8-3-2). Violations of this ordinance are generally met with friendly reminders from the City, but the ordinance does allow the City to assess fines to chronic violators. To date, the City has received adequate responses from violators and has not yet issued a fine.
- **Waste Prohibited Ordinance⁸** – Sandy City has adopted an ordinance that prohibits water waste and allows City staff and City Council to act in the case of excessive or irresponsible water waste.

Water Pricing:

- **Increase Block Rate Structure** – In 2001, the City Council adopted a new water rate structure intended to provide an incentive for water users to conserve. The key element of the rate structure is an increasing rate based on monthly water use. The rate structure includes four tiers with the highest tier charging more than double for water than water used in the lowest tier. Primary goals of the increasing block structure are to reduce peak system demands and reduce the waste of water on outdoor landscaping uses.
- **Billing Patterns** – For almost 20 years, the City has been billing customers on a monthly basis. Monthly billing allows consumers to receive more frequent feedback on their water use habits and adjust their use accordingly. More recently, the City has also implemented AMI at each connection to its distribution system. AMI allows customers to access information on their water use on almost a real time basis. This provides even better feedback on water use patterns to customers.

⁶ See the full text of the Ordinance: [CHAPTER 21-25. - LANDSCAPING STANDARDS | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

⁷ See the full text of the Ordinance: [Sec. 8-3-2. - Timing of Landscape Watering. | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

⁸ See the full text of the Ordinance: [Sec. 8-3-1. - Waste Prohibited. | City Code | Sandy, UT | Municode Library](#)

- **Charging True Water Costs to All Water Users** – In the past, Sandy City has not charged City departments the true cost of their water. For example, the Parks Department paid an annual charge based on a budget number rather than the actual amount of water used. Although the Parks Department has traditionally done a commendable job of managing their water use, this policy has been changed and City departments are now charged based on actual consumption to promote water conservation.

Improvements to Physical System:

- **Conjunctive Use of Surface and Groundwater** – Sandy City, by having membership in the MWDSLs, more efficiently utilizes surface waters when available and only uses groundwater supplies during periods of peak demand.
- **Conversion of Public Landscapes** – Many changes have been implemented in the landscaping of public areas. For example, a park strip at a public utility booster station has been converted to a low-water use ground cover. The Parks and Recreation Department is experimenting with the conversion of streetscapes to bark and/or low-water use trees and plants. At Flat Iron Park, the Parks Department has planted trees and shrubs on several inclines. Water use in these areas will be restricted once the plants are established. At the 40-acre Hidden Valley Park, only 2 acres are planted with turf, with native plants being used in the remaining area. Several detention basins have been re-landscaped with drought tolerant plants. Water wise landscaping was installed surrounding a new parking area surrounding Lone Peak Park. This includes drip irrigation for water-saving perennials, trees, and shrubs.
- **Pipeline Corrosion Protection** – Sandy City requires the installation of corrosion protection on all ductile iron pipes in corrosive soil or the use of PVC pipe. In addition to extending the life of the pipelines, this measure is designed to minimize system losses by reducing leaks in pipelines.
- **Line Replacement Program** –The City has a water fund budget for pipeline replacement (not including major conveyance projects). Funds reserved for this purpose will be used to replace old and failing water lines in the Sandy City water system. In addition to maintaining the system in good working order, it is hoped that this effort will reduce the number and severity of water leaks in the system.
- **Park Computerization** – All of the City's sites that have power (including parks, city buildings, and streetscapes) have been equipped with smart controller systems that monitor daily weather reports and adjust output at each zone to maximize irrigation efficiency.
- **Improved Utilization of Bell Canyon Creek Water Right.** Sandy City has rights in Bell Canyon Creek that have historically been utilized principally for flood irrigation through an aging ditch system. While some of the water was historically treated by JWCD through the South East Regional Water Treatment Plant (SERWTP), capacity limitations at the plant limited use of this source for potable purposes. With MWDSLs's expansion of the Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant (LCWTP) and improvements completed by the City, Bell Canyon water can now be diverted to Little Cottonwood Creek and then treated at the LCWTP (whether directly or by exchange). During dry-year conditions, 863 acre-ft of new useable

water is estimated to be available through Sandy City's water rights in Bell Canyon Creek. The City has also facilitated the enclosure of the historic open ditch system operated by the Bell Canyon Irrigation Company. This conservation measure is saving hundreds of acre-ft previously lost through seepage and evaporation from the ditch. Most recently this water has also been used for ASR operations in Dimple Dell (see below).

- **Aquifer Storage and Recovery from Bell Canyon Creek and Other Sources.** Aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) refers to the concept of increasing groundwater supplies by increasing recharge to the aquifer. The concept utilizes underground storage capacity in the aquifer. During periods of peak runoff, the City diverts flows in excess of either demand or treatment capacity to Bell Canyon Creek (also referred to as Dry Creek) so that the water can be infiltrated into the ground and later withdrawn from well sites. The City has constructed a metering gauge at 1300 East in Dry Creek to calculate the amount of water that has infiltrated the ground. The City also has plans for future ASR projects on 10 acres of land purchased by Public Utilities in the 50-acre Quail Hollow Park area and consider further expansion of ASR into the public park area with Sandy water resources, and/or in partnership with Metro Water.
- **Expanded Use of Little Cottonwood Creek Water Rights.** Sandy City has primary water rights in Little Cottonwood Creek, most of which are treated by MWDSLS, in their LCWTP. These water rights generally allow for Sandy City utilization of approximately one-third of the Little Cottonwood Creek discharge. Little Cottonwood Creek experiences its highest flow rates in May, June, and the first part of July. Because of past limitations in diversion capacity, some of these water rights have not historically been fully utilized. Over the last few decades, however, MWDSLS has made several improvements to the LCWTP. This includes upgrading the capacity of LCWTP to 150 mgd and eliminating historic diversion bottlenecks. With the LCWTP improvements, Sandy City can now utilize more of its creek water rights in the spring and save their MWDSLS water stored in Deer Creek for later in the summer season.

New Conservation Practices Planned for Implementation

There are several new conservation practices that the City has either recently started to implement or will implement in the next five years. The following sections describe each conservation practice and Table 9 summarizes the implementation schedule, estimated costs, and measurement of progress for each practice.

Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- **Water Shortage & Drought Plan** – The City plans to complete a detailed water shortage and drought plan within the next year. This plan will include specific drought stages along with triggers and responses for each. This will help direct the City and its residents conserve water during critical drought seasons.
- **Utility Bill Improvements** – The City plans to work with our utility billing software provider to identify opportunities for conservation messaging in each utility bill. The City plans to begin sending personalized conservation messaging beginning in 2022.

Education & Training Practices:

- **Continued Public Education Efforts.** Sandy City currently supports many water conservation programs such as the “Slow the Flow” water conservation campaign, the Water Conservation Education Program, and their Water Watch program which currently has 4,500 participants. Sandy City needs to remain active in public education on water conservation to sustain a long-term reduction in water use. Additional public education efforts will potentially include:
 - Increasing outreach to classrooms and expand resources for teachers through our website.
 - Offering community education classes (see next conservation practice for details).
 - Creating a conservation calendar with social media outreach.
 - Introducing a virtual garden tour.
 - Enhancing education materials at Segó Lily Garden
- **Water Conservation Classes** – Water conservation classes will be offered at Segó Lily Gardens. Topics to be discussed at the classes could include low-water use landscape design, irrigation systems, varieties of turf, low-water use plants, and native plants. Sandy City plans to review and update conservation class materials used previously and hold a class session per quarter for the next five years.

Rebates, Incentives & Rewards:

- **Localscapes Rebate** – Sandy City is exploring a partnership with Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) in order to offer a rebate program to residents who install a new landscape or renovate an existing one, following the Localscapes five-step approach. This rebate program will begin in August 2021 as a pilot program and future funding may be contingent on passing landscaping ordinances the following year. Cash rewards and plan reviews will be given for landscaping projects that meet program requirements. Applicants must take a Localscapes class before submitting a plan for review. All projects must use a Localscapes design, sign an agreement form, and install their project within 12 months. Rewards will be based on project size and estimated water savings. On average, the reward for a typical ¼ acre lot will be around \$2,000.
- **Flip Your Strip Rebate**– Sandy City is exploring a partnership with CUWCD to offer a rebate program to residents who replace the lawn in their park strip with a water-efficient design. This rebate program will begin in August 2021 as a pilot program and future funding may be contingent on passing landscaping ordinances the following year. Participating residents must meet all program requirements to be considered eligible for the rebate. Eligible participants can receive \$1.00 per square foot or \$1.25 per square foot if they attend a free park strip class.

Ordinances & Standards:

- **Update City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation.** The City has a great foundation for water conservation with its Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. However, this ordinance is several years old and may not fully address some more recent issues of interest. During the next two years, the City will review this ordinance with the goal of removing barriers to additional opportunities for conservation.
- **Propose Additional City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation to the City Council.** City leaders feel a responsibility to “make it easy” for residents to “do the right thing” with respect to conservation. Over the next five years, Sandy City will investigate implementing potential conservation policy actions including, but not limited to, those listed below:
 - Park strip code (facilitate increased use of waterwise vegetation)
 - Improve water waste and time of day ordinance
 - Add more info on ordinance administration
 - Irrigation Audit Policy – ordinance addressing policy for irrigation audits on all new commercial & institutional properties

After appropriate consideration of new conservation actions, Sandy City personnel will propose viable conservation actions be implemented by City Ordinance to the City Council by 2023.

Water Pricing:

- **Evaluate Current Water Rate Structure to Further Incentivize Conservation.** Sandy City adopted a conservation-oriented water rate structure in 2001. This has been occasionally updated over the last two decades. All indications are that the adopted rate structure has had a positive influence on encouraging conservation by Sandy City customers. Although this rate structure is performing well, there are certainly modifications to the rate structure that could be considered to further encourage conservation. Within the next year, the City will complete a rate study to identify potential modifications to its current rates structure that encourage reductions in excessive water use and further incentivize conservation. Results of the review will be presented to City Council for consideration.

Improvements to Physical System:

- **AWWA Water Audit Program** – The City plans to participate in the AWWA Water Audit Program. This program helps water suppliers quantify system water loss and associated revenue losses. The City will participate in at least one additional water audit by 2025.

Table 9
Implementation Schedule, Estimated Costs & Measurement of Progress

New Conservation Practices	Implementation Timeline	Estimated Cost	Measurement of Progress
Annual Tracking of Water Conservation Progress	Ongoing	\$0 (existing staff)	Per capita water use compared to 2015
Water Shortage and Drought Plan	Complete by 2022	\$20,000	Completion of report with associated recommendations
Utility Bill Improvements	Begin in 2022	\$30,000/year	Implementation of conservation messaging
Continued Public Education Efforts	Ongoing	\$15,000/year	Overall reduction of citywide water consumption
Water Conservation Classes	Begin in 2022	Funded by Staff Position	Hold a class session per quarter for the next five years and incorporate online course offerings
Localscapes Rebate	Begin in 2021	\$0/year (State-funded)	Number of landscapes on existing City and residential properties that include xeriscaping techniques
Flip Your Strip Rebate	Begin in 2021	\$0/year (State-funded)	Number of park strips converted/participating residents within annual period
Update City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation	Complete by 2025	Varies	Present results to City Council in 2023
Propose Additional City Ordinances Regarding Water Conservation to City Council	Complete by 2025	Varies	Present results to City Council through next five years
Evaluation of Current Water Rate Structure to Further Incentivize Conservation	Complete in 2022	\$15,000	Completion of report with associated recommendations
AWWA Water Audit Program	Complete by 2022	\$5,000/year	Completed audit score and record

WATER CONSERVATION COORDINATOR

The City has appointed a Water Conservation Manager (Abi Holt). The manager is responsible for overseeing all City conservation efforts. Working closely with the Water Conservation manager is the Conservation Education & Outreach Coordinator (Nikki Wyman). The Education & Outreach Coordination leads the effort on the City's public education program, water conservation workshops, distributing City conservation information at City events, and acting as the liaison for water conservation matters between the citizens and City officials.

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN AUTHOR(S)

This plan was prepared by Bowen Collins & Associates at the Draper office:

Bowen Collins & Associates
154 E. 14000 South
Draper, Utah 84020
801.495.2224 Office

Primary authors of the plan are:

Keith Larson, P.E.
klarson@bowencollins.com

Andee Harris
aharris@bowencollins.com

SANDY CITY CONTACTS

Sandy Public Utilities Office
10000 Centennial Parkway, Suite 241
Sandy, UT 84070
801.509.1056

Abi Holt - Sandy City Public Utilities, Business & Conservation Manager
aholt@sandy.utah.gov

Nikki Wyman - Sandy City Public Utilities, Water Education & Outreach Coordinator
nwyman@sandy.utah.gov

Myrna Groomer - Sandy City Public Utilities, Water Resource Analyst
mgroomer@sandy.utah.gov

Richard Benham – Sandy City Public Utilities, Assistant Director/Engineering Manager
rbenham@sandy.utah.gov

Oct 21, 2021 - 5:00 PM MDT



Sandy City

October 21 at 5:00 PM

The 2021 Water Conservation Plan is now available. Residents are welcome to comment online or in person by attending the City Council meeting on Nov. 9. To learn more visit <https://sandy.utah.gov/1731/Water-Conservation-Plan>





Sandy City, Utah

10000 Centennial Parkway
Sandy, UT 84070
Phone: 801-568-7141

Meeting Minutes

City Council

Brooke Christensen, District 1
Alison Stroud, District 2
Kristin Coleman-Nicholl, District 3
Monica Zoltanski, District 4
Marci Houseman, At-large
Zach Robinson, At-large
Cyndi Sharkey, At-large

Tuesday, November 9, 2021

5:15 PM

City Hall & Online

Work Session

5:15 Council Meeting

Roll Call

Present: 7 - Council Member Alison Stroud
Council Member Kris Nicholl
Council Member Zach Robinson
Council Member Monica Zoltanski
Council Member Marci Houseman
Council Member Cyndi Sharkey
Council Member Brooke Christensen

Council Staff in Attendance:

Mike Applegarth, Director
Dustin Fratto, Assistant Director
Elizabeth Theriault, Policy and Communications Analyst
Christine Edwards, Council Clerk
Tracy Cowdell, Council Attorney

Administration in Attendance:

Mayor Kurt Bradburn
Matt Huish, Deputy CAO
Lynn Pace, City Attorney
Bruce Cline, Fire Chief
Greg Severson, Police Chief
Mike Gladbach, Public Works Director
Dan Medina, Parks and Recreation Director
Tom Ward, Public Utilities Director
Nick Duerksen, Economic Development Director
James Sorenson, Community Development Director
Brian Kelley, Finance Director
Kim Bell, Deputy CAO
Brett Neuman, Finance
Abi Holt, Public Utilities

Prayer / Pledge of Allegiance

Council Chair Alison Stroud welcomed those in attendance.

Council Member Marci Houseman offered the Prayer.
Council Member Monica Zoltanski led the Pledge.

Work Session Items

1. [21-425](#) The Mill Entrepreneurship Center providing the Council with a report on the many small business resources available through the Center

Attachments: [Presentation July 16, 2020.pptx](#)

Marci Houseman introduced Beth Colosimo, Executive Director of The Mill Entrepreneurship Center, who provided an overview of the entrepreneurial services and programs offered to existing small businesses and for people interested in starting a small businesses. This center also works with the Goldman Sachs 10,000 small businesses program. Council questions and comments followed.

2. [21-428](#) Parks and Recreation Department seeking input regarding the Council's vision for the future of the Parks and Recreation Building

Dan Medina, Parks and Recreation Director, introduced Brian Parker with AECOM who is the consultant hired by Sandy City to provide an analysis on the Parks and Recreation building located in Historic Sandy. Mr. Parker asked the Council for their feedback and ideas regarding options for the building. The goal is for the parks administration staff to move their offices to the Alta Canyon Recreation Center as part of the facility redesign. Council Members offered ideas and feedback to Mr. Parker: community arts center, sports and wellness center, hub utilizing the gym for sports programs and community center. Council was supportive of keeping the existing Parks and Recreation office building and re-purposing the facility. Mr. Parker thanked the Council for their comments and ideas.

3. [21-430](#) Public Utilities Department presenting the City Council with a report on the draft Water Conservation Plan

Attachments: [Memo - WCP to City Council.pdf](#)
[DRAFT - Sandy City 2021 Water Conservation Plan.pdf](#)

Abi Holt with Public Utilities, presented the Water Conservation draft to the Council. The plan is a required submittal by the state, every five years. The plan has been presented to the Public Utility Advisory Board and is currently posted on the city website. The plan meets the conservation goals set by the state. The plan needs to be adopted by December 31, 2021. The public hearing will be held at next week's City Council meeting. Keith Larson with Bowen, Collins addressed questions and comments from the Council. Council questions included how the declining snow pack will impact the goals set in the conservation plan. Questions also included the education efforts directed to the youth. Tom Ward, Public Utilities Director, thanked the Council for their comments.

4. [21-427](#) Parks and Recreation Department briefing the Council on a proposed amendment to the prohibited activities section of Chapter 13-11 of the Sandy City Municipal Code

Attachments: [Draft Ordinance 21-31 Redline.pdf](#)

Dan Medina, Parks and Recreation Director, presented on a proposed amendment to the prohibited activities section of Chapter 13-11 of the Sandy City Municipal Code. Council questions and comments followed. Mr. Medina will bring the proposed amendment back to the council next week for consideration and action. Council is supportive.

5. [21-429](#) Administrative Services Department briefing the Council on proposed amendments to the Sandy Purchasing Ordinance

Attachments: [Summary of Purchasing Ordinance Proposed Changes.pdf](#)
[Redline_Draft Ordinance 21-29 - Proposed Changes.pdf](#)
[Clean Purchasing Ordinance Proposed Changes.docx](#)

Brian Kelley, Finance Director, briefed the Council on proposed changes to the City's purchasing ordinance. Mr. Kelly presented an itemized list detailing five proposed changes to the Title 7 Purchasing Procedures. He reviewed the redline version of the proposed changes. Council questions and comments followed.

6. [21-423](#) First Reading: Council Member Robinson proposing that the Council and Mayor consider the creation of a new special committee called the "Alta Canyon Advisory Committee"

Attachments: [Robinson Memorandum.pdf](#)
[Special Committees Policy and Procedural Manual.pdf](#)

First Reading: Council Member Robinson presented to the Council the process and the background for the creation of an Alta Canyon Advisory Committee. Council is supportive of moving this item forward to a second reading.

7. [21-426](#) Recess of City Council and convene a meeting of the Sandy City Redevelopment Agency

Attachments: [11-09-21 RDA Agenda\[3\]](#)
[Gardner #2 PSA Packet 11.9.21](#)
[Gardner #2 Part Agreement Packet 11.9.21](#)
[Summit PSA Packet 11.9.21.pdf](#)
[Summit Part Agreement Packet 11.9.21](#)
[Summit SIB Packet 11.9.21](#)
[minutes 10.19.21](#)

A motion was made by Brooke Christensen, seconded by Kris Nicholl to recess the City Council meeting and convene a meeting of the Redevelopment Agency...The motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

The RDA Board meeting convened at 7:24 pm.

A motion was made by Brooke Christensen, seconded by Marci Houseman to reconvene a meeting of the City Council Meeting...The motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

The Council meeting reconvened at 8:02 pm.

Standing Reports

Agenda Planning Calendar Review & Council Office Director's Report

Dustin Fratto, Assistant Director, updated the Council on upcoming agenda items.

Council Member Business

Council Member Houseman thanked Eric Richards for the city communications associated with the fall leaf pick up. Ms. Houseman mentioned spoke about a Gold Star Family memorial fund which has been launched with a goal of raising \$150,000.

Council Member Sharkey spoke about an announcement made by Salt Lake City regarding their vehicle fleet running on Tier 3 gasoline. She mentioned that Sandy City's fleet is already running on Tier 3 gas and she asked Administration to post this information on the city website.

Mayor's Report

Mayor Bradburn spoke about the redistricting process update and the impact on Sandy City. He also provided an update regarding the Covid booster shot and spoke about upcoming holiday events in the City.

CAO Report

Matt Huish spoke about the success of the Food Truck event in Sandy City. Over 14,000 people attended the events during the summer. He gave an update on Covid response by the city.

After 6:00 Time Certain Items

8. [21-431](#) General Citizen Comments

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

Council Chair Stroud invited the public to participate in General Citizen Comment.

Mr. Paul Pratt spoke about the proposed remodel of Alta Canyon Recreation Center. He expressed some concern with the remodel costs and thinks those funds could be utilized for other projects that have a more imminent need to the City. He congratulated those who won their elections and he thanked all for their service to the city.

Ms. Jaci Renyolds is a professional pickleball player and mentioned that there are many professional players living in Utah. She spoke about the need to provide indoor pickleball courts in the area. It is one of the fastest growing sports in the country and is a sport for all age groups.

Mr. Zachary Frankel, with Utah Rivers Association, spoke about the water conservation plan that will be presented later this evening. He expressed concern that the plan does not go far enough and the conservation goals should be set higher.

Ms. Lori Sperry spoke about revenue that can be generated from indoor tennis and pickleball tournaments and the need for indoor courts in the area. She mentioned that over 600 people have signed a petition in support of indoor facilities and also spoke about a possible donation to the center.

Mr. Steve Van Maren spoke about the proposed expansion of the Sandy Senior Center. He expressed concern that the Parks and Recreation building would not withstand an earthquake and thinks the building needs to be torn down.

Public Comment Closed.

Council moved to Item 3 on the Agenda.

Adjournment

Council unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting at 8:13 pm.



Sandy City, Utah

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Meeting Minutes

City Council

Brooke Christensen, District 1
Alison Stroud, District 2
Kristin Coleman-Nicholl, District 3
Monica Zoltanski, District 4
Marci Houseman, At-large
Zach Robinson, At-large
Cyndi Sharkey, At-large

Tuesday, November 16, 2021

5:15 PM

City Hall & Online

Business Session

5:15 Council Meeting

Roll Call

Present: 7 - Council Member Alison Stroud
Council Member Kris Nicholl
Council Member Zach Robinson
Council Member Monica Zoltanski
Council Member Marci Houseman
Council Member Cyndi Sharkey
Council Member Brooke Christensen

Council Staff in Attendance:

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Mayor Kurt Bradburn
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Lynn Pace, City Attorney
Bruce Cline, Fire Chief
Greg Severson, Police Chief
Mike Gladbach, Public Works Director
Tom Ward, Public Utilities Director
Nick Duerksen, Economic Development Director
James Sorenson, Community Development Director
Brian Kelley, Finance Director
Kim Bell, Deputy CAO
Jake Warner, Long Range Planning Manager
Abi Holt, Public Utilities

Prayer / Pledge of Allegiance

Council Chair Alison Stroud welcomed those in attendance.

Council Member Brooke Christensen offered the Prayer.
Council Member Zach Robinson led the Pledge.

Business Session Items

Special Recognition

1. [21-435](#) Sandy City Police Department presenting a citizen with the Life-Saving Award

Police Chief Greg Severson presented the Life Saving Citizen Award to Austin Williams for his efforts to save someone from a life-threatening situation.

Consent Calendar

A motion was made by Monica Zoltanski, seconded by Zach Robinson to approve the Consent Calendar...The motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

2. [21-403](#) Approval of the September 21, 2021

Attachments: [September 21, 2021](#)

Item Approved

3. [21-415](#) Approval of the October 5, 2021 Minutes

Attachments: [October 5, 2021](#)

Item Approved

4. [21-416](#) Approval of the October 12, 2021 Minutes

Attachments: [October 12, 2021](#)

Item Approved

5. [21-434](#) Approval of the October 19, 2021 Minutes

Attachments: [October 19, 2021](#)

Item Approved

Voting Items

6. [21-433](#) The Sandy City Council, acting as the Sandy Board of Municipal Canvassers, meeting to canvass the returns for the 2021 General Election.

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

Wendy Down, City Recorder, presented the 2021 Election Canvass results - Final Ranked Choice Results. Ms. Downs reviewed the election results for the following positions: Mayor, District 1 Council Member, District 3 Council Member, At Large Council Member. The Council, acting as the Board of Canvassers voted to accept the results of the 2021 Election as presented this evening.

Lynn Pace, City Attorney, explained to the Council the recount provision associated with the Ranked Choice Voting. A recount of the Mayoral election ballots is required and he explained the process.

Council questions and comments followed.

Public comment opened.

Public comment closed.

A motion was made by Cyndi Sharkey, seconded by Marci Houseman, to accept the results of the 2021 election, pending the recount...The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

7. [21-437](#) Sandy City Council appointing a representative to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy Board of Trustees

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[Resolution 21-43C.pdf](#)

[Resolution 21-43C Signed.pdf](#)

Council considered Donald Y. Milne for appointment to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy Board of Trustees. Mr. Milne provided information and responded to Council questions. Tom Ward, Public Utilities Director, spoke in support of Mr. Milne's appointment.

Public comment opened.

Public comment closed.

A motion was made by Zach Robinson, seconded by Marci Houseman, to adopt Resolution #21-43C, a resolution appointing Mr. Donald Y. Milne as a representative from Sandy City to the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy... The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

8. [GPA Housing Report \(2021\)](#) Community Development Department conducting an annual review of the Moderate Income Housing Plan and presenting an annual report as required by Section 10-9a-408 of Utah Code.

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)
[2021 Housing Report-draft \(11.1.21\)](#)
[Resolution 21-40c](#)
[Resolution_21-40C_Signed.pdf](#)

Jake Warner, Long Range Planning Manager, reviewed the Moderate Income Housing Plan with the Council and presented the annual report submittal for Council consideration. Mr. Warner also explained the process and next steps. Council questions and comments followed.

Public comment opened.

Ms. Kathy Spuck spoke about neighborhood preservation act, an aging community and affordable housing.

Public comment closed.

A motion was made by Marci Houseman, seconded by Zach Robinson, to approve Resolution #21-40c, accepting and authorizing submittal of the annual Sandy City Moderate Income Housing Report for 2021...The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

9. [CA09032021-0006144 C](#) Centennial Village - Amend CBD-A&C Zone for Auto Dealers & Related Uses
[C](#) Amend Title 21, Chapter 8, Land Uses in the Commercial, Office, Industrial, Office, Industrial, Mixed Use, Transit Corridor, and Research and Development District of the Sandy Municipal Code.

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[Staff Report](#)

[Ord #21-32](#)

[Exhibit A - revised](#)

[Code Amd Request](#)

[Centennial Village Project Presentation](#)

Dan Simons with Centennial Village Partners, provided information regarding the requested amendment to Title 21, Chapter 8. Mr. Simons requested the Council to Table this item. More information is needed before requesting this zone change. Council questions and comments followed.

A motion was made by Zach Robinson, seconded by Cyndi Sharkey, to table this item...The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

10. [21-436](#) Public Utilities Department presenting the City Council with the Water Conservation Plan for adoption

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[Memo - WCP to City Council.pdf](#)

[Summary of Final Edits Based on Comments Received - Sandy Water Conservation Plan 2021.pdf](#)

[Resolution 21-44C Sandy Water Conservation Plan 2021.pdf](#)

[Exhibit A Sandy City Conservation Plan FINAL.pdf](#)

[Submitted Written Comments.pdf](#)

[Resolution 21-44C Signed.pdf](#)

Ms. Abi Holt, with Public Utilities, presented the Sandy City Water Conservation Plan 2021 for Council consideration and action. She provided a summary of the public comments received. Ms. Holt gave an overview of the historic per capita water use, reviewed conservation goals and the milestones met. The City has exceeded the state's goals. Council questions and comments followed.

Public comment opened.

Mr. Zach Frenkle provided a document to the Council and Administration. He spoke about the water conservation goal for Sandy City. He expressed concern that the conservation goal is set too low and suggested a 2% water reduction goal.

Ms. Claire Geddes explained that we have a finite amount of water. Water is the new gold. The Salt Lake is very low and she spoke about the impact of the drought on the environment. She expressed a need for our City to be much more aggressive in water conservation.

Ms. Mary Beth Whittiker expressed concern about the Great Salt Lake, which she feels is in the process of dying. She would like all municipalities to increase their conservation efforts to reduce water usage and work together to save the Great Salt Lake.

Ms. Shelly Filgo wants the city to take this drought seriously. She expressed a need to raise the the city's water conservation efforts to 2%.

Public comment closed.

Abi Holt spoke about the conservation efforts by the city and ongoing education. She urged all residents to conserve water.

Tom Ward, Public Utilities Director, responded to Council questions and comments. Council and staff stressed that education and informed residents regarding water conservation is integral to the success of water conservation.

Following the vote on the motion, Council recessed the meeting at 8:04 pm. Council reconvened the meeting at 8:10 pm.

A motion was made by Zach Robinson, seconded by Brooke Christensen, to adopt Resolution 21-44c, a resolution approving and adopting the 2021 Sandy City Water Conservation Plan..The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 6 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

No: 1 - Monica Zoltanski

11. [21-439](#) Administrative Services Department recommending that the Council adopt proposed amendments to the Sandy Purchasing Ordinance

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[Summary of Purchasing Ordinance Proposed Changes.pdf](#)

[Redline Ordinance 21-29 - Proposed Changes 11-16-21.pdf](#)

[Clean Purchasing Ordinance Proposed Changes 11-16-21pm.docx](#)

Brian Kelley, Finance Director, recommended the Council adopt the proposed amendments to the Sandy Purchasing Ordinance as presented. Council questions and comments followed.

Public comment opened.

Public comment closed.

A motion was made by Cyndi Sharkey, seconded by Zach Robinson, to adopt Ordinance 21-29, an ordinance amending the Sandy City Code Title 7, "Purchasing Procedures," Chapter 7-1, "Purchasing" and replacing Chapter 7-2, "Lost, Abandoned or Unclaimed Property;" also providing a saving clause and effective date for the ordinance...The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

12. [21-443](#) City Council considering the adoption of Resolution No. 21-41C, a Resolution of the City Council of Sandy City, Salt Lake County, Utah, authorizing the execution of a Loan Agreement by and between the State of Utah (acting through the Utah Department of Transportation - State Infrastructure Bank) and the City.

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[Parameters Resolution SIB\[1\]](#)

[Resolution 21-41C Signed.pdf](#)

Nick Duerksen, Economic Development Director, presented the parameters resolution 21-41C for Council consideration and action.

Public comment opened

Public comment closed.

A motion was made by Kris Nicholl, seconded by Zach Robinson, to Approve Resolution No. 21-41C. A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF SANDY CITY, SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH (THE "CITY"), AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A LOAN AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE STATE OF UTAH (acting through the Utah Department of Transportation - State Infrastructure Bank) AND THE CITY; SAID LOAN TO BE AUTHORIZED IN AN AGGREGATE AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$15,000,000), WITH THE MAXIMUM TERM OF THE LOAN NOT TO EXCEED 15 YEARS, THE MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE NOT TO EXCEED 4% WHICH MAY BE PAID ON THE LOAN; DELEGATING TO CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE CITY THE AUTHORITY TO APPROVE THE FINAL TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF THE LOAN WITHIN THE PARAMETERS SET FORTH HEREIN; PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF A NOTICE OF ENTERING INTO AN AGREEMENT FOR THE LOAN AND INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SANDY ("AGENCY"); PROVIDING FOR THE RUNNING OF A CONTEST PERIOD; AUTHORIZING THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOAN; AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING THE EXECUTION OF THE LOAN DOCUMENTS, A TAX INCREMENT INTERLOCAL PLEDGE AND LOAN AGREEMENT, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; AND RELATED MATTERS... The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 7 - Alison Stroud
Kris Nicholl
Zach Robinson
Monica Zoltanski
Marci Houseman
Cyndi Sharkey
Brooke Christensen

13. [21-441](#) Recess of City Council meeting and convene a meeting of the Sandy City Redevelopment Agency

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

[11-16-21 RDA Agenda](#)

[2021.11.04 Resolution Approving Add. 3 to PSA](#)

[2021.11.04 Resolution Approving Add. 4 to Participation Agreement](#)

[2021.11.04 Resolution Approving Add. 2 PSA Raddon](#)

[2021.11.04 Resolution Approving Add. 1 Participation Agreement Raddon](#)

[2021.11.04 RDA Resolution Approving ILA City SIB Loan Pledge](#)

[RD 21-07_Signed.pdf](#)

[RD 21-08_Signed.pdf](#)

[RD21-09_Signed.pdf](#)

[RD21-10_Signed.pdf](#)

[RD21-11_Signed.pdf](#)

A motion was made by Marci Houseman, seconded by Zach Robinson to recess the City Council meeting and convene a meeting of the Redevelopment Agency Board of Sandy City...The motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

The Council convened a meeting of the RDA Board at approximately 8:22 pm.

A motion was made by Alison Stroud, seconded by Zach Robinson to reconvene the City Council meeting... The motion carried by a unanimous voice vote.

The Council reconvened the City Council meeting at approximately 8:28 pm.

Standing Reports

Agenda Planning Calendar Review & Council Office Director's Report

There is a special meeting on Thursday to certify the election results. There are no City Council meetings scheduled for November 23rd and November 30th.

Council Member Business

Council Member Kris Nicholl provided an update from Wasatch Waste and Recycling regarding the budget.

Council Member Marci Houseman mentioned the upcoming Friends of Sandy event coordinated by the Sandy Club will occur on Tuesday, November 23rd. She thanked all who contributed to the Gofund Me fundraiser.

Council Member Monica Zoltanski thanked the police for their efforts with illegal street racing occurring in Sandy City. She acknowledged the White City Water Department on their 25 years serving the community.

Council Member Zach Robinson thanked the police department for looking for speeders in the early morning. He invited the community to participate in the Utah Human Race, held in Sandy City to benefit the Utah Food Bank.

Council Member Alison Stroud thanked the police department for their efforts to enforce the speeding limits and mentioned that the residents are very appreciative. The Historic Committee just unveiled a Preservation App that details ten points of interest in Historic Sandy

Mayor's Report

No report

CAO Report

Matt Huish, CAO, provided department updates.

Council Member Kris Nicholl asked Mr. Huish for an update regarding his start date for his new job as the City Manager of Sequim, Washington. Mr. Huish said he was in transition and offered to talk to Ms. Nichol offline. He mentioned that at this point in time, he did not have an end date with Sandy City.

After 6:00 Time Certain Items

14. [21-444](#) General Citizen Comments

Attachments: [Click here to eComment on this item](#)

Council Chair Stroud invited the public to participate in General Citizen Comment.

Public Comment opened:

Kala spoke about the fragile ecosystem in the Salt Lake area and encouraged all to conserve water.

Public comment closed.

Council moved to Item 8 on the Agenda.

Adjournment

Council unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting at 8:40 pm.