ORDINANCE NO. 21-8 (4-13-21)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, UTAH ADOPTING THE 2021 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN; AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, pursuant to Utah Code§ 73-10-32 the City of Saratoga Springs ("City") is required by the State of Utah to adopt a water conservation plan and update its plan at least every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City previously adopted a water conservation plan in 2015 and now wishes to update the same by adopting the 2021 Water Conservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City has established a conservation goal to reduce water use within its service area to match the levels of service adopted as part of the City's Culinary and Secondary Impact Fee Facilities Plans; and

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

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that the City's water supply serves as an essential resource for the health and safety of City residents, local fire protection, and irrigation needs, and is a critical link in economic development for the community, and that specific water conservation measures and strategies should be adopted at this time.

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah hereby ordains as follows:

SECTION I - ENACTMENT

The City Council hereby adopts the attached 2021 Water Conservation Plan.

SECTION II - AMENDMENT OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES

If any ordinances, resolutions, policies, or zoning maps of the City of Saratoga Springs heretofore adopted are inconsistent herewith they are hereby amended to comply with the provisions hereof. If they cannot be amended to comply with the provisions hereof, they are hereby repealed.

SECTION III - EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage by a majority vote of the Saratoga

Springs City Council and following notice and publication as required by the Utah Code.

SECTION IV - SEVERABILITY

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this ordinance is, for any reason, held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such provision shall be deemed a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

SECTION V - PUBLIC NOTICE

The Saratoga Springs Recorder is hereby ordered, in accordance with the requirements of Utah Code§§ 10-3-710—711, to do as follows:

a. Deposit a copy of this ordinance in the office of the City Recorder; and
b. Publish notice as follows:
   i. Publish a short summary of this ordinance for at least one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the City; or
   ii. Post a complete copy of this ordinance in three public places within the City.

ADOPTED AND PASSED by the City Council of the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah, this 13th day of April, 2021.

Signed: _____
Jim Miller, Mayor

Attest: _____
Cindy LoPiccolo, City Recorder

CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS CORPORATE SEAL STATE OF UTAH

VOTE

Chris Carn	aye
Michael McOmber	aye
Ryan Poduska	aye
Chris Porter	aye
Stephen Willden	aye

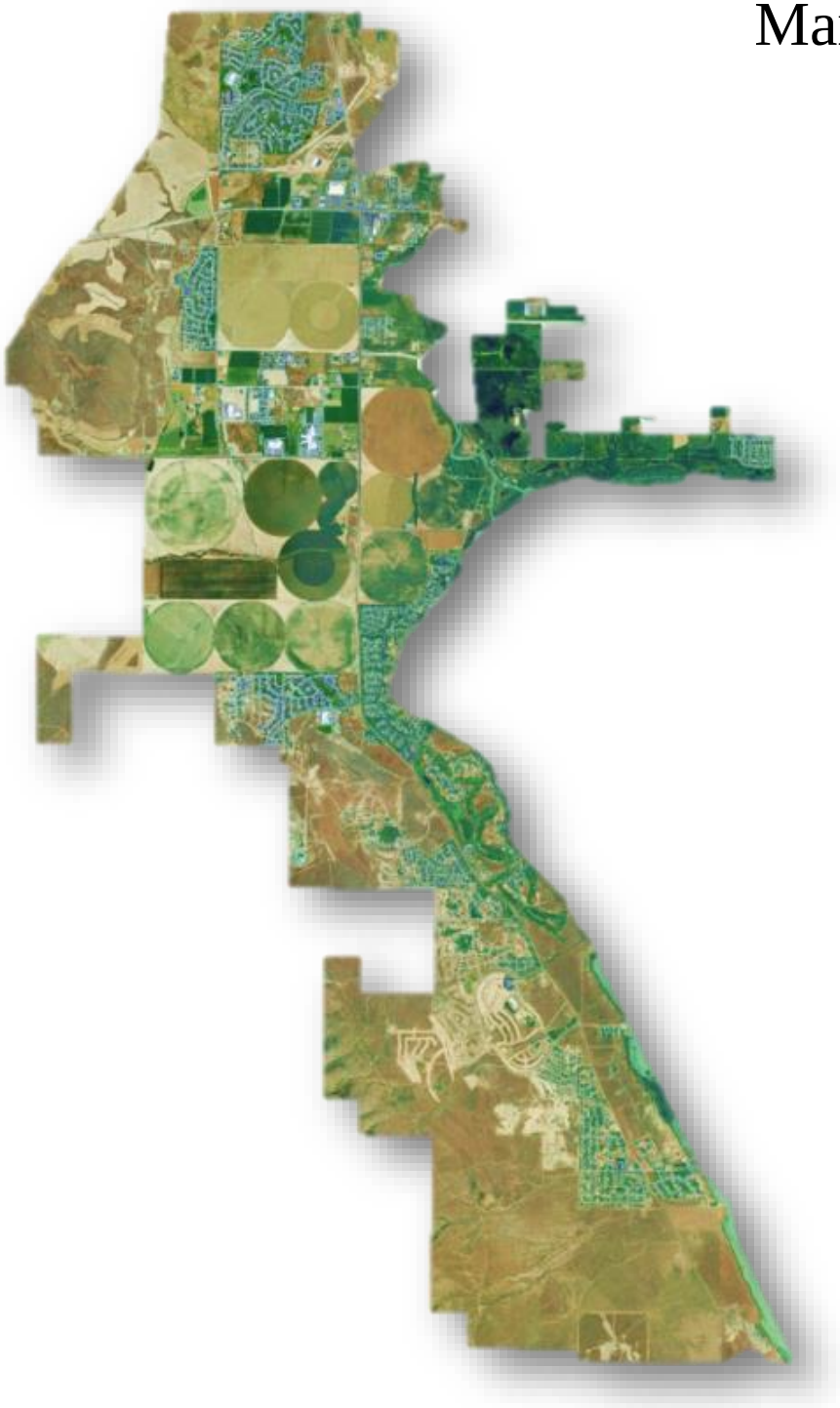
EXHIBIT A

[2021 Water Conservation Plan Attached Hereto]

CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS

Water Conservation Plan

March 2021



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1.0 Introduction

The Saratoga Springs 2021 Water Conservation Plan has been developed in accordance with the revised Water Conservation Act of 2004 (House Bill 71, Section 73-10-32 Utah State Code Annotated) as an update to the Saratoga Springs 2015 Water Conservation Plan. The City of Saratoga Springs (City) has continued to experience rapid growth and continues to be one of the fastest growing communities in both Utah County and the Wasatch Front.

Growth affects the future cost and availability of both drinking and secondary water supplies. These concerns are identified and addressed in this Water Conservation Plan. This plan contains a summary of the current drinking and secondary water systems, identifies existing water conservation measures that have been implemented, and provides recommendations the City and community can pursue to build upon and improve water conservation efforts.

1.1 Population

The City of Saratoga Springs has experienced tremendous growth since the early 2000's that has transformed the once largely agricultural community into an urbanized region of northern Utah County. Residential and commercial developments are being established at a rapid pace with a significant amount of land still available for future growth.

The City has approximately 6.4 square miles of developed land within the existing boundary of 21.7 square miles. Inclusion of the future annexation boundary is expected to create a total area of 34.6 square miles. The existing City boundary and proposed annexation areas are shown on the Current Land Use Plan map provided in Appendix A.

The 2010 US Census identified the population of Saratoga Springs as 17,781 people with approximately 4,387 households. The 2019 population estimate for Saratoga Springs was 33,282. This is a 9-year increase of about 15,501 people and an 87.2% change. This growth trend is consistent with projections provided by Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) which projects the 2030 population in Saratoga Springs at 79,815 and the 2050 population to be 138,600. Water demands for the City are expected to increase accordingly. Figure 1-1 below shows the projected population growth from 2020 to 2050.

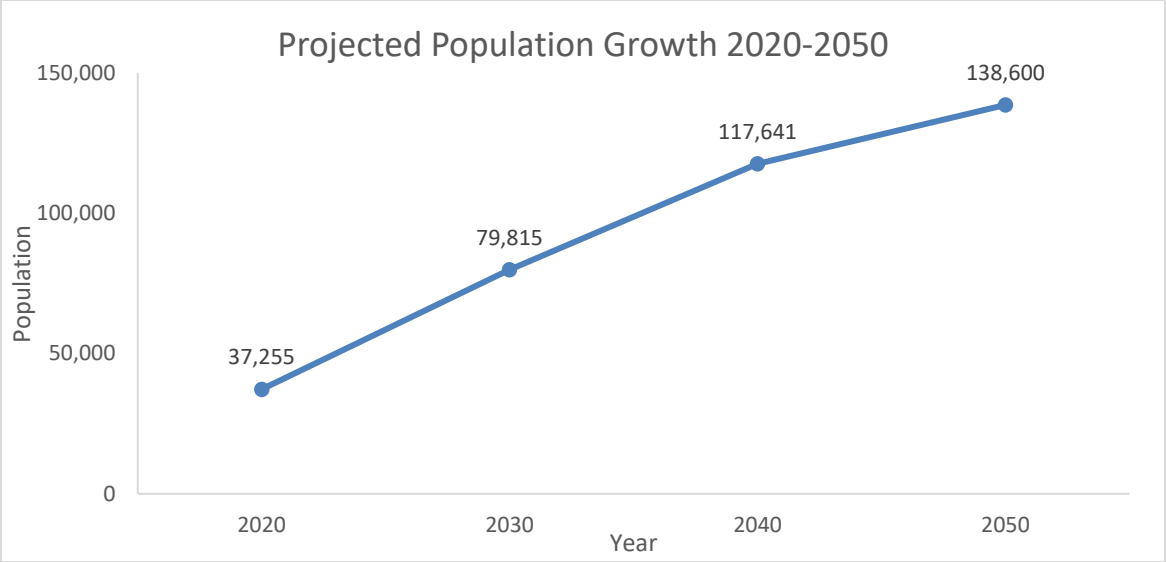


Figure 1-1: Projected population growth in Saratoga Springs 2020-2050

2.0 Existing Water System

The water system serving Saratoga Springs currently has three pressure zones; future projections and planning anticipate a total of six pressure zones. Multiple pressure zones are necessary due to changes in elevation throughout the city ranging from 4,500 feet to 5,100 feet. By creating zones, pressures between 40-120 psi can be maintained throughout the City. A map of the Saratoga Spring's existing and proposed drinking and secondary pressure zones can be found in Appendix A.

2.1 Drinking Water Inventory

According to City records, there are 8,882 metered drinking water connections in Saratoga Springs as of 2019. The connection types and corresponding connection totals are shown in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: Drinking water connection types

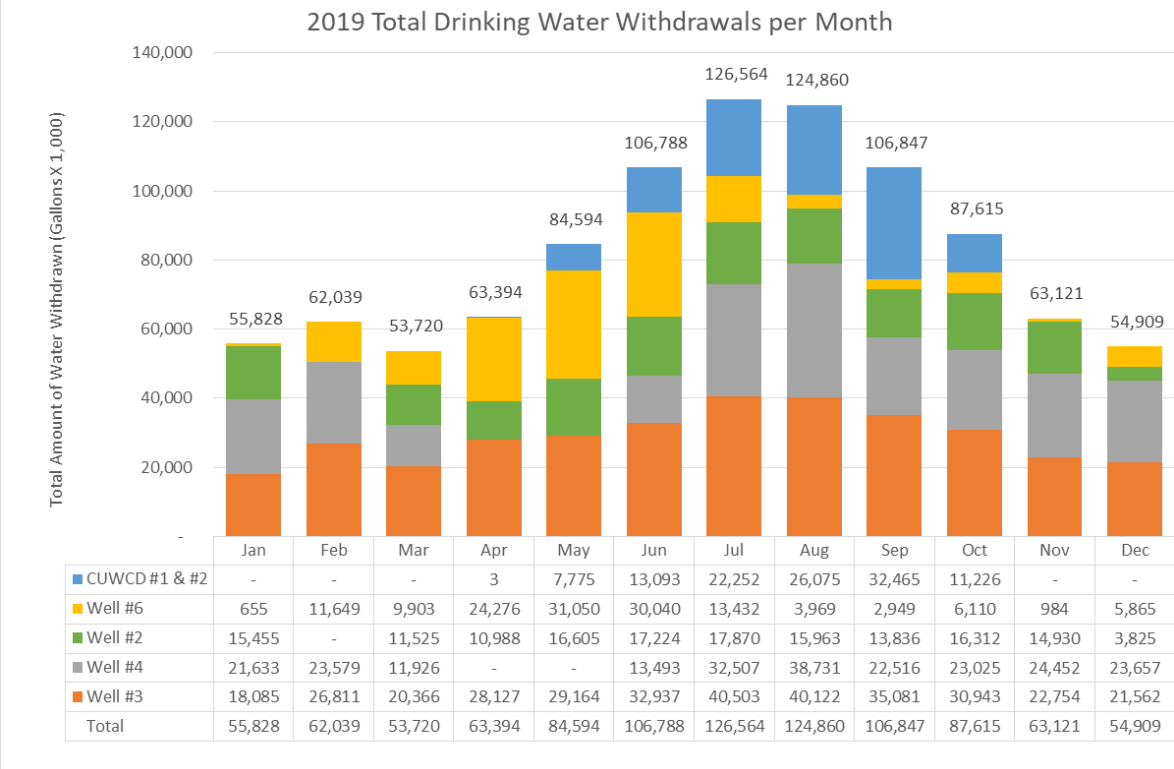
Connection Type	Connection Totals
Residential	8,627
Commercial	204
Industrial	5
Institutional	46
Total	**8,882**

The drinking water system is served by five underground wells located east of the Jordan River and two surface water connections (turnouts) from Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD). The peak drinking water production capacity from these sources is 11,870 gallons per minute (gpm). The peak capacity of each drinking water source is listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Peak capacity of drinking water sources

Name	Peak Capacity (gpm)
Well #1	1,000
Well #2	1,020
Well #3	1,750
Well #4	1,000
Well #6	1,100
CUWCD Connection #1 (Redwood Rd)	3,000
CUWCD Connection #2 (Pioneer and Redwood Rd)	3,000
Total Capacity	**11,870**

Drinking water withdrawal data is collected via Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) from each site. Although there is a large variation in the amount of water pumped at each site year-to-year (every year various wells are taken out of service temporarily for maintenance and repairs), the monthly and yearly total amounts withdrawn from all sites remains relatively consistent. Figure 2-1 enumerates the gallons of water withdrawn from each water source per month in 2019. Well #1 was out of service in 2019 due to water quality issues and is not included in the data presented in Figure 2-1.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CUWCD #1 & #2	-	-	-	3	7,775	13,093	22,252	26,075	32,465	11,226	-	-
Well #6	655	11,649	9,903	24,276	31,050	30,040	13,432	3,969	2,949	6,110	984	5,865
Well #2	15,455	-	11,525	10,988	16,605	17,224	17,870	15,963	13,836	16,312	14,930	3,825
Well #4	21,633	23,579	11,926	-	-	13,493	32,507	38,731	22,516	23,025	24,452	23,657
Well #3	18,085	26,811	20,366	28,127	29,164	32,937	40,503	40,122	35,081	30,943	22,754	21,562
Total	55,828	62,039	53,720	63,394	84,594	106,788	126,564	124,860	106,847	87,615	63,121	54,909

Figure 2-1: 2019 total drinking water withdrawals per month

In recent years, the City has had to reduce pumping in Wells #4 and #6 due to water levels that have dropped too close to the pump intakes, ultimately causing water quality issues. During the dry summer months (June to September), the aquifer from which these wells are pumping water is exceedingly stressed. To meet demands while alleviating the water level issues in the wells and reduce the stress placed on the aquifer, Saratoga Springs supplements its water through CUWCD.

2.2 Secondary Water Inventory

To preserve drinking water sources and utilize lower quality water sources that may not be suitable for consumption, Saratoga Springs has developed a secondary water system to provide outdoor irrigation. The secondary system was designed to be an independent system, however, it can be supplemented by excess capacity in the drinking water system if necessary. The secondary water system is operated from April 15th to October 15th each year. In October, the system is drained through connections to the storm drain system at points of low elevation throughout the City.

According to City records, there are 8,360 metered secondary water connections in Saratoga Springs as of 2019. The connection types and corresponding connection totals are shown in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3: Secondary water connection types

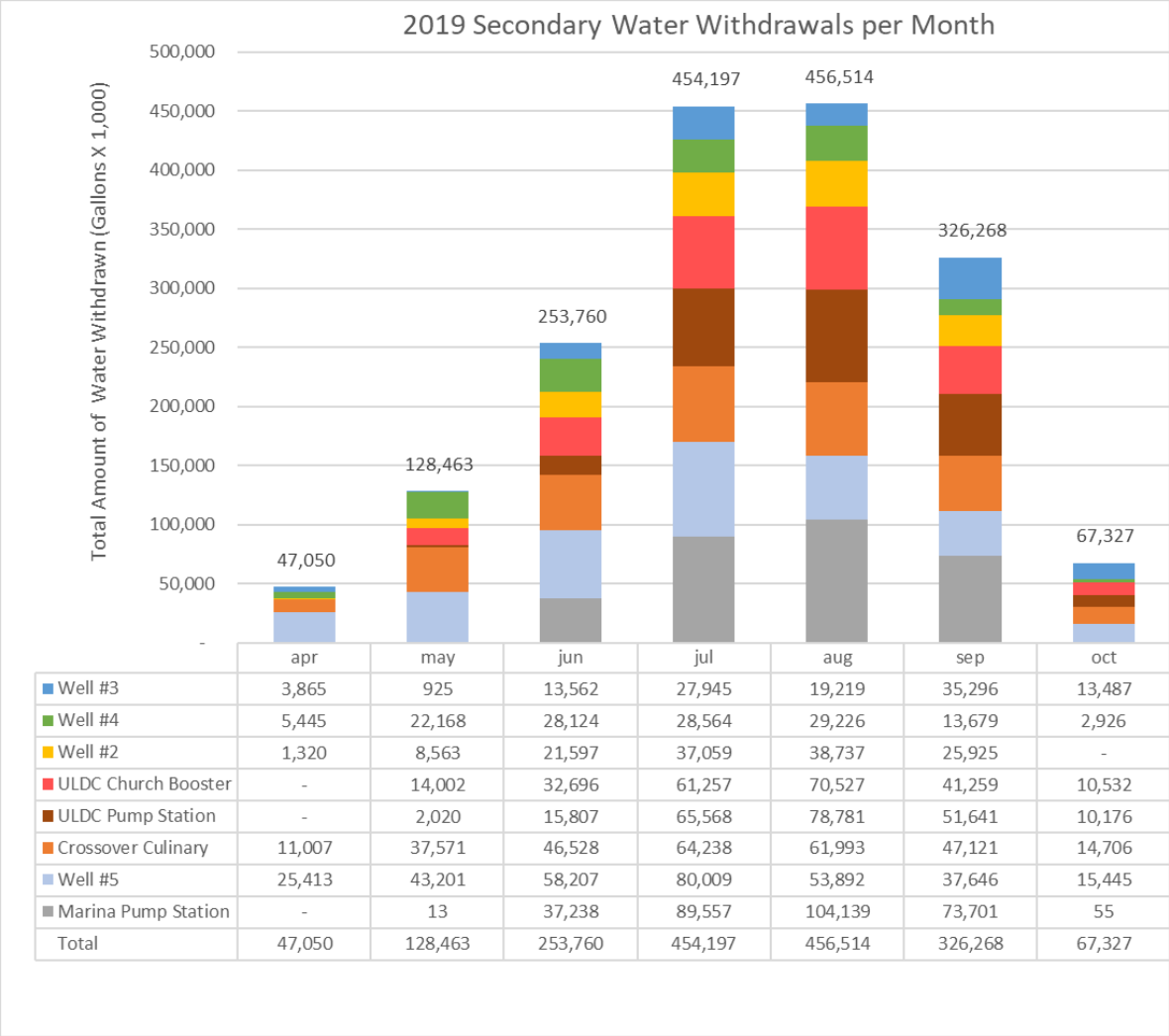
Connection Type	Connection Totals
Domestic	7,598
Commercial	702
Industrial	0
Institutional	60
Total	**8,360**

The secondary water system is served by five underground wells, two connections from the Utah Lake Distributing Canal (ULDC), and the Marina Pump Station. The peak secondary water production capacity from these sources is 16,600 gpm. The total water production of the five wells is 6,500 gpm, the ULDC connections can produce a total of 6,100 gpm, and the Marina Pump Station can produce a total of 4,000 gpm. The peak capacity of each secondary water source is listed in the Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Peak capacity of secondary water sources

Name	Peak Capacity (gpm)
Well #1	800
Well #2	900
Well #3	500
Well #4	800
Well #5	3,500
ULDC Church Booster	1,100
ULDC Pump Station (400 N)	5,000
Marina Pump Station	4,000
Total Capacity	**16,600**

Secondary water withdrawal data is collected via SCADA from each site. There is a large variation in the amount of water withdrawn at each site year-to-year (every year various wells are taken out of service temporarily for maintenance and repairs). Furthermore, due to the City's ability to supplement the secondary system with excess drinking water system capacity using reduced pressure zone valves (RPZs), the monthly and yearly water pumped from each site can fluctuate significantly. Figure 2-2 enumerates the amount of water withdrawn per month at each site in 2019. As mentioned previously, the secondary system is operated from April to October of each year, which is reflected in the figure below. Well #1 has been inactive since 2017 and has not been included in the figure.



	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct
Well #3	3,865	925	13,562	27,945	19,219	35,296	13,487
Well #4	5,445	22,168	28,124	28,564	29,226	13,679	2,926
Well #2	1,320	8,563	21,597	37,059	38,737	25,925	-
ULDC Church Booster	-	14,002	32,696	61,257	70,527	41,259	10,532
ULDC Pump Station	-	2,020	15,807	65,568	78,781	51,641	10,176
Crossover Culinary	11,007	37,571	46,528	64,238	61,993	47,121	14,706
Well #5	25,413	43,201	58,207	80,009	53,892	37,646	15,445
Marina Pump Station	-	13	37,238	89,557	104,139	73,701	55
Total	47,050	128,463	253,760	454,197	456,514	326,268	67,327

Figure 2-2: 2019 total secondary water withdrawals per month

2.3 Water Supply and Efficient Use

A comparison has been made between the reliable supply, projected use, and efficient use of the Saratoga Springs drinking and secondary water systems. This comparison looks at each of these items every ten years from the year 2020 to 2050. As seen in Figure 2-3, each year the reliable supply of drinking water exceeds the projected use of the drinking system. As seen in Figure 2-4, the reliable supply of secondary water does not meet the projected use for the secondary system. The City plans to increase future supply for the secondary system by utilizing deep groundwater sources from the Utah Lake aquifer and may also utilize reclaimed water.

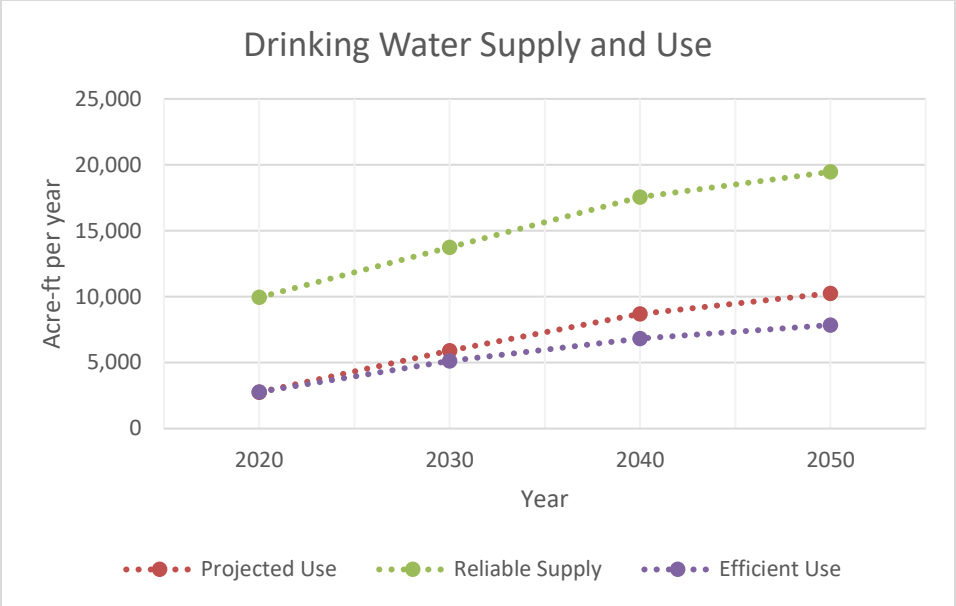


Figure 2-3: Drinking water supply and efficient use 2020-2050

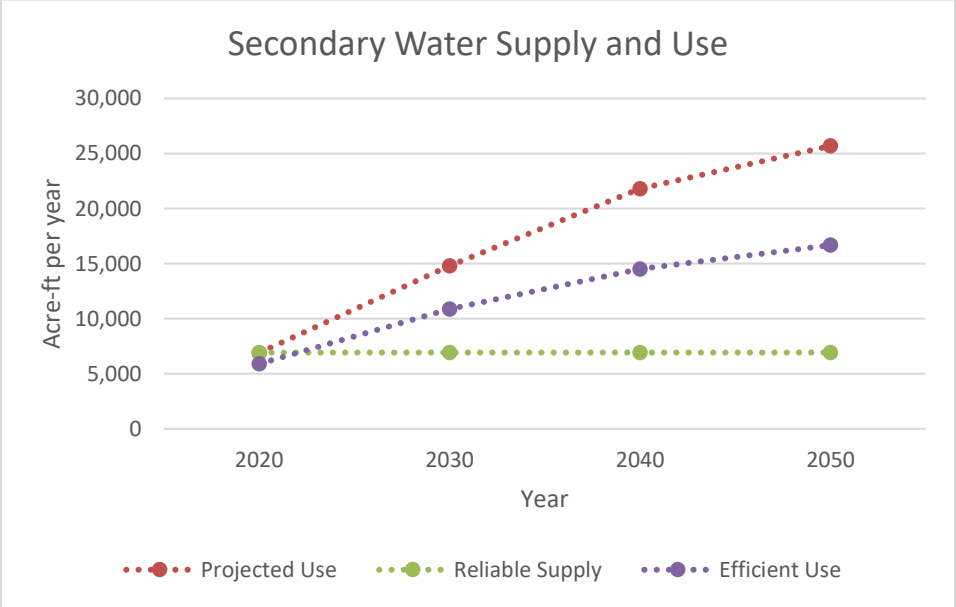


Figure 2-4: Secondary water supply and efficient use 2020-2050

2.4 Water Use

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that in 2016 the nationwide average residential water use was 107 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). According to the EPA, 70% of this water is used for indoor (drinking) purposes. Based on this percentage, it is assumed that the average U.S. resident uses 75 gallons of water per day indoors and 32 gallons per day outdoors (secondary). The United States Geologic Survey (USGS) reported that in 2015, the average water use in Utah was 169 GPCD. According to state records, approximately 33% of Utah's residential water consumption is for drinking

purposes. Based on this percentage, it is assumed that the average resident in Utah uses 56 gallons of water per day indoors and 113 gallons per day outdoors. The high quantity of water consumed in Utah, especially for outdoor use, can be attributed to the dry climate and allocation of large residential lots.

The City reported that in 2019 the average residential water use was 166 GPCD. This value accounts for system losses that occur between the water source and the customer meters. Using meter data the average Saratoga Springs resident uses 53 gallons of water per day indoors and 113 gallons per day outdoors. Based on these values, it is estimated that the average Saratoga Springs resident uses 32% of their water indoors while the remaining 68% is used outdoors. While indoor use in Saratoga Springs is below the national and state averages, outdoor water use is the same as the state average but higher than the national average. The higher quantity of water used in Saratoga for outdoor use is attributed to a high evapotranspiration rate, poor soil quality, and the chemistry of secondary water sources (high in total dissolved solids).

Table 2-5 provides the volume of drinking and secondary water used in Saratoga Springs in 2019 broken down by type. Most of the drinking and secondary water is consumed in the residential sector. It should be noted that these values are representative of retail use and do not include system losses. System losses are discussed in more detail in Section 2.5.2.

Table 2-5: Drinking and secondary water use by type

Type	Drinking Water Use (Acre-Feet)	Secondary Water Use (Acre-Feet)
Residential	1382	2748
Commercial	171	216
Industrial	0.14	0
Institutional	25	23
Total	**1578**	**2986**

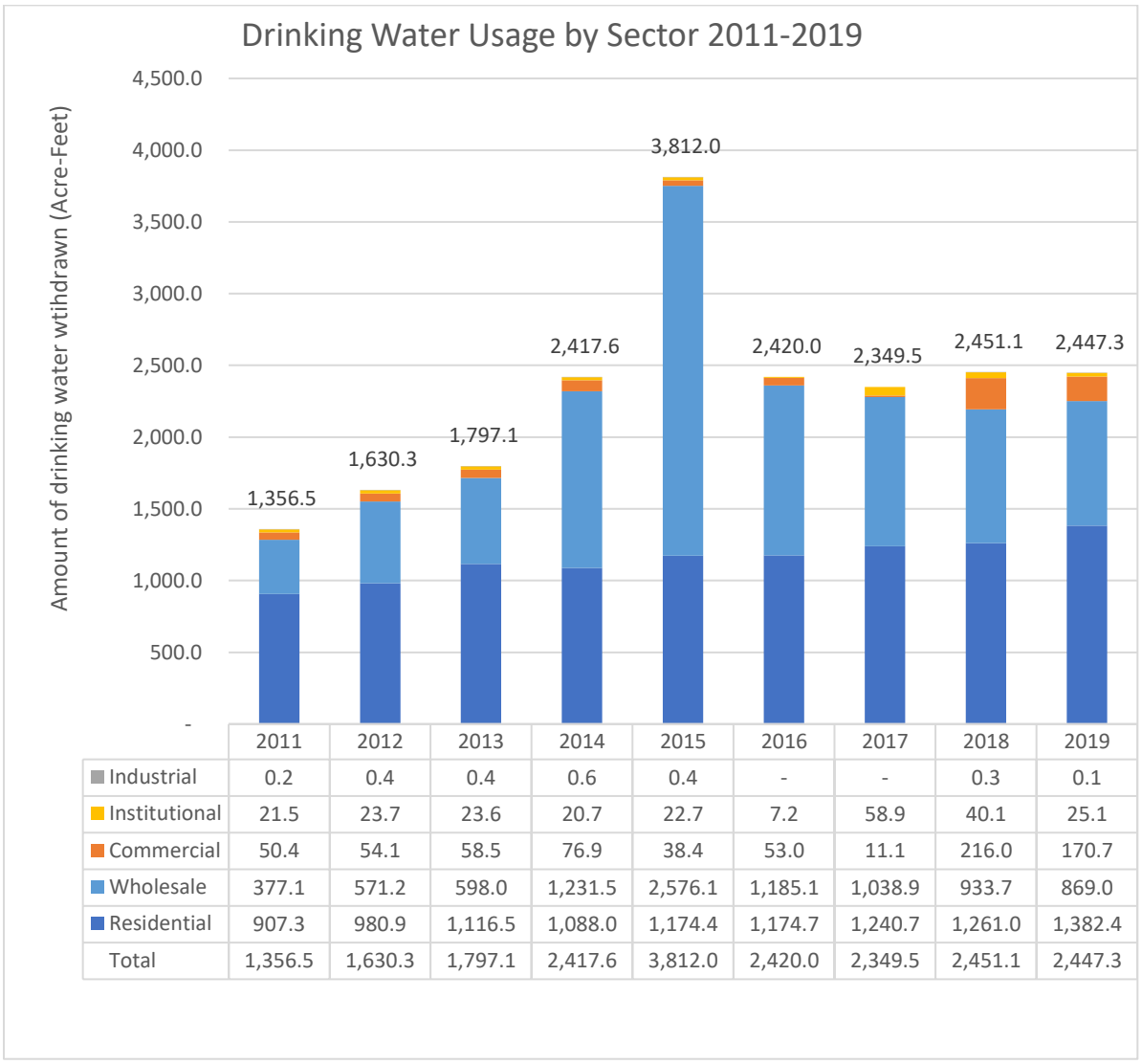
Table 2-6 provides the GPCD of drinking and secondary water used in Saratoga Springs in 2019 broken down by type. As seen in the table, the consumption of secondary water within the residential sector is nearly double that of drinking water use.

Table 2-6: Drinking and secondary water use by type in GPCD

Type	Drinking Water Use (GPCD)	Secondary Water Use (GPCD)
Residential	34	67
Commercial	4	5
Industrial	0.003	0
Institutional	0.62	.56
Total	**39**	**73**

Figure 2-5 represents the volume of drinking water used in Saratoga Springs from 2011 to 2019 broken down by type (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.). Apart from the years

in which the “Wholesale” water (drinking water used for irrigation purposes) exceeded all other uses, residential is the dominate use of drinking water in the City.



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industrial	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.1
Institutional	21.5	23.7	23.6	20.7	22.7	7.2	58.9	40.1	25.1
Commercial	50.4	54.1	58.5	76.9	38.4	53.0	11.1	216.0	170.7
Wholesale	377.1	571.2	598.0	1,231.5	2,576.1	1,185.1	1,038.9	933.7	869.0
Residential	907.3	980.9	1,116.5	1,088.0	1,174.4	1,174.7	1,240.7	1,261.0	1,382.4
Total	1,356.5	1,630.3	1,797.1	2,417.6	3,812.0	2,420.0	2,349.5	2,451.1	2,447.3

Figure 2-5: Drinking water usage by type 2011-2019

Figure 2-6 includes the total gallons per capita per day use of drinking water from 2016 to 2019, the total gallons per capita per day use of secondary water from 2016 to 2019, and the corresponding sum of these sources. This accounts for system losses in both drinking and secondary systems. The percent loss of the secondary system was assumed to be the same as the drinking system each year. System losses are discussed in more detail in Section 2.5.2.

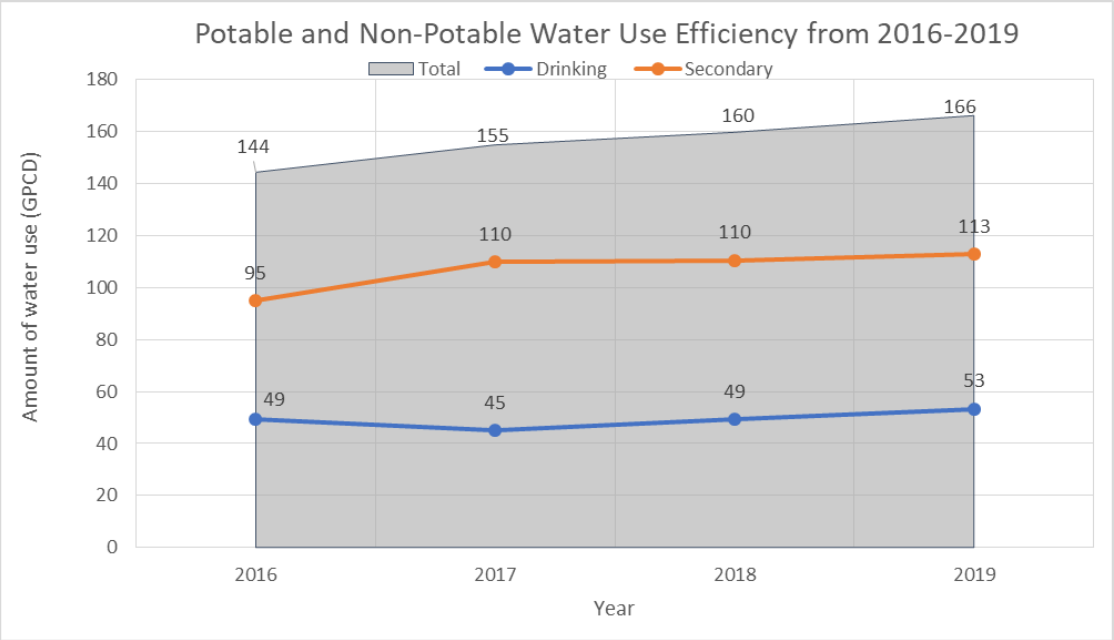


Figure 2-6: Drinking and secondary water use efficient 2016-2019

2.5 Water Measurement

2.5.1 Metering and Measuring

Water meters are a critical tool used to track water use and incentivize conservation. The summary of current water measurement methods and practices are listed below in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Summary of water measurements and practices

Percent of Meters Connected	
	Drinking Water- 100% Secondary Water- 99%
Reading Frequency	
	Supply- Everyday Demand- Hourly
Calibration Schedule	
	No existing calibration schedule. Meters are calibrated when an issue is noticed.
Replacement Schedule	
	Meters are replaced when an issue arises. Estimated meter life- 10 years

2.5.2 System Water Loss Control

The City uses its customer portal to help determine when there is a leak by allowing the Utility Department and customers see current and past water use and identify any issues. The water usage customer portal allows residents to see their water usage in real time and

make monthly and yearly comparisons for both their secondary and culinary systems as a part of the ongoing water conservation effort. This will help customers view their monthly usage and allow them to identify potential leaks in their culinary and secondary systems. Customers are also able to use this portal to run a leak report. Table 2-8 provides the information associated with system water loss control volumes, revenue, and minimization practices for the drinking water system from 2019.

Table 2-8: Summary of system water loss control

Volume of Water Loss (Acre-feet)
592[1]
Estimated Water Loss %
19.48 %
Revenue Loss (USD)
$ 1,028,863[2]
Minimization Practices
Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) has been placed on each drinking water connection and performs a reading every 15 minutes. Abnormal readings will send a notification to the City for them to investigate further. This information combined with the citizen's ability to identify issues in their own system provides a stable leak identification and minimization practice.

1. Water loss= Water Production- Total Retail Water Use- Wholesale Water [592= 3039-1578-869] Acre-feet
2. Revenue loss= Water Loss x ($ Rate/Gallons) [$1,028,863= (168,928,347 gallons x ($17.75/3,000 gallons)) + (23,942,860 gallons x ($1.65/1,000 gallons))]

The rates found in Section 3.1 were used to calculate the revenue losses in 2019. It was assumed that of the 592 acre-feet of water loss, 519 acre-feet can be attributed to residential use and 73 acre-feet to non-residential use. This assumption was made based on a ratio of the annual residential retail usage to total usage. This was then applied to wholesale water use and production. Based on this ratio, 88% of water use is attributed to residential while 12% is attributed to non-residential. The rate of $17.75 per 3,000 gallons of water was used to calculate the losses associated with residential use and the rate of $1.65 per 1,000 gallons was used to calculate the losses associated with non-residential use.

According to the EPA, the industry standard for water loss in a municipal system is 16%. The estimated water loss for Saratoga Springs is higher than this standard by about 3.5% for 2019. However, when looking at past years of data, Saratoga Springs has an estimated loss ranging from 10 to 16%. The higher losses in 2019 may be attributed to flushing practices and hydrant testing which is known to expend significant amounts of water from the system.

3.0 Billing

In 2014, the City of Saratoga Springs adopted changes to the drinking and secondary water rates that were recommended by Zion's Bank Public Finance. In 2015, the City adopted a tiered rate system for secondary water which considers the amount of land that each lot resides on.

3.1 Drinking Water Pricing

Table 3-1 provides a breakdown of the pricing for drinking water within Saratoga Springs. For residential, a base rate of $17.75 is charged per month for both single and master metered units which includes the first 3,000 gallons of water used. Residential water usage that exceeds 3,000 gallons per month incurs an additional usage rate proportional to the amount of water used. For non-residential customers there is a flat rate of $1.65 per 1,000 gallons of water used and a monthly minimum charge based on the size the of the meter in inches. These rates are as of January 2021.

Table 3-1: Drinking water pricing

Residential Minimum Monthly Charge (Single Unit)
$17.75 (Includes 1st 3,000 gal.)

Residential Minimum Monthly Charge (Master Metered)
$17.75 x # of Units Served (Includes 1st 3,000 gal. multiplied by # of Units Served)

Residential Monthly Usage Rate (Per 1,000 gal.) (For Master Metered systems multiply gal. by # of Units)	
Gallons 3,001 – 7,000	$2.40
Gallons 7,001 – 12,000	$3.25
Gallons 12,001 - ∞	$4.00

Non-Residential Monthly Usage Rate (Per 1,000 gal.) (For Master Metered systems multiply gal. by # of Units)
$1.65

Non-Residential Minimum Monthly Charge (Based on meter size)	
¾”	$17.75
1”	$23.08
1.5”	$28.40
2”	$46.15
3”	$177.50
4”	$225.43
6”	$339.03
8”	$468.60

3.2 Secondary Water Pricing

Table 3-2 provides a breakdown of the pricing for secondary water within Saratoga Springs. A base fee is charged to single family residential and non-single family residential (includes commercial, industrial, institutional, and all others) of $16.25 per quarter acre and $65 per acre, respectively. Additionally, each unit or property is provided with a monthly allotment of water based upon the total lot acreage for single family residential and the irrigable lot area for non-single family residential. These rates are as of January 2021.

Table 3-2: Secondary water pricing

Single Family Residential Irrigation Base Fee (Per ¼ Acre)
$16.25
Non-Single Family Residential Irrigation Base Fee (Per Acre)
$65

Single Family Residential Monthly Allotment (Per 1,000 gal.)	
Gross lot acreage x 108.79	
Non-single Family Residential Monthly Allotment (Per 1,000 gal.)	
Irrigable lot area x 152.99	
Allotment Usage Rate (Per 1,000 gal.)	
0 to 75%	$0.35
75 to 100%	$1.00
100 to 150%	$1.25
150 to 200%	$2.00
200 to 250%	$3.00
Above 250%	$3.80

3.3 Current Rate Structure Policies

The phases listed below show the various rate policies the City has adopted for regulating water use from 1999 to 2020. Some of these phases include steps for promoting and incentivizing water conservation.

Phase I (Implemented 06/01/1999)

- Bill Form– Water bills are provided in a form which displays current readings and current consumption.
- Monthly Billing– Water is billed monthly.
- Monthly Reading– Meters are read as often as practicable.

Phase II (Implemented 06/01/2001)

- Definition of Fixed Cost– Defined the City's fixed water system costs on drinking water bills in the form of a base rate.
- Water Budget Data Base– The City developed a water budget database for each water customer.
- Ascending Rate Block Structure– A tiered drinking water rate structure was implemented to encourage water conservation.

Phase III (Implemented 03/01/2014)

- New Drinking Water Rates– The City adopted new drinking and secondary water rates based on recommendations from a rate analysis completed by Zion's Bank in February of 2014 to cover the cost of operating the system and to incentivize water conservation.
- Additional Tiered Rates– The City added additional tiers to its drinking rate structure to further encourage water conservation.

Phase IV (Implemented 08/01/2015)

- Additional Ascending Rate Block Structure– A tiered secondary water rate structure was implemented to encourage water conservation.

4.0 Proposed Level of Service

The level of service for the drinking and secondary water systems has been established by the City's adopted Impact Fee Facilities Plans (IFFP). For drinking water, the policy is to provide an adequate supply of indoor water, fire suppression capacity, and water rights to assure that the system does not run out of water. For secondary water, the goal is to provide an adequate supply of water so that residences and businesses can meet their minimum irrigation needs with sufficient pressures and flows during the irrigation season. Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 summarize the drinking water and secondary water levels of service adopted in the City's IFFPs per equivalent residential connection (ERC)[1] and per irrigable acre (IA). This includes the use in 2011, the level of service change in 2017, and the level of service change in 2020.

Table 4-1: Drinking water level of service comparison (per ERC)

	2011 Use	2017 Level of Service	2020 Level of Service
Annual Volume (ac-ft/yr)	0.45	0.45	0.3
Peak Day Demand (gpd)	NA	400	375
Peak Day Demand Pressure (psi)	NA	40	40

Table 4-2: Secondary water level of service comparison (per ERC)

	2011 Use	2017 Level of Service	2020 Level of Service
Irrigated Acres (ac-ft/yr)	0.22	0.24	0.24
Average Yearly Demand (ac-ft/yr)	0.97	0.75	0.75
Peak Day Demand (gpm)	2.53	1.8	1.8

Table 4-3: Secondary water level of service comparison (per IA)

	2011 Use	2017 Level of Service	2020 Level of Service
Average Yearly Demand (ac-ft/yr)	4.46	3.13	3.13
Peak Day Demand (gpm)	11.50	7.50	7.50

5.0 Conservation Issues and Goals

5.1 Identified Problems

Saratoga Springs is concerned with the potential waste of water from inefficient indoor water use, outdoor water use, and from system wide losses. While these factors are seemingly negligible due to the City's relatively new water system, when combined with

[1] An ERC is equal to the average drinking water demand of one residential connection.

growth projections and the associated demands that may be placed on the system, these losses may be magnified. The following water management concerns have been identified within Saratoga Springs:

- Water loss from line breaks
- Water theft from hydrants or contractors
- Illegal connections
- Water loss from leaks on the customer and City side
- Inefficient indoor and outdoor water use
- Limited water available within the Utah Lake aquifer (main source utilized)
- A growing population and associated demands

The City's future drinking and secondary water systems will continue to utilize deep groundwater sources from the Utah Lake aquifer to meet the needs of its growing community. The City also meets this need by providing more water to the drinking system via the Central Water Project (CWP) from CUWCD.

Based on growth projections provided in the City's IFFPs, by the year 2030 an additional 1,994 acre-feet of drinking water supply will be required to meet projected demand. An adequate storage and distribution system will also be needed to meet future water needs in the City. By the year 2030 an additional 4,288 acre-feet of secondary water supply will be required to meet projected demand.

It is evident that alternate water sources will need to be developed to meet the long-term water service needs of the City. There is currently a moratorium in place on the transfer of surface water rights to ground water points of diversion in water right areas 54 and 55 (Salt Lake Valley and Utah Valley). Physical groundwater availability is also becoming an issue. Even if additional ground water rights were available, the physical water may not be.

Surface water is the primary remaining source of water for the City's secondary water system. The only planned additional source of drinking water is from CUWCD. The use of reclaimed water is also a potential option to meet future irrigation demands in the City's secondary water system. This reclaimed water could be brought in from an off-site treatment plant or could be part of a future treatment option that is constructed within Saratoga Springs. Coordination with the Timpanogos Special Service District (TSSD) and the Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi) would be required to implement such a plan.

Saratoga Springs has adopted drinking and secondary water master plans that provide guidelines on how to fully develop the drinking and secondary water systems to meet the future needs of the City. These plans discuss options for the development of water sources as well as future storage and distribution needs. It is expected that future drinking water wells will continue to be located on the east side of the Jordan River due to the higher quality of the water. Future secondary wells could be on either side of the Jordan River, however the best and most efficient distribution system would result from having secondary water sources evenly distributed throughout the City

5.2 Conservation Goals

With plans for extensive future growth, the management of the City's water supply is vital to the development of the City as a whole. It is estimated that water conservation efforts will require the administrative effort of at least one City staff member. Below are the goals and recommendations the City and community can pursue to build upon and improve water conservation efforts in the City of Saratoga Springs.

Overall Water Use Reduction Goals

Match secondary water use to adopted level of service

One of the City's water use reduction goals is to sustain the level of service adopted in the City's secondary water IFFP and the amount of water being used by residents and businesses.

Meet the Regional Water Conservation Goal for Utah County

The City strives to reach the conservation goal set forth by the Utah Division of Water Resources for Utah County. This requires a 2% reduction in water use from the baseline in 2019 by the year 2030.

6.0 Water Conservation Measures and Implementation

Saratoga Springs has adopted ordinances that help reduce water consumption, installed infrastructure to address water supply shortages, and implemented metered water use rates with tiers to incentivize residents to conserve water. Below are the water conservation measures that Saratoga Springs has adopted or are planning to adopt to help improve water conservation efforts and meet the City's overall water use reduction goals.

Completed Master Plans

The City has created hydraulic models and master plans of the drinking and secondary water systems. These adopted master plans account for the growth of the system and the need to expand water supply sources to meet future demands in an efficient and economical way.

Tiered Non-Residential Drinking Water Rate

Currently, the City uses a flat rate for drinking water use for non-residential lots. To deter further excessive water use, Saratoga Springs has a goal to create a tiered system that can be applied to non-residential lots in the hopes that they can be incentivized to conserve water.

24-hour On Call Emergency Phone

The City has a 24-hour phone number for residents to call in the event of an emergency. This can be used for the rapid identification and response to water leaks to help eliminates water waste.

Customer Water Usage Portal

The City has created an online portal that can be accessed by residents that have a metered property registered under their name. Residents can track and monitor their water use in real time, giving them the power to identify any issues or leaks in their own system. The portal can display historical data and will notify residents of leaks or other issues in their system. This was implemented with the goal of reducing residential water use while also making the identification of water waste in the system a more efficient and accessible process. Figures 6-1, 6-2, and 6-3 demonstrate a few of the portal's capabilities.

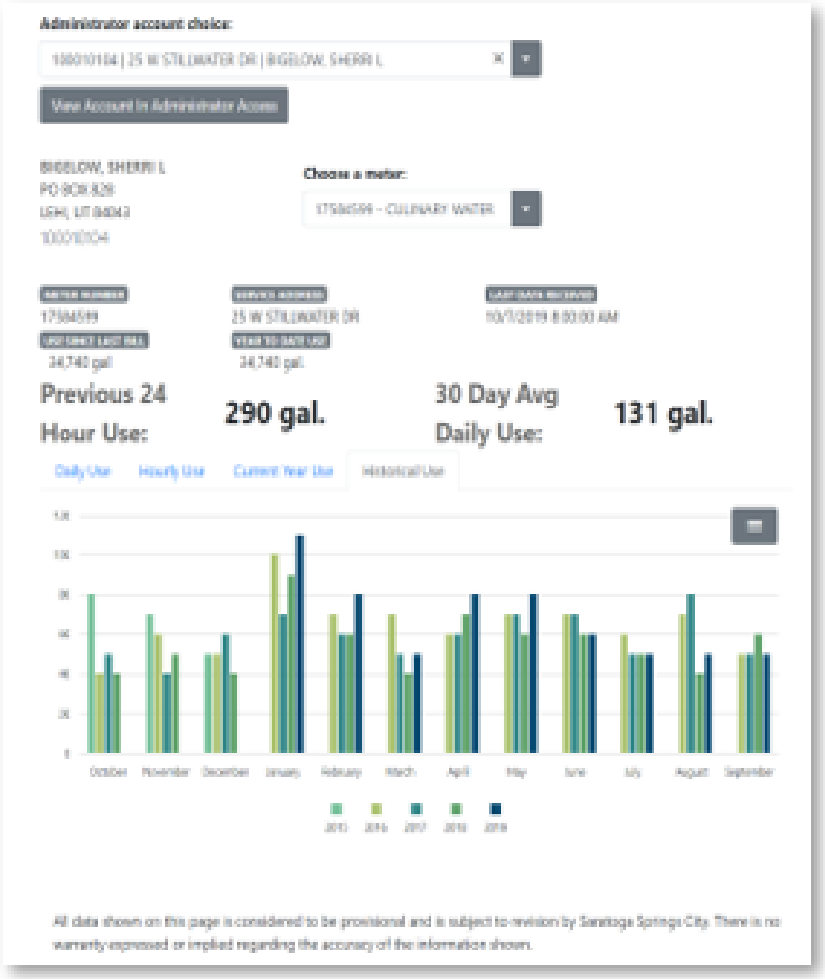


Figure 6-1: Comparison of resident water use each month from 2013-2017

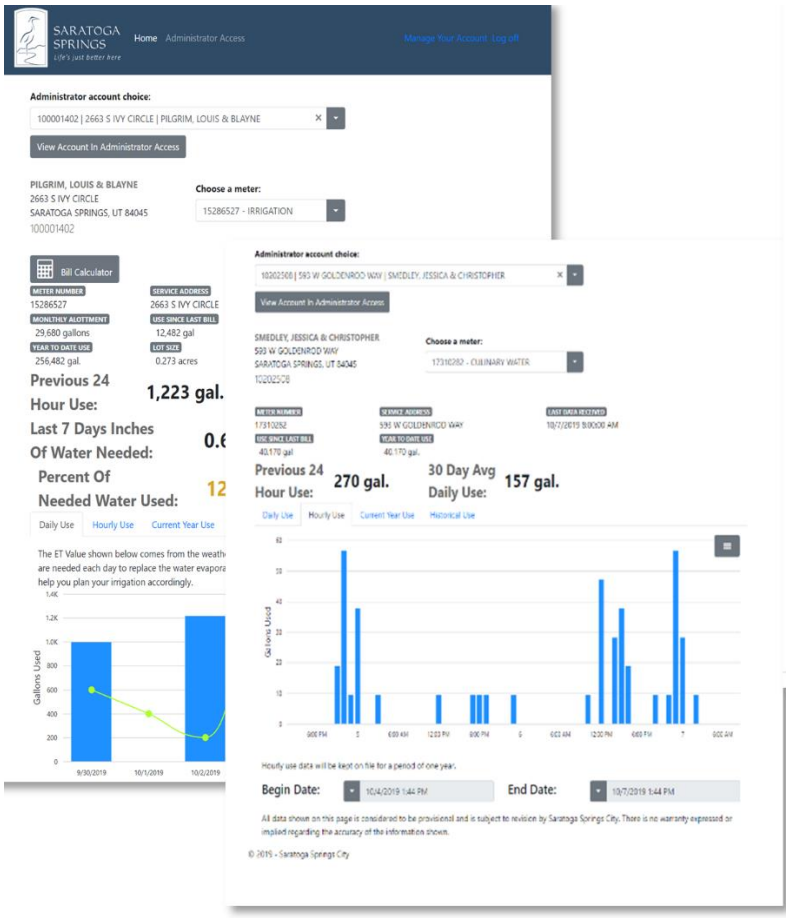


Figure 6-2: Resident water use over a 24-hour period

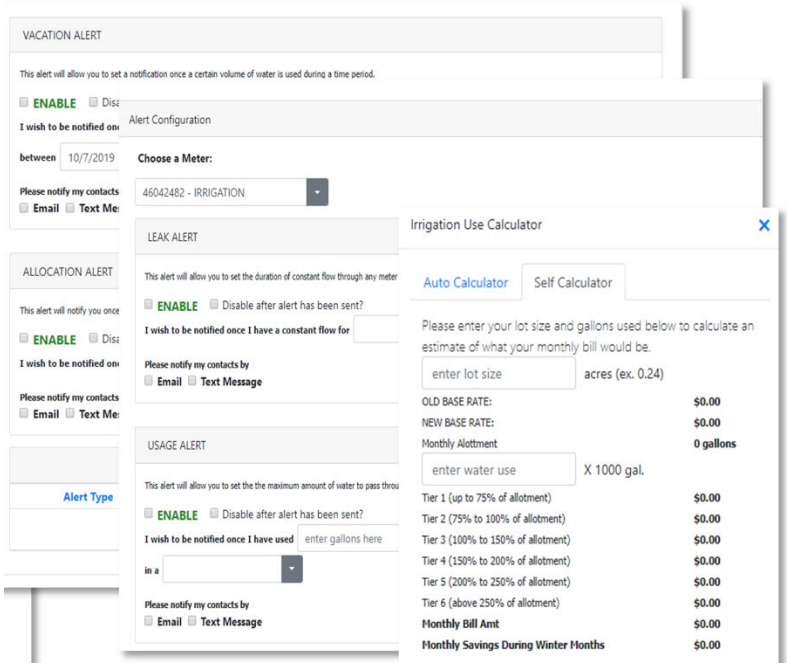


Figure 6-3: Smart controls for turning sprinkler system on and off

Secondary Water System

The City has completed the installation of a secondary system that is separate from the drinking water system. The secondary system supplies irrigation demands for residential and non-residential developments. Its separation from the drinking system conserves higher quality water (treated) for future growth and allows the City to utilize lower quality water for irrigation (untreated).

Metered Secondary Water Rate with Tiers

The City has successfully transitioned from a flat rate for secondary water use to a metered rate with tiers for residential use. The tiers set an increasing rate for water use that helps deter excessive use. Rates can be found in Section 3.2.

Installation of Secondary Water Meters

The City has installed meters at all known secondary water connections. This allows the City to bill residents according to their water use rather than a flat rate as was administered prior to 2015. The recently installed meters, along with tiered rates, have resulted in lower water use among residents. Table 6-1 shows the difference in residential water use before and after the installation of meters.

Table 6-1: Residential secondary water use before and after meters

	Before Meters		After Meters	
	Per Residence	**Per Irrigated Acre**	**Per Residence**	**Per Irrigated Acre**
Average Yearly Water Use (acre-feet)	0.97	4.46	0.78	2.54
Average Peak Day Water Use (gpm)	2.53	11.50	1.57	5.11

Locate Unknown Secondary Connections

Saratoga Springs is aware that there are secondary water connections within the city that have not been documented or had meters placed on them. The City is determined to continue to locate and meter all unknown secondary connections.

Identify Remaining Crossover Locations

Although Saratoga Springs has an independent secondary water system, there are a few remaining locations throughout the city where drinking water is pulled into the secondary system. The City is focused on locating these remaining crossover points and installing the correct secondary pipes that are needed.

Smart Irrigation Systems

The Saratoga Springs Parks Department is moving toward using the smart irrigation system, *weatherTRAK*, to monitor and track water use according to the watering needs throughout the city. This is now standard practice for all new parks and open space within the City. In addition, existing public parks are actively being converted to the *weatherTRAK* system. Of the 29 public parks in Saratoga Springs, 7 have had *weatherTRAK* installed with the intent of converting the remaining 22 parks in the coming years. W*eatherTRAK* can be precisely controlled, monitored, and adjusted remotely through a central cloud-based system. Smart irrigation systems can track flows and send notifications on malfunctions in real time which allows damaged irrigation to be shut off immediately. This in turn allows the City to make timely repairs, avoiding unnecessary water waste.

City-wide Fixed Network System

Saratoga Springs has successfully installed a wireless city-wide fixed network that uses strategically placed towers to gather meter data in real-time. The meters send signals to the towers to collect water use data and store it in the City's database that is accessible to residents. Having a fixed network enables customers to better understand and manage their water use and associated water bill. Water leaks on the homeowner's side of the water meter can be identified and repaired quickly by the homeowner themselves. The fixed network improves the accuracy of meter reads, eliminates the need for on-site readings, and enhances the efficiency of how meter data is used in the overall water system. Figure 6-4 is an example of how the city-wide fixed network system operates.

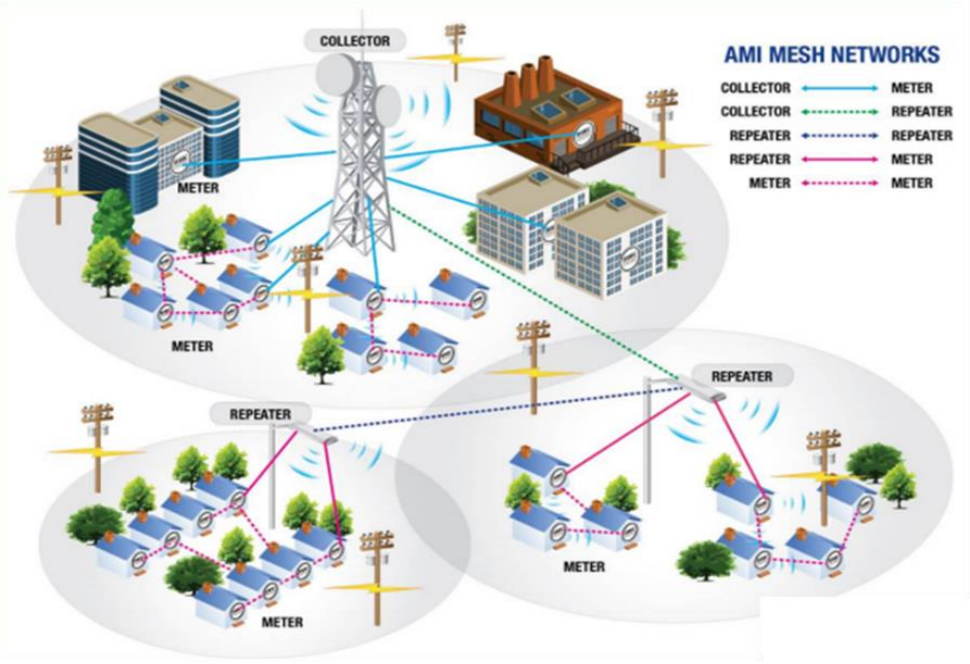


Figure 6-4: Example of a city-wide fixed network system

6.1 Timeline for Action

Match Drinking and Secondary Water Use to Adopted Level of Service

Based on utility billing, the City has already achieved this goal for the drinking water system. In the case of secondary water use, this means a reduction of almost 10% per irrigable acre of water use on an annual basis to meet the existing level of service.

Meet the Regional Water Conservation Goal for Utah County

Saratoga Springs hopes to have met the conservation goals set by the Division of Water Resources before the 2026 Water Conservation Plan. This includes contributing to the regional reduction in water use from the baseline (222 GPCD) set in 2015 by 20% (179 GPCD).

6.2 Evaluation Process

The City will continue to evaluate its well pumping rates and utility billing to track the progress towards reaching the goals outlined in this Water Conservation Plan. Throughout the year the Public Works Department will evaluate water consumption, work with the City's Public Involvement Officer, and support public education programs. Updates will be provided to the City Council as well as documented in the 2026 Water Conservation Plan.

7.0 Public Information, Education, and Programs

To further raise awareness about water conservation, the City is looking into programs that can help educate residents on how to lower water usage. Many programs also hold classes that the public can attend to gain knowledge on how to be more conservative with their water usage.

Consumer Education

Water Conservation Gardens- Water Conservation Garden can be found throughout Utah. They were created to promote waterwise landscaping techniques by establishing water conservation demonstration gardens. The gardens provide visual resources on what waterwise landscaping looks like and offer educational resources to help residents implement some of the ideas in their own landscapes.

Lawn Watering Guide- The Weekly Lawn Watering Guide is an online tool that recommends how many days per week to water, based on extensive research, specific plant needs and weather conditions for each county. By providing this resource, the hope is to avoid problems with water waste in Utah.

Water-Wise Plants- This program was developed to provide residents in Utah with the resources needed to help them identify water-wise plants in the region. These plants are drought resistant, adapted to the climate in Utah, and are accessible at local markets.

Community Awareness Programs and Rebates

Free Water Checks- Utah offers free water checks to its residents. This includes checking the efficiency of a resident's automatic sprinkler system and a customized irrigation schedule. The soil type, grass root depth, water pressure, sprinkler efficiency and precipitation rates are also determined.

Flip your Strip Rebate- Utah residents are offered a rebate when they replace their park strip with a water-efficient design.

Toilet Replacement Rebate- Utah residents who are replacing a toilet that uses more than 1.6 gallons per flush and were installed in homes built before 1994 qualify to receive a rebate on their replacement.

Smart Controller Rebates- Utah residents who would like to utilize smart controllers for their sprinkler system qualify for a rebate. Smart controllers help save water by automatically adjusting sprinkler schedules based on weather and landscape needs.

Open Public Hearing and Comment– Part of at least one City Council meeting every five years is devoted to a discussion and formal adoption of the City's Water Conservation Plan. Public comment will be allowed on the water conservation plan following State Law.

Notification Procedure– Upon adoption of the Water Conservation Plan, every five years, the updated plan is made available on the City's website and notification is sent to the media and residents of the City of its recent adoption and availability.

*Saratoga Springs City Website***–** The city website includes information and educational material about water conservation. Also included is the most recent version of the Water Conservation Plan, city code related to water policy, water quality reports, the emergency leak notification hotline, and contact information for city employees.

8.0 Conservation Ordinances and Standards

The City has adopted a Water Utilities Ordinance (Chapter 8.01 of the Saratoga Springs City Code, Title 8 Public Utilities and Services). This ordinance governs the implementation and operation of the City's water system. This portion of the City Code was first adopted in 1998 and was amended in 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2020. The following portions of Chapter 8.01 relate to water conservation:

Section 8.01.06 Drinking Water Right Requirements for Development- For all residential and non-residential development, 0.30 acre-feet of drinking water rights and source are required per ERC and must be dedicated to or procured from the City prior to the time of recording of the plat.

Section 8.01.06 Secondary Water Right Requirements for Development- For all residential and non-residential development, 3.13 acre-feet of secondary water rights and sources are required per net irrigable acre and must be dedicated to or procured from the City prior to the time of recording of the plat.

Section 8.01.11 Use without Payment Prohibited– It is unlawful for any person to use the City water system without paying the proper fees. This includes opening any fire hydrants, stopcocks, valves, or other fixtures attached to the water system unless in agreement or resolution with the City.

Section 8.01.13 Separate Connections– It is unlawful for two or more families or service users to be supplied from the same service pipe, connection, or water meter unless special permission for such combination usage has been granted by the Public Works Director and the premises served are owned by the same owner.

Section 8.01.17 Excessive Use– It is unlawful to use an excessive number of plumbing fixtures simultaneously or to use sprinkler combinations or fixtures outlets in such a way that will affect the pressure or supply of water. The City Council may put in place restrictions on the maximum flow, fixture count, sprinklers, or any combination of these if said impacts ensue.

*Section 8.01.17 Scarcity of Water***–** During a time of water scarcity, the City Council may limit the use of water to such extent as may be necessary.

*Section 8.01.18 Waste of Water***–** The City Council may terminate the right of an individual to use drinking water, with reasonable notice given, if they have been cited with needlessly wasting water. This may include allowing water to be wasted by stops, taps, valves, leaks, etc., or by wastefully running water from hydrants, faucets, etc.

*Section 8.01.19 Water Meters***–** All connections made to the City Water System must have a water meter installed. This allows for tracking of water use, capacity, and the associated monetary charges.

*Section 8.01.24 Cross Connections and Backflow***–** Any cross connection made between the secondary and drinking water system is unlawful unless the City gives approval for said connection. The City will be held responsible for the protection of the drinking water supply from contamination or pollution caused by backflow.

Chapter 14.02 of the City Code highlights ordinances related to water conservation. See the following portions of Chapter 14.02:

> *Time of Day Watering Parameters*- Sprinkler irrigation of all lawns and landscapes is prohibited between 10:00AM and 6:00PM of which any infractions are punishable by fine.

The requirements for new developments to account for stormwater and groundwater recharge falls within Title 18 Building and Construction, Chapter 18.06 Storm Water Regulations, of the City Code. The following portions of Chapter 18.06 relate to water conservation:

> *Section 18.06.04 Performance Criteria for Stormwater Management*- Stormwater management practices should utilize pervious areas for stormwater runoff and infiltration from driveways, sidewalks, rooftops, parking lots, and landscaped areas to provide treatment for water quality and aid in groundwater recharge.
>
> *Section 18.06.04 Sediment and Erosion Control Plan*- The City requires all new construction to prepare a sediment and erosion control plan that includes a description of on-site measures to be taken to recharge surface water into the ground water system through infiltration.

The Model Landscape Ordinance falls within Title 19 Land Development, Chapter 19.06 Landscaping and Fencing, of the City Code. The following portions of Chapter 19.06 relate to water conservation:

> *Section 19.06.06 Planting Standards and Design Requirements*- All nonresidential, newly constructed buildings and expanded structures are required to install an automated water-conserving irrigation system including sprinkler heads and rain sensors. While irrigation systems are required for all landscaped areas, all systems shall be efficient in the use of water such as the installation of drip lines for shrubs and trees.
>
> *Section 19.06.06 Planting Standards and Design Requirements* - Fifty percent of all trees and shrubs species are required to be drought tolerant.
>
> > *Planting and Shrub Beds*- Planting and shrub beds are encouraged to be used to meet the landscaping requirement while also conserving water.

9.0 Contact

The contacts provided in this section are those who are responsible for meeting the water conservation goals of Saratoga Springs.

- Public Works Director, Jeremy Lapin, JLapin@saratogaspringscity.com
- Assistant Public Works Director, George Leatham, gleatham@saratogaspringscity.com

- Mayor, Jim Miller, jmiller@saratogaspringscity.com

10.0 Notification Procedure

This Water Conservation Plan will be scheduled for a public hearing during a City Council Policy Meeting. Notification of the public hearing will be made in compliance with State Laws and residents, local business owners, and all other stakeholders will be encouraged to comment. An update and public hearing for this Water Conservation Plan will be required in 2026 and every five years thereafter. The minutes and notification procedure of the public hearing will be included in Appendix C of this plan.

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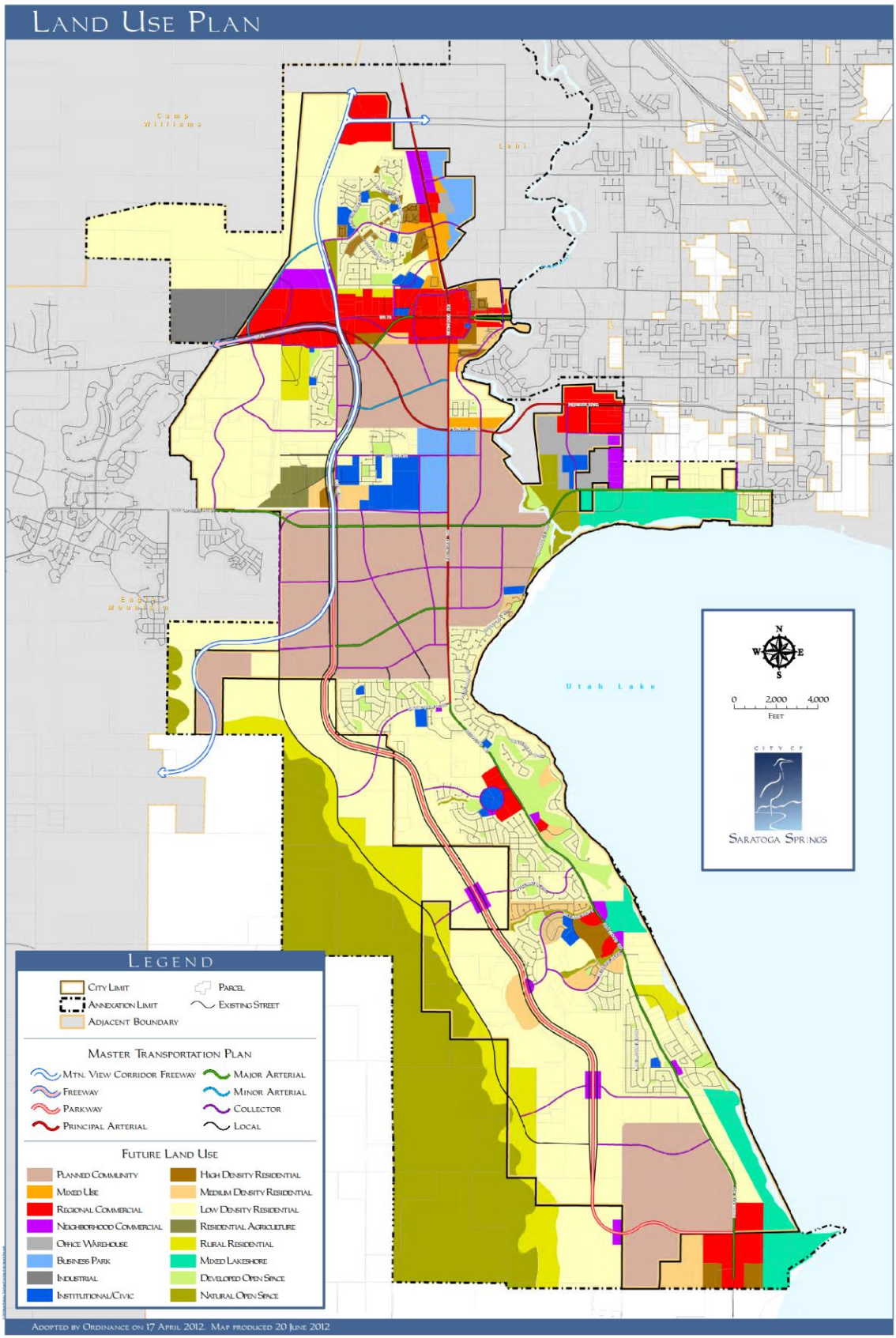
Appendix A

City Maps


Land Use Plan
Camp Williams
Utah Lake
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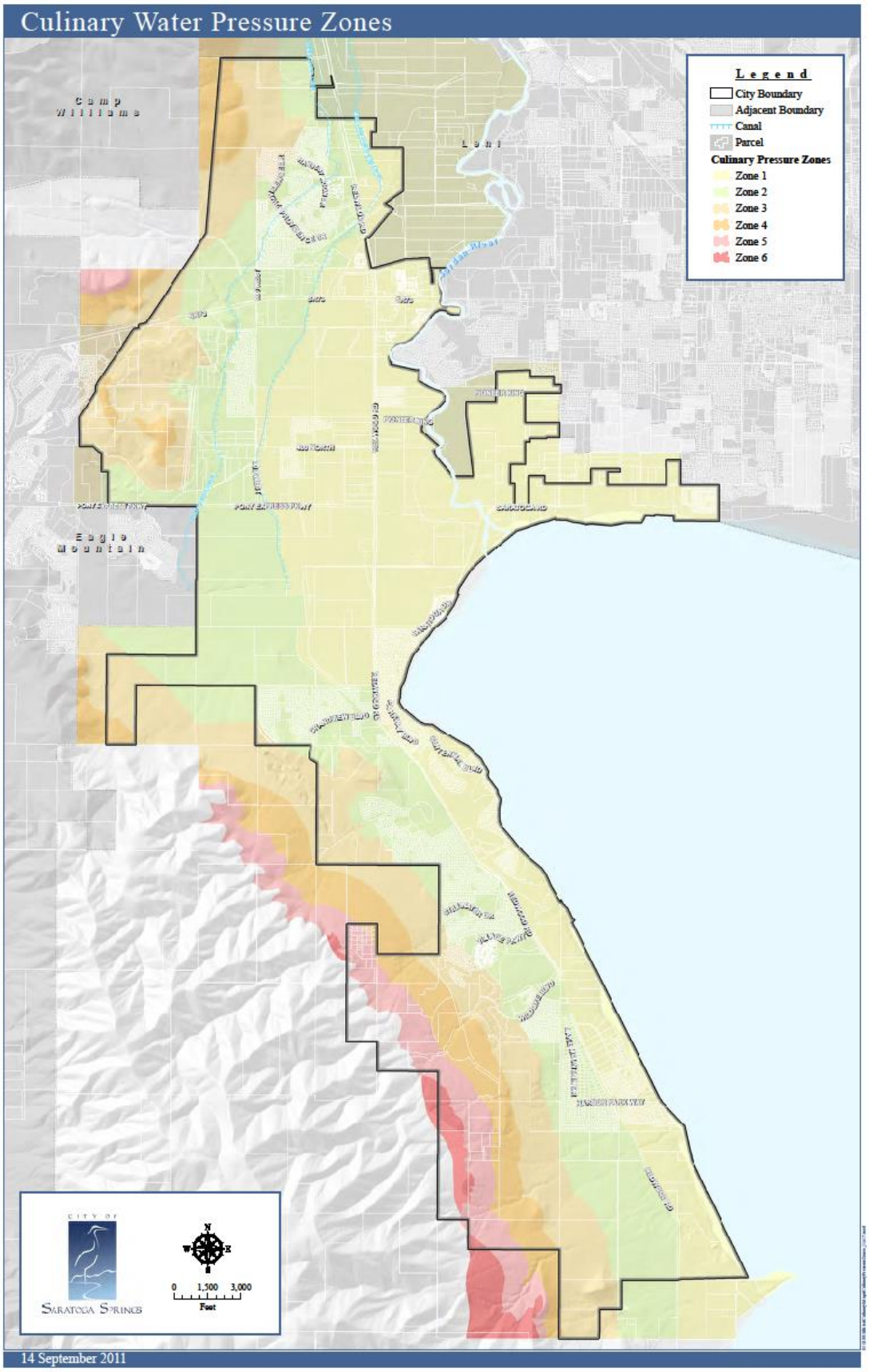
Feet
Saratoga Springs
Legend
City Limit
Annexation Limit
Adjacent Boundary
Parcel
Existing Street
Master Transportation Plan
Mtn. View Corridor Freeway
Freeway
Parkway
Principal Arterial
Major Arterial
Minor Arterial
Collector
Local
Future Land Use
Planned Community
Mixed Use
Regional Commercial
Neighborhood Commercial
Office Warehouse
Business Park
Industrial
Institutional/Civic
High Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
Low Density Residential
Residential Agriculture
Rural Residential
Mixed Lakeshore
Developed Open Space
Natural Open Space
Adopted by Ordinance on 17 April 2012. Map produced 20 June 2012


Culinary Water Pressure Zones
Legend
City Boundary
Adjacent Boundary
Canal
Parcel
Culinary Pressure Zones
Zone 1
Zone 2
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Zone 4
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Zone 6
Camp Williams
Eagle Mountain
Lehi
Saratoga Springs
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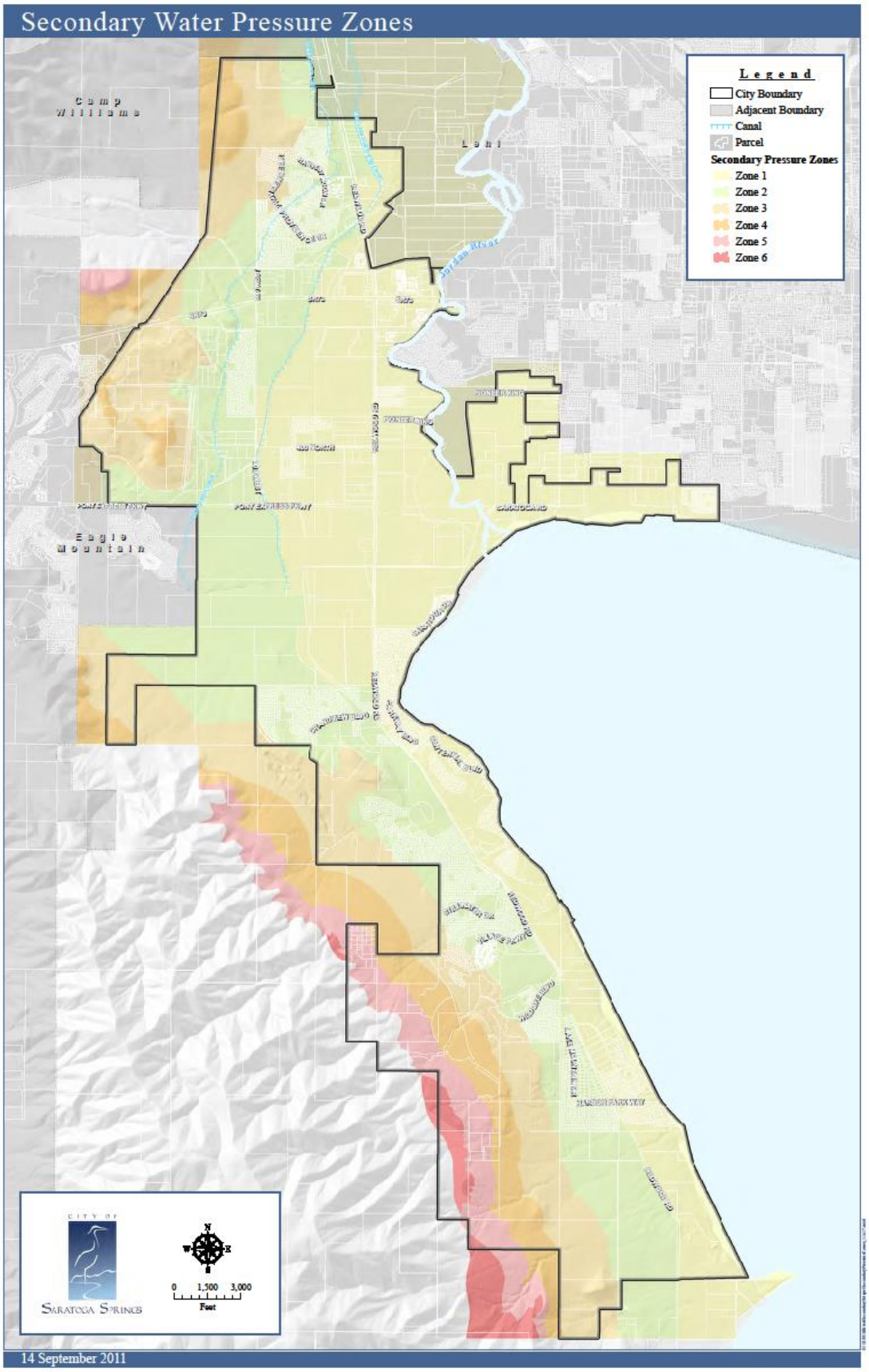
Feet
14 September 2011


Secondary Water Pressure Zones
Legend
City Boundary
Adjacent Boundary
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Parcel
Secondary Pressure Zones
Zone 1
Zone 2
Zone 3
Zone 4
Zone 5
Zone 6
Camp Williams
Lehi
Eagle Mountain
Saratoga Springs
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Feet
14 September 2011

Appendix B

Certification of Adoption

The City Recorder for the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah hereby certifies that the attached Water Conservation Plan has been established and adopted by the City Council for the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah on MONTH DAY, 2021

_____	_____	_____
Name	Title	Date

Appendix C

Minutes and Notification Procedure of Public Hearing

Entity: Saratoga Springs

Body: City of Saratoga Springs City Council

Subject:	Other
Notice Title:	City Council Meeting
Meeting Location:	1307 N. Commerce Dr. Saratoga Springs UT 84045
Event Date & Time:	April 13, 2021 April 13, 2021 05:00 PM
Description/Agenda:	CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS City Council Meeting Agenda Tuesday, April 13, 2021, 6:00 pm Pursuant to COVID19 Guidelines, this meeting will be conducted electronically. Meetings are streamed live at https://www.youtube.com/c/CityofSaratogaSprings Questions and comments to staff and/or Council may be submitted to comments@saratogaspringscity.com I, Jim Miller, the Mayor of the City of Saratoga Springs, hereby determines that conducting the City Council meeting at an anchor location presents a substantial risk to the health and safety of those who may be present at the anchor location. The World Health Organization, the President of the United States, the Governor of Utah, and the County Health Department have all recognized a global pandemic exists related to the new strain of the coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19). Due to the State of emergency caused by the global pandemic, I find that conducting a meeting at an anchor location under the current state of public health emergency constitutes a substantial risk to the health and safety of those who may be present at the location. This written declaration expires 30 days from the date signed. Jim Miller, Saratoga Springs Mayor Expiration: April 30, 2021 POLICY MEETING 1. Call to Order. 2. Roll Call. 3. Invocation / Reverence. 4. Pledge of Allegiance. 5. Public Input - This time has been set aside for

the public to express ideas, concerns, and comments for subject matter not listed on this agenda.

REPORTS:
1. Mayor.
2. City Council.
3. Administration: Ongoing Item Review.
4. Department Updates: Recreation, Events, Saratoga Springs Passport Office.

CONSENT ITEMS:
Routine items on the Consent Agenda not requiring public discussion by the City Council or which have been discussed previously may be adopted by one motion. A Council member may request to remove an item from the consent agenda for discussion and consideration.
1. Award of Bid for Lake Mountain Zone 2 South Pond (Schedule A) and Harbor Parkway Losee Canyon Debris Basin (Schedule B); Resolution R21-23 (4-13-21).
2. Gravity Sewer Project S2.2 Contract Amendment with Newman Construction; Resolution R21-24 (4-13-21).
3. 2021 Municipal Election Interlocal Agreement, Utah County; Resolution R21-25 (4-13-21).
4. Reimbursement Agreement Lexington Land Development Company, LLC, Lexington Green Subdivision; Resolution R21-26 (4-13-21).
5. Reimbursement Agreement Boyer Saratoga Holdings, L.C., The Crossing at Saratoga Springs Phase 3 Subdivision; Resolution R21-27 (4-13-21).
6. Reimbursement Agreement LDS Welfare Complex, Sam Knecht Applicant; Resolution R21-28 (4-13-21).
7. NRCS Watershed Plan EA Grant Amendment; Resolution R21-29 (4-13-21).
8. Award of Bid for Harvest Hills Blvd. Rehabilitation Project. R21-30 (4-13-21).
9. Code Amendment: Title 10.08.01 Alcoholic Beverages, City-Initiated; Ordinance 21-6 (4-13-21).
10. Code Amendment: Title 2.06.03 Campaign Finance Disclosure, City-Initiated; Ordinance 21-7 (4-13-21).
11. City Council Meeting Minutes, March 16, 2021.

PUBLIC HEARINGS:
1. Water Conservation Plan Update; Ordinance 21-8 (4-13-21).

BUSINESS ITEMS:
1. Wildflower Community Plan Major Amendment, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~ Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-9 (4-13-21).
2. Wildflower Village Plan 7, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~ Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Moon Drive; Ordinance 21-10 (4-13-21).
3. Wildflower Village Plan 2, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~ Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-11 (4-13-21).

CLOSED SESSION:
Motion to enter into closed session for any of the following: purchase, exchange, or lease of real property; discussion regarding deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems; pending or reasonably imminent litigation; the character, professional competence, or the physical or mental health of an individual.

ADJOURNMENT

The Saratoga Springs Community Development and Renewal Agency Meeting will convene immediately following this meeting.

Date Posted: April 7, 2021

Nicolette Fike, CMC, Deputy City Recorder
City of Saratoga Springs, State of Utah

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) during this meeting should notify the City Recorder at 801.766.9793 at least one day prior to the meeting.

Supporting materials are available for inspection on the Saratoga Springs City website at www.saratogaspringscity.com.
The order of the agenda items are subject to change by the Mayor.

Notice of Special Accommodations:	In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) during this meeting should notify the City Recorder at 766-9793 at least one day prior to the meeting.
Notice of Electronic or telephone participation:	One or more members of City Council may participate via electronic or telephonic means.
Other information:	
Contact Information:	Cindy LoPiccolo (801)766-9793 clopiccolo@saratogaspringscity.com
Posted on:	April 07, 2021 03:34 PM
Last edited on:	May 05, 2021 10:21 AM

Printed from Utah's Public Notice Website (http://pmn.utah.gov/)

MINUTES – CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, April 13, 2021
City of Saratoga Springs
City of Saratoga Springs City Offices
1307 North Commerce Drive, Suite 200, Saratoga Springs, Utah 84045

City Council Policy Meeting

Call to Order: Mayor Jim Miller called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

Roll Call:

Pursuant to the COVID-19 Federal Guidelines, this Meeting will be conducted electronically.

Present Mayor Jim Miller, Council Members Stephen Willden, Ryan Poduska, Michael McOmber, Chris Porter and Christopher Carn.

Staff Present City Manager Mark Christensen, City Attorney Kevin Thurman, City Manager Owen Jackson, Planning Director David Stroud, Public Works Director Jeremy Lapin, City Engineer Gordon Miner, Police Chief Andrew Burton, Planner Tippe Morlan, City Recorder Cindy LoPiccolo, Community Development Director Ken Young, Fire Chief Jess Campbell, and Deputy City Recorder Kayla Moss.

Invocation: Council Member Poduska
Pledge of Allegiance: Council Member Porter

Public Input: Shane Lawrence submitted the following comment: First, let's clarify what are the rules about construction hours of operation and construction truck traffic through closed neighborhoods for the new medical office being built between Riverside drive and Redwood on Pioneer, adjacent to Dalmore Meadows subdivision. These guys (attached) were maneuvering cement mixers and cement pump trucks at 05:00 today, which is a pretty noisy operation for that early in the morning, especially less than 50 yards from homes, less than 10 yards in some cases. Then, after the first round, as we were leaving the neighborhood around 09:00 several cement mixers came through the Dalmore Meadows neighborhood to access this construction site. Now, there is already a "no exit" or "no through traffic" sign at the Redwood entrance, but what can be done about this? Lastly, what are the long term plans for Dalmore meadows access?

Bryant Baird submitted the following comment: I am the owner of a single family home with a large unfinished basement in the Talus Ridge community, currently zoned R1-10 as low density. I initially worked with the city over a year ago to determine if I would be allowed to complete our basement in a way that would allow me to make it available to renters. It was rightly determined that, due to the zoning requirements of the area, doing so would not be permitted. However, after the passing of HB0082 by the state of Utah earlier in March, it seems that this may now be an option. In summary, as I'm sure you're aware, the bill states that a single family homeowner, as long as they are living at the property, is allowed to rent out their basement as an ADU (accessory dwelling unit) regardless of current zoning laws by the municipality. This is an attempt to assist with the current housing crisis that our state is experiencing. In the bill, the state of Utah does give municipalities a say in which areas can and cannot be used. For our city of Saratoga Springs, the city can determine up to 25%, if any, of all residentially zoned areas in which ADUs would not be permitted. It makes sense to me that increased

on-street parking would be a concern, which could be mitigated by a driveway extension, but I'm not aware of what other concerns, if any, the city may have with allowing such an option in a low density neighborhood. I want to be a good neighbor in my community and address these and other concerns, but I also want to create a win-win scenario which would help with both my family's expenses, as well as increasing the housing inventory in our state. Many members of my family who are currently students at local universities, may be forced to move elsewhere upon graduation because they are simply being priced out. Just as every vote counts, and just as every vaccination counts, I believe that every housing unit available can also make a difference. Given this recently passed bill, I have two comments to share: 1. First, please consider excluding the Talus Ridge community, and other lower density communities, from this restriction, and allow for the creation of basement ADUs. 2. Second, how can residents be notified and involved in the city's response to HB0082? I look forward to helping create manageable growth for our great city. Thank you for your time, and the incredible things that you have done for our city. I am proud to be a resident of Saratoga Springs.

REPORTS: Mayor Miller advised that he got a positive remark from the public about the passport office being open.

CONSENT ITEMS:

1) **Award of Bid for Lake Mountain Zone 2 South Pond (Schedule A) and Harbor Parkway Losee Canyon Debris Basin (Schedule B); Resolution R21-23 (4-13-21).**
2) **Gravity Sewer Project S2.2 Contract Amendment with Newman Construction; Resolution R21-24 (4-13-21).**
3) **2021 Municipal Election Interlocal Agreement, Utah County; Resolution R21-25 (4-13-21).**
4) **Reimbursement Agreement Lexington Land Development Company, LLC, Lexington Green Subdivision; Resolution R21-26 (4-13-21).**
5) **Reimbursement Agreement Boyer Saratoga Holdings, L.C., The Crossing and Saratoga Springs Phase 3 Subdivision; Resolution R21-27 (4-13-21).**
6) **Reimbursement Agreement LDS Welfare Complex, Sam Knecht Applicant; Resolution R21-28 (4-13-21).**
7) **NRCS Watershed Plan EA Grant Amendment; Resolution R21-29 (4-13-21).**
8) **Award of Bid for Harvest Hills Blvd Rehabilitation Project; Resolution R21-30 (4-13-21).**
9) **Code Amendment: Title 10.08.01 Alcoholic Beverages, City-Initiated; Ordinance 21-6 (4-13-21).**
10) **Code Amendment: Title 2.06.03 Campaign Finance Disclosure, City-Initiated; Ordinance 21-7 (4-13-21).**
11) **City Council Meeting Minutes, March 16, 2021.**

Motion by Council Member Willden to approve items 1 through 11 of the consent agenda as specified in the staff report was seconded by Council Member Carn.
Vote: Council Members McOmber, Porter, Poduska, Willden, and Carn - Aye
Motion carried unanimously.

City Manager Christensen advised that the City went with M&T for the bid awards.

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

1. **Water Conservation Plan Update; Ordinance 21-8 (4-13-21).**
   Public Works Director Jeremy Lapin advised that state law requires this to be updated every 5 years. The City met and exceeded goals for water conservation in the previous plan.

Mayor Miller opened the public hearing at 6:16 pm. There were no comments so the public hearing as closed.

Motion by Council Member Porter to approve the Water Conservation Plan Update; Ordinance 21-8 (4-13-21) was seconded by Council Member McOmber.
Vote: Council Members McOmber, Porter, Poduska, Willden, and Carn - Aye
Motion carried unanimously.

BUSINESS ITEMS:

1) **Wildflower Community Plan Major Amendment, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-9 (4-13-21).**
Senior Planner Tipper Morlan reviewed the community plan changes and village plans with the Council. The staff does not recommend a change of definition to native open space and ask that one side of the public street is asphalt and the other side to be concrete.

Nate Shipp advised that they don't have any issues with the recommended proposals from staff.

Council Member McOmber mentioned that with the rising cost of oil it may make asphalt very expensive. He wondered if Nate wanted to have a clause to be flexible to have concrete on both sides.

Mr. Shipp advised that he would like to keep it at one side asphalt and one side concrete.

Motion by Council Member Carn to approve the Wildflower Community Plan Major Amendment, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-9 (4-13-21), Wildflower Village Plan 7, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Moon Drive; Ordinance 21-10 (4-13-21), and Wildflower Village Plan 2, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-11 (4-13-21) was seconded by Council Member Poduska.
Vote: Council Members McOmber, Porter, Poduska, Willden, and Carn - Aye
Motion carried unanimously.

2) **Wildflower Village Plan 7, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Moon Drive; Ordinance 21-10 (4-13-21).**

Motion by Council Member Carn to approve the Wildflower Community Plan Major Amendment, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-9 (4-13-21), Wildflower Village Plan 7, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Moon Drive; Ordinance 21-10 (4-13-21), and Wildflower Village Plan 2, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-11 (4-13-21) was seconded by Council Member Poduska.
Vote: Council Members McOmber, Porter, Poduska, Willden, and Carn - Aye
Motion carried unanimously.

3) **Wildflower Village Plan 2, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-11 (4-13-21).**

Motion by Council Member Carn to approve the Wildflower Community Plan Major Amendment, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-9 (4-13-21), Wildflower Village Plan 7, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Moon Drive; Ordinance 21-10 (4-13-21), and Wildflower Village Plan 2, Nate Shipp DAI Applicant, ~Mountain View Corridor and Harvest Hills Boulevard; Ordinance 21-11 (4-13-21) was seconded by Council Member Poduska.
Vote: Council Members McOmber, Porter, Poduska, Willden, and Carn - Aye
Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, Mayor Miller adjourned the meeting at 6:26 p.m.

Jim Miller, Mayor

Attest:

Cindy LoPiccolo, City Recorder
Approved: 5-4-2021