WATER USE & PRESERVATION

Chapter 7

Introduction

Utah's significant population growth, coupled with persistent drought conditions and a historic lack of coordination between land use development and water supply planning has intensified concern regarding water resources. In direct response to these challenges, the State of Utah adopted *S.B. 110, "Water as Part of the General Plan,"* in 2022. This new legislation requires most municipalities to amend their General Plans to address the impact of land-use planning on water use.

This Element directly addresses this requirement by outlining strategies to ensure responsible water stewardship in conjunction with land use planning. By exploring the alignment of land use decisions with water resource realities, this element seeks to build a resilient and sustainable water future for Draper City.

DRAPER WATER SYSTEM SNAPSHOT

Water in Draper City is supplied by two providers (see Map 1 for service area boundaries of each provider) operating three systems. Each are briefly described below:

- Draper City System: Draper City operates a drinking water system that supplies areas generally west of I -15 and south of 14600 S. The drinking water system supplies water for both indoor and irrigation purposes. The Point development, a redevelopment effort led by the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority, is within the Draper City system.
- WaterPro Culinary Water System: WaterPro operates a drinking water system that supplies areas generally east of I-15 and north of 14600 S. The drinking water system provides indoor water to all customers served by WaterPro. It also provides irrigation water for some customers.
- WaterPro Irrigation System: WaterPro operates a pressurized irrigation system that supplies areas generally east of I-15 and north of 14600 S.

While Draper City only has control over their service area, a review of historical water usage was conducted for both providers to understand how demand has changed over time and assess the relationship between development patterns and water demand. Historical water usage data was sourced from the Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi), Draper City, and WaterPro. The analysis focused on per capita usage trends and usage by connection type to identify patterns and potential opportunities for conservation.

KEY TERMS

Water Connection

A link between the public water supply network (water mains) and a private property, such as a home or building.

GPCD

Gallons per capita per day A standard unit for measuring how much water the average person uses in a single day.

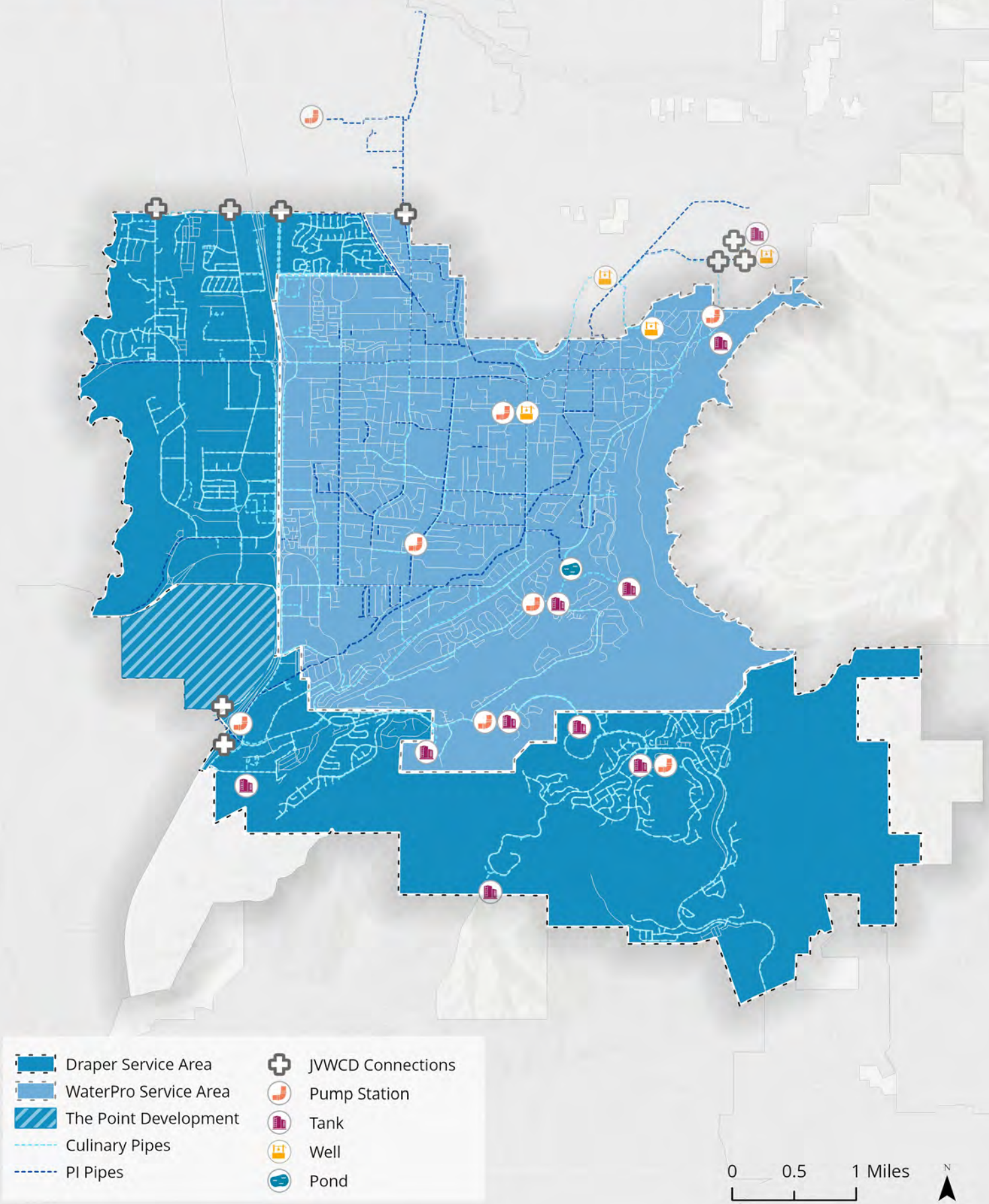
ERC

Equivalent residential connection – A standardized unit of measurement used by utilities to represent the average flow or demand of a single-family residential unit, which is then used to calculate charges or assess fees for other types of connections, such as commercial, industrial, or multi-family units.

Water Redundancy

Backup or alternate systems, sources, or infrastructure to ensure a reliable supply of water, even when a primary component fails, is overloaded, or is unavailable due to emergencies or natural disasters.

Map 1 - Draper City Water System



Water Use

Per capita water used in the Draper City system has shown a downward trend (see Figure 1), consistent with state and regional goals for water conservation. This trend is likely due to both higher density development and increased conservation measures implemented by the City. Notable conservation measures include the adoption of Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) Outdoor Landscaping Standards and Water Efficiency Standards in 2023 and the implementation of tiered rates. See Table 9 for a detailed inventory of existing conservation efforts as well as measures from the *2025 Water Conservation Plan.*

Per capita water use within the WaterPro service area also displays a decreasing trend (see Figure 2). Infill development and water conservation measures are likely impacting this decrease. While not outlined in this element, WaterPro's key conservation measures include tiered rates for both culinary and PI systems and universal metering expansion.

Figure 1—Draper City Water System in Gallons

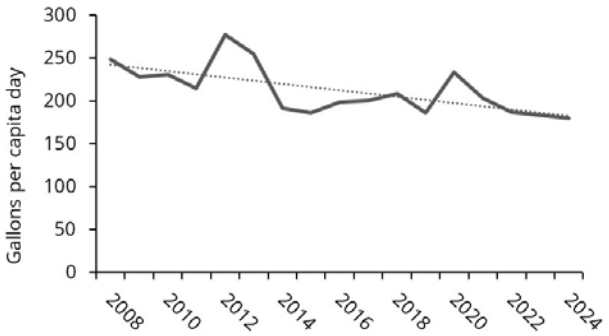
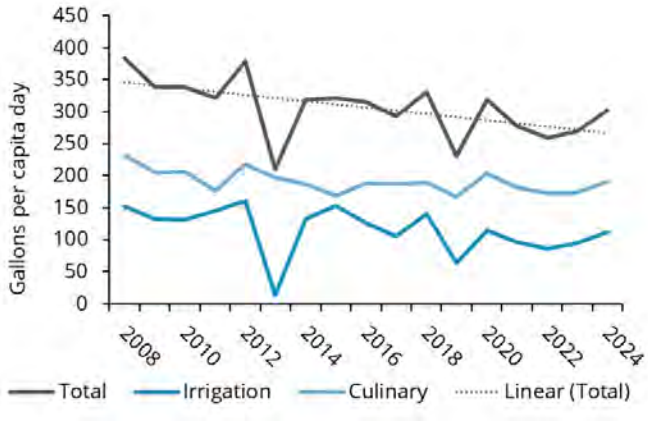
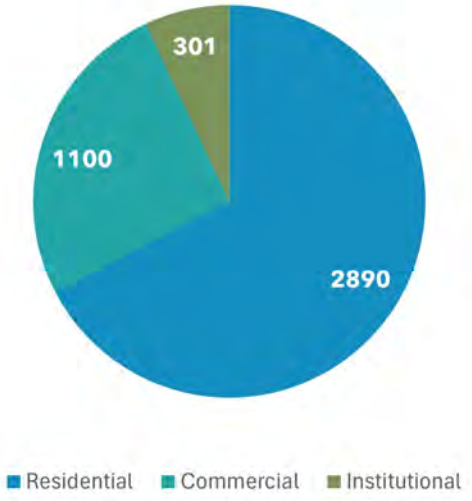


Figure 2—WaterPro System in Gallons per Capita



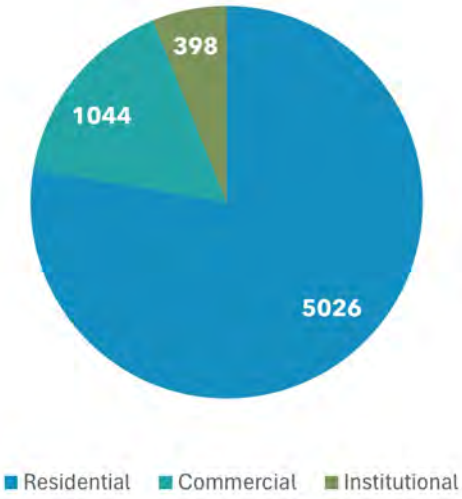
Draper City's water demand is driven by residential, institutional, and commercial users, the latter of which includes industrial users. As shown in Figures 3–5, residential use consistently accounts for the highest demand, underscoring the importance of conservation strategies in this area. Commercial demand ranks second in both Draper City's service area (Figure 3) and WaterPro's culinary system (Figure 4), while institutional uses rank second highest in WaterPro's secondary system (Figure 5). When combined with the distribution of connections across these user types, the data highlights clear opportunities for conservation not only among residential users but also institutional and commercial users.

Figure 3- Draper Water System Total Water Use (ACFT, 2024)



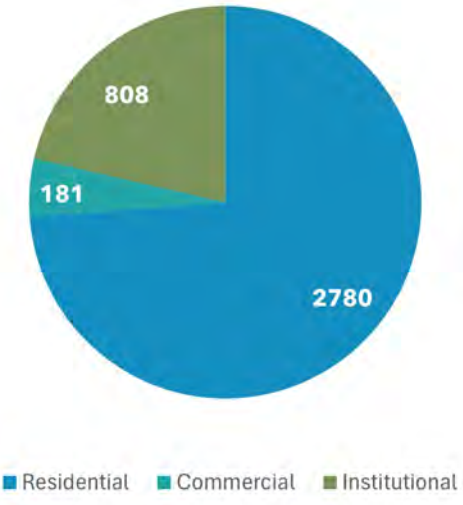
Data sourced from Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi)

Figure 4– WaterPro Culinary Water Use (ACFT,2024)



Data sourced from Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi)

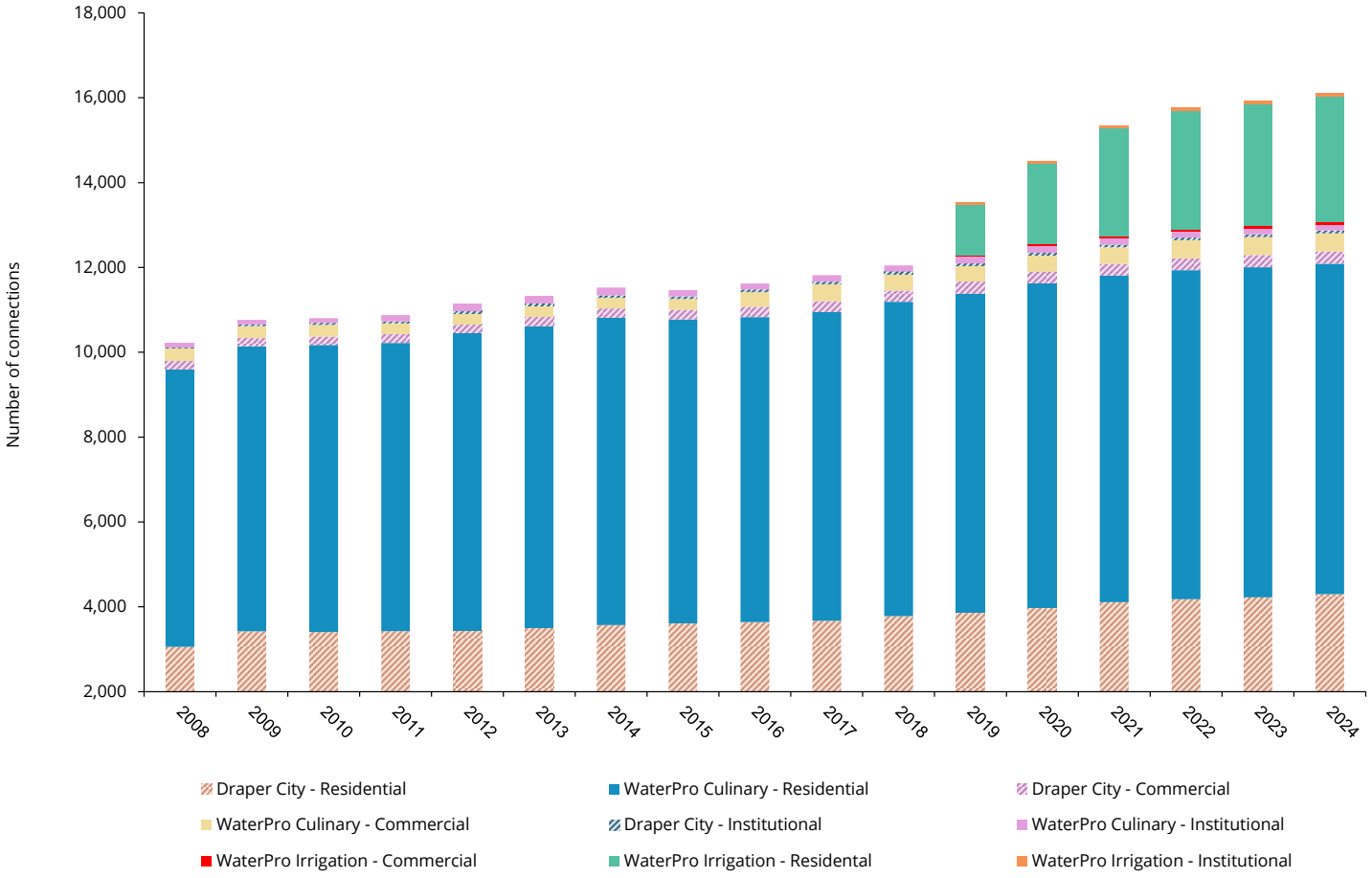
Figure 5—WaterPro Secondary Water Use (ACFT,2024)



Data sourced from Utah Division of Water Rights (DWRi)

The number of connections and water use per connection type together reveal the impact of individual properties both individually and collectively. As seen in Figure 6, WaterPro supplies the majority of total connections, with residential connections comprising the largest share of both systems.

Figure 6 - Total Connection Types in Draper City



While residential properties make up most of Draper City's total connections, Figures 7-9 demonstrate that residential properties exhibit the lowest and most consistent water use per connection compared to commercial and institutional connections in both the WaterPro and Draper City service areas. This marked difference in water use per connection suggests a potential high impact opportunity for implementing water conservation measures for non-residential developments. While the water conservation of one residential property remains important in scale, the comparative reduction in demand of a conserving commercial or institutional property will likely be measurably higher, highlighting the benefit of targeting this area.

Figure 7 – Annual Water Use (Culinary and Irrigation) Per Connection for Draper City Water System

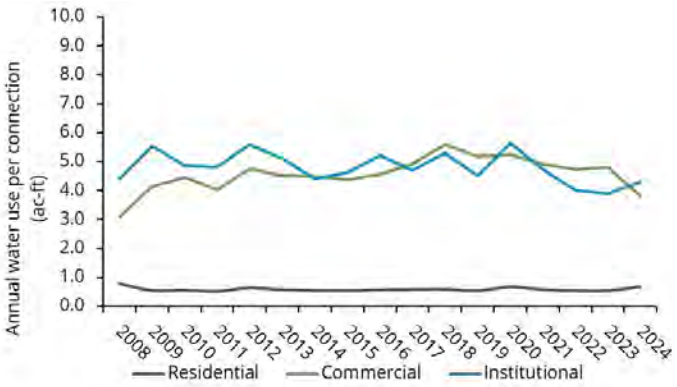


Figure 8 - Annual Culinary Water Use for WaterPro

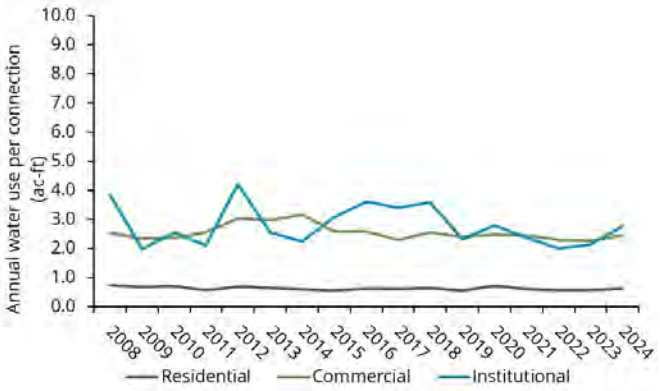
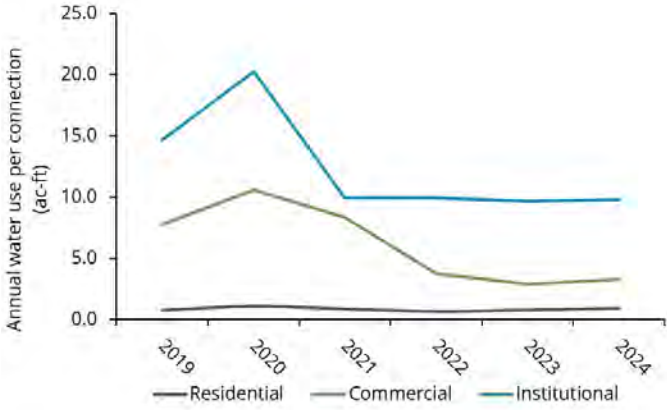


Figure 9 - Annual Secondary Water Use for WaterPro

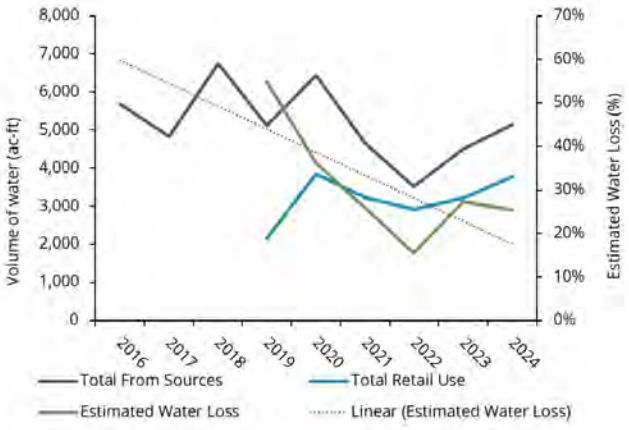


Figures 10-12 present recent data on total source, retail use, and estimated water loss for the Draper and WaterPro water systems. The figures show a general downward trend in estimated water loss in recent years for both systems, with values appearing to approach a more stable, predictable range. This trend is likely attributable to improvements in metering accuracy and leak detection.

Figure 10 - Draper Water System Source, Use, & Estimated Water Loss

Figure 11- WaterPro Culinary Source, Use, & Estimated Water Loss

Figure 12- WaterPro Secondary Source, Use, & Estimated Water Loss



Historical & Future Water Demands

A water budget assesses the impact of existing and planned development on water demand and infrastructure needs. This budget compares current and projected demands with available supply. The water budget for each system is summarized in Tables 1 and 2. Existing equivalent residential connections (ERCs) were determined with historical water billing and water production data, which includes both indoor and outdoor uses (i.e., Draper does not have a separate pressurized irrigation system). Expected future water use was forecasted in terms of ERCs per acre for each of the City's planned land use categories. Density of ERCs was forecasted based on water use in existing, representative parcels and development requirements as contained in Draper City zoning code.

Table 1 Draper City Water Budget

SCENARIO	ERC'S	INDOOR WATER DEMAND (AC-FT/YR)	OUTDOOR WATER DEMAND (AC-FT/YR)	TOTAL WATER DEMAND (AC-FT/YR)
Existing	7,220	2,420[a]	4,120[a]	6,540[c]
Future (2060)	14,850	6,725[b]	6,725[b]	13,450

a. Indoor and outdoor water demands were back-calculated from the existing annual water demands reported to DWRi (2025). Estimates assumed about 37% of total water demand is for indoor use and 63% is for outdoor use, based on trends observed in historical monthly production data.

b. Estimates assumed about 50% of total water demand is for indoor use and 50% is for outdoor use, based on projected trends.

c. Total existing water demand is higher than the existing source capacity provided in Table 3. This discrepancy is due to the following: (1) Method of quantifying existing and future demands – the Level of Service (LOS). LOS often results in water demand estimates that are higher than measured use due to the input of safety factors to account for losses, redundancy, water rights, and fire flow. (2) Draper has a contract with JVWCD (Jordan Valley Water Conservanc District) to increase capacity on an as-needed basis (3) Total water demands often overestimate existing demand.

Table 1 summarizes the water budget for the Draper City system. Indoor and outdoor water demands were estimated assuming 37% indoor use and 63% outdoor use, consistent with historical monthly production trends.

Table 2 WaterPro Water Budget

SCENARIO	ERC'S	CULINARY WATER SYSTEM DEMAND[a]	IRRIGATION WATER SYSTEM DEMAND	TOTAL WATER DEMAND (AC-FT/YR)
Existing[b]	9,723	7,704	3,849	11,553[c]
Future (2050)[a]	9,858	5,617	7,004	12,621

a. The culinary water system provides indoor water for all users and irrigation water for some users.

b.Existing demand is the highest demand on record within the previous five years.

c. Future demand is listed in the WaterPro Culinary & PI Water Master Plan (2020). The master plan assumes that the irrigation system will be expanded to replace some irrigation demands currently met through the culinary system. Future Draper City Station Area Plans may impact this figure but the measure of impact is not currently known.

d. Total existing water demand is higher than the existing source capacity provided in Table 3. This discrepancy is due to the following: (1) Method of quantifying existing and future demands – the Level of Service (LOS). LOS often results in water demand estimates that are higher than measured use due to the input of safety factors to account for losses, redundancy, water rights, and fire flow. (2) WaterPro has a contract with JVWCD (Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District) and MWDSLS to increase capacity on an as-needed basis (3) Total water demands often overestimate existing demand.

Table 2 summarizes the water budget for the WaterPro system. Note that the culinary water system is used by some customers for irrigation as well as indoor use.

As both Draper City and WaterPro further develop, the two systems will experience an overall increase in water demand by the year 2050. While projections illustrated in Figure 13 indicate that each system's outdoor water use will grow - Draper City by 39% and WaterPro by 45% - indoor demand projections differ significantly between the two systems. While estimates predict indoor demand to grow 64% in the Draper City service area, they indicate a 27% decrease in culinary water use in the WaterPro service area by 2050. WaterPro's decrease is in part due to the expansion of the system's secondary water. As WaterPro expands secondary irrigation, the service area expects the outdoor use of culinary water to decrease. While both systems will experience an overall increase outdoor water demand, it is important to note that increased density across both systems mitigate demand through the development of smaller lot sizes.

As reflected in Table 3, the two systems have a total reliable supply of 14,466 ac-ft. Both systems also have access to additional water through the JVWCD system on an as-available basis. See Figure 14 for a complete comparison of water budget data of existing and future water demand and source capacity.

Table 3 Total Source Capacity for Draper & WaterPro

DRAPER	**JVWCD**	**WATERPRO CONNECTION**	**EXISTING SOURCE CAPACITY**	**NOTES**
	4,560	0	4,560[a]	The WaterPro interconnection is currently used only for emergencies. Draper is negotiating with JVWCD to increase contract capacity.
WATERPRO	**INDOOR SOURCE CAPACITY**	**OUTDOOR SOURCE CAPACITY**	**EXISTING SOURCE CAPACITY**	**NOTES**
	6,835	3,071	9,906[b]	Reliable yield during a dry year is listed. Supply can be augmented from JVWCD and MWDSLS if necessary.
Total Source Capacity			14,466 ac-ft	

a. Total existing water demand is higher than the existing source capacity provided in Table 3. This discrepancy is due to the following: (1) Method of quantifying existing and future demands – the Level of Service (LOS). LOS often results in water demand estimates that are higher than measured use due to the input of safety factors to account for losses, redundancy, water rights, and fire flow. (2) Draper has a contract with JVWCD (Jordan Valley Water Conservanc District) to increase capacity on an as-needed basis (3) Total water demands often overestimate existing demand.

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Figure 13: Existing & Future (Draper-2060 &

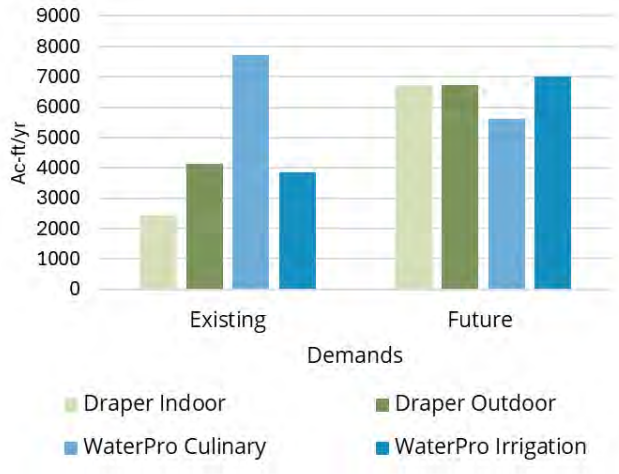
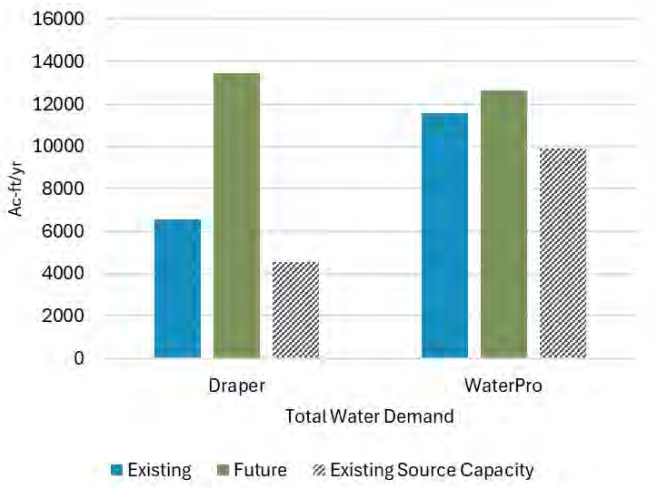


Figure 14: Water Demand Budget for Draper &



WATER SUPPLY & DEMAND ANALYSIS

As illustrated in Table 3, projections indicate that at full buildout, water demand is expected to exceed existing supply in both Draper City and WaterPro systems. To close the gap between existing supply and future demand, both systems are taking steps to increase reliable supply. While Draper City is working with JVWCD to increase their contract volume to cover the existing and future demands of their service area, WaterPro is planning to develop a system of shallow wells to increase future irrigation source capacity. Continued coordination between Draper City, JVWCD, and WaterPro will be critical to align water supply planning with growth projections.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

Draper City Service Area

Future demands in the Draper City service area will require several infrastructure upgrades. The *2025 Drinking Water Master Plan* identifies that additional source redundancy is needed throughout the Suncrest Drive foothills region, which will also require transmission lines and pump stations. In addition, increasing the available source through contracts with JVWCD will be necessary to meet future demands. Growing demand will also require additional storage capacity, such as two currently planned storage tanks.

WaterPro Service Area

The *Culinary & PI Water Master Plan* (BC&A, 2020) indicates there is sufficient source and storage to meet future demands. A majority of the future infrastructure requirements are centered around the need to replace aging pipelines and install additional pipelines to increase redundancy.

Water Conservation

WATER PLANNING CHALLENGES

While Draper City has taken significant steps to conserve its water supply, it still faces water planning challenges. Informed from both the water system analysis provided herein and interviews conducted with Draper City's water providers, the following water planning challenges provide insight into future opportunities to safeguard its water supply in the years to come.

Outdoor Water Use

Outdoor water use makes up 63% of Draper's water demand. While the city requires new developments to meet water efficiency standards, the outdoor water use of existing developments is contingent on a variety of challenges including the varied influence of tiered rates and climate fluctuations. While tiered rates are key to conservation, they can be inconsequential to users with higher incomes. In addition, while Draper residents demonstrate a willingness to conserve during a drought, their increased water usage during good snow years indicates a possible disconnect between ongoing water conservation, ecosystem health, and the Great Salt Lake.

Long-term Supply for Planned Development

Both Draper City and WaterPro's service areas will experience increased water demand in the coming decades. With a present demand of 6,540 ac-ft/year (see Table 1) and a projected demand of 13,450 ac-ft/year by 2060, Draper City's water system demand is expected to more than double by 6910 ac-ft/yr of water by 2060. With an existing source capacity of 4,560 ac-ft/year (see Table 3), Draper will need to obtain 8,890 ac-ft/year of water to meet demand by 2060. Acquiring supply for a major driver of future demand, The Point development (see Map 1), will be contingent on continued collaboration between the state and JVWCD. The Point development is taking its own steps to reduce per capita water use through its own water reduction goals (See Table 4).

Within the WaterPro system, additional development is expected to be modest and culinary water use is expected to decrease by 2,087 ac-ft/year by 2050 (see Table 2) due to conversion to irrigation use, irrigation is expected to outpace the exchange with an increase of 3,155 ac-ft/year. This results in a net increase for the WaterPro system demand of 1,068 ac-ft/year, highlighting the similar need to acquire supply to meet future demand unless significant outdoor water use is reduced.

Limited Redundancy

Both the Draper City Water System and WaterPro service areas require infrastructural upgrades to support continuous and added redundancy. The Draper City service area in particular requires additional pumps and transmission lines in the foothill region of Suncrest Drive to ensure supply in the event of a source failure or emergency. Draper City's *2025 Drinking Water Master Plan* (HAL) identifies this need alongside water provider interviews.

Table 4 The Point Water Reduction Goals

GOAL	DESCRIPTION
Non-potable Water	All projects will be piped to use non-potable water for irrigation from a source provided by POMSLA (Point of the Mountain State Land Authority) or the local water utility and will be connected when that source is provided.
Water Efficient Fixtures	Toilet flush rate of 1.28 gallons per flush
	Urinal flush rate of 0.125 gallons per flush
	Commercial lavatory faucet flow rate of 0.35 gallons per minute

WATER CONSCIOUS PLANNING

Water conscious planning in Draper City spans a range of efforts (see Table 9). Both the 2020 and 2025 *Water Conservation Plans* demonstrate sustained focus on infrastructure and policy changes. A continued rollout of Automatic Metering Infrastructure alongside more efficient leak detection, water redundancy planning, water reuse infrastructure, the adoption of water and landscape efficiency standards, and water conscious development present key systemic upgrades in the supply, delivery, and use of water.

Automatic Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and Leak Detection

Draper City's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) installation and leak detection efforts seek to reduce the water lost to leaks between delivery from wholesaler to city and city to user. Not only will the completion of this new metering allow the City to more efficiently track and repair leaks but also provide water users in the Draper City water system service area real-time data to track their water use.

Water Redundancy Planning

In order to address the impact of a potential water source failure in the Draper foothills region, the City is developing plans to install additional pump station and transmission lines to these upper pressurized zones.

Water Reuse

WaterPro is undertaking a water reuse initiative to supply recycled water to its secondary irrigation system, replacing the lower-quality water from Utah Lake. The project involves building pipelines and linking to the larger Jordan Valley Water Reclamation Facility (JBWRF) system to access more reliable and cleaner water for irrigation. The goals of the project are to enhance water supply reliability, offer higher-quality irrigation water, extend the irrigation season, lower water rates, and provide an alternative to using the Jordan River and Utah Lake. The initiative requires continued coordination and cooperation with Draper City and the JVWCD.

Outdoor Landscaping & Water Efficiency Standards

Draper City took a significant step to increase water conservation by adopting the JVWCD Outdoor Landscaping Standards and Water Efficiency Standards in 2023. These standards further strengthen twenty-two years of evolving landscaping standards by seeking to reduce outdoor water use for new developments by limiting turfgrass area, promoting water-wise landscape design, and requiring water efficient irrigation systems.

While the Outdoor Landscaping Standards and Water Efficiency Standards only applies to new developments, its adoption also contributes to increasing water efficiency for existing developments. Draper City's adoption of JVWCD's Water Efficiency Standard's, which are illustrated in Table 5, makes Draper residents and business owners eligible for the Utah Water Savers Landscape Incentive Program, a turf conversion rebate program. Table 6 demonstrate Draper residents are already applying for and participating in this and other Utah Water Savers rebates including the Smart Controller Rebate and the Toilet Rebate. Rebates and incentives are just one method of reducing water demand for existing developments. See Table 9 and the Goals and Strategies list for more information about Draper's existing and potential rebate and incentives promotion.

Table 5 Key Water Efficient Landscape Standards

KEY STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
Turf Reduction	No turf on areas sloped greater than 25%
	No turf areas 8' or smaller (example: park strips)
	Turf is limited to 20% or less of total landscaped areas for non-residential, multi-family, and mixed use landscapes and 35% or less of residential landscapes.
Waterwise Designs	Waterwise landscaping practices are required
Plant Selection	Plants and trees include native and locally-adapted plants
Water Efficient Irrigation Systems	Non-turf landscape areas require drip irrigation or bubblers
	Landscapes areas require an EPA-certified irrigation controller
Stormwater	Low impact development systems and techniques are required

Table 6 Utah Water Savers Rebate Participation

REBATE/INCENTIVE	APPLIED	COMPLETED
Smart Controller Rebates	1,154	830
Toilet Rebates	83	17
Landscape Incentive Rebates	605	236

Water-Conscious Development

Draper's existing zoning code, the Comprehensive Zoning and Subdivision Code Update, compliance with the state's Moderate Income Housing Plan, and Station Area Plans increase opportunities for forms of higher-density development that require less irrigation. The City's Zoning Code contains residential zones that allow lots from 40,000 s/f to as small as 4,000 s/f for single family homes, and lots as small as 1,000 s/f for townhomes. While this represents a broad range of lot sizes, the City is exploring methods to reduce per capita water use in new developments by revising ordinances and adopting policies that better promote reduced lot size and increased density of new units. This will not only help the City reduce water demand but also provide needed moderate-income housing within the City.

Projects in progress include the Comprehensive Zoning and Subdivision Code Update and the implementation of four Station Area Plans. The Code Update will propose new or modified zoning districts in order to encourage a diversity of housing types in the City's medium-high residential density areas. This will include standards for "missing middle" housing (smaller-scaled multi-family, or single-family homes that are on smaller lots). In compliance with the Moderate Income Housing Plan, the City has reduced, and will continue to look for ways to reduce regulations related to internal and detached accessory dwelling units in residential zones. Internal accessory dwelling units may be permitted on lots as small as 6,000 s/f and detached accessory dwelling units on lots as small as 12,000 s/f. This allows for a greater density of residents on existing lots. Additionally, the City is working on implementing Station Area Plans for the Draper Town Center TRAX Station, Crescent View TRAX Station, Kimballs Lane TRAX Station, and Draper FrontRunner (Vista) Station, which will allow for higher density multi-family housing in specified areas around the existing fixed-rail stations.

MEETING REGIONAL CONSERVATION GOALS

Utah is both one of the fastest growing and driest states in the country. In order to balance development with scarce water supplies, the Utah Division of Water Resources released the *Utah Regional Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Water Conservation Goals Report*, dividing Utah into nine water conservation regions each with designated water use goals for 2030, 2040, and 2065. While Draper straddles two conservation regions - the Salt Lake region and the Provo River region, Draper's water system targets the Salt Lake conservation region's goals which include 187 GCPD or 11% baseline reduction by 2030 (see Table 7).

As seen in Table 8, the Draper City system already meets and exceeds the 2030 GCPD goal while WaterPro is making progress towards meeting an 11% reduction by 2030.

Table 7 Regional M&I Regional Water Conservation Goals

REGION	2015 BASELINE	2030 GOAL		2040 GOAL		2065 GOAL	
		GOAL (GCPD)	REDUCTION FROM 2015	GOAL (GCPD)	REDUCTION FROM 2015	GOAL (GCPD)	REDUCTION FROM 2015
Bear River	304	249	18%	232	24%	219	28%
Green River	284	234	18%	225	21%	225	21%
Lower Colorado River North	284	231	19%	216	24%	205	28%
Lower Colorado River South	305	262	14%	247	19%	237	22%
Provo River	222	179	20%	162	27%	152	32%
Salt Lake	210	187	11%	178	15%	169	19%
Servier River	400	321	20%	301	25%	302	24%
Upper Colorado River	333	267	20%	251	25%	248	25%
Weber River	250	200	20%	184	26%	175	30%

Table 8 2030 Salt Lake Region Goal *Progress*

WATER SYSTEM	2030 GOALS		
	187 GCPD		11% REDUCTION FROM 2015
	2015 GCPD	2024 GCPD PROGRESS	2024 REDUCTION PROGRESS FROM 2015
Draper Water System (2024)	187	180	-4%
WaterPro System (2024)	321	302	-6%
Culinary	167	191	+7%
PI (Pressurized Irrigation)	153	111	-27%

The impact of Draper City's decrease in GCPD since 2015 and alignment with regional conservation goals extends beyond its municipal boundary and into the Great Salt Lake Watershed, a 36,199-square-mile closed basin spanning parts of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada. Home to 2.8 million people across 141 municipalities, it supports over 1.4 million acres of irrigated farmland and relies on water from five major river basins—the Bear, Weber, Jordan, Utah Lake, and West Desert (see Map 2). The GSL's water levels have been in long-term decline, hitting a historic low in 2022, raising concerns for wildlife, public health, industry, and agriculture. Straddling the Jordan River and Utah Lake basins, Draper City is part of this larger, regional network of users whose individual efforts are collectively contributing to how much water can reach the lake.

Looking Forward

While Draper City faces water planning challenges, existing and future water conservation efforts can play a significant role in improving demand. While water conservation will not directly address redundancy requirements or substantially reduce demand for planned development in the Draper City service area, conservation can play a key role in safeguarding existing supply.

The following two sections outline conservation opportunities as well as specify how those opportunities can address Draper's four conservation challenges – outdoor water use, long-term supply for planned development, and limited redundancy. While the "Goals and Strategies" recommends new approaches of increasing water conservation, Table 9 "Inventory of Current and Developing Water Use and Preservation Strategies" catalogues Draper's extensive existing and developing water conservation strategies which should be continued.

By continuing to adopt and refine the water efficient practices outlined in these sections— such as water-wise landscaping, education, and public outreach — Draper is taking meaningful steps towards sustainable water management.

Goals & Strategies

CHALLENGE ADDRESSED

Residential Water Use

Non-Residential Water Use

Long-term supply for development

GOAL WU-1

Strengthen the City's water conservation efforts through dedicated leadership, support, and collaboration.

- **Implementation 1.1: Water Conservation Team:** Explore the formation of a Water Conservation Team to support the Water Quality and Conservation Coordinator in addressing existing and future water use and preservation goals.
- **Implementation 1.2: Water Conservation Intern:** Consider developing a Water Conservation Intern or similar position for the development and support of additional programming, outreach, and education.

GOAL WU-2

Develop additional citywide policies and ordinances that enhance water conservation and efficiency through irrigation restrictions for existing developments.

- **Implementation 2.1: Time-of-Day Watering Ordinance**: Develop and implement to restrict outdoor watering between the hours of 10am and 6pm for all residential, institutional, and commercial properties.
- **Implementation 2.2: Water Shortage Plan:** Develop to help protect public health, safety, and welfare during periods of drought, temporary water shortage, and supply interruption.

GOAL WU-3

Reduce water demand through water-conserving development patterns that increase development density through mechanisms such as modified lot size and configuration.

- **Implementation 3.1: Transit-Oriented Development**: Implement adopted Station Area Plans including Draper Town Center TRAX Station, Kimballs Lane TRAX Station, and Draper FrontRunner Station to provide higher-density, water-conserving development.
- **Implementation 3.2: Zoning and Subdivision Code Update**: Complete update to zoning ordinances to propose new or modified districts that encourage infill of a variety of housing types in the City's medium-high residential areas, including "missing middle" types, such as small-scale multifamily or smaller lot single-family homes, which inherently use less water than traditional development.

GOAL WU-4

Increase public awareness of water conservation through educational programming. *Consider applying for the **JVWCD Member Agency Grant** to receive funding for the following.*

- **Implementation 4.1: DIY Water Conserving Workshop Series:** Expand Draper's existing classes on Localscapes into a multi-topic DIY Water Conserving Workshop Series. Educate and empower residents with water conserving skills by developing and implementing DIY workshops such as Fix-A-Leak and Fix Your Sprinklers.
- **Implementation 4.2: Promotional Items**: Provide residents with the resources to conserve water at home by providing free water conserving tools such as smart leak monitors, leak detection tablets, and conservation kits at public events.
- **Implementation 4.3: Beautiful Yard Award Program:** Encourage waterwise design and annually recognize and award households with exceptional water wise yards through the development of a Beautiful Yard Award Program. See South Salt Lake's Beautiful Award Program for reference.
- **Implementation 4.4: Strategic Water Management Workshop:** Partner with the JVWCD to provide businesses the opportunity to learn about water conserving practices alongside incentives and rebate programs.

GOAL WU-5

Increase public awareness of water conservation through the City's website, social media, and other digital tools.

- **Implementation 5.1: Water Conservation Webpage**: Increase ease of access to water conservation information on Draper City's website by consolidating water conservation information from the Water and Stormwater webpage and the Landscaping webpage into one Water Conservation webpage.
- **Implementation 5.2: Commercial Opportunities**: Promote commercial rebate programs by creating a commercial opportunities section on existing Landscaping webpage or potential Water Conservation webpage. Section may include JVWCD's Landscape Inventive Program, Utah Water Savers rebates, and the JVWCD's Strategic Water Management resources.
- **Implementation 5.3: Social Media Calendar:** Enhance existing outreach to residents and businesses by developing a Social Media Calendar to plan seasonal water conservation resources, programs, news, and public information campaigns. Refer to Slow The Flow, USU's Center for Water Efficient Landscaping, and WaterSense for potential messaging.
- **Implementation 5.4: EyeOnWater App:** Promote the EyeOnWater app at the conclusion of the AMI replacement. The EyeOnWater app allows user to connect to their utility account and view their water usage and set up leak notifications.

GOAL WU-6

Lead by example and increase water efficiency throughout Draper City's public landscapes.

- **Implementation 6.1: Park Strip Conversion Plan:** Develop a plan to gradually convert Draper City park strips to water wise landscapes.
- **Implementation 6.2: Turf Reduction Plan:** Develop a plan to reduce turf in Draper City parks and other civic properties that does not fill a recreational role.
- **Implementation 6.3: Irrigation System Upgrade Plan:** Develop a plan to upgrade older Draper City park and civic irrigation systems to more water efficient systems.

Table 9 - Inventory of Current & Developing Water Use & Preservation Strategies (1/4)

Best Management Practice	Strategy	Description	Status	Challenge Addressed: Residential Outdoor Water Use	Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use	Future Development	Redundancy Infrastructure
Water Conservation Coordinator, Committee, or Team							
Water Conservation Coordinator	Continue to support the Water Conservation Coordinator in the development of water conservation resources, outreach activities, and educational initiatives.	Draper City employs a Water Quality and Conservation Coordinator. A new role, the Water Quality and Conservation Coordinator is developing water conservation resources, outreach activities, and educational initiatives.	Existing	■	■	■	■
Public Awareness Outreach							
Draper Forward Newsletter Outreach	Continue to utilize the Draper Forward Newsletter to promote water conservation related resources and news.	The Draper Forward is a quarterly newsletter that provides information on recreational programming, community events, and seasonal activities.	Existing	■			
Social Media Outreach	Continue to utilize social media to build public awareness of water conservation and share water conservation related resources and news.	Draper City has Instagram, Facebook, X, YouTube, and LinkedIn accounts. The City employs social media such as Instagram to spread the word about water conservation efforts such as the opening of the Draper Conservation Garden.	Existing	■	■		
Bill Stuffers	Continue to coordinate with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) promote water conservation information in bill stuffers.	The Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) provides bill stuffers with conservation information.	Existing	■	■		
Education & Training							
Draper Conservation Garden	Continue to maintain the Draper Parks and Recreation Conservation Garden.	The Conservation Garden is an educational resource for the public that embodies principles of environmental stewardship and sustainability including waterwise design.	Existing	■			
Landscaping Webpage	Continue to maintain a City webpage dedicating to landscaping resources.	The Draper City Landscaping webpage provides information on the Draper Conservation Garden, Conservation Rebates, and Landscaping classes.	Existing	■	■		
Water and Storm Water Webpage	Continue to maintain a City webpage dedicated to water conservation resources .	The Draper City Water and Storm Water webpage provides information on water conservation tips and references to JVWCD water conservation programs.	Existing	■	■		
Water Conservation Tips Document	Continue to provide residents with water conservation tips through the Water Conservation Tips document on the Water and Storm Water Webpage.	The Water Conservation Tips document provides residents with conservation tips for indoor and outdoor water use including the JVWCD Water Check Program.	Existing	■	■		

Table 9 Inventory of Current & Developing Water Use & Preservation Strategies (2/4)

Best Management Practice	Strategy	Description	Status	Challenge Addressed: Residential Outdoor Water Use	Non- Residential Outdoor Water Use	Future Development	Redundancy Infrastructure
Education & Training Continues							
Water Check Program Promotion	Continue to promote the Water Check Program by including information about the program and contact information on the Water Storm Water Webpage and Conservation Tips document.	A landscape Water Check is a series of test (lasts 60-90 minutes) on watering system to determine how much water system puts out, the soil absorption rate, and the evenness of the water application in order to provide residents with an irrigation schedule and recommendations.	Existing				
Localscapes Landscaping Classes	Continue to support the Draper Tree Committee in partnering with Localscapes to provide landscaping classes.	The Draper City Tree Committee partners with Localscapes to provide free waterwise landscaping classes periodically.	Existing				
Tree Talk	Continue to support the Draper Tree Committee in hosting Tree Talk.	Draper Tree Talk is a free in-person event provided by the Draper Tree Committee. Tree Talk provides residents with educational information about tree selection, planting techniques, and tree care.	Existing				
Rebates, Incentives, & Rewards							
Landscape Incentive Program Promotion	Continue to promote Utah Water Savers Landscape Inventive Program on City website.	The Utah Water Saver's Landscape Incentive Program offers up to $3 per square foot of lawn replaced with water-efficient landscaping. Landscaping project options include park strip, side yard, and full yard conversions. Commercial projects, irrigation retrofit, and tree-planting incentives are also available in certain areas.	Existing				
Utah Water Savers Smart Controller Rebate Promotion	Continue to promote Utah Water Savers Smart Controller on City website.	A rebate program that provides up to $75 for the purchase and installation of a WaterSense-labeled smart controller that adjusts the water a yard gets based on local weather and yard conditions.	Existing				
Utah Water Savers Toilet Replacement Rebate Promotion	Continue to promote Utah Water Savers Toilet Replacement program on City website.	A rebate program that provides up to $100 by replacing an old toilet with a WaterSense-labeled one. Any toilet manufactured before 1994 may qualify.	Existing				

Table 9 - Inventory of Current & Developing Water Use & Preservation Strategies (3/4)

Best Management Practice	Strategy	Description	Status	Challenge Addressed
Rebates, Incentives, & Rewards Continued				
Utah Water Savers Switch to Drip Incentive Promotion	Continue to promote Utah Water Savers Switch to Drip program on City website.	An incentive program that provides homeowners $0.50 per square foot to convert planting beds watered with spray irrigation to drip irrigation.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development; Redundancy Infrastructure
Utah Water Savers Treebate Program	Continue to promote the Utah Water Savers Treebate rebate on City website.	A rebate program that provides $100 per tree for up to five trees, when planted in conjunction with the Landscape Inventive Program's turf conversion project.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use
Ordinances, Standards, & Plans				
Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO)	Continue to enforce and update the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) alongside JVWCD updates.	Draper adopted water-efficiency standards in partnership with the JVWCD in 2023. These standards limit turf, set water wise standards for landscape design, and require water efficient irrigation systems for new developments.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development
Comprehensive Zoning and Subdivision Code Update	Continue to develop new and modified zoning districts to encourage missing-middle housing.	The Update proposes missing-middle housing in the City's medium-high residential density areas and includes smaller-scaled multi-family or single- family homes that are on smaller lots.		Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development
Waste of Water Code	Continue to enforce the waste of water code.	An ordinance addressing waste of water where offenders may be cited or loose water service until the situation is remedied.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development
Water Pricing				
Water Conservation Plan	Continue to update the Water Conservation Plan every five years.	The Water Conservation Act requires each water conservancy district and public water system with over 500 connections to submit a water conservation plan to the Division of Water Resources and update it every five years.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non-Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development; Redundancy Infrastructure

Table 9 - Inventory of Current & Developing Water Use & Preservation Strategies (4/4)

Best Management Practice	Strategy	Description	Status	Challenge Addressed
Water Pricing Continued				
Tiered Water Rate Structure	Continue utilizing a tiered rate structure to bill for drinking water usage. Regularly assess and adjust the drinking water rate structure to encourage efficient water use as needed.	Draper's tiered rate system encourages conservation by charging high water users more than low water users.	Existing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non- Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development; Redundancy Infrastructure
Physical System				
Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) & Leak Detection	Continue citywide rollout of meter replacements to upgrade to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI).	Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) will provide Draper with frequent and accurate water usage data to improve leak detection.	Developing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non- Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development
Water Reuse System	Continue to coordinate with WaterPro to support water reuse project.	WaterPro's is developing a water reuse system with the support of Draper City and the JVWCD.	Developing	Residential Outdoor Water Use; Non- Residential Outdoor Water Use; Future Development
Redundancy Planning	Continue to develop plans to install additional pump stations and transmission lines to upper pressurized zones (foothills region) of Draper City.	In the case of a water source failure, the Draper foothills region lacks the infrastructure for a redundant water supply. Draper City is in the planning phase for developing the infrastructure needed to secure this supply.	Developing	Redundancy Infrastructure
Supply Planning	Continue to obtain contracts with the JVWCD to meet future demand.	Obtaining water sources will be necessary to meet future demand at full build-out.	Developing	Future Development
Supply Planning	Continue to develop plans to build two storage tanks.	As Draper develops, growing water demand will require additional storage capacity.	Developing	Future Development

Posted on December 5, 2025, on the Utah Public Notice Website https://www.utah.gov/pmn/, the Draper City Website https://www.draperutah.gov/ and at City Hall, 1020 E. Pioneer Road, Draper, UT

City of Draper Notice of Ordinance Adoption – Ordinance #1694

On December 2, 2025, the Draper City Council Adopted Ordinance #1694 amending the draper city general plan to add the water use and preservation element as chapter 7. The complete ordinance is on file at the Draper City Recorder's Office and available online at https://www.draperutah.gov/

Published this 5th day of December, 2025

Attest:

Nicole Smedley, City Recorder