HERRIMAN, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. 2025-26

AMEND THE GENERAL PLAN TO INCLUDE A WATER USE AND PRESERVATION ELEMENT AS REQUIRED BY UTAH CODE

WHEREAS, Utah Code Ann. § 10-9a-404 provides in part that the Herriman City Council (the "Council") may make amendments to the adopted Herriman City General Plan (the "General Plan"); and

WHEREAS, Utah Code Ann. § 10-9a-404 also provides that the Council may not make any amendment to its General Plan unless it is first submitted to the Herriman City Planning Commission (the "Commission) for its recommendation; and

WHEREAS, Utah Code Ann. § 10-9a-404 provides that the Commission shall provide notice as required by Subsection 10-9a-204(1)(a) and hold a public hearing on a proposed General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, on October 3, 2025, the required public hearing notice was mailed to all affected property owners and entities; and

WHEREAS, on October 3, 2025, the required public hearing notice was posted in three public places within the City; and

WHEREAS, on October 15, 2025, the Commission held a required public hearing with respect to the proposed General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, on April 2, 2025, the Commission continued the discussion and recommendation to a future date uncertain with respect to the proposed General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, on April 16, 2025, the Commission voted 6-0 to recommend approval of the proposed General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, on November 12, 2025, the Council considered the proposed General Plan amendment during a public meeting; and

WHEREAS, Council finds that it is in the best interest of the residents of Herriman to adopt the proposed General Plan amendment;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Council that the proposed General Plan amendment to include a Water Use and Preservation Element is hereby adopted as show in shown in Exhibit A below:

This Ordinance assigned Ordinance No. 2025-26, shall take immediate effect as soon as it shall be published or posted as required by law and deposited and recorded in the office of the City's recorder.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of November 2025.

HERRIMAN

Mayor Lorin Palmer

ATTEST:

Jackie Nostrom, City Recorder

Corporate Seal Incorporated HERRIMAN CITY 1999 State of Utah

Herriman City

ORDINANCE NUMBER: **2025-26**

SHORT TITLE: ORDINANCE AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN TO INCLUDE A WATER USE AND PRESERVATION ELEMENT AS REQUIRED BY UTAH CODE

PASSAGE BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF HERRIMAN CITY ROLL CALL

NAME	MOTION	SECOND	FOR	AGAINST	OTHER
Lorin Palmer			X		
Terrah Anderson			X		
Jared Henderson		X	X		
Teddy Hodges			X		
Sherrie Ohrn	X		X		
	TOTALS		5		

This ordinance was passed by the City Council of Herriman City, Utah on the 12th day of November 2025, on a roll call vote as described above.

"Exhibit A"

(see attachment on the following pages)

2025

NOVEMBER 2025

Herriman City
Water Use and Preservation Plan

HERRIMAN CITY

Water & Land Use in Herriman

1.1 INTRODUCTION

WELCOME

This water use and preservation element of Herriman's General Plan, Herriman NEXT, is a key step for integrating decisions related to land use, development patterns, community character, and water supply.

With a rapidly growing population in a semi-arid climate, **Herriman City has actively implemented a water conservation framework for the community, resulting in reduced water use per capita over the past decade.** The integration of water and land use planning is a critical part of the effort to ensure future water supplies can meet the demands related to our growth.

This element helps guide decision-making for existing development and future growth, as well as capital improvements in Herriman, to meet water supply demands while retaining community character and quality of life.

WATER AND LAND USE PLANNING CONTEXT

By the year 2065, the population of Utah is expected to double, with a projected population of approximately 6 million people and water consumers. Utah remains one of the fastest growing in the nation. Our state is one of the highest per capita water users in the United States while also being one of the driest.

Many of us take our water for granted. There is not always a clear understanding of the source of our water and the complexity of the water infrastructure needed to get it to our homes and businesses. Because water seems so readily available, the relative scarcity of water in Utah's semi-arid climate often is overlooked.

A large factor in our water use is the high proportion of water, often culinary, used outdoors to irrigate landscaped yards for homes, businesses, schools, churches, and government buildings, as well as our parks, open spaces, and recreational fields. Our development patterns, including lot sizes, configuration of landscaped areas, and irrigation practices all play a role in how much water we use at different times of the year.

1.2 PLANNING FOR GROWTH

GROWTH IN HERRIMAN

Herriman continues to be a hot spot for growth and development in Salt Lake County and the broader Wasatch Front area. With the recent annexation of the Olympia area in 2022, and the approval of amendments to large-scale Master Development Agreements (MDAs) in 2024, growth and development is expected to continue over the next several decades.

A primary focus of Herriman NEXT, and this element, is to balance concerns with the realities of the amount and type of development already approved in Herriman. While this growth provides many opportunities for the community it does raise the issue of water availability to support ongoing development. HOW we grow makes a big impact on the amount of water supply needed. Herriman is currently and can continue to make a difference!

USING THE ELEMENT

This element, along with other components of Herriman NEXT, are relevant to all who live, work, and play in Herriman City. The water use and preservation element is a means to align the efforts of different City departments with each other and with regional and state partners.

The recommendations of this element provide a water-centric framework for Herriman City to consider in its land use and development policies and decisions.

City Staff and Officials use this element of the General Plan to guide their decisions and to adopt or update policies and regulations related to water and land use. It can help prioritize budget-related decisions on capital improvements and guide the evaluation and review of development proposals.

Residents, Business Owners, Property Owners, and Developers can use this element of the General Plan to understand the direction Herriman City is taking related to land use and water conservation and how local actions support regional and statewide goals. This includes an understanding of past decisions and the City's direction on future implementation strategies. This document also provides an understanding of opportunities community members may have regarding water conservation on their property, at their business, or within a new development.

Regional Partners and Agencies can refer to this element of the General Plan to understand the vision and strategies Herriman City has adopted to support regional and statewide goals for water conservation.

UTAH STATE CODE REQUIREMENTS

Recognizing the inherent connection between land use and water consumption and a critical need for action, Utah passed SB110 in 2022 and SB76 in 2023. By integrating water considerations into our land use planning, we have a significant opportunity to collectively reduce municipal and industrial (M & I) water use.

State Code now requires municipalities of the fourth class and larger and all counties to develop a water use and preservation element that is integrated with land use planning and development.

Four key components guide the Water Use and Preservation Element:

- Effect of permitted development on water demand and water infrastructure;
- Methods for reducing water demand for existing development;
- Methods for reducing water demand for future development;
- Modifications to local government operations to support water efficient practices.

Herriman is currently a Third Class city, with an estimated population of 62,352 in 2024 (U.S Census Bureau estimates).

Class of Municipalities, according to population:

First Class City: 100,000 or more people
Second Class City: 65,000 to 99,999 people
Third Class City: 30,000 to 64,999 people
Fourth Class City: 10,000 to 29,999 people
Fifth Class City: 1,000 to 9,999 people
Town: less than 1,000 people

The recommendations of this element provide a water-centric framework for Herriman City to consider in its land use and development policies and decisions.

2.1 LOCAL CONTEXT

ABOUT HERRIMAN

Located in the southwestern corner of Salt Lake County, Herriman is the gateway to the adjacent foothills and canyons of the Oquirrh Mountains to the west and Traverse Mountains to the south. Herriman residents enjoy an enviable proximity to open spaces and outdoor recreation.

In just the past few decades, Herriman has transitioned from an agriculturally oriented community to a burgeoning suburban community. This shift drastically changed the land uses and the related water needs of those uses. A mix of development patterns has emerged, ranging from larger lot residential areas to smaller-lot neighborhoods and mixed-use centers.

HERRIMAN WATER PROFILE

Water use is a function of many things, including land use and development patterns. Household size, income, and lifestyle habits contribute to how much water is used and how/where it is used. How we plan, design, and maintain our communities - along with the diversity of land uses and neighborhoods - impacts the demand and use of water.

Herriman City provides water to residents, businesses, institutions, and industrial uses in the City's boundaries. Herriman City also provides the wholesale supply of water to serve some of the Hi-Country Estates subdivisions, which are located west of the City's boundaries in unincorporated Salt Lake County.

SECONDARY WATER

Herriman City provides secondary (irrigation) water to some areas of the city. The City's secondary water system was established in 2010 and allows those connected to the system to use non-culinary water for their yards and landscaped areas. The system helps Herriman City and residents stay informed about their indoor and outdoor water use, allowing residents to be more conscious about their use patterns and determine how they can best help conserve water.

The intent to expand the secondary water system to undeveloped areas of Herriman City has recently been reconsidered. Given the increase in construction costs, and the overall shift to promote water conservation in outdoor irrigation, the potential demand for the system may not cover the cost of expansion.

WATER CONNECTIONS [JUNE 2023 NUMBERS]

- Culinary: 15,134
- Secondary: 4,577
- Total: 19,711

HERRIMAN CITY WATER SOURCES

- Hamilton well
- Well #1
- Well #2
- Well #3
- Arnold Hollow Springs
- Stillman well
- Welby Jacob Canal (Secondary Water)
- Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Herriman is expected to continue growing through new development on agricultural or undeveloped land. In 2025, Herriman estimated the amount of vested development rights on vacant land is approximately 13,500 residential dwelling units, which will also generate commercial, institutional, and industrial development within city boundaries. This growth translates into a projected population of 132,608 by the year 2065. [Projection estimates are from the 2024 Herriman Water Master Plan.]

2030: 92,854
2040: 118,820
2050: 128,892
2060: 132,020
2065: 132,608

2.2 REGIONAL CONTEXT

OUR REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM

Herriman is part of the Great Salt Lake Basin. The Great Salt Lake contributes greatly to Utah's hydrologic cycle by providing a warm environment where water condenses into the lower atmosphere before being returned as snow in the Wasatch and Uinta Mountain ranges. Considering that most of our water sources are dependent on this "lake effect," it is very important to consider how to preserve these natural systems so we may continue to live a healthy life in such a beautiful place. While maintaining sufficient reservoir levels is critical, so is allowing water into our streams, rivers, and lakes to support essential ecosystem services.

REGIONAL WATER SOURCES & CONSERVATION GOALS

Herriman is the third largest city, by population, served by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). JVWCD's water comes from three rivers - the Provo, Weber, and Duchesne rivers – as well as local Wasatch streams and groundwater in the Salt Lake Valley. To meet water demand from projected population growth, JVWCD plans decades in advance to secure needed water rights, land, and funding. The timing of water supply development projects is dependent on the success of water conservation efforts, population growth rates, and development patterns to accommodate that growth.

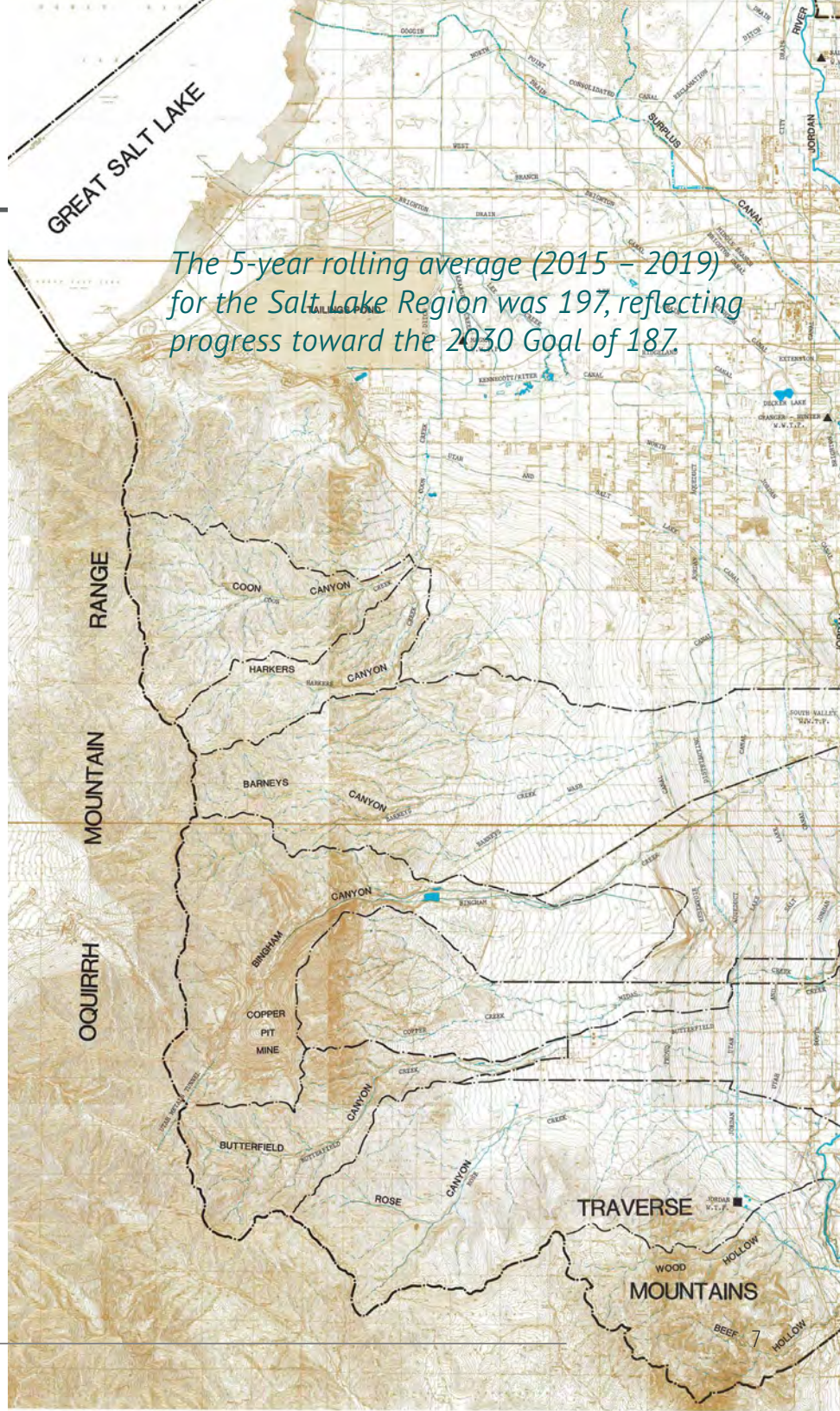
In 2019, Utah established Regional Water Conservation Goals for the state's nine municipal and industrial (M & I) areas. A regional approach allows the goals to be tailored to the differing contexts of each region, including climate, elevation, and regional characteristics. Herriman is part of the Salt Lake Region.

Average water use, in gallons per capita per day (gpcd), from the year 2015 serves as the baseline for the regional water conservation goals. In the Salt Lake Region this **baseline is 210 gpcd**. Compared to the other eight regions, t**he Salt Lake Region has the lowest average use in the state**. Other regions have a 2015 baseline use ranging from 222 to 400 gpcd.

The Salt Lake Region has the following water conservation goals/targets:

2030 - reduction to 187 gpcd, an 11% reduction from the 2015 Baseline of 210
2040 – reduction to 178 gpcd, a 15% reduction from the 2015 Baseline of 210
2065 – reduction to 169 gpcd, a 19% reduction from the 2015 Baseline of 210

The 5-year rolling average (2015 – 2019) for the Salt Lake Region was 197, reflecting progress toward the 2030 Goal of 187.



In 2023, the City's average daily per capita water use was 152 gallons.

3.1 PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

HERRIMAN'S WATER CONSERVATION GOALS

Herriman City's local water conservation goals are captured in the City's 2024 Water Conservation Plan. Herriman's average daily per capita water use in 2010 was 193 gallons, which is used as the baseline for the City's goals. Herriman has the following water conservation targets:

2030: reduction to **162 gpcd,** a **16% reduction** from the 2010 Baseline of 193
2040: reduction to **154 gpcd**, a **20% reduction** from the 2010 Baseline of 193
2065: reduction to **146 gpcd**, a **24% reduction** from the 2010 Baseline of 193

Through a range of conservation efforts, Herriman shows progress toward the City's conservation goals. To date, conservation efforts for the community have focused on education and pricing to motivate voluntary efforts. Herriman City has also proactively implemented several conservation measures for city operations and facilities. Some of these efforts are highlighted in the "Success Stories" section of the element. **In 2023, the City's average daily per capita water use was 152 gallons.**

FUTURE WATER SUPPLY

Through Herriman's land use decisions to guide growth into a mix of neighborhoods, coupled with conservation efforts, **an estimated annual supply of 21,763 acre-feet (146 gpcd) will serve the demand for the projected 2065 population of 132,608.** Herriman intends for most of its future culinary water to be supplied through the purchase of water from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). In spring 2024, JVWCD implemented a new water budget policy, s**etting a water budget of 1.35 acre-feet per year per acre for each developable acre** projected to annex into the JVWCD service area, with the opportunity to increase to 1.65. Water demand above this budgeted amount from JVWCD will require developers to bring additional water rights (underground, Utah Lake, or other water rights) or pay a fee in lieu to meet their projected demand.

The effects of this limited water budget from JVWCD are important to consider as part of the City's future water supply plans. An expansion of Herriman's secondary water infrastructure is not planned. The secondary water system will be limited to areas already served by existing secondary water infrastructure. However, as development patterns emerge, the City may purchase secondary water from the Welby Jacob Canal company.

WATER-WISE DEVELOPMENT IN HERRIMAN

All new development within Herriman must adhere to Herriman City's Water Efficiency Standards. Considering that over half of the water used by residents in Utah has typically been applied to outdoor landscapes, new development in Herriman will strive to reduce that amount through the installation of resilient landscapes that promote decreased water needs. The resulting development aims to provide decreased maintenance, increased curb appeal and accessibility, all while conserving water by reducing overall lawn area sizes and utilizing efficient water sense irrigation systems. Herriman has a well maintained and operated water system and has been proactively implementing several conservation measures to reduce water usage in the community.

3.2 FUTURE LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT

Three general categories guide Future Land Use and Development in Herriman. Each category plays a role in creating the balanced and desirable community Herriman strives to be as well as contributing to overall water conservation efforts. To provide an understanding of the connection between future land use and development categories, Herriman City's 2024 Water Conservation Plan provided target outdoor water use estimates for each future use type, along with the percent reduction from 2010 outdoor water use levels.

Residential & Neighborhood - the foundation of the Herriman community. [Approximately 65% of developable land; 55% of all land including open space and sensitive lands]. On a per gross acre basis, the targeted outdoor water use by FLU type is as follows:

- Mountain/Canyon Residential – 0.012 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 16%]
- Forest Residential – 0.023 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 16%]
- Hillside/Agricultural Residential – 0.715 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 24%]
- Neighborhood Residential One – 1.046 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 24%]
- Neighborhood Residential Two – 0.837 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 24%]
- Mixed Use Neighborhood One – 0.821 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 24%]
- Mixed Use Neighborhood Two/Towne Center – 0.469 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 24%]

Mixed Use & Commercial - the fiscal fuel that keeps the Herriman community economically sustainable and resilient. [Approximately 30% of developable land; 25% of all land including open space and sensitive lands] On a per gross acre basis, the targeted outdoor water use by FLU type is as follows:

- Neighborhood Commercial Node – 0.273 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 56%]
- General Retail – 0.273 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 41%]
- Employment Campus/Business Park – 0. 273 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 41%]
- Office Mixed Use – 0. 273 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 56%]
- Educational Campus/Village – 1.008 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 22%]

Civic & Community - the critical connections/connectors that link the community together. [Approximately 5% of developable land; 20% of all land including open space and sensitive lands] On a per gross acre basis, the targeted outdoor water use by FLU type is as follows:

- Civic/Community – 1.540 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 37%]
- Parks & Plazas – 2.298 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 17%]
- Open Space – 0.000 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 0%]
- Utilities/Support Services – 0.036 (acre feet/year) [reduction of 40%]

RELEVANT CITY PLANS & STANDARDS

- 2025 Stormwater Management Plan (2025-2030)
- 2025 Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan
- 2024 Water Conservation Plan
- 2024 Water Master Plan
- 2020 Water Efficiency Standards
- 2018 Herriman Hills Open Space Master Plan

RELEVANT REGIONAL PLANS/STUDIES

- 2024: Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District – Water Conservation Plan
- 2019: Statewide Regional Water Conservation Plan & Goals

3.3 SUCCESS STORIES

RAIN SENSORS IN CITY PARKS

All new city parks and open spaces are equipped with rain sensors, which detect rainfall events and track the amount of precipitation received. This data is sent to the city's central control system, allowing for termination of scheduled irrigation if the amount of rain makes it unnecessary. The city intends to install rain sensors at existing parks and open spaces that are irrigated as budget allows.

REDUCED WATERING & WATER AUDITS OF PUBLIC SPACES

Public spaces with turf areas not used for consistent recreational space (sports fields) have a reduced watering schedule. The Parks Department maintains thousands of sprinkler heads throughout Herriman's public spaces.

The City works to ensure these irrigations systems are running efficiently and effectively. This effort includes weekly visual inspections to check for leaks or misaligned sprinkler heads, and in-depth monthly audits. Water use at the city's larger parks and open spaces is evaluated annually to identify potential modifications to irrigation patterns.

LAND USE PLANNING – OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION

Herriman City has purchased nearly 2,000 acres of land for open space preservation with funding assistance from the Army Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program. Open Space areas in Herriman are typically not irrigated, thus reducing water demand.

Most of this land is on the south side of the city, adjacent to Camp Williams, a 23,850 acre National Guard training site for military personnel from all branches. The REPI program helps build resilience and mitigate a range of encroachment hazards by creating land use buffers around active military bases.

The decision to collaboratively preserve open space has significantly reduced the potential for residential growth in the southern hills of Herriman. However, existing Master Development Agreements regulate developable portions of the area. The proposed development patterns for these areas are intended to be built with conservation development strategies that will optimize shared open spaces and reduce individual irrigation needs.

WATER METERING

Herriman relies on advance metering infrastructure for all retail water meters, which allows for collection of data and the ability to analyze and troubleshoot water issues, such as leaks. Since 2011, all meters installed in Herriman log water use every 15 minutes and can detect fixture leaks, which allows the city to notify customers of the potential problem. The meter system provides an opportunity for Herriman to communicate with users on their water use habits.

DUAL METERING FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS

For new commercial and large multi-family developments without access to secondary water for outdoor irrigation, dual metering is planned to measure indoor and outdoor culinary water use separately. Higher tiered rates for outdoor culinary water use are intended to support water saving measures for new developments.

SECONDARY WATER METERING

Herriman City began metering the City's secondary water system to encourage conservation. Utah's legislature requires all water systems to meter secondary water by 2030. This decision puts Herriman City "ahead of the game," which will in turn save the City a great deal of time and money. Herriman's secondary water is only available in some areas of the City and is typically available from early May to mid-October each year.

WATER RATE STRUCTURE

Herriman uses a tiered rate structure for both culinary and secondary water. The goal of the tiered water rate structure is to encourage conservation through communication and awareness of costs. By reducing peak system demands and reducing the amount of water used on outdoor landscapes Herriman can help ensure its water supply is able to serve current and future demands. The current rate structures are based on several factors, including the type of customer (residential; non-residential; wholesale), the pressure zone, size of meter, access to secondary water, and indoor vs. outdoor use. The tiers are designed to provide incentive to water customers to be conservation-minded, with the lowest tier providing the cheapest cost per gallon up to 5,000 gallons for culinary water and 10,000 gallons for those on the secondary water system, which is separately metered. The costs for the rate structure have increased periodically, with the latest change in 2024 reflecting a 16.3% increase to account for rising costs related to inflation, infrastructure improvements, and increased expenses related to water sourcing. The City continues to evaluate the configuration of its rate structure.

EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS / COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Herriman recognizes that reducing water use per capita is a collective effort. The City works to involve the community as much as possible as we work toward our conservation goals. The goal is to provide residents with the tools and information they need to maintain a high quality of life while using less water.

WATER DASHBOARD / CONSUMER PORTAL

Herriman has an easy-to-use Consumer Water Portal (https://www.herriman.gov/waterdashboard), providing the community with tools to gain insight into their water use habits. The portal gives consumers the opportunity to better manage water consumption, avoid billing surprises, and detect potential leaks quickly.

RAIN BARREL PROGRAM

Herriman City partners with the Utah Rivers Council to provide rain barrels at cost as a method to reduce the use of culinary water on outdoor landscapes and reduce water system demand.

4.1 WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

PLANNING FOR STEWARDSHIP

The water use and preservation element aligns with the overall vision and mission of the General Plan. The General Plan guides decisions to support a high quality of life and efficient use of land and infrastructure for the community.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE FOUR KEY INITIATIVES

The goals, objectives, policies, and strategies of the water element support the four key initiatives for Herriman City, which reflect community priorities and the topics of focus for the General Plan.

1 – Growing Wisely
2 – Optimizing Open Spaces
3 – Maximizing Unique Fiscal Opportunities
4 – Enhancing / Supporting Community & Culture

OVERALL GOAL

Herriman aims to guide growth and facilitate development patterns in a way that supports the preservation of current and future water resources while enhancing community character and retaining high-quality neighborhoods and streetscapes.

OBJECTIVES

WUP-1: Create and maintain high quality neighborhoods, streetscapes, and a healthy urban forest.

WUP-2: Keep the Herriman community informed and engaged in efforts to preserve water resources and understand the connections between land uses, development patterns, and water use.

WUP-3: Incentivize the Herriman community to implement water-saving strategies and celebrate their efforts.

WUP-4: Lead by example and communicate the City's efforts to be a leader in mindful water use practices.

WUP-5: Ensure Herriman City's standards and regulations meet State and Regional water conservation requirements while calibrating them to support high-quality development patterns and streetscapes.

WUP-6: Keep informed and aware of water use and methods for conserving and preserving water supplies.

WUP-7: Collaborate with local and regional partners to protect the health of the Great Salt Lake, the Wasatch Mountain watersheds, waterways, and other water sources.

4.2 MAKING IT HAPPEN

ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan represents the policies and strategies Herriman City will use to help achieve the overall goal and seven objectives related to Water Use and Preservation.

Policies and strategies will support one or more of the following:

- (RED) - reducing water demand and per capita water use for existing development
- (RFD) - reducing water demand and per capita water use for future development
- (WWP) – water-wise practices by Herriman City

POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

COMMUNITY CHARACTER [RED; RFD; WWP]

WUP-1.1: Evaluate updates to the City's landscape ordinance to facilitate better integration of waterwise vegetation into residential and commercial setbacks and yards.

WUP-1.2: Ensure sufficient funding is allocated to keep the City's Urban Forest well-planned and maintained. [https://www.herriman.gov/trees].

EDUCATION / ENGAGEMENT [RED; RFD; WWP]

WUP-2.1: Continue to use social media and city communications to connect Herriman residents and businesses with the various services, programs, and rebates offered by the JVWCD and others. Highlight existing programs and new enhancements/programs.

WUP-2.2: Consider supplementing outside incentives through city-led programs (e.g., additional rebates and/or awards for properties that take advantage of the rebates.)

WUP-2.3: Evaluate and communicate the success of public education programs.

WUP-2.4: Coordinate with JVWCD and others to host workshops and educational programs in Herriman to make them more accessible to residents.

INCENTIVES / RECOGNITION [RED; RFD]

WUP-3.1: Consider establishing an annual award program to recognize individual residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial uses in the city demonstrating high-quality water-conserving landscapes.

WUP-3.2: Evaluate and recognize the water-saving characteristics of Herriman's different neighborhoods and development patterns.

WUP-3.3: Continue to promote and collaborate with JVWCD on turnkey conservation incentive programs (e.g., Utah Water Savers programs).

WUP-3.4: Pursue grant funding and/or supplemental funding for implementing and enforcing water efficiency standards.

LEAD BY EXAMPLE [WWP]

WUP-4.1: Ensure water is conserved and used efficiently at City facilities. Collaborate with JVWCD to conduct the Strategic Water Management program for city-owned properties.

WUP-4.2: Formally establish Herriman's Drought Management best practices as a city standard for responding to extreme drought conditions. [https://www.herriman.gov/uploads/files/2011/Parks-Irrigation-BMPs-2.pdf]

WUP-4.3: Consider installing interpretive signage at City waterwise / bioswale demonstration sites.

REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS [RED; RFD; WWP]

WUP-5.1: Consider alternatives to the site plan review and approval process to facilitate higher quality waterwise landscapes, such as using Herriman City's staff or on-call consultants to create compliant, attractive designs.

WUP-5.2: Consider proactively adopting the new standards outlined by JVWCD in their 2024 Conservation Plan.

WUP-5.3: Consider minimizing or restricting land uses that typically consume large amounts of water and/or making them a conditional use with specific conditions related to water usage.

WUP-5.4: Continue to support land uses and development patterns that reduce water needs and demand (e.g., smaller lot sizes; planned developments with shared open spaces; mix of housing types).

MONITORING / MEASUREMENT [RED; RFD; WWP]

WUP-6.1: Encourage and potentially incentivize commercial, industrial, and institutional water users to participate in the Strategic Water Management program offered by JVWCD (https://jvwcd.gov/public/swm).

WUP-6.2: Consider the use of special water rates during times of extreme drought.

WUP-6.3: Collaborate with the JVWCD to keep informed on new approaches to implementing rate structures and consider pilot testing these approaches.

COLLABORATION [RED; RFD; WWP]

WUP-7.1: Continue interdepartmental conversations regarding water budgets, water infrastructure, land uses, and development patterns.

WUP-7.2: Collaborate to evaluate the potential impacts to water use for requests to modify the future land use designation or zoning of properties.

WUP-7.3: Be consistent in educational efforts and communication regarding water use and water conservation efforts in Herriman City (e.g., terminology, data, etc.).

4.3 WATER-WISE DEVELOPMENT: THE HERRIMAN WAY

The following **Ten Principles provide a guide for water-wise development in Herriman.** Policies and strategies supporting these principles are found throughout the General Plan. Additional resources and details for these principles are provided in a supplementary resource: *Best Practices for Waterwise Development in Herriman*.

1: Growing (Water) Wisely. Herriman is committed to diverse neighborhoods, land uses, and development patterns that maximize high-quality open spaces and promote water conservation. [*see General Plan Key Initiative #1*]

2: Optimizing (Water-efficient) Open Spaces. Incorporating a range of quality open spaces into Herriman's neighborhoods through strategic development patterns supports reduced irrigation needs for individual properties. [*see General Plan Key Initiative #2*]

3: Enhancing/Supporting (Waterwise) Community & Culture. By celebrating and managing water wisely while retaining beautiful streets and public spaces, Herriman City encourages the community to do the same. This strategy will create a culture of water conservation balanced with community character that becomes an integral part of the community's identity. [*see General Plan Key Initiative #4*]

4: Prioritize Trees and Shrubs. Herriman's character is reflected by its landscaping and trees. By prioritizing the planting and maintenance of shade trees and drought-tolerant shrubs in private developments and public rights-of-way Herriman is establishing the foundation for community's character as it continues to grow and evolve. Shade trees provide more benefits to yards and the city's streetscape in the long run. [*see General Plan - Community Character; Urban Forest Management Plan*]

5: Get with the (Irrigation) System. There are many ways to conserve water without completely changing out your existing landscape design. From "smart" irrigation controllers that use weather data, to using the right type of sprinklers, the right irrigation system and irrigation practices can make a big difference.

6: Use the (Right) Turf. When deciding on whether to install or retain turf in landscaped areas, the biggest factor to consider is how the space will be used. Lawns have many benefits and can withstand trampling and active use no other plant can handle. It is the most practical surface for many outdoor recreation activities. Turf also reduces surface water runoff, leading to recharge of groundwater. Low-water turf types and proper irrigation can make functional turf areas a suitable component of a water-wise landscape.

7: Protect the Crown (of Grasses). It's normal for the turfgrasses frequently used in Herriman to struggle with the heat and drought conditions. Dormancy is how grasses protect themselves by ceasing to grow and allowing the blades above the ground to turn brown or golden. This process protects the crown of the grass plant for future recovery. The crown is at the surface of the soil and is where roots grow down and blades grow up. If the crown stays alive, the lawn will recover once cooler temperatures and more moisture return.

8: Go Native – Utah Plants for Utah Yards. Native plants are suited to our climate and require less watering after they are established. Native plants are important components of our landscapes by providing food and shelter for pollinators and beneficial bugs.

9: Be Creative with Containers. Incorporating water-efficient planters into your landscape is a simple, yet impactful, way to conserve water, reduce maintenance, and support a sustainable, beautiful environment. Drought resistant plants can successfully grow in containers with minimal water needs and containers can be easily relocated to take advantage of shade/sun patterns throughout the year.

10: Dial Down the Rock(s). Landscaping to save water does NOT mean the exclusion of plant life. Barren rockscapes can detract from the overall character of a neighborhood and the community. Use the right rocks for the right place – as mulch for planted areas and to enhance the look and design of small, narrow spaces that are hard to irrigate, such as park strips.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5.1 KEY TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Watershed: A watershed is the area of land from which water drains into a river, stream, or other waterbody. Water flows from the land into a waterbody by way of rivers and streams, and underground through groundwater aquifers. The rivers and streams that flow into a larger waterbody are called tributaries. The word "watershed" is sometimes used interchangeably with drainage basin or catchment. Watersheds consist of surface water--lakes, streams, reservoirs, and wetlands--and all the underlying groundwater. Herriman is part of the Jordan River Watershed, one of the five main sub-basins that drain into the Great Salt Lake.

Water Infrastructure: The complex network of human-made and natural systems that collect, treat, store, transport, and distribute water. The water infrastructure system also manages wastewater and stormwater for human use and environmental health.

Municipal And Industrial (M&I) Water Use: M&I includes residential, commercial, institutional (for example, schools and parks) and industrial water use, but excludes agriculture, mining, and power generation as these are classified individually. Utah's Regional Water Conservation Goals are for M&I water use.

Acre-feet per year (AF/year): An acre-foot is the volume that would cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot. One acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons.

Gallons per capita per day (gpcd): The amount of water used by one person in one day. This value is usually calculated by taking the water used in a geographical area and dividing the amount by the population of that area.

Potable water: Also known as culinary water or drinking water. This water comes from surface and ground water sources and is treated to levels that meet state and federal standards for human consumption. Water that has not been treated may make you sick. Public water utilities remove harmful germs and chemicals to make tap water safe to drink. Potable (pō-tə-bəl; rhymes with quotable and notable) comes from the Latin word *potare*, which means to drink.

Secondary water: Also known as irrigation water. This water, which is untreated and unfiltered, is typically used for irrigation of outdoor residential landscaping, gardening, or agricultural fields. It comes directly from surface waters and is stored in large, open-air reservoirs. It contains pathogens that can cause serious illness and is not suitable for consumption by humans or pets. (see Non-potable water)

Graywater: Graywater is wastewater from bathtubs, sinks, showers, and clothes washing machines and can be used to save potable water. Graywater is not considered potable water, although it can replace potable water to irrigate plants, and fill toilets. Using graywater helps reduce the burden on wastewater treatment plants, by reusing water for different purposes, therefore saving potable consumption. Graywater systems in Utah are regulated by Utah code (R317-401), which provides jurisdiction to local health departments for administration.

Non-potable water: (see Secondary water above) Non-potable water is taken from lakes, rivers, and ground water and has not been treated, and therefore would not be safe to drink, shower, or bathe in.

Blackwater: What comes out of the toilet is considered black water and must be sent to a wastewater treatment plant.

Water audits: Audits consist of checking the irrigation system and making suggestions on ways it could be more efficient. A simple field soil test will determine general soil type and texture, which impacts how much water to use and when. A catch-cup test will determine how quickly the sprinklers are applying water to the lawn and determine how uniform the water is being applied. Water audits are designed to help property owners be as efficient as possible with landscape irrigation.

Landscape Incentive Program: The Landscape Incentive Program offers participants a monetary incentive for every square foot of lawn you replace with water-efficient landscaping. Landscaping project options include park strip, side yard, and full yard conversions. Commercial projects, irrigation retrofits, and tree-planting incentives are also available in certain areas. Eligibility for this program depends on the city in which you live. Herriman is an eligible city. http://www.utahwatersavers.com/

Flip your Strip: Flip Your Strip (FYS) is a term coined by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District in 2017 as part of an incentive program to save water. This program was intended to remove turf from park strips and create attractive, low-water alternatives. Park strips can be one of the largest water wasting areas of a landscape because they are often narrow and can't be watered effectively when planted with turf. Flip Your Strip is now part of the broader Landscape Incentive Program administered by Utah Water Savers. http://www.utahwatersavers.com/

Water-wise Landscaping: An approach to landscaping that requires limited or no irrigation, often used in arid regions. Also known as xeriscaping, it is an attractive, sustainable landscape approach that conserves water by using native plants and is based on sound horticultural practices. It is NOT no landscape, or a dry, barren zero-scape with no plants and only dirt and rocks. The term "xeriscape" was coined in the Denver area in 1981 as part of response to water shortages and is, in fact, a registered trademark of the Office of Water Conservation, Denver Water. The term was created by combining "landscape" and the Greek word "xeros," which means dry.

Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater harvesting is the practice of collecting and storing precipitation for later use. This technique has been around for thousands of years and was used by Native Americans in our region. Currently, rain barrels are commonly used to harvest rain. Rain barrels are an example of green infrastructure, such as rain gardens, green roofs, and permeable pavers. **Rainwater harvesting is legal in Utah.** As of 2010, all Utahns are allowed to collect up to 2,500 gallons of rainwater. However, if a residence is collecting rainwater in more than two containers (or any container exceeds 100 gallons), they must register with the Division of Water Rights. There is no charge for this registration.

Herriman City Water Use and Preservation Plan

HERRIMAN CITY