Chapter 9: Water Use and Preservation

As Hurricane City continues to experience significant growth, the imperative for sustainable water management becomes increasingly critical. This Water Element of the General Plan serves as a comprehensive framework aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by land use decisions and development patterns on the City's water demand and infrastructure. The strategic overview provided herein focuses on four key areas: (1) the impact of permitted development on water resources and infrastructure, (2) methods to reduce water demand and per capita usage for existing development, (3) methods to reduce water demand and per capita usage for future development, and (4) modifications to local government operations that can eliminate wasteful water practices.

This Water Element is a planning-level document and is not intended to function as a Water Master Plan. The estimates, projections, and water-use assumptions included herein are provided to illustrate the relationship between land use planning decisions and long-term water demand. These values should therefore be understood as broad planning indicators rather than precise engineering calculations. For detailed information regarding water supply, system capacity, infrastructure needs, and formal demand modeling, readers should refer to the Hurricane City Water Master Plan, which provides authoritative technical analysis for the City's water system.

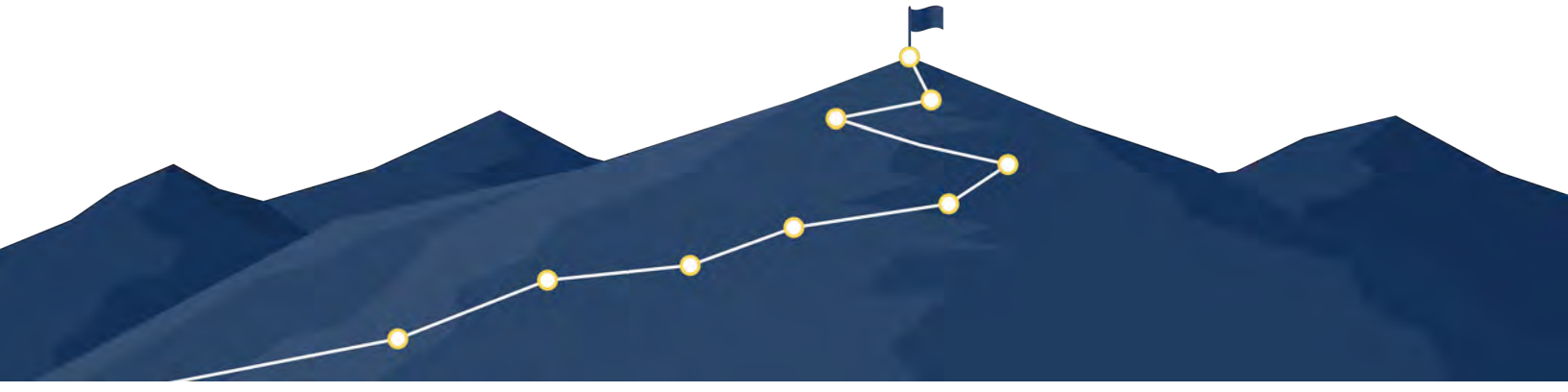
9 Water Use and Preservation

To effectively navigate these challenges, this element has been developed through active consultation with the public water systems serving the community. This engagement has facilitated a thorough understanding of how the implementation of this Water Element may influence water supply planning, drinking water sources, and distribution infrastructure. Furthermore, collaboration with the Division of Water Resources has yielded vital technical resources and insights into regional water conservation goals.

A comprehensive approach to water conservation will entail the development of effective policies that promote efficient water use, alongside the establishment of low-water-use landscaping standards. Additionally, necessary changes to existing ordinances that may currently encourage inefficient water practices should be considered. This proactive strategy will ensure that Hurricane City not only meets its current water needs but also safeguards its water resources for future generations.

This element addresses the following requirements under Utah Code 10-20-404(2)(a)(iv):

- The effect of permitted development on water demand and infrastructure.
- Water use reduction strategies for existing development.
- Water use reduction strategies for future development.
- Operational changes to reduce wasteful municipal practices.



THE EFFECT OF PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT OR DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS ON WATER DEMAND AND WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.

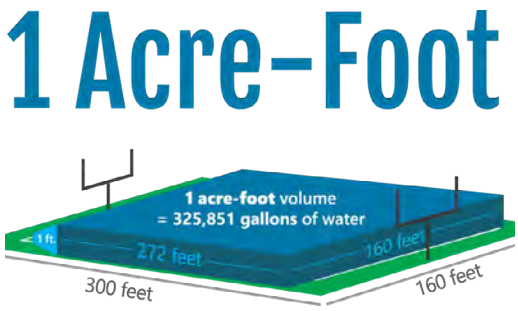
As Hurricane City continues to grow at a rapid pace, land use patterns and permitted development intensities directly shape Hurricane City's long-term water demand, infrastructure costs, and resilience to drought. Integrating land use and water planning is therefore essential to ensuring sustainable growth. Different development types, densities, and spatial growth patterns directly influence the amount of water needed, how efficiently it is used, and the infrastructure investments required to maintain reliable service. This section evaluates projected population growth, the associated increase in Equivalent Residential Connections (ERCs), and the resulting potable and secondary water demands placed on Hurricane City's water supply, storage, and distribution systems.

Water Demand Projections

Hurricane City has prepared a water demand forecast based on:

- Historical growth and connection data reported to the Division of Drinking Water.
- Anticipated development patterns identified in the General Plan
- Per-connection water rates established in the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) Regional Water Master Plan (2023 Update).

In the Regional Master Plan, potable and secondary irrigation demands are reported by the municipality under a "Target Conservation Scenario." These values provide the baseline water budget for Hurricane City and ensure consistency with countywide planning. To align with WCWCD methodology, demand has been expressed in acre-feet per year (AFY) by land use category, with conversion into Equivalent Residential Connections (ERCs) at 0.59 AFY per ERC for comparison. ERCs are used throughout this section to express demand in a consistent planning unit, aligned with WCWCD methodology. The Target Conservation Scenario reflects anticipated conservation measures and development patterns and provides a realistic basis for long-term infrastructure planning.



The following projections reflect the WCWCD Regional Plan data, allocated by land use type:

Estimated Acre Feet Demand for Potable Water by Land Use Type					
Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional	Total
2023	9,028	581	18	148	9,775
2033	10,505	676	21	172	11,374
2043	9,731	626	19	159	10,536
2053	9,976	642	19	163	10,801

The projected decrease in potable water demand between 2033 and 2043 reflects anticipated conservation gains, the expansion of pressurized secondary irrigation systems that shift outdoor demand away from the potable system, and a gradual transition toward more compact development patterns. These trends, modeled under the WCWCD's Target Conservation Scenario, result in a temporary reduction of the potable water demand even as the population continues to grow.

This table summarizes total potable demand in both acre-feet and equivalent residential connections (ERCs), calculated at 0.59 AFY per ERC.

This shift is further illustrated by the significant increase in secondary water demand between 2033 and 2043, which reflects assumptions in the WCWCD Regional Water Master Plan regarding the build-out of pressurized irrigation systems to serve new residential developments. Under the Target Conservation Scenario, future residential landscaping demand is increasingly met through secondary water systems rather than potable water supply, particularly in new subdivisions.

Estimated Total ERCs					
Year	Total Potable AFY	Total ERCs	Industrial	Institutional	Total
2023	9,775	16,568	18	148	9,775
2033	11,374	19,283	21	172	11,374
2043	10,536	17,867	19	159	10,536
2053	10,801	18,308	19	163	10,801

Estimated Acre Feet Demand for Secondary Water by Land Use Type					
Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional	Total
2023	1,491	96	3	24	1,614
2033	1,423	92	3	23	1,541
2043	5,277	339	10	86	5,713
2053	8,970	577	18	147	9,712

These totals match the WCWCD Master Plan's published demand projections for Hurricane City and have been distributed by land use type using the City's historic connection ratios (residential, commercial, industrial, institutional). This approach grounds the General Plan in countywide water policy while tailoring it to Hurricane City's development patterns.

The shift towards increased secondary irrigation service in these projections follows the methodology outlined in the Washington County Water Conservation District (WCWCD) 2023 Regional Water Master Plan, Section 2-24, "Source Sizing Requirement for Secondary Irrigation." Under this framework, secondary irrigation supply expands in proportion to overall system growth, offsetting potable water demand on a one-to-one basis as new development occurs. This ensures that Hurricane City's long-range projections remain consistent with the WCWCD's source sizing standards and the regional strategy to transition outdoor water use from potable to secondary systems over time.

Year	Hurricane City Population Estimate	Change
2023	24,000	
2033	34,813	+10,813
2043	48,167	+13,354
2053	61,719	+13,552

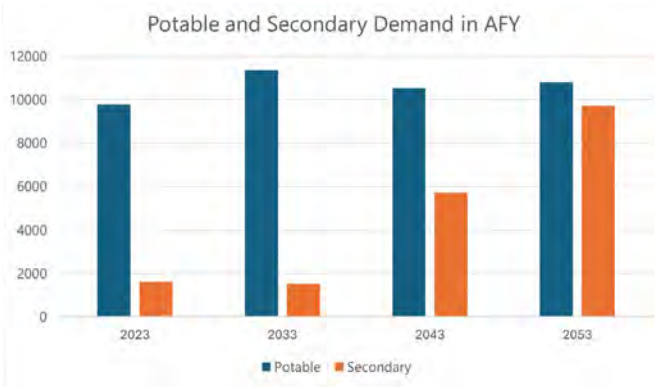
The projected growth rates are estimated at 4% per year for 8 years, then 3.3% thereafter until 2043. From 2043 to 2053, the annual growth rate is estimated at 2.5%.

Alignment with Regional Planning Assumptions

These projections are derived directly from the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) 2023 Regional Water Master Plan, under the High Growth and Target Conservation scenario assumptions. This scenario provides a 50-year planning horizon (2023 – 2073) and serves as the basis for regional infrastructure sizing, demand forecasting, and conservation benchmarks.

Aligning Hurricane City's Water Element with the WCWCD Regional Plan ensures that population growth, Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC) projections, and potable and secondary water demand forecasts are fully consistent with countywide planning data and methodology. This linkage also strengthens interagency coordination for water supply, storage, and distribution investments.

Building on these assumptions, and based on the WCWCD Master Plan's Target Conservation Scenario, per capita potable water use in Hurricane City is projected to decline from approximately 220 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in 2023 to 190 GPCD by 2053. This reflects regional conservation goals and the ongoing transition of outdoor demand from potable to secondary irrigation systems, consistent with WCWCD's source-sizing methodology.



These projections represent the City's best estimates based on current land use patterns, population growth assumptions, and regional conservation goals. Actual future water use may vary depending on changes in climate, economic conditions, technological advancements, and development patterns. The City will periodically update these projections as new data becomes available.

Development Patterns and Infrastructure Implications

The City's General Plan and future land use map support a range of development types – including low- and high-density residential, mixed-use districts, commercial centers, and hillside development. Each of these land use patterns has distinct implications for the water system:

- Higher-density residential development (e.g., townhomes, multifamily) may reduce per capita potable water use. However, these developments often result in more concentrated peak demand and require significant investment in local water distribution infrastructure (e.g., larger mains, booster stations, pressure zone balancing). ***These impacts highlight the need for coordinated planning between land use approvals and infrastructure investments.***
- Low-density and hillside development tends to consume more water per capita, particularly for outdoor irrigation, and may require extended water service lines, additional pumping infrastructure, and energy-intensive operations due to elevation changes. These areas may also strain existing storage and pressure zones. ***Future policies should account for both the higher water use and the increased cost of service in hillside areas.***
- Commercial and institutional growth nodes contribute to elevated peak daily usage and must meet higher fire flow requirements, which can trigger the need for localized improvements to storage capacity, main extensions, and system redundancy. ***This underscores the importance of reviewing site plans and plats for their localized water system impacts.***
- Industrial areas, while typically lower in water consumption, may require consistent pressure and redundancy, especially if fire suppression is involved. ***Reliability and redundancy will remain important considerations as the City plans for industrial growth.***

Additionally, changes in land use that introduce large irrigated areas, recreational water features, or cooling systems may increase system loads disproportionately compared to residential uses. Key Infrastructure Planning Considerations

To support sustainable growth, the City will evaluate:

- Water source capacity and water rights needed to serve the anticipated 2053 demand.
- Storage facility capacity to ensure adequate supply and fire flow.
- Transmission and distribution improvements required to serve growth areas, particularly on the City's periphery and in hillside zones.
- Pressure zone management is especially important as development expands into higher elevations or areas with unique topographic constraints.
- Sequencing of capital investments, aligning infrastructure expansion with projected development phasing to ensure timely service delivery.

Summary

By explicitly linking zoning, subdivision approvals, and infrastructure investments to water system capacity and conservation goals, Hurricane City will ensure that development occurs in a manner that is both water-efficient and financially sustainable. This integration will also strengthen resilience against drought and climate variability.

METHODS OF REDUCING WATER DEMAND AND PER CAPITA WATER USE FOR EXISTING DEVELOPMENT.

As Hurricane City continues to grow, conserving water within the existing built environment becomes an essential component of a sustainable long-term water strategy. Existing homes, businesses, and public facilities make up the largest share of the City's current overall water demand. Addressing inefficiencies in these areas offers significant potential for savings without requiring costly system expansions or acquiring new water rights.

This section identifies the primary challenges related to existing water use, summarizes current conservation efforts, and describes opportunities the City may pursue to reduce overall and per capita water use in existing development.

Current Challenges and Inefficiencies

The City has identified several key challenges that contribute to inefficient water use in existing development:

- **Unmetered Secondary Water Use:** Many pressurized irrigation connections, particularly for residential landscaping and public spaces, are not metered. Without metering, users are unaware of actual water consumption and have little incentive to reduce usage.
- **Outdated Irrigation Systems:** Numerous properties rely on timer-based irrigation systems that do not adjust to weather, soil moisture, or plant needs, leading to chronic overwatering.
- **Large Lawn Grass Areas:** Older subdivisions and public facilities often feature large expanses of lawn grass, which require high volumes of water and are often maintained inefficiently.
- **Aging Indoor Fixtures:** Many homes and businesses still operate with inefficient plumbing fixtures, such as high-flow toilets, faucets, and showerheads, installed prior to current water efficiency standards.
- **Public Awareness Gaps:** Despite regional efforts, many residents and business owners remain unaware of available resources, local water conditions, or conservation best practices.

These inefficiencies highlight the importance of targeted strategies to modernize existing infrastructure, change user behavior, and reduce systemwide demand.

Existing Conservation Measures

Hurricane City has already taken key steps toward reducing water demand in existing development, including:

- Adoption of the Washington County Water Conservancy District's (WCWCD) water efficiency standards, which promote water-wise landscaping, efficient irrigation design, and drought-tolerant plant materials.
- A tiered potable water rate structure designed to discourage excessive water use by applying higher rates for higher usage levels.
- Participation in the WCWCD regional Drought Contingency Plan, aligning municipal responses with regional drought stages and public communication strategies.

These measures have established a strong foundation, but additional strategies will be necessary to meet long-term conservation goals.

Opportunities for Further Conservation

To further reduce water use in existing homes, businesses, and municipal operations, the City will implement the following conservation measures:

1. **Secondary Water Metering.** In coordination with WCWCD and other regional providers, the City may pursue installation of secondary water meters on all residential, commercial, and institutional pressurized irrigation connections by 2028. Metering has been shown to reduce outdoor water use by up to 30%, even without rate changes, by increasing user awareness.

2. **Public Education and Outreach.** The City may expand its education initiatives by:
   - Launching seasonal campaigns on appropriate irrigation practices.
   - Hosting water-wise landscaping workshops and neighborhood presentations.
   - Promoting a "Flip Your Strip" campaign to convert lawn grass park strips into low-water-use landscapes.
   - Providing comparative water use reports for residential customers to track efficiency.

3. **Leak Detection and Water Loss Management.** The City may conduct regular system-wide water audits to identify unaccounted-for water losses due to leaks, outdated meters, or unauthorized use. System repairs may be prioritized in high-loss zones, and older meters may be upgraded to improve accuracy.

4. **Watering Restrictions and Seasonal Guidelines.** In alignment with the WCWCD Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City may implement seasonal watering schedules that encourage irrigation during early morning and evening hours to reduce evaporation losses. The regional plan outlines five shortage stages – Stage 0 (normal) through Stage 4 (critical) – each describing recommended conservation actions and communication approaches. These stages provide a consistent framework that the City can reference to guide local response and public messaging during drought conditions, while maintaining flexibility to tailor implementation to local needs.

5. **Municipal Facility Retrofits.** The City may lead by example by auditing all municipal facilities for water use and:
   - Replacing inefficient indoor plumbing fixtures.
   - Transitioning nonessential lawn grass at city buildings and park strips to xeriscape or native plantings.

   Implementation of these measures will require phased investments, partnerships with WCWCD, and strong public engagement.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The City can track progress through performance indicators such as:

- Gallons per capita per day (GPCD) for residential users.
- Annual water use per equivalent residential connection (ERC).
- Reduction in total system water loss.
- Number of pressurized irrigation connections metered annually.

Regular reporting to the Planning Commission and City Council will allow the City to evaluate the effectiveness of conservation strategies and adjust programs over time.

To ensure alignment with regional planning, the City may coordinate with the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) in tracking conservation performance. The WCWCD 2025 Joint Agency Regional Water Conservation Plan establishes regional benchmarks that target an approximate 33 percent reduction in water use per equivalent residential connection (ERC) by 2050, relative to 2020 baseline conditions. These benchmarks provide a consistent regional framework for evaluating Hurricane City's progress toward long-term water efficiency goals.

METHODS OF REDUCING WATER DEMAND AND PER CAPITA WATER USE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

Planning for future development in Hurricane City provides a critical opportunity to embed water efficiency into the physical and regulatory structure of the community. By requiring conservation-focused design, construction, and landscaping practices up front, the City may reduce long-term water demand, avoid costly retrofits, and help maintain a reliable and sustainable water supply system.

Current Measures in Place

Hurricane City has already adopted several forward-looking policies and standards for water conservation in new development. These include:

1. **Adoption of the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) Water Efficiency Standards, which include:**
    - Limits on lawn grass:
        - No lawn grass in park strips less than eight feet wide.
        - Lawn grass is limited to a small percentage of the landscaped area in new residential and commercial projects.
    - Mandatory use of drip irrigation for non-lawn grass areas.
    - Plant selection standards that favor native and drought-tolerant species.
    - Irrigation design standards, such as pressure regulation and rain sensors.

Impact: The adoption of these standards aims to reduce outdoor irrigation demand, which typically represents 60-70% of residential water use in Utah.

2. **Conformance with WCWCD Model Ordinance:** Hurricane City's development code aligns with the Washington County Water Conservancy District's model water conservation ordinance, which includes provisions for:
    - Efficient plumbing fixtures.
    - Smart irrigation controllers.
    - Landscape and irrigation review at the site plan or platting stage.

Impact: Prevents inefficient building or landscape practices from being installed in the first place.

3. **Adoption of the 2025 Joint Agency Regional Water Conservation Plan:** Hurricane City has formally adopted the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) 2025 Joint Agency Regional Water Conservation Plan, which details the uniform regional goals and programs for water conservation. These include separate irrigation metering, irrigation system efficiency standards, and limits on high-water-use landscaping.

Impact: Reinforces alignment with regional conservation goals and ensures the City's regulatory framework advances consistent, countywide water efficiency outcomes.

4. **Drought-tolerant development patterns encouraged:** While not always codified, Hurricane has encouraged development toward more compact or clustered designs in some areas (e.g., small lots, multifamily housing), especially near infrastructure and service areas.

Impact: Reduces per capita water use through smaller irrigated areas and more efficient indoor use.

5. **Prohibition of High-Water-Use Amenities in New Development:** The City does not permit new golf courses, artificial ponds, or water parks, and has indicated that these uses are not appropriate uses in current or future zones (as indicated in the zoning code).

Impact: Eliminates the potential for large new demand from water-intensive uses.

6. **Water Conservation Review During Site Plan/ Subdivision Review:** City staff reviews landscape and irrigation plans during the development process for consistency with conservation standards.

Impact: Ensures compliance with conservation goals before construction begins.

7. **Participation in Washington County Water Conservancy District Drought Contingency Plan:** Hurricane participates in the regional Drought Contingency Plan and follows tiered drought response stages, including water use restrictions on irrigation and landscaping during drought years.

Impact: New developments are aware of and designed with water restrictions in mind from the outset.

Together, these measures establish a strong framework for conservation in new development, while leaving room for additional opportunities to strengthen resilience.

Opportunities for Future Development Conservation

To further strengthen the City's water resilience, Hurricane City may consider the following strategies to reduce water demand and per capita use in all future development:

1. **Water Demand Analysis for New Subdivisions:** Require all major subdivisions and planned unit developments (PUDs) to include a projected water demand analysis at the time of preliminary plat. This analysis would estimate total ERCs and annual acre-feet required, and demonstrate consistency with the City's water rights, infrastructure capacity, and conservation goals.
2. **Site and Zoning Design for Efficiency:** Encourage or require site layout and zoning patterns that naturally reduce water use, including:
    - Compact development patterns that reduce irrigated areas per household.
    - Multi-family and mixed-use housing, which typically consumes less water per capita than detached single-family homes.
    - Lot coverage and open space ratios that prioritize drought-tolerant planting areas.
    - Clustering and conservation subdivision designs that preserve contiguous natural open space and reduce the total area requiring irrigation or landscape maintenance.

Implementation of these opportunities will require coordination between the City's land use regulations, development review process, and long-term water supply planning.

MODIFICATIONS THAT CAN BE MADE TO A LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S OPERATIONS TO REDUCE AND ELIMINATE WASTEFUL WATER PRACTICES.

Hurricane City recognizes that water conservation must begin with local government leadership. Municipal operations – including parks, civic buildings, and utility facilities – contribute to overall water demand and have the potential to serve as highly visible examples of water-wise practices. As one of the fastest-growing communities in southern Utah, the City's own water use is both significant and symbolic. Demonstrating best practices in public facilities helps reinforce expectations for residents, businesses, and developers.

Existing Municipal Facilities and Issues

The City has currently identified several key facilities and areas where municipal operations influence overall water demand:

- **City Hall Grounds** – large irrigated areas suitable for phased conversion to water-wise demonstration gardens and native/xeric plantings.
- **Water Department Building** – landscaped areas currently maintained with traditional landscaping practices, with opportunities for smart controller and nozzle upgrades.
- **Sky Mountain Golf Course** – a major water user requiring efficient irrigation scheduling, equipment upgrades, and potential lawn grass conversion.
- **Parks and Recreation Facilities** – neighborhood parks, sports fields, and landscaped medians represent some of the largest outdoor irrigation loads on the system.
- **New Civic Center (Planned)** – offers a unique opportunity to integrate conservation features during design and construction.

Opportunities for Improvement

To reduce water demand in municipal operations and set a public example, the City may pursue the following strategies:

- **Landscape Conversion and Demonstration Projects:** Replace nonessential lawn grass at City facilities, medians, and park strips with xeriscape or native plantings. Establish demonstration gardens at City Hall or the Civic Center to showcase water-wise landscaping options for residents.
- **Irrigation Efficiency Upgrades:** Transition all City facilities to smart irrigation controllers with weather-based scheduling. Upgrade irrigation systems at Sky Mountain Golf Course and major parks with soil moisture sensors, pressure-regulated heads, and zone-level flow monitoring.
- **Indoor Fixture Retrofits:** Audit municipal buildings for outdated plumbing fixtures and replace them with WaterSense-certified toilets, faucets, and showerheads. Ensure that new facilities are designed to exceed current efficiency standards.
- **Facility Water Audits and Benchmarking:** Conduct annual water audits of all City-owned properties, including buildings, parks, and golf courses.
- **Operational Practices:** Adopt seasonal watering schedules for all City properties consistent with WCWCD drought stage recommendations. Implement proactive leak detection at municipal sites. Evaluate opportunities for non-potable reuse. (e.g., irrigation supplied by secondary or reclaimed water) where feasible.
- **Leadership and Education:** Use City-owned projects as public education tools, with signage that highlights water-saving features (e.g., "This landscape saves 50% more water than traditional lawn grass"). Incorporate conservation education into recreation programming and public events.

In addition to the above-mentioned opportunities for improvement, the City should continue coordinating its operational and infrastructure upgrades with the Washington County Water Conservancy District's (WCWCD) regional reuse and efficiency framework outlined in the 2023 Regional Water Master Plan. WCWCD's long-range program anticipates phased expansion of reclaimed water and reuse infrastructure to serve municipal, institutional, and irrigation needs. The City can align future reuse planning, capital investments, and facility retrofits with the District's implementation schedule to support consistency in regional supply and infrastructure development.

Ordinance Review and Recommendations

As part of the preparation of this Water Element, Hurricane City has reviewed its existing land use ordinances and development standards to identify opportunities to improve water efficiency. Particular attention has been given to Chapter 26, Recreation Resort Zone, which includes development standards that may unintentionally promote high water use. The City will evaluate amendments to reduce these impacts and align the chapter with sustainable landscaping principles. It is recommended that these amendments consider amenity requirements, site-specific landscape design, and requirements for efficient irrigation systems.

Summary

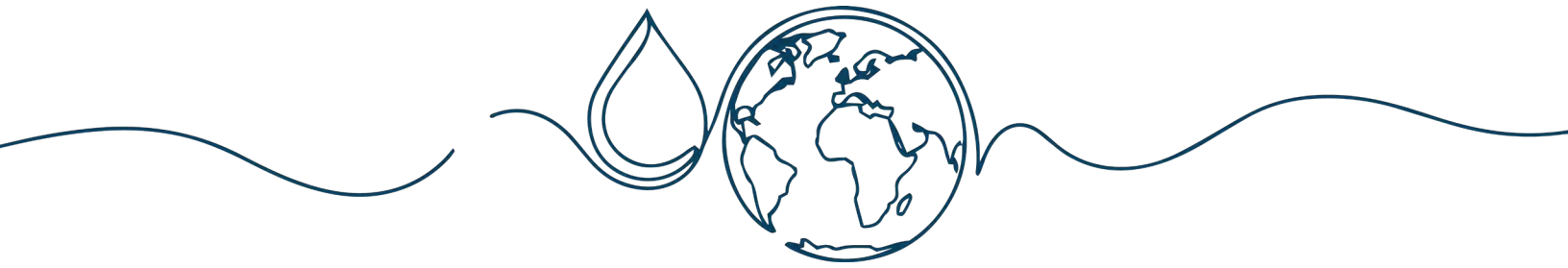
By adopting conservation measures across its facilities, Hurricane City can significantly reduce its own water footprint while sending a clear message about the importance of efficiency. Municipal leadership in areas such as park irrigation, facility retrofits, and public demonstration projects will not only conserve water but also strengthen community awareness and buy-in for broader conservation goals.

State Guidance and Technical Resources

The development of this Water Element was informed by guidance from the Utah Division of Water Resources and regional partners. In accordance with Utah Code 10-20-404(2)(d), Hurricane City utilized the following state and regional resources in preparing this plan:

- Division of Water Resources: Water Use & Preservation Planning Guidance (2023).
- Regional Conservation Goals (2021) – Prepared by the Division and Regional Water Providers.
- Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) Water Efficiency Standards.
- Utah's regional M&I Water Conservation Goals.
- WCWCD Model Conservation Ordinance.
- WCWCD Joint Agency Regional Water Conservation Plan.

These resources provided essential technical data, conservation targets, ordinance templates, and implementation strategies that are reflected throughout this element. These regional planning assumptions are based on the Utah Division of Water Resources' Southwest M&I Water Conservation Region goals, which are incorporated into the WCWCD Regional Water Master Plan (2023 Update). Ongoing coordination with the Division of Water Resources and the WCWCD will ensure that Hurricane City remains aligned with evolving conservation practices and water supply planning.



WATER USE AND PRESERVATION GOALS

Goal 1: Coordinate Growth with Hurricane's Water Capacity and Infrastructure

A. Policies	
1	Land use decisions should reflect Hurricane's unique growth pressures and the costs of serving hillside and outlying areas.
2	Development patterns should be guided toward efficient use of water and infrastructure while maintaining service reliability.

B. Strategies	
1	Review subdivision and site plans for projected water demand and infrastructure capacity.
2	Promote compact or clustered development where appropriate to reduce pumping, storage, and distribution needs.
3	Coordinate with WCWCD and City capital planning efforts to guide infrastructure investments in line with growth.
4	Review and update City land use ordinances and development standards to remove provisions that unintentionally promote inefficient water use, ensuring alignment with regional conservation goals and sustainable landscaping principles.

Goal 2: Promote Community-Wide Water Conservation

A. Policies	
1	Residents, businesses, and institutions should be encouraged to adopt water-wise practices appropriate for Hurricane's desert climate.
2	New development should incorporate regional water efficiency standards that reflect local conditions.
3	The City should maintain alignment with the Washington County Water Conservancy District's regional water conservation objectives by supporting a long-term goal of approximately a 33 percent reduction in water use per equivalent residential connection (ERC) by 2050, consistent with the 2025 *Joint Agency Regional Water Conservation Plan.*

B. Strategies	
1	Support education and outreach that increase awareness of conservation practices.
2	Promote landscaping and irrigation practices that reduce outdoor water use in both existing neighborhoods and new projects.
3	Support voluntary modernization of irrigation systems, plumbing fixtures, and secondary water use.
4	Highlight successful local conservation efforts to build community awareness and participation.
5	Integrate water efficiency requirements for new development into the City's subdivision and site plan review process.

Goal 3: Demonstrate Municipal Leadership and Strengthen Regional Collaboration

A. Policies	
1	City facilities and operations should model efficient water use to set a positive example for the community.
2	The City should work collaboratively with WCWCD, state agencies, and neighboring jurisdictions to advance shared water goals.

B. Strategies	
1	Use prominent municipal sites, such as the new Civic Center and Sky Mountain Golf Course, to showcase conservation practices.
2	Coordinate closely with WCWCD to align land use planning with regional water supply and conservation strategies
3	Adapt City practices as needed to respond to regional drought and changing water conditions.