RIVERTON CITY, UTAH
ORDINANCE NO. 26-08

AN ORDINANCE CORRECTING THE PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED WATER CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY STANDARD TO BE INCLUDED AS AN ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN. PROPOSED BY RIVERTON CITY

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission and City Council have held a public hearing to consider said the adoption of this item; and

WHEREAS, the Riverton City Council has determined that it is in the best interest of the public to adopt as an element of the Riverton City General Plan the Water Conservation and Efficiency Element, as described in Exhibit "A".

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of Riverton City, Utah as follows:

Section 1. The Water Conservation and Efficiency Element hereby is adopted as an element of the Riverton City General Plan, as shown in Exhibit "A.".

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City Council of Riverton, Utah, on this 5th day of May 2026 by the following vote:

	Yes	No
Councilmember Spencer Haymond	✓	
Councilmember Alexander Johnson	✓	
Councilmember Troy McDougal	✓	
Councilmember Andy Pierucci	✓	
Councilmember Shannon Smith	✓	

RIVERTON CITY

[SEAL]

Tish Buroker, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jamie Larsen, Recorder

Exhibit "A"

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

I, Jamie Larsen, the duly appointed and acting Recorder for Riverton City hereby Certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 26-08 was adopted by the Riverton City Council on the 5th day of May 2026 and that after its passage copies were posted at the following locations:

1. City Hall
2. Public Notice Website

Dated 5th day of May 2026.

[SEAL]

Jamie Larsen, Recorder

RIVERTON
UTAH

Riverton City General Plan
Water Conservation and Efficiency Element

Assistance provided in preparation by

Hansen, Allen & Luce

Adopted August, 2025, Correction to Original Adoption as General Plan Element May, 2026

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System Profile

Executive Summary:

Riverton City submitted a Water Conservation and Management Plan to the State of Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) in March of 1999, per the requirements of the Water Conservation Plan Act (House Bill 153). The City established a goal of reducing its culinary water consumption by half. Two conservation measures were identified to accomplish this goal. The first measure was to construct a secondary water system within Riverton City, creating a more effective irrigation system to be used for outdoor watering. The second measure was to modify the culinary water rate, encouraging the use of the secondary water provided by the new system.

The Water Conservation Act requires that the Water Conservation and Management Plan be updated every five years. The first update was completed in 2004 and then consecutively every 5 years since then. The following report is the fifth update for the Water Conservation and Management Plan for Riverton City. This Plan Update evaluates the results of the implementation of the previous Conservation Plans and presents outcomes that substantiate their effectiveness in achieving the City's conservation goals. Additionally, it details any newly proposed conservation measures introduced since the original plan.

Riverton City has taken several steps over the past fifteen years to increase water conservation. Riverton city expanded their Secondary Water System, which went online in 2001 to all residential users. The City has been diligent in the enforcement of plumbing codes to reduce water misuse. The City has encouraged water conservation through public education. Riverton has adopted Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District's (JVWCD) latest Water Efficiency Standards (WES) to help reduce water waste. Conservation tips have been made available on the City's website, and Riverton City has secured a loan with the State of Utah for the installation of secondary meters to all of the city connections and for completion of a rate study to possibly change the secondary water tier rates to encourage less usage. The installation of all secondary water meters is expected to be completed by October of 2025.

Riverton City has seen significant success with the implementation of the previous Conservation Measures and found them to be very effective in helping conserve the City's culinary water resources. Riverton City observed the culinary water consumption rate drop from 998 gallons per day-per connection to 510 gallons per day-per connection within the first three years of establishing the new Secondary Water System in 2000. In 2013, this consumption rate dropped to 403 gallons per day per connection. The observed rate drops exceed the goal of reducing culinary water usage by one half, it is a reduction of over 60% from the water usage prior to establishing the Secondary Water System.

Riverton City anticipates further reductions in culinary water consumption through encouraging the use of water efficient fixtures, continued enforcement of the water conservation ordinance,

increasing system pressure during peak hours, and the continuing education program to the public regarding water conservation ideas and examples.

Introduction:

Water conservation in the state of Utah has become an issue of utmost importance to both citizens and leaders. Prior to 2005, there were five consecutive years of drought conditions in Utah (six for the southwest portion of the State). Now, the lowering levels in the Great Salt Lake have highlighted the growing concerns with water resources in the State. In addition, the State and especially Salt Lake County, continues to experience rapid population growth, creating additional increases in water needs. Concern over water consumption and additional need was demonstrated by the State Legislature which passed the Water Conservation Plan Act (House Bill 153) in the 1999 legislative session (Section 73-10-32 Utah Code Annotated). This Act requires the creation of a Water Conservation Plan by each municipal water supplier. In March 1999 Riverton City submitted its Water Conservation and Management Plan to the State.

As part of the Water Conservation Plan Act, water suppliers are to update their Conservation Plan every five years. The following Water Conservation Plan is the fifth required update of the Conservation Plan presented in 1999. This Plan reiterates the water conservation issues encountered in 1999, 2004, 2008, 2014, and 2019 goals and conservation measures established by the City and presents an update of the effectiveness of said measures. This report also describes additional goals that the City has identified and Conservation Measures that the City has implemented to accomplish its conservation goals.

Riverton City Description:

Riverton City Corporation is the public water supplier for most of the Riverton municipal area. As the public water supplier, the City expresses concern regarding the limited availability of water for culinary usage. In 1999, City officials saw that with only a culinary water system, water demands would eventually exceed the City's limited culinary water rights.

Location:

Riverton is a city in Salt Lake County, Utah, United States. It is part of the Salt Lake, Utah Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 2023, the City reported to the Utah Division of Water Rights an estimated population of 45,500. The City anticipates steady growth until the available land is fully developed. Riverton is one of the fastest-growing cities in the state of Utah and was ranked by CNN Money Magazine as the 60th best place to live in the U.S. in 2005.

Riverton shares city borders with South Jordan to the north, Draper to the east, Bluffdale to the south, and Herriman to the west. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 12.6 square miles (32.6 km^2). The city is in the Southwestern corner of the Salt Lake Valley about twenty miles (32 km) south and slightly west of Salt Lake City. Riverton City receives an average of 15.76 inches (400 mm) in precipitation each year. Snow can be seen in the winter, while during the summer temperatures occasionally break 100 °F (38 °C). Riverton

has grown rapidly in the last few years, transforming it from a rural farming town into a suburban city. Businesses, housing, and roads have replaced many of the farms and cattle ranges. See Appendix #1 for a map of current service area.

Climate:

As with many surrounding Salt Lake County communities, Riverton City has a semiarid or steppe climate due to its location between the desert margin and the higher mountain regions. The average annual precipitation is 15 inches and the temperature vary with the season from 32 degrees F to near 100 degrees F.

Demographics:

As of the census[1] of 2000, there were 25,011 people, 6,348 households, and 5,884 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,989.7 people per square mile (768.2/km^2). There were 6,555 housing units at an average density of 521.5 per square mile (201.3/km^2). The racial makeup of the city was 96.45% White, 0.22% African American, 0.24% Native American, 0.65% Asian, 0.24% Pacific Islander, 1.02% from other races, and 1.18% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 3.17% of the population.

There were 6,348 households out of which 65.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 84.4% were married couples living together, 5.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 7.3% were non-families. 5.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 1.9% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.93 and the average family size was 4.09.

In the city the population was spread out with 42.6% under the age of 18, 8.9% from 18 to 24, 32.0% from 25 to 44, 13.1% from 45 to 64, and 3.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 24 years. For every 100 females there were 101.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 99.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was $63,980, and the median income for a family was $65,330. Males had a median income of $42,344 versus $26,710 for females. The per capita income for the city was $17,643. About 2.4% of families and 2.6% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.1% of those under age 18 and 3.2% of those ages 65 or over.

NOTE: All usage, # of connections, & population data is from the Division of Water Rights Use Submitted Data Reports. All rate structures are from the City's adopted fee schedule.

Water Supply

Culinary Water System:

Riverton City's culinary water system consists of water sources, storage tanks, and distribution pipelines. The City has eleven metered water connections to JVWCD (only eight of them are used on a day-to-day basis), of which provides contracted water throughout the year. The City has six deep wells, five of which are not currently being used due to water quality concerns.

Inventory of Culinary Water Resources:

Riverton City Water's reliable source is JVWCD, which provides the City with 100% of their water. The City also has certified water rights in the amount of 5,986.94 ac-ft per year. Table 1 outlines the City's deep well culinary water rights. The water rights have been categorized into three different groups; Consolidated rights, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy (JVWCD) rights and Other rights.

Table 1
Summary of Culinary Water Rights

Well Name	Water Right Number	CFS	Available Acre Feet
Consolidated Rights	59-1141	2.0	384.1
	59-1143		44.45
	59-1189	2.46	997.34
	59-1554	1.5	115.71
	59-3896	2.0	320.0
	59-4193		36.01
JVWCD Rights	59-1533	5.0	2,027.11
	59-1534	5.0	2,027.11
Other Rights	59-1594		35.11
Total	-	-	**5,986.94**

Current Water Supply Categorized by Source:

Table 2 summarizes the culinary water supply by type.

Table 2
Summary of Culinary Water Supply

Source	Volume (ac-ft)
Wells	5,986.94
Springs	0
Surface	0
Purchased	5,200
Exchanged	0
Total	**11,186.94**

Secondary Water System:

Riverton City's secondary water system consists of a large pipe network with seven pump stations and three storage reservoirs. In recent years the City has made a substantial number of improvements to this system. Six of the seven pump stations have been upgraded with additional pumps, filters, and valves.

Inventory of Secondary Water Resources

The City has water rights and canal shares in the amount of 19,958.81 acre-feet per year. Table 3 contains a list of the amounts of water available:

Table 3
Secondary Water Sources

Canal/WR Group	Shares/ WR #	Volume (ac-ft)
Welby Canal (1 ac-ft per share)	4,154.26	4,154.26
South Jordan Canal (4.93 ac-ft per share)	358.5	1,767.41
Utah Salt Lake Canal (4.59 ac-ft per share)	515	2,363.85
Utah Lake Canal (5.11 ac-ft per share)	604	3,086.44
Consolidated Rights	59-5675	164.0
Welby Rights	59-1187 59-5657 59-5728 59-2719	318.66 327.32 25.56 12.57
Jordan River	57-8925 57-10162 59-5601 59-5602 59-5603 59-5604 59-5607 59-5614 59-5683 59-5686 59-5799	30.0 17.7 757.4 434.7 457.9 235.1 1,202.0 150.0 1,390.9 455.1 840.0
Collard Well	59-1140	1,447.0
Other Rights	59-5679	320.0
Total	-	**19,958.81**

Water Use

Culinary Water System:

Riverton City culinary water is primarily provided through a contract with JVWCD. The total monthly water deliveries for the culinary system for 2023 is shown in Figure 1.

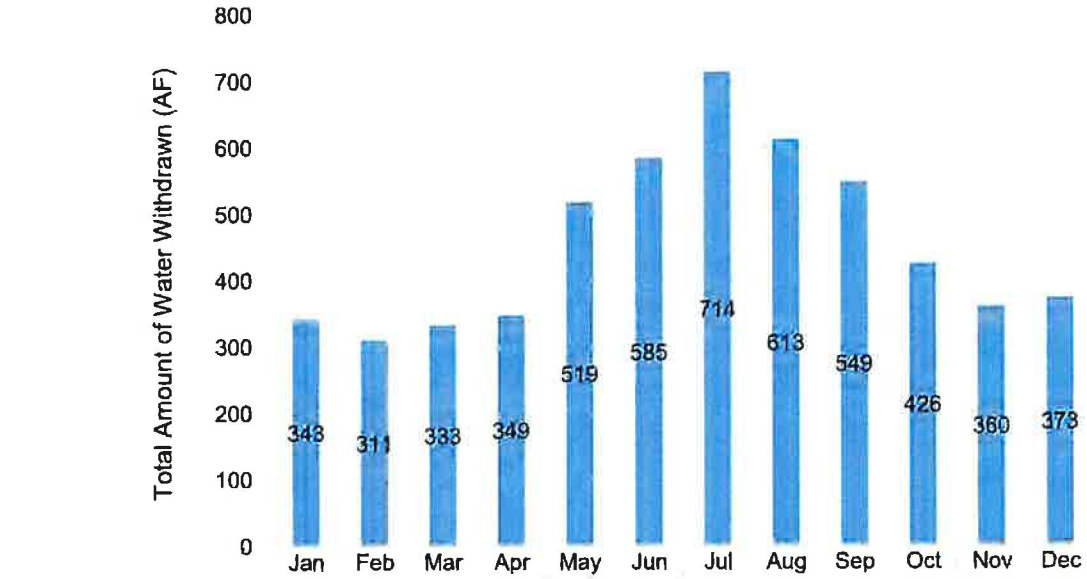


Figure 1: 2023 Total Culinary Water Withdrawals per Month

The City's historical culinary water use in gallons per capita per day (gpcd) is shown in Figure 2. Because total water use depends on the number of customers, per capita values are a better measure of individual water use over time. Per capita water usage is standardized measurement of water consumption that takes the total water volume throughout the year and divides it by the total population and days per year. It helps measure trends in water usage over time and provides a metric for assessing progress in conservation.

Annual per capita use was calculated from 2000 to 2023 with data reported to DWRi for culinary water. Riverton City's indoor gpcd is historically lower than the Regional Water Conservation goal. However, the City's water use has been trending up over the last couple of years. Additionally, it does not account for water usage from the secondary water system. For this reason, additional water conservation efforts are necessary to ensure that the current supply is sufficient to meet future growth.

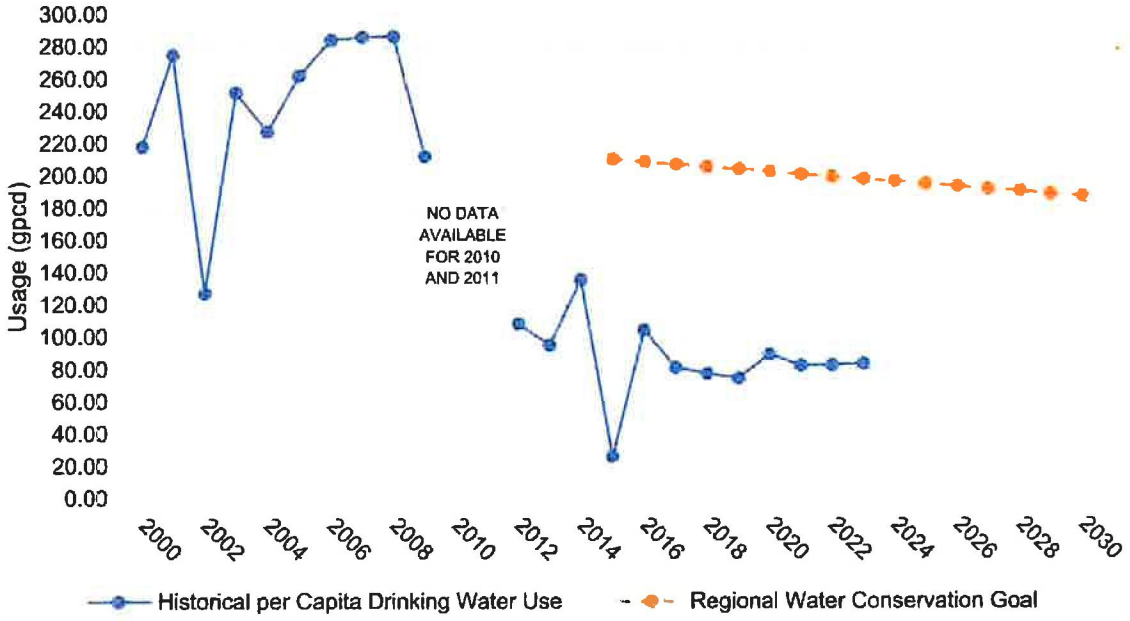
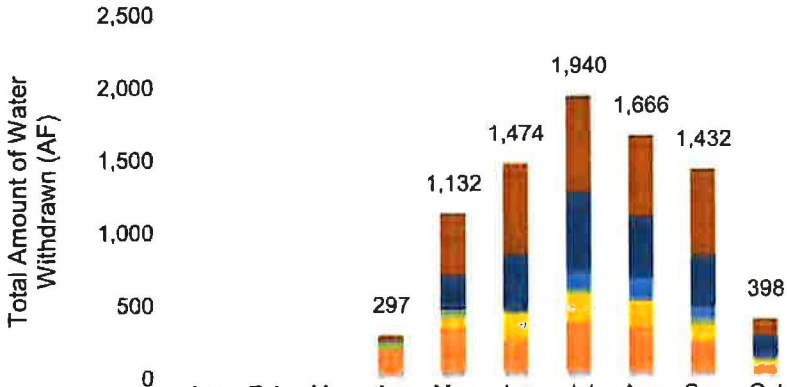


Figure 2: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Culinary Water Use

Secondary Water System:

Riverton City utilizes canal shares to supply a majority of their Secondary Water. The total monthly water deliveries for the secondary system for 2023 from all sources is shown in Figure 3.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Welby Jacob Water Users Co	0	0	0	34	425	621	663	558	599	115	0	0
Utah Lake Distributing Canal Co	0	0	0	13	238	394	549	424	349	153	0	0
Salt Lake Distributing Canal	0	0	0	0	11	0	121	157	89	5	0	0
Wetlands	0	0	0	48	50	22	34	0	40	24	0	0
South Jordan Canal	0	0	0	0	63	169	189	171	105	29	0	0
Jordan River Pump Station	0	0	0	169	298	222	337	317	212	52	0	0
Collard Well	0	0	10	34	48	46	47	40	38	21	0	0
Total	0	0	10	297	1,132	1,474	1,940	1,666	1,432	398	0	0

Figure 3: 2023 Total Secondary Water Withdrawals per Month

Water usage on the secondary system has not historically been measured. Production data available from DWRi goes back to 2016. Using the same exercise for culinary water, Figure 4 provides an illustration of historical per capita water usage from the secondary water system compared to the Regional Water Conservation Goal. The measurement is based on water production, not water usage. Actual water consumption may be lower as there are losses in the system.

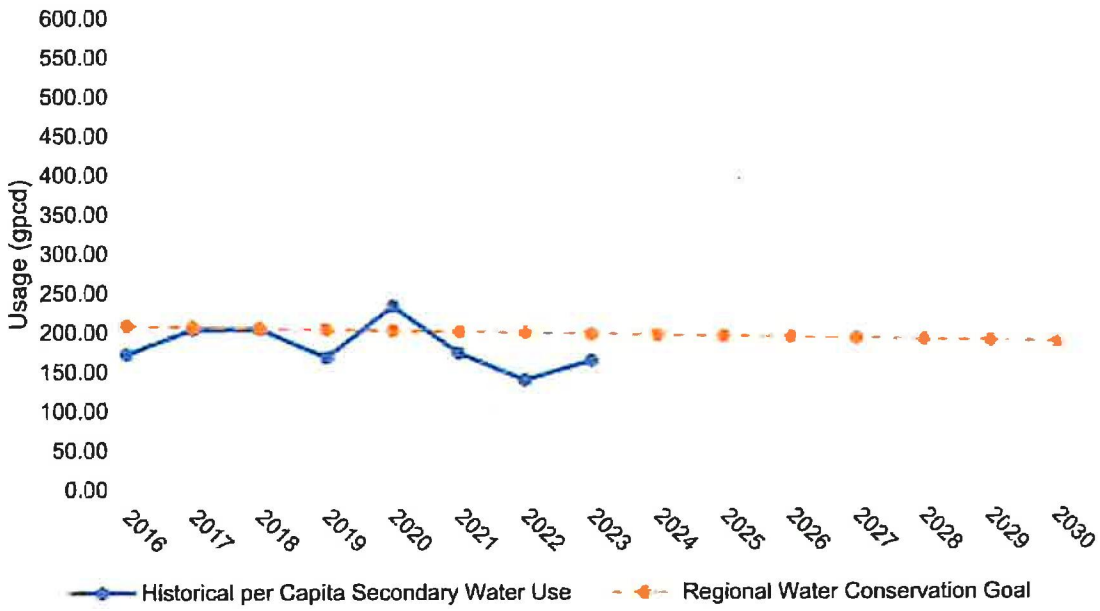


Figure 4: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Secondary Water Use

Figure 4 shows that in four of the last five years, secondary water usage is lower than that of the Regional Water Conservation goal. Current and future water conservation efforts will help reduce usage further. The City is in progress of installing meters on 100% of their secondary connections. It is anticipated that this effort paired with future tiered rates will continue to reduce consumption.

Culinary Water and Secondary Combined Usage:

The combined culinary and secondary water usage is shown in Figure 5. Riverton's per capita usage is historically higher than the regional goal but is lower than the current statewide average of 240 gpcd. The main contributor is current outdoor watering usage. Riverton has larger than average lot sizes compared to many other municipalities in Salt Lake County. Furthermore, residents could be overwatering their landscaping. Although, there has been significant effort to reduce excessive outdoor watering through education and metering.

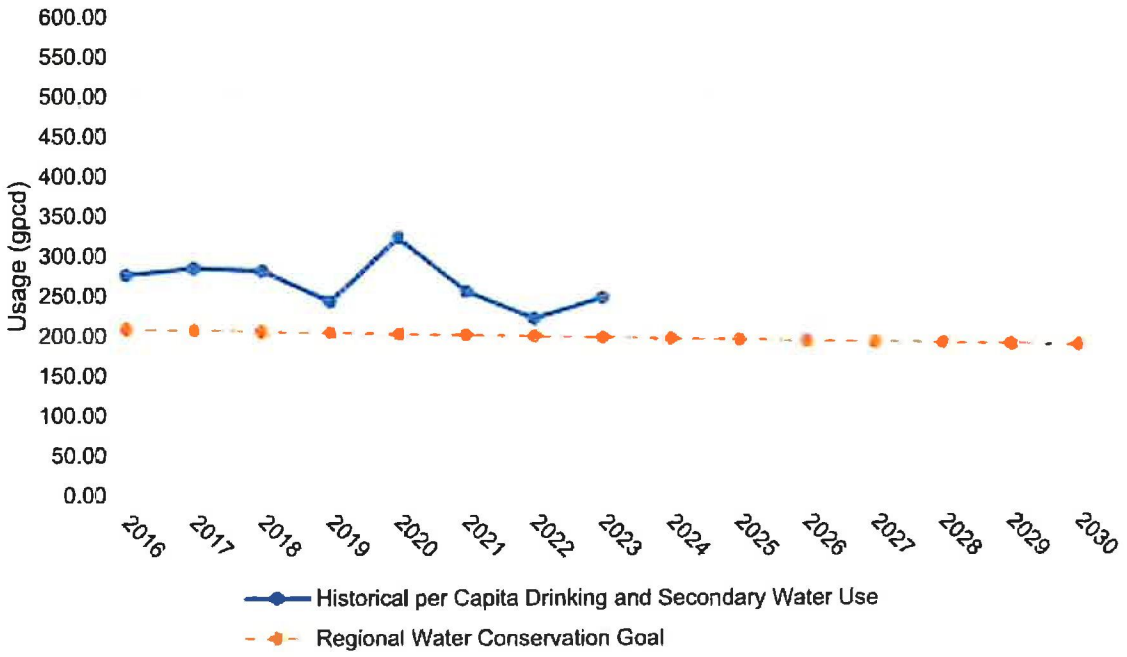


Figure 5: Riverton City Historical Per Capita Culinary and Secondary Water Use

Riverton City is on track to meet the Regional Water Conservation Goal of 187 gpcd in 2030 if the current trend in per capita use continues and conservation programs remain to be effective.

Water Supply and Future Water Use Comparison:

Table 4 shows how the population in the city is expected to continue to grow over the next several years until 2030 when buildout is expected. Beyond 2030, the population is expected to grow only slightly due to increasing density trends. Population projections come from The 40-Year Water Plan prepared by Epic Engineering. The expected population up through build out and the end of the 40-year period is shown in Table 2.

Table 4
Projected Population of Riverton City

Year	Estimated Population
2022	44,599
2025	47,058
2030	51,992
2063	61,294

The projected water use for the culinary water and secondary water systems are shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Projected Riverton City Water Usage

Year	Predicted Avg. Culinary Usage (ac-ft)	Predicted Avg. Secondary Usage (ac-ft)	Total Projected Water Usage (ac-ft)
2025	4,480.49	8,648.80	**13,129.29**
2030	4,950.27	9,555.63	**14,505.90**
2063	5,835.93	12,258.70	**18,094.63**

A comparison of the reliable water supply versus the projected water supply is shown in Figure 6. The 40-Year Plan indicates that physical water capacity is the limiting component of the peak day water supply. For annual capacity, the developed water rights are a better metric.

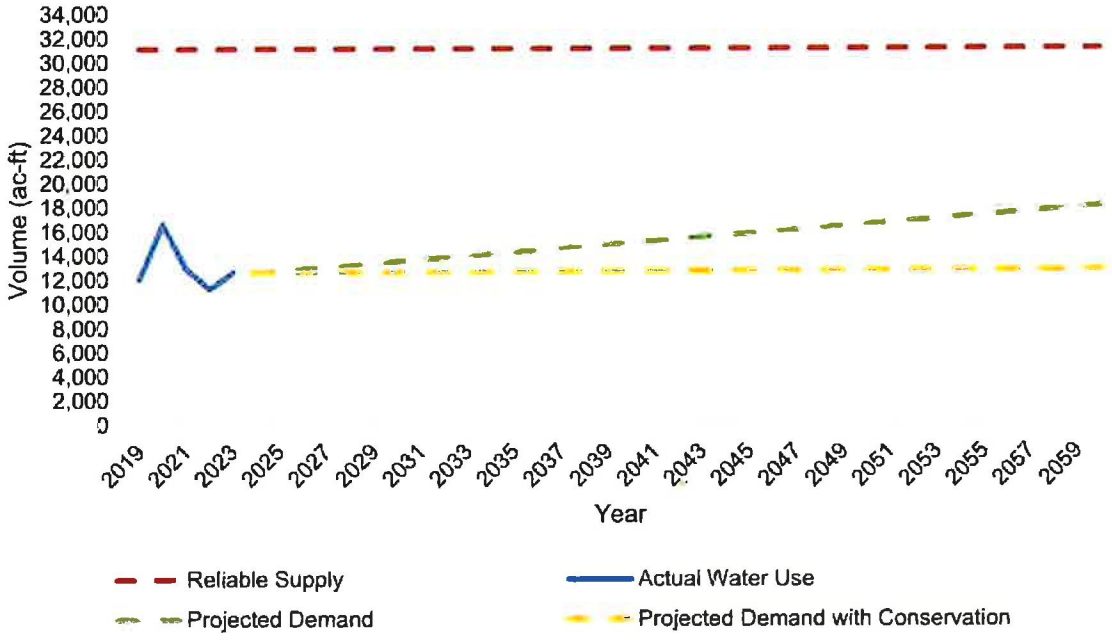


Figure 6: Riverton Projected Water Demand

Figure 6 shows there is sufficient paper water for future demands without conservation. Although, it does not account for the current limitations to infrastructure capacity. Water conservation will help ensure existing facilities can meet future water demands. The available surface water and ground water supply may change, limiting the amount of water supply available each year, further incentivizing the need for conservation.

Costs to reduce water demand through conservation are much cheaper than constructing new infrastructure. Riverton City primarily obtains their culinary water from JVWCD, and they assume that costs of their new water supply infrastructure are between $6,000 and $21,000 per ac-ft.[1]

1. Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. (2024). *Water conservation plan*. https://jvwcd.org/file/15AC6EE1-8482-4732-B540-848B76B5340A/JVWCD-2024-Conservation-Plan-Final.pdf

Water Measurement & Billing

Culinary Water System Connections:

At the end of 2023, the City had 10,530 connections to the culinary water system according to data provided by Riverton City. A summary of the current connections by type is included in Table 6.

Table 6
2023 Drinking Water System Connections

Connection Type	Total Connections
Residential	10,209
Commercial	243
Industrial	0
Institutional	78
Total	**10,530**

Culinary Water System:

Water meters are critical to track water use and incentivize conservation. Currently all of the City's culinary meters are metered and read monthly. Riverton City utilizes the AMI reading system which provides the City with real time usage and reading capabilities. Percent of metered culinary water connections by type are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7
Riverton City Percent Metered Connections by Type of Use

Year	Percent Water Use			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional/ Other
2023	67.9%	11.8%	0.0%	20.4%
2022	68.6%	18.8%	0.0%	12.6%
2021	69.6%	18.5%	0.0%	11.9%
2020	66.4%	18.5%	0.0%	15.1%
2019	73.7%	18.7%	0.0%	7.6%
2018	71.4%	10.4%	0.0%	18.2%

Table 8 compares the water produced by the City's culinary water sources to the metered water delivered to users from 2018 to 2023.

Table 8
Comparison of Culinary Water Produced to Metered Water Use

Year	Total Metered Use (ac-ft)	Total Source Production (ac-ft)	Estimated Water Loss
2023	4,243.71	5,476.05	22.5%
2022	4,173.81	5,003.69	16.6%
2021	4,165.10	4,819.60	13.6%
2020	4,588.57	4,772.23	3.8%
2019	3,701.17	4,331.30	14.5%
2018	3,815.59	4,541.78	16.0%

The information in Table 8 indicates that a portion of the water supplied by the City's culinary water sources is consistently unaccounted for. Possible explanations for the unaccounted water use include leaks in the distribution system, meter inaccuracies, unmetered construction water, unmetered cleaning of sewer and storm drain systems, and unmetered semi-annual flushing of fire hydrants by the fire department. Riverton has current control practices for water loss to repair known leaks and to complete infrastructure maintenance. The City uses a leak detection AMI system to monitor the top ten users to determine if excess water consumption can be attributed to a leak. The City participated in the AWWA water audit program and their water audit validity grade was a 57.

Secondary Water System:

Riverton obtained a loan from the State of Utah to install secondary meters to all of the City's secondary connections. Meters for all residential secondary connections are expected to be installed by October of 2025. The 100% installation of meters will help Riverton understand the current water usage and better track progress moving forward.

Rate Structure:

Table 9
Culinary Water Rate Structure

Description	Rate
Base rate – each meter	$3.50
Tier 1 – 0-5,000 gallons (each 1,000 gallons)	$3.76
Tier 2 – > 5,000 gallons (each 1,000 gallons)	$3.91
Senior Circuit Breaker Base Rate 0-10,000 gallons	$3.91
Disabled Veteran Rate (based on % of qualified disability)	10% - 100% rate relief

Table 10
Secondary Water Rate Structure

Description	Rate
Base Rate	$2.50
Residential Lot Size – ¼ acre (SFD & Duplex)	$19.36
Residential Lot Size – 1/4 – 1/3 acre (SFD & Duplex)	$22.93
Residential Lot Size – 1/3 – ½ acre (SFD & Duplex)	$28.68
Residential Lot Size 1/2 – ¾ acre (SFD & Duplex)	$35.11
Residential Lot Size 3/4 - 1 acre (SFD & Duplex)	$40.87

The City will be looking at completing a rate study on both the Culinary and the Secondary systems.

Conservation Practices

Issue Identifications

The following water conservation issues have been identified over the last couple of decades:

Original Issues (1999 Water Conservation Plan)

- Culinary water rights were insufficient for projected future demands. Costs to the City would be significant to either acquire additional water rights or increase contracts with JVWCD. In addition to water purchase costs, the City would incur significant capital facility costs from building additional wells, pump stations, water storage tanks and large transmission pipeline for the expanding system. Water rates did not encourage culinary water conservation.

Additional Issues (2004 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Water rates proposed in 1999 were not adequate to cover expenses. Rates needed to be increased to maintain a financially viable system. Water rates proposed in 1999 did not encourage conservation with usage rate tiers. Riverton City residents were not provided accessible education on efficient water use practices and landscaping water requirements. Watering practices placed greater importance on convenience than on water conservation.

Additional Issues (2008 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Further adequate and accessible education of more efficient water use practices is still in need for Riverton Citizens to promote continuing water conservation.

Additional Issues (2014 Water Conservation Plan Update)

- Installation of secondary meters would help aid residents in tracking their usage.

Water Conservation Goals:

Riverton City has set goals to address the identified problems and to promote conservation. Based on Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals, the 2015 baseline was established as 210 gpcd, resulting in a goal of 187 gpcd by 2030. Riverton City's gpcd has historically been above the Regional Conservation goal when considering both indoor and outdoor water usage. The City will continue working to further conserve its water resources and meet or exceed the regional water conservation goal. In addition, the City understands how a reduction in outdoor watering usage can help reduce depletion and benefit GSL.

The following water conservation goals have been identified by the City:

1. The City will continue to implement the water conservation measures currently in effect as defined below.
2. The City will continue to install secondary meters and adopt tiered rates.

Existing Conservation Measures:

The City implemented the following Conservation Measures to meet the conservation goals:

Existing Measure #1 – Adopt Water Efficiency Standards
Adopted Ordinance 18.235 Water Efficiency Standards. The WES were developed by JVWCD to help reduce excessive outdoor water use. Such ordinances include water conservation standards for landscaping and irrigation.

Existing Measure #2 - Expand and Improve the Secondary Water System
The City extended the Secondary Water System to the westerly City boundary from 2004 to 2007. The Blackridge Reservoir was added to supply secondary water to Zone 4, allowing several pumps in the system to operate more efficiently. Two additional pump stations were added on 118th South. One at 3300 West and one at 4285 West. Both additions addressed low pressure issues during peak demands. These improvements increase the overall efficiency of the Secondary Water System.

Existing Measure #3 – High Water User Identification
The City has emphasized the importance of reducing leaks and minimizing unaccounted for water. Riverton has a program that includes current control practices for water loss to repair known leaks and to complete infrastructure maintenance. The City uses the AMI system to monitor the top ten users to determine if excess water consumption can be attributed to a leak.

Existing Measure #4 - Public Education
An essential component for Riverton City has been to better educate the public water conservation issues and practices. Three main goals within this effort are to convey information on the water deficit, to inform residents of the City's conservation goals and to provide helpful tips on landscaping and water conservation. The City has a link to the website for the Conservation Water Park at JVWCD, which provides landscaping ideas encouraging water conservation. The following is a list of effective conservation practices included in the newsletter throughout the year:

- Avoid watering your landscape during the hottest hours of the day (10 am until 6 pm) to minimize evaporation
- Water your landscape in cycles by reducing the number of minutes on your timer and using multiple start times spaced one hour apart. This allows the water to soak into the soil and avoids runoff.
- Turn your sprinkler system off during or after a rainstorm and leave it off until the plants need to be watered again.
- Install drip irrigation system for trees, shrubs and flowers.
- Avoid watering your lawn on windy days

- Try to add more days between watering. Allowing our lawn to dry out between watering creates deeper roots and allows you to water deeper and less often.
- Place a rain gauge in your backyard to monitor rainfall
- Test soil moisture with a soil probe or screwdriver before you water. If the soil is moist, don't water.

There are many more suggested throughout the year. The public is encouraged to participate in a Water Check program sponsored by JVWCD and is a free service. Additionally, all residents are encouraged to participate in the Utah Water Savers program to receive rebates for turf conversion, smart controllers, and other landscape incentives.

Proposed Conservation Measures:

Proposed Measure #1 – Secondary Water Meter Installation
Riverton City will continue to use new meters to monitor usage and increase accountability. The installation of meters can help inform residents of their water usage and help identify excessive use.

Proposed Measure #2 – Complete Water Rate Study
Rates will be re-evaluated to determine water conservation effectiveness and necessary adjustments. Riverton will continue to adopt water rates that promote water conservation, reduce peak water usage, and keep the system sustainable.

Proposed Measure #3 – Additional Public Education
Continue to expand public education efforts and create a more comprehensive education program that focuses on: efficient watering of lawns and gardens, landscaping with drought-resistant plans, use of low-flow plumbing fixtures, and water-saving practices.

Proposed Measure #4 – Water Usage Reduction Program
Riverton City would like to implement a protocol for reducing outdoor water usage based on the available water supply. For example, it would have different levels of drought responses based on available water supply. Given that water supply is provided by JVWCD, the levels can follow the recommendations outlined in their Drought Contingency Plan.[1] Different demand reductions are derived from various water shortage levels. Demand reductions can be achieved through restricting outdoor water usage by 1) limiting the number of days that outdoor watering can occur, 2) utilize time of day restrictions that discourage watering landscapes during the day, and 3) strictly prohibit outdoor watering for nonessential landscapes and areas.

Implementation Time-line:

All Conservation measures identified in the original 1999 Water Conservation and Management Plan have been implemented and are functioning to reduce the rate at which culinary water is being used within the City.

1. Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. (2021, December 23). Drought contingency plan. https://jvwcd.org/file/1871ec23-c2cc-4b2a-8ed3-ddcbc6eeeb1d/JVWCDDCPFullReportFINAL20211223-Reduced.pdf

All additional conservation measures identified in this report have also been implemented at the time of this report. The expansion of the Secondary Water System is complete, and the systems efficiency and capacity has increased.

The timeline to implement the proposed conservation measures are as follows:

- Proposed Measure #1 – Secondary Water Meter Installation: Utah Code 73-10-34.5 requires that all meters be installed by January 1, 2030.
- Proposed Measure #2 – Complete Water Study: the City is planning to complete it by the end of 2025 and work with City staff to implement a new tiered rate structure in 2026 when all meters have been installed.
- Proposed Measure #3 – Additional Public Education: work throughout the next four years to educate residents on water conservation. Utilize tools from DWRe related to GSL to help educate residents.
- Proposed Measure #4 – Water Usage Reduction Program: work with City staff to identify reduction measures and associated water supply conditions over the next four years. Have framework for adoption by the next water conservation plan update.

Conclusion:

The City has found that conservation measure has been very effective in conserving the City's culinary water resources. Within the first three years of the Secondary Water System installation, the City observed its culinary water consumption rate dropped from 998 gallons per day per-connection in 2000 to 510 gallons per day per-connection in 2003. With continued improvements and expansions of the Secondary Water System, this rate has dropped further to 428 gallons per day per connection. This is a fifty-seven (57%) decrease in water usage up to 2008. It dropped even further to 403 gallons per day per connection. This is a sixty (60%) decrease in water usage up to 2013.

Riverton City anticipates further decreases in water consumption rates through additional connections made to the Secondary Water System by existing residents, encouragement of the use of water efficient fixtures, increasing system pressures during peak hours and continuing public education programs.

Staff:

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Conservation Public Awareness Practices:

- Conservation tips published in the Riverton City News paper
- Conservation tips on website
- School Program
- A booth for What's up in Riverton with hand outs and demonstrations

Rebates/Incentives/Rewards:

- Programs are handled through Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

Conservation Ordinances & Standard Currently Implemented:

- Resolution 14-74 Approving the Revised 2014 Water Conservation Plan (Appendix 2)
- Ordinance 13.05.220 Scarcity of Water (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.05.23 Waste of Water (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.070 Waste of water prohibited (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.110 Water Shortage (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 13.10.190 Flood irrigating from secondary system (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 3.10.200 Wasting water termination (Appendix 3)
- Ordinance 23-05 Water Efficiency Standards (Appendix 3)

There are no current updates or reviews to the City Codes/Requirements pertaining to Graywater, Rainwater, Groundwater recharger or to Construction Standards/Building Codes.

APPENDIX

1 Map of Current Service Area

RIVERTON CITY BASE MAP