

# HILDALE & COLORADO CITY UTILITY DEPARTMENT (HCCUD)

## WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

HCCUD WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

# DRAFT

October 10, 2025

Project #: 2305-003

Prepared by:



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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND WATER GOALS

### 1.1. INTRODUCTION

The Hildale Colorado City 2025 Water Conservation Plan has been prepared to comply with The Utah Water Conservation Plan Act of 1998 amended in 2004 with House Bill 71 Section 73-10-32. The act requires water conservancy districts and water retailers to file a Water Conservation Plan (WCP) with the Utah Board of Water Resources and ensure that it is updated every five years. This update outlines Hildale Colorado City's current water conservation efforts and presents its current conservation goals.

### 1.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Hildale City is located along Highway 59 in Washington County in southwestern Utah. The Town of Colorado City is neighboring Hildale, just across the border in Mohave County, Arizona. The water system is shared and funded by both communities and is operated and maintained by the Hildale & Colorado City Utility Department (HCCUD) through an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA). This plan was created with coordination from staff from Hildale City, the Town of Colorado City and the HCCUD. HCCUD maintains its own water system which includes approximately 1,020 residential connections and 118 commercial connections in both states. HCCUD also has 19 industrial connections and 41 institutional connections as of 2024. Water is provided by a combination of wells and springs providing the city approximately 1,234 gallons of water per minute or 1,990 acre-ft a year. The system currently has 4 storage tanks with a total of 2,460,000 gallons of storage capacity. The existing service area map from the Water Master Plan by Sunrise Engineering is provided in Appendix A.

The data provided in the report is obtained mainly from the Hildale City and Town of Colorado City Culinary Water Master Plan (WMP) Update by Sunrise Engineering dated January 2024 and the Department of Water Rights website. Additional information was also obtained from HCCUD staff.

### 1.3. WATER CONSERVATION GOAL

The Utah Division of Water Resources (DWRe) currently leads statewide efforts for municipal and industrial water conservation. Utah's previous statewide goal for conservation was 25% from 2005 to 2025. Significant progress has been made to that goal and as such the DWRe has created regional conservation goals based on the various climates, populations, and water use practices in different areas of the state. The regional goal for the Lower Colorado River South region is a reduction of 14% from the 2015 baseline by 2030, which equates to an average usage of 262 gallons per capita per day (gpcd).

The Hildale City and Colorado City Public Water System currently show to be already far below the regional goal being at an average usage of 98 gpcd based on the updated WMP and data

provided to the Division of Water Rights. The low usage is mainly due to the City of Hildale and Town of Colorado City having been on water restrictions for approximately the past 5 summers. The projected usage based on the recent WMP for 2025 is 130 gpcd. This is expected to be the most accurate depiction of actual water usage, assuming no restrictions. 130 gpcd is still far below the regional goal. However, in effort to provide the most efficient water system, the HCCUD system goal will be to reduce usage per capita per day at 0.5% per year. This results in gallons per capita usage of 126 by year 2030.

## 2. SYSTEM PROFILE AND SUPPLY INFORMATION

### 2.2 WATER CONNECTIONS

In 2024 HCCUD reported the following connections: 1020 residential, 118 commercial, 19 industrial, and 41 institutional. Previous years are shown in Table 1. Usage is provided in terms of an Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC). For this data set, one ERC equals 846 gallons per day as stated in the Water Master Plan. The average number of people in a household in Hildale and Colorado City is much larger than the average household in the State of Utah and the State of Arizona explaining the larger gallons per day use per ERC.

Table 1 – HCCUD Service Connections

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional	Total	ERC Value
2024	1020	118	19	41	1198	1488.15
2023	988	114	22	40	1164	1244.9
2022	939	98	28	48	1113	1214
2021	753	79	11	29	872	945.03
2020	703	85	28	20	836	894.12
2019	728	69	16	16	829	1224.09
2018	833	81	43	16	973	996.35
2017	958	80	27	33	1098	1157.5
2016	955	74	22	29	1080	1069.92

### 2.3 WATER SOURCES

#### 2.1.1. EXISTING WATER SOURCES

HCCUD is sourced by a combination of wells and springs. There are currently 10 wells in service and 2 springs that provide the community with a total of 1,234 gallons per minute of water. Source data from the Hildale City and Town of Colorado City Master Plan dated January 2024 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 – HCCUD Existing Sources

Name/#	Flows (CFS)	Flow (gpm)
<b>Wells</b>		
Well 4	0.265	119
Well 8	0.134	60
Well 10	0.189	85
Well 11	0.178	80
Well 17	0.223	100
Well 19	0.223	100
Well 21	0.446	200
Well 22	0.223	100
Well 24	0.178	80
Academy	0.512	230
<b>Well Subtotal</b>	<b>2.571</b>	<b>1154</b>
<b>Springs</b>		
Jans Canyon	0.036	16
Maxwell	0.143	64
<b>Spring Subtotal</b>	<b>0.178</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>1234</b>

#### 2.1.2. FUTURE WATER SOURCES

Based on the HCCUD WMP the current required source capacity is 1,700 gpm resulting in a deficit of 466 gpm. This deficit is expected to grow over the next 20 years if future sources are not added to the system. The WMP details out the HCCUD plan to add additional sources over the next 20 years. There are 16 wells planned for the first 5 years. Years 6-10 anticipate the construction of 16 more wells. Years 11 to 20 could see approximately 34 additional wells drilled. These additional sources are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 – HCCUD Future Water Sources

Name/#	Flow (CFS)	Flow (gpm)	Year
<b>Wells</b>			
<b>Treatment Plant Shallow</b>	0.178	80	2024
<b>Treatment Plant Deep</b>	0.267	120	2024
<b>1-5 year AZ well Field</b>	1.872	840	2026
<b>1-5 Year UT well Field</b>	1.872	840	2026
<b>6-10 Year AZ Well Field</b>	2.139	960	2033
<b>6-10 Year UT Well Field</b>	2.139	960	2033
<b>Trailhead Well 1</b>	0.39	175	2034

Name/#	Flow (CFS)	Flow (gpm)	Year
Trailhead Well 2	0.39	175	2034
Hildale Groundwater Project PH I	0.78	350	2035
Hildale Groundwater Project PH II	0.78	350	2036
11-20 Year AZ Well Field	3.743	1680	2039
11-20 Year UT Well Field	3.743	1680	2039
Hildale Groundwater Project PH III	0.39	175	2040
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.683</b>	<b>8385</b>	

The *Treatment Plan Shallow* and *Treatment Plant Deep* were drilled in 2024 and were designated as Wells 25 and 26, however they are not currently equipped at the time of this report. For more details regarding the future water source, the WMP should be referenced.

### 3. BILLING

#### 3.1. CURRENT WATER RATE STRUCTURE

To encourage water conservation, the HCCUD uses a tiered structure for billing, the more water that is used, the more it costs per thousand gallons. The current water rate structure is provided in Table 4.

Table 4 – HCCUD Culinary Water Rate Structure

Base Rate Per Month (The base rate applies whether the water meter is active or inactive.)	
3/4" Meter	\$38.50
1" Meter	\$64.00
1 1/2" Meter	\$128.50
2" Meter	\$205.50
Monthly Usage Per 1000 Gallons for a 3/4" Meter	
0-15,000 Gallons	\$1.50
15,001-30,000 Gallons	\$1.85
30,001-50,000 Gallons	\$2.00
50,001+ Gallons	\$2.75
Monthly Usage Per 1000 Gallons for a 1" Meter	
0-20,000 Gallons	\$1.50
20,001-45,000 Gallons	\$2.00
45,001-100,000 Gallons	\$2.75
100,001+ Gallons	\$3.50
Monthly Usage Per 1000 Gallons for a 1 1/2" Meter	
0-35,000 Gallons	\$1.50
35,001-55,000 Gallons	\$2.00
55,001-125,000 Gallons	\$2.75
125,001+ Gallons	\$3.50

Monthly Usage Per 1000 Gallons for a 2" Meter	
<b>0-55,000 Gallons</b>	\$2.50
<b>55,001-90,000 Gallons</b>	\$2.80
<b>90,001-200,000 Gallons</b>	\$3.50
<b>200,001+ Gallons</b>	\$5.50

### 3.2. IMPACT FEES

To fund additional needed improvements such as the future added sources, impact fees were adopted in 2024 for both Hildale City and the Town of Colorado City, according to the respective state criteria. The following Tables 5 and 6 detail the impact fees for both.

Table 5 - Colorado City Impact Fees

Meter Size	ERUs	Impact Fee
<b>5/8" &amp; 3/4"</b>	1.00	\$11,807.00
<b>1"</b>	1.78	\$20,990.22
<b>1-1/2"</b>	4.00	\$47,22.00
<b>2"</b>	7.11	\$83,960.89
<b>3"</b>	16.00	\$188,912.00
<b>4"</b>	28.44	\$335,843.56
<b>6"</b>	64.00	\$755,648.00

Table 6 - Hildale City Impact Fees

Meter Size	ERUs	Impact Fee
<b>5/8" &amp; 3/4"</b>	1.00	\$12,580.00
<b>1"</b>	1.78	\$22,364.44
<b>1-1/2"</b>	4.00	\$50,320.00
<b>2"</b>	7.11	\$89,457.78
<b>3"</b>	16.00	\$201,280.00
<b>4"</b>	28.44	\$357,831.11
<b>6"</b>	64.00	\$805,120.00

## 4. WATER USE AND MEASUREMENT

### 4.1. WATER MEASUREMENT PRACTICES

All connections are metered and are read monthly. There are master meters on all the sources that are also read monthly. There is currently no calibration schedule for meters.

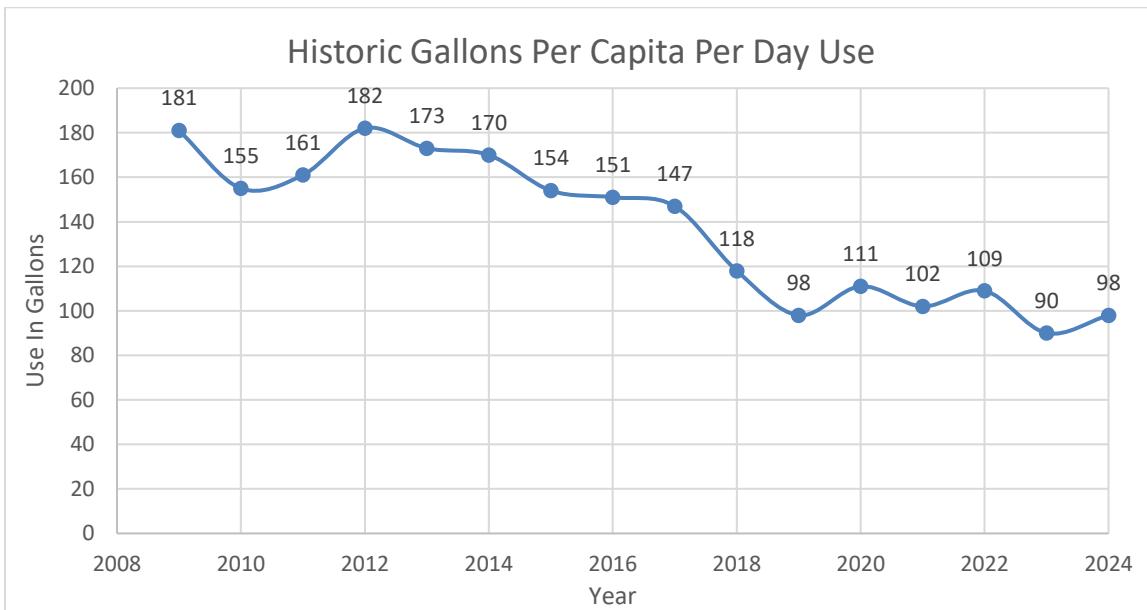
### 4.2. CURRENT AND HISTORICAL WATER USE

The HCCUD system consists of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional use. There are no Stock, other and unmetered connections reported by HCCUD. In 2024 Hildale reported total of 1,109.47 acre-feet of water. Residential connections used 760.44 acre-feet, commercial connections used 137.45 acre-feet, industrial connections used 7.91 acre-feet, and institutional connections used 203.66 acre-feet. Table 7 shows the water use by connection type from 2009 to 2024. Water use before 2009 was not available.

Table 7 – HCCUD Historical Water Use by Connection Type

Year	Residential (AF)	Commercial (AF)	Industrial (AF)	Institutional (AF)	Total (AF)	AVG. GPCD
2009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,341	181
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,311	155
2011	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,366	161
2012	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,549	182
2013	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,476	173
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,449	170
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,312	154
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,277	151
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,193	147
2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	930	118
2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	773	98
2020	533	60	312	68	972	111
2021	765	77	17	88	947	102
2022	748	93	17	94	951	109
2023	708	85	13	63	869	90
2024	852	116	10	58	1,035	98

Figure 1 – HCCUD Average Usage Trend



As of 2024 the current water use is 98 gpcd as shown in Figure 1, far below the Regional Goal of 262. As discussed in Section 1.3, the City of Hildale and Town of Colorado City have been under water restrictions for approximately the past five years, explaining the abnormally low water use. A more accurate depiction of the systems' water use would be the current 2025 usage, growth projections from the WMP, and projected use for the year. This results in a quantity of 130 gpcd.

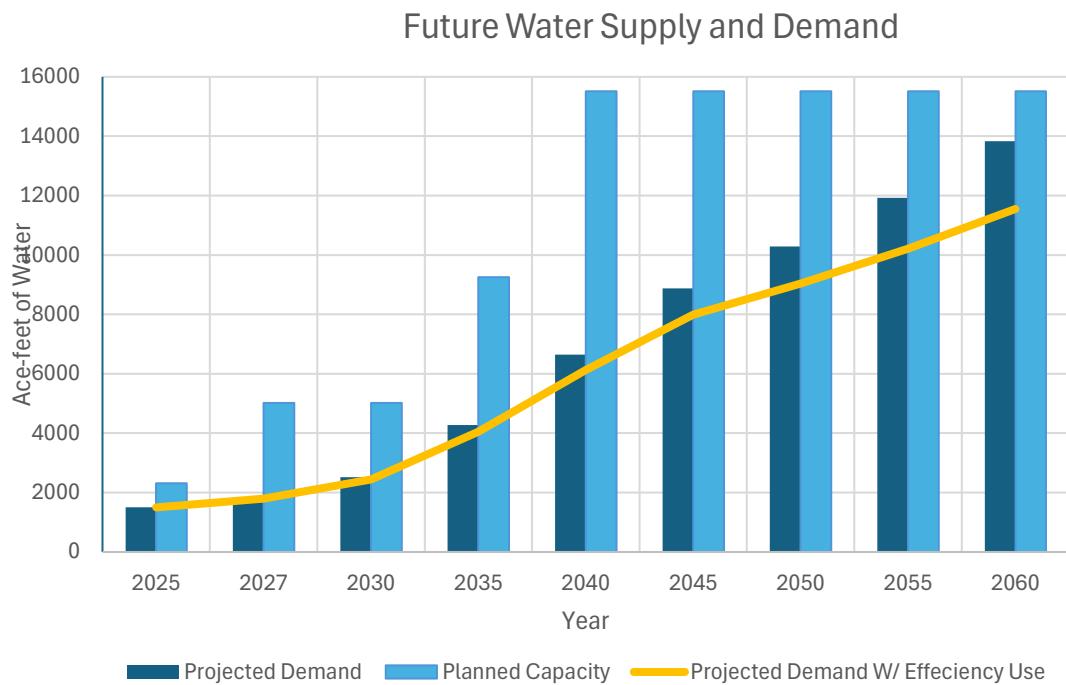
#### 4.3. SYSTEM WATER LOSS

Between 2016 and 2024 Hildale Colorado City experienced an average of 20.8 percent unaccounted-for water. Potential reasons for unaccounted-for water may vary, including leaks from various infrastructure, water theft, and water meter inaccuracies. When a source of water loss is made known, Hildale takes appropriate actions to correct the problem.

#### 4.4. SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Hildale and Colorado City are expecting significant growth in future years. The current water sources producing 1,234 gallons per minute will not be enough despite conservation efforts. With the projected growth of both Hildale and Colorado City, the water source will need to be increased to sustain the projected usage as discussed in Section 2.1.2. The following Figure 2 graphs current and future supply, projected water supply and efficient use from year 2024 to year 2060.

Figure 2 - Future Water Supply and Demand



The yellow line depicts the demand by maintaining 0.5% conservation per year. As previously stated, the water system is far below the regional goal at 98 gpcd and a projected usage based on data from the WMP is 130 gpcd, still far below the regional goal of 262 gpcd. Having a goal of 0.5% will keep usage from ever exceeding 262 gpcd as the Town Hildale and Colorado City grow and assuring water usage stays below their reliable supply for the year.

The graph currently shows that there is not a deficit of source water, however it should be noted that the demands provided are based on average usage, and does not illustrate demand in a Peak Day Demand (PDD) scenario. The Utah State Code R309-510-7 States that a water system needs to meet “the anticipated water demand on the day of the highest water consumption which is the PDD”. Over year a time period of one year, there is a sufficient amount of water, however, during PDD scenario the system there is a deficit of water which is why there is significant amount of proposed source to be developed as described in Section 2.1.2.

## 5. WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES

### 4.5. CURRENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The HCCUD system currently has multiple best management practices (BMPs) set in place to conserve water. The key practices are summarized in the following sub-sections.

#### 4.5.1. TIERED WATER RATE STRUCTURE

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The tiered water rate structure was put into place in July 2024. The water rate structure escalates cost for higher-volume usage to incentivize reduction. The water rate structure is provided in Section 3.1.

#### 4.5.2. DROUGHT/WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Both Hildale and Colorado City have created a 4-Stage plan enforced in the City code for times during long droughts or when there is a need to significantly reduce water usage. The following briefly explains the 4-stage plan:

- **Stage 1:** Reduction in Water use with a reduction of 10%. Some methods to reduce water provided in the City Code for residents to do to reduce water are as follows:
  - Fix dripping and leaking faucet and toilets.
  - Take shorter showers or fill bathtub only part way
  - Serve water at restaurants only upon request.
- **Stage 2:** Mandatory water restrictions with a reduction goal of 15 to 20%. The following restrictions are enforced as part of Stage 2
  - All parks, schools and cemeteries will be allowed to water every other day during permitted hours.
  - Residential and commercial water users will be allowed to water outside during permitted hours on an odd/even concept as determined by address, (i.e. even addresses water on even days, and the like).
  - Noncommercial car washing requires using a hose with an automatic shut off nozzle.
  - Use of water for street and driveway washing will not be permitted.
  - No planting any new grass or sod or other new landscaping.
  - Water shall be served at restaurants only upon request.
- **Stage 3:** Additional mandatory Restrictions. Reduction goal between 25 to 30%. In addition to stage 1 and 2 restrictions, the following are enforced:
  - No use of fire hydrants for purposes other than fire protection.
  - No use of water for ornamental use including, but not limited to, fountains, artificial waterfalls, and pools.
  - No use of water for water games or to fill or top off swimming pools, hot tubs, and the like.
  - Culinary water will not be used to irrigate city parks or golf courses or schools.
  - Spray irrigation and hand watering may occur for a total of 15 minutes per landscaped area.
  - Drip irrigation systems, bubbler or soaker hoses may be operated for a total of 2 hours.

- **Stage 4:** Water rationing plan. Reduction goal of 40 to 60%. All restrictions in stages 1, 2, and 3 are in force in addition to the following:
  - No watering of lawns.
  - No watering of gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, and other outdoor plants, except by means of a bucket, pail, or handheld hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
  - The use of water for flushing sewers or hydrants by municipalities or any public or private individual or entity except as deemed necessary and approved in the interest of public health or safety and specifically approved by the town.
  - The use of fire hydrants by the Fire Department for testing fire apparatus and for Fire Department drills, except as deemed necessary in the interest of public safety and specifically approved by the town.

Each stage of the plan will be communicated to the residents by means of posting in public place including Town Office, Post offices, and electronic means. An information flyer on the 4 stages that is accessible to the public is provided in Appendix B. Article 51-11 Culinary Water System Conservation and Rationing of the Hildale Code is provided in Appendix C for detailed information on the Management Plan. Identical information is also provided in the Town of Colorado City code as well.

#### 4.5.3. ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Utility department regularly evaluates conditions of water utility infrastructure checking for leaks, old or faulty meters, and performs repairs as soon as possible to prevent loss of water. Additionally, the HCCUD is pursuing funding for transitioning to Smart Meters in order to be able to have real time leak detection and usage monitoring.

### 4.6. PROPOSED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following Sections summarizes further best management practices that the HCCUD will adopt to further conserve water.

#### 4.6.1. WATER AUDITS

To better understand and manage water use across the system, HCCUD will implement a comprehensive water audit program. This initiative will involve evaluating water consumption patterns for residential, commercial, and institutional users to identify inefficiencies and opportunities for conservation. Audits will include voluntary assessments of indoor fixtures, irrigation systems, and overall usage trends. By partnering with certified water conservation professionals, HCCUD will offer voluntary audits to residents and businesses, helping them optimize water use and reduce waste. These audits will also inform future infrastructure upgrades and policy decisions, ensuring that conservation efforts are data-driven and targeted.

#### 4.6.2. ORDINANCES AND STANDARDS

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HCCUD recognizes the importance of establishing enforceable ordinances and standards to support long-term water conservation. The department will work with local governments to develop and adopt regulations that prohibit water waste, mandate efficient landscaping practices for new developments, and encourage the use of water-saving technologies. These ordinances may include requirements for restrictions on outdoor watering during peak demand periods, and standards for irrigation system design and maintenance. Enforcement mechanisms will be established to ensure compliance, with a focus on education and support before penalties are applied. These measures will align with regional conservation goals and state water efficiency guidelines.

#### 4.6.3. REBATE PROGRAMS

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To encourage water-saving behaviors, HCCUD will promote county and state rebate programs that encourage the adoption of efficient technologies and practices. Residents and businesses may qualify for financial incentives when replacing high-flow toilets, showerheads, and faucets with WaterSense-certified fixtures. Additional rebates may be offered for converting traditional landscapes to xeriscape designs, installing smart irrigation controllers, and transitioning to drip irrigation systems. These programs will be promoted through the department's website, newsletters, and community events. By reducing the upfront cost of conservation upgrades, HCCUD aims to accelerate the adoption of sustainable practices and reduce overall water demand.

Current state rebate programs consist of the following items. See the state's Water Saver's links: <https://www.utahwatersavers.com/>

Table 8 - Utah Rebate Schedule

Program Type	Rebate Amount	Notes
<b>Landscape Conversion</b>	Up to \$3/sq ft	Must have living grass at time of application; requires site visits and landscape plan
<b>Smart Irrigation Controller</b>	Up to \$100	WaterSense-labeled smart irrigation controllers
<b>Toilet Replacement</b>	Up to \$150	Replace pre-1994 toilets with WaterSense models
<b>Tree Planting</b>	\$50–\$100/tree (in eligible areas)	Available in eligible areas with qualifying ordinances
<b>Commercial/HOA Incentives</b>	Yes	Available for businesses, HOAs, and institutions for landscape and irrigation upgrades

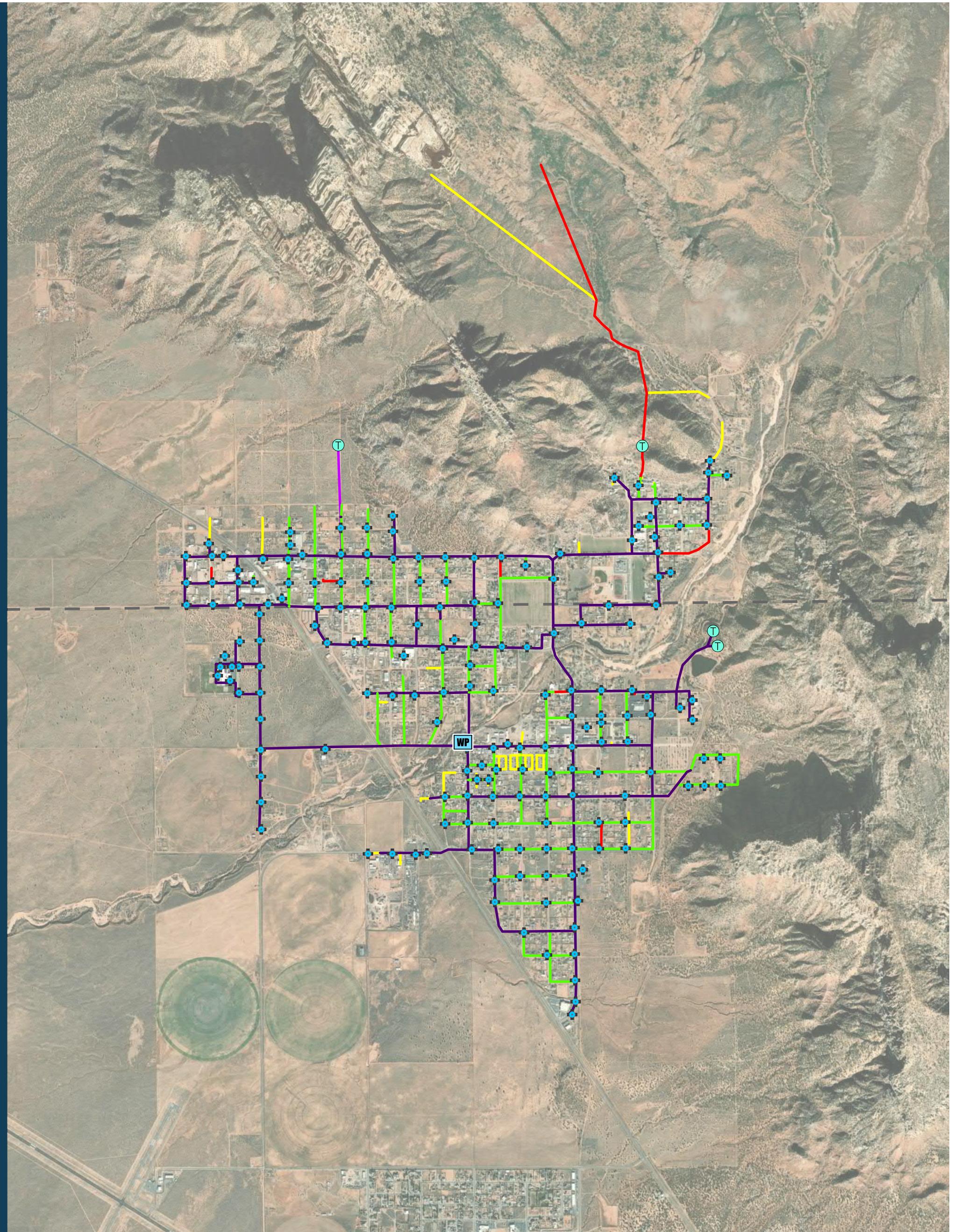
#### 4.6.4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

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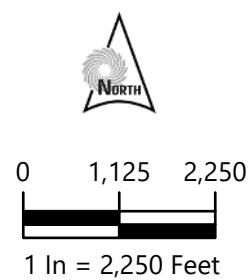
Public engagement is a cornerstone of successful water conservation. HCCUD will expand its education and outreach efforts to raise awareness about the importance of water efficiency and provide residents with practical tools to reduce consumption. Initiatives will include seasonal workshops on irrigation best practices, school programs during National Water Week, and informational campaigns through social media, newsletters, and utility bills. A dedicated conservation webpage will be developed to host resources, rebate information, and interactive tools for tracking water use. By fostering a culture of conservation, HCCUD seeks to empower the community to take an active role in protecting local water resources.

## APPENDIX A

## EXISTING WATER SYSTEM



## MAP LEGEND



### Water Mains

- 2"
- 4"
- 6"
- 8"
- 12"

### Water Hydrants

- Water Tank
- Treatment Plant

### State Boundary



Map Date: 10.27.2023

## APPENDIX B

# Hildale/Colorado City



## 4-STAGE CONSERVATION PLAN



**HCC UTILITY DEPARTMENT**  
MAKING CONNECTIONS

Phone: 435-874-1160

### MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

#### STAGE-1

1. No outside sprinkle watering between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.

#### STAGE-2

1. All restrictions in stage 1 will be in force.
2. All parks, schools, and cemeteries will be allowed to water every other day during permitted hours.
3. Residential and commercial water users will be allowed to water every other day. Even addresses water on even days, odd addresses, on odd days.
4. Non-commercial car washing requires using a hose with an automatic shut off nozzle.
5. Use of water for street and driveway washing will not be permitted.
6. No planting new grass or sod or other new landscaping.
7. Water shall be served at restaurants only upon request.

#### STAGE-3

1. All restrictions in stages 1 & 2 will be in force.
2. No use of fire hydrants for purposes other than fire protection.
3. No use of water for fountains, artificial waterfalls, pools, or other ornamental purposes.
4. No use of water for water games or to fill or top off swimming pools, hot tubs, etc.
5. Culinary water will not be used to irrigate City parks, golf courses, or schools.
6. Sprinkle and hand watering may occur for a total of 15 minutes per landscaped area.
7. Drip irrigation systems, bubbler or soaker hoses may be operated for a total of 2 hours.

#### STAGE-4

1. All restrictions in stages 1, 2, & 3 will be in force.
2. No watering of lawns.
3. No watering of gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, or other outdoor plants, except by means of a bucket, pail, or handheld hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
4. No use of water for flushing sewers or hydrants by municipalities or any public or private individual or entity except as deemed necessary in the interest of public health or safety and specifically approved by the City.
5. No use of fire hydrants by the Fire Department for testing fire apparatus or for Fire Department drills, except as deemed necessary in the interest of public safety and specifically approved by the City.

## APPENDIX C

## ARTICLE 51-III CULINARY WATER SYSTEM CONSERVATION AND RATIONING

- Sec 51-68 Culinary Water Master Plan, Impact Facilities Plan And Impact Fees
- Sec 51-69 Policy
- Sec 51-70 Intent And Purpose
- Sec 51-71 Procedures And Responsibilities
- Sec 51-72 Implementation Of Management Plan
- Sec 51-73 Culinary Water Restrictions
- Sec 51-74 Management Plan
- Sec 51-75 Emergency Restriction
- Sec 51-76 Citations
- Sec 51-77 Exemptions

**State Law reference—** Water conservation, U.C.A. 1953, § 73-10-32 et seq.

### **Sec 51-68 Culinary Water Master Plan, Impact Facilities Plan And Impact Fees**

- (a) Hildale City hereby approves and adopts the following impact fee facilities plan for the water system of the City: *Hildale City & Town of Colorado City Culinary Water Master Plan Update*, dated January 2024, prepared by Sunrise Engineering.
- (b) The City hereby establishes one service area consisting of the entire geographical area of Hildale City, including future annexed areas.
- (c) The City Council may adjust the impact fee at the time the same is charged to (a) respond to unusual circumstances in specific cases and (b) ensure that impact fees are imposed fairly.
- (d) All impact fees received by the City pursuant to the section shall be used for, and, as appropriate refunded in compliance with Utah Code Ann. 11-36-301, 302, and 303, as amended.
- (e) Any fee payer that has paid an impact fee pursuant to this section may challenge the impact fee by filing:
  - (1) an appeal to City pursuant to subsection (f) of this section; or
  - (2) a request for arbitration as provided in Utah Code Ann. 11-36-402(1), as amended; or
  - (3) an action in state district court as provided in Utah Code Ann. 11-36-401(4) (c) (iii), as amended.
- (f) Any person or entity who has paid or made an impact fee required by this section may challenge or appeal the impact fee by filing a written notice of appeal with the City Recorder within 30 days of the date that the fee was paid or made. Upon receiving the challenge or appeal, the City shall set a hearing date to consider the merits of the challenge or appeal. The hearing panel, which shall consist of the City Council or such other body as the City shall designate, shall hold a hearing and make a decision within 30 days after the date that the challenge or appeal is filed. The person or entity challenging or appealing the fee may appear at the hearing and present any written or oral evidence deemed relevant to the imposition of the fee. The decision of the hearing panel shall be in writing and shall be supported by written findings. No appeal shall be permitted unless and until the impact fees at issue have been paid.

(g) This Ordinance supersedes and/or repeals the provision(s) of any ordinance(s) or resolution(s) that is/are inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(h) The City hereby establishes an impact fee to be charged to all new connections to the City's culinary water system based on Table 1 below, which impact fees shall be paid to the City.

**TABLE 1**

<b>Meter Size</b>	<b>ERUs</b>	<b>Impact Fee</b>
<b>Meter Size</b>	<b>ERUs</b>	<b>Impact Fee</b>
5/8" & 3/4"	1.00	\$12,580.00
1"	1.78	\$22,364.44
1 1/2"	4.00	\$50,320.00
2"	7.11	\$89,457.78
3"	16.00	\$201,280.00
4"	28.44	\$357,831.11
6"	64.00	\$805,120.00

## HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 2024-01 on 4/10/2024

### **Sec 51-69 Policy**

It shall be the policy of the city to implement the regulations and restrictions outlined in this article to promote the conservation and efficient use of culinary water.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 1, 3-17-2009)

### **Sec 51-70 Intent And Purpose**

(a) It is in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of the city to require conservation of culinary water resources. It is the intent of this article to establish measures for essential conservation of culinary water resources and to provide for equitable distribution of culinary water supplies. It is further the intent of this article to provide additional measures for conservation of culinary water resources under emergency conditions as determined by the utility board, the city council or mayor.

(b) It is imperative that culinary water customers within the city achieve an immediate reduction in culinary water use in order to extend existing culinary water supplies and ensure sufficient culinary water supply to preserve the public health and sanitation, and provide fire protection service.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 2, 3-17-2009)

### **Sec 51-71 Procedures And Responsibilities**

(a) The city shall encourage efficient use of water resources and conservation of all water resources on an ongoing basis. The city may provide water conservation information and guidelines to its culinary water users.

(b) City employees, volunteers and contracted service providers shall comply with all culinary water restrictions and conservation guidelines established by this article.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 3, 3-17-2009)

### **Sec 51-72 Implementation Of Management Plan**

The drought/water management plan will be implemented as follows:

- (a) The four-stage management plan will run as determined by the utility board.
- (b) Each stage of the plan will be noticed to residents by means of posting in public places including the city office and the post office.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 4, 3-17-2009)

## **Sec 51-73 Culinary Water Restrictions**

The city shall implement a four-stage drought/water management plan as determined by the utility board, the mayor and the city council. The culinary water restrictions do not apply to irrigation water use. The culinary water use restrictions for Stages 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall become effective when determined by the utility board, and will remain in effect until the utility board declares the water supply is adequate to return to other usage.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 5, 3-17-2009)

## **Sec 51-74 Management Plan**

- (a) *Stage 1: Reduction in water use.*
  - (1) Reduction goal: ten percent.
  - (2) Suggested voluntary conservation methods:
    - a. Inside:
      1. Fix dripping and leaking faucets and toilets. A leak in the toilet can waste more than 100 gallons of water a day.
      2. Don't let the water run while shaving. Filling the sink basin when shaving uses one gallon of water, letting the water run uses five to ten gallons.
      3. Don't flush the toilet unnecessarily. Consider installing water-saving toilets. Water-saving toilets use 1.6 gallons of water, standard toilets use five to seven gallons of water each time they are flushed.
      4. Take shorter showers or fill the bathtub only part way. Long showers waste five to ten gallons of water every minute.
      5. Consider installing low-flow showerheads.
      6. Don't run the water while brushing teeth. Turning the water off while brushing your teeth can save 1.5 to 3.5 gallons of water.
      7. Don't run the tap to make water hot or cold. Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator so you don't have to run the tap to get a cool drink of water.
      8. Wash only full loads of dishes and laundry. A dishwasher uses approximately 25 gallons of water; a washing machine uses 30 to 35 gallons of water per cycle.
      9. Consider replacing any appliance that utilizes water with a low-flow type appliance if such appliance is not already low flow.
      10. Reduce or eliminate the use of the garbage disposal.
      11. Wash fruits and vegetables in a basin instead of under running water.
      12. Notify hotel and restaurant patrons of water conservation goals.

13. Serve water at restaurants only upon request.

14. Encourage all hotels, motels, inns and bed and breakfast establishments to change sheets no more than every four days for guests staying that long, unless necessary or specifically requested by the guest.

15. Adjust temperatures in buildings with water-cooled air conditioners to require less water.

16. Use of reuse water for construction purposes if it is available.

b. Outside:

1. Raise your lawn mower cutting height. Longer grass needs less water.

2. Delay planting any new grass, sod or other new landscaping.

3. Don't fill swimming pools. If possible, cover the swimming pool; an uncovered pool will lose 900 to 3,000 gallons of water a month to evaporation, a covered pool losses 300 to 1,000 gallons a month.

4. Use mulch around shrubs and garden plants to save soil moisture.

5. Use a hose with a shut off nozzle if washing cars at home or wash at a facility that recycles water. Washing the car with the hose running uses 100 to 200 gallons of water.

6. Sweep sidewalks and steps rather than hosing.

7. Aerate turf areas.

8. Know your plants' water requirements and apply only the amount required for good plant health.

9. Monitor evapotranspiration (ET) data. Know how much moisture is lost to ET as this is what needs to be replaced back into the soil for good plant health.

10. Monitor soil moisture to determine if watering is needed.

11. Water between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

12. Avoid watering on windy days or midday when the evaporation rate is the highest.

13. Keep fire hydrants closed.

14. Repair leaks in hoses, pipes, faucets and connections.

15. Limit operation of non-recycling fountains.

16. Limit city fleet washing by 30 percent to 50 percent.

(3) Mandatory restrictions on nonessential water use: No outside spray irrigation use of water between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(b) *Stage 2: Mandatory water restriction.*

(1) Reduction goal: 15 to 20 percent.

(2) Stage 1 restrictions will be in force.

(3) All parks, schools and cemeteries will be allowed to water every other day during permitted hours.

(4) Residential and commercial water users will be allowed to water outside during permitted hours on an odd/even concept as determined by address (i.e., even addresses water on even days,

etc.).

- (5) Noncommercial car washing requires using a hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- (6) Use of water for street and driveway washing will not be permitted.
- (7) No planting any new grass, sod or other new landscaping.
- (8) Water shall be served at restaurants only upon request.

(c) *Stage 3: Additional mandatory restrictions.*

- (1) Reduction goal: 25 to 30 percent.
- (2) All restrictions included in Stages 1 and 2 are in force.
- (3) No use of fire hydrants for purposes other than fire protection.
- (4) No use of water for ornamental use, including, but not limited to, fountains, artificial waterfalls and pools.
- (5) No use of water for water games or to fill or top off swimming pools, hot tubs, etc.
- (6) Culinary water will not be used to irrigate city parks or golf courses or schools.
- (7) Spray irrigation and hand watering may occur for a total of 15 minutes per landscaped area.
- (8) Drip irrigation systems, bubbler or soaker hoses may be operated for a total of two hours.

(d) *Stage 4: Water rationing plan.*

- (1) Reduction goal: 40 to 60 percent.
- (2) All restrictions included in Stages 1, 2 and 3 will be in force.
- (3) No watering of lawns.
- (4) No watering of gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs, and other outdoor plants, except by means of a bucket, pail, or handheld hose equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- (5) No use of water for flushing sewers or hydrants by municipalities or any public or private individual or entity except as deemed necessary and approved in the interest of public health or safety and specifically approved by the city.
- (6) No use of fire hydrants by the fire department for testing fire apparatus and for fire department drills, except as deemed necessary in the interest of public safety and specifically approved by the city.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 6, 3-17-2009)

### **Sec 51-75 Emergency Restriction**

Additional restrictions on the use of culinary water may be implemented if the utility board, the mayor and the city council determine that additional emergency culinary water conservation measures are required. Nothing herein shall prevent the city council from enacting another ordinance or authorizing a further mayoral proclamation pertaining to limitation of water use if such scarcity remains in existence.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 7, 3-17-2009)

### **Sec 51-76 Citations**

The city council authorizes the city to issue citations for violations of this article. Any owner, occupant or person having an interest in, or control over, the property subject to this article who shall fail to comply with this article shall be fined as indicated in the citation schedule below and water service may be disconnected. Citations shall be issued with graduated penalties as follows:

- (a) First violation, a warning will be issued.
- (b) Second violation (Class C misdemeanor), a fine as established in the schedule of fees and penalties shall be imposed.
- (c) Third violation (Class B misdemeanor), a fine as established in the schedule of fees and penalties shall be imposed.

(Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 8, 3-17-2009)

**State Law reference—** Citations, U.C.A. 1953, § 77-7-18 et seq.

### **Sec 51-77 Exemptions**

- (a) If compliance with the nonessential use of water restrictions would result in extraordinary hardship upon a water user, the water user may apply for an exemption from this article.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "extraordinary hardship" shall mean a permanent damage to property or other personal or economic loss, which is substantially more severe than the sacrifices borne by other water users subject to the same nonessential use of water restrictions.
- (c) A person or business entity may submit a written request for exemption from this article. The written request shall include full documentation supporting the following:
  - (1) The nature of the hardship claimed and reason for the requested exemption.
  - (2) The efforts taken by the applicant to conserve water and the extent to which culinary water use for nonessential purposes may be reduced by the applicant without extraordinary hardship.
- (d) The utility board shall hear and decide exemptions from this article. (Ord. No. 03-09-2, § 9, 3-17-2009)