SOUTH JORDAN CITY
CITY COUNCIL MEETING

January 5, 2016

Present: Mayor David Alvord, Council Member Patrick Harris, Council Member Brad Marlor, Council Member Chris Rogers, Council Member Don Shelton, Council Member Tamara Zander, CM Gary Whatcott, City Attorney Ryan Loose, Fire Battalion Chief Wayne Edginton, Administrative Services Director Dustin Lewis, Police Chief Jeff Carr, Strategic Services Director Don Tingey, Development Services Director Brad Klavano, COS Paul Cunningham, City Commerce Director Brian Preece, Finance Director Sunil Naidu, IS Director John Day, Public Works Director Jason Rasmussen, City Council Secretary MaryAnn Dean

Others: (Attachment A)

REGULAR MEETING – 6:00 PM

A. Welcome and Roll Call - *Mayor David Alvord*

Mayor Alvord welcomed everyone present. All members of the City Council were present.

B. Invocation – *By Council Member Don Shelton*

Council Member Shelton offered the invocation.

C. Pledge of Allegiance

Battalion Chief Edginton led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Council Member Rogers made a motion to amend the agenda to have item J. be a first reading for today, and to refer it to the Planning Commission at the soonest date, and then bring it back to the City Council at the soonest date. Council Member Shelton seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

D. Minute Approval

1. December 15, 2015 Council Study Session
2. December 15, 2015 City Council Meeting

Council Member Shelton made a motion to approve the December 15, 2015 Council Study Session minutes and the December 15, 2015 City Council Meeting minutes, as printed. Council Member Rogers seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

E. Public Comment:

Mark Seethaler, read a prepared statement (Attachment B).

F. Presentations:

1. Utah State University Household Water Survey *(By Melissa Haeffner)*

Doug Jackson, Utah State University, reviewed a presentation on the iUTAH Household Water Survey (Attachment C). He referred to the iUTAH summary report (Attachment D).

Council Member Shelton asked what is the take away for the city? Mr. Jackson said he believes decisions based on information are better. He said they have given the cities the best information they have on behaviors, perceptions, and priorities. They can use that information as a barometer of how residents feel about these issues. This is also great information to put in the City's conservation plan. He said one result they found is that people are not clued into outdoor landscaping options for conservation; Envision Utah made the same finding. He said it is important to recognize how different the communities are including where they get their water, the amount of water supply they have, who the population is, etc. He said water is valued by communities.

Council Member Marlor asked if they have statistics on those with access to secondary water and if they use the secondary water? Mr. Jackson said that was more of an issue in the Riverton community than the neighborhood picked in South Jordan. He said secondary water does affect how much water is used from the city system. It also effects decisions on outdoor landscaping. He said retrofitting for secondary water after the fact is too cost prohibitive.

Council Member Harris asked if water reuse is financially viable in the Salt Lake Valley? Mr. Jackson said it depends on geography and if there is infrastructure in place. He said reuse could be acceptable for outdoor landscaping in the future. He said it is not done now and he feels they would likely not have residents support for a project in the immediate future.

Melissa Haeffner, Utah State University, thanked the City for the cooperation they have shown through this process.

2. *2016 Legislative Session Discussion. (By I.A.C. Chip Dawson)*

Intergovernmental Affairs Coordinator Dawson reviewed a presentation on some of the issues the city is watching for the 2016 Legislative Session (Attachment E).

City Lobbyist Dave Spatafore said regarding body worn cameras, they have become the tell all in the media. Last year's bill had some problems, and they have been working on some of the changes. He said Senator Thatcher is working on a bill that takes a policy approach. Senator McKay wants to make changes to the state statute. They prefer the policy approach by Senator Thatcher.

City Attorney Loose said they are reviewing what is protected regarding body cameras. They are clarifying the privacy interest. If they need permission to go in a house, they probably need something similar to get video tape of someone's private property. He discussed the proposed retention schedule for videos and noted that it is expensive to retain the video. He said they believe they should be able to make the final decision on retention of the videos.

Council Member Zander asked what is the policy on body cameras? Does the city choose which officers have them? City Attorney Loose said there is no state mandate on body cameras. The policies from the different cities vary.

Mr. Spatafore said none of the proposed bills will have a mandate to have body cameras. He said they are opposed to anything that removes local control. There are entities that would prefer that the state legislature regulate the policy for all local governments to follow. Council Member Zander asked who is behind wanting the state legislature to regulate the policy? Mr. Spatafore said the ACLU, Ameritoss, and the criminal defense bar all want this in the state statute.

Council Member Shelton asked if there has been any consideration for funding to pay for the storage of the videos? City Attorney Loose said because there is no mandate to have them, there is no funding. Police Chief Carr indicated that he is supportive of staff's direction. Generally, body cameras are positive and keep both sides honest. He said they feel it is a safety factor for the officers.

The City Council addressed other upcoming Legislative issues including beekeeping and a rewrite of the economic development code. They are trying to simplify the economic development process and make it more transparent. Part of the bill includes eliminating the 10 percent cap.

The City Council reviewed possible changes to the public employee retirement policy. Mr. Dawson said they don't foresee a direct effect to South Jordan, but they are supportive of the change. Council Member Rogers indicated that he would like more discussion before he would be willing to support the change in the public employee retirement. Mr. Spatafore said the policy is making it difficult to recruit and retain police and fire employees. It also affects the school district. Council Member Rogers said they will still have the recruitment/retention problem, even with this change.

Local Officials Day (January 27th) was noted. Mr. Dawson said the State Representatives from this area would like input from the local officials.

Council Member Marlor said he would like to discuss the retirement issues in a work session and get some clarifications.

G. Action Item: Appointment of Julie Holbrook to the Planning Commission as replacement for Beverly Evans for a two-year term. *(By Council Member Patrick Harris)*

Council Member Harris said he feels Ms. Holbrook is aware of the issues, resourceful, and researches and studies out the issues.

Council Member Harris made a motion to approve the appointment of Julie Holbrook to the Planning Commission as a replacement for Beverly Evans for a two-year term. Council Member Rogers seconded the motion.

Council Member Shelton said the Planning Commission is an extension of the City Council. The members of the Planning Commission should be representative of the collective views of the City Council. He said he had concern that Ms. Holbrook's role as a community activist could find its way onto the Planning Commission. He felt like there was vilification of the City Council in past issues. He said he believes Ms. Holbrook's motivation and goals were political. She has a right to do what she did; but because it was a political issue, and given her impressive resume, he will support her appointment.

Mayor Alvord said he was on the opposite side of the issue with Ms. Holbrook. She was smart, hardworking, and knowledgeable. He concurred with the comments regarding vilification. With that issue decided, they can use that passion and knowledge to the advantage of the city. He feels Ms. Holbrook's vision is in line with the majority of the City Council.

Roll call vote. The vote was 5-0 in favor.

The City Council took a brief recess.

The City Council moved to item I on the agenda.

I. **Resolution R2016-01,** approving the reappointment of Anna West as City Recorder, Sunil Naidu as CFO/Budget Officer and Nick Geer as City Treasurer. *(By City Attorney, Ryan Loose)*

City Attorney Loose said by state statute, there are a few positions that have to be re-appointed at the first meeting every year. Staff recommends appointment of these three individuals.

Council Member Marlor made a motion to approve Resolution R2016-01. Council Member Shelton seconded the motion. Roll call vote. The vote was unanimous in favor.

H. **Public Hearing:** Ordinance 2016-02, Zone Text Amendment adding chapters 17.50 and 17.62, amending chapter 17.18, and repealing existing chapters 17.23 and 17.50 of the South Jordan Municipal Code. *(By Planner, Jake Warner)*

Planner Jake Warner reviewed the background information on this item, and reviewed the proposed zone text amendment (Attachment F).

Mayor Alvord opened the public hearing.

Julie Holbrook asked the City Council to reconsider the open space issues. In section 17.50.20, item C., regarding density in the park open space zone, there are no restrictions on the numbers of buildings in that zone. She asked that it be reconsidered. She feels the verbiage is arbitrary. She said regarding section 17.50.20, item J. 5., she expressed concern about leaving the area open next to waterways that could be potentially dangerous to children and it might leave the city open to more liability.

Mayor Alvord closed the public hearing.

Mayor Alvord asked about any points of concern from the Planning Commission. Planner Warner said they made the change to restaurant uses in the office zone. He said the tree requirement was changed by staff after the Planning Commission packet went out. The specific issues raised by Ms. Holbrook were not addressed by the Planning Commission. He said the uses in the open space zone sub districts are quite restrictive because they don't want a lot of development in those areas. He reviewed the possible uses that would be allowed, but noted that the text in the uses chapter further restricts those uses. There is no blanket permission to put buildings in those areas. It was noted that an amphitheater is considered an accessory use in the park open space use.

Council Member Harris said it would be a concern if an amphitheater went in an open space area that was near residents. He said he has concerns that a private institution could put one in. Mayor Alvord asked would it come to the City Council, or would it bypass the City Council if it was in the code? Planner Warner said once the rezone takes place, it is an administrative action.

It was noted that an amphitheater is a conditional use in the open space natural zone, and there is a separate process in place for that.

Council Member Rogers asked if there are any open space zoned properties that are currently privately owned? Planner Warner said not currently. Council Member Rogers said if the city is the only owner of the open space land, the city is the only one able to use this process. The required sound study and conditions to mitigate impacts were noted. Planner Warner said there is a possibility that there could be a private owner of an open space property so they tried to write this in a way to manage the impacts.

Council Member Rogers said the restrictions are more applicable to private owners of open space.

Council Member Rogers said he does not want to grant a conditional use permit for a stadium or amphitheater in open space. He said the open space natural zone should be left as open space. He doesn't want any building in the natural open space areas. An open space park zone should be more of an active park. He agreed on the limitation on the number of buildings, and if someone wanted more than the allowed amount, they should require a development agreement. He said he also does not like performance zoning in the professional office zone. He said he would recommend increasing the impact control measure for an amphitheater from 100 ft. to 300 ft. He said he would eliminate a theatre and amphitheater as a conditional use in the open space zone.

He would prefer that use come to the City Council for approval. It was noted that an amphitheater is a secondary use.

Council Member Rogers said he is also concerned about the passenger terminal or station use in the open space park zone.

Council Member Shelton said the preliminary plans of the Welby Park indicate an amphitheater. Council Member Rogers said when that time comes, they can amend the zone or create another zone for Welby Park.

Mayor Alvord said the question is if they want the issues brought to the City Council or let staff handle it. Council Member Rogers said they don't get these requests often so he would prefer to leave it out and deal with it on a case by case basis if a request comes in. He said he would like to prohibit all buildings in the natural open space zone. Mayor Alvord said if they liked a proposal for a building in the natural open space zone, they could address it on a case by case basis and amend the zone, if needed.

Council Member Rogers said he is not in favor of allowing standalone restaurants in the office zone. He is okay allowing them within the office building, limited to a certain percentage. Council Member Shelton and Council Member Marlor indicated support for standalone restaurants, but not a drive through.

City Commerce Director Preece said in retail areas, restaurant uses are growing. An area that would encourage a good nice sit down restaurant is the office zone. He said they would get better offices uses as well. Council Member Rogers indicated support for standalone restaurants in the office zone. He is okay with Alternate 1, as written.

Council Member Harris asked about fences along the canals? City Attorney Loose said they have the ability to fence or not fence their property. They have trails along the Jordan River that are not fenced. On private property, the fence requirement would depend if it had animals on it, etc. He feels the proposed language is adequate. He said the majority of the property that the city owns along Jordan River is not fenced. They don't own the canals and they have no liability unless they put a trail there. Planner Warner said it also requires involvement of the City Engineer. Council Member Harris said he is okay with the proposal.

Council Member Rogers said in section 17.17.020, subsection C., he recommends deleting conditional use in the OS-P zone for stadium, theater, and auditorium, so he is proposing that they not allow it as a conditional use. He said in the table for the OS-P zone, he recommends deleting the conditional use for a passenger terminal or station. He said he is okay with a bus stop and sign, not a terminal. If they determine that they want a terminal in a specific location, they could create a special area, but he doesn't feel they want to allow it as a conditional use.

Council Member Rogers said in section 17.18.030.30, under residential use regulations, in the RM Zone that refers to PUD subdivisions, he said he would like to delete the reference to the PUD subdivision and change it to say a development agreement approved by the city. He said he

is bringing forward a proposal to eliminate PUD's all together. He discussed his reasoning for wanting to eliminate PUD's. He feels PUD's offer incentives to developers that are unnecessary, and there is no benefit to the city.

Council Member Rogers said under impact control measures, subsection H., he would like to increase the residential protection area for a stadium or an auditorium from 100 ft. to 300 ft. It was noted that they could have parking within the residential protection area, but not the use itself. Council Member Rogers said he would be open to going to 500 ft. or 1000 ft. Mayor Alvord said he feels it is more in line with the other uses with the 500 ft. restriction.

City Attorney Loose said sometimes the theater comes first, and the housing comes second. They may want to consider that.

Council Member Rogers said under use definitions, in section 17.18.060, C., he would like to delete "open air theater/amphitheater" from park open space. His concern is with a privately owned amphitheater. If the amphitheater is publically owned, they can change the regulations because they are both the land owner and the government that approves rezones. It was noted that the amphitheater use is not allowed in other zones currently.

Council Member Rogers said in section 17.50.010 B., under OS-N sub district, he would like to add that buildings are prohibited in the OS-N zone. They discussed options such as a pump house or a restroom. He said they don't want a building such as a museum in this zone. Planner Warner noted that currently a museum is allowed in the OS-N area, limited to 10 percent of the zone area. Mayor Alvord said they are not saying that they wouldn't allow these uses, but they are saying that they want City Council discretion on it. Council Member Rogers said they could say buildings are prohibited in the OS-N zone except small utility, restroom facilities, or perhaps they put a limit on the building size to 500 sq. ft., or something small.

Council Member Rogers said in section 17.50.020 C., he recommending adding a limit of 1 building, unless otherwise approved by the City Council in a development agreement. Mayor Alvord asked why allow the one building? Council Member Rogers said he is okay keeping it to 0 buildings, with the allowance of a small building as was discussed with the OS-N zone.

Planner Warner said the uses are restricted and the scale of uses are restricted in the OS zones. The types of uses they are talking about don't have buildings typically. In the community services use, it is restricted to aquariums, museums, cultural exhibits, and it is limited further in the amount allowed on the property. He said they need to consider where those uses would be allowed, if not in the open space zone?

Council Member Shelton said if they were to say no buildings at all, what problems could that lead to? Planner Warner said in the park open space sub district, they left it open for public agricultural facilities, an equestrian facility, community services uses, public safety uses, restroom facilities, etc. They discussed restrictions on the amount of property that could be used for the various uses.

Mayor Alvord asked if an aquarium or museum wanted to build in an open space zone; could they apply for a zone change? When they hear open space, they feel it implies open space. He said he feels an aquarium or museum should be in a more recreational zone. Planner Warner said the open space zone is new for the city. He would be reluctant to recommend spot zoning. It doesn't provide consistency, clarity, or transparency. It is not consistent with the city's guiding documents in place. He said they tried to find a way for the uses to be allowed in a controlled fashion. Anyone is welcome to submit for a rezone. The rezone may have to amend the land use map as well.

Council Member Marlor said besides the city, who will request a rezoning to open space? If it is a business where fees will be charged, it would likely be in a different zone.

Council Member Rogers said they could make everything in the OS-P and the OS-N zones require a development, and the uses would be generally indicated.

Council Member Harris said he feels a person may buy the open space land, if they want the land at a cheaper rate, and then still try to develop some of the uses on that property.

Council Member Rogers said they could ask staff to simplify the OS-P and the OS-N zones, and require that developments come back to the City with a development agreement. They could state that the intent for the OS-P zone is to be parks, and the OS-N zone is to be natural open space, and any development would need to come to the City Council with a development agreement.

CM Whatcott said the only place they are putting this designation is on existing parks or natural open space. Planner Warner said they are talking about areas on the future land use map as open space. He said the city has approved rezones, with the city as the applicant, in other areas. It was noted that Mulligans was rezoned to open space.

Council Member Harris said all they are saying is that if they want to build something, they need to bring it to the City Council. Council Member Rogers said the city would be the only applicant.

It was noted that all of Daybreak is the PC zone. They will be addressing that PC zone at a later time. These use regulations do not apply to Daybreak currently. The open space zone is completely separate. There is no open space zone in Daybreak.

Council Member Rogers made a motion to table this item until staff makes the changes consistent with the discussion in the meeting. Council Member Harris seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

I. Resolution R2016-01, approving the reappointment of Anna West as City Recorder, Sunil Naidu as CFO/Budget Officer and Nick Geer as City Treasurer. *(By City Attorney, Ryan Loose)*

This item was done before item. H.

J. Discussion Item: Draft Ordinance – Proposed Text Amendments to Title 16 and 17 of the South Jordan Municipal Code and Proposed Resolution providing notice of Pending Land Use Ordinance change regarding Performance Development, Planned Unit Development, and Residential Uses in Mixed Use Zones. *(By Council Member Chris Rogers)*

This item was not discussed. See motion before item D.

K. Discussion Item: Council Appointment to South Valley Mosquito Abatement Board. *(By Council Member Chris Rogers)*

Council Member Rogers said he thinks they should have a 2016 Council Member on this board. He recommended Council Member Zander.

CM Whatcott said they did hear from the Mosquito Abatement District that they have enough elected officials serving, and they could have a non-elected person serve on that Board, if they would like. He said Steve Barnes would like to continue serving, but is understanding if they prefer to have a Council Member serve on this board.

Council Member Marlor made a motion to appoint Tamara Zander to serve on the South Valley Mosquito Abatement Board. Council Member Rogers seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

L. Reports and Comments: *(Mayor, City Council, City Manager, and City Attorney)*

Mayor Alvord congratulated the New City Council members for their willingness to serve the city. They will need to revisit the rest of the board appointments. It is on the agenda January 19, 2016. The next study session will be January 19th at 6:30 am.

CM Whatcott noted the budget meeting on January 12th. Y2 analytics will also be discussing a new survey, and Kennecott will be discussing their expectations of the city. The meeting is planned from 4pm – 8 pm.

Mayor Alvord indicated that he would like to see what they've been able to accomplish in the last 2 years regarding a tax burden reduction. He wants to understand if they have come far enough. They discussed that values have appreciated, and as a result their tax rate went down by 6 percent, to get the same amount of revenue. It is a revenue based number. Because more people moved in, their taxable value increased, and thus the tax rate went down.

Mayor Alvord said he would like to look at the total sales tax and property tax revenue, and divide it by the population. He said he is curious to see where the numbers go. Council Member Marlor said they also need to factor in the needs of the city. Mayor Alvord said is there ever a condition that the revenues have increased enough that they could cut taxes? CFO Naidu said they need to look at the needs of the future. If they keep decreasing the revenue stream,

eventually they won't have enough money to maintain the city as it ages. They have to prepare for that point.

Mayor Alvord said he would like to understand where they've been and where they are going.

Council Member Marlor said in all of the residents he talked to during the election, he never heard that we were over taxed. The issues were more a concern about providing services and opportunities. Not one person brought up the issue of taxation. He said they should make sure they are not over taxing, but also ensure that they are providing the right services.

Mayor Alvord said Proposition 1 lost handily in the city. He would be shocked if the residents voted for a tax increase. Maybe they are happy with the current level. Maybe they need to do a resident survey and have them make a choice.

Council Member Shelton welcomed the new City Council members.

ADJOURNMENT

Council Member Marlor made a motion to adjourn. Council Member Rogers seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous in favor.

The January 5, 2016 City Council meeting adjourned at 9:39 p.m.

This is a true and correct copy of the January 5, 2016 Council Meeting minutes, which were approved on January 19, 2016.

Anna M. West

South Jordan City Recorder

Attachment A
1-5-16
C.C. Mtg.

SOUTH JORDAN CITY
City Council Meeting
January 5, 2016
6:00 P.M.

ALL THOSE ATTENDING, PLEASE
PRINT NAME & ADDRESS

PRINT NAME	PRINT ADDRESS
Doug Jackson-Smith	0730 Old Main, Utah State Univ. Logan, UT
Melissa Haeffner	424 E 100 South #2 Logan UT
Mark + Kristen Seelhaler	
Luane Jensen	11186 So. 2700 W. S.J.U.

SOUTH JORDAN
Deep roots. Family values.

Mark Seethaler ● City Council Public Comment
Respect ● Tuesday January 5, 2016

Lady and Gentlemen of the City Council – I am so pleased to see you seated before us and look forward to the coming two years of South Jordan progress under your guidance. Your success will result from many factors – your study of the materials, willingness to take on difficult issues for long-term sustainability, and relying on the varied experience and studied opinions of one another.

You know or will quickly discover that **individually you are quite powerless**. However, as a Council you can combine to achieve important things. That is by intent. South Jordan operates under a 6-member Council, weak Mayor System, with the appointment of a City Manager by Ordinance to manage all operational matters. In an article titled *Why Can't We All Just Get Along?* Authored by **Utah attorney David Church** (which can be readily obtained from the Utah League of Cities and Towns website), he states:

> *One disturbing theme of local government is the internal conflict among elected and appointed local government officials ... Very often these disputes are about who's in charge and the proper roles of officials and their duties … Too many people run for an office without understanding the office they seek … Not everyone elected to an office of mayor has the same powers … If you are a mayor or council member you have a duty to understand the system of government you are operating in and live with the limitations. Disputes are created when elected officials begin to assume authority that they do not have. There are many examples of this including mayors who refuse to carry out policies with which they disagree; council members who try to direct employees in their day to day duties; mayors trying to be the city managers; and council members who try to act like they are mayors … The solution to these types of conflicts is simple – learn your position and duties and accept them.*

Mr. Church goes on to describe human nature and cautions Council members to "**win without gloating and to lose with dignity.**" Disrespecting the Council system is an offence not only to the individual elected representatives treated unfairly, but it disrespects our representative form of government. We are founded on principles that form our republic where we are governed by laws. Being democratically elected does not mean that the individuals' so elected that can curry the most favor with residents and social media 'likes' can or should win their points. Once the general election ends and the serious work of guiding a city commences, elected representatives are to study the issues, consider both the laws and the consequences and cast vote after vote in a manner that represents principles and studied conviction. Public views and opinions are important, particularly on major issues like seceding from the school district. But repeatedly going to the public via Facebook postings and the like to express discontent with Council decisions, identify the faults of others, and slant the issues through cynical over-simplification of complex considerations shows neither leadership nor respect for the city and its form of governance.

Mayor Alvord, if you want to vote, run as a Council candidate in next year's election. Do not wait until a Council Member has left this chamber for the restroom, then manipulate a hastily-called vote you calculate may result in a tie so you can cast the deciding vote as you did on December 22nd. Worse yet, don't go to social media and lie about your actions as you did on December 23rd, stating: "a council member was 15 min late." I am still waiting to read your full public apology (both online and in the minutes attached to today's meeting) to the residents of South Jordan for deliberately circumventing our method of government then lying to mislead the public as to your intents.

Now, to end on a brighter note – look around you. You are looking at possibly the **most skilled professional city staff** in the state of Utah. They don't have to work for South Jordan – they choose to work here. Establish and maintain a working level of trust as you learn from them on a variety of city issues, realizing that many of them will be here long after you are gone. **Respect for one another & for the law**: the real success of our city is in the balance.

Attachment C
1-5-16 C.C. Mtg.

Utah's Water Future

Results of 2014 iUTAH Household Survey

EPSCoR iUTAH

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

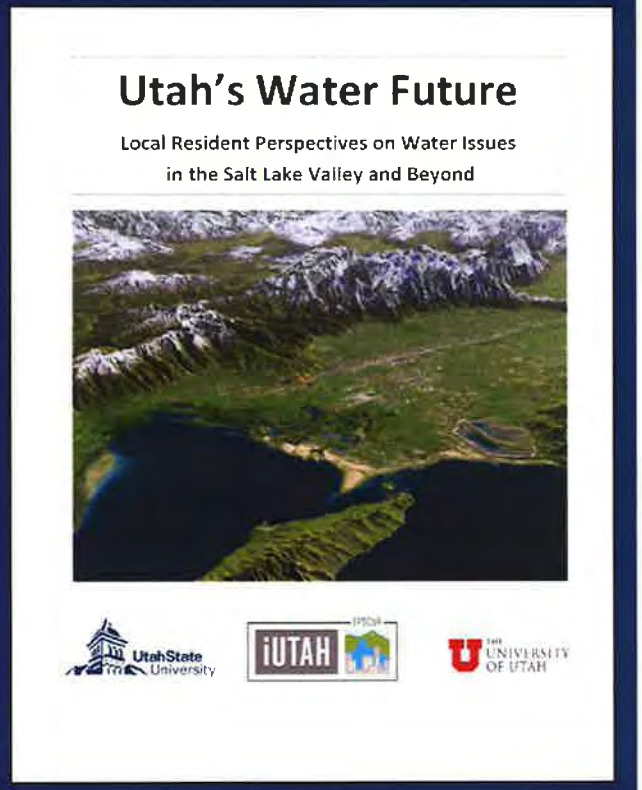
UtahState University

What is iUTAH?

- National Science Foundation award to Utah
- GOAL: Improve science for water management
- Utah State = lead university (but collaborating with all Utah universities)
- One component → social science research
  - Surveys
  - Interviews
  - Policy analysis

Summer 2014 Household Survey

- Survey topics:
  - Household water use and decision-making
  - Lawn watering & outdoor landscaping
  - Wells, water rights & secondary water
  - Perceptions of water in the Valley
  - Local water experiences & policy preferences
  - Perspectives on Utah state water policies



Data collected from **over 2,400 households in 23 neighborhoods**

- Represent different 'types' of urban areas
- Drop-off/Pick-up method
- 62% response rate overall

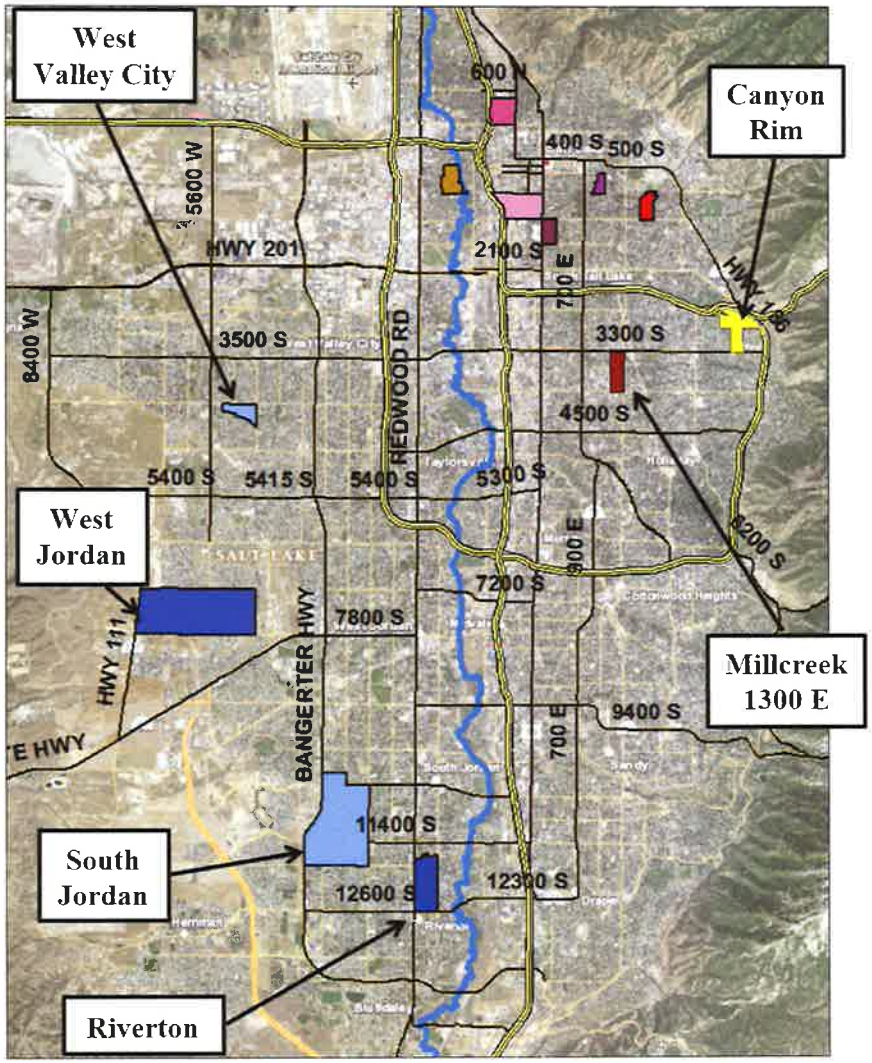
EPSCoR iUTAH

Household Survey

Salt Lake Valley Neighborhoods

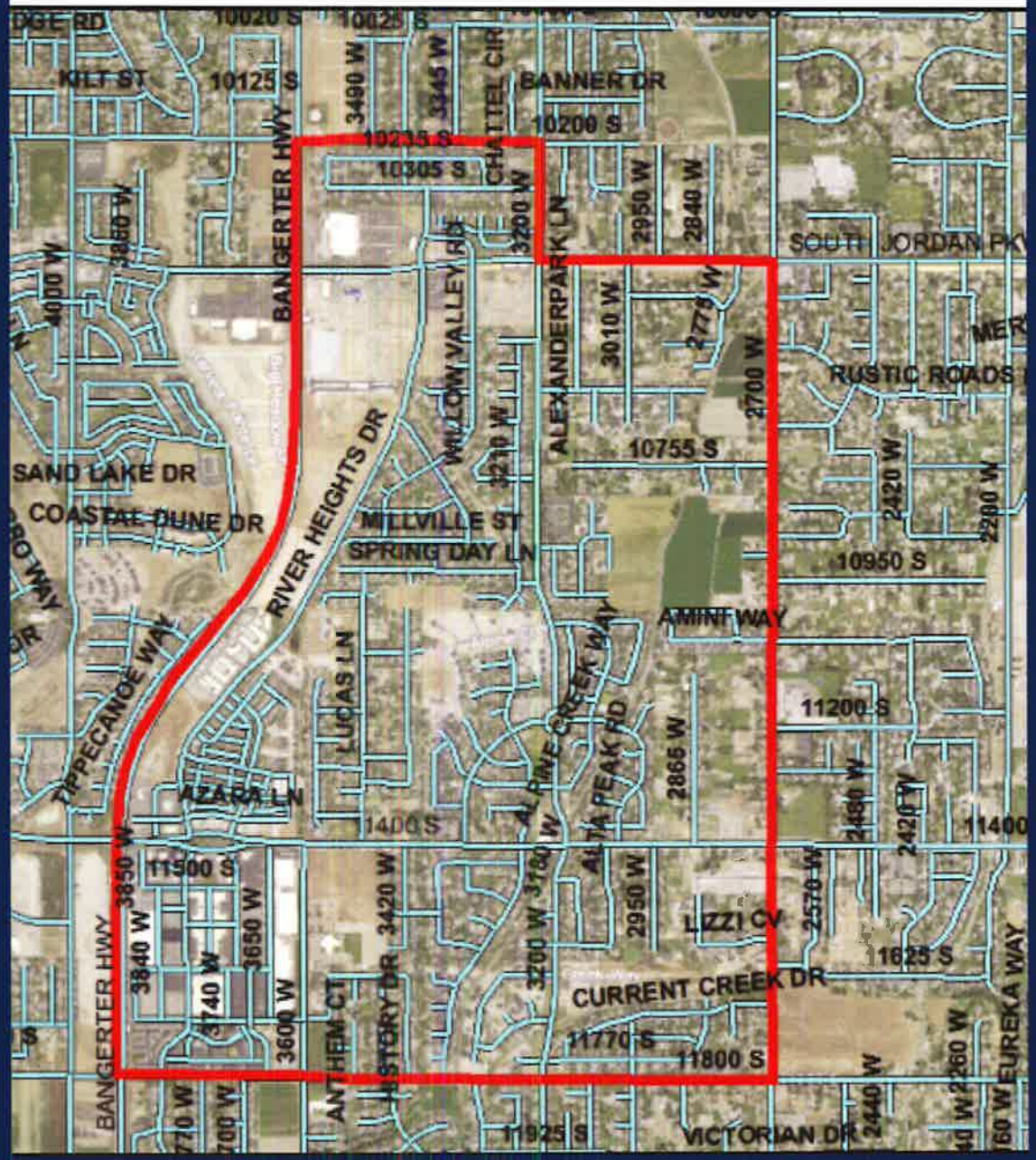
- 6 in Salt Lake City
  - West High
  - Poplar Grove
  - People's Freeway
  - Liberty Wells
  - 9th & 9th
  - Yalecrest
- 2 in Millcreek *(SLCPUD service)*
  - Canyon Rim
  - Lower Millcreek
- 4 in other major cities
  - Riverton *(n=107, 61% Resp Rate)*
  - **South Jordan *(n=86, 48% RR)***
  - West Jordan *(n=118, 68% RR)*
  - West Valley City *(n=103, 60% RR)*

Map of Study Neighborhoods in the Salt Lake Valley



Map of Study Neighborhood in South Jordan

10200 South



11800 South

Representative

- Good representation of adult residents in study neighborhood
- Good representation of South Jordan City as a whole
- Main differences:
  - Over-represent adults over 65, better-educated
  - Under-represent adults under 35

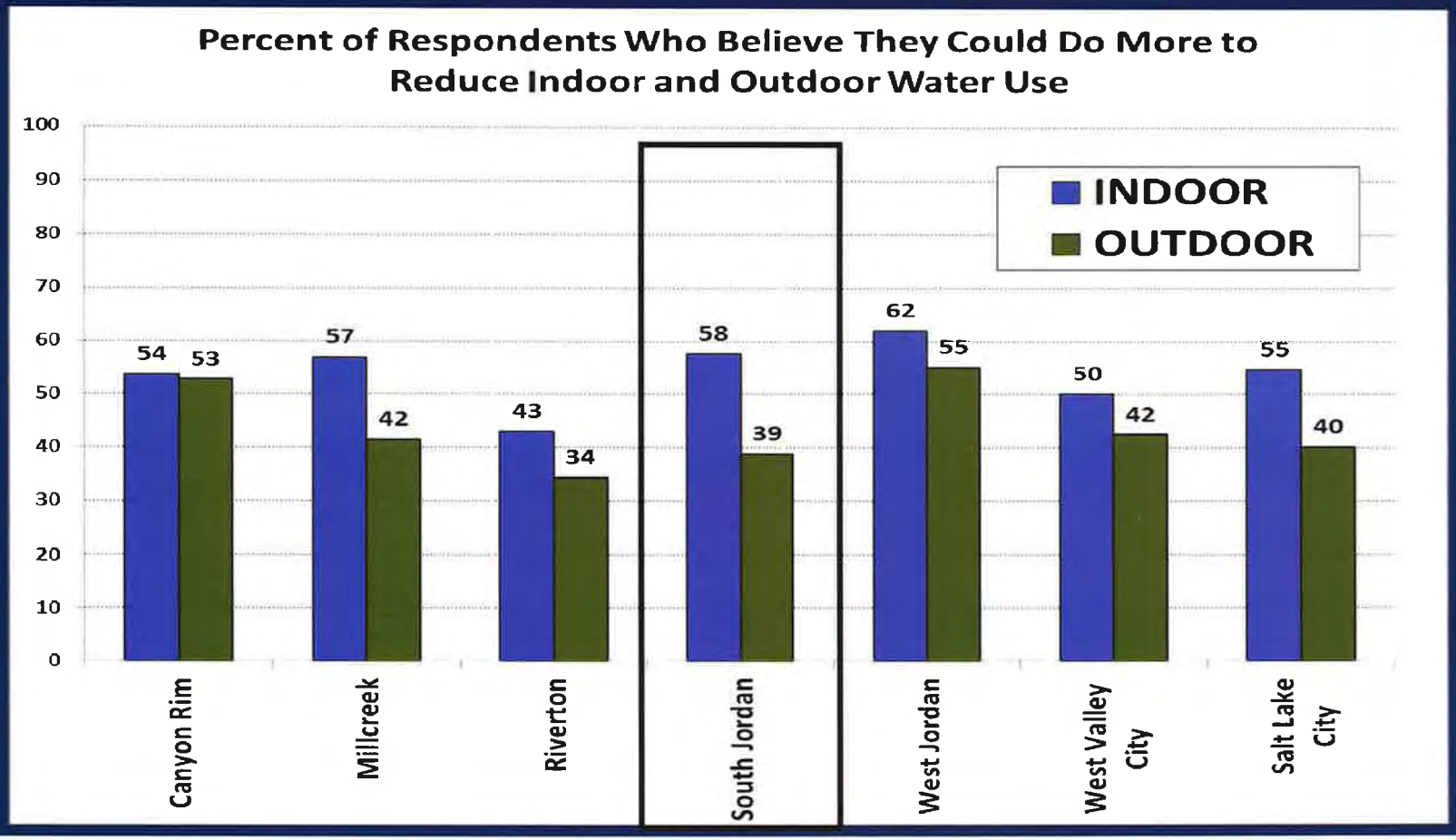
	South Jordan Respondents	SJC Census Neighborhood (Block Group)	Census South Jordan City
	percent of adults or households		
Percent 18 to 35 years old	**15**	35	35
Percent over 65	**14**	8	11
Female Adults	**45**	50	51
Non-Hispanic White Adults	**87**	89	90
Adults w/ 4-year College Degree	**48**	38	38
Households with Income >$75,000	**75**	70	63
Households with Income < $25,000	**1**	5	6
Households that Rent	**12**	15	15
Mean Household Size	**3.8**	3.7	3.5

FINDINGS (highlights)

- **People know how much they spend on water, not how much they use**
  - *75% familiar with cost*
  - *Just 33% familiar with volume*
- **Lawn watering not always done by residents**
  - *86% overall done by residents*
  - *14% done by HOA or condominium associations*
    - *About 38% of SJC respondents are members of HOA/COA*
- **People know & follow basic recommendations**
  - *Few water during the day (3%)*
  - *Water ~4x per week mid-summer (a bit higher than avg)*
  - *Watering based on rainfall (85%), aesthetics (70%), convenience (56-67%), conservation goals (66%)*

FINDINGS (highlights)

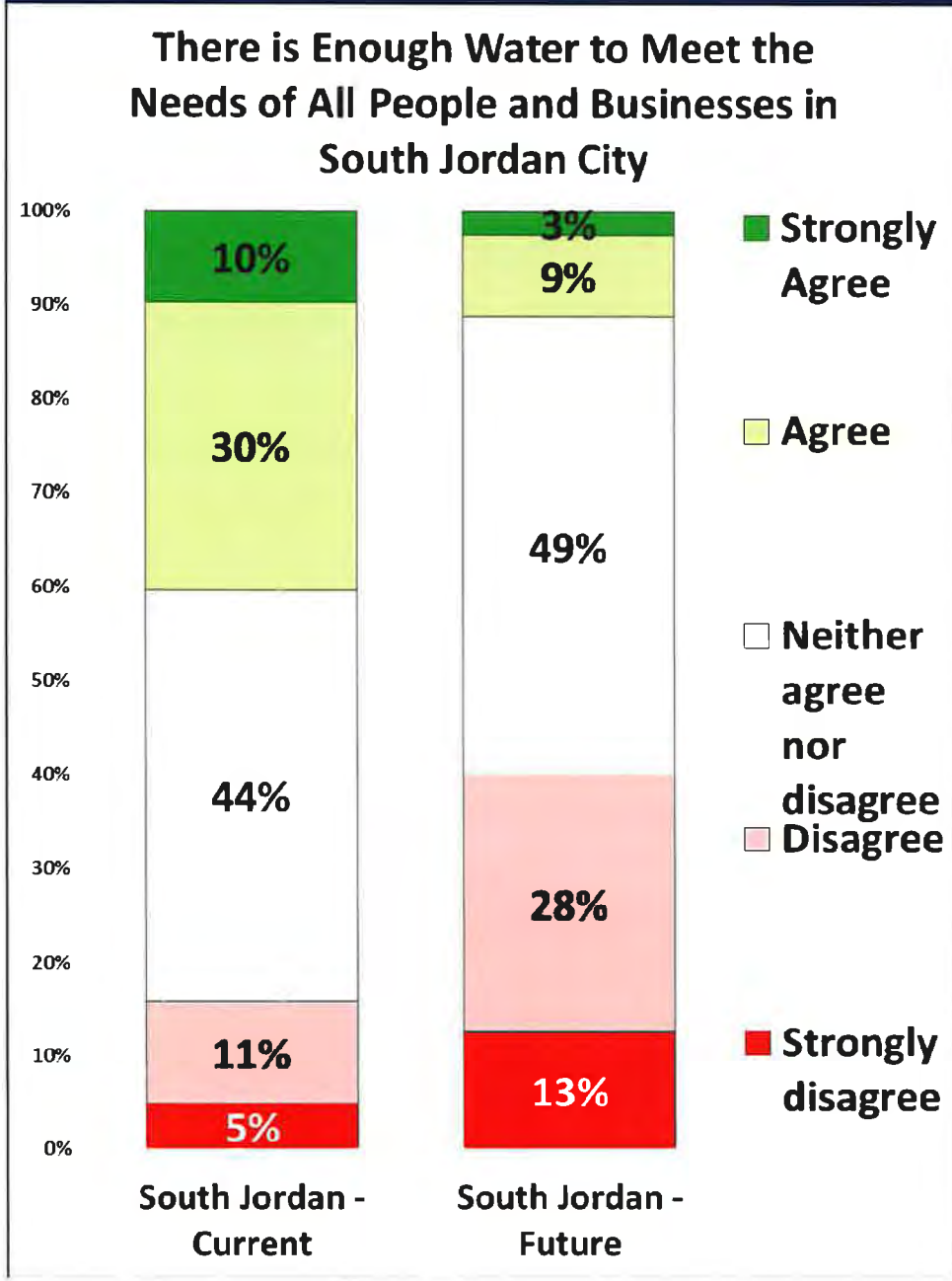
- **Only 14% say they have decreased indoor or outdoor water use in last 5 years** *(compared to ~21% elsewhere)*
- **More than half think they can save more <u>indoors</u>** *(58%)*
- **Less than half see room to improve <u>outdoors</u>** *(39%)*



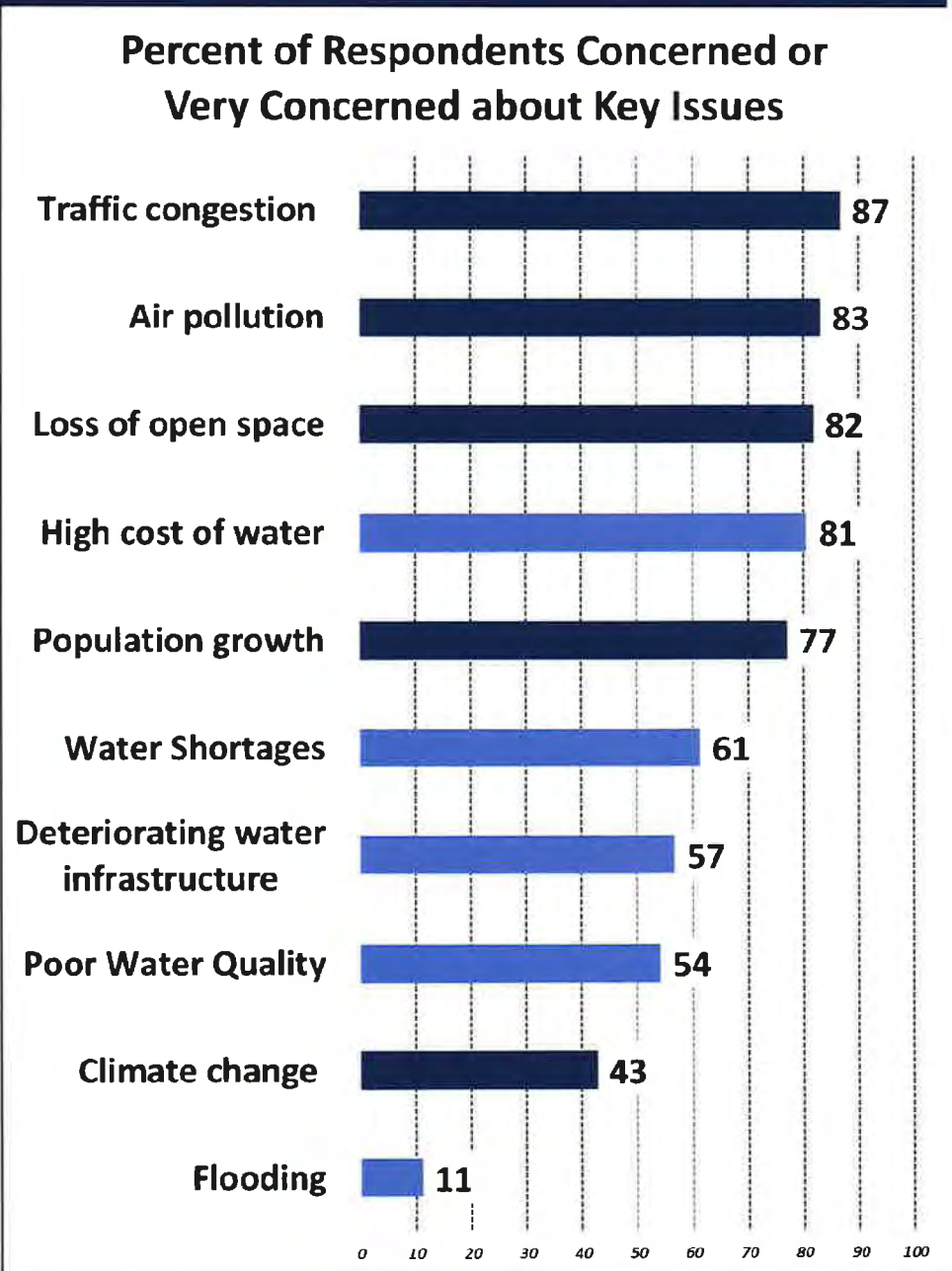
FINDINGS (highlights)

- **People <u>more</u> likely to conserve if**
  - ***It reduces water bills (83%)***
  - ***It ensures future supply for their home (73%)***
  - *It ensures future supply for farms (67%)*
  - *It improves fish & wildlife habitat (63%)*
- **People <u>least</u> likely to conserve if savings used to increase development** *(24%)*

Current supply seen as adequate; Future supply inadequate

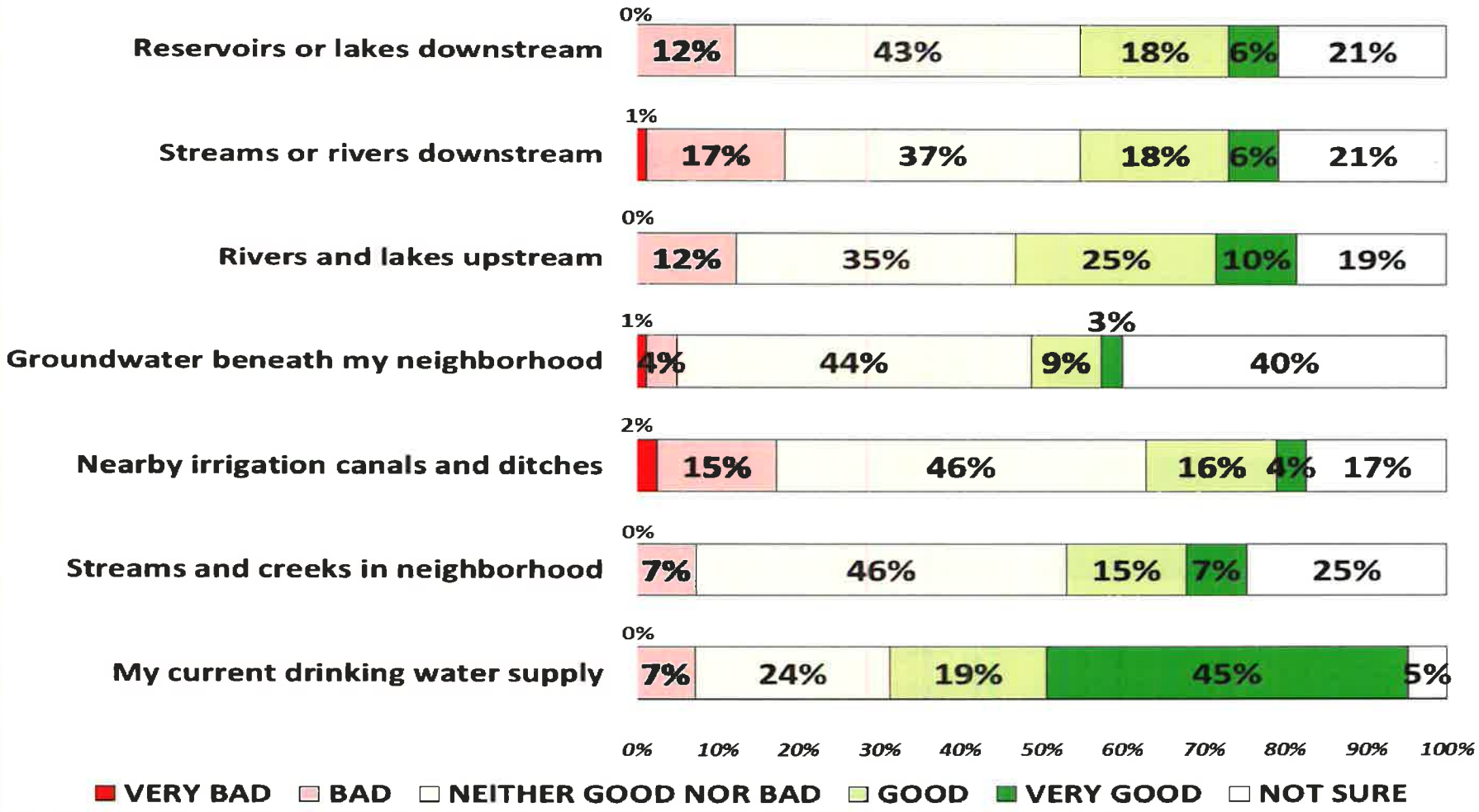


Non-water issues bigger concern than water issues

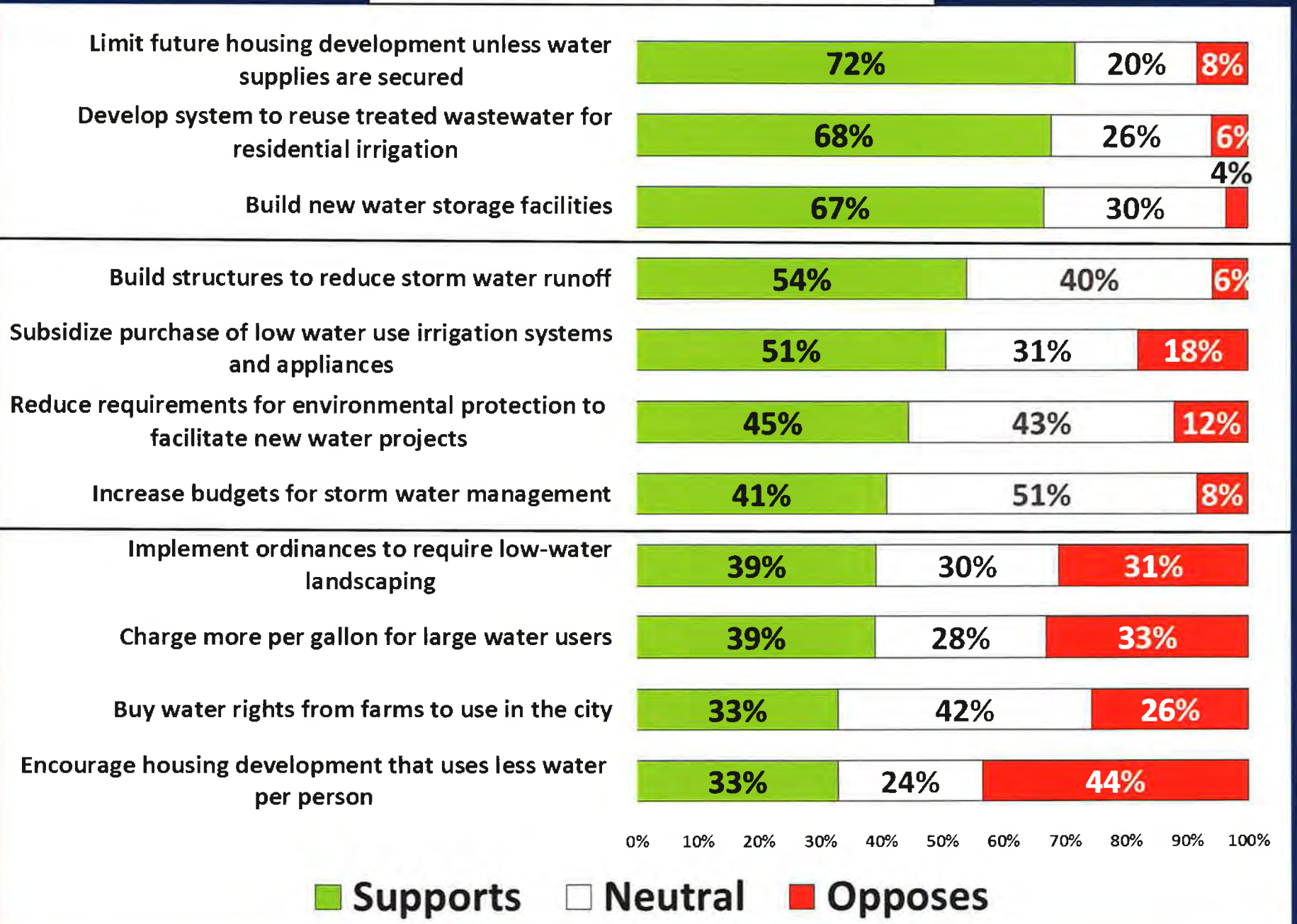


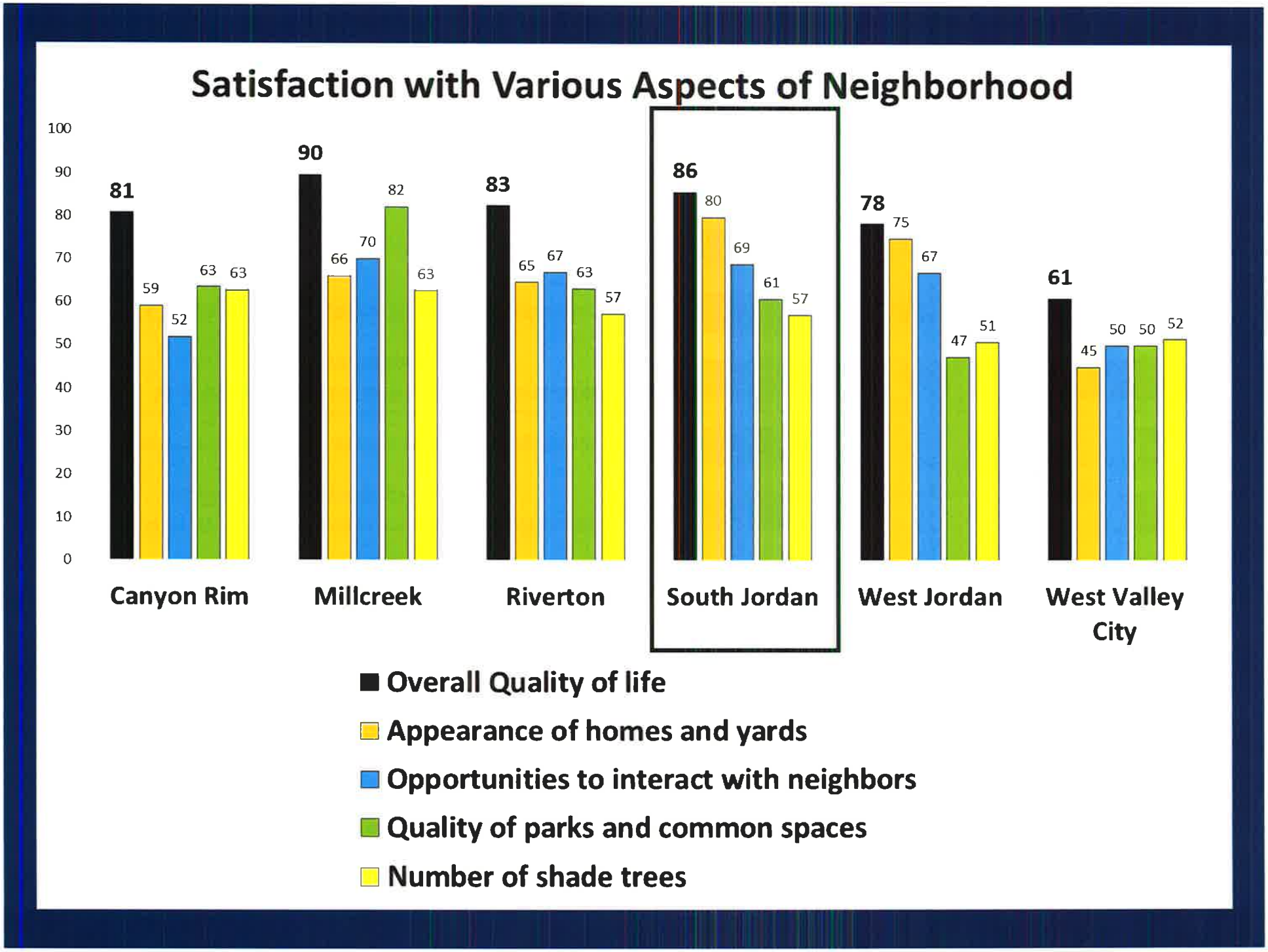
FINDINGS (highlights)

- **Local Water Quality generally seen as good**



LOCAL POLICY PREFERENCES




Satisfaction with Various Aspects of Neighborhood
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
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81
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52
63
63
90
66
70
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63
83
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57
78
75
67
47
51
61
45
50
50
52
Canyon Rim
Millcreek
Riverton
South Jordan
West Jordan
West Valley City
Overall Quality of life
Appearance of homes and yards
Opportunities to interact with neighbors
Quality of parks and common spaces
Number of shade trees

QUESTIONS?

FULL REPORTS:

www.iutahepscor.org/hhsurvey

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Attachment D
1-5-16 C.C. Mtg

Utah's Water Future

Local Perspectives on Water Issues In the Salt Lake Valley & Beyond

Summary Report of the 2014 Household Survey Findings

Dr. Douglas Jackson-Smith, Dr. Courtney Flint,
Andrea Armstrong, and Taya Carothers
Utah State University
May 2015

Overview

In the summer of 2014, researchers from Utah State University, the University of Utah and the iUTAH Project (innovative Urban Transitions and Aridregion Hydro-sustainability) undertook a large survey of households on water issues across 23 neighborhoods in Cache Valley, Salt Lake Valley, and Heber Valley. Our goal was to assess household water use and resident perspectives on water issues within their city, valley, and state.

We used a "Drop-off/Pick-up" method where 16-page surveys were dropped off with willing, eligible participants at randomly selected households in the study neighborhoods and picked up from their front door within a day or two. When we were unable to reach residents at their door, surveys were sent by mail. Participants had the option to request results, and those reports will be sent in summer 2015.

The following topics that were included in the survey are presented in this report:

I. Household Water Uses & Perspectives
- A. Familiarity with Water Use
- B. Lawn and Outdoor Watering
- C. Use of Water Conservation Practices
- D. Motivations to Conserve
- E. Secondary Water Systems

II. Water Perspectives & Experiences
- A. Perceptions of Water Supply
- B. Risk Perceptions
- C. Perceptions about Water Use and Water Quality
- D. Experience with Flooding
- E. Climate Change Perspectives

III. Water Policy & Management Perspectives
- A. Support for Local Water Management Strategies and Policies
- B. Support for State Water Strategies

IV. Additional Information
- A. Water Information Sources
- B. Satisfaction with Neighborhood and Community

This report highlights findings from the survey data for **six neighborhoods in the Salt Lake Valley, Utah**, located in four cities (Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan and West Valley City) as well as the unincorporated area of Millcreek. For comparison, we also include results from neighborhoods in Salt Lake City and the Cache and Heber Valleys[1]. Additional reports from the study can be found at www.iutahepsecor.org/hhsurvey.

[1] More detailed information is available upon request from the project coordinator, Dr. Douglas Jackson-Smith who can be reached at (435) 797-0582 or doug.jackson-smith@usu.edu.

METHODS

In the Salt Lake Valley, the survey was conducted between June and early August 2014.

Sampling

We randomly sampled 180 households in specific neighborhoods located in Riverton (where there were 749 housing units to pick from[2]), 180 in both West Jordan (1,750 housing units) and West Valley City (477 housing units). We selected 180 households in two neighborhoods in the Millcreek area: Canyon Rim (a place with an estimated 385 housing units) and an area in the lower Millcreek area between 1300 and 1100 East (with 603 housing units). We also sampled 200 households in South Jordan (a neighborhood with an estimated 2,271 housing units).

Neighborhoods were selected to represent a diversity of land use, land cover, housing mix, and demographic attributes. See the map on next page for location of our selected study neighborhoods across the Salt Lake Valley.

Samples of this size can estimate the characteristics of the neighborhood residents with an accuracy of within +/- 8.0 to 10.4%.

Response Rates

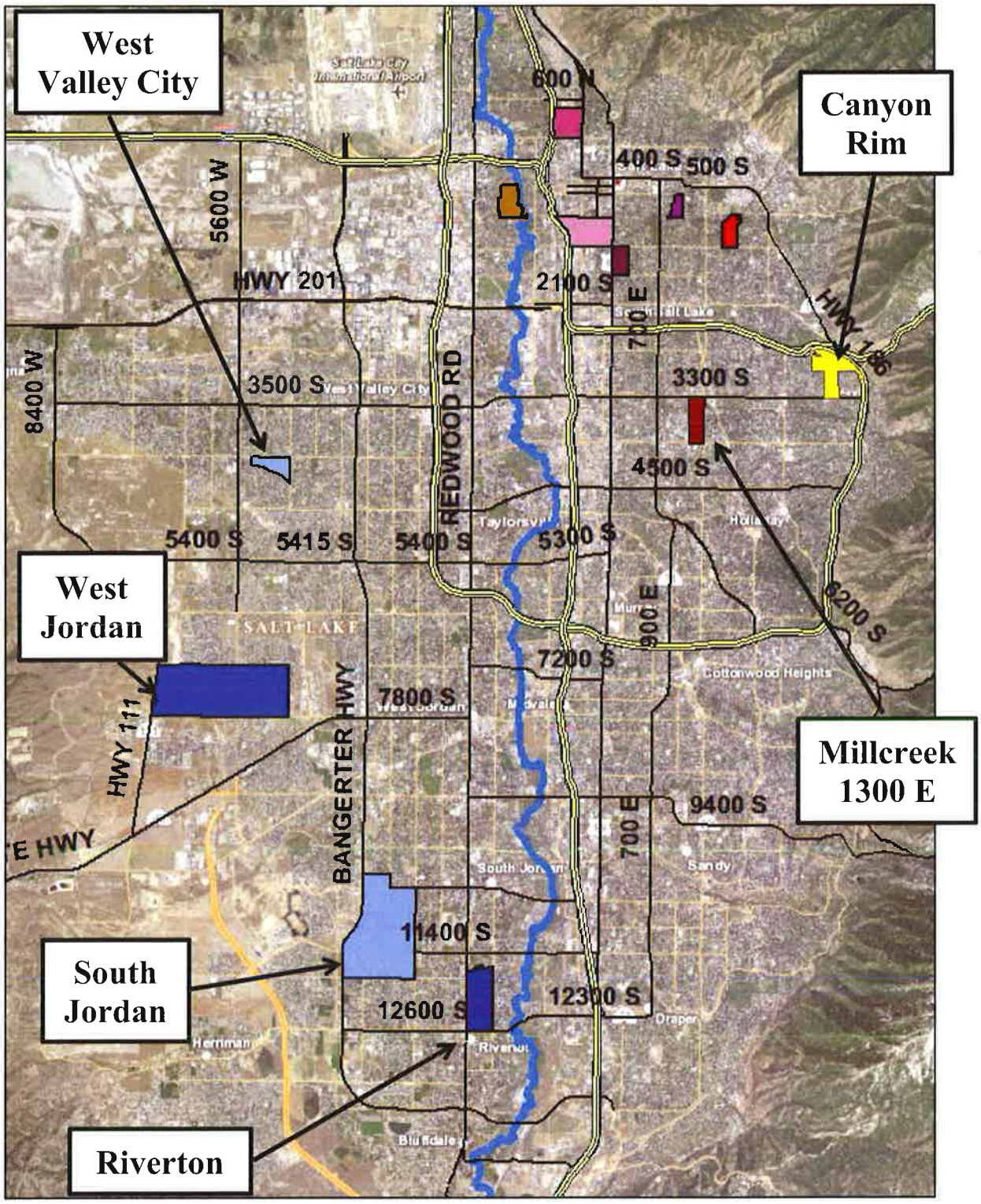
After accounting for vacant homes, our final response rates[3] were:

- Canyon Rim = 63% (109 respondents)
- Millcreek (1300 E)= 51% (84 respondents)
- Riverton = 61%% (107 respondents)
- South Jordan = 48% (86 respondents)
- West Jordan = 68%% (118 respondents)
- West Valley City = 60% (103 respondents)

[2] The sampling frame and estimated total number of potential housing units from which we sampled was obtained from city or county tax parcel rolls and field reconnaissance.

[3] Across the entire three-county study area, we received 2,413 useable surveys, with an overall response rate of 62%.

Map of Study Neighborhoods in the Salt Lake Valley



Who Did We Hear From in the Salt Lake Valley (outside of Salt Lake City)?

The characteristics of the respondents from the six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods (outside of SLC) that were included in the survey are summarized in Table 1 below.

As was true in most of our other study areas, respondents from the six neighborhoods were predominantly non-Hispanic whites and most owned their home. In the West Valley City neighborhood, nearly a third of respondents identified as Hispanic or non-white. In three neighborhoods (Riverton, South Jordan and West Jordan), a majority reported being members of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints (LDS) faith; in the other three neighborhoods, roughly 40% of respondents were LDS. Respondents in our West Jordan neighborhood were most likely to have children under 18 living at home (71%), compared to between 41-56% in the other neighborhoods.

While significant majorities (55 to 71%) of respondents from these neighborhoods indicated they are Utah natives, only 43-56% said they are originally from the Salt Lake Valley. Moreover, while nearly half of the South Jordan neighborhood respondents reported living in their current home for less than 5 years, between two-thirds and three-quarters of respondents in the other five neighborhoods had been there at least 5 years.

The income level of survey respondents was much higher in the South Jordan neighborhood than in West Valley City or the Millcreek 1300 E. neighborhoods. Meanwhile, education levels were highest in the Canyon Rim neighborhood (where 62% of respondents had a 4-year college degree), and lowest among respondents in West Valley City (19%), West Jordan (34%) and Riverton (36%).

Over 90% of Canyon Rim and West Jordan neighborhood respondents owned their homes, compared to 79% and 83% in lower Millcreek and West Valley City neighborhoods. Over a third of the South Jordan respondents belong to homeowner or condominium owner associations (HOA or COAs), where new condominium and townhome developments are quite common. This number is considerably lower for Canyon Rim, West Jordan and West Valley City.

The average age of respondents varied by neighborhood – with the youngest respondents in West Jordan and South Jordan and the oldest respondents in the two Millcreek neighborhoods and West Valley City. The average household size in West Jordan was over 4 persons, notably higher than in the Millcreek neighborhoods, and likely reflects the greater number of younger families with children living at home in West Jordan.

Table 1. Characteristics of Salt Lake Valley Survey Respondents

Characteristic of Respondent	**SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS**						*Comparison Areas*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City Combined*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
				Percent of Respondents					
Female	**51**	**54**	**53**	**45**	**55**	**44**	*51*	*55*	*58*
Non-Hispanic White	**93**	**89**	**92**	**87**	**85**	**66**	*75*	*87*	*93*
LDS Religion	**43**	**41**	**62**	**63**	**54**	**38**	*26*	*66*	*57*
Has 4-year college degree	**62**	**49**	**36**	**48**	**34**	**19**	*54*	*50*	*48*
Has household income >$75,000	**53**	**40**	**57**	**75**	**55**	**19**	*32*	*29*	*42*
Has household income <$25,000	**3**	**15**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**23**	*23*	*20*	*11*
Rents their home	**7**	**21**	**10**	**12**	**7**	**17**	*38*	*29*	*21*
Is a member of HOA or COA	**5**	**23**	**13**	**38**	**11**	**11**	*11*	*22*	*30*
Is a seasonal resident	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**3**	*2*	*2*	*6*
Has children under 18 in home	**41**	**47**	**55**	**56**	**71**	**47**	*34*	*48*	*53*
Has lived in this home < 5 years	**26**	**32**	**33**	**48**	**36**	**23**	*52*	*50*	*48*
Is originally from this valley	**43**	**56**	**55**	**45**	**54**	**54**	*39*	*32*	*22*
Is originally from Utah	**55**	**65**	**71**	**61**	**69**	**64**	*51*	*56*	*55*
Grew up in rural place or farm	**29**	**30**	**50**	**28**	**26**	**43**	*34*	*56*	*57*
				Average for Respondents					
Age of respondent	**50**	**53**	**50**	**48**	**43**	**52**	*47*	*47*	*51*
Number of people living in household	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**3.6**	*2.6*	*3.2*	*3.4*

Representativeness of Respondents

The six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods were defined using boundaries of census block groups (CBGs), an official geographic area for which attributes of the population is reported in recent government census counts. By comparing the characteristics of survey respondents with information from the US Census, we see how representative our sample is of the actual population (Table 2).

Overall, the profile of our survey respondents demonstrates that our sample captured a relatively representative set of adults and households from each neighborhood. The average size of households, proportion of high- and low-income households, and racial or ethnic composition were close to the estimated population characteristics in each of the six neighborhoods.

Adults within sampled households who completed the survey tended to be somewhat older, more likely to be female, and have higher levels of formal education than the background population, but these differences are generally relatively small. Younger adults were notably underrepresented in all six neighborhoods, partly because the adult with most responsibility for making water management decisions was encouraged to complete the survey. Households with incomes over $75,000 are under-represented in the sample in four neighborhoods, and over-represented in two (South Jordan and West Jordan). In all but one neighborhood (West Valley City), people who rent their homes are slightly under-represented in the sample.

It should be noted that we did not sample from all neighborhoods in Riverton, South Jordan, West Jordan, or West Valley City. To see how these neighborhoods compare to city-wide totals, Table 2 includes additional information from the census that includes all residents of each municipality.

Generally speaking, the study neighborhoods that we selected are typical of the overall city totals. The selected South Jordan and West Jordan neighborhood have slightly larger household sizes and fewer low income households than the two cities as a whole. The Riverton and West Valley City study neighborhoods have a higher percentage of wealthy households than their respective cities.

Table 2: Characteristics of 2014 Salt Lake Valley Neighborhood Respondents Compared with the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey (2008-2012)

	Neighborhood Respondents / Census Block Groups / Cities														
	Canyon Rim		**Millcreek**		**Riverton**			***South Jordan***			**West Jordan**			**West Valley City**		
	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Census Riverton City**	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Census South Jordan City**	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Census West Jordan City**	Survey Respondents	Census CBG*	Census West Valley City**
	percent of adults or households															
Percent 18-35	**16**	28	**24**	39	**18**	32	*38*	**15**	35	*35*	**21**	43	*42*	**20**	37	*41*
Percent over 65	**20**	21	**21**	19	**17**	8	*8*	**14**	8	*11*	**5**	4	*7*	**31**	11	*10*
Female Adults	**51**	52	**54**	54	**53**	51	*50*	**45**	50	*51*	**55**	50	*51*	**44**	50	*50*
Non-Hispanic White Adults	**93**	94	**89**	88	**92**	89	*91*	**87**	89	*90*	**85**	80	*77*	**66**	60	*59*
Adults w/ College Degree	**62**	43	**49**	36	**36**	34	*31*	**48**	38	*38*	**34**	28	*23*	**19**	14	*13*
Households with Income >$75,000	**53**	59	**40**	43	**57**	66	*58*	**75**	70	*63*	**55**	49	*43*	**19**	40	*29*
Households with Income < $25,000	**3**	10	**15**	15	**4**	5	*6*	**1**	5	*6*	**1**	9	*12*	**23**	20	*20*
Households that Rent their Home	**7**	11	**21**	29	**10**	11	*14*	**12**	15	*15*	**7**	9	*23*	**17**	13	*30*
Mean Household Size (#)	**3.1**	2.9	**3.1**	2.5	**3.6**	3.6	*3.7*	**3.8**	3.7	*3.5*	**4.1**	4.1	*3.5*	**3.6**	3.8	*3.5*

* = Reflects same area where survey sample was drawn.

** = reflects city-wide totals (larger than study neighborhood)

RESULTS

I. Household Water Uses & Perspectives

The survey included questions about how households currently use water, and their perspectives about a range of water issues.

A. Familiarity with Water Use

The survey asked how 'familiar' respondents are with the amount of water they use and the cost of their water bill each month. Most respondents reported a fairly high degree of familiarity with how much they *spend* on water each month, but far fewer were familiar with the volume of water they *use* (Table 3). Respondents in lower Millcreek neighborhood were the least familiar with how much they spend, perhaps because they are more likely to rent or live in an HOA. Respondents in our West Valley City study neighborhood were much more familiar with the cost and amount of water they used than most other study neighborhoods (including those in Salt Lake City and the Cache and Heber Valleys.

Table 3: Familiarity with water use and cost by neighborhood.

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent of Respondents								
Respondent familiar with amount of water their household uses	**31**	**31**	**31**	**33**	**25**	**40**	32	26	30
Respondent familiar with how much household spends on water each month	**76**	**64**	**76**	**75**	**76**	**81**	56	59	67

B. Lawn & Outdoor Watering

Nearly all respondents reported having a lawn on the property where they live (though 15% of South Jordan respondents did not report having a lawn), and nearly all of these reported that they regularly water their lawn.

The survey asked people to indicate who is responsible for watering the lawn on their property. Results are shown in Table 4. Over 90% of respondents in five neighborhoods (and 86% of those with lawns in South Jordan) indicated they water their lawn themselves. A sizeable group (14% of those with lawns) in South Jordan said their lawn watering is handled by a homeowners or condominium association (HOA or COA). A small number of lawns in lower Millcreek and Riverton were said to be watered by landlords of rental property. This means that in all six neighborhoods respondents primarily made their own decisions about outdoor watering, but in South Jordan, HOAs and COAs were also important decision-makers.

Table 4: Responsibility for Lawn Watering

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Who is responsible for watering the lawn?	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent of Households								
Lawn is Not Watered	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	*8*	*3*	*1*
Household	**95**	**91**	**96**	**86**	**97**	**97**	*73*	*83*	*84*
Landlord	**1**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	*15*	*8*	*2*
Homeowner or Condo Association or other entity	**1**	**4**	**3**	**14**	**1**	**1**	*4*	*5*	*13*

Lawn Watering Practices

To get a sense of the rules of thumb used by respondents watering their own lawns, we asked them to think about a typical July week. On average, people reported watering their lawns 3-4 days per week. Lawn watering was most frequent in South and West Jordan (over 4 times a week) and least frequent in the West Valley City and two Millcreek neighborhoods (3.3-3.5 times).

Salt Lake Valley respondents were also asked what time of day they typically water their lawns. Responses suggest that between 92-99% of respondents in the six study neighborhoods usually water their lawns in the morning, evening, or at night. The proportion of households with underground sprinklers was highest in the newer neighborhoods (South Jordan, West Jordan), and least common among respondents in the West Valley City neighborhood, where just under two-thirds had an underground sprinkler (Table 5). Nearly all homes in Canyon Rim, South Jordan and West Jordan also relied on automatic timers for lawn sprinkling. By contrast, just over half of West Valley City and two-thirds of lower Millcreek homes had automatic timers. The use of sprinklers and automatic timers was considerably higher in Canyon Rim, Riverton, South Jordan and West Jordan than in Salt Lake City or neighborhoods in the other two study valleys.

Table 5: Irrigation Systems Used to Water Lawns

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent of Households Watering Own Lawn								
Uses underground sprinkler system to water lawn	**86**	**76**	**87**	**90**	**93**	**63**	*60*	*74*	*66*
Has automatic timer for lawn watering	**87**	**67**	**81**	**95**	**91**	**54**	*56*	*68*	*67*

Lawn Watering Considerations

To get a better feel for the factors that influence when and how much respondents water their lawns, we asked respondents to indicate how important each of several common reasons are to their lawn watering decisions. The results, shown in Table 6 below, suggest that most (85-94%) of households said they try to vary their lawn watering behaviors based on weather.

With proportions higher than found elsewhere, between 72-79% of respondents in Riverton, South Jordan and West Jordan paid more attention to the impact of watering practices on their property value and 67-71% said they seek to prevent brown spots on their lawn. Respondents in Riverton and West Jordan were most concerned about keeping a regular watering schedule, while those in West Valley City, Canyon Rim, and lower Millcreek were more likely to seek to minimize the amount of time they spent watering.

Over half reported that they are trying to conserve the amount of water they use (54-80%), with conservation a more important objective in West Valley City and the two Millcreek neighborhoods. A relatively small proportion of respondents (27-39%) suggested that keeping their neighbors happy was an important goal of their lawn watering decisions.

Table 6: Factors that Shape Lawn Watering Decisions

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
How important is each reason to your decisions about when and how much to water your lawn?	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent indicating important (4 or 5)								
Varying based on weather	**94**	**94**	**85**	**85**	**92**	**88**	*86*	*86*	*86*
Maintain property value	**63**	**62**	**79**	**72**	**74**	**66**	*59*	*71*	*69*
Conserve amount of water used	**77**	**77**	**54**	**66**	**62**	**80**	*77*	*68*	*72*
Keep regular water schedule	**68**	**56**	**74**	**67**	**75**	**61**	*56*	*61*	*63*
Prevent brown spots on lawn	**54**	**57**	**67**	**68**	**71**	**62**	*53*	*73*	*65*
Minimize time spent watering	**64**	**64**	**51**	**56**	**58**	**64**	*60*	*57*	*56*
Keep neighbors happy	**37**	**27**	**33**	**28**	**33**	**39**	*27*	*32*	*33*

C. Use of Water Conservation Practices

Indoor Water Use

Several questions in the survey explored the use of practices that are designed to reduce water consumption (Table 7). Respondents were asked how often people in their household do each of five types of conservation behaviors. An 'indoor conservation index' score was computed for each household. Interestingly, the scores on this index do not vary much across neighborhoods or across the three valleys in the study.

When asked how their household indoor water use has changed over the last 5 years, 27% of Riverton respondents indicated that they had decreased their indoor water consumption which is higher than typically found elsewhere. Respondents from South Jordan and West Jordan were least likely (11-14%) to report a recent decrease in indoor water consumption.

A little over half of all household respondents from five of these six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods indicated that they believe they could do more to reduce indoor water use, with the West Jordan respondents most likely to see room for improvement, and those in Riverton the least likely to see potential for reducing indoor use.

Outdoor water use

A similar set of questions explored the use of conservation practices in outdoor irrigation behaviors (Table 7). We asked if they used any of three recommended strategies to reduce lawn watering: sprinkler testing, irrigation planning, and installation of more efficient irrigation systems. Nearly two-thirds of respondents from Riverton and South Jordan reported use of at least one of these practices; this number drops to 51 percent in West Valley City.

Few households (12-29%) in these three neighborhoods reported a decrease in outdoor water use over the last five years, though reductions were notably more likely in the Canyon Rim neighborhood. Between a third and half of respondents (34-55%) in these neighborhoods felt they could do more to conserve outdoor water. It is clear that respondents feel a greater ability to reduce indoor than outdoor water use. Finally, between 19-40 percent of respondents believe they use less water than their neighbors, numbers that are generally lower than seen in Salt Lake City or the other two study valleys.

An illustration of how these Salt Lake Valley neighborhood respondents compare to those in Salt Lake City on beliefs about their ability to reduce indoor and outdoor water use is shown on Figure 1. In general, the proportion of respondents who believed they can reduce indoor water use did not vary much across the neighborhoods (except in South Jordan). However, respondents in lower Millcreek, Canyon Rim, West Jordan, and Riverton were notably more likely to believe they can reduce outdoor use than respondents from Salt Lake City.

Table 7: Water Conservation Behaviors and Perceptions

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
How willing would you be to reduce your own water use if you knew the water you conserved would...	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
Use of Conservation Practices									
Mean score on indoor water conservation practice index*	**19**	**20**	**20**	**19**	**19**	**19**	*18*	*18*	*19*
Percent using ANY of three outdoor water conservation practices**	**62**	**63**	**69**	**67**	**62**	**51**	*60*	*54*	*54*
Changes in Water Use last 5 Years									
Percent who decreased household indoor water use	**22**	**22**	**27**	**14**	**11**	**23**	*23*	*21*	*22*
Percent who decreased household outdoor water use	**29**	**20**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**16**	*24*	*17*	*16*
Percent who believe they can do more to conserve water INDOORS	**54**	**57**	**43**	**58**	**62**	**50**	*55*	*55*	*53*
Percent who believe they can do more to conserve water OUTDOORS	**53**	**42**	**34**	**39**	**55**	**42**	*40*	*34*	*31*
Believes they use LESS than average households in neighborhood	**31**	**40**	**32**	**24**	**19**	**27**	*42*	*37*	*35*

** = taking fewer or shorter showers, running dishwasher only when full, turning off water when brushing teeth, buying low water use appliances & fixtures, fixing leaky toilets and faucets (all measured on 5 point scale from never to always, minimum score = 5, maximum = 25)*

*** = Testing sprinklers to gauge amount of water applied; developing a plan to estimate amount of water needed by lawn, installation of a more efficient law watering system*

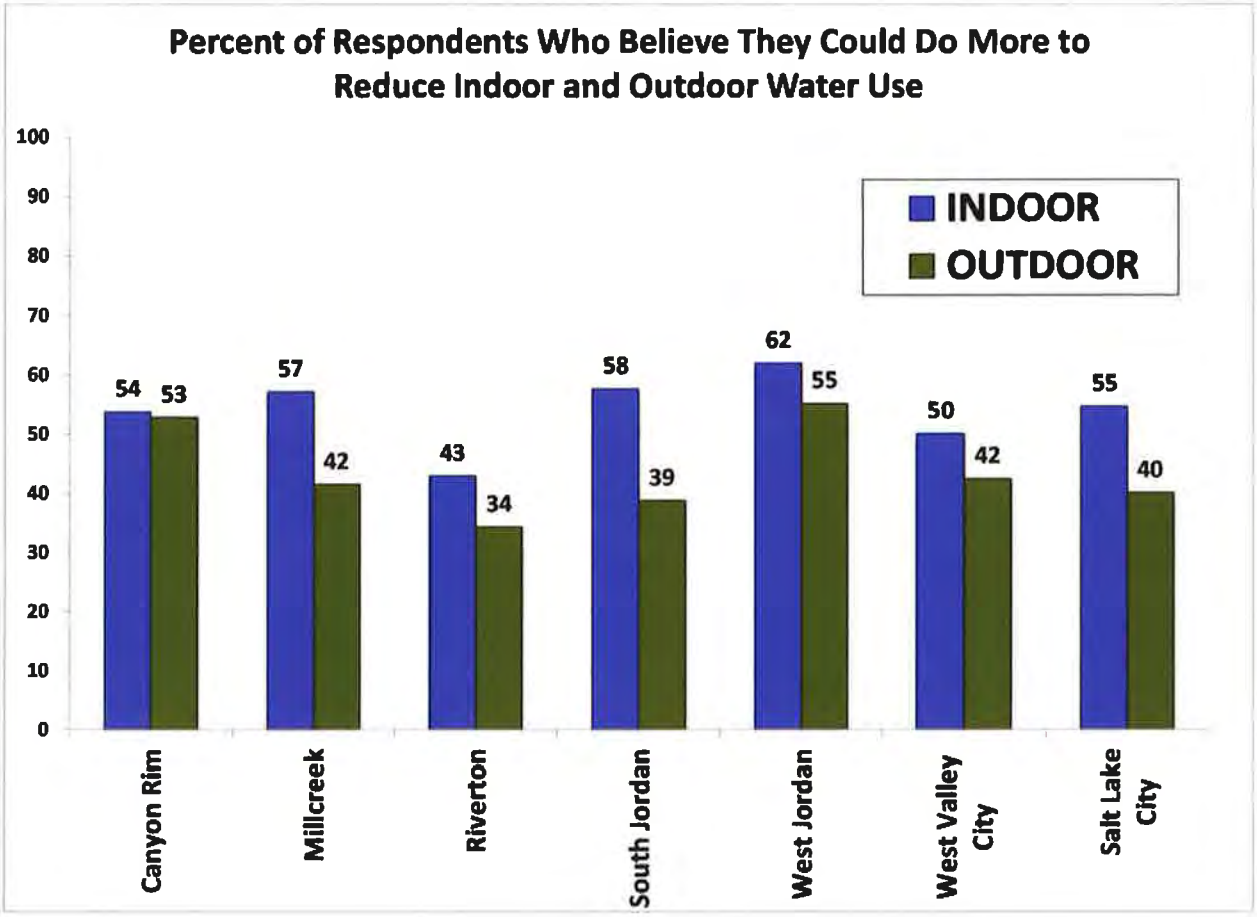


Figure 1: Percent of respondents who believe they can do more to reduce water use.

D. Motivations to Conserve

The households in the study were asked how willing they would be to reduce their water use if they knew the water they conserved would be used for different purposes. The results are shown in Table 8. Overall, people were most willing to reduce current water use if the savings were used to secure future local water supplies (73-86%). Conversely, people were least willing to conserve if the water they save is used to encourage new development in the area (18-27%). For most respondents, conserving water was attractive if they knew it would reduce their water bill (less so in Riverton). Conserving water to ensure a future supply of water for agriculture was most popular in lower Millcreek and South Jordan, and least important to respondents in West Valley City and Canyon Rim.

Clear majorities supported using conserved water to improve fish and wildlife habitat or improve urban parks and open space, while smaller proportions would be motivated to conserve to improve outdoor recreation opportunities.

Table 8: Willingness to Conserve Water Based on How Water Savings are Used.

How willing would you be to reduce your own water use if you knew the water you conserved would...	**SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS**						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent indicating willing or very willing to conserve if...								
Ensure future supplies for your home	**79**	**86**	**76**	**73**	**75**	**77**	*85*	*79*	*81*
Reduce your water bill	**79**	**75**	**62**	**83**	**73**	**77**	*75*	*73*	*66*
Ensure future supply for agriculture	**60**	**72**	**64**	**67**	**64**	**57**	*68*	*66*	*62*
Improve fish & wildlife habitat	**63**	**65**	**66**	**63**	**55**	**64**	*78*	*64*	*68*
Improve urban parks & open spaces	**59**	**60**	**51**	**56**	**54**	**57**	*63*	*58*	*55*
Improve opportunities for outdoor recreation	**33**	**44**	**42**	**49**	**45**	**52**	*51*	*45*	*51*
Allow increased development in this area	**24**	**29**	**18**	**24**	**27**	**33**	*36*	*27*	*24*

E. Secondary Water Systems

Access to and Use of Secondary Water

Secondary water systems were used for outdoor irrigation by nearly all the respondents in the Riverton study neighborhood, and by roughly 20% of respondents in lower Millcreek and South Jordan. Very few respondents had access to secondary water in Canyon Rim, West Jordan, or West Valley City (Table 9). Secondary water is non-drinkable water that is usually provided by an irrigation or canal company and is often outside of the control of the city public water utility.

In Riverton, the vast majority of secondary water users (89%) received their secondary water through a pressurized pipe. In Millcreek and South Jordan, however, most received their secondary water from an open ditch or canal (67-83%). In each of these three neighborhoods, most of those with access to secondary systems used the water primarily for irrigating their lawn and other landscaping (50-98%), and nearly half used this water on a vegetable garden. Relatively few respondents in any of these three neighborhoods reported using secondary water for agricultural purposes (watering pastures, crops or livestock), though this number was a bit higher in South Jordan (29%).

Satisfaction with Service

Secondary water users in these three neighborhoods were generally satisfied with their systems with 53-56% indicating they were satisfied or very satisfied.

A minority of secondary water users indicated they attended any meetings with their secondary water provider. However, secondary water users in Millcreek and South Jordan (70%) were more likely to have attended such meetings. Only 29-44% of secondary water users were confident in the future security of their secondary water supply.

Table 9: Use and Perceptions of Secondary Water Systems

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent indicating lawn watering responsibility...								
Has Access to Secondary water	**0**	**23**	**91**	**20**	**2**	**5**	*1*	*21*	*53*
Secondary water use:									
Has but does not use	*na*	**39**	**2**	**12**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*13*	*5*
Used for lawn and yard landscaping	*na*	**50**	**98**	**59**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*79*	*91*
Used for vegetable garden	*na*	**50**	**47**	**47**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*53*	*46*
Used to water pasture/crops	*na*	**11**	**4**	**29**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*7*	*9*
Used to water livestock	*na*	**0**	**4**	**0**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*4*	*5*
How secondary water received									
Open ditch or canal	*na*	**83**	**11**	**67**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*47*	*17*
Pressurized pipe	*na*	**11**	**89**	**27**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*50*	*81*
Percent of secondary water users that:									
Are satisfied with secondary water system	*na*	**56**	**55**	**53**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*53*	*67*
Have attended a meeting with a secondary water provider	*na*	**33**	**12**	**29**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*45*	*20*
Are confident in the future security of their secondary water supply	*na*	**44**	**29**	**29**	*na*	*na*	*na*	*38*	*34*

n.a. = not enough respondents using secondary water to provide reliable estimates.

II. Water Perceptions & Experiences

A. Perceptions of Water Supply

Since planning for future water challenges is a major focus for local and state government officials, the survey included a block of questions that asked whether the respondent agreed with a set of statements that 'there is enough water to meet the needs of all people and businesses' in their city, valley and the state as a whole (Table 10).

Overall, the findings suggest that less than half (34-46%) of Salt Lake Valley respondents were confident about the current sufficiency of their city's water supply to meet the needs of people and businesses in their city. Confidence dropped significantly when asked about sufficiency of future city water supplies (9-24%). Concern about the adequacy of city water supplies was highest among respondents in the two Millcreek neighborhoods.

Confidence in current and future water supplies was generally lower when the supply in the valley or entire state is considered. Very few (5-9%) of respondents from these six neighborhoods believed that there is a sufficient future supply of water to meet needs at the state level.

More detailed information demonstrates significant ambivalence about the sufficiency of local water supplies (Figure 2 below). Between 35-48% of respondents indicated they neither agree nor disagree with the statements about overall water sufficiency for their city. This ambivalence was highest among South Jordan and West Valley City respondents.

Table 10: Percent of Respondents Agreeing that Water Supply is Sufficient

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
There is enough water to meet the needs of all people and businesses in...	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating AGREEMENT with Statement								
CURRENTLY									
This City	**35**	**36**	**46**	**40**	**35**	**34**	*34*	*46*	*47*
Salt Lake Valley	**19**	**32**	**27**	**34**	**27**	**29**	*28*	*39*	*42*
Utah	**12**	**12**	**20**	**25**	**13**	**22**	*19*	*19*	*14*
IN THE FUTURE									
This City	**9**	**16**	**24**	**11**	**13**	**14**	*12*	*23*	*21*
Salt Lake Valley	**6**	**9**	**16**	**8**	**11**	**12**	*8*	*18*	*18*
Utah	**5**	**8**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**7**	*7*	*11*	*7*

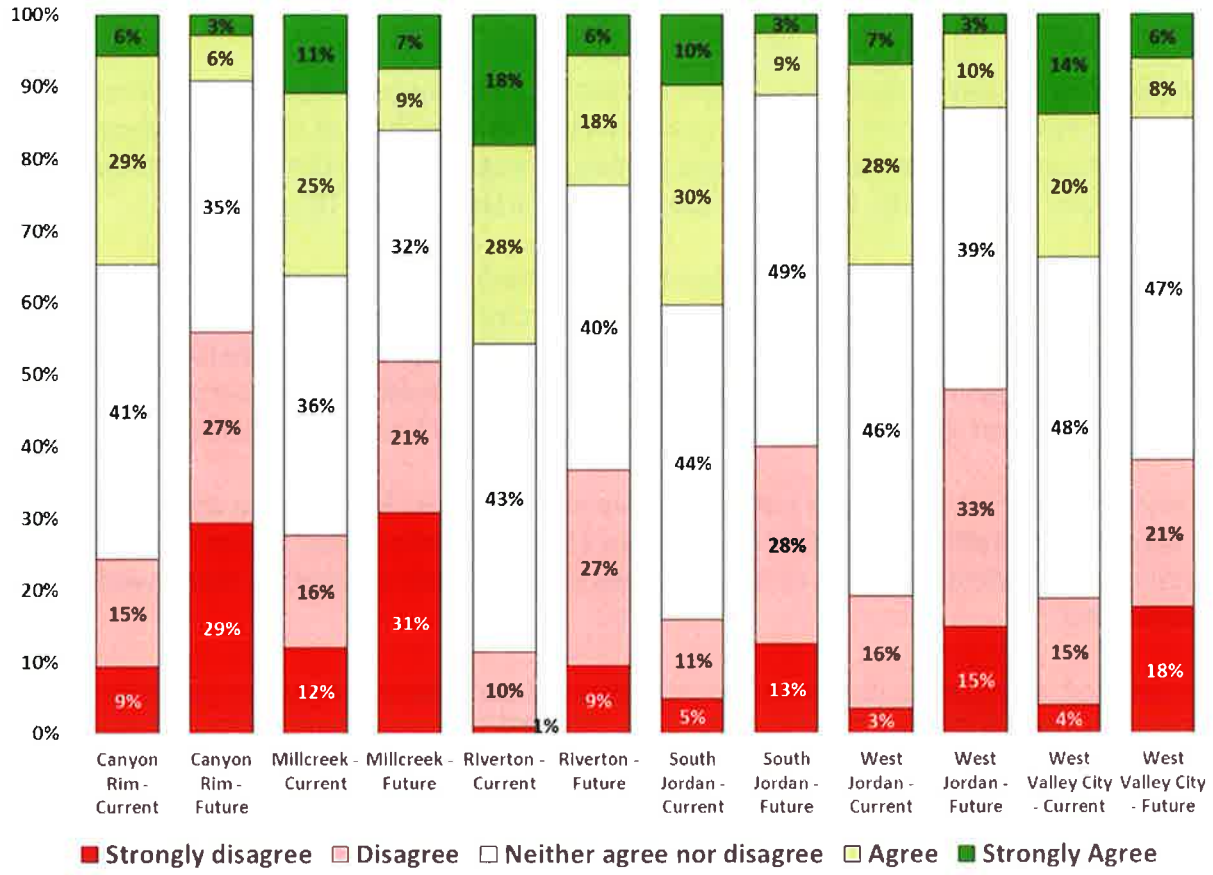


Figure 2: Agreement or Disagreement with Statement that City Water Supply is Sufficient to Meet the Current or Future Needs of All People and Businesses, By City.

B. Risk Perceptions

While water issues are likely to be important policy challenges for local and state governments in the coming years, there are a host of other important issues that compete for the attention of the public. To compare water issues to other topics, we asked respondents to indicate 'how concerned' they were about each of ten issues (Table 11).

Generally speaking, respondents from most neighborhoods were more concerned about air pollution, traffic congestion, population growth and loss of open space than about water related issues. The top water-related concern for most respondents was the perceived high cost of water, and this was the top overall concern for respondents in West Jordan and West Valley City.

In Canyon Rim, water shortages were a major concern (ranking second after air pollution); this issue was also rated high by respondents in lower Millcreek and West Valley City.

Concern about water shortages was lowest in Riverton, South Jordan and West Jordan. Poor water quality was a more significant concern among respondents in the Riverton study neighborhood (cited by 70%), and a comparatively small concern for those living in South Jordan and Canyon Rim (cited by just over half).

Roughly 60% of respondents in all the study neighborhoods expressed concern about deteriorating water infrastructure in their city. As discussed below, climate change concerns varied widely across the study neighborhoods – with 43-45% of respondents in Riverton, South Jordan and West Jordan expressing concern, compared to 59-63% of Millcreek and West Valley respondents. Finally, concerns about flooding were relatively high in lower Millcreek and West Valley City, where roughly a third of respondents cited it as a major concern, but in general, flooding issues rated much lower on the concern scale than any of the other 9 issues presented on the survey.

Table 11: Percent of Respondents Concerned about Various Issues

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Issue	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Concern (4-5)								
Air pollution	**87**	**89**	**86**	**83**	**79**	**81**	*88*	*77*	*69*
Traffic congestion	**78**	**81**	**81**	**87**	**79**	**83**	*82*	*80*	*75*
High cost of water	**75**	**76**	**77**	**81**	**86**	**84**	*68*	*65*	*69*
Loss of open space	**78**	**79**	**76**	**82**	**73**	**72**	*79*	*72*	*78*
Population growth	**73**	**69**	**69**	**77**	**70**	**73**	*72*	*64*	*76*
Water Shortages	**79**	**74**	**59**	**61**	**63**	**69**	*73*	*56*	*60*
Poor Water Quality	**53**	**59**	**70**	**54**	**63**	**66**	*66*	*45*	*52*
Deteriorating water infrastructure	**62**	**60**	**60**	**57**	**55**	**62**	*68*	*52*	*58*
Climate change	**63**	**61**	**44**	**43**	**45**	**59**	*76*	*48*	*51*
Flooding	**20**	**33**	**19**	**11**	**29**	**32**	*24*	*28*	*20*

Water issues listed in bold font.

C. Perceptions about Water Use and Water Quality

Perceived Excessive Water Use

Given the concerns about water supply and water shortages discussed above, the survey included a block of questions designed to capture public perceptions about which, if any, sectors are responsible for using 'too much' water (Table 12).

The results suggest that more 'blame' for overuse of water is attributed to residential lawns, parks, and golf courses among respondents in all six neighborhoods. By contrast, very few people (between 2-13 percent) had the impression that agriculture is using too much water.

There was significant variation in perceptions about excessive water use across these six study neighborhoods. Respondents in the two Millcreek neighborhoods were most likely to think residential lawns currently use too much water (with 62-71% agreeing), while those in South Jordan and West Valley City were least likely to think lawns use too much water (48-49%). Perceived overuse of water in parks and golf courses was highest in lower Millcreek (57%), West Jordan (48%) and West Valley City (48%). Agreement with statements that 'agriculture' uses too much water was highest in lower Millcreek and West Valley City (though only 12-13% agreed).

Compared to respondents from Salt Lake City, respondents from these six neighborhoods were less likely to think any entity uses too much water. On the other hand, perceived excessive water use in the Salt Lake Valley was notably higher than among respondents in the Cache and Heber valleys.

Table 12: Perceived 'Excessive' Water Use by Sector

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Too much water is used for...	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Agreement (4 or 5)								
Residential lawns	**62**	**71**	**59**	**48**	**57**	**49**	*71*	*51*	*44*
Parks and golf courses	**43**	**57**	**40**	**37**	**48**	**48**	*60*	*44*	*43*
Industry	**33**	**40**	**33**	**24**	**30**	**40**	*48*	*22*	*19*
Agriculture	**5**	**13**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**12**	*13*	*10*	*13*

Water Quality

We also assessed public perceptions of the water quality of different types of water bodies (Table 13 and Figures 3a to 3f). Overall, people were much more likely to assess all types of water in their area as 'good quality' than 'bad quality'. Water quality ratings were highest for drinking water supplies, upstream rivers and lakes, and streams and creeks nearest the respondent's neighborhood. Water in nearby irrigation canals and ditches, and in streams, rivers, reservoirs, and lakes downstream from the neighborhood, was more likely to be rated as poor, particularly in Riverton and West Valley City. Notably, for many types of water bodies, a majority of respondents in many neighborhoods indicated that they were either 'not sure' or thought local water quality was 'neither good nor bad'.

With respect to their drinking water supply, between 64-73% of respondents in five neighborhoods rated water quality as good, though this number drops to just 18% of respondents in Riverton. In general, respondents in Riverton had more water quality concerns than in the other study areas.

Respondents throughout the Salt Lake Valley tended to rate water quality of all types lower than those from the Heber and Cache Valley study areas.

Table 13: Perceived Water Quality of Different Types of Water Resources.

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
How would you rate the water quality of the following types of water in your area?	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Rating Quality Good or Very Good								
Drinking water	**70**	**73**	**18**	**64**	**65**	**69**	*66*	*79*	*73*
Water in rivers and lakes upstream	**53**	**43**	**38**	**35**	**39**	**37**	*42*	*56*	*58*
Water in streams and creeks in neighborhood	**49**	**43**	**14**	**22**	**19**	**18**	*30*	*53*	*56*
Water in reservoirs and lakes downstream	**26**	**27**	**26**	**24**	**28**	**25**	*20*	*36*	*43*
Water in streams or rivers downstream	**20**	**29**	**21**	**24**	**24**	**24**	*20*	*38*	*48*
Water in nearby irrigation canals or ditches	**19**	**25**	**10**	**20**	**12**	**13**	*14*	*41*	*41*
Groundwater in neighborhood	**18**	**13**	**9**	**11**	**16**	**11**	*15*	*27*	*29*

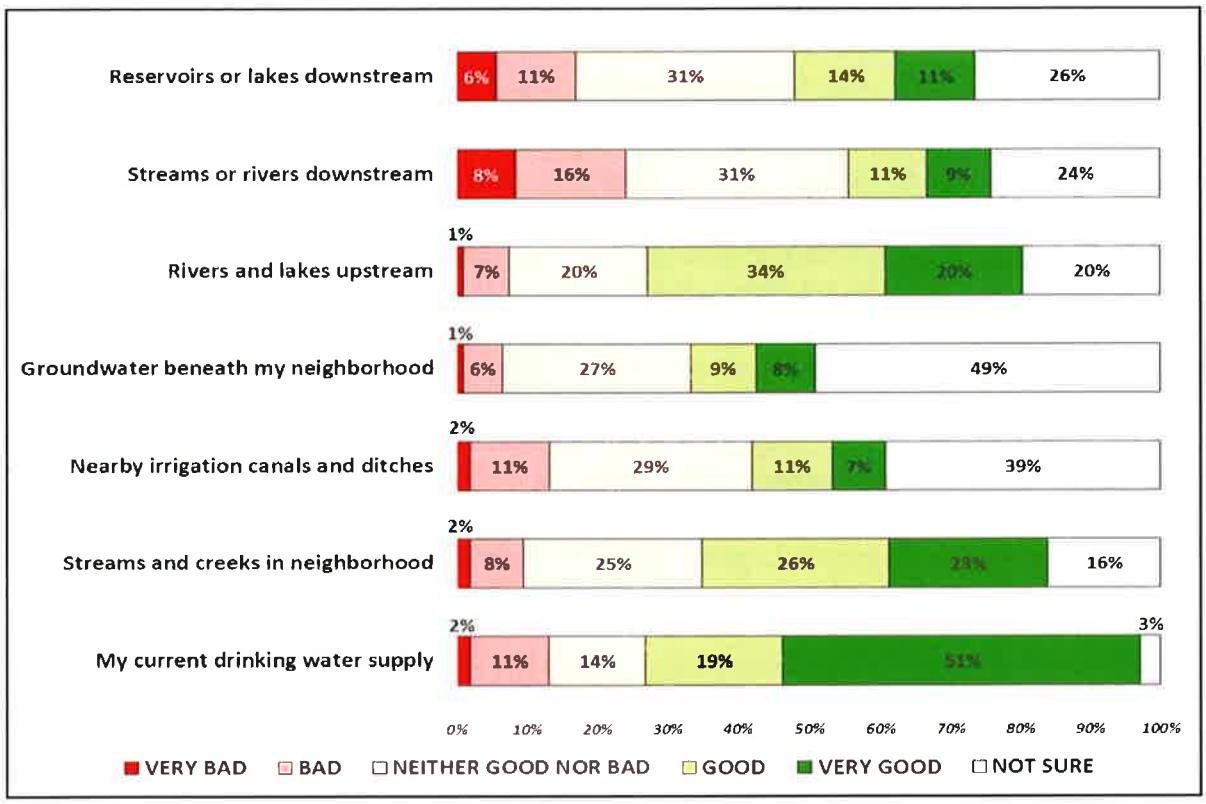


Figure 3a: Perceived water quality for different types of water among Millcreek - Canyon Rim neighborhood respondents.

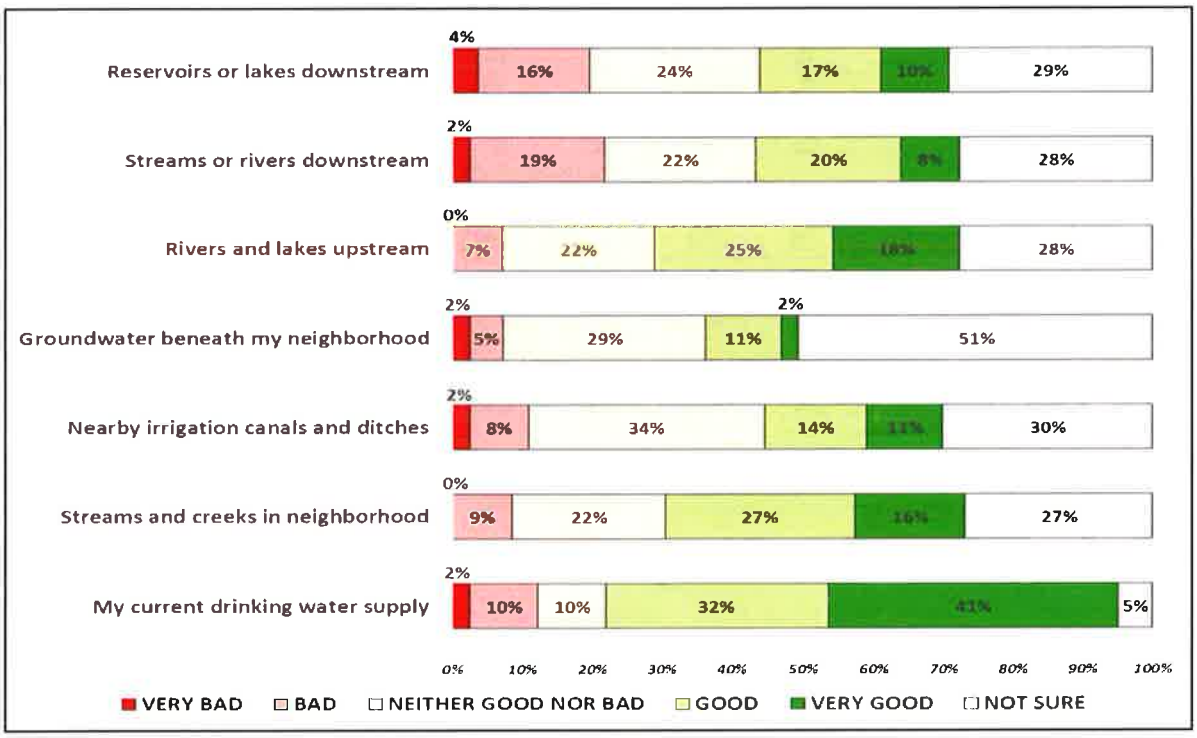


Figure 3b: Perceived water quality for different types of water among Millcreek - 1300 E. neighborhood respondents.

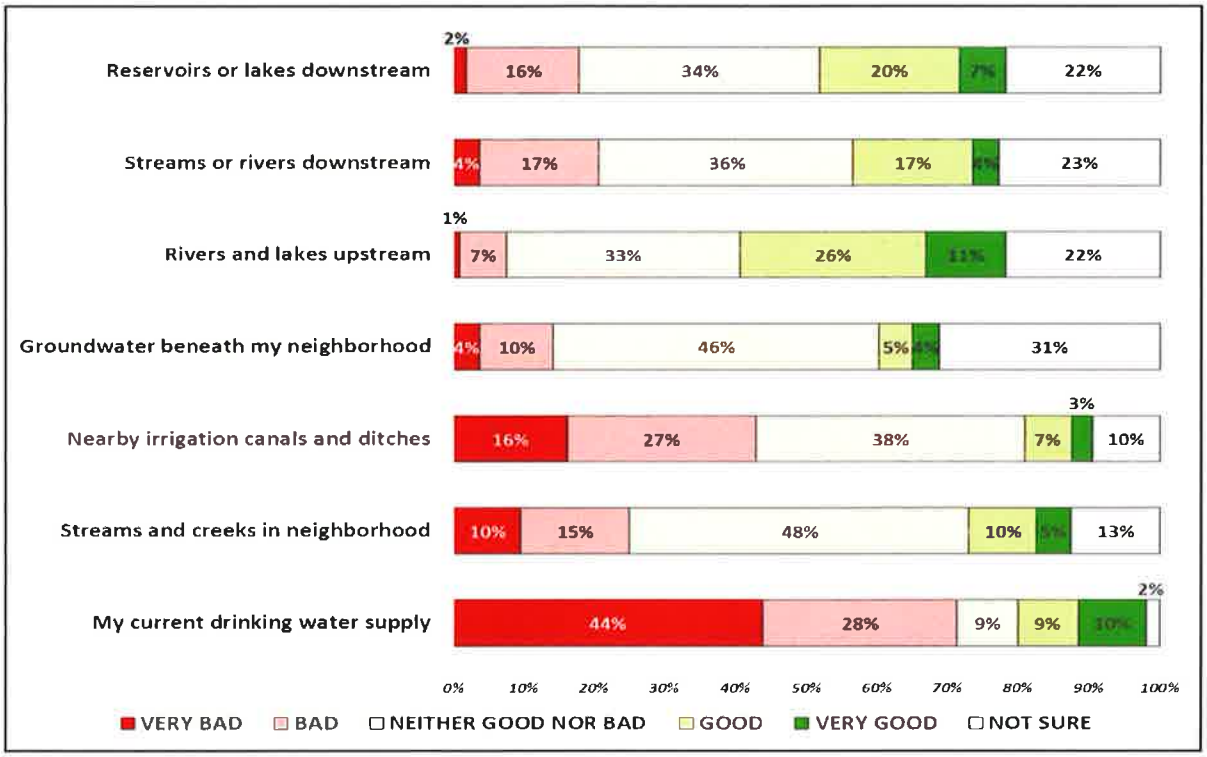


Figure 3c: Perceived water quality for different types of water among Riverton neighborhood respondents.

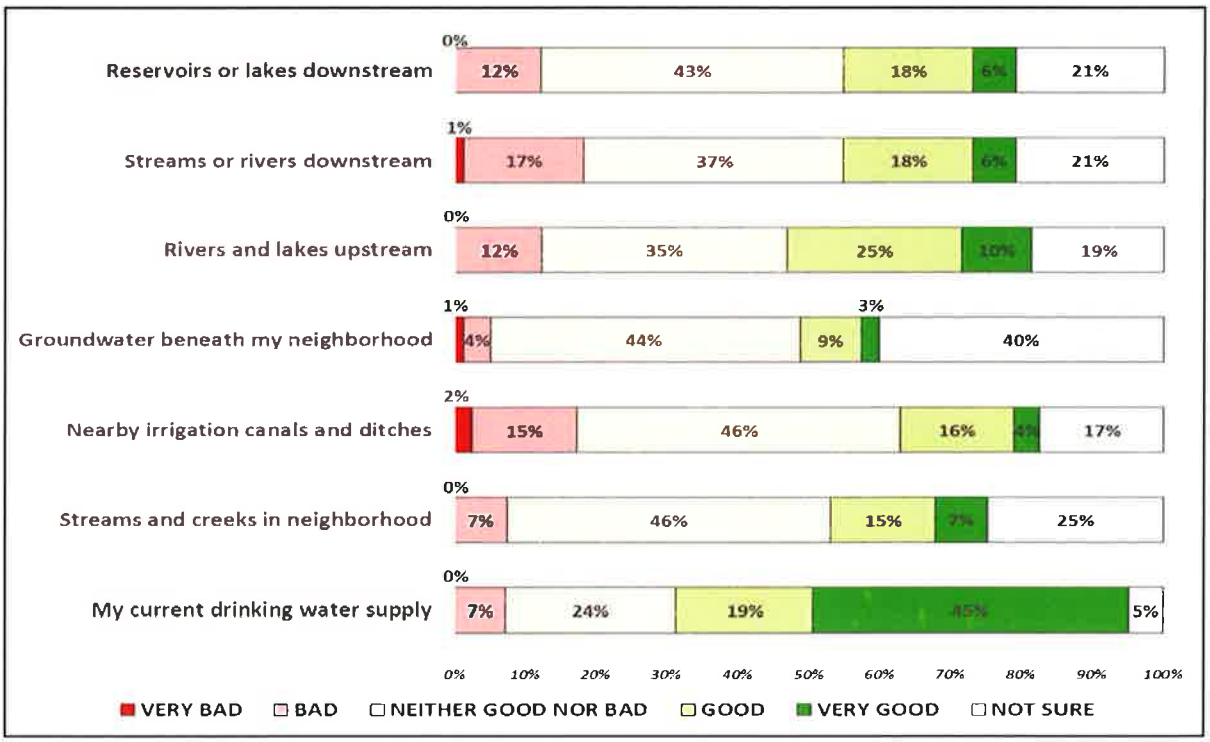


Figure 3d: Perceived water quality for different types of water among South Jordan neighborhood respondents.

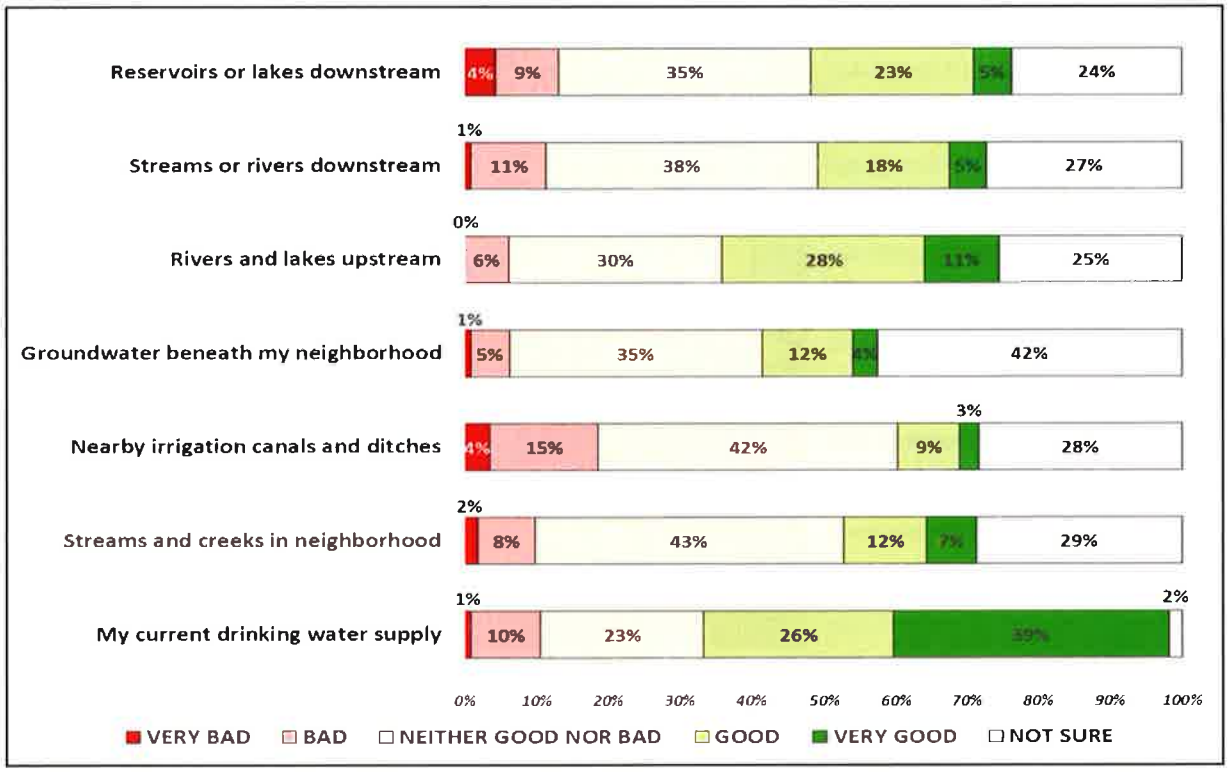


Figure 3e: Perceived water quality for different types of water among West Jordan neighborhood respondents.

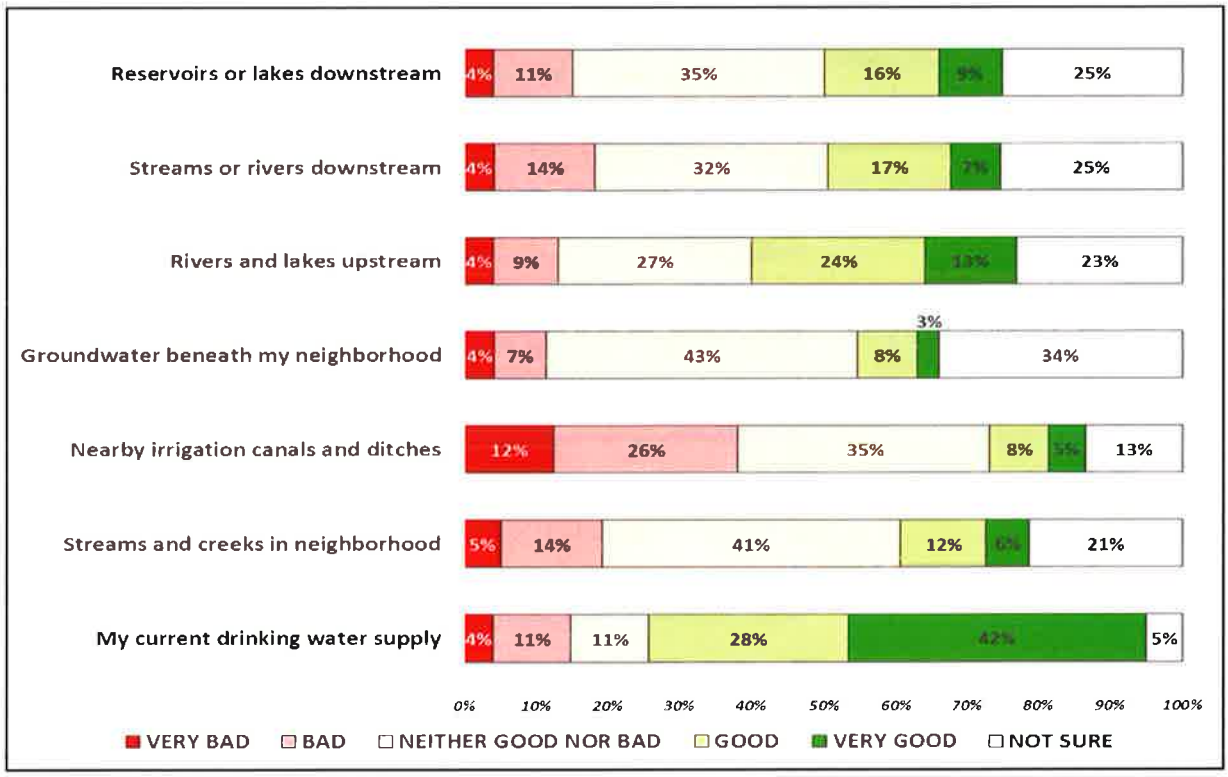


Figure 3f: Perceived water quality for different types of water among West Valley City neighborhood respondents.

D. Experience with Flooding

When asked if they or members of their household have personally experienced property damage over the last 10 years, over a third of households (32-46%) indicated impacts such as flooded basements or other property damage (Table 14). Between 36-58% indicated having experienced any type of flooding impacts to their own household. It should be noted that the survey only asked about impacts from flooding and/or stormwater and did not differentiate between flooding originating inside the home from external flooding sources.

Personal experience with flooding was most commonly reported among respondents in lower Millcreek and Riverton neighborhoods, and least common in South Jordan and West Jordan. Over 70% reported knowledge of community-level flooding impacts in four neighborhoods (Canyon Rim, lower Millcreek, Riverton and West Jordan), but proportions were notably lower in South Jordan and West Valley City.

Table 14: Percent of Respondents indicating Impacts from Flooding on Household or Community.

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Self-reported impacts from flooding or stormwater over last 10 years	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent of Respondents Listing Impacts								
Household suffered property damage	**34**	**46**	**39**	**32**	**33**	**33**	*29*	*38*	*31*
Household impacted in any way*	**45**	**52**	**58**	**36**	**39**	**50**	*45*	*43*	*40*
Community impacted in any way*	**72**	**73**	**77**	**63**	**71**	**62**	*73*	*80*	*51*

** = Combines all types of impacts, including flooded basement or other property damage, injury or loss of life, damage to public roads or infrastructure, contamination of drinking water or area streams. Listed if at least one type of impact was reported.*

E. Climate Change Perceptions

Climate change has received significant media attention and political debate. Respondents in these Salt Lake Valley communities were asked their views on climate change, and whether they were worried that climate change will significantly impact the water supplies in their valley. Results demonstrate a wide diversity of views on this topic. Generally speaking, most respondents (76-84%) said they believe climate change is happening, but they were split as to whether they see climate change as human-caused or part of a natural process (Table 15). A majority of respondents from Canyon Rim, lower Millcreek and West Valley City believed that climate change is happening and is caused by humans, while respondents in South Jordan and West Jordan were evenly split on whether it is a natural process or human caused. Significant minorities of respondents (18-22%) from four neighborhoods said they 'do not know enough' to say if climate change is happening.

Between 34-52% of respondents across these six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods saw climate change as a possible threat to water supplies in the valley, with worry about water supply impacts highest in the areas where people attribute climate change to humans.

Table 15: Respondent Views on Climate Change Issues

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
How would you characterize your views on climate change?	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent of Respondents								
Climate change is happening, and is caused mainly by human activities	**51**	**57**	**37**	**34**	**36**	**53**	*66*	*41*	*40*
Climate change is happening, and is caused both by human and natural causes	**5**	**2**	**8**	**6**	**7**	**4**	*2*	*5*	*6*
Climate change is happening and is caused mainly by natural processes	**28**	**24**	**31**	**36**	**37**	**21**	*14*	*29*	*32*
Climate change is not happening	**3**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	*5*	*3*	*5*
I do not know enough to say if climate change is happening	**14**	**10**	**22**	**21**	**18**	**20**	*13*	*21*	*18*
I am worried that climate change will significantly impact water supplies in this valley	**50**	**52**	**37**	**34**	**35**	**50**	*66*	*39*	*39*

III. Water Policy and Management Perspectives

A. Support for Local Water Management Strategies and Policies

Many survey questions assessed the levels of support or opposition to a wide range of potential local city water management policies and programs.

Addressing Short Term Water Shortages

First, respondents were asked, "If your city faced a short-term water shortage, how much would you oppose or support each of the following possible local policies or strategies?" (Table 16). Levels of support for these different strategies generally did not vary widely across the six neighborhoods.

There was strong support (77-91%) for educational and voluntary conservation programs across six Salt Lake Valley communities. Support for restrictions on watering in parks, golf courses, and public properties was lower, but still ranged from 69-79% of respondents.

Mandatory restrictions on watering in order to respond to short-term shortages were least popular, but still received support from 59-67 percent of respondents, with just 10-18 percent of respondents indicating that they would oppose or strongly oppose mandatory measures.

Table 16: Percent of Respondents Supporting Various Local Policy Options

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
To deal with a short-term water shortage, I would support or strongly support the following strategies...	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Support or Strong Support								
Educate public on water conservation	**85**	**91**	**88**	**88**	**88**	**89**	*91*	*89*	*92*
Encourage voluntary reductions in outdoor water use	**80**	**85**	**91**	**77**	**81**	**82**	*87*	*84*	*85*
Restrict watering in parks, golf courses, and other public properties	**75**	**69**	**79**	**70**	**72**	**69**	*78*	*76*	*72*
Mandatory watering restrictions	**59**	**67**	**61**	**61**	**60**	**58**	*71*	*69*	*64*

Long Term City Water Management Strategies.

Respondents were also asked about the extent to which they supported a range of potential long-term approaches to water policy and management in their city (detailed results shown in Table 17 and Figures 4a-4f).

The most popular policies across each of the six study neighborhoods were to:

- 'limit future housing development unless water supplies are secured,' supported by 79% of respondents in Riverton and lower Millcreek, 76% in Canyon Rim, 71-72% in South Jordan and West Jordan, and 64% in West Valley City, and
- 'develop systems to reuse treated wastewater for residential irrigation,' the most popular policy option in Canyon Rim (78%), lower Millcreek (82%), and West Valley City (65%), and the #2 option in South Jordan and West Jordan (68 and 70%, respectively).

Building new water storage facilities was supported by over two-thirds (66-70%) of respondents from five of the six neighborhoods, with 61% in West Valley City supportive.

A majority of respondents (50-73%) in all the neighborhoods supported building structures to reduce stormwater runoff, with support highest in the two Millcreek neighborhoods.

There was more varied and modest support for several other local water policy options designed to incentivize conservation. For example, between 40-59% of respondents in these neighborhoods supported city programs to subsidize the purchase of low water use irrigation systems and appliances, roughly 2 to 3 times the proportion who opposed such programs. Support was highest in the Millcreek neighborhoods, and lowest in West Valley City.

Policies to charge more per gallon for large water users had support from 39-51% of respondents in the Salt Lake Valley area, and levels of support exceeded opposition in all six neighborhoods.

Policies to encourage forms of housing development that use less water per person had strong support in Canyon Rim and lower Millcreek, but mustered support from 29-42% of respondents in the other neighborhoods, and opposition outweighed support in South Jordan and West Jordan. Substantial minorities (27-45%) supported ordinances that require low water landscaping, and support was higher than opposition everywhere but in South Jordan.

A minority of respondents supported reducing environmental protections to facilitate new water projects (28-45%), though more people supported than opposed this approach in every community (except lower Millcreek). The least supported policy option in every neighborhood was 'buying water rights from farms to use in the city' (supported by just 16-33% of respondents), and opposition exceeded support everywhere but in South Jordan.

Table 17: Percent of Respondents Supporting Various Local Policy Options

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Long Term Local Policy Options	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Support or Strong Support								
Limit future housing development unless water supplies are secured	**76**	**79**	**79**	**72**	**71**	**64**	*72*	*67*	*77*
Develop system to reuse treated wastewater for residential irrigation	**78**	**82**	**64**	**68**	**70**	**65**	*79*	*71*	*69*
Build new reservoirs or water storage facilities	**69**	**70**	**66**	**67**	**69**	**61**	*61*	*61*	*57*
Build structures to reduce storm water runoff	**66**	**73**	**50**	**54**	**52**	**51**	*70*	*54*	*45*
Subsidize purchase of low water use irrigation systems and appliances	**56**	**59**	**50**	**51**	**49**	**40**	*66*	*50*	*43*
Increase budgets for storm water management	**61**	**57**	**42**	**41**	**50**	**39**	*58*	*48*	*35*
Charge more per gallon for large water users	**51**	**51**	**42**	**39**	**39**	**40**	*64*	*43*	*45*
Encourage housing development that uses less water per person	**57**	**60**	**35**	**33**	**29**	**43**	*66*	*37*	*38*
Implement ordinances to require low-water landscaping	**45**	**40**	**40**	**39**	**27**	**39**	*62*	*40*	*41*
Reduce requirements for environmental protection to facilitate new water projects	**29**	**38**	**36**	**45**	**33**	**28**	*35*	*31*	*27*
Buy water rights from farms to use in the city	**20**	**16**	**23**	**33**	**28**	**19**	*25*	*24*	*27*

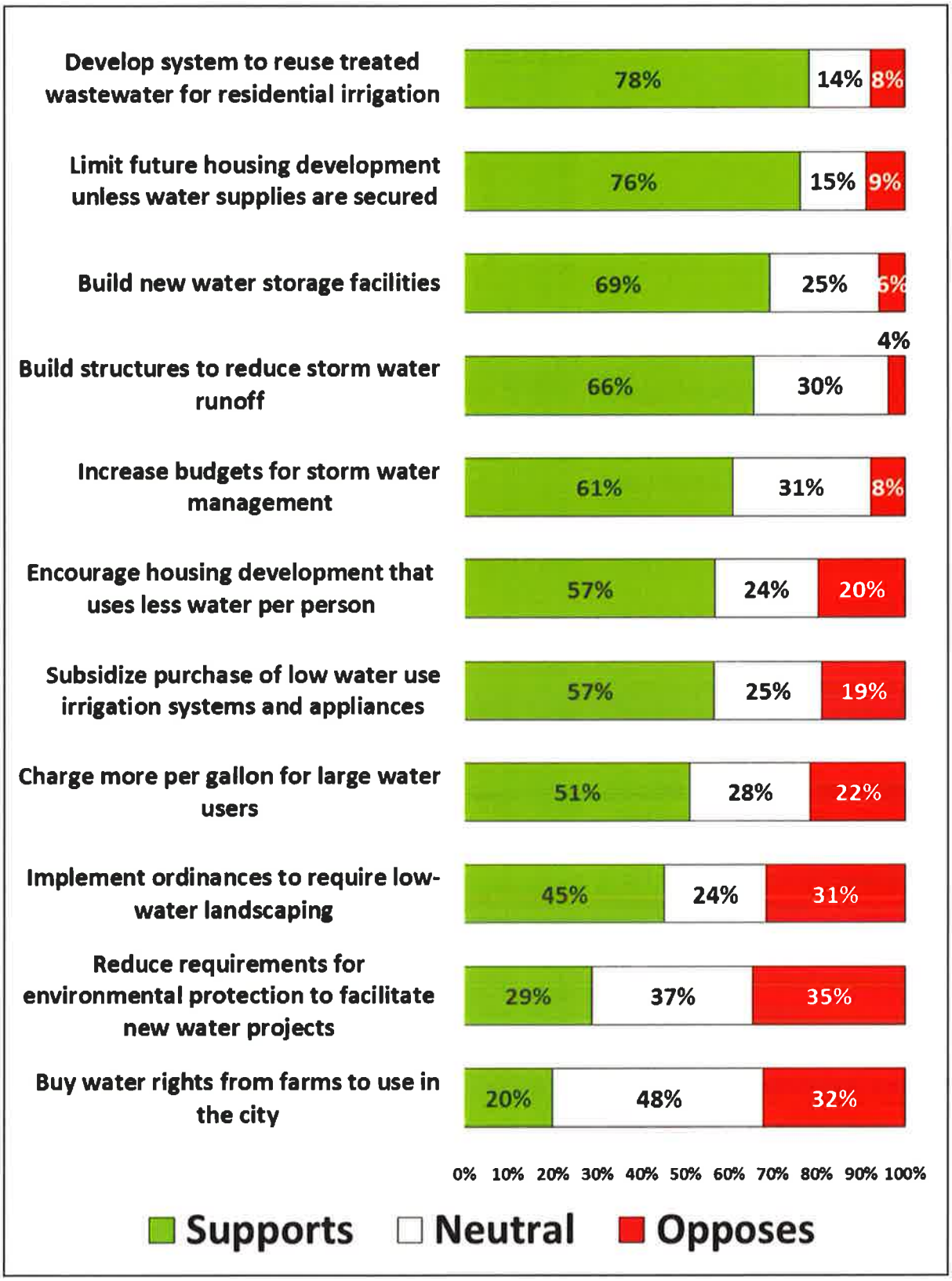


Figure 4a: Millcreek Canyon Rim Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

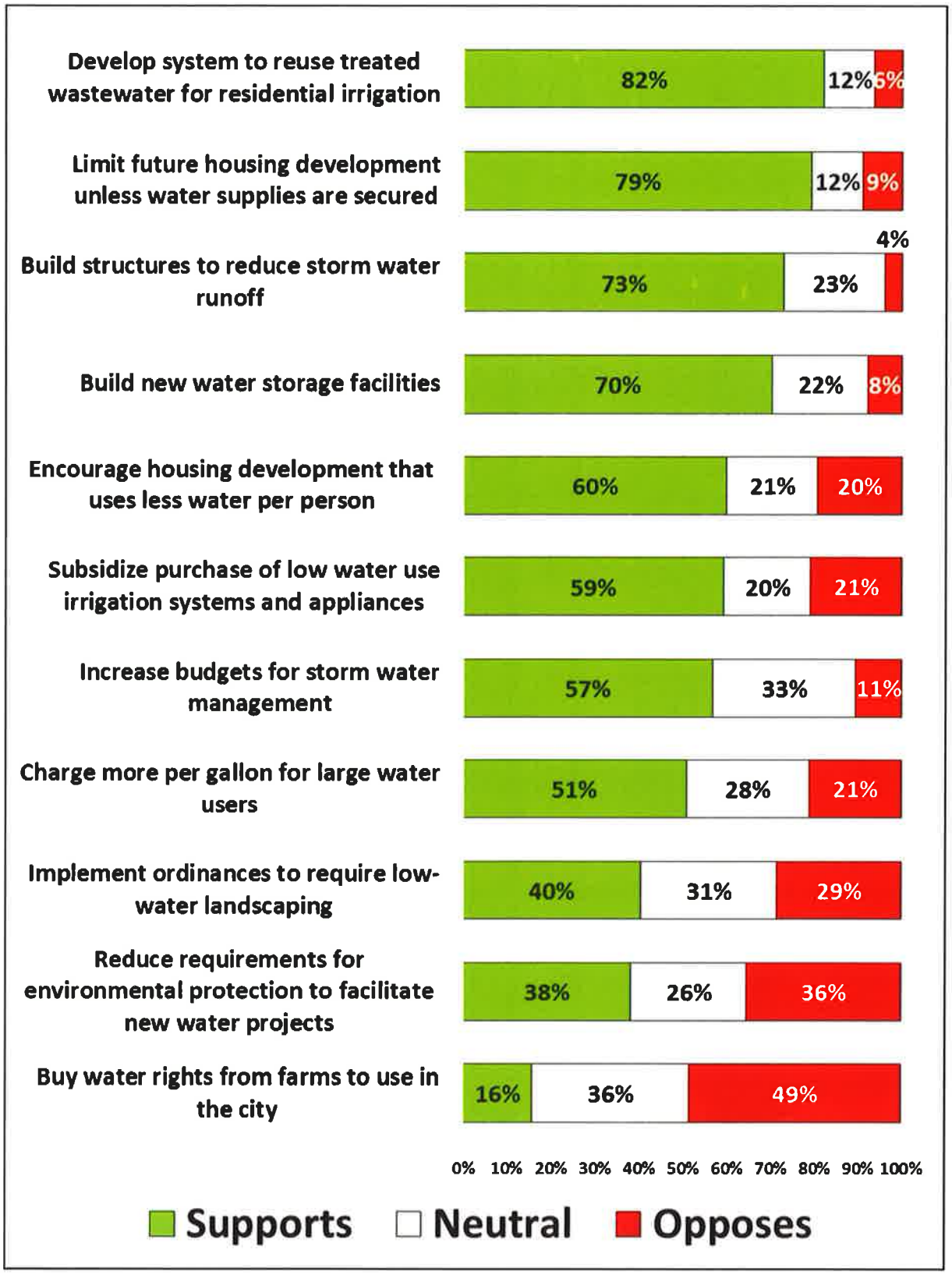


Figure 4b: Millcreek 1300 E. Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

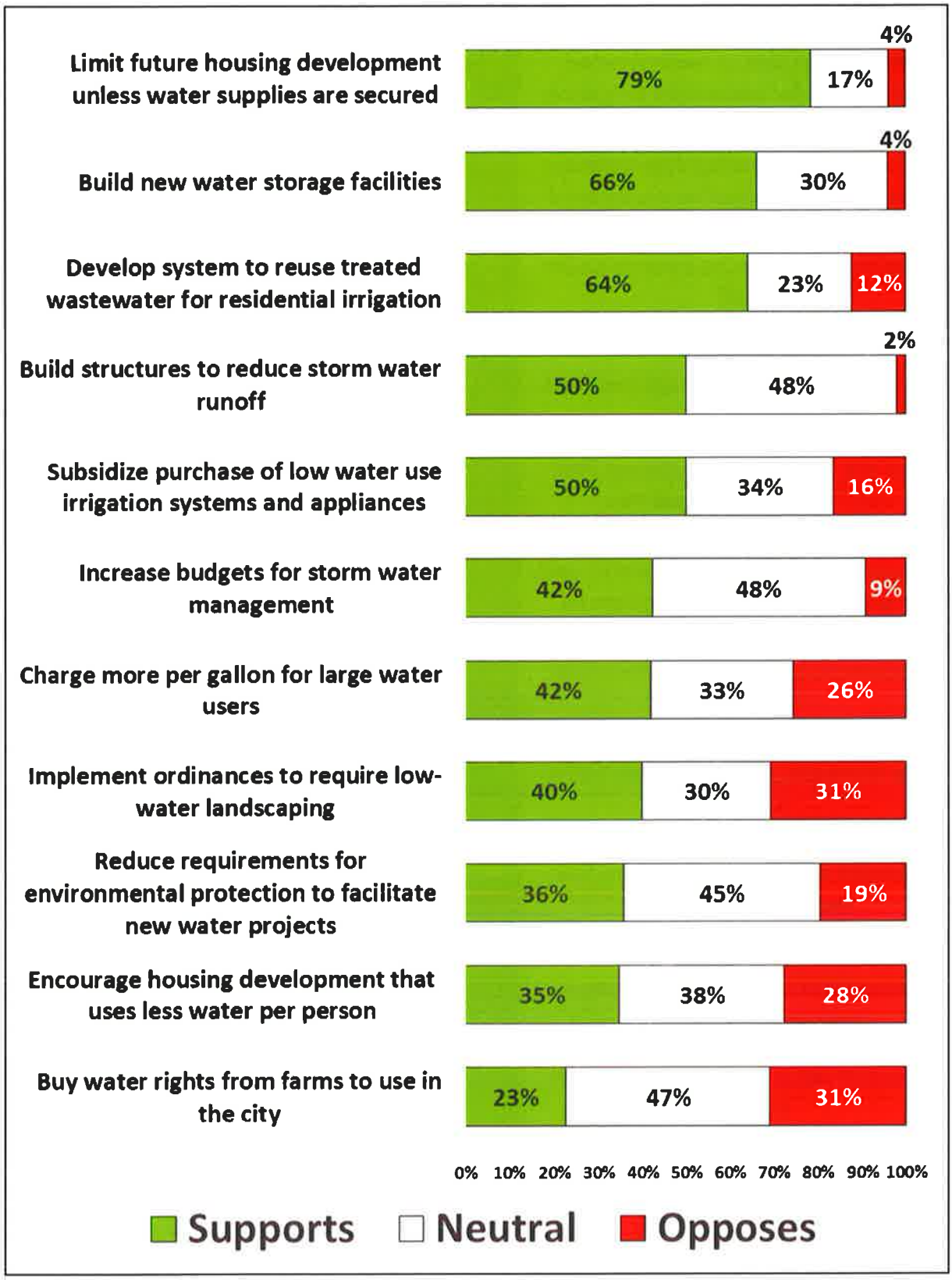


Figure 4c: Riverton Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

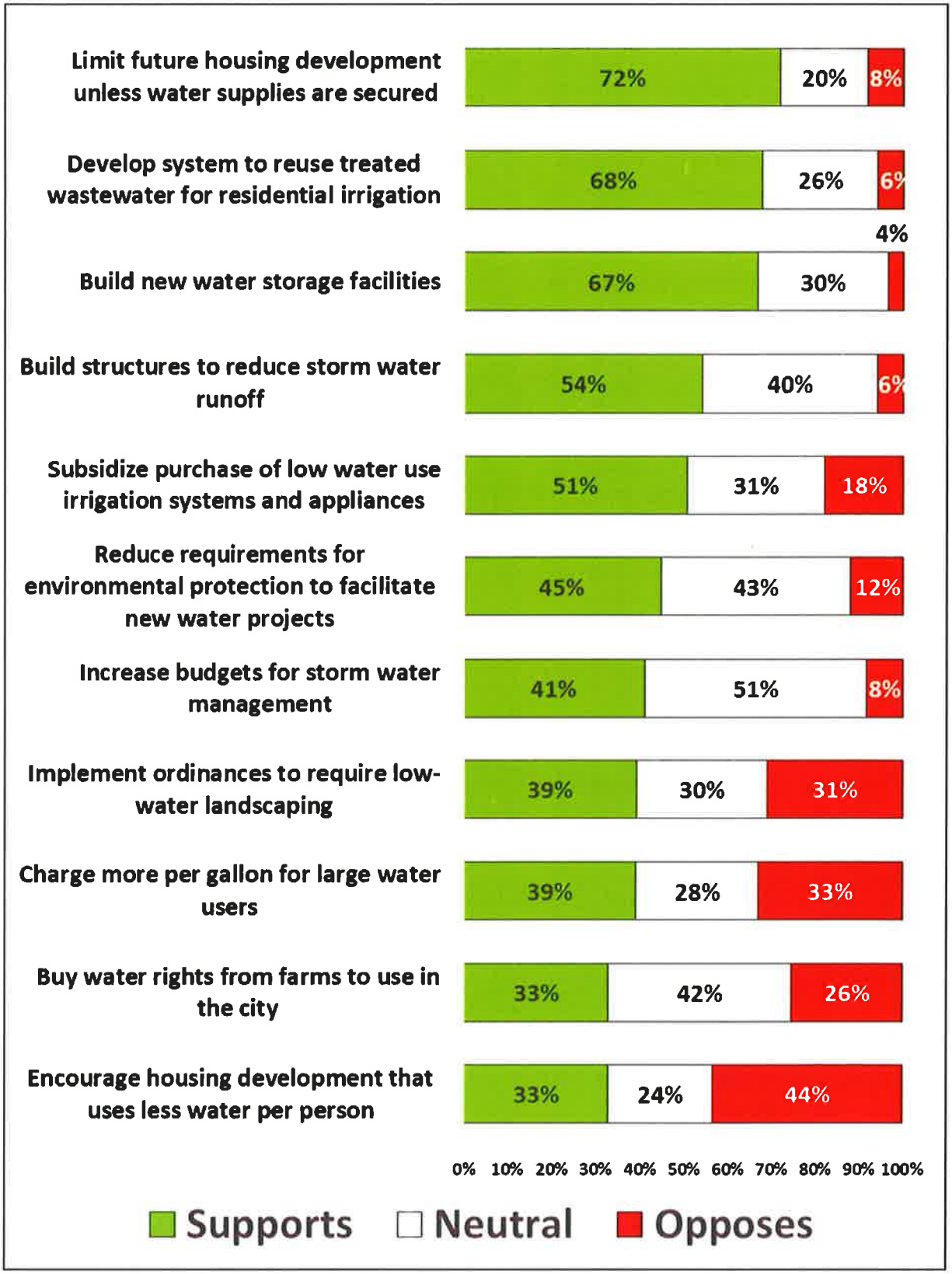


Figure 4d: South Jordan Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

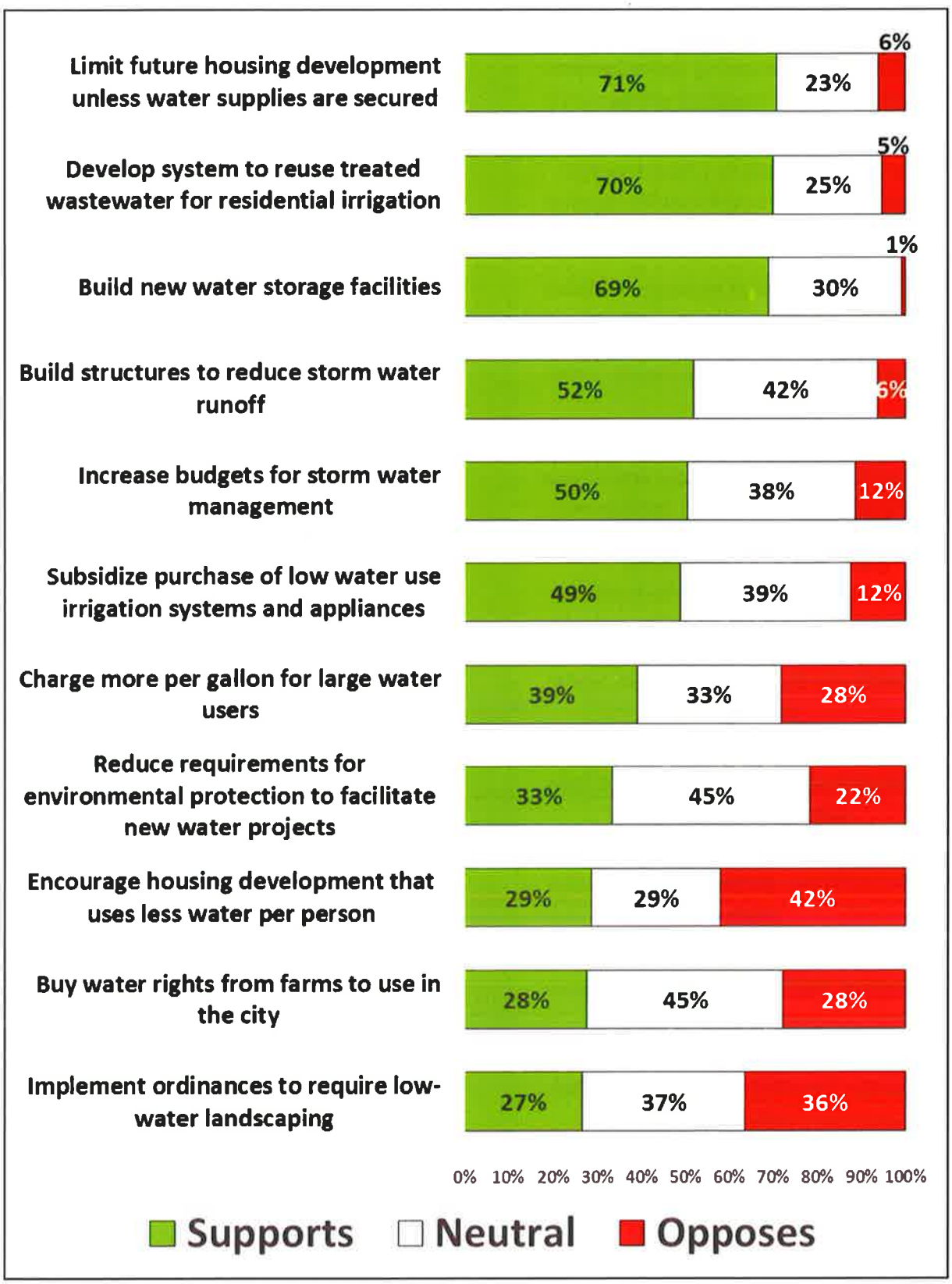


Figure 4e: West Jordan Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

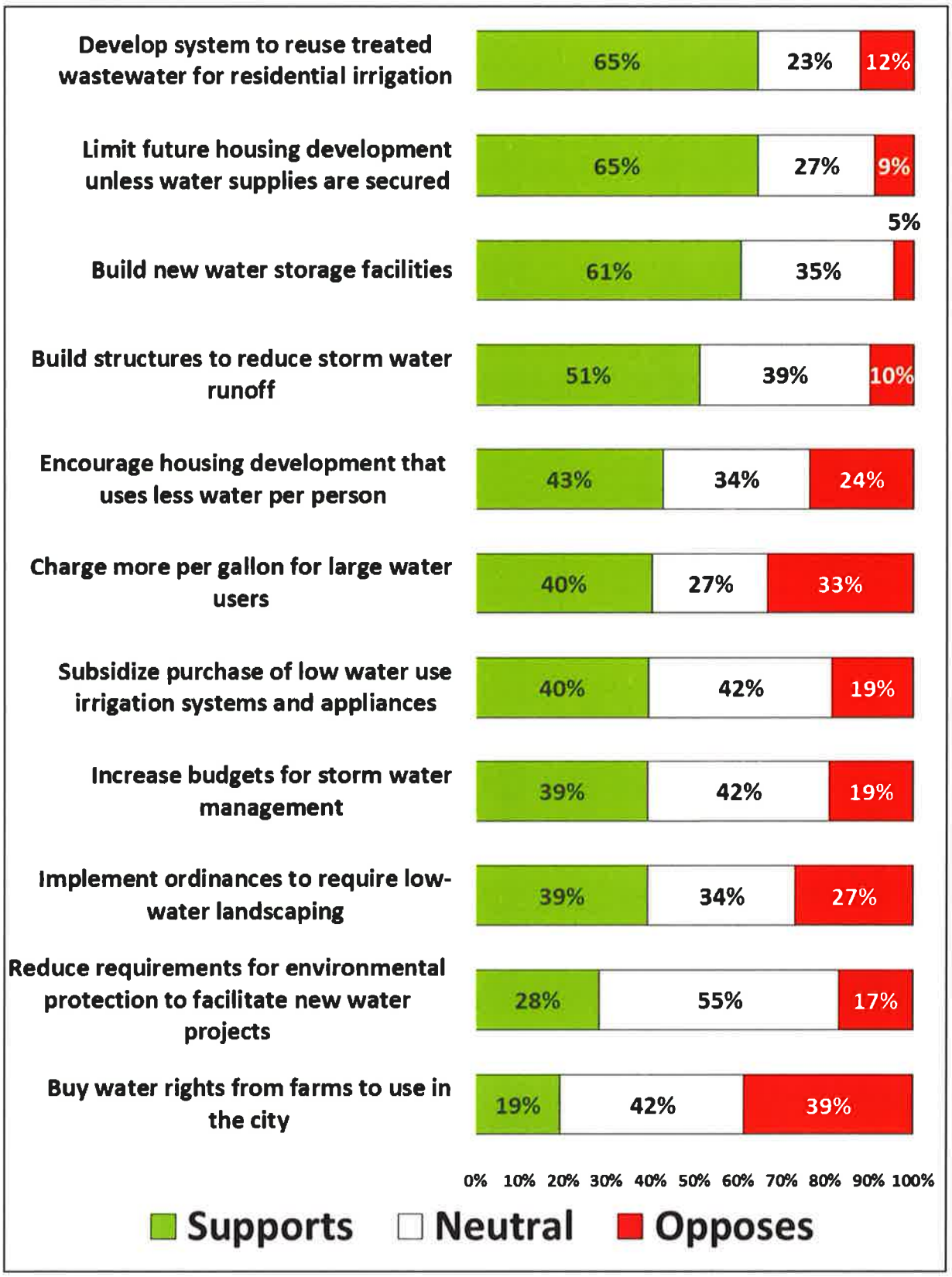


Figure 4f: West Valley City Respondent Support for Various Long-Term City Water Management Strategies.

B. Support for State Water Policies

State Water Policy Goals

The survey also asked respondents to indicate their level of support for a variety of possible goals to guide state-level water policies and programs (Table 18). Protecting water quality and ensuring a supply of drinking water were overwhelmingly supported across all six study neighborhoods in the Salt Lake Valley (with support from 92-99%). Ensuring water supply for agriculture was also a high priority for respondents from these neighborhoods (particularly for West Jordan). Protecting wetlands and wildlife habitat was somewhat less supported by respondents from these six neighborhoods, particularly in South and West Jordan. Levels of support for these environmental goals were generally lower than that found among Salt Lake City respondents. Saving taxpayer money was a goal shared by a majority of respondents, but was particularly important to respondents in West Valley City and West Jordan. As was found in Cache and Heber Valley, ensuring a supply of water for economic development was the lowest ranked among these six goals in each of the study neighborhoods.

Table 18: Percent of Respondents Supporting Different Goals for State Water Policies

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Support or Strong Support								
Ensure supply of drinking water	**94**	**97**	**97**	**99**	**94**	**97**	*96*	*97*	*96*
Protecting water quality	**95**	**94**	**96**	**93**	**92**	**96**	*97*	*94*	*95*
Ensure the supply of water for agriculture	**84**	**79**	**81**	**77**	**88**	**81**	*78*	*86*	*86*
Protecting the wetlands and wildlife habitat	**73**	**65**	**72**	**61**	**60**	**73**	*83*	*68*	*76*
Saving taxpayer money	**54**	**54**	**59**	**54**	**64**	**71**	*44*	*56*	*59*
Ensure the supply of water for economic development	**38**	**38**	**37**	**46**	**46**	**50**	*40*	*47*	*48*

State Water Policy Strategies

We also assessed support among respondents of these neighborhoods for a variety of statewide policies and programs that are currently being considered by state water planners and policy makers (Table 19, and Figures 5a-5f).

There was support from a strong majority of respondents (and relatively little opposition) for the use of state funds to help replace aging city water infrastructure (64-80% support), and to build new reservoirs or storage projects (60-73%). These two state policies were the top ranked by respondents in all six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods.

More than two-thirds of respondents in the Riverton and two Millcreek neighborhoods supported setting minimum state standards for new private residential construction to reduce water use. Support was slightly lower among respondents in South Jordan, West Valley City, and West Jordan. Opposition to this type of policy was reported by just 9-14 percent of respondents across the six neighborhoods.

A majority of respondents in all six neighborhoods supported state investments in research on water conservation technologies and practices (and this was the second overall ranked choice among respondents in Canyon Rim).

Between 47-69% of respondents in six neighborhoods supported using state funds to pay for efficiency improvement projects in agricultural irrigation systems. Support was strongest in Canyon Rim, lower Millcreek, and South Jordan. Just 9-12 percent opposed this type of program.

A majority of respondents in five of the study neighborhoods (particularly in Canyon Rim) supported a state policy to establish minimum flow requirements for streams to protect fish habitat. Minimum flow requirements had the support of 44% of West Jordan respondents. This policy was opposed by 4-17% of respondents across the six communities.

A state policy that would allow people with water rights to sell water saved from conservation practices received support from a majority of respondents in Riverton and Canyon Rim (and from 45-49% in the other four neighborhoods). That same policy was opposed by 3-14% of respondents in these neighborhoods.

West Jordan respondents were generally less supportive of most state policy options, but particularly for programs that would set spend state funds on water projects, establish minimum environmental flows, and change water rights.

Relatively few Salt Lake Valley respondents would support efforts by the state to construct pipelines to bring water to urban areas from other regions, to prioritize water efficiency over water rights, or to facilitate the transfer of water from agriculture to urban users.

Table 19: Percent of Respondents Supporting State Water Policy Strategies

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
	Canyon Rim	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Indicating Support or Strong Support								
Use state funds to help replace aging water system infrastructure in cities	**80**	**75**	**71**	**75**	**64**	**72**	*81*	*69*	*66*
Use state funds to build new reservoirs or storage projects	**67**	**73**	**69**	**70**	**60**	**60**	*58*	*60*	*63*
Set minimum state standards for new private construction to reduce water use	**67**	**66**	**68**	**60**	**51**	**57**	*73*	*55*	*61*
Invest in research on new water conservation technologies and practices	**77**	**61**	**53**	**60**	**54**	**54**	*76*	*59*	*58*
Use state funds to pay for efficiency improvements in agricultural irrigation systems	**69**	**61**	**50**	**60**	**47**	**48**	*64*	*57*	*58*
Establish minimum flow requirements for streams to protect fish habitat	**67**	**53**	**64**	**51**	**44**	**55**	*73*	*53*	*59*
Allow people with water rights to sell water saved from using conservation practices	**57**	**48**	**66**	**49**	**45**	**49**	*58*	*55*	*55*
Use state funds to construct pipelines to bring water to urban areas from other regions	**38**	**36**	**39**	**55**	**39**	**44**	*37*	*34*	*31*
Ensure state policy prioritizes the efficient use of water over protecting existing water rights	**41**	**47**	**44**	**38**	**31**	**48**	*58*	*42*	*39*
Facilitate transfers of water from agriculture to urban users	**25**	**27**	**26**	**35**	**22**	**31**	*32*	*26*	*25*

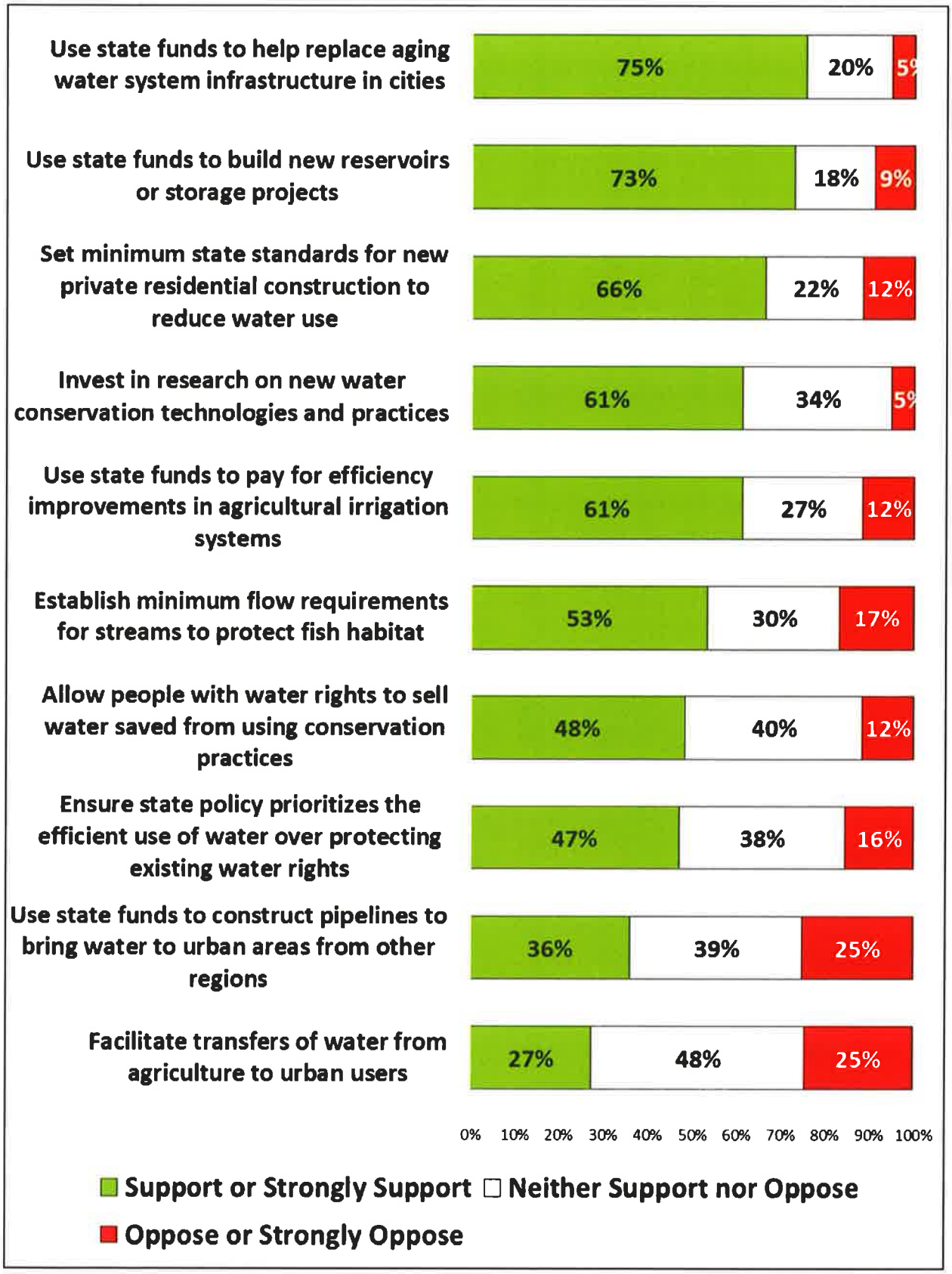


Figure 5a: Percent of Millcreek 1300E respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

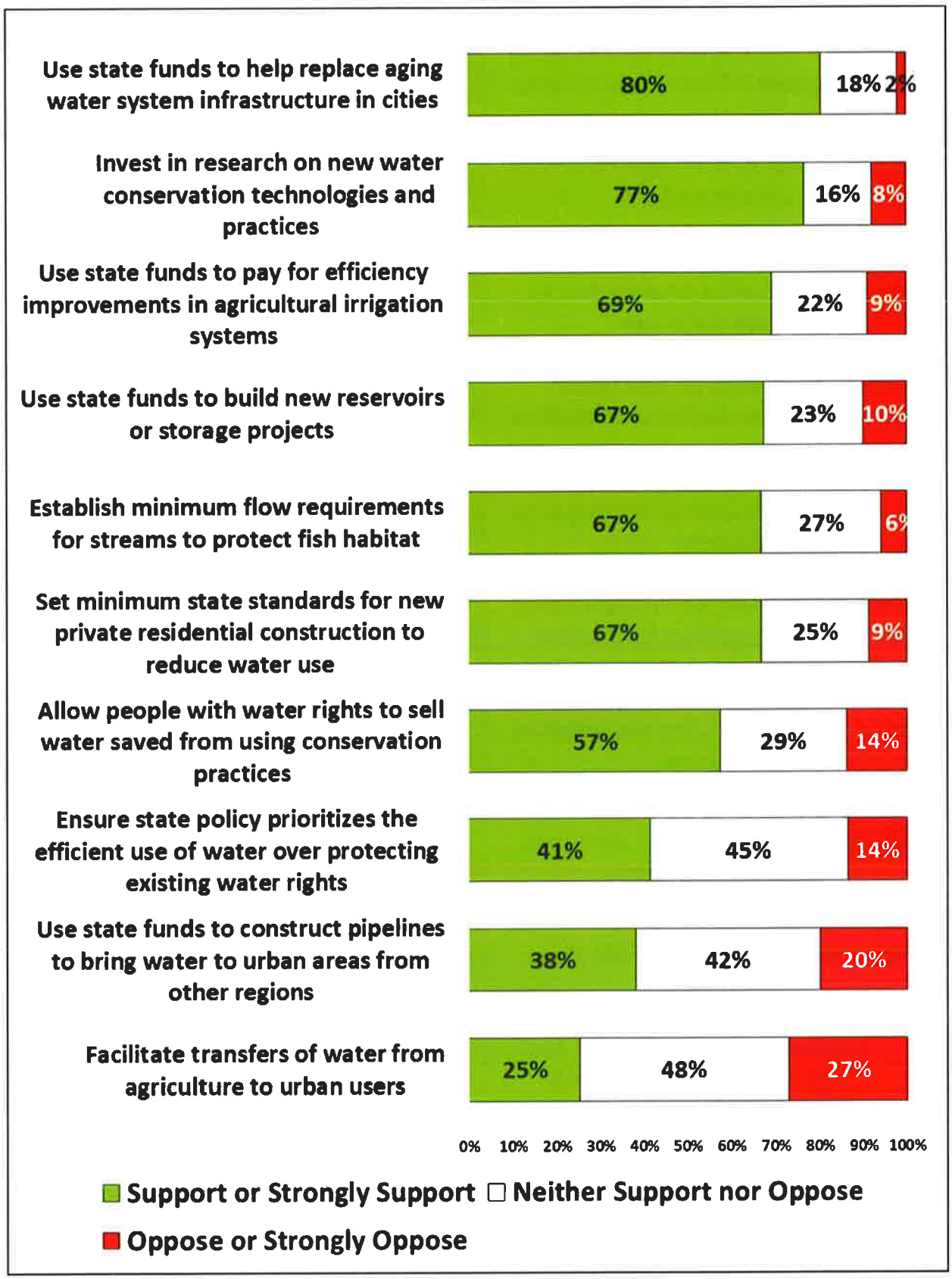


Figure 5b: Percent of Canyon Rim respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

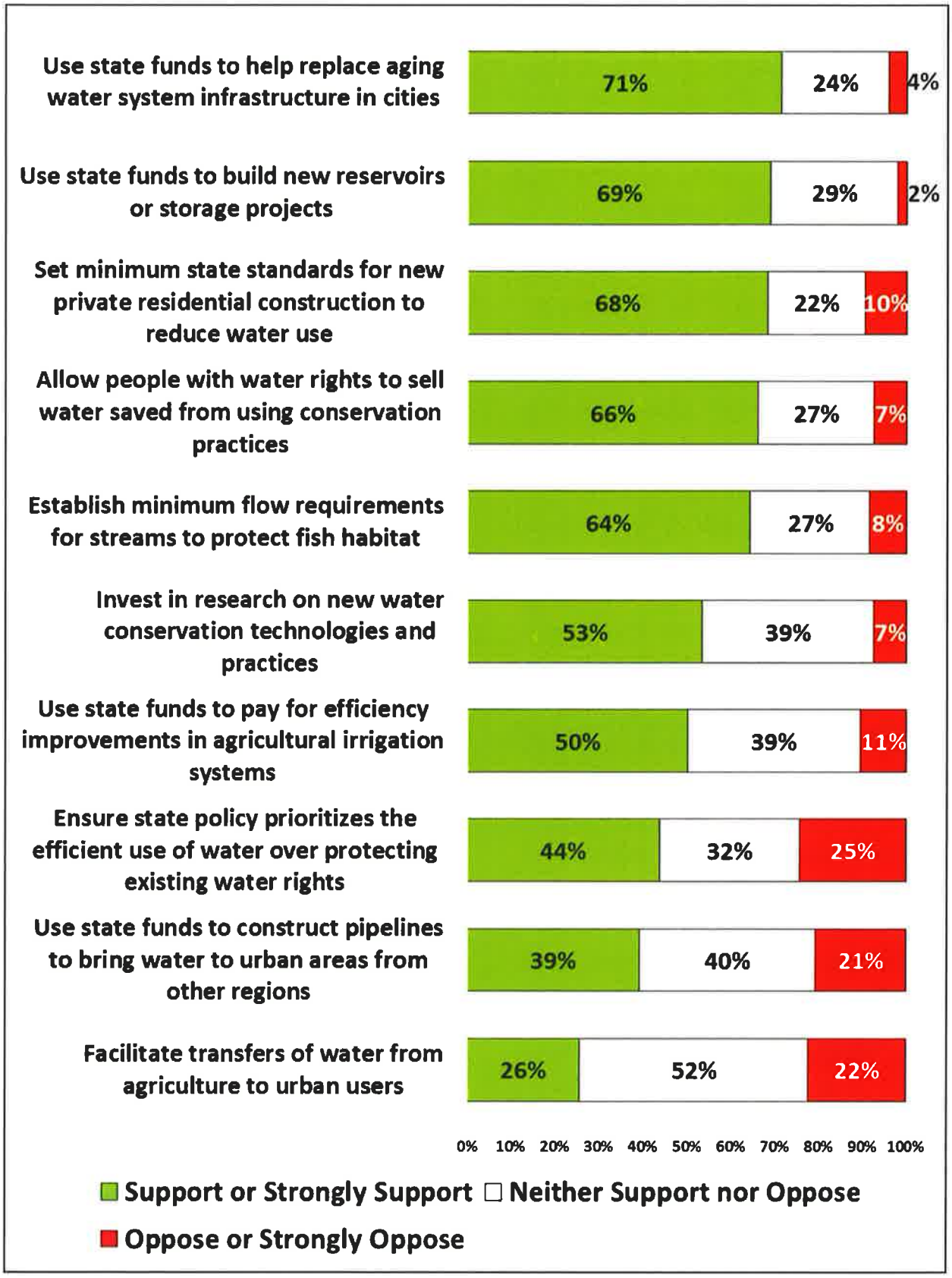


Figure 5c: Percent of Riverton respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

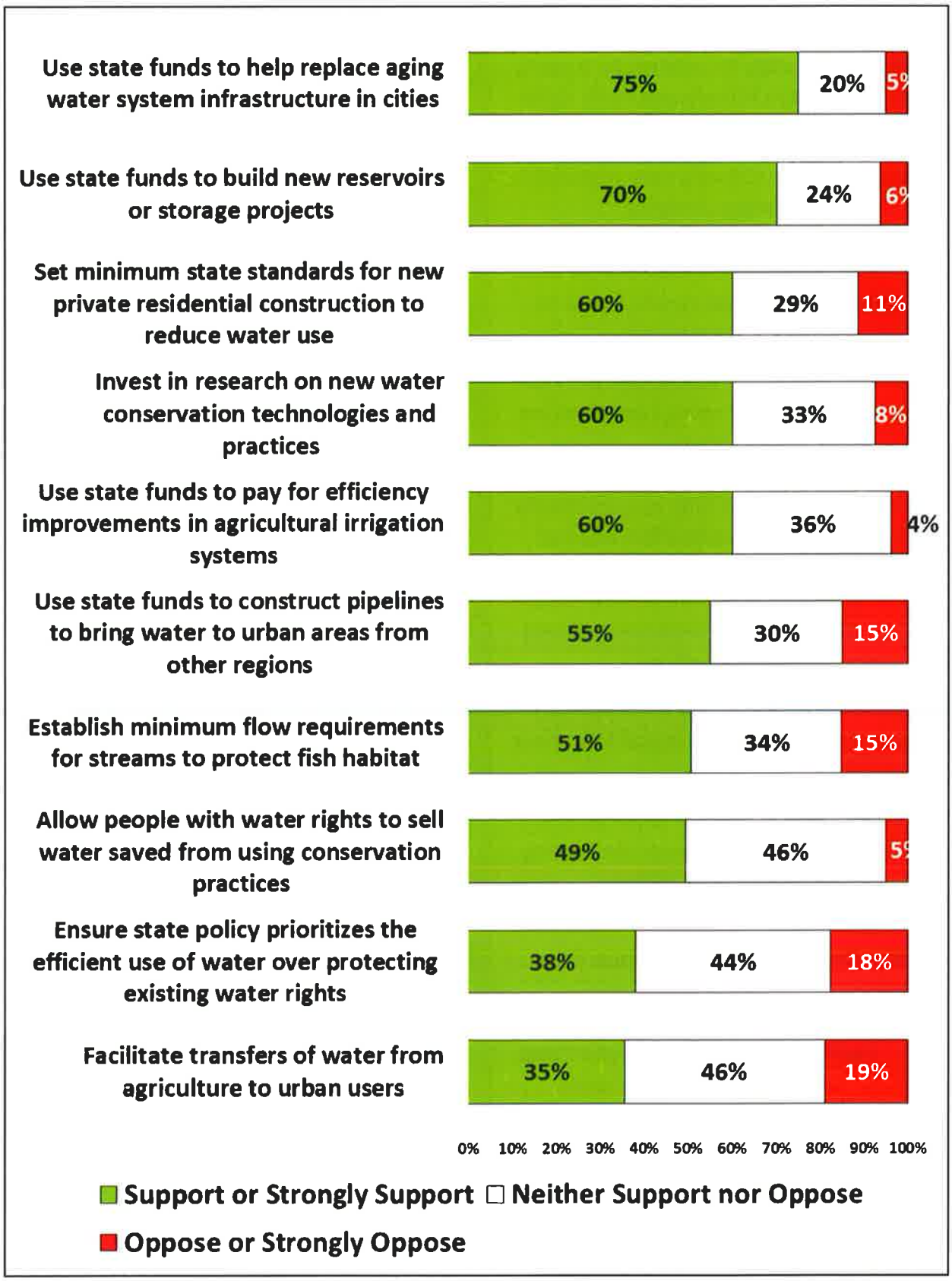


Figure 5d: Percent of South Jordan respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

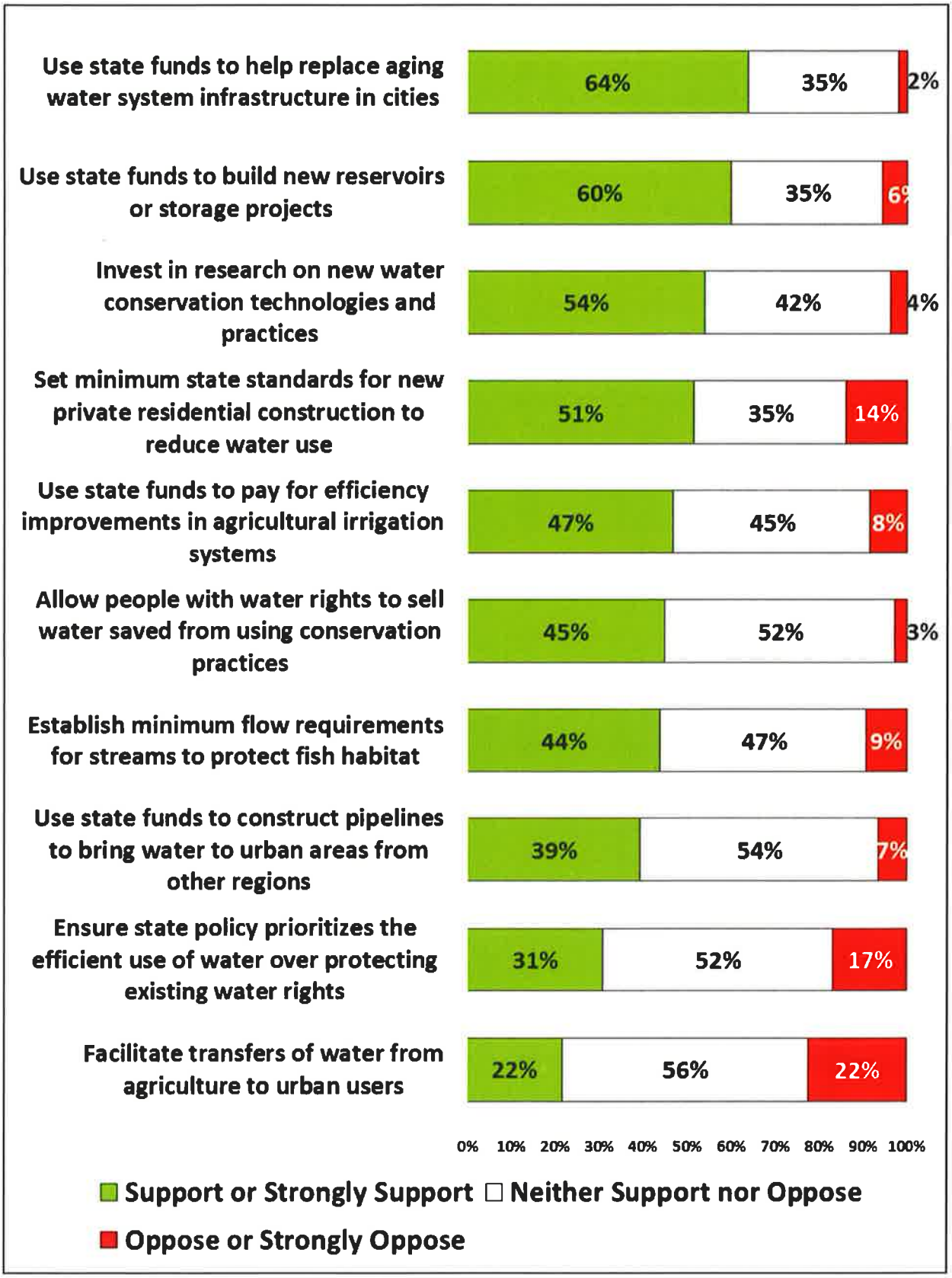


Figure 5e: Percent of West Jordan respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

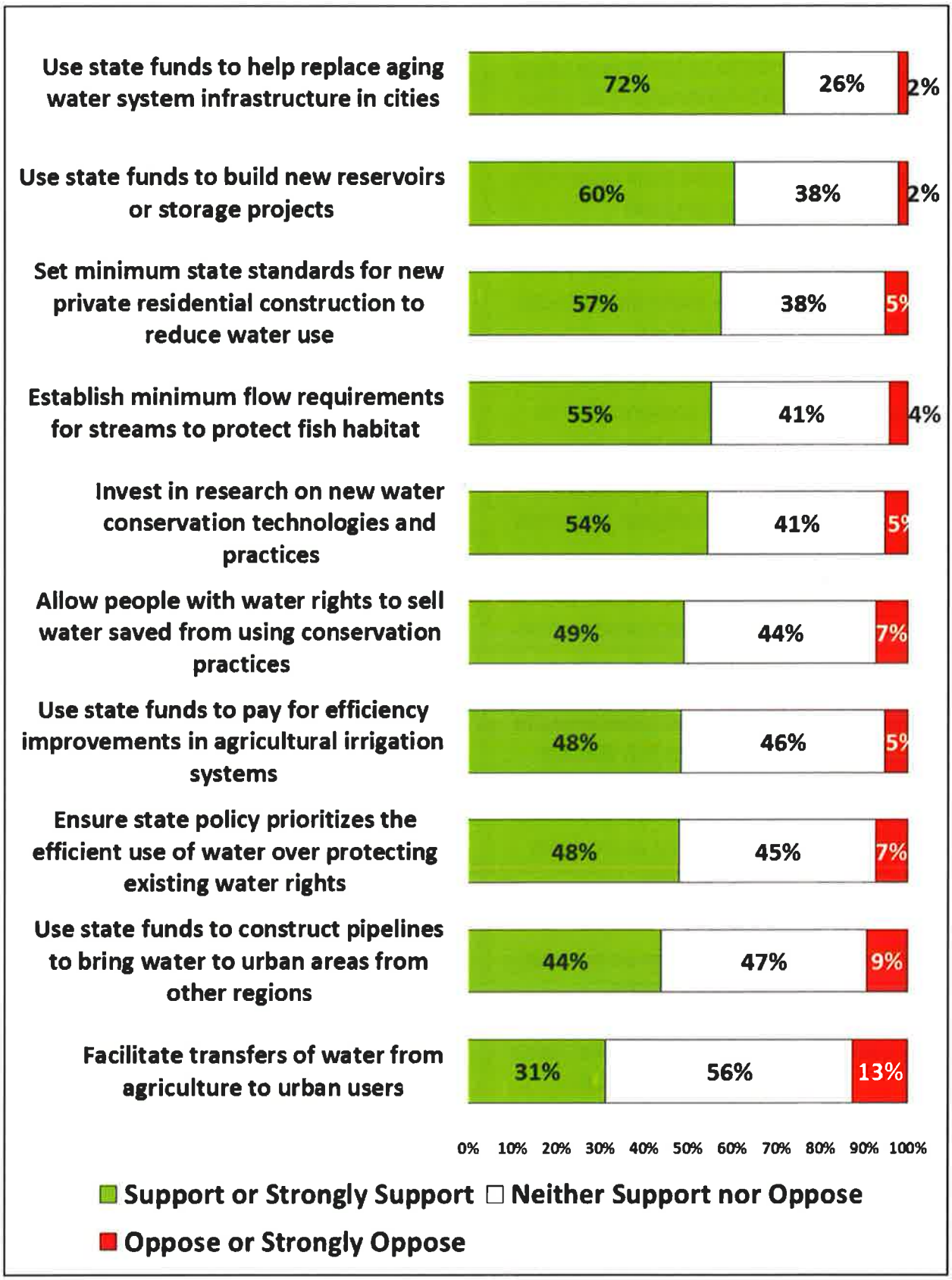


Figure 5f: Percent of West Valley City respondents supporting/opposing state strategies.

IV. Additional Information

A. Water Information Sources

Respondents were asked to indicate where they find information about water issues (Table 20). TV and radio were the most common information sources across all six Salt Lake Valley study neighborhoods. Mailings from water providers and the internet or social media were also cited by a majority of respondents in 5 of 6 of these neighborhoods. Newspapers and friends and neighbors were much more important sources of information among respondents in Canyon Rim, lower Millcreek and Riverton (which have an older and more long-term population) than in South Jordan, West Jordan, or West Valley City. The Salt Lake Tribune was the most widely read paper everywhere except Riverton. Homeowner or community associations were relatively minor sources of information for people living in these areas.

Table 20: Sources of Information about Water Issues

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Sources of Information about Water Issues	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent indicating use of source								
TV/Radio	**77**	**82**	**74**	**63**	**71**	**66**	*74*	*65*	*67*
Mailings from providers	**58**	**55**	**66**	**49**	**53**	**64**	*46*	*47*	*48*
Internet/social media	**64**	**61**	**55**	**57**	**57**	**47**	*65*	*54*	*55*
Friends and neighbors	**60**	**56**	**50**	**41**	**40**	**46**	*52*	*58*	*62*
Any newspaper	**56**	**47**	**45**	**43**	**27**	**33**	*49*	*50*	*56*
Salt Lake Tribune	**47**	**38**	**26**	**33**	**22**	**26**	*46*	*13*	*22*
Deseret News	**16**	**20**	**28**	**22**	**12**	**15**	*14*	*11*	*18*
HOA/COA	**14**	**10**	**3**	**8**	**11**	**14**	*8*	*12*	*21*

B. Satisfaction with Neighborhood and Community

Finally, survey respondents were asked to assess their level of satisfaction with various aspects of their neighborhood and community (Table 21). A very high percentage of respondents in most of these Salt Lake Valley communities were satisfied or very satisfied with their overall quality of life (78-90%). Satisfaction with all aspects of their neighborhood tended to be lower in the West Valley City area than the other locations. In general, lower Millcreek and South Jordan respondents were more satisfied with most aspects of their community.

Table 21: Percent of Respondents Satisfied with Aspects of their Neighborhood

	SALT LAKE VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS						*Comparisons*		
Aspect of Neighborhood...	**Canyon Rim**	**Millcreek**	**Riverton**	**South Jordan**	**West Jordan**	**West Valley City**	*Salt Lake City*	*Cache Valley*	*Heber Valley*
	Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied								
Overall Quality of life	**81**	**90**	**83**	**86**	**78**	**61**	*72*	*85*	*88*
Appearance of homes and yards	**59**	**66**	**65**	**80**	**75**	**45**	*46*	*65*	*68*
Opportunities to interact with neighbors	**52**	**70**	**67**	**69**	**67**	**50**	*45*	*65*	*67*
Quality of parks and common spaces	**63**	**82**	**63**	**61**	**47**	**50**	*67*	*73*	*70*
Number of shade trees	**63**	**63**	**57**	**57**	**51**	**52**	*57*	*63*	*59*

V. Summary

This concludes our preliminary reporting of findings from the 2014 iUTAH Household Water Survey for these six Salt Lake Valley neighborhoods. We anticipate continued analysis of data from the survey and we will post additional findings as they become available at www.iutahepsecor.org/hhsurvey. Please contact us if you have any questions. Dr. Douglas Jackson-Smith can be reached at (435) 797-0582 or doug.jackson-smith@usu.edu.

2016 Legislative Preview

Chip Dawson, Intergovernmental Affairs
Dave Spatafore, Legislative Consultant

SOUTH JORDAN®
UTAH

A Word of Caution

- Many of the issues and positions to be discussed tonight have been vetted with other cities, agencies, legislators and other interested parties.
- This information falls within the parameters of GRAMA.
- That being said, some of the information presented here tonight has not been shared with parties that may potentially oppose the City's position on certain issues.
- Please consider how you share this information carefully.

Local Government Authority

- The Constitution does not refer specifically to local governments, however the Tenth Amendment reserves authority giving power to the states.
- On November 8, 1935, the citizens of South Jordan voted to incorporate and become a municipality.
- While State legislatures set the rules for becoming and operating a city, the residents ultimately come together to self-govern.

Dillon's Rule vs. Home Rule

- Under Dillon's rule (1868), a local government has only those powers that the State has granted it.
- Under home rule, a local government has inherent powers to regulate local matters.
- Policy Reason: Respect the right of people to govern themselves and grassroots activism as well as trust in the political system—that is, allowing elections to correct abuses of power.

Dillon's Rule vs. Home Rule

- Two types of "home rule" states:
  - Statutory - These inherent powers can be preempted by a State legislature's specific acts. General acts will usually not suffice
  - Constitutional - These inherent powers can be preempted only by constitutional amendment or federal law.
- State v. Hutchinson, 624 P2d 1116 (Utah 1980) (3-2 decision): The Utah Supreme Court clearly rejects the strict application of Dillon's rule and calls for courts to interpret any grants of power liberally in favor of the local government.
- "The fear of local governments abusing their delegated powers as a justification for strict construction of those powers is a slur on the right and the ability of people to govern themselves." – Justice Stewart, writing for the majority.

How We Work With The Utah Legislature

- Build working relationships.
- Provide meaningful information to legislators.
- Staff and consultants provide technical, legal, and policy analysis and coordination.
- To maximize the efficiency of our messages, they need to come from elected officials.
- Work together with other elected officials through the Utah League of Cities and Towns (ULCT) Legislative Policy Committee.

Body Worn Cameras for Law Enforcement

- South Jordan is testing body worn cameras.
- The cities sees the need to develop a policy which protects privacy of residents and officers.
- They also wish create a policy which delineates which video are records, and who may access them and when.
- A policy that sets basic standards for all departments in Utah, but allows each police chief and city to respond to unique situations in their communities.

We recommend that we support the policy positions from law enforcement associations and the ULCT.

Beekeeping Ordinances

- South Jordan has a beekeeping ordinance SJMC 17.130.040.040, last updated in 2011.
- Discussion in legislature about prohibiting local government from having such ordinances.
- Neighbors are not likely to report a problem with a beehive location to the State. They will call the local government.

- We recommend following the lead of the ULCT in opposing this removal of local control over bees.

Local Government Business Licensing

- Rep. Anderegg continues to have concerns with home based business licenses.
- Citizens routinely report concerns with neighborhood businesses.
- Concerns include traffic, noise, dust, work vehicles and employees.
- Home occupations have grown in South Jordan from 2014 to 2015. Despite these issues, people are opening and running home based businesses.
- We recommend supporting the positions advocated in conjunction with the ULCT.

Rewrite of Economic Development Code

- Title 17C of Utah Code deals with redevelopment agencies.
- The purpose of the rewrite is to standardize and minimize the amount of different redevelopment types and their varying rules.
- The new track will be called a "Community Reinvestment Project Area".

- We recommend supporting these changes. The City has been involved in these discussions for some time.

Public Employee Retirement

- Major changes to public employee retirement system five years ago. Some problems have developed.
- Specifically, some of the postretirement employment requirements have prevented cities and school districts, especially in rural areas, from finding qualified individuals.
- Changes would allow for some postretirement employment in Title I Schools and rural areas by shortening required separation time. Another bill shortens separation time for public safety employees.
- Three separate bills coming from Rep. Rich Cunningham.

- We recommend supporting these bills and monitoring the issue.

Questions and Comments?

- We look forward to updating you very frequently beginning January 25th. Check your email nightly.
- We will ask you to call, email, or text legislators to advocate on certain issues as we have in the past.
- We will provide talking points and contact information to do so.
- Don't forget Local Officials Day at the Legislature with the Utah League of Cities and Towns on January 27, 2016.

ZONE TEXT AMENDMENT: OFFICE AND OPEN SPACE ZONES

Ordinance No. 2016-02

Jan. 5, 2016

BACKGROUND

- 2010

  General Plan adopted

- Feb. 2014

  3 zones repealed

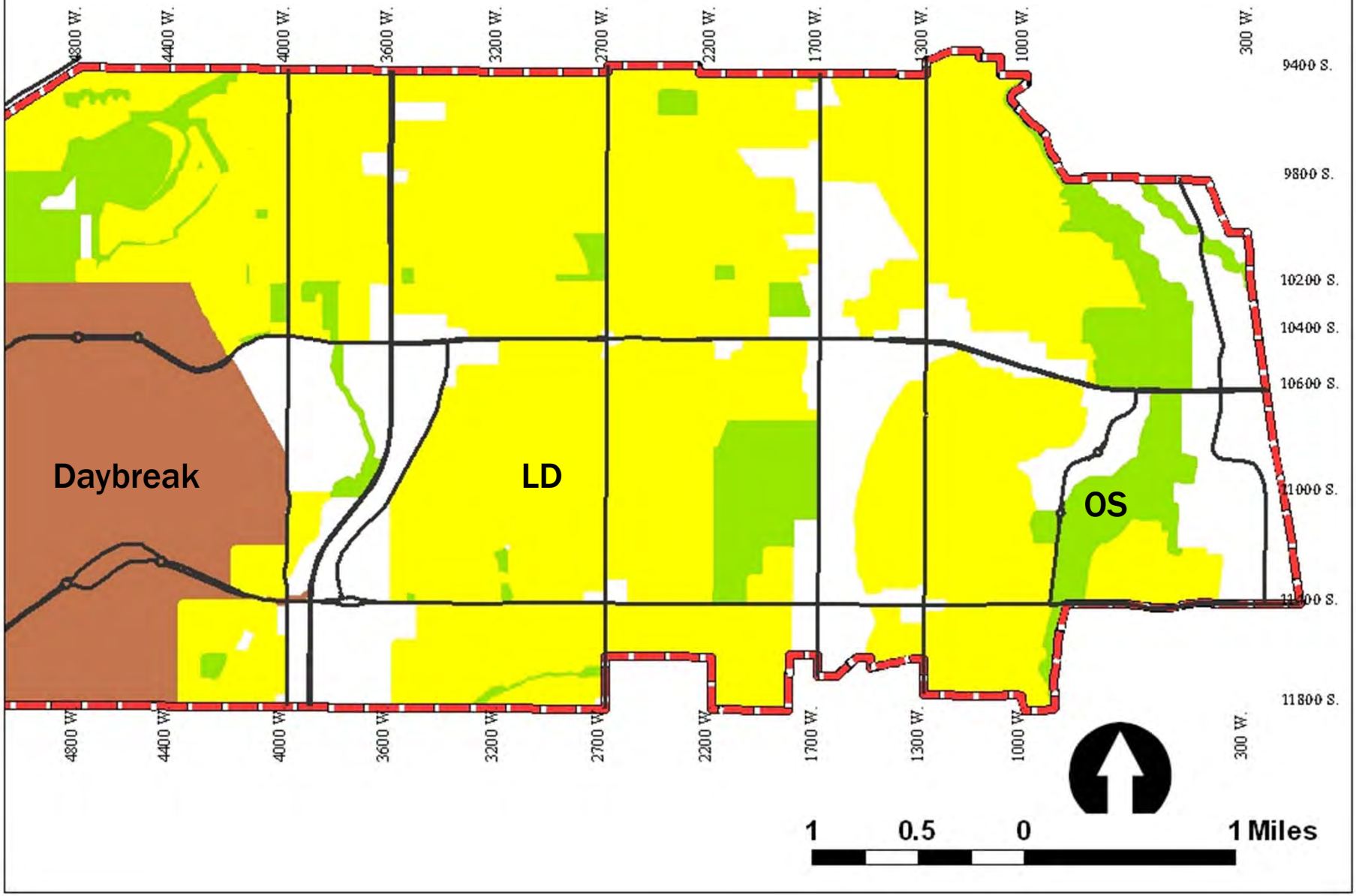
- Aug. 2014

  Joint work session (CC & PC)

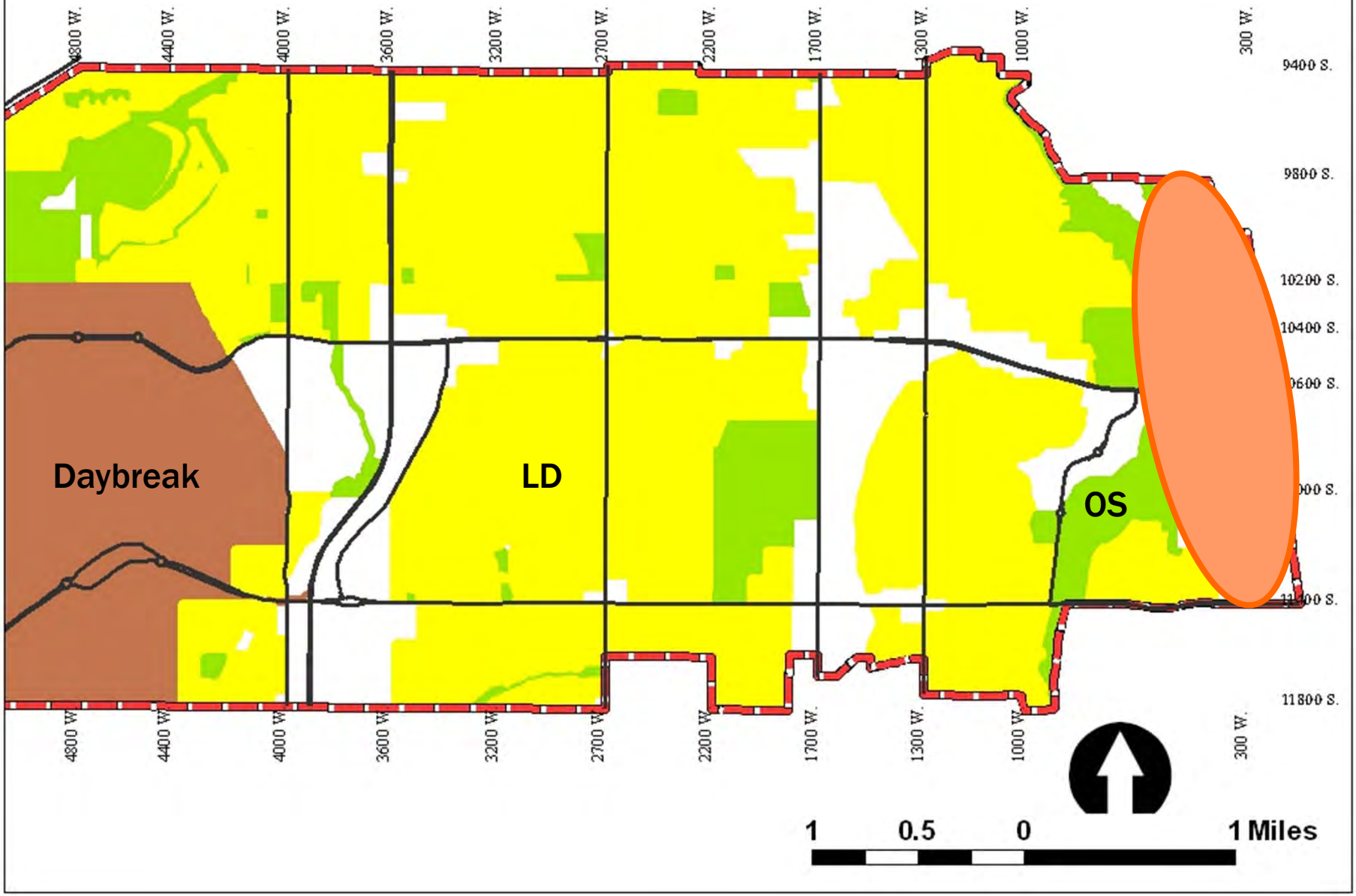
WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?
WHY WERE THE ZONES REPEALED?

- Opposition to high density development
  - Location
  - Impact on existing single-family
  - Loss of commercial property
- Uncertainty/confusion – Lack of specificity within the zones
  - Density
  - Open space
  - Height
  - Transition/buffer

UNAFFECTED AREAS



UNAFFECTED AREAS



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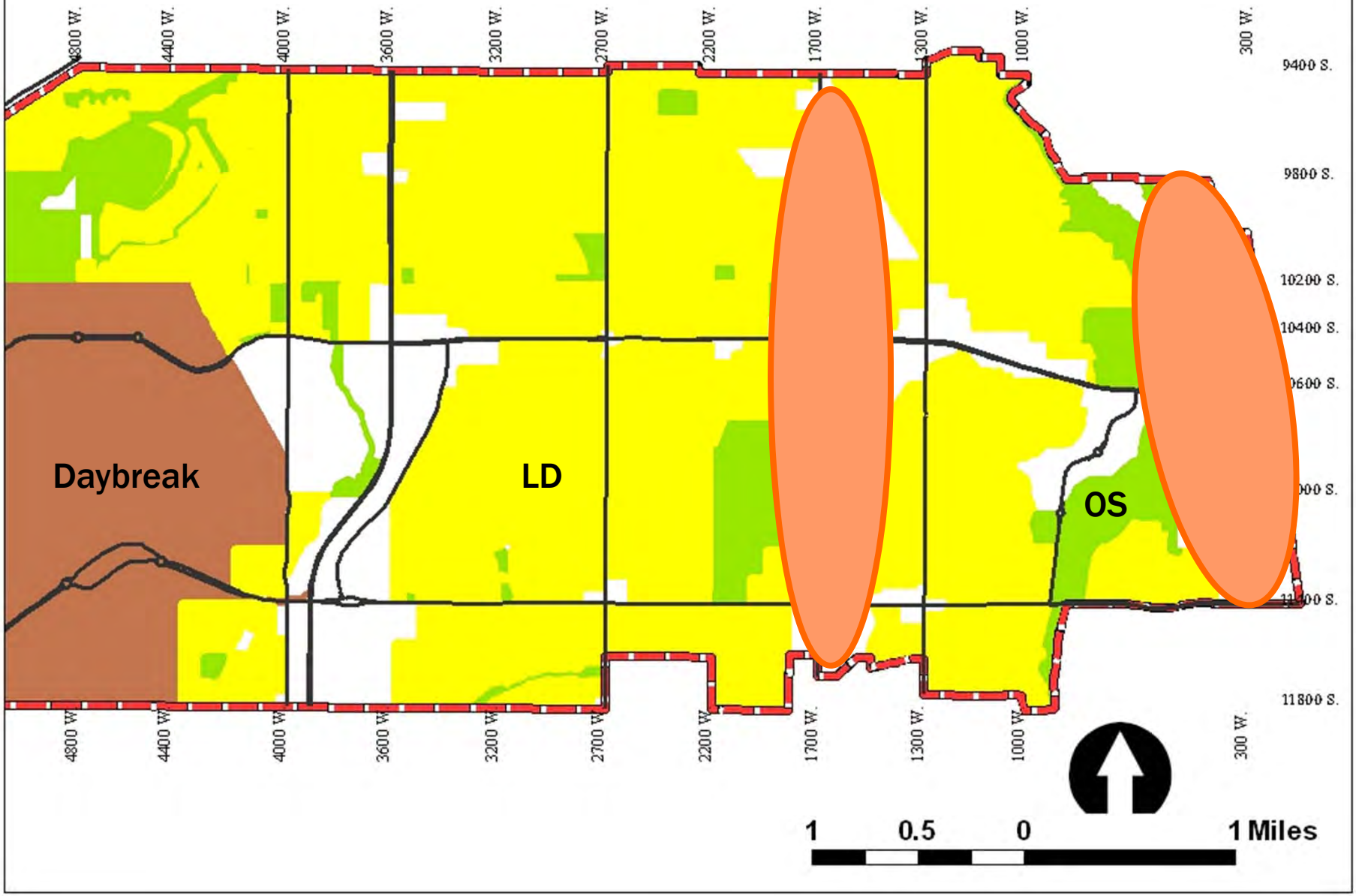
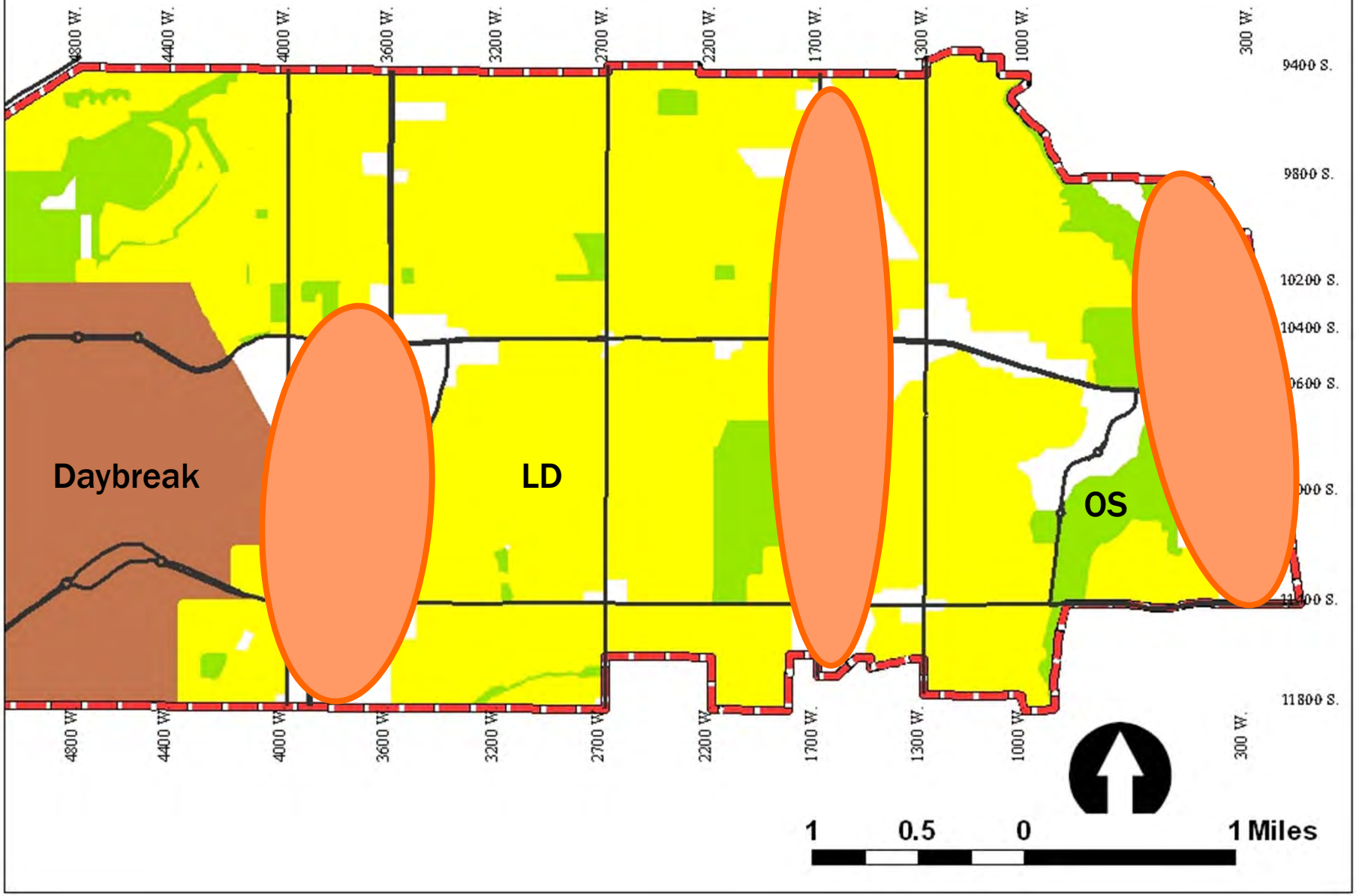


UNAFFECTED AREAS



STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

- Restrict higher intense uses to major corridors
- Restore certainty and confidence in land use process
- Allow limited flexibility to adjust to market
- Simplify the zoning ordinance
- Protect the core single-family areas and mitigate impacts at the edges
- Promote & support retail in prime locations
- Preserve a balance between private property rights and the public interest.

BACKGROUND

- 2010
  - **General Plan adopted**
- Feb. 2014
  - **3 zones repealed**
- Aug. 2014
  - **Joint work session (CC & PC)**
- Dec. 2014
  - **Future Land Use Map amended**
- May 2015
  - **Uses Chapter adopted**

USES CHAPTER

- Consolidated land use regulations
- Standardized allowed land uses
- Introduced Impact Control Measures

PURPOSE

- Integrate
  - Office and Open Space Zones added to Uses Chapter
- Restructure
  - Format changed to be consistent with recent amendments
- Repeal
  - Two existing zone chapters
- Revise
  - Miscellaneous content revisions
    - Uses Chapter
    - Office Zone Chapter
    - Open Space Zone Chapter

RESTRUCTURE

- Office Zone Chapter (17.62)
  - Zones:
    - Professional-Office (P-O)
- Open Space Chapter (17.50)
  - Zones:
    - Open Space (OS)

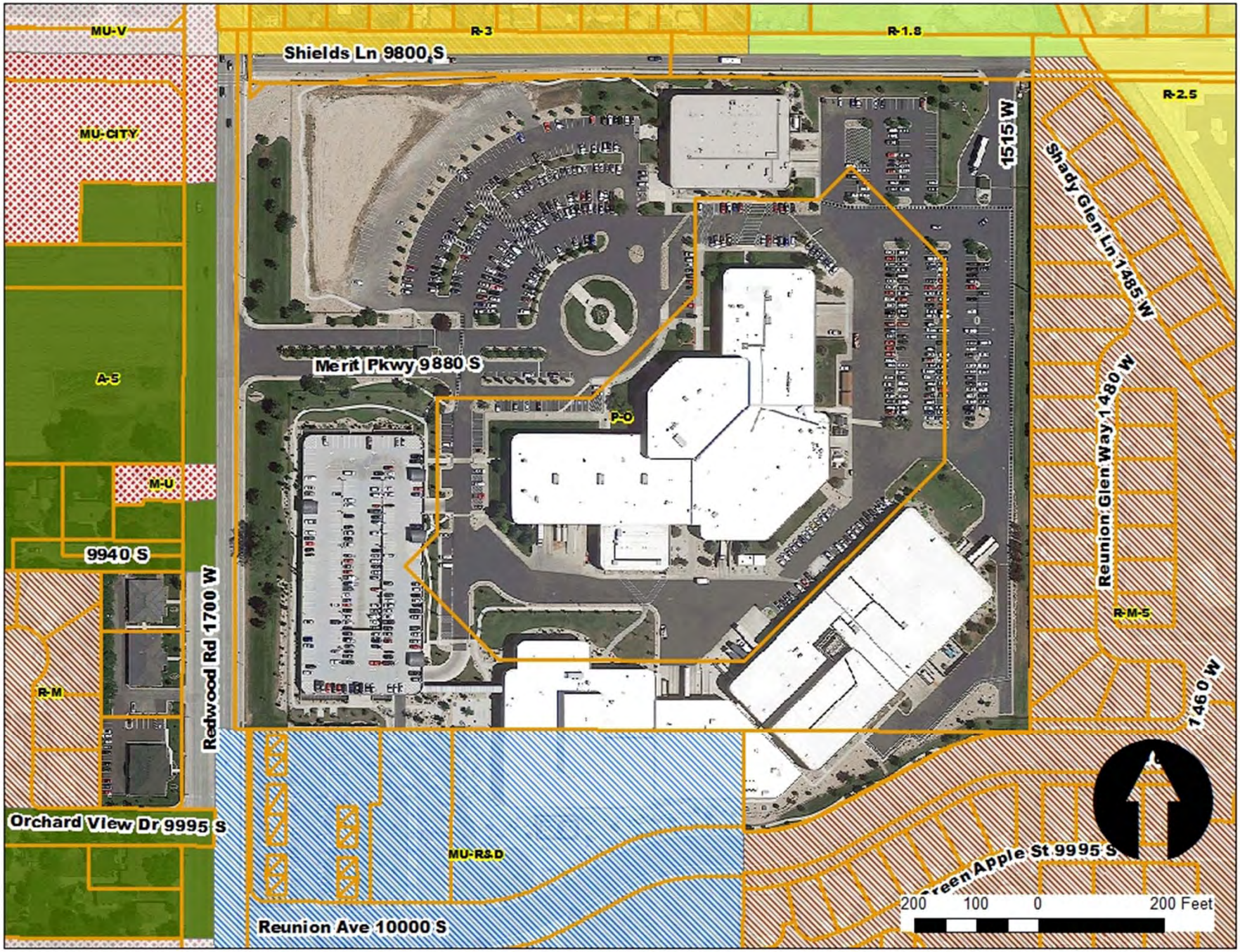
REPEAL

- Existing Office Chapter
  - 17.50 (Professional-Office Zone)
- Existing Open Space Chapter
  - 17.23 (Open Space Zone)

REVISE – USES CHAPTER

- USES CHAPTER
  - ~~Restaurant use added to P-O Zone with restrictions~~*
  - Community Services uses limited in OS-N and OS-P subdistricts
  - Park Open Space uses limited in OS-N subdistrict
  - Drive-through facilities prohibited within 100' of residential in P-O
  - Clarification of activities allowed by definition with Industrial uses.

*additional slides


MU-V
R-3
R-1.8
Shields Ln 9800 S
R-2.5
MU-CITY
1515 W
Shady Glen Ln 1485 W
A-3
Merit Pkwy 9880 S
P-O
Reunion Glen Way 1480 W
M-U
9940 S
R-M-5
Redwood Rd 1700 W
R-M
1460 W
Orchard View Dr 9995 S
MU-R&D
Green Apple St 9995 S
Reunion Ave 10000 S
200 100 0 200 Feet

ALTERNATIVE REVISION #1

- **Revision Per Packet (Section 17.18.030.50(F)):**

  Restaurant: Stand-alone Restaurant uses and drive-through facilities associated with a Restaurant use are prohibited in the P-O Zone. The combined floor area of all Restaurant uses within any building in the P-O Zone shall occupy no more than twenty (20) percent of the total floor area of the building.

- **Alternative Revision (Section 17.18.030.50(F)):**

  Restaurant: The combined site area of Restaurant uses shall occupy no more than twenty (20) percent of the area within any individual P-O zone area. Drive-through facilities associated with a Restaurant use are prohibited in the P-O Zone.

  (Correction: Subsections C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, & K of Section 17.18.030.50 should be Subsections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13)

REVISE – OFFICE ZONE CHAPTER

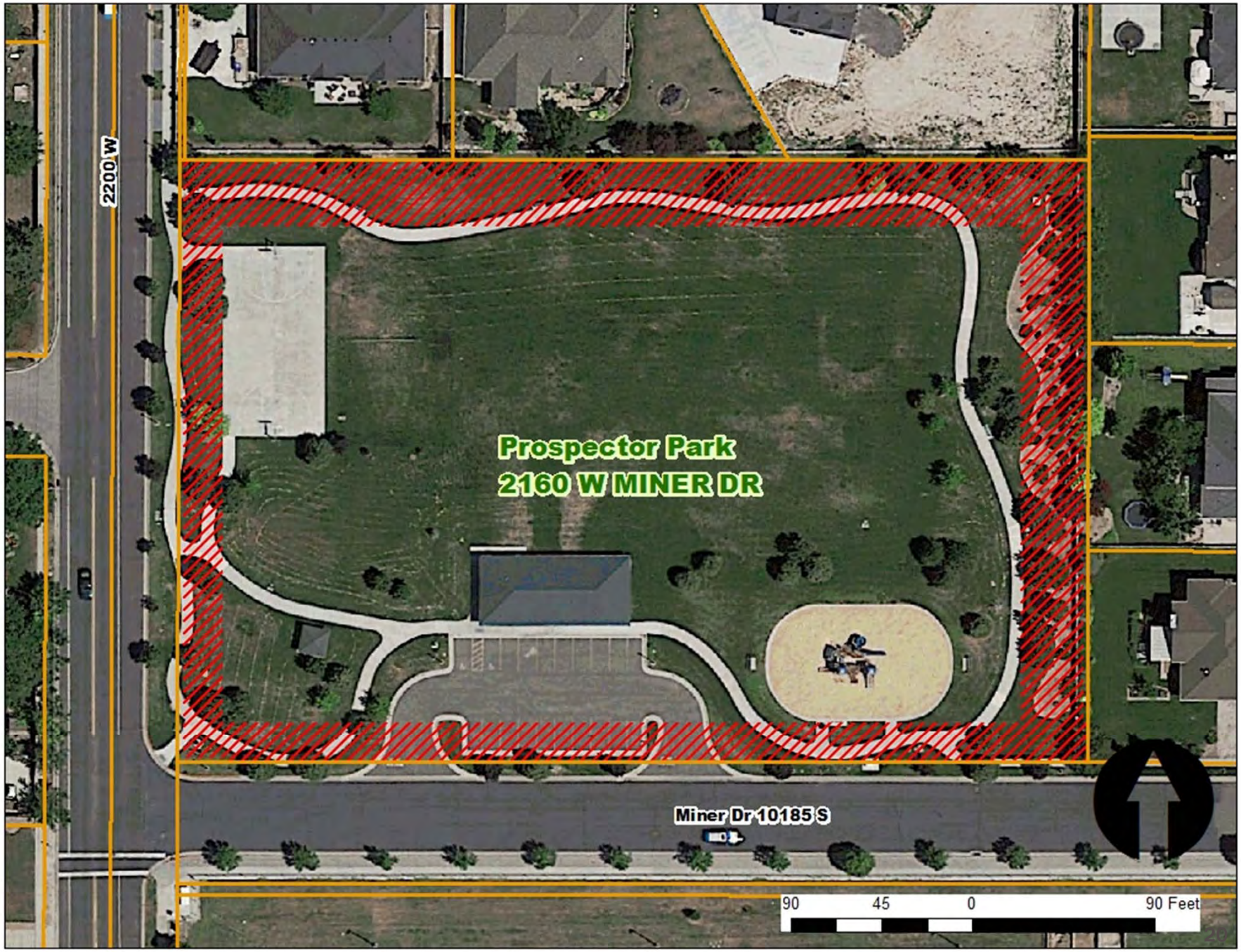
- OFFICE ZONE CHAPTER
  - P-O Zone restructured as new Office Zone Chapter
  - Land use regulations moved to Uses Chapter
  - Revisions consistent with previous amendments
    - Minimum lot width
    - Landscape plans
    - Live plant material
    - Lighting plan criteria

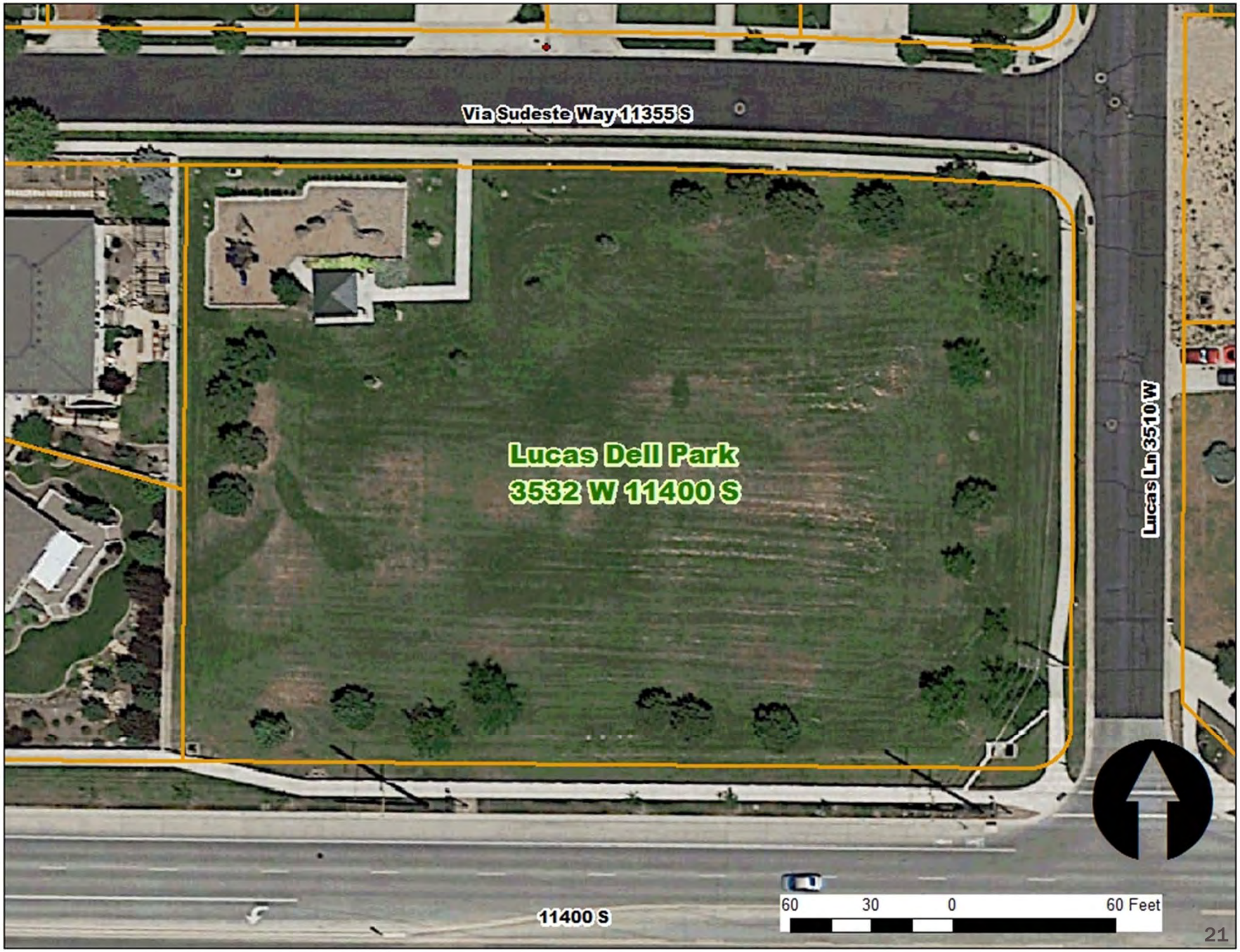
REVISE – OPEN SPACE ZONE CHAPTER

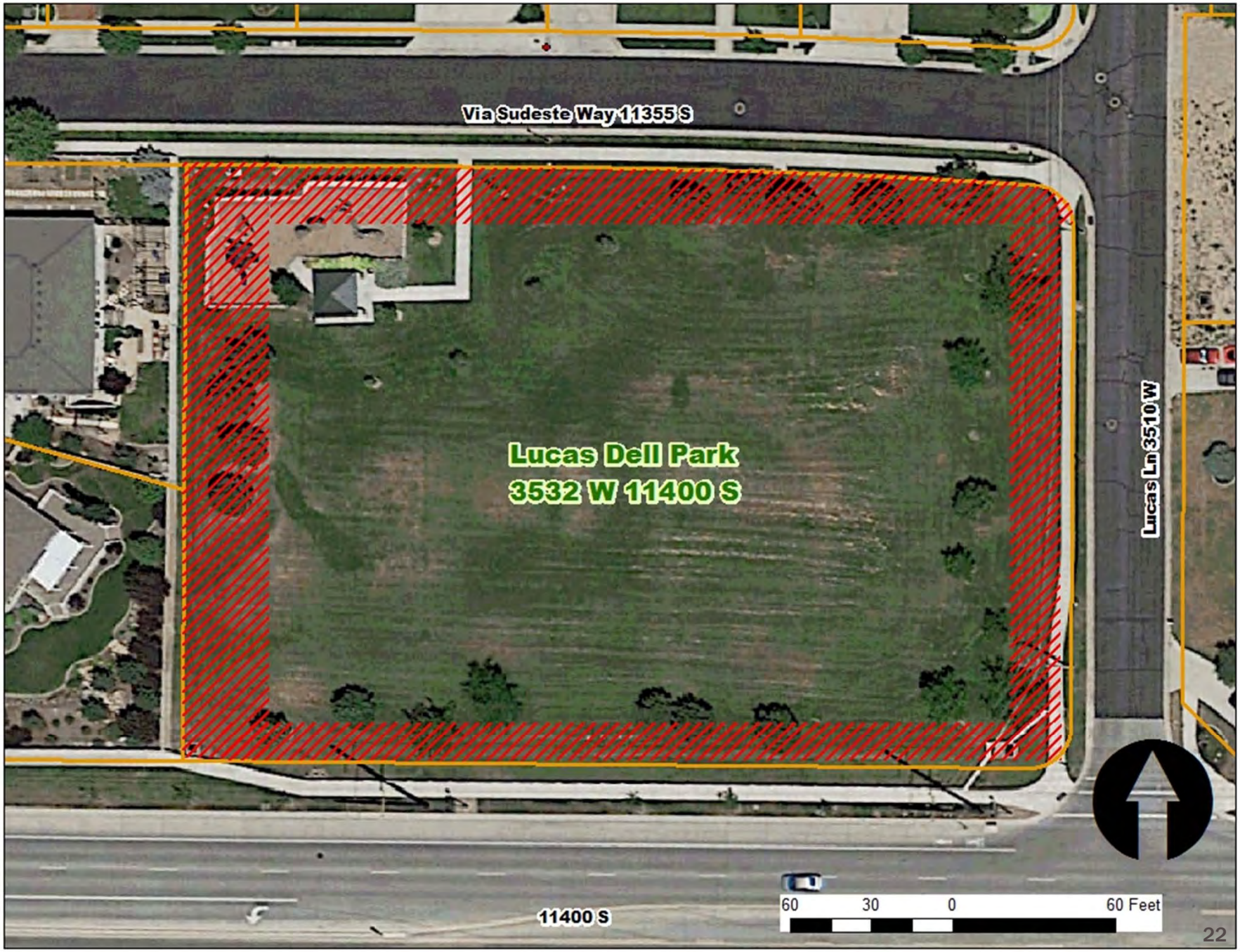
- OPEN SPACE ZONE CHAPTER
  - OS Zone restructured as new Office Zone Chapter
  - Land use regulations moved to Uses Chapter
  - Yard requirements (setbacks) added*
  - Yard area tree requirement added*
  - Revisions consistent with previous amendments
    - Landscape plans
    - Live plant material
    - Lighting plan criteria

*additional slides

Prospector Park
2160 W MINER DR
2200 W
Miner Dr 10185 S
90 45 0 90 Feet


Prospector Park
2160 W MINER DR
2200 W
Miner Dr 10185 S
90 45 0 90 Feet


Via Sudeste Way 11355 S
Lucas Dell Park
3532 W 11400 S
Lucas Ln 3510 W
11400 S
60 30 0 60 Feet


Via Sudeste Way 11355 S
Lucas Dell Park
3532 W 11400 S
Lucas Ln 3510 W
11400 S
60 30 0 60 Feet