

AMERICAN FORK CITY COUNCIL  
JUNE 15, 2021  
WORK SESSION MINUTES

Members Present:

Bradley J. Frost	Mayor
Kevin Barnes	Council Member
Staci Carroll	Council Member
Ryan Hunter	Council Member
Rob Shelton	Council Member
Clark Taylor	Council Member

Staff Present:

David Bunker	City Administrator
Camden Bird	Community Services Director
Wendelin Knobloch	Associate Planner
Terilyn Lurker	City Recorder
Anna Montoya	Finance Officer
Aaron Brems	Fire Chief
George Schade	IT Director
Cherylyn Egner	Legal Counsel
Adam Olsen	Senior Planner
Darren Falslev	Police Chief
Scott Sensanbaugher	Public Works Director
Jay Brems	Water Superintendent

Also present: Woffinden, Brian Thompson, Laurel Shelley, Reggie and Leslie Walker, and Wes Huggins

WORK SESSION

*The purpose of City Work Sessions is to prepare the City Council for upcoming agenda items on future City Council Meetings. The Work Session is not an action item meeting. No one attending the meeting should rely on any discussion or any perceived consensus as action or authorization. These come only from the City Council Meeting.*

The American Fork City Council met in a work session on Tuesday, June 15, 2021, in the City Administration Office Conference Room, located at 51 East Main Street, commencing at 4:00 p.m.

1. Presentation by the PARC Tax Advisory Board on the second round of PARC Tax allocations.

Brian Thompson, PARC Tax Committee Chair, said that there was \$250,000 left to be allocated in round two due to money that was returned to the fund. Because of this, a second application window was opened. He said that the committee made a concerted effort this year to not pay for capital expenditures such as furniture and equipment. Instead, they focused on covering operational and programming expenses. He then went through each of the application requests and what the PARC Tax Committee allocated.

In the first round of funding the Harrington Center asked for funds for the mural paintings. They received \$10,000 to cover Eric Dowdle's creative services that will cost about \$40,000. Harrington asked for \$10,000 more for a special mural for American Fork that Mr. Dowdle will do. In total \$20,000 of PARC Tax money would go towards this initiative. This will give American Fork a permanent Eric Dowdle folk art display.

The Timpanogos Chorale was established. They moved from being under the umbrella of the Timpanogos Arts Foundation (TAF) to the Harrington Center. As an established adult choir, they received \$30,000. TAF came back to the committee requesting start-up funds for another adult choir. This request was not awarded because the committee was unsure of the staying power of the new group.

The Friends of the Library asked for funds to support a new idea to showcase the rotunda, a performing arts series. Different groups will come in to play and they will bring in a grand piano. They requested and were awarded \$15,220. They also supported Board Books for Babies, a program to encourage reading at a very young age. For this project they requested and were awarded \$2,500.

The lion's share of the money was allocated to Parks and Recreation because many of their projects were more expensive. He said that every year Parks and Recreation tries to fund two or three new playgrounds to try and keep them up-to-date. To improve the quality of Evergreen and Hunter Parks, Parks and Recreation was awarded \$50,000. After the school district backed out on the agreement to share the tennis courts at the junior high, the committee recognized a need for more pickle ball courts. To support this, they received \$100,000.

The Council asked for an update on what happened with the pickle ball courts at the junior high. Camden Bird, Community Service Director, explained that the school district was going to be the primary funding source for the project and had recently come back to staff that although they were still interested, they couldn't support the project this fiscal year. He continued that this money would fund three courts in Hindley Park. He acknowledged that it wasn't a lot of new courts, and that staff would like to put in larger scale pickleball locations, but putting some courts at Hindley Park would help there be a more even spread of courts across the City.

The last of the money that was allocated towards park amenities was for items such as tables, benches, and trash cans throughout the city.

Mr. Thompson continued that the second group of items were groups that requested funding, but were not awarded it. The Timp Singers were the start-up group through TAF. Because there was already a mature adult choir with a history, they didn't want to fund the project until they knew it would stick. The Alpine Community Theater requested \$14,000 for equipment. Because this was a capital expenditure, the committee felt that was something they needed to find the funds for.

The question was raised as to whether the committee had been awarded money for capital needs before. Mr. Thompson said they had in the past, but that there had been questions as to if this was the right policy. To not fund capital requests was a change. The Highland Arts Council had requested \$20,000 for bells, however, they were located in Highland. He continued that as a PARC Tax board they felt that the best use of PARC funds was not for land acquisition. They felt that they could support improvements to trails, etc., but acquiring land should be the City's responsibility.

Council Member Hunter asked if he could be told what, if any, requirements there were regarding matching donations. Mr. Thompson said that the committee did not require matching donations. However, they always look for skin in the game. If an organization comes forward and has already raised \$100,000 and wants \$50,000, the committee recognizes that an organization has already raised  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the needed funding. The committee also likes it when an organization demonstrates progress towards being more self-sustaining.

Council Member Shelton asked what the thinking was behind not using PARC funds for land acquisition because of resources like impact fees. However, he said that at some point there was a gap and the city had not kept up with percentage growth. Because of this the percentage of land relative to population had gone down, which decreased the level of service provided by the city, which caused a decrease in what the city could charge for impact fees. He said that if the city wanted to get back up to historical levels and did not want to raise property taxes, but instead focus on sales taxes, at some point PARC Tax money might be needed to help supplement that gap.

Council Member Taylor said that this was discussed as the last PARC Tax Committee meeting. They still felt that they wanted to increase the quality of existing programs but would consider a change in policy for future cycles.

Mr. Thompson said that right now the focus of the committee was on recreational or cultural facilities. If he thought in accounting terms, land would not be considered a facility. If the Council wanted PARC Tax funds to go towards property acquisition, they would need to re-name and re-write the goals of the committee so that land could be eligible for funding.

Council Member Shelton said that he would like for there to be a better policy going forward on how additional land would be acquired. He asked how much money was left over from the previous funding cycle. Mr. Thompson said \$250,000.

Mr. Bird explained that there was a \$150,000 surplus when this was last discussed by the Council, but that when the deal with the Junior High around the pickleball courts fell through, \$100,000 of allocated funds were returned.

As the Council liaison to TAF, Council Member Shelton said that he was called by the director of TAF about the adult choir not receiving funding at all. He said that he could see where the committee was coming from, but he wanted to open up a discussion with the group present about if that was a project they wanted to support with partial funding.

Mayor Frost asked if there was a PARC Tax fund balance after all of the allocations were completed.

Mr. Bird said that they try to allocate the money as best they could to match what was collected in a given year. He said that they would not know for sure the balance and if there was a cushion until the next fiscal year was underway and projects could be compared with what was actually coming in.

Council Member Taylor clarified that Council Member Shelton wanted to know if the Council felt that the new Timpanogos Singers of TAF should be funded.

Council Member Hunter said that it appeared that part of the reason why some of the requests were excluded was because some of the organizations were housed outside of American Fork. He asked where TAF was located and if there were members from American Fork. It was noted that TAF was based in American Fork and had members from all around.

Council Member Barnes said that they had trusted the committee's decisions in the past and because they had spent more time than he ever would at making these decisions, he felt that if they made the decision, the Council should support it.

Council Member Taylor interjected that the decision was made not only because the group was new, but also because the question existed about the number of choirs that needed to be funded through PARC taxes. He said that the logic from the PARC Committee was salient, so he'd support the committee decision. If it was demonstrated that two choirs could thrive, he would support funding them, but he did not know if it was possible for two choirs to thrive. He felt that the primary audience was family members.

Council Member Hunter asked if the new group had demonstrated a contribution to supporting the new choir. Mr. Thompson said that the committee didn't know much about the new group. He said that their main question was if American Fork was a large enough community to support two adult choirs. Because the Chorale already had a history and had proven that they could sustain the group, the committee decided to support the existing choir. He continued that it was the committee's hope that there could be a unified organization to support these initiatives. Right now there were many organizations: Harrington, TAF, and ACT.

Council Member Carroll said that she was trying to remember if anyone had ever come to the Council requesting full funding to support a new program. Mr. Thompson said that John Miller had requested startup funds for a group. In that instance, because Mr. Miller had a significant reputation that allowed the committee to take the risk because of his track record of success. In addition, the group had a whole different audience.

Reggie Walker, Executive Director of the Timpanogos Arts Foundation, said that in the community there were many instrumental groups: the Wasatch Winds, the symphony, and the Timpanogos Symphony. He said that even with three orchestras, there were some sections that had waiting lists for people to participate because players wanted to join. He said that in the choir world, names mean different things; a chorale was one level, a chamber another and singers another. Because TAF was making a change, they decided that they wanted to create a group that required auditions and would be semi-professional. This differentiated the Timpanogos Singers from the Chorale. He felt that with the growth of the area he felt that there would be plenty of response and that they could easily fill a choir of that nature.

Council Member Taylor asked what metrics were used to differentiate a choir. Was their pay or a stipend? Mr. Walker said that it was not the size of the choir, but the caliber of the singers. The Chorale would be larger. The group of singers would be 30-40 participants.

Council Member Taylor clarified that for the Timpanogos Singers they would audition for parts and that they were connected to professionals that could identify the caliber of the singers.

Council Member Hunter asked if the singers weren't paid, why do they need funds? Mr. Walker said that the artistic coordinator, the director, those managing the program would be paid a stipend.

In addition, TAF donated just over \$30,000 in music to the Chorale. Because of this they needed to spend some money on music.

Council Member Hunter said that he was concerned about the fact that program managers would be paid a stipend. Council Member Taylor said that arts groups do pay stipends. This was no different. Mr. Walker said that those who accompany, the conductor, the program manager and the artistic director would all be paid.

Council Member Shelton said that as TAF's liaison he just wanted to bring up funding the group as a matter of discussion.

## 2. Discussion on the water conservation plan.

Mayor Frost asked Jay Brems, Water Superintendent, to give them information on the water sources and where/how they draw water.

Mr. Brems provided an update on the pressurized irrigation (PI) usage to date. He said that from April 15 to present American Fork had used 3,091-acre feet of water, roughly 1 billion gallons. In all of 2020, they used 3,939-acre feet, or 1.2 billion gallons. The ten-year average was 3,167-acre feet of water. If the 2021 and 2020 usages were compared, American Fork saved about 848-acre feet of water, or 276 million gallons.

Part of the reason why water usage was down was the request for large users and residents not to water in April; this effort did help. It was clarified that the numbers being discussed only addressed secondary water usage. Mr. Brems said that with the severity of the drought and growth, he was shocked that the city was where they were. He continued that right now they were using 60-acre feet of water a day, or 20 million gallons. At the end of 2020, they had used 11,600-acre feet of water, or 3.7 billion gallons of water. The average usage over 10 years was just under 10,000-acre feet of water. He projected that at the end of 2021 American Fork would fall into that range. The usage did have an upward trend.

Mayor Frost clarified that Mr. Brems projected they would fall within the average even when accounting for new growth. Mr. Brems said yes. He said that with the early heat, usage had also come up. He asked if the Council had any questions on this year's usage compared to previous years.

Council Member Shelton said that during the previous budget session he had pointed out that the city spent about \$100,000 in electrical costs to pump culinary water into the PI system. He had asked why the city would continue to do this instead of focusing on conservation. When he brought this up, he was told that the system was designed such that two culinary wells were dedicated to the PI system. In looking at the documents, he felt that his original question was warranted. He wanted to know when the system was put in if it was really designed to be utilized with those two wells.

Mr. Brems said that in the master plan the system did call to use those wells given the current usage. He continued that it was because the demand for water was so far beyond what the system was designed for that they had to use those sources. He said that in previous years the wells had been used, but not like what would be needed this year.

Council Member Shelton said that he was glad for the clarification about if the well water had in fact been intended to supplement the PI system. He recognized increased usages and noted that he hoped that through metering that they would be able to decrease the amount of water used.

Scott Sensanbaugher, Public Works Director, said that for him this question was a policy decision that the Council needed to make. He said that it was staff's recommendation for the Council to adopt a policy that indicated the goal to never use the wells for PI. He could not speak to the original design, but regarding thinking about the future, he felt that they shouldn't use culinary water for irrigation. The best way to reduce consumption and support conservation was through metering. With the recycled water, barring an extraordinary circumstance, using culinary water should never be needed even though they were physically able to do so. He suggested that the system to do so remain in place so it could be utilized in a pinch, but he only wanted that to happen as a last resort.

Council Member Shelton said that he would be good with that if there was another plan in place. He said that they had gone out on a \$40 million bond that was supported by voters to provide water. He worried that never was not flexible enough.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that there were already backups and redundancies built into the system. He felt that instead of pumping in drinking water in the PI system, that could be replaced with recycled water. He said that there was an abundant supply of recycled water that made it such that they should not be using the wells. He said that the goal to never use the well water for irrigation was a good goal but would not be set permanently in ordinance.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that the recycled water project was at least two years away.

Council Member Taylor said that a few years ago the League put out a pamphlet that talked about water. He said that American Fork was pulling a finite resource from the aquifer. At the same time there were cities like Orem, who didn't have PI systems. He wanted to know if they were all pulling from the same aquifer. He wanted to know how the resource was marshalled so that municipalities were not using more than they should. He also asked if there were extenuating circumstances to the average. For example, there was potential for a terrible fire season based on how dry the conditions were everywhere. He asked where the water came from to fight those fires. He wondered if that was a variable that they needed to take into consideration.

Mr. Brems said that Provo and Orem pull water from the CUP.

Mr. Bunker said that Provo pulls from wells and that Orem had a treatment plant where they process water from Deer Creek. He said that this is changed into culinary water and that in Orem they meter every gallon.

Regarding special circumstances such as firefighting, Mr. Brems said that water would come from the ponds. He said that if the reservoirs or ponds got low from various circumstances, then the wells were turned on. Once the sources started to go down, the city had to use the wells.

It was noted that Provo was pulling from the same aquifer as American Fork.

Council Member Taylor stated that the meter was a big thing; that it was what kept water usage down.

Mr. Sensanbaugher explained that the State regulated the aquifers and granted the water rights. He said that in the past the mentality had been regulating the race to the bottom. Let's make sure that we all reach the end of the aquifer at the same time; that's fair. He said that there was a change in the atmosphere and thinking around Utah. The belief now was that they should not be managing water's decline in a way that was fair but stabilize usage. He said that he couldn't speak for Provo, but as a result of sitting on a board for the aquifer usage in Northern Utah County, he interacted with Lehi, Cedar Hills, Highland, and other cities close to American Fork. Those cities were really talking about how to manage and recharge the aquifer.

Mr. Bunker interjected that as water availability goes down what people try to do is dig deeper and deeper wells. He said that if the aquifer declines to where they can't get water, the State can then monitor who can use the water. Those who have older water rights will have the rights to the water first. Because of this, when staff look at water rights they are very careful about what they accept. If a water right is newer than 1950, the water was not that useful to American Fork because it was young water.

Council Member Shelton said that he was glad to hear that the board Mr. Sensanbaugher sat on existed. He said that he felt that the water usage plan was much more adaptable at that level of thinking about water as a resource, than only focusing on American Fork. He was also interested in what sorts of measurement tools were available to monitor the aquifer to have some more data points.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that it was the Northern Utah County Aquifer Council. They had hired a consultant, Hansen Alen Luce, who was going to do some data gathering and crunching. The assessment work was already taking place and accelerating because the need was present.

Council Member Shelton asked if it was true that 50% of American Fork's drinking water came from the spring? This was confirmed. He said that this meant that American Fork was not 100% dependent on the aquifer.

Mr. Brems said that if other cities started to meter their water, usage would decline.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that if American Fork could use recycled water it put the City in a better position than anyone else in the valley.

Council Member Shelton asked if the spring was connected to the aquifer or if it was independent of it.

Council Member Carroll said that if water levels were down in the aquifer she imagined they would also be down in the spring.

Mayor Frost said that when he looked at the data, the spring consistently churned out water.

Mr. Bunker said that the spring was at a much higher elevation than the aquifer. He said that if the city did not take that water it would likely feed the aquifer. He said that the spring might continue even when the aquifer dropped. He said that it was great to have the spring; it was like the first water there was.

Mr. Brems said that before the spring line was installed, they got about 1,600 gallons of water per minute. Now they get about 2,300 gallons per minute. He said that the spring line maintains the culinary system for five or six months of the year. At this point in the year, a well was turned on every three or four days to supplement the culinary system.

Mr. Sensenbaugher said that replacing the spring pipeline was equivalent to drilling a new well, except the spring wouldn't dry up, didn't have to be drilled deeper, and there was no cost to gravity delivering the water.

Mayor Frost asked Mr. Brems to go over American Fork's water assets and his plan to get the city through the summer.

Mr. Brems said that the city had seven sources of water available for use. The main source that dictates the CUP system was the river. He said that once the river water flows started to slow down that was when they utilized other water sources for the PI system. This year the highest water volume coming through the river was 17,000 gallons per minute with the lowest volume at a rate of 3,000 gallons per minute. The peak demand at night is 25,000 gallons. This meant that the river could not meet demand needs. He said that the CUP water was water they wanted to wait until July to use. The good news was that this year, that water had not yet been touched. He explained that there was a five-year banking system at the CUP. This meant that American Fork got another 400-acre feet of water, which Mr. Brems anticipated they would need to be used soon. The wells had been used early to save the CUP water for later in the year. He explained that river and CUP water can be used in both the upper and lower zones. He cautioned that once they started using the CUP water it went pretty quick. Generally, they could use the CUP water for about a month. The place where the CUP water was retrieved was just south of Harvey Boulevard and east of North County Boulevard. There was a filter station where the Murdock Canal used to pass. He adjusts how much water was pulled from the 36" line daily.

The next water source was the Provo River Water User Association or the Murdock Pipeline. He said that water turnout was just south of the lower pond on 100 East at the north end of the golf course. Mr. Brems said that there was the same concept for getting water there. He would call the water master and request the amount of water needed depending on usage. He did note that when the city requests that people spot water that they do see a decline in usage. He said that when they have 100% of the Murdock Pipeline water available to American Fork, they have about 1400-acre feet. This year, the city was only getting about 80% of full volumes. So far, they have used 50-acre feet, giving them some remaining late season water. This water, however, could only go into the lower system.

Mr. Brems continued with the third water source, the Kelly Pasture Spring. These were the two ponds on the south end of the Fox Hollow Golf Course. They could provide about 450 gallons of water per minute into the lower zone. This was not a lot of water but added up over time.

The fourth resource were the three wells that they have available that can pump to either the culinary or PI system. He said so far, the city had used 360-acre feet of water or 120 million gallons from the sources to meet the demand.

Mr. Brems noted that he had recently had a meeting about how they were going to get through the rest of the year. He said that he was surprised that they had not used very much of the late season water. He said that it was very rare for the city to use the rack track well for irrigation purposes.



In fact, the only property that could use that water was the Fox Hollow Golf Course. Instead of them using the water from American Fork's other sources, when the other sources start to decrease or it seems as though they were beginning to run out of late season water from the other sources, he proposed that they would have to turn the racetrack well on to fill the golf course pond to meet their demand. He noted that when the golf course waters and he has to pull water through the transmission lines that the water pressure drops and he gets calls from residents.

Council Member Shelton clarified if the golf course was the only entity who had rights to the racetrack well. Mr. Brems answered that they were not the only entity who had rights, but it was the only place they could pump to.

Council Member Barnes said that he was surprised at how full Tibble Fork was and how much water was going over the spillway.

Mr. Brems said that when it heated up the amount of water drawn from Tibble Fork increased. He said that its level was quite low now and that it was planned for water to be released from Silver Lake to maintain Tibble Fork.

Council Member Shelton noted that it was good that the dams had been redone and that this had provided additional water storage. He felt as though those improvements to capture more water needed to be communicated to residents.

Council Member Carroll asked who drew from the river? Mr. Brems said that Pleasant Grove, Highland, Lehi irrigation, American Fork irrigation, and Pleasant Grove irrigation company. The spring was just the city and the state.

Council Member Taylor said that one of the most gratifying things they could do as a Council was to preserve this resource.

Council Member Carroll said that providing water to residents was paramount. She said that she did see people with drier lawns, and she felt that there were people who were conserving.

Council Member Barnes said that he spoke to someone about how the city was considering going to just two days of watering. A resident told him that if they cut down the number of days, he will increase his watering time. He said that kind of attitude didn't help the city at all. His point was that they could not simply cut down on the number of watering days, they needed to reduce the total usage.

Council Member Shelton interjected that the only way to stop that was through metering.

Council Member Taylor said that the most important element was awareness. He felt that brown lawns were a great indication that people are conserving. He said that he has shared with more people that the Governor has Utah in a state of emergency and that all state facilities can only water two days a week. Residents have no idea.

Council Member Hunter stated the Governor was concerned with park strips and hoped the cities would encourage residents to xeriscape their park strips.

The work session then transitioned to reviewing a document provided by Mr. Sensanbaugher. He noted that they had discussed a lot of different elements relating to water such as recycled water to increase the amount of water available and metering that was intended to reduce usage. He said that when those initiatives were in place, the document, which outlined watering days, might not be so important. In the meantime, the city had set a watering schedule to meet the state of emergency. He said that the document reinforced the authority that the Council has to declare watering stages based on recommendations from the Water Conservation Committee. The document defined what those states meant regarding restrictions, watering days, etc.

Mr. Bunker noted that it was within section 1 of the document that it was stated, “it was the established intent of the city to not use culinary water for irrigation purposes.” It was noted that this was a pretty bold policy statement from the Council.

Council Member Carroll wondered at what point it would be appropriate to utilize the culinary water for irrigation that they Council hoped they would not have to use.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that it was a little bit objective in the short-term. In the long-term when the meters and recycled water were implemented, it was a very different situation. He felt that at that point, it was a very doable goal. In the short term, as Mr. Brems noted, even in non-drought years the culinary system was still utilized. He noted that the goal was really intended for the future.

Council Member Carroll said that she liked that perspective.

Council Member Shelton said he would try re-wording the statement. For him it read very strongly that the city was not going to use culinary water now. He wanted the statement to read that, “it was the Council’s established intent to transition in the next couple of years to not use culinary water for irrigation.”

Council Member Taylor argued that the statement already said that it was the Council’s intent. He didn’t want to change it. He wanted the statement to be strong and to punch the Council in the face to reflect the severity of the situation.

Mr. Sensanbaugher directed the Council to the meat of the document that began on page 4, section 7, “stages and responses.” He explained that in a good year they were not in any of the stages. Then he began to outline the stages. Stage 0 was an advisory stage that predicted that a shortage was coming. No changes would be made, but greater attention was needed. Stage 1 occurred when efforts to conserve were not working and it would be necessary to start reducing the number of watering days. He then paused and asked to what degree of detail he should go into.

Mayor Frost suggested that they dig into the document so that they could potentially pass an action item at the next Council Meeting.

Council Member Barnes asked what stage they were in now.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that they were not in any stage because the document had not been adopted, but that they would likely be in stage 2, severe, as they were considering limiting watering days.

Mr. Bunker asked that before they move on that he get some clarity on some of the language in stage zero. The document read that people could water from 1:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. on their water day. He thought that folks could water from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.

There was discussion about what would be the appropriate time frame to specify.

Council Member Shelton said that he was worried that this would be the third program implemented in the last five years. He said that a few years ago a different program was adopted that eliminated the word conservation because they were concerned about equal access. He felt that they needed to go back to the original water program that emphasized conservation and then stick with it.

Mr. Brems said that the only challenge with only watering at night is that people are not able to watch their systems to see if they are malfunctioning causing a loss in water. He said that the biggest thing on operating the system was asking big users to water during the day to reduce the pressure issues.

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that the goal was to get away from having big users' water during the day. Sometimes 60% or more of the water was lost through evaporation and wind. He did recognize that they had to balance conservation with system operation. He noted that although they have talked a lot about the availability of water, the system's ability to move water around also had to be considered. The system was designed for a certain level of usage that the city was far exceeding. Because of this, they had to spread out the length of time that the system was used. If people were using the right amount of water, they would only need to water at night.

Council Member Shelton said that was his question earlier. There were two questions—conservation and system equality. Which one of these goals were they trying to meet?

Mr. Sensanbaugher said that there needed to be different strategies for the short and long term. In the short term, before conservation goals were met, they needed to focus on balancing the system. In the long-term, when conservation goals were met, they needed to focus on best practices to maximize water usage and continued conservation.

Council Member Barnes asked if they could focus the plan on the short term so that people were not so confused.

Council Member Taylor said that the plan was not short term for him. It was the long-term that mattered. He said that in the long-term it was his intent not to use culinary water.

Mr. Sensanbaugher explained that he had mixed both short-term tirage with long-term policies into the same document.

Mr. Brems said that he felt strongly about keeping the water schedule the way it was. He said that if he changed it so that people were all watering at the same time that there would be pressure issues. He felt that changing the water schedule could mess up the problems that they had solved with maintaining pressure throughout the system.

Council Member Shelton said that he got a message from a resident who was frustrated about the fact that they were watering on Sundays. She claimed that pulling a hose around constituted

working on a Sunday and went against her religious beliefs. He wondered if they could add a religious exemption so that someone could move their watering day; he said that he was a fan of religious liberty. If the water marshal came around to issue a ticket, a resident could present their exemption.

Council Member Taylor asked how serious they were about the marshal. He said that none of the plan meant anything if they didn't police it.

There was discussion about the different types of sprinklers, how much water they pumped out, and how this affected watering times.

Council Member Shelton felt that it would be challenging to enforce the document. He would be ecstatic if they could get residents to follow the advised watering times. He didn't see how they could partially change watering restrictions through the different stages without significant enforcement.

Council Member Carroll said that she disagreed. She said that if residents were clearly communicated that they had moved into a different stage and the associated recommendations that many residents would change their watering patterns due to peer pressure.

Mr. Brems said that he often received comments from residents asking why the city was not enforcing anything. They would express that they were only watering three days a week, but that their neighbor was watering seven. They didn't understand why they had called the city seven times and the water department had not done anything about it.

Mr. Bunker said that they needed to have non-police employees to monitor this situation. He said that they could go around and hang door flyers at households that were watering on the wrong days and times. Those offenses could be documented and tracked with violations and associated fees issued.

Council Member Shelton said that he hoped that this was a two-year conversation. He said that really the best thing they could do was put in smart meters that would have the technology to see when people were running outside of their time. He wondered if they were wasting their time and resources coming up with a plan for water conservation and policing when they should just be putting energy into getting everyone metered.

Mayor Frost said that if they could save water, it is worth the time.

Wes Huggins, a new resident to American Fork, said that he was impressed by the city and the neighbors. He came from Haiti and had lived in New York City and Boston. He has been lucky to always be in a beautiful neighborhood. In New York and Boston, the community worked together; they didn't need the police. He liked the idea of using other employees other than police. In Haiti, communities were bad and police were always around. When the community comes together, they live like a family. With the culture of the church here, the communities are more like a family. His wife was a schoolteacher who had an accident and lost everything; he sees how the community has come together and work.

Council Member Taylor said that he did not want the police to have to pay attention to watering. He said that he liked three stages: advisory, moderate, and nuclear. Nuclear meant that they would

shut down the watering system. He made comments about the difficulty, but the importance of educating residents. He also made comments about policing water usage and made an analogy about the role of marshals in regulating the speed of play when golfing and said that the golf course had moved to a volunteer model to fill the marshalling shifts. They found that many people wanted to volunteer in this role. He wondered why they couldn't implement something similar in terms of watering.

Council Member Shelton said that he liked three levels.

Mayor Frost said that the previous week Lehi was in the news cycle with multiple media outlets. They moved to a restrictive cycle to only watering three days a week. This was American Fork's baseline. On the day of the work session, Lehi had moved to limit watering to two days a week with 20 minutes on spray heads and 40 minutes on rotary. He felt that in American Fork the baseline or normal should always be limiting watering to just three days a week.

Council Member Carroll asked about kids running through the sprinklers. She wanted to be able to specifically be able to allow that. Mr. Bunker said that these restrictions were for running one's irrigation system, not for kids running through sprinklers.

Council Member Shelton said again that he felt like the only way to manage this was through automation in the metering system. He felt that they should be putting more energy and effort into getting the metering installed.

Mr. Bunker pointed out to Mr. Sensenbaur that numbers in the violation and enforcement section were different than those in the current resolution. He said that currently the first offense is a warning, the second is \$50, the third is \$100, the fourth is \$200 and you might get locked out from your irrigation service.

Council Member Taylor said that the flip side to the conversation about issuing fines for violations was the optimism that other council members had; if they offered a positive perspective, folks would be willing to conserve. This proved true. He said that maybe they should rely on the goodness of people.

Mr. Bunker said that he did feel as though they needed to actively enforce because of the people who call and ask the city why their neighbors are not being held accountable to the current ordinance.

Council Member Barnes said that he had been approached about the city adopting ordinances that they don't enforce.

Council Member Shelton asked if the employees would be full or part time? Mr. Bunker said part time.

Mr. Brems said that there would be conflicts if the city began to enforce the ordinance. He said that his staff get confronted when water is turned off for non-payment. Mr. Bunker responded that the staff person would not have to engage with those whom they were noticing. They would simply go to the door, hang the flyer, and leave. This would be documented internally and followed up with a letter with an official notice and fine. This could be enforced for the current ordinance that outlines those residences with an odd house number can water Monday,

Wednesday, Friday, and residences with an even house number water on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.

Mayor Frost brought up that there was a declaration from the Governor that called on municipalities to reduce watering days to two days a week. He also asked Mr. Brems if the city could sustain watering three days a week with the late season water that was available.

Mr. Brems said that they would have to use the wells in the next month. He said that water usage should be within the 10,000-acre-foot average. Even with the extra CUP water, the wells would still have to be used 24/7. He said that if something happened to any of the wells such that they went down, it would be a problem to support current watering demands. He felt like it would be close, but that they would be able to get through. However, it would utilize all the water sources.

Mayor Frost said that the LDS church had sent a decree to all of its church leaders to follow the declaration of the Governor. He asked Mr. Brems if he thought that was something the city should move towards.

Mr. Brems said that he thought so. He said that he was pessimistic sometimes in terms of relying on people to change their habits because it was right and what was needed. He said that if they went to the two day a week model, maybe 50% would cut back and 50% wouldn't, but any little bit helped. He indicated that it would be important to figure out how to spread out who was watering when to help manage the system. He pointed out that they could also use the upper and lower zones as ways to distinguish between watering days. He also said that when you reduce the number of watering days people bump up the time on their clock. He said that he looks at watering from the operations side and balancing pressure and the system. He didn't know if in the end if it actually conserved water.

Mr. Bunker clarified if the mayor's point was that if the city was moving towards a two day water schedule, that it might not be worth it to enforce the three days. The goal should be to get to the two days and enforce that.

Council Member Taylor suggested that people should just be able to water any two days a week as long as they were not consecutive.

Mr. Bunker said that made it difficult for enforcement.

Council Member Shelton said that he heard that changing to two days a week was not actually going to lead to conservation. Because of this, he suggested keeping the watering schedule the same, continuing to promote the message of conserving through social media highlights of brown lawns, and acknowledge people who were making changes. He said a third time that the only way to actually get conservation was for them to ramp up getting the city metered.

Mr. Brems said that the biggest message he thought needed to go out was the chance of shutting the system down if the water runs out. He said that there was a real possibility that come late August or September there would not be water if people did not conserve.

Mayor Frost said that in the eyes of the state the City was either in or out in establishing the two day watering schedule.

Council Member Shelton said that he didn't think that many people knew that the Governor asked that municipalities cut watering down to two days.

There was discussion about how to communicate the message from the state to residents.

Mayor Frost said that he wanted to stay positive. He felt that 50-60% of people would follow based on good will.

Council Member Shelton said that he felt that the nuclear option would have more of an impact. He suggested putting a meter on the website that indicated how the city was doing regarding its remaining water.

Council Member Taylor said that communicating that they were pumping culinary water to irrigate lawns had raised many people's eyebrows.

Mayor Frost asked where the Council had arrived regarding next steps. He asked if they wanted to keep the ordinance as is and work to message the need for conservation better, or if they wanted to follow the Governor and reduce the number of watering days to two a week.

Council Member Taylor suggested that they leave the policy as is to reduce additional confusion but ask residents to willingly go to two days a week to follow the Governor's recommendation. He said that it felt as though it would be a system nightmare no matter what.

Mayor Frost suggested that they recognize what the Governor said and ask residents to cut back their watering times by 20-30%.

Council Member Shelton wanted to keep the system the same and to ask people to conserve.

Council Member Shelton said that he loved the Facebook post that requested that the city stop telling residents how to water their lawns because everyone was different. He said that he liked the freedom of the request to reduce 30%. He pointed out again that they would not be able to police consumption until usage was metered.

Mr. Brems said that regarding operating the system it was best for him if the reduction was scattered across the week.

Mr. Bunker said that he liked the idea of keeping the three day a week schedule but asking people to reduce their watering times by 33%. Staff could still enforce the watering schedule, while also following the Governor's request.

Council Member Taylor said that they needed to get proactive messages out to residents about how they would have to water Art Dye differently because of Steel Days, that Fox Hollow Golf Course would be cutting back as well, but not on the days that they think, so that people can see that the city was doing its part, too. He also thought that it would be helpful to highlight the improvements the city had invested in to improve the culinary water system.

Mr. Brems said that they also needed to highlight that there was a chance that they were going to run out of water.

Mayor Frost said that the argument that there was a water shortage because of new growth needed to be addressed. In response to the comment about growth, Council Member Shelton felt that an appropriate response was that state law required that if a developer had water shares, the city had to permit them to build. If residents had a problem with this, they needed to address the state of Utah. Cities did not have the power to say that a developer cannot build.

Mayor Frost summarized the Council's plan to ask people to conserve by 33% either by not watering for one day or reducing watering times across the three allowed days.

Mr. Brems commented on enforcement. He felt that it would be great if they had a central location for all complaints to go. Mr. Bunker said that he would talk to Taraleigh Millar to see if she would be able to take over that tracking.

It was commented that although the LDS Church was enforcing the Governor's two-day recommendation at their facilities, if they endorsed his position and encouraged residents to do so, it would be a whole new game.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The work session adjourned at 6:32 p.m.



Terilyn Lurker, City Recorder