



South Weber Water Improvement District

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Emergency Maintenance

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Board of Directors

Chair Darren Hess (801) 475-4320

Co-Chair Nate Reeve (801) 458-8006

Secretary Cindi Mansell (801) 540-2486

Treasurer Jan Ukena (801) 479-8749

Maintenance Supervisor

Perry McCorkle (801) 317-6987

Minutes for the South Weber Water Improvement District Board Meeting held Wednesday, January 12, 2022, at 5:00 p.m. in the Water District Building. Board members in attendance included Jan Ukena, Sherry Poll, Nate Reeve and Cindi Mansell with Darren Hess attending virtually. Maintenance employees Freddy Loertscher and Wayne Stark, as well as customer Ferrell Poll were also in attendance.

Board Meeting called to Order

Swearing in of new Board Members

Ms. Dahl conducted the swearing in of the recently elected Board Members. Members who took their oaths were Sherry L. Poll, J. Nate Reeve, and Jan Ukena.

Assignments of Officer Positions for 2022

Ms. Ukena moved to nominate herself for Board Chair. Motion failed without a second.

Mr. Hess expressed interest in continuing as the Board Chair for another year.

Mr Reeve moved to appoint Mr. Hess as Board Chair. Motion seconded by Ms. Mansell. Motion carried with Ms. Ukena opposing.

Mr. Reeve moved to appoint Ms. Mansell as Co-Chair. Mr. Hess seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Reeve moved to appoint Ms. Poll as secretary and Ms. Ukena as Treasurer. Seconded by Mr. Hess. Ms. Ukena declined to be the treasurer. Motion carried for Ms. Poll to be secretary.

Ms. Ukena moved to appoint Mr. Reeve as Treasurer and herself as Maintenance Manager. Motion failed without a second.

Ms. Mansell moved to appoint Mr. Reeve over maintenance. Seconded by Mr. Hess. Motion carried with Ms. Ukena opposing.

The board members discussed changing the secretary appointed position, so every member had an assignment. Ms. Ukena declined to be the secretary or the treasurer. Mr. Reeve volunteered

the to be both the Maintenance Manager and the Treasurer. Ms. Ukena stated she thought it would be a conflict of interest for Mr. Reeve to be the Treasurer and a signer on the accounts.

Mr. Hess moved to appoint Mr. Reeve as the Treasurer. Seconded by Ms. Mansell. Motion carried with Ms. Ukena opposing due to the conflict-of-interest reason she previously stated.

Minutes approval from the December 1, 2021, board meeting

Ms. Mansell moved to approve the December 1, 2021 minutes as written. Seconded by Mr. Reeve. Motion carried with Ms. Poll abstaining as she was just appointed and not present for the last meeting.

Maintenance Report and Business

-Mr. Loertscher reported that the maintenance team has been doing snowplowing, marking blue stakes, and cleaning the shed. The electric start in the new snowblower has gone out. Maintenance will check into fixing it in the spring.

Mr. Loertscher and Mr. Stark were excused.

Annual Invoice, Water Days, Late Fees, and Payments

-Discussion about annual invoices. Watering days will not be listed on the invoices. Water usage will be determined closer to the start of the season based on State and local drought conditions. Customers will be notified of water restrictions as needed.

-Late Fees will remain the same as instituted last year.

-Customer assessments will be determined after next month's Board Meeting and following the public hearing regarding rate increase.

Review of Financials and Invoice Approval

Review of all monthly financial statements and yearly Profit and Loss. Current invoices and payments approved.

New Business - Board, Office Manager

Ms. Dahl handed out a new bid proposal from Kastle Rock Excavation and Development for the board to review and discuss next month.

Adjourn Board Meeting

Ms. Poll moved to adjourn the Board Meeting. Motion seconded by Ms. Mansell. Motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARING FOR PROPOSAL OF RATE INCREASE

Ms. Ukena moved to open the Public Hearing on the proposal of rate increase, January 12, 2022, at 6:00 p.m. Motion seconded by Ms. Mansell. Motion Carried.

Board members in attendance included Darren Hess, Jan Ukena, Sherry Poll, Nate Reeve and Cindi Mansell. Customers in attendance: Farrell Poll, Mike Dyson, Gaylen Pickett, Quinn Soderquist, Morgan Sullivan, Glen Godfrey, Wade Page, Cassandra Rutt, Adam Christensen, Brian Stevenson, Neldon, Higgs, Ralph Rich, Blaine Land, Brent Metcalf, Steven Worden, Chris Nall. Representative from Lewis, Young, Robertson, and Burningham, Fred Philpot was also in attendance.

Mr. Darren Hess welcomed the public. He attended the meeting virtually as he tested positive for Covid. Mr. Hess introduced himself as the Chair of the South Weber Water Improvement District. His day job is the Assistant Manager or C.O.O for Weber Basin Water.

Mr. Hess gave the following update on our water situation and water rights and where things sit currently with the District.

The South Weber Water Improvement District owned 360 shares originally of Davis and Weber Canal shared stock. Back in the 80's that water was turned over to Weber Basin because there were issues with getting the water out of the D&W canal so the District approached Weber Basin to ask them to operate and deliver the water to South Weber Water Improvement District. We have been under that arrangement for 40 plus years now. The water shares are actually Davis and Weber water shares but they are owned by Weber Basin.

This spring we knew that Davis and Weber Canal was going to make cuts to those shares because they didn't have the water coming from Echo and East Canyon Dams. Those water cuts were made early and amounted to a 40% cut of our water. Because of that 40% cut, the District rented a number of shares and also purchased additional water from Weber Basin.

A share of D&W water is \$40,000 right now and one share is equal to 6 acre feet. That would equate to \$6,700 per acre foot of water. It wasn't feasible for the District to spend 1.4 million dollars to purchase water. Weber Basin gave SWWID the opportunity to purchase additional water to be able to try and extend our season. We have always had to shut off a little early because we've been short of water. The District purchased 200 acre feet of water for \$96,000. Davis and Weber had to shut off water on September 1st. South Weber Water would likely have been shut off in mid-August had we not rented and purchased additional shares.

There are huge holes in the Weber Basin reservoirs right now. We would probably need to receive 180% of snowfall to fill them.

One of the main reasons we need to increase the fees this year is because of the purchase of water we contracted with Weber Basin that will continue each year to increase our water supply. It was a large purchase for a small water district and South Weber hasn't had any fee increases in 13 years. You can imagine what inflation is doing to the dollar that the South Weber Water District receives every year from our customers. The board felt the need to have a study done by a financial firm to recommend if an increase was needed and what kind was needed to move the District forward.

Lewis, Young, Robertson, and Burnigham was hired to complete the financial rate study for us.

Mr. Hess turned the time over Fred Philpot representing LYRB to explain the study.

Mr. Fred Philpot

Lewis, Young, Robertson, and Burnigham is a municipal finance and advisory firm. We do municipal bonding, utility rate studies, impact fees, and assist with this type of analysis, which is determining potential utility rate increases, and other changes to fee structures.

As Darren indicated our task was looking at the Performa for the services that were being offered here and to evaluate all the proposed expenditures as well as the revenues that are

anticipated to come in. We developed a scenario analysis for the board to look at with regards to rate increases. There are many ways to look at that. You can pull off the band aid up front and do a substantial rate increase or do gradual increases.

As Mr. Hess indicated, the primary expenses were the purchases of water which the District will need \$100,000 per year for, capital improvements, meter projects, with partial grant funds which will leave the District with financial responsibilities, meter and line replacements, and some additional operational expenses associated with those projects. And all of those costs were layered into the base. The base budget was around \$250,000 and then we layered in the additional capital expense and the Weber Basin Contract. We also look at days of operating capital to make sure it doesn't drop into the negative. We are getting pretty close to a break even. What the Board is proposing is not very aggressive in regards to operating capital. We looked at a rate increase that would pretty much get us to break even. What we look at is a 5-year plan targeted with days on hand and days of working capital. We work on a 365 plan so if all your revenue disappears you would have 365 days of working capital to run on. With regards to this District's plan based on the Performa it drops to about 20 days of working capital as opposed to the 365. So, with this plan at the end of the 5-year horizon plan if all the reserves were gone this District would have about 20 days of working capital. Again, not a very aggressive jump. This board looked at a conservative increase. So, from our recommendation, as we move forward in time, with inflation and operating expenses expected to go up, the district should reevaluate and see where the numbers are relevant to the days of capital and restructure, if necessary, so the working capital doesn't get into the negative territory.

Again, what we looked at is the operating expense and projecting that out based on inflationary pressure. We looked at the increase from the Weber Basin Contract, as well as the additional capital improvements that are proposed. Based on those variables, the scenario the Board is considering is an 18 percent increase the 1st year then 12% thereafter. So, each year through year 5 would be a 12% increase to overall revenue. The Board felt that the initial upfront was needed to cover the new contract then backing off of those increases with 12% thereafter.

Mr. Philpot stated that he had some printouts of the Performa that the public can have and look at and that he would provide the rate report for any who want to look at that after this meeting.

Mr. Hess expressed appreciation to Mr. Philpot and stated that the initial recommendation from the rate study was even steeper than what the board is recommending and that the board wanted be as reasonable as possible. We are looking at an average of \$40 per year.

Residential watering one time with an irrigation a cycle uses about 3 to 4 thousand gallons of water, that's equivalent to how much you use in your home in one month. It gives you an idea how much water we use outdoors vs indoors. So, to give an example, I am paying about .54 cents for 1,000 gallons of water. With the rate increase I will pay .65 cents for 1,000 gallons of water. With our culinary water rates if I use 5,000 gallons a month for a family of 6, it's about 10 dollars per thousand gallons. So 10 dollars per 1,000 for culinary vs .65 cents for secondary just gives you an idea of really how affordable secondary water is in South Weber, even with the increase.

We are really trying to focus on installing secondary water meters. We have about 200 meters installed so far. You really can't manage unless you can monitor something. With water shortages, it will become more and more critical that we measure and monitor water. We did

buy additional water but also, we are trying to make sure we use the water we do have the best we possibly can. Water is valuable in Utah, and we are trying to make sure the District stays whole.

Public Comment

Mr. Hess opened the meeting for comments or questions suggesting a 2-minute time limit.

Brent Metcalf: Are we paying a flat rate of water or just what we use?

Mr. Philpot: For the purpose of the report it was based on an average per connection. From the rate side it's on average. Your water bill is based on the size of your lot.

Mr. Reeve: Basically, it's an 18% increase on your current rate.

Ms. Ukena: With the meters we are putting in we can see this is how much we use. That has always been my goal from day one, that if I can give the public the numbers from day one then we will know how much people are using.

Mr. Hess: South Weber Water allocates 3-acre feet of water per acre. So, one acre foot is equivalent 326,000 gallons, so basically a football field one foot deep is one acre foot. That's what you are allocated so that's 36 inches of water on your property. We are trying to educate people with the meters to see how much water they are using so they decrease that and get it down. Once they know that, it helps. Eventually once we get the bulk of meters then we could charge on how many gallons of water is going through the meters. We've done very good for a small water district. It's extremely expensive to install meters. It's about \$1,500 to \$2,000 per meter. We are trying to get more funds to help us through grants and through ARCO funds, so we don't have to fund that ourselves. We have received Federal grants to help pay for 50% of the costs.

Ms. Ukena: All new subdivisions that are within our district has to provide their own meter. That is not worked into our existing customers. We have to find a way to get meters on everyone. Call your legislatures and ask them for money. In the end I think people will enjoy it especially when they can read it.

Mr. Reeve: We do have the data on those who are metered. It was very insightful that the majority of those users we have were doing a great job. We did have a handful of water abusers and we do go out and contact them and if they don't correct their usage and yes, they are fined because water is too important for some of them to use dramatically over their allocation.

I don't know if people know about the board. We are not associated with the city. We are residents inside of the district. This is a volunteer position. We are here to try to better and try to preserve secondary water use within our community since we are one of these users. When we looked at this rate increase, it's very important and hits home to us since the rate increases are for us as well.

Quinn Soderquist: Two questions: It's 40 dollars per year average, how long will that go? We haven't had an increase in years, so I support that. The 2nd question is, we've talked about the meters and other things, I think it would be helpful for me and maybe others to understand with an itemization of where is that 40 dollars going?

Mr. Philpot: The model is a 5-year plan. It's 18% the first year, then 12% after that. Our analysis is based on cost so it's simply a matter of the Weber Basin Contract of \$100,000. When you compare that to what your base operating expense is right now is \$250,000. If you add another \$100,000 on top of that, where is that going to come from?

Mr. Reeve: If the district had not leased additional water in 2021, based on our calculations as a board, it probably would have been the 24th of July water was shut off. So, we were out. We purchased leased water through the canal company and Weber Basin Water. When we hit our allocation with Weber Basin, which is right there on the board, 2,223, as soon as we hit that with Weber Basin, we are off. We scrambled, because no one wanted their water turned off on the 24th of July. We used most of the reserve money that the District had to get that extra water. Even on good years, we've all seen our water shut off mid-September because as soon as we hit that allocation with Weber Basin, we are done. The district consists of 838 acres, times the acre feet that Darren mentioned, we should be at 2,514 acre feet of water. So, from the beginning the district has been short on water. Water is a premium and that is not something we want to pay for. So, we were able to lease water to get up to 2,223 acre feet of water. We are still short based on the three-acre feet of water, but we are getting better. It's just a direct pass through. The capital improvements we are trying to do, if a water line breaks, we have to pay for that and fix it. We have breaks every year and they are incredible expensive to rip open the road and to fix that water line as quickly as possible so that we can get water back on. The water breaks typically happen at the first part of the year and at the hottest time so getting that water back on is critical. These are the reasons why, when we evaluated this with Mr. Philpot, that this is very important to us. It is very important to you. First, we have to buy it and the only money that comes into the District comes from our yearly fees that we all have to pay. \$260,000 is what the District has to pay yearly for water

Mr. Philpot: Right now, the revenue generated from income to the District is \$280,000 which basically just covers the contracts. That revenue amount doesn't include the capital improvements or any operating expenses. The District has had very affordable rates and right now, with the water expenses you are just not generating enough revenue. The District is pulling from the fund balance reserves and having to pay the additional expenses.

Brian Stevenson: I grew up in Centerville and I know that when I moved here the bill there was \$27 a year. I moved here and it was \$200. I talked to Mr. Art Ukena and I was told that overtime it will go down.

Mr. Philpot: From my experience in working with utility rates across the state, that is very rare that it would go down. Most entities with the cost of water and pressurized water systems just go up over time.

Ms. Ukena: Let me explain something. 13 years ago, Weber Davis Canal Company came to us and said they needed to fix Echo Dam and we need 1 million dollars from everybody that is our users. They ended up getting a grant to help pay for this dam expansion. We ended up on the front end, once we got done with all this, we had a little extra money. We always thought we had enough to pay for a broken line, we wouldn't have to borrow money. Then when the drought hit us, I knew that money was sitting there, I said, that's worth it, let's spend that extra money and get us more water into this system because we already know we run out so that's kinda how come we've never had to have another rate increase because we were hit with

Weber Davis with their sob story and thought we had to pay it which I'm kind of glad we did, we ended up with extra water and I'm very thankful we had that water last year and I didn't know how we were going to pay for it after that because that was just a one time deal so we had to have Fred's company help us out with that. If you look at that, they had suggested 18% for 22, but 23, 24, 25 and 26 they've dropped it to 12% so it would go down.

Mr. Philpot: It's a compounded amount.

Ms. Ukena: But would you feel better or more comfortable if it was 13 something all the way across?

Mr. Philpot: Ultimately the decision is, if you want an equalized rate then that average has to go up. Whereas with a 12% compound, you are building a little more revenue that's infused into the Performa. From this perspective, it's just what are our revenues and what are our expenses. What is the difference and how long can we utilize our fund balance before it goes negative?

Mr. Hess: The 200-acre feet that we purchased this year to extend our season from Sept. 1st to the end of Sept. is a perpetual contract. It is leased water so if we want to cancel it, we can at any time we want. But if we cancel and then want to purchase it back it will be at a much higher rate. It will only go up so I would not recommend cancelling. To develop water in this day and age it's extremely expensive.

Mike Dyson: My question is growth. Every place around here is growing at a pretty good amount. All the numbers I'm looking at here are fixed. What are you looking at as far as future growth? As people start moving into the area, demand goes up and more homes are built. And at the same time, how come we are not requiring zero scape? I know this is not the city but if we take lawns out, people start using less water and fix this problem.

Ms. Ukena: To start with, the District is a certain size and when it was created, the core of engineers helped create the size. That included houses and farms. Every time you see a farm convert to housing their water is already on that property. So, we're really not demanding more water. The farmer was paying for it, now the houses are paying for it.

Mr. Reeve: The allocation on the farm ground was already allocated the same amount of acre feet no matter what the usage.

Mike Dyson: We are being encouraged to use more water because cities are mandating yards. We are making plans to take our lawn out just to save water but I won't pay less.

Mr. Philpot: There is a disconnect between zoning ordinances and conservations and communities are starting to look at that.

Mike Dyson: Vegas made the landscape change years ago and population went up, but water use went down.

Mr. Philpot: One of the ways to do that is through metering per home. When homes are metered, you can shift to individual payments based on consumption. Those who use more pay more.

Ms. Ukena: Can I give you a third opinion to your question? You take out your yard or park strips. there is a reason why we use park strips and have green spaces and trees. It's called global warming. You take all of that out and global warming will climb higher.

Mr. Reeve: We would love to install meters everywhere. It is 1.7 million dollars to put them in this small district. The only way we can afford meters is to, again, it's this group, this District that has to pay for it.

Chris Nawl: How did we run out of water in July when we started so late?

Mr. Reeve: Because Weber Davis Canal had a 40 % reduction.

Ralph Rich: On the news what is Utah going to do with the water? They want to ship it to the Great Galt Lake because it's running dry. So, everyone's water is going to be cut.

Mr. Hess The Speaker of the House, Speaker Wilson, just recently had a Summit at the Davis Conference Center in Layton. The Great Salt Lake is really going to dictate water policy in the State of Utah for a long time. None of us want The Great Salt Lake to dry up. We have to balance the needs of individuals, of our farmers, of customers, and the environmental needs of the community. We don't want the dust storms or the contaminates to further affect our air quality. We already have air quality issues as it is. If it continues to decrease, none of us want to be around when those pollutants start to happen.

The Great Salt Lake is extremely important to the economy. I'm an engineer, I want to be able to deliver water to our customers but at the same time we have to balance the needs. The great Salt Lake does not own a water right, they get what's left over. That's the way it's always been. To be honest it would be very difficult for us to deliver water out there. Just in evaporation they have over 3 million acre feet in evaporation. We really need help from mother nature to change the Great Salt Lake. We can get help as well from water users. We are not dictating now but we might get there. A lot of that depends on the politics and who is in those positions.

Ms. Ukena: I just want you guys to have green lawns and would you all keep in mind, we live on a river bed and everybody that's put a shovel down in this city, it goes on rock. We live in a weird environment so I'm always open to new ideas so we can conserve as much water as possible, What's good water times, how much should we do, where should we go? Like I said I would love to see the State of Utah buy us meters for everybody.

Morgan Sullivan: Realistically if you were in Layton city, if you build you pay and it's over \$10,000 a connection fee. Are there fees charged to the new businesses, for buildings, for new homes? In spite of what we are saying that they are paying for their own meters, we have to be using more water or we wouldn't be needing to buy more water. There are a lot more residencies. Are we using more water with this increased capita, and are we passing that cost on to the developer so that we help to offset? If we were to buy 3 acres of water that is divided up over this amount of construction, are those of us that are already here are carrying those costs?

Ms. Ukena: We are passing it on to those new people but keep in mind we've been kind of greedy because we've used more water than we should have on our lots and that's where we butt heads because we've allowed people to over water.

Mr. Reeve: So, the difference is in some of these surrounding communities, Layton for example, when you do a development in Layton, you have a water extraction fee. You have to pay so much water to do a new development. Inside of this District, the way the District was formed and set up from the beginning, is all of the land was in the district with water allocated to the district. So, if someone tries to come into the District that was not in our service area then yes, they have to bring water with them to come in. Since this district was formed with the allocation already there, if they develop inside of this district the water rights and water shares are already in place.

Ms. Ukena: The water from the District was turned over. We do pay a wheeling fee on the water to Weber Basin because they have to transport it. So, they have maintenance of course.

Mr. Reeve: The yearly funds that we pay to Weber Basin are for the conveyance. It's for them to get the water to us. That is the difference, I am an engineer as well, so we do development projects all the time and that is the difference. If the water rights are not already secured for the property then you have to bring them with you. But in the District they are already here.

Morgan Sullivan: So, we are not using any more water in 2021 than we did in 2017?

Mr. Reeve: Again, we look at our acreage, so our service area of 838 has not changed and it can't change unless someone comes and petitions the District and brings their own water and if the Board agrees.

Ms. Dahl: We have a small farm, six acres, so right now my husband grows hay and pasture grass which takes a lot of water. If we were to develop that land for example here in South Weber and put houses on that land, we would be using less water with several houses than he is using right now on his field. In a small town like this a lot of the farms have been watered as farms so the new subdivisions and houses coming in aren't necessarily causing more water to be used, they would be using less.

Ms. Ukena: We are open for suggestions if you guys have ideas.

Morgan Sullivan: I think some of those lines that need to be redone would help to eliminate some of that. When we pulled the trees out of our park strip, the ground was wet. There was water underneath the sidewalk. It was during the summer.

Mr. Reeve: As we have installed meters, we have found that a lot of the users have leaks. The districts responsibility is from the main line to the meter. From the meter on, it's the homeowner. Some people have controller issues, and some people have leaks. We've seen some really high use on meters and some people don't know their timers are going on twice a day. Meters are a great solution to these problems; it's just trying to balance the money needed. That is why we are trying to do as many as we can and have all new construction pay for their own.

Wade Page: As far as conserving I think it's when I've used the most is when I've missed some days and I would try to catch up. We had some line issues, and my water was off. I would like to be notified through some kind of notification system if the water is going to go off for

maintenance or if there are some issues then I would like to be notified. Maybe it could be a capital expense.

Mr. Reeve: If the water goes off in the summertime it's usually because of a water break. I do agree with the notifications. I think that's a great suggestion. We would love to get emails of everyone on the system.

Ms. Ukena: If it's a repair we try to get them fixed within 24 hours. We have a contractor that helps us with that.

Wade Page: I don't know what the expense would be to have a text message notification system that goes out and says, we have an issue, we know about it, and it's being worked on. I think it would be a good service as a capital expense.

Ms. Dahl: That is a great idea and while we are talking about it, I will just share, if you go onto our website there is a place to update all your information. I'm only a year into this job and have noticed many missing phone numbers and emails. If everyone could go on and update their files it would be very useful.

Ms. Poll: Maybe we could ask the city to put it in the newsletter, for all citizens to get on and update their information.

Blaine Land: How much water was in the district when it was first started? How are we all of a sudden using more water?

Ms. Ukena: We had the same amount of water. a couple parcels have been added like the school, High Mark and they had to purchase water to come into the District.

Mr. Hess: The original water that was turned over was in the 360 amount. There have been a few properties, like the High Mark school who turned over shares. But that number has just increased over the last 20 to 30 years but it hasn't increased much. Right now, it is 370.5 so it's only been a few shares that it has increased.

The first year we bought additional water out of pocket to shore up our supply was in 2021 when we leased another 200-acre feet from Weber Basin.

Blaine Land: So, we have 3 times more people when this system started, why didn't we get more water, more shares way back then?

Mr. Reeve: Because of the number of people in correlation to the acre feet. Like Wendy was saying, her 6-acre farm uses more water than if that was a 6-acre residential development.

Ms. Poll: So just to clarify, South Weber Water District is not all South Weber. There are three different water districts in South Weber.

Ms. Ukena showed the District area map.

Mr. Hess: Again, our system was short about 300-acre feet. This last year we purchased 200-acre feet. That is typically what is used. Of the 200 people that are metered we had 10-12

people that went drastically over. Some doubled what they could water. With the meters we are installing, we are trying to get a better handle on the use. Again, we needed to purchase that additional water, or we would have been shut off in July. I feel the water purchase was a good purchase, but we don't feel the need to buy more. We need to continue to install meters and decrease usage so that we can stay within the water contract amount and not purchase any more. That's not the intent. We need to work on conserving and education. We should be using much less than the 3-acre feet per acre because of all the hardscape on properties.

Five or six years ago I remember getting the water shut off on Sept 6th. I remember in the water business I wasn't too happy about that. It was because we didn't have enough water in South Weber and several people abusing water. I was a little upset about that before I was on the board, and I did not want to repeat that again this last year and be shut off in August. We have worked hard this last year so we would not be shut off early.

I would like to wrap this up this public hearing. We scheduled an hour for it and have definitely done more than that. Any final comments? I will take one more final comment.

Wade Page: If every resident conserves and we all go down to like 2.95 per acre feet each then that should extend our season then, correct?

Mr. Reeve: Yes, Conservation is the key. It is the key to this District and all.

Wade Page: So, we are losing it because if it's an average of 3 and some people are wasting and using more that is making our season shorter?

Mr. Reeve: Yes. We would love to have you help educate your neighbors. We drive around, we have a maintenance group that goes around. The majority of what we do in the summertime is knock on doors and say, "Your sprinklers are on all night, they are watering the road." Please do something to help. Be kind with your neighbors, but please help your neighbors. We all know who they are, those who disregard the suggestions or the rainbirds that get stuck on the road. Please be kind about it but help them because it's just taking from the whole system.

Mr. Hess: Weber Basin has a 50% rebate on any smart controller installed.

Weber Basin is also trying to implement the flip your strip program. In order to qualify for that program, cities need to adopt certain ordinances to ensure that landscape is done properly on future lots. As soon as those ordinances are adopted by South Weber City then residents would qualify, and Weber Basin would pay up to \$1.25 per square foot of turf that's removed from your landscape.

Jill Nall: We wanted to do pavers but to qualify for flip your strip you had to put plants and a drip system.

Ms. Poll: Could I just ask since all of you have been so diligent to come, were you ok last year with the two days a week in watering? Was there anyone who was in opposition to that?

Responses:

One customer's neighbor watered on Sunday's every week.

One or two weeks when it was really hot it was hard but for the most part it was good.

Mr. Reeve: From the water meter reports our customers did really well overall.

Ms. Ukena: Can I just say, during those days when it's really hot, your lawn will come back, even if it turns yellow, but use that water on your trees. The trees need the water, your lawn will bounce back.

Mr. Hess: We really appreciate you coming out tonight, we appreciate your comments and questions, and we really do value the input of our customers. I want to thank you for your time, there are a lot of other things you could have been doing tonight than being here in this meeting, so we appreciate your interest and thank you for coming.

Close Public Hearing

Mr. Reeve moved to close the public hearing at 7:25 p.m. Motion seconded by Ms. Poll. Motion Carried.

Respectfully submitted by the South Weber Water Improvement District Clerk on this 9th day of February 2022 for Board review and approval.

_____*Wendy Dahl*_____ District Clerk