PREPARE60 OVERVIEW
## UTAH’S WATER BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total precipitation</td>
<td>61,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used by vegetation &amp; natural systems</td>
<td>53,789,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basin Yield</strong></td>
<td>7,711,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact decreases</td>
<td>535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground water mining increases &amp; other inflow</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supply</strong></td>
<td>7,311,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSL evaporation</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other natural depletions</td>
<td>998,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Available Supply</strong></td>
<td>3,313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural depletions</td>
<td>2,175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;I depletions</td>
<td>443,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield that flows out of state</strong></td>
<td>695,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Utah Division of Water Resources
MAJOR USES OF THE STATE’S TOTAL PRECIPITATION

- Natural Environment/Groundwater Recharge: 88.7%
- Agricultural Depletions: 4.5%
- Municipal & Industrial Depletions: 0.8%
- Potential Developable Supply: 2.2%
- Wetlands/Reservoir Depletions: 1.1%
- Net Outflow (includes flow to GSL): 3.8%

Source: Utah Division of Water Resources
USE OF DIVERTED WATER

Source: Utah Division of Water Resources
PAST PLANNING HAS BENEFITTED UTAH

Extent of State Shortages Likely over the Next Decade under Average Water Conditions, 2013 (U.S. Government Accountability Office)

Sources: GAO analysis of state water managers’ responses to GAO survey; Map Resources (map).
U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION DAMS IN & SUPPORTING UTAH

Causey
Currant Creek
Deer Creek
East Canyon
Echo
Flaming Gorge
Huntington North
Hyrum
Joes Valley
Jordanelle
Lake Powell
Lost Creek
Moon Lake

Newton
Pineview
Red Fleet
Scofield
Soldier Creek
Starvation
Stateline
Steinaker
Trial Lake
Upper Stillwater
Wanship (Rockport)
Watkins (Willard Bay)
90% of Utah’s population growth in 2014 was our own children and grandchildren

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Source:
Governor’s Office of Management and Budget
Utah M&I Water Supply and Demand into 2060

- Current Water Supply: 0 AF
- Projected Water Supply by 2060: 1,000,000 AF
- Current Water Demand: 371,000 AF
- Water Demand with Conservation by 2060: 371,000 AF
- Water Demand without Conservation by 2060: 540,000 AF

(Source: Utah Division of Water Resources)
OUR MISSION IS TO ENSURE THAT UTAH HAS A SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY INTO THE FUTURE

Everything depends on a safe, reliable water supply
The center established by the four largest water conservancy districts to protect what we have, use it wisely, and provide for the future.
PREPARE60 FOCUS

Protect what we have
- Repair and replacement of existing infrastructure
- Watershed and water source protection

Use it wisely
- Water conservation – efficient use of a precious resource

Provide for the future
- New water sources and development of new infrastructure
Repair & replacement of aging infrastructure is critical

- The majority of Utah’s water infrastructure is more than 50 years old.

Most water infrastructure is less visible to the public

- Canals, pipelines & tunnels
- Valves & meters
- Pump stations
- Dams
- Treatment plants
- Reservoirs
AGING INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTS 3 MILLION RESIDENTS

Source: Governor’s Office of Management and Budget
PUBLIC GOOD

Water is a limited natural resource, owned by the public, that provides benefits not measured through a water meter.
USE IT WISELY

- Conservation is the foundation of all current and future efforts and will extend our current water supply.
- The state of Utah has set a goal to reduce water use by at least 25% by the year 2025.
CONSERVATION INITIATIVES TO DATE

- Education
- Toilet replacement
- Water Checks
- Exposure to conservation gardens
EXAMPLES OF NEW WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

- Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
- Secondary water use metering
- Conservation pricing structure
- Water efficient landscapes – city ordinances
  - Park strips
  - Commercial and residential
- Wastewater recycling
New water supplies and infrastructure will be vital.

- Critical water projects have been identified to meet future need
- Projects protect Utah’s interstate rivers allocations
Conservation, new water supplies, and new infrastructure

Source: Governor’s Office of Management and Budget
"Utah heads our list of the Best States for Business for a third straight year."

"No state can match the consistent performance of Utah."
UTAH “MOST FUNDAMENTALLY SOUND STATE,” FOR JOB GROWTH AND ECONOMIC HEALTH

2015 report rates Utah "the most fundamentally sound state across all identified policy areas."

“It’s probably the best performing all-around state. It’s quite remarkable actually.”
—Mark Schill, Report Co-Author

(Source: U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation, KSL)
Water systems experiencing water shortages

Source: Utah Division of Water Resources
CREATION OF A STATEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

- For statewide municipal and industrial (M&I) water
- Methodology
- By river basin
  - Development of local, regional, and statewide sources
  - Includes 25% to 35% conservation
ESTIMATED COSTS FOR STATEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

Cost estimates

- $33 billion total statewide\(^{(a)}\)

\(^{(a)}\) In 2014 dollars
REPAIR & REPLACEMENT — MORE THAN HALF

• $18 billion needed statewide
• Will support more than $5 trillion in economic activity through 2060 at 0% growth
• We can’t afford to fall behind
NEW DEVELOPMENT - $15 BILLION

New Development
$15 billion
DECADE COSTS FOR NEW WATER SUPPLY CAPITAL PROJECTS STATEWIDE
STATEWIDE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN: NEW WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

- Bear River: 220,000 AF (59%)
- Colorado River: 86,000 AF (23%)
- Other: 64,000 AF (18%)
Recent studies* show that Utahns favor developing rivers over converting agricultural water rights.

The Statewide Water Infrastructure Plan emphasizes developing our Utah allocations in Colorado and Bear rivers rather than taking water from agriculture.

* Envision Utah, 2015

COLORADO RIVER

16.5 million acre feet (MAF) annual flow

Provides water for 26 million people and irrigation for 2.5 million acres
USE OF UTAH’S COLORADO RIVER ALLOCATION

Current Use: 1,008,000
Navajo Nation Compact: 81,000
Ute Tribe Reserve Water Compact: 105,000
New Ag Uses: 40,000
New M&I Uses: 29,000
Colorado River Project: 86,000
Unused: 20,000
COLORADO RIVER DEVELOPMENT: LAKE POWELL PIPELINE

- 139-mile pipeline
- Estimated annual yield 86,249 acre feet
- Scheduled to start construction in 2020
- Estimated cost: $1.064 billion*

*2008 estimate prepared by the Utah Division of Water Resources
BEAR RIVER COMPACT

1958

Apportioned Bear River water among 3 states
Divided the basin into Upper, Central, and Lower Divisions
Granted 36,500 AF of storage above Bear Lake
Created an irrigation reserve in Bear Lake
Provided for distribution of water in a declared emergency
AMENDED BEAR RIVER COMPACT

1980

Granted additional 74,500 AF of storage above Bear Lake when Bear Lake is at elevation 5911.0 or higher.

Allocated additional development rights to Idaho and Utah in the Lower Division, subject to existing rights:

- Idaho – first 125,000 AF
- Utah – second 275,000 AF
- Idaho-Utah – remaining 30% to Idaho and 70% to Utah
AMENDED BEAR RIVER COMPACT

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1.2 million acre-feet
BEAR RIVER DEVELOPMENT ACT ALLOCATION

Project Allocation from State of Utah Water Rights (acre-feet)

- BRWCD (Box Elder): 60,000 acre-feet
- WVCD: 50,000 acre-feet
- WBWCD: 50,000 acre-feet
- Cache County: 60,000 acre-feet

37
FINANCING THE NEED:
1903 – 2015 UTAH MODEL

Federal

Water Conservancy Districts

Small Projects Revolving Loan Fund

Cities & MWDs

Existing DWR Revolving Fund

Cities & MWDs

Federal
FEDERAL FINANCING DROVE UTAH WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE PAST
We are being forced away from this model and a new one is necessary.
FINANCING THE NEED: 2016 — 2060

The state needs to take on a more active role to ensure a sustainable water supply into the future.

Water conservancy districts will also need to expand their capital financing role.
FINANCING: HOW MUCH WILL BE REPAID BY WATER USERS?

ALL OF IT!
LEGISLATURE TAKES IMPORTANT FIRST STEP

SB 281 - Water Infrastructure Restricted Account (WIRA)

Designated for financing the Bear River Project and the Lake Powell Pipeline Project; and for issuing revolving loans to repair and replace some existing federal water infrastructure.

Initial $5 million has been placed in the account
CRITICAL NEXT STEP:

Establishing steady revenues into the Water Infrastructure Restricted Account (WIRA)
HOW DO WE WANT TO LEAVE UTAH FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS?

Stable economy

Jobs

Educational opportunities

Access to good health care

Available, reliable public service needs

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Questions & Discussion