WATER FOR UTAH 2023

Utah Division of Water Resources

Plan
Conserve
Develop
Protect

Utah's Water Resources

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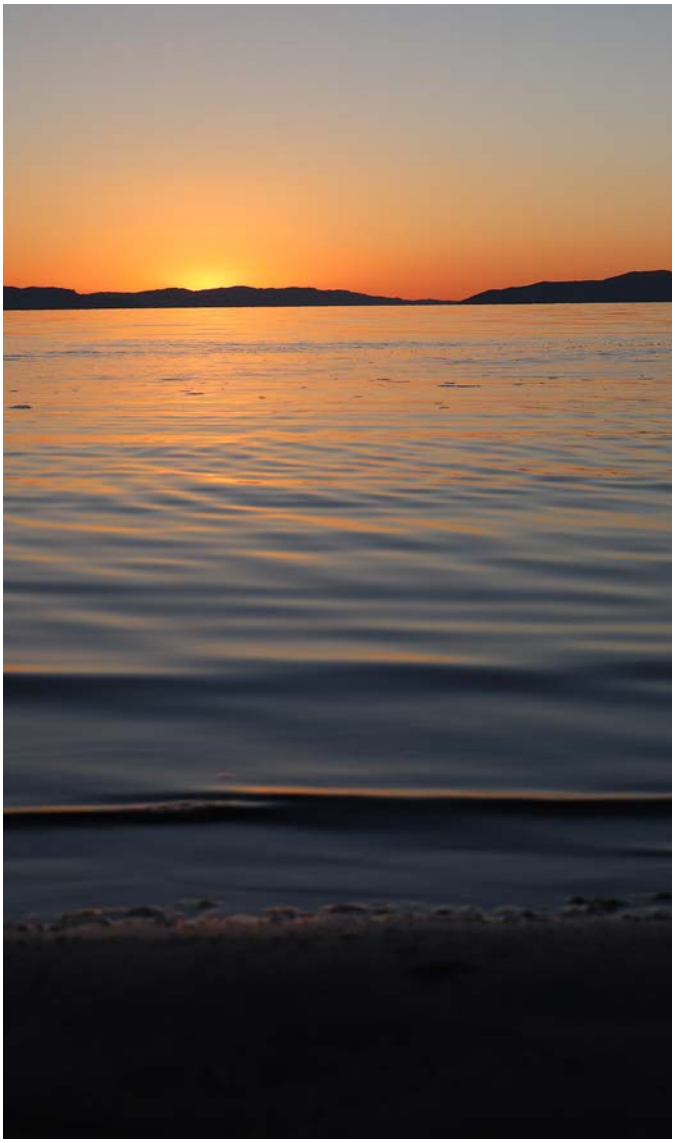
Director's message



Great Salt Lake at sunset, September 2022

The year 2022 was momentous in the world of water. This precious resource is top of mind for residents, communities and legislators as we continue to become more drought resilient during this historic dry spell. Within the last year alone, Utah broke the record for the most triple-digit temperature days, and tied for the hottest day of the year in Salt Lake City. Great Salt Lake and Lake Powell both dropped below their previous record lows once again. There's no doubt our climate is changing and we need to be proactive in the ways we use less water and mitigate the impacts on our water supply.

The legislature made a $500 million investment toward water conservation — funds that have been critical as we aggresively work to safeguard Utah's water. We are expanding and enhancing existing efforts, launching vital new programs, refining water data reporting and strategically planning for the future.

I'm grateful to Utahns for collectively saving billions of gallons of water again this year. Continued collaboration between citizens, policy makers, the water community and stakeholders gives me confidence that Utah will remain a prosperous place to live.

Candice Hasenyager, Director

Board of Water Resources

Juliette Tennert

Chair

Salt Lake & Tooele Counties

Blaine Ipson

Vice Chair

Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute & Wayne Counties

Charles Holmgren

Box Elder, Cache & Rich Counties

Randy Crozier

Daggett, Duchesne & Uintah Counties

Kyle Stephens

Weber, Davis & Summit Counties

Wayne Andersen

Juab, Utah & Wasatch Counties

For 75 years, the Board of Water Resources has provided financial assistance to construct over 1,520 projects which totals $1.09 billion in water project funding.

- The board consists of eight appointed individuals who represent the eight river districts in Utah. Currently, the board has two open board member positions. The first open position covers Beaver, Garfield, Iron & Kane Counties and the second covers Carbon, Emery, Grand & San Juan Counties.
- The board has specific powers and duties that include approving projects, administering funding and contracting with agencies at local, state and federal levels. In FY 2022, the board committed funds to 14 projects with a total contribution of over $100 million.

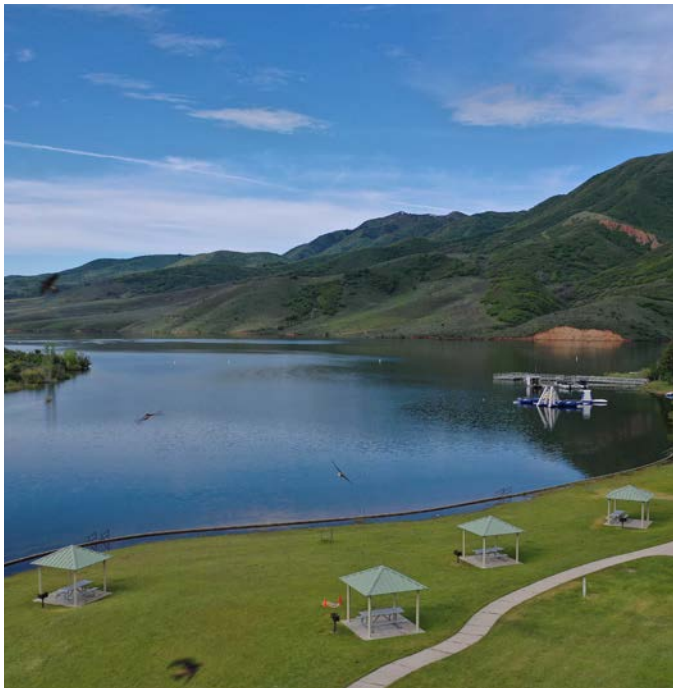
Secondary Metering

Accurate measurement of water use and consumption is vital for water resource planning. Data continues to show that metering secondary water use is effective for improving water conservation and educating customers about better outdoor watering practices.

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District has experienced a drastic reduction in outdoor water use as they educate their customers with metered connections. As the customers became aware of their metered individual use compared to what is actually needed for their landscaping, their use has been reduced by 22-40% (an estimated 3,500 acre-feet).

In 2022, the Utah Legislature passed HB242, requiring secondary water suppliers with a pressurized system to install meters on every end user connection. The Legislature also provided $250 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to assist in the costs to install secondary meters. Following HB242, the division shall use the ARPA funds to provide grant funding to water systems that fall under this legislation. HB242 indicates that the funds will be in the form of a grant, with a cost share of up to 70% of the project costs to purchase and install secondary meters.

As much as $192 million has been committed to more than 80 projects thus far. These projects include approximately 115,000 connections to be metered. The remaining grant funds are expected to be committed in a third application period that ran from November 28, 2022, to January 6, 2023. These projects will be presented to the Board of Water Resources in their March 2023 meeting. The division



Secondary metering across the state is expected to conserve almost 54,000 acre-feet of water, or one East Canyon Reservoir!

can also provide loan funding for up to 85% of the remaining cost share. More than 40 of the applicants have applied for loan funding as well. More than $50 million in loan funding has been requested thus far.

While the grant funding has ignited the spark to install secondary meters, there is still much to be done. Many systems require further financial assistance to fulfill the requirements set by HB242. It is anticipated that more than 110,000 additional connections will need to be metered. The division has requested that additional funding be made available during the 2023 Legislative session.

Summary:

- The Legislature also provided $250 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to assist in the costs to install secondary meters.
- As much as $192 million has been committed to more than 80 projects thus far.
- These funds will install an estimated 114,000 secondary water meters and conserve almost 54,000 acre-feet of water (about the size of East Canyon Reservoir).

Dam Safety

Damage to Utah Highway 9 on the way to Hurricane from I-15 caused by Quail Creek dike failure, Washington County.

Dam Safety Background
In 1989, Quail Creek Dike failed, releasing an estimated 25,000 acre feet of water into the Virgin River and downstream flood plain. Damage from the breach was estimated at $12 million. In the aftermath of the failure, Utah Governor Norm Bangerter called for a review of the events leading up to this catastrophe. The current Dam Safety Program is a result of lessons learned from the Quail Creek Dike failure.

Funding
The Legislature has appropriated ongoing grant funding in varying amounts since 1992 for projects to bring high hazard dams up to state minimum safety standards. From 1997 to 2007, approximately $4.3 million was appropriated per year.

From 2009 to the present, funding has been $3.8 million per year. The cost to upgrade a dam, based on an inflation adjusted average, is $4.1 million. One-time restricted funds were appropriated in 2015, 2017 and 2022 in the amounts of $11 million, $8.4 million and $18 million respectively for dam safety upgrades.

High Hizard Dam Rating
A dam is rated high hazard if, in the event of failure, there is risk of loss of life, infrastructure or property. Utah has over 170 state-monitored high hazard dams. 101 of these dams need minimum safety standards work. This number is higher than the previous year. Homes are being built closer to dams, creating "hazard creep," increasing the number of dams which fall under the high hazard rating. This creates additional urgency to ensure dams meet safety standards.

Summary:

- In order for the remaining high hazard dams to be brought up to minimum safety standards, an estimated **$414 million** is needed.
- At the current funding rate, it's estimated to take **109 years** to bring current high hazard dams up to safety standards. Last year, this figure was only 88 years.

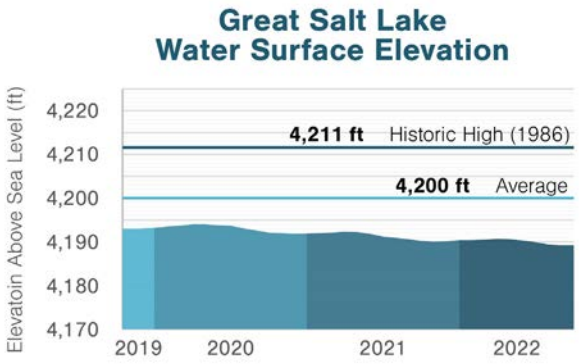
Great Salt Lake

Great Salt Lake is the largest saline lake in the Western Hemisphere, boasting a rich web of relationships between people, land, water, food and survival. The lake contributes $1.9 billion to our economy (adjusted for inflation), provides over 7,700 jobs, supports 80% of Utah's valuable wetlands, and provides a stopover for millions of birds to rest and refuel each year. It also contributes to Utah's snowpack. The Department of Natural Resources is committed to preserving and protecting Great Salt Lake. The Division of Water Resources aids this goal by studying and modeling the lake and the river systems that feed it, administering water conservation programs and managing the state's weather modification program.

Great Salt Lake Watershed Integrated Water Assessment

HB429 directs the division to prepare and implement an integrated water assessment for the Great Salt Lake watershed and allocates $5 million for this purpose. The first step in this project is to prepare a work plan to identify the key components of the assessment. The division will work with the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) to prepare a study of stormwater best management practices and their impact on flows to GSL. The division has procured the services of Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) to help develop the work plan and DWQ will procure a contractor to conduct the stormwater study.

A key component of the assessment will be working closely with stakeholders to coordinate existing studies and related efforts to preserve the lake. Jacobs will assist the division with this important effort and will organize a steering committee to advise and direct the division as it prepares and implements the assessment.



A declining Great Salt Lake has reached historic lows both in 2021 and 2022.

Great Salt Lake Basin Study

In an effort to leverage the funding provided for the assessment, the division applied and received a WaterSMART award from the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to study the Great Salt Lake basin. This basin study will address many of the same items anticipated by the assessment and would free up resources to explore additional study items. This will make USBR expertise in hydrology, climate change forecasting, complex water system modeling and other areas available to complement the assessment.

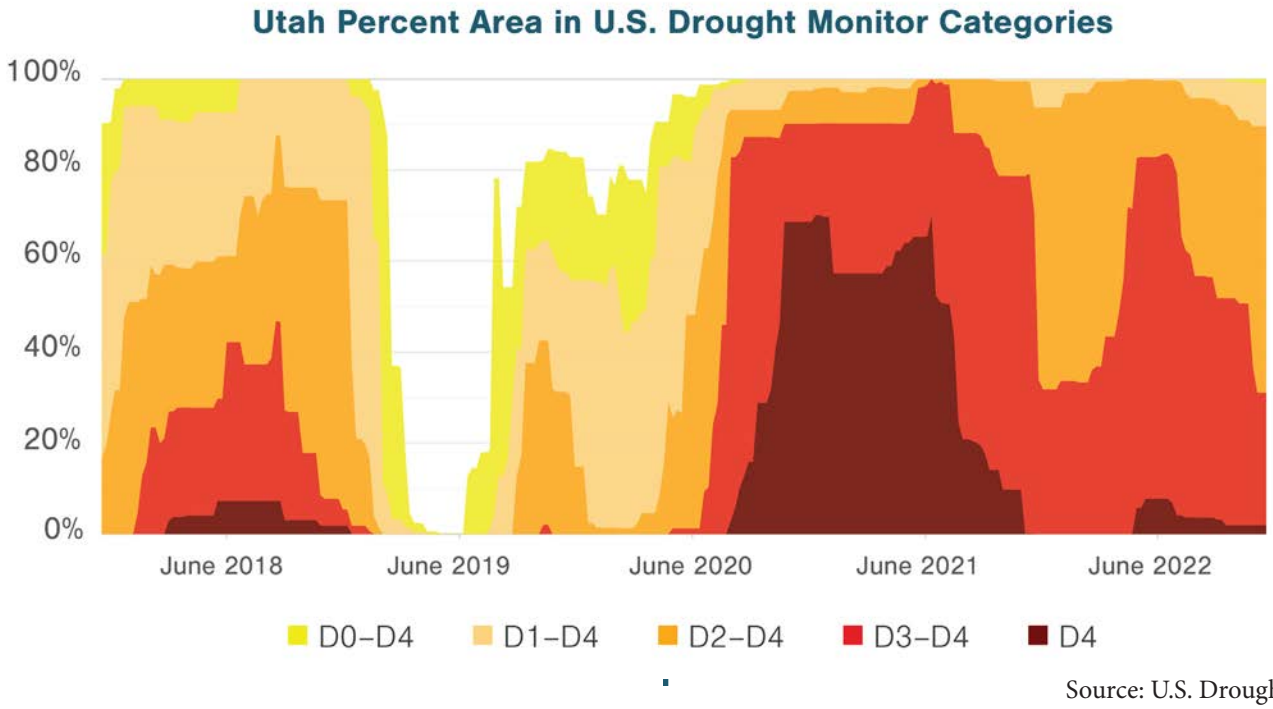
Great Salt Lake Hub

The Department of Natural Resources partnered with the Department of Environmental Quality to develop greatsaltlake.utah.gov. This site centralizes the organizations and research that contribute to the lake's management. Water Resources staff spearheaded writing and building the site.

Division Actions:

- Division is conducting the GSL Integrated Water Assessment with state funding and the GSL Basin Study with USBR funding.
- Division will launch program for statewide landscape rebates in Spring 2023.
- Division staff designed and oversaw construction of a berm modification to prevent heavy brine from the north arm of the lake flowing into the south arm.

Drought Planning and Response



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

As one of the driest states in the nation, Utah must have quality drought plans that will help local and state agencies prepare and responsibly address drought conditions. The division released an updated Drought Response Plan in June 2022, incorporating lessons from the events of 2021. This plan has been used as a guide for the Drought Response Committee in responding to current conditions. This plan can be found at water.utah.gov/drought and drought.utah.gov.

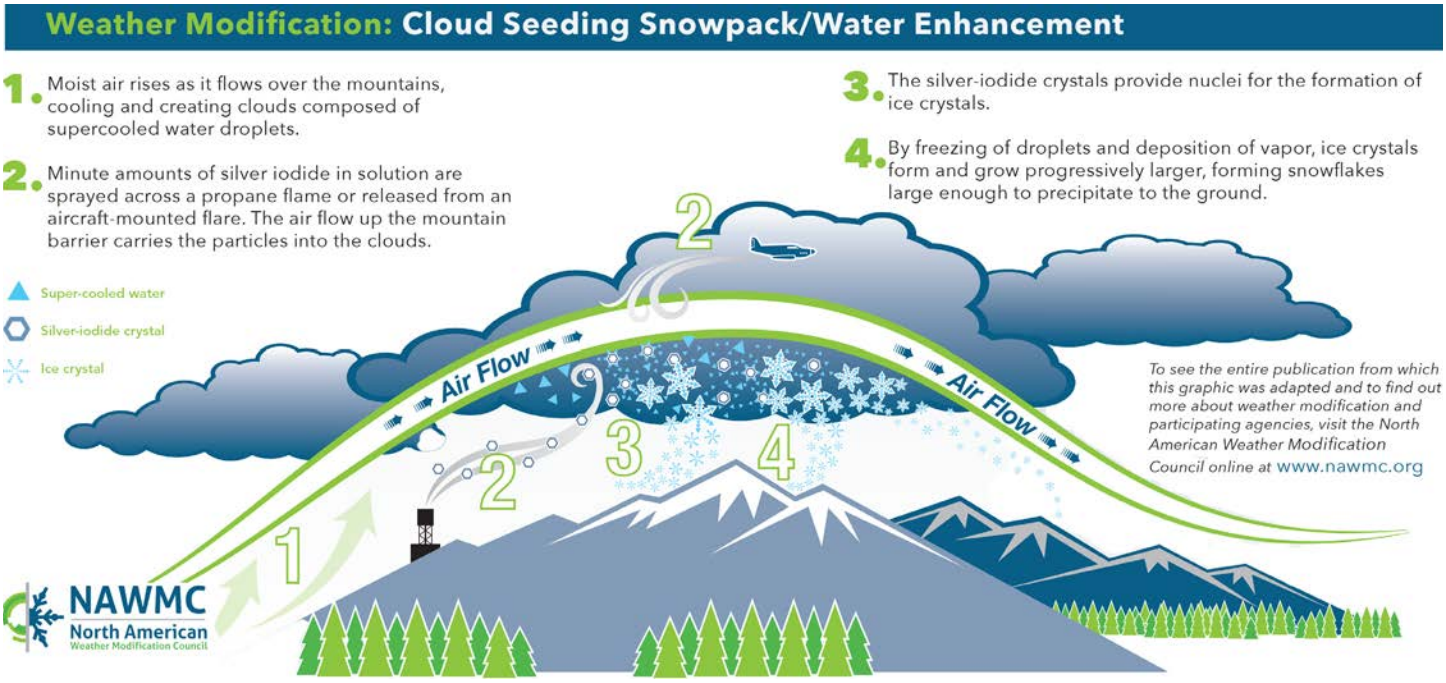
Utah Water Assessment & Conditions Monitoring
The division hosts the Utah Water Assessment & Conditions Monitoring webinar to provide information to the U.S. Drought Monitor Map authors. Interest in the webinars has been growing and currently around 120 scientists, government employees and community members attend. This wide-ranging participation results in better representation of drought conditions across the entire state.

Drought.Utah.Gov
Additionally, the division partnered with the Department of Environmental Quality to launch drought.utah.gov. This site centralizes drought updates, resources and information from many state, federal and local groups.

Division Actions:

- Division released an updated Drought Response Plan in June 2022, incorporating lessons from the events of 2021. This plan has been used as a guide for the Drought Response Committee in responding to current conditions.
- Participants in the Utah Water Assessment & Conditions Webinar are providing the U.S. Drought Monitor Map authors with up to date information on drought conditions throughout the state.

Cloud Seeding



Cloud seeding has long been recognized by water professionals as a feasible means to augment the natural water supply. Conditions are especially favorable in Utah, where topography, climate and water storage reservoirs make winter snowpack enhancement cost-effective.

The division provides $350,000 in matching funds for cloud seeing efforts. The division received approximately $250,000 from states in the Lower Colorado River Basin to augment cloud seeding operations in areas that targeted Colorado River drainages.

Utah enacted weather modification legislation in 1973, and an operational cloud seeding program was funded in 1976. The field program runs November to April and is funded jointly by the state and local water interests. Statistical analysis shows an average increase in precipitation of 5-15% in seeded areas at a cost of about $2.27 per acre-foot.

Request has been made to increase the cloud seeding budget to target areas which are not presently targeted, such as areas along the Wasatch Range, commence two aerial seeding programs, greatly increase the number of remotely operated generators, hire a full-time cloud seeding coordinator and fund research by the Utah Climate Center at Utah State University to improve the means of evaluating the impact of cloud seeding.

Summary:

- Cloud seeding increases precipitation in seeded areas by 5-15%.
- The division provides $350,000 in matching funds.
- Future areas of development include seeding the Wasatch Range, aerial seeding, and more research.

Water Conservation

The water conservation and education programs are focused on activities and programs to help Utahns reduce their per capita municipal and industrial water use. Available tools and programs include:

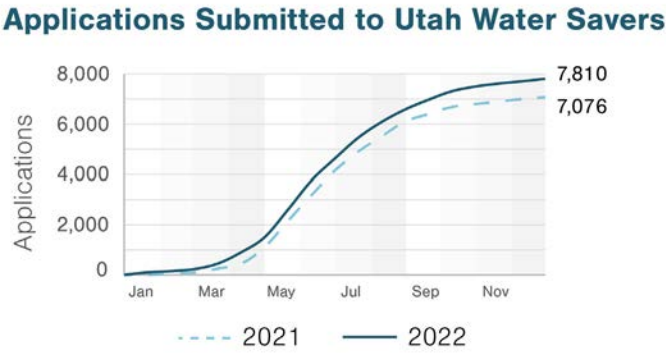
- **Utah Water Savers**, a statewide rebate program currently offering rebates for toilets and smart irrigation controllers that are Watersense labeled.
- **Slow the Flow**, Utah's twenty-year-running water conservation campaign. The website maintains popularity with Utahns and media outlets and is a great resource for water-saving practices, tips and activities.

Utah Water Savers Landscape Rebate

During the 2022 session, the legislature approved $5 million for a statewide grass removal rebate program. The division created a pilot program in October 2022 for a limited number of applications. A full program launch through UtahWaterSavers.com is coming in spring 2023. Program details can be found at conservewater.utah.gov/grass-removal-rebates.

Flip Blitz

2022 was the second year of **Flip Blitz**, a campaign that raises awareness about how small landscape changes can make a big difference. The goal of Flip Blitz is to get more examples of water-wise landscaping in communities throughout the state. The division, along with partnering water conservancy districts and cities, converted over 120,000 square feet of non-functional grass areas, such as park strips, to beautiful and water-wise landscapes. The average flipped park strip can save between 5,000 and 8,000 gallons of water per year. The division plans to continue the campaign. The division has also created an open-source manual to aid water conservation organizers to hold a "Flip Blitz".



Source: Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

Transparent Water Billing

The goal of transparent water billing is to inform and educate water users of their water use. This means implementing water billing practices that effectively inform customers of their water use in an easy-to understand manner such as gallons and comparisons to past water use. The program wants to increase transparency and ease of public access to water use data. Through implementing innovative customer engagement communication strategies focusing on the end user, data has shown reductions in water use of 5-18%. When a customer is better informed and implements water saving practices they will save more money on their water bill.

Waterwise parkstrip, Flip Blitz 2022

Division Actions:

- The division will launch the statewide landscape rebate program for grass removal in 2023.
- The Flip Blitz program has converted over 120,000 square feet of non-functional grass into water-wise landscapes.
- As Transparent Water Billing is implemented, customers reduce water usage, saving both their money and a precious resource. More funding will be needed to continue the program after current funds are contracted and spent.

Integrated Land and Water Planning

Growing Water Smart Utah Workshop, November 2022

Utah is one of the fastest growing states in the nation. It is crucial that land use planning incorporates water use trends and projections.

Historically, land and water use planning efforts have been performed separately. The division recognized this issue and is developing a workshop to assist communities in creating comprehensive planning strategies.

The division, along with its partners, launched the first Utah Growing Water Smart workshop in November 2022. Participants along the Wasatch Front and Back gathered to learn from water professionals and work together in developing well-defined action plans. Common goals from these groups include water education, conservation initiatives and collaboration.

The division expects these workshops will encourage water and land planners to work together in strategizing for future water demands.

Sample summary of GWS workshop goals Nov 2022:
Weber County

- Water Conservation
- Regional Cooperation
- Data Sharing

Sandy City

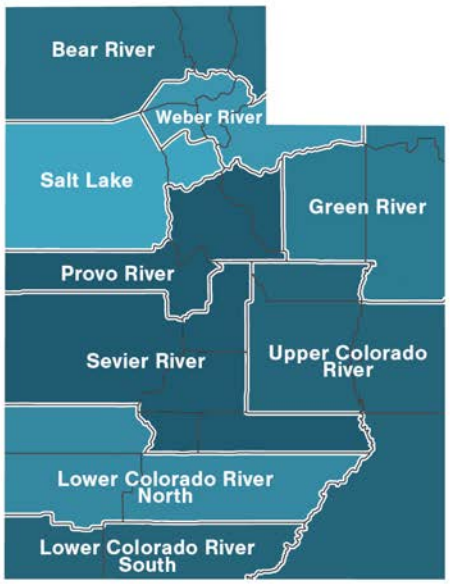
- Water Campaign
- Increase resident participation
- Acquire funding for smart water use Provo City
- Update water wise code
- Participate in Utah Lake Watershed Council (coordination)

Summary:

- The division and its partners are developing workshops that empower water and land planners to work together in strategizing for future water demands.
- Upon completion of the first workshop, the division plans to follow up with participants as they implement their strategies in their communities.
- Proposals for the second workshop are underway and planning for the third workshop will begin in the near future.

Regional Conservation Goals

Conservation Regions	2021 GPCD	2030 GPCD Goal
Bear River	345	249
Green River	295	234
Lower Colorado River North	275	231
Lower Colorado River South	285	262
Provo River	213	179
Salt Lake	187	173
Sevier River	330	321
Upper Colorado River	284	267
Weber River	254	200



Water demand across the west is growing steadily and reaching critical levels. In Utah, the booming population coupled with a climate-induced decrease of water supply makes water scarcity an increasing reality.

As a shared resource, it is imperative that Utahns work together to protect the quality and longevity of our water supply. The division recognizes water conservation as an effective method of maintaining stability in available water assets. In 2019, the division established a set of region-specific benchmarks for water conservation. The Regional Conservation Goals report outlines these benchmarks and recommends practices and strategies for improving conservation.

Regional water use is measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) as a composite of the water use for each county in the region. The region calculation is weighted by population; it is the sum of the water use for all counties in the region divided by the sum of the population for all counties in the region.

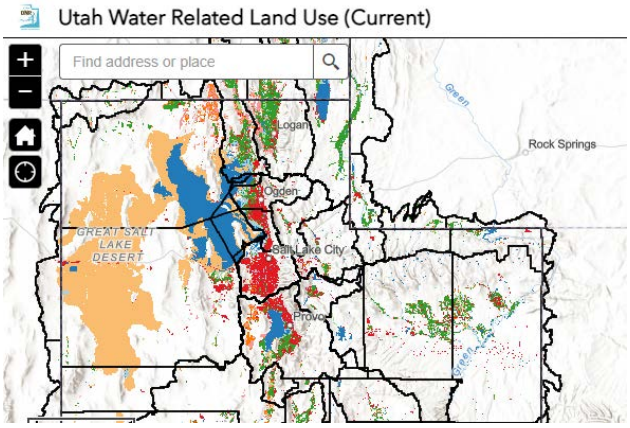
Thanks to the efforts of many Utahns and their water providers, per capita water use has declined by about 40% since 2015. Even with all the progress that has been made, balanced efforts both in water development and water conservation are still necessary to meet Utah's long-term water needs. This is the first time conservation goals have been established on a regional level.

Read the report and explore the regional conservation goals dashboard on conservewater.utah.gov.

Summary:

- The division has established regional water conservation goals and recommends practices and strategies for improving conservation.
- Public water systems are encouraged to assess their progress toward meeting the regional conservation goal in every update to their water conservation plan.
- Conservation efforts by all Utahns has resulted in a 40% decrease since 2015, narrowing the gap to the Statewide conservation goal of 202 gallons per capita-day.

Open Water Data



Water Related Land Use Application

The division continues to improve the discoverability and transparency of data maintained by the state. Division staff develops interactive apps, maps and data visualizations. These products facilitate public engagement with water data, making water issues more relevant and accessible.

Water-Related Land Use Map Application

What does this map show?

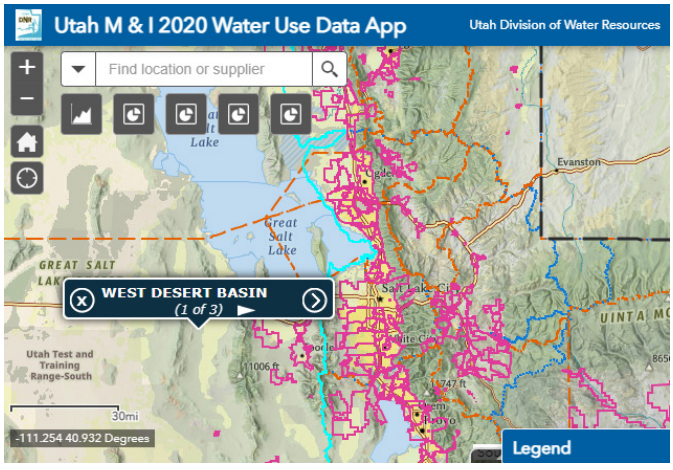
This web application shows water related land use data for the state of Utah. At its most basic level you can see where water is applied for agriculture, urban or other environments, or alternatively in a waterbody or surrounding riparian environment. Understanding how water is used is important for water budgeting and to know where our water is being applied and where it is going.

M&I Water Use Map Application

The Utah Division of Water Resources has analyzed water use data every five years since 1990; however, the 2015 data set marks a significant methodologic and data accuracy milestone. This section contains an analysis of residential, institutional, commercial and industrial water use data gathered by the Utah Division of Water Rights beginning with 2015 and updated yearly. Click the links above to download and explore data related to Utah's Municipal and Industrial Water Use patterns.

Water Resources uses an updated and improved water data collection methodology based on recommendations from a 2015 Legislative Audit, 2017 Legislative Audit Update, and a 2018 third-party process review. Improvements to the data include enhanced data collection by Water Rights, updates to secondary water estimates, and vacation home water-usage.

Major projects include the water-related land use apps and municipal and industrial water use apps, but there are many products to explore. Visit water.utah.gov/opendata.



M&I Water Use Application

Summary:

- Open Water Data promotes public engagement with water data and issues through a variety of products, including the M&I app and water-related land use app.
- The division is using updated and improved data collection and methodology based on recommendations from a 2015 Legislative Audit.

Agricultural Optimization

Alfalfa field, Price, November 2022

The division works with cooperating partners to implement the following recommendations:

- Encourage agricultural water users to actively participate in local watershed councils.
- Continue to fund water conveyance improvement projects through the Board of Water Resources.
- Continue to fund on-farm water optimization projects through the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and identify long-term funding sources.
- Prepare and publish a Statewide Water Marketing Strategy that includes water banking lessons learned from pilot projects around the state.
- Find answers to key obstacles and policy questions surrounding agricultural optimization.

Agriculture is an essential industry. Everything that ends up on our tables requires water. Fortunately, agricultural producers around the state are actively seeking advancements in irrigation and water management technology to optimize water use. This will make the most effective use of the water that is available and in some cases even reduce consumptive use. Optimizing agricultural water use will not only help ensure agricultural productivity, but will improve overall water management within a watershed and basin. Find more information, including studies and annual reports, at water.utah.gov/agwateroptimization.

Summary:

- The division supports agricultural optimization efforts throughout Utah through funding, research and coordination with water users and administrative agencies.
- The Agricultural Water Optimization program has been in place since 2019 and has brought about huge successes in optimizing agricultural water use, saving over 7 billion gallons of water in the first year of data collection.

Planning

The division is responsible for planning for the state's water resources – surface, ground, spring and reservoir – that are used to meet water demands. Division staff balance competing interests to direct Utah water planning and policy, with the goal of a healthy environment, economy and quality of life.

The **State Water Plan** consists of basin plans, water budget summaries, municipal and industrial water use reports and special topic reports. In 2021, the division published a new statewide plan, the **Water Resources Plan**. This plan provides a comprehensive evaluation of Utah's water resources, commits to division actions and makes recommendations. The plan recognizes the importance of coordinated watershed planning and recounts the challenges facing the state and can be found at https://water.utah.gov/2021waterplan/.

Water use is reported in conjunction with the Division of Water Rights. Water systems provide metered water use data to Water Rights, and Water Resources reviews this data for consistency. These are corrected by the water systems prior to being published. Since implementation five years ago, this approach has yielded highly reliable data sets.

Previously, staff in Water Resources estimated secondary water use because it wasn't metered and wasn't reported to Water Rights. With funding support from the Legislature, steady progress is being made to meter secondary water use. Water Resources staff reviews secondary water use data and continues to estimate secondary water use for systems who don't report for themselves. All of this work means municipal and industrial water use data improves every year, allowing for improved planning.

Utah Watershed Council boundaries

Watershed Councils

The division is in the process of establishing the Utah Watersheds Council and regional watershed councils. In 2022, efforts were focused on reaching out to communities across the state to provide information about regional watershed councils and receive feedback. The Utah Watersheds Council met for the first time in January. We anticipate several regional councils will be organized in early 2023. Visit water.utah.gov/watershed-councils to learn more. Watershed councils provide an opportunity for local stakeholders to share information and resources. A coordinated approach will optimize available resources. This is essential to holistic watershed planning and management.

Summary:

- The division produced a new statewide water plan in 2021 to guide development of Utah's water resources for a healthy environment, economy and way of life.
- Water use reporting improves annually through secondary metering efforts and coordination with the Division of Water Rights.
- The Watersheds Councils are in the process of being established, and will provide opportunities for water stakeholders to share information and resources.

Water Development Projects

Lake Powell Pipeline
Drought and climate change have required significant actions by the seven states that receive water from the Colorado River. This focus on the river issues has impacted the schedule and progress of the Lake Powell Pipeline. To address current water demands, water suppliers in Washington County are focusing their efforts on water conservation and reuse to more efficiently use the locally available water resources. The pipeline will help provide water for projected demands beyond what these current efforts will be able to supply.

The proposed project includes a 140-mile water delivery pipeline that begins near Glen Canyon Dam and ends at Sand Hollow Reservoir near St. George. The pipeline would deliver up to 83,756 acre-feet of water annually to rapidly growing communities in Washington County. The pipeline would help meet future water demands, diversify the regional water supply and enhance the water supply reliability, which currently relies solely on the Virgin River basin.
The Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) was assigned to lead the National Environmental Policy Act compliance efforts in October 2019, which requires an Environmental Impact Statement. USBR is preparing a supplemental draft impact statement to address comments on the draft that was prepared in 2020. USBR will announce a schedule for the supplemental draft impact statement once it is established.

Bear River Development
In 1991, the Utah Legislature passed the Bear River Development Act, which authorizes and directs the division to "develop the surface waters of the Bear River and its tributaries through the planning and construction of reservoirs and associated facilities". The act indicates that the division should study, plan and construct facilities to supply 220,000 acre-feet of water.

In 2019, a feasibility study was completed to include thirteen conceptual project designs that could potentially supply 220,000 acre-feet of water, specifically for municipal use for a growing population. Updated cost estimates range from $1.5-2.8 billion for engineering and construction. The division is currently acquiring right-of-way from willing sellers to preserve potential corridors for a large-diameter pipeline through Box Elder and Weber counties. Corridor preservation reduces future costs and minimizes disruptions to the surrounding communities.
The division should complete studies on climate change, in regards to potential future hydrology patterns, and studies regarding potential impacts to Great Salt Lake. As projections change in population growth, water use, water supply and hydrology, additional studies will need to be completed to update the projected need for additional water.
Additionally, an Environmental Impact Study will need to be completed, as outlined by the National Environmental Policy Act.

In 1991 the projected need for water from the development was estimated to be 2015. Because of ongoing efforts by the districts and the division, including water conservation/education and secondary water metering, the current projection for water need is 2050 or beyond. This is a 35-year delay! The districts and division will continue to use other potential tools to push out the need for Bear River water. However, current projections still indicate the eventual need for this water as the population continues to grow.

Summary:

- Water conservation and reuse are being emphasized in Washington County to more efficiently use the current available water. The **Lake Powell Pipeline** will provide for projected water demands through the coming decades. Current drought and climate change issues are impacting work on the pipeline.
- Updated cost estimates for **Bear River Development** range between $1.5-2.8 billion. Current projected need: 2050, a delay of 35 years based on the 1991 study.

Colorado River and Bear River

Colorado River Authority of Utah
The Colorado River Authority of Utah consists of seven board members with five representing regions within Utah's Colorado River Basin, one tribal representative and one as the governor's appointee. In addition, advisory councils have been established under designated regions (North, Central and South) representing other basin interests. The mission of this body is "to protect, conserve, use, and develop Utah's waters of the Colorado River system." The division is mandated to coordinate with the river authority in achieving this mission.

Seven States Negotiations and Drought Response
Negotiations between the seven Colorado River Basin States regarding the operations of Lakes Powell and Mead, are ongoing and will continue over the next several years. Discussions are steadily moving forward, while the Basin States actively deal with the immediate concerns of the current drought. In June of 2022, the Secretary of the Interior informed the Basin States that significant reductions in water use of 2-4 million acre-feet would be required to sustain the Colorado River system. The Upper Basin States have responded by producing a five point plan of action with activities intended to support this goal. This plan includes continuation of the conservation measures that the Upper Basin States are already engaged in, as well as additional conservation programs, and expanded monitoring and measurement efforts. Utah is represented by its Colorado River Commissioner Gene Shawcroft, with support from the Department of Natural Resources, the river authority and other legal and technical advisors. These negotiations are vital to protecting Utah's interests in the Colorado River.

Law of the River
The Law of the River requires the Upper Basin states to send 75 million acre-feet of water on a 10-year rolling average to the lower basin states (1922 Colorado River Compact). During the last 10 years, which includes some of the driest years in recorded history, the Upper Basin has delivered 88 million acre-feet of water to the Lower Basin.

Colorado River

Bear River
The Bear River Compact quantifies the allowed water depletion to Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Depletions after 1975, are determined by a procedure approved by the Bear River Commission. This year, the Commission's Technical Advisory Committee proposed changes to the procedure to include updated data, improved understanding of the watershed and advanced technical tools. Pre-final depletion estimates are available and could be accepted by the Commission in the Spring meeting.

Summary:

- The division coordinates with the Utah Colorado River Authority to represent the interests of Utah's Colorado River Basin on behalf of Utah's citizens.
- Discussions are steadily moving forward, while the Basin States actively deal with the immediate concerns of the current drought.

Statutory Authority

Utah State Capitol

Water Conservation Plan Act (Utah Code 73-10-32)

State Water Plan (Utah Code 73-10-15)

Bear River Development Act (Utah Code 73-26)

Lake Powell Pipeline Development Act (Utah Code 73-28-101/105; 201/203; 301/302; 401/405)

Water Development Coordinating Council (Utah Code 73-10c-1/9)

Privatization Projects (Utah Code 73-10d-1/9)

Amended Bear River Compact (Utah Code 73-16-1/5)

Modification of Weather (Utah Code 73-15-1/8)

Columbia Interstate Compact (Utah Code 73-19-1/20)

Emergency Water Resources (Utah Code 73-20-1/11)

Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force (Utah Code 73-10g-202)

Secondary Water Metering (Utah Code 13-10-34)

Water Conveyance Facilities Safety Act (Utah Code 73-10-33)

Water Infrastructure Restricted Account (Utah Code 73-10g-104)
West Desert Pumping Project (Utah Code 73-23-1/6)

Colorado River Compact (Utah Code 73-12a-1/3)

PLAN CONSERVE DEVELOP PROTECT

Utah Division of Water Resources
1594 W North Temple, Suite 310
Salt Lake City UT, 84116

Phone 801-538-7230
Fax 801-538-7279
Email water@utah.gov

water.utah.gov