



**Regional Water Supply Agreement  
Administration Advisory Committee  
MINUTES**

Meeting date: January 28, 2026  
Time: 12:00 – 2:00 pm  
Location: 533 E Waterworks Drive, St. George UT  
Participants: Administration Advisory Committee members Zach Renstrom, Dan Caitlin, Ben Billingsley, Kaden DeMille, Clark Fawcett, Kyle Gubler, Kelly Wilson, Kress Staheli, Jeremy Redd, Brock Jacobsen, John Willis, Jimmie Hughes, Chuck Gillette, Kevin Smith, Jean Krause, and Mark Meyers. Also, present was Washington County Commissioner Adam Snow. Advisory Committee member Jarrett Waite was not present. Other meeting attendees are noted on the attached sign-in sheet.

Administrative Advisory Committee chair Zach Renstrom welcomed everyone to the meeting and asked all participants to introduce themselves due to newly elected mayors who had just joined the committee.

Mr. Renstrom explained that all cities represented on the AAC are signatories to the Regional Water Supply Agreement (RWSA), a legal contract that governs the collective management, development, and operation of regional water resources. While the agreement is extensive, its primary purpose is to ensure coordination among participating cities regarding water allocation and system operations.

Mr. Renstrom explained that the agreement establishes two committees.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), which is typically composed of public works directors and focuses on technical aspects of the water system, generally meets monthly.

The Administrative Advisory Committee (AAC), which consists of city mayors and city managers, is required by the RWSA to meet at least quarterly. Mr. Renstrom noted that while engagement was limited when the agreement was first signed, participation has increased over time, and the committee has held productive discussions beneficial to all parties.

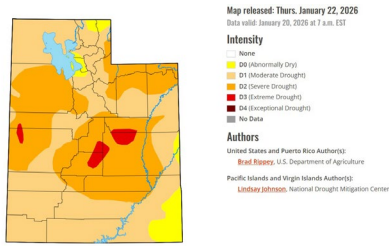
Mr. Renstrom also explained that the meeting is a public meeting, with proper notice posted on the state’s website. The meeting is recorded, minutes are produced from the recording, and all public meeting requirements are followed.

**Water conditions update**

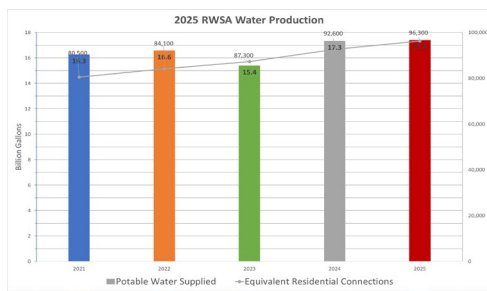
Whit Bundy, Washington County Water Conservancy District Staff Engineer, gave a presentation regarding current water conditions in the District.

Mr. Bundy presented a slide about drought conditions.

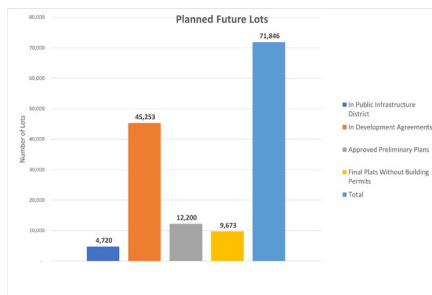
# 1. Water Conditions Update



Next, Mr. Bundy presented a slide showing total water produced by the Water District and RWSA member cities from all sources combined. In 2025, total production was 17.4 billion gallons, an increase of approximately 0.3% compared to 2024, indicating relatively consistent year-over-year production.

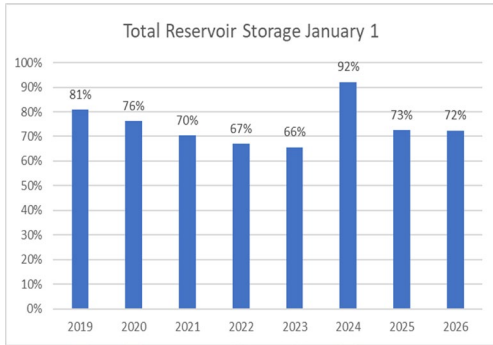


Mr. Bundy explained the equivalent residential connections increased by approximately 4%, rising from 92,600 to 96,300 connections, indicating continued growth in the service area.



Mr. Bundy discussed planned future development, stating that the District receives projected lot counts from member cities. Currently, there are just under 72,000 future lots in some stage of the development process, including properties within PIDs, development agreements, and preliminary or final plat approvals.

Mr. Bundy next presented a slide showing total reservoir storage levels as of January 1, including Quail Creek Reservoir, Sand Hollow Reservoir, Kolob Reservoir, and Gunlock Reservoir. Combined storage was at approximately 72% of capacity, which is similar to the same time last year and consistent with storage levels observed over the past five to six years. Mr. Bundy said that 2024 was an exceptionally strong water year, resulting in higher storage levels at that time.



Mr. Bundy presented a graph demonstrating snowpack data from the Kolob SNOTEL site, which provides a snapshot of watershed conditions contributing to flows in the Virgin River system. As of the morning of the meeting, snowpack at that site measured approximately 62% of the median, which is below average. Mr. Bundy noted that there remains time in the season for snowpack recovery.

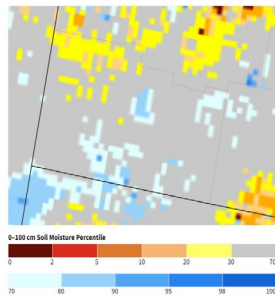
### Kolob Snotel Site



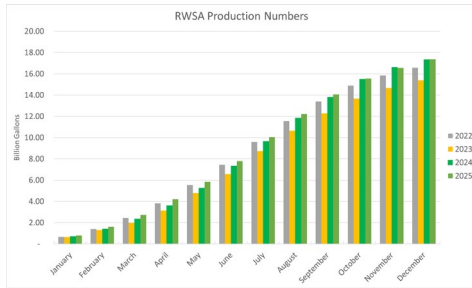
Mr. Bundy explained soil moisture conditions, explaining their importance to streamflow and runoff efficiency during snowmelt. Mr. Bundy showed a soil moisture map that indicated drier-than-normal conditions in the Pine Valley and northwest areas, while the remainder of the county was at normal to slightly above-normal moisture levels.

### Soil Moisture

Yellow and tan hues indicate drier soils  
 Blues indicate greater soil moisture



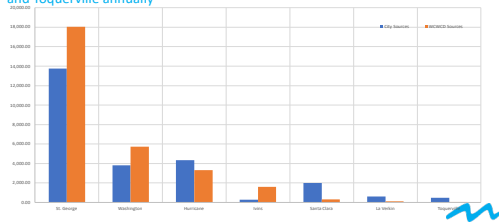
Following Mr. Bundy, Chair Renstrom presented some slides with data about the area’s water delivery. The first slide showed delivery data by cities for previous years.



Mr. Renstrom explained that the next slide shows the portion of water supplied by the city versus the District, and how current usage compares to projected future demand.

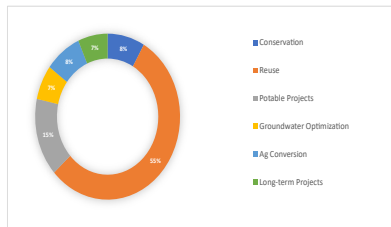
**District Potable Water Deliveries (2024)**

The district also provides significant secondary water to Washington, Hurricane and Toquerville annually



The final slide presented by Mr. Renstrom illustrates future water supply sources, highlighting that more than 55% of projected water supply over the next 20 years is expected to come from the water reuse system.

**Meeting Future Water Demand**



**La Verkin City’s water use threshold under the Large Water User Policy**

Chair Renstrom said that the Large Water Use Policy requires any proposed development projected to use more than nine million gallons of water annually to come before the AAC for approval. He noted that Toquerville City, La Verkin City, and the City of Virgin currently have a lower threshold of five million gallons per year. Kelly Wilson, Mayor of La Verkin City, has requested that La Verkin City’s threshold be increased to nine million gallons per year.

Kelly Wilson, Mayor of La Verkin City, stated that La Verkin City has reconsidered its position and would like to be placed under the nine million gallons per year threshold.

The AAC board members engaged in a discussion.

Board member Ben Billingsly explained that his concern primarily relates to Toquerville, noting that the city has a single point of water infrastructure. He stated that lowering the threshold was considered appropriate because a large user could significantly impact other communities served by the same delivery system. While he acknowledged that a lower-than-9,000,000-gallon threshold could be appropriate countywide, he emphasized that it is particularly critical on the eastern side of the county. Mr. Billingsly asked if La Verkin City is considering larger users coming online and if so, would they bring it to this board.

Mayor Wilson responded yes and said that there is a plan for a commercial project that would use over the nine million gallons a year. Mayor Wilson said the project would come to the AAC for approval.

John Willis asked for clarification regarding the lower threshold for La Verkin, Toquerville and Virgin cities, and what was the reason behind setting a lower level compared to other cities.

Mayor Krause responded that she could not recall the exact details and would need to look at the minutes but noted that the lower threshold for La Verkin City, Toquerville and Virgin was related to the way water is delivered from the source near Anderson Junction to Toquerville, which influenced the original decision.

Mr. Billingsley commented that, as a point of reference, the largest water user in the state has a strict restriction limiting any single user to six million gallons per year, with no exceptions. He said that having an administrative approval process for large water users is entirely appropriate.

Mr. Billingsley expressed concern that if the Administrative Advisory Committee (AAC) were required to meet frequently due to multiple users exceeding five million gallons per year, it could create a significant countywide burden. He further explained that on the eastern side of the county, the situation is more critical because there is essentially a single transmission line serving the area, unlike other areas of the county with redundant systems. Given this context, he stated that it remains appropriate for the AAC to consider large water users on the eastern side under a tighter threshold than the rest of the county.

Mayor Wilson clarified that the eastern side of the county does not rely on a single transmission line. He noted that the Water District operates a line serving Toquerville, Virgin, Hurricane and La Verkin, and a separate line is coming from the spring. He emphasized that the District can deliver water to any location in the county, even if one line is out of service.

Mayor Dan Catlin asked about the capacity of the transmission lines. He inquired whether the District could handle a scenario in which each city had a user requesting eight million gallons per year, particularly if one of the lines went out of service. He said that, even with board oversight, there are logistical limits to how much water can be moved through pipelines of a certain size and questioned whether the system could accommodate that demand.

Zach Renstrom responded that the system currently has redundant capacity but noted that if multiple cities suddenly had large users, the District would need to respond by upgrading pipelines. He added that the District anticipates being well ahead of that demand before it reaches the point of construction.

***Mayor Wilson made a motion to approve La Verkin changing the threshold of their water use from five million gallons annually to nine million for large water users, the motion was seconded by Clark Fawcett and all voted aye except Ben Billingsley, Mayor Catlin, and Mayor Krause.***

#### **Ultra Water Efficient Water Standards application process**

Zach Renstrom s provided an update on the Ultra Water Efficient Standard the District has been developing.

Mr. Renstrom explained that while all cities have adopted the District's standard water conservation landscape ordinances, the District has also created an Ultra Water Efficient Standard, which has now been adopted by the Board. The program is currently voluntary. When developers request water service, the District informs them of the program and allows them to choose whether to participate.

Mr. Renstrom said that participation could provide several incentives. Developers could receive a reduction in impact fees estimated to be approximately \$5,000 per connection and because homes built under this standard would use significantly less water, developers may not be required to install a secondary irrigation water system. Since the program was introduced, Mr. Renstrom stated that the District has received numerous inquiries from home builders. He acknowledged Stacy Young with the Home Builders Association, who was present and would be given an opportunity later in the meeting to provide input on the program and its potential impacts.

Mr. Renstrom provided an overview of the standards. Under the Ultra Water Efficient Standard, private lawns would not be allowed. Drip irrigation would be limited to approximately 2,000 square feet, and private swimming pools would not be permitted, although small water features such as hot tubs or limited fountains could be allowed. Outdoor landscaping would therefore be significantly limited. Indoor water efficiency standards would generally remain consistent with existing requirements.

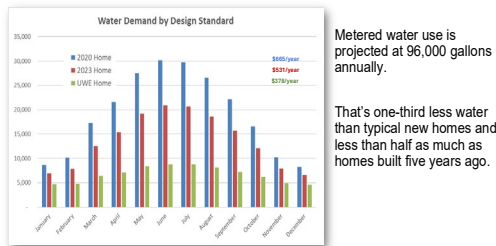
Mr. Renstrom explained that subdivisions could still include community amenities, such as parks with turf areas or community swimming pools, subject to certain limitations and calculations. Common areas would be required to use drip irrigation or other modern water-efficient irrigation methods.

Mr. Renstrom stated that the District has reviewed several existing subdivisions and found that many already meet or closely align with these standards. Following the Board's adoption of the policy and the District's updated impact fee structure, questions have arisen regarding how the program would be implemented. For District-related projects, the requirements could be incorporated into development agreements. For example, the Silver Reef development has agreed through its development agreement to implement these standards for a portion of its planned homes.

However, builders have asked how the program could be applied within individual cities. Mr. Renstrom explained that he, Mayor Rosenberg, and Stacy Young recently met to discuss potential approaches for implementing the standards within municipalities.

Mr. Renstrom presented slides showing a comparison of a typical residential water use under the District's current efficiency standards versus projected use under the Ultra Water Efficient Standard. The comparison illustrated a significant reduction in water use, particularly during the summer months.

### Performance Estimates



Mr. Renstrom said that the District has divided the implementation approach into four general categories.

**New subdivisions:** the process is relatively straightforward. A note would be added to the plat, and a conservation easement would be signed if the subdivision has a homeowners' association or CC&Rs. The cities' billing departments would track water usage, providing 8,000 gallons per month per unit, with the excess water surcharge applying once that threshold is exceeded. Preliminary plats could also include this standard to simplify implementation.

**Individual lots:** These lots would still require a conservation easement and voluntary participation, but implementation would need coordination with the city to flag the individual lot for a different billing threshold.

**Small lots:** (under 6,000 square feet) most of these lots already use very little water. Homebuilders have expressed interest in having these lots automatically qualify for the program. These lots would still sign a conservation easement but would generally not be required to install a secondary irrigation system.

**Lots with secondary water connections:** Coordination with the city would be helpful, particularly if the city could provide a map of water systems, to streamline administration. The District currently only has a general understanding of each system.

Mr. Renstrom said that the most complex issue involves lots where outside irrigation is handled by a private irrigation company. If the water share is sold, the lot may lose access to irrigation water, while still being connected to the culinary system. To address this, the District suggests requiring the irrigation company to sign an agreement ensuring the water remains associated with that lot, while the culinary system would remain available for indoor use, subject to the 8,000-gallon monthly threshold.

The AAC engaged in a discussion of the matter. Commissioner Adam Snow asked about the practical enforcement of the Ultra Water Efficient Standard on individual small lots. He said that in large developments, most neighbors would be following the standard, but in areas such as Santa Clara Heights, where existing homes have lawns and traditional landscaping, a single lot owner could pay the lower impact fee, sign a conservation easement, and then potentially install traditional landscaping. He asked how the city would enforce compliance in these situations when neighboring properties are not subject to the same standards.

John Willis stated that his biggest concern is enforcement of the Ultra Water Efficient Standard, particularly on individual backyards. He noted that monitoring compliance would be challenging, as the city cannot conduct regular inspections, and he asked for clarification on who would be responsible for enforcement and how it would be managed.

Jeremy Redd commented that enforcement is tied to the 8,000-gallon monthly threshold. Since actual water usage is monitored, once a customer exceeds that amount, the excess water surcharge applies, effectively encouraging compliance.

Clark Fawcett commented that once a homeowner is placed on the appropriate water rate, the system will automatically calculate usage and apply charges. If customers question their water usage or billing, the city can explain the calculation and enforce the standard without additional manual monitoring.

Brock Jacobsen asked about the conservation easement, specifically with whom it is signed. He said if the easement is with the Water District, enforcement responsibility would fall to the District. He said that if the District observes unusually high usage such as 20,000 gallons per month, they could flag the issue and coordinate enforcement with the city.

Zach Renstrom stated that enforcing conservation easements is extremely difficult. He said that the District would likely focus enforcement efforts on the most egregious cases of noncompliance.

Ben Billingsley commented that the structure for capturing the water rates would likely need to be similar to the existing excess water use surcharge. He said that the District would need to be the beneficiary of the higher rate, since the District would be reducing its revenue through the waived or reduced impact fees.

Zach Renstrom commented that the city would still retain its 10% administrative fee for collecting the charges, while the remaining 90% would be remitted back to the Water District.

Scott Taylor said that he does not see how the program would work effectively for individual lots. He said that in new developments, enforcement could be handled through HOAs and CC&Rs, which provide an additional level of oversight. Mr. Taylor expressed concern that enforcing conservation easements on individual lots would be difficult, citing past experience where many property owners have not complied with previously signed conservation easements. He also said that cities would need to track which properties are restricted from certain features, such as swimming pools, when issuing building permits, and stated that he anticipates potential enforcement challenges.

Mayor Staheli commented that he would push back on offering the Ultra Water Efficient Standard to lots that also have secondary water connections. He stated that it could create a perception issue, where a homeowner pays a lower water fee and is expected to use only 8,000 gallons, while still having another water source available to irrigate a large lawn or yard. He said that this situation does not align well with the one-water concept and expressed concern that it could appear as though homeowners are “having their cake and eating it too.”

John Willis said that the program may work best when applied to entire communities that collectively agree to the standard. He referenced developments such as Kayenta, where the community has established expectations and self-regulates through an HOA. He said that this type of structure could provide more effective enforcement, as the community itself helps ensure compliance with the standards.

Stacy Young from the Southern Utah Homebuilders Association commented that he appreciates the staff for opening up this discussion, noting that the industry is likely to adopt the Ultra Water Efficient Standard. He explained that many production builders are already largely aligned with the standard, and that it helps align water conservation goals with housing affordability goals in a constructive way.

Mr. Young said that the most important categories for the industry are new subdivisions and small lots, while the other two categories, large individual lots and conservation easements, are less significant. He is concerned about individual lots but noted that the updated rate structure differs from the first generation of conservation easements, making the approach more viable.

Mr. Young emphasized that small lots, even without an HOA, are physically constrained in water use and will inherently meet ultra-water efficient standards. He expressed appreciation for the program being introduced alongside the new impact fee, providing a clear channel for builders to participate.

Mayor Rosenberg commented on the challenges of applying the Ultra Water Efficient Standard to individual lots, particularly those served by private or canal-owned water. He said that in some cases, such as individual lot, water is privately owned through canal shares rather than the city or Water District, and these shares can be leased or reused, creating variability in availability. He also said that the city has limited control over canal companies, owning only a portion of shares and not having board control, which adds complexity to regulating individual lots.

Mayor Rosenberg explained that individual lots vary widely in size, from three acres to 8,000–10,000 square feet, and some lack an HOA or CC&Rs. He raised the question of how a new lot paying the lower impact fee and following desert landscaping standards would compare to an existing lot using the turf buyback program with a conservation easement in the same subdivision. He observed that while individual lots may not all work perfectly under the standard, they should not be abandoned entirely, as impact fees should reflect actual water use to ensure fairness and maintain system sustainability. He emphasized the importance of finding ways to align fees with actual impact on the system.

Mayor Kevin Smith suggested that the impact fee reduction for single-family homes could be adjusted to a slightly lower amount. He said that enforcement and monitoring of individual lots creates additional cost and concern, so a smaller reduction could still provide an incentive for homeowners to install desert landscaping. As an example, Mayor Smith suggested reducing the incentive from \$5,000 to \$3,000, noting that it would still encourage adoption while being more manageable.

Mayor Fawcett said that he does not have concerns about individual lots. He said that enforcement can be managed through the existing excess water surcharge, and homeowners would be charged if usage becomes excessive. He also said that lots with pressurized irrigation already have restrictions in place, and if a lot does not have that service, it could still participate under the program.

Zach Renstrom said that the discussion has been very helpful and reiterated that the Ultra Water Efficient Standard is intended to be voluntary. Mr. Renstrom explained that the District will develop a process for implementation, and each city can choose to participate as they see fit. He also said that, based on current feedback, there is significant interest from cities and developers in adopting the standard.

Jeremy Redd asked whether a homeowner could purchase additional water if they initially opted into the Ultra Water Efficient Standard.

Zach Renstrom responded that under the current Ultra Water Efficient Standard, purchasing additional water to opt out of the program is not allowed. He explained that under the previous system, homeowners with larger lots could sign a conservation easement to pay a lower impact fee and, in some cases, purchase their way out of the easement. However, he confirmed that this option will not be permitted under the new standard.

Mayor Hughes asked for clarification on why a homeowner could not buy out of the Ultra Water Efficient Standard, especially if they were willing to pay the same or a higher fee.

Zach Renstrom responded that, in his opinion, allowing homeowners to buy out of the Ultra Water Efficient Standard would be difficult to manage. Even with conservation easements in place, it is already challenging to track which homeowners have opted out or complied with the requirements.

Mayor Staheli commented that homeowners who choose to participate in the Ultra Water Efficient Standard voluntarily agree to lower water use and specific landscaping. He said that exceptions might be possible for some individual lots and expressed concern about allowing a homeowner to have a secondary irrigation system while also committing to ultra-efficient standards. He said that subdivisions where owners voluntarily accept a lower impact fee are appropriate, but he continues to struggle with allowing secondary water connections in these cases.

John Willis commented that the proposed impact fee reduction, of \$5,000, primarily benefits the developer rather than the individual homeowner. He said that while the developer may see significant savings across multiple lots, the homeowner is unlikely to directly perceive or realize the financial benefit.

Kress Staheli commented that he appreciates Stacy Young's point that, when developers are community-minded, the program can help align housing policy with water conservation goals. Mr. Staheli said that the \$5,000 impact fee reduction could also represent pure profit for the developer rather than a direct benefit to homeowners. He said that, in reality, for a typical \$13,000 impact fee, the Ultra Water Efficient Standard currently reduces the fee by only approximately \$500 as of March 2.

Stacy Young explained that the financial dynamics of implementing the Ultra Water Efficient Standard are more complex than simply passing costs to the consumer. He said that increasing costs too much can price buyers out of the market. The program allows builders to offer smaller lots with lower impact fees and lower water usage, aligning with buyer preferences while maintaining affordability. He emphasized that the \$5,000 reduction does not equate to direct profit for developers.

Scott Taylor commented that in ultra-efficient subdivisions, homes will not be connected to a secondary irrigation system, but a main line will still need to run through the subdivision to connect other areas, particularly if the subdivision is situated between two developments with secondary irrigation. He said that the line may not serve every home, but it is necessary to maintain connectivity from point A to point B. He also said that the impact fee reduction applies only to the District's portion, not the city's water impact fees, which still fund infrastructure such as tanks and fire flow requirements. St. George City does not intend to reduce its water impact fees for these developments.

Zach Renstrom said that there appears to be general consensus on applying the Ultra Water Efficient Standard to new plats and small lots but noted that the secondary water connections and individual lots may require further review by the cities. He said that the District will develop the application process, but it will be up to each city to decide whether and how to participate. He thanked everyone for their input.

### **Infrastructure Tour**

Karry Rathje, Public Affairs Manager, said that the District will have some upcoming facility tours in response to requests for new city council members who have expressed interest in visiting the District's infrastructure.

Ms. Rathje explained that four tours have been scheduled, and they will include the diversion dam, reservoir, and the water treatment plant currently under construction. These tours are intended to provide participants with an overview of how water is collected, stored, treated, and delivered to the cities.

Ms. Rathje encouraged attendance by mayors, city council members, planning commissioners, and others with an interest in the system.

Ms. Rathje also said that additional tour dates may be added in the future, but group sizes will be limited. Participation will be on a first-come, first-served basis. An email will be sent to the cities with tour dates and sign-up information, and once a tour date is filled, registration will close and move to the next available date.

Ms. Rathje confirmed the scheduling of a San Diego water reuse tour for March 23–24 (Monday and Tuesday). There is strong interest in this tour, and space is limited. Priority will be given to new mayors, followed by other elected officials. She explained that there may be a cost associated with participation and that additional details, including cost information, will be provided to the cities so they can determine appropriate attendees.

Ms. Rathje stated that District staff will be touring other reuse facilities while attending the Water Reuse Conference in Orange County.

### **Project updates**

Mr. Renstrom said that he emphasizes two things when asked about water. "First, we have to be good stewards of the resources we already have. Second, we have to continue building projects. From a conservation standpoint, we have done an excellent job, and I am really encouraged by the progress we are making on several major projects."

Mr. Renstrom reported on several projects.

#### **Warner Valley Reservoir**

The Warner Valley land exchange is now complete, which means the District fully owns all of the land needed for this project. The plan is to visit the site this summer. Because of habitat restrictions, construction cannot occur during the summer months, so the goal is to begin construction in early fall. This reservoir will be a critical addition to our long-term water supply.

#### **Graveyard Reservoir (Santa Clara Area)**

This project has been moving forward steadily. The project recently received the final federal permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Two permits remain:

- A Utah Department of Environmental Quality permit, which is progressing well.
  - A conditional use permit for construction of the reservoir, which will be a local approval.
- Both remaining permits are expected to be relatively straightforward, and the project is optimistic about the timeline moving forward.

#### **Chief Toquer Reservoir**

Construction is going very well and remains on schedule. Construction is clearly visible on the dam rising out of the foundation. If everything continues as planned, the reservoir is expected to begin filling next spring.

#### **Confluence Park Water Reclamation Facility**

This facility is nearing completion. It will treat wastewater to Type I effluent standards and represents a major regional investment in water reuse. Ash Creek Special Service District has managed the project, and the District funded the pump station component. A ribbon-cutting ceremony is scheduled for February 2.

#### **Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant**

The site is extremely active right now and may look chaotic, but progress is strong. The 10-million-gallon tank is in place, and major piping work is underway. In addition to capacity improvements, the plant is adding UV light and ozone treatment, which will increase redundancy, improve reliability, and help address taste and odor concerns.

**Sand Hollow Infrastructure Improvements**

Final backfill is nearly complete on a new 2-million-gallon tank above Sand Hollow Reservoir. In addition, significant rehabilitation work is underway at the Virgin River diversion structure, which supplies all water for Sand Hollow Reservoir.

**Diversion Dam**

This structure includes a settling basin and a 66-inch pipeline that delivers water to the reservoirs and irrigation companies. While rarely seen, it is a fascinating and highly engineered facility designed to function during both extreme flood events and very low flows.

**Consider approval of October 29, 2025 minutes**

*Mayor Kress Staheli made a motion to approve October 29, 2025 minutes, the motion was seconded by Mayor Kelly Wilson and all voted aye.*

**Next meeting Wednesday, May 27, 2026 from 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm**

The meeting was adjourned upon motion.

  
Secretary



# Administration Advisory Committee

January 28, 2026

# Regional Water Supply Agreement (RWSA)

- Legal agreement between WCWCD and municipal partners
- The district commits to develop, operate and expand water supply infrastructure
- The municipalities agree to purchase wholesale water and maintain current infrastructure



# RWSA Committees



## Administrative Advisory Committee (AAC)

City managers and mayors  
Meets quarterly



## Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Public works/water managers  
Meets monthly

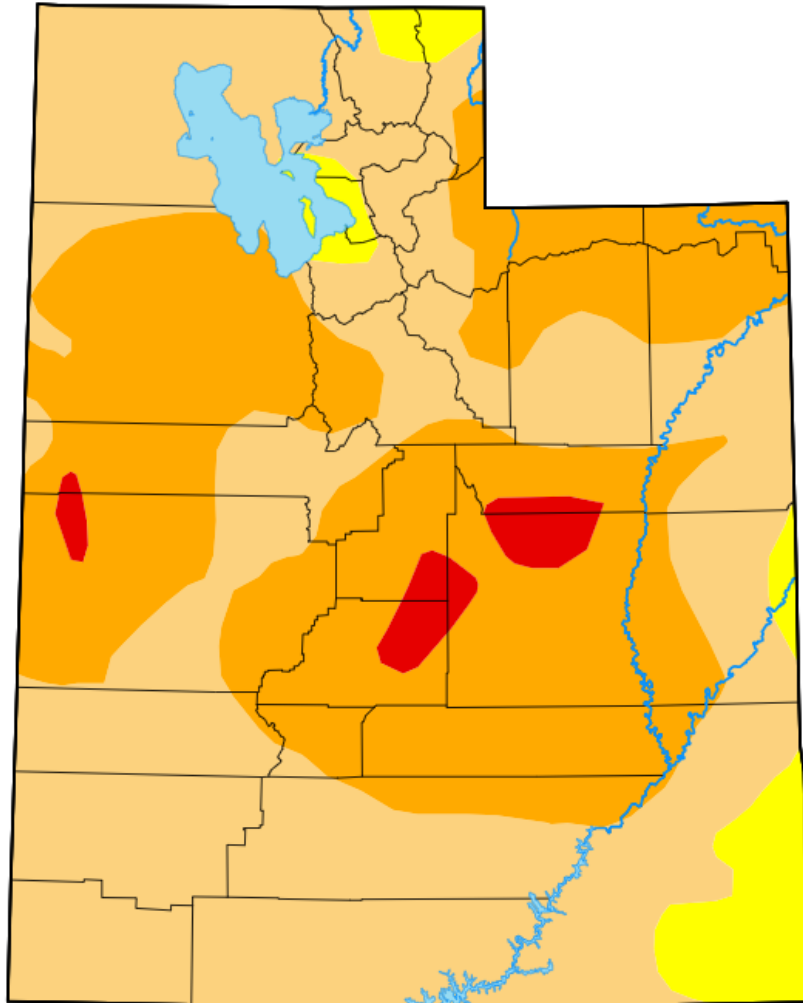


# Agenda

1. Water conditions update
2. La Verkin City's water use threshold under the Large Water User Policy
3. Ultra Water Efficient Water Standards application process
4. Infrastructure Tour
5. Project Update
6. Consider approval of October 29, 2025 minutes
7. Next meeting Wednesday, May 27, 2026 from 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm



# 1. Water Conditions Update



**Map released: Thurs. January 22, 2026**

Data valid: January 20, 2026 at 7 a.m. EST

## Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

## Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):

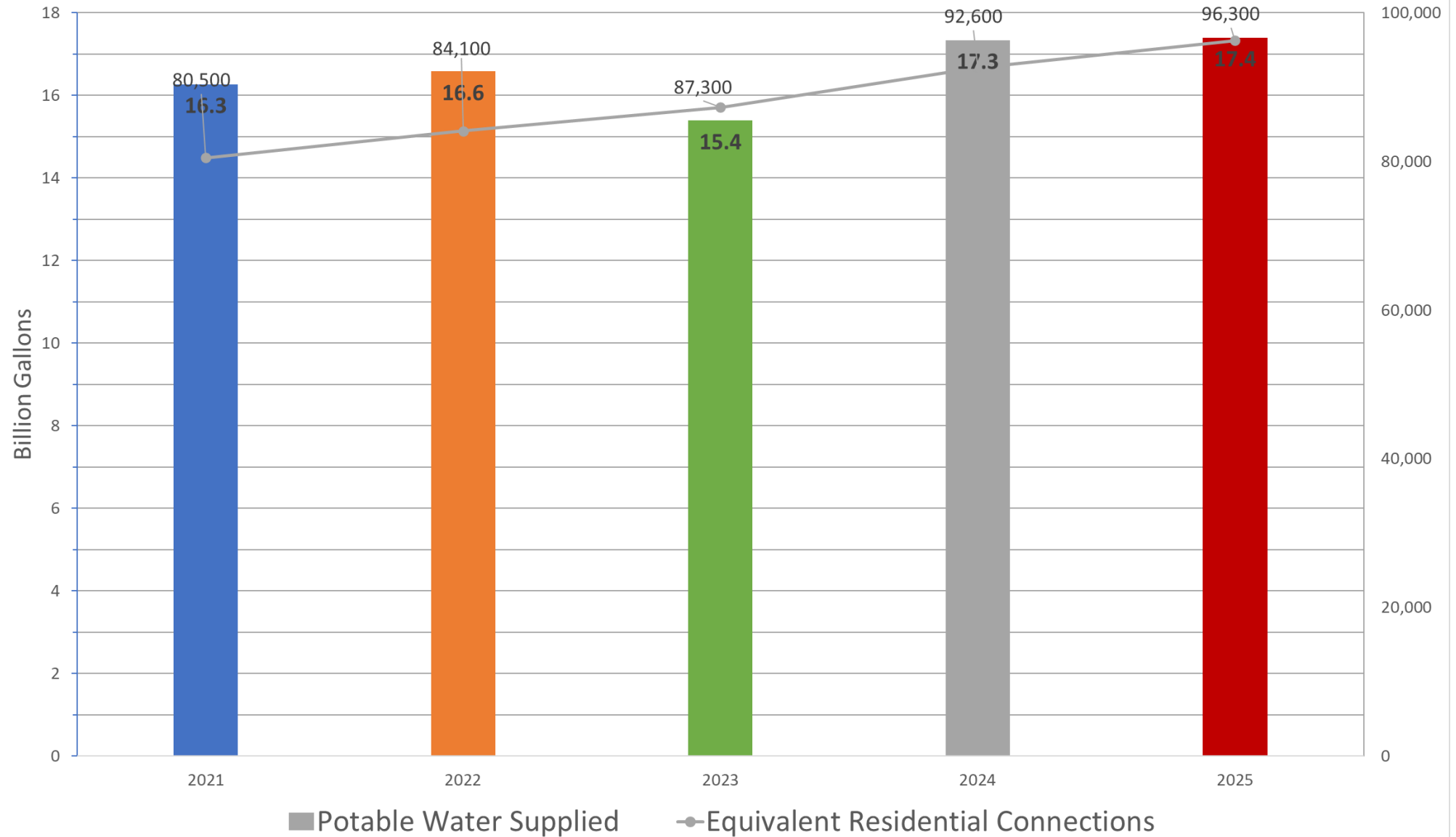
[Brad Rippey](#), U.S. Department of Agriculture

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):

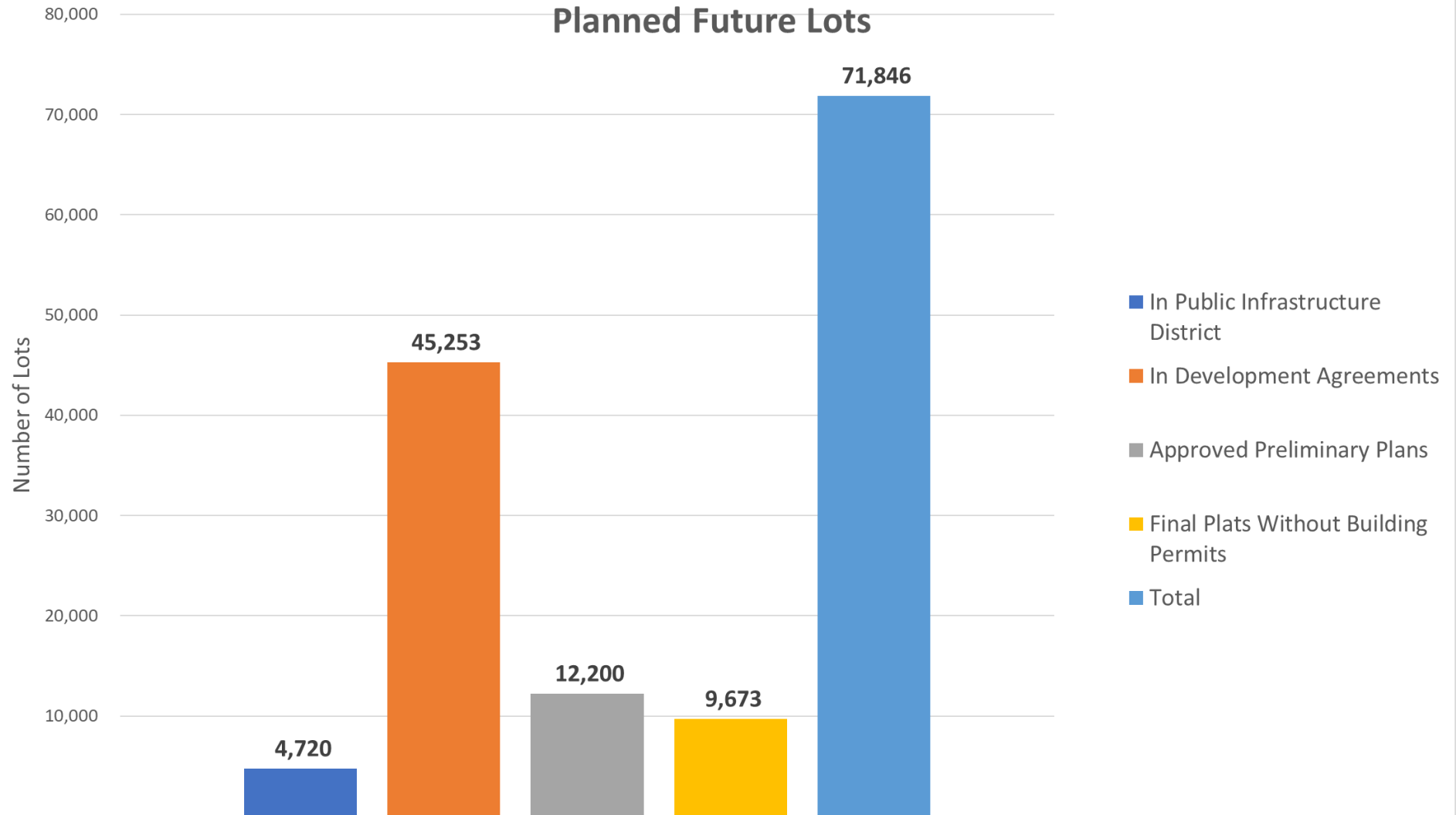
[Lindsay Johnson](#), National Drought Mitigation Center



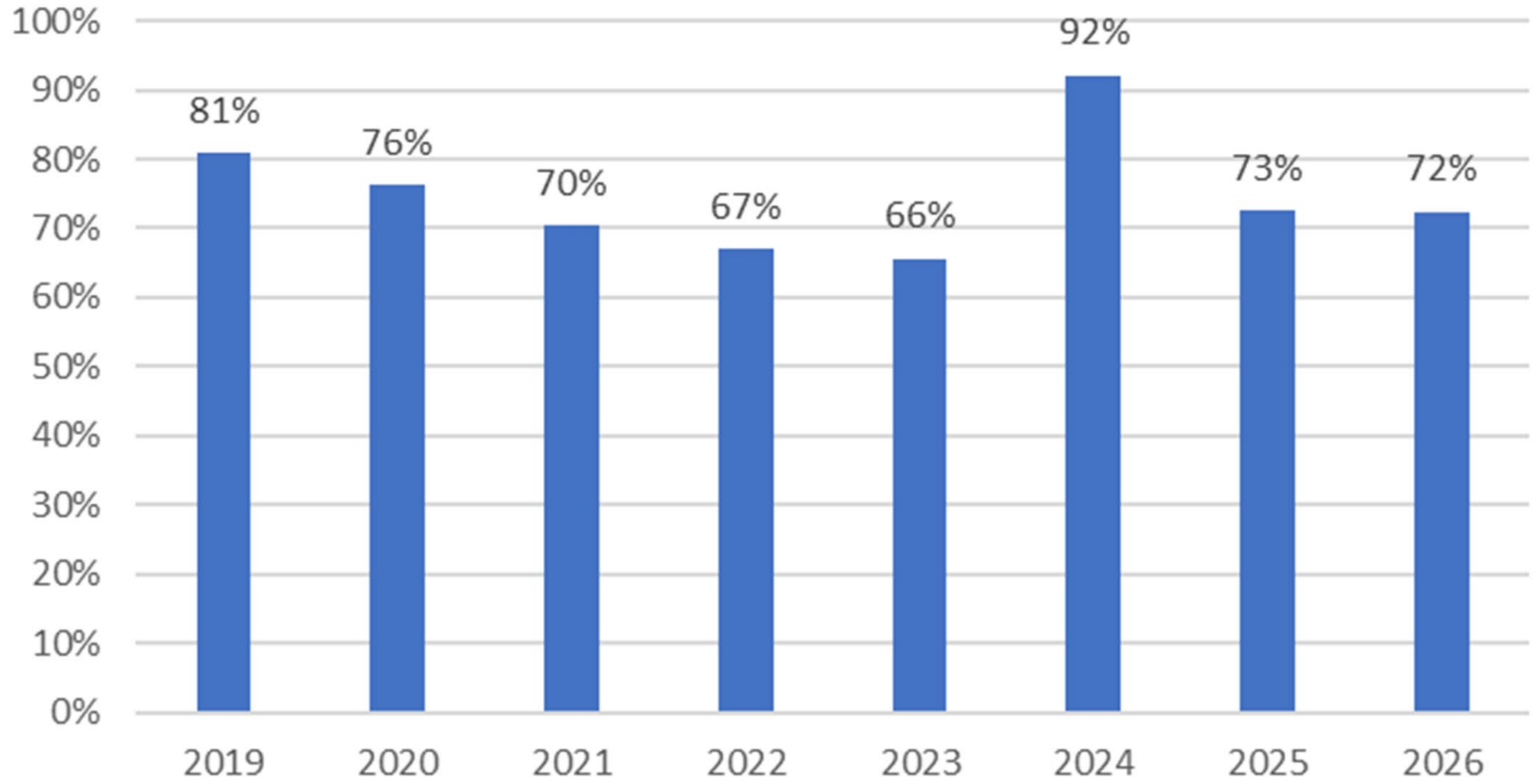
## 2025 RWSA Water Production



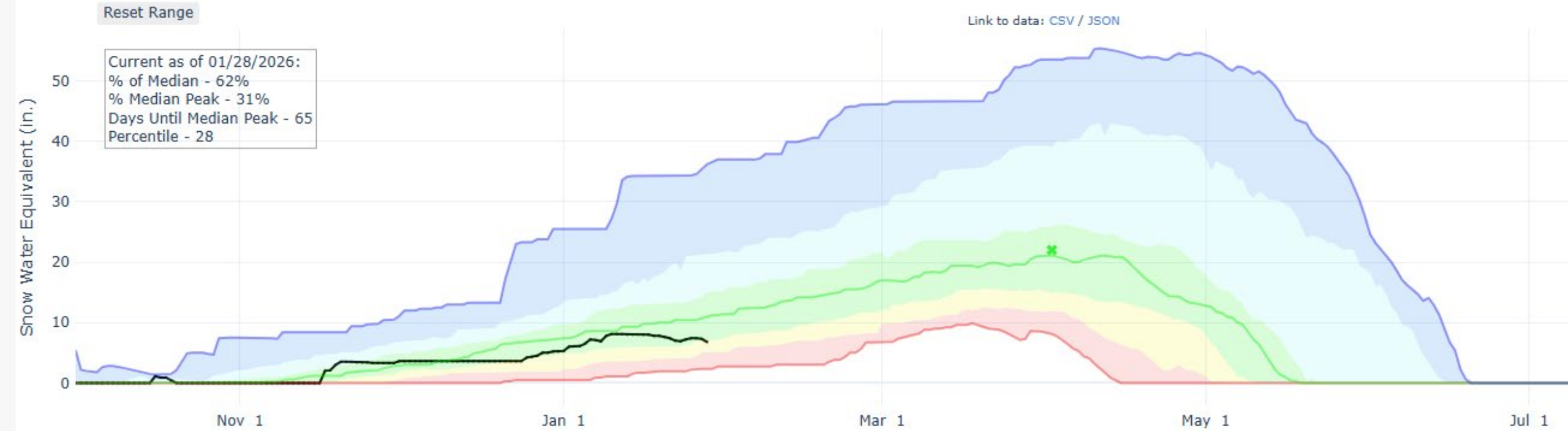
## Planned Future Lots



# Total Reservoir Storage January 1



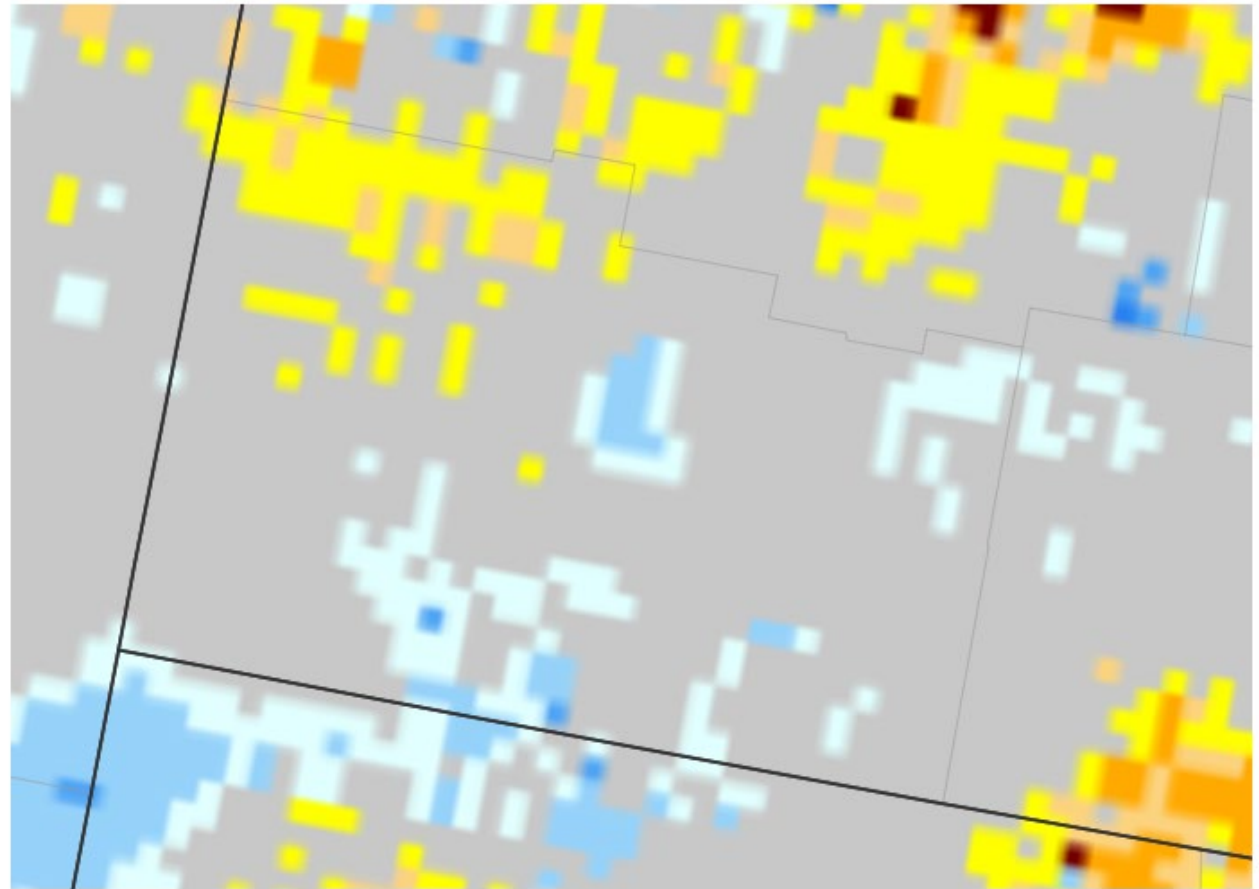
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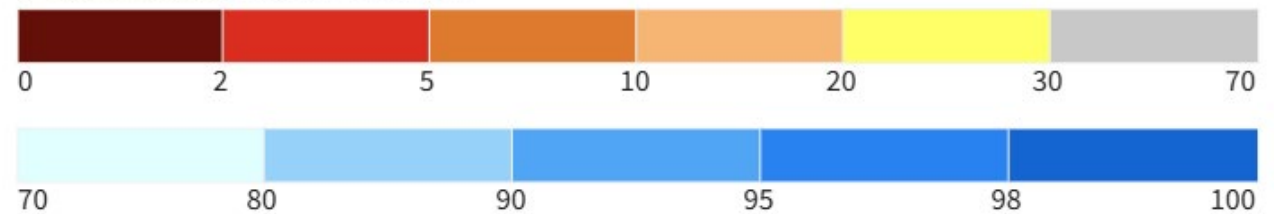
# Soil Moisture

Yellow and tan hues indicate drier soils

Blues indicate greater soil moisture



0-100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile

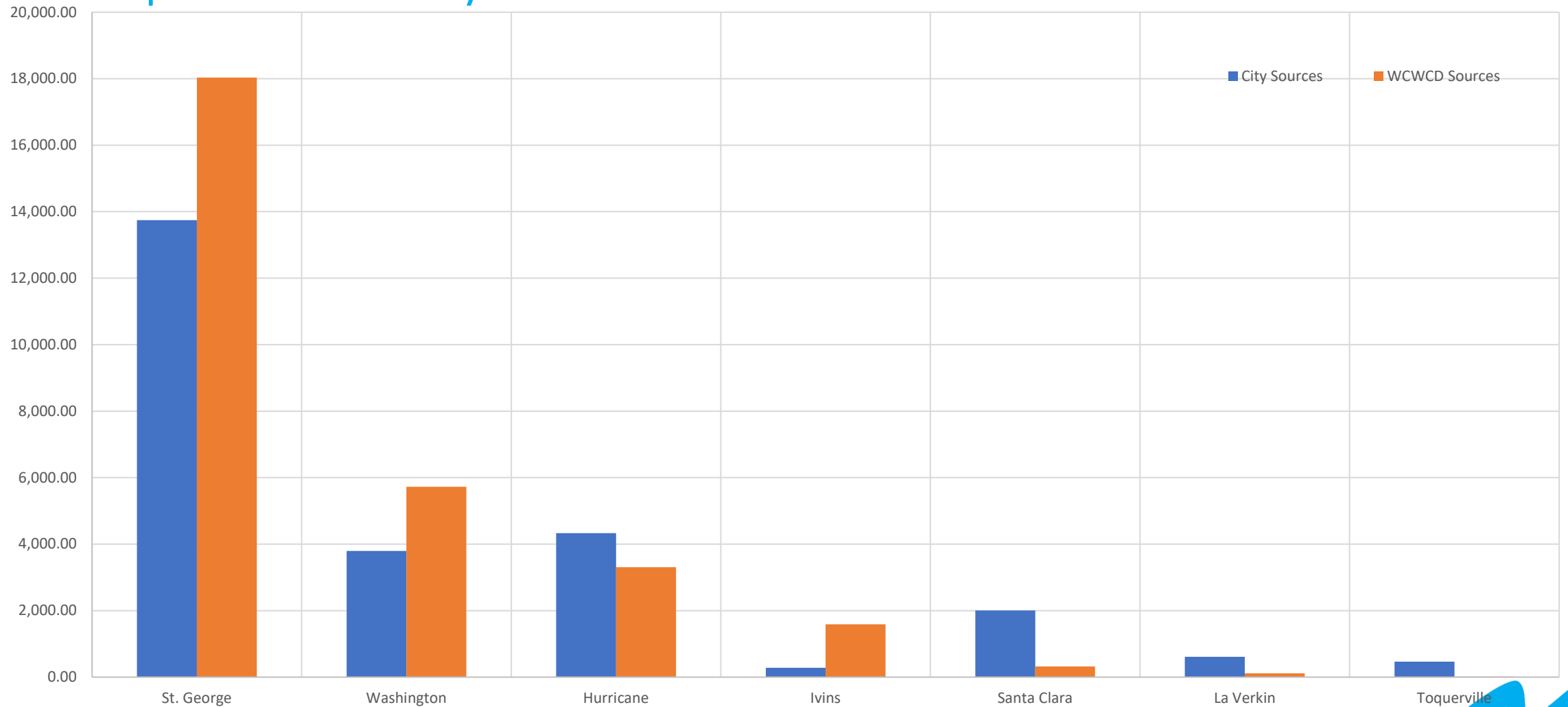


# Water Use

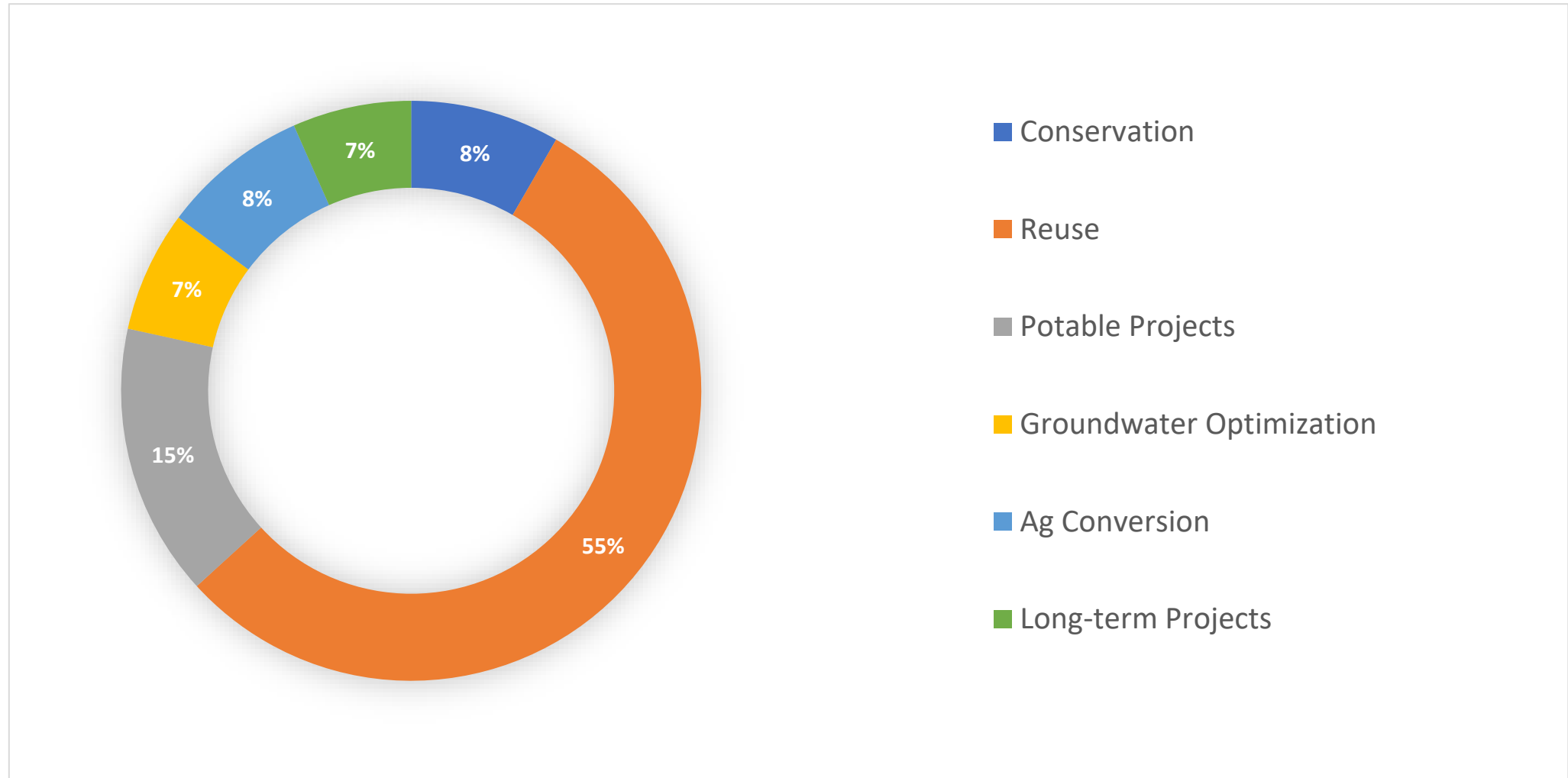


# District Potable Water Deliveries (2024)

The district also provides significant **secondary water** to Washington, Hurricane and Toquerville annually



# Meeting Future Water Demand



## 2. Large Water User Policy

Discuss La Verkin City's water use threshold under the Large Water User Policy



# 3. Ultra Water Efficient Water Standards application process

- Objectives
  - Encourage new single-family homes that use 33% less water than the current standard
  - Voluntary program, no new code
  - Adaptable to varying lot sizes
  - Reduced regional water impact fees
  - Avoid necessity of secondary water systems



# Basic Overview

- No private lawns
- 2,000 square feet of drip-irrigated plantings per home
- Irrigated areas must be contiguous to the exterior wall of the home
- 24 months temporary irrigation allowed for required revegetation
- No private swimming pools
- Freestanding spas up to 100 SF with a permanent cover allowed
- Ornamental water features up to 25 SF allowed

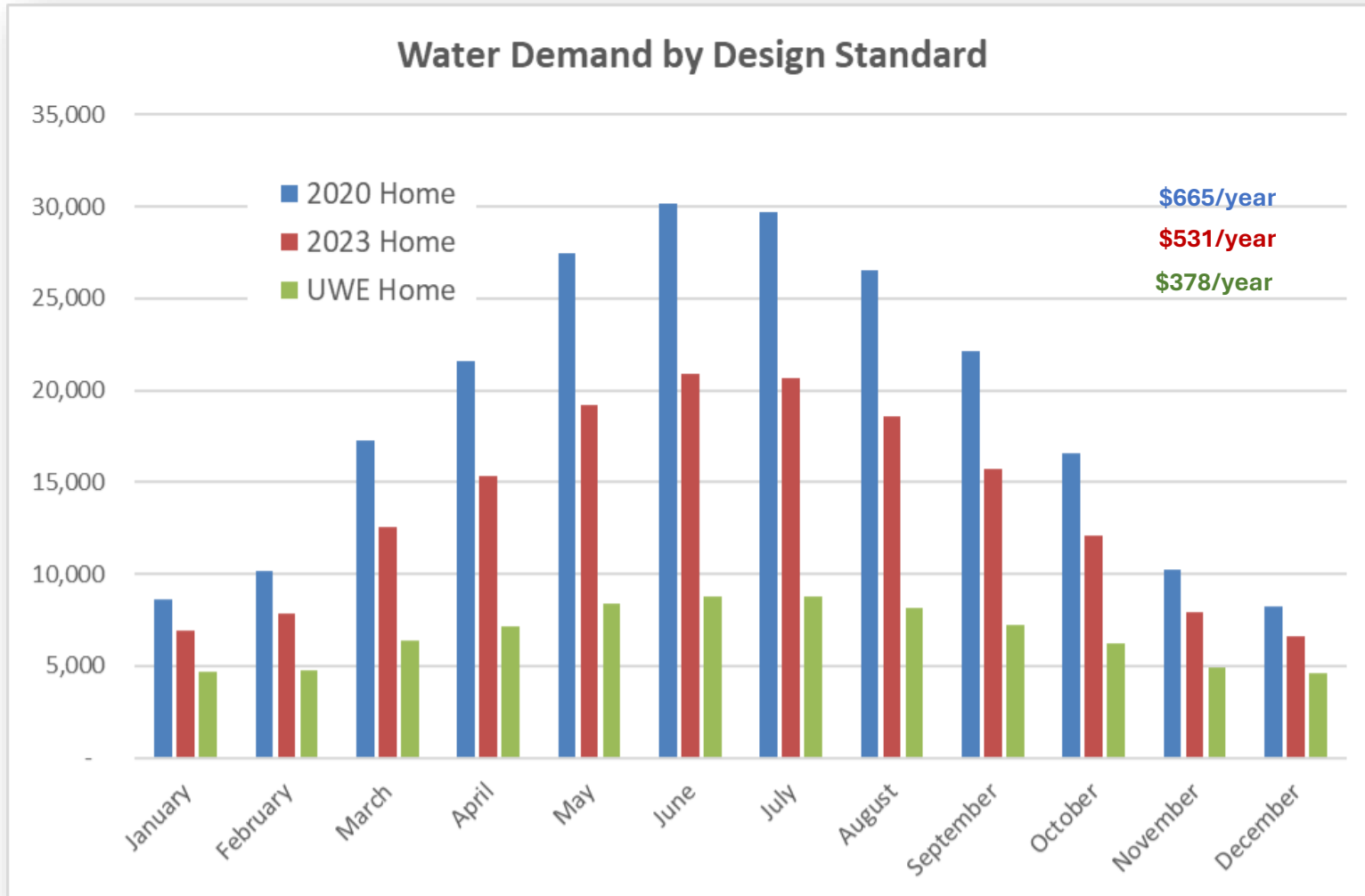


# Common Area Amenities

- Public park with limited grass allowances
- Swimming pool with limitations
- Common area landscaping drip irrigated, low and moderate water use plantings



# Performance Estimates



Metered water use is projected at 96,000 gallons annually.

That's one-third less water than typical new homes and less than half as much as homes built five years ago.



# Potential Participants

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New subdivisions

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Individual lots

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Small lots

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Lots with secondary water connections



# New Subdivisions

- Plat note
- Conservation easement
- Option
  - CC&Rs
  - HOA Agreement
- City billing department notification (8,000 gallon threshold)
- A city may make approval of the preliminary plat approval condition of the development using the UWES



# Individual Lots

- Conservation easement
- Owner obligations
- The city must agree to the individual lot and specific billing
- City billing department notification (8,000 gallon threshold)



# Small Lots



- 6,000 sq ft lots
- Conservation easement
- No secondary water system
- City billing department notification (8,000 gallon threshold)



# Lots with Secondary Water Connections

- The city must approve the secondary system (map)
- Agreement between the city/district and the irrigation company (water rights remain with the lot)
- Owner obligations
- Easement prohibiting the use of potable water for outdoor irrigation
- City billing department notification (8,000 gallon threshold)



# Implementation Date & Next Steps

- February meeting with municipal building and billing department leads to ensure they're familiar with the process and requirements
- March 2 implementation date

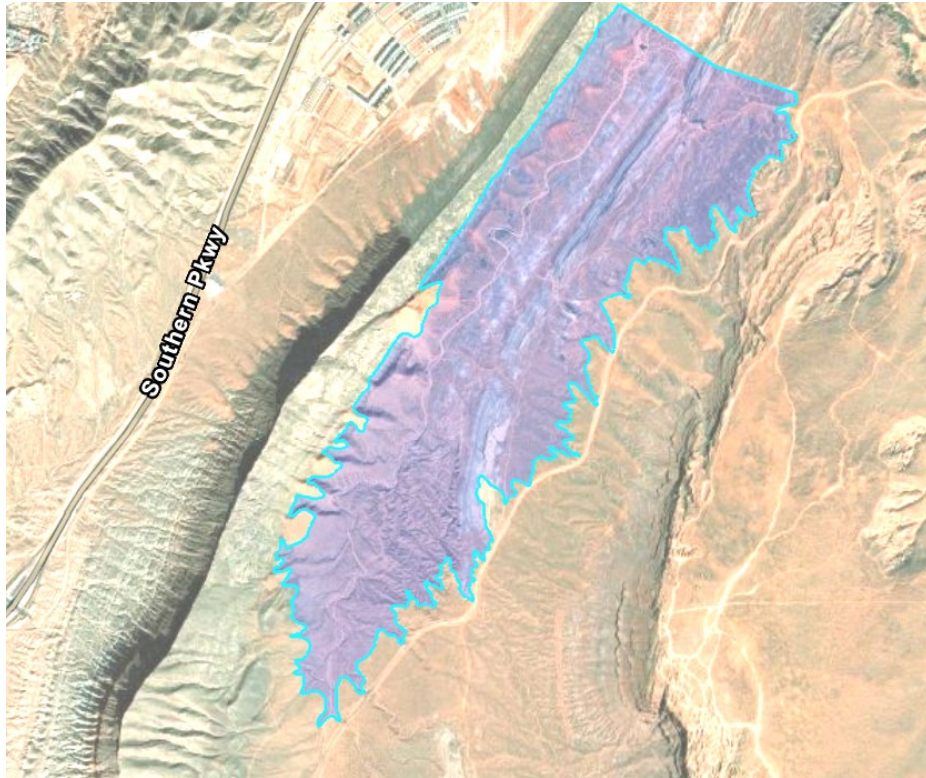
# 4. Infrastructure Tours

- Local tours
  - Tuesday, February 10 | 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
  - Wednesday, February 18 | 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
  - Tuesday, March 2 | 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
  - Wednesday, March 25 | 10:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.
- San Diego Reuse Tour, March 23-24



# 5. Project Update

## Warner Valley Land Exchange



## Graveyard Wash Permitting



# Chief Toquer Reservoir - \$60,000,000



# Confluence Park Pump Station and Related Pipes - \$22,000,000



# Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant - \$180,000,000



# Sand Hollow Reservoir 2 Million Gallon Tank - \$5,000,000



# Quail Creek Diversion Dam Improvements



6. Consider approval of October 29, 2025  
minutes



# 7. Next Meeting

Wednesday, May 27, 2026 from  
12:00 pm to 2:00 pm