SOUTH SALT LAKE



# 2020 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

(HAL Project No.: 126.24.300)

August 2020

HANSEN ALLEN & LUCE inc
ENGINEERS

# CITY OF SOUTH SALT LAKE

## 2020 WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

**(HAL Project No.: 126.24.300)**



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# CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the need for proactive planning to meet the water needs of its citizens, the City of South Salt Lake (City) has prepared this 2020 update of its Water Conservation Plan (Plan). The Plan describes the drinking water system, reviews historical water use, assesses water conservation measures available to the City, sets goals to conserve water, and identifies existing and proposed water conservation measures to be implemented. The original Plan was completed in 2000, updated in 2009, then again in 2014.

This Plan is submitted to the Division of Water Resources under the requirements of Section 73-10-32 of the Utah Code.

# CHAPTER 2 – WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

## SYSTEM PROFILE

The City of South Salt Lake is located in the heart of Salt Lake County. It had an estimated population of 25,582 in July 2019, which is a moderate 8.5% increase over its 2010 population of 23,617 according to the United States Census Bureau. Attractive to both businesses and residents, the City is nearing its build-out capacity and will experience significant growth only with higher-density redevelopment.

At the end of 2019, the City had 3,362 connections to the water system according to data provided by South Salt Lake City. A summary of the current connections by type is included in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1**
**2019 Water System Connections**

| Connection Type | Total Connections |
|---|---|
| Residential | 2,426 |
| Commercial | 769 |
| Institutional | 108 |
| Industrial | 59 |
| **Total** | **3,362** |



## CURRENT SERVICE AREA

Three entities provide drinking water to South Salt Lake (Figure 2-1). In part of South Salt Lake, the City operates its own system, whose service area extends from 3300 South to 2100 South and from 700 East to the Jordan River. Salt Lake City serves a portion in the northwest corner of South Salt Lake. The area south of 3300 South is served directly by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

The City's system currently serves 13,180 residents, based data from Utah Division of Water Rights. The 2000 service population was 14,500, indicating a decline of approximately 8% by 2010. The total number of system connections has not increased since 2010, suggesting a stable service population. This report assumes service population of 13,300 since 2010 with minor fluctuations until 2019.

While the City is close to build-out, four transit-oriented development (TOD) overlays have been planned within the service area. According to the City's 2013 Drinking Water System Master Plan, the high-density redevelopment is expected to double the service population by 2050.

## TYPES OF USE

The City's water system serves residential, commercial, and industrial customers for both indoor and outdoor water uses. Most of the residential development (single and multi-family) is concentrated on the east side of the City. The western half is largely industrial. Commercial zones

are located along the major corridors of 3300 South and State Street. The City's drinking water system must meet the demands for these several types of use.

Since there is no secondary irrigation system in the City, irrigation necessary to support existing landscaping is supplied by the drinking water system. Typical landscaping at businesses, churches, and private homes consists of water-intensive features such as turf grass and other non–drought tolerant plants. The City also operates one large park and several smaller parks with large grass areas.

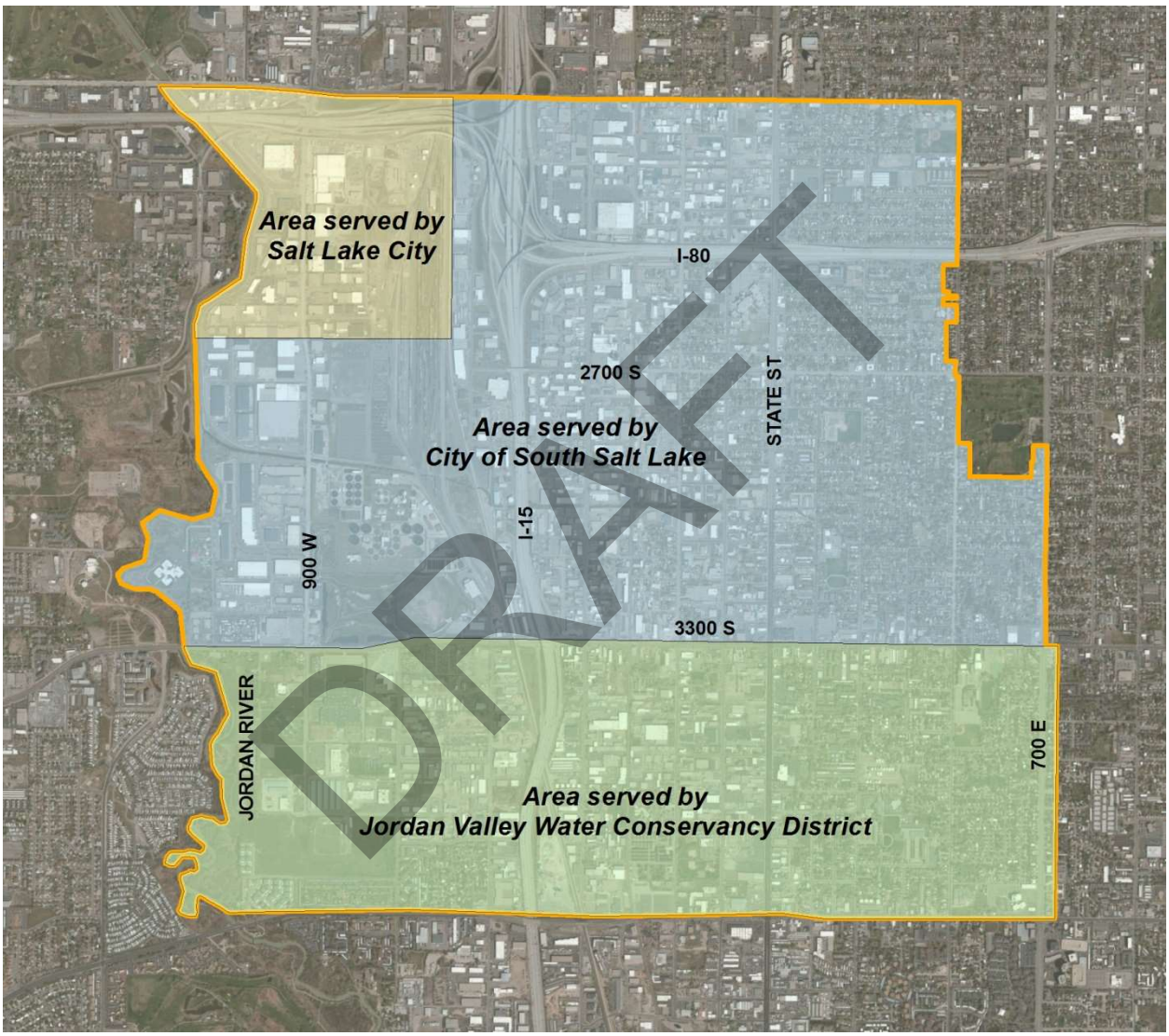


**Figure 2-1: Drinking Water Service Areas**

## SUPPLY

The City currently receives drinking water from three active wells, four purchased connections to Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), and two emergency connections to Salt Lake City's (SLC) drinking water system. The City also has three additional wells that are currently inactive (400 East Well, Bolinder Well, and 265 West Well). Table 2-2 categorizes the City's drinking water.

**Table 2-2**
**Summary of Water Supply**

| Source | Water Rights | Water Right / Contracted Flow | Source Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 East Well (300 E 2500 S) | 57-1056, 2660, a43240 | 1,578 ac-ft/year | 800 gpm |
| 700 East Well (700 E 3200 S | 57-8374, 8789 | 2,896 ac-ft/year | 1,400 gpm |
| Davis Well (465 W 2975 S) | 57-641, 727, 806, 1168, 6010, 7216, 7515, 8288, 8717 | 5,315 ac-ft/year | 3,000 gpm |
| 400 East Well (400 E 3050 S) | 57-4246 through 4251, and 4253 through 4265 | Inactive | Not in use |
| Bolinder Well (600 W 2250 S) | 57-3157, 8037, 8683 | Inactive | |
| 265 West Well (265 W 2975 S) | 57-1057, 8684, 1058 | Inactive | |
| JVWCD (300 E 3300 S) | Contract with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District | 1,020 ac-ft/year | 600 gpm |
| JVWCD (3300 S State St) | | | 800 gpm |
| JVWCD (300 W 3300 S) | | | 700 gpm |
| JVWCD (900 W 3300 S) | | | 1,500 gpm |
| SLC (2775 S 900 W) | Contract with Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities | Emergency only; no minimum or maximum | Approx. 800 gpm |
| SLC (2430 S 300 E) | | | Approx. 800 gpm |



## WATER MEASUREMENT

Water meters are critical to track water use and incentivize conservation. The percent of metered connections by type are outlined in Table 2-3. Prior to 2017, Institutional and Industrial usage was grouped with Commercial usage.

**Table 2-3**
**Percent Metered Connections by Type of Use**

| Year | Percent Water Use | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Institutional | Industrial |
| 2019 | 43% | 30% | 13% | 13% |
| 2018 | 45% | 32% | 12% | 12% |
| 2017 | 48% | 34% | 10% | 8% |
| 2016 | 46% | 54% | - | - |
| 2015 | 45% | 55% | - | - |
| 2014 | 45% | 55% | - | - |

Table 2-4 compares the water produced by the City's drinking water sources to the metered water use in the system.

**Table 2-4**
**Comparison of Water Produced to Metered Water Use**

| Year | Produced (ac-ft) | Metered (ac-ft) | % Unmetered Water |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2019[1] | 2,776 | 2,205 | 20.6% |
| 2018[2] | 2,974 | 2,387 | 19.8% |
| 2017[1] | 2,766 | 2,121 | 23.3% |
| 2016[1] | 2,924 | 2,258 | 22.8% |
| 2015[1] | 2,811 | 2,265 | 19.4% |
| 2013[1] | 2,908 | 2,464 | 15.2% |
| 2011[1] | 2,476 | 2,181 | 11.9% |
| 2008[3] | 2,948 | 2,594 | 12.0% |

1. Produced and metered data provided by City.
2. Reported by Jason Taylor of South Salt Lake City.
3. Data from 2009 Water Conservation Plan



The information in Table 2-4 indicates that a portion of the water supplied by the City's drinking water sources is consistently unaccounted for. Possible explanations include leaks, meter inaccuracies, pipeline flushing, contractor water, fire hydrant testing, and use at unmetered connections (parks, government buildings, etc.). In 2001, the City determined that leaks and backflows to JVWCD connections due to low pressures in the JVWCD system were causing losses up to 40%. The City responded by installing check valves and replacing numerous leaking pipelines, reducing the loss to around 15%.

Since 2015, it appears that unmetered use has increased to around 20%. A possible explanation for the increase in unmetered water use could be due to operational issues with the City's wells. The 700 East and 300 East wells were rehabilitated for several weeks or months at a time on multiple occasions. During the rehabilitations, water had to be pumped from the Davis Well to higher elevations in the system resulting in higher water system pressure. This resulted in more leakage from old pipes and more water line breaks.

## WATER RATE STRUCTURE

The City implemented a tiered water rate structure based on meter size and total volume consumed per month. They also charge a fee for fire lines connected to commercial buildings based on meter size. The City's drinking water rate structure is summarized in Tables 2-5 and Table 2-6.

**Table 2-5**
**2020 Culinary Water Rate Structure**

| Monthly Usage | Water Rate Tiers | Monthly Fee* |
|---|---|---|
| ≤ 5,000 Gallons | Tier 1: 0.75” Meter | $13.00 |
| | Tier 2: 1.0” Meter | $21.00 |
| | Tier 3: 1.5” Meter | $34.00 |
| | Tier 4: 2.0” Meter | $49.00 |
| | Tier 5: 3.0” Meter | $91.00 |
| | Tier 6: 4.0” Meter | $138.00 |
| | Tier 7: 6.0” Meter | $269.00 |
| 5,000 – 30,000 Gallons | All Meter Sizes | + $2.25 per 1,000 Gallons |
| > 30,000 Gallons | All Meter Sizes | + $2.75 per 1,0000 Gallons |

*Monthly fee includes a $2.00 fluoride fee

**Table 2-6**
**2020 Fire Line Water Rate Structure**

| Water Rate Tiers | Monthly Fee |
|---|---|
| Tier 1: 3.0” Meter | $13.65 |
| Tier 2: 4.0” Meter | $18.15 |
| Tier 3: 6.0” Meter | $27.22 |
| Tier 4: 8.0” Meter | $36.29 |
| Tier 5: 10.0” Meter | $45.36 |
| Tier 6: 12.0” Meter | $54.44 |
| Tier 7: 16.0” Meter | $72.58 |
| Tier 8: 22.0” Meter | $99.80 |
| Tier 9: 36.0” Meter | $163.31 |



In addition to the monthly fee for fire line water usage, the City has charges for tampered fire lines, inspections of new lines, and flow tests.

## HISTORICAL WATER USE

Historical water supplied by the City’s drinking water sources is outlined in Table 2-7 includes the production of the three functioning wells and the purchased water from JVCWD from 2000 to 2019.

**Table 2-7**
**Historical Water Supply Summary**

| Year | Source Supplied | | | | Total (ac-ft) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Davis Well (WS013) | 700 East (WS012) | 300 East (WS011) | Purchased JVCWD (WS010) | |
| 2019 | 984.3 | 662.6 | 71.7 | 1,057.9 | **2,776.4** |
| 2018 | 78.5 | 898.1 | 173.7 | 1,774.0 | **2,924.3** |
| 2017 | 637.3 | 845.0 | 226.8 | 1,056.9 | **2,765.9** |
| 2016 | 924.8 | 821.4 | 430.8 | 747.1 | **2,924.0** |
| 2015 | 131.0 | 1,027.6 | 333.2 | 1,319.5 | **2,811.4** |
| 2014 | 675.5 | 237.3 | 581.6 | 1,487.2 | **2,981.6** |
| 2013 | 692.6 | 391.2 | 511.5 | 1,356.0 | **2,951.2** |
| 2012 | 738.7 | 404.8 | 676.4 | 1,111.9 | **2,931.8** |
| 2011[1] | - | - | - | - | **2,476.6** |
| 2010 | 601.5 | 320.6 | 682.1 | 905.7 | **2,509.9** |
| 2009 | 977.9 | 354.5 | 713.4 | 1,079.1 | **3,124.9** |
| 2008 | 912.5 | 278.4 | 0.0 | 786.9 | **1,977.9** |
| 2007[2] | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2006[2] | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2005 | 1,318.0 | 290.1 | 766.9 | 613.0 | **2,988.0** |
| 2004 | 494.3 | 117.6 | 935.2 | 1,524.0 | **3,071.1** |
| 2003 | 1,098.3 | 407.8 | 561.7 | 822.9 | **2,890.7** |
| 2002 | 1,383.6 | 0.0 | 1,011.2 | 797.1 | **3,191.9** |
| 2001 | 2,061.7 | 0.0 | 665.6 | 1,115.1 | **3,842.4** |
| 2000 | 2,048.8 | 0.0 | 907.4 | 1,153.7 | **4,109.9** |

1. Water supply total data supplied by SSLC in March 2014. Individual source contribution not available.
2. Historical data for 2006 and 2007 not available.



The City's historical water use in gallons per capita per day (gpcd) is shown in Figure 2-2. Since total water use depends on the number of customers, per capita values are a better measure of individual water use over time. Annual per capita use was calculated from 2000 to 2019 with data reported to the Utah Department of Water Rights.

Based on Utah's Regional Water Conservation Goals report (HAL and BCA, 2019), the regional water conservation goal for the Salt Lake region, is an 11% reduction from the 2015 baseline by 2030. The 2015 baseline was established as 210 gpcd, resulting in a goal of 187 gpcd by 2030. In 2019, the City nearly achieved this goal.

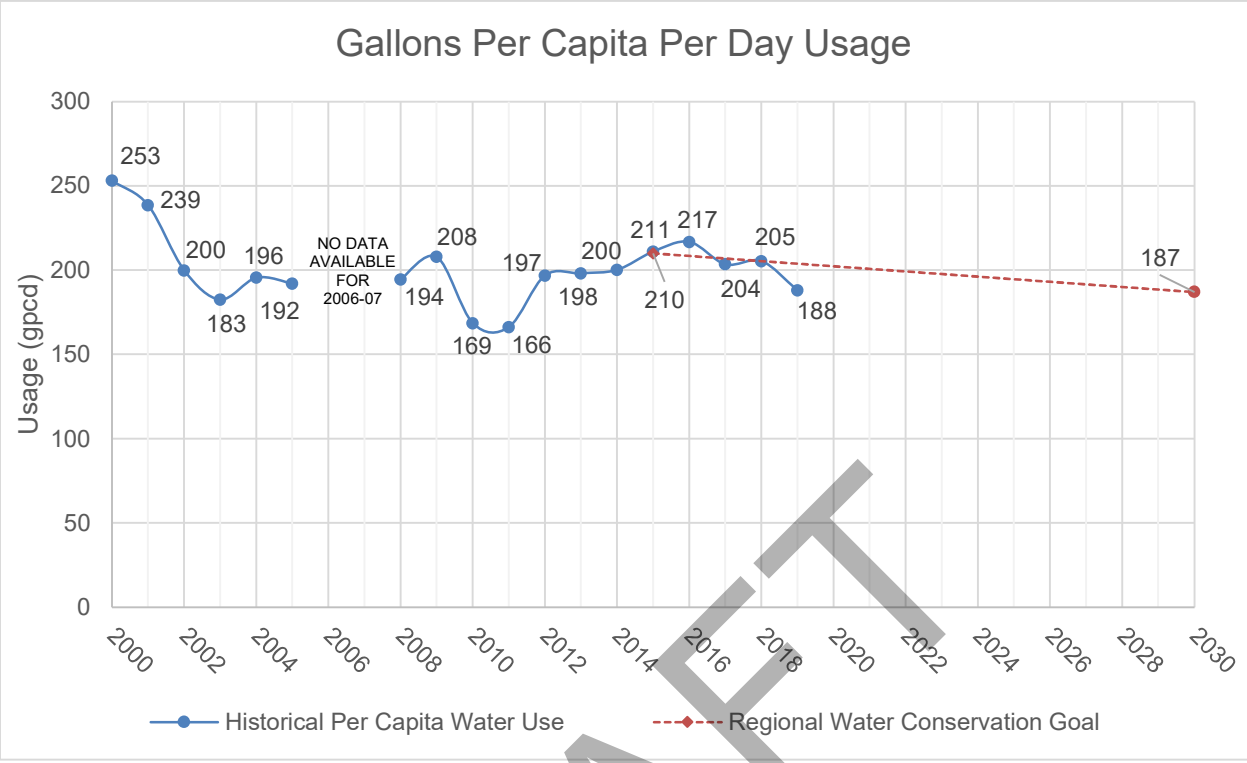


**Figure 2-2: South Salt Lake Historical Per Capita Water Use**



As noted above, improvements to the system were completed in 2001 to reduce serious water losses. The improvements contributed to a 21% reduction in water demand from 2000 to 2002. The City's water use has been relatively consistent since then, averaging approximately 196 gpcd. Use was lower in 2010 and 2011, likely attributable to more precipitation during these years. The steady water use since 2002 may indicate that additional measures could be implemented to encourage improved conservation.

Water use for the period 2000–2005 averaged 3,350 ac-ft/yr. Total water use for the period 2008–2013 was 2,824 ac-ft/yr and between 2014–2019 averaged 2,860 ac-ft/yr.

Figure 2-3 illustrates the average seasonal pattern of water use in the service area from 2010 to 2019. The City delivers nearly two times as much water in July as it does in February. Conservation is most effective during summer months, where irrigation and other outdoor uses add to the overall water demand.

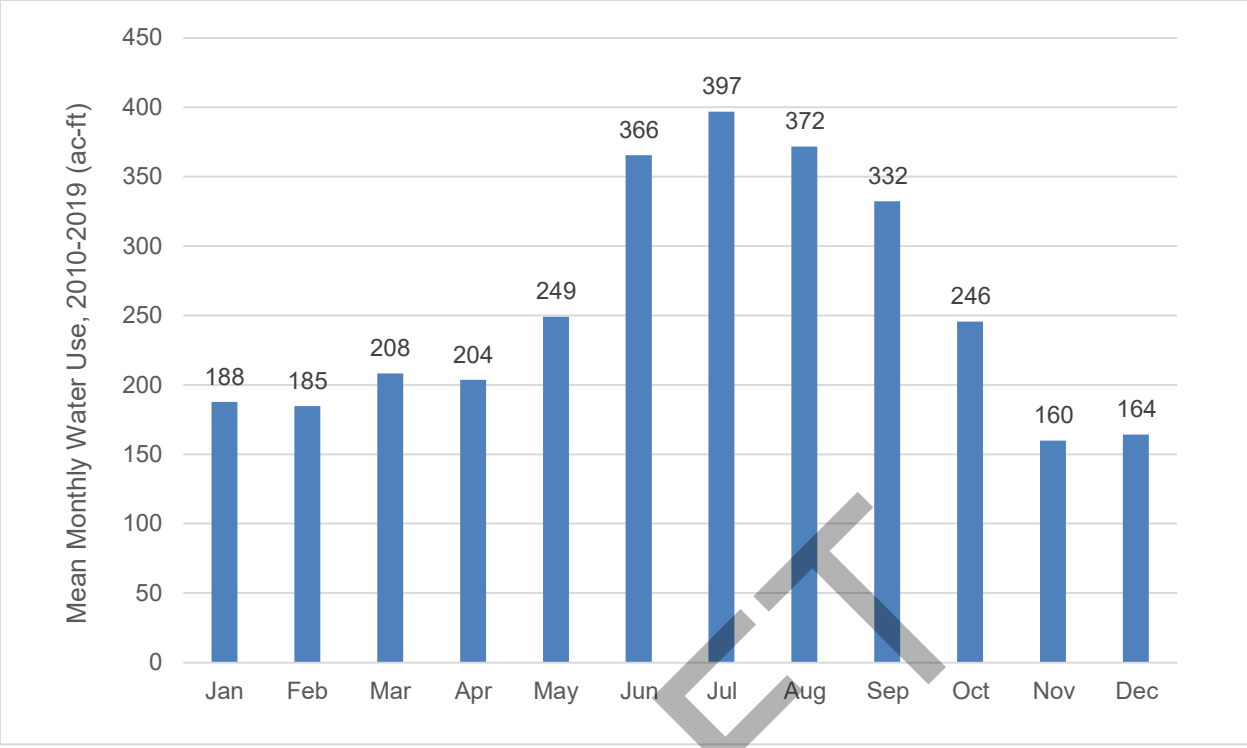


**Figure 2-3: Monthly South Salt Lake Water Use, 2010–2019**

Water use data from 2018 was evaluated to determine indoor versus outdoor water use. It is assumed that indoor use can be estimated by using the average water use during the winter months. The City does not have a secondary irrigation system, therefore during summer months there are increases on the drinking water system for all outdoor watering. Data was not available for 2019 seasonal water use; therefore Table 2-8 summarizes the 2018 per capita water use for indoor and outdoor applications.



**Table 2-8**
**2018 Per Capita Water Use by Type**

| Type | Indoor Use[1] (gpcd) | Outdoor Use (gpcd) | Total Use[2] (gpcd) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential | 23.72 | 51.10 | **74.82** |
| Commercial | 16.99 | 35.83 | **52.82** |
| Institutional | 3.50 | 16.16 | **19.66** |
| Industrial | 8.02 | 12.32 | **20.34** |
| **Total** | **52.23** | **115.42** | **167.64** |

[1]Based on winter use from November through April.
[2]Does not include unmetered water use in 2018 which was 37.76 gpcd.

## FUTURE WATER USE

As described in the City's 2016 Drinking Water System Master Plan, redevelopment may double the service population by 2050. In particular, four TOD overlays exist within the service area of the South Salt Lake City drinking water distribution network and are the primary factor for the

growth. The future increases in water demand are expected to be the result of this redevelopment and population growth.

A comparison between the reliable supply through 2050, current water use projections, and efficient use are presented in Figure 2-4. Future water use was projected using the population projection and demand per ERC from the South Salt Lake 2016 Drinking Water System Master Plan Update. The reliable supply (10,811 ac-ft) is the sum of the annual contract with JVWCD (1,020 ac-ft) and existing production from the three useable wells in the City (9,791 ac-ft). The production from the two connections to Salt Lake City's drinking water system was not taken into consideration as they serve as emergency only connections. The projected demand begins with per capital demand in 2016 and shows approximately a 45% increase through the year 2050 because of the increase in high-density redevelopment projections. As noted below, future water use projections do not exceed the reliable supply through the year 2050.

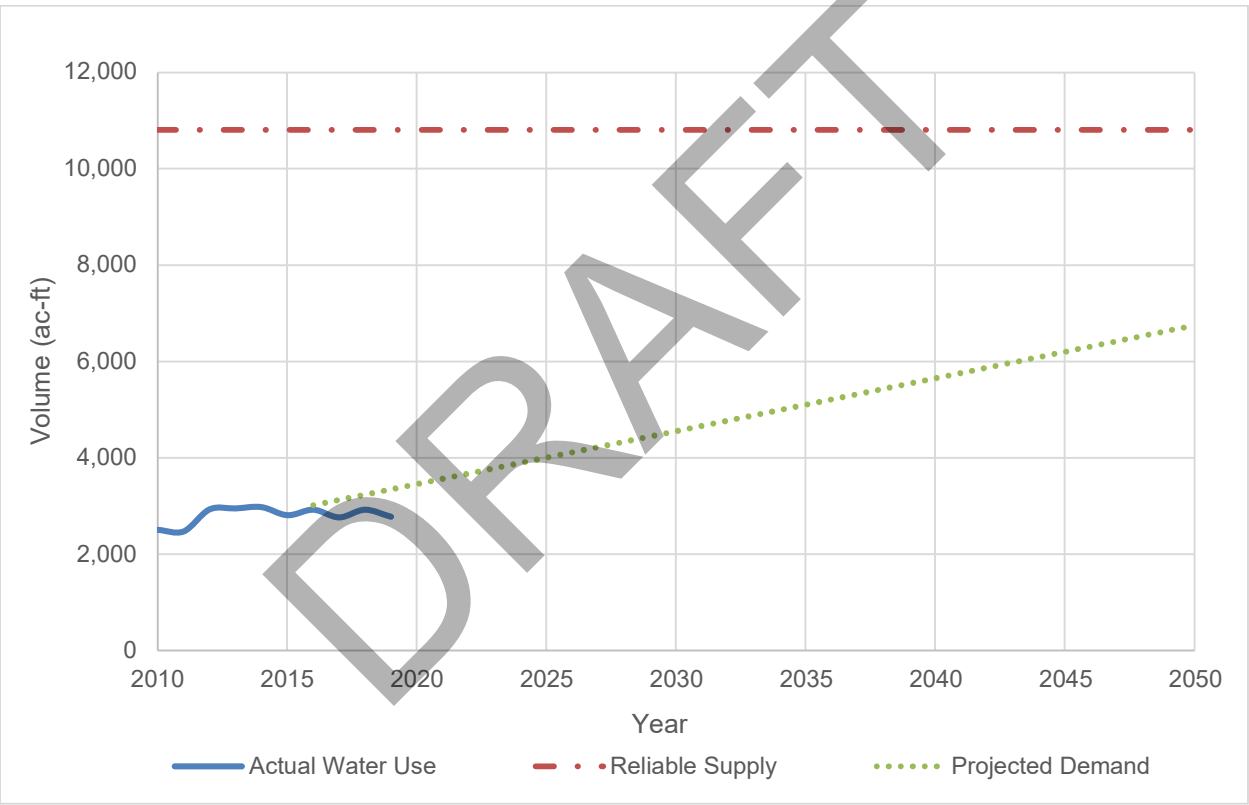


**Figure 2-4: Future Use Comparison**

# CHAPTER 3 – WATER CONSERVATION GOALS

## IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

The City of South Salt Lake is concerned with the potential waste of water from inefficient indoor and outdoor water use and from system-wide losses. The following specific concerns have been identified by the City:

- Many pipes in the drinking water distribution system are old or undersized and may be leaking. A pipe replacement program addresses these issues and is still in effect.
- Comparison of the water supplied to the distribution system and the monthly meter readings has revealed water that is unaccounted for.
- Potential for further indoor and outdoor conservation still exists.
- Over the past 5 years, The City had to pump water from Davis Well to the east side of the City due to other wells (700 E and 300 E) being rehabilitated for several weeks or months at a time. This resulted in higher operating pressure, causing more line breaks during this period.

## GOALS

The City of South Salt Lake has set goals to address the identified problems and to promote conservation. The City supports the regional water conservation goals established by the Department of Natural Resources for the Salt Lake region. The regional goal is to reduce per capita water use by 11% to 187 gpcd from the established 2015 baseline of 210 gpcd by the year 3030. South Salt Lake nearly met this goal in 2019 with a per capita use of 188 gpcd. The City will continue working to further conserve its water resources and meet or exceed the regional water conservation goal.

The following water conservation goals have been identified by the City:

- The City will continue to implement the water conservation measures currently in effect as defined in Chapter 4.
- The City's water rate structure has been amended to better promote conservation. The City will consider additional rate modifications to encourage wise water use.
- The City will determine potential causes for unaccounted drinking water and attempt to reduce this water loss.
- The City will continue its pipe replacement program and targets frequent problem areas or old pipelines.
- The City will investigate up-to-date leak detection technologies.

# CHAPTER 4 – CONSERVATION MEASURES AND IMPLEMENTATION

South Salt Lake City believes that water conservation is an important factor for allowing the City to meet water demands in the future. Although the City has not appointed a separate water conservation coordinator, staff is aware of the conservation goals and work together to implement the goals. Water conservation efforts are coordinated by:

Jason Taylor
Water Division Manager
jtalyor@sslc.com
(801) 412-3202

## EXISTING CONSERVATION MEASURES

Table 4-1 identifies water conservation measures that are currently in effect and will continue to be implemented by the City.

**Table 4-1**
**Existing Conservation Measures**

| Existing Conservation Measure | Implementation Plan |
|---|---|
| Public Education and Outreach:<br>The City promotes water conservation through community events, newsletters, and websites. | Promote individual conservation measures to city residents through:<br>1. Annual Water Quality Reports.<br>2. Bill stuffers.<br>3. The City's *On the Move* monthly newsletter.<br>4. Booth at the annual Huck Finn Day.<br>5. Booth at annual Night Out Against Crime community event.<br>6. Slow The Flow website (www.slowtheflow.org) for additional individual conservation ideas.<br>7. Indoor and outdoor water saving tips. |
| Require Water Saving Fixtures:<br>The City has adopted the International Plumbing Code (IPC) which requires installation of water-saving fixtures in new construction. | Check building plans for water saving fixtures during building permit reviews and enforce compliance through building inspections for new construction. |
| Replace Old Water Service Laterals:<br>New copper or poly laterals installed in place of steel galvanized or other laterals. | To date, the City has replaced over 80% of these services and will continue to replace services as leaks are detected and budget allows. |
| Replacement Program for Old Pipelines:<br>The City replaces an estimated 1,800 feet of pipeline per year. | Replace old/undersized pipeline:<br>1. Whenever a street is reconstructed.<br>2. According to master planned projects.<br>3. As leaks are detected.<br>4. As annual budget will allow. |
| Evaluate Water Rate Structures:<br>The water rate structure promotes water conservation through increasing water use rates. | The City continues to use the water rate structure and evaluates periodic adjustments to rates. |

| Existing Conservation Measure | Implementation Plan |
|---|---|
| South Salt Lake City Ordinances:<br>1. 13.52.050 Mayor's proclamation of water use limitation.<br>2. 13.56.070 Waste prohibited. | 1. Existing City code provides for emergency limitation of water use when necessary.<br>2. Existing City code prohibits the wasting of water. |
| City Landscaping Improvements:<br>The City practices water-wise landscaping design and offers citizens information on efficient irrigation. | The City directs citizens to Center for Water-Efficient Landscaping at Utah State University (http://cwel.usu.edu/) for information on efficient landscape irrigation. A Landscape Handbook is available on the City's website. The handbook addresses irrigation techniques and lists recommended water-efficient plants. |

In addition to water conservation measures implemented by the City, residents of South Salt Lake also have access to conservation measures that are implemented by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). A summary of JVWCD efforts is included below:

- Free Water Audits: At the request of residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional water users, JVWCD will perform a check of the sprinkling system and landscaping to increase irrigation efficiency and promote conservation.
- Water-Wise Landscaping Classes: JVWCD offers landscaping classes that focus on water conservation principles for residential and commercial water users.
- Large Water User Workshops: Provides tools to assist large outdoor water users with managing large landscaped areas. Applicable to public schools, churches, parks and recreation, municipalities, etc.
- Water Quest – Saving Water by the Yard: Four residential homes within the Salt Lake Valley were re-landscaped to demonstrate what a water-wise landscape looks like in a home setting. These homes serve as localized demonstration gardens with before and after photos included on the JVWCD website.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

The City of South Salt Lake also proposes to implement the following additional water conservation measures as outlined in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2**
**Proposed Additional Conservation Measures**

| Proposed Conservation Measures | Implementation Plan |
|---|---|
| Investigation of Leak Detection Technologies:<br>The City will consider investigating and implementing leak detection technology. | These surveys would be supported by the implementation of the ongoing pipeline replacement program for leaking pipelines. |
| Restrict Water Use for Commercial Landscaping:<br>Practice water-wise irrigation for commercial facilities. | The building department is developing the ordinance to be adopted by the City Council. Building department will enforce installation of efficient landscape irrigation design. |

| Proposed Conservation Measures | Implementation Plan |
|---|---|
| <u>Commercial Landscaping Ordinances:</u><br>1. Drought Tolerant Species.<br>2. Water Conservation. | 1. Selection of plant species suited to dry conditions is allowed and appropriate. Drought tolerant plants shall be from transplants and not seeded on site.<br>2. Landscape design should be done with water conservation in mind because of population growth, limited available water and the climatic limitations of Salt Lake County. |

# CHAPTER 5 – ADOPTION OF PLAN

Pursuant to Subsection 73-10-32(2)(a) of the Utah Code (see Appendix B), the City's governing body shall devote part of at least one regular meeting every five years to discussion and formal adoption of the Water Conservation Plan. Minutes of such meetings shall be included as an appendix to the Plan. The City shall also provide media access to the Plan and allow public comment on it. These actions serve to increase awareness of the Plan and encourage public involvement in its implementation, leading to a more effective water conservation effort.

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# APPENDIX A

CITY COUNCIL ADOPTION OF
CONSERVATION PLAN

# APPENDIX B

UTAH CODE 73-10-32

**73-10-32. Definitions -- Water conservation plan required.**

(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Board" means the Board of Water Resources created under Section 73-10-1.5.
(b) "Division" means the Division of Water Resources created under Section 73-10-18.
(c) "Retail" means the level of distribution of culinary water that supplies culinary water directly to the end user.
(d) "Retail water provider" means an entity which:
(i) supplies culinary water to end users; and
(ii) has more than 500 service connections.
(e) "Water conservancy district" means an entity formed under Title 17B, Chapter 2a, Part 10, Water Conservancy District Act.
(f) "Water conservation plan" means a written document that contains existing and proposed water conservation measures describing what will be done by retail water providers, water conservancy districts, and the end user of culinary water to help conserve water and limit or reduce its use in the state in terms of per capita consumption so that adequate supplies of water are available for future needs.

(2) (a) Each water conservation plan shall contain:
(i) a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal and an implementation plan for each of the water conservation measures it chooses to use, including a timeline for action and an evaluation process to measure progress;
(ii) a requirement that each water conservancy district and retail water provider devote part of at least one regular meeting every five years of its governing body to a discussion and formal adoption of the water conservation plan, and allow public comment on it;
(iii) a requirement that a notification procedure be implemented that includes the delivery of the water conservation plan to the media and to the governing body of each municipality and county served by the water conservancy district or retail water provider; and
(iv) a copy of the minutes of the meeting and the notification procedure required in Subsections (2)(a)(ii) and (iii) which shall be added as an appendix to the plan.
(b) A water conservation plan may include information regarding:
(i) the installation and use of water efficient fixtures and appliances, including toilets, shower fixtures, and faucets;
(ii) residential and commercial landscapes and irrigation that require less water to maintain;
(iii) more water efficient industrial and commercial processes involving the use of water;
(iv) water reuse systems, both potable and not potable;
(v) distribution system leak repair;
(vi) dissemination of public information regarding more efficient use of water, including public education programs, customer water use audits, and water saving demonstrations;
(vii) water rate structures designed to encourage more efficient use of water;
(viii) statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations designed to encourage more efficient use of water by means such as water efficient fixtures and landscapes;
(ix) incentives to implement water efficient techniques, including rebates to water users to encourage the implementation of more water efficient measures; and
(x) other measures designed to conserve water.
(c) The Division of Water Resources may be contacted for information and

technical resources regarding measures listed in Subsections (2)(b)(i) through (2)(b)(x).

(3) (a) Before April 1, 1999, each water conservancy district and each retail water provider shall:
(i) (A) prepare and adopt a water conservation plan if one has not already been adopted; or
(B) if the district or provider has already adopted a water conservation plan, review the existing water conservation plan to determine if it should be amended and, if so, amend the water conservation plan; and
(ii) file a copy of the water conservation plan or amended water conservation plan with the division.
(b) Before adopting or amending a water conservation plan, each water conservancy district or retail water provider shall hold a public hearing with reasonable, advance public notice.

(4) (a) The board shall:
(i) provide guidelines and technical resources to retail water providers and water conservancy districts to prepare and implement water conservation plans;
(ii) investigate alternative measures designed to conserve water; and
(iii) report regarding its compliance with the act and impressions of the overall quality of the plans submitted to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee of the Legislature at its meeting in November 2004.
(b) The board shall publish an annual report in a paper of state-wide distribution specifying the retail water providers and water conservancy districts that do not have a current water conservation plan on file with the board at the end of the calendar year.

(5) A water conservancy district or retail water provider may only receive state funds for water development if they comply with the requirements of this act.

(6) Each water conservancy district and retail water provider specified under Subsection (3)(a) shall:
(a) update its water conservation plan no less frequently than every five years; and
(b) follow the procedures required under Subsection (3) when updating the water conservation plan.

(7) It is the intent of the Legislature that the water conservation plans, amendments to existing water conservation plans, and the studies and report by the board be handled within the existing budgets of the respective entities or agencies.

Amended by Chapter 329, 2007 General Session