



Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan

October 15, 2020



CENTRAL UTAH WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

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The State of Utah requires retail water providers and water conservancy districts to prepare and adopt a water conservation plan every 5 years. **Brown and Caldwell and Maddaus Water Management** worked closely with Central Utah Water Conservancy District (District) staff to prepare this plan.



“With 62% of our growing state living in Central Utah Water’s boundaries we are dedicated to planning for the future by developing, delivering and efficiently using our limited water resources. Thank you for your trust.”
— Gene Shawcroft, General Manager

Participant Acknowledgment

This Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan was developed with participation from the following agencies:

| Cities | | CUWCD | Water Districts |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Cedar Hills | Nephi | Derek Bruton | Duchesne County Water Conservancy District |
| Duchesne | Orem | Tom Bruton | |
| Eagle Mountain | Payson | Casey Finlinson | |
| Elk Ridge | Salem | Chris Hansen | Johnson Water District |
| Heber | Salt Lake | Richard King | Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District |
| Lehi | Sandy | Rick Maloy | Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy |
| Lindon | Santaquin | Dave Pitcher | |
| Mapleton | Saratoga Springs | Sarah Sutherland | Uintah Water Conservancy District |
| Mona | Spanish Fork | | |
| Mt Pleasant | Springville | | |
| Myton | | | |

Executive Summary

The District promotes water conservation to:

- Provide industry leadership
- Secure reliable water supply
- Address environmental impacts
- Serve community expectations

The State of Utah has estimated that \$7.4B should be spent on conservation in the District service area over the next 50 years to ensure there is enough water supply to support projected growth.

The District does not directly supply water to any residential customers, resulting in a limited direct influence on conservation. Instead, we support the efforts of communities we serve through:

> RESOURCES > LEADERSHIP > REPRESENTATION

Just like infrastructure planning, we need robust planning for conservation to secure our water future.

Conservation Plan Vision

Use our limited water resources efficiently to responsibly support our community, now and in the future

- GOAL: Use District water efficiently
- GOAL: Support water retailer’s conservation efforts
- GOAL: Encourage conservation by the public

Next Steps

The recommendations in this plan propel our water conservation efforts forward efficiently and effectively, with metrics for measuring progress along our Conservation Roadmap. Successful implementation of this plan over the coming years requires many diligent (and at times bold) actions by our District board, staff, water retailers, customers, and our community partners. To succeed in achieving our shared vision, the District must be vigilant in efforts and funding of these programs.

Proposed District Conservation Program Funding and Staffing Support*

| | For FY2022 | By FY2026 |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Education | \$603,000 4.2 FTEs | \$934,000 7.0 FTEs |
| Incentives | \$1,934,000 0.8 FTEs | \$2,926,000 0.9 FTEs |
| Policy | \$195,000 0.5 FTEs | \$45,000 0.5 FTEs |

*subject to annual budget approval

Why is Water Conservation Important?

The District promotes water conservation and efficiency to:

Provide industry leadership

The District has a responsibility to provide an adequate water resources portfolio that includes enough water supply. The Utah Division of Water Resources (UDWR) has recently set statewide water use goals to secure an adequate water supply through 2065. To achieve the 2030 goal, an estimated \$2 billion will need to be spent on conservation in the District service area over the next 10 years.¹ The District's extensive experience provides insight into the long-term big picture, and can guide the most effective conservation spending. The District is finding future water inadequacies, and making connections locally, nationally, and internationally that support water conservation progress to provide information to our cities.

Statewide UDWR Conservation goals for Utah²:

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17.6% | 22.8% | 25.5% |
| average gpcd reduction goal by 2030 | average gpcd reduction goal by 2045 | average gpcd reduction goal by 2065 |

Address environmental impacts

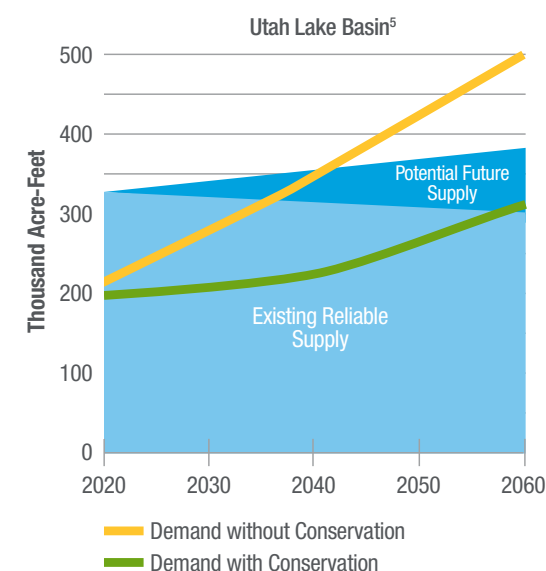


Efficient use of water reduces pollution and means more water can be left in streams, lakes, and reservoirs for fish, wildlife, and for recreation. Our community's dedication to prioritizing our water resources is critical. Prioritizing our environment supports long-term supply reliability.

Protecting our watershed doesn't mean that our economy needs to suffer—when one succeeds, the other will thrive.

Secure reliable water supply

Utah has a finite supply of water that can be developed and eventually water will be a factor in how Utah grows. For example, Utah County is expected to add 66,000 households over the next 10 years.³ Each community's ability to conserve water will determine whether our water supply has the resiliency to allow our grandchildren and great-grandchildren to live here.⁴



Serve community expectations

Envision Utah's Valley Visioning study found that Utah County residents anticipate efficiently using limited water resources to support themselves and future generations while maintaining a high quality of life. They found that residents are willing to further reduce water consumption.

#1 water management is the top priority for Utah County's future (Valley Visioning 2019 survey⁶)

Water issues affecting the District service area:

Utah Valley Groundwater ●●

Due to over appropriation, the State Engineer closed further development of major aquifers in Utah Valley.⁷ **This makes development of future water supplies from groundwater in Utah Valley difficult.**

Colorado River Water ●●●●

The District delivers a major portion of Utah's allocation of the Colorado River as allocated in the 1922 Colorado River Compact. The Central Utah Project (CUP) was designed with large carryover storage to capture high runoff and winter flows for use during the high demand summer months and sustain deliveries during drought periods. Demands on the Colorado River continue to increase in the midst of a 20 plus year extended drought. The District will be very vigilant as negotiations of river operations continue. **Projections show the gap between demand and supply is growing.⁸**

Recreation ●●

Utah's reservoirs, lakes, and rivers are popular tourist attractions and are heavily used for recreation and fishing. **If these water resources are diminished, water recreation and income from water-based tourism activities will decrease.**

Shifting Use ●●●

New development is reducing agricultural land. **Development of agricultural land can potentially increase the overall water use.**

Local Availability of Water ●●●

Easy access water has already been developed. **Population growth, which formerly occurred in areas where there was an existing water supply, is now happening in areas that desperately need water.**

Public Awareness ●●●

The community is more aware and willing to conserve water and demanding conservation before or in conjunction with development of new water sources. **With increased awareness, water conservation opportunities are gaining support.⁹**

Climate Variability ●●●●

Utah is already one of the driest states in the nation. Much of Utah's water infrastructure is designed around capturing snowmelt, but snowpack has been decreasing since the 1950s.¹⁰ Scientists say the southwest US is experiencing a "megadrought".¹¹ **Climate variability impacts both water supply and demand for water. Careful planning is needed to provide supply resiliency to adapt to climate variability.**

Pollution ●●

Excess outdoor water use increases runoff, which can contaminate water bodies with fertilizers that encourage toxic algae blooms.¹² Algae blooms threaten fisheries and cause problems for downstream users and recreation. **Water that experienced algae blooms requires costly additional treatment to make it drinkable.¹³ Efficient water use reduces runoff and the risk of algae blooms.**

- Provide industry leadership
- Address environmental impacts
- Secure reliable water supply
- Serve community expectations

Utah's population is expected to double by the year 2060. Without conservation, demand for municipal and industrial (M&I) water will likely also double but supply cannot.⁴ We need a robust plan to balance conservation and new supply development cost-effectively.

To meet growing demands for water in our service area, the **Statewide Water Infrastructure Plan** estimates **\$25.7 billion** should be spent over the next 50 years:

\$11.7 billion for repair and replacement¹

\$6.6 billion for new supply development¹

\$7.4 billion for conservation¹

The District's mission: responsibly plan for the future by developing, delivering, and efficiently using our limited water resources.

Central Utah Water's primary responsibility is to deliver clean water to our customers by managing the vast CUP, the Central Water Project (CWP), and District network of water facilities. Every day the District works to maintain and improve those systems. The District monitors and tracks precipitation levels and makes decisions on how best to serve current customers. Large water users and the District partner together to develop ways to use water more efficiently and host the public at activities promoting conservation. The District operates three water treatment facilities, two hydroelectric plants and eight reservoirs while administering the sale of water to customers. As one of the largest water suppliers in Utah, the District delivered 135,000 acre-feet (AF) of drinking water and 73,000 AF of irrigation water in 2019.¹⁴



DAMS



HYDROPOWER



PIPELINES



TREATMENT FACILITIES



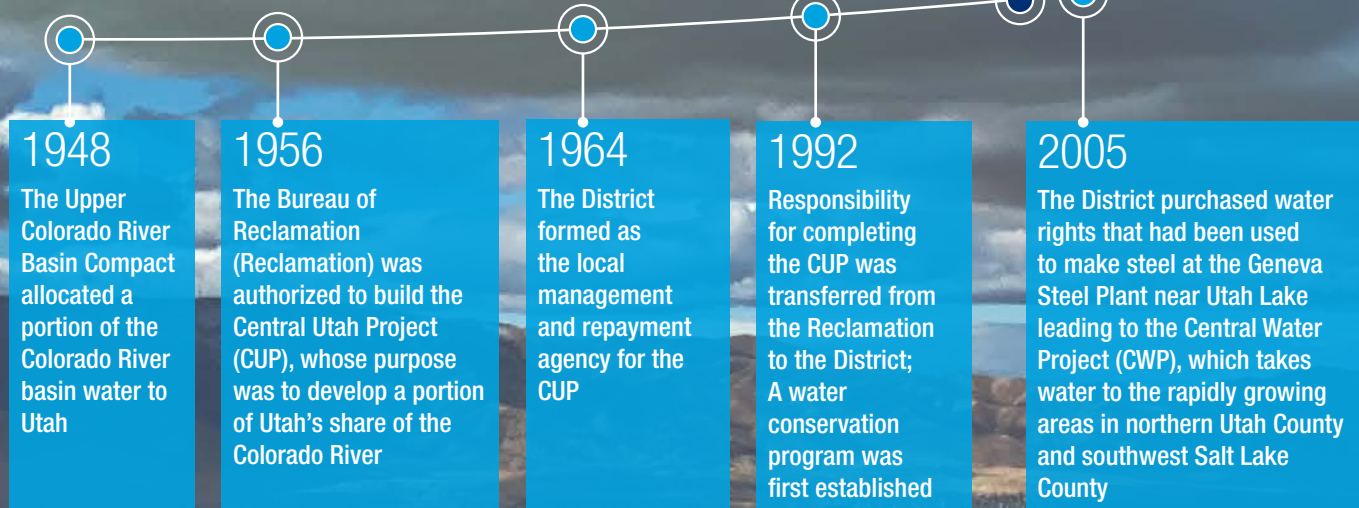
CONSERVATION

The Future

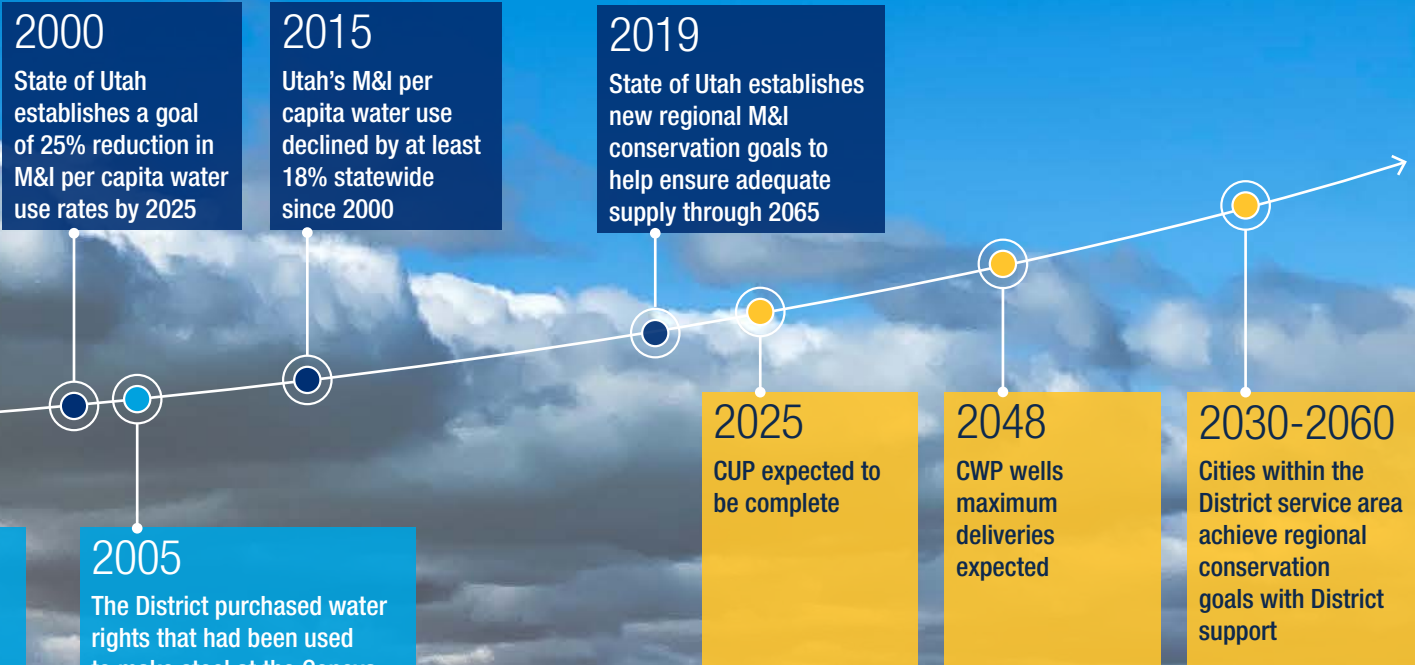
Will clean, usable water be available for our children and grandchildren?

CUWCD's Conservation Journey

Key Events in CUWCD History



Statewide Conservation Goals



The District's Unique Role

Coordinating Planning and Conservation Efforts

The District does not directly supply water to any residential customers, resulting in a limited direct influence on conservation. Instead, the District supports community efforts through:

- > **RESOURCES**
The District develops conservation programs and provides resources to support cities and towns that do not have the human resources or funding to develop their own conservation programs.
- > **LEADERSHIP**
District leadership is based on years of experience operating and maintaining the state's largest water project and developing new water projects and facilities. The District has a staff of highly respected water experts.
- > **REPRESENTATION**
The District brings together the biggest and most diverse water systems in the state. To help guide water regulations, the District leverages insights from years of involvement in conservation to represent water providers at local, state, and federal levels.

Just like infrastructure planning, we need robust planning for conservation.

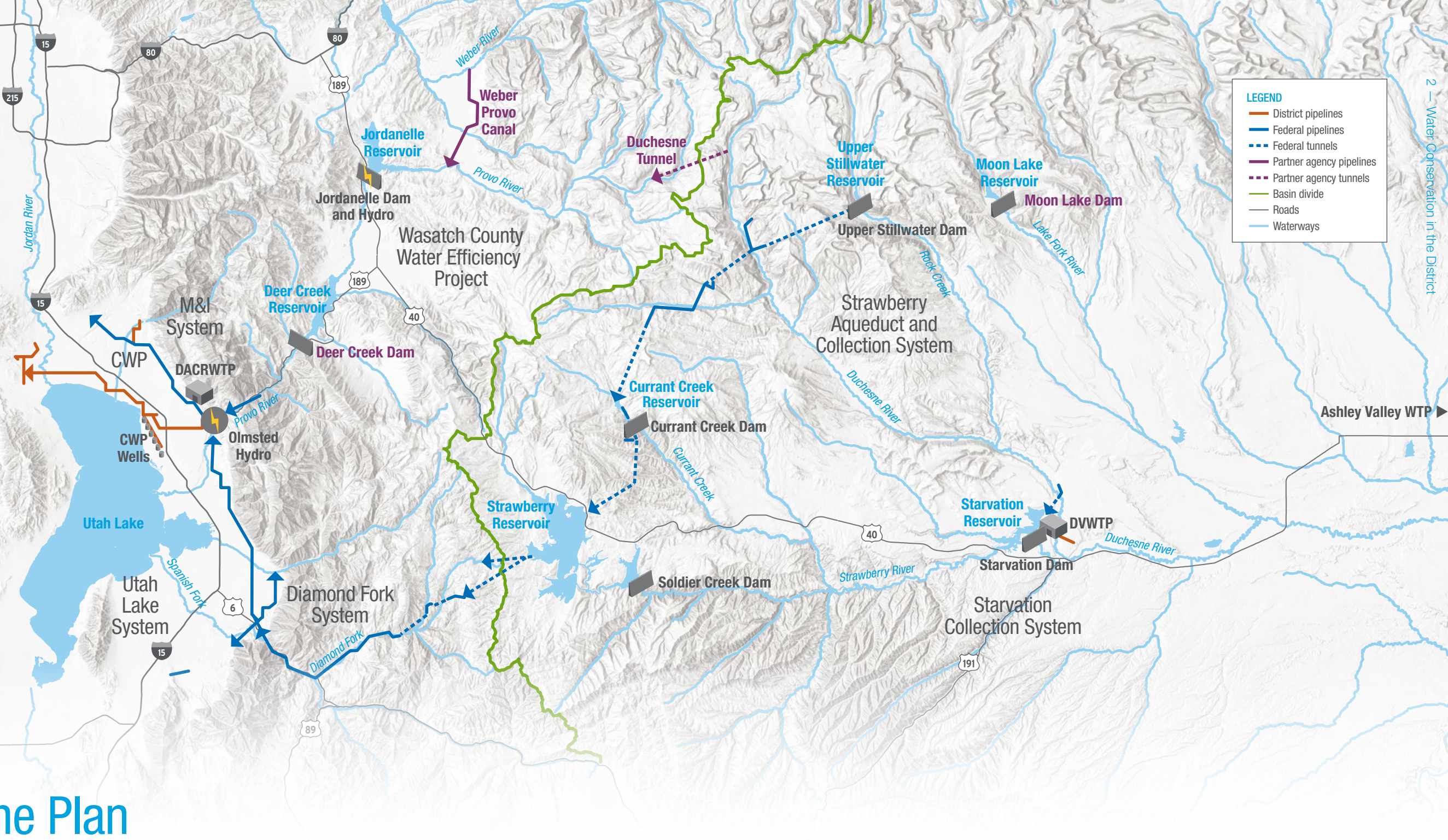
Federal projects and financing drove past development of Utah's water infrastructure. Future supply projects need to be financed locally and will be more costly than before. Conservation impacts when new water supply projects are implemented.

Purpose of the Plan

Utah has benefited from robust infrastructure planning efforts, and now there is an opportunity for additional conservation benefits moving forward.

Foresight by water planners and engineers over the past century contributed to Utah's growth and success. For example, water stored in reservoirs managed by the District have saved the Wasatch Front from severe water shortages through many drought cycles, and helped prevent flooding by capturing runoff during exceptionally wet years. In 2005, the District purchased the water rights that had been used to make steel at the Geneva Steel

Plant on the east side of Utah Lake. Those water rights, combined with other District surface and ground water rights, make up the CWP. While the CUP is a federal project, the CWP is the District's project that takes water to the growing area west of Utah Lake in Utah County and to southwest Salt Lake County. The vision for, and execution of, these supply projects have supported growth and quality of life in the District service area for decades.



Roadmap for conservation efforts

➤ A water conservation strategic plan for the District.

This document defines the purpose for conservation efforts, identifies specific conservation goals, documents current and past water conservation efforts, identifies the most effective activities to achieve the goals, and sets out an implementation plan for those activities.

The District's Past and Current Efforts

The District is a proven conservation leader in Utah. The District works to reduce leakage and waste at our own facilities, educate the public about efficient water use, provide financial assistance for utilities and consumers to conserve water, and provide input to state legislators and policymakers on water-related issues. Declining per-capita use rates and increasing public awareness suggest that these efforts (and the efforts of others) are successful.



10,500 visitors in 2018

Conservation Garden (PAST PROJECT)

The District maintained a conservation garden at the old office site in Orem. The garden was sold when the District moved to a new office in 2019. The garden saw a peak of approximately 10,500 visitors and 275 group tours in 2018.

Education Outreach, Conservation Classes, and Workshops

The District facilitates educational activities informing the public on water efficiency and minimizing outdoor water consumption while maximizing aesthetics and functionality.



approximately 1,300 people attended classes in 2018



33 people Landscape Plan Reviews in 2019

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

The District, along with other regional conservancy districts, uses model landscape ordinances designed to improve water efficiency in city owned, commercial, and residential landscapes. A city can easily adopt new ordinances and improve on existing ordinances through ongoing evaluation to leverage current best practices involving water efficient landscaping. Education and training on these ordinances is a key effort to ensure more sustainable growth.

Landscape Rebates

The District currently operates two water efficient landscape incentive programs. The Landscape Leadership grant provides funds for commercial landscapes that implement a water efficient landscape. The second program is the Localscape Rewards for Home Builders, which is an incentive for home builders to install waterwise landscapes in new residential construction.

10,000+ rebates in the past 7 years

Grants/Rebates

The District participates in the Utah Water Savers residential toilet replacement rebate, and the Utah Water Savers residential/commercial smart controller rebates. The District also provides custom grants for retail water providers and cities.

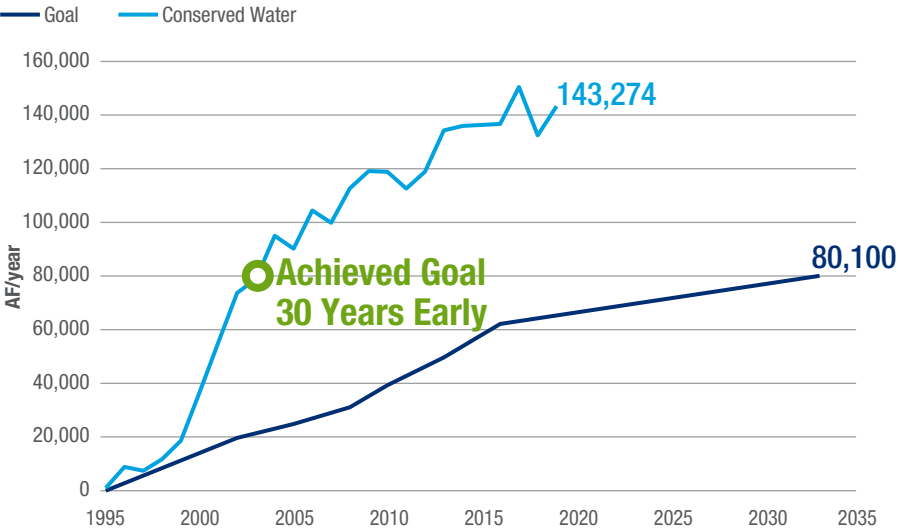


2,689 smart controller rebates in 2019

Federal and District Water Conservation Credit Program

As part of the 1992 Central Utah Project Completion Act, the District established a Water Conservation Credit Program to distribute funds for water conservation. Since the program inception, over \$122 million in federal funds have been distributed, financing up to 65% of a project's cost. The program currently includes 45 approved projects at various stages of implementation, selected from 132 applications. Many are large capital-intensive construction projects, such as canal linings/enclosures, secondary water systems, or irrigation improvements. In 2019 alone, the savings from these projects were nearly enough to fill Deer Creek Reservoir.

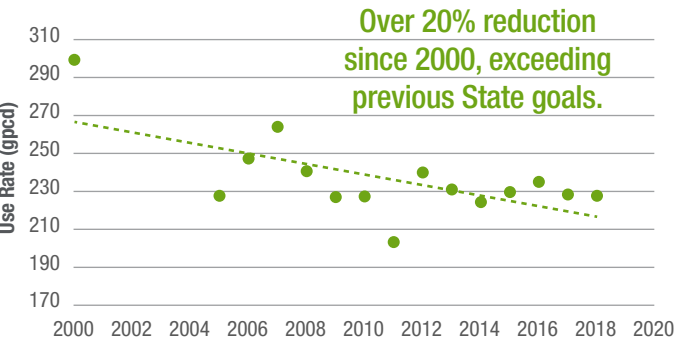
- Since inception, water savings of the program are enough to fill Strawberry, Jordanelle, and Deer Creek Reservoirs.
- The District achieved the ultimate goal for the program in less than 10 years, and is currently conserving twice as much water each year than planned.



1,438,779 AF conserved from 2009-2019

Water Conservation Progress

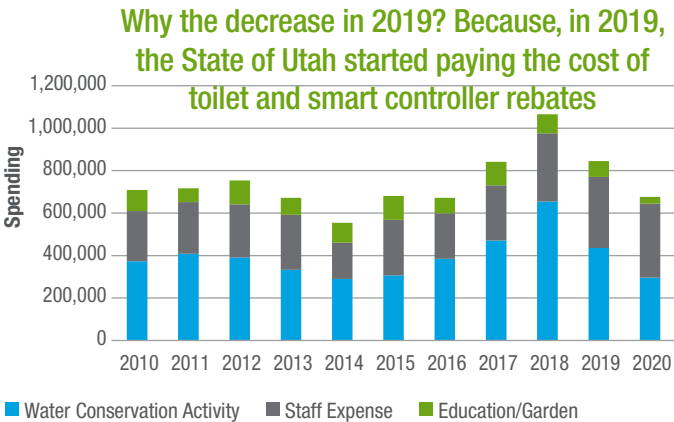
Through aggressive conservation efforts, the District and partner agencies achieved an average of 1% per year reduction. Since 2000, average water use continues to decline.



Average use rate for large customers (Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy, Southern Utah Valley Municipal Water Agencies)

The District's Conservation Budget

Typically spend between \$600k and \$1M. Approximately 3-5 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.



Stakeholder Input

The stakeholder input process was collaborative, involving input from both internal and external stakeholders. Buy-in was accomplished by:



External stakeholder discussions and survey provided the following answers to three key questions:

- 1 Why is conservation important to you?**
 - It's the right thing to do
 - Customer awareness/interest
 - Supply constraints (capacity or quality) due to high projected growth in specific cities
 - Conveyance system capacity constraints
- 2 What steps are you taking to conserve water?**

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Tiered rates— AMI meters— Install meters on secondary system— Customer web portals— System water audits— Customer water checks— Leak detection | <ul style="list-style-type: none">— K-12 education— Distribute educational materials— Time-of-day restrictions— Canal enclosures— Conversion of ditch to pressurized irrigation— Smart controllers for city properties |
|--|---|

3 How can the District help?

Some common themes emerged from the stakeholder meetings and survey. The greatest needs revolve around the following areas:

Education

Retailers have a difficult time clearly communicating the importance of conservation to customers, city councils, and water staff.

The District's reputation and expertise in this area is helpful. The District can supply educational materials that the retailer can distribute to their customers. They can also support city staff with education about how to implement programs like leak detection or perform an AWWA water audit. Many cities were interested in a customer water check program.

Human Resources

Cities have numerous priorities and many employees wear multiple hats and have limited time to work on conservation.

The District can help reduce the burden on cities by working as a partner to assist the development and implementation of conservation and efficiency strategies.

Funding

Smaller retailers often struggle to pay for conservation programs.

The District can support funding efforts or provide valuable help applying for state/federal grants. Bulk purchases and selection support for the most cost-effective equipment are other ways the District can help.

Common themes from individual meetings

In Duchesne and Uintah Counties large industrial conservation is difficult to figure out. Industrial demand can make winter demand almost as high as summer; requiring a balanced consideration of conservation in multiple land uses.

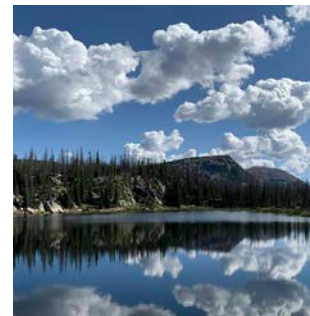
Conservation goals and metrics are inconsistent between the various water providers in the service area.

The 1:1 meetings were a good relationship builder and education tool.



State Regional Conservation Goals and environmental concerns are notably absent drivers.

Water savings from converting open canals to enclosed pipelines can be almost as effective as building storage.



Most feel like they have plenty of water rights and don't anticipate over-appropriation of Utah County groundwater or GSL water level issues limiting their supply.

Many public works directors and leaders are new to their roles.

While City staff have the ultimate responsibility for water conservation, they have many competing priorities, and some are not water conservation experts. So, conservation measures that are easy to implement are key.

There is limited awareness of what programs the District offers.

Educating customers on conservation is an opportunity for water providers to inform them what they do.

Unified messaging on conservation is critical and the District is a voice for the municipalities to policy makers, communicating how the District and retailers have supported conservation so far.

Current water rights law discourages conservation because demand is needed to justify development of new sources to demonstrate beneficial use.

There is repeated interest in using city parks/properties as examples of water efficient landscapes.

Coordination with cities and the District is a growing interest.



Conservation can be used as a tool to support equity goals in a community.



The State's message is that conservation investment needs to be in the \$Bs instead of the \$Ms.

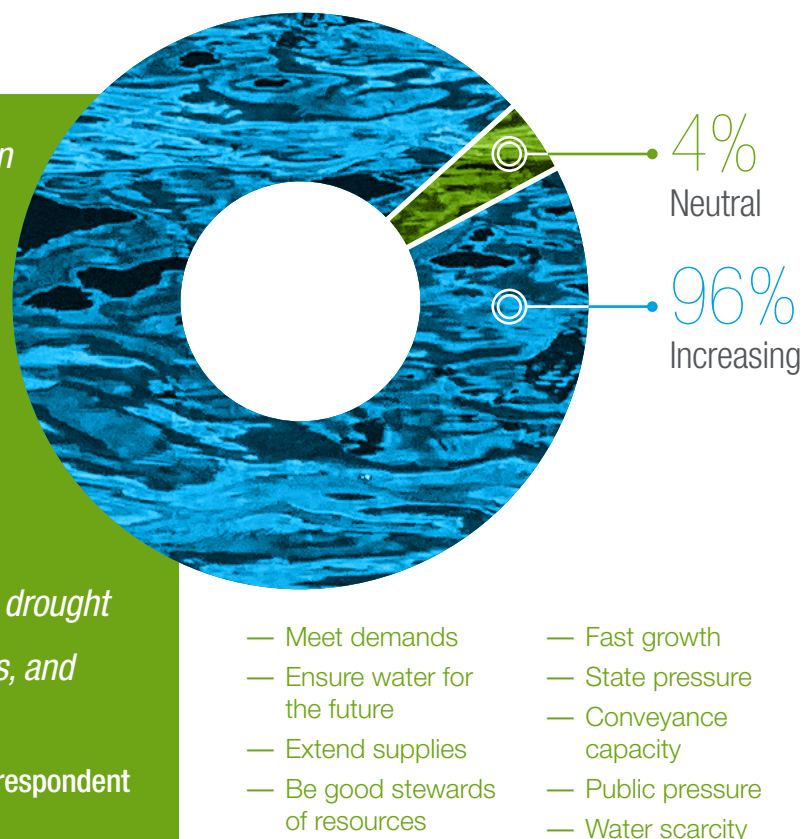
Stakeholder Survey Results

Survey respondents provided a wealth of insight into water conservation priorities, challenges, and opportunities. The responses from 21 cities helped align conservation goals for the best path forward. The results represent a portion of the total survey.

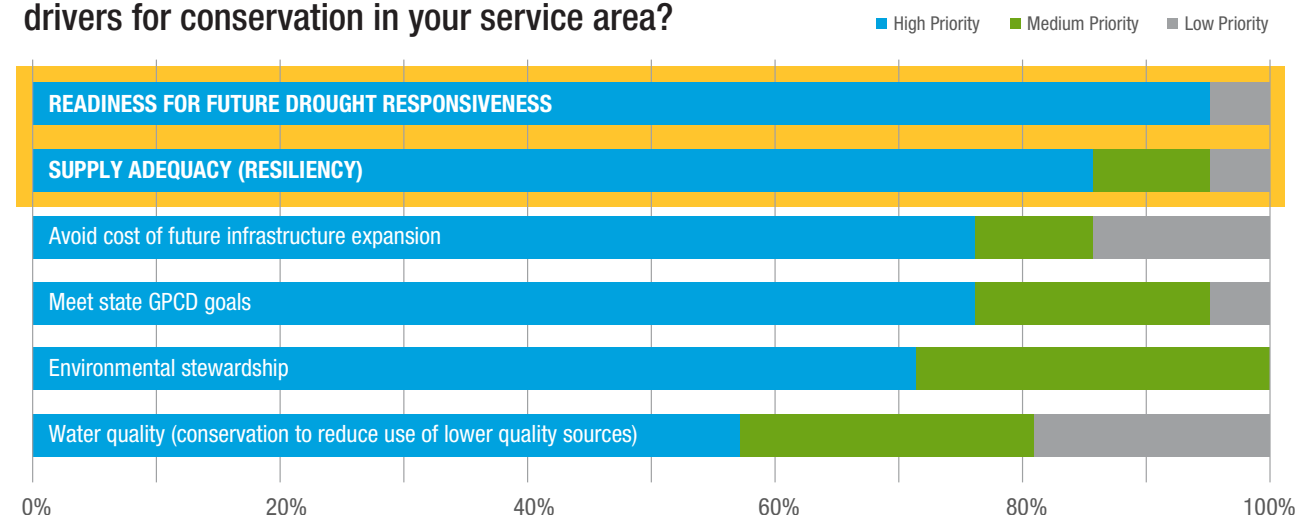
“We are in a position to learn from how other western states managed growth and development in the past (like Nevada and California) and what they are doing now as a consequence. We believe more emphasis on water conservation is needed to proactively hedge against future environmental complications, drought periods, water shortages, water supply costs, and conservation expenses.”

— survey respondent

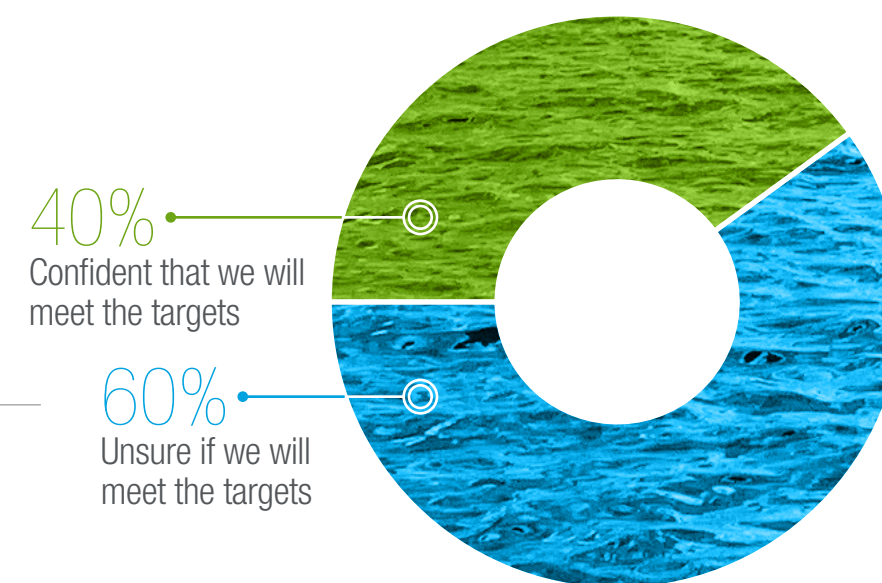
Do you see conservation as increasing or decreasing in importance for your service area? Why?



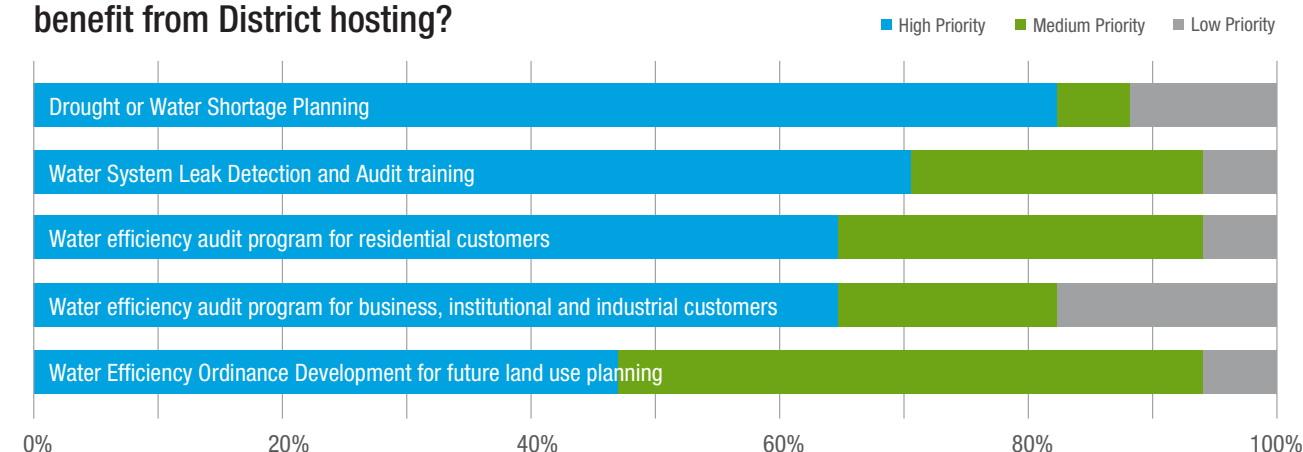
What are the current or potential future drivers for conservation in your service area?



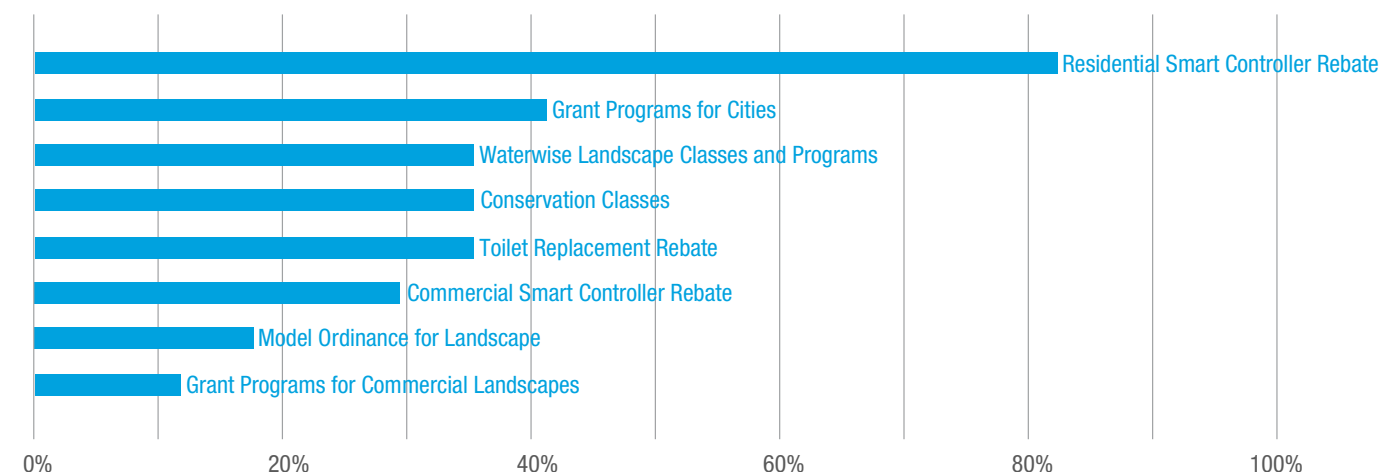
How confident are you that your water conservation plan is sufficient to meet the state's new gallons per capita per day (GPCD) targets for your service area?



Are there specific types of conservation training for your own retailer's staff that your agency would benefit from District hosting?



Which of the current District conservation programs are you familiar with, have participated in, or are aware of residents having participated in?



District Conservation Goals

Conservation Plan Vision: Use our limited water resources efficiently to responsibly support our community, now and in the future

The stakeholder survey results directly impacted the following goals and vision forward.



GOAL > Use District water efficiently

- Demonstrate waterwise practices and policies throughout District facilities
- Minimize District water loss and leakage
- Track water use and conservation progress across the District's service area
- Include conservation in contracts
- Partner with retailers and other organizations for regional water supply planning



GOAL > Support water retailer's conservation efforts

- Represent interests of retailers in state water policy discussions
- Educate retailer staff, leaders, and policy makers about the purpose and importance of water conservation, and the programs the District offers
- Train retailer staff on implementing conservation programs
- Engage retailer leaders and staff to develop goals and metrics appropriate to each situation
- Support retailer efforts to demonstrate water conservation at their own facilities
- Provide opportunities for retailers to learn from local successes and failures



GOAL > Encourage conservation by the public

- Partner with retailers to educate their customers on why and how to conserve water
- Provide financial incentives to speed up the adoption of efficient indoor and outdoor fixtures
- Educate and provide incentives to encourage waterwise landscaping
- Publicize successful water-saving efforts by utilities, end-users, and the District
- Support the development of water efficiency legislation and policies at the state and local level

How do we know if our efforts are successful?

Here are a few general indicators we will measure to gauge our success.

Number of utilities with a water conservation liaison with the District (or, how many attended round-table meetings)

Water use and non-revenue water (NRW) for customers across our service area

Waterwise landscape attendance (if a new waterwise landscape is constructed)

Water saved by District water efficiency projects, or water in streams

Number of cities with ordinances requiring water-efficient landscaping for new developments, or number/percentage of homes with water efficient landscaping

Total AF savings (over the next 10 years, we estimate over 32,795 AF savings for incentive programs, as detailed in Section 6)

Website visit statistics

Attendance at classes and events

Participation in rebate/incentive programs

Market penetration of water-efficient devices and practices compared to expected natural progress, such as:

- Households with efficient toilets
- Households with efficient faucets/showerheads
- Households with efficient washing machines
- Secondary connections with a meter
- Households with a smart sprinkler controller
- Average lot size

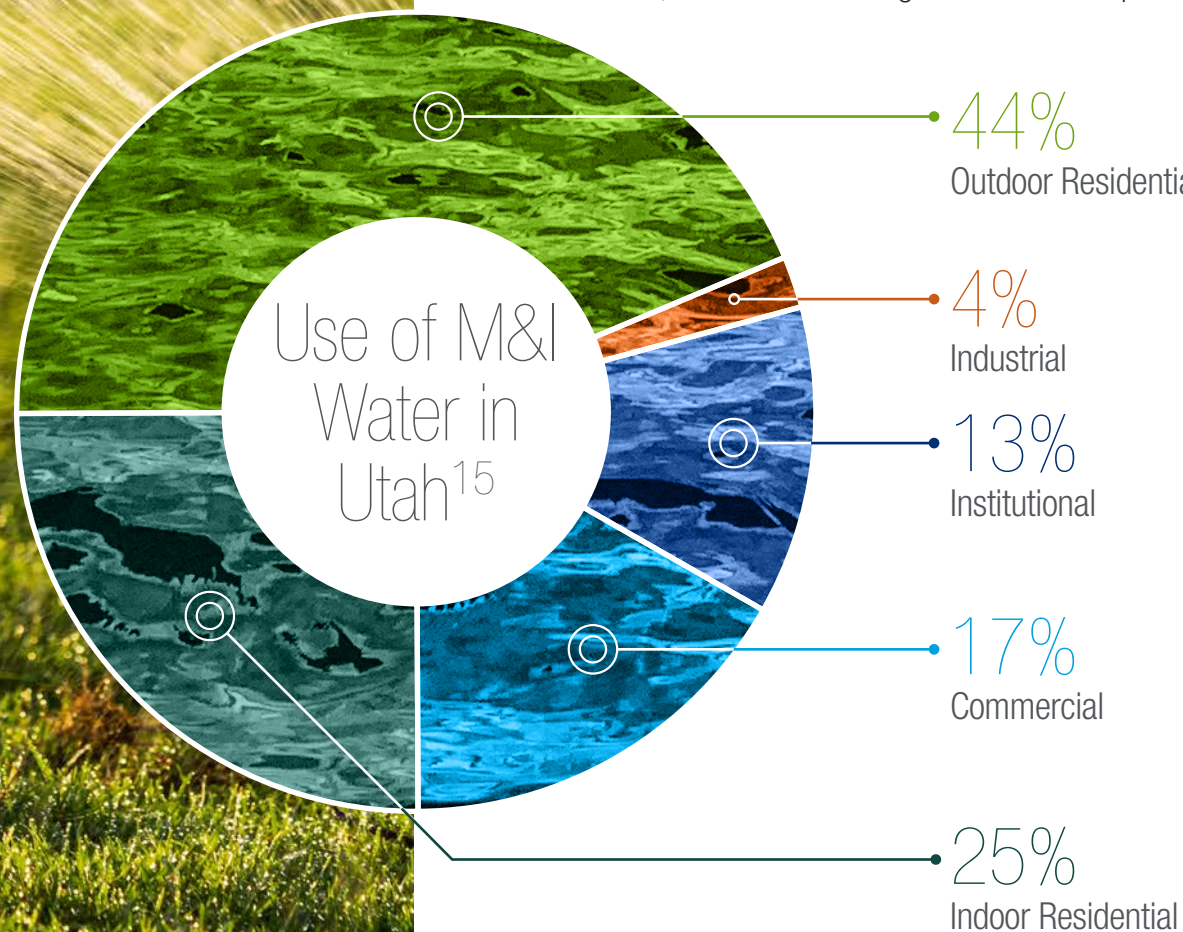
“Utahns use more culinary/potable water to irrigate landscapes than they use for cooking, flushing and cleaning combined.”

— USU Center for Water Efficient Landscaping

Water Usage Patterns Influence Conservation Program Selection

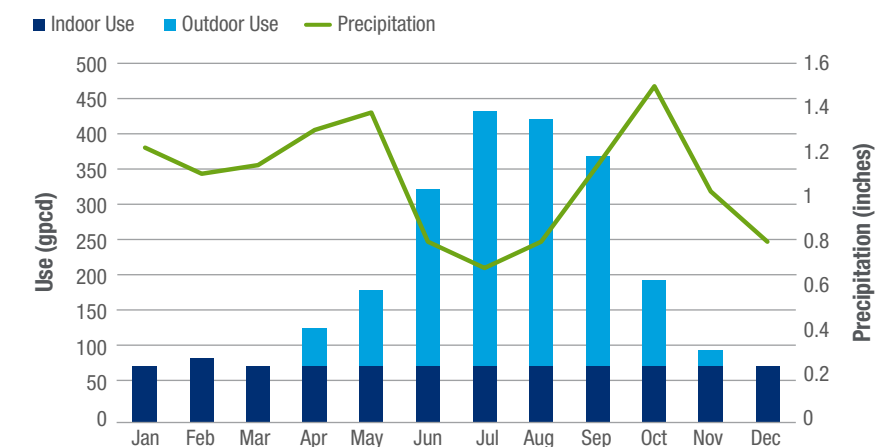
We have significant opportunities for increasing water efficiency and conservation. While agriculture accounts for most of the diverted water in Utah, water used for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial purposes is growing rapidly as agricultural land is developed, particularly on the Wasatch Front. This water, also known as M&I water, is the most expensive and difficult to develop, treat, and deliver.

Even though Utahns are constantly using water **indoors** every day throughout the year, the majority of residential water use occurs **outdoors** (approximately 60%). This is due to the current landscaping practices in relation to the dry climate of Utah. Programs that target the peak water use (outdoor) are typically more effective than those that target the base (indoor) because they reduce the need for improvements to conveyance infrastructure, which must be designed to handle the peak.



The highest impact conservation programs focus on reducing outdoor use.

Typical Utah County Residential Water Use^{16, 17}

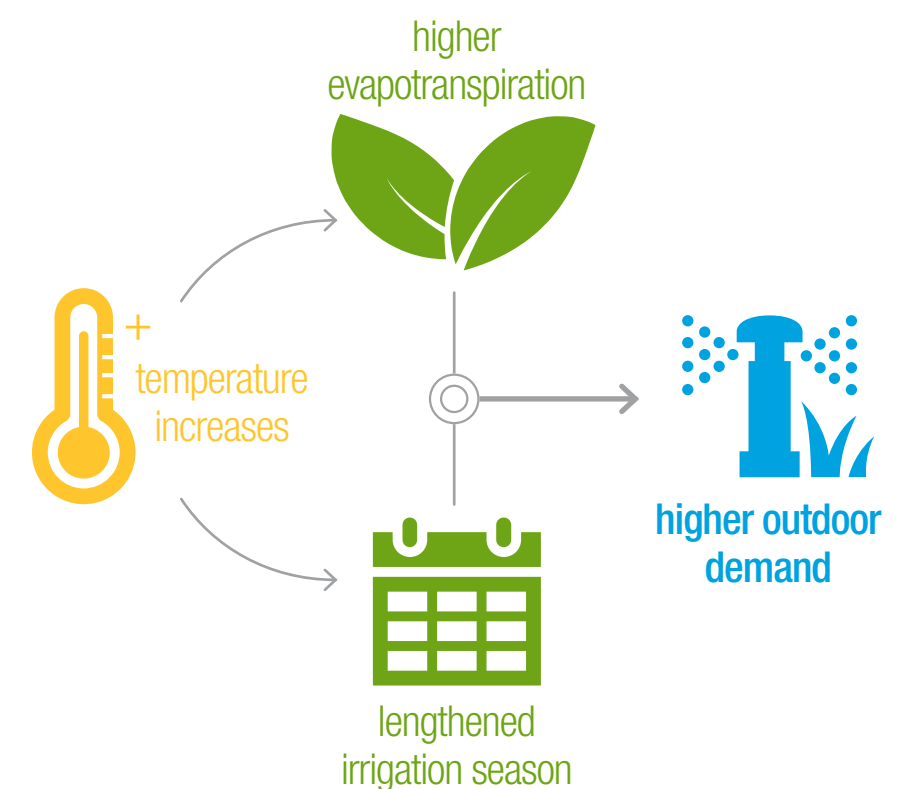


Reducing the peak (outdoor) water demand will allow existing infrastructure to last longer.

Indoor use is constant throughout the year, but the design of collection, treatment, and distribution infrastructure is driven by peak demand, which comes from outdoor water use.

Climate variability will continue to impact outdoor water demand in Utah.

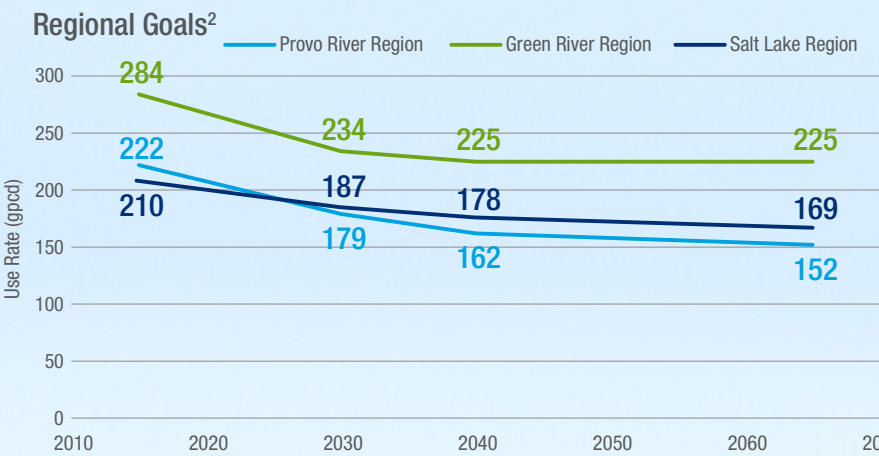
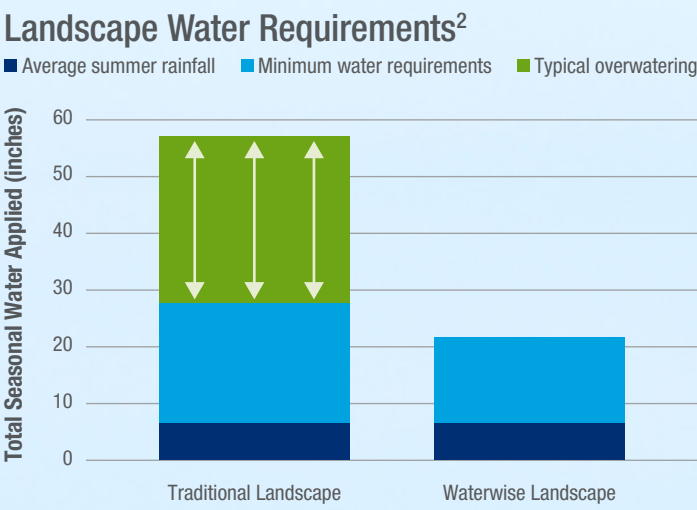
Climate variability is having an oversized impact on the southwest United States when compared to other regions.¹⁰ Precipitation patterns in Utah are shifting towards more rain and less snow. Hotter temperatures will result in more evapotranspiration, a longer irrigation season, and more demand for water.¹⁸



Opportunities for Water Savings

A typical landscape in Utah requires over 21 inches of supplemental water. Utahns frequently apply up to 50 inches.

Over watering landscaping is a concern throughout Utah. Traditional landscapes require at least 21 inches of water above average summertime precipitation. That supplemental water is only available due to the mountain snowmelt collection, storage, and transmission infrastructure provided by the CUP and other large water projects. Switching to less water-intensive landscaping and reducing overwatering will have a significant impact on overall water use.



2019 Utah Regional Conservation Goals

Water use across the state declined 18% between 2000 and 2015. Building on this success, the State of Utah Division of Water Resources developed new conservation goals in 2019 as recommended by a legislative audit. We can only successfully achieve these goals if the water wholesalers, retailers, and end-users work together.

The new goals are based on reducing water use in 9 regions and are largely based on reductions in outdoor use. The District service area primarily encompasses the Provo River, Green River, and Salt Lake regions. **Utah Division of Water Resources’ goals for these regions were based on specific assumptions:**

Continued Current Progress

- Conservation education
- Conservation pricing
- Implementation of efficient toilets, faucets, showers, etc.
- Indoor leak repair and water use habits
- Reduction in new residential lot size and irrigated area*

Aggressive Improvements

- Metering all secondary water connections by 2040**
- Irrigation efficiency (driven by smart controller rebates, water audits, conservation education, and aggressive pricing tiers)
- Water efficient landscaping (new landscaping and existing conversions, particularly in Utah County)

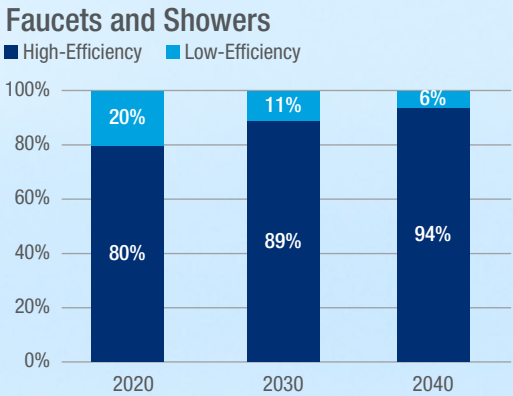
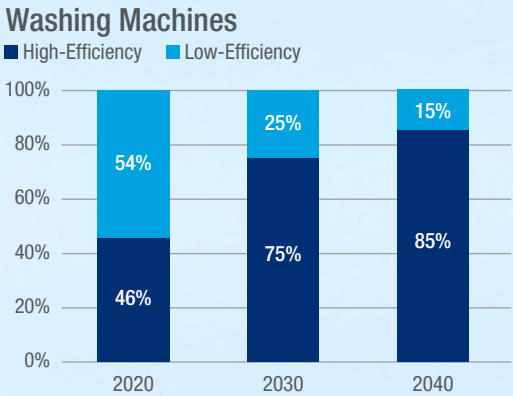
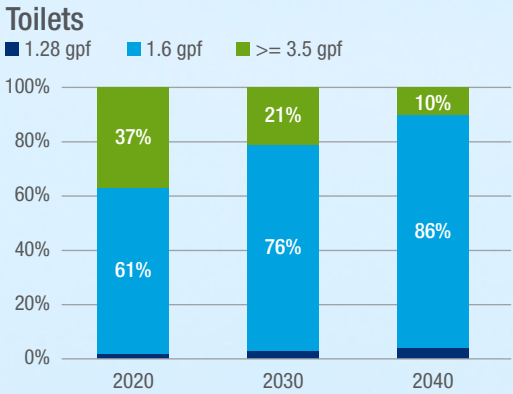
*Average lot size in Salt Lake County declined 20% between 2007 and 2016, from 9,926 square feet to 7,953 square feet.¹⁹
**Senate Bill 52 required all new secondary connections to be metered. Currently, approximately 2% of secondary connections are metered statewide.² The State regional goals are based on an assumption that future legislation requiring all existing secondary connections be metered by 2040 will be enacted.

The primary focus for District conservation programs should be on reducing the M&I water used outdoors, but reducing indoor water use should not be discounted.

Indoor use will continue to decline naturally as old, inefficient devices and fixtures wear out and are replaced with new, more efficient models. District investment in indoor conservation programs will impact how fast progress is made in these areas.

For typical households, showers, toilets, faucets, and clothes washing account for 81% of indoor use, so many indoor conservation programs revolve around reducing water use in these areas. Clothes washing, while significant, can be expensive to influence and is mostly being addressed by federal energy efficiency standards. Leaks are typically addressed through customer education.

Anticipated Indoor Conversion Rates²



Typical indoor water use²⁰

- 26% Showers
- 22% Toilets
- 18% Faucets
- 15% Clothes Washers
- 12% Leaks
- 7% Bathtubs, Dishwasher, Other

How can the District affect water use and conservation?

> Education

Education provides the backbone for any conservation program. Public awareness and knowledge of how to conserve water can drive widespread action with minimal effort. While effectiveness of many education programs is difficult to directly measure, education increases awareness, and ensures effectiveness with incentive programs.

> Incentives

Incentives offer financial encouragement to adopt efficient fixtures, appliances, landscaping, etc. Incentives can be targeted at high water users or at low income customers and can help speed up adoption of water saving practices. Typically, the costs and affects of incentives are quantifiable (for example, \$100 rebate for a toilet nets a 60% reduction in gallons per flush).

> Policy

Policies have significant impact on conservation by affecting large numbers of customers at once. For example, water-efficient landscaping standards reduce water use significantly, so policies requiring efficient landscaping for new homes can have a large impact on water use associated with growth.

Stakeholder feedback was considered to filter dozens of potential conservation programs down to the following list. As shown, each program was scored in four categories.

| Program Description | Potential | Water Saving Potential | Cost Effectiveness | Interest from Stakeholders | Time |
|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Conservation classes Teach conservation classes on a variety of topics. Can be at District facilities, city facilities, or online. | Ongoing interest in classes by the public. Self-selecting participation. | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| School education programs★ Teach youth about importance of conservation. District staff can travel to schools, host field trips, and provide educational videos or other materials that teachers can use. | Long term investment in water conservation ethic. Large number of schools in service area means it will be difficult to visit very many schools in person without a large number of staff. | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low | <div><div></div><div></div></div> to Medium to High | <div><div></div></div> Medium |
| Public outreach/awareness efforts Develop websites, fliers, and other educational materials, attend community events, and run ads. Events can be hosted by others or hosted by the District. | Necessary program to inform of the need to conserve and the availability of incentives/education. | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Medium |
| Water checks/surveys/consultations Provide free on-site water use surveys or water efficiency checks for end users. Target those with high water use and provide a customized report. Designed to overcome barriers faced by owners by identifying inefficiencies and providing important information about their fixtures, landscapes, and irrigation systems. Consider pairing with fixture incentives. | Voluntary program. Self-selecting participation. Limited by number of staff. Focus on outdoor water saving to be most effective. | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Low | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> High |
| Retailer education/training★ Educate retailer policy makers about need for conservation and the role of the District. Educate/train retailer staff about effective conservation programs, what District/federal conservation programs are available, how to measure water use, perform leak detection, etc. Organize an annual conservation workshop/conferenced for utilities aimed at sharing success stories and lessons learned. Offer CEUs/PDHs to encourage attendance. | Requested by utilities, important for long-range success of meeting District and state goals. | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| Indoor incentives Offer incentives, typically rebates or vouchers, directly to end-users for replacement or purchase of indoor fixtures and appliances that save water. Incentives can be contingent on taking a class, or for inexpensive fixtures, can be given away at public events and conservation classes. Certain areas will be targeted based on age and low financial ability to convert existing fixtures. | More effective in areas with older homes, and therefore older fixtures. New developments should already have higher efficiency fixtures. | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| Outdoor equipment incentives Offer incentives, typically rebates or vouchers, directly to end-users for replacement or purchase of outdoor fixtures that can save water. Incentives can be contingent on taking a class, or for inexpensive fixtures, can be given away at public events and conservation classes. | Lots of potential for reduction of M&I usage because approximately 60% is used outdoors. | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| Landscape incentives Offer incentives to replace portions of turf with low water use plants or permeable hardscape. Park strip replacements are a common example. Rebate can be based on square feet of turf removed and require a minimum amount of replacement. | Lots of potential for reduction of M&I usage because approximately 60% is used outdoors. | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low | <div><div></div></div> Low | <div><div></div></div> High |
| Grants for utilities and large users★ Utilities and/or large water users apply for a grant program. Selection criteria, number and size of grants, and winners are decided by the District. Grants can be contingent on a specific minimum water savings (e.g., 15%) or require an on-site water check/audit. The District supports grants for retailers to run their own rebate program. | Competitively ranked proposals based on water savings potential and cost effectiveness. | <div><div></div><div></div></div> to Low to High | <div><div></div><div></div></div> to Low to High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Medium |
| Policy/legislation★ Use influence with government and HOAs to promote conservation policies/legislation. | Significant potential because you can influence multiple categories of water use at once for relatively low effort. Particularly effective for areas that will experience high growth. | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| Conservation contracts Requirement for utilities to meet conservation targets with financial penalties for not meeting targets. Build requirements for waterwise landscape ordinances, tiered rates, etc. into contracts with utilities. | Builds incentives for utilities to partner with the District through joint conservation efforts to meet long-range regional water supply reliability goals. | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low |
| ★Increased potential and opportunity if implemented in partnership with a retailer | | <div><div></div></div> High | <div><div></div></div> Medium | <div><div></div></div> Low | |

Conservation Roadmap

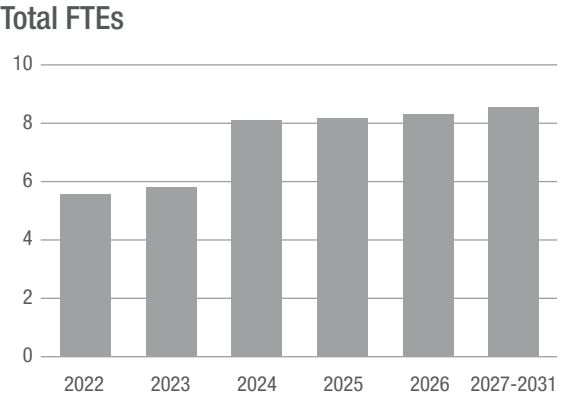
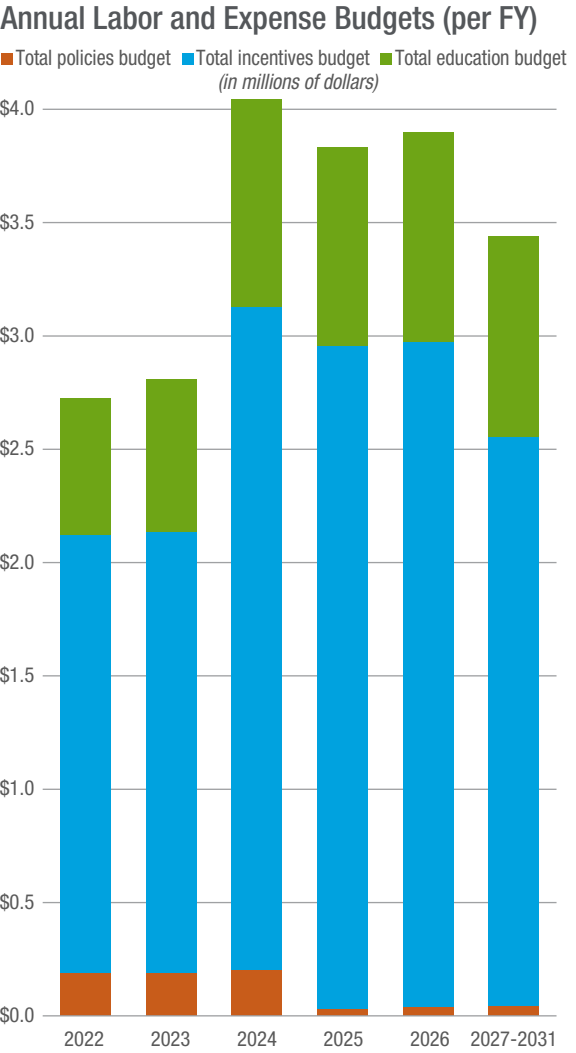
The program scoring influenced the level of investment in each program and informed a roadmap for District conservation activities in the next 10 years.

More details for **high-impact activities** are on the next page.

| Specific Activities | Annual Labor + Expense Budget FTEs | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2025 | FY 2026 | FY 2027-2031 |
| Conservation classes Landscape classes, youth classes, kids classes, online resources/videos training | \$50,000 0.5 | \$50,000 0.5 | \$105,000 0.8 | \$75,000 0.8 | \$75,000 0.8 | \$75,000 0.8 |
| School education programs Visits to schools, tours, lesson plans and educational curriculum | \$100,000 1.0 | \$100,000 1.0 | \$100,000 1.0 | \$100,000 1.0 | \$100,000 1.0 | \$100,000 1.0 |
| Public outreach/awareness efforts Publicize successful projects, landscape water requirements calculator , hidden waterwise landscape tour, waterwise landscaping/education at model homes, educational materials, attend and host community events, new homeowner landscape information, landscaper training programs, and advertising campaigns | \$191,000 0.8 | \$256,000 1.0 | \$206,000 1.0 | \$206,000 1.0 | \$206,000 1.0 | \$206,000 1.0 |
| Water checks/surveys/consultations Water checks, audits, consultations, and landscape design consultations | \$62,000 0.6 | \$62,000 0.6 | \$272,000 2.6 | \$272,000 2.6 | \$272,000 2.6 | \$272,000 2.6 |
| Retailer education/training Water audit support, conservation conference/round table , retailer leadership education, water loss training, leak detection equipment rental, integrated long-term regional water supply planning, and overall District conservation program management | \$200,000 1.3 | \$210,000 1.4 | \$226,000 1.5 | \$226,000 1.5 | \$281,000 1.6 | \$231,000 1.6 |
| EDUCATION TOTAL | \$603,000 4.2 | \$678,000 4.5 | \$909,000 6.9 | \$879,000 6.9 | \$934,000 7.0 | \$884,000 7.0 |
| Outdoor equipment incentives Residential and commercial smart controller rebates, and other new outdoor technology rebates | \$442,500* 0.4 | \$442,500 0.4 | \$442,500 0.4 | \$442,500 0.4 | \$442,500 0.4 | \$116,500 0.1 |
| Landscape incentives Home builder landscape incentives, waterwise landscape rewards, and other landscape conversion incentives | \$214,000 0.1 | \$210,000 0.1 | \$210,000 0.1 | \$210,000 0.1 | \$210,000 0.1 | \$350,000 1.0 |
| Grants for utilities and large users Secondary meter funding , customer web portals, install water efficient landscaping, AMI implementation, and custom grant program for cities | \$1,270,800 0.2 | \$1,286,550 0.2 | \$2,271,550 0.3 | \$2,267,550 0.3 | \$2,267,550 0.3 | \$2,047,550 0.1 |
| Indoor incentives Toilet replacement rebate* and other new technology rebates | \$6,250 0.1 | \$6,250 0.1 | \$6,250 0.1 | \$6,250 0.1 | \$6,250 0.1 | \$6,250 0.1 |
| INCENTIVES TOTAL | \$1,933,550 0.8 | \$1,945,300 0.8 | \$2,930,300 0.9 | \$2,926,300 0.9 | \$2,926,300 0.9 | \$2,520,300 1.3 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL ESTIMATED QUANTIFIABLE WATER SAVINGS FROM INCENTIVES (AF/yr) | 1,303 | 3,260 | 3,529 | 3,529 | 3,529 | 3,327 |
| Policy/legislation Water efficiency policies and state legislation , model water efficient landscape ordinance, regional drought shortage planning, education support on conservation easements/impact fees schedules, and overall conservation program management | \$195,000 0.5 | \$195,000 0.5 | \$205,000 0.3 | \$35,000 0.4 | \$35,000 0.4 | \$35,000 0.4 |
| Conservation contracts Water efficiency standards in contracts | \$- 0.0 | \$- 0.0 | \$- 0.0 | \$- 0.0 | \$10,000 0.1 | \$10,000 0.1 |
| POLICIES TOTAL | \$195,000 0.5 | \$195,000 0.5 | \$205,000 0.3 | \$35,000 0.4 | \$45,000 0.5 | \$45,000 0.5 |
| TOTAL | \$2.73 M 5.5 | \$2.82 M 5.8 | \$4.04 M 8.1 | \$3.84 M 8.2 | \$3.91 M 8.4 | \$3.45 M 8.8 |

**State funded*

Startup and ongoing costs are calculated for each program from typical costs from District and other Utah water utilities' experience. Labor costs and number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees needed are based on a \$50/hour rate and 2,000 hours per year. For this strategic planning level of analysis, potential water savings could only be estimated for incentive programs. More refined budget and water savings estimates will be developed when annual budget requests are prepared for selected conservation programs.



The District will focus on these high-impact activities

> Conservation conference/roundtable

Organize an annual conservation conference for retailers to provide training, learn best practices, and share successes and failures. This would also facilitate relationship building between District and retailer staff, and help the District monitor progress and tailor conservation programs as needs change.

> Secondary meter funding

Secondary water is a major component of outdoor water use, but very few secondary connections are currently metered. Measuring how much secondary water is actually being used is one of the first steps to reducing usage in this area. The Utah regional conservation goals rely on all existing secondary connections being metered by 2040—a significant effort. The District can support secondary retailers by 1) identifying areas in its service area with the highest secondary water conservation potential, 2) funding grants to install secondary meters, perhaps targeted at the largest or least efficient water users, and 3) helping retailers apply for federal and state grants.

> Water efficiency policies and state legislation

Provide support and testimony as needed for conservation legislation that can have a major impact on how water is used and conserved throughout the state. For example, beneficial use requirements currently penalize water rights holders who use less than their right, discouraging conservation. Water banking (facilitating temporary transfers of water rights to other users) can encourage water rights holders to use only what they need. To maintain attractive communities, homeowner association (HOA) rules and city ordinances can sometimes prevent or discourage efficient landscaping. The District can also work with HOAs and cities to encourage adoption of new policies and comply with existing ordinances to promote conservation while maintaining community aesthetics.

> Water efficiency standards in contracts

Continue setting up contracts with conservation goals in all contracts. Where applicable upon renewal, consider lower wholesale rates for those that adopt water efficiency standards, or penalties for those that don't meet conservation goals. For example, water efficiency standards could be based on rules for low-water landscaping on new developments, the percentage of metered secondary connections, or implementation of tiered rate structures.

> Landscape water requirements calculator

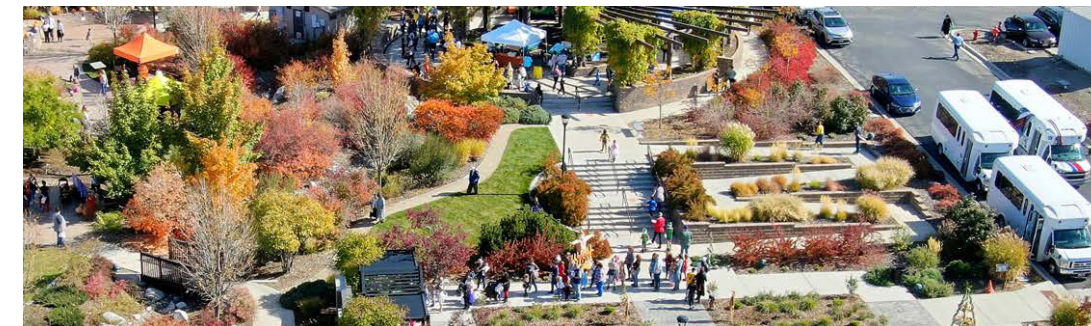
“One of the most empowering ways to promote landscape water conservation is to help people understand how much water their landscapes actually need.”²¹ Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD) has seen significant reductions in secondary water use simply by showing users their landscape water requirements and their actual secondary water use. Utilizing methods like the WaterMAPS software developed by Utah State University, similar reports could be provided for all water users in the District's service area, even those that irrigate with potable water. Partnering with retailers to enable the integration of billed water use would make this information even more valuable to the user.

The future of demonstrating waterwise landscapes

Waterwise landscapes are suited for Utah's unique climate, beautiful and easy to maintain, and designed to use water efficiently. Good landscape examples allow homeowners, contractors, and designers to see water efficient landscapes before they implement them, and provide an ideal education space. Education and hands-on classes directly influence decision makers on smart investing in waterwise landscapes, which have a higher initial cost than water-thirsty turf-centric designs. The true value of demonstration landscaped areas extends beyond immediate water savings at individual homes, as waterwise landscapes can provide great learning opportunities for children as future water users too.

The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago.

The second-best time is today.



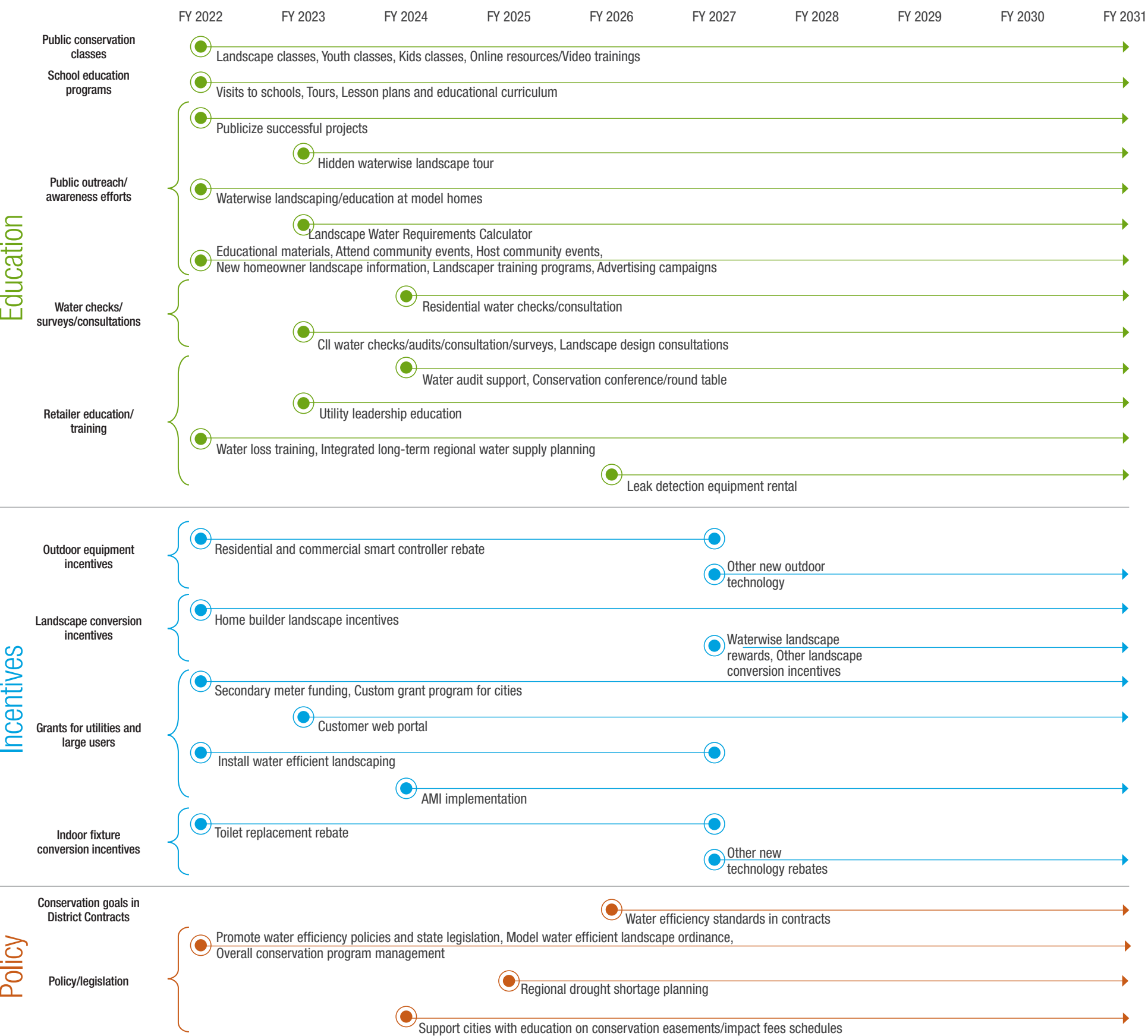
With approximately 66,000 households expected to be added in Utah County over the next 10 years, we need to demonstrate how to best use water in Utah landscapes.³

Investigations for this plan identified three preferred strategies for waterwise landscapes. Costs vary widely, therefore they were not included in the roadmap on the previous page.

| three strategies: | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|--|---|
| | District-owned waterwise landscape | Partner with retailers | Existing District properties |
| | Single, large District-owned waterwise landscape similar to the garden at old office. The old garden was very popular, and a new waterwise landscape should be just as popular. The location needs to be carefully selected to maximize the impact. This option is the most expensive. | Several retailers expressed interest in partnering to construct shared waterwise landscapes. City parks could be converted to smaller-scale education spaces that could potentially reach a larger audience. Costs would be split between the District and the retail partner. The District could promote a self-guided tour of the sites, specifying what could be seen at each location. | The District identified four properties that could potentially be converted to waterwise landscapes and education spaces. With a wide geographic span, this option could reach a larger audience than a single location. This option would likely be low cost, as the District already owns the land. |
| | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost |
| Annual labor costs and ongoing expenses | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost |
| Effectiveness and impact potential | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost | Estimated construction cost |

Next Steps

> to achieve outcomes of the Conservation Roadmap



Protecting our water is a shared responsibility that requires focus and dedication.

The District is committed to serving the community, as water sustains our families, cities, homes, and environment.

The broad spectrum of strategies and recommendations outlined throughout this plan are designed to continue progressing on the right path towards achieving water conservation goals. Each conservation activity outlined in this plan requires cooperation and collaboration, and the District is dedicated to providing resources and leadership as each activity is implemented. By leveraging both short-and long-term strategies to use District water efficiently, support water retailers’ conservation efforts, and encourage customer conservation, our grandchildren will have clean, usable water.

The recommendations in this plan propel our water conservation efforts forward, with metrics for measuring progress along our Conservation Roadmap. Successful implementation of this plan over the coming years requires many diligent actions by our District board, staff, water retailers, customers, and our community partners. To succeed in achieving our shared vision, the District must be vigilant in efforts and funding of these programs.

We are all in this together, and the future is dependent on everyone doing their part to protect valuable water resources.

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“Letter of Resolution”
of Board approval with
signature from Board Chair.



CENTRAL UTAH WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

1426 EAST 750 NORTH | SUITE 400 | OREM, UTAH 84097 | 801.226.7100

Entity: Central Utah Water Conservancy District

Body: Central Utah Water Conservancy District Board

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Subject: | Public Meetings |
| Notice Title: | Board of Trustees Meeting |
| Meeting Location: | 1426 E 750 N Suite 400 Orem UT 84097 |
| Event Date & Time: | October 28, 2020 October 28, 2020 02:00 PM |
| Description/Agenda: | <p>NOTICE OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL UTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2020 1:00 p.m.</p> <p>PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District will hold its Regular Board of Trustees Meeting on Wednesday, October 28, 2020 beginning at 1:00 p.m. at District Headquarters, 1426 E 750 N, Orem, Utah 84097.</p> <p>WORK SESSION - 10:45 a.m.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of Revenue Refunding 2. 2019-2020 Audit Report 3. Utah's Water Future Presentation 4. Committee Reports <p>PUBLIC HEARING - 1:00 p.m.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hearing to receive public comment on adoption of the District's Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan <p>BOARD MEETING - Immediately following Public Hearings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call to Order - Chair L. Alma Mansell 2. Approval of Minutes of the Work Session Meeting of August 26, 2020 3. Approval of Minutes of the Board Meeting of August 26, 2020 4. Public Comment (comments limited to 3 minutes per speaker) 5. General Manager's Report <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Welcome and Introduction of Guests - Gene Shawcroft B. Other Items 6. Committees |

- A. Engineering & Operations Committee - Wayne Andersen, Chair
- Items for Consideration
1. Award of Construction Services Agreement for WCWEP-Timp Canal Lining - JSSD Reach 2
 2. Award of Construction Services Agreement for the Timp Canal Diversion Project
 3. Approval of Task Order Agreement with Bureau of Reclamation for Inspection Services of Timp Canal Diversion Project
 4. Approval of Sale of Canyon River Property (Closed Session)
 5. Approval of Engineering and Construction Payments for August and September 2020 Committee Report
- B. CUPCA Committee - Kirk L. Christensen, Chair
- Item for Consideration
1. Approval of Engineering and Construction Payments for August and September 2020
- C. Legal & Legislative Committee - Boyd Workman, Chair
- Item for Consideration
1. Award of Agreement for Fixed Time Water Right Donation between the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, Division of Wildlife Resources, Audubon, and The Nature Conservancy
- D. Environmental Committee - Steve Farrell, Chair
- Item for Consideration
1. Consider Resolution 2020-10-12: Resolution of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District Board Adopting the 2020 Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan
- E. Finance, Audit, and Budget Committee - Greg McPhie, Chair
- Items for Consideration
1. Approval of Finance & Expenditure Report for August and September 2020
 2. Presentation and Acceptance of the FY 2019-2020 Audit
 3. Consider Resolution 2020-10-13: Resolution of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District Approving an Interlocal Agreement with the Millcreek Community Reinvestment Agency for the MedTech Community Reinvestment Project Area
 7. Closed Session to discuss the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property (UCA 52-4-205(1)(d)(i)(ii), if needed, and regarding pending or reasonably imminent litigation (UCA 52-4-205(1)(c), if needed)
 8. Open Session
 9. Adjournment

Notice of Special Accommodations:

The Central Utah Water Conservancy District will make every effort to make this meeting accessible to disabled attendees. Please contact the Human Resource Manager at 801-226-7100 with any special needs requests three (3) days prior to the scheduled meeting.

Notice of Electronic or telephone participation:

Due to pandemic conditions and public health protocols, CUWCD is providing public access electronically. In order to provide a

secure digital platform and follow best health practices, the District will follow the CUWCD Board of Trustees Public Comment, Electronic Access, and Health Procedures and Guidelines, available on our website at <https://cuwcd.com/resources.html>. These guidelines apply to all wishing to participate electronically and/or provide public comment. Email info@cuwcd.com for electronic participation and/or to provide public comment. If you have any questions regarding the process, please call 801-226-7100.

Other information:

Contact Information:

Lisa Anderson
(801)226-7103
landerson@cuwcd.com

Posted on:

October 21, 2020 12:16 PM

Last edited on:

December 10, 2020 08:25 AM

Printed from Utah's Public Notice Website (<http://pmn.utah.gov/>)

MINUTES OF THE **REGULAR MEETING** OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL UTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT HELD OCTOBER 28, 2020, 1:00 P.M., VIA IN-PERSON AND ELECTRONIC MEANS WITH ANCHOR LOCATION AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, OREM, UTAH.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| L. Alma Mansell, Chair | Kirk L. Christensen | Greg McPhie |
| Shelley Brennan, Vice-Chair | Steve Farrell | Jim Riding |
| Wayne Andersen | Max Haslem | Jennifer Scott (electronic) |
| J.R. Bird (electronic) | Steve Hanberg | Edwin Sunderland |
| Jim Bradley (electronic) | Nathan Ivie (electronic) | Byron Woodland |
| Max Burdick (electronic) | Bill Lee (electronic) | Boyd Workman |

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT

Gene Shawcroft, General Manager
Lisa Anderson, Assistant to the General Manager
Kirk Beecher, Lands Manager
LaJean Broberg, Office Assistant/Receptionist
Jim Brooks, HR Manager
John Coker, Information Technology Manager
Susan Corson, Administrative Assistant
Kent Cottle, Assistant IT Manager
Daryl Devey, CUP Manager (electronic)
Christine Finlinson, Assistant General Manager
Chris Hansen, CUPCA Prog. Mgr. (electronic)
Jared Hansen, CUP Manager
Shaun Hilton, Project Engineer
Shawn Lambert, Chief Financial Officer
Rick Maloy, Water Conservation Manager
Mandy McClellan, Records Manager (electronic)
Devin McKrola, Bonneville. O&M Mgr. (elec.)
Rachel Musil, Water Rights Manager
Dave Pitcher, Assistant General Manager
KC Shaw, Chief Engineer
Bronson Stewart, Controller
Sarah Sutherland, Environmental Prog. Manager
Rich Tullis, Assistant General Manager

Mike Wimpey, Assist. Chief Engineer (electronic)
Kevin Workman, Uintah O&M Manager (electronic)
Steve Clyde, Legal Counsel (electronic)

GUESTS

Sterling Brown, SWUA (electronic)
Bruce Chesnut, Horrocks Engineering (electronic)
Trevor Datwyler, AE2S (electronic)
Eric Denning, KPMG (electronic)
Marcus Faust, Washington D.C. Legal Counsel
Zachary Frankel, Utah Rivers Council (electronic)
Nick Halberg, Utah Rivers Council (electronic)
Kent Kofford, USBR (electronic)
Jason Luettinger, BCA (electronic)
Lisa Maddus, Maddus Water (electronic)
Reed Murray, Department of the Interior
Colin Ricks, Brown & Caldwell (electronic)
David Robertson, LYRB
Scott Robertson, LYRB
Anfissa Silva, KPMG (electronic)
Wade Tuft, JVWCD (electronic)
Wayne Winsor, MWDSLS (electronic)
Jacob Young, Brown & Caldwell (electronic)

PUBLIC HEARING

Steve Farrell, Chair of the Environmental and Conservation Committee, opened the hearing at 1:04 p.m. to receive public comment on the District's Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan.

Mr. Nick Halberg, Utah Rivers Council (URC), stated that they are excited to see the District's plan as a good step towards future water conservation. He mentioned that the URC submitted written comments and asked the Board to review them prior to approving the plan. Nick addressed a concern with the plan,

stating that the plan relies on 2019 goals. He suggested that the District add a two percent per year increase. He then asked that District staff support any future conservation legislative policy.

There were no further comments, and the hearing was then closed.

BOARD MEETING

L. Alma Mansell, Chair, called the regular Board of Trustees Meeting to order at 1:11 p.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Al asked if there were any corrections to the minutes of the August 26, 2020 Work Session.

MOTION: Shelley Brennan moved that the Board approve the minutes of the Work Session meeting held August 26, 2020. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Al asked if there were any corrections to the minutes of the August 26, 2020, regular Board meeting.

MOTION: Shelley Brennan moved that the Board approve the minutes of the regular Board meeting held August 26, 2020. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mr. Zachary Frankel, Utah Rivers Council, stated that he will defer comment. He shared that he was contacted by staff regarding the content of his presentation but stated that he would like to speak to a member of the Board. He further stated that he would do that offline after this meeting and would reserve his comments for a future Board of Trustees' meeting.

GENERAL MANAGERS REPORT

Gene Shawcroft, General Manager, introduced and recognized guests in attendance both in-person and electronically. He then reported that there have been a handful of employee cases of COVID-19, but no transmissions have been at the District, and there have been no disruptions to District work. Gene then recognized the District's Chief Engineer, K.C. Shaw, as the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Utah Section's Engineer of the Year. Gene then shared that the Olmsted Power Plant received another award, the 2020 Intermountain Chapter of the American Concrete Institute Excellence in Concrete Award. Gene expressed appreciation to all who worked on the project.

Gene explained that this week the District received a Block Notice, which is a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, for delivery of 22,000 acre-feet of water to Salt Lake County. He shared that the delivery pipeline east of District headquarters is now fully-functional. Water will be available for delivery on November 1, 2020.

Gene then shared that the Trustees had received a copy today of the Engineering News Record (ENR) insert that recognizes the innovation used at the District's North Fork Siphon Project. He reported that the pipeline is nearing completion.

Gene reported on the Range Fire that started just north of the Don A. Christiansen Regional Water Treatment Plant on Saturday, October 17, and the efforts District staff took to make sure District facilities were protected. He expressed thanks to staff who work diligently throughout the year to make sure the above-ground features are free of brush and debris, thus preventing potential damage due to wildfires. Gene then shared a few slides to show the location of the fire and some of the District features that were in the vicinity of the fire.

Gene closed by thanking staff, trustees, and financial advisors involved in the refunding process of District Revenue Bonds, which will save the District approximately \$43M or \$34M net present value. Greg McPhie, Chair of the Finance, Audit, and Budget Committee, specifically thanked Shawn Lambert and Bronson Stewart who worked so hard to organize the process.

ENGINEERING & OPERATIONS COMMITTEE – Wayne Andersen, Chair

Wayne began by congratulating K.C. Shaw on his award. He then stated that item 6.A.1. is removed from the agenda and would be discussed later.

Shaun Hilton, Project Engineer, presented on the Timpanogos Canal Diversion Project. He gave a brief history and location of the project, which is below the power plant at Jordanelle Dam. Shaun stated that this work is with Jordanelle Special Services District (JSSD) and will provide them with a year-round water source by constructing and installing 800 feet of pipe. He also stated that three bids were submitted.

MOTION: Wayne Andersen moved that the Board award a construction contract to W.W. Clyde for the Timpanogos Canal Diversion Project in the amount of \$545,000.00 and authorize District Officers to execute the agreement subject to legal counsel review. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Shaun presented on the Task Order with the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for Inspection Services of the Timpanogos Canal Diversion Project. He stated that this is part of the project just described and, since the project is in the Federal Jurisdiction Zone, BOR inspectors must inspect the project.

MOTION: Wayne Andersen moved that the Board approve a task order for inspection services of the Timpanogos Canal Diversion Project with the Bureau of Reclamation for an amount not to exceed \$130,000.00 and authorize District officers to sign the task order subject to legal counsel review. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Kirk Beecher, Lands Manager, presented on the sale of Canyon River property in a Closed Session.

MOTION: Wayne Andersen moved that the Board approve engineering and construction payments for August 2020 in the amount of \$5,977,127.56 and for September 2020 in the amount of \$4,280,970.70. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Jared Hansen, CUP Manager, shared the water supply update. He shared the SNOTEL conditions from March 2020 to the present, as well as the runoff forecasts as predicted and actual, showing that Starvation Reservoir was about one-third of prediction and Strawberry Reservoirs was just over half of what was

predicted. Jared stated that soil saturation levels were very low, and some areas were the lowest ever reported. Jared then reported on the East Fork Fire that started above Upper Stillwater. Due to the dry soil moisture, over 83,000 acres burned on three sides of Upper Stillwater Reservoir. He then shared that the three-month outlook looks warmer and drier than normal.

CUPCA COMMITTEE – Kirk L. Christensen, Chair

MOTION: Kirk Christensen moved that the Board approve the CUPCA Engineering and Construction payments for August 2020 in the amount of \$2,113,886.02 and for September 2020 in the amount of \$2,782,276.73. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

LEGAL & LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE – Boyd Workman, Chair

Rachel Musil, Water Rights Manager, presented on the temporary Agreement for Fixed Time Water Right Donation between the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, Division of Wildlife Resources, Audubon, and the Nature Conservancy. She gave background on the water rights purchase from Kennecott Copper, which included a direct flow water right on the Jordan River, that has been unused but protected under a water rights non-use permit. Rachel stated that the agreement will give the District the right to use the water right for the benefit of Farmington Bay and the Great Salt Lake. She also stated that the District has the option to pull back the water right, if needed, with appropriate notice.

MOTION: Boyd Workman moved that the Board approve the Water Right Donation Agreement between the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Utah Reclamation and Conservation Commission, Division of Wildlife Resources, Audubon, and the Nature Conservancy, subject to final legal review, and to authorize the District's officers to execute the contract. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSERVATION COMMITTEE – Steve Farrell, Chair

MOTION: Steve Farrell moved that the Board adopt Resolution Number 2020-10-12: Resolution of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District Board Adopting the 2020 Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan.

The motion was seconded, and discussion ensued regarding the comments during the public hearing made by Mr. Halberg from the URC. In response to a question, Rick Maloy, Water Conservation Manager, stated that the Conservation Plan would continue to be reviewed and updated. After the question was called, the motion passed with three nay votes. Those voting nay included: Bill Lee, Jim Bradley, and Max Burdick.

FINANCE, AUDIT & BUDGET COMMITTEE - Greg McPhie, Chair

MOTION: Greg McPhie moved that the Board approve the Financial Reports, as certified by the Chief Financial Officer, for the periods ending August and September 2020, and the Expenditure Reports for the same periods totaling \$12,216,616.61 and \$15,425,739.89, respectively. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MOTION: Greg McPhie moved that the Board of Trustees accept the annual financial audit as

prepared by KPMG for the year ending June 30, 2020. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MOTION: Greg McPhie moved that the Board approve Resolution 2020-10-13: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District Approving an Interlocal Agreement with the Millcreek Community Reinvestment Agency for the MedTech Community Reinvestment Project Area. The resolution had been reviewed by District legal counsel.

A clarifying question was asked if this is ongoing or new development and it was stated that it would be new construction. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MOTION: Byron Woodland moved that the Board enter a Closed Session. Wayne Andersen seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Present in Closed Session were all Trustees as listed as attendees, including electronic participants, of the Regular Board Meeting. Staff members present were as follows: Gene Shawcroft, Lisa Anderson, Kirk Beecher, John Coker, Rich Tullis, Christine Finlinson, Dave Pitcher, KC Shaw, and Marcus Faust. Steve Clyde, District Legal Counsel, was also present electronically.

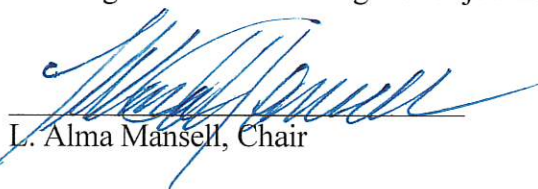
MOTION: Wayne Andersen moved the Board enter Open Session. Greg McPhie seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

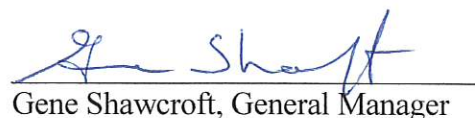
Wayne Anderson stated that the Board would now vote on item 6.A.4. Approval of Sale of Canyon River Property as discussed in Closed Session.

MOTION: Wayne Andersen moved that the Board of Trustees approve the sale of the Canyon River Property (13.49 acres total) to Sand Hill NE LLC or assigns for a total amount of \$4,000,000.00 and authorize District Officers to execute the transfer documents and close the sale of the property subject to legal counsel review. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

MOTION: Steve Farrell moved the Board meeting adjourn.

The Regular Board Meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m.


L. Alma Mansell, Chair


Gene Shawcroft, General Manager