South Davis Water District

2025 Water Conservation Plan

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Adopted: December 2025
Next Update: December 2030

Executive Summary

The South Davis Water District provides culinary and secondary water to 10,590 residents. In 2024, District residents used an average of 197.7 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in total—reflecting 52.4 GPCD culinary and 145.3 GPCD secondary use among the different populations served—slightly better than the 200 GPCD target set for the Weber River Basin by 2030 [22]. Conservation, however, does not solve the problem that plagues the Bountiful sub-aquifer region. In fact, reducing outdoor irrigation is making things worse for the communities in this region.

Between 2012 and 2025 U.S. Geological Survey monitoring wells had declines of between 0.49 and 1.59 feet annually [4][5][6][7]. These wells are used to monitor the Bountiful sub-aquifer. Detailed water budget analysis, calibrated to match observed water level declines, shows that current annual recharge has fallen to approximately 17,100 acre-feet (AF)[25]. This represents a 34% reduction from the USGS historical baseline of 26,000 acre-feet [1][2].

This 8,900-acre-foot loss of recharge is the result of irrigation modernization (piping vs canals), urbanization (impervious surfaces), and conservation (reduced secondary application). The aquifer's physical decline confirms that this water is no longer reaching the groundwater table [1][2].

Perhaps most concerning, water quality testing reveals all six South Davis Water District production wells (Val Vista is comprised of three wells) exceed EPA secondary standards for chloride, indicating saltwater intrusion from Great Salt Lake could threaten the regional water supply serving 110,100 residents across six municipalities [15].

This plan provides conservation goals that balance regulatory compliance with aquifer sustainability, estimates supply-demand projections through 2070, evaluates infrastructure priorities, and examines potential managed aquifer recharge (MAR) strategies. The South Davis Water District recognizes that conservation through reduction alone is insufficient when it eliminates artificial recharge that has historically sustained water tables. Success requires maintaining aquifer levels through efficiency improvements, infrastructure investment, the continued importation of Weber Basin water, and potential future recharge programs.

1. System Profile and Water Use Analysis

Service Area and Regional Context

The District currently maintains 3,280 metered culinary connections and 2,063 unmetered secondary connections within a service area that has grown 18.4% since 2016 [21]. Population projections suggest continued growth at approximately 1.2% annually, reaching 11,300 residents by 2030 and potentially 17,624 by 2070 [18]. This growth trajectory creates

compounding pressure on the aquifer that is already stressed by climate variability and historical over-appropriation, which has been reaffirmed by the State Engineer in recent proceedings [8].

Water Supply Sources

District-owned groundwater wells provide the primary culinary supply, with a maximum theoretical capacity of 1,997.2 acre-feet annually [21]. Actual 2024 production totaled 391.6 acre-feet from District wells, representing roughly 20% of theoretical capacity. The Weber Basin Water Conservancy District supplemented local production through 360 acre-feet of culinary water and 1,457.6 acre-feet of secondary water during 2024[12][14]. Additional sources of water for secondary use included the North Canyon Creek (192.6 AF) and local springs producing (72.8 AF), bringing total 2024 supply to approximately 2,475 acre-feet for both culinary and secondary use [21].

The importation of Weber Basin Water is essential to the sustainability of the aquifer. During the 1960-1985 period, approximately 20,000 acre-feet of imported water was applied annually. USGS hydrogeologic studies used area-weighted infiltration rates of 30% for primary recharge areas and 15% for secondary recharge areas, generating approximately 3,700 acre-feet of recharge annually—enough to constitute approximately 14% of the entire aquifer's recharge budget at that time [1][2]. This artificial recharge stabilized water tables during periods of substantial population growth. Current regional secondary water deliveries of 13,149 acre-feet generate approximately 3,300 acre-feet of annual recharge (using USGS historical area-weighted infiltration methodology), representing approximately 19% of total current aquifer replenishment [1][12][13].

Water Use Patterns and Conservation Achievements

Comprehensive data for 2021-2024 reveals both successes and ongoing challenges. Culinary consumption averaged 619.2 acre-feet annually across this period, serving an average population of 10,627 residents for a per capita rate of 52.4 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) [21]. This stability, despite weather extremes and population fluctuations, suggests culinary demand is at the lowest practical level of water consumption and that it cannot realistically be reduced further without compromising essential household functions and quality of life. Secondary water use shows a far greater volatility, ranging from 942.6 acre-feet (AF) used during the 2022 drought year that saw reduced water deliveries and severe watering restrictions to 1,723.1 acre-feet used during 2024—the second warmest year on record that saw no watering restrictions due to full reservoirs after two very good water years. This reflects both climatic influences and customer behavioral responses to conservation messaging by the District [21].

Table 1: Water Use Summary 2021-2024

Year	Population	Culinary (AF)	Culinary GPCD	Secondary (AF)	Secondary GPCD	District Total GPCD
2021	10,670	622.2	52.1	1,295.4	108.4	**160.4**
2022	10,682	617.6	51.6	942.6	78.8	**130.4**

2023	10,565	615.5	52.0	1,451.4	122.6	**174.7**
2024	10,590	621.6	52.4	1,723.1	145.3	**197.7**
Average	**10,627**	**619.2**	**52.0**	**1,353.1**	**113.7**	**165.7**

Table 1: District water use showing culinary and secondary consumption with per capita trends, 2021-2024

The period from 2000 to 2025 witnessed regional (all water providers in the Bountiful sub-aquifer) secondary water consumption declining 28% from approximately 18,200 acre-feet to 13,149 acre-feet [13]. This conservation period coincided with accelerated aquifer decline as seen through USGS monitoring. Deputy State Engineer Blake Bingham acknowledged in April 2023 that "large-scale irrigation that was being brought in from the Weber River is no longer infiltrating into the groundwater," validating concerns that conservation efforts that negatively impact artificial recharge is counterproductive without corrective measures being implemented [8].

Overview of Current Rate Structure

The South Davis Water District's rate structure is designed to meet the operational and infrastructure needs of the District while promoting equitable cost distribution across culinary and secondary water services. In 2025, the District operated under the following rate structure that includes tiered culinary water pricing and acreage-based irrigation fees. The rate structure reflects the District's commitment to financial sustainability while maintaining affordability for residents.

Culinary Water Rates

The District employs a five-tier increasing block rate structure for culinary water, billed bi-monthly with six bills issued per year. Meters are read "in-person" by a District employee. This structure, which is reviewed annually and adjusted as required to meet evolving needs, is designed to encourage conservation by charging progressively higher rates for increased consumption. The 2025 rate structure is as follows:

Base Rate (Tier 1): $51.00 for up to 10,000 gallons bi-monthly

Tier 2 (11,000-20,000 gallons): $1.50 per 1,000 gallons

Tier 3 (21,000-30,000 gallons): $2.50 per 1,000 gallons

Tier 4 (31,000-40,000 gallons): $3.50 per 1,000 gallons

Tier 5 (41,000+ gallons): $4.50 per 1,000 gallons

This tiered structure creates a pricing signal that escalates costs for higher consumption levels to incentivize water conservation behaviors among customers. The base rate covers essential household water needs, while the progressively higher tiers target less essential high-volume uses.

Secondary (Irrigation) Water Rates

Secondary water for irrigation purposes operates under a dual-component fee structure based on connection and acreage. This rate is reviewed annually and adjusted as required to meet evolving needs. The 2025 rate structure is as follows:

Irrigation Connection Fee: $135 per connection annually

Irrigation Per Acre Fee: $330 per acre annually

Total Cost Per Acre: $465 (combining connection fee and per-acre charge)

In 2025, this structure generated annual irrigation revenue of $551,415 from 2,063 connections and 827 acres in the service area.

Current Revenue Generation

Under the 2025 rate structure, the District's projected revenues from water sales include:

Culinary Water Revenue: $1,165,000 annually

Irrigation Water Revenue: $551,000 annually

Total Current Revenue from District Customer Water Sales: $1,716,000 annually

2. Conservation Goals and Supply-Demand Projections

Target Setting

The Weber River Basin conservation target of 200 GPCD by 2030 establishes the regional goal framework [22]. The District has set conservation targets that recognize the reality that when efficiency is mandated by the State, the resulting reduction in secondary water used for outdoor irrigation will create a substantial reduction in recharge that helps sustain the Bountiful sub-aquifer region.

Table 2: Conservation Targets

Category	Current (2024)	2030 Target	2060 Target
Culinary GPCD	52.4	51.0	49.0
Secondary GPCD	145.3	140.0	125.0
Total District	**197.7**	**191.0**	**174.0**

Targets assume continued efficiency improvements and infrastructure modernization [21]

Culinary targets progress conservatively given that culinary levels are approaching lowest possible use levels, with modest reductions achievable through infrastructure upgrades designed to reduce loss from distribution leakage.

Secondary targets reflect measured reductions that preserve beneficial aquifer recharge. By 2030, the modest 3.7% reduction in secondary use (from 145.3 to 140.0 GPCD) maintains the essential aquifer recharge function while demonstrating conservation commitment. The 2060 target assumes that strategies designed to maintain the aquifer—such as managed aquifer recharge (MAR)—will be operational, offsetting any recharge loss from reduced secondary application. This is critical given the key role that imported irrigation water plays in sustaining the Bountiful sub-aquifer and the role that it has played and continues to play in the development and sustainability of communities in the District.

Achieving the culinary use targets will require continuous maintenance and upgrading of the District's aging water delivery system. In addition, advanced metering infrastructure would enable quicker leak detection and customer engagement through real-time water use monitoring rather than the district's current bi-monthly manual meter reading system [21].

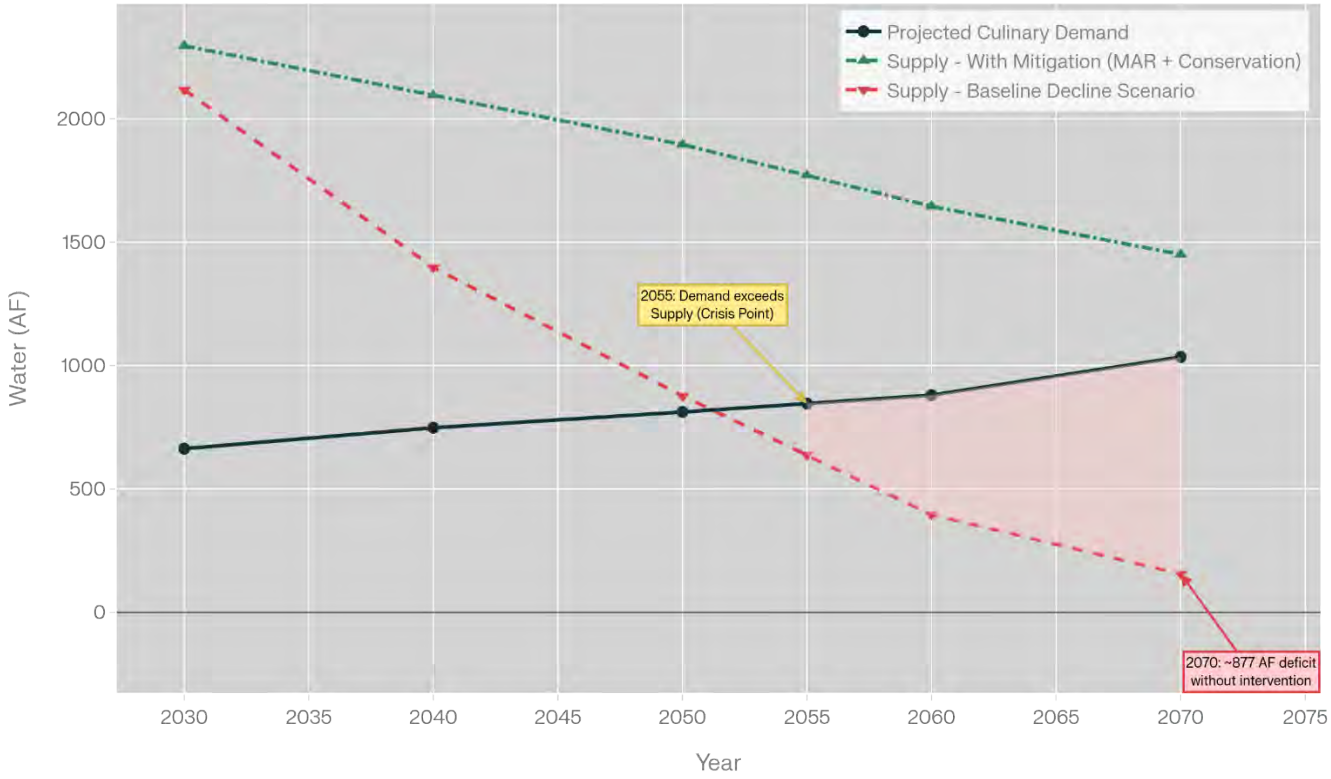
Long-Term Projections

Population growth drives baseline increases despite reductions in per capita consumption. The service area's 10,590 residents could reach 17,624 by 2070, representing 66% growth. Capacity projections, accounting for aquifer decline at a rate of 6,100 AF/year, as explained below, indicate a growing imbalance approaching crisis before mid-century without intervention [25].

Table 3: Projected Supply-Demand Balance

Year	Estimated Population	Estimated Demand (AF)	Estimated Supply (AF)	Estimated Balance
2030	11,300	663.2	2,117	+1,454
2040	12,600	748.0	1,397	+649
2050	14,200	812.0	877	+65
2055	**15,100**	**846.0**	**637**	**-209 (CRISIS)**
2060	15,900	880.0	397	-483
2070	17,624	1,034.5	157	-877

Figure 1: Projected supply-demand balance through 2070 showing supply decline scenarios



Projections:

Through 2030, projected culinary demand of 663.2 acre-feet remains well below estimated supply of 2,117 acre-feet. By 2055, projected demand of 846.0 acre-feet will exceed the estimated supply of 637 acre-feet, creating a deficit of 209 acre-feet. By 2070, the imbalance gets much worse, with demand of 1,034.5 acre-feet exceeding the remaining supply of 157 acre-feet by 877.5 acre-feet without immediate intervention [18][21][25].

3. Aquifer Decline and Water Quality Threats

Regional Context

Six municipalities collectively withdraw approximately 9,500 acre-feet annually for municipal purposes from the shared Bountiful sub-aquifer, with industrial users adding another 2,000 to 4,000 acre-feet [10][11]. The 1995 Bountiful Sub-Area Groundwater Management Plan limits total diversions to 25,000 acre-feet annually on a five-year moving average [9]. However, this management plan limit derives from USGS baseline recharge estimates representing historical conditions during 1947-1985, not current recharge now estimated at 17,100 acre-feet [1][2][9].

While current municipal and industrial withdrawals (~13,500 AF) are technically lower than total estimated recharge (17,100 AF), USGS monitoring data confirms the aquifer is actively being mined, with water levels dropping 1.6 feet annually. This discrepancy exists because the Bountiful sub-aquifer is not a static storage tank; it is a dynamic pressurized system. Approximately 9,700 AF of annual recharge is required simply to provide the 'natural outflow'—freshwater that naturally flows from high elevation (mountains) to low elevation (the Great Salt

Lake), maintaining the hydraulic pressure necessary to prevent saltwater intrusion. This outflow is not wasted water; it is the critical barrier preventing saline migration.

Calculating Required Outflow & Recharge

Required Natural Outflow

To prevent saltwater intrusion, a positive freshwater gradient must be maintained.

Gradient Calculation: (Freshwater Head 4,287 ft - Saltwater Head 4,192 ft) / Distance 21,120 ft = 0.0045.

Flux Calculation (Darcy's Law): Transmissivity (10,700 ft^2/d) × Gradient (0.0045) × Width (24,000 ft) = 1,155,600 ft^3/day.[2][3]

Annual Volume: ~9,700 AF/year

Physical Storage Loss (Deficit)

USGS monitoring wells show an average decline of 1.6 feet/year.

Calculation: Area (25,600 acres) × Specific Yield (0.15) × Decline (1.6 ft) = 6,100 AF/year [25]

Reconciled Recharge

Recharge = Pumping (13,500) + Required Outflow (9,700) − Observed Loss (6,100)

Recharge = 17,100 AF

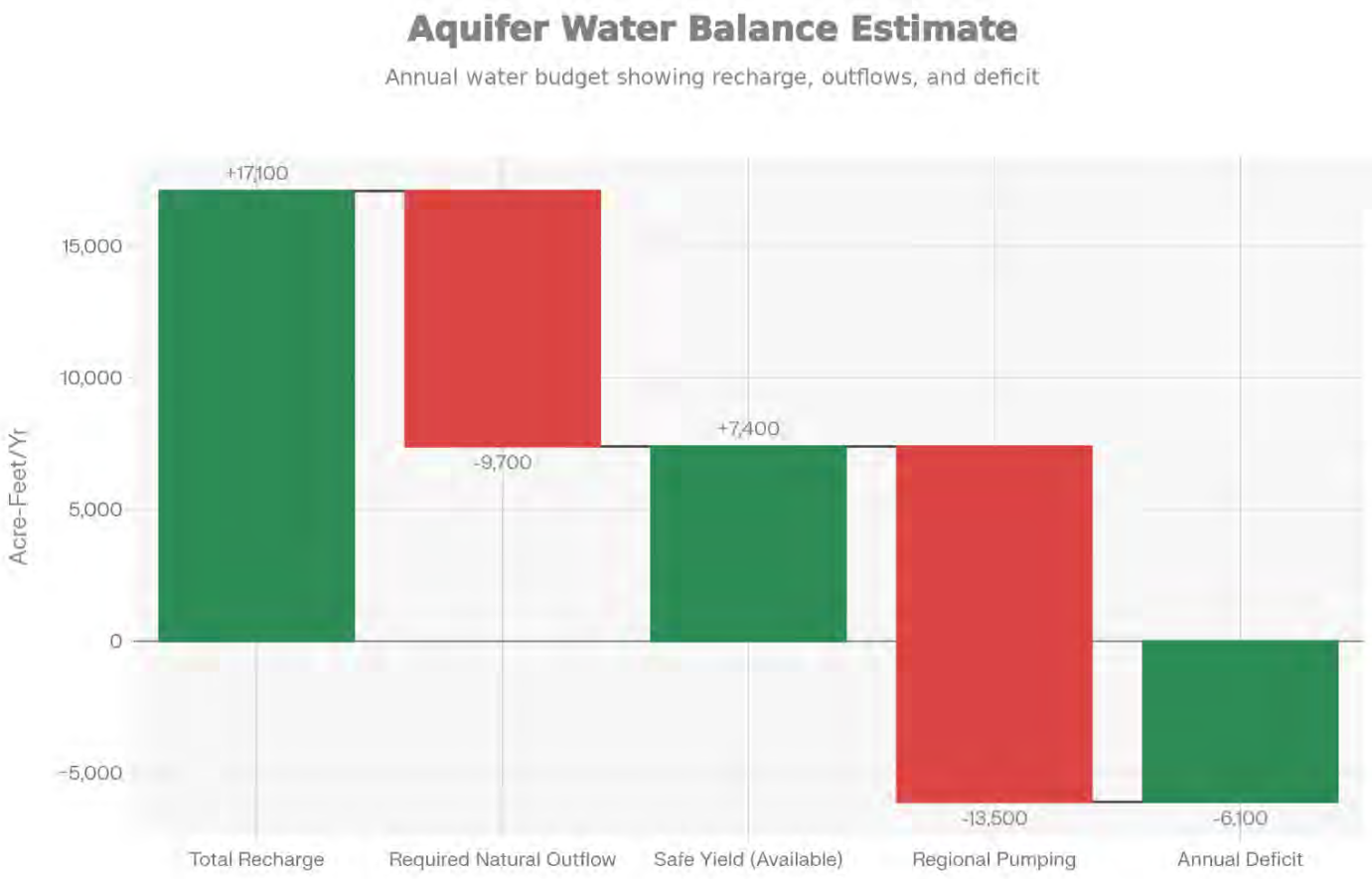
Calculating Safe Yield

Safe Yield is defined as the amount of water that can be withdrawn without causing a continuous decline in storage or allowing saltwater intrusion. When the required natural outflow (9,700 AF) is subtracted from the current recharge (17,100 AF), the actual volume available for extraction—the safe yield—is approximately 7,400 acre-feet annually.

With total regional withdrawals currently exceeding 13,500 acre-feet, the basin is operating at a deficit of approximately 6,100 acre-feet per year [25]. This confirmed structural deficit explains why water levels continue to drop 1.6 feet annually despite withdrawals being technically lower than total recharge.

Figure 2: Aquifer Water Balance Estimate

The chart below illustrates how the requirement for natural outflow reduces the available water budget, pushing the system into a 6,100-acre-foot deficit [25].



USGS Monitoring Documentation

Four U.S. Geological Survey monitoring wells provide continuous federal documentation of regional aquifer decline through the National Water Information System [4][5][6][7]. These wells recorded average declines of 15 feet from 2012 to 2025 with the Bountiful well actually dropping 24.2 feet.

Table 4: USGS Monitoring Wells 2012-2025

Well ID	Location	2012 Level (ft)	2025 Level (ft)	Total Decline (ft)	Annual Rate (ft/yr)
405449111533701	Centerville	4,263.70	4,245.80	17.9	-1.10
405412111525701	Bountiful	4,279.89	4,255.73	24.2	-1.59
405135111531501	Val Verda	4,379.08	4,371.20	7.9	-0.49
405353111544201	West Bountiful	4,231.30	4,221.40	9.9	-0.50

Source: USGS National Water Information System [4][5][6][7]

Note: Groundwater-level trends are calculated using spring season data, as groundwater levels typically peak before being affected by irrigation pumping. Ten-, fifteen-, and thirty-year groundwater-level trends were analyzed using the Mann Kendall test and Sen's slope estimator. The Mann Kendall test, which measures the monotony of a slope over time, was run on each unique site in the datasets, with results ranging from -1 to 1 to indicate decreasing or increasing trends. Sen's

slope estimator, a method that estimates the overall slope of a time series, was then run on all sites. This slope corresponds to the median of all the slopes calculated between each pair of points in the series.

The Bountiful sector's 1.59 feet annual decline rate reflects concentrated municipal pumping. Even the Val Verda area well, that is in favorable hydrogeological settings, shows ongoing decline rather than sustainable equilibrium. Deputy State Engineer Blake Bingham confirmed at the April 24, 2023 public meeting that the Bountiful sub-aquifer is "clearly over-appropriated" with "deteriorating groundwater conditions" showing a "noticeable downward trend across all USGS monitoring wells" [8].

Saltwater Intrusion Emergency

Water quality testing of the District's wells reveal an impending crisis requiring urgent attention. The Great Salt Lake elevation of approximately 4,191.5 feet exceeds the regional groundwater table elevation of 4,177 feet by 14.5 feet, creating negative hydraulic gradient where saline water intrudes into the aquifer rather than freshwater discharging to the lake [16][17].

Table 5: District Water Quality Testing Results (February 2025)

Parameter	Val Vista	Val Verda	Bona Vista	North Canyon
Respective Years Tested	2024 / 2025	2024 / 2025	2024 / 2025	2024 / 2025
Chloride (mg/L)	281 / 271	516 / 511	520 / 487	385 / 287
TDS (mg/L)	840 / 884	1390 / 1380	1270 / 1250	1020 / 924
Sodium (mg/L)	62 / 65	134 / 144	164 / 167	114 / 81
Bromide (mg/L)	0.10 / ND	0.15 / 0.10	0.10 / 0.02	0.08 / 0.02

Source: NELAP-certified laboratory testing [15]

All four of the District's production wells exceed EPA secondary standards for chloride, with concentrations ranging from 271 to 520 mg/L against the 250 mg/L standard. The spatial pattern of increasing concentrations for wells closer to the Great Salt Lake shows that the lake could be the source. Bromide detection provides a chemical fingerprint uniquely identifying Great Salt Lake influence, as this compound occurs naturally in the lake at elevated concentrations but rarely appears in freshwater aquifers [15].

This potential saltwater intrusion threatens water quality for the entire 110,100 residents served by the Bountiful sub-aquifer across six municipal systems. The threat extends beyond aesthetic concerns to potentially irreversible contamination if aggressive intervention does not reverse the negative hydraulic gradient [11][16].

4. Infrastructure and Technology Implementation

System Modernization Priorities

The District's 76 miles of distribution infrastructure includes many segments installed during early 20th century development. The infrastructure replacement program prioritizes aging distribution lines based on assessment of flow requirements, material composition, and leak history [21]. The minimum replacement rate of 1,000 linear feet annually represents realistic commitment given budgetary constraints while concentrating efforts on highest-risk segments.

An analysis of culinary water losses during the period covering 2020-2025 reveals an average loss of 98 acre-feet annually. This loss is due to a combination of meter inaccuracy, pipeline leakage, and hydrant flushing. Infrastructure improvements and advanced culinary metering would reduce this amount of loss.

Advanced Metering Infrastructure

The Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology platform for culinary connections represents a large investment in customer engagement and operational efficiency. It provides hourly interval data which enables automated leak detection through algorithms that identify continuous flow characteristic of toilet leaks or service line breaks. Web portals and mobile applications give customers real-time consumption data, comparing current use against historical patterns and enabling behavioral modifications. The transition from bi-monthly to monthly billing would vastly improve consumption feedback to customers who could then react quicker to the leak [21].

While the District recognizes the value of investing in AMI for culinary connections, current capital improvement priorities focus on critical maintenance of aging infrastructure and funding the feasibility studies required for aquifer sustainability projects. Therefore, given the high capital cost, AMI is not feasible at this time unless grants or other sources of revenue can be found.

Table 6: Culinary AMI Deployment Estimate

Period	Meters	Capital Cost	Result
2028-2030	3,280	$2.65M	Complete culinary coverage

Costs represent preliminary estimates subject to bid results and market conditions [21]

Secondary Water Metering Considerations

Utah Code § 73-10-34 mandates secondary water metering by January 1, 2030. It was supported by $250 million in ARPA funding statewide [20]. The District's average secondary water use of 1,353 acre-feet (2021-2024) generates an estimated 380 acre-feet annually of aquifer recharge (using USGS area-weighted infiltration methodology), representing approximately 2.1% of total current estimated recharge in the Bountiful sub-aquifer region [1][12][13]. The District continues to evaluate compliance strategies that balance regulatory requirements against aquifer sustainability concerns and financial constraints.

5. Managed Aquifer Recharge Feasibility Assessment

Strategic Rationale

Managed aquifer recharge (MAR) at North Canyon Reservoir represents a potential future strategy addressing three challenges: compensating for lost irrigation recharge as conservation reduces outdoor application, addressing aquifer mining where current recharge falls 34% below the 26,000 AF USGS baseline, and reversing the negative hydraulic gradient that allows salt water to move from the Great Salt Lake into the aquifer. [1][2][16][17].

The District has initiated feasibility studies examining the North Canyon Reservoir's suitability for MAR operations. The site formerly operated as a commercial gravel pit, creating an excavated basin with mixed gravel-sand-silt subsurface materials. USGS basin-fill aquifer studies show

infiltration rates ranging from 0.5 to 2.0 feet per day through similar geological materials, suggesting potential recharge rates between 200 and 600 acre-feet annually depending on configuration and operational protocols [2][3][23]. This would be equivalent to the aquifer recharge that comes from approximately 700 to 2,100 acre-feet of irrigation water used for outdoor purposes.

Table 7: Preliminary MAR Feasibility Parameters

Parameter	Value	Source/Notes
Site Location	North Canyon Reservoir	Existing irrigation facility
Geology	Mixed gravel-sand-silt	Former gravel pit excavation
Estimated Infiltration Rate	0.5-2.0 ft/day	USGS basin-fill studies [2][3]
Potential Annual Recharge	200-600 AF	Depends on configuration
Source Water	Weber Basin imports/North Canyon Creek	Winter season availability
Preliminary Capital Estimate	$1.5-2.0M	Feasibility phase currently

All parameters subject to detailed engineering studies and hydrogeological testing [21][23]

Feasibility Study Approach

The District follows the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation MAR framework that emphasizes pilot-scale validation before major capital commitments [23]. The feasibility approach proceeds through defined stages over the next 5-10 years:

Phase 1: Desktop Studies and Preliminary Design
This phase begins with hydrogeological modeling using existing USGS data. Engineers will design the required basin modifications. The South Davis Water District will work with the State Engineer on regulatory requirements and coordinate with other municipalities.

Phase 2: Pilot Testing and Monitoring
This phase consists of small-scale recharge operations testing infiltration rates, installation of observation wells measuring groundwater response, water quality sampling tracking interaction between recharged and native water, and adaptive refining of operational protocols based on empirical results.

Phase 3: Implementation Decision
Phase 3 includes a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis incorporating pilot results, regional financing negotiations addressing benefit distribution, regulatory permit applications if proceeding, and Board authorization for capital investment if justified by technical and financial analysis.

This staged approach limits near-term commitments while maintaining strategic options. The District makes no commitment to full MAR implementation within the current five to ten-year planning cycle, recognizing that feasibility studies may identify technical constraints, excessive costs, or alternative strategies proving more effective.

Regional Benefit and Governance Challenges

Hydrogeological modeling suggests recharged water would migrate according to natural flow patterns, with Woods Cross capturing estimated 63% of benefit through wells positioned downgradient, the District itself capturing 21%, and remaining municipalities receiving 16% through regional connectivity [2][3]. This asymmetric distribution creates equity questions requiring regional cost-sharing [8][9][11].

6. Regulatory Requirements and Public Engagement

Utah Code § 73-10-32 mandates five-year update cycles for Water Conservation Plans with public hearings providing 14-day advance notice [19]. The District's engagement strategy extends beyond minimum requirements by including aquifer health reports that synthesize monitoring data into accessible reports. These reports explain current conditions, trends, and projections. Aquifer health in this area is of the utmost importance for the public. The Bountiful sub-aquifer region shows us that effective water management requires understanding hydrogeological complexity rather than applying crude, one-size-fits-all conservation measures, such as the secondary metering mandate. Stringent regulatory requirements that force reducing imported secondary water consumption would eliminate the artificial recharge that currently provides approximately 19% of aquifer replenishment, accelerate water table decline forcing water providers to abandon wells, cause massive ground subsidence (Woods Cross subsidence disaster), and worsen the negative hydraulic gradient driving saltwater intrusion potentially causing irreversible aquifer contamination.

Comprehensive monitoring of aquifer levels and Great Salt Lake infiltration enables the District to pursue sustainable conservation while also maintaining the aquifer rather than relying on simple, counterproductive reduction targets. This approach recognizes that conservation success measured through per capita metrics is not enough because it masks the underlying aquifer decline. Rather, effective conservation efforts require strategies that balance efficiency improvements, infrastructure investment, and aquifer recharge enhancement.

7. Conclusion and Path Forward

The challenges confronting South Davis Water District demand responses transcending conventional conservation approaches. The District's 2022 and 2024 performance of 130.4 and 197.7 GPCD demonstrates conservation success measured through per capita metrics.

This plan establishes an integrated approach combining consumption reduction through infrastructure replacements, AMI technology for culinary meters, potential MAR strategies, and continued aquifer health studies. Success over the 45-year planning horizon requires balancing competing values between per capita targets and aquifer sustainability, and coordinating with regional partners who all share the Bountiful sub-aquifer resource.

The District makes realistic commitments while maintaining strategic flexibility for longer-term responses. Infrastructure replacement continues at a sustainable pace addressing highest-priority segments. MAR feasibility studies will advance through a staged approach limiting financial exposure while being able to opt-out should technical analysis show infeasibility.

We must be honest about the trade-offs: aggressive secondary water reduction will accelerate aquifer decline. This plan balances that risk against the need for conservation, ensuring we don't save water above ground only to lose our storage below ground. The District's 10,590 current

residents and projected 17,624 residents by 2070 depend on decisions made today to create a viable water future for both current and future generations.

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RESOLUTION NO. 87

DATE: December 17, 2025

RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTH DAVIS WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ADOPTING THE UPDATED WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the South Davis Water District (the "District") operates a culinary and secondary water system for the benefit of its customers within the District's service area; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees recognizes the pressing need to use water in a more efficient manner in order to support long-term reliability of the District's water supply, mitigate the impacts of drought and climate variability, and allow for the sustained growth and economic vitality of the community; and

WHEREAS, Utah law requires certain retail water providers, including local districts, to prepare and adopt a water conservation plan and to review and update that plan at least every five years; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared an updated Water Conservation Plan (the "Plan") setting forth goals, policies, and measures to promote efficient water use, including customer education, system loss reduction, metering and data tracking, outdoor watering practices, and coordination with state and regional conservation efforts; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees has reviewed the updated Plan, finds it to be in the best interests of the District and its customers, and desires to formally adopt the Plan and direct its implementation;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH DAVIS WATER DISTRICT, UTAH, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Adoption of Water Conservation Plan

The updated South Davis Water District Water Conservation Plan, as presented to the Board on December 17, 2025, is hereby adopted as the official water conservation plan of the District.

Section 2: Plan Implementation

The District's General Manager and staff are hereby directed to implement the measures, programs, and policies identified in the Plan to the extent practicable within approved budgetary and staffing resources, and to prioritize actions that provide the greatest conservation benefit relative to cost.

Section 3: Review and Update

The Plan shall be reviewed periodically and updated at least once every five (5) years, or more frequently as required by state law or as determined necessary by the Board of Trustees in light of changing conditions, regulatory requirements, or conservation opportunities.

Section 4: Prior Inconsistent Actions

Any prior resolutions, motions, policies, procedures, or other enactments of the Board, or portions thereof, that are in conflict with this Resolution or the Plan are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed or superseded.

Section 5: Effective Date

This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Board of Trustees.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Trustees of the South Davis Water District this 17th day of December, 2025.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SOUTH DAVIS WATER DISTRICT

By: _____
Ronald Mortensen, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

_____
Tracie James, District Clerk

Support

PUBLIC NOTICE WEBSITE
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

South Davis Water District Board Meeting

General Information

Government Type:

Special Service District

Entity:

South Davis Water Improvement District

Public Body:

South Davis Water District Board of Trustees

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Notice Information

Add Notice to Calendar

Notice Title:

South Davis Water District Board Meeting

Notice Tags:

Special Districts, Water and Irrigation

Notice Type(s):

Meeting

Event Start Date & Time:

November 12, 2025 04:30 PM

Event End Date & Time:

November 12, 2025 05:31 PM

Description/Agenda:

SOUTH DAVIS WATER DISTRICT BOARD MEETING
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 2025
4:30 P.M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the South Davis Water District will hold its regular Board Meeting at the District O ce located at 407 W. 3100 S., Bountiful, Utah, at the time given above. The Public is invited to attend this meeting.

The South Davis Water District does not discriminate based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services. If you are disabled and need assistance in understanding or participating in the meeting, please notify the District at least two days in advance of the meeting and we will try to provide the required assistance. The person to contact for assistance is Tracie James at 801-295-4468.

This meeting may be held as an electronic meeting with one or more Trustees participating via speaker telephone. The anchor location will be the regular meeting place of the Board of Trustees of the South Davis Water District located at 407 West 3100 South, Bountiful, Utah.

If you are not on the agenda, the Board of Trustees will not be able to discuss your item of business until another meeting. For most items it is desirable for the Board of Trustees to be informed of background information prior to consideration at a Board Meeting. If you wish to have an item placed on the agenda, contact the District Manager at 801-295-4468.

AGENDA

1) Call To Order - Welcome to all those present.
2) Public comment period.
3) Board member reports.
4) Consider a motion to approve the minutes of the previous Board Meeting that was held

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on October 8th, 2025.

5) Consider a motion to approve the November 2025 expenses as presented on the expense report.

6) Review and discuss the District's Strengths, Vulnerabilities, and Opportunities Assessment.

7) Consider passing Resolution #86, which approves the District's Amended 2025 Budget as presented to the Board of Trustees at the District's Budget Workshop on November 4th in accordance with Utah Code §17-36-32.

8) Consider a motion to deposit all current remaining and future revenue, resulting from the irrigation rate increase of $59 per acre per year that was imposed in budget year 2023, into the District's reserve fund instead of the District's irrigation meter installation fund as originally intended.

9) Consider approving the 2026 Tentative Budget as presented by the General Manager.

10) Manager's Report and Discussion

a. Manager to present to the Board the proposed updated District Water Conservation Plan, which is required by Utah Code § 73-10-32 to be approved by resolution in December's public hearing.

b. Overview of current teacup and snowpack conditions in the Weber Basin drainage area.

11) Closed Session:

a. Motion to adjourn to closed session, if necessary, for reasons permitted under UCA 52-4-205.

All meetings shall be open to the public, except for discussion of the following:

The character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of an individual.

Collective bargaining issues.

Pending or reasonably imminent litigation.

Purchase, exchange, and lease of real property, including any form of a water right or water shares, if such discussion discloses the value or prevents the District from completing a transaction on the best possible terms.

Sale of real property, including any form of a water right or water shares, if such discussion discloses the value or prevents the district from completing a transaction on the best possible terms, and the entity previously gave public notice the property would be o ered for sale and the sales terms were publicly disclosed before the public body approves the sale.

Deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems.

Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct.

Information that is required to be maintained as private or protected by the Utah Procurement Code (Utah Code 63G-6a), including trade secrets.

Considering a loan application, if public discussion of the loan application would disclose nonpublic personal nancial information, nonpublic trade secrets, or nonpublic business information that would reasonably be expected to result in unfair competitive injury to the

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person submitting the information.
12) Adjournment

Notice of Special Accommodations (ADA):

The South Davis Water District does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services. If you are planning to attend this public meeting and, due to a disability, need assistance in understanding or participating in the meeting, please notify the District at least two days in advance of the meeting and we will try to provide the required assistance. The person to contact for assistance is Tracie Gallagher at 801-295-4468

Notice of Electronic or Telephone Participation:

This meeting may be held as an electronic meeting with one or more Trustees participating via speaker telephone. The anchor location will be the regular meeting place of the Board of Trustees of the South Davis Water District located at 407 W. 3100 S., B

Other Information:

South Davis Water District MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 140110 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0110

Meeting Information

Meeting Location:

407 W 3100 S
Bountiful, UT 84010
Show in Apple Maps | Show in Google Maps

Contact Name:

Tracie James

Contact Email:

tracie@southdaviswater.gov

Contact Phone:

(801)295-4468

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Notice Posting Details

Notice Posted On:

November 10, 2025 04:20 PM

Notice Last Edited On:

November 10, 2025 04:20 PM

Download Attachments

File Name	Category	Date Added
SDWD Updated 2025 Conservation Plan.pdf	Audio Recording	2025/11/13 11:24 AM
Nov 2025 approved minutes.pdf	Meeting Minutes	2025/12/18 09:28 AM
2025 Amended Budget.pdf	Public Information Handout	2025/11/13 11:23 AM
2025 IRRIGATION CONSUMPTION.pdf	Public Information Handout	2025/11/13 11:23 AM
2025 IRRIGATION Reservoir Usage 2025.pdf	Public Information Handout	2025/11/13 11:23 AM
2026 Tentative Budget.pdf	Public Information Handout	2025/11/13 11:24 AM
SDWD-Rate-Structure-2026.pdf	Public Information Handout	2025/11/13 11:26 AM

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Board/Committee Contacts

Member	Email	Phone
Kathy Thurston	kathy@southdaviswater.gov	(801)295-4468
Ron Mortensen	ron@southdaviswater.gov	(801)638-7937

Member	Email	Phone
Elaine Oaks	elaine@southdaviswater.gov	801-295-4468

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