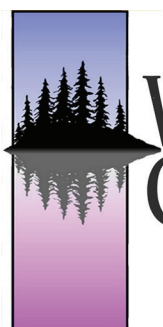


# 2018 CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE



WEBER BASIN WATER  
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Prepared by  
Weber Basin Water Conservancy District Staff







# WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Conservation Plan Background and Purpose

In 1998 the Utah State legislature passed the “Water Conservation Act,” (House Bill 418) which requires culinary water providers and conservancy districts to submit water conservation plans and plan updates to the Utah Division of Water Resources every 5 years. Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD or District) has complied with these requirements and submitted plans in 2003, 2008, 2013 and this is the update for 2018.

The 2018 Water Conservation Plan Update for the District, satisfies the requirements of the Water Conservation Plan Act as the five-year update and provides the District direction in planning and implementing conservation measures and programs for the next 5 years.

The District is a regional water supplier for:

- treated municipal water
- wholesale irrigation water
- retail secondary irrigation water
- untreated industrial water
- groundwater replacement water

The District primarily serves Summit, Morgan, Weber and Davis counties in Northern Utah. Figure 1-1 shows the District’s location and service area boundary.

### 1.2. Weber Basin Project & WBWCD System Overview

The District contracts with the U.S. Government for payment to operate the Weber Basin Project (Project). These duties include sale and delivery of project water and operation and maintenance of project facilities. The Weber Basin Project was planned to conserve and utilize the unused flows of streams within the natural drainage basin of the Weber River, including the basin of the Ogden River, its principal tributary. Other areas encompassed by the Project are those lying between the west slope of the Wasatch Mountains and the east shore of the Great Salt Lake.

Water resources of the area were extensively developed before initiation of the Weber Basin Project. Numerous private water developments preceded the construction of Federal projects. Prior Federal reclamation developments include the Weber River Project with its Echo Reservoir on the main stem of the Weber River, and the Ogden River Project with its Pineview Reservoir on the Ogden River. Also, under the Weber River and Provo River Projects, water is diverted from the high reaches of the Weber River for multiple uses on the Provo River. The Project supplements all the earlier undertakings, and its operation continues to work towards their goal of full practicable development of the area's water resources.



Stream flow for Weber Basin Project purposes is regulated by five new reservoirs, two enlarged reservoirs, the correlated operation of Project reservoirs and the old Echo Reservoir. Three of the six Project reservoirs: Wanship (Rockport Reservoir), Lost Creek, and East Canyon (enlarged), as well as the Weber River Project's Echo Reservoir and the District's Smith and Morehouse Reservoir, regulate the flow of the Weber River before it emerges from its mountain watershed to the Wasatch Front area where the principal water utilization occurs. Two Project reservoirs, Causey and Pineview (enlarged), regulate the flow of the Ogden River before it emerges from the mountains to join the Weber River in the Wasatch Front area. Willard Bay is the lowest reservoir of the system and receives water from the Weber River, diverted at Slaterville Diversion Dam, below the mouth of the Ogden River, and conveyed through the Willard Canal. Water is returned to the Weber River from the Willard Reservoir as needed over the same route, facilitated by the two pumping plants at Willard.

The three Project reservoirs along with Smith and Morehouse Reservoir on the Weber River and its tributary creeks, are operated to supply water for irrigation, municipal, and industrial purposes in the Wasatch Front area and for power production at Gateway and Wanship hydroelectric facilities. Causey Reservoir on the Ogden River side has also been upgraded by the District to produce power. The reservoirs are operated to provide supplemental irrigation water and replacement water for residential purposes in mountain valleys along the Weber River and its upper tributaries. They are also used to provide flood control and for the maintenance of stream flows for supporting aquatic life.

Stoddard Diversion Dam, on the Weber River about 4 miles downstream from Morgan, Utah, diverts water into the Gateway Canal which extends 8.5 miles westward on the south side of Weber Canyon. The canal has a capacity of 700 cubic feet per second (cfs) and delivers water to the Gateway Power Plant, which requires about 250 cfs. The remaining water is conveyed through the 3.3 mile long Gateway Tunnel to the west face of the Wasatch Mountains. There, bifurcation works direct water north via the Weber Aqueduct and south via the Davis Aqueduct.

The Weber Aqueduct is 5 miles long, with a capacity of 80 cfs. It conveys irrigation water to lands on the Uintah Bench, and municipal and industrial water to Ogden and adjacent communities in Weber County. Part of the irrigation water is pumped to lands above the aqueduct and the remainder is delivered by a high-pressure distribution system. At the terminus of the Weber Aqueduct, water is delivered to the District's Weber South water treatment plant from which it is distributed to Ogden city and surrounding communities.

The Davis Aqueduct extends to the south along the foot of the Wasatch Mountains approximately 23 miles to North Salt Lake and has an initial capacity of 355 cfs. Part of the water is pumped for irrigation of lands above the aqueduct; the remainder of the water is sold by the District to irrigation companies, improvement districts, sub-conservancy districts and individual landowners. The remaining water is processed through the District's Davis North water treatment plant for distribution to communities in North Davis County, and through the Davis South water treatment plant for





## 2. CONSERVATION GOAL

### 2. Weber Basin's Water Conservation Goal

The District conservation goal has been set at a 25% reduction per capita by 2025. This goal originated with the August 2001 state wide goal given by then Utah Governor Michael Leavitt to reduce statewide consumption 25% by 2050. The Utah State Water Plan introduced the goal for the state to bring down water use and help water entities do something to manage the water supplies and resources more effectively. In 2002, that goal was revised by many of the water Districts. It wasn't until 2013 that Governor Gary Herbert announced the new statewide goal which was 25% by 2025. The District has been supportive of that goal and has adopted it as the primary focus of conservation efforts. It is likely that as water savings is accomplished, the goal will again be modified to achieve even greater savings in the future. The Utah State Division of Water Resources is currently working to select a consultant to help determine what future conservation goals should be in different water basins throughout the state. These future conservation goals will vary depending on the different factors in each area.

The year 2000 is the baseline against which water conservation is measured. This year was selected as the base year as conservation efforts began to take shape in the state and water use was climbing due to population increases and no additional supplies. Since that time, the District has seen significant reductions through various programs and approaches, which will be discussed in greater detail in this document.

The unit used to measure reductions is per capita water use. This is found by dividing the number of residents by the gross amount of water used in a calendar year. That number is then divided by 365 to achieve the amount of water used per capita per day. Conservation efforts are geared at lowering the per capita use which is being accomplished by programs and education for indoor and outdoor water use efficiency. The main target for conservation efforts does focus on outdoor water conservation efforts because there is a greater potential for savings by reducing outdoor water use.

## 3. GROWTH PROJECTIONS

### 3. Growth Projections

#### 3.1 Introduction

Population growth projections are an important factor in determining future water demands for the District. In addition to overall population projections, it is important to consider where projected growth is expected to take place. Conservation measures will play a large part in extending future water supply to meet the demands that are projected with ongoing growing populations.

The District's service area is divided into two major areas: the Wasatch Front and Wasatch Back. The term "Wasatch Front" is used in this study to generally denote the portion of the District that is west of the Wasatch Range Mountains and includes the most populated urban areas in the District. The term "Wasatch Back" is used to refer to the portion of the District that is east of the Wasatch Range Mountains.

For simplicity of this report, further breakdown will not be mentioned and everything will be discussed as a whole for District programs and savings. For more detail on breakdowns of the District's service area, you may reference the District's "WBWCD Supply and Demand Study 2016".

#### 3.2. Total District Population Projection

According to U.S. Census reports, the total population of the District's service area is expected to nearly double by 2060. A summary of the population of each of the study areas in the District as well as the total District population are shown in Table 2-2. The Governor's Office of Management and Budget projects population growth through 2060. Those projections are what is used in this report.

**Table 3-2 Total District Population Projections**

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
<b>Davis County</b>	307,600	364,800	406,000	451,900	493,300	527,500
<b>Weber County (Wasatch Front)</b>	224,600	257,600	291,700	320,500	344,000	367,600
<b>Ogden Valley</b>	7,200	9,500	12,500	16,400	21,700	28,800
<b>Morgan County</b>	9,500	13,400	17,600	20,600	22,000	23,600
<b>Snyderville Basin</b>	24,000	27,000	30,100	33,100	36,200	39,200
<b>Eastern Summit</b>	10,800	13,600	17,600	21,400	23,300	25,100
<b>Total District Population</b>	583,700	685,900	775,500	863,900	940,500	1,011,800

The Wasatch Front has been an area of major population growth during the District's history and is



expected to continue growing. It contains areas that are considered “built out” and areas of open agricultural land that are expected to develop rapidly in the planning period. Using the methods from the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget (GOMB), the population projections for the Wasatch Front area have been prepared using Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) and Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) data through 2040, and (GOMB) projections between 2040 and 2060.

Since TAZ level population projections were not available beyond 2040, the Wasatch Front population was projected from 2040 to 2060 by looking at the annual average rate of population change (AARC) between 2019 and 2040 for each TAZ area. If the AARC between 2019 and 2040 was less than 0.5% per year it was assumed that the TAZ area was built-out and no additional growth was projected for that area between 2040 and 2060. In areas with AARC between 2019 and 2040 above 0.5% per year it was assumed the 2019 – 2040 growth rate would continue. A factor was added for each county to correlate the projections with GOMB 2060 projections.

## 4. DISTRICT WATER DEMANDS

### 4. District Water Demands

#### 4.1. Introduction

A critical responsibility for the District is to understand future water demands within its service area. Two methods were used to project these demands. Detailed analysis and explanations of these methods are found in the District's "WBWCD Supply and Demand Study 2016". A summary of those methods includes:

1. Per capita demand/actual demand per capita water use in gallons per capita per day (gpcd) is used in conjunction with population projections to estimate future water demands for potable uses (industrial, residential, commercial and institutional) and secondary irrigation. Where available, such as with untreated M&I demands, historic use is used for projections.
2. Contractual obligations – where metered use information was not available, actual contract amounts were used along with expected growth or decrease rates to project future wholesale and retail agricultural demand.

Industrial water use often grows at a slower rate than the overall population, however for this report, it has been projected to grow at the same rate as the overall population. Projected potable demands for the Wasatch Front area are shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Projected WBWCD Wasatch Front Potable Demands**

	Potable Demand (acre-Ft)			Potable Demand with Conservation (acre-Ft)		
Year	Davis	Weber	Total	Davis	Weber	Total
2010	48,300	35,700	84,000	48,300	35,700	84,000
2020	57,300	40,300	97,600	54,000	38,000	92,000
2030	63,800	45,900	109,700	57,000	41,100	98,100
2040	70,600	50,500	121,100	62,200	44,700	106,900
2050	76,200	54,700	130,900	65,700	47,300	113,000
2060	81,900	59,000	140,900	70,600	51,100	121,700

Secondary demands for the Wasatch Front service area have been projected using the per capita demand for secondary irrigation multiplied by the population that is expected to be served by secondary water. This secondary service population was estimated to be 343,746 in 2010 and is projected to increase to 614,564 in 2060.

In addition, the District's current and projected untreated water contracts that serve industrial customers have been added to the projected secondary demands. To project future untreated water contract amounts, the District reviewed past untreated water contract sales. Future contracts were extrapolated based on the growth observed in contracts between 2001 and 2015. The Dis-



trict will continue to promote conservation with these untreated M&I contracts, but no conservation beyond the current level is shown for this block of water. The projected secondary demands for the Wasatch Front area are shown in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2 WBWCD Wasatch Front Estimated Secondary Demand**

	Secondary Demand (acre-ft)			Secondary Demand with Conservation (acre-ft)		
Year	Davis	Weber	Total	Davis	Weber	Total
2010	51,800	45,800	97,600	51,800	45,800	97,600
2020	60,800	52,200	113,000	50,200	44,300	94,500
2030	68,400	58,500	126,900	48,700	43,500	92,200
2040	76,400	63,700	140,100	50,000	43,900	93,900
2050	83,300	68,100	151,400	49,700	43,200	92,900
2060	90,200	72,500	162,700	53,900	45,900	99,800

In addition to potable water demand and secondary water demand, the District has contracts to provide wholesale irrigation water to irrigation companies and other entities across the Wasatch Front service area. These entities serve a variety of demands which are summarized as:

- agricultural demands
- secondary irrigation demands
- private system demands (golf courses, waterfowl clubs, amusement parks)

Table 4-3 below shows the estimates for District Wholesale Irrigation Demand through 2060.

**Table 4-3 WBWCD Wasatch Front Wholesale Irrigation Demand Projection**

Year	Davis County			Weber County			Total Wasatch Front
	To Secondary Demands	To Private System Demands	To Agricultural Demands	To Secondary Demands	To Private System Demands	To Agricultural Demands	
	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)	(acre-ft)
2014	37,491	2,967	10,931	9,020	100	9,340	69,850
2020	38,408	3,274	10,141	9,493	110	8,940	70,366
2030	39,936	3,785	8,823	10,282	128	8,275	71,228
2040	41,464	4,295	7,505	11,071	145	7,609	72,089
2050	42,991	4,806	6,188	11,860	162	6,943	72,951
2060	44,519	5,317	4,870	12,649	179	6,277	73,812

The water provided to irrigation districts to satisfy Wasatch Front secondary demand is already accounted for in the Estimated Secondary Demand section above. Therefore, only agricultural demands and private system demands shown in Table 3-3 were added to the total annual demand. Projected total annual demand for the Wasatch Front area was calculated by combining the estimated potable demand, estimated secondary demand and the District supplied agricultural demands. Table 4-4 shows the total demand projections for the District's Wasatch Front area.

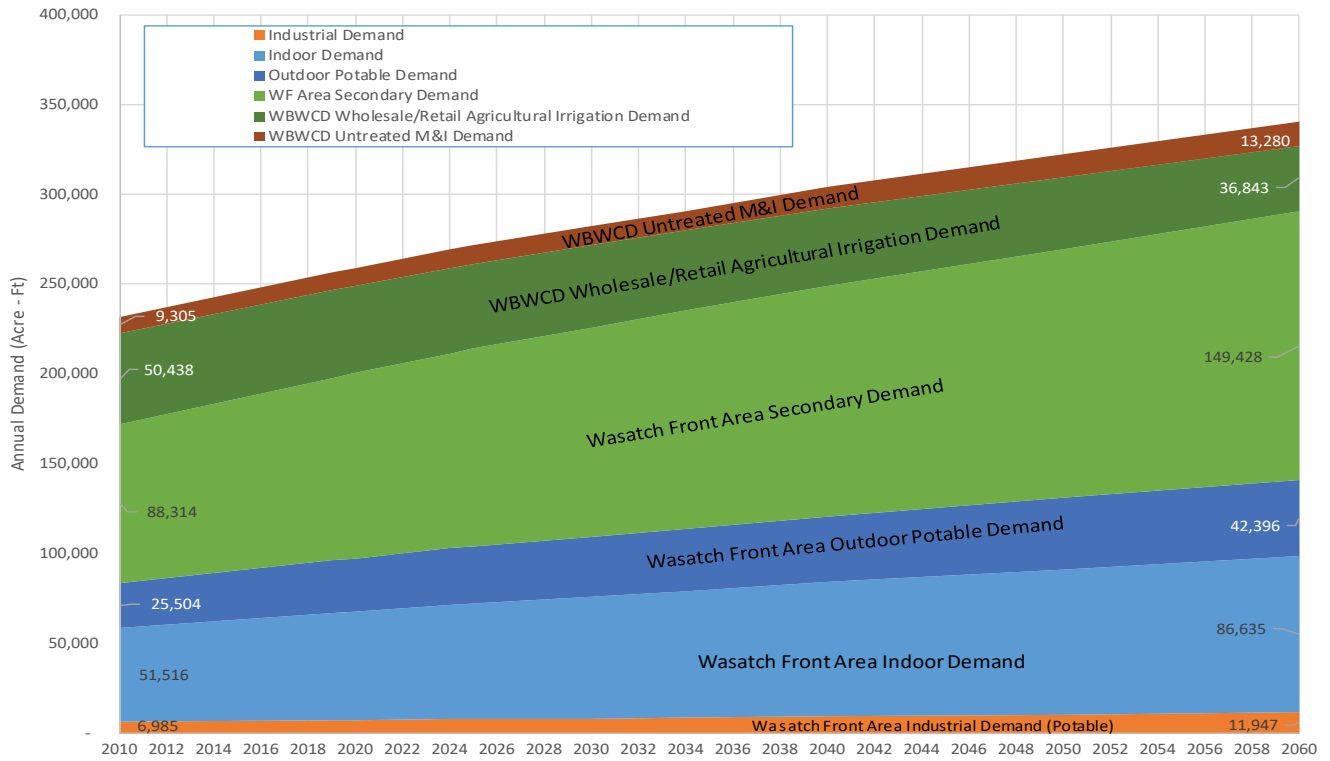
**Table 4-4 WBWCD Wasatch Front Total Estimated Demand**

Year	Total Demand (acre-ft)			Total Demand with Conservation (acre-ft)		
	Davis	Weber	Total	Davis	Weber	Total
2010	128,698	103,340	232,038	128,698	103,340	232,038
2020	145,705	113,559	259,265	131,805	103,359	235,165
2030	158,151	124,159	282,310	131,651	104,359	236,010
2040	171,296	132,658	303,954	136,496	107,058	243,554
2050	182,142	139,957	322,099	138,042	107,657	245,699
2060	193,087	147,356	340,443	145,487	112,856	258,343

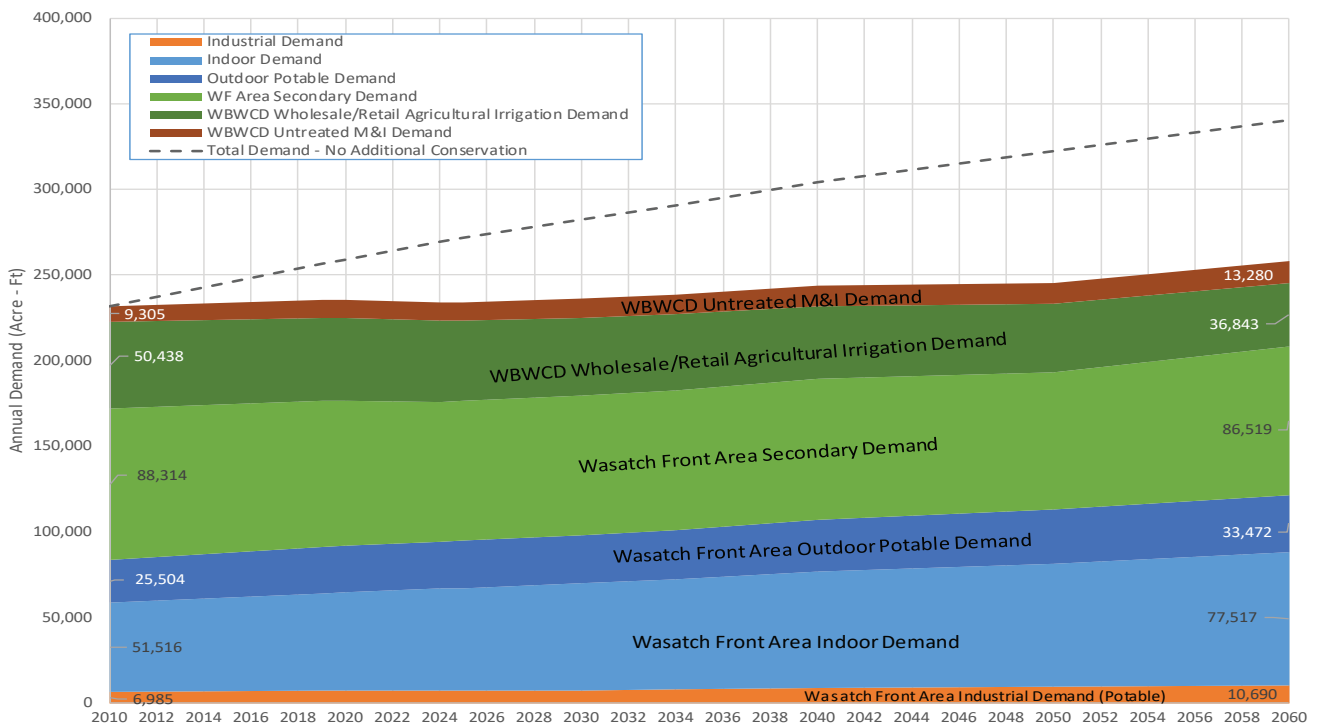
Figure 4-1 shows the District's Wasatch Front Demand Projections by demand type. Figure 4-2 shows the same projections with the District's conservation goals applied. A line has been included for Figure 4-2 showing the projected demands without conservation beyond current conservation levels. As you can see, conservation will go a long way in providing adequate supply for future demands. The same trends apply to the Wasatch Back, and for this report percentage of conservation would be the same as the Wasatch Front, considering that both areas' growth projections by percentage are similar.



**Figure 4-1 WBWCD Wasatch Front Demand Projections**



**Figure 4-2 WBWCD Wasatch Front Demand Projections - with Conservation**

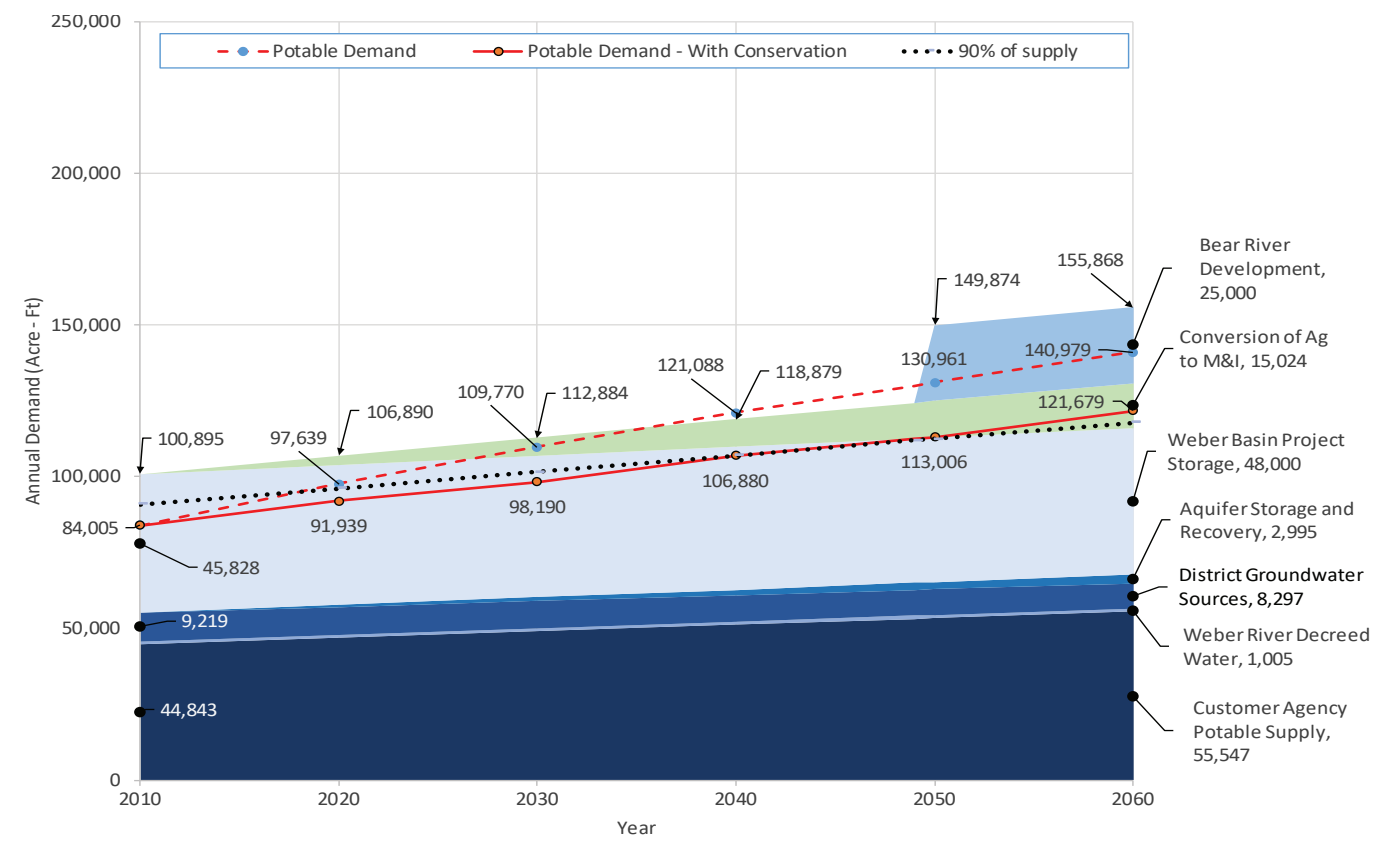


# 5. EXISTING WATER SUPPLY

## 5. Existing Supply

The District has several sources of supply to meet all water needs. Figure 5-1 shows current sources and available water supply for each. These sources currently supply all the District’s needs. It is anticipated that with the projected population growth and if the District meets its conservation goals, the current supply will meet these future demands for the next 25-35 years. If the conservation goals are not met, future water supplies will need to be developed much sooner to meet the growing demands.

Figure 5-1 Wasatch Front Area Potable Demand vs Potable Supply



## 6. FUTURE WATER SUPPLY

### 6. Future Supply

#### 6.1. Conservation Savings

Water conservation is at the forefront of the District's efforts in preparing for the future. As mentioned previously, the District is committed to achieving the Governor's goal of 25% water conservation by 2025 when compared with 2000 per capita demands. The Utah State Division of Water Resources is currently working to select a consultant to help determine what future conservation goals should be in different water basins throughout the state. These future conservation goals will vary depending on the different factors in each area. Conservation can be thought of as the first of any water projects, because it delays the need for more costly water development projects.

Future water supply will be necessary as growth happens, and only as needed, depending on the level of conservation that is achieved. It will come in the following ways:

- New well development
- Conversion of agricultural water to M&I uses
- Secondary Water Allocation Reductions
- Water Reuse
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery
- Interstate River Development
- New Customer Agency Sources
- Wasatch Back Water Import Projects

There is great value in deferring water resource development projects. Conservation as a key component of water supply could defer many projects and possibly some projects indefinitely. Conservation programs will have their costs, but those costs are minimal compared to the high price of future water development. The District is on course to meet the goal of 25% reduction before 2025 and will continue to move to achieve greater savings as conservation programming grows and new technologies and products make water delivery more efficient.



# 7. WATER CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

## 7. Water Conservation Initiatives

### 7.1. System Improvement for Conservation

The District is continually working to improve its programs and methods to increase conservation. These include:

- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System on all District water control facilities
- Metering and accounting. Meters installed on all M&I delivery points to wholesale and large customers. A policy implemented to install meters on all District secondary connections.
- Rehabilitation and betterment of District conveyance facilities (canals, pipelines, etc.). This includes lining canals, stabilizing some areas, fixing and replacing piping where problems have occurred.
- Water rates and contracts for municipal and industrial contracts.
- Encourage proper use due to higher rates for water use outside of current agreements.
- Encourage wholesale customers to emphasize conservation with their retail users.

### 7.2. District Conservation Activities and Programs Now Implemented

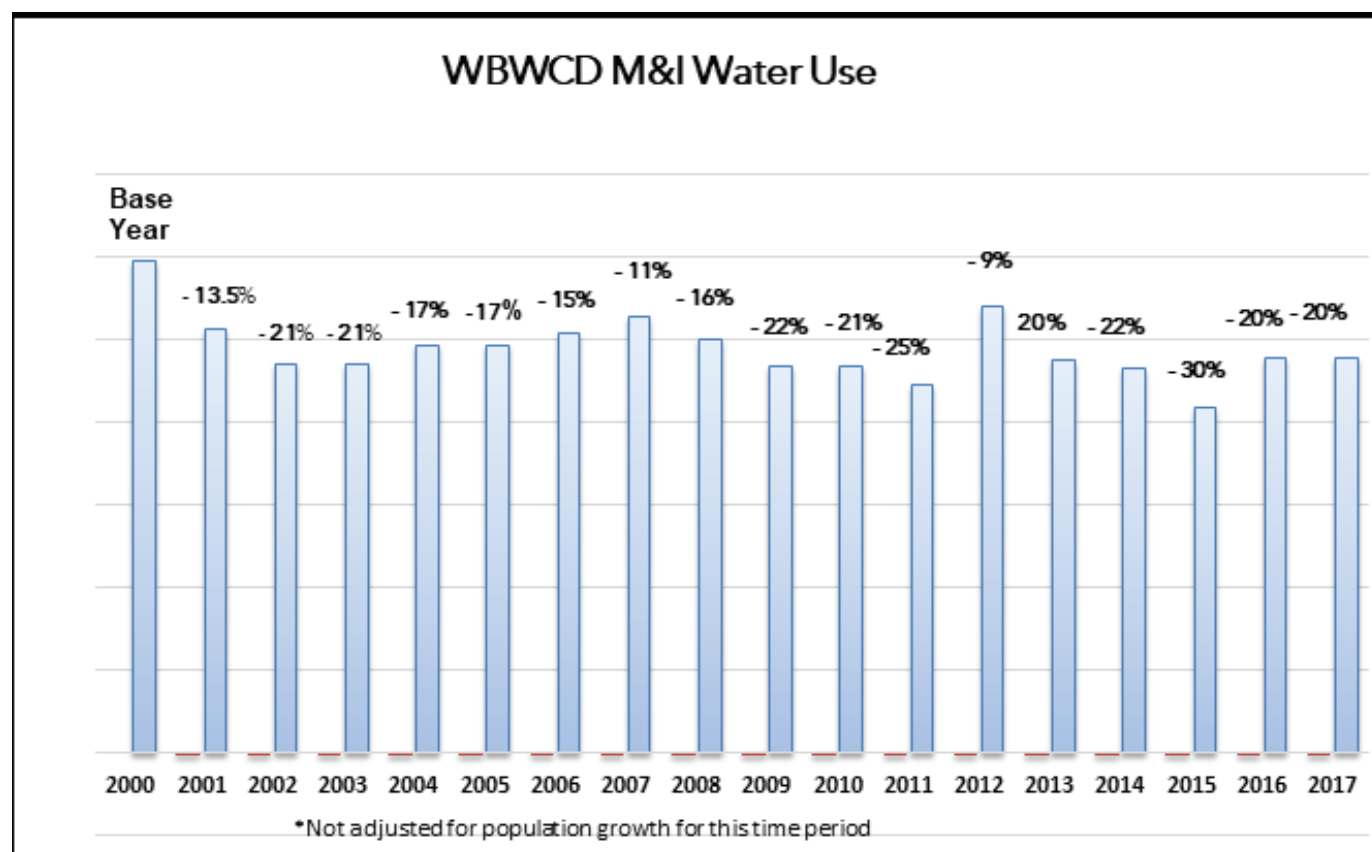
Since the year 2000, the District has implemented numerous programs with the aim of reducing overall water demands. The following is a list of implemented activities.

- Adopted statewide goal of 25% reduction by 2025
- Day time watering policy forbidding outdoor watering between 10 am and 6 pm
- Conducting residential and commercial water checks with District operated Water Check program
- Construction, maintenance and landscape demonstrations in the Learning Garden
- Hiring a full-time Conservation Coordinator
- Establishing a public information and education campaign, which included the use of the State's "Slow the Flow" campaign
- Encouragement to member agencies to adopt water-efficient landscape ordinances
- Free landscape classes and garden fairs to educate the public on best practices for landscape design, implementation and maintenance. Showcase the Learning Garden as an example
- The re-landscaping of District facilities as an example
- The Davis Goes Green partnership with Davis School District to bring fourth grade classes to tour the District's treatment facility and Learning Garden
- Outreach to the public to provide presentations or booths at events, schools, home shows, and other business or civic functions
- Creation and distribution of print material including pamphlets with conservation education information

- A public information and education campaign involving billboards, UTA bus wraps, service truck tail gate wraps, digital and other advertising media to promote efficient water use behaviors.
- Member agency meetings to coordinate and provide necessary information and materials to all interested member agencies
- Implementation of a smart controller rebate program
- Hiring an assistant full time conservation coordinator and a conservation analyst
- Metering of secondary water connections with data collection and monthly statements to educate users of their water use and encourage conservation practices
- The use of “Localscapes” initiative as a tool to educate the public on best landscape practices. Involves classes and materials to show how to achieve a landscape suitable to our climate and soils.
- Implementation of commercial smart controller rebates
- Implementation of low flow toilet rebate program for older toilet replacement.

Figure 7-1 shows the reduction of water use from 2000 through 2016. Water use does change upon weather fluctuations, but the overall trend shows significant decline. Data was not adjusted for population growth. This data is based on main trunk line deliveries.

Figure 7-1. M&I Water Use from 2000 to 2017



### 7.3. Future Conservation Programs

The District understands that conservation plays a key role in future water supply and will continue to promote and encourage conservation in every way possible. The increase in conservation will require more staff, more financing and more cooperation from all entities and the public served by the District.

The future consists of continuing some programs and the implementation of new programs. The following list are programs that will continue or have yet to begin:

- Water Conservation must be our first water project.
- There are three levels of water conservation: Voluntary Conservation, Managed Conservation, and Mandatory Conservation.
  - Voluntary Conservation focuses on education and outreach to change behavior and includes rebates, media campaigns and metered water use information.
  - Managed Conservation requires government oversight to ensure reductions and may include aggressive water use pricing, outdoor water use restrictions and physical changes to change water use behaviors.
  - Mandatory Conservation is mostly government mandates to ensure high impact reductions. May include non compliance fines, water use enforcement and strict restrictions.
- Improved water management by upgrades to SCADA systems and the use of new technology that may aid in the information needed for more precise water management.
- Use of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping to better label, mark and track pipelines, meters and other facilities. Mapping may also help in public information to facilitate water use.
- Metering and accounting. The District will continue to implement metering on all retail secondary connections. It will also continue metering all culinary system components.
- Implementation of rate structures for secondary water users, and rates for larger contract users that encourage conservation and promote wise watering practices.
- Education and media campaigns to grow and do more to promote wise use of water, especially for outdoor use. The public awareness and education will be a key part to being successful at changing perceptions and changing behaviors.
- Continuing landscape rebate programs for smart controllers on residential and small commercial properties, while implementing a program for large commercial and institutional users with large irrigated areas.
- Member Agencies taking a more active role in policy, programs and education for their residents.

The District will continue to budget for and implement measures that are cost effective to reduce per capita demands and extend the water supply. The District will achieve the goal of 25% reduction by 2025 and will move to increase that savings as goals change in the future. Existing programs will continue as long as they are cost effective, and new programs will be developed to educate and to use technology to facilitate end use reductions.



## 7.4. Issues and Constraints

The District manages all types of water deliveries for a population of over 600,000 and the demand for water keeps growing. An ongoing concern for the District is to achieve its desired goals and be able to have adequate supply when it's needed as growth comes and as drought years inevitably occur. The planning and programs being implemented are designed for success and water use reduction, but a few questions will still be important for the District to consider as it continually evaluates conservation successes and direction:

- What additional water conservation measures should the District implement to meet and exceed its goal?
- How can the District get more active participation from its wholesale member agencies and irrigation companies?
- How can the District be effective at changing public perception about the use of secondary water?
- How can the District get the public to change the mindset about water conservation in general and embrace water efficient landscaping principles?
- What level of funding and programming will be needed in the future to extend water supply and meet the growing needs?
- If new development is needed, how cost effective will conservation programs be compared to new development costs and at what point will new water development become inevitable?
- In addition, there are a few constraints to water conservation including:
  - Current lack of metering on secondary systems discourages water conservation.
  - The high cost for secondary metering throughout the District's wholesale service area.
  - Many residents lack an understanding of what constitutes efficient use.
  - Most homeowners typically apply much more landscape irrigation water than they need.
  - Reaching homeowners with the right education and the motivation to change what they are doing can be very challenging.
  - The cost of conservation programs is much cheaper than development, but public perception of expenditures for conservation can be challenging.
  - Drought and weather variability can help or hinder conservation efforts. On very wet years, it is difficult to keep conservation momentum due to incorrect perception of supply.

The District will seek to further conservation efforts to meet water supply needs and achieve conservation goals. The District will continue to invest time and the monetary resources to move conservation efforts forward. The District will need to develop additional water supplies in addition to conservation measures, and will need development projects sooner if it cannot meet future conservation goals.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

### 8. Conclusion

The District is dedicated to providing adequate water supply and quality service to all its customers and has a mandate to provide the water that is needed now and into the future. The District takes great care and pride in managing the precious water resources that we have and realize the importance to the economic stability of the region, the overall quality of life of the residents that live within its boundaries, and the continued care for the environment in which it is all happening. The District knows that conservation and improved efficiency will play a major role in providing an adequate water supply and reducing costs to continue to serve all current and future needs.

The District will continue to follow conservation measures and improve programs that have been adopted, in addition to planning and using innovative programs and new technologies that will be developed. The District is confident that water will be available for all future needs of District customers. The quality of life for its residents will remain high, with landscapes that are attractive and create value to the community. Changes will happen and there will be issues and challenges to face as conservation continues its important role in the District's mission of providing an adequate water supply now and for the future.

Appendix A  
Board Resolution



## WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

2837 East Highway 193 • Layton, Utah 84040 • Phone (801) 771-1677 • (SLC) 359-4494 • Fax (801) 544-0103

### OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to §73-10-32, Utah Code Ann. (1953) (the "Act"), Weber Basin Water Conservancy District ("District") prepared a Water Conservation Plan in 2003, prepared updates to its plan every five years as required, and has now prepared an additional update to its plan as set forth in the 2018 Conservation Plan update;

WHEREAS, The District has established in its Conservation Plan a goal to reduce water use within its service area by 25% by 2025;

WHEREAS, The District has determined that achieving conservation goals will sustain existing water supplies, eliminate or delay more expensive water supply and infrastructure projects, and assist in providing an adequate water supply for future generations;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of the District:

1. The District has met the requirements of the Act in its preparation of the 2018 Conservation Plan update.
2. The General Manager is authorized and directed to cause a copy of the 2018 Conservation Plan update to be filed with the Utah Division of Water Resources and with all other persons or entities deemed appropriate.
3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon execution by an authorized member of the Board of Trustees.

### ATTEST

I, TAGE I. FLINT, Secretary of the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District at a regular meeting held May 24, 2018.



Tage I. Flint, Secretary

Tage I. Flint  
General Manager/CEO

#### Board of Trustees:

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President  
Davis County

Kym O. Buttschardt  
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