

What Is Prepare60?

The Center established by Utah's four largest water conservancy districts to protect what we have, use it wisely, and provide for the future.



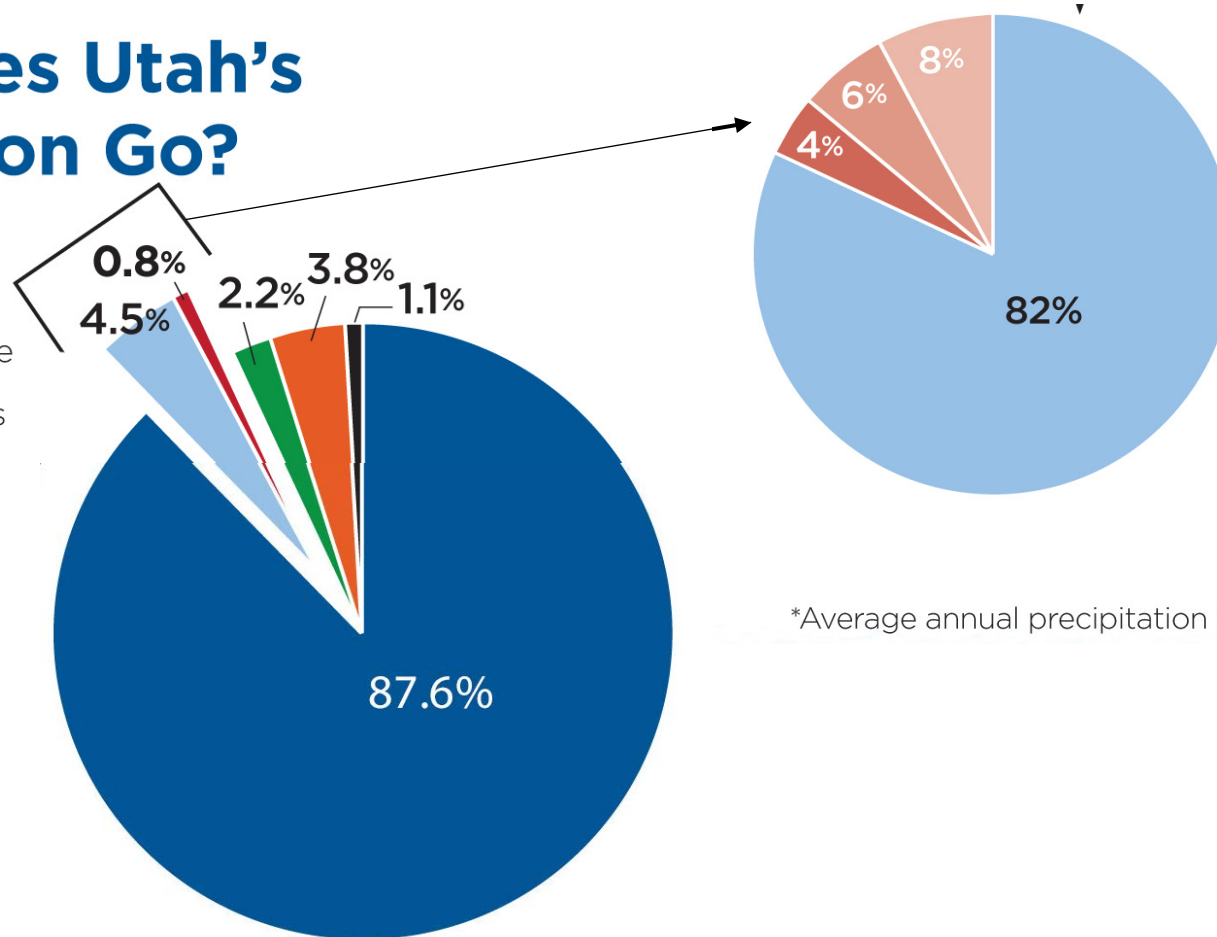
Prepare60 Focus



Water System Basics

Where Does Utah's Precipitation Go?

- Natural Environment/
Groundwater Recharge
- Agricultural Depletions
- **Municipal & Industrial
(M&I) Depletions**
- Wetlands/Reservoir
Depletions
- Net Outflow
(includes
flow to GSL)
- Potential
Developable
Supply



*Average annual precipitation is about 61 million acre-f

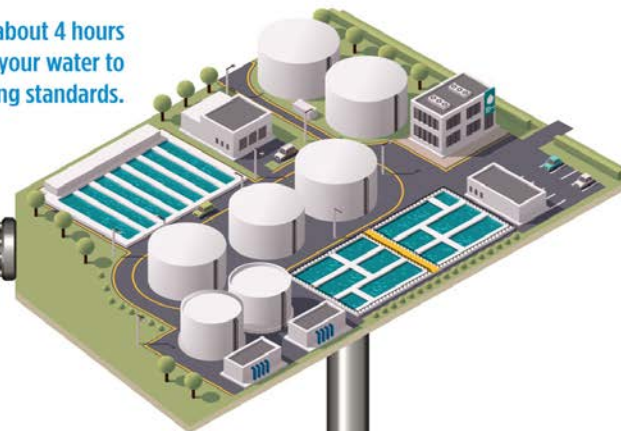
Source: Utah Division of Water Resources



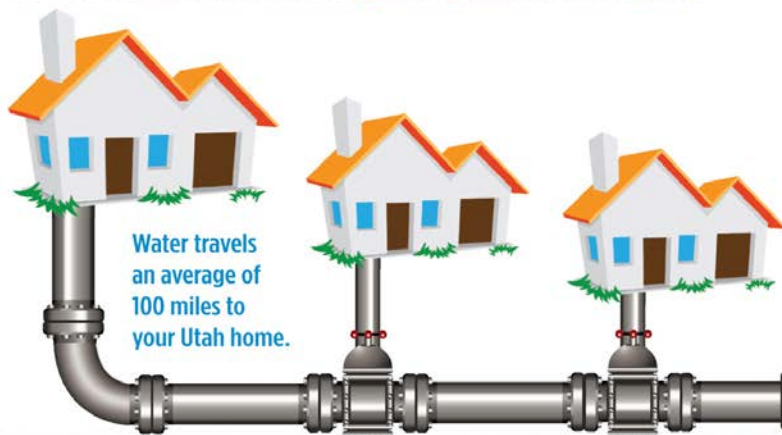
From Mountain Top to Kitchen Tap



It takes about 4 hours to treat your water to safe drinking standards.



There are 756 dams in Utah that are regulated by a state or federal agency.



Water travels an average of 100 miles to your Utah home.

There are 10,000 miles of large transmission pipelines in Utah.

The average age of a failing water main is 47 years old. Most of Utah's water infrastructure is more than 50 years old.



PREPARE 60

SECURING UTAH'S
ECONOMIC FUTURE

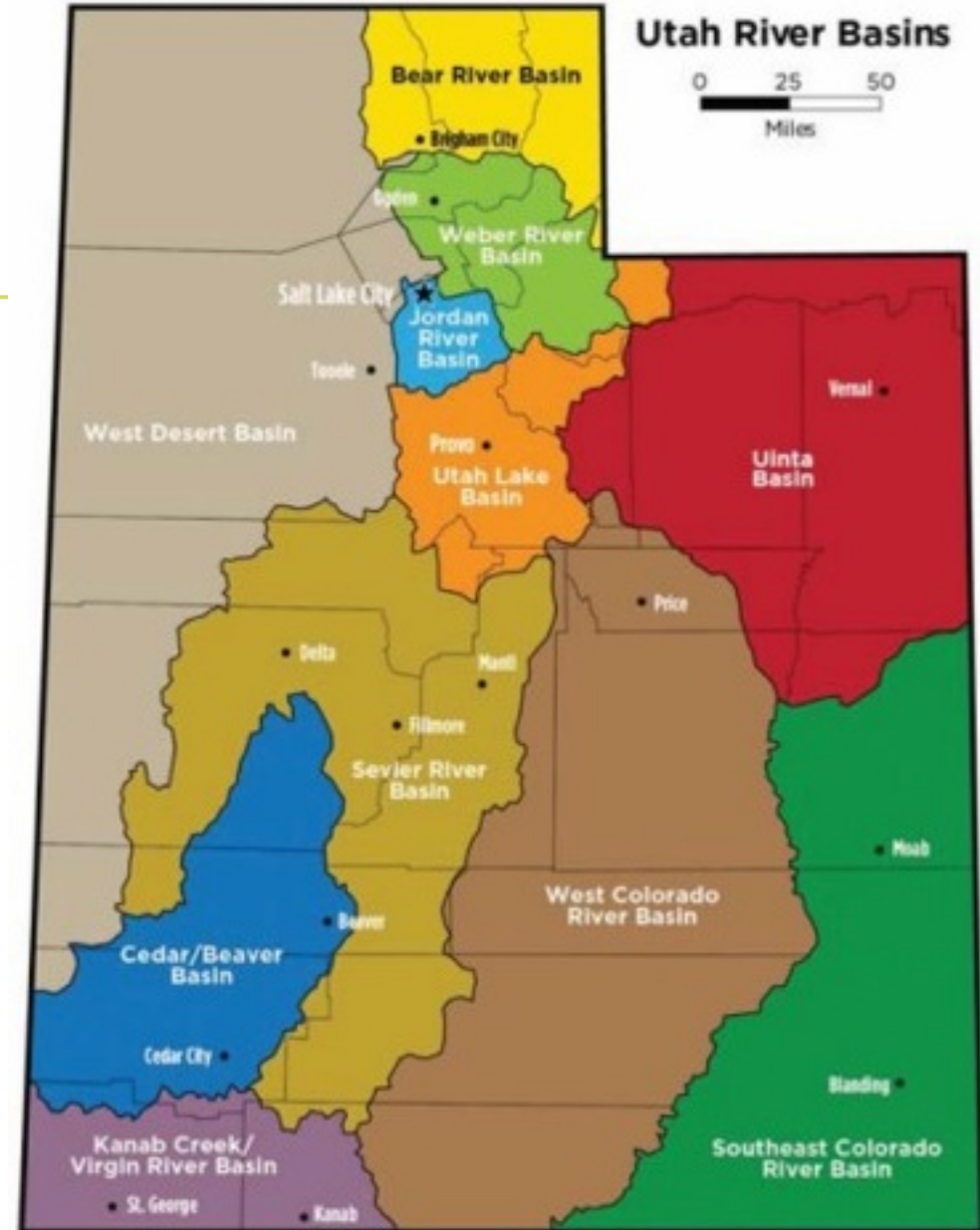
Roles in Water Systems

- **Federal:** Primarily played a financing role in the past, but funding is dwindling
- **State:** Primarily played a planning and regulatory role, must now fill financing gap
- **Local:** Primary interface of water system for end users



Statewide Water Infrastructure Plan (SWIP)

- For statewide municipal and industrial (M&I) water needs through 2060
- Organized by river basin
- Includes 25% to 35% conservation



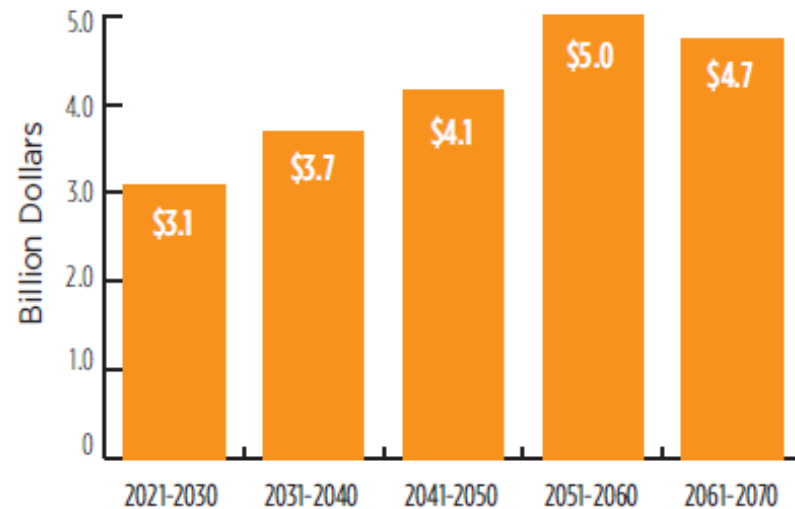
Planning for the Future

ESTIMATED STATEWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS **\$38 BILLION**



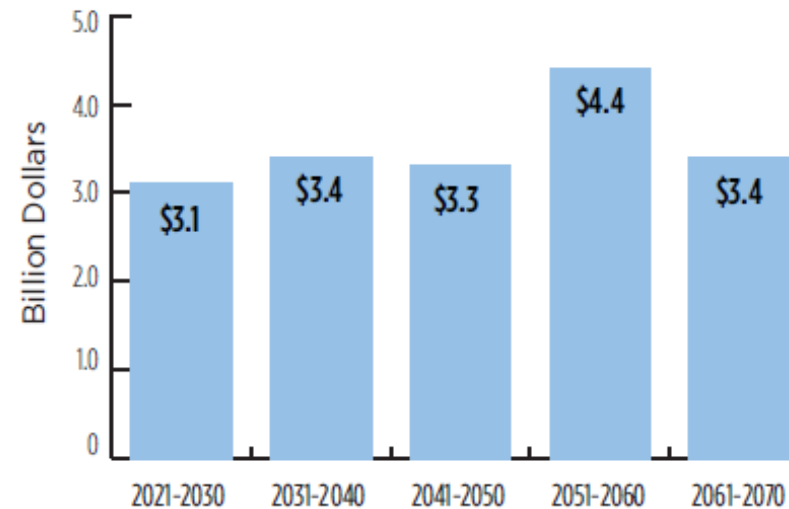
REPAIR & REPLACEMENT OF AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

\$20.6 BILLION



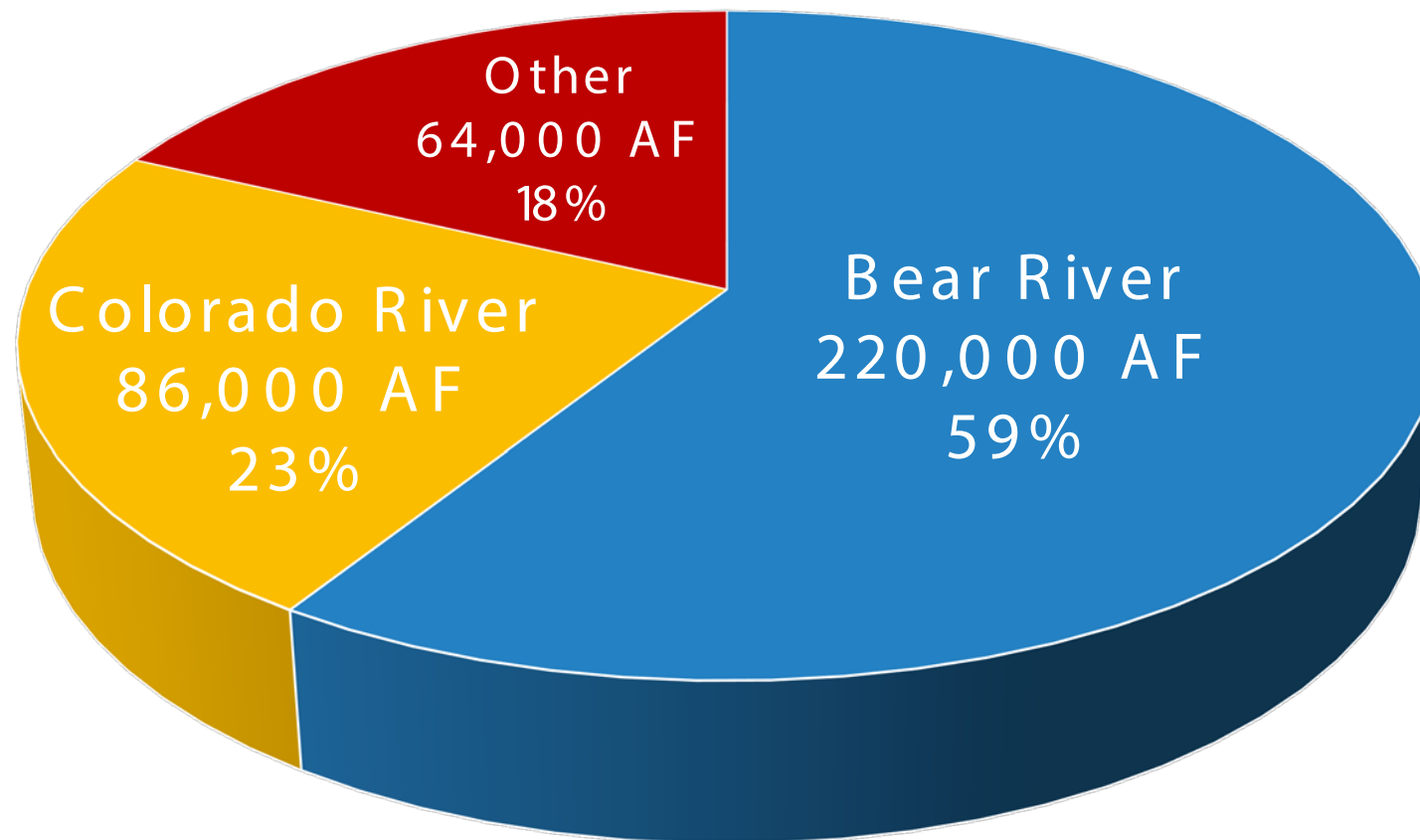
NEW INFRASTRUCTURE, WATER SUPPLIES, and WATER SUPPLIER CONSERVATION COSTS

\$17.6 BILLION



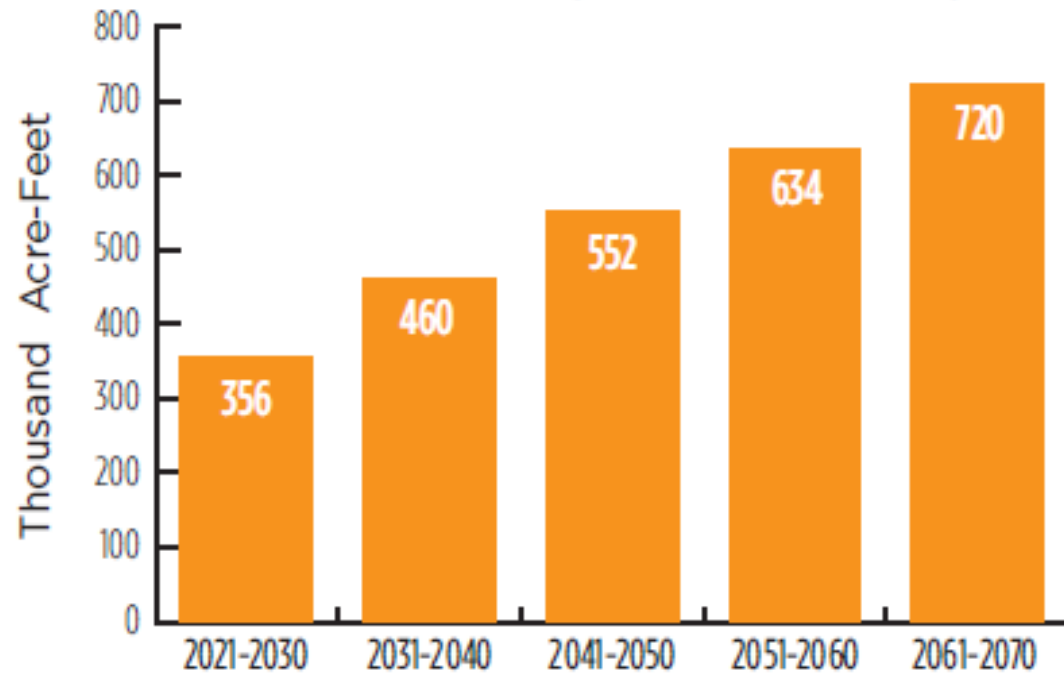
Statewide cost projections by decade in billions of dollars,
not including **\$9.5 billion** in conservation costs paid by businesses and homeowners.

New Water Supply Sources

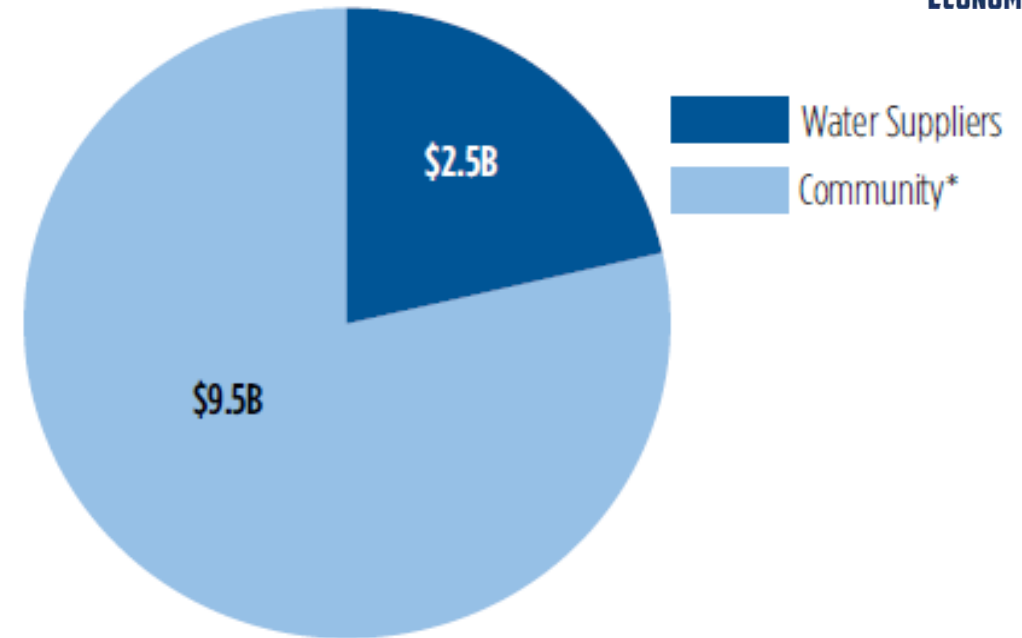


Water Conservation

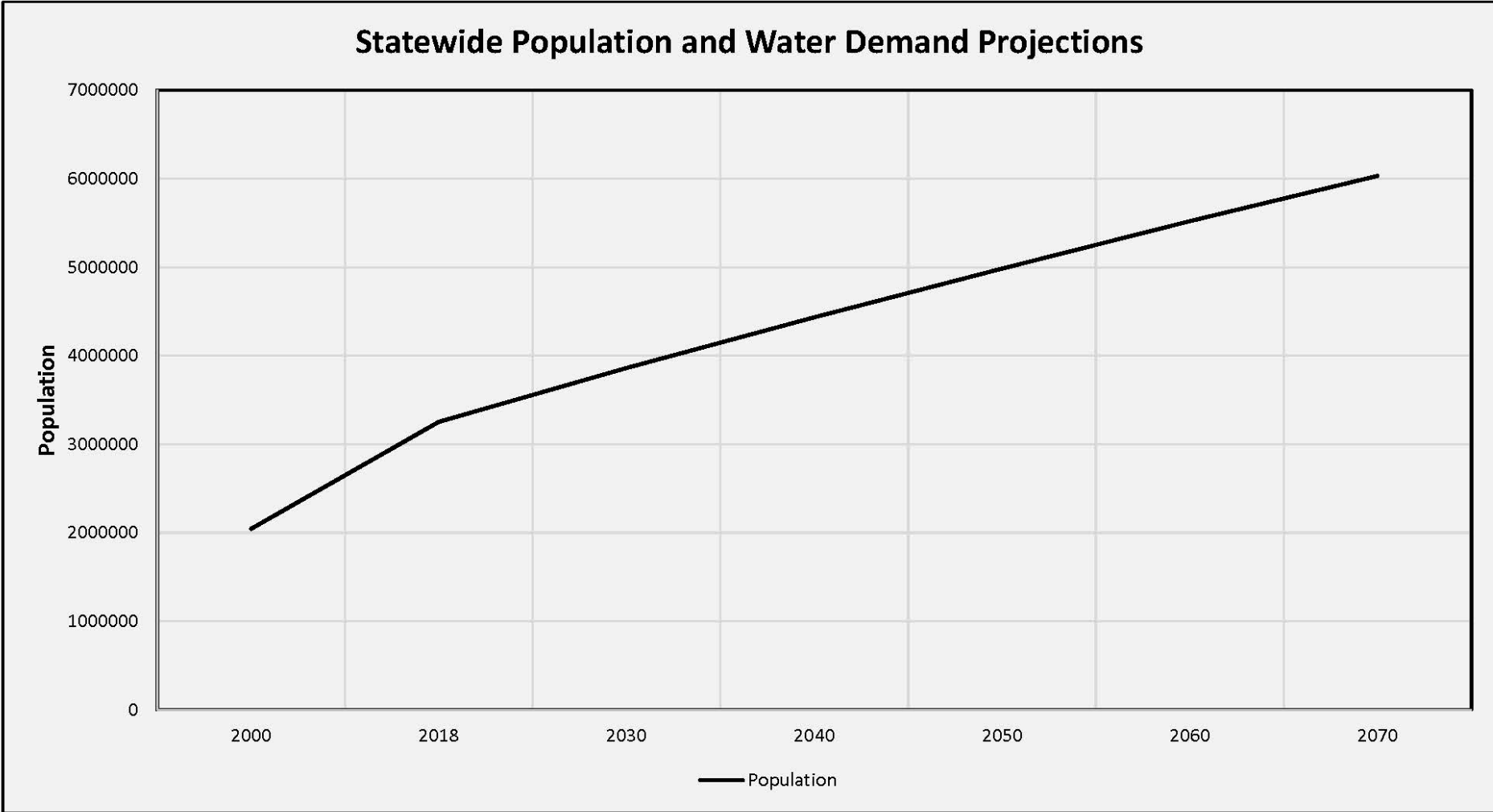
PROJECTED WATER CONSERVED
BY DECADE (CUMULATIVE)

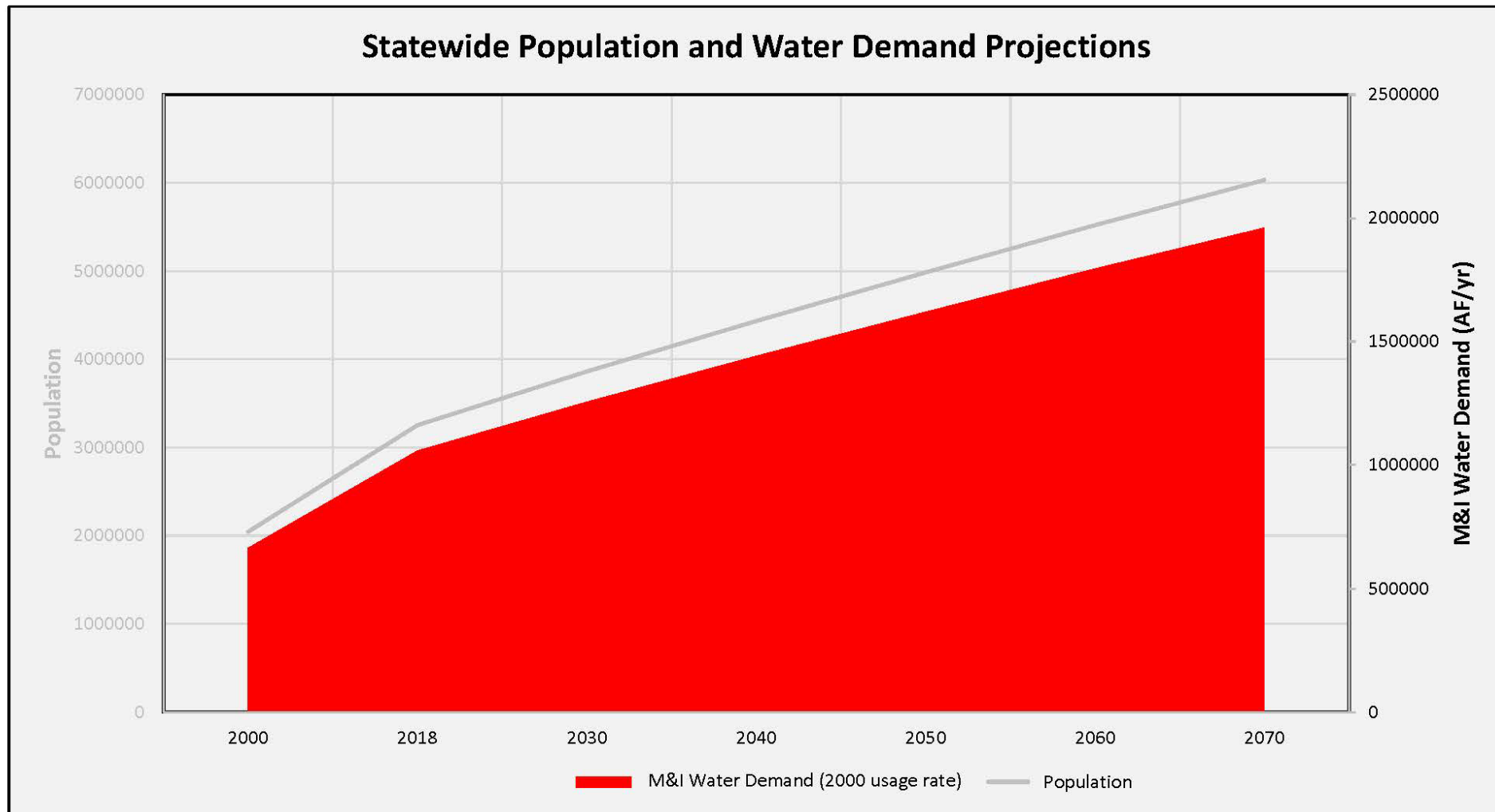


ESTIMATED WATER CONSERVATION
COSTS THROUGH 2070

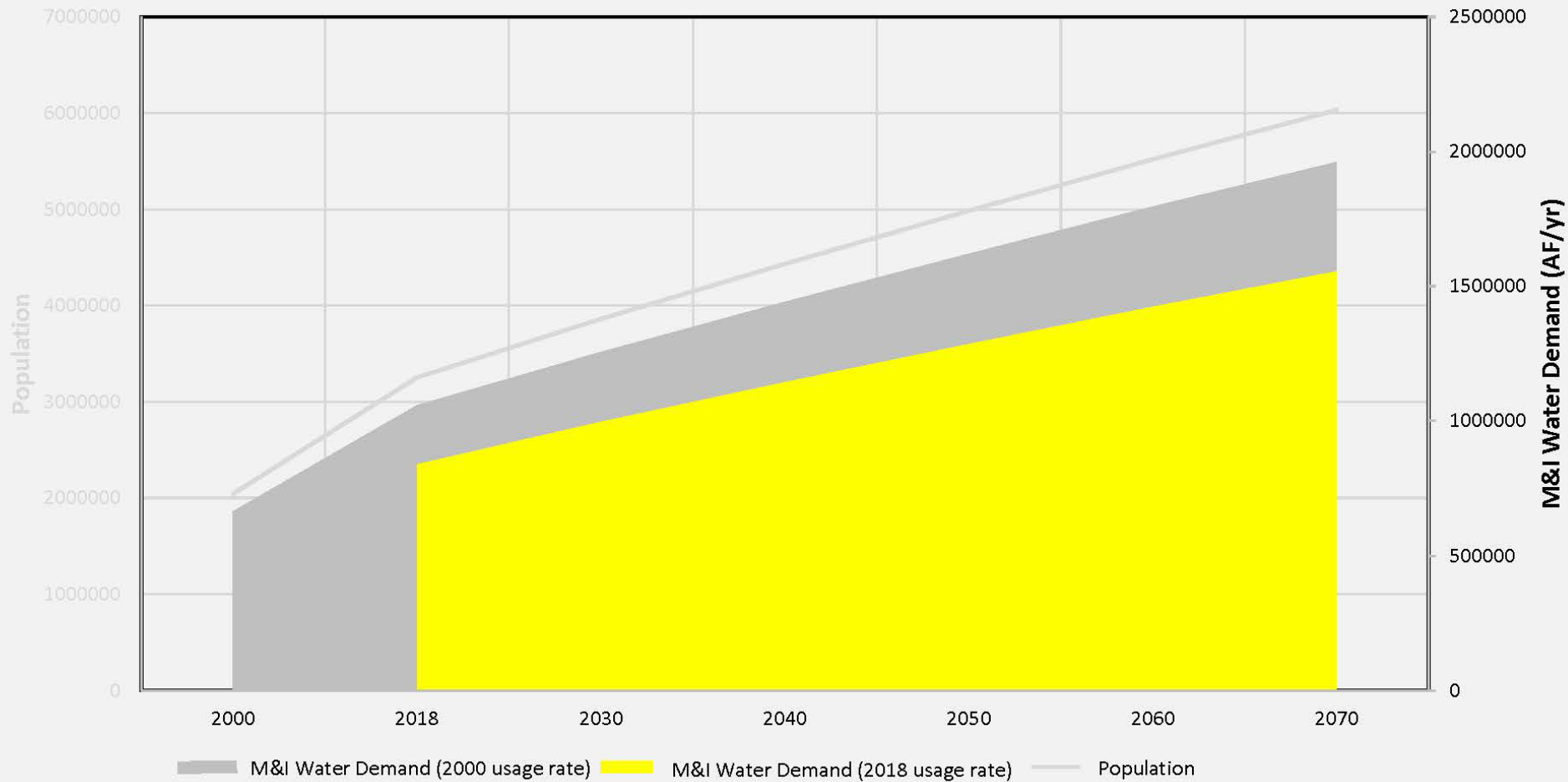


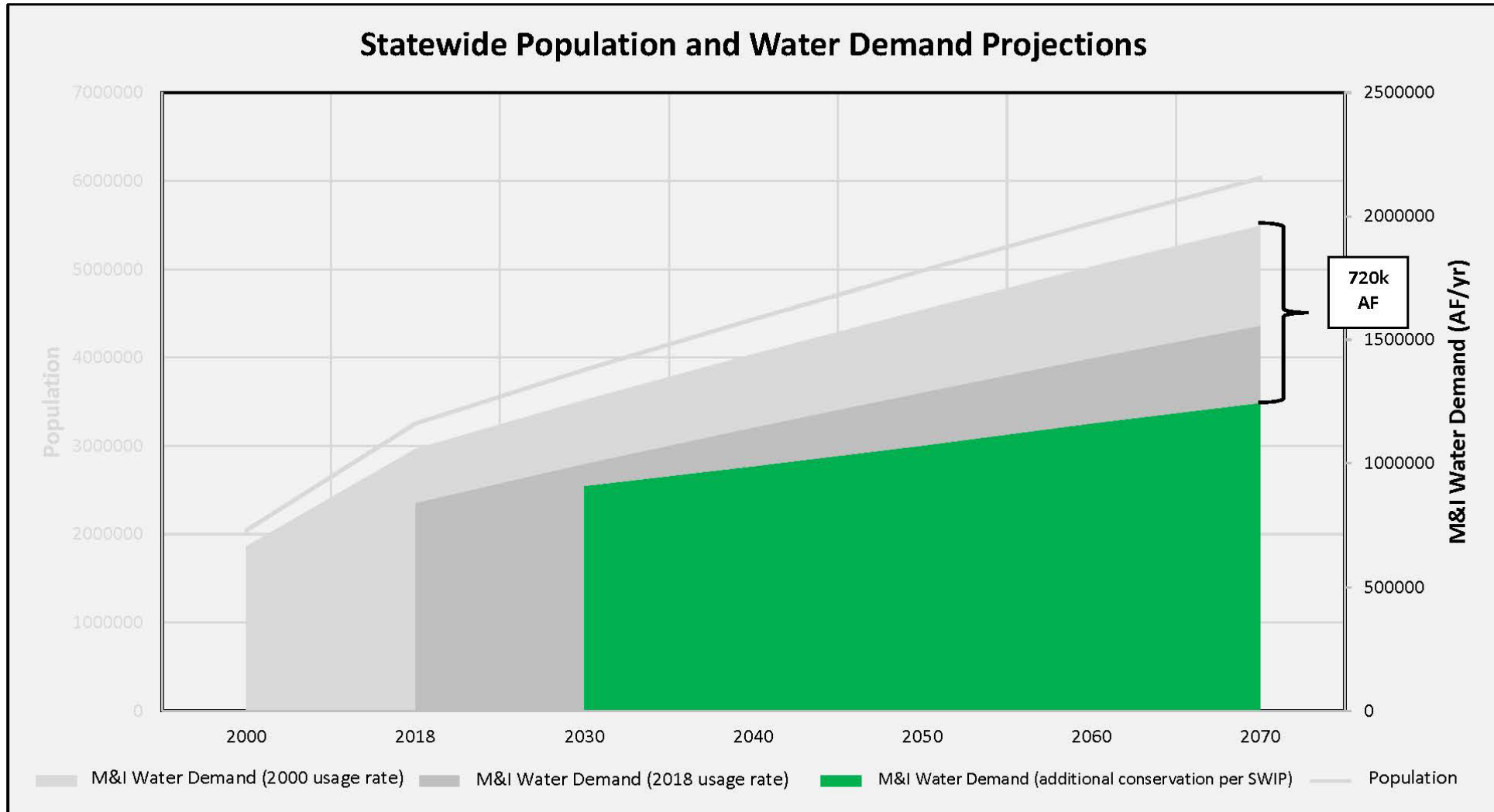
*Community investment includes costs to home and business owners for water conservation efforts, such as landscape/irrigation alterations or indoor plumbing changes.





Statewide Population and Water Demand Projections





Water Funding

Essential Water Funding Tools

- Water Rates (or User Charges)
- Impact Fees
- Property Taxes



Water Funding

Water Rates:

- Fund ongoing operation, maintenance & replacement costs of the treatment & delivery of water to our taps
- Tied to current use (varies seasonally)
- By law, can only amount to costs to capture, treat, deliver, and conserve water



Water Funding

Impact Fees:

- One-time payments to fund new facilities & water sources for growth
- Typically paid when building permit issued
- Allow future water users to share costs of new infrastructure



Water Funding

Property Taxes:

- Determined by state law
- Allow future water users to pay capital costs of future infrastructure
- Provide stable revenue source to support financing for new water supply



Utah is one of 8 western states to use property tax for water infrastructure

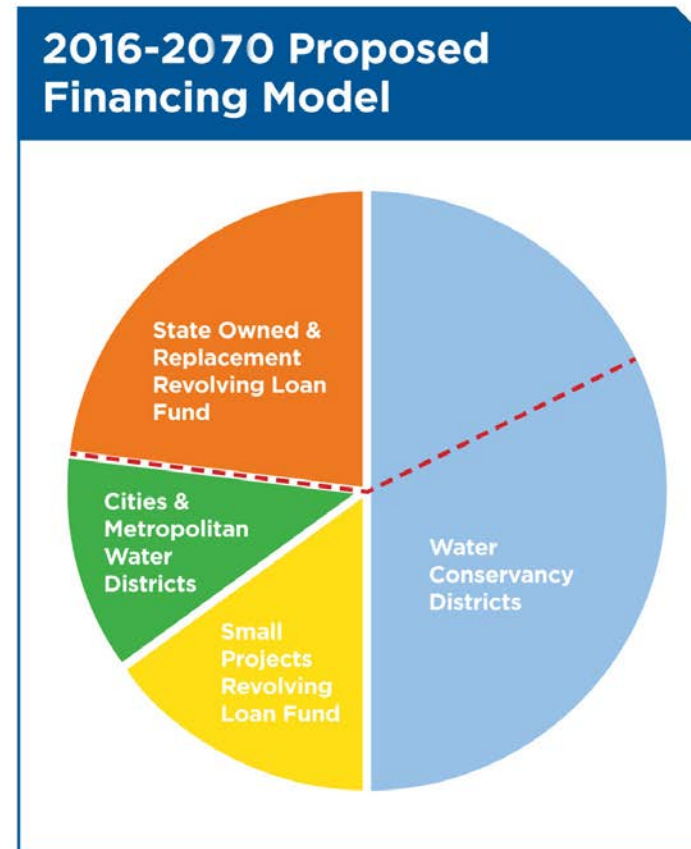
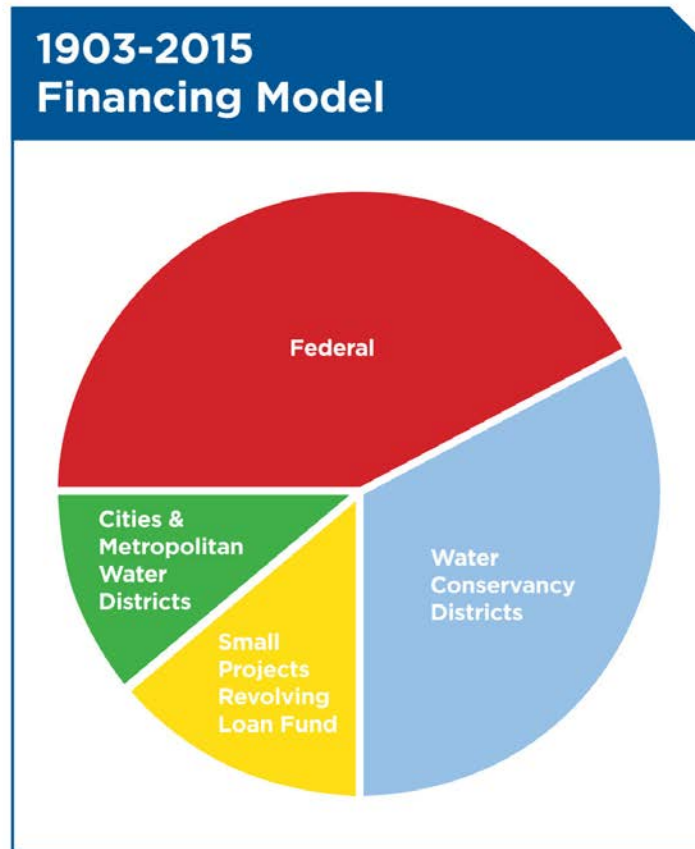


Water Funding

Public Good benefits paid for by property taxes:



Financing



How much will be paid by the end water user?

ALL OF IT!



Colorado River

Protecting Utah's
share of the
Colorado River



H2O Collective



An initiative between ULCT and Prepare60 focused on providing meaningful water conservation tools, strategies, and training for the local level.



**PROTECT WHAT WE HAVE,
USE IT WISELY, AND
PROVIDE FOR THE FUTURE.**

