

RESOLUTION No. 14-13

ROLL CALL

VOTING	YES	NO
STEVE LEIFSON <i>Mayor (votes only in case of tie)</i>		
ROD DART <i>Council member</i>	X	
RICHARD M. DAVIS <i>Council member</i>	X	
BRANDON B. GORDON <i>Council member</i>	X	
MIKE MENDENHALL <i>Council member</i>	X	
KEIR A. SCUBES <i>Council member</i>	X	

I MOVE this resolution be adopted: Council member Gordon
I SECOND the foregoing motion: Council member Mendenhall

RESOLUTION No. 14-13

A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE SPANISH FORK CITY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Spanish Fork City operates a culinary water system and a pressurized irrigation water system; and

WHEREAS, Spanish Fork City has adopted a water conservation plan in order to be eligible for grants and loans from the State of Utah for water projects; and

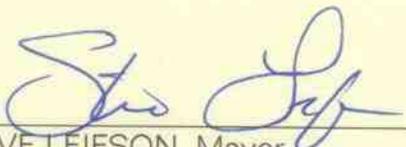
WHEREAS, the City Council understands the pressing need to use water in a more efficient manner to allow for future sustained growth of the community; and

WHEREAS, the water conservation plan should be updated on a regular basis so that it remains current with growth, environmental standards, and newer technology;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Spanish Fork City Council as follows:

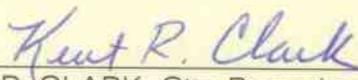
1. Spanish Fork City hereby amends its water conservation plan, attached hereto as exhibit A.
2. The plan will be amended no less than every five years and will continue to play a vital role in the future development of Spanish Fork City, Utah.
3. This resolution is effective immediately.

DATED this 18th day of November 2014.



STEVE LEIFSON, Mayor

Attest:



KENT R. CLARK, City Recorder





Memo

To: Mayor and City Council
From: Chris Thompson P.E., Public Works Director/City Engineer
Date: November 13, 2014
Re: 2014 Water Conservation Plan

Staff Report

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the 2014 Water Conservation Plan.

BACKGROUND

The city is required to update our water conservation plan every 5 years. As indicated in the attached letter our next update is due at the end of this year.

DISCUSSION

The city has done a great job conserving water in the last 5 years. We have reduced unaccounted for water loss from 41% to 22% in our drinking water system. This is largely a result of replacing old water mains particularly where we have found or have a history of breaks and leaks.

It is difficult to evaluate water conservation because water use goes up in dry years and down in wet years. In the future we plan to try and make a proper correlation between water use and precipitation.

Attached: plan





WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

PROPOSED

(HAL Project No.: 348.12.700)

November 2014

SPANISH FORK CITY
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

(HAL Project No.: 348.12.700)

Steven C. Jones, P.E.
Project Manager



November 2014

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

In response to projected future growth along the Wasatch Front, citizens and leaders of Spanish Fork City (City) are concerned about the future water supply in the region. The Utah State Legislature has passed legislation requiring public water suppliers to prepare a Water Conservation Plan and to update the plan periodically. The City prepared the original Water Conservation Plan in 2004. This report is the 2014 update of the City's Water Conservation Plan.

This report assesses the water conservation alternatives available to the City, sets goals to conserve water, and identifies existing and proposed water conservation measures to be implemented by the City.

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

CHAPTER 2 – WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Spanish Fork City, located in the south central portion of Utah County, had an estimated population of about 36,277 people in 2013 according to Mountainland Association of Governments and the 2010 U.S. Census. Providing water to meet the needs of its citizens has always been a top priority of City leaders and planners. This priority has resulted in a well maintained and operated water system. A pressurized irrigation system was installed in 2002 to conserve drinking quality water and to provide customers with water at a lower cost. Currently, the Spanish Fork Municipal Water System serves the entire City with some additional homes on the periphery of the City. The distribution of these connections is shown in Table 2-1.

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

Connection Type	Drinking Water System	Pressurized Irrigation System
Residential	9,064	8,376
Commercial	607	296
Industrial	22	14
Institutional	80	34
TOTAL	9,773	8,720

Spanish Fork City residents and their leaders place a high value on open space. Spanish Fork City presently has almost 400 acres in parks, golf course, cemetery, stormwater detention/retention and sports fields. Open grassed areas around schools and churches bring the total acreage in open grassed areas to over 500 acres.

Spanish Fork City is presently receiving an above-average portion of the county's residential, commercial, and industrial growth. This growth is causing changes in the way the land within the City limits is being utilized and eventually will strain the ability of the present water supply and delivery system to meet demands. Through careful planning and efficient utilization of available water supplies, these increased needs can and will be met.

INVENTORY OF WATER RESOURCES

Prior to 2002, Spanish Fork City was withdrawing approximately 9,000 acre-feet of water annually from four springs located in the Spanish Fork River drainage and wells located throughout the City. This supplied the total water required to meet demands on the drinking water system which at the time provided for both indoor and outdoor water uses. Spanish Fork City installed a city-wide pressurized irrigation system in 2002 which reduced the demand on the drinking water supply.

The City owns shares of stock in several local canal companies. The City also owns several water rights in the Spanish Fork River, Dry Creek and in underground wells. Table 2-2 summarizes the City's water sources with usage and capacity.

**Table 2-2
Existing Water Sources Summary**

Source	2013 Water Supply (gpm)	2013 Water Supply (acre-feet)	Source Supply Capacity (gpm)
Drinking Water System			
Crab Creek	1,019	1,644	1,400
Cold Springs	-	-	4,000
Malcomb Springs	1,341	2,163	2,500
Canyon Elementary Well 1700 East (Part Time)	318	512	1,700
SUBTOTAL	2,678	4,319	9,600
Pressurized Irrigation System			
Ensign-Bickford Well	N/A	425	450
Cemetery #1 Well	N/A	250	500
Cemetery #2 Well	N/A	214	1,000
Canyon Rd Well	N/A	505	1,000
Canyon Elementary Well 1700 East	N/A	219	1,700
Memorial Well	N/A	444	1,000
Fairgrounds Shop Well	N/A	209	1,300
2550 East Reservoir	N/A	83	500
Darger Springs	N/A	497	1,000
Golf Course Pond	N/A	3,200	4,000
SUBTOTAL		6,046	12,450
TOTAL		10,365	22,050

WATER USE

A comparison of supplied and metered water is shown in Table 2-3 and Figure 2-1. The table compares the water supplied to both the drinking water and pressurized irrigation systems to the metered water use for the years 2007 through 2013. Note that supplied water always exceeds metered water, indicating unaccounted water (losses) in each system.

Unaccounted water decreased during the past six years. In 2013 the percentage of unaccounted drinking water was 22%, much lower than 41% in 2008 and 2009. This suggests that the City's pipe replacement program has been effective in reducing water loss in the drinking water system.

For both systems, possible explanations for the unaccounted water use include leaks in the distribution system, meter inaccuracies, and miscellaneous unmetered water use (such as pipe line flushing, construction activities, etc.).

**Table 2-3
Comparison of Water Supplied to Metered Water Use**

Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Drinking Water System							
water supplied (acre-feet)	4,239	4,589	4,901	3,994	3,818	4,042	4,151
water metered (acre-feet)	2,733	2,706	2,625	2,646	2,568	2,821	2,797
accounted for unmetered water (acre-feet)	-	-	289	143	36	41	428
% unaccounted for waste	36%	41%	41%	30%	32%	29%	22%
Pressurized Irrigation System							
water supplied (acre-feet)	3,960	4,190	4,522	4,882	3,265	5,479	5,291
water metered (acre-feet)	3,911	4,098	3,650	4,092	3,164	4,696	4,504
accounted for unmetered water (acre-feet)	327	528	369	322	22	46	83
% unaccounted for waste	-	-	11%	9%	2%	13%	13%

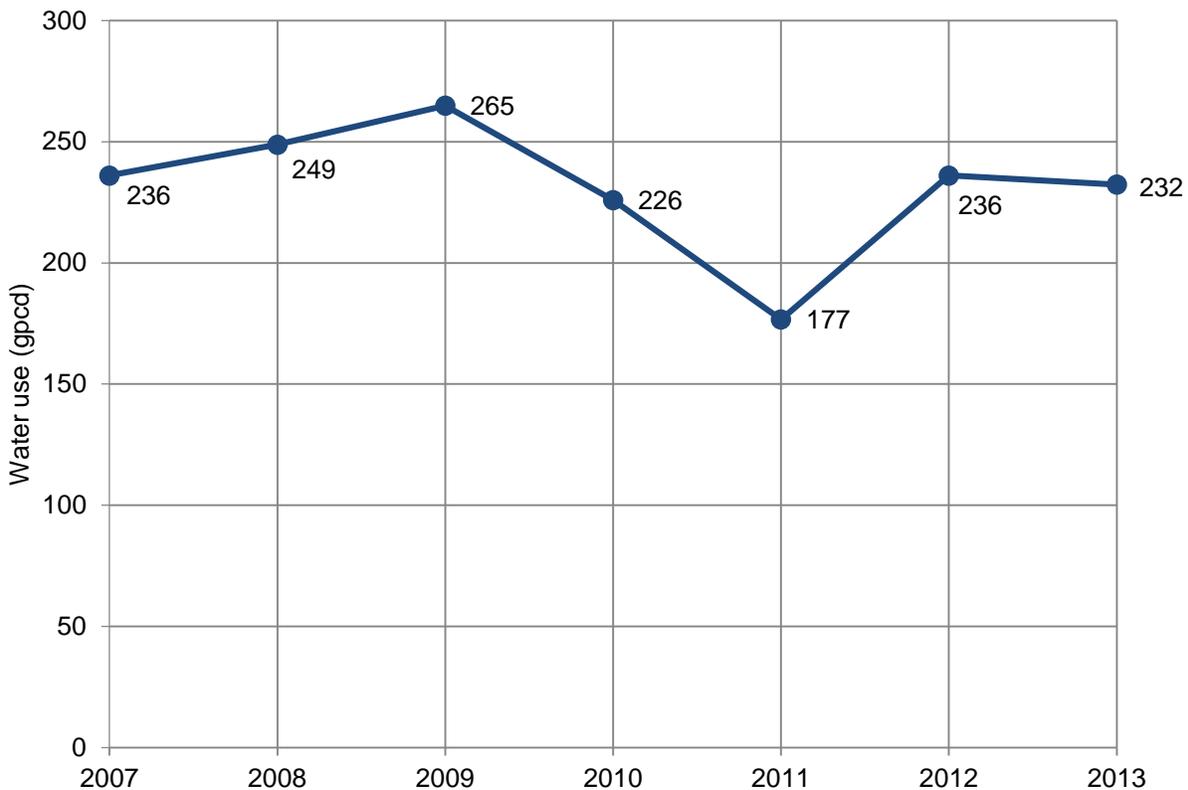


Figure 2-1: Water Supplied, 2007–2013

Based on the 2013 service area population estimate of 36,277 for the drinking water system, the per capita water use is 102 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Based on the 2013 service area population estimate of 37,000 for the pressurized irrigation system, the per capita water use is

130 gpcd. (It should be noted that a portion of the City is still irrigated by the drinking water system.) Together, the combined per capita water use for Spanish Fork City is 232 gpcd. Water use, especially indoor, has trended downward over the past few years. This evidence should be seen as a success of current water conservation measures and reinforces the importance of the effort to continue existing conservation measures while implementing additional practices to reach conservation goals. Spanish Fork City's water use is considerably lower than the State of Utah average of 260 gpcd in 2005, especially since water systems with separate irrigations systems use more water.

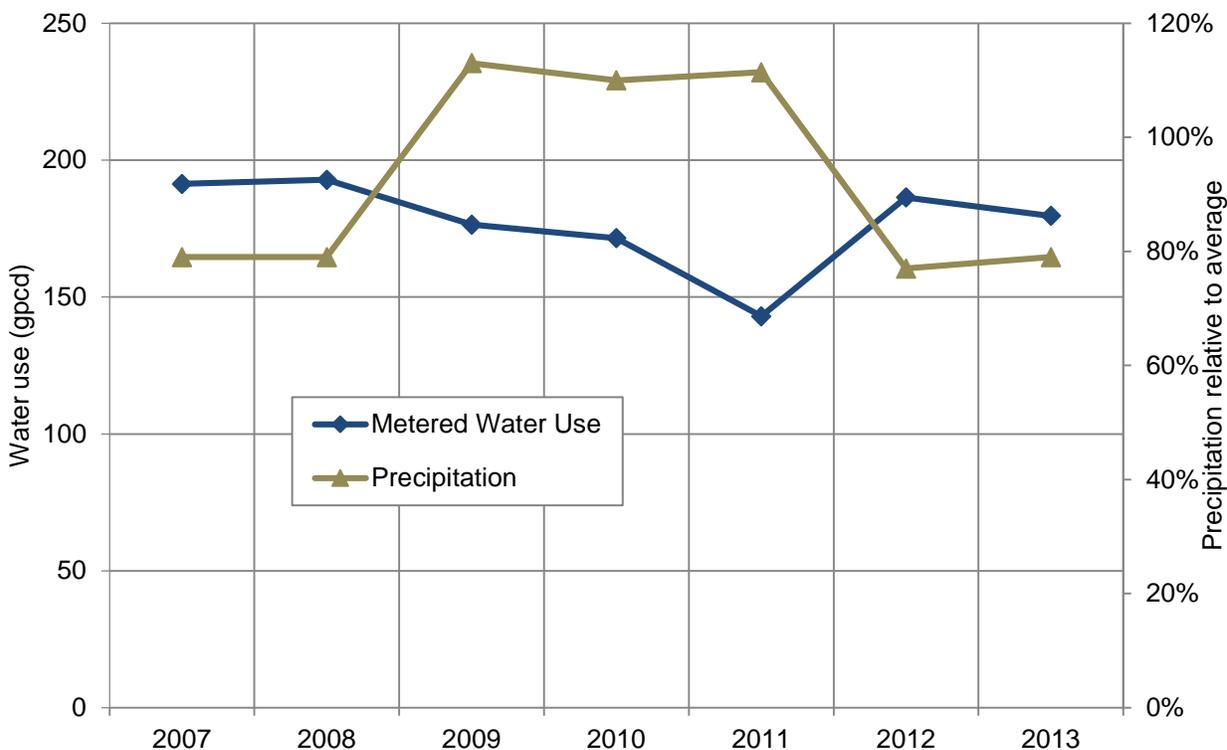


Figure 2-2: Metered Water Use and Precipitation, 2007–2013

A comparison of metered water use and precipitation (Figure 2-2) shows the expected trend that water use decreased in above-average precipitation years. (The trend is not as apparent for supplied water, which includes wasted and unaccounted water.)

FUTURE WATER USE

Future increases in water demand are expected to be the result of development, redevelopment, and population growth rather than increased per capita consumption. According to Mountainland Association of Governments, Spanish Fork City is projected to reach a population of 72,300 by the year 2050. Future per capita water use is expected to be similar to recent years. Further conservation will reduce per capita water demands. Outdoor water demands tend to follow precipitation patterns from year to year, with more outdoor water use during dry years. It is assumed that water for future water use will come from the transfer of irrigation water to municipal use as farmland is developed.

CHAPTER 3 – WATER CONSERVATION GOALS

WATER METERING AND PIPELINE REPLACEMENT

Spanish Fork City currently meters water use at almost all connections and reads meters on a monthly basis in both the drinking water system and pressurized irrigation system.

Spanish Fork City has a current program to replace and/or upsize old or undersized water pipelines along streets that need to be reconstructed. The City also replaces meters and laterals that are found to be leaking or defective. These projects are implemented as City budget allows. The City completed master plans for both water systems in 2011 to identify pipeline deficiencies and inefficiencies.

CURRENT WATER RATE STRUCTURE

Spanish Fork City's pressurized irrigation system rate structure is summarized in Table 3-1. The drinking water system rate structure is summarized in Table 3-2.

**Table 3-1
Pressurized Irrigation Rate Structure**

Meter Size	Monthly Base Service Fee
3/4" to 1"	\$13.25
1.5"	\$29.81
2"	\$53.00
3" to 4"	\$162.84
\$0.87 per 1,000 Gallons	

**Table 3-2
Drinking Water Rate Structure**

Rate Type	Rate
¾" to 1" Meter Base Rate	\$10.00 per month
1 ½" Meter Base Rate	\$29.81 per month
2" Meter Base Rate	\$53.00 per month
3" to 4" Meter Base Rate	\$162.31 per month
Metered Residential Rate For units without pressurized Irrigation	\$1.12 per 1,000 gallons
Metered Residential Rate For units with pressurized Irrigation	\$1.14 per 1,000 gallons
Commercial Rate	\$1.14 per 1,000 gallons
Non-Res. ¾" to 1" Meter Base Rate	\$13.60 per month
Non-Residents Usage Rate	\$2.46 per 1,000 gallons

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

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

- Many pipes in the drinking water distribution system are old and are undersized and may be leaking.
- Comparison of supplied and metered water indicated that 22% of drinking water is unaccounted for.

Spanish Fork City has set goals to address the identified problems and to promote conservation. The City is currently promoting water conservation measures similar to the State of Utah water conservation campaign that was instituted in 2001. Utah's M&I Water Conservation Plan, released in July 2003, sets a statewide goal to reduce per capita water use by 25% from the 1995 usage by the year 2050. Inconsistencies in the Spanish Fork City metered water use data before 2009 makes it impossible to estimate an accurate base use in 2001. Also, the City did not have a pressurized irrigation system in 2001. Water use in 2009 of 265 gpcd will therefore be used as the base water use.

The estimated 2013 water use is 232 gpcd. This represents a 12% decrease from 2009 usage. Precipitation in 2009 was 113% of normal compared to 79% of normal in 2013, suggesting that the decrease in water use was not related to climatic differences. Water use would be expected to be lower in a wet year with all other variables the same. According to the metered water use data, the higher use in 2009 can be attributed to the higher unaccounted for waste in 2009. The City will continue to promote water conservation and reduce unaccounted for waste to achieve the statewide goal of 25% reduction by 2050.

GOALS

Spanish Fork City desires to reduce per capita water use to the goal of 199 gpcd by 2050, representing a 25% reduction from the 2009 value of 265 gpcd. Per capita water use will be reevaluated every five years to determine if this goal has been reached. The following specific water conservation goals have been identified by the City:

- The City will continue public education efforts including encouraging customers to limit outside watering during high wind and the heat of the day.
- The City will continue to support the water conservation measures currently in effect as defined in Chapter 4.
- The City will determine potential causes for unaccounted water and attempt to reduce this loss.
- The City will consider adoption of conservation-focused landscaping ordinances.
- The City will replace leaking pipelines as they are discovered and as budget will allow.

CHAPTER 4 – WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Spanish Fork City believes that water conservation is an important factor for allowing the City to meet water demands into the future. Although the City does not have an appointed water conservation coordinator, City staff are aware of the conservation goals and work together to implement them.

EXISTING CONSERVATION MEASURES

Table 4-1 identifies water conservation measures the City currently implements. The City will continue these practices. It is not known if existing conservation measures have been effective given the increase in per capita water use since 2001 and the uncertainties regarding the high loss rates included in those figures.

**TABLE 4-1
EXISTING CONSERVATION MEASURES**

CONSERVATION MEASURE	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
<u>PUBLIC EDUCATION:</u> Promote water conservation measures to City residents through public education. (See Appendix for public education material.)	Advertise conservation measures through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The City's website. ■ The City newsletter. ■ Links to water conservation websites on City's website.
<u>RECOMMEND WATER-SAVING FIXTURES:</u> City has recommended water-saving plumbing fixtures through their public education program.	Educate citizens about the potential water savings from water-saving plumbing fixtures.
<u>REPLACEMENT PROGRAM FOR OLD PIPELINES:</u> City replaces pipelines when necessary.	Replace old/undersized pipelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ whenever a street is redone, ■ according to master planned projects, ■ as leaks are detected.
<u>REPLACEMENT OF OLD WATER METERS:</u> New efficient meters with touch-read sensors installed at all connections.	All water meters have been replaced within the past 14 years.
<u>INSTALLATION OF WATER METERS ON PI SYSTEM:</u> New meters installed at all PI customer connections .	Water meters added to PI system when implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduces water consumption (compared to non-metered systems)
<u>RESTRICT WATER USE FOR PUBLIC LANDSCAPED AREAS:</u> Practice water-wise irrigation for City-owned facilities.	Sprinkler irrigation of public landscaped areas is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ adjusted based on weather, ■ performed during the cooler parts of the day. ■ We have installed central control on public facilities.
<u>PROVIDE SECONDARY SOURCE FOR IRRIGATION:</u> City provides pressurized irrigation system that helps conserve drinking water.	Maintain and manage the pressurized irrigation system. Metering the system helps conserve a large amount of water as customers pay for use versus a flat rate.

PROPOSED CONSERVATION MEASURES

Table 4-2 identifies water conservation measures that Spanish Fork City proposes to implement in the future.

**TABLE 4-2
PROPOSED CONSERVATION MEASURES**

CONSERVATION MEASURE	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
<u>PUBLIC EDUCATION:</u> Promote water conservation measures to City residents through public education.	Advertise additional conservation measures and workshops by providing additional links and information on the City website and in the annual water quality report. Schedule regular reviews of the website to keep it current.
<u>CONSIDER LANDSCAPING ORDINANCES:</u> City's existing landscaping ordinances are not conservation focused.	Consider updating the City's existing landscaping ordinances so that they focus on water-conserving practices. Implement LID techniques to harvest rainwater for landscaping.
<u>CONDUCT A WATER LOSS INVESTIGATION:</u> Conduct study to determine the sources of the high unaccounted for water.	The City will complete updates to the master plans for the drinking water and pressurized irrigation systems which will identify water loss origins. A capital improvement plan will be implemented that will focus on mitigating water loss and leaks. A goal of the master plan will be to create a plan to reduce drinking water loss from 22% to below 20%.
<u>CREATE A MORE ACCURATE ACCOUNTING OF WATER SAVINGS:</u> The way we currently measure water use does not account for annual precipitation.	The city will attempt to relate annual water use to annual precipitation and set goals to conserve water according to the precipitation rate. We feel like these goals will be much more relevant.
<u>EVALUATE PUBLIC LANDSCAPING:</u> Look for ways to create more water wise landscaping in existing landscaped areas.	The city will try to replace water intense landscaping with low water use landscaping wherever feasible.

CHAPTER 5 – ADOPTION OF PLAN

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

REFERENCES

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- Western Regional Climate Center. 2014. Spanish Fork Power House, Utah, Monthly Sum of Precipitation (Inches). Accessed Nov. 11. <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ut8119>.

APPENDIX A

Public Education Materials

APPENDIX B

Utah Code 73-10-32

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

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Board" means the Board of Water Resources created under Section 73-10-1.5.

(b) "Division" means the Division of Water Resources created under Section 73-10-18.

(c) "Retail" means the level of distribution of culinary water that supplies culinary water directly to the end user.

(d) "Retail water provider" means an entity which:

(i) supplies culinary water to end users; and

(ii) has more than 500 service connections.

(e) "Water conservancy district" means an entity formed under Title 17B, Chapter 2a, Part 10, Water Conservancy District Act.

(f) "Water conservation plan" means a written document that contains existing and proposed water conservation measures describing what will be done by retail water providers, water conservancy districts, and the end user of culinary water to help conserve water and limit or reduce its use in the state in terms of per capita consumption so that adequate supplies of water are available for future needs.

(2) (a) Each water conservation plan shall contain:

(i) a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal and an implementation plan for each of the water conservation measures it chooses to use, including a timeline for action and an evaluation process to measure progress;

(ii) a requirement that each water conservancy district and retail water provider devote part of at least one regular meeting every five years of its governing body to a discussion and formal adoption of the water conservation plan, and allow public comment on it;

(iii) a requirement that a notification procedure be implemented that includes the delivery of the water conservation plan to the media and to the governing body of each municipality and county served by the water conservancy district or retail water provider; and

(iv) a copy of the minutes of the meeting and the notification procedure required in Subsections (2)(a)(ii) and (iii) which shall be added as an appendix to the plan.

(b) A water conservation plan may include information regarding:

(i) the installation and use of water efficient fixtures and appliances, including toilets, shower fixtures, and faucets;

(ii) residential and commercial landscapes and irrigation that require less water to maintain;

(iii) more water efficient industrial and commercial processes involving the use of water;

(iv) water reuse systems, both potable and not potable;

(v) distribution system leak repair;

(vi) dissemination of public information regarding more efficient use of water, including public education programs, customer water use audits, and water saving demonstrations;

(vii) water rate structures designed to encourage more efficient use of water;

(viii) statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations designed to encourage more efficient use of water by means such as water efficient fixtures and landscapes;

(ix) incentives to implement water efficient techniques, including rebates to water users to encourage the implementation of more water efficient measures; and

(x) other measures designed to conserve water.

(c) The Division of Water Resources may be contacted for information and technical resources regarding measures listed in Subsections (2)(b)(i) through (2)(b)(x).

(3) (a) Before April 1, 1999, each water conservancy district and each retail water provider shall:

(i) (A) prepare and adopt a water conservation plan if one has not already been adopted;

or

(B) if the district or provider has already adopted a water conservation plan, review the existing water conservation plan to determine if it should be amended and, if so, amend the water conservation plan; and

(ii) file a copy of the water conservation plan or amended water conservation plan with the division.

(b) Before adopting or amending a water conservation plan, each water conservancy district or retail water provider shall hold a public hearing with reasonable, advance public notice.

(4) (a) The board shall:

(i) provide guidelines and technical resources to retail water providers and water conservancy districts to prepare and implement water conservation plans;

(ii) investigate alternative measures designed to conserve water; and

(iii) report regarding its compliance with the act and impressions of the overall quality of the plans submitted to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee of the Legislature at its meeting in November 2004.

(b) The board shall publish an annual report in a paper of state-wide distribution specifying the retail water providers and water conservancy districts that do not have a current water conservation plan on file with the board at the end of the calendar year.

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

(6) Each water conservancy district and retail water provider specified under Subsection (3)(a) shall:

(a) update its water conservation plan no less frequently than every five years; and

(b) follow the procedures required under Subsection (3) when updating the water conservation plan.

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

Amended by Chapter 329, 2007 General Session