

Key Facts About THE LAKE POWELL PIPELINE

Planned Components



Approximately 140 miles of pipe



Five pump stations

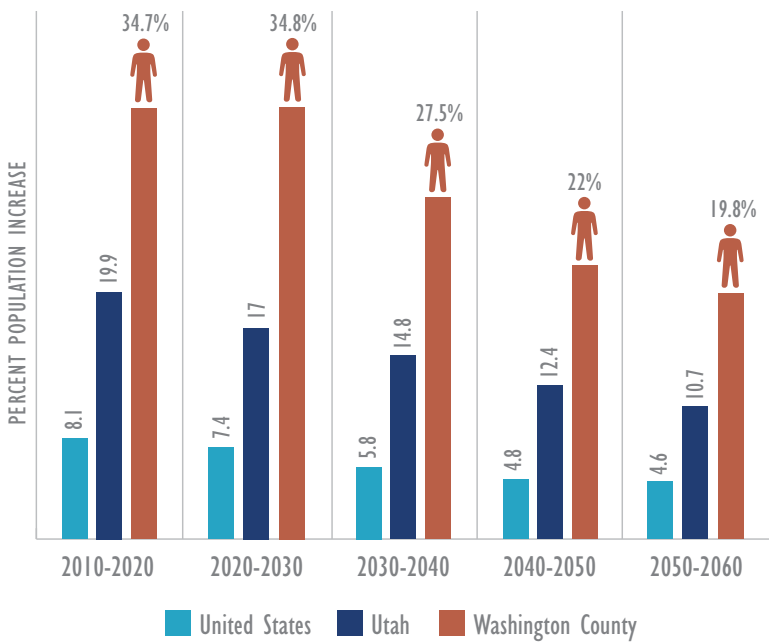


Six hydroelectric generation facilities

KEY FACT 1 Southern Utah Needs the LPP

Washington County is one of the fastest growing regions in the country. The water delivered by the Lake Powell Pipeline (LPP) is needed by the late 2020s.

Projected Population Growth by Decade



Sources: Census Bureau 2014-2016 National Projections; Kem C Gardner Policy Institute 2015-2065 State and County Projections

LPP WILL DELIVER

86,249 acre feet of water



13 southwest Utah communities annually

KEY FACT 2 LPP is Part of a Comprehensive Plan

A multi-faceted plan that includes conservation and new supplies is critical to meeting future water needs.

Meeting Future Water Demand in Washington and Kane Counties¹ through 2060



¹ Lake Powell Pipeline Project, Water Needs Assessment, April 2016 and Water Needs Assessment: Demand and Supply Update, November 2018



Washington County has made great strides in water conservation and plans to reduce water use even more.

- First county in Utah to exceed the governor's statewide water conservation goal.²
- Conservation "on par with other notable programs in the western U.S. and exceeds those of other entities of a similar size and customer base" according to nationally-recognized conservation expert.³
- The Washington County Water Conservancy District's (WCWCD) program budget, spending and staffing efforts equal or exceed those of several other similarly situated water agencies.³
- WCWCD offers most of the common conservation programs offered by other water agencies.³

² Statewide Water Infrastructure Plan, Utah Division of Water Resources et al., 2013

³ Water Conservation Programs: A Comparative Evaluation, Maddaus Water Management, December 2018

KEY FACT 3

Southern Utah Water Users Will Pay for the Project

The State of Utah will finance the project and be repaid, with interest.⁴

LPP Preliminary Cost Estimate⁵

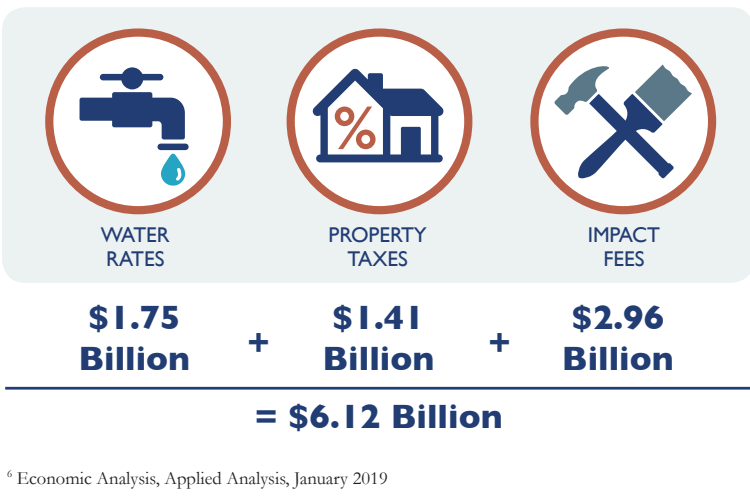
\$1.1 Billion — \$1.8 Billion

⁴ Pursuant to the 2006 Lake Powell Pipeline Development Act

⁵ Lake Powell Pipeline. April 2016 Final Study Report 10 – Socioeconomics and Water Resource Economics. Appendix B: Draft Cost Opinion Master Summary. Capital cost estimate in December 2015 dollars. Prepared by Stantec, February 2016

Revenue Sources

The WCWCD has developed a general capital project funding strategy to phase-in water rates, impact fees and ad valorem (property) tax increases to produce sufficient revenue to repay the state. This strategy is projected to generate an additional \$6.12 billion in revenue through 2060 for infrastructure projects, including the LPP.⁶



KEY FACT 4

The Colorado River is a Reliable Source for LPP

All Colorado River basin states have the right to develop and use their allocated water in accordance with the Colorado River Compact and other agreements that create the Law of the River. Utah and the other Upper Basin states (Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico) are not using all of their allocated water. The Upper Basin states delivered more than 92 million acre feet of water to the Lower Basin states (Nevada, Arizona and California) from 2008 through 2017 – 17 million acre feet more than the Lower Basin’s compact allocation.⁷

