Meeting Future Water Demand in Washington County through 2060

- LPP
- Agricultural Conversion
- LPP Reuse
- Conservation and Reuse
- Local Projects
- Existing Supply

Washington County has reduced per capita water use by 30% while nearly doubling its population. Future water use reductions planned.

- First county in Utah to exceed the governor’s statewide water conservation goal.
- 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.
- 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.

Key Facts About THE LAKE POWELL PIPELINE

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.

Planned Components

- Approximately 140 miles of pipe
- Five pump stations
- Six inline hydropower facilities

Projected Population Growth by Decade

- Washington County: 34.7%
- Utah: 34.8%
- United States: 34%

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Agricultural Conversion

- 27%

Conservation and Reuse

- 18%

Existing Supply

- 4%

Local Projects

- 5%

Six inline hydropower facilities

- 12%

Five pump stations

- 22%

United States

- 19%

Washington County

- 19%

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LPP WILL DELIVER

86,249 acre feet of water

10 southwest Utah communities annually

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LPP Preliminary Cost Estimate

$1 Billion — $1.7 Billion

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.

WATER RATES $1.75 Billion
PROPERTY TAXES $1.41 Billion
IMPACT FEES $2.96 Billion

= $6.12 Billion in Revenue

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.