

Key Facts About THE LAKE POWELL PIPELINE

Planned Components



Approximately
140 miles of pipe



Five pump
stations

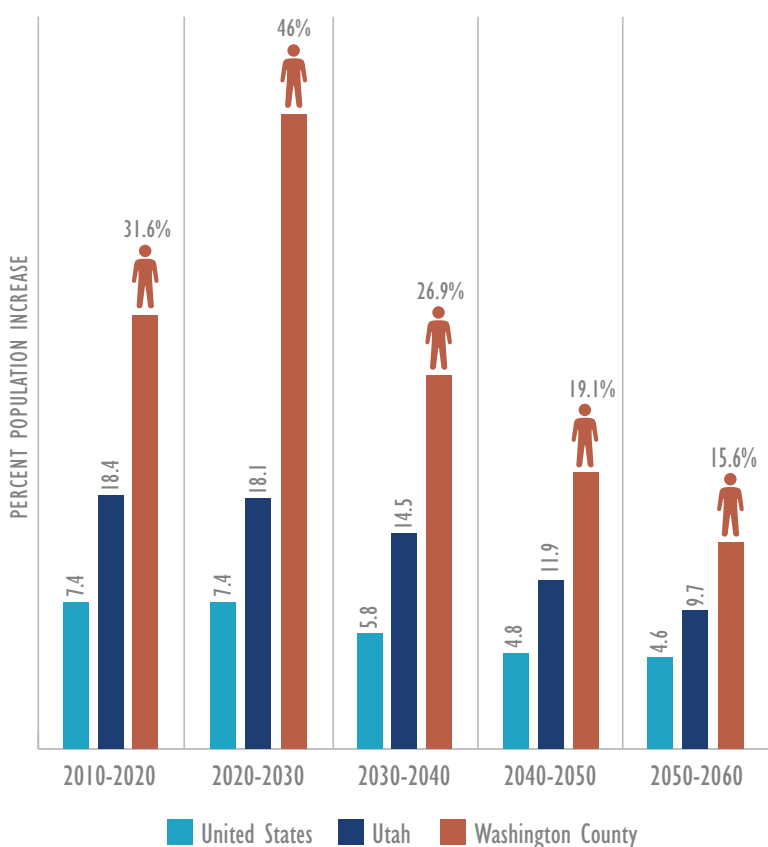


Six inline
hydropower facilities

KEY FACT 1 Southern Utah Needs the LPP

Washington County is the fastest growing region in the country.

Projected Population Growth by Decade



Sources: Census Bureau 2022, 2014-2016 National Projections;
Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute 2020-2060 Projections, 2022

KEY FACT 2 LPP is Part of a Comprehensive Plan

A multi-faceted plan that includes additional conservation, agricultural conversion, local projects and new supplies is critical to meeting future water needs.

**LPP WILL
DELIVER
UP TO**



83,756
acre feet of water



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.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

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

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

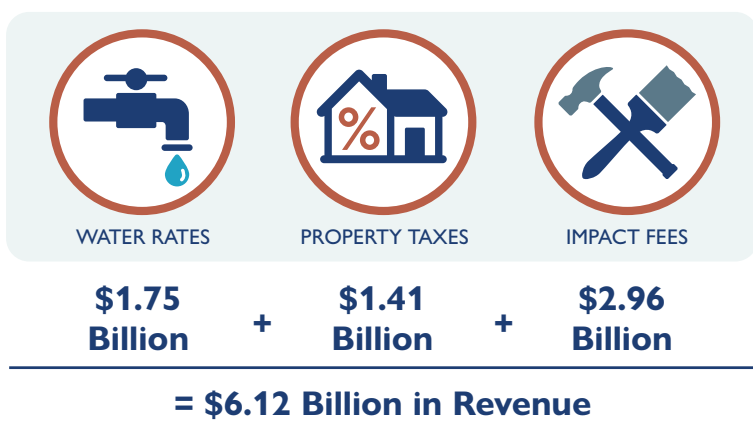
LPP Preliminary Cost Estimate

\$1.3 Billion — \$2.2 Billion

The January 2020 Lake Powell Pipeline construction cost estimate from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement has been updated to a January 2022 price level using the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Construction Cost Trends index, available at <https://www.usbr.gov/tsr/techreferences/mands/cct.html>.

Revenue Sources

The WCWCD has developed a general capital project funding strategy to phase-in water rates, impact fees and 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.⁵



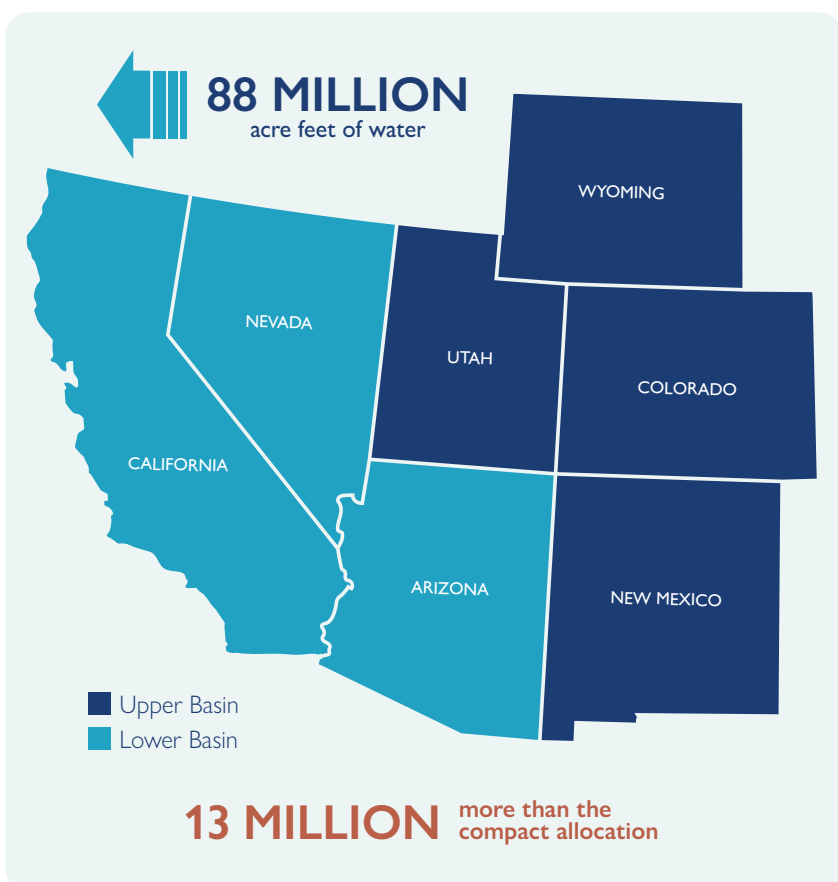
⁴ Pursuant to the 2006 Lake Powell Pipeline Development Act

⁵ Economic Analysis, Applied Analysis, January 2019

KEY FACT 4

Utah Has a Right to Use Colorado River Water

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. The Upper Division States have historically supplied and received credit for Colorado River flows to the Lower Basin in excess of their 1922 Compact obligations. For example, the Upper Basin states delivered to the Lower Basin states (Nevada, Arizona and California) from 2011 through 2020 – 13 million acre feet (MAF) more than the Lower Basin's compact allocation.⁶ Recent provisional estimates based on 2021 use show the Lower Basin and Mexico are using about 10 MAF, the Upper Division States are using about 3.5 MAF, and the available flow is only around 6.3 MAF.



⁶ Colorado River at Lees Ferry, AZ. U.S. Geological Survey.