DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Conservation Plan

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 2024

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1. Background

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District was created in 1951 to provide water to residents of a growing Salt Lake County. Primarily a wholesaler of water to cities and improvement districts, JVWCD also has a retail service area in parts of Salt Lake County, including unincorporated areas.

In 1998 the Utah State legislature passed the "Water Conservation Plan Act," which requires culinary water providers and conservancy districts to submit water conservation plan updates to the Utah Division of Water Resources (UDWRe) every five years. Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) submitted its first water conservation plan in 1999 with updates in 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019. JVWCD has demonstrated a history of executing each updated plan and achieving the targeted results.

This 2024 update comes at a critical time where population growth and climate variability have combined to create unprecedented strain on water resources in the Great Salt Lake and the Colorado River Basins. As a result, conservation serves a more and more critical role for JVWCD to achieve its mission of providing clean and reliable water to our community.

The level of water conservation needed to meet these challenges requires the public to have a conscious connection to water and its value in providing their desired quality of life. As reflected in JVWCD's Strategic Plan, success will require a community informed of water's essential role in our economy, community, and ecosystem with a profound sense of shared stewardship for our water resources.

This 2024 Water Conservation Plan Update satisfies the requirements of the Water Conservation Plan Act. Moreover, it is intended to guide JVWCD's actions to establish that shared stewardship with the community and partner with them in maintaining a secure water future.

A copy of this plan has been sent to each of JVWCD's Member Agencies (wholesale customers), each county served by JVWCD, and to the media. It has also been posted on JVWCD's website and social media outlets.

1.1 Resolution Adopting the Plan Update

JVWCD's Board of Trustees passed Resolution 24-## adopting the 2024 Water Conservation Plan Update on November 13, 2024. The resolution is included as Appendix A.

1.2 Meeting the Requirements of the Act

Section 73-10-32-2(a) of State Code requires that the following be included in each water conservation plan:

(i) (A) a clearly stated overall water use reduction goal (Section 7),

(B) an implementation plan for each water conservation measure, including a timeline for action and an evaluation process to measure progress (Section 8).

(ii) 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 provider (Section 1)

(iii) a copy of the minutes of the meeting regarding a water conservation plan and the notification procedure required (Appendix A)

(iv) the retail water supplier's rate structure that is:

(A) adopted by the retail water supplier's governing body in accordance with Section 73-10-32.5; and

(B) current as of the day the retail water supplier files a water conservation plan (Section 3).

1.3 Definitions for Measuring Water Use

Acre-feet (AF) – the volume of one acre of surface area to a depth of one foot (approximately 325,851 gallons). It is used for measuring large-scale water resources and deliveries. Acre-feet are also commonly given in thousands of acre-feet, abbreviated (TAF).

Consumptive Use – The portion of the water used and not returned to natural water ways due to evaporation, incorporation into products, or other processes that make it unavailable within the watershed.

Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD) – the unit of measure for per capita water use expressed in gallons. It approximates the average amount of gallons used per day, per person, in one year.

Municipal and Industrial Water (M&I) - Potable (drinking) and non-potable (secondary) water supplies and uses, excluding agricultural water. All references to water in this plan refer to M&I water.

Per Capita Water Use – the total water delivered in a calendar year divided by the permanent population within a defined geographic boundary or water service area.

Total Water Delivered (end use) – the total volume of metered and unmetered water that is delivered to residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional users. It is billed and revenue producing and excludes water that is lost before it makes it to the end user.

Total Water Supplied (gross use) – the total volume of treated and untreated water supply entering the distribution systems of an urban retail water supplier.

2. System Profile and Supply Information

2.1 System Profile

Currently, JVWCD serves 18 Member Agencies (cities, improvement districts, and wholesale customers) and 8,592 retail service connections. Exhibit 1 shows a map of JVWCD's service area. A population breakdown of JVWCD's service area is listed in Exhibit 2. Exhibit 4 shows the total number of service connections in JVWCD's service area, categorized by type.

Exhibit 1. Map of Service Area and Infrastructure

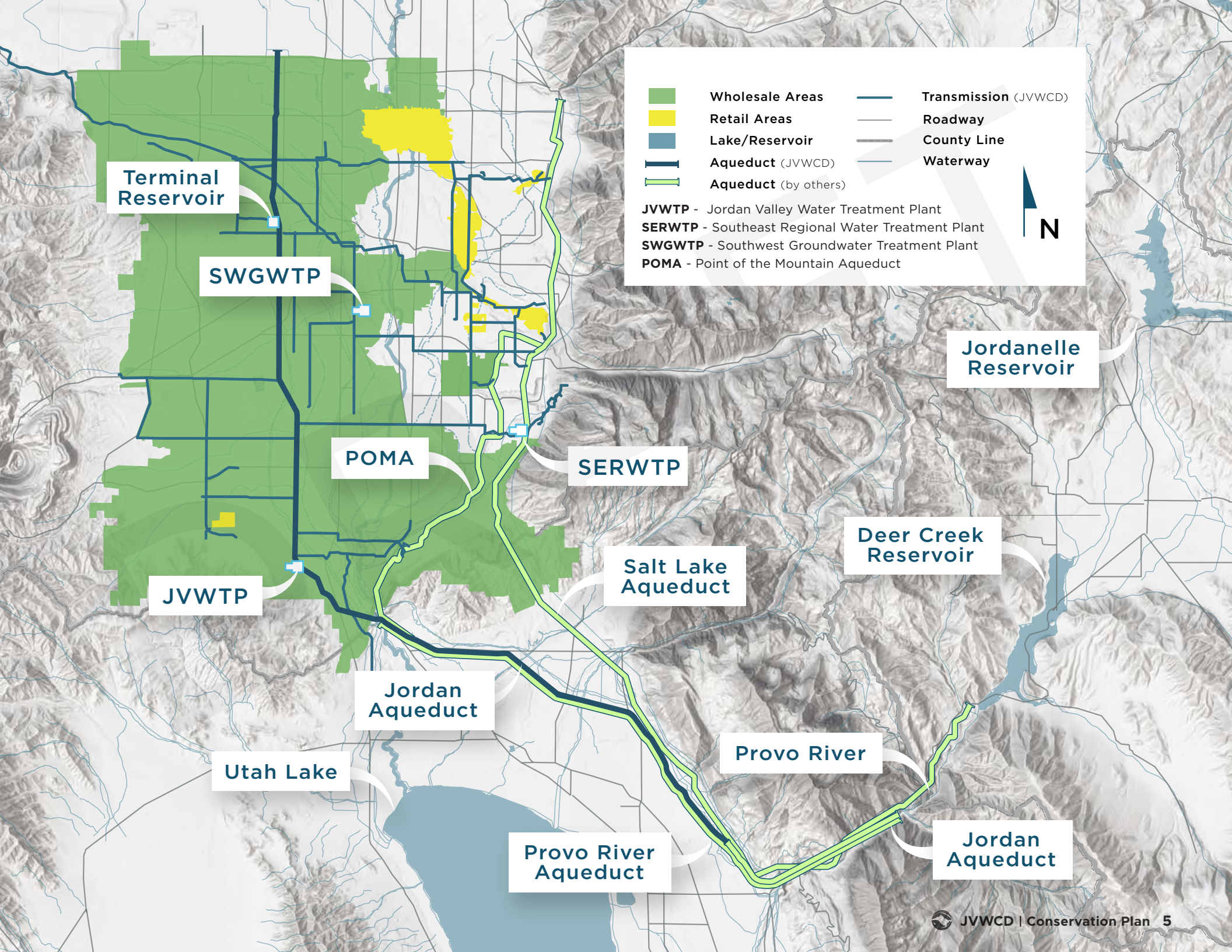

Wholesale Areas
Retail Areas
Lake/Reservoir
Aqueduct (JVWCD)
Aqueduct (by others)
Transmission (JVWCD)
Roadway
County Line
Waterway
JVWTP - Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant
SERWTP - Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant
SWGWTP - Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant
POMA - Point of the Mountain Aqueduct
N
Terminal Reservoir
SWGWTP
POMA
JVWTP
SERWTP
Jordanelle Reservoir
Deer Creek Reservoir
Salt Lake Aqueduct
Jordan Aqueduct
Utah Lake
Provo River
Provo River Aqueduct
Jordan Aqueduct

Exhibit 2. Member Agencies and Service Area Population[1]

Agency Name	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bluffdale City	19,818	17,014	19,840	19,000
City of South Salt Lake	13,985	12,490	14,345	13,175
City of West Jordan	103,762	105,000	106,000	106,930
Draper City	19,329	20,024	20,330	20,613
Granger Hunter Improvement District	132,887	130,990	129,225	129,270
Herriman City	63,623	58,858	69,000	63,654
Jordan Valley Water	45,069	45,506	45,627	45,694
Kearns Improvement District	53,396	54,926	55,304	56,277
Magna Water District	34,000	32,874	33,408	33,942
Midvale City	34,260	36,028	36,500	35,567
Riverton City	45,949	45,285	45,285	45,600
South Jordan	79,200	83,135	86,712	87,801
Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District	69,805	70,448	69,242	67,879
WaterPro, Draper Irrigation Co.	30,058	30,060	30,070	30,080
White City Water Improvement District	14,991	13,095	13,100	13,015
Total	760,132	755,733	773,988	768,497

1. Three member agencies, Hexcel Corporation, Utah Department of Facilities Construction and Management, and Willow Creek Country Club do not have permanent residents and are not included on the chart.

Exhibit 3. Member Agencies and Service Area

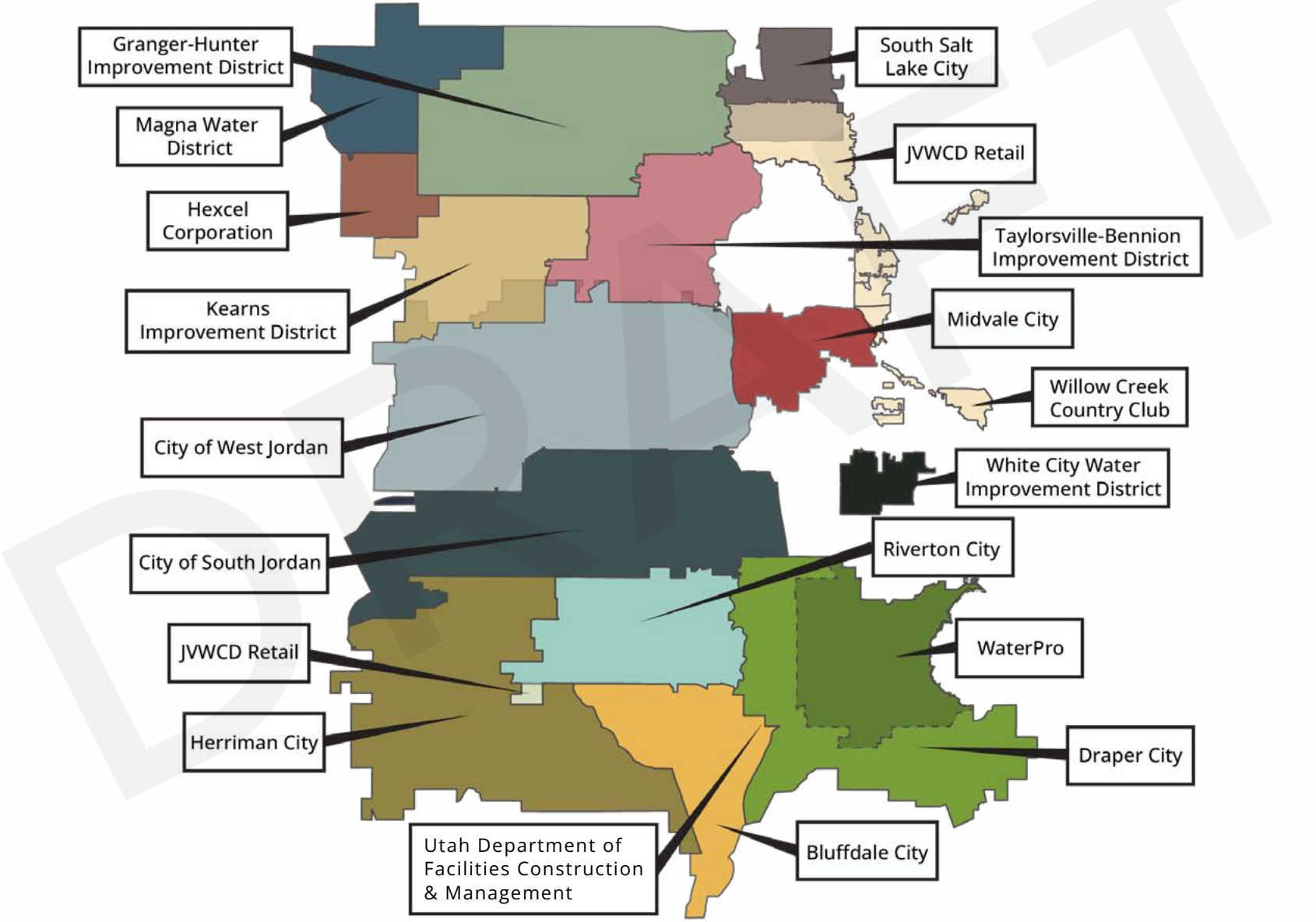


Exhibit 4. Total Service Connections by Type

Agency Name	Residential Connections	Commercial, Industrial, Institutional Connections
Bluffdale City	7,107	268
City of South Salt Lake	2,426	928
City of West Jordan	28,670	2,068
Draper City	4,226	372
Granger Hunter Improvement District	26,254	1,526
Herriman City	16,566	439
Hexcel Corporation	0	0
Jordan Valley Water	7,515	1,051
Kearns Improvement District	14,119	418
Magna Water District	9,959	452
Midvale City	7,073	940
Riverton City	20,418	612
South Jordan	27,790	1,795
Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District	16,703	735
Utah Department of Facilities Const. and Mgmt.	0	0
WaterPro, Draper Irrigation Co.	10,834	723
White City Water Improvement District	4,127	94
Willow Creek Country Club	0	0
Total	203,787	12,421

2.2 Current Water Supply

JVWCD's water comes from the Provo, Weber, and Duchesne rivers; local Wasatch streams; and groundwater in the Salt Lake Valley. A breakdown of JVWCD's water supplies can be found in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5. JVWCD's Current Water Supply

Source	Normal Year Yield (AF)	Reliable Drought Year Yield (AF)
Jordanelle Reservoir (Central Utah Project)*	50,000	47,360
Provo River Water Users Company Shares	35,000	27,142
Deer Creek Reservoir (Provo River Project)	*11,300*	*8,881*
Upper Provo River Reservoirs	*3,000*	*2,400*
Provo River Direct Flow	*17,200*	*11,455*
Weber River Direct Flow	*3,500*	*4,406*
Culinary Water Purchased from MWDSLS	2,000	2,000
Central Water Project (CWP)	11,680	10,024
West Union Canal Right	6,140	4,420
High Quality Groundwater	8,000	22,500
Salt Lake County Mountain Streams	2,500	1,500
Bingham Canyon Water Treatment Plant	3,500	3,500
Southwest Groundwater Plant	4,200	4,200
Total	123,020	122,646

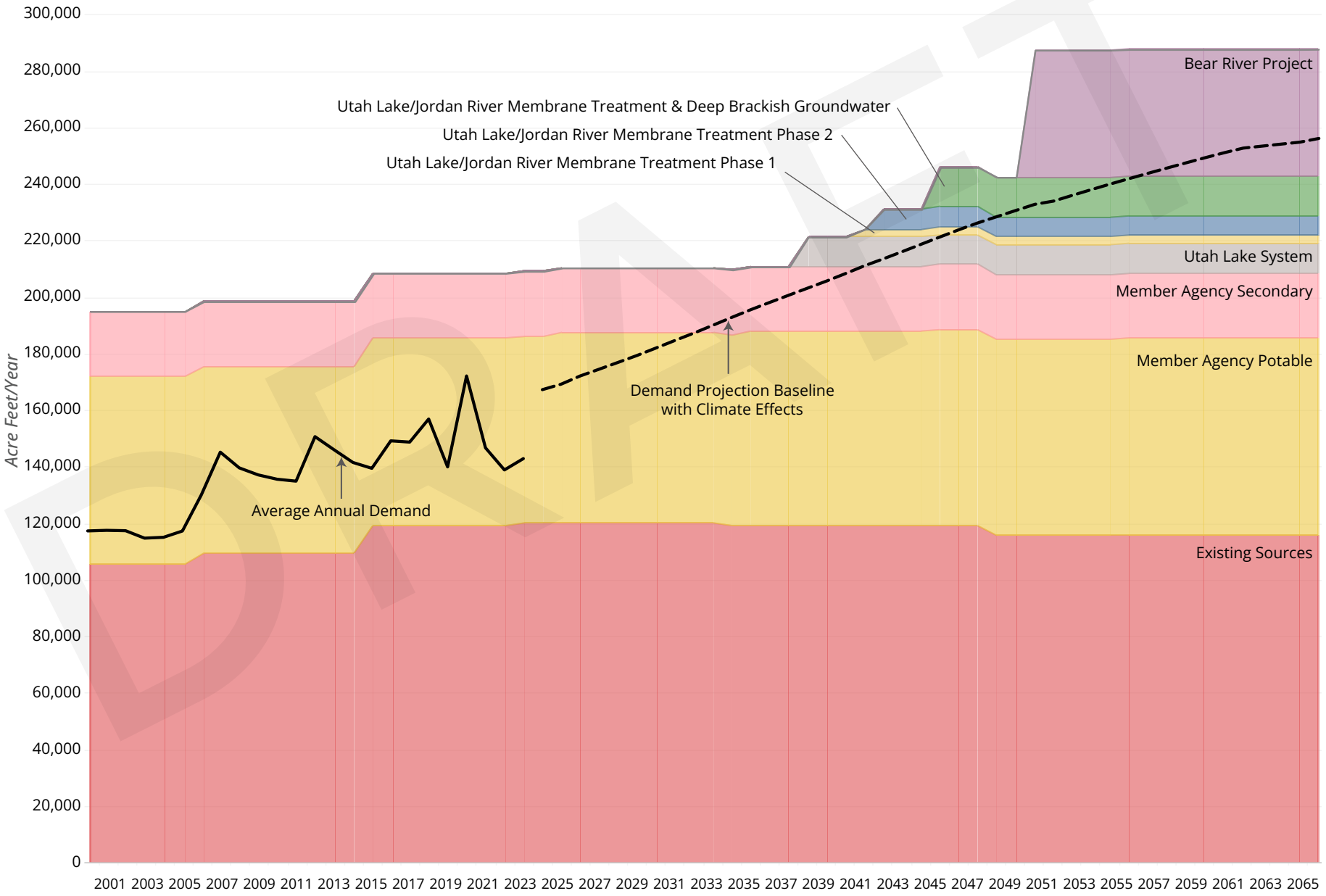
2.3 Reliable Supply and Current Water Use Projections

Population, Demand Projections, and Timeline

The 2024 Conservation Plan Update uses population estimates and projections made by the Wasatch Front Regional Council and Kem C. Gardner Institute to calculate the population growth in Salt Lake County through 2065.

Water demand projections use the population projections and apply them to the 2023 per capita water use in JVWCD's service area for each year through 2030. See Exhibit 6, which charts current and projected reliable supply, current water use projections, and efficient use.

Exhibit 6. Population, Water Demand Projections, and Timeline



Potential Future Water Supply

Water supply development requires decades of advanced planning and preparations to secure the needed water rights, lands, and funding. The water supply development projects listed in Exhibit 7 have been planned for many years to meet the needs of our rapidly growing community. The timing for those projects is contingent on the success of our conservation efforts and rate of economic and population growth in our service area.

Exhibit 7 shows the estimated timing of when those projects would be needed if additional reduction in current (2023) water usage rates are not achieved. If the District continues to invest in conservation to further reduce water usage it can extend the supply development timeline and defer the need for costly supply development projects. A discussion on how our conservation goal may reduce these demands is included in Section 7.

Exhibit 7. Potential Future Water Supply Sources

Project Name	Normal Year Yield (AF)	Reliable Drought Year Yield (AF)	Total Project Costs ($)	Total Project Costs ($/AF)
Utah Lake System	16,400	10,540	$249,000,000	$15,183
SWGWTP Expansion with Utah Lake/Jordan River Water	2,800	2,800	$61,000,000	$6,224
Membrane Treatment of Utah Lake/Jordan River and deep brackish groundwater	14,000	14,000	$207,000,000	$14,786
Bear River Project	50,000	45,000	$869,000,000	$21,725

2.4 Groundwater Storage and Recovery

In 2001, JVWCD completed construction of facilities for an artificial groundwater recharge project in the southeast area of Salt Lake valley. These facilities allow JVWCD to inject surplus supply from its distribution system into a deep principal aquifer (typically from March-May). Injected water can then be recovered by pumping wells later in the summer or in subsequent years when it is needed. While JVWCD typically injects less than 1,000 AF per year, its facilities are capable of injecting around 5,000 AF if needed.

3. Billing

JVWCD monitors and meters its wholesale connections in real time using a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. The meters are regularly maintained and calibrated to ensure accurate operations and billing data. JVWCD's retail service area meters transmit hourly water consumption data through an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system. In conjunction with the AMI system, customers have access to an online web portal and receive enhanced bills and semi-annual reports showing exactly how and when water is used.

3.1 Retail Rate Structure

JVWCD fully implemented a tiered water rate structure for its retail system in July 2018. The most effective way to ensure relevant rates and pricing signals for customers would be to create personalized water budgets and rate tiers for each account. However, this approach would introduce significant complexity and administrative challenges. Instead, JVWCD groups accounts based on similar water use patterns, specifically by meter size. This method also promotes greater equity, as meter size determines impact fees, base charges, and the customer's consumption capacity. In JVWCD's model, the cost per thousand gallons of water increases with usage, and each meter size is divided into four pricing tiers, as illustrated in Exhibit 8 and Exhibit 9.

The tiered rates are updated each year as part of the JVWCD's annual budgeting process. The update follows the cost-of-service methodology specified in AWWA's M1, Principles of Water Rates, Feeds, and Charges (7th Edition). In 2024, JVWCD increased water rates increase primarily for the top tiers in the rate structure to further discourage excessive water use. The listed rates were adopted by JVWCD's Board of Trustees in June 2024 in accordance with Section 73-10-32.5.

Exhibit 8. Water Rates Per 1,000 Gallons

Rate Area	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Zone A Non-Pumped	$1.70	$2.58	$4.20	$5.19
Zone C South - Riverton*	$1.87	$2.75	$4.37	$5.36
Pumped - Casto/Upper Willow Creek*	$2.45	$3.33	$4.95	$5.94

*Rates for the Zone C South - Riverton area and the Pumped - Casto/Upper Willow Creek area are more expensive because water delivery to these areas requires pumping.

Exhibit 9. Tier Thresholds By Meter Size (x 1,000 gallons)

Meter Size	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
5/8"	1-6	7-16	17-37	38+
3/4"	1-9	10-23	24-53	54+
1"	1-18	19-46	47-106	107+
1-1/2"	1-36	37-92	93-212	213+
2"	1-58	59-147	148-339	340+
3"	1-140	141-359	360-827	828+
4"	1-257	258-658	659-1516	1517+
6"	1-515	516-1316	1317-3032	3033+
8"	1-1024	1025-2617	2618-6031	6032+

Example

If you are in a non-pumped rate area and have a 3/4-inch meter, you will pay **$1.70/1Kga** up to 10,000 gallons of water used, **$2.58/1K ga** for additional water used, up to 23,000 gallons, and **$4.20/1Kga** for additional water used, up to 53,000 gallons. Any water used over 53,000 gallons will be charged at a rate of **$5.19/1Kga**.

1Kga = 1,000 gallons

4. System Water Loss

JVWCD has implemented several practices designed to audit its water supplies and implement controls to minimize system losses. Each wholesale meter receives a monthly diagnostic check and is calibrated twice a year. In addition, JVWCD staff validates meter data monthly and is moving to do this on a weekly basis to identify issues even sooner. Any problems related to these meters are considered high priority by JVWCD staff and are expected to be addressed immediately.

JVWCD staff is currently updating standard operating procedures to better document the sources of water losses such as when lines are drained for maintenance or due to mainline water breaks. JVWCD has also purchased leak detection equipment that will be used to help identify leaks in pipelines, valves, and fire hydrants.

Fiscal Year 2024 Non-revenue Water

For fiscal year 2024, JVWCD's non-revenue water was 5,778 acre feet or 4.2% of deliveries. The average 2024 wholesale rate for an acre-foot of Zone A (non-pumped) water was $538.54. Using this rate, the estimated value of the non-revenue water is $3,111,684.

5. Water Use and Measurement

5.1 Water Deliveries

JVWCD's water primarily supports residential and commercial potable use within Salt Lake County. A breakdown of its water deliveries, categorized by usage type can be found in Exhibit 10.

5.2 Water Efficiency and Conservation Progress

History of JVWCD's Water Conservation Goals

In JVWCD's original 1999 Water Conservation Plan, a conservation goal of 10 percent reduction in water use rates by 2020 was established. The following is a timeline of how this goal has changed over time:

- May 2001 - UDWRe issues "Utah State Water Plan, Planning for the Future," with a goal of reducing per capita water use 25 percent by 2050 and used 2000 as the baseline year.
    - This amounts to a GPCD of 191 by 2050.
- August 2001 - Governor Michael Leavitt announced a water conservation goal of reducing consumption statewide 25 percent by 2050.
- May 2002 - JVWCD's Board of Trustees adopt a water conservation goal of 25 percent reduction per capita by 2025 in JVWCD's boundaries and used 2000 as the baseline year.
    - This amounts to a GPCD of 191 by 2025

Exhibit 10. Total Potable and Non-Potable M&I Water Deliveries

Member Agency	Population	Residential (AF)	CII (AF)	Total (AF)
Bluffdale City	19,000	4,155	1,844	5,999
Draper City	20,613	2,280	1,627	3,907
Granger Hunter Improvement District	129,270	13,605	5,878	19,483
Herriman City	63,654	7,702	2,008	9,711
Hexcel Corporation	0	0	1,012	1,012
Jordan Valley Water	45,694	5,242	2,243	7,485
Kearns Improvement District	56,277	4,880	2,505	7,385
Magna Water Distract	33,942	3,564	1,022	4,586
Midvale City	35,567	3,186	2,036	5,222
Riverton City	45,600	10,605	1,771	12,375
South Jordan	87,801	17,564	4,808	22,372
City Of South Salt Lake	13,175	932	1,200	2,132
Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District	67,879	8,143	2,303	10,447
Utah DFCM	0	0	186	186
Waterpro, Draper Irrigation Co.	30,080	7,073	2,476	9,550
City Of West Jordan	106,930	12,653	7,270	19,923
White City Water Improvement District	13,015	1,959	439	2,397
Willow Creek Country Club	0	0	275	275
Total	768,497	5,752	2,272	8,025

- January 2013 - Governor Gary Herbert, in his State of the State address, announces a new statewide goal of reducing water use 25 percent by 2025, matching JVWCD's goal.
- August 2019 - The UDWRe issues its draft "Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals" report which sets new regional water conservation goals by 2030 and uses 2015 as a new baseline year. JVWCD is part of the Salt Lake region with a goal of 187 GPCD by 2030, which for JVWCD would amount to a 13% reduction from the year 2015. JVWCD adopted this water conservation goal in its 2019 Conservation Plan Update.

Historically, JVWCD used total gross water supplied as the basis for determining GPCD and previous conservation goals. Using 2018 as the baseline year, JVWCD began using total water delivered to end uses for two reasons: 1) the regional goals are derived from total water delivered to end uses, and 2) JVWCD's water conservation programs primarily focus on end use demand management.

Water Efficiency Progress

The JVWCD service area has achieved significant reductions in water usage rates since the District created its first conservation plan in 1999. Exhibit 11 shows our annual gross usage per capita and that we are on track to achieve our original goal of 25% reduction in 2000 use.

JVWCD's 2019 Conservation Plan Update included a series of recommendations intended to help meet the conservation goal of reducing per capita water use to 187 GPCD by 2030. These recommendations, and subsequent outcomes, are described in Exhibit 12. Exhibit 13 illustrates that we have been successful at achieving the UDWRe's goal.

Exhibit 11. Gross Use Since 2000

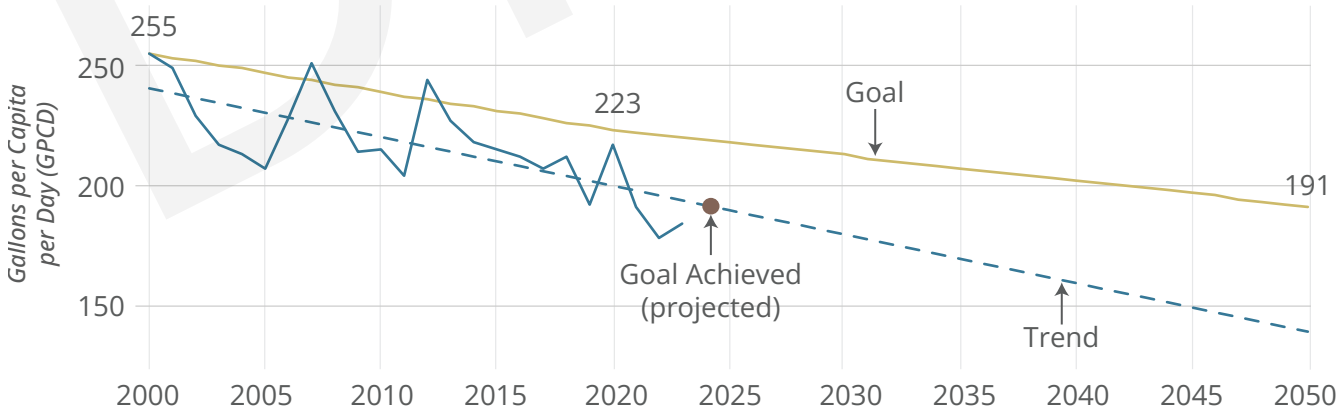


Exhibit 12. 2019 WCP Recommendations and Outcomes

Recommendations	Outcomes
Create leak mitigation program training, procedures, and materials.	• Created leak mitigation resources for retail service area. • Began monitoring retail area for continuous flow events, and sending notices.
Create strategic water management program training, procedures, and materials.	• Worked with two different consultants to train staff on commercial water use assessments. • Purchased materials for commercial water use assessments. • Completed 15 water use assessments for CII properties. • Created reports and marketing materials.
Require water efficiency standards for annexation petitions and tax increment financing requests.	• Notified member agencies and required water efficiency standards.
Target the year 2023 for service area wide adoption of the water efficiency standards for new construction.	• Water efficiency standards were substantially adopted by 2023, and 100% adopted in 2024.
Hire 3 new full-time and 2 new seasonal positions through the planning period.	• Hired 3 new full-time Conservation Coordinator positions by 2023. • Added 2 to 4 new seasonal Conservation Technician positions (depending on year).
Increase participation levels and budgets of conservation programs to the stated levels necessary to achieve the goal.	• Conservation Programs budget increased from $821,200 in 2020 to $3,337,330 in 2025. • Program applications increased from 388 in 2019 to 1,141 in 2022, and have stayed high in subsequent years. • End usage per capita went up in 2020, then went down to record low amounts in subsequent years.

Exhibit 13. Annual End Usage Per Capita

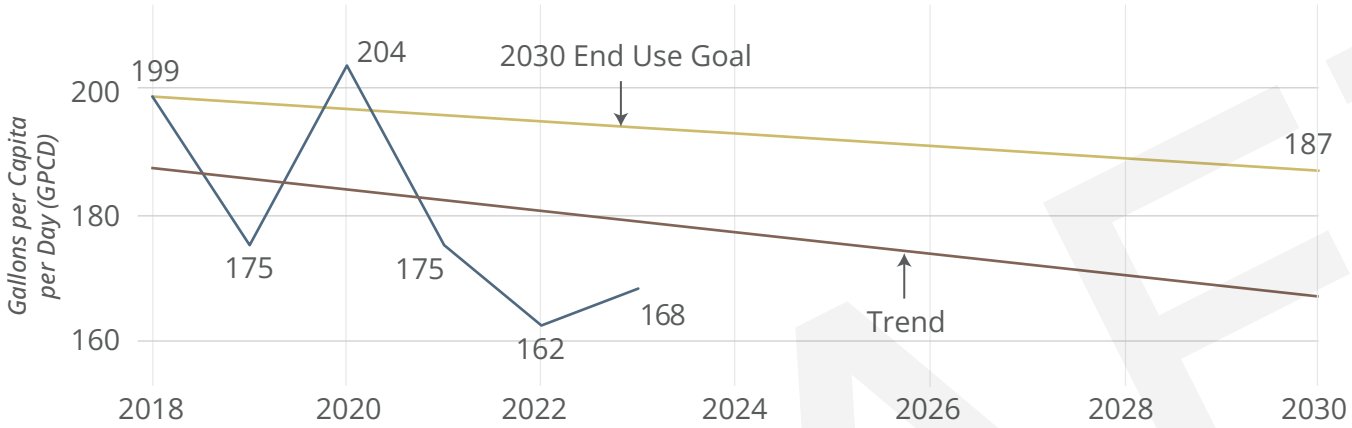


Exhibit 13 illustrates the high variability in per capita use rates from year to year. This is due to the significant number of factors that influence usage rates. The District's and its member agencies' conservation efforts are one of those factors. Others include average temperatures and precipitation during the irrigation season, media messaging on drought issues, density of new development, and the cyclical nature of human behaviors. Conservation efforts have a gradual influence on water use rates over time, where the other factors have more immediate and significant impacts from one year to the next.

As a result, the District uses the best fit trend line of per capita use shown in Exhibit 13 to estimate hardened reduction in water usage rates. This estimate shows a hardened reduction of 4.5%, or reduction from 188 GPCD to 179 GPCD.

Exhibit 14. Water Efficiency - Service Area System Demand 2015 to 2024

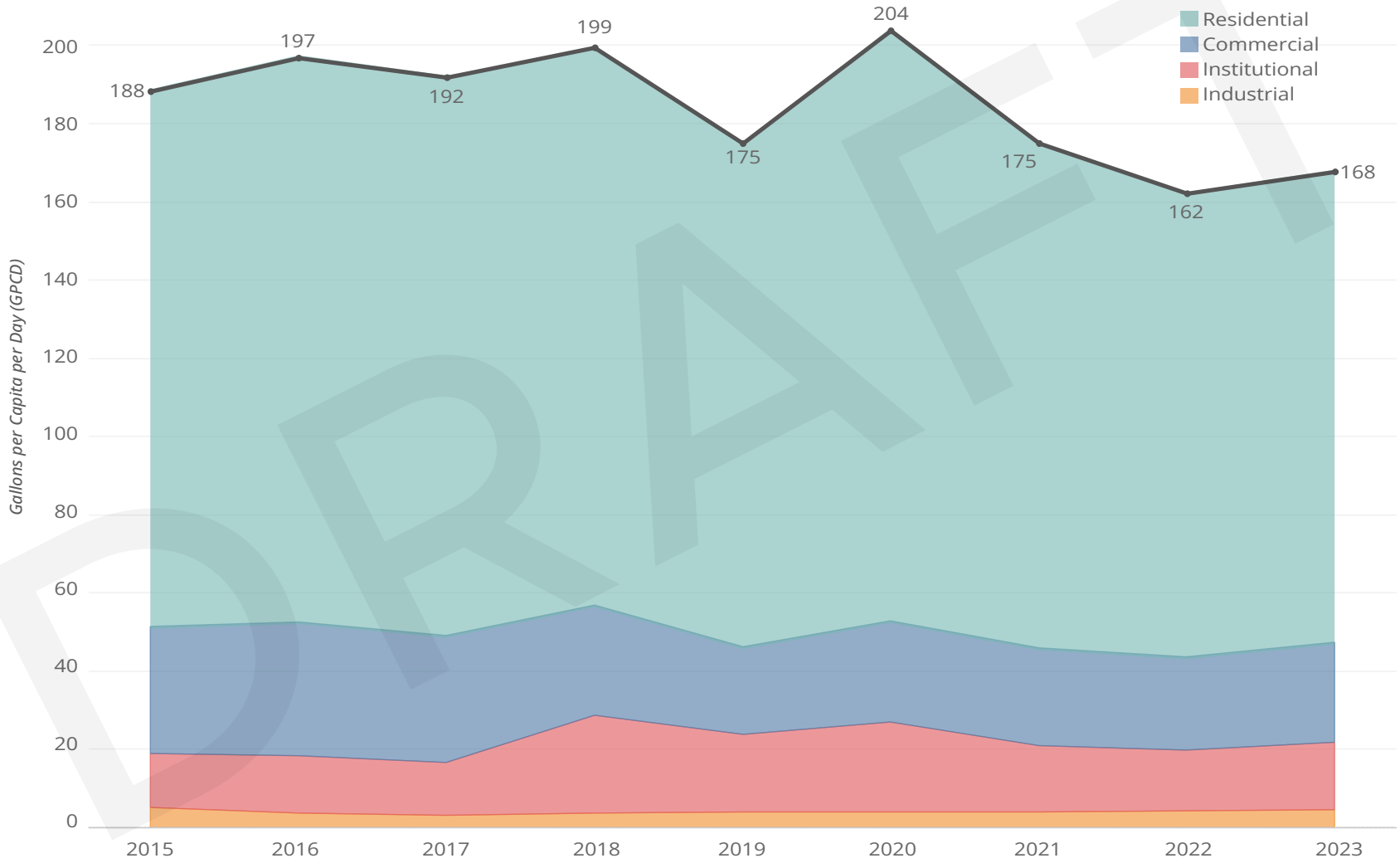
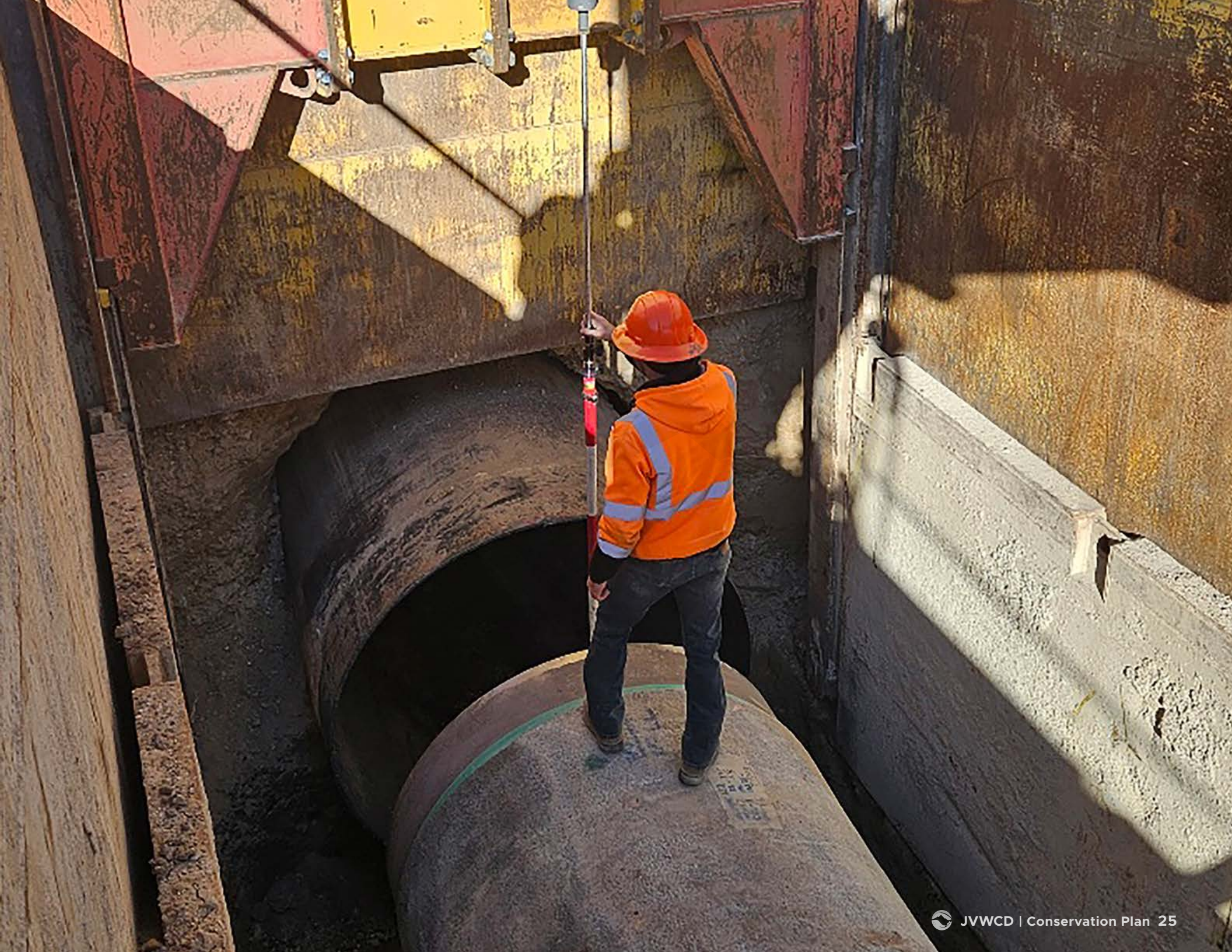


Exhibit 15. Current Per Capita Water Use By Type

	Winter Use	Summer Use	Secondary (all seasons)	Total
Residential	28.0	68.9	23.4	120.3
Commercial	7.3	17.4	0.9	25.6
Institutional	2.6	11.5	3.2	17.3
Industrial	1.8	2.8	0.0	4.6
Total	39.6	100.7	27.5	167.8



6. Best Management Practices and Programs

An extensive assessment of the District's conservation programs was conducted to determine which programs should be added, enhanced, or discontinued. This section summarizes that assessment and the recommended changes.

6.1 Current Practices and Programs Assessment

The assessment began with a review of the District's current practices and programs to determine if any had surpassed their usefulness and needed to be eliminated. This review indicated that all current programs continue to provide positive results, so no programs are recommended for elimination at this time. Current District practices were then reviewed against UDWRe's recommended best management practices (BMPs) and an analysis of conservation measures being implemented by other water providers across the country.

UDWRe's BMPs focus on two main strategies to reduce water use: encouraging users to change their habits for better conservation (water conservation) and implementing structural changes to use less water for tasks (water efficiency). Appendix B compares UDWRe's BMPs with JVWCD's efforts to apply them.

To analyze effective programs nationwide, the District's consultant conducted a thorough literature review to compile a list of measures for consideration. They also scored these measures based on specific criteria. District staff then used their local knowledge and industry trends to further assess, score, and rank the measures, identifying potential enhancements and new programs. Details of the analysis can be found in Appendix C, with a summary in Section 6.2.

6.2 Current and Recommended Programs

The District's strategy for effective water conservation is built on three pillars: Education, Incentives, and Regulations. The following sections describe our current and recommended actions under each of the three pillars.

Pillar 1: Education

Effective education and outreach help the community gain an understanding of our valuable shared water resource and why it is important to conserve. Additionally, successful education and outreach campaigns drive more people to conservation programs while achieving a better result.

Existing Education and Outreach Programs:

1. Slow the Flow:

"Slow the Flow: Save H2O" is a community information and education campaign launched by JVWCD in 1999. In 2001, it was adopted by the Governor's Water Conservation Team (a team which consisted of five of Utah's largest water districts and the UDWRe) as a statewide initiative to raise awareness and connect Utahns to water conservation tips, tools, and resources. The campaign has continued to evolve over the years. In 2024, management of the campaign transferred from UDWRe to Utah Water Ways. Future adjustments to the campaign may be appropriate to emphasize new water conservation opportunities for Utahns. JVWCD will continue to provide financial support and input to keep the campaign relevant.

2. Localscapes

JVWCD created Localscapes® in 2019, a simplified, sustainable, and balanced approach to landscaping for Utah. Localscapes can use 66 percent less water than typical landscapes while reducing maintenance, increasing curb appeal, and providing better landscape functionality. What sets Localscapes apart from previous approaches to water-efficient landscaping is that it offers a comprehensive solution to major landscape challenges faced by homeowners while also saving water. Educational efforts include community outreach, online and in-person classes, a learning exhibit at JVWCD's demonstration garden, and partnerships with industry professionals.

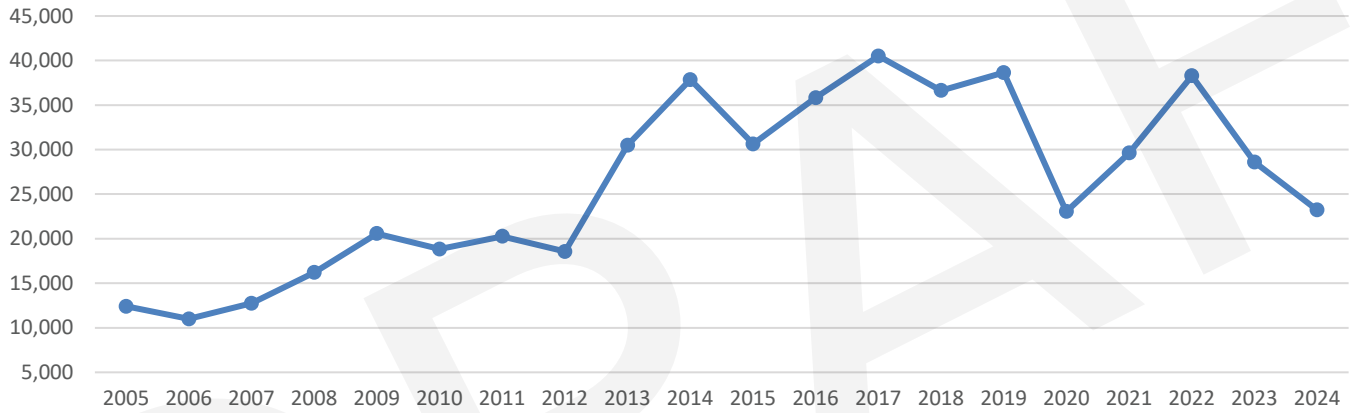
Enhancement: Localscapes Certification

As Localscapes gain popularity with the community, there is an increasing need to provide education and resources for the installation and maintenance of landscapes dominated by plants rather than lawn. Working in conjunction with other founding partners, JVWCD plans to develop a certification program focused on installing and maintaining waterwise landscapes for contractors and other landscape professionals. Landscape plans can also be reviewed and certified, or stamped, as officially approved Localscape designs.

3. Conservation Garden Park

With more than nine acres of exhibits, pathways and Utah-friendly plants, Conservation Garden Park (Garden) is Salt Lake County's premier destination for information about water-efficient landscaping. Owned and operated by JVWCD, the Garden is open year-round with free admission, classes, and events to all patrons. The Garden sees between 3000 and 4000 visitors each year, see Exhibit 16.

Exhibit 16. Conservation Garden Park Visitation



A list of the Garden's primary activities and programs include:

Community Classes: Garden classes teach Utahns how to design, install, and maintain Utah-friendly landscapes. During 2023, over 50 community classes were taught virtually or in-person at the garden, and 12 classes were taught at Member Agency facilities throughout Salt Lake Valley.

Tours: Garden staff regularly conduct free tours of the Garden for school groups, VIPs, church groups, class attendees, and plant enthusiasts.

Educational Exhibits: Over 40 educational exhibits teach and reinforce principles of water-efficient landscaping.

Field Trips: Thousands of school children visit the Garden each year. A bus transportation assistance program enables wide-spread participation in this program—providing the opportunity for a younger generation of Utahns to learn about water efficiency. Tours are provided for elementary and high school students.

Work and Learn Workshops: Participants work alongside staff to help maintain the Garden while learning important skills hands-on.

Immersive Learning: These sessions turn the Garden into an interactive learning environment to replicate common scenarios participants may face when installing or maintaining their landscapes. Some of the techniques taught include pruning, planting, lawn maintenance, and irrigation system repairs.

Garden Events: Events range from fewer than 100 people to several hundred participants. Types of events include an Open House, where attendees can engage with sustainable landscape experts and ask questions, as well as holiday-themed events that offer a fun atmosphere in the garden while still focusing on water-centric education.

Plant Database: JVWCD maintains a searchable database of Utah-friendly plants on the Garden's website. Visitors can find plants, view their watering requirements, and see pictures of each from various seasons.

Online Education: JVWCD has produced online versions of some of its most popular courses that the community can watch at home including: Localscapes University, Flip Your Strip, Basic Irrigation Repairs, and Common Utah Weeds. Anyone can access them online and on-demand. Recorded and virtual class views in 2023 totaled 24,311.

Enhancement: Garden Expansion

For JVWCD to reach its conservation goal it must connect with a larger audience and foster a conscious connection between people and water. The Garden can play a significant role in achieving this by enhancing existing garden space and expanding the garden to educate the community on where their water comes from and why it's important to conserve it.

The garden expansion west of the stream will include facilities that provide more hands-on learning experiences for guests and exhibits that focus on our local water cycle and built systems, a holistic approach to community-involved water stewardship, the infrastructure and expertise required to treat and convey water from sources to customer tap, and the value derived from the range of water uses. The new exhibits will support the water curriculum being developed for schools by Utah Water Ways. In addition to the expansion, JVWCD has conducted focus groups, and will increase outreach and advertising campaigns to drive more visitors to the Garden in the future.

4. Social Media and Community Outreach

JVWCD operates four different "brand" accounts across major social media platforms. The brands include Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Utah Water Savers, Localscapes, and Conservation Garden Park. Though each of these brands have different target audiences and brand voices, they all promote water conservation best practices and advertise JVWCD's community programs and education opportunities.

Additionally, JVWCD's Community Engagement Department attends events hosted by member agencies and other community partners to promote water conservation.

5. Customer Feedback Tools

Most Utahns are unaware of how much water they use. Direct feedback about water consumption coupled with suggested actions has been shown to decrease water use. JVWCD uses enhanced water bills, semi-annual reports, and a personalized web portal in its retail service area to provide this type of feedback and encourages its Member Agencies to adopt similar programs. These feedback tools are enhanced further by JVWCD's advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) which allows for leak detection alerts and water use notifications.

Enhancement: Direct, targeted messaging

JVWCD will contract a customer messaging system that will enhance our ability to communicate important information directly to our retail customers. This system will allow us to send leak notifications, usage reports, conservation tips, and other relevant updates in real-time.

6. Leak Mitigation

Household leaks are responsible for an average of 8% of the total water used indoors annually. JVWCD is currently developing a leak mitigation program to help homeowners in its retail area locate and stop leaks. JVWCD has produced a leak mitigation guide that can help customers identify and fix leaks. This guide is distributed and used by field and customer service staff to address issues. JVWCD uses meter data to proactively identify accounts with potential leaks. Those customers are notified and provided with information and materials.

Enhancement: Plumber Vouchers

The programs assessment identified proven success in enhancing this education program with incentives. JVWCD will determine an effective approach to partner with pre-approved plumbers to repair leaks. Homeowners with verified leaks would be eligible for vouchers to cover the cost of repairing leaks when using a participating plumber.

Recommended Additions to Education Programs:

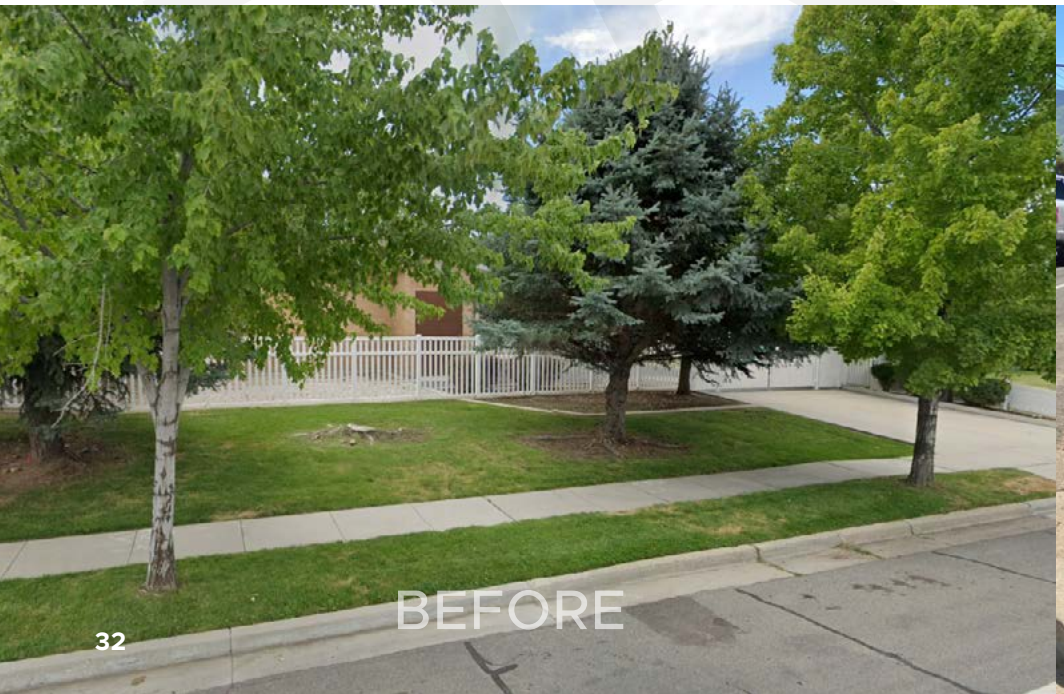
Homebuilder Certification

JVWCD supports the UDWRe "Homes Elevated – Water Conservation Framework" initiative. This state-led initiative is designed to encourage homebuilders and developers across Utah to implement water-efficient practices in their projects. This program will offer a tiered incentive structure (Gold, Silver, Bronze) that rewards homebuilders based on the extent of water efficiency measures incorporated into their designs, such as WaterSense labeled fixtures, smart irrigation controllers, and Localscape landscaping. In addition to financial incentives, participating homebuilders will receive public recognition, with their contributions highlighted on a dedicated webpage.

The program will roll out in two phases: first targeting single-family homes and then expanding to multi-family and high-density housing. By aligning with this state initiative, JVWCD will effectively contribute to broader water conservation goals without duplicating efforts.

District Site Landscape Conversions

JVWCD owns and maintains dozens of properties throughout Salt Lake County. Historically these properties were landscaped with turf grass. As outlined in its capital improvements plan, the District will replace the turf at these sites with waterwise landscaping. While this will save water, the projects also play the important role of showing the community alternatives to an all-grass landscape. Many of these sites are located in residential neighborhoods or along busy arterial streets and JVWCD will showcase these projects as examples of waterwise landscapes.



Pillar 2: Incentives

Effective incentive programs can influence water users to make structural changes that reduce water demand. JVWCD has created or currently participates in four incentive programs including:

1. Utah Water Savers

In 2017, JVWCD developed UtahWaterSavers.com to host several turnkey water conservation programs for its service area. In 2018, the website was expanded in partnership with UDWRe to host additional statewide rebate programs. Since then, the website has been regularly improved to accommodate the individual needs of additional water districts and cities. This project is beneficial to agencies because it allows them to share promotional, hosting, and development costs and provides a single resource for the community to use. Currently the following programs are managed through the Utah Water Savers website: Landscape Incentive Program, Toilet Replacement Rebates, and Smart Controller Rebates. Wide-scale public recognition and use of Utah Water Savers will be essential to escalate the programs to the levels described in this plan.

Landscape Incentive Program

The Landscape Incentive Program pays residents and commercial businesses within JVWCD's service area to replace their lawn with water-efficient landscaping. Applicants apply through UtahWaterSavers.com and payment provided is based on the actual square footage of lawn replaced. The program does not incentivize areas replaced with artificial turf or other hardscape materials.

In addition to the turf replacement program, JVWCD also offers incentives for converting overhead spray within planting areas to drip irrigation (Switch2Drip) and for planting trees (Treebate).

The Landscape Incentive Program requires at least 50% plant coverage within the project, ensuring landscapes participating in the program do not contribute to urban heat island effects. Incentivizing tree planting also helps to maintain cooler temperatures throughout the valley.

Toilet Rebates

Toilets use more water than any other indoor fixture and because toilets manufactured before 1994 use more gallons of water per flush, replacing them is an easy way to conserve water. A statewide toilet rebate program funded by UDWRe allows homeowners to receive up to $100 per toilet when they replace a pre-1994 toilet with a WaterSense labeled toilet (limit two toilets per property). Applications are submitted through Utahwatersavers.com and routed to the appropriate water district to be reviewed for eligibility and accuracy before payments are processed and distributed by UDWRe.

Smart Controller Rebates

Smart controllers can turn irrigation systems on and off based on local weather and landscape conditions. A statewide smart controller rebate program, funded by the UDWRe, rebates homeowners the cost of a new smart controller, or $75, whichever is smaller. Applications are submitted through Utahwatersavers.com and routed to the appropriate water district to be reviewed for eligibility and accuracy before payments are processed and distributed by UDWRe.

Enhancements:

To encourage broader participation in our programs, JVWCD is committed to significantly increasing its outreach efforts and marketing budget to attract new applicants. With today's highly fragmented media landscape, where news and information are delivered through a vast array of channels, JVWCD recognizes the need to enhance its visibility across both traditional outlets and emerging digital platforms. In tandem with these expanded outreach efforts, JVWCD will also introduce new residential incentive programs, as outlined below, to further boost engagement and program effectiveness.

Water Bill Analysis – This initiative will require participants to provide their water bills before and after their landscape conversion project. Staff will log the information in a central database for future analysis to determine cost effectiveness.

Rain Gardens – A potential rebate for installing bioswales, or storm water detention areas within the landscape. The incentive would be based on gallons of water captured and returned to the aquifer determined by square footage of impervious runoff area diverted to the rain garden.

Rain Barrel Rebates – Rainwater collected from downspouts in barrels can be used to supplement irrigation. Rain barrel programs also provide community relations value and help people focus on water conservation.

Irrigation Device Rebates – Water-saving devices include soil moisture sensors, pressure reducing valves, rain shut-off sensors, and pressure compensating spray heads. Any irrigation device proven to save water would be considered for potential incentives through Utah Water Savers.

2. Strategic Water Management

The Strategic Water Management program offers commercial, institutional, and industrial water users an extensive evaluation of how they are using water and provides recommendations for improvement. Each evaluation consists of a water use audit, walkthrough, and follow up meeting with the property owners/managers. During a walkthrough, conservation technicians inspect every feature of the property that uses water, including landscaping, irrigation, cooling towers, kitchens, washers, bathrooms, indoor plumbing fixtures, etc. A report is prepared that outlines a list of recommendations, estimated water savings, and estimated implementation costs. Any applicable incentive or rebate opportunities are also included and discussed. Examples include replacing high-flow plumbing fixtures (toilets, showerheads, urinals, faucets, spray valves, etc.), high-flow appliances, irrigation improvements, and upgrading cooling towers. This program is designed to help offset the costs of improvements recommended in the report.

Enhancements:

Cost Efficiency Road Map – In addition to a report with water-saving recommendations, the road map will move participants to incentives such as turf removal and device rebates.

Water-saving Device Incentives – A fixed-rate incentive for replacing or installing approved devices such as toilets, urinals, showerheads, flow control valves, cooling tower conductivity controllers, cooling tower pH controllers, connectionless food steamers, air-cooled ice machines, dishwashers, washing machines, dry vacuum pumps, laminar flow restrictors, and steam sterilizers.

3. Member Agency Grants

The Member Agency Grant Program assists Member Agencies in funding and implementing water conservation measures, projects, and programs in their respective service areas. Funding matches are determined by the following tier structure:

Tier 1 Measure (Agency matches at least 20%): This is for projects with proven, quantifiable water savings resulting in direct water use reduction. Upon applying, JVWCD estimates the potential water savings to determine the funding match level. Examples of potential projects include indoor fixture replacement programs, irrigation product rebates, leak mitigation programs, or customer feedback programs.

Tier 2 Measure (Agency matches at least 40%): This includes studies and projects that have a strong research component with the potential for significant future water use reduction. Examples of potential projects include studies relating to secondary water metering, water rate structures, demand management, end use, or cost effectiveness of conservation programs. Requests for consulting services are also considered Tier 2.

Tier 3 Measure (Agency matches at least 60%): This involves conservation measures where water use reduction is difficult to determine. Examples of potential projects include promotional materials, community information campaigns, or demonstration gardens.

Enhancements:

Increased Funding – Changes to the Member Agency Grant Program during this plan period may include adjustments to the funding model and clarification on specific projects that would be eligible. Based on a recent survey, most Member Agencies favor increased funding in some way. Incentive funding will be increased by doubling the dollars available to a member agency based on their contract amount from $1 per acre foot to $2 per acre foot. The base incentive of $50,000 available to all member agencies will remain the same.

Turnkey Programs – Due to staffing constraints, many Member Agencies also favor "turnkey" type conservation programs. These could include pre-developed programs such as product rebates, leak detection and mitigation, and landscape design. The Landscape Incentive Program offered through Utah Water Savers is an example of a turnkey program available to Member Agencies.

4. Supplemental Grants for Member Agency Water Efficiency Standards

To offset the cost to cities associated with implementing and enforcing Water Efficiency Standards, an additional "supplemental" grant is temporarily available for member agency cities. Member Agencies may apply for supplemental funding for up to five years following formal adoption of JVWCD's Water Efficiency Standards. Funding amounts and limitations are the same as the traditional Member Agency Grant program.

Pillar 3: Regulations

Effective regulations like indoor and outdoor water efficiency standards help create more sustainable communities.

1. Water Efficiency Standards

In 2019, JVWCD developed a set of water efficiency standards based on extensive research into landscape ordinances, water conservation programs, and indoor fixture standards of many western water providers and cities. These standards are now being used to guide JVWCD's planning, programs, initiatives, model landscape ordinances, and indoor fixture recommendations. As of April 2024, all cities within JVWCD's wholesale service area have adopted the standards.

Enhancement:

Standards Update – JVWCD is proposing an update to the standards. A summary of the updates is below, and the full document is in Appendix D.

- New residential landscapes will no longer be expected to follow Localscapes design elements but no more than 35% of the property's irrigable area may be lawn irrigated with overhead spray in the front and backyards.
- At maturity, landscapes must have enough plant material to create at least 50% living plant cover, not counting tree canopy.
- Lawn may not be planted in park strips or areas less than eight feed wide, or on slopes greater than 25% grade.
- Commercial, industrial, and institutional properties can only plant lawn as part of an active recreation area.

An extensive review process involving member agency feedback will be conducted by November 2025. Based on the feedback, the adoption date for the new standards will be established. Member agencies willing to adopt and enforce the new standards, specifically prohibiting non-functional turf on commercial properties, will be granted a supplement to their water budget for future water supply contracts applicable to undeveloped or redeveloped lands as currently specified in District policy.

2. Conservation-Oriented Rate Structure

As discussed in Section 3.1, the District implemented a conservation-oriented rate structure for its retail customers in 2018 and has continued refining that rate structure since then. The District's member agencies also use conservation-oriented rate structures.

Enhancements: Advancements in technology have made new approaches to implementing rate structures possible. For example, some utilities have implemented rate structures that vary with evapotranspiration rates

throughout the year. Other water rate structures optimization efforts include adjustments to water impact fees, water purchase contracts, efficient landscape easements, multiple rate tiers, budget-based rates, and water availability fees. The District will select new approaches to test with its retail customers and hold workshops with the member agencies to share lessons learned and encourage refinement to their rate structures.

3. Policy Planning

Water policy planning and regulations will play a major role in whether JVWCD's conservation goal is achieved and how much it will cost. Though JVWCD does not have the jurisdiction to enforce water-efficient landscape ordinances, establish plumbing standards, determine land use, or dictate growth trends, it has tools to encourage water efficiency standards within its service area. These tools include tax increment financing contracts, new land annexation petitions, and water fees and charges.

In spring 2024, JVWCD implemented a new Water Budget policy. The policy sets a water budget for each developable acre that is projected to annex into JVWCD's service area (1.35 acre-feet per year per acre). If a new development will require more water than the budgeted amount, then the property owners/developers will need to make the District whole by conveying water rights to the District or paying the District in lieu of conveying water rights. This policy is intended to give land use decision makers the tools they need to guide development down a path that available water supplies can support.

7. Water Conservation

JVWCD is proud of the progress made toward the goals set forth in the 2019 Conservation Plan Update. As mentioned, the general trend line is well below the current 2030 goal of 187 GPCD. When updating the Conservation Plan for 2025, we analyzed goals that best answered the following question: **What conservation investments are needed to support the community's desired quality of life?**

When answering this question, we focused on four key components that comprise quality of life:

- Economic Growth
- Emotional/Social Wellbeing
- Affordability
- Public Health

JVWCD chose a goal that sustains economic growth within our current and future supply, honors our commitment to healthy Great Salt Lake levels, doesn't overburden consumers with high water costs, and allows the residents of Salt Lake County to continue to enjoy their landscapes, parks and other outdoor recreation areas.

JVWCD's new conservation goals include a revised end-use per capita demand goal and two new categories of goals: turf replacement and program participation. The following section describes how the goals were selected and a description of future analyses that should be performed to continue refining our conservation goals and efforts.

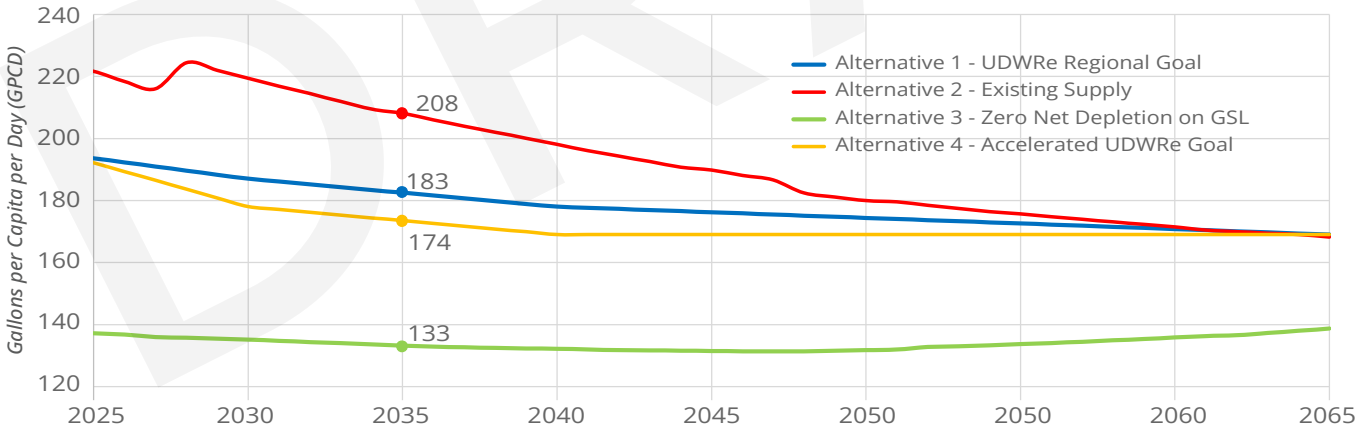
7.1 Goals Analysis

To determine a goal that best answers the quality-of-life question, JVWCD analyzed four alternative targets.

1. Achieve UDWRe's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals (regional goals)
2. Keep system demands within currently secured water supply projects through 2065
3. Achieve net zero depletion impacts on Great Salt Lake (GSL) by 2065
4. Achieve the GSL Commissioner's suggestions for accelerating UDWRe's regional conservation goals

UDWRe's regional goals specify targeted per capita usage rate for years 2030, 2040, and 2065. Analyses were performed to determine the per capita usage rate required to achieve alternatives 2 and 3. The Great Salt Lake Commissioner's strategic plan for the lake asks water managers to consider accelerating the UDWRe's regional goals from 2040 to 2030 and from 2065 to 2040. Exhibit 17 shows a comparison of the per capita usage rates required over time to achieve each of the four alternatives.

Exhibit 17. Per Capita Water Use By Type



With the alternative targets set, varying levels of investment in the enhanced and new conservation programs discussed in Section 6.2 were modeled to estimate the costs to achieve each alternative. The estimated total costs and cost per acre foot of savings are summarized in Exhibit 18.

Exhibit 18. Per Capita Water Use By Type

Target Alternatives	Total Cost from 2025 to 2035	Cost ($/Acre Foot)
Alternative 1 – UDWRe Regional Goal	$83,794,443	$5,850
Alternative 2 – Existing Supply	$83,794,443*	$5,850
Alternative 3 – Zero Net Depletion on GSL	$345,301,899	$6,352
Alternative 4 – Accelerated UDWRe Regional Goal	$89,856,887	$5,776

*Costs are the same for Goals 1 and 2, since Goal 1 is more aggressive than 2 and is the UDWRe's regional water conservation goal.

A comparison of cost per acre foot is listed in Exhibit 18 for conservation and in Exhibit 7 for supply development, shows that achieving all four conservation target alternatives is as cost effective as the lowest cost supply development project. Subsequently, money spent in any of the four alternatives would provide equal or greater value to the District as money spent on supply development projects.

Through further analyses of the four alternatives' effectiveness in supporting the community's desired quality of life, it was determine that achieving Alternative 4 through the year 2035 would allow us to responsibly increase our level of investment in conservation, while aligning with the Great Salt Lake integrated planning, and continuing to be a leader in water conservation.

Details of our goals analysis can be found in the technical memorandum included as Appendix C.

7.2 Selected Goals

For this planning period, we will measure our progress against three goals:

1. End-use per capita demand reduction
2. Square footage of turf removed per year
3. Program participation levels.

JVWCD's end-use per capital demand reduction will align with Alternative 4 discussed above. We plan to reach 178 GPCD by 2030 and 174 GPCD by 2035.

In addition to this goal, JVWCD is introducing two new goals relating to turf removal and program participation that will help us stay on track for 174 GPCD by 2035. To reach this end use, we will need to convert approximately 9 million square feet of turf to water efficient landscaping through 2035 (see Exhibit 19).

Exhibit 19. Turf Removal Goals

Year	Sq ft Residential	Sq ft CII	Total AF conserved
2025	742,192	556,644	108
2026	795,922	596,941	115
2027	848,608	636,456	123
2028	900,281	675,211	131
2029	950,970	713,228	138

Tracking square feet of turf removed will allow us to directly track how much water has been conserved. We will also set goals for program participation, which will help us to understand the effectiveness of our outreach efforts and advertising campaigns. The program participation goal will be developed in early 2025.

7.3 Additional Conservation Metrics

In addition to the three conservation goals, JVWCD will enhance existing monitoring metrics and develop new ones. These metrics will provide a more detailed view of our progress and may also serve as goals for the next conservation plan.

The metrics include:

1. Ratio of outdoor water use to indoor water use (existing metric)
2. County-wide consumptive use (existing metric)
3. Percent reduction in non-functional turf (new metric to begin in 2026)
4. Usage per connection benchmarks for customer categories (new metric to begin in 2026)

See Section 8.2 for details on how we will use the metrics to monitor our progress.

7.4 Recommended Future Analyses

The analyses to establish the goals listed in Section 7.2 were performed through 2065 to align shorter-term goals with long-term targets. However, uncertainty associated with key variables in the analyses prohibit effective goal setting beyond 10 years and introduces uncertainty in the true level of investment required to achieve even shorter-term goals. Those variables include impacts of:

1. Education efforts
2. Density and type of future development
3. Compliance rate of future landscapes to WES
4. Outdoor depletion ratios
5. Willingness of existing customers to convert turf

JVWCD staff will complete studies to reduce uncertainty associated with these variables, which will allow us to make the appropriate adjustments to the implementation plan provided in Section 8 as conditions unfold and to set effective longer-term goals. The studies that will be performed over the next five years for these purposes are listed in the Section 8.1.

8. Implementation and Monitoring Plan

The following implementation and monitoring plans outline the steps JVWCD will take to ensure the successful execution of its conservation goals and measure progress over time.

8.1 Implementation Plan

This section will describe the costs, programs, timing, and program participation necessary to achieve the water savings goal of 174 GPCD by 2035. A summary of proposed budget and staffing requirements through 2035 is shown in Exhibit 20. For an in-depth analysis on the development of these numbers, refer to Appendix C.

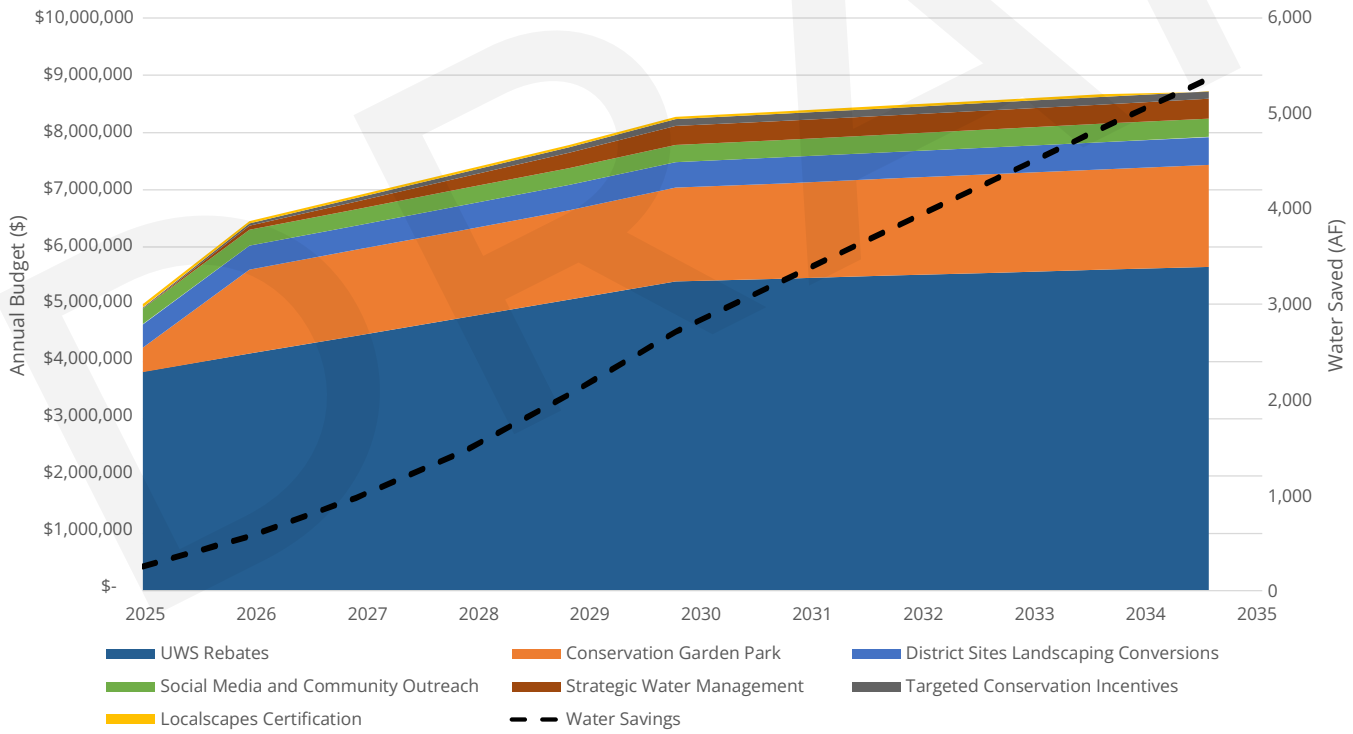
Exhibit 20. Current and Future Budget and Staffing Requirements

	2024 Budget and Staffing (current)	2030 Budget and Staffing	2035 Budget and Staffing
Total Annual Budget	$4,482,900	$8,286,590	$8,460,393
Full Time Employees	9 FTEs	12 FTEs	14 FTEs
Seasonal Employees	16 (8 FTEs)	19 (9.5 FTEs)	20 (10 FTEs)

Exhibit 21 shows projections for all the conservation budget lines to accomplish the goal. If complimented with ongoing education and outreach efforts, programs that incorporate structural efficiencies like landscape renovations, drip irrigation, toilet replacements, and indoor fixtures can produce perpetual water savings. In other words, if a landscape were to be renovated in 2025, it would produce water savings each year through the planning period.

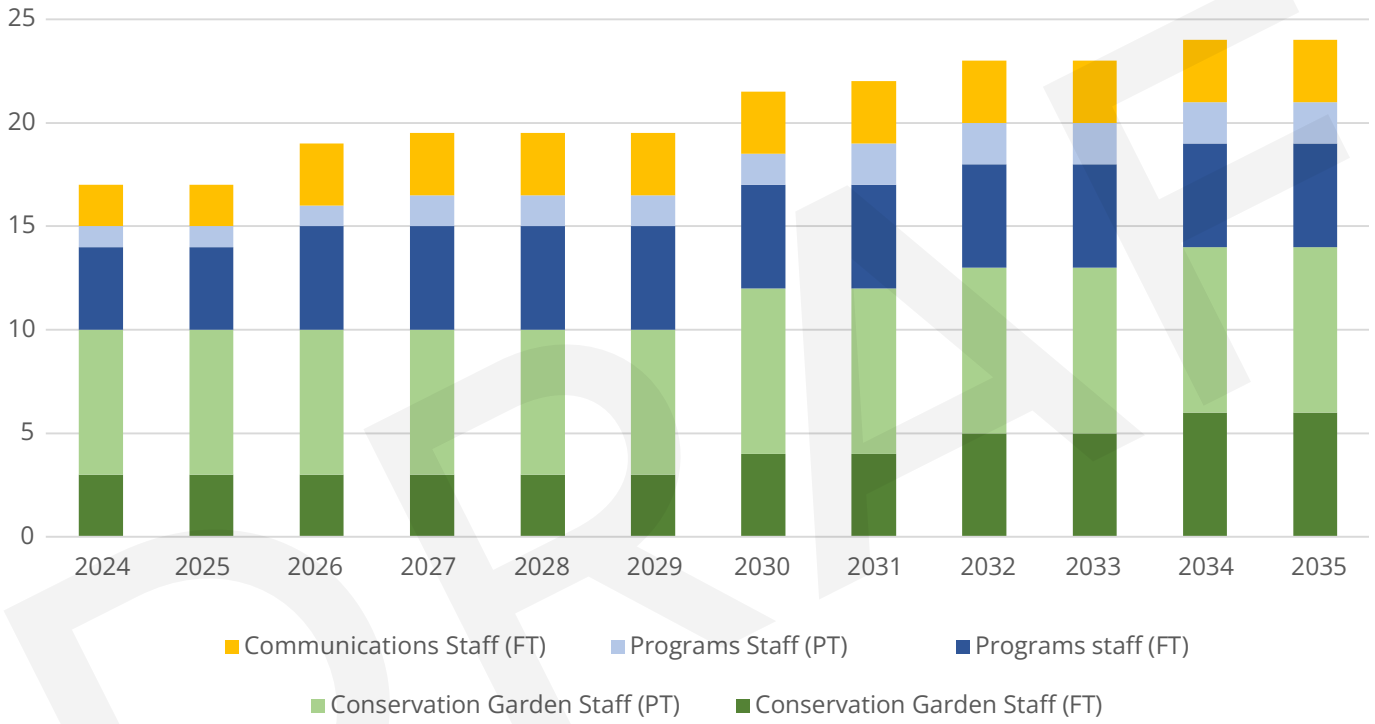
Programs that rely on behavioral changes like customer feedback tools, consultations, audits, and smart controllers that can be disabled are more challenging to produce perpetual savings, but JVWCD staff are committed to outreach efforts that help drive permanent behavioral changes. Both program types and estimated annual savings are considered in the chart below.

Exhibit 21. Conservation Budget and Water Savings Projections



New full-time and seasonal positions will be needed to fulfill this plan as is shown in Exhibit 22 below.

Exhibit 22. Staffing Projections



While performing the cost/benefit analysis of different programs, JVWCD noted areas where insufficient data is creating uncertainty in the analyses and would like to undertake the studies listed below and incorporate the results into its 2029 Water Conservation Plan.

- Population density impacts on water usage rates
- 10-year study on efficacy of turf removal programs (ie, analyze water use data of program participants)
- Projections of land use distribution in future development

- Water-efficiency benchmarking for customer classes
    - Develop consistent customer classes within CII from (state to state)
- Usage per connection benchmarks for customer categories
- Quantify non-functional turf in 2022 and define methodology for monitoring its reduction over time.
- Develop an Outreach and Education Comprehensive Plan as part of the District-wide Communications Plan
- Effective innovation in conservation-oriented rate structures

8.2 Progress Monitoring Plan

JVWCD's Board of Trustees and staff will perform an annual assessment of its conservation goals and monitoring metrics as follows:

1. Determine annual water use and GPCD
    - Collect data from Member Agencies and retail service area (supply, demand, and population)
    - Adjust projections and estimate water demand for the following year
    - Track county-wide consumptive use
2. Assess conservation needs from JVWCD's programs
    - Determine water savings gap using latest projections (ex. demand, population, density, and climate trends)
    - Set needed turf removal levels to overcome identified gap (either maintain plan trajectory or escalate resource allocation)
    - Set needed conservation program participation levels to overcome identified gap (either maintain plan trajectory or escalate resource allocation)
3. Determine and track ratio of outside vs. inside water use
    - Identify quantity of turf in our service area using aerial imagery.
4. Track progress for removing non-functional turf
5. Target high water-use landscapes for programs and incentives

6. When the water efficiency benchmarking is complete, compare current water use to the benchmark, then target customers with information and incentives
7. Prioritize and plan for the next year
    - Prioritize advertising and marketing budgets using water use stats for targeting users and areas
    - Track progress through year based on program level participation

8.3 Summary

The previously stated implementation plan and conservation program descriptions outline important milestones and benchmarks for evaluating progress in executing this plan and achieving the 2035 goal. A summary of these major benchmarks is found below.

- Enhance existing education and incentive programs and create new, targeted programs and education campaigns.
- Conservation Garden Park expansion (Interpretive Master Plan and Phase 1 construction).
- Start accelerated schedule for non-functional turf replacement at all District sites.
- Create enhancements to strategic water management program including a cost efficiency road map and rebates for water-saving devices.
- Enhance the Member Agency Grant Program with increased funding limit and a turnkey leak detection program.
- Finalize the Water Efficiency Standards update and set a target date for area-wide adoption.
- Hire 3 new full-time positions and the full-time equivalent of 2 new seasonal positions.
- Increase participation levels and budgets of conservation programs to the stated levels necessary to achieve the goal.

JVWCD is focused on building a community that is conscious of the many vital roles that water serves for the community to thrive. The community has demonstrated that as that understanding propagates, residents engage and contribute to the secure water future we are working to provide them. JVWCD's staff will execute this plan within the specified time period with that end in mind. It is anticipated that JVWCD's focus on, and investment in, conservation will continue to expand over time as it considers growing populations, weather uncertainty, and increasing costs of future water development.

9. Appendix

Appendix A. Board resolution, minutes, and notification procedures

Appendix B. Best Management Practices

Appendix C. Technical Memorandum

Appendix D. Proposed Updates to Water Efficiency Standards

APPENDIX EXHIBITS WILL BE INCLUDED IN FINAL DRAFT

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