

**GSLBIP: Water Policy Inventory and Assessment**  
**What's Happening and Where To Next?**

Water Law

Water Conservation  
 Water Marketing  
 Coordination  
 Great Salt Lake Management

CHANGES TO WATER LAW	Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<b>Recognize Right to Instream Flows (Changes to Water Law)</b> Delivering water to the GSL requires updating Utah's Prior Appropriation Laws to allow water use for instream flow and lake purposes.  Prior to 2008, Utah did not recognize instream flows as a beneficial use of water. Water left in a source for instream flows ran the risk of being diverted and used by senior water rights (in Utah, senior water rights are entitled to any available water in the source).  The need for a more functional instream flow statute has been identified in a number of reports and recommendations (HRC 10; Legal Strategies for GSL)  With changes in 2022, Utah has adopted one of the most dynamic instream flow statutes in the Western United States.	<p><b>HB 33 Instream Flow Amendments (2022)</b>            Amends and expands Utah Code Ann. 73-3-30 to add the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands to the list of agencies (Division of Wildlife Resources, Division of Park) that can file a change application to change water rights for instream purposes that contribute to wildlife habitat, management of state parks, reasonable preservation or enhancement of the natural aquatic environment, or flows to support sovereign lands (i.e., Great Salt Lake levels). Removed the "priority penalty" and will distribute instream flow change applications as other water rights, greatly expanding the utility of instream flows. Allows any party to work with listed state agencies, expanding the class of entities that can seek and hold instream flows.</p> <p><b>FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE TO UTAH LAW:</b> Made Utah's one of the most expansive instream flow statutes in the West.</p> <p><b>SB 26 Water Banking Acts (2020)</b>            Allowed water rights in an approved water bank to use water for "water quality improvement" and a "healthy and resilient natural environment." These provisions were explicitly added to increase the use of water rights for instream flows and to complement activities in Utah Code Ann. 73-3-30.</p> <p><b>HB 12 Instream Flow Amendments (2019)</b>            Removes sunset provision affecting 73-3-30(3), allowing fixed-time applications to provide instream flows for fish.</p> <p><b>SB 214 Public Water Supplier Amendments (2017)</b>            The bill encourages the Water Development Commission and the Executive Water Task Force to study possible options for expanding the list of those who can file for instream flow rights.</p> <p><b>HB 117 Instream Flow to Protect Trout Habitat (2008)</b>            Initial instream flow legislation designed to protect fish habitat. Instream flows approved subject to limiting conditions: could only be filed by certain groups to protect certain fish species, could only be for 10 years; there could be no intervening diverters, change application received lowest priority date. While a useful first step, the limitations of the bill made it difficult to use and ineffective for realizing widespread instream flow changes.</p> <p><b>Enacted Utah Code 73-3-30</b></p>	<p><b>Active Change Applications:</b>            Water users are currently applying for instream flow Change Applications and working with the State Engineer to deliver instream flows to the GSL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LDS Water Lease</li> <li>- Central, Kennecott, Audubon Society</li> <li>- Carbon Canal Company Contract Water Bank</li> <li>- Bear River System exploratory talks</li> <li>- Others</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacted by HB 33:</b>            When passed in 2020, Utah had a very restrictive instream flow statute, and Water Banking was developed as one means to provide instream flows. With the passage of HB 33, Utah has additional options to change water rights to instream flows.</p> <p><b>Superseded by HB 33:</b>            Changes made by HB 12 were generally superseded by HB 33, which made sweeping changes to Utah's instream flow statute.</p> <p><b>Water Banking:</b>            The study lead to the inclusion of instream flows into the Water Banking Act of 2020.</p> <p><b>Superseded by HB 33:</b>            Changes made by HB 12 were generally superseded by HB 33, which made sweeping changes to Utah's instream flow statute.</p>	<p><b>Water Quality:</b>            Explore adding the Department of Environmental Quality as an agency that can facilitate instream flows for water quality purposes.</p> <p><b>Telemetry, Measuring, and Monitoring:</b>            Successful implementation of instream flows depends on the presence of working telemetry and measuring devices ensuring flows can distributed through a system and stop junior diverters from taking water in the stream.</p> <p><b>Depletion Accounting and Distribution Guidelines:</b>            Continue developing rules and guidelines to identify, quantify, and govern how different "sources" of water can be recognized and changed to instream flow uses (see depletion accounting; agricultural optimization; split season leasing; etc. below)</p>	<p><b>Water Markets:</b>            Continue to develop water markets to incentivize and facilitate instream flow leases (Great Salt Lake Trust; Water Banking; other programs)</p>

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<b>Changes to Beneficial Use Concepts - Amend "Use it or Lose It" (Changes to Water Law)</b>			
<p>Incentivizing water users to use less water requires updating Utah's implementation of beneficial use and amending "Use it or Lose it" requirements.</p> <p>Water rights in Utah are usufructuary rights: a water user must use the full value of their water right at least once in a seven-year period for the water right to remain valid. In an effort to preserve the maximum amount of water recognized under a right, water users are not incentivized to conserve water.</p> <p>To stretch Utah's limited water supply, past studies (2020 Great Salt Lake Strategies; etc.) have recommended amending Utah's "use it or lose it" concept to allow water right holders to retain control of any water "saved" by adopting efficiency measures.</p> <p>Utah is making progress on establishing guidelines and rules governing "saved water."</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 277 Water Conservation and Augmentation (2022)</a> Required a Change Application to recognize "saved" water created by installing agricultural optimization infrastructure and using less water.</p> <p>"Saved water" means the water quantified as depletion reduction or diversion reduction in a final order approving a change application filed in conjunction with an agricultural water optimization project. "Diversion reduction" means a decrease in net diversion amount from that allowed under a water right accomplished by implementation of water optimization practices. "Depletion reduction" means a net decrease in water consumed accomplished by implementing water optimization practices during the beneficial use of water under an approved water right.</p> <p><b>REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE TO UTAH LAW</b></p> <p><b>Amends Utah Code Ann. 73-10g et seq.</b></p> <p><a href="#">HB 118 Authority of State Engineer (2017)</a> Allows the State Engineer to develop rules regarding the "duty of water" or, in other words, a quantification of the maximum amount of water that can be beneficially used, without waste, for a particular purpose.</p>	<p><b>2024 Water Modifications:</b> <b>KEY ITEM TO WATCH</b></p> <p>On 11.8.23, the SB 277 Study Group publicly released its <a href="#">DRAFT 2024 Water Modifications Bill</a>, proposing working amendments governing how the State Engineer quantifies and recognizes "saved water." Saved water guidance will work in concert with <a href="#">DRAFT Water Optimization Program Rules (R64-4)</a> by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, which require a consultation with the State Engineer as a condition for receiving agricultural optimization grant funding (see below).</p> <p><b>2024 Rulemaking:</b> The State Engineer will issue a notice of the new Administrative Rule on Duty Value when it's completed.</p> <p><b>Public Prioritization:</b> If "saved" water is the result of public investment, there may be a need for additional discussions on whether private water users can retain the full benefit of saved water or if some component needs to be reserved for public use, like designating it for instream flows.</p>	
<b>Forfeiture Tools (Changes to Water Law)</b>			
<p>In Utah, if a water right is not used in seven years, it is vulnerable to judicial forfeiture. Presently, water rights are rarely forfeited as they are only reviewed in slow-moving water rights general adjudications or independent forfeiture actions.</p> <p>Water rights vulnerable to forfeiture, but not decreed forfeit, do not bestow the right to use actual wet water. Such rights, because they do not represent the actual use of water and exist on paper only, are termed "paper water rights." Paper water rights make it very difficult to ascertain the total amount of valid water rights that could be put to use. This makes long-term water planning difficult because it requires reconciling physical wet water supply with valid water right entitlements. Increasing water values have been accompanied by a recent uptick in paper water rights being advertised for sale and change applications seeking to resurrect forfeited rights for new uses. The rise of paper water rights requires due diligence by the State Engineer and burgeoning water markets.</p> <p>Utah has made progress expediting ways to judicially forfeit water rights not in use. To expedite future progress, the State should form a study group to create a water rights forfeiture</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 96 Water Forfeiture Amendments (2020)</a> Requires the State Engineer to conduct rule-making governing the criteria for public water supplier 40 Year Water Requirement Plans protecting certain water rights from forfeiture</p> <p><b>Rulemaking Complete:</b> DWR has completed the required rulemaking, and public water suppliers must now submit plans that comply with the rules to have qualifying water rights protected from forfeiture. <a href="#">Utah Admin. Code R655-18 Public Water Supplier 40 Year Water Requirement Plan Standard.</a></p>	<p><b>2024 Study Group Water Rights Forfeiture Program:</b> <b>KEY ITEM TO IMPLEMENT</b></p> <p>Establish a program under existing General Adjudication statutes to refer water rights potentially subject to forfeiture for non-use for review and disposition. Recommended to be administered by a Special Master (already assists with expediting Objection resolution) appointed to assist the District Court Judge assigned to the local General Adjudication case. A referral would trigger a proceeding requiring the water right owner to demonstrate the water right is in use and in good standing. Water rights not claimed or not in use would be decreed forfeited or reduced to match actual water use.</p>	

should form a study group to create a water rights forfeiture referral program inside the general adjudication.

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<p><b>HB 125 Quantity Impairment Modifications (2019)</b></p> <p>Changing and to "or." Statute provides that there is a rebuttable presumption of quantity impairment if, for a period of seven consecutive years, a water right has not been diverted from its approved point of diversion and beneficially used at its approved place of use. The State Engineer may reject the application or reduce the approved water quantity to limit impairment to downstream water rights.</p>	<p><b>Active Change Applications:</b></p> <p>The State Engineer regularly applies the Quantity Impairment Standard in filed change applications.</p>		
<p><b>Forfeiture Tools (Cont. (Changes to Water Law)</b></p>			
<p><b>SB 45 Water Law Amendments - Diligence Claims (2019)</b></p> <p>When the State Engineer prepares an investigation report of a diligence claim, the State Engineer should include an evaluation of the asserted beneficial uses at the time of the asserted priority date. The report should specifically identify any portion of the diligence claim that was not placed to beneficial use.</p>			
<p><b>SB 75 Adjudication Amendments (2016)</b></p> <p>Creates a List of Unclaimed Rights ("LUR") within the General Adjudication process to allow the State Engineer to summarize water rights unclaimed in the adjudication and for the Court to more efficiently decree those rights as abandoned and invalid.</p>	<p><b>List of Unclaimed Rights:</b></p> <p>The State has used issued LURs in a number of General Adjudication Subdivisions and has expedited the removal of water rights lost to non-use from the records of the State Engineer.</p>		
<p><b>HB 25 Application Revisions - "Quantity Impairment" (2014)</b></p> <p>Amends the change application process to allow the State Engineer to raise a rebuttable presumption of "quantity impairment" if its review of the water right shows that the water right may not have been in use in the last seven years. The State Engineer may reject the application or reduce the amount approved to the extent that such quantity impairment is likely to occur.</p> <p>This law was passed in response to <i>Jensen v. Jones</i>, 2011 UT 67, where the Utah Supreme Court determined the Utah State Engineer did not have the authority to declare a water right forfeited in an administrative Change Application process.</p>	<p><b>Active Change Applications:</b></p> <p>The State Engineer regularly applies the Quantity Impairment Standard in filed change applications. Outside general water rights adjudications and limited independent judicial forfeiture actions, Quantity Impairment Findings are the primary way the State Engineer limits the use of water rights to the active and verifiable beneficial use.</p>		
<p><b>Water Prioritization (Changes to Water Law)</b></p>			
<p>Prospectively determining the use of water during shortages to promote order and certainty.</p> <p>Utah has opened the discussion about water distribution based on concepts other than prior appropriation. The current state of the law is that a non-priority hierarchy only exists for "temporary water shortages," which <b>does not</b> include drought. There may be a need for additional discussion to address satisfying junior municipal rights in times of drought.</p>	<p><b>HB 150: Emergency Water Shortages Amendments (2023)</b></p> <p>HB 150 - Establishes water preferences when the governor declares a temporary water shortage emergency, which <u>does not include drought</u>. Allows for compensation to an interrupted water user - generally agriculture - by a preferential water user during shortage emergencies. Repealed Utah Code Ann. 73-3-21.5 - Preferences between appropriators - which established a hierarchy of users in times of a "temporary emergency shortage," which <u>included</u> shortage caused by drought.</p> <p>Enacts Utah Code Ann. 73-3d-101 et seq.</p>	<p><b>Rulemaking:</b></p> <p>Department of Agricultural rule-making to inform the mediation process and establish loan guidelines for lending money to interrupted users. Include reporting on loan amounts to a forthcoming Water Pricing Database.</p> <p><b>Strategic Reporting:</b></p> <p>Require reporting of loan amounts given to interrupted users and the Acre Foot value to the Division of Water Resources to build a water valuation database.</p> <p><b>Proposed Study:</b></p> <p>Include results of materials for any future Water Rights Appraisal work group/database created.</p>	<p>Follow Department of Agricultural rulemaking to comment on the Loan guidelines: <a href="https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/home">https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/home</a>.</p>

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<p><a href="#">HB 168 Preferences of Water Rights Amendments (2022)</a>            Study how the state should address preferred uses of water during temporary water shortage emergencies. The study is to be completed by November 2022 and reported to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee. Replaced conditional hierarchy of uses with a new proposal based on emergency declarations.</p>	<p><b>Superseded:</b>            Superseded by HB 150.</p>		
<p><b>Groundwater (Changes to Water Law)</b></p>			
<p>Utah was one of the first Western states to regulate groundwater, requiring a water right for groundwater in 1935 (compared with 2014 in California). As surface sources suffer from disrupted water cycles and drought, Utah will continue to rely more heavily on groundwater. Additionally, many areas are looking to aquifer recharge and management as a means to store water in times of surplus and draw on aquifers in times of shortage. There is a need to build adaptive management tools for groundwater.</p> <p>The Division of Water Rights should form a study group to study conjunctive management of surface and groundwater rights and review potential triggers for initiating a groundwater management plan.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 53 Groundwater Use Amendments (2023)</a>            Amends the Groundwater Management Act to state that in critical management areas, the artificial recharge of a groundwater basin constitutes a beneficial use if the water is not recovered under a recovery permit and placed in the aquifer to replenish the groundwater basin.</p> <p><a href="#">Utah Code Ann. 73-5-15: Groundwater Management Plan</a>            Allows the State Engineer to regulate groundwater withdrawals in specific groundwater basins by adopting groundwater management plans. Groundwater management plan objectives are to limit withdrawals to safe yield, protect the integrity of the aquifer, and protect water quality. State Engineer shall adopt a groundwater management plan if more than one-third of water right owners in the groundwater basin request a groundwater management plan. Adopted groundwater management plans can be amended, but there are no requirements for the State Engineer to review the efficacy of the groundwater management plan.</p> <p><a href="#">Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Act</a>            Requires permitting for artificial recharge and recovery. Allows the State Engineer to make rules in administering the Act. Creates enforcement mechanisms and penalties.</p>	<p><b>Recharge as Beneficial Use Study:</b>            A study group is determining how the beneficial use designation interacts with the Groundwater and Recharge and Recovery Act and its requirement to file a change application to have a right authorized for the purpose of recharge. The change application process should vet water rights not in good standing or prevent a non-consumptive use from being changed to a consumptive use. Review whether by designating recharge water as a beneficial use, there is no means for a water right to circumvent a change application review of the validity of the right for the proposed storage use.</p> <p><b>Conjunctive Management Study Group:</b>  <b>KEY ITEM TO IMPLEMENT</b></p> <p>Utah currently has very few instances of conjunctive management of ground and surface water rights. With increasing emphasis on aquifer recovery and management, the state should start a study group to assess the large-scale application of conjunctive management of water rights. Without clear rules, junior groundwater rights could divert ahead of senior surface water rights.</p> <p><b>Trigger for Groundwater Management:</b>            Currently, groundwater plans are initiated either at the discretion of the State Engineer or upon the request of one-third of local water rights owners. It may be prudent to study what currently triggers State Engineer planning and whether groundwater planning should be based on a groundwater assessment and trigger planning if not in safe yield.</p>	
<p><b>Other (Changes to Water Law)</b></p>	<p><b>Adopted Groundwater Management Plans:</b>            Utah has adopted <a href="#">19 groundwater plans</a>.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Division on Water Rights hosts a <a href="#">Groundwater Information</a> website providing information on groundwater plans, policies, and technical information.</p> <p><b>Recharge and Recovery Permits:</b>            Utah has had 25 recharge permits filed, with 16 recharge permits approved and in good standing. Utah has had 11 recovery permits filed, with 6 recovery permits approved and in good standing.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Division of Water Rights hosts a <a href="#">Recovery and Recharge</a> website providing information on the program.</p>		

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<p>Development is encroaching on historic canals and liability for canal failures has generally been established by case law. More certainty and protections from contemporary conditions (like pollution) is needed for canal owners.</p> <p>Water Law Judges provide issue-specific expertise allowing for water related district court matters to proceed efficiently through the legal system and the application of consistent approaches and decisions.</p> <p>Split season permitting allows the shared use of water resources and complement water banking as an effective tool to enable the shared sequential use of water based on voluntary market based transactions among willing water users.</p> <p>Settling Federal Reserve Water Rights is very important as many tribes hold claims to large and early priority date water rights. Once settled in terms of volume reserved, the parties can move forward with water development projects and long term planning.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">SB 33 Water Related Amendments (2023)</a></b> Adds protections for canal owners from substances entering their canals and statutorily codifies the duty of care for canal liability standards</p> <p><b><a href="#">Rule 6-104 Establishing District Court Water Law Judges</a></b> Effective November 1, 2022, Utah Courts effected Rule 6-104, establishing district court water judges. The intent of the rule is to designate district court judges as water judges, establish procedures for water-related cases to be heard by water judges, and designate supervising water judges.</p> <p><b><a href="#">HB 130 Water Use Amendments (2020)</a></b> Authorize split season and fixed-time applications. Providing greater flexibility on the use of water rights to encourage water sharing among multiple users</p> <p><b><a href="#">SB 225 – Navajo Water Rights Negotiation</a></b> Senate Bill 225 is part of the completion and ratification of the Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement. Although the agreement was executed on December 14, 2015, it did not receive the required federal congressional approval until Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. S.B. 225 requires the State Engineer to review what is referred to as a conforming agreement to complete the settlement process to ensure that it is consistent with the Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement; recommends that the Governor sign the conforming agreement; and recommends that the Governor sign the conforming agreement before transferring money to the Navajo Nation, as contemplated in the Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">Appointed Judges:</a></b> Judge Angela Fannesbeck (1st District) Judge Jennifer Valencia (2nd District) Judge Laura Scott (3rd District) Judge Patrick Corum (3rd District) Judge Kraig Powell (4th District) Judge Ann Marie McIff Allen (5th District) Judge Greg Lamb (8th District) Judge Michael Westfall (5th District) (possible short-term) Judge Kent Holmberg (3rd District) (possible short term).</p> <p><b><a href="#">Change Applications:</a></b> The State Engineer has reviewed and authorized numerous fixed time change applications (preferred instrument for instream flows). To date it is unclear if any split season change applications have been applied for approved.</p> <p><b><a href="#">SJR 14 – Federal Reserved Water Right Claims</a></b> In tandem with S.B. 225, Senate Joint Resolution 14 outlines the development of the Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Agreement and specifies the steps to be taken for Utah to ratify the Agreement. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Navajo Nation is provided 81,500 acre-feet of water annually from Utah's Colorado River allocation.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">Scope of Rule:</a></b> The current rule is limited to Title 73 Chapter 3 (Appropriation) and Chapter 4 (General Adjudication) and "other" issues at the discretion of the Judge. Many other chapters of the law address water issues. Court observers should watch to see if the Judges narrowly or broadly apply the rule.</p> <p><b><a href="#">Split Season Lease Study Group:</a></b> There is still uncertainty regarding how to apply and approve split season leases so that they do not result in the enlargement of a water right.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">Active Cases Being Referred:</a></b> Participants in cases that involve water are receiving notices of Status Conferences to meet with the originally assigned Judge and to discuss referring the case to water law Judges. It is understood at least one water case has been resolved by water law judge.</p>

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<b>LAWS INCENTIVIZING WATER CONSERVATION</b>				
<b>Integrating Land Use and Water Planning</b>				
<p>Outdoor domestic use is the largest component of municipal water use. Reducing outdoor water use is critical to allowing municipalities to "stretch" their existing water rights and avoid or delay developing additional water sources, further diminishing inflows to the Great Salt Lake.</p> <p>In the last three years Utah has made good progress on revamping its land use planning to require more water efficient urban landscape. Utah has made rules and laws requiring more efficient landscaping at State facilities and at the private HOA level (municipal ordinances discussed in general planning). The State has funded several large rebate programs to incentivize changing existing landscapes.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 406 Land Use Development and Management (2023)</a> Prohibits municipalities from requiring assurance bonds for private landscaping. Removes the ability of municipalities to use property liens to enforce water conservation ordinances.</p> <p><a href="#">SB 191 Condominium and Community Association Amendments (2023)</a> Community Associations may not prohibit low water use on lawns during drought. Requires community associations to adopt rules regarding water-efficient landscaping before June 30, 2023.</p>	<p><b>Efficient Landscaping Rules:</b> HOAs across Utah should be adopting efficient landscaping rules.</p>	<p><b>2024 Legislation:</b> Revisit restrictions on assurance bonds. Assurance bonds are an effective means for municipalities to enforce water-wise landscaping measures.</p> <p>See discussion below under general planning regarding means of enforcing land use ordinances.</p> <p><b>Check on the Progress of HOAs Adopting Rules:</b> The Utah Department of Commerce maintains a <a href="#">Utah Homeowner Associations Registry</a>, providing a list of all registered condominium associations and homeowners associations as well as the legal requirements applicable to those entities. An effort should be made to check-in with all registered entities to see if they have adopted efficient landscaping rules.</p>	<p>Ensure your local HOA Board meets the June 30, 2023, efficient landscaping rule deadline.</p>
<b>Integrating Land Use and Water Planning (Cont.)</b>				
	<p><a href="#">HB 450 Landscaping Requirements (2023)</a> HOAs may not prohibit water-wise landscaping or require 50%+ turf.</p> <p><a href="#">SB 118 Water Efficient Landscaping Incentives (2023)</a> Provides the Division of Water Resources additional grant-making ability to assist water conservancy districts with programs reducing and removing turf grass and reducing outdoor water use.</p>	<p><b>SB 191:</b> Works in concert with SB 191, which proscribes a specific requirement that HOAs adopt water-efficient landscaping rules.</p> <p><b>Rulemaking:</b> The Division of Water Resources to make rules for turf conversion programs. Division of Water Resources has completed the rule-making process and has issued <a href="#">R653-11 Water Conservation Requirements and Incentives</a>.</p> <p><b>Annual Reporting:</b> Water Conservancy Districts report annually to the Division of Water Resources on landscaping conversion incentive program.</p>	<p><b>Regional Conservation Goals Website:</b> Division of Water Resources require to host status of a municipal or county ordinance, resolution, or policy that implements regional-based water use efficiency standards. Add SB 118 standards to the existing <a href="#">Regional Water Conservation Goals</a> website and <a href="#">landscaping ordinances</a>.</p>	<p>Review rebate eligibility in your area for reducing outdoor water consumption.</p>

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<p><b><a href="#">HB 121 Water Conservation Modifications (2022)</a></b>            Prohibited certain lawn or turf requirements and imposed conservation requirements for state agencies: new facilities built after May 4, 2022 may not have more than 20% of the grounds be turf. Existing facilities must conduct conservation planning (See <a href="#">HB 121 under Conservation Goals</a>). Appropriated \$5 million for a statewide turf buyback program. Tasked the Division of Water Resources to make conservation data public.</p> <p><b><a href="#">HB 282 Water Wise Amend. (2022)</a></b>            Limits the abilities of municipalities, counties, and HOAs to prohibit water users from installing water-wise landscaping.</p>	<p><b>State Facility Water Conservation Website:</b>            Division of Water Resources has created <a href="#">State Facility Water Conservation Website</a></p> <p><b>Landscape Conversion Incentive Program:</b>            The Division of Water Resources hosts a <a href="#">Landscape Conversion Incentive Program</a> website providing information about land conversion incentives (redirects to the <a href="#">Utah Water Savers</a> aggregator program).</p>	<p><b>Track Status of State Facilities Implementing Water Wise Landscaping:</b>            See progress and reports listed under <a href="#">HB 121 Conservation Goals</a></p>	
<p><b>Secondary Metering</b>            In four short years Utah has made great strides in Utah has made great strides in requiring secondary meters. All \$250 million dollars has been committed. There are no secondary metering grant funds available. However, the Board of Water Resources can provide loan funding to install meters that would be repaid at 1% interest over 15 years. Status as 8/4/2022 70 secondary metering grant applications to install estimated 114,000 secondary water meters and conserve almost 54,000 acre-feet of water (about the size of East Canyon Reservoir).</p> <p>Many of the recent reports and recommendations have identified secondary metering as a "low hanging" fruit for water savings. Until recently many secondary systems (water provided to a home or business for outdoor use that isn't treated to drinking water standard) have been unmetered leading to overuse of water. Widespread adoption of secondary metering could significantly decrease the amount of water used for urban and suburban outdoor watering.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">SB 251 Secondary Water Metering Requirements (2023)</a></b>            Allows for secondary water metering at strategic points within a water system. Funds granted for the installation of secondary water metering can be used for other conservation projects as well.</p> <p><b>Identifying Strategic Points:</b>            Qualifying providers are identifying strategic points in their secondary systems</p> <p><b>Strategic Points Form and Approvals:</b> The State Engineer has created an <a href="#">Application for Secondary Metering at Strategic Points</a> to identify strategic points and have them approved.</p>		

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<p><b><a href="#">HB 242 Secondary Water Metering Amendments (2022)</a></b>            Requires metering of all new secondary water connections in first and second-class counties for new services developed after April 1, 2020. Requires metering of all new secondary water connections in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth-class counties for new services developed after May 4, 2022. Requires metering of all existing secondary water connections by January 1, 2030.</p> <p><b>Appropriates \$250 million in grants to assist water companies with purchasing and installing secondary meters.</b></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> HB 242 moved up the compliance deadline for installing secondary meters from December 31, 2040 to December 31, 2030.</p>	<p><b>Statute and Administrative Rule:</b>  <a href="#">73-10-34 Secondary Metering Grants</a>. The Division of Board of Water Resources completed <a href="#">R653-10. 2021 Grant Money for Metering Existing Secondary Water Systems</a></p> <p><b>Secondary Meter Grant Program:</b>            The Board of Water Resources distributed all \$250 million. Funds continue to be available from other sources.</p> <p><b>Annual Reporting:</b>            By March 31st of each year, water providers report water usage metrics to the Division of Water Rights and water users who have installed secondary meters. Included in general water conservation plans submitted by water systems over 500 connections.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Division of Water Resources <a href="#">Secondary Irrigation Metering System</a>; grant funding, information, templates and checklists for secondary metering water conservation plans.</p>	<p><b>Status:</b>            All \$250 million dollars has been committed. There are no secondary metering grant funds available. However, the Board of Water Resources can provide loan funding to install meters that would be repaid at 1% interest over 15 years. <a href="#">Status as 8/4/2022</a> 70 secondary metering grant applications to install estimated 114,000 secondary water meters and conserve almost 54,000 acre-feet of water (about the size of East Canyon Reservoir).</p> <p><b>Continue Installation of Meters:</b>            Systems that have not installed secondary meters after the January 1, 2030, deadline will face fines and penalties.</p> <p><b>Unrestricted Water Fund:</b> Raising in-kind matching portion may be difficult, water users would benefit from access to an unrestricted grant program for water users.</p>	<p>If your secondary water system has already installed secondary meters, review your usage information</p> <p><b>Secondary Meter Providers:</b>            If you are not yet metered, ask your provider about required plans. Refer your secondary water provider to the resources provided by the DWR</p>
<b>Secondary Metering (Cont.)</b>			
<p><b><a href="#">SB 199 Water Amendments (2021)</a></b>            Restricts raising secondary water rates by more than 10% within a calendar year in certain circumstances. Reestablishes the requirement for secondary water suppliers to establish or update a secondary water service plan that includes provisions for implementing a process of metering the use of pressurized water and submit that plan to the DWR no later than December 31, 2025. Beginning January 1, 2022, secondary water suppliers must start a reserve fund for the purpose of implementing metering.</p> <p>The Bill also empowers the DWR to make grants, funded by an appropriation of \$2 million from the General Fund, to assist secondary water providers with implementing the metering requirements.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Water Provider Metering Plan:</b>            A secondary water supplier shall develop a plan, or update prior plan for installing metering before December 31, 2025. Include costs for full secondary metering and anticipated completion date (must be before December 31, 2040).</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Diversion of Water Resources has provided a website that specifically addresses what needs to be provided in a <a href="#">Secondary Water Provider Conservation Plan</a> (this is not the same as general water conservation plans required for water systems of more than 500 connections; however, if secondary metering is addressed in a general conservation plan than the general conservation plan can qualify).</p>	<p><b>Track Progress:</b>            Track progress on number of secondary water meter providers who have submitted the required plans and water savings from the installation of secondary.</p>	
<p><b><a href="#">SB 51 Secondary Water Requirements (2020)</a></b>            Removes 2019 requirements for secondary water providers to develop metering plans. Provides an exemption for secondary water suppliers in counties of the 3rd -6th class when water quality prohibits the acquisition of meters with manufacturer warranties.</p>	<p><b>Secondary Metering Exemption Form:</b>            DWR has prepared a <a href="#">Declaration of Exemption</a> Form for a secondary water provider to be exempt from secondary metering.</p>		
<b>Secondary Metering (Cont.)</b>			
<p><b><a href="#">SB 52 Secondary Water Metering Amendments (2019)</a></b>            Require secondary meters on new services after July 1, 2020. Existing connections to be metered by 2039. Makes \$10 million available each year for grants. Water. The metering requirements would only apply to first-class and second-class counties (Salt Lake, Cache, Weber, Davis, Utah, and Washington). Requires the Department to work with the Utah Water Task Force to prepare a study of issues related to secondary metering.</p>	<p><b>Utah Task Force Secondary Metering Report:</b>            The Task Force and DNR prepared a <a href="#">Secondary Water Metering Report</a> any of the recommendations and findings were incorporated into subsequent secondary metering bills and amendments.</p>		
<b>Municipal Conservation</b>			



	Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p>Reducing indoor municipal water usage can help municipalities conserve their current water rights and delay the need for developing additional water sources that would otherwise flow to the Great Salt Lake.</p> <p>"Reducing system sizing requirements is a multiplier effect.</p> <p>Division Drinking Water requirements (gallons, per person, per day) set the amount of water municipalities must provide to safe water service. Lowering municipal exactions (based on reduced use brought by land use ordinances or efficiency requirements) expedites the ability of wholesalers to meet regional conservation goals.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 217 School Energy and Water Reductions (2023)</a>          Authorizes the State Board of Education to award a grant to any school district or charter between 2023-28 to reduce energy and water use. The Board of Education is required to conduct rulemaking to establish technology standards and submit an annual report on the effectiveness of the program to the Education Committee and Natural Resources Committee.</p> <p><a href="#">SB 158 Local Government Amendments - Water Exactions (2023)</a>          Requires a municipality to base an exaction for culinary water on system-wide minimum sizing standards under the Utah Safe Drinking Water Act (<a href="#">Utah Code Ann. 19-4-114</a>) and lower exaction standards based on 5 years of data for similar land use within the municipality. A municipality may elect to lower exaction standards for good cause.</p> <p>Water conservancy districts are authorized to work with the Division of Drinking Water to advocate for lower system specific rates.</p>	<p><b>DDW Detailed Guidance on Water Use Data Reporting</b>          On June 28, 2023, the Division of Drinking Water issued <a href="#">Detailed Guidance for Water Use Data Reporting and Setting System-Specific and Storage Minimum Sizing Requirements</a>.</p>	<p><b>Initiate Rule Making:</b>          It does not appear the Utah Board of Education has issued proposed rules on technology standards. It may be prudent to include items like 1) Require a system loss study; 2) Require separate reporting for indoor and outdoor use statistics; 3) Report on the age of infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Water Wholesaler/Retailer Water Exaction Study Group:</b>          Conservancy Districts and other water providers work with municipalities to ensure exaction standards are sufficiently low to meet regional conservation goals.</p> <p><b>Status of System Specific Sizing Requirements:</b>          Check on status of Division Drinking Water issuing system specific sizing requirements.</p>	<p>Attend your local School District Board Meeting to inquire if your local school district is taking advantage of SB 217 funding.</p>
<p><b>Municipal Conservation Cont.</b></p> <p>State conservation measures aim to assess and measure water usage and encourage the adoption of efficiency measures to achieve water savings. These savings can lead to increased water availability, reducing the need for costly infrastructure and offering the best value for money when it comes to saving water.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 39 State Construction Code Amendments (2023)</a>          Amends sections <a href="#">15A-3-205</a> and <a href="#">15A-3-306</a> of the Utah Code, which generally adopts, among other model codes, the International Residential Code and the International Plumbing Code. The International Residential Code is a model code that sets forth technical plumbing standards for single and two-family homes. The International Plumbing Code is a model code that sets forth technical plumbing standards for homes, schools, workplaces, and other buildings based on technology and safety criteria.</p> <p><a href="#">HB 121 Water Conservation Modifications (2022)</a>          Requires all state agencies to make a plan that collects and reports outdoor water use data for fiscal 2020 as a baseline, reduce outdoor water use by 5% by the end of 2023, and 25% by the end of 2026. Allows for lawn and turf replacement funding.</p>	<p><b>More Restrictive Code:</b>          It may prudent to see if there is a more efficient code or code components that could be adopted.</p> <p><b>State Facilities Water Conservation Plan Study:</b>          September 2022. The Utah Division of Facilities Construction and Management presented a <a href="#">State Water Use Reduction Efforts</a> summarizing statewide water reduction efforts to the House Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Committee.</p> <p><b>State Facilities Water Conservation Website:</b>          Division of Water Resources hosts a website to track and provide information on <a href="#">State Facility Water Conservation</a> efforts. Includes a 2020 baseline <a href="#">Water Usage By State Agency and Facility</a>.</p> <p><b>Rulemaking:</b>          The Division of Water Resources has adopted <a href="#">R653-11-1 Water Conservation Requirements and Incentives</a> providing guidance on conservation by State facilities and other conservation programs (effective 7/22/2023).</p>	<p><b>State Water Facility Usage Tracking:</b>          Continue tracking progress on 5% and 25% reduction goals. Facilities continue to submit and track water use data. Facilities continue reviewing and prioritizing funding for water-wise projects.</p> <p><b>2023 Utah System of Higher Education Water Facility Usage Data:</b>          The Utah System of Higher Education presented an <a href="#">Executive Summary USHE Water Conservation</a>.</p>	<p>Check state facility data to see your local state building's level of compliance.</p>

Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p><b><a href="#">HB 131 State Facility Efficiency Amendments (2021)</a></b> State facilities provide one year of water use information to increase water efficiency.</p> <p><b><a href="#">HB 40 Water Loss Accounting (2020)</a></b> Department of Natural Resources and Commissioner of Agriculture to form a working group from the water community to investigate, study, and develop recommendations on how to implement standardized water loss accounting practices in the State. The group is to report to the Legislative Water Development Commission by 10/1/2020. Bill is to sunset by 7/1/2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Enacts Utah Code Ann. 73-1-20</a> (no longer in operation)</p> <p><b><a href="#">HB 303 Drinking Water Source Sizing Amendments (2018)</a></b> Requires community water systems serving 500 or more to report annual water use data Division of Water Rights. The Division of Drinking Water required to establish system-specific requirements based on the water use data. Systems serving 3300 people must submit by March 1, 2019, and 500 to 3300 people must submit by March 1, 2023. <a href="#">Utah Code Ann. 19-4-114</a></p> <p><b><a href="#">Water Conservation Act 73-10-32:</a></b> Requires each water conservancy district and public water system to submit a water conservation plan to the Division of Water Resources and update it every five years. Non-compliant water systems are ineligible for state loans or funding. Contain existing and proposed water conservation measures, reductions to per capita use.</p>	<p><b>Baseline Energy, Water, and Natural Gas Data Reported:</b> Required on or before July 1, 2022, each State facility shall submit to the Division of Facilities and Construction Management utility information from May 2021 - May 2022; the Division shall use this data to identify opportunities for energy efficiency at each state facility.</p> <p><b>2022 Legislation:</b> <a href="#">HB 115 Water Distribution Efficiency (2022)</a> was introduced to committee but did not pass.</p> <p><b>Legislative Water Development Commission Report:</b> <a href="#">PowerPoint presentation</a> and proposed legislation. <a href="#">Water Distribution Efficiency</a> not pass in 2021.</p> <p><b><a href="#">System Efficiency: Phase 2 (2018):</a></b> Division Water Resources, Utah Division of Drinking Water, and Utah Division of Water Rights Report on pilot projects audits.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> Utah Department of Natural Resources hosts a <a href="#">Water Conservation Plan</a> website supplying resources for water providers to help prepare general water conservation plans.</p>	<p><b>Duplicative of Superseded Requirements:</b> Many of the same requirements were included in <a href="#">HB 121 (2022)</a> for State Agencies to track water users and report to the DWR. No DCFM HB 131 was readily available, providing a summary of baseline data, but information may be contained in individual agency reports.</p> <p><b>Water Loss Audit Study Group:</b> Revisit a bill similar to HB 115 (2022) requiring a water audit or study existing conservation plans include a water loss audit.</p> <p>American Water Works Association: Water Loss Accounting website (not been updated since 2018).</p> <p><b>Water Wholesaler/Retailer Water Exaction Study Group:</b> Conservancy Districts and other water providers work with municipalities to ensure exaction standards are sufficiently low to meet regional conservation goals. (Same as above)</p>	<p>Review submitted plans to better understand how your local water supplier is implementing conservation measures.</p>
<p><b>Reuse</b> Treating and reusing municipal water instead of releasing treated water into the local water system allows for multiple uses before it enters the natural system.</p>	<p><b><a href="#">HB 349 Water Reuse Projects Amendments (2023)</a></b> Prohibits water reuse from approval if water related to the project would otherwise have been discharged into tributaries of the GSL.</p> <p><b><a href="#">Wastewater Reuse Act: Utah Code Ann 73-3c.</a></b> Statute determining the allowable uses of wastewater reuse including, the parameters of public agency reuse of the water, contracting for the water, changing use and discharge points of the water after reuse, and priority.</p>	<p><b>Application Surge:</b> Closure of basin has initiated a surge in water treatment and reuse projects and applications.</p> <p><b>Study:</b> Study impacts of reuse in the GSL Basin as part of GSLBIP.</p>	
<b>Regional Conservation Goals</b>			

Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p><b>SB 89 Water Amendments (2022)</b>            Requires DWR to adopt rules that will require water providers to draft a plan for meeting regional water conservation goals, which will be reevaluated every ten years. Water provider plans must include rate structures and shall adopt one of the following:            (A) the regional water conservation goal applicable to the water provider;            (B) a water conservation goal that would result in more water being conserved than would be conserved under the regional water conservation goal; or            (C) justification and evidence explaining why a water provider is proposing a different conservation goal.            Failure to comply could result in a loss of eligibility for state funding.</p> <p>The Division of Water Resources is to adopt rules for conservation plans, including a definition of what constitutes "water being conserved" under a water conservation goal after considering factors such as depletion, diversion, use, consumption, or return flows.</p> <p><b>Regional Conservation Goals (2019):</b>            In 2015, Utah's M&amp;I water use was about 240 gpcd. When considering all regional results together, the resulting water use for the entire state is 202 gpcd by 2030 (16% reduction from 2015), 188 gpcd by 2040 (22% reduction from 2015), and 179 gpcd by 2065 (26% reduction from 2015). Meeting the initial 2030 goal will save nearly 165,000 acre-feet of water annually across the state.</p>	<p><b>Rulemaking:</b>            DWR is tasked with defining "water conserved," including considering factors such as depletion, diversion, use, consumption, or return flows.            Division rule-making adopting water conservation goals.</p> <p><b>Annual Reporting:</b>            Division of Water Resources to post an annual report at the end of the calendar year listing water providers in compliance with the statute.            Rules are reevaluated by December 31, 2030, and every ten years after.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Utah Department of Natural Resources hosts a <a href="#">Water Conservation Plan</a> website supplying resources for water providers to help prepare general water conservation plans now must include the adoption of regional conservation goals.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            The Division of Water Resources hosts a <a href="#">Regional Water Conservation Goals</a> website providing information on regional conservation goals.</p> <p><b>2019 Comprehensive Study:</b>            Division of Water Resources previously prepared a comprehensive study and report on regional conservation goals to work from: <a href="#">Utah's Regional M&amp;I Water Conservation Goals (11/2019)</a>.</p> <p><b>Regional Water Conservation Goals Website:</b>            Utah Department of Natural Resources hosts a <a href="#">Utah's Regional Water Conservation Goals</a> website. Use this interactive dashboard to learn more about Utah's Regional Water Conservation Goals and M&amp;I Water Use (2015-2019)</p>	<p><b>Coordinate with Working Groups and Rule Making Efforts:</b>            Coordinate and review how DWR definitions for "water conserved" mesh with similar definitions under the SB 277 saved water group and the duty and depletion rules committee.</p> <p><b>Align with 5-Year Reporting Requirements:</b>            Conservation plans are required every 5 years. Assess whether DWR Rules regarding meeting regional conservation goals could be updated every 5 years instead of 10.</p>	
<p><b>Agricultural Optimization</b>            In Utah around 70% of the water is held and used by agriculture. For Utah to make any gains on water conservation, encouraging and investing in agricultural water optimization is critical.</p> <p>Utah has invested in studies, hundreds of millions of dollars of funds, and established a number of programs aimed at quickly implementing on the ground projects to facilitate agricultural optimization of water.</p>	<p><b>SB 277: Water Conservation Amendments (2023)</b>            Creates the Agricultural Water Optimization Committee. Addresses agricultural water optimization change applications and water savings. Repeals the Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force. Appropriates \$200 million for agricultural optimization; \$50 million ongoing for projects that benefit the Colorado River Drainage including water reuse, dam construction, desalination and other conservation projects; and \$5 million for construction related to Hyrum Reservoir.</p>	<p><b>2024 Water Modifications:</b>            On 11.8.23, the SB 277 Study Group publicly released its <a href="#">DRAFT 2024 Water Modifications Bill</a>, proposing working amendments governing how the State Engineer quantifies and recognizes "saved water." Saved water guidance will work in concert with <a href="#">DRAFT Water Optimization Program Rules (R64-4)</a> by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, which require a consultation with the State Engineer as a condition for receiving agricultural optimization grant funding.</p>	

Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p><b>Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Agricultural Water Optimization Program (2020)</b>            Program administered by the Utah Department of Agriculture to administer the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") for agricultural optimization projects. This account is separate and distinct from the Agricultural Water Optimization Account.</p> <p><a href="#">HB 36 Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force Amendments (2020)</a>            Adjusts voting membership of Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force to include members that derive their income from agricultural commodities, authorizes Task Force to recommend legislation, and makes minor adjustments.</p> <p><b>HB 381 Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force (2018)</b>            Creates the Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force to identify issues affecting Utah's long-term water supply; identify how the State should optimize agricultural water supplies in light of continued population growth; and recommend means, methods, and technologies to improve agricultural water use. Creates the Agricultural Water Optimization Account. The Task Force is required to report its progress to the Legislative Water Development Commission, the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee, and the Executive Water Task Force.</p> <p><b>Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force is now superseded by the Agricultural Water Optimization Committee</b></p>	<p><b>Website:</b>            UDAF has established a <a href="#">Agricultural Water Optimization Program</a> website to administer ARPA funds to assist with agricultural optimization projects.</p> <p><b>2023 ARPA Funding Projects:</b>            List of ARAP projects funded in 2023 as examples of on-the-ground projects implemented. <a href="#">List of Projects</a> funded in 2023. This round funded 93 projects, totaling over \$20 million in grant money awarded. The newly funded 93 projects have an estimated water savings of 61,599 acre feet of water annually. All of the previously funded projects to date have an estimated yearly water savings of 172,847 acre feet or over 56 billion gallons of water. <a href="#">Press Release 8.9.2023.</a></p> <p><b>Depletion Accounting for Irrigation Water Rights in Utah (2020)</b>  <a href="#">Depletion Methods Report</a> examining different means of depletion accounting for Utah agricultural operations.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            The Division of Water Resources has established an <a href="#">Agricultural Water Optimization</a> website to archive the work and research of the Agricultural Optimization Task Force, including annual reports.</p> <p><b>2023 Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force (2018-2023) Overview:</b>  <a href="#">Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force (6.09.23)</a> summary of Task Force activities over the last five years.</p>		

**GSLBIP: Water Policy Inventory and Assessment**  
**What's Happening and Where To Next?**

Water Law  
 Water Conservation  
Water Marketing  
 Coordination  
 Great Salt Lake Management

WATER MARKETING	Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
WATER MARKETING	<p><b><u><a href="#">HB 410 GSL Watershed Enhancement Act (2022)</a></u></b>            Appropriates \$40 million and establishes the Great Salt Lake Trust to implement projects that retain or enhance flows to the Great Salt Lake, including water leases and enhancement programs. Requires FFSL to conduct Rulemaking to execute the mission of the Trust. Allows for the Trust to issue RFPs to support the mission of the GSL Trust.</p>	<p><b>Active Water Leasing:</b>            The Great Salt Lake Trust has secured three leases for the Great Salt Lake.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            There is a <a href="#">Great Salt Lake Watershed Enhancement Trust</a></p> <p><b>RFP for Projects to Restore Wetlands:</b>            has issued an RFP to distribute \$10 million to GSL projects. Nine eligible applications were received requesting \$18.7 million from the Trust, and anticipate \$7 million in matching funds that will leverage the Trust's impact.</p> <p><b>Annual Reporting:</b>            File accounting report with the Divisions of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands; Water Quality; Water Rights.            File accounting report with the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee.</p> <p><b>Rulemaking:</b>            Divisions of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands rulemaking to administer the program.</p>	<p><b>Continue to Explore Water Leases</b>            Continue to explore water leasing opportunities: a water bank to aggregate small pieces of water, publicly funded water leasing (public buy-in for water leasing), and hosting a demand-management style program for the Great Salt Lake Basin.</p> <p><b>Award \$10 Million in Wetland Restoration Grants:</b>            The Trust will award \$10 million in RFP grants in early December.</p> <p><b>Water Right Appraisals Study Group:</b>            Create a working group to identify existing tools and standards applicable to Utah that inform or can contribute to coming to accurate and acceptable water appraisals. This could be a component of the information collected on a State water data aggregator/database and pull in information already starting to populate across the state (SCPP 2023 Final Lease Pricing data; yearly reports to the Board of Water Resources for water leased under a Utah Water Banking Act).</p>	

Water rights are private property rights. Creating a functional water market is necessary to provide opportunities for the lease and purchase of water to benefit the GSL.

Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p><b><u>SB 26: Utah Water Banking Act (2020)</u></b>            Allows qualifying leasing arrangements to be approved as water banks and extended certain benefits.</p> <p><b><u>SJR 1 Water Banking in Utah (2019)</u></b>            Water Banking in Utah. The resolution requests draft water banking legislation for the Legislature to consider during the 2020 general session that would (1) recognize that the majority of water rights in SJSJR 1: Utah are agricultural in nature; (2) incentivize agricultural water users to participate in water banking; (3) protect against abandonment and forfeiture for water rights placed within a water bank; (4) minimize the potential for water right impairment; and (5) ensure that water placed within a water bank may be leased or otherwise used for any lawful purpose."</p>	<p><b>Statewide Water Marketing Strategies Report</b>            The State of Utah allocated \$800,000 to test four pilot projects to implement the Water Banking Act and establish a Statewide Water Marketing Report. The Project is nearing completion and has succeeded in establishing three water leases (including a Statutory and a Contract Water Bank) and installing telemetry to complete a fourth transaction. The Statewide Marketing Report includes summaries, tips, tools, and other resources for water users to explore water marketing. The Report and an interactive website will be released in Fall 2023.</p> <p><b>Reporting:</b>            Water Banks report to the Board of Water Resources annually by November 30.</p> <p>Requires an annual written report by the Board of Water Resources before November to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee. Requires opportunity for public comment and a draft report from the Department of Natural Resources to the Board of Water Resources and a final written report from the Board of Water Resources to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee before October 31, 2029, recommending repeal, amendment, or no action on the water banking statute.</p> <p><b>Water Banking Act (2020):</b>            The concepts of SJR 1 were further developed into the provisions of the Utah Water Banking Act passed in 2020.</p>	<p><b><u>Statewide Water Marketing Website:</u></b>            Interactive website providing resources and tools for water users to explore water marketing options.</p>	<p>Explore the Utah Water Marketing Strategies Website to learn about water marketing.</p>

**GSLBIP: Water Policy Inventory and Assessment**  
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Done

In Process or Recently Completed

Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor

Citizen Participation

**COORDINATION**

**Education and Agency Coordination**

Water education and agency coordination is critical to ensure citizens understand the value of water and how to participate in conservation activities

**HB 307 Utah Water Ways (2023)**

Creates a statewide non-profit to facilitate coordination of State efforts on water education and water optimization.

- (1) sponsoring policy discussions about the state's water supply;
- (2) engaging the private sector for support to optimize water use;
- (3) coordinating with the Department of Agriculture and Food and the Department of Environmental Quality on water-related issues;
- (4) maintaining communication among the partnership; (5) providing a line of communication between the partnership and state leaders;
- (6) promoting coordination of grants, rebate programs, or sponsorships that support optimal use of water; and
- (7) encouraging residents to make changes to optimize their water use by providing educational tools, public awareness campaigns, and seeking grants, gifts, donations, etc. for these purposes.

**HB 491 Office of GSL Commissioner (2023)**

Creates Office of GSL Commissioner to prepare a strategic plan for the long-term health of GSL. It may require state agencies to comply with the strategic plan, take action, or refrain from acting to the benefit of the GSL.

**HB 207 Compact Commission Amendments (2023)**

Changes Utah's appointee to the Bear River Compact Commission and the Columbia Compact Commission from the Director of the Division of Water Resources to the State Engineer.

**HB 297 Colorado River Amendments (2021)**

Creates the Colorado River Authority of Utah

**Standing-up Organization:**

Tage Flint has been hired as Executive Director for Utah Water Ways, and the organization is currently being established and will soon release its objectives.

**Annual Reporting:**

Report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee regarding Commissioner activities.

**Standing-up Office:**

Brian Steed has been appointed as Great Salt Lake Commissioner. Commissioner Steed is hiring staff and will release a Strategic Plan by the end of November 2023.

**Annual Reporting:**

Report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee regarding Commissioner activities.  
 Report to the Executive Appropriations Committee regarding the expenditure of money.  
 Report to the governor, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House about the strategic plan and progress implementing the plan.

**Coordination:**

Begin coordination with various programs and entities listed in GSLBIP to execute Utah Water Ways goals.

**Website:**

Develop the Utah Water Ways website.

**Implement Commissioner's Strategic Plan:**

Put into place the various objectives of the Office of the Commissioner and the programs identified in the Strategic Plan.

**Website:**

Develop a website for the Office of the Commissioner.

Follow Utah Water Ways to see what programs fit into your personal water conservation plan and activities.

Follow the Great Salt Lake Commissioner to see how the Office may help execute your personal water conservation plan and activities.

**General Planning**

Incorporating water conservation into existing general planning and land use authorities is a critical step in identifying all opportunities for water savings

R653-11-10. Water Use Efficiency Standards.

Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<p><a href="#">SB 76 Water Amendments (2023)</a> Amends Land Use, Development, and Management Act (LUDMA) requirements for general plans of counties and municipalities, requiring planning commissions to consult with the Division of Water Resources when drafting the water use and preservation element of the general plan. Requires the Division of Drinking Water to provide recommendations for water efficiencies. Adds regional conservation planning and shared shortage agreements to the list of items that can be considered in the conservation plan. Requires the DWR to create rules that take into account the considerations of the Great Salt Lake (GSL), such as water budget and growth projections.</p> <p><a href="#">SB 110: Water as Part of General Plan (2022)</a> Requires cities and counties to include water use and preservation elements in their general plans. Must implement the new integrated water and land use element by December 2025. Division of Water Resources must provide for electronic submission of the conservation plan and public ally list those entities in compliance.</p> <p><a href="#">HB 28 Legislative Water Development Commission Sunset Amendments (2020)</a> Extended the sunset date for the "State Water Development Commission to 1/1/2031 and renamed the body "Legislative Water Development Commission"</p> <p><a href="#">HB 41 State Water Policy Amendments (2020)</a> Outlines the water policies of the State, encourages state agencies to follow the state policy, addresses suits referencing the state policy, and requires an annual review of the policy.</p>	<p><a href="#">Integrated Water and Land Planning Website:</a> Division of Water Resources hosts a website with a General Plan Primer and Requirements Guide for local municipalities to use. Integrated Water and Land Use Planning Assessment Framework. Uses the Integrated Water and Land Use Planning Assessment Framework.</p> <p><a href="#">Water Conservation Plan Website:</a> Division of Water Resources hosts a website identifying which water systems are in compliance with water conservation plans.</p> <p><b>Utah Administrative Code:</b> <a href="#">R652-11 Water Conservation Requirements and Incentives.</a> Provides guidance on water incentives but in particular land use efficiency standards.</p> <p><b>Utah Growing Water Smart Workshops:</b> Workshops for water providers provided by USU and the Division of Water Resources to implement water/land integration elements to local general plans.</p> <p><b>List of Cities that Have Adopted Ordinances:</b> Alpine, American Fork, Cedar Hills, Cottonwood Heights, Elk Ridge, Heber City, Holladay, Lehi, Lindon, Millcreek, Payson, Pleasant Grove, Salt Lake City, Sandy City, Spanish Fork, and Vineyard; Bountiful, Clearfield, Clinton, Farmington, Farr West, Fruit Heights, Kaysville, North Salt Lake, Riverdale, Roy, South Ogden, Summit County (Synderville Basin), Syracuse, Washington Terrace, West Bountiful, West Haven, Woods Cross</p> <p><b>Annual Review and Report:</b> The Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee shall review the state water policy annually and recommend priority balancing and any other changes to the Legislature. It does not appear there is active reporting occurring, though many of the State Water Policies have been or are in the process of being enacted.</p>	<p><b>Rule Making:</b> DWR to promulgate rules taking Great Salt Lake considerations into account (water budget and growth).</p> <p><b>Water/Land Use Study and Report:</b> DWR: Prepare a study of how water providers, municipalities, counties, and state agencies may find greater efficiencies through improved coordination, consolidation, and regionalization related to (i) water use and conservation and (ii) administrative and economic efficiencies. Written report due to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee before 10/30/2024.</p>	<p>Review DWR's Water Conservation Plan website to identify if your water system is in compliance. Attend local County or City Council meetings to inquire about the status of updating the local plan by the 2025 deadlines. Direct local body to DWR Integration of Water and Land Planning website and resources.</p>



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<p><a href="#">HB 161 Statewide Watershed Councils (2020)</a></p> <p>Divides the State into 12 different watersheds or drainage basins and creates a state watersheds council with defined membership. The goal of watershed councils is to develop diverse and balanced stakeholder forums for discussion of water policy and resource issues at watershed and state levels that are not vested with regulatory, infrastructure, financing, or enforcement powers or responsibilities and use local expertise and resources found in universities and other research institutions or in regional, state, and federal agencies. Includes a Great Salt Lake Watershed Council to be comprised of the West Desert, Bear River, Weber River, Jordan River, and Utah Lake watersheds. It also creates a "State watershed council" comprised of agency directors and key stakeholders and is intended to facilitate communication and coordination among administrative agencies, local watershed councils, and stakeholder partners.</p>	<p><b>Councils Are Being Organized:</b> The Langdon Group is working with local stakeholders to establish local watershed councils as required by the Statute. Currently, the Bear River Watershed Council is approved, and several others are in progress. The Stakeholder Group from the GSLBIP could transition into the Great Salt Lake Watershed Council.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> DWR has established a website for the Watershed Councils <a href="https://water.utah.gov/watershed-councils/">https://water.utah.gov/watershed-councils/</a></p>	<p><b>Required Report:</b> The Interim Natural Resources Committee shall conduct a review and submit a report of its recommendations, including proposed legislation and recommendations concerning the part, to the Legislature before January 1, 2026.</p>	<p>Determine what watershed you reside in and participate in watershed council activities.</p>
<p><a href="#">HB 131 Watershed Restoration Initiative (2022)</a></p> <p>Creates Watershed Restoration Initiative in DNR to develop watershed restoration priorities including (a) watershed health and biological diversity; (b) water quality and yield; and (c) opportunities for sustainable uses of natural resources. Partners with private and public entities.</p>	<p><b>Annual Reporting:</b> Report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee before November 2021 of each year. The report must include: (1) by source, the initiative's total annual resources, including partner funds; (2) the initiative's historical annual funding amounts from year to year; (3) the total amount of state funding used to leverage non-state partner resources; (4) the total administrative costs related to the initiative, including the costs of each initiative partner that receives funds through the initiative; and (5) performance metrics that demonstrate the initiative's impact and effectiveness.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> Division of Wildlife Resources hosts a website providing information about current, proposed, and completed programs as well as updates for funding and project criteria. <a href="https://watershed.utah.gov/">https://watershed.utah.gov/</a></p>	<p><b>Coordination with Watershed Councils:</b> Look for opportunities to coordinate with local watershed councils.</p>	<p>Review the Watershed Restoration Initiative website to see if an organization you are involved with qualifies for funding or for ways you can become involved in a selected project or volunteer effort.</p>
<p><a href="#">HRJ 3 Proposal to Amend Utah Constitution - Water Resources of Municipalities (2020)</a></p> <p>Continue to ban the outright sale, lease, or alienation of water rights but will allow water rights exchanges and the designation of service areas outside of the municipal limits and preserve and maintain those water rights and sources of supply to serve those within the entire service area. It will also recognize the long-utilized practice of exchanging water rights and sources by municipalities.</p>	<p><b>Constitution Amended:</b> Constitution was amended to implement the changes of HRJ 3.</p>		

Regional and watershed planning broadens the approach to water conservation, identifying opportunities for conservation and efficiencies from the headwaters, throughout the distribution system, and to the places of use.

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<p><a href="#">SB 17 Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Amendments (2019)</a></p> <p><u>Maintains a municipality's right to construct waterworks inside and outside of the municipality's boundaries, and also maintains a municipality's jurisdiction over its waterworks as well as streams and other water sources for a distance of 15 miles about the water source and 300 feet on each side of a stream. First-class cities continue to have jurisdiction over the entire watershed, but the jurisdiction is limited to the county in which the city is located unless there is an agreement between the first-class city and the municipalities and counties that have jurisdiction over the area.</u></p> <p><a href="#">HB 31 Water Supply and Surplus Amendments (2019)</a> Governs how municipalities are to provide water service within and outside their municipal boundaries.</p>			
<p><b>Finance and Funding</b> Large-scale water conservation requires funding for incentives, innovative solutions, and new technologies.</p>	<p>The Water Development Coordinating Council is an interagency council that coordinates financial assistance to promote the conservation, development, treatment, restoration, and protection of State Waters. It also aims to promote regional solutions and assist with infrastructure-related matters.</p> <p><b>Meets Quarterly to Coordinate:</b></p> <p><u>Water Quality Board, DEQ:</u> Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (State and Federal); Municipal Storm Water Loans; Nonpoint Source Funding and Grants;</p> <p><u>Drinking Water Board, DEQ:</u> Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (State and Federal)</p> <p><u>Water Resources Board, DNR:</u> Water Resources Revolving Construction Fund, Conservation and Development Fund, and Cities Water Loan Fund; Water Infrastructure Restricted Account</p> <p><u>Community Impact Board, DWS:</u> Permanent Community Impact Fund</p> <p><u>Utah Conservation Commission, UDAE:</u> Agricultural Resource Development Loan Fund; Ag Optimization Program</p>		<p>Review the Water Development Coordinating Council website to see if there are funding programs to meet personal conservation plans or goals.</p>
<p><b>SB 3 - Item 543 Wasatch Front Aqueduct Resilience</b></p> <p><a href="#">SB 34 Water Infrastructure Funding (2023)</a> Water Infrastructure Funding. Requires DNR to study the use of tax revenue for water infrastructure in other states; property tax for construction, operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of water facilities; ensure all users contribute to the cost of water infrastructure, methods of developing tiered water rates to promote conservation, analyze the effect of eliminating/reducing property tax as a funding source, study on certain conservancy district and special service taxes. Report due to Natural Resources Committee October 30, 2024.</p>	<p>Rulemaking: <a href="https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/rule/R653-12/55842/Proposed%20Rules?searchText=undefined">https://adminrules.utah.gov/public/rule/R653-12/55842/Proposed%20Rules?searchText=undefined</a></p> <p><b>Water Infrastructure Funding Study and Facilitation RFP:</b> The State of Utah has issued an RFP seeking a consultant to convene a working group and draft the report.</p>	<p><b>Convene Working Group:</b> The contractor convenes a working group.</p> <p><b>Forthcoming Report:</b> Requires report documenting departmental findings and recommended legislative actions by October 30, 2024, to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee and the Revenue and Taxation Interim Committee.</p>	<p>Participate in stakeholder working group.</p>

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<p><b><u>HB 326 State Innovation Amendments (2022)</u></b>            State Innovation Amendments. Creates grant pilot program in the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity to award grants to businesses implementing projects addressing air quality and water conservation. The Strategic Innovation Grant Pilot Program is repealed on July 1, 2027.</p>	<p><b>Rule-making:</b>            Requires rule-making to administer the pilot-program.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity has created a website to distribute \$8 million in grants for innovation projects.  <a href="https://business.utah.gov/grants/air-and-water-innovation-grant/">https://business.utah.gov/grants/air-and-water-innovation-grant/</a></p> <p><b>FY24 Guidelines and Proposals:</b>            FY24 proposals were due on July 30, 2023, and are currently under evaluation.</p>	<p><b>Forthcoming Report:</b>            A report to be submitted in 2026 to the Economic Development and Workforce Services Interim Committee, report the following information: (a) the total amount of grants the office awarded to business entities under the pilot program; (b) a description of the projects for which the office awarded grants under the pilot program; (c) a summary of the results of the independent evaluations conducted in accordance with Subsection (6)(b)(vi); and (d) the office's recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the pilot program and any suggestions for legislation.</p>	
<p><b><u>SB 221 Water Related Sales and Use Tax Amendments (2022)</u></b>            Creates a new water rights restricted account with certain sales and use tax going to DWR to pay for staffing, equipment, studies, and legal (up to \$8M at the end of the fiscal year).</p>	<p><b>Water Resources Conservation Development Fund:</b>            Created under Utah Code Ann 73-10-24 collects all money from 1) State Appropriations; 2) sales of project water and power; 3) repayments of loans (principal and interest); 4) sales tax revenue pre 59-12103; 5) federal mineral lease funds.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            The Utah Legislature houses a website under its Compendium of Budget Information detailing how water is raised and allocated under the Water Resources Conservation Development Fund.  <a href="https://cobi.utah.gov/fund/5275">https://cobi.utah.gov/fund/5275</a></p>	<p><b>Expand Taxing Ability:</b>            Expand the ability to tax under the amendment to raise more funds for water programs and eliminate the \$8 million cap.</p>	<p>Review COBI website to understand state funding sources for water and those generated by tax revenue.</p>
<p><b>Agency Staff and Personnel</b>            Implementing conservation strategies requires an educated, experienced, and committed workforce to put the theories, plans, and strategies into practice.</p>	<p><b><u>HB 334 State Engineer Modifications (2022)</u></b>            Allocates \$830,000 one-time and \$530,000 annually to fund additional deputy state engineer positions at the Utah Division of Water Rights. It is anticipated that this will include a deputy director for the Great Salt Lake watershed, as well as flow measurement at areas that include the Great Salt Lake's major tributaries.</p>	<p><b>Deputy State Engineer Hired:</b>            Blake Bingham was hired as Deputy State Engineer to assist with matters in the Great Salt Lake Watershed. This Deputy position has been critical to moving forward key areas of water distribution and marketing.</p>	<p><b>Additional Funding for Staff and Salaries:</b>            Hiring additional State Engineer staff at competitive salaries is critical to completing GSL goals and objectives.</p>
<p><b>Media</b></p>	<p><b><u>Great Salt Collaborative:</u></b>            The Great Salt Lake Collaborative is a group of 19 news, education and civic organizations that have come together to better inform and engage the public about the crisis facing the Great Salt Lake.</p>		

**GSLBIP: Water Policy Inventory and Assessment**  
**What's Happening and Where To Next?**

Water Law  
 Water Conservation  
 Water Marketing  
 Coordination

Great Salt Lake Management

	Done	In Process or Recently Completed	Next Actions, Recommendations, or Progress to Monitor	Citizen Participation
<b>GREAT SALT LAKE MANAGEMENT</b> Improving conditions at the Great Salt Lake requires paying close attention to the lake's health and well-being and managing its complex ecosystem as a singular objective.	<p><b>HB 513: Great Salt Lake Amendments (2023)</b>            Establishes emergency triggers when salinity levels of the Gilbert Bay of GSL do not satisfy the ecological conditions required for functional brine shrimp and brine fly reduction. If the emergency trigger is reached, authorizes Forestry Fire and State Land to construct berms and enter agreements protecting the Lake.</p> <p><b>HB 491 Office of GSL Commissioner (2023)</b>            Creates Office of GSL Commissioner to prepare a strategic plan for the long-term health of GSL. May require state agencies to comply with the strategic plan, take action, or refrain from acting to the benefit of the GSL.</p>	<p><b>Rulemaking:</b>            Establishes rule-making for GSL elements and minerals. Requires rulemaking to establish royalty rate and calculation methodology for a GSL element or mineral that i) provides full and fair return from mineral production; ii) is consistent with market royalty rate; iii) provides base royalty rate; iv) provides reduced royalty rate based on certain conditions.</p> <p>Division of Forestry Fire and State Lands recently released updated administrative <a href="#">rules related to Lithium mining and mineral mining on the Great Salt Lake</a>.</p> <p><b>Standing-up Office:</b>            Brian Steed has been appointed as Great Salt Lake Commissioner. Commissioner Steed is hiring staff and will release a Strategic Plan by the end of November 2023.</p>	<p><b>Implement Commissioner's Strategic Plan:</b>            Put into place the various objectives of the Office of the Commissioner and the programs identified in the Strategic Plan.</p> <p><b>Website:</b>            Develop a website for the Office of the Commissioner.</p> <p><b>See Recommendations of GSLBIP Policy Review</b></p>	<p>Comment on proposed Lithium mining rules.</p> <p>Follow the Great Salt Lake Commissioner to see how the Office may help execute your personal water conservation plan and activities.</p>

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<p><b>HB 429 Great Salt Lake Amendments (2022)</b>            Requires Division of Water Resources to develop integrated surface and groundwater assessment for GSL watershed. Assessment to evaluate and forecast the quantity of water available for human, agricultural, environmental, and in-stream needs; identify and evaluate best management practices to provide a reliable water supply; investigate the potential benefits of forest management and watershed restoration; and address other matters provided in a work plan. The assessment should include a water budget for the Great Salt Lake and its wetlands.</p>	<p><b>Great Salt Lake Integrated Basin Plan:</b>            The State has combined efforts under HB 429 with \$3 million dollars in funding from the Bureau of Reclamation to prepare the "Great Salt Lake Integrated Basin Plan ("GSLBIP"). A work plan for the Galbi summarizing existing activities, identifying gaps and potential projects, and establishing initial priorities. The work plan outlines work to be done over the next three-year period and will be released in November 2023.</p> <p><b>Strategic Plan for Great Salt Lake:</b>            Review and identify which projects identified in the GSBIP align with the substantive components of the Strategic Plan for the Office of the Great Salt Lake Commissioner. Determine how to coordinate GSLBIP activity with the Commissioner's office.</p>	<p><b>Implement the GSBIP:</b>            Begin to implement the studies, projects, and priorities outlined under the GSLBIP work plan.</p>	<p>Follow progress and identify ways to participate in GSLBIP projects by following work at: <a href="https://water.utah.gov/gsl-basin-integrated-plan/">https://water.utah.gov/gsl-basin-integrated-plan/</a></p>
<p><b>HB 157 Sovereign Lands Amendments (2022)</b>            Creates a specific "Great Salt Lake Account" inside the Sovereign Lands Management Account and makes changes to royalty revenue accounts to direct royalties from mineral leasing and mining to fund projects and programs supporting the Great Salt Lake. In particular, "upon appropriation by the Legislature, money in the account may be used to manage the water levels of the Great Salt Lake." Provided specific appropriations for specific GSL programs.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b>            The Utah Legislature houses a website under its Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) detailing how water is raised and allocated under the Great Salt Lake Account.  <a href="https://cobi.utah.gov/2023/3911/overview">https://cobi.utah.gov/2023/3911/overview</a></p>	<p><b>Coordinate with New FFSL Lithium Rules:</b>            Ensure new Lithium and mineral leasing rules support the Great Salt Lake Account and revenue is properly accounted for.</p>	<p>Review COBI website to better understand revenue from mineral royalties and the Great Salt Lake.</p>
<p><b>HB 317 Sovereign Lands Trespassing Amendments (2022)</b>            \$115,600 one-time and \$141,300 ongoing annual funding for enforcing laws prohibiting motorized vehicles from driving on Great Salt Lake's lakebed and other sovereign lands. This protects lakebed crusts from damage that could increase dust emissions.</p>			

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<p><a href="#"><u>HCR 10 Concurrent Resolution to Address Declining Water Levels of the GSL (2019)</u></a></p> <p>Recognizes the critical importance of continued water flows to Great Salt Lake and its wetlands and the need for solutions to address declining water levels, while appropriately balancing economic, social, and environmental needs. This resolution: urges expeditious and collaborative development of recommendations for policy and actionable solutions to avert economic, social, and environmental harm due to declining water levels at Great Salt Lake and its wetlands; and encourages reports to the Legislature and Governor.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Great Salt Lake Resolution (HRC-10) Steering Group - Recommendations to Ensure Adequate Water Flows to Great Salt Lake and Its Wetlands (2020)</u></a></p> <p>HRC-10 Steering Group produced a report detailing Strategic Opportunities organized into six focus areas: (1) educate and engage stakeholders; (2) improve information and decision-making; (3) optimize agricultural water use; (4) optimize municipal and industrial (M&amp;I) water use, and connect water and land use planning; and (5) refine legal and policy options that support protecting water supplies to the lake; and (6) recognizes the need to find sustainable ways to fund and otherwise sustain those efforts over time. Many of the specific recommendations of the HRC-10 have not been implemented into law.</p>		

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