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ANDREA ALLEN
UTAH COUNTY RECORDER
2025 Dec 11 11:03 AM FEE 0.00 BY TM
RECORDED FOR UTAH COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVE

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-1064

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE UTAH COUNTY GENERAL PLAN TO ADD THE WATER USE AND PRESERVATION ELEMENT

WHEREAS, the Utah County Planning Commission has initiated a review of the Utah County General Plan to add the Water Use and Preservation Element; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission addressed the proposed amendment to the Utah County General Plan during a regularly scheduled meeting of the Planning Commission on November 18th, 2025, held a public hearing regarding the proposed amendment, and made a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the proposed amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners has received and carefully reviewed the recommendation from the Planning Commission regarding the proposed amendment, and the minutes from the Utah County Planning Commission meeting and public hearing regarding the proposed Utah County Land General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners has received and carefully reviewed the input, documents, and testimony from the public regarding the proposed Utah County General Plan amendment; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners finds the amendment to the Utah County General Plan is consistent with the other elements Utah County General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners finds the proposed Utah County General Plan amendment is in the best interest of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Utah County, considering all factors;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNTY LEGISLATIVE BODY OF UTAH COUNTY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Part I:

The Utah County General Plan is hereby amended to add Chapter 9: Water Use and

Preservation Element, including any appropriate re-numbering and re-formatting of applicable subsections, to read as depicted as attached:

See "9 WATER USE AND PRESERVATION ELEMENT"

Part II:

A copy of the Utah County General Plan, as amended herein, is hereby ordered to be filed in the office of the Utah County Clerk.

Part III:

If any of the sections, sentences, clauses, or provisions of this ordinance shall for any reason be adjudged inapplicable or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such shall not affect or invalidate the remaining portion contained herein.

Part IV:

This ordinance shall become effective fifteen (15) days after it is passed and upon at least one (1) publication in a newspaper published in and having general circulation in Utah County.

APPROVED and ADOPTED this 10th day of December 2025.

STATE OF UTAH COUNTY CLERK UTAH COUNTY

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

BRANDON B. GORDON, Chair

ATTEST:
AARON R. DAVIDSON
Utah County Clerk

By: _____
Deputy Clerk/Jolynn Clegg

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:
JEFFREY S. GRAY
Utah County Attorney

By: _____
Deputy County Attorney/Dale Eyre

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH	VOTE YEA	NAY
BRANDON B. GORDON, CHAIR	X	
SKYLER BELTRAN, VICE CHAIR	X	
AMELIA POWERS GARDNER, COMMISSIONER	X	

9 WATER USE AND PRESERVATION ELEMENT

9.02 Preface

A. The Utah State Legislature updated the state code regarding general plans (S.B. 110 in 2022 and S.B. 76 in 2023) and requires all counties to include a Water Use and Preservation Element in their general plans. This legislation mandates ten (10) items, or resources, that must be addressed in the water use element. This document serves to consolidate resources and information regarding the county's water use and water conservation into one place. Utah County prepared the Water Use and Preservation Element in 2025.

B. This Water Use and Preservation Element is a component of the county's general plan. According to state code, a general plan is an advisory document that establishes a vision, influences growth, justifies ordinances, supports private property rights, and anticipates capital improvements. The Utah County Water Use and Preservation Element consolidates water conservation resources and techniques into a place where they are easily accessible, as well as presents the water use habits and trends of the County. The Water Use and Preservation Element is based on the needs and preferences of the county, the residents, and the property owners. The goal of the Water Use and Preservation Element is to ensure that land use planning is considering water availability and to promote regional collaboration and planning to ensure sufficient water is available for all water users, now and in the future.

9.04 Water Resources

A. Water Budget

1. A water budget considers two key components: 1) the difference between water supply and demand, and 2) the volume of water in acre-feet per acre (ac-ft/ac) necessary to support different land uses. The budget better helps plan development based on the remaining supply and expected demands. In Utah County, there are irrigation (agriculture) and drinking water supplies, both serving different purposes. The irrigation water supply is variable and estimated demands best reflect those surface water supplies. Further details are provided in this section as well as **Sections 9.06 and 9.08.**

2. Water use throughout Utah County is split across incorporated or unincorporated areas. Several studies have taken place to estimate water demand and supply throughout the county for existing and future conditions (HAL, 2019; HAL, 2025). The

studies were completed by two different planning groups, Northern Utah County Aquifer Coalition (NUCAC) and Mount Nebo Water Agency (MNWA). These groups stretch across the entirety of Utah County and are focused on understanding trends in water supply and demand, mainly the impacts of groundwater. Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) has taken an active role in both groups and is working to ensure that water is available throughout the County. Furthermore, Utah County participates in MNWA and submits groundwater information to ensure that the groundwater is sustainably managed.

Estimates of existing (2019-2025) and future (2060) water supply and demand throughout the County are shown in Figure 1.

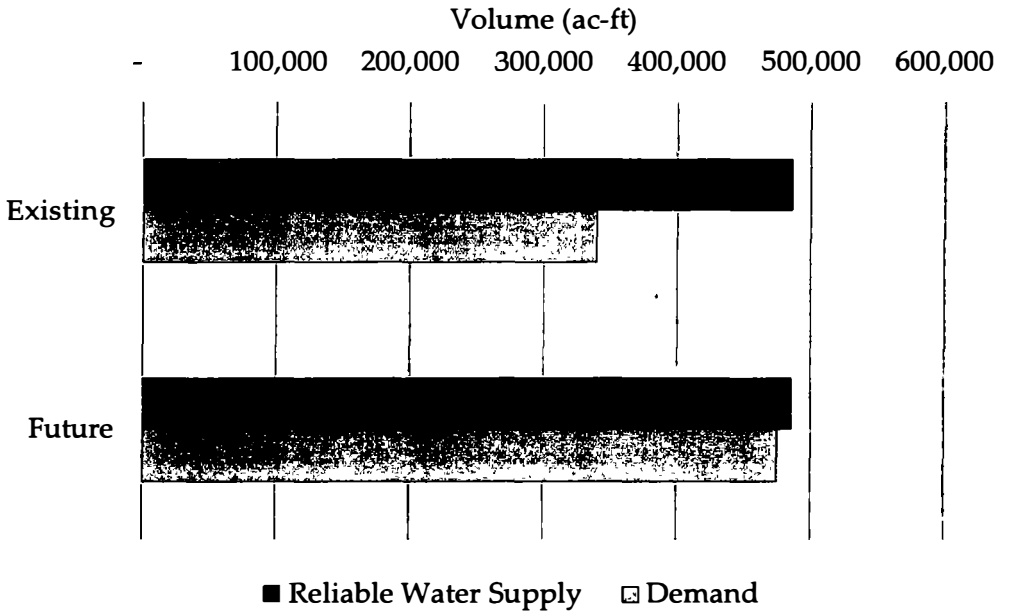


Figure 1. Utah County Existing and Future Water Demand and Supply Estimates

Estimated water demand includes agricultural and municipal uses. The reliable water supply is based on the limitations of either physical water supply or water rights for surface water and groundwater. Both NUCAC and MNWA have recognized that there are more water rights than physical water supply. For that reason, more active management and regional partnerships are necessary to manage the available water supply. Furthermore, groundwater is the primary drinking water source in Utah County. Both studies have recognized that there is adequate groundwater supply to meet existing demands, but not future demands. Surface water supply will have to be converted and treated to ensure it can be utilized for

drinking water. This has been recognized by water providers throughout the county and currently several planning efforts are occurring to address this issue.

3. This study focuses on water usage for unincorporated Utah County. Incorporated water systems manage their own supply and demand. Future efforts will be made to collaborate more on trends for the county, such as those efforts taking place in MNWA. Historical data on water supply and demand is limited throughout unincorporated areas in the County. However, recent efforts have been made in the last few years to track water usage and supply. The *Water Related Land Use* data collected by the Utah Geospatial Resource Center (UGRC) was used to track changes in land use and water use. It finds there that there is a gradual replacement of agricultural land by urban development due to Utah County's population growth and annexation of land into cities which have their own water systems. The annexation of land into cities also leads to a decrease of the population in unincorporated areas. Between 2016 and 2024, urban land use within unincorporated areas increased by about 1,500 acres (10%), while agricultural land use decreased by about 1,700 acres (1.5%).

4. Water use is expected to change as land use changes. Generally, as agricultural water use converts to municipal and industrial use (urban), there is a reduction in water usage per acre. Between 2017 and 2024, water consumption in urban areas supplied by unincorporated water systems remained relatively steady at 0.83 ac-ft/ac to 0.94 ac-ft/ac. During the same time, retail use per connection remained constant at about 1.26 ac-ft per connection. Data recorded by the Division of Water Rights (DWRi) indicates that retail water use in unincorporated areas in Utah County increased from 833 ac-ft in 2017 to 1,052 ac-ft in 2024. During the same period, source water production in these areas increased from 1,124 ac-ft to 1,643 ac-ft. This trend is expected to continue in the future, and it is recommended to maintain a sufficient positive gap between supply and demand (see Figure 1). Figure 2 below shows all unincorporated water systems in Utah County that were considered for this Water Use and Preservation Element. No significant source water production and usage was recorded for the Batemans Mosida Farms and Maple Lake Academy systems.

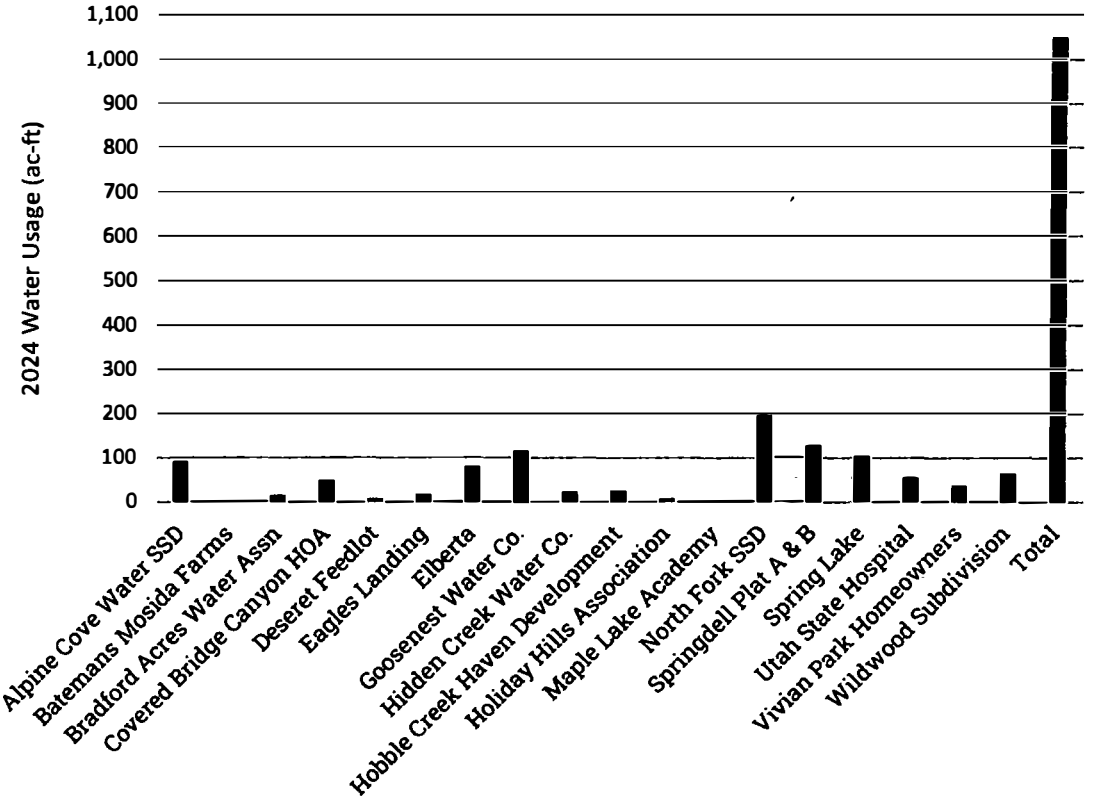


Figure 2. Unincorporated Water Systems in Utah County & 2024 Water Usage

5. Water related land use data provided by the Division of Natural Resources showed that despite the decrease in agricultural land use, more agricultural land in unincorporated areas was converted into irrigated land. Water demands were estimated based on the crop type associated with each agricultural parcel and the typical water needs of each crop type as suggested in Appendix J of a study published by the Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering at Utah State University (Hill, 2011). Due to the conversion of non-irrigated land into irrigated land, unincorporated agricultural water demands increased by about 24,000 ac-ft between 2016 and 2024. However, irrigation demand per irrigated acre remained constant at about 3.5 ac-ft per irrigated acre.

While overall agricultural water demands may continue to increase, the County aims to reduce the amount of water applied per irrigated acre by continuing to optimize irrigation practices. This is consistent with Utah County Land Use Ordinance 14.12.D.8.a.3, which requires irrigation water supply of at least 1.5 ac-ft per acre per year for each lot and parcel of a subdivision beyond the first 10,000 sq-ft of area of each lot and parcel. The County Engineer may approve a request to reduce

the amount of irrigation water supplied if less water is needed to meet plant needs, cultivation and irrigation of crops is not suitable on at least 45-percent of each lot due to unfavorable topographic or environmental conditions, or less water is needed because of the incorporation of water conservation techniques. More details can be found in section 9.06 C. A comparison of estimated urban and agricultural water usage in unincorporated Utah County is shown in Figure 3.

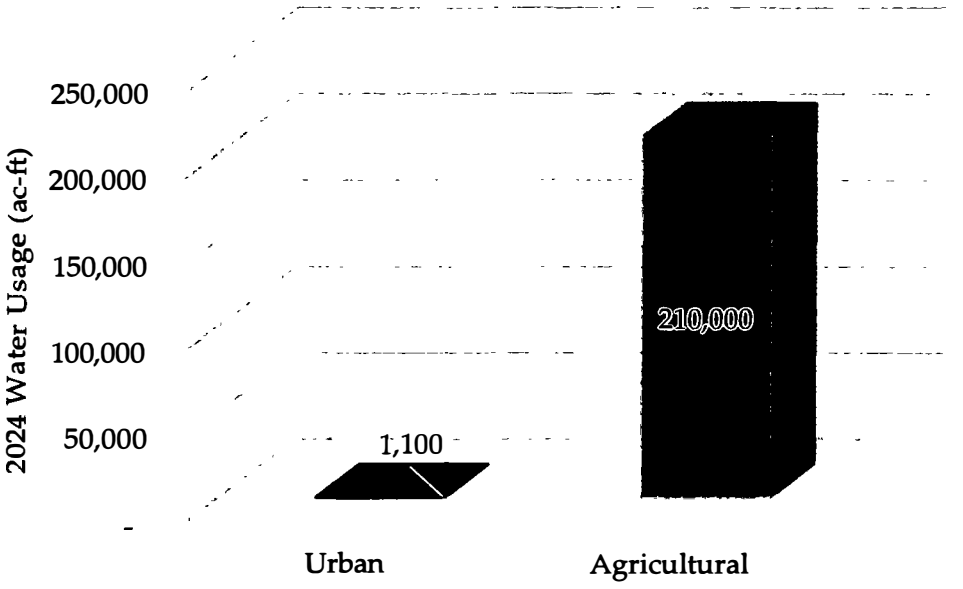


Figure 3. Urban versus Agricultural Water Usage

6. As population growth leads to an overall increase in water demand, Utah County aims to reduce water consumption per capita and per irrigated area. Growth is expected to occur primarily within incorporated areas, with some unincorporated areas either experiencing limited growth or declining as they become incorporated. It is expected that future demand will come from converting agricultural land to urban land. For this reason, future urban water demand may apply strains to the existing drinking water supply and necessitate the construction of new drinking water sources, storage, and conveyance. Furthermore, this may have a negative effect on local aquifers as more wells are constructed to support the drinking water needs of a growing population. Efforts by NUCAC and MNWA are working to track these trends and ensure that the right infrastructure is in place to meet future demands.

B. Reducing Water Demand Per Capita and Area

1. Water conservation is focused on existing users through the implementation of conservation programs. Future users are mainly controlled through policies (ordinances). Utah County has limited control over future development but has no existing ordinances that encourage wasteful water usage (see 9.04.B.8). However, Utah County has worked on several efforts to educate the population on water conservation. This helps existing users, and potentially future users.

2. A population that is well-educated on efficient water-use habits and practices is paramount to reducing existing and future water demand. Water conservation programs and organizations provide information and incentives to citizens of Utah County who want to employ indoor and outdoor conservation practices.

3. Residents of Utah County have access to the Utah Water Savers program, a program developed by regional water districts and the Utah Division of Water Resources that offers rebates and incentives that promote water conservation. These include a landscape incentive that gives monetary rewards for replacing turfgrass with waterwise landscaping; a smart controller rebate, which offers up to $100 for installing an irrigation controller, which adjusts itself based on weather and yard conditions; as well as up to $150 for replacing an old toilet with a new, more efficient toilet. For more information on these opportunities visit the Utah Water Savers website: https://www.utahwatersavers.com/.

4. The Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) offers classes that educate participants on water-wise landscaping. These classes are offered online and as in-person workshops and include information on plants that do well in our local climate, planting bed design, drip irrigation, edible plants, and incorporating evergreen varieties into landscaping. These classes focus on both water efficient landscaping as well as improving aesthetics https://cuwcd.gov/classes.html.

5. Slow The Flow is an organization that partners with many local and statewide agencies and organizations, whose website contains information on both habitual changes that people can make to reduce their water use as well as online tools and aids for water reduction. Among these are tips for reducing indoor and outdoor personal water use. Their website also includes tools people can use to help them reduce their water use. These tools include a weekly lawn watering guide that provides a weekly, localized update based on the weather, a free water evaluation of homes, businesses, or institutions, a plant selector which helps select plants suitable for the climate, and a water savings calculator https://slowtheflow.org/.

6. Utah State University's Center for Water Efficient Landscaping (CWEL) is a research and outreach center focused on promoting water conservation in landscape management. The CWEL's website contains information and tools to reduce outdoor water use, as well as research on turfgrass, droughts, drought tolerant plants, and water demand and use patterns https://extension.usu.edu/cwel/.

7. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food offers various conservation programs for farmers. The Agricultural Water Optimization Program (https://ag.utah.gov/conservation-division/agricultural-water-optimization/) helps agricultural producers to improve their use of water resources and maintain viable agriculture without increasing depletions through innovative practices and the funding of new infrastructure.

8.. Citizens are encouraged to take advantage of the programs and incentives listed above to reduce existing water demands. It is recommended that future developments will consider waterwise planning strategies, which include but are not limited to water efficient landscaping concepts and installation of water efficient appliances.

9. Ordinances have the greatest impact at conserving water for future users. The Utah County Code and Land Use Ordinances have been reviewed. Landscaping requirements which lead to inefficient water usage have been previously eliminated from the codes and ordinances. The code and ordinances encourage maintaining and using native vegetation for landscaping as a water conservation technique. Land Use Ordinance Chapter 14 specifies the water rights required for dwellings, landscaping, and irrigation within Large Scale Developments, including subdivisions. The volumes required are minimal, and reductions are allowed if water conservation techniques are incorporated into irrigation plans. Although no significant changes to existing codes or ordinances are currently recommended to reduce water use, an evaluation of the Land Use Ordinance may be warranted to assess whether the irrigation water requirements for specific higher-density residential development types can be adjusted. Future development will mainly occur in incorporated areas through annexation. Municipal ordinances should work to reduce water demands of future demand in these regions. Table 1 in 9.04.E outlines potential efforts by Utah County to reduce water usage of future development, including timeline of potential implementation.

C. Local Government Operations

1. Utah County's operations generally do not include wasteful water practices. It is recommended that the following practices be considered to optimize County operations.

a. Water conservation starts from within. By reducing the County's own consumption, an example can be set for the citizens while also saving water. Examples of some modifications that can be made to Utah County's operations are metering and recordkeeping of water use, beginning regular irrigation later in the year and stopping earlier before the winter, checking sprinkler systems for leaks, and using brooms or leaf blowers to wash sidewalks and driveways as opposed to a hose. Furthermore, the installation of smart sprinkler systems in county parks and green areas can reduce water use by adjusting irrigation based on weather conditions.

b. Salt Lake County is allocating $2 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding towards a flip the strip initiative, which aims to reduce water use by retrofitting park strips and replacing the turfgrass with water-wise landscaping. Their pilot program will be implemented in five county owned facilities, representing four acres of landscape conversion. Salt Lake County also plans to conduct an outdoor water system audit to aid in developing specialized watering plans and minimum watering schedules. A similar program would aid Utah County's water conservation efforts.

D. Great Salt Lake Watershed

1. Great Salt Lake is a large body of water that is both economically and environmentally critical to the state of Utah and the broader region. Conserving its ecosystem and ensuring long-term sustainability is a priority. The lake is shrinking at a significant rate and could dry up in the near future if no policy changes are made. Utah County lies almost entirely within the Great Salt Lake Watershed, meaning that any water that is diverted or wasted reduces the amount of water that ultimately reaches Great Salt Lake. Utah County can actively participate in the preservation of Great Salt Lake by implementing the water-saving strategies recommended in this Water Use Element. Utah County recognizes that outdoor water usage has a significant impact on Great Salt Lake and will work to reduce those demands.

E. Regional Water Conservation Goals

1. The *Utah Regional Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Water Conservation Goals Report* (https://conservewater.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Regional-Water-Conservation-Goals-Report-Final.pdf) presents a collection of regional goals and practices for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial water use. This report is to guide the state's water industry in planning future infrastructure, policies, and programs consistent with Utah's semi-arid climate and growing demand. Achieving these goals will require effort and participation from the county, the public water suppliers located within, and the citizens of Utah County.

2. According to the Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals report, Utah County is located in the Provo River Region. This region's goal is to reduce water use per capita to 179 gallons per day (gpd) by 2030 and to 162 gpd by 2040. Based on data provided by the Division of Water Rights (DWRi), retail water use per capita in unincorporated areas in Utah County was about 374 gpd in 2024. Adopting the conservation measures recommended in this general plan water use element will help to reduce outdoor and indoor water use and aid in the progress that future conservation goals can be met.

3. Table 1 summarizes different water conservation measures that will be explored by Utah County.

Table 1. Recommended Conservation Measures

Conservation Measure	Timeline	Description/Benefit
Education	2025	Utah County has worked on providing educational material on water conservation and will continue doing so. Informing residents on water conservation can help reduce water usage.
Installation of secondary meters	2030	Utah's Regional M&I Water Conservation Goals report recommends installing secondary water meters as unmetered connections have shown to use up to 50% more water than metered connections. This will help to identify wasteful practices and reduce inefficiencies.
Increase in irrigation efficiency (smart controllers, etc.)	2030	The County will explore implementation of irrigation efficiency measures. This will encourage reduction of wasteful outdoor watering.
Waterwise construction of new development and conversion of existing development	2035	The County will explore incorporating an ordinance that limits outdoor watering of future development and promotes waterwise landscaping plans.
Conversion to high-efficiency indoor appliances and fixtures	2035	The County will explore working with residents to implement a program that aims to replace old fixtures with more efficient ones. Additionally, new developments could be required to install these fixtures.

4. The Water Conservation Act requires each water conservancy district and public water system with over 500 connections to submit an updated water conservation plan every five years. Based on these criteria, the water systems in Utah County that are required to submit water conservation plans are listed in the table below. This also includes incorporated water systems.

Table 2. Water Systems That Require Water Conservation Plans

Water System Name	Latest Water Conservation Plan Submittal
Alpine City Corp.	2020
American Fork City	2024
Cedar Hills City	2022
Eagle Mountain City	2024
Elk Ridge City	2022
Genola City Culinary Water	N/A[1]
Highland City	2022
Lehi City	2019
Lindon City	2024
Mapleton City	2023
Orem City Water System	2022
Payson City	2021
Pleasant Grove City	2021
Provo City Water Resources Division	2019
Salem City	2020
Santaquin City Corporation	2023
Saratoga Springs City	2021
Spanish Fork City	2024
Springville City Water Department	2022
Vineyard City	2022
Woodland Hills City	N/A[1]

1. Genola City and Woodland Hills City recorded more than 500 connections for the first time in 2024 and will now be required to submit a water conservation plan.

9.06 Agriculture

A. Agricultural Protection Areas

1. Utah County is actively encouraging the preservation of agricultural areas. State Code 17-41-402 prevents a county, city, or town form enacting local laws and ordinances that would unreasonably restrict a farm structure or farm practice in areas that are included within agricultural protection areas. State Code 17-41-402 also prevents a zoning change for such protection areas without written approval from the landowner. Agricultural protection areas are typically approved for 20 years and can be extended. Objectives and policies discussed in Section 2.04, 2.12, 2.14, 10.08, 10.20 B., and 12.08 of this General Plan encourage the preservation of agricultural areas.

2. Protection areas are classified as agricultural protection areas (APAs), protective covenants, and conservation easements. Currently there are about 49,000 acres of APAs, 39,500 acres of protective covenants, and 80 acres of conservation easements within Utah County, as shown in the Agricultural Protection Areas figure (next page).

3. Utah County recently launched a Greenbelt Rollback Tax Grant Application process in which interested property owners or farmers may submit an application for the opportunity to receive grant funding opportunities from collected rollback taxes designed to support the acquisition, preservation, and management of open land and working agricultural land. Submitted applications are evaluated on defined criteria by county staff and a recommendation is made to the County Commissioners for final approval.

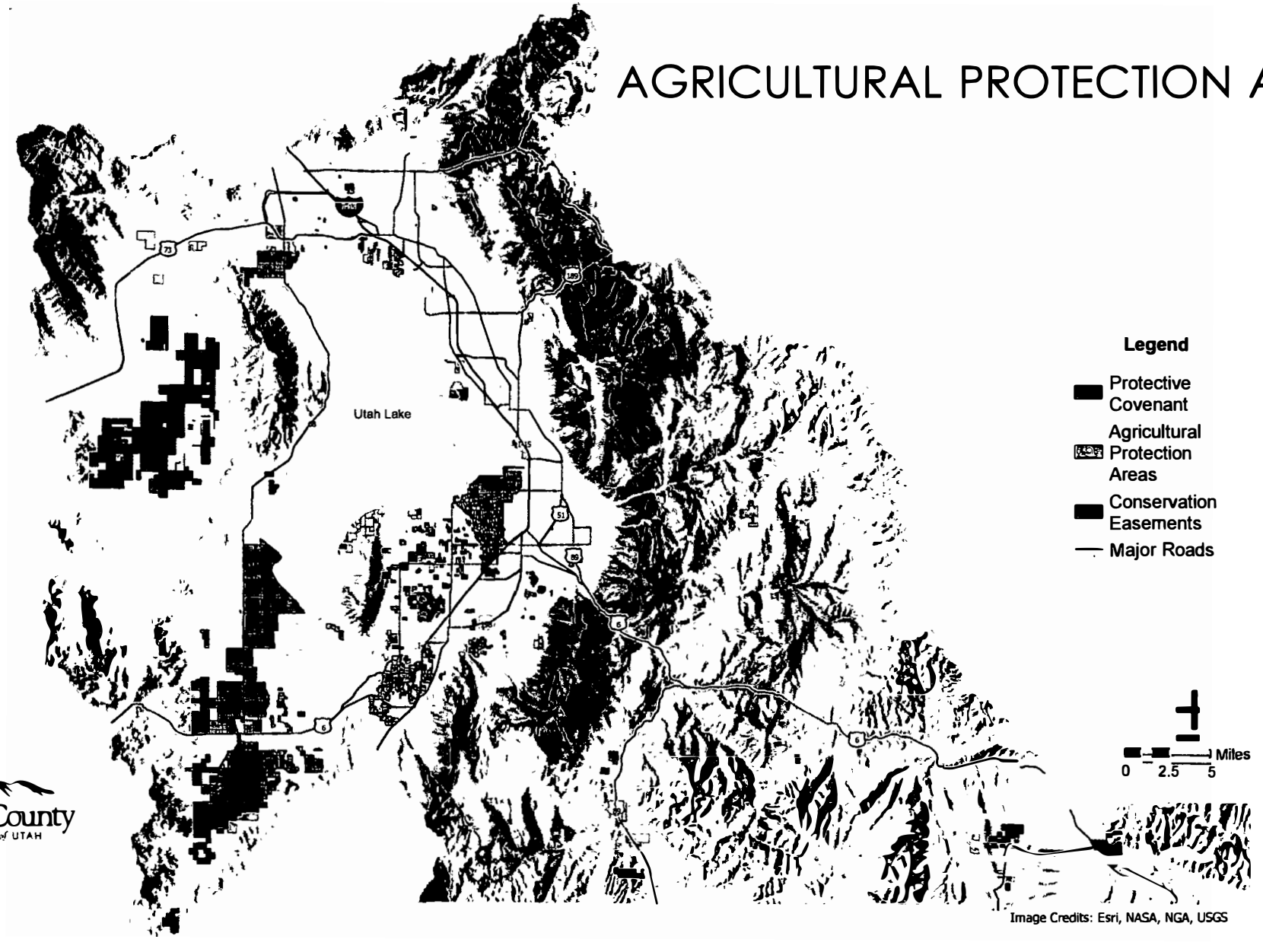
4. Utah County is evaluating expanding its transfer of development rights program as an additional strategy to preserve agricultural and other sensitive lands. Expansion of this program aims to explore partnerships with adjacent municipalities in determining both areas of potential preservation and potential increased development. Areas of preservation are likely to be located in unincorporated areas while areas of development would be within cities. Utah County has recently initiated steps to evaluate this program and develop objectives, goals, and implementation strategies of the general plan pursuant to these programs. It is anticipated this general plan update will be completed and adopted by the end of 2026. Subsequent land use ordinance revisions & creations will likely follow.

B. Irrigation and Canal Companies

1. Utah County is actively encouraging the protection of ditches and canals on public lands as well as ditch and canal management that prioritizes efficiency and conservation. Objectives and policies discussed in Section 12.12 of this General Plan encourage optimum efficiency and conservation. Utah County also actively prioritizes irrigated agriculture, with Section 12.26 of this General Plan stating its economic importance, as well as the importance of agriculture efficiency for water conservation.

2. Mapping of irrigation and canal companies is available from the Utah Division of Water Rights on the Canal Safety Program and Canal Inventory website at https://waterrights.utah.gov/canalinfo/. Current mapping of canals and irrigation company service areas is shown in the Canals and Irrigation Companies figure (next page). A requirement of development is for the developer to contact any affected irrigation or canal company to ensure the protection of their facilities and delivery

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AREAS



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CANALS AND IRRIGATION COMPANIES

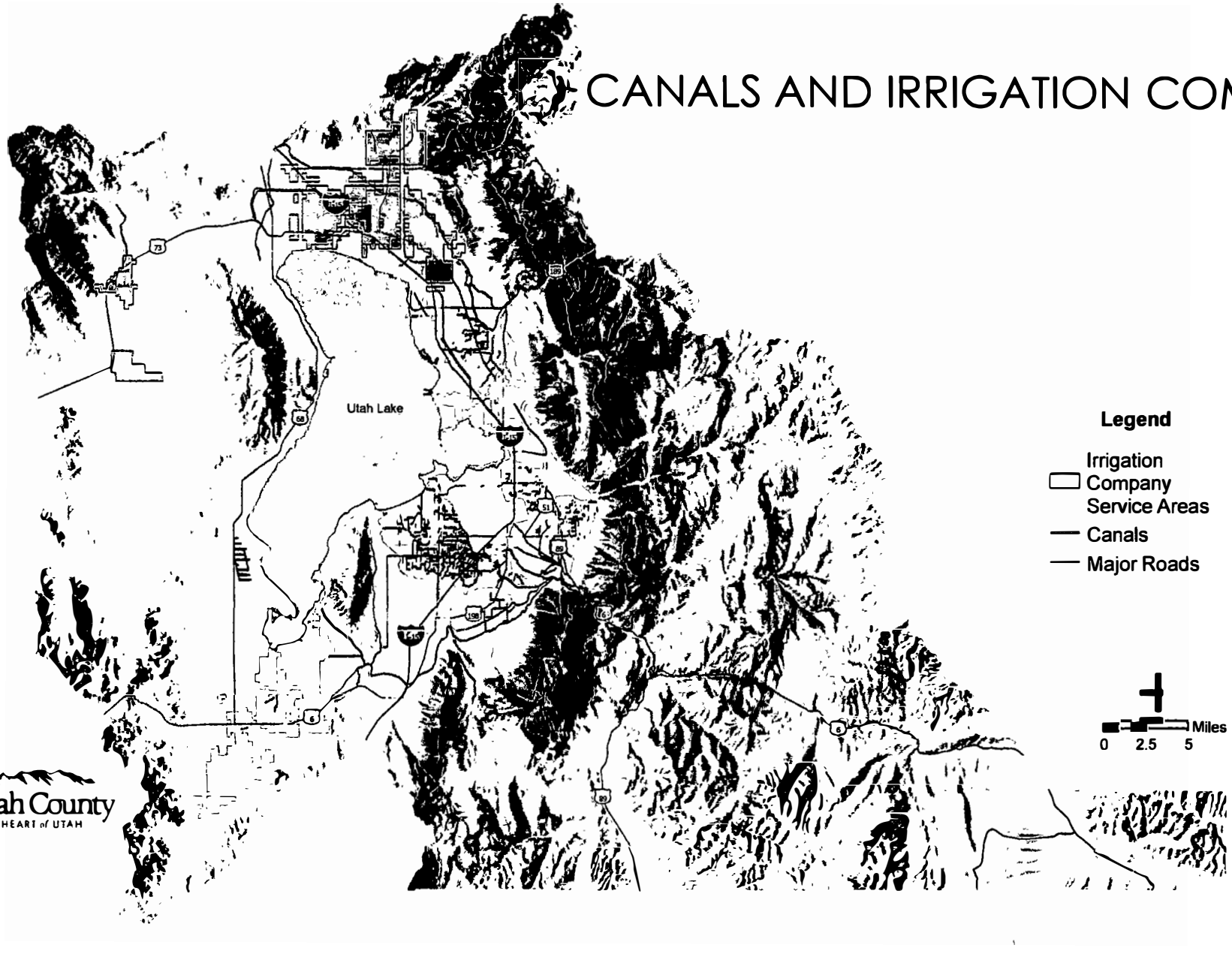

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Image Credits: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

systems. This is verified through the subdivision review process, where applications or developers must provide letters from the irrigation companies confirming water delivery, copies of share certificates, and documentation tying water rights to each lot through a recorded Declaration and Dedication of Water. The staff in the County Public Works Engineering division reviews the irrigation and drainage plans to confirm all canals, ditches, and easements are properly identified and protected.

C. Water-efficient Irrigation Practices

1. Utah County's current policies promote agricultural efficiency as a means of conserving water. This is explicitly stated in Chapter 2.30, Irrigation, of this General Plan.

2. The Agricultural Water Optimization Program (Agricultural Water Optimization Program | Utah Department of Agriculture and Food) is a program run by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food whose goal is to optimize the use of water resources while maintaining viable agriculture. This is accomplished by reducing depletions and inefficient irrigation processes. The program provides funding to agricultural entities for upgrading their infrastructure and practices. This program produces a yearly report that describes case studies of completed projects. It is recommended that Utah County encourages participation in this program.

D. Coordination Between Stakeholders

1. The General Plan Draft Water Element will be posted and available for review. The plan will also be presented at public meetings. Irrigation companies and large agricultural providers will be invited to attend public meetings and review and comment on the draft element.

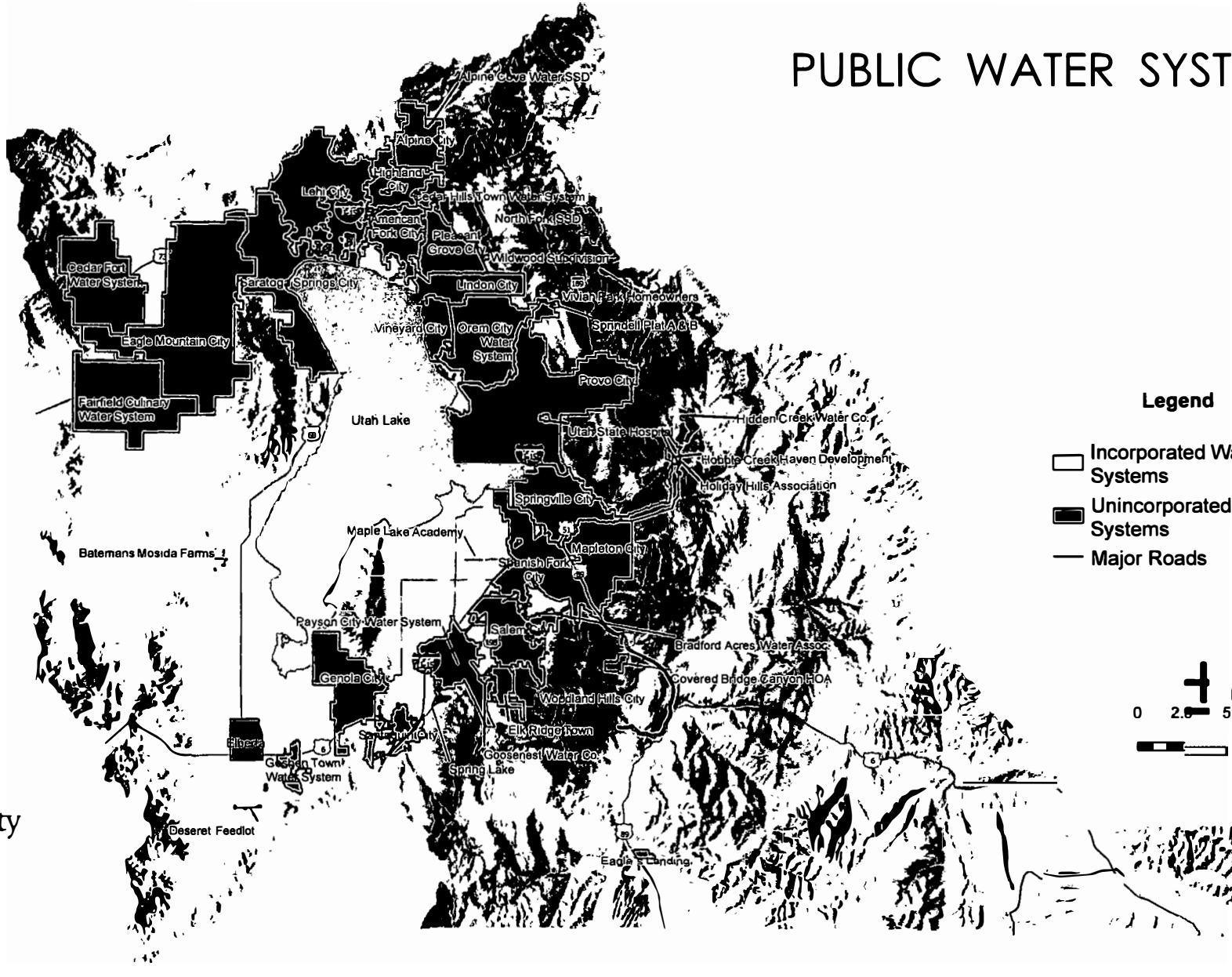
2. Future coordination efforts between the County and cities will occur to ensure the protection of canals and easements during development review or annexation.

9.08 Drinking Water

A. Water Sources and Storage Capacity

1. There are 42 public community drinking water systems within Utah County, as shown in the Public Water Systems figure (next page). The source capacity in gallons per minute (gpm) and storage capacity in gallons (gal) for each drinking water system is reported to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (https://waterlink.utah.gov/) and shown in the table below.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS



Utah County
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Water System	Source Capacity (gpm)	Storage Capacity (gallons)
Alpine City	1,650	8,400,000
Alpine Cove Water SSD	222	408,000
American Fork City	15,816	14,500,000
Batemans Mosida Farms	N/A[1]	1,389,400
Bradford Acres Water Association	220	2,000
Cedar Fort Water System	650	420,000
Cedar Hills Town	2,900	2,500,000
Covered Bridge Canyon HOA	107	200,000
Deseret Feedlot	20	180,069
Eagle Mountain City	15,733	17,350,000
Eagles Landing	120	500,000
Elberta	185	240,000
Elk Ridge Town	1,880	2,000,000
Fairfield Culinary Water	134	410,000
Genola City	1,540	1,500,000
Goosenest Water Co.	60	130,000
Goshen Town	429	1,353,393
Hidden Creek Water Co.	600	216,647
Highland City	6,100	7,350,000
Hobble Creek Haven Development	N/A[2]	7,000
Holiday Hills Association	N/A[2]	0
Lehi City	10,847	21,300,000
Lindon City	3,618	3,780,000
Maple Lake Academy	29	2,542
Mapleton City	6,425	9,110,000
North Fork SSD	N/A[1]	1,120,000
Orem City	27,871	32,490,000
Payson City	4,700	10,106,000
Pleasant Grove City	14,661	11,750,000
Provo City	31,700	42,004,500
Salem City	3,470	3,570,000
Santaquin City	4,555	3,760,000
Saratoga Springs	14,870	16,100,000
Spanish Fork City	2,700	11,250,000

Water System	Source Capacity (gpm)	Storage Capacity (gallons)
Springdell Plat A & B	N/A[1]	150,000
Spring Lake	225	210,000
Springville City	16,986	12,650,000
Utah State Hospital	450	320,000
Vineyard City	N/A[3]	6,000,000
Vivian Park Homeowners	50	29,433
Wildwood Subdivision	N/A[1]	50,000
Woodland Hills City	1,013	1,240,000
Total	192,536	246,048,984

1. No source capacity data available from Water Link.
2. The Hobble Creek Haven Development and Holiday Hills Association are supplied by the Springville City water system.
3. Vineyard City is supplied by the Orem City water system and the CUWCD.

2. The Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) is a wholesale water provider that provides many systems in Utah County with both drinking and irrigation water, as shown in the table below. CUWCD sources their water from many surface and ground water sources. CUWCD also provides additional water storage.

Water System	Acre-feet purchased from CUWCD in 2024
Alpine City	650
Alpine School District	10
American Fork City	2,100
Cedar Hills City	500
Eagle Mountain	4,940
Highlands City	370
Lehi City	3,750
Lehi City	1,700
Lindon City	930
Orem City	7,520
PacifiCorp/Lake Side Power Plant	2,350
Pleasant Grove City	620
Saratoga Springs	2,920
Spanish Fork (Irrigation)	3,000
Vineyard City	820
Total	**32,170**

CUWCD Utah County Storage	
Name	**Effective Volume (gallons)**
20 Million Gallon Tank	10,000,000
2 Million Gallon Clearwell	2,500,000
15 Million Gallon Reservoir	15,000,000
10 MG North Shore Term Reservoir Phase I	10,000,000
North Shore Term Reservoir Phase II	15,000,000
Total	**52,500,000**

B. Water Supply Diversification

Water providers in Utah County currently utilize wells, springs, and surface water, as well as purchased water from other local water systems and the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD) to serve drinking and irrigation needs. This allows local water providers to reduce their reliance on any single source and improve resilience against drought, infrastructure failure, or climate-driven variability. Diversification also helps alleviate pressure on underground aquifers, which are increasingly at risk of depletion due to over pumping and insufficient recharge. Investing in multiple supply sources, including CUWCD wholesale supplies along with conservation initiatives, helps protect vital groundwater reserves while meeting current and future demands.

C. Coordination Between Stakeholders

The General Plan Draft Water Element will be posted and available for review. The plan will also be presented at public meetings. Public drinking water systems and municipalities will be invited to attend public meetings and review and comment on the draft element.

References

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