



Our Water. Our Future. Our Choice.

The purposes of the District include planning for and facilitating the long-term conservation, development, protection, distribution, management, and stabilization of water rights and water supplies for domestic, irrigation, power, manufacturing, municipal, recreational, and other beneficial uses, including the natural stream environment, in a cost-effective way to meet the needs of the residents and growing population of Cache County.
www.cachewaterdistrict.com

CACHE WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEETING MINUTES September 6, 2023

The Cache Water District Board of Trustees convened for a regular meeting on Sept. 6, 2023, at 5:30 p.m. in the Cache County Historic Courthouse Council Chambers, 199 North Main Street, Logan, Utah.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD IN ATTENDANCE:

Mark Anderson – Logan #3 Council District
Jared Clawson – At-Large Position
Jonathan Hardman – South Council District
Kirt Lindley – At-Large Position
Beth Neilson – Southeast Council District
Max Pierce – North Council District
Bret Randall – Northeast Council District
Brett Roper – At Large Position
Jeannie Simmonds – Logan #1 Council District

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD EXCUSED:

Jeff Ostermiller - Logan #2 Council District
Regan Wheeler – Agricultural Representative

ATTENDANCE:

Nathan Dausg, Eric Franson, Chad Brown, Debbie Zilles

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Pierce called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

Tonight's meeting agenda and the minutes from August 7, 2023, were approved.

ACTION: Motion by Mr. Clawson to approve the agenda and the minutes as submitted. Motion seconded by Mr. Lindley. The motion was approved unanimously (8-0).

Yea: Anderson, Clawson, Hardman, Lindley, Neilson, Pierce, Randall, Simmonds

Absent: Ostermiller, Roper, Wheeler

PUBLIC COMMENT

No public comment

Mr. Roper arrived at 5:35 p.m.

FINANCIAL REPORT

See [-Attachment 1-](#)

Mr. Daugs is asking that Cache County will bill for office rent quarterly next year.

Mr. Daugs said there is \$30,000 for Outreach; \$10,500 has been spent for Conservation (Slow The Flow). There will be a discussion on this later in the meeting.

CALENDAR EVENTS

- Sept. 18 – Fall Social @ 6:00 p.m.
- Sept. 21 – Bear River Watershed Council @ 2:00 p.m. – Water Conservancy Office
- Sept. 26 – Utah Water Users Fall Conference - Layton
- Sept. 28 – Cloud Seeding Symposium – Snowbird
- Nov 8-9 – Utah Assoc. Special Districts Fall Training

MANAGER'S REPORT

The irrigator's fall meeting is tentatively scheduled for the end of October. Are there any ideas for topics that should be discussed? Ms. Neilson said Ag. Water Optimization program would be a good one. Mr. Daugs agreed and said he had sent the Department of Agriculture an email today to get notices of meetings after the Board was changed. He also suggested having Rep. Snyder come to talk about legislative issues regarding water law. Mr. Daugs will get this scheduled.

The Logan River Trapper Park River Restoration Project that was awarded in October 2022 has finally had some movement. A final agreement will be reviewed once all the information has been received. This will involve Logan City, the Logan River Blacksmith Canal Company the Willow Park subdivision. Ms. Neilson has some modeling to help with decisions on Cracked Willows.

PL-566 PROJECT UPDATES

Logan River & Wellsville-Mendon – waiting for NRCS to approve funding from EA to EIS.

Porcupine – will have public scoping later this month.

Blacksmith Fork – Mr. Daugs and Ms. Neilson are meeting to finalize mapping.

Eric Franson said a new senate bill is being proposed to increase the limit from \$25 million to \$50 million from the EA to EIS on the PL-566 program.

BENEFITS OF BEAR RIVER UPDATE

The draft report is anticipated to be completed by the first part of October. Mr. Daugs will keep the Board updated.

FUNDING FOR THE WATER CHECK PROGRAM

There has been some discussion about additional funding for this program. Mr. Daugs spoke with Dr. Kopp and fewer water checks were done in Cache County this summer.

Any funding from the District would be only for programs in Cache County. \$14,750 was spent this year. He proposes that the District pay a total of \$12,500 (\$2,500 more than the \$10,000 that was already allocated). Last year, over \$30,000 was spent. Dr. Kopp is recommending not to continue the program in Cache County moving forward. There could be other ways to work on conservation. Mr. Clawson suggested self-kits; Mr. Daugs will reach out to Weber Basin to see what they are doing. Mr. Randall said in Hyde Park, the top 100 water users were identified. Hyde Park reached out to them and many did not realize how much they were using. Mr. Daugs said the county and local cities are forming a County Water Conservation Coalition. A questionnaire will be sent out to the city managers and/or mayors, and public works directors asking what information/training would be helpful for conservation efforts.

ACTION: Motion by Ms. Simmonds to approve funding to the USU Water Check funding for \$12,500. Motion seconded by Mr. Randall. The motion was approved unanimously (9-0).

Yea: Anderson, Clawson, Hardman, Lindley, Neilson, Pierce, Randall, Roper, Simmonds

Absent: Ostermiller, Wheeler

UPDATE ON GSL BASIN STUDY

The Water Resources Steering Committee meets every couple of weeks. The study is still very much geared toward the Great Salt Lake. One firm has applied to do the pre-study to determine what the data gaps are so that the final study can be completed. Mr. Roper said it would be nice to hear more about this. Mr. Daugs will reach out to find someone who will come address the District.

APO REPORTS – LEGISLATIVE/POLITICAL

See [-Attachment 2-](#)

Mr. Daugs will continue to keep members informed. Ms. Simmonds said it was valuable to have the subcommittee discussion. Individual and collective action will be beneficial. Chairman Pierce said this year has been much better of a timeline, than in previous years, to discuss proposed water bills.

OTHER

Mr. Daugs sent the final letter was sent to Teresa Wilhelmsen. Chairman Pearce said she seems to be willing to work with the District and discuss the issue further. Mr. Daugs said the County Council has a summarized list of rights (Mr. Daugs will reach out for more information). Mr. Hardman said it is important for the public to be aware that the District wants better information; information could be sent out via public service announcement. Ms. Simmonds does not want to stir up something when a thoughtful response was sent to Ms. Wilhelmsen. Mr. Daugs said the next time to reach out to the public would be before the next public meeting. He will reach out to Ms. Wilhelmsen to get more information and possible dates.

Ms. Neilson asked about the status of part-time help and updates to the website. Mr. Daugs said this would be a good discussion for the budget hearing in November which will decide next year's budget. Mr. Roper said the concern is how to keep the website

simple, yet updated. Mr. Daus said Rural Water will be contacting Debbie about how to better design the agenda/minutes section.

ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 6:27 p.m.

-Attachment 1-

4:50 PM

09/06/23

Accrual Basis

Cache Water District Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual January through July 2023

	Jan - Jul 23	Budget	% of Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense			
Income			
Cache County Property Taxes	318,176.22	275,000.00	115.7%
PL-566 Watershed Grant	433,929.50	700,000.00	62.0%
Restricted Income			
Northern Utah Water Conference	800.00	0.00	100.0%
Restricted Income - Other	86,850.55	153,000.00	56.8%
Total Restricted Income	87,650.55	153,000.00	57.3%
Wellsville Mendon Study	176,339.73	800,000.00	22.0%
Total Income	1,016,096.00	1,928,000.00	52.7%
Gross Profit	1,016,096.00	1,928,000.00	52.7%
Expense			
Office			
Bank Charges	70.00	0.00	100.0%
Insurance and Bonding	0.00	5,000.00	0.0%
Office Supplies	891.74	2,000.00	44.6%
Publications	0.00	4,500.00	0.0%
Rent	8,100.00	5,500.00	147.3%
Technology			
Cell Phone	372.81	0.00	100.0%
Computer and printer	45.02	0.00	100.0%
Technology - Other	0.00	3,000.00	0.0%
Total Technology	417.83	3,000.00	13.9%
Vehicle			
Fuel	0.00	2,500.00	0.0%
Vehicle - Other	0.00	50,000.00	0.0%
Total Vehicle	0.00	52,500.00	0.0%
Total Office	9,479.57	72,500.00	13.1%
Outreach			
Conservation	10,500.00	30,000.00	35.0%
Dues	1,166.00	2,500.00	46.6%
Lobbyist	0.00	10,000.00	0.0%
Northern Utah Water Conference	2,212.42	0.00	100.0%
Sponsorships	200.00	2,750.00	7.3%
Training	1,180.69	6,000.00	19.7%
Website	457.00	2,000.00	22.9%
Total Outreach	15,716.11	53,250.00	29.5%
Personnel			
Salary and benefits	74,909.84	150,000.00	49.9%
Travel and Mileage	5,862.13	5,000.00	117.2%
Workers Compensation	3,073.28	0.00	100.0%
Total Personnel	83,845.25	155,000.00	54.1%
Professional Fees			
Administrative	252.00	1,500.00	16.8%
Attorney Services	0.00	30,000.00	0.0%
Audit	0.00	7,000.00	0.0%
Financial Services	545.00	10,000.00	5.5%
Total Professional Fees	797.00	48,500.00	1.6%
Project funding			
Bear River Development	71,820.00	150,000.00	47.9%
Cloud Seeding	52,578.63	63,000.00	83.5%
Logan Observatory	0.00	5,000.00	0.0%
Water Acquisition	0.00	20,000.00	0.0%

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 9/09/23
 accrual Basis

**Cache Water District
 Profit & Loss Detail
 July 2023**

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Cir	Split	Amount	Balance
Bill	Wellsville/Mendon Irrigation 07/21/2023		Franson Civil Engine...			Accounts Paya...	28,811.45	28,811.45
	Total Wellsville/Mendon Irrigation						28,811.45	28,811.45
	Total Water Studies						65,834.95	65,834.95
	Total Project funding						65,834.95	65,834.95
	Total Expense						76,765.59	76,765.59
	Net Ordinary Income						-29,975.20	-29,975.20
	Net Income						-29,975.20	-29,975.20

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 19/06/23
 Accrual Basis

**Cache Water District
 Profit & Loss Detail
 July 2023**

Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Clr	Spit	Amount	Balance
Ordinary Income/Expense								
Income								
Cache County Property Taxes								
Invoice	07/19/2023	85	Cache County 2023			Accounts Rece...	11,151.79	11,151.79
Total Cache County Property Taxes							11,151.79	11,151.79
Restricted Income								
Invoice	07/19/2023	86	Bear River Study	Partner suppo...		Accounts Rece...	14,900.00	14,900.00
Total Restricted Income							14,900.00	14,900.00
Wellsville Mendon Study								
Invoice	07/19/2023	87	NRCS			Accounts Rece...	20,738.60	20,738.60
Total Wellsville Mendon Study							20,738.60	20,738.60
Total Income							46,790.39	46,790.39
Gross Profit							46,790.39	46,790.39
Expense								
Personnel								
Salary and benefits								
Bill	07/18/2023		Health Equity			Accounts Paya...	2.25	2.25
Bill	07/20/2023		Health Equity			Accounts Paya...	1,500.00	1,502.25
Bill	07/21/2023		Public Employees H..			Accounts Paya...	2,141.81	3,644.06
Bill	07/31/2023		ADP			Accounts Paya...	1,797.12	5,441.18
Bill	07/31/2023		Nathan Daug			Accounts Paya...	5,441.46	10,882.64
Total Salary and benefits							10,882.64	10,882.64
Total Personnel							10,882.64	10,882.64
Professional Fees								
Financial Services								
Bill	07/21/2023		Jones Simkins			Accounts Paya...	48.00	48.00
Total Financial Services							48.00	48.00
Total Professional Fees							48.00	48.00
Project funding								
Water Studies								
Bill	07/28/2023		JUB Engineers			Accounts Paya...	37,023.50	37,023.50
Total PL566 Logan River							37,023.50	37,023.50

1:50 PM
 09/06/23
 Accrual Basis

**Cache Water District
 Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
 January through July 2023**

	Jan - Jul 23	Budget	% of Budget
Water Studies			
PL566 Logan River	470,953.00	700,000.00	67.3%
Water Master Plan	0.00	0.00	0.0%
Wellsville/Mendon Irrigation	109,215.60	800,000.00	13.7%
Water Studies - Other	951.79	120,000.00	0.8%
Total Water Studies	<u>581,120.39</u>	<u>1,620,000.00</u>	<u>35.9%</u>
Total Project funding	<u>705,519.02</u>	<u>1,858,000.00</u>	<u>38.0%</u>
Total Expense	<u>815,356.95</u>	<u>2,187,250.00</u>	<u>37.3%</u>
Net Ordinary Income	<u>200,739.05</u>	<u>-259,250.00</u>	<u>-77.4%</u>
Net Income	<u><u>200,739.05</u></u>	<u><u>-259,250.00</u></u>	<u><u>-77.4%</u></u>

-Attachment 2-

APO Legislative/Political – 8/21/23

Attendance: Nate, Brett Roper, Jeff Ostermiller, Beth Neilson, Jeannie Simmonds, Bret Randall, Max Pierce, Eric Franson (Franson Civil Engineering)

Reviewed 5 proposed draft legislative bills (see outlines below)

1. Distribution Amendments 19-4-106(5) -Regionalization Efforts

- The director refers to the Director of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Definition of water providers – cities, districts any agency regulated by the Division of Drinking Water, could include canal companies.
- More related to infrastructure rather than water quantity needs. More collaboration. Regionally how to get cities/water providers to coordinate.
- Need more clarification.
- Could be more helpful for smaller cities to come together.

2. Funding mechanism for water infrastructure by establishing statewide water assessment:

- Assess every ac.-ft; a fee annually goes into a pot – apply for funding for projects.
- Double taxing water – clear about the difference between tax and assessment.
- Problem - how many people it might take to figure out water use and collect fees? Assess flat depletion amount for all ag.
- Ongoing need for infrastructure projects over the next few decades.
- Will culinary and secondary water be the same, what will it generate statewide?
- How to come up with a committee to review projects.
- How much to run the program?
- Build in self-sustaining structure to keep infrastructure up to par.
- Undermining what state statute set up water districts to do – create, develop & deliver water.
- Most don't have enough water to make needed repairs – this will help create funding which will be available to help offset those costs. This could be matching funding.
- Water used in different ways than roads are used (e.g., UDOT).
- Consider what is funding mechanism to put \$ back in.

3. Replicate UDOT prioritization process for allocating money to fund water infrastructure:

- Like it to be proportional to what is put in – rather than requiring funding and it going to larger regional or statewide projects.
- How will projects be reviewed – how will they be balanced.

4. Research & Innovation

Adopt Israel innovation authority model in which ag. providers can bring challenges forward and the USU Extension, in conjunction with UDAF, will design research projects using existing resources and outreach tools with the goal of innovation and saved water.

- Get better data for our area.
- Seems to make sense.

- Like to see examples, how big the scope will be.

5. Regulatory Structure

Consolidate the divisions of Water Resources, Water Quality & Drinking Water to address all aspects of water within the state.

- In Israel there is one water authority, there are some who think this is a smart idea.
- Advantages and disadvantages of both.
- There are some checks/balances – if only one director who makes those decisions.
- How to deal with water data and consolidate information.
- Many different federal funding agencies/sources/coordination to consider.
- Organization restructuring would still have different pieces/specialties.

-Bill 1-

Bill Objective

To facilitate a distribution system that can coordinate between water providers to identify and meet basin-wide needs.

Policy Considerations

Process for identification of basin-wide needs

- Determine processes for water providers in each basin to regularly coordinate to identify basin-wide needs, including needs related to infrastructure, meeting and managing demand, etc.

Process for collaboration to meet basin-wide needs

- Determine the process for water providers in each basin to collaborate to meet identified needs, including collaboration between:
 - water provider systems; and
 - water providers on each water type.

Examples of other regionalization efforts

19-4-106(5)

(5)(a) The director shall study 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.
- (b) The study under this Subsection (5) shall consider recommendations including incentives, funding, regulatory changes, and statutory changes to promote greater coordination and efficiency and to help meet water infrastructure needs statewide.
- (c) The director shall:
 - (i) conduct the study in conjunction with the Division of Water Resources; and
 - (ii) consult with a diverse group consisting of water providers, state agencies, local governments, and relevant stakeholders to help the director conduct the study and develop recommendations described in this Subsection (5).
- (d) On or before October 30, 2024, the director shall provide a written report of the study's findings, including any recommended legislative action, to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee.

73-10c-11. Actions related to coordination of growth and conservation planning.

- (1) (a) The council shall identify how different agencies may work together to assist the following in coordinating growth and conservation planning related to water:
 - (i) municipalities, as defined in Section 10-1-104;
 - (ii) counties;
 - (iii) water conservancy districts, as defined in Section 17B-1-102; and
 - (iv) public water systems, as defined in Section 19-4-102.
- (b) To comply with Subsection (1)(a), the council shall consider Sections 10-9a-403, 17-27a-403, 19-4-114, and 73-10-32.
- (2) The council shall identify incentives that are most effective to help the entities described in Subsection (1) to, where feasible:
 - (a) develop and implement conservation plans; and
 - (b) regionalize water systems.

-Bill 2-

Bill Objective

Create a funding mechanism for water infrastructure by establishing a statewide water assessment.

Policy Considerations

Scope

- The assessment could be levied on the following for M&I use:
- Water conservancy districts that serve wholesale water to a retail water supplier;
- Water conservancy districts that are retail water suppliers;
- Other special districts that rent, lease, or sell water (e.g., metropolitan water districts, irrigation districts, improvement districts); and/or
- Private water suppliers that rent, lease, or sell water (e.g., water user associations, water companies, canal companies, or reservoir companies).

Determination of rate

- The rate charged per acre foot of depleted water could be: o set in statute or by the Board of Water Resources (board); and
- Based on specified criteria (e.g., target cost (cap) to districts/consumers or infrastructure funding target).
- A temporary flat rate could be set if the rate based on depleted water requires study.
- The board could regularly review, and adjust as needed, the rate.

Determination of acre feet depleted

- The acre feet depleted by each entity could be self-reported or calculated by the Division of Water Resources (DWRe) using: o data reported to DWRe by each entity (e.g., water conservancy districts in first- and second-class counties are already required to calculate and report per capita consumptive use to the Division of Water Rights per [Section 73-5-8.5](#) and the same data could be shared with DWRe); and
- An estimated statewide average (average percentage of acre feet depleted) or other proxy for entities without sufficient data to report to DWRe.
- Could establish appeals process if acre feet depleted is calculated or estimated by DWRe.

Timing of assessment and collection

- Could be assessed monthly, quarterly, or annually:
- Annual assessment and collection could be aligned with property tax assessment and collection schedules, given assessment costs will likely be passed along to water users (e.g., contract assessments levied by water conservancy districts are collected in conjunction with property tax per [Section 17B-2a-1007](#)).
- Deposit funds into newly-created water infrastructure fund.

Use of funds

- Eligible projects include repair/maintenance of existing water infrastructure, new water infrastructure projects, conservation projects, and other uses currently allowed under existing water related funds.
- The board prioritizes and selects projects to receive funding according to rules or statutory requirements.
- The board could establish rules or statute could describe:
 - The eligibility for entities and projects;
 - The process for project submission and review;
 - The criteria for prioritization and selection;

Any funding limits and
Any reporting or inspection requirements.

Examples of political subdivisions remitting funds to the state for distribution

Water infrastructure project costs

- The board has the authority to levy an assessment against individual organizations contracting with the state to use water or power made available through a state water project. Any amounts collected above actual project costs are deposited into the Water Resources Construction Fund (per [Section 73-10-6](#)).

Homeless services

- Revenue from the local sales and use tax levied by counties and cities are collected by the state and distributed back to counties and cities based on population and point of sale. However, a percentage of the revenue raised by certain counties and municipalities is deposited into the Homeless Cities Mitigation Restricted Account, which provides funds to eligible municipalities to mitigate impacts related to homeless shelters.

Basic School Program

- When a school district's basic levy collects surplus revenue (more than needed to fund the district's basic school program), the state distributes the surplus to other districts whose basic levy did not raise enough revenue to cover the basic school program.

-Bill 3-

Bill Objective

To replicate the Utah Department of Transportation's (UDOT) prioritization process for allocating money to fund water infrastructure.

Policy Considerations

How would a project be included on the project list to be prioritized

- Applications from political subdivisions and other water providers could be submitted to the Division of Water Resources and the local Watershed Council for review.
- Infrastructure programs in a state water plan could be included on the list.

Who does the initial sifting of the project list

- Local watershed councils could provide preliminary review of applications, including for consistency with regional water needs.
- Division of Water Resources could finalize the initial sifting of the project list.

What factors should be included in sifting the list

- Division identifies criteria for ranking of projects on project list, with statute requiring consideration of certain factors.

How should the public be involved

- Follow UDOT's process requiring public meetings throughout the state, including: o make public weighted criteria system ranking for each project; and make public why a project with a lower rank is prioritized over another project with a high rank.

Who determines which entities receive money

- Board of Water Resources

Which funding sources are included under the prioritization process

- Could include revenue from new statewide assessment based on depleted acre feet of water, created to fund new infrastructure, repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure, and conservation projects; or
- Could consolidate new revenue from statewide assessment with existing water related funds and include uses for existing funds in the prioritization process.

When and who should report about prioritization

- Division could report to legislative committee designated by LMC or statute could specify the committee (e.g., Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee).
- Reporting could be annual and required of Division of Water Resources, Board of Water Resources, or Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

-Bill 4-

Bill Objective

Adapt the Israel Innovation Authority model in which agricultural producers can bring challenges forward and the USU Extension, in conjunction with UDAF, will design research projects using existing resources and outreach tools with the goal of innovation and saved water.

Policy Considerations

USU Extension Programs

The USU Extension currently offers research-based education and programs covering agriculture and natural resources; business and community; food, health, and wellness; home, finance, and relationships; and 4-H and youth.

Other Research Institutions

USU research institutions also include the Janet Quinney Institute for Land, Water, and Air; the Utah Water Research Laboratory; and the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. The other research university in the state is the University of Utah, which oversees programs including the U Water Center and the Global Change & Sustainability Center. There may be opportunities for other sources of university involvement as well.

Israel Innovation Authority

The Israel Innovation Authority (IIA) is an independent and publicly funded agency that provides funding and resources for research and development. Agricultural producers can approach the IIA with a challenge, and the IAA will connect the producers with resources and facilitate partnerships with other entities to respond to that challenge with government funding.

Current Process

Producers are not currently able to access USU to address agriculture challenges. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) offers grants for eligible water programs.

Other

What will the process be for this program, and who will need to be integrated?

-Bill 5-

Bill Objective

Consolidate the divisions of Water Resources, Water Quality, and Drinking Water to address all aspects of water within the state.

Policy Considerations

Board membership and duties

- Could merge existing Board of Water Resources with Drinking Water Board and Water Quality Board or keep boards separate:
- When merging the boards, determine balance between members with specific expertise that represent different geographical areas, are residents of Utah, and/or achieve goals for political balance.
- When merging the boards, consolidate board duties.

Division duties

- Enact new section to create division and to appoint director.
- Consolidate division duties.

Rulemaking authority

- Division could have exclusive rulemaking authority, or the division and the board could share authority.

Water resources financing

- Determine balance between board and division in making decisions regarding money.
- Determine to what extent to combine existing water related funds.
- Continue to make funding available for current uses.

Current Board Composition

Water Resources Board (73-10-2)

- Nine members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- One member appointed from each of the following eight districts:
 - o Bear River District, comprising of the counties of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich;
 - ✓ Weber District, comprising the counties of Weber, Davis, Morgan, and Summit;
 - ✓ Salt Lake District, comprising the counties of Salt Lake and Tooele;
 - ✓ Provo River District, comprising the counties of Juab, Utah, and Wasatch;

- o Sevier River District, comprising the counties of Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, and Wayne;
 - o Green River District, comprising the counties of Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah;
 - o Upper Colorado River District, comprising the counties of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan; and
 - o Lower Colorado River District, comprising the counties of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Washington, and Kane.
- One member that represents the interests of the Great Salt Lake.
 - No more than five members from the same political party.

Drinking Water Board (19-4-103)

- The board consists of nine members.
- One non-voting member: DEQ’s executive director or the executive director’s designee.
- Eight voting members, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, including:
 - o one representative who is a Utah-licensed professional engineer with expertise in civil or sanitary engineering;
 - two representatives who are elected officials from a municipal government that is involved in the management or operation of a public water system; one representative from an improvement district, a water conservancy district, or a metropolitan water district;
 - one representative from an entity that manages or operates a public water system;
 - one representative from the state water research community or an institution of higher education that has comparable expertise in water research;
 - one representative from the public who represents an environmental nongovernmental organization or a nongovernmental organization that represents community interests and does not represent industry interests; and
 - one representative from the public who is trained and experienced in public health.
- A board member shall be knowledgeable about drinking water and public water systems, represent different geographical areas within the state insofar as practicable, and be a resident of Utah.
- No more than five appointed members of the board from the same political party.

Water Quality Board (19-5-103)

- The board consists of nine members.
- One non-voting member: DEQ’s executive director or the executive director’s designee.
- Eight voting members, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, including:
 - o one representative who is:
 - an expert and has relevant training and experience in water quality matters,

- a Utah-licensed physician, Utah- licensed professional engineer, or a scientist with relevant training and experience; and
- represents local and special service districts in the state;
- two government representatives who do not represent the federal government;
- one representative from the mineral industry;
- one representative from the manufacturing industry;
- one representative of agricultural and livestock interests;
- one representative from the public who represents an environmental nongovernmental organization or a nongovernmental organization that represents community interests and does not represent industry interests; and
- one representative from the public who is trained and experienced in public health.
- A board member shall be knowledgeable about water quality matters and be a resident of Utah.
- No more than five of the appointed members from the same political party.

When and who should report about prioritization

- Division could report to legislative committee designated by LMC or statute could specify the committee (e.g., Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee).
- Reporting could be annual and required of Division of Water Resources, Board of Water Resources, or Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources.