



# Fact Sheet

## Lake Powell Pipeline

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## Benefits 13 Communities

## Planned Components

-  **Approximately 140 miles of pipe**
-  **Five pump stations**
-  **Six hydroelectric generation facilities**

## Project Participants

Agency leading the planning and permitting:



Wholesale water providers:

WASHINGTON COUNTY  
WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT



## Water for Today and Tomorrow

The Lake Powell Pipeline (LPP) is a water infrastructure project that will bring water to 13 communities in southern Utah in a cost-effective, dependable and environmentally responsible way. LPP will deliver water transported from Lake Powell through an underground pipeline to Washington and Kane counties.

The project is part of a comprehensive, long-term water supply plan that includes new resource development and increased water conservation. Southern Utah is already leading the state in water conservation. Washington County was the first in the state to surpass the governor's 25 percent water conservation goal. Both Washington and Kane counties are now striving for additional reductions in water use.

Studies estimate that approximately 135,000 acre feet of new water supplies will be needed to meet future demands in both counties through 2060.<sup>1</sup> In order to meet this need, it will require a combination of ongoing conservation, development of local water projects and the LPP. Almost 50 percent of future water needs will be met by the LPP.

Without the LPP, Washington and Kane counties will need to pursue more expensive options that would not yield the same amount or quality of water. Potential options include:

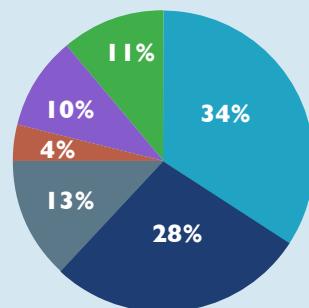
- Reusing wastewater for residential indoor use
- Investing in expensive and environmentally challenging reverse osmosis treatment
- Accelerating the purchase of agricultural water rights and drying up farms
- Mandating conservation that would severely restrict outdoor watering, which would impact the region's economy, environment, quality of life and tourism.

Together, these efforts would produce less water at a higher cost than the LPP.

1. Lake Powell Pipeline Project, Water Needs Assessment, April 2016

### Meeting Future Water Demand in Washington and Kane Counties<sup>2</sup> through 2060

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  <b>LPP</b>            |  <b>Agricultural Conversion</b> |
|  <b>LPP Reuse</b>      |  <b>Conservation and Reuse</b>  |
|  <b>Local Projects</b> |  <b>Existing Supply</b>         |



2. Lake Powell Pipeline Project, Water Needs Assessment, April 2016



## How LPP Benefits Utah

LPP provides many benefits to current and future residents including:

### Added Reliability

Most southern Utah residents depend exclusively on a single river basin to supply water. If water quality or quantity problems arise with that one source, it places these communities at great risk. LPP introduces one of the state's most reliable water sources—the Colorado River—into the region, helping to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to homes and businesses now and in the future.

### Economic Viability

Utah is consistently ranked as one of the best states for business.<sup>3</sup> The availability of a reliable water supply is critical to sustaining the economy and continuing to provide for a diverse base of employers to southern Utah. The LPP is expected to support more than 90,000 jobs<sup>4</sup> and 8,000-plus Utah businesses.<sup>5</sup>

## Projected Costs

Based on a preliminary design, LPP's projected cost ranges between \$1.1 billion and \$1.8 billion. An updated cost estimate will be available to the public after the project's alignment has been determined through the environmental process and the design has been finalized and approved.

The Lake Powell Pipeline Development Act passed by the

### Drought Protection

Southern Utah has experienced 12 years of drought during the last two decades. The LPP will provide additional water supplies and storage to protect against future droughts.

### Water for Generations

We all benefit from the planning done by previous generations for the water we use today; future generations depend on us to plan wisely. The majority of future residents will be current residents' children and grandchildren who choose to remain in the area to raise their families. These residents will require water for economic vitality, jobs and to sustain their quality of life.

3. Forbes, The Best and Worst States for Business, November 2016

4&5. Lake Powell Pipeline, Socioeconomics and Water Resource Economics, April 2016

Utah legislature in 2006 states the project will be funded by the state of Utah and repaid by the participating districts. The state has funded thousands of regional water projects using the same financing mechanism—all of them have been repaid. Revenue to repay the state will come from three legislatively approved district funding sources: impact fees, water rates and property taxes.

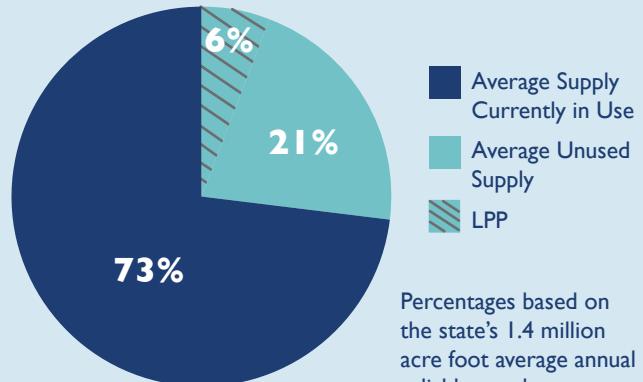


## Using Utah's Water

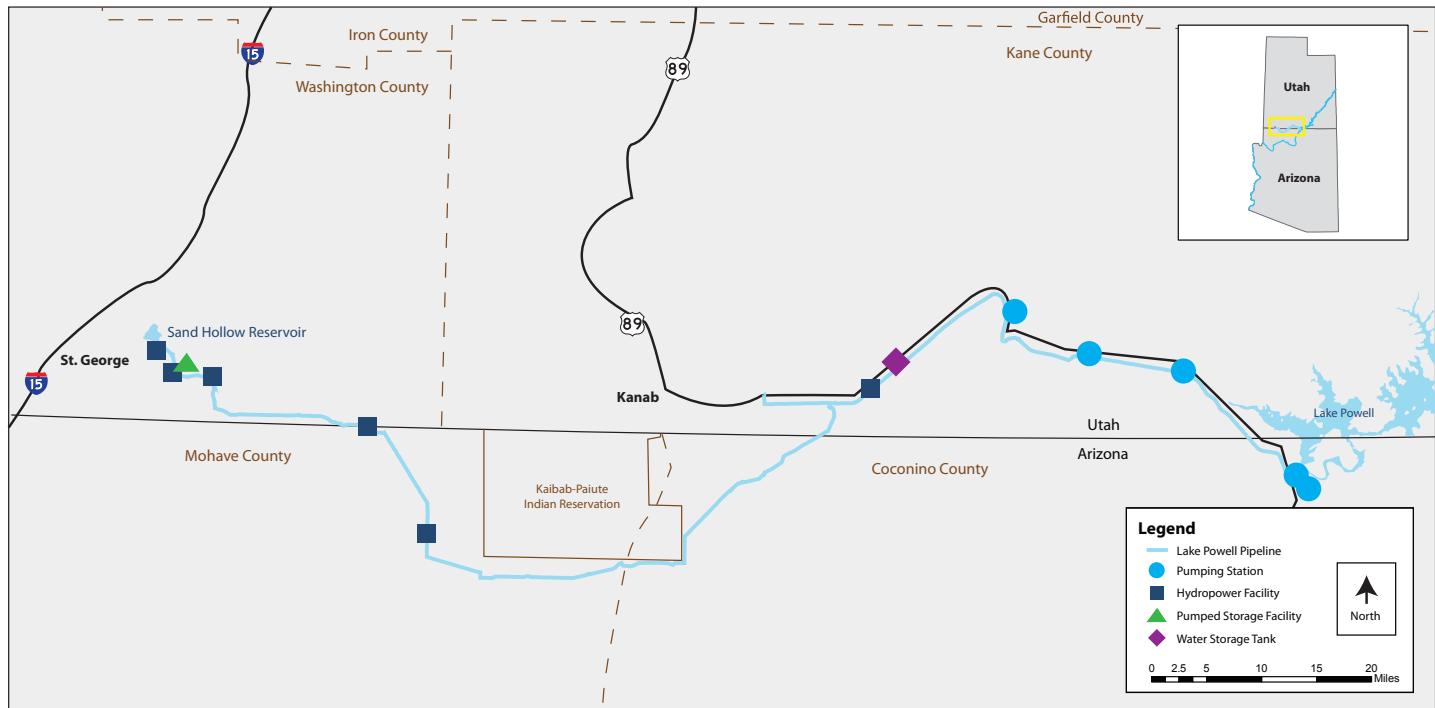
Utah's share of the Colorado River averages an annual reliable supply of 1.4 million acre feet. Currently, the state uses approximately 1 million acre feet, leaving supplies available for future development. Utah's surplus water supply is currently being used by other states.

LPP is projected to deliver up to 86,249 acre feet of water per year, or six percent of the state's annual reliable water supply from the Colorado River, to southern Utah. The route preferred by project participants includes five pumping stations powered by six hydroelectric generation facilities that will move water stored in Lake Powell through approximately 140 miles of underground pipeline to Washington and Kane counties.

Utah's Colorado River Water Use



## Map





## Next Steps

Building an environmentally responsible project is a priority for the Utah Division of Water Resources and local water providers. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the LPP is being completed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Regulatory agencies are currently reviewing dozens of studies assessing LPP's environmental, social and economic impacts.

The public has had, and will continue to have, opportunities to review documents and provide comment.

After the agencies complete their review, a decision will be issued on the project. At that point, the pipeline route will be selected and the design, budget and financing terms will be finalized before construction.

## Anticipated Project Timeline

