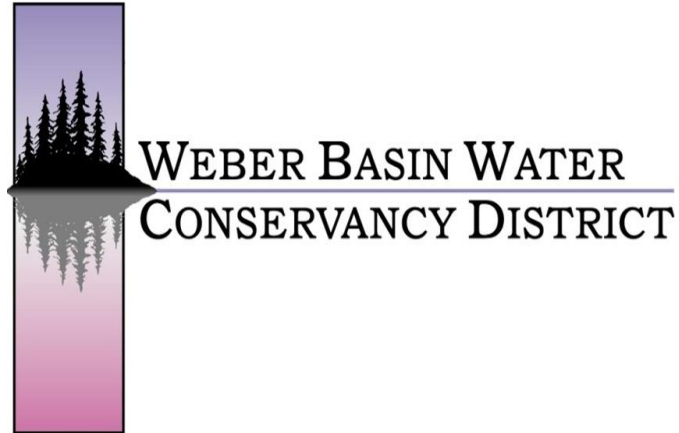


EXHIBIT A



WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT IV

WATER IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN (IFFP) AND
IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS (IFA)

PREPARED BY
WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT &
LEWIS YOUNG ROBERTSON & BURNINGHAM, INC.



CERTIFICATION FOR IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN (IFFP) AND IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS (IFA)

IFFP Certification

Lewis Young Robertson & Burningham, Inc. and Weber Basin Water Conservancy District jointly certify that the impact fee facilities plans prepared for water services:

1. includes only the costs of public facilities that are:
 - a. allowed under the Impact Fees Act; and
 - b. actually incurred; or
 - c. projected to be incurred or encumbered within six years after the day on which each impact fee is paid;
2. does not include:
 - a. costs of operation and maintenance of public facilities;
 - b. costs for qualifying public facilities that will raise the level of service for the facilities, through impact fees, above the level of service that is supported by existing residents;
 - c. an expense for overhead, unless the expense is calculated pursuant to a methodology that is consistent with generally accepted cost accounting practices and the methodological standards set forth by the federal Office of Management and Budget for federal grant reimbursement; and
3. complies in each and every relevant respect with the Impact Fees Act.

LEWIS YOUNG ROBERTSON & BURNINGHAM, INC.
WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

IFA Certification

LYRB certifies that the impact fee analysis prepared for water services:

1. includes only the costs of public facilities that are:
 - a. allowed under the Impact Fees Act; and
 - b. actually incurred; or
 - c. projected to be incurred or encumbered within six years after the day on which each impact fee is paid;
2. does not include:
 - a. costs of operation and maintenance of public facilities;
 - b. costs for qualifying public facilities that will raise the level of service for the facilities, through impact fees, above the level of service that is supported by existing residents;
 - c. an expense for overhead, unless the expense is calculated pursuant to a methodology that is consistent with generally accepted cost accounting practices and the methodological standards set forth by the federal Office of Management and Budget for federal grant reimbursement;
 - d. offsets costs with grants or other alternate sources of payment; and
3. complies in each and every relevant respect with the Impact Fees Act.

LYRB makes this certification with the following caveats:

1. All of the recommendations for implementations of the IFFP made in the IFFP documents or in the Impact Fee Analysis documents are followed by District Staff and elected officials.
2. If all or a portion of the IFFP or Impact Fee Analysis are modified or amended, this certification is no longer valid.
3. All information provided to LYRB is assumed to be correct, complete, and accurate. This includes information provided by the District as well as outside sources.

LEWIS YOUNG ROBERTSON & BURNINGHAM, INC.



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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Water Impact Fee Facilities Plan (“IFFP”), with supporting Impact Fee Analysis (“IFA”), is to fulfill the requirements established in Utah Code Title 11 Chapter 36a, the “Impact Fees Act”, and help the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (the “District”) plan necessary capital improvements for future growth. This document will address the future water infrastructure needed to serve the District through the next six to ten years, as well as the appropriate impact fees the District may charge to new growth to maintain the level of service (“LOS”). The District has provided much of the information utilized in the analysis for the purposes of calculating impact fees.

- ☞ **Impact Fee Service Area:** The service area for water impact fees includes all areas within the District. This document identifies capital projects that will help to maintain the same level of service enjoyed by existing residents into the future.
- ☞ **Demand Analysis:** The demand units utilized in this analysis are based on typical usage patterns measured in acre feet (“AF”). As growth occurs within the District, additional AF of water will be required. The water capital improvements identified in this study are based on maintaining the current level of service.
- ☞ **Level of Service:** Since the District sells water through take-or-pay contracts, the level of service is considered to be one AF per year.
- ☞ **Excess Capacity:** This analysis calculates the impact fee for the creation of District IV water resource. Thus, no excess capacity currently exists.
- ☞ **Capital Facilities Analysis:** A total of \$500,380,818 is identified as District-funded, growth-related improvements over the next ten years. All of these costs are considered growth-related, system improvements necessary to maintain the existing level of service.
- ☞ **Funding of Future Facilities:** Future growth related facilities will be funded utilizing impact fee revenue, utility fee revenue, and debt. However, the debt has not been included in the calculation of the impact fee since it has been included in the rate.

PROPOSED WATER IMPACT FEE

Tables 1.1 below illustrate the fee associated with projects occurring within the next ten years. The proportionate share analysis determines the proportionate cost assignable to new development based on the proposed capital projects and the estimated AF served by the proposed projects. The total fee per AF is estimated at \$22,405. The AF of water needed will depend on the size and zoning of the lot, the type of landscaping, and the type of water needed (indoor and/or outdoor).

TABLE 1.1: TOTAL IMPACT FEE PER AF

	TOTAL COST	% IFA ELIGIBLE	COST TO GROWTH	ACRE FT SERVED	FEE PER ACRE FT
Capital Facilities	\$500,380,818	45%	\$224,034,394	10,000	\$22,403.44
Professional Expense	\$15,000	100%	\$15,000	10,000	\$1.50
Total	\$500,395,818		\$224,049,394		\$22,405

NON-STANDARD WATER IMPACT FEES

The District reserves the right under the Impact Fees Act to assess an adjusted fee that more closely matches the true impact that the land use will have upon public facilities.¹ This adjustment could result in a lower impact fee if the District determines that a particular user may create a different impact than what is standard for its land use. To determine the impact fee for a non-standard use, the District should use the following formula:

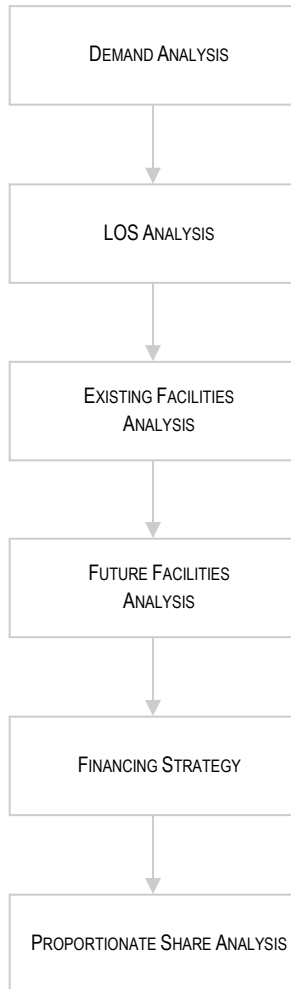
FORMULA FOR NON-STANDARD WATER IMPACT FEES:

$$\text{Acre Feet of Water Needed} * \text{Impact Fee per Acre Foot } (\$22,405) = \text{Impact Fee}$$

¹ Utah Code 11-36a-402(1)(c)

SECTION 2: GENERAL IMPACT FEE METHODOLOGY

FIGURE 2.1: IMPACT FEE METHODOLOGY



The purpose of this study is to fulfill the requirements of the Impact Fees Act regarding the establishment of an IFFP and IFA. The IFFP is designed to identify the demands placed upon the District’s existing facilities by future development and evaluate how these demands will be met by the District. The IFFP is also intended to outline the improvements which are intended to be funded by impact fees. The IFA is designed to proportionately allocate the cost of the new facilities and any excess capacity to new development, while ensuring that all methods of financing are considered. Each component must consider the historic level of service provided to existing development and ensure that impact fees are not used to raise that level of service. The following elements are important considerations when completing an IFFP and IFA.

DEMAND ANALYSIS

The demand analysis serves as the foundation for the IFFP. This element focuses on a specific demand unit related to each public service – the existing demand on public facilities and the future demand as a result of new development that will impact public facilities.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The demand placed upon existing public facilities by existing development is known as the existing “Level of Service” (“LOS”). Through the inventory of existing facilities, combined with the growth assumptions, this analysis identifies the level of service which is provided to a community’s existing residents and ensures that future facilities maintain these standards. Any excess capacity identified within existing facilities can be apportioned to new development. Any demand generated from new development that overburdens the existing system beyond the existing capacity justifies the construction of new facilities.

EXISTING FACILITY INVENTORY

In order to quantify the demands placed upon existing public facilities by new development activity, the Impact Fee Facilities Plan provides an inventory of the District’s existing **system** facilities. To the extent possible, the inventory valuation should consist of the following information:

- ☞ Original construction cost of each facility;
- ☞ Estimated date of completion of each future facility;
- ☞ Estimated useful life of each facility; and,
- ☞ Remaining useful life of each existing facility.

The inventory of existing facilities is important to properly determine the excess capacity of existing facilities and the utilization of excess capacity by new development.

FUTURE CAPITAL FACILITIES ANALYSIS

The demand analysis, existing facility inventory and LOS analysis allow for the development of a list of capital projects necessary to serve new growth and to maintain the existing system. This list includes any excess capacity of existing facilities as well as future **system improvements** necessary to maintain the level of service. Any demand generated from new development that overburdens the existing system beyond the existing capacity justifies the construction of new facilities.

FINANCING STRATEGY – CONSIDERATION OF ALL REVENUE SOURCES

This analysis must also include a consideration of all revenue sources, including impact fees, future debt costs, alternative funding sources and the dedication of system improvements, which may be used to finance system improvements.² In conjunction with this revenue analysis, there

² 11-36a-302(2)



must be a determination that impact fees are necessary to achieve an equitable allocation of the costs of the new facilities between the new and existing users.³

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ANALYSIS

The written impact fee analysis is required under the Impact Fees Act and must identify the impacts placed on the facilities by development activity and how these impacts are reasonably related to the new development. The written impact fee analysis must include a proportionate share analysis, clearly detailing each cost component and the methodology used to calculate each impact fee. A local political subdivision or private entity may only impose impact fees on development activities when its plan for financing system improvements establishes that impact fees are necessary to achieve an equitable allocation to the costs borne in the past and to be borne in the future (UCA 11-36a-302).

³ 11-36a-302(3)

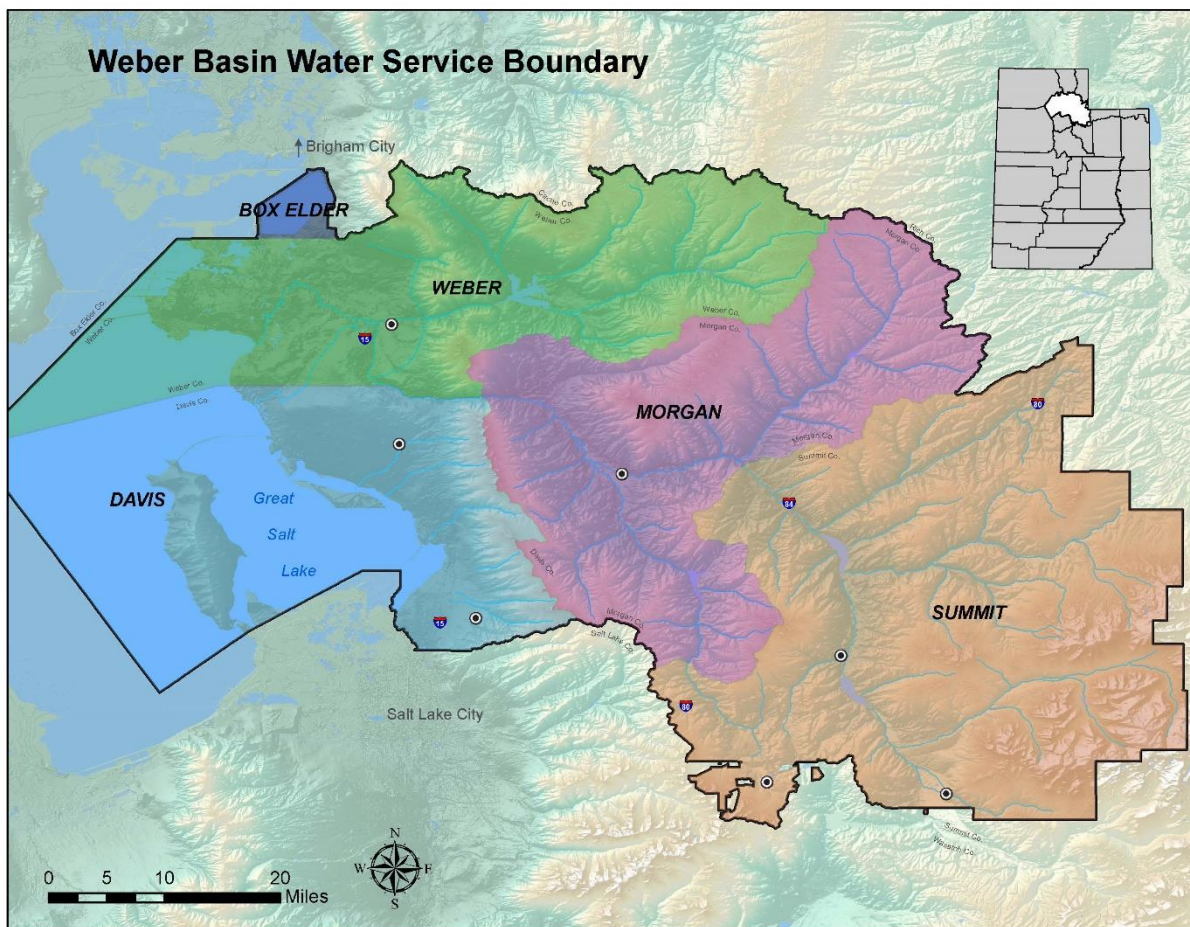
SECTION 3: OVERVIEW OF SERVICE AREA, DEMAND, AND LOS

SERVICE AREAS

Utah Code requires the impact fee enactment to establish one or more service areas within which impact fees will be imposed.⁴ The impact fees identified in this document will be assessed to a single, District-wide service area.

It is anticipated that the growth projected over the next ten years, and through buildout, will impact the District’s capital infrastructure needs. Water infrastructure will need to be expanded in order to maintain the existing level of service. Impact fees have become an ideal mechanism for funding growth-related infrastructure. The District’s capital plan and this analysis are designed to accurately assess the true impact of a particular user upon the District’s infrastructure and prevent existing users from subsidizing new growth. This analysis also ensures that new growth isn’t paying for existing system deficiencies. Impact fees should be used to fund the costs of growth-related capital infrastructure based upon the historic funding of the existing infrastructure and the intent of the District to equitably allocate the costs of growth-related infrastructure in accordance with the true impact that a user will place on the system.

ILLUSTRATION 3.1: MAP OF SERVICE AREA



⁴ UC 11-36a-402(a)

DEMAND UNITS

Assuming growth will increase as the District anticipates, estimated growth in demand of both treated and untreated water vary annually. As an example, treated water demand increases from approximately 175 AF in 2024 to 700 AF in 2033. The total capacity of the District IV water resource is expected to be 10,000 AF, with treated water annually contributing 35 percent and untreated 65 percent as indicated in **Table 3.1**.

TABLE 3.1 DEMAND ASSUMPTIONS

	TREATED	UNTREATED	TOTAL
% of Capacity	53%	47%	100%
Capacity (Acre Ft)	11,800	10,535	22,335
Ten Year Demand	3,500	6,500	10,000
Annual Increase	472	1,054	1,526
10 Year Proportionality	35%	65%	100%

TABLE 3.2: DEMAND PROJECTIONS

YEAR	CUMULATIVE ACRE FT	ANNUAL INCREASE IN ACRE FT (COMBINED)	TREATED INCREASE IN ACRE FT	UNTREATED INCREASE IN ACRE FT
2023	-	-	-	-
2024	500	500	175	325
2025	1,100	600	210	390
2026	1,700	600	210	390
2027	2,400	700	245	455
2028	3,100	700	245	455
2029	4,000	900	315	585
2030	5,000	1,000	350	650
2031	6,500	1,500	525	975
2032	8,000	1,500	525	975
2033	10,000	2,000	700	1,300

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Since the District sells water through take-or-pay contracts, the level of service is considered to be one acre foot per year. Impact fees cannot be used to finance an increase in the level of service to current or future users of capital improvements. Therefore, it is important to identify the water level of service currently provided within the District to ensure that the new capacities of projects financed through impact fees do not exceed the established standard. Current contracts for other water sources are based upon the delivery of AF per year, which includes source, storage and transmission.

EXCESS CAPACITY

This analysis calculates the impact fee for the creation of a District IV water resource. Thus, no existing facilities or excess capacity currently exist.

SECTION 4: CAPITAL FACILITY ANALYSIS

Since the District IV water resource is all attributed to new growth, all of the costs shown below will be included in the calculation of the impact fee. The list of future capital projects has been provided by the District. A table illustrating the year each facility will likely be funded is shown in **Appendix A**.

TABLE 4.1: ILLUSTRATION OF FUTURE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

CAPITAL FACILITIES	% TREATED	% UNTREATED	TOTAL
36-inch parallel Weber Aqueduct	52.83%	47.17%	\$6,556,362
Misc Pipeline - New & Replacement	52.83%	47.17%	\$23,176,034
South Davis Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,214,992
North Weber County Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	\$3,230,441
Davis North WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	\$11,766,632
Weber South WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	\$12,119,631
Weber West WTP - 10 MGD	52.83%	47.17%	\$165,232,894
Raw Water Storage - 1 max day Volume	52.83%	47.17%	\$13,439,164
Installation of Secondary Meters	52.83%	47.17%	\$10,081,670
Parallel Aqueduct from Bifurcation to Davis North WTP	52.83%	47.17%	\$68,029,618
Turf buyback Programs	52.83%	47.17%	\$12,478,673
Reuse Project at Central Weber WCF	52.83%	47.17%	\$56,820,642
ASR - Recovery	52.83%	47.17%	\$3,376,526
Water Tank Storage - Little Mountain	52.83%	47.17%	\$5,384,068
Water Tank Storage - Weber South WTP	52.83%	47.17%	\$12,921,762
Farmington Well to Culinary	52.83%	47.17%	\$23,533,264
Irrigation buy back water	52.83%	47.17%	\$1,126,492
West Weber Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,455,780
Weber South Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	\$3,713,150
Acquire Additional Water Shares	52.83%	47.17%	\$54,351,162
Ogden Valley Water Project	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,371,863
Combined Total			\$500,380,818
Treated System Subtotal			\$264,360,585
Untreated System Subtotal			\$236,020,234

The District has determined the projects included in this Impact Fee Facilities Plan using capital project and engineering data, planning analysis and other information. The accuracy and correctness of this plan is contingent upon the accuracy of the data and assumptions. Any deviations or changes in the assumptions due to changes in the economy or other relevant information used by the District for this study may cause this plan to be inaccurate and require modifications.

SYSTEM VS. PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS

System improvements are defined as existing public facilities designed to provide services to service areas within the community at large and future public facilities that are intended to provide services to service areas within the community at large.⁵ Project improvements are improvements and facilities that are planned and designed to provide service for a specific development (resulting from a development activity) and considered necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of that development.⁶ This analysis only includes the costs of system improvements related to new growth within the proportionate share analysis.

FUNDING OF FUTURE FACILITIES

The IFFP must also include a consideration of all revenue sources, including impact fees and the dedication of system improvements, which may be used to finance system improvements.⁷ In conjunction with this revenue analysis, there must be a

⁵ UC 11-36a-102(20)

⁶ UC 11-36a102(13)

⁷ 11-36a-302(2)

determination that impact fees are necessary to achieve an equitable allocation of the costs of the new facilities between the new and existing users.⁸

In considering the funding of future facilities, the District has determined the portion of future projects that will be funded by impact fees as growth-related, system improvements. Impact fees are an appropriate funding and repayment mechanism of the growth-related improvements. Where applicable, impact fees will offset the cost of future facilities. However, impact fees cannot be used to fund non-qualified expenses (i.e. the costs to cure existing deficiencies, to raise the level of service, to recoup more than the actual cost of system improvements, the cost to fund overhead cannot be included in the calculation of impact fees. Other revenues such utility rate revenue, grants, or loans can be used to fund these types of expenditures, as described below.

UTILITY RATE REVENUES

Utility rate revenues or water sales serve as a major funding mechanism for the District. Rates are established to ensure appropriate coverage of all operations and maintenance expenses, debt service coverage, and capital project needs. Impact fee revenues are generally considered non-operating revenues and help offset future capital costs. The District's rate analysis has included the collection of impact fees to offset capital costs.

GRANTS AND DONATIONS

Grants awarded to the District were incorporated in this IFFP. Future grants and donations are not currently contemplated in this IFFP. However, the impact fees will be adjusted if grants become available to reflect the grant monies received. A donor will be entitled to a reimbursement for the value of the improvements funded through impact fees if donations are made by new development.

IMPACT FEE REVENUES

Impact fees have become an ideal mechanism for funding growth-related infrastructure. Impact fees are charged to ensure that new growth pays its proportionate share of the costs for the development of public infrastructure. Impact fee revenues can also be attributed to the future expansion of public infrastructure if the revenues are used to maintain an existing level of service. Increases to an existing level of service cannot be funded with impact fee revenues. Analysis is required to accurately assess the true impact of a particular user upon the District infrastructure and to prevent existing users from subsidizing new growth.

DEBT FINANCING

In the event the District has not amassed sufficient impact fees to pay for the construction of time sensitive or urgent capital projects needed to accommodate new growth, the District must look to revenue sources other than impact fees for funding. The Impact Fees Act allows for the costs related to the financing of future capital projects to be legally included in the impact fee. This allows the District to finance and quickly construct infrastructure for new development and reimburse itself later from impact fee revenues for the costs of principal and interest.

While the capital facilities shown in this analysis will likely be funded through impact fees, the costs associated with financing the facilities has been included in the calculation of the rate and has not been included in the calculation of the impact fee.

EQUITY OF IMPACT FEES

Impact fees are intended to recover the costs of capital infrastructure that relate to future growth. The impact fee calculations are structured for impact fees to fund 100 percent of the growth-related facilities identified in the proportionate share analysis as presented in the impact fee analysis. Even so, there may be years that impact fee revenues cannot cover the annual growth-related expenses. In those years, other revenues may be used to make up any annual deficits. Any borrowed funds are to be repaid in their entirety through impact fees.

NECESSITY OF IMPACT FEES

An entity may only impose impact fees on development activity if the entity's plan for financing system improvements establishes that impact fees are necessary to achieve parity between existing and new development. This analysis has identified the improvements to public facilities and the funding mechanisms to complete the suggested improvements. Impact fees are identified as a necessary funding mechanism to help offset the costs of new capital improvements related to new growth. In addition, alternative funding mechanisms are identified to help offset the cost of future capital improvements.

⁸ 11-36a-302(3)

SECTION 5: WATER IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

The calculation of impact fees relies upon the information contained in this analysis. Impact fees are calculated based on many variables centered on proportionality and level of service. As a result of new growth, the water system is in need of expansion to perpetuate the level of service that the District has historically maintained. The District has proposed the creation of the District IV water resource. The District has provided the recommended capital projects that will maintain the established level of service.

PROPOSED WATER IMPACT FEE

The IFFP must properly complete the legislative requirements found in the Impact Fee Act if it is to serve as a working document in the calculation of appropriate impact fees. The following paragraphs describe the methodology used for calculating impact fees in this analysis.

PLAN BASED (FEE BASED ON DEFINED CIP)

Impact fees can be calculated using a specific set of costs specified for future development. The improvements are identified in the IFFP, CFP or CIP as growth related projects. The total project costs are divided by the total demand units the projects are designed to serve. Under this methodology, it is important to identify the existing level of service and determine any excess capacity in existing facilities that could serve new growth. No excess capacity is included in the calculation of the proposed impact fee.

WATER IMPACT FEE CALCULATION

The tables below illustrate the fee associated with projects occurring within the next ten years. The proportionate share analysis determines the proportionate cost assignable to new development based on the proposed capital projects and the estimated AF served by the proposed projects.

TABLE 5.1: TOTAL IMPACT FEE PER ACRE FOOT

	TOTAL COST	% IFA ELIGIBLE	COST TO GROWTH	ACRE FT SERVED	FEE PER ACRE FT
Capital Facilities	\$500,380,818	45%	\$224,034,394	10,000	\$22,403.44
Professional Expense	\$15,000	100%	\$15,000	10,000	\$1.50
Total	\$500,395,818		\$224,049,394		\$22,405

A total of \$500.3 million is identified as the necessary future capital cost to maintain the level of service for new development activity. The professional expense includes costs to update the IFFP and IFA within the next ten years. The cost to growth for capital projects as well as the professional expense is applied to the AF projected over the planning horizon. The total fee per AF is estimated at \$22,405. The AF of water needed will depend on the size of the lot, the type of landscaping, and the type of water needed (indoor and/or outdoor).

NON-STANDARD RETAIL WATER IMPACT FEES

The District reserves the right under the Impact Fees Act⁹ to assess an adjusted fee that more closely matches the true impact that the land use will have upon the District's retail water system. This adjustment could result in a different impact fee if evidence suggests a particular user will create a different impact than what is standard for its category. To determine the impact fee for a non-standard use, the District should use the following formula:

FORMULA FOR NON-STANDARD WATER IMPACT FEES:

$$\text{Acre Feet of Water Needed} * \text{Impact Fee per Acre Foot } (\$22,405) = \text{Impact Fee}$$

CONSIDERATION OF ALL REVENUE SOURCES

The Impact Fees Act requires the proportionate share analysis to demonstrate that impact fees paid by new development are the most equitable method of funding growth-related infrastructure. See Section 4 for further discussion regarding the consideration of revenue sources.

⁹ Utah Code 11-36a-402(1)(c)

EXPENDITURE OF IMPACT FEES

Legislation requires that impact fees should be spent or encumbered with six years after each impact fee is paid. Impact fees collected in the next five to six years should be spent only on those projects outlined in the IFFP as growth related costs to maintain the LOS.

PROPOSED CREDITS OWED TO DEVELOPMENT

The Impact Fees Act requires that credits be paid back to development for future fees that will pay for growth-driven projects included in the Impact Fee Facilities Plan that would otherwise be paid for through user fees. Credits may also be paid to developers who have constructed and donated facilities to that District that are included in the IFFP in-lieu of impact fees. This situation does not apply to developer exactions or improvements required to offset density or as a condition of development. Any project that a developer funds must be included in the IFFP if a credit is to be issued.

In the situation that a developer chooses to construct facilities found in the IFFP in-lieu of impact fees, the decision must be made through negotiation with the developer and the District on a case-by-case basis.

GROWTH-DRIVEN EXTRAORDINARY COSTS

The District does not anticipate any extraordinary costs necessary to provide services to future development.

SUMMARY OF TIME PRICE DIFFERENTIAL

The Impact Fees Act allows for the inclusion of a time price differential to ensure that the future value of costs incurred at a later date are accurately calculated to include the costs of construction inflation. While an inflation component may be included in the impact fee analysis to reflect the future cost of facilities, it is not considered in the cost estimates in this study. The District may choose to include an annual inflation rate on projects or an annual inflation in the impact fee to account for the increase in capital costs over time.

APPENDIX A: INFLATED PROJECT COSTS

CAPITAL FACILITIES	% TREATED	% UNTREATED	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
36-inch parallel Weber Aqueduct	52.83%	47.17%	-	\$6,556,362	-	-	-	-
Misc Pipeline - New & Replacement	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Davis Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Weber County Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	\$1,591,350	\$1,639,091	-	-	-	-
Davis North WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	\$5,796,370	\$5,970,261	-
Weber South WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	\$5,970,261	\$6,149,369
Weber West WTP - 10 MGD	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,243,600	\$4,370,908	-	-	-	-
Raw Water Storage - 1 max day Volume	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Installation of Secondary Meters	52.83%	47.17%	\$655,636	\$694,974	\$1,350,611	\$2,666,330	\$2,746,320	\$1,967,798
Parallel Aqueduct from Bifurcation to Davis North WTP	52.83%	47.17%	\$10,609,000	\$21,854,540	\$12,380,597	\$23,185,481	-	-
Turf buyback Programs	52.83%	47.17%	\$1,060,900	\$546,364	\$562,754	\$1,159,274	\$1,194,052	\$1,229,874
Reuse Project at Central Weber WCF	52.83%	47.17%	\$530,450	\$16,390,905	\$22,510,176	\$17,389,111	-	-
ASR - Recovery	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	\$3,376,526	-	-	-
Water Tank Storage - Little Mountain	52.83%	47.17%	\$2,652,250	\$2,731,818	-	-	-	-
Water Tank Storage - Weber South WTP	52.83%	47.17%	\$6,365,400	\$6,556,362	-	-	-	-
Farmington Well to Culinary	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	\$11,592,741	\$11,940,523	-
Irrigation buy back water	52.83%	47.17%	\$212,180	\$218,545	\$225,102	\$231,855	\$238,810	-
West Weber Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,455,780	-	-	-	-	-
Weber South Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	\$3,713,150	-	-	-	-	-
Acquire Additional Water Shares	52.83%	47.17%	\$4,243,600	\$4,370,908	\$4,502,035	\$4,637,096	\$4,776,209	\$4,919,495
Ogden Valley Water Project	52.83%	47.17%	\$1,060,900	\$2,185,454	\$1,125,509	-	-	-
Subtotal each year			\$41,394,196	\$68,116,230	\$46,033,310	\$66,658,259	\$32,836,438	\$14,266,537
Treated System Subtotal			\$21,869,331	\$35,987,084	\$24,320,262	\$35,216,810	\$17,348,107	\$7,537,279
Untreated System Subtotal			\$19,524,865	\$32,129,146	\$21,713,048	\$31,441,449	\$15,488,331	\$6,729,257

CAPITAL FACILITIES	% TREATED	% UNTREATED	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	SUBTOTAL	NEW WATER (AF)
36-inch parallel Weber Aqueduct	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,556,362	-
Misc Pipeline - New & Replacement	52.83%	47.17%	-	\$11,416,765	\$11,759,268	-	-	\$23,176,034	-
South Davis Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	\$2,076,351	\$2,138,641	\$4,214,992	375
North Weber County Area Well	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,230,441	300
Davis North WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,766,632	2,600
Weber South WTP - Expansion	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,119,631	2,200
Weber West WTP - 10 MGD	52.83%	47.17%	\$50,670,803	\$52,190,927	\$53,756,655	-	-	\$165,232,894	7,000
Raw Water Storage - 1 max day Volume	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	\$13,439,164	-	-	\$13,439,164	-



CAPITAL FACILITIES	% TREATED	% UNTREATED	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	SUBTOTAL	NEW WATER (AF)
Installation of Secondary Meters	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,081,670	1,100
Parallel Aqueduct from Bifurcation to Davis North WTP	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,029,618	-
Turf buyback Programs	52.83%	47.17%	\$1,266,770	\$1,304,773	\$1,343,916	1,384,234	1,425,761	\$12,478,673	460
Reuse Project at Central Weber WCF	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$56,820,642	5,000
ASR - Recovery	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,376,526	500
Water Tank Storage - Little Mountain	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,384,068	-
Water Tank Storage - Weber South WTP	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,921,762	-
Farmington Well to Culinary	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$23,533,264	1,800
Irrigation buy back water	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,126,492	1,000
West Weber Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,455,780	-
Weber South Pump Station	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,713,150	-
Acquire Additional Water Shares	52.83%	47.17%	\$5,067,080	\$5,219,093	\$5,375,666	\$5,536,935	\$5,703,044	\$54,351,162	-
Ogden Valley Water Project	52.83%	47.17%	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,371,863	-
Combined Total			\$57,004,654	\$70,131,559	\$85,674,669	\$8,997,520	\$9,267,446	\$500,380,818	22,335
Treated System Subtotal			\$30,116,629	\$37,051,820	\$45,263,537	\$4,753,559	\$4,896,166	\$264,360,585	11,800
Untreated System Subtotal			\$26,888,024	\$33,079,739	\$40,411,132	\$4,243,961	\$4,371,280	\$236,020,234	22,335