

It appears the eight year average reported to Division of Water Rights about 1.6% of water from wells.
(8 year average $1,322.79 / 82,475.75 = 1.6\%$ using DWR data which is not transparent)

SLC has about 26 large well capable of producing more than 30,000 acre-feet of water.

To meet its exchange obligations SLC uses a combination of Utah Lake storage water, the canyon stream flows in the snowmelt run-off months and other sources, including its culinary water when necessary, to ensure that its exchange partners receive the irrigation water they require so that SLC may use the higher quality canyon water for municipal purposes. Most of these exchange agreements have been in place and honored for over 100 years. As additional consideration for the exchange of waters, many of its exchange partners receive their drinking water from SLC through distributions systems constructed by SLC. Each contract is unique. SLC and its county service area are connected by history, by contract, and they are inextricably linked by the water storage, aqueducts and treatment facilities built by SLC at its expense. In turn, these exchanges would not be possible without SLC's water rights in Utah Lake and its shares in East Jordan Irrigation Company, which also has storage rights in Utah Lake.

By 1928, SLC's population outgrew the available water supply from the Wasatch Mountain canyon streams. New growth in the capital city could not continue without additional water supplies. SLC acted to form the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City to participate in the Provo River Project ("PRP") and Deer Creek Reservoir. MWDSLS owns 61.7 percent of the PRP. Sandy City was annexed into the district in 1990, and the district is now named the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy ("MWDSLS").

MWDSLS can supply about 53,760 ac-ft of PRP water to SLC each year with a 100 percent allocation; however, during drought periods this quantity is reduced. During the recent drought, the allocation was reduced to 22,910 ac-ft. This water was acquired through foresight and significant public expenditures to construct this reclamation project and the infrastructure necessary to deliver this water supply to SLC. SLC and the MWDSLS supported the construction of the Central Utah Project ("CUP") and petitioned the Central Utah Water Conservancy District ("CUWCD") for 20,000 ac-ft of CUP municipal and industrial water. Today, MWDSLS provides on average about 30 percent of SLC's water supply from their sources of supply. This is not a water "hoard" but is a necessary water supply actually used by the citizens of the city and its county-service area today; and to meet SLC's future water supply requirements.

Another 15 percent of SLC's water supply on average comes from ground water from a series of deep wells that operate primarily during the summer months to meet peak demand within the water distribution system. Ground water resources in the east side of the SLC valley are limited; especially when compared with the amount of paper water rights filed on the ground water basin. The State Engineer has imposed a ground water management plan on the SLC valley, and has limited withdrawals of ground water on the east side to 90,000 ac-ft per year; the estimated safe yield of the aquifer. This limited resource is shared by eight other public water supply agencies and numerous individual well owners. SLC is able to divert approximately 30,000 ac-ft regardless of the paper water rights it holds.

Management of the various sources of supply is key in providing a reliable water supply. During dry years more water is used from storage and ground water supplies; and during wet periods water is saved in these storage facilities and more surface water is used. The necessary redundancy and contingency reserves are achieved by the careful management of the multi-sources of water in response to the precipitation cycle.