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SAFE DRINKING WATER REVISIONS
2008 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Sylvia S. Andersen
Senate Sponsor: Dennis E. Stowell
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill requires a county to adopt an ordinance to protect a source of drinking water.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
► defines terms;
 requires a first or second class county to adopt an ordinance to protect a
groundwater source of public drinking water;
 authorizes a municipality located in a first or second class county to adopt an
ordinance to protect a groundwater source of public drinking water;
 allows a city ordinance to supercede another county or municipal ordinance in
certain circumstances;
 allows a county or municipality to change a zoning designation in an industrial
protection area in certain circumstances;
 requires the Drinking Water Board to:
• provide guidelines and technical resources to a county or municipality; and
• report to the Legislature; and
 makes technical changes.
Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:

H.B. 40

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AMENDS:
17-41-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2006, Chapter 194
19-4-102, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 1991, Chapter 112
ENACTS:
19-4-113 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 17-41-402 is amended to read:
17-41-402. Limitations on local regulations.
(1) [Each] <u>A</u> political subdivision within which an agriculture protection area or
industrial protection area is created shall encourage the continuity, development, and viability of
agriculture or industrial use, respectively, within the area by not enacting <u>a</u> local [laws,
ordinances, or regulations] law, ordinance, or regulation that would unreasonably restrict a farm
[structures] structure or farm [practices] practice or, in the case of an industrial protection area,
an industrial [uses] use of the land within the area unless [those laws, ordinances, or regulations
bear] the law, ordinance, or regulation bears a direct relationship to public health or safety.
(2) A political subdivision may not change the zoning designation of or \underline{a} zoning
[regulations] regulation affecting land within an agriculture protection area [or industrial
protection area, as the case may be,] unless [it] the political subdivision receives written
approval for the change from all the landowners within the agriculture protection area [or
industrial protection area, respectively,] affected by the change.
(3) Except as provided by Section 19-4-113, a political subdivision may not change the
zoning designation of or a zoning regulation affecting land within an industrial protection area
unless the political subdivision receives written approval for the change from all the landowners
within the industrial protection area affected by the change.
Section 2. Section 19-4-102 is amended to read:
19-4-102. Definitions.
As used in this chapter:

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58	(1) "Board" means the Drinking Water Board <u>appointed under Section 19-4-103</u> .
59	(2) "Contaminant" means [any] a physical, chemical, biological, or radiological
60	substance or matter in water.
61	(3) "Executive secretary" means the executive secretary of the board.
62	(4) (a) "Groundwater source" means an underground opening from or through which
63	groundwater flows or is pumped from a subsurface water-bearing formation.
64	(b) "Groundwater source" includes:
65	(i) a well;
66	(ii) a spring;
67	(iii) a tunnel; or
68	(iv) an adit.
69	[(4)] (5) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a
70	contaminant in water [which] that is delivered to [any] a user of a public water system.
71	[(5)] (6) (a) "Public water system" means a system providing water for human
72	consumption and other domestic uses[, which] that:
73	(i) has at least 15 service connections; or
74	(ii) serves an average of 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days of the year [and].
75	(b) "Public water system" includes:
76	(i) a collection, treatment, storage, [and] or distribution [facilities] facility under the
77	control of the operator and used primarily in connection with the system[;]: and
78	(ii) a collection, pretreatment, or storage [facilities] facility used primarily in connection
79	with the system but not under [his] the operator's control.
80	(7) "Retail water supplier" means a person that:
81	(a) supplies water for human consumption and other domestic uses to an end user; and
82	(b) has more than 500 service connections.
83	[(6)] (8) "Supplier" means a person who owns or operates a public water system.
84	(9) "Wholesale water supplier" means a person that provides most of that person's
05	

85 <u>water to a retail water supplier.</u>

H.B. 40

86	Section 3. Section 19-4-113 is enacted to read:
87	<u>19-4-113.</u> Water source protection ordinance required.
88	(1) (a) Before May 3, 2010, a county shall:
89	(i) adopt an ordinance in compliance with this section after:
90	(A) considering the rules established by the board to protect a watershed or water
91	source used by a public water system;
92	(B) consulting with a wholesale water supplier or retail water supplier whose drinking
93	water source is within the county's jurisdiction:
94	(C) considering the effect of the proposed ordinance on:
95	(I) agriculture production within an agricultural protection area created under Title 17,
96	Chapter 41, Agriculture and Industrial Protection Areas; and
97	(II) a manufacturing, industrial, or mining operation within the county's jurisdiction; and
98	(D) holding a public hearing in accordance with Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public
99	Meetings Act; and
100	(ii) file a copy of the ordinance with the board.
101	(b) A municipality may adopt an ordinance that a county is required to adopt by this
102	section by following the procedures and requirements of this section.
103	(2) (a) A county ordinance adopted in accordance with this section applies to the
104	incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county unless a municipality adopts an ordinance
105	in accordance with this section.
106	(b) A municipal ordinance adopted in accordance with this section supercedes, within
107	the municipality's jurisdiction, a county ordinance adopted in accordance with this section.
108	(3) An ordinance required or authorized by this section at a minimum shall:
109	(a) designate a drinking water source protection zone in accordance with Subsection (4)
110	for a groundwater source that is:
111	(i) used by a public water system; and
112	(ii) located within the county's or municipality's jurisdiction;
112	(b) contain a zoning provision regulating the storage handling use or production of a

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hazardous or toxic substance within a drinking water source protection zone designated under
Subsection (3)(a); and
(c) authorize a retail water supplier or wholesale water supplier to seek enforcement of
the ordinance provision required by Subsections (3)(a) and (b) in a district court located within
the county or municipality if the county or municipality:
(i) notifies the retail water supplier or wholesale water supplier within ten days of
receiving notice of a violation of the ordinance that the county or municipality will not seek
enforcement of the ordinance; or
(ii) does not seek enforcement within two days of a notice of violation of the ordinance
when the violation may cause irreparable harm to the groundwater source.
(4) A county shall designate a drinking water source protection zone required by
Subsection (3)(a) within:
(a) a 100 foot radius from the groundwater source; and
(b) a 250 day groundwater time of travel to the groundwater source if the supplier
calculates the time of travel in the public water system's drinking water source protection plan in
accordance with board rules.
(5) A zoning provision required by Subsection (3)(b) is not subject to Subsection
<u>17-41-402(3).</u>
(6) An ordinance authorized by Section 10-8-15 supercedes an ordinance required or
authorized by this section to the extent that the ordinances conflict.
(7) The board shall:
(a) provide information, guidelines, and technical resources to a county or municipality
preparing and implementing an ordinance in accordance with this section; and
(b) report to the Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee
before November 30, 2010 on:
(i) compliance with this section's requirement to adopt an ordinance to protect a public
drinking water source; and

141 (ii) the effectiveness of the ordinance in retaining state primacy in regulating drinking

H.B. 40

142 <u>water.</u>