

**WaterSMART: Drought Response Program:
Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2022**

Notice of Funding Opportunity No: R22AS00020

Shallow Groundwater Wells and Pipeline

Prepared for:

Draper Irrigation Company

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date: October 04, 2021
Applicant: Draper Irrigation Company
Applicant Category: Category A
City, County, State: Draper City, Salt Lake County, Utah

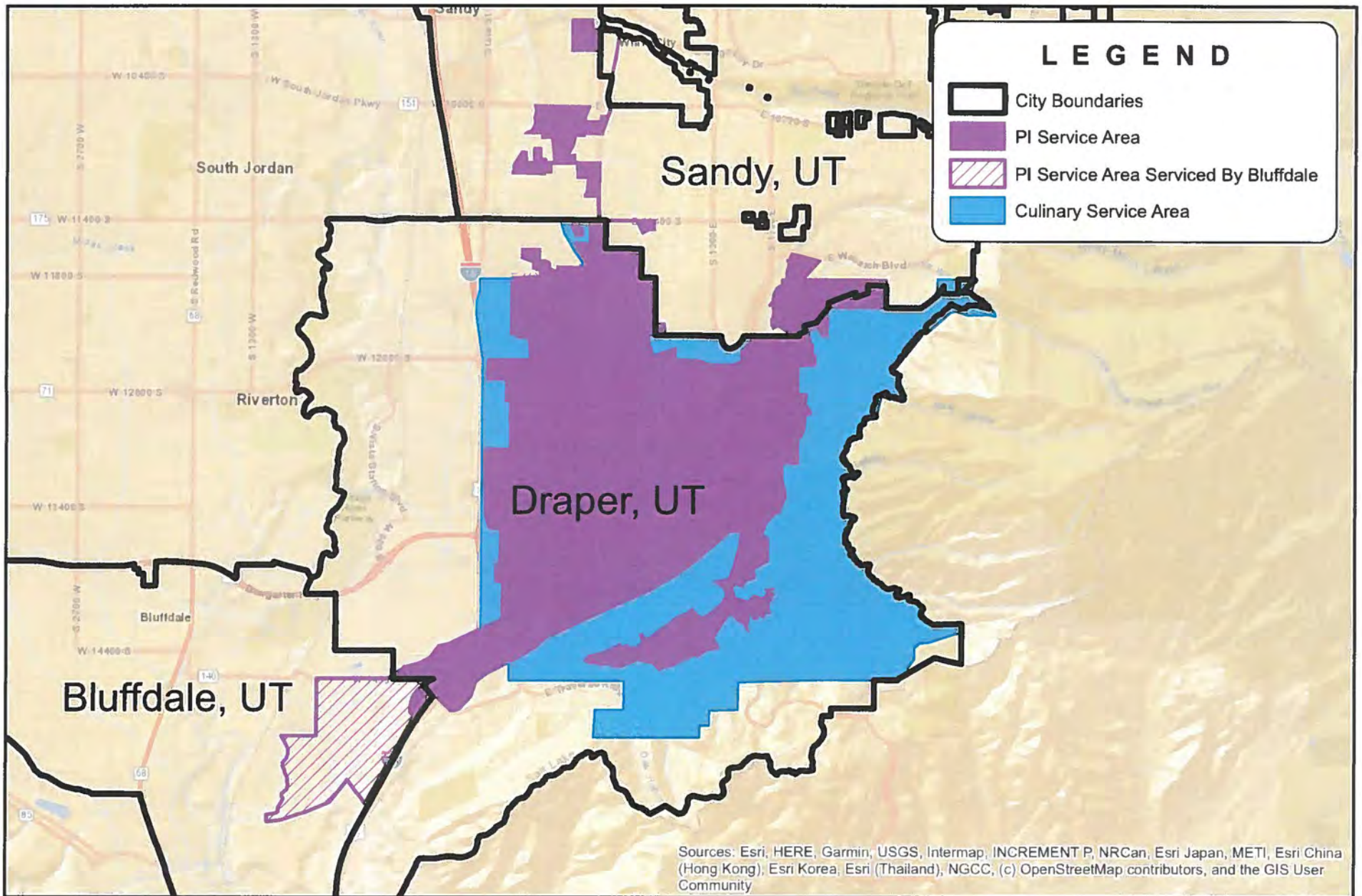
Project Name: Shallow Groundwater Wells and Pipeline
Project Length: 3 years (from grant award)
Estimated Start Date: October 05, 2022
Estimated Completion Date: September 30, 2024



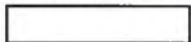
PROJECT SUMMARY

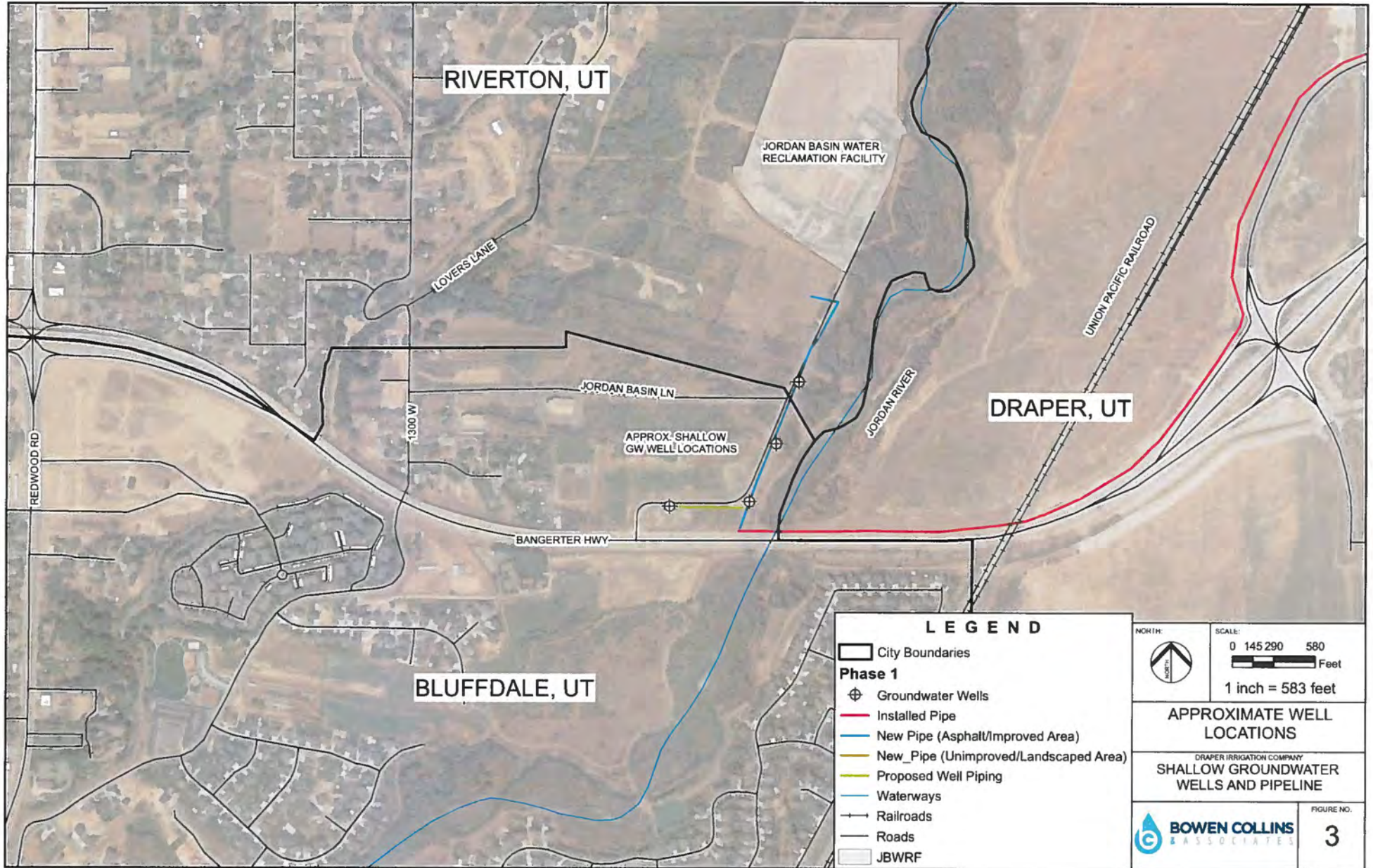
The Draper Irrigation Company (DIC) is applying for federal funding through the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) Drought Resiliency Projects, Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R22AS00020. DIC is applying for \$2,000,000 in federal funding for Federal Funding Group II (with an owner contribution of \$6,231,273.40). The US Drought Monitor (USDM) reports that Utah is currently experiencing its most intense drought conditions since the USDMs genesis in 2000. Currently 84 percent of Utah is experiencing D3 Extreme to D4 Exceptional Drought conditions. The proposed project aims to install four shallow groundwater wells and approximately 7,100 feet of pipe for conveyance from the wells. These improvements will add the ability to transport a clean and consistent supply of secondary water to DIC's pressure irrigation (PI) water system. The addition of four shallow groundwater wells will improve reliability and overall water quality of the PI system for irrigation within DICs service area. By using water from the shallow groundwater wells, primary source water can be conserved and reallocated to combat the current drought conditions in the area. The proposed project location is not located on a federal facility. The project will provide benefits under the following categories:

- Drought Resiliency
- Water Quality





 <p>BOWEN COLLINS & ASSOCIATES</p>	<p>CLIENT DRAPER IRRIGATION COMPANY</p> <p>PROJECT SHALLOW GROUNDWATER WELLS AND PIPELINE</p>	<p>CULINARY AND PI SERVICE BOUNDARIES</p>	<p>NORTH:</p> 	<p>SCALE: 1 inch = 6,000 feet</p>  <p>FIGURE NO. 2</p>
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TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

PROJECT LOCATION

DIC provides irrigation and culinary water for areas in Draper, UT; Sandy, UT; and Bluffdale, UT. Figure 2 shows the extent of DIC's service area. The proposed site of the four shallow groundwater wells is located near the Jordan Basin Water Reclamation Facility (JBWRF) in Salt Lake County, UT in of Bluffdale, UT. The approximate location of the groundwater wells is {40°30'17.8" N, 111°55'08.7" W}, refer to Figure 3 for approximate layout of the wells. The water from these wells will be used to provide secondary irrigation water for DIC's service area. The irrigation water will be conveyed through approximately 7,100 ft of pipe to connect to DIC's PI system at approximately {40°30'19.6" N, 111°52'12.0" W}. Refer to Figure 1 for specific alignment of the proposed pipeline.

TECHNICAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

DIC is a non-profit shareholder-owned water delivery authority that provides culinary and PI water to customers primarily within DIC's service area (see Figure 2). DIC is a public water supplier with municipal water rights.

DIC's PI system is currently supplied with water shares from the Jordan River and Utah Lake via existing canal systems. Natural variability, due to drought, in outflows from these sources have reduced the total volume per share of irrigation water to users. During times of drought, canal companies have also reduced the total volume available per share. In recent drought-stricken years, canal companies have reduced total yields per share by up to 20 percent. In addition, DIC's Jordan River water rights have a lower priority standing compared to other rights in the river.

Based on DIC's 2020 Culinary and PI Water Master Plan (CPWMP) In Appendix E created by Bowen Collins and Associates Inc. (BCA), reliable yields from the Utah Lake and the canal sources are at 50 percent of their maximum yields due to drought conditions.

There are two phases to this project. Phase one is proposed to build four shallow groundwater wells and a pipeline to connect the wells to DIC's PI system. The second phase of the project is to construct/upgrade two pumpstations and add a connecting pipeline for reuse of JBWRFs secondary effluent. That treated wastewater effluent will be pumped into DIC's PI system through the pipeline constructed as part of phase one. This application will only focus on phase one of the project.

Since much of the PI water comes from Utah Lake, DIC's current irrigation water quality is lower than customers in the service area would prefer. This causes many customers opt to use culinary water for irrigation purposes. The proposed shallow wells would allow DIC to replace their existing Utah Lake water with higher quality groundwater. The higher quality groundwater should then shift customer irrigation demand from the high cost, high energy treated culinary water that is currently being used, to a lower cost, and lower energy, secondary water (freeing up the treated culinary water for primary use elsewhere).

Since the aquifer characteristics of the proposed shallow groundwater wells are much more reliable than the Utah Lake surface water, and DIC's rights would no longer be subject to a lower priority standing, the reliability of this water source will be greatly improved.

The construction of these wells will provide a more consistent supply of secondary irrigation water to DIC's PI system. This project will be able to reliably and constantly supply 2,992 ac-ft/yr of irrigation water to DIC's PI system. Approximate locations for the wells can be found in Figure 3.

There currently is no completed infrastructure in place to transport the groundwater/effluent blend from JBWRFs facility to DICs PI system. To resolve this issue, this project proposes installation of approximately 10,000 ft of 30" pipe connecting the wells to DIC's PI system. There is approximately 2,900 ft of pipe already installed, but not in use. That pipe was installed previously by other projects and is not part of this proposed project. The remaining 7,100 ft of pipe will complete the pipeline and allow for use of secondary water for irrigation. More detailed routing of the pipeline, and what has already been completed is shown in Figure 1.

The construction work is expected to be contracted out for both the shallow groundwater wells and the pipeline. Bidding for the projects will go out after this grant application has been selected and funded by the BOR. All materials, equipment and methods required for the project will be outlined in each respective contractor's proposal.

PREFORMANCE BENEFITS

DIC has identified two ways in which this project will benefit drought conditions in the area and has determined methods of quantifying those benefits. This project will create a new more reliable source of water to be used for irrigation and free up water from DIC's current culinary water sources to be reallocated for use elsewhere. To quantify this benefit, DIC will measure and record the amount of water extracted from the wells for five years after the project has been completed and compare that to pre-construction values of water taken from Utah Lake and the Jordan River. This project will also incentivize use of irrigation water over culinary water for customers in DICs service area by providing a consistent supply of cheaper and cleaner water for irrigation. This will free up the scarcer culinary water for other mire important uses elsewhere. To quantify this, DIC will measure, and record irrigation water use, and culinary water use for five years after completion of the project and compare those uses to pre-construction values. DIC will also record the number of new connections to the PI system by existing users that didn't already have PI connections.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evaluation Criterion A – Project Benefits (30 Points)

Task A projects that increase water supply reliability and Task B projects that improve water management should be fully described in the project proposal. Projects will be evaluated based on how the proposed project will improve drought resiliency. Please answer all applicable questions:

- How will the project build long-term resilience to drought? How many years will the project continue to provide benefits?

Currently, DIC uses water from Utah Lake, and the Jordan River for irrigation purposes. By using the more reliable groundwater from the shallow wells and constructing a pipeline to convey that water to DIC's PI system, 2992 ac-ft/yr of culinary water can be redistributed for primary uses (Page 3-8 in DIC's 2020 CPWMP). This project will continually provide year-round water conservation for as long as the infrastructure is in place. By using secondary effluent from JBWRF, water that currently is not being utilized can be recycled and used for irrigation purposes. More detailed information on the wells is provided in Appendix D.

- Will the project make additional water supplies available?
 - If so, what is the estimated quantity of additional supply the project will provide and how was this estimate calculated? Provide this quantity in acre-feet per year as the average annual benefit over ten years (e.g., if the project captures flood flows in wet years, provide the average benefit over ten years including dry years).

This project will replace the less reliable surface water from Utah Lake and the Jordan River water sources with more reliable groundwater. As documented in Table 3-5 in DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E, DIC's Utah Lake rights are only 50% reliable in a drought. This shallow well project would significantly improve that reliability. Over the next 10 years, this project will make an average of 2992 ac-ft/yr of surface water from Utah Lake available for use elsewhere. This number comes from studies completed by DIC and is outlined in on page 3-8 of DIC's 2020 CPWMP

- What percentage of the total water supply does the additional water supply represent? How was this estimate calculated?

As mentioned above, this number represents 42.7 percent of DIC's PI water demand at buildout. This number was calculated using existing and future PI water supply capacities from table 3-5 in DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E.

- Provide a brief qualitative description of the degree/significance of the benefits associated with the additional water supplies.

As the drought continues to grow, there will be more strain on the already stressed water sources. This project will free up usage of water from Utah Lake and the Jordan River and allocate that for use elsewhere by others. Due to lack of supply, DIC has had to turn off the water supply to customers twice month earlier than typical in the last 10 years. By adding this additional water source, irrigation restrictions due to drought for DIC's service area will be less severe in the future.

- Will the project improve the management of water supplies? For example, will the project increase efficiency, increase operational flexibility, or facilitate water marketing (e.g., improve the ability to deliver water during drought or access other sources of supply)? If so:

- How will the project increase efficiency or operational flexibility?

Implementation of this project will free up the use of water taken from Utah Lake and the Jordan River. This water can then be allocated for use elsewhere and will provide extra water as the current drought continues to worsen. The addition of this extra water source will cause less severe irrigation restrictions due to drought in the future and will decrease the chances of having to shut off the PI system early due to lack of water. By having this extra source of water, the operational flexibility of DIC's PI system will improve and could eliminate the potential of early system shutdown due to lack of water supply.

- What is the estimated quantity of water that will be better managed as a result of this project? How was this estimate calculated? Provide this quantity in acre-feet per year as the average annual benefit over ten years (e.g., if the project captures flood flows in wet years, provide the average benefit over ten years including dry years).

As mentioned above, over 10 years, the average yearly amount of water being reallocated for primary use is equal to 2992 ac-ft/yr. This was estimated using existing and future annual capacities from Table 3-5 in DICs 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E. By adding this additional water source, irrigation restrictions due to drought for DIC's service area will be less severe in the future and will decrease the chances of having to shut off the PI system early due to lack of water.

- What percentage of the total water supply does the water better managed represent? How was this estimate calculated?

As mentioned above, this number represents 42.7 percent of DIC's PI water demand at buildout. This number was calculated using existing and future PI water supply capacities from table 3-5 in DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E.

- Provide a brief qualitative description of the degree/significance of anticipated water management benefits.

This project will also improve the management of DIC's water supplies. As soon as the project is completed, culinary water from the Jordan River and Utah Lake will be freed up for use elsewhere in the community by other entities. By having the extra source of water, DIC will be able to better manage the water supply and potentially eliminate the need to shut off the system early due to lack of water supply.

- Will the project make new information available to water managers? If so, what is that information and how will it improve water management?

This project will create a feasible and sustainable option for use of shallow groundwater sources for irrigation uses. As the current drought continues to worsen, other communities will also start to feel strain on their water supplies and can look at this project for replacement of their irrigation water sources.

Evaluation Criterion B – Sustainability and Supplemental Benefits (20 Points)

Please only address those priorities that are applicable to your project. Points will be allocated based on the degree to which the project supports the priorities and benefits listed, and whether the connection to the priority(ies) and benefits is well supported in the proposal. **Without repeating benefits already described in Criterion A, describe in detail how the proposed project supports a priority(ies) and/or benefit(s) below.**

1. **Climate Change:** E.O. 14008 emphasizes the need to prioritize and take robust actions to reduce climate pollution, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, protect public health, and conserve our lands, waters, oceans, and biodiversity. Examples in which proposed projects may contribute to climate change adaptation and resiliency, may include but are not limited to the following:

- In addition to drought resiliency measures, does the proposed project include other natural hazard risk reductions for hazards such as wildfires or floods?

This project does not include other natural hazard risk reductions.

- Does the proposed project include green or sustainable infrastructure to improve community climate resilience such as, but not limited to, reducing the urban heat island effect, lowering building energy demands, or reducing the energy needed to manage water? Does this infrastructure complement other green solutions being implemented throughout the region or watershed?

This proposed project does not include green or sustainable infrastructure that will improve community climate resilience. This project does not complement other green solutions implemented throughout the region or watershed.

- Will the proposed project establish and use a renewable energy source?

This project does not establish nor use a renewable energy source.

- Does the proposed project seek to reduce or mitigate climate pollutions such as air or water pollution?

This project does not seek to reduce nor mitigate climate pollutions.

- Will the proposed project reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sequestering carbon in soils, grasses, trees, and other vegetation?

This project will not reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- Does the proposed project have a conservation or management component that will promote healthy lands and soils or serve to protect water supplies and its associated uses?

This project will free up treated culinary water currently used for irrigation purposes. That treated culinary water can then be used for other primary uses. As DIC is anticipated to no longer utilize surface water from Utah Lake, the proposed project will also free up that surface water to be potentially used by other downstream entities.

- Does the proposed project contribute to climate change resiliency in other ways not described above?

This project does not contribute to climate change resiliency in any other ways than that which was described above.

2. Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities: E.O. 14008 and E.O. 13985 affirm the advancement of environmental justice and equity for all through the development and funding of programs to invest in disadvantaged or underserved communities.

- Will the proposed project serve or benefit a disadvantaged or historically underserved community? Benefits can include, but are not limited to, public health and safety through water quality improvements, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities.

The utilization of higher quality irrigation water should reduce the economic burden of users in DIC's service area (including low-income users). By allowing lower cost irrigation water to be used outdoors instead of the higher cost culinary water.

- If the proposed project is providing benefits to a disadvantaged community, provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the community meets the applicable state criteria or meets the definition in Section 1015 of the Cooperative Watershed Act (defined as a community with an annual median household income that is less than 100 percent of the statewide annual median household income for the state).

The proposed project will not serve nor benefit a disadvantaged or historically underserved community.

- If the proposed project is providing benefits to an underserved community, provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the community meets the underserved definition in E.O. 13985, which includes populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life.

The proposed project will not serve nor benefit a disadvantaged or historically underserved community.

4. Ecological Value: Drought resiliency projects often provide environmental benefits in addition to water supply reliability benefits for other users. Ecological resiliency is crucial to sustain ecosystems that can respond to and recover from external stressors resulting from climate change and drought.

- a. Does the project seek to improve ecological climate change resiliency of a wetland, river, or stream to benefit to wildlife, fisheries, or habitats? Do these benefits support an endangered or threatened species?

This project does not seek to improve ecological climate change resilience of any wetland, river or stream to benefit wildlife, fisheries, or habitats.

- b. What are the types and quantities of environmental benefits provided, such as the types of species and the numbers benefited, acreage of habitat improved, restored, or protected, or the amount of additional stream flow added? How were these benefits calculated?

This project does not seek to improve ecological climate change resilience of any wetland, river or stream to benefit wildlife, fisheries, or habitats.

- c. Will the proposed project reduce the likelihood of a species listing or otherwise improve the species status?

In Utah County and Salt Lake County, the June Sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*) is a federally recognized endangered species. This fish is endemic and unique to Utah Lake (from which DIC obtains most of its PI water). The primary way this project could benefit the June Sucker is by reducing the amount of water needed from Utah Lake.

The June Sucker primarily lives in Utah Lake and migrates to the Provo River for spawning in late May and June. According to the June 1999 Recovery Plan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Provo River is the only remaining natural spawning habitat for the species. Although adult June Sucker still spawn in the river, habitat and flow alterations seem to be factors in reduced spawning success or recruitment. Flow alterations include the altered hydrologic regime in the

Provo River because of Reclamation storage facilities including the Jordanelle and Deer Creek reservoirs.

5. Other Benefits: Will the project address water sustainability in other ways not described above? For example:

- Will the project assist States and water users in complying with interstate compacts?

This project will not assist States and water users in complying with interstate compacts.

- Will the project benefit multiple sectors and/or users (e.g., agriculture, municipal and industrial, environmental, recreation, or others)?

The proposed project will benefit multiple sectors including agricultural, municipal, industrial, environmental, and recreation. It will provide water for direct use in the secondary system and limit the demand on nearby natural water sources.

- Will the project benefit a larger initiative to address sustainability of water supplies?

The installation of shallow groundwater wells and the proposed pipeline will eventually help utilize recycled wastewater effluent that is being treated by JBWRF. This project will provide necessary infrastructure to eventually deliver that recycled water to DIC's PI system after phase two of the project is complete. This project will also a sustainable irrigation water source that can be used to benefit the nearby communities.

Evaluation Criterion C – Drought Planning and Preparedness (15 Points)

Proposals that demonstrate that the proposed project is clearly supported by an existing drought plan will be awarded the most points under this criterion. Please note that this criterion does not address the benefits of the project and the description should be limited to the extent to which a plan supports the project. Project benefits are addressed under Section E.1.1. Evaluation Criterion A—Project Benefits, above. For purposes of evaluating this criterion, please:

- Attach a copy of the applicable drought plan, or sections of the plan, as an appendix to your application. These pages will not be included in the total page count for the application.

A regional drought contingency plan (DCP) has been completed by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) and is currently under review by the BOR. DIC is a member agency of JVWCD and participated in the plan's development. A copy of the applicable drought plan can be found in Appendix E for reference.

- Explain how the applicable plan addresses drought. Proposals that reference plans clearly intended to prepare for and address drought will receive more points under this criterion.
 - Explain whether the drought plan was developed with input from multiple stakeholders. Was the drought plan developed through a collaborative process?

JVWCD recognizes that the ability to implement the DCP during a drought scenario hinges upon feedback and acceptance from its 17 Member Agencies. Representatives from three Member Agencies served on the Task Force. In addition, all 17 Member Agencies were part of an outreach group that reviewed the measures, actions and responses as the DCP was being developed. The Outreach Group had opportunities to provide feedback throughout the DCP development process to create responses that uniquely fit each agency. Each member agency was given a chance to review the draft DCP and provide comments prior to being submitted to the BOR for their preliminary review.

- Does the drought plan include consideration of climate change impacts to water resources or drought?

The referenced drought plan includes consideration of climate change impacts to water resources and drought. As documented in sections 4.2.2 and 4.5 in the DCP, climate change was documented as a risk factor. Section 4.5.2 discussed the projected shortfalls of water sources due to climate change scenarios.

- Describe how your proposed drought resiliency project is supported by and existing drought plan.

- Does the drought plan identify the proposed project as a potential mitigation or response action?

Sections 5.3.8 and 5.3.11, the DCP specifically calls out new shallow wells and wastewater reuse projects as drought mitigation measures. This project includes components of both of those mitigation measures.

- Does the proposed project implement a goal or need identified in the drought plan?

Section 4.1 of the DCP outline the plan's goal to provide adequate water supply for 105 percent of system demands. The proposed project will add a reliable water source to help the DICs water supply meet that goal.

- Describe how the proposed project is prioritized in the referenced drought plan?

Table 7-4 in the DCP, outlines the prioritization of proposed projects in combating climate change. The proposed project is near the top of the list of prioritized actions.

Evaluation Criterion D – Severity of Actual or Potential Drought Impacts to be Addressed by the Project (15 Points)

Describe the severity of the impacts that will be addressed by the project:

DIC's water rights represent the maximum potential water that DIC can use. The amount of water that can be reliably produced and used is limited by timing of system demands, seasonal supply and drought related stream flow variability, Utah Lake levels, and system delivery capacity. Page 3-9 of DIC's 2020 Culinary and PI Water Master Plan in Appendix E compares the reliable production of DIC sources based on these historic supply considerations to projected production requirements. Based on those findings, DIC has an existing reliable PI system deficit of 3929 ac-ft/year and an existing culinary system deficit of 394 ac-ft/year.

As shown in Table 3-4 of DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E, historically DIC has been using approximately 2992 ac-ft/year through their Utah Lake/Jordan River water rights and their East Jordan Canal shares. DIC's total secured water from those sources is 5,983 ac-ft/year (Page 3-5 in DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E). The challenge with this source is that it is heavily dependent on water in Utah Lake. Issues such as low water levels (due to reduced runoff and precipitation, temperatures, etc.), toxic algae blooms, and DIC's lower-priority water rights (compared to other rights holders in Utah Lake) all contribute to reducing the reliability of this PI source.

As indicated on page 3-9 of DIC's 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E, during drought conditions, DIC is expected to be deficient 3934 ac-ft/yr at the time of buildout. In the past 10 years, DIC has had to encourage heavy water reductions during periods of drought and on two occasions, completely shut off the PI system up to a month earlier than typical due to a lack of water. As previously described, the improved water reliability this proposed project generates will significantly reduce drought impacts.

- What are the ongoing or potential drought impacts to specific sectors in the project area if no action is taken (e.g., impacts to agriculture, environment, hydropower, recreation and tourism, forestry), and how severe are those impacts? Impacts should be quantified and documented to the extent possible. For example, impacts could include, but are not limited to:
 - Whether there are public health concerns or social concerns associated with current or potential drought conditions (e.g., water quality concerns including past or potential violations of drinking water standards, increased risk of wildfire, or past or potential shortages of drinking water supplies? Does the community have another water source available to them if their water service is interrupted?).

The proposed project is not expected to cause any adverse health and social concerns directly related. Upon completion of the project, water previously taken from Utah Lake and the Jordan River could be reallocated for other primary uses in the community. The above-mentioned water supplies are not the only source of water for the community.

- Whether there are ongoing or potential environmental impacts (e.g., impacts to endangered, threatened or candidate species or habitat).

Impacts to the June Sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*), found in Utah Lake, are outlined in Criterion B - Sustainability and Supplemental Benefits, under Section 4 – Ecological Value.

- Whether there are local or economic losses associated with current drought conditions that are ongoing, occurred in the past, or could occur in the future (e.g., business, agriculture, reduced real estate values).

With worsening snowpack conditions in the area, there is a growing scarcity of water available by commercial scale agriculture outfits. Without significant supplies to meet demands, less watering of crops can occur, and less yield will be produced.

- Whether there are other drought-related impacts not identified above (e.g., tensions over water that could result in a water-related crisis or conflict).

There is a great deal of uncertainty of the future of water in the area. If drought conditions continue to decline, tensions over the lack of water will rise, and the current water crisis will worsen.

- Describe existing or potential drought conditions in the project area.

- Is the project in an area that is currently suffering from drought, or which has recently suffered from drought? Please describe existing or recent drought conditions, including when and the period of time that the area has experienced drought conditions (please provide supporting documentation, [e.g., Drought Monitor, droughtmonitor.unl.edu]).

According to the National Drought Mitigation Center 88 percent of Utah is currently experiencing D3 Extreme Drought conditions, with 21 percent of the state currently experiencing D4 Exceptional Drought Conditions (the highest category on the USDM). Utah is currently experiencing the most intense drought conditions Utah has seen since the creation of the USDM in 2000 (<https://www.drought.gov/states/utah>). This has prompted Utah's Governor to issue an executive order to declare a state of emergency in May of 2021. (<https://governor.utah.gov/2021/05/13/gov-cox-issues-another-drought-executive-order/>)

The USDM characterizes D3 Extreme Drought conditions by an increase in fire danger, and fire bans are implemented, native vegetation is stressed, and streamflow is low. D4 Exceptional drought conditions is characterized by fire restrictions increase even more, and irrigation water allotments are cut.

According to data from the USDM, Salt Lake County has had some level of drought conditions 65 percent of the time since 2000. The USDM reports that currently 72 percent of Salt Lake County is experiencing D4 Exceptional Drought

conditions and has had some portion of the county at D4 since the beginning of October 2020.

- Describe any projected increases to the severity or duration of drought in the project area resulting from changes to water supply availability and climate change. Provide support for your response (e.g., reference a recent climate informed analysis, if available).

Average temperatures during summer months, as measured at the Salt Lake City International Airport (20.1 miles north of the project site), from 1948 to present have risen 4.7 degrees Fahrenheit. In recent years, climate change has caused a decrease in overall precipitation throughout the year, earlier and quicker spring runoffs, and a decrease in snowpack available. Due to warmer temperatures, and an increasingly longer growing season, demand for irrigation water has also risen in the area. According to a 2017 study from JWCD titled “Preparing for Climate Change – A Management Plan” DIC could see system demand increase up to 17.4 percent due to changes in climate (Page 4-2 of DIC’s 2020 CPWMP in Appendix E).

Throughout the state, irrigation restrictions have already gone into effect. All current implemented restrictions are for personal outdoor irrigation. As of the week of September 20, 2021, the Utah Division of Water Resources (DWR) reports that overall statewide water storage is at 48 percent of capacity. As of September 01, 2021, Utah Lake is at 54 percent of total capacity, 33 percent lower than its average capacity. Utah DWR also reports that 53 of the 98 measured streams are below normal flows. The US Geologic Survey (USGS) stream gauge on the Jordan River is reporting flows that are 10 percent lower than the average.

As the climate crisis worsens, it is predicted that Utah will receive less precipitation in the form of snow and rain events will start to replace snowfall in the winter. Utah is dependent on snowpack for a healthy water year. If conditions persist as they have, less water will be available for irrigation purposes in the future.

Evaluation Criterion E – Project Implementation (15 Points)

- Describe the implementation plan of the proposed project. Please include an estimated project schedule that shows the stages and duration of the proposed work, including major tasks, milestones, and dates. Milestones may include, but are not limited to, the following: design, environmental and cultural resources compliance, permitting, construction/installation.

DIC is ready to proceed with the proposed project upon notice of award from the BOR. Once BOR grant funding to DIC is established, planning, scheduling, and environmental compliance and permitting, and construction of the project can begin. Design of the proposed project is estimated to begin October 05, 2021. Completion of the project is anticipated by September of 2024. A milestone schedule can be found in Appendix C.

- Describe any permits that will be required, along with the process for obtaining such permits.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

DIC does not anticipate any impacts on the environment and will fit within a Categorical Exclusion to NEPA. Best management practices will minimize any environmental impacts during construction.

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

DIC will contact the State Historic Preservation Office before beginning any work in the project area. However, there will be no expected negative impacts to any historic sites as a result of this project.

ESA – Endangered Species Act

There is no critical habitat or endangered or threatened species that are anticipated to be affected by this project.

State Permits

The proposed project requires two permits from the state. First, a will drilling start card from the DWR to be able to drill the wells. The second is a Point of Diversion Application to start taking water from the wells.

Local Permits

All appropriate approvals and permits for the project fall under the jurisdiction of Draper City, and Bluffdale City. DIC has already begun construction on portions of this project with full support from the applicable entities. All applicable city ordinances and procedures will be followed, and necessary approvals obtained. The construction contractors that are awarded the project will also be constrained to follow all necessary local laws and regulations. DIC also will need to get Coordination Approval from SVSD in order to work on JVWRF property.

- Identify and describe any engineering or design work performed specifically in support of the proposed project.

Engineering work has been completed in the form of conceptual designs, feasibility studies, standard details and specifications. Further engineering work that is expected to happen throughout the design, bidding and construction management phases of the project, and will be handled by Bowen Collins & Associates.

- Describe any new policies or administrative actions required to implement the project.

There are no new policies nor administrative actions that are required to implement the project.

Evaluation Criterion F – Nexus to Reclamation (10 Points)

Up to 10 points may be awarded if the proposed project is connected to a Reclamation project or Reclamation activity. No points will be awarded for proposals without connection to a Reclamation project or Reclamation activity.

Describe the nexus between the proposed project and a Reclamation project or Reclamation activity. Please consider the following:

- Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation?
- If the applicant is not a Reclamation contractor, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means?
- Will the proposed work benefit a Reclamation project area or activity?
- Is the applicant a Tribe?

DIC has a water supply contract with and is a member agency of JWCD which is affiliated with the Central Utah Project (CUP) (a BOR project). Therefore, any improvement in the conservation or management of water in DIC's system has a nexus connection to the Bureau of Reclamation. JWCD has indicated that completion of this project will directly help JWCD reach its goals as described in the letter of support from JWCD as shown in Appendix B.

In addition, DIC has worked directly with the CUP's conservation efforts in the past. DIC received funding to develop their PI water system that replaced an old flood irrigation system. DIC still has an agreement with the CUP and sends reports providing updates on conservation totals.

DIC also received funding from the BOR for the Bear Canyon Intake Relocation project, to construct a new intake structure resulting in estimated water savings of 672 acre-feet. The project was funded through both the BOR and DIC and was completed in November 2012. Increased water savings from that project could be further achieved because of this new proposed metering project since Bear Canyon is a DIC water source. DIC is not a tribe.

BUDGET PROPOSAL

FUNDING PLAN AND LETTERS OF COMMITMENT

DIC is seeking \$2,000,000 in the form of a grant from the BOR for this project. DIC will fund the remaining \$6,231,273.40. A breakdown of total costs can be found in Table 1. As part of this project, DIC is pursuing a low interest loan from the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources (UDNR) Board of Water Resources (BWR) and has been approved up to \$18,000,000.00 for both phase one and phase two of the project. A copy of the letter of support can be found in Appendix B. This loan covers both phases of the project, but the funds listed below only reflect phase one costs. The BWR will cover 85% of the loan totaling \$5,296,582.39, for phase one. DIC will pay the remaining 15% of the non-federal funding from its cash reserves and in-kind labor and wages totaling \$909,379.61, for phase one of the project. DIC will contribute the \$25,311.40, in the form of in-kind labor and wages. A breakdown of funding sources can be found in Table 2. DIC has not requested any other Federal funds for the proposed project.

Table 1. Total Project Cost Summary

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal Funding	\$2,000,000.00
Costs to be paid by the applicant	\$6,231,273.40
Value of third-party contributions	\$0.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$8,231,273.40

Table 2. Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources

Funding Sources	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1.) Draper Irrigation Company: In-Kind Labor/Wages	\$25,311.40
2.) Utah Division of Natural Resources Board of Water Resources Loan	\$5,296,582.39
3.) Draper Irrigation Company: Cash	\$909,379.61
Other Federal Entities	
4.) None	\$0.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$6,231,273.40

BUDGET PROPOSAL

The costs in the tables above are broken down into separate items and outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Budget Item Breakdown

Budget Item Description	COMPUTATION		Qty Type	TOTAL COST
	\$/Unit	Qty.		
Salaries/Wages:				\$20,443.20
David Gardner - PM/Assistant General Manager	\$76.74	80	Hours	\$6,139.20
Steve Cunningham - Office Manager	\$49.24	100	Hours	\$4,924.00
Nolan Wootton - Operations Manager	\$46.90	200	Hours	\$9,380.00

Fringe Benefits:				\$4,868.20
David Gardner - PM/Assistant General Manager	\$14.79	80	Hours	\$1,183.20
Steve Cunningham - Office Manager	\$12.65	100	Hours	\$1,265.00
Nolan Wootton - Operations Manager	\$12.10	200	Hours	\$2,420.00
Travel:				\$224.00
Project Site Visits	\$0.56	400	Miles	\$224.00
Equipment:				\$0.00
N/A	-	-	-	\$0.00
Supplies/Materials:				\$0.00
N/A	-	-	-	\$0.00
Contractural/Construction:				\$8,137,142.50
Engineering Contractor	\$248,660.00	1	Lump Sum	\$248,660.00
Electrical Contractor	\$200,000.00	1	Lump Sum	\$200,000.00
Well Contractor	\$1,600,000.00	1	Lump Sum	\$1,600,000.00
Pipeline Contractor	\$5,059,550.00	1	Lump Sum	\$5,059,550.00
Contingencies (% of Construction Contractor Costs)	15%	1	Lump Sum	\$1,028,932.50
Other:				\$68,595.50
Environmental and Regulatory Compliance (% of Total Direct Costs)	1.00%	1	Lump Sum	\$68,595.50
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				\$8,231,273.40
Indirect Costs:				\$0.00
N/A	-	-	-	\$0.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS				\$8,231,273.40

BUDGET NARRATIVE

The project consists of drilling and equipping four shallow groundwater wells to depths of approximately 150 ft and installation of 7,100 feet of pipe. This work will be contracted out to respective construction contractors. The budget is broken down into salaries and wages, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies/materials, contractual/construction, and other costs.

Salaries and Wages

The proposed budget (Table 3) includes estimated time for DIC employees for administering and overseeing the project. That includes project meetings and consultations with the design engineers, project visits, inspections of the independent contractor's work, all required paperwork, reporting, and other duties involved with the project

DIC will prepare the following reports and submit them to Reclamation: SF-425 Federal Finance Report, interim performance reports (two reports per year) and a final report.

Table 3 Outlines the projected budget for salary and wages for the project. Salaries and wages are expected to total \$20,443.20. David Gardner will act as the project manager and assistant general manager. David is an employee of DIC and has an hourly rate of \$76.74. It is estimated that David will contribute a total of 80 hours on the project for a total cost of \$6,139.20. The Office Manager is compensated at \$49.24/hour and is estimated to work a total of 100 hours, for a total of \$4,924.00. The Operations Manager will have a rate of \$46.46/hour and is also estimated to work 200 hours on the project for a total of \$9380.00.

The time estimates associated with each employee are based on recent DIC project experience. All other work will be completed by contractors and is factored into those cost estimates. salaries and wages are based on 2021 figures and are considered in-kind by DIC.

Fringe Benefits

Table 3 outlines the projected budget for fringe benefits on this project. Fringe Benefits are expected to total \$4868.20. The provisional rate of fringe benefits for DIC personnel is roughly 32 percent of the salaries and wages listed above. Fringe benefits include Social Security, Medicare, retirement, life/disability insurance, workers' compensation, sick leave, health insurance benefits, cell phone costs, and vehicle allowances. Fringe benefits for the project are considered in-kind by DIC.

Fringe benefits for David Gardner (PM/assistant general manager) will have a rate of \$14.79/hour and is expected to have 80 hours on this project for a total of \$1,183.20. The office manager will have a rate of \$12.65/hour and is expected to work 100 hours, for a total \$1,265.00. The operations manager has a rate of \$12.10/hour and is expected to work 200 hours, for a total of \$2420.00. All fringe benefits for contractors will be handled by said contractors and are included in the contractual/construction estimates.

Travel

The travel budget for this project is outlined in Table 3. With the project site being near DIC's office, travel costs and lengths of stay will be minimal. Purposes for travel to the project site will be for construction coordination, site visits, construction, project progress, and inspections. Based on the 2021 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reimbursement rate, \$0.56/mile traveled will be allotted. An estimate of 400 total miles of travel was used for this project, for a total of \$224.00. Travel costs are a portion of the applicant cost share. All travel expenses incurred by the contractors will be handled by said contractors and are calculated into those cost estimates.

Equipment

All equipment used for this project will be provided by the contractors. All equipment costs will be included in the contractual/construction estimates.

Materials and Supplies

All materials and supplies used for this project will be provided by the contractors. All materials and supplies costs will be included in the contractual/construction estimates.

Contractual

Table 3 outlines contractual/construction cost estimates for the project. The project will require an engineering contractor, an electrical construction contractor, a pipeline construction contractor, and a well construction contractor. The engineering contractor will provide all engineering and design services required to carry out the project and will work closely with the other contractors in a construction management role to facilitate construction of the project. They will also facilitate the project bidding for the other contracts, as well as assist with reporting and coordination with the BOR. DIC will be contracting with BCA., who is the current contracted consultant engineer for DIC. An in-depth breakdown of engineering costs and project fees can be found on Table 5 in Appendix C.

The electrical contractor will provide services, equipment, and materials required for construction of the electrical components of the shallow groundwater wells. The pipeline contractor will provide services, equipment, and materials necessary for construction of the pipeline from the wells to DICs PI System. The well contractor will provide all services, equipment, and materials required for construction and drilling of the four shallow groundwater wells.

An in-depth breakdown of contractor costs and project fees can be found on Table 6 and Table 7 in Appendix C. These estimates will be refined upon notice of award. All contracts will go out to public bid, where each respective contractor will provide estimates of tasks, time, rates, supplies, and materials. From that information, DIC will make a decision and give notice to proceed to the winning bids.

Initial estimates of contractual/construction costs have been calculated, and total \$8,137,142.50. Engineering services was estimated to cost \$248,660.00. Electrical contracting costs were estimated at \$200,000.00. Well contracting costs were estimated to be \$1,600,000.00. Pipeline contractual costs were estimated to be \$5,095,550.00. A modest contingency amount of 15 percent of total contractual/construction costs has been added to cover any issues that may arise in the process. Total contingency costs for the project come out to \$1,028,932.50

Third-Party In-Kind Contributions

There are currently no third-party in-kind contributions associated with this project.

Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Costs

Table 3 outlines all environmental and regulatory compliance costs. All environmental and regulatory compliance tasks have been estimated to be 1.00 percent of total costs. DIC anticipates minimal environmental and regulatory compliance costs. The total budgeted amount for environmental and regulatory compliance is included as a portion of the recipient cost share. Initial estimates of environmental and regulatory compliance costs equal \$68,595.50.

Compliance costs will include but are not limited to; the cost incurred by BOR to determine the level of environmental compliance required for the project, the cost of BOR and DIC personnel to prepare any necessary environmental compliance documents or reports, the cost of BOR to review any environmental compliance documents prepared by DIC, the cost of DIC to acquire any required approvals or permits and/or implementing any required mitigation measures.

Other Expenses

There are currently no other expenses associated with this project.

Indirect Costs

There are currently no indirect costs associated with this project.

Total Costs

The estimated total project cost for the shallow groundwater wells and the pipeline connecting the wells to DICs PI system are \$8,231,273.40. The requested federal contribution is \$2,000,000. The estimated total non-federal share is \$6,231,273.40. Table 3 outlines the total project costs for this application.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE

To allow Reclamation to assess the probable environmental and cultural resources impacts and costs associated with each application, all applicants must respond to the following list of questions focusing on NEPA, ESA, and NHPA requirements. Please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge. If any question is not applicable to the project, please explain why. The application should include the answers to:

- Will the proposed project impact the surrounding environment (e.g., soil [dust], air, water [quality and quantity], animal habitat)? Please briefly describe all earth-disturbing work and any work that will affect the air, water, or animal habitat in the project area. Please also explain the impacts of such work on the surrounding environment and any steps that could be taken to minimize the impacts.

Pipeline construction will include excavation and backfill of an approximately 5 ft wide and 5.5 ft deep trench. Each well will require an approximately 100 ft by 100 ft disturbed area for drill rig staging and operations.

The addition of the four shallow groundwater wells and connecting pipeline will have typical environmental impacts due to construction work of this nature. Precautions to minimize these impacts and comply with environmental regulations during construction will be taken by each respective construction contractor and requirements for such will be in the construction contract documents.

- Are you aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area? If so, would they be affected by any activities associated with the proposed project?

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information Planning and Conservation System website provides information within an area of interest. The species listed in Table 4 may potentially be affected by activities in Salt Lake County.

Table 4. Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species in Salt Lake County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened
June Sucker	<i>Chasmistes liorus</i>	Endangered
Ute Ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Threatened

Meters will be installed on existing PI service laterals (mostly in public right-of-way in landscape strips). These existing locations are highly disturbed as potential animal habitat thus no suitable habitat exists. No threatened or endangered species will be impacted by the proposed project.

- Are there wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States?” If so, please describe and estimate any impacts the proposed project may have.

The proposed project will not have any impacts on wetlands and surface waters that fall under CWA jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States.” The proposed pipeline is proposed to cross the East Jordan Canal, which was first constructed in 1882, and has since been upgraded. The pipeline is planned to be constructed under the canal via a bored/drilled method and will not disturb functionality of the canal in any way.

- When was the water delivery system constructed?

The project plan is to construct a new water delivery system. Construction of this system has yet to begin. However, the existing water infrastructure that this project will pump into was constructed between 1993 to the present.

- Will the proposed project result in any modification of or effects to, individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., headgates, canals, or flumes)? If so, state when those features were constructed and describe the nature and timing of any extensive alterations or modifications to those features completed previously.

The proposed pipeline is proposed to cross the East Jordan Canal, which was first constructed in 1882, and has since been upgraded. The pipeline is planned to be constructed under the canal via a bored/drilled method and will not disturb functionality of the canal in any way.

- Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? A cultural resources specialist at your local Reclamation office or the State Historic Preservation Office can assist in answering this question.

There are no known buildings, structures, or features listed, or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. DIC will contact the State Historic Preservation Office prior to construction; however, the project is not expected to have any impact on such building.

- Are there any known archeological sites in the proposed project area?

There are no known archeological sites in the proposed project area.

- Will the proposed project have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations?

The project will not have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income nor minority communities.

- Will the proposed project limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on tribal lands?

The proposed project will not limit access to and ceremonial use on Indian sacred sites, nor result in other impacts on tribal lands.

- Will the proposed project contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area?

The proposed project will not contribute to the introduction, continued existence, nor spread of noxious weeds, nor non-native invasive species in the area.

REQUIRED PERMITS OR APPROVALS

Required permits are also outlined in Criterion E – Project Implementation of the Evaluation Criteria. The following permits and are outlined.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

DIC does not anticipate any impacts on the environment and will fit within a Categorical Exclusion to NEPA. Best management practices will minimize any environmental impacts during construction.

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

DIC will contact the State Historic Preservation Office before beginning any work in the project area. However, there will be no expected negative impacts to any historic sites as a result of this project.

ESA – Endangered Species Act

There is no critical habitat or endangered or threatened species that are anticipated to be affected by this project.

State Permits

The proposed project requires two permits from the state. First, a well drilling start card from the DWR to be able to drill the wells. The second is a Point of Diversion Application to start taking water from the wells.

Local Permits

All appropriate approvals and permits for the project fall under the jurisdiction of Draper City, Sandy City, and Bluffdale City. DIC has already begun construction on portions of this project with full support from the applicable entities. All applicable city ordinances and procedures will be followed, and necessary approvals obtained. The construction contractors that are awarded the project will also be constrained to follow all necessary local laws and regulations. DIC also will need to get Coordination Approval from SVSD in order to work on JVWRF property.

EXISTING DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

The existing Drought Contingency Plan from JVWCD is currently under review by the BOR. A copy of the plan can be found in Appendix E.

LETTERS OF PROJECT SUPPORT

Letters of Support from JVWCD, South Valley Sewer District, Utah Division of Water Resources – Board of Water Resources, and Draper City can be found in Appendix B.

OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

Due to the timing of DIC board meetings, the official resolution from the DIC Board of Directors was not submitted with this application. A board meeting is scheduled for after the October 05, 2021, application deadline. The official resolution supporting this application, designating an authorized official, committing DIC to providing the amount of funding and in-kind contributions specified in the proposed project funding plan, and committing DIC to meeting the established deadlines for entering into a grant agreement with the BOR is currently on the board meeting agenda. A copy of the official resolution to be presented to the Board of Directors is included in Appendix A. After that board meeting, the official resolution will be submitted within 30 days of the application deadline to the BOR.

APPENDIX A
OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

**Official Resolution of Draper Irrigation Company Regarding Participation in Funding for a
U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant Project**

Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation under its Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2022 program has made available to qualifying applicants grant funding on a matching fund basis for water conservation projects and whereas, Draper Irrigation Company has identified a project that exemplifies the objectives of the grant program for the purpose of water conservation through the installation of culinary water meters and cellular endpoints;

It is hereby Resolved, dated October 05, 2021, by the Draper Irrigation Company Board of Directors:

- That David A. Gardner is identified as the official with legal authority to represent Draper Irrigation Company and to enter into an agreement resulting from a successful application for this grant, and is specifically authorized to do so.
- That David A. Gardner and the Board of Directors have reviewed and support the application submitted.
- That Draper Irrigation Company has the financial capability to provide the amount of funding and in-kind contributions specified in the funding plan of the application.
- That Draper Irrigation Company will work with Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant or cooperative agreement.

This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passing. Signed and approved:

Ryan Daw, President

Greg J Matis, Director

George Greenwood, Vice President

Thomas Ward, Director

Dale Smith, Secretary

Stephen L. Tripp, Director

Kent S. Ware, Past President

APPENDIX B
LETTERS OF PROJECT SUPPORT

801.565.4300
fax 801.565.4399

jvwcd.org

8215 South 1300 West
West Jordan, UT 84088



JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

September 22, 2021

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning Office:

The Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JWCD) supports the Draper Irrigation Company (DIC) grant fund application for a proposed drought resiliency project through the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) Water SMART Drought Response Program. DIC has a contract to purchase drinking water on a wholesale basis from JWCD for M&I water deliveries to DIC's retail service area.

As a water conservancy district and a wholesale water provider, JWCD is committed to the efficient use of current and future water supplies. The proposed project will provide a more drought-resilient supply for the DIC pressurized irrigation system (PI), and improve water quality in the PI system. JWCD has recently completed a Drought Contingency Plan (the Plan is currently being reviewed by USBR). The Plan identifies wastewater reuse projects for JWCD member agencies as one of the prioritized drought mitigation measures. In addition, this project will directly help JWCD to reach its goals in the following ways:

- Help sustain and conserve existing M&I water supplies, including those provided by federal projects such as the Central Utah Project and the Provo River Project.
- Allow our current water purchase contract with DIC to supply water for future DIC users.
- Reduce the need for upgrades or additions to water supply infrastructure.

JWCD supports the selection of this project for WaterSmart grant funding which will help ensure its success.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (801) 565-4300 if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bart G. Forsyth". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Bart" and last name "Forsyth" clearly legible.

Bart Forsyth
General Manager/CEO
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

cc: Darrin Jensen-Peterson, CEO, Draper Irrigation Company



South Valley Sewer District

1253 West Jordan Basin Lane, Bluffdale, Utah 84065
P.O. Box 629, Riverton, Utah 84065
Phone 801-571-1166

September 21, 2021

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning Office:

South Valley Sewer District (SVSD) understands that Draper Irrigation Company (DIC) is seeking federal funds for a proposed drought resiliency project through the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) Water SMART Drought Response Program.

DIC's sewer effluent from their service area is currently being treated at SVSD's sewer treatment plant, Jordan Basin Water Reclamation Facility. This facility treats the sewer effluent from DIC, Draper City, and a portion of Sandy City as well as other surrounding entities. SVSD has supported helping all entities reuse the water that is treated if they so desire. By supporting DIC in making the best use of this effluent in their secondary water system, the project will help conserve water in the area as a whole and provide additional drought resiliency.

We therefore recommend BOR's joint funding of this project to help ensure its success. Please do not hesitate to call me at (801) 571-1166 if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Craig White', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig White
General Manager



September 27, 2021

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning Office:

Draper City understands that Draper Irrigation Company (DIC) is seeking federal funds for a proposed drought resiliency project through the Bureau of Reclamation's (BOR) WaterSMART Drought Response Program.

Draper City's water system serves a portion of the residents of Draper and DIC serves the remaining portion, so the goal of both entities is to serve all Draper residents the same. Both Draper City and DIC purchase water from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) and are jointly committed to the protection and efficiency of our current and future water supply. Along with JVWCD and DIC, Draper City has a conservation goal to reduce M&I water use by 25% by 2025. DIC has indicated that this project will provide a drought-resilient supply for its pressurized irrigation system (PI), improve water management, and improve water quality in the PI system. In addition, this project will directly help Draper City reach its goals in the following ways:

- Help sustain and conserve existing M&I water supplies, including those provided by federal projects such as the Central Utah Water Project and the Provo River Project.
- Reduce the need for upgrades or additions to water supply infrastructure.

Working jointly with DIC, we are striving to conserve water in our community and solicit the support of the BOR's joint funding of this project to help ensure its success.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (801) 576-6523 if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

David Dobbins
City Manager



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

BRIAN C. STEED
Executive Director

Division of Water Resources

CANDICE A. HASENYAGER
Division Director

September 17, 2021

George Greenwood, President
Draper Irrigation Company
12421 S. 800 E.
Draper, UT 84020

RE: Authorization of Funds, Proj. No. RE450 - Draper Irrigation Company

Mr. Greenwood:

In its September 16, 2021 meeting, the Board of Water Resources authorized your project for booster pump stations, groundwater wells, and waterlines to blend effluent with groundwater for reuse. The board will provide 85% of the project cost, up to \$18,700,000, which the company will return to the state at 1% interest over 25 years, with annual payments of approximately \$849,100. The Board's action is contingent upon the availability of funds at the time the project is ready for construction.

Attached is a list of requirements that need to be accomplished before committal of funds. Also attached is the form that will help accomplish requirement #2.

Please contact Russell Hadley at 801-538-7289 if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Shalaine DeBernardi, P.E.
Project Funding Manager

Enclosures

1. List of Requirements
2. Certification and Acknowledgment Form

cc: Juliette Tennert – Board of Water Resources (via email)
Darrin Jensen – Draper Irrigation Co. (via email)
Jon Oldham - Bowen Collins & Assoc. (via email)

