

TITLE PAGE

Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Low-Income Neighborhoods

APPLICANT

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PROJECT MANAGER

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TECHNICAL PROPOSAL AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

(1) Executive Summary

Date: 13 June 2022

Applicant: Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc.

City: Tucson

County: Pima

State: Arizona

Type of Applicant: Category B – We are partnering with Tucson Water, a Category A partner, and a letter confirming that they are partnering with us and agree to the submittal and content of the proposal is attached. SERI's Limited Income Grant and Loan Rainwater Harvesting Program is a joint program with Tucson Water. SERI receives funding from Tucson Water to implement the program, and the program only is available to Tucson Water clients.

Project Summary

Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. (SERI), located in the city of Tucson in Pima County in southern Arizona, will install fifty 1,500 gallon cisterns in active rainwater harvesting systems at low-income households that are Tucson Water (TW) clients. These systems will help reduce the use of potable water for irrigation and help increase the tree canopy in low-income neighborhoods. The systems will be installed through SERI's Limited Income Rainwater Harvesting Grant and Loan Program. According to the TW Drought Preparedness and Response Plan, October 2020 Update, rainwater harvesting is a small but growing component of TW's supply portfolio. The plan recognizes that climate change impacts in the southwest have increasingly shown that drought may be "the new normal", and not a temporary condition.

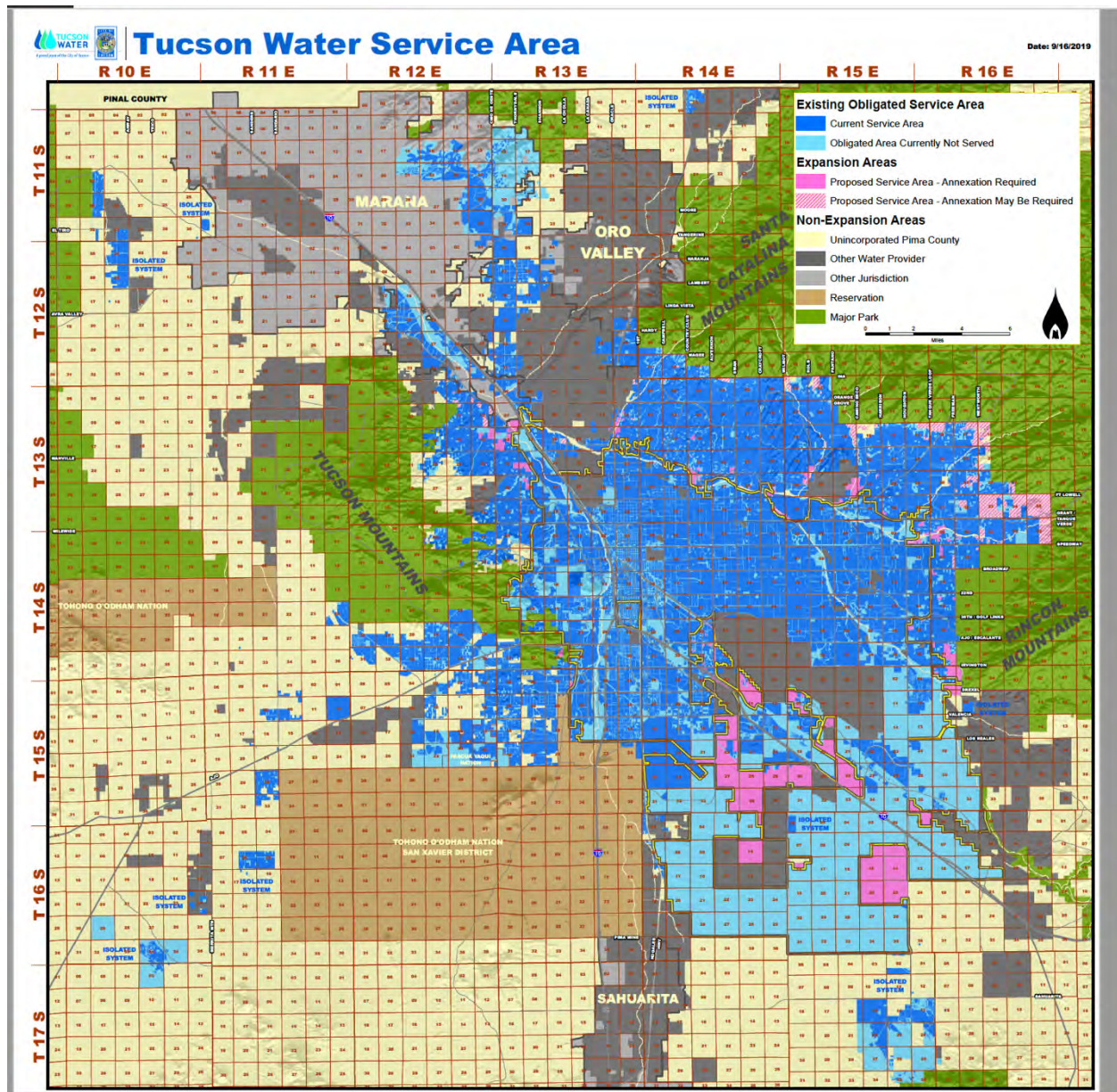
Length of Time: The project will take one year to complete.

Project Start Date: March 2023.

The project is not located at a Federal Facility.

(2) Project Location

The project is located in the TW service area in Pima County, Arizona, which is primarily the city of Tucson metropolitan area. All low-income clients of TW that meet the requirements of the SERI's Limited Income Rainwater Harvesting Grant and Loan Program (RWH Program) can participate. The cisterns will be installed at the private residences of TW clients. A map of TW's service area is given below.



(3) Technical Project Description

Given the ongoing drought in the southwest and the predictions that our climate will continue to get hotter and drier, approaches for more effective water management are increasingly important for our community. One such program is TW's rainwater harvesting rebate program; however, the program primarily had been utilized in higher income neighborhoods. Many low-income households were unable to pay for the high upfront costs for a system and wait for a rebate. With funding from the Environmental Protection Agency and the assistance of TW and the University of Arizona Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, we developed a pilot loan program for low-income households to provide a mechanism for households to invest in rainwater harvesting systems over time, to overcome the upfront costs of installations, and to participate in TW's rainwater harvesting rebate program. Our past research indicated that low-income residents wanted to harvest rainwater and increase shade trees on their properties, but were unable to pay for systems and wait for a rebate from TW. However, residents indicated that they could pay for a system through monthly installments and with technical assistance from SERI.

We implemented the pilot loan program after an extensive community input process. Key findings were that residents were interested in rainwater harvesting but weren't familiar with rainwater harvesting systems, residents would participate in a loan program if available, and that residents with incomes below 50% of the area median income (AMI) felt they could not participate because they did not have funds to pay even small monthly installments. Based on the success of the program, TW formally partnered with SERI in 2018 to form a Low-Income Rainwater Harvesting Grant and Loan Program.

Through this program, we pay all upfront costs of installations, hire the contractors when needed and manage the installations. To participate households must be TW clients in good standing, have an income \leq 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), live in a single-family home and have their property taxes paid. Households with incomes \leq 100% of the FPL can receive grants up to \$750, while households with incomes $> 100\%$ and $\leq 200\%$ of the FPL can received grants up to \$500. All households can qualify for a zero-interest loan of up \$2,000 if needed. All households can receive up to four drought tolerant desert adapted trees and shrubs. To date we have installed 360 systems with expenditures of \$520,765. We have given grants of \$84,751 and loans of \$73,012 of which \$23,987 is outstanding. The households agree that the rebate goes directly to SERI to help pay for the system, and we have received \$358,305 in rebates. The repayment of loans, down payments and the rebates create a fund for continued installation. TW has replenished the grant fund each year of the program. This project significantly increased the adaptive capacity of the low-income community by creating a mechanism for households to participate in the TW rebate program and install rainwater harvesting systems for gardening and shade tree irrigation.

Unfortunately, the price of cisterns has risen dramatically over the past two years. In 2018 a 1,500 gallon cistern was costing us approximately \$800 and in 2020 approximately \$1,050. These prices made systems affordable for low-income households with the grants and rebate.

Many households could install a simple gravity fed active system and have no or a very small loan. Even with our quantity discounts, our current cost of 1,500 gallon cisterns is \$1,600. At this price all households have a loan for even a simple systems. The price of gutters has increased as well, but not at the same pace as the cisterns. Many low-income households can no longer participate because they do not want to or cannot afford the monthly loan payments. We are exploring many options including raising the grant or rebate amounts.

We are requesting \$40,000 to cover 50% of the cost of fifty 1,500 gallon cisterns. The current price for cisterns is \$1,600. We then will provide households with an additional grant of \$800. This grant will eliminate loans for households with incomes $\leq 100\%$ of the FPL that install simple active systems, and greatly reduce or eliminate loans for households with incomes $> 100\%$ and $\leq 200\%$ of the FPL that install simple active systems.

(4) Performance Measures

The performance measure for the project is the successful installation of the 50 cisterns within the one year project period. We also will calculate the amount of rainwater collected during the project period for each installation based on the rainfall and surface area of the roof used to collect the rainwater. For all installations we conduct a follow-up on the condition of the trees and shrubs distributed to each household.

(5) Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criterion A – Project Benefits

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

The project builds long-term resilience to drought by increasing the capacity for rainwater harvesting in low-income neighborhoods. This is a population that traditionally would not have the opportunity to participate in long-term resiliency projects. The rainwater harvesting cisterns should last for at least 20 years. With proper routine maintenance the complete installations should last that long as well. Participants in the program receive information on the routine maintenance of their systems.

2. Will the project make additional water supplies available?

Households should use less potable water for irrigation, as they will be harvesting rainwater. However households often plant additional trees and shrubs when they have a rainwater harvesting system. Even drought tolerant desert adapted plants require water especially when first planted and during dry periods, so we do not always see water savings at the households.

3. Will the project improve the management of water supplies?

Rainwater harvesting is a small but growing component of the TW's water supply portfolio. TW incentivizes both active and passive rainwater harvesting on client's private property with rebates. As of 2019, 2,352 rebates have been approved resulting in 2.4 million gallons of rainwater storage. This project will increase rainwater storage by 75,000 gallons.

Evaluation Criterion B – Drought Planning and Preparedness

1. Provide a link to the applicable drought plan: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/water/drought-preparedness>

2. The relevant sections of the plan that discuss rainwater harvesting are attached as in Appendix I.

3. Explain how the applicable plan addresses drought.

Does the drought plan contain drought focused elements including a system for drought monitoring, sector vulnerability assessments related to drought, prioritized mitigation actions, and response actions that correlate to different stages of drought?

Yes, it has all of those sections and a detailed measures that the City of Tucson and Tucson Water will undertake in response to the four drought tiers.

Explain whether the drought plan was developed with input from multiple stakeholders. Was the drought plan developed through a collaborative process?

The plan was develop with the input of TW's Citizen's Water Advisory Committee which includes multiple stakeholders.

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

Yes, the plans integrates climate change adaptation into both long range and drought planning will be a key aspect of maintaining Tucson's drought resilience

4. 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?

Yes, rainwater harvesting is discussed as a small but growing component of TW's supply portfolio.

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

It is identified as a measure that offsets potable water use.

How is the proposed project prioritized in the drought plan?

It is not prioritized. It is just listed as a potential measure for offsetting potable water use.

Evaluation Criterion C – Sustainability and Supplemental Benefits

1. Climate Change

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

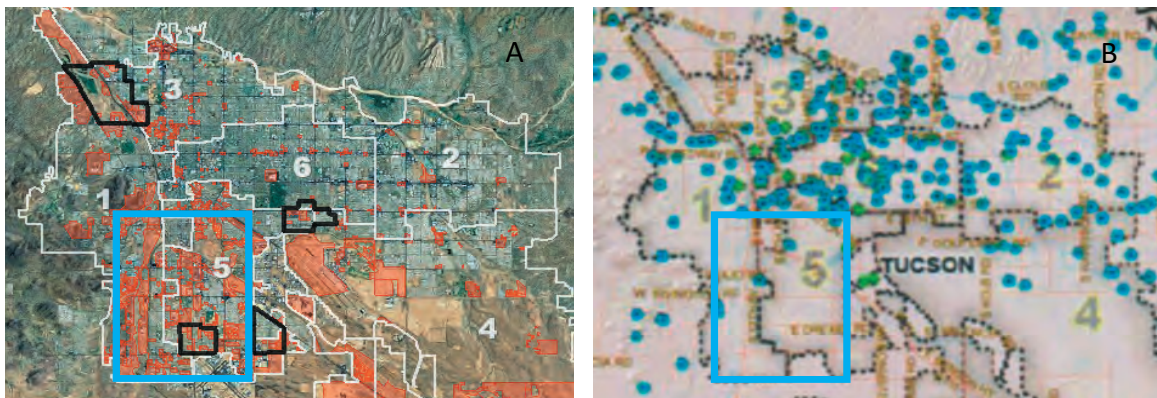
The proposed project does not include other natural hazard risk reductions for hazards such as wildfires or floods.

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?

The proposed project includes green and sustainable infrastructure. Households are receiving rainwater harvesting installations. This project seeks to address the urban heat island effect in the target area by promoting rainwater harvesting to increase the tree canopy and educating the residents on additional strategies to reduce urban temperatures. The Southwest Climate Change Network states that Tucson's urban temperatures are approximately 5.5°F warmer than they were in the last century, with more than 3.5°F of the warming occurring in the last 30 years, and that in the Tucson area, urban temperatures increased approximately 3 times more than rural temperatures

(http://www.southwestclimatechange.org/impacts/people/urban_heat_island/statistics). As shown in Figure 1, the target area is particularly susceptible to increased temperatures compared to most of Tucson. Map A gives vulnerable areas in red based on the lack of tree canopy, high surface temperatures and heat vulnerability with our target area outline in light blue. (Prepared 9/2013 by the Pima Association of Governments, City of Tucson, and the University of Arizona Department of Geography.) Map B gives the location of rainwater

Figure 1: Map A: Heat Vulnerable Areas in Red. Map B: Location of Rainwater Harvesting Participants Prior to SERI Program - Blue Dots. (Target area outlined in light blue.)



harvesting installations through the TW rebate program prior to our Limited Income Rainwater Harvesting Grant and Loan Program

Does this infrastructure complement other green solutions being implemented throughout the region or watershed?

The project complements the City of Tucson Green Stormwater Infrastructure Program which installs new Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) on public property throughout the City of Tucson as well as maintain new and (select) existing GSI.

Will the proposed project establish and use a renewable energy source? No

Does the proposed project seek to reduce or mitigate climate pollutions such as air or water pollution? No

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

Yes, each participant household can receive up to four desert adapted drought tolerant trees and shrubs. In addition, the harvested rainwater will be available for irrigation. These measures will increase the tree canopy in metropolitan Tucson.

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? No

Does the proposed project contribute to climate change resiliency in other ways not described above? No

2. Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities

Please describe in detail how the community is disadvantaged or underserved.

Our program is open to all low-income households that are Tucson Water clients, but we target residents living in the census tracts with the highest poverty rates in the Tucson metropolitan area, (See Figure 1). Over 45% of the families in the target area earn below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Over 70% of the families live in pre-1979 housing stock compared to 37% for Tucson. Over 47% of adults lack a high school education compared to just 13% for Tucson. Over 75% in the target area are Hispanic with many linguistically isolated. Nearly 60% of the residents are members of sensitive populations including both children and the elderly (2020 U.S. Census). The *City of Tucson and Pima County Consortium 2020-2024 HUD Consolidated Plan, FFY2020 HUD Annual Action Plans* states that the oldest housing units in the County, those more than 50 years old, are located in the target area. The Arizona Department of Health Services has designated the area as an Arizona Medically Underserved Area. The target area contains a U.S. Department of Agriculture designated Colonia: South Tucson.

Colonias include communities located within 150 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal, decent housing or other basic services. According to the American Community Survey for 2016-2020 the poverty rates for the targeted ZIP codes were 85706 - 37.1%, 85713 - 30.1% 85714 - 27.2%, 85716 - 26.1% and 85719 - 38%.

3. Environmental Benefits

Does the project seek to improve ecological climate change resiliency of a wetland, river, or stream to benefit to wildlife, fisheries, or habitats? No

Do these benefits support an endangered or threatened species? No

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? Not Applicable

Will the proposed project reduce the likelihood of a species listing or otherwise improve the species status? No

4. Other Benefits

Will the project address water sustainability in other ways not described above? No

Will the project assist States and water users in complying with interstate compacts? No

Will the project benefit multiple sectors and/or users (e.g., agriculture, municipal and industrial, environmental, recreation, or others)? No

Will the project benefit a larger initiative to address sustainability of water supplies? No

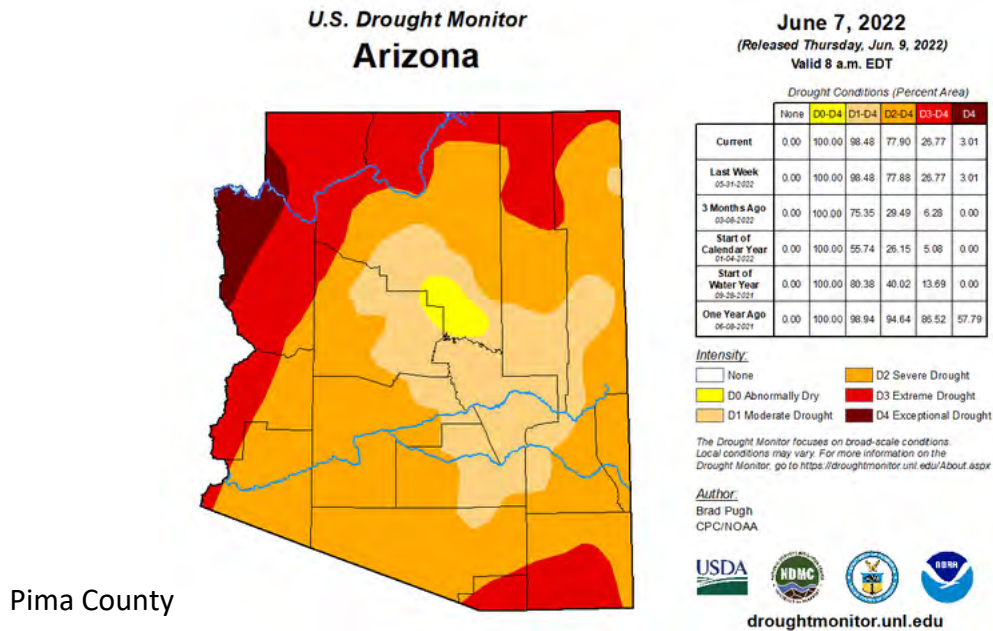
Evaluation Criterion D – Severity of Actual or Potential Drought Impacts to be addressed by Project

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.

The primary local and economic losses associated with the current drought in the metropolitan Tucson area are the costs associated with maintaining a water supply for the population. In Pima County farmers have already seen cuts to their water supply.

Describe recent, 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?

Arizona has been in some stage of drought since 1994, according to statewide precipitation patterns. A map of current drought conditions in Arizona shows that the most of Pima County is in a severe drought. The National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center's Monthly Drought Outlook predicts that the drought will persist.



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.

Arizona receives nearly 40% of its water from the Colorado River but water supply is diminishing from the growing demand of the more than 40 million people that rely on the river and from the impacts of climate change. The river's reservoirs have been historically low for the past two decades, and an estimated 20% drop of streamflow is expected in as soon as three decades, which could have severe consequences for water supply, economic activity and ecosystem health. According to a study by Nature Climate Change, Tucson is warming faster than other places, and about 40% of the drought can be linked to human-caused climate change.

A total of nine water providers deliver Central Arizona Project (CAP) municipal water to Pima County water users. Tucson Water has the largest CAP annual municipal allocation in the state. The drought status of the Colorado River Basin and probabilities of any shortage declaration are monitored by the Pima County Local Drought Impact Group and impacts to these sectors. The August 2021 Bureau of Reclamation 24-Month Study projected Lake Mead would be below elevation 1,075' above mean sea level on December 31, 2021 and concurrent with the 2007

Operating Guidelines and the Drought Contingency Plan, Lake Mead is operating in a Tier 1 shortage beginning 2022. The first declared shortages impacts CAP water supplies by reducing 512,000 acre-feet cutting all Excess water, and reducing Agricultural Pool water, which has been backfilled with mitigation water as part of the Drought Pima County LDIG Contingency Plan. (Source Pima County Local Drought Impact Group Office of Sustainability and Conservation 2021 Water Year Annual Report)

Evaluation Criterion E – Project Implementation

1. 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.

Program Startup Activities: This project has very few startup activities, as it is an addition to our existing rainwater harvesting grant and loan program. We'll update our existing materials to include the new grant available to participants. We'll obtain quotes for the 50 cisterns. As we only have storage for 20 cisterns, we will ask for multiple deliveries.

Recruitment Activities: We'll continue our traditional bilingual community health worker method of outreach to recruit participants, which includes conducting neighborhood walks, attending community fairs, giving presentations and conducting home visits. In addition we'll contact households in our database that were unable to participate in the program in the past, because they did not want a loan. We'll also conduct limited online recruitment activities including social media, Facebook Live events, news items and virtual presentations.

Installation Activities: Once a household is recruited they will complete the application process. We will review the application, verify home ownership, income level, that the property taxes are paid, that they are a TW client and the date the participant has or will take the required workshop, and schedule the home visit. We will work with the participant to develop a scope of work, receive bids from our pool of contractors, oversee the installation and pay the contractor. If the participant has a loan, we develop a payment plan with the participant prior to installation. The participant will choose up to two trees and two shrubs from our pool of drought tolerant desert adapted plants. These will be delivered to the participant at the time of the final inspection and approval. The program pays all the upfront costs and is not a reimbursement program to overcome the financial barrier that many households have to installing rainwater harvesting systems.

Evaluation Activities: We conduct follow-up visits or telephone calls one month and approximately six months after installations.

PROJECT SCHEDULE				
TASK	QUARTER			
	1	2	3	4
1. Update existing materials	X			
2. Obtain bids for and purchase cisterns	X			
3. Contact households in database that previously could not participate	X			
4. Conduct recruitment activities	X	X	X	X
5. Complete installations	X	X	X	X
6. Complete evaluation activities	X	X	X	X
7. Complete required reports		X		X

MILESTONES	
MILESTONE	DATE*
1. 50 cisterns purchased	5/1/2023
2. 10 cisterns installed	7/1/2023
3. 20 cisterns installed	10/1/2023
4. 35 cisterns installed	1/1/2024
5. 50 cisterns installed	3/1/2024

*Assumes a March 2023 start date.

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

There are no permits required for this project.

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

There has been no engineering or design work performed specifically in support of the proposed program.

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

There are no new policies or administrative actions required to implement the project.

Evaluation Criterion F – Nexus to Reclamation

1. Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation? No

2. If the applicant is not a Reclamation contractor, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means? No

3. Will the proposed work benefit a Reclamation project area or activity? No

4. Is the applicant a Tribe? No

PROJECT BUDGET

A. Funding Plan and Letters of Commitment

We are requesting \$40,000 to cover 50% of the cost (\$1,600) of fifty 1,500 gallon cisterns.

1. Source of the non-Federal cost share contribution for the project.

- *Monetary contribution by the applicant and the source of funds.*

The cost-share requirement of \$40,000 will be provided by SERI, the applicant. The funds primarily will be from down payments, rebates received from previous installations and repayment of loans.

- *Any costs that will be contributed by SERI.*

SERI is contributing the \$40,000 cost-share requirement.

- Any third-party in-kind costs.

There are no third-party in-kind costs.

- *Any cash request or received from other non-federal entities.*

We have not requested or received any cash from other non-federal entities.

- Any pending funding requests that have not yet been approved.

We have no pending funding requests.

2. Identify whether the budget proposal includes any project costs that have or may be incurred prior to award.

There are no project costs that have or may be incurred prior to award.

B. Budget Proposal

Table 1. Total Project Cost Summary

SOURCE	AMOUNT (\$)
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal funding	40,000.00
Costs to be paid by the applicant	40,000.00
Value of third-party contributions	0.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	80,000.00

Table 2. Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources Summary

SOURCE	AMOUNT (\$)
Non-Federal Entities	
1. Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc.	40,000.00
Non-Federal Subtotal	40,000.00
REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING	40,000.00

Table 3. Budget Proposal

BUDGET ITEM DESCRIPTION	COMPUTATION		Quantity Type	TOTAL COST (\$)
	\$/Unit	Quantity		
1,500 Gallon Plastic Cisterns	1,600.00	50	Cistern	80,000.00
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS				80,000.00
INDIRECT COSTS				0.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS				80,000.00

C. Budget Narrative

Materials and Supplies

We are purchasing fifty 1,500 gallon cisterns with all of the required connections for rainwater harvesting. We received a quoted price of \$1,600, which is the same as we paid for 10 cisterns in April 2022. Prior to purchasing the cisterns, we will go out to bid to obtain the best price available.

Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

1. 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.

The only impact to the surrounding environment is preparing the ground surface for placement of the cisterns.

2. 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?

We are not aware of any species listed or propose to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the project area

3. 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.

There are no wetlands or other surface waters inside the project boundaries that potentially fall under CWA jurisdiction as "Waters of the United States".

4. When was the water delivery system constructed?

Not applicable. The cisterns are being installed at residential households.

5. 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.

No, the cisterns are being installed at residential households.

6. Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

No, the cisterns are being installed at residential households.

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

No, the cisterns are being installed at residential households.

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

No, the project is assisting low income and minority populations.

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

No, the cisterns are being installed at residential households.

10. 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?

No, the cisterns are being installed at residential households.

Required Permits or Approvals

No permits or approvals are required for this project.

Overlap or Duplication of Efforts Statement

There is no overlap between the proposed project and any other active or anticipated proposals or projects in terms of activities, costs, or commitment of key personnel. The proposal is not in any way duplicative of any proposal or project that has been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source, Federal or non-Federal.

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

No actual or potential conflict of interest exists at the time of submission of this proposal.

Uniform Audit Reporting Statement

SERI was not required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year.



Irene Ogata
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June 14, 2022

Ann Marie Wolf
Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc.
3202 E. Grant Road
Tucson, AZ 85716

RE: Letter of Partnership for WaterSMART, Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2023 Proposal

Dear Ms. Wolf:

On behalf of Tucson Water, we are pleased to be a partner with Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. (SERI) and agree to the submittal and content of SERI's proposal in response to the Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R23AS00005 - WaterSMART, Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2023.

Your proposal, *Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Low-Income Neighborhoods*, is in alignment with our current program and will substantially add to the installations of rainwater harvesting systems to low-income households. SERI has successfully been administering and implementing Tucson Water's Limited Income Rainwater Harvesting Grant and Loan Program for the past five years. Increased costs of cisterns has prohibited many low-income households to participate in the program even with the current grants and rebates available. Purchasing fifty 1,500 gallon cisterns through this project and providing an additional grant of 50% of the cistern cost to low-income households will make rainwater harvesting systems available to many households that currently cannot financially participate.

As drought continues, these rainwater harvesting programs increase the capacity of the community to cope with and respond to limited potable water resources, is consistent with Tucson Water's Drought Preparedness and Response Plan, and addresses community equity.

We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Irene Ogata, PLA, CPM
Urban Landscape Manager



OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

Date: 12 June 2022

Re: Official Resolution for WaterSMART, Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2023 Proposal

This resolution is to confirm that the Board of Directors of Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. (SERI) has reviewed and supports the application submitted, *Increasing Rainwater Harvesting Capacity in Low-Income Neighborhoods*, in response to the Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R23AS00005 - WaterSMART, Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Projects for Fiscal Year 2023.

Ann Marie Wolf, the President of SERI, is the official with legal authority to enter into an agreement. SERI has the capability to provide the \$40,000 of funding specified in the funding plan. SERI agrees to work with Reclamation on the project.

Signed

Ann Marie Wolf
President

Signed

Anna H. Spitz
Secretary/Treasure