



City of Kingman Drought Contingency Planning Project

Drought Contingency Plan

WaterSMART Drought Response Program:

Drought Resiliency

Funding Opportunity Announcement No. R22AS00178

Applicant

City of Kingman Arizona
301 N 4th Street
Kingman, AZ 86401
www.cityofkingman.gov

Project Manager

Burley Hambrick
City of Kingman Public Works
3700 E. Andy Devine Ave.
Kingman, AZ 86401
bhambrick@cityofkingman.gov
928-565-1424

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ATTACHMENTS

A. Approved Resolution No. 5392

B. Mandatory Federal Forms

- **SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance**
- **SF-424A Budget Information**
- **SF-424B Assurances**
- **SF-LLL(if applicable): Not attached, The City of Kingman has no Disclosure of Lobbying so this form is not applicable to our entity.**
- **Project Abstract Summary**

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Submission Date: April 14, 2022

Applicant: City of Kingman Arizona

Applicant City, County, State: Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona

Project Location: City of Kingman's Water Service Area

Funding Group: R22AS00178

To increase water supply reliability and proactively address the region's concern with drought, The City of Kingman (COK) Municipal Water System is pursuing the WaterSMART: Drought Response Program – Drought Contingency Planning Grant Funding Opportunity (FOA No R22AS00178) to implement a Drought Contingency Plan. The WaterSMART Drought Response Program supports a proactive approach to drought by providing financial assistance to water managers to develop and update comprehensive drought plans (Drought Contingency Planning) and implement projects that will build long-term resilience to drought (Drought Resiliency Projects).

The proposed project will involve the COK developing a Drought Contingency Plan that meets the requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework. The planning process will involve development of a Drought Planning Task Force with various stakeholders in COK's service area. The Drought Contingency Plan will define the drought monitoring process and perform vulnerability and climate change assessments that evaluate the risks and impacts to drought and other climate changes that could affect the systems demand, supply, and infrastructure.

The Drought Contingency Plan will also identify mitigation and response actions, as well as, an Operational and Administrative Framework. Through this WaterSMART program, the Drought Contingency Plan, when implemented, will increase the COK's water reliability and improve water management through the use of expanded technologies and improved modeling capabilities.

The project will be completed within a 24-month timeframe with an estimated start date of November 30, 2022 and an estimated completion date of November 30, 2024.

1.2 Background Data

Like most other Arizona utilities, Kingman faces pressures on its existing water supplies, and implementing a water conservation program is a prudent and cost-effective method to maximize the value of the City’s resources. The City obtains all of its water from wells, most of which draw from the aquifer in the southern Hualapai Basin. In recent years, new large-scale agricultural operations have been established in the area, also drawing water from the Hualapai Basin, creating additional pressure on the City’s supply. Developing new water supplies is expensive and the opportunity to defer those costs by conserving existing supplies could provide substantial value for the City and its customers.

The City of Kingman Municipal Water System provides service to all areas within the city limits, as well as several surrounding areas in Mohave County, covering more than 70 square miles.

The City of Kingman’s water system contains over 2.2 million linear feet (lf) of distribution piping. Infrastructure within the City’s water system. This includes 14 active wells, 13 storage tanks, and 5 booster stations. In general, the water system functions by the wells feeding source (ground) water to storage tanks and booster pump stations via forebay tanks. Storage tanks within the system either gravity feed to the distribution system and/or feed to booster pump stations. Booster pumps within the system either feed directly to the distribution system, feed to the distribution system via PRV’s, or boost to storage tanks within the system.

Currently the COK has approximately 21,858 service accounts. The City’s overall system water usage per day is nearly 6 million gallons per day (MGD).

From 2009 through 2019, the total water produced averaged approximately 7.1 million gallons per day (MGD) (annual average), equivalent of approximately 2.6 billion gallons or 8,000 acre-feet per year, with the amount increasing each year beginning in 2016. Table 1 shows the historical water production from 2009 through 2019, and projections from the Water Master Plan Update through year 2047.

Year	Total Annual Production (gallons)	Recorded Annual Average Production (MGD)
2009	2,683,336,928	7.35
2010	2,563,748,976	7.02
2011	2,581,081,856	7.07
2012	2,494,848,564	6.83
2013	2,519,197,088	6.90
2014	2,537,322,573	6.95
2015	2,571,983,275	7.05
2016	2,206,901,760	6.05
2017	2,703,894,734	7.41
2018	2,787,048,400	7.64
2019	2,862,875,400	7.84

Year	Total Annual Production (gallons)	Recorded Annual Average Production (MGD)
2027		
2047		

Table 1: Water Production and Projections

Table 2 shows the monthly water consumption in Kingman from 2009 through 2019. These figures are based on sales of water metered at the customer location. The annual average metered daily water deliveries totaled 7,785,465 gallons. Based on a Kingman service population estimated to be 44,000 in 2019, the overall per capita demand for the City’s water system is 177 gallons per capita per day (gpcd).

The figure shows the changes in seasonal water consumption. Some of this change can be attributed to increased irrigation, cooling towers, pools, and evaporative coolers. As can be seen, the peak summer month uses approximately twice the amount of water as compared to the winter minimum.

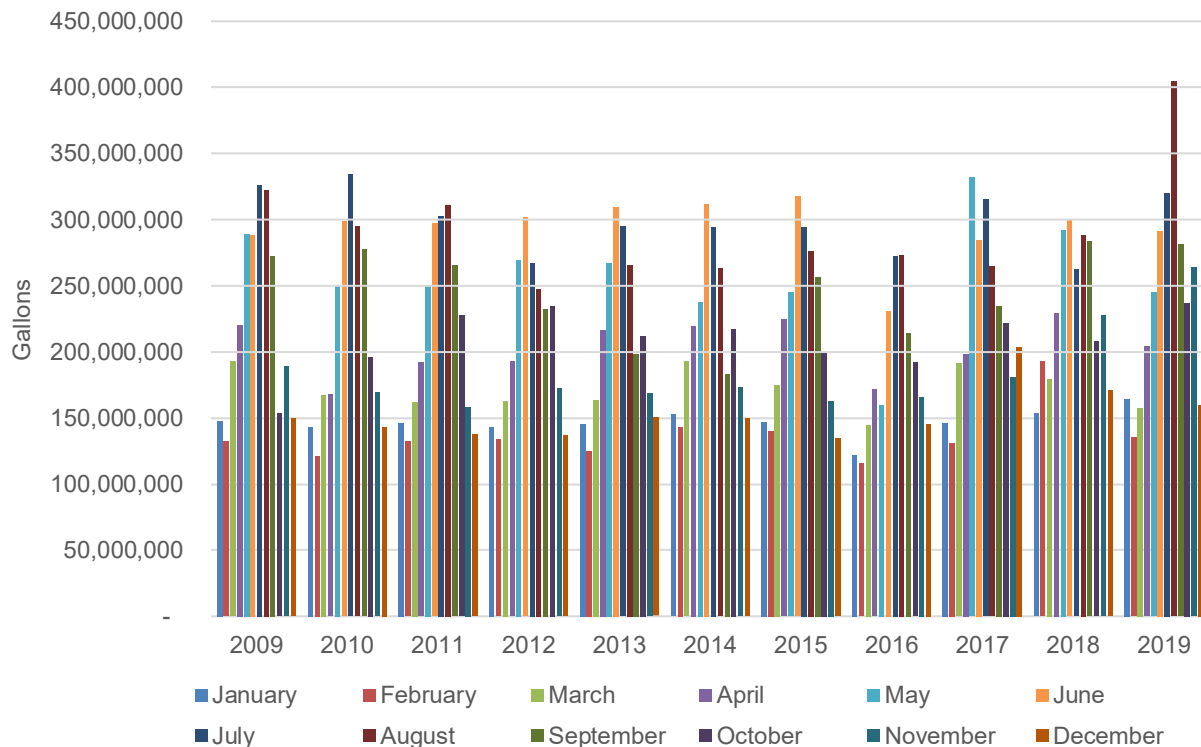
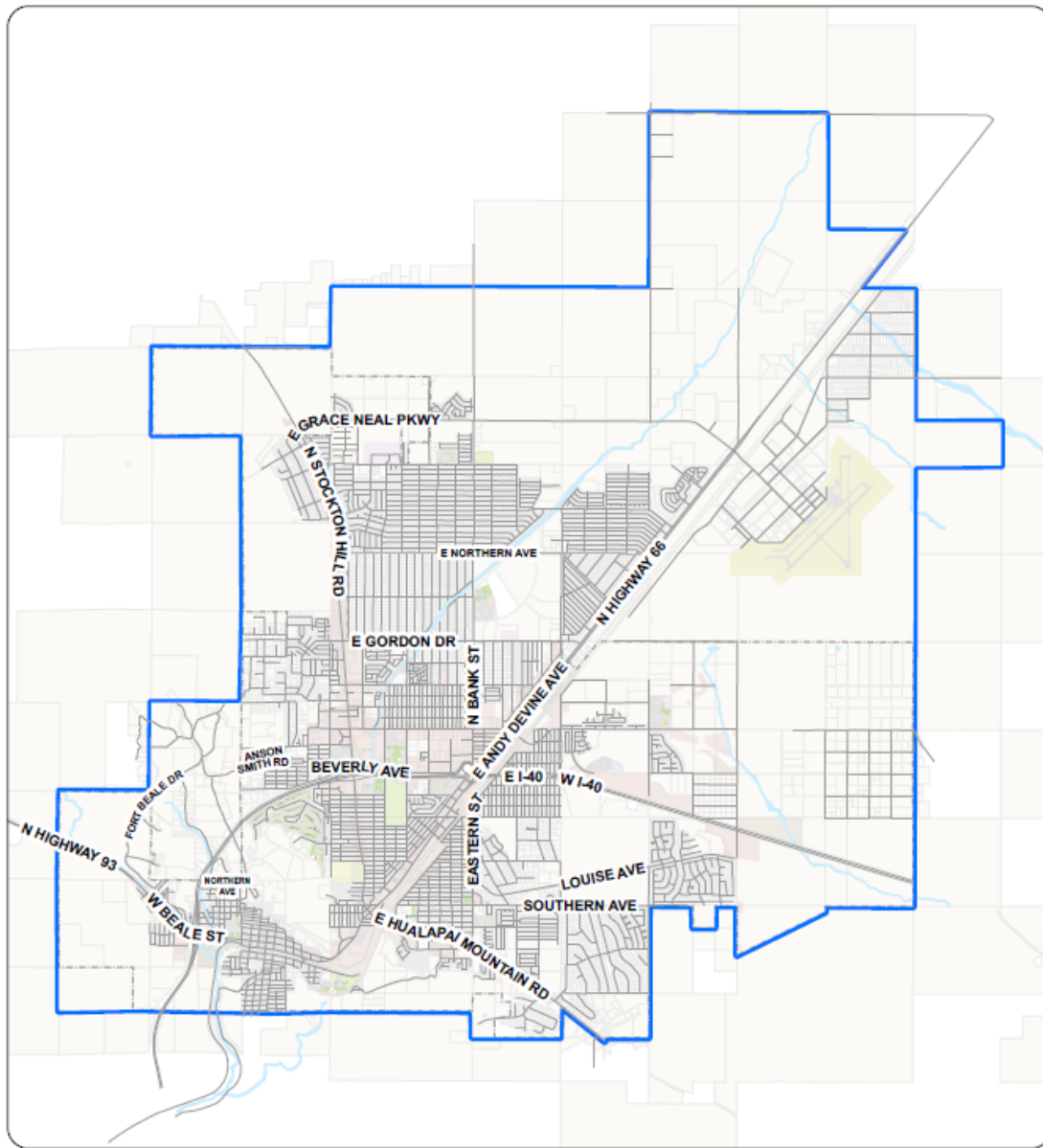


Table 2: City of Kingman Monthly Water Production, 2009 - 2019

13 Project Location

The City of Kingman Drought Contingency Planning Project will cover the City of Kingman’s Water Service Area which is located inside the Hualapai Valley Basin. The Basin area is located between the Hualapai Mountains just south of the City of Kingman to Lake Mead, stretching 1,820 square miles. Figure 1 a map of the City of Kingman’s Water service area and Figure 2, a map of the Hualapai Valley Basin, is shown below.



City of Kingman
Water Service Area Boundary

Water Service Boundary



CITY OF KINGMAN
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

310 NORTH 4TH STREET
KINGMAN, ARIZONA 86401
PHONE (928) 753-8122 FAX (928) 753-8118

3/15/2022 | 221004EN0 (Water Boundary)

Figure 1: The City of Kingman’s Water Service Area

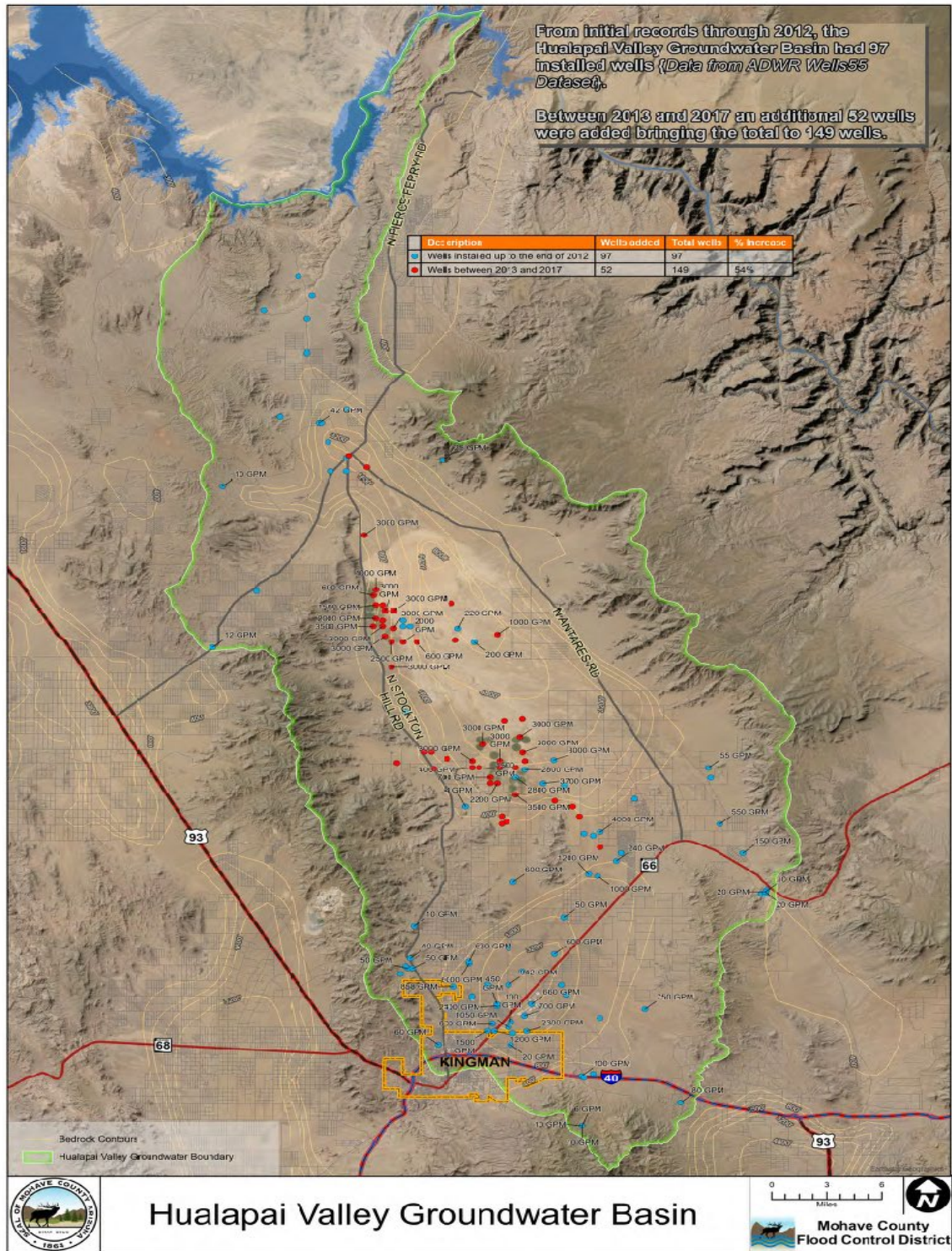


Figure 2: The Hualapai Valley Basin

14 Project

This application is to develop a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) that meets the requirements of the United States Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Response Program Framework.

The project description is split into 2 phases. Once the applicant has been informed that the proposal submitted under this NOFO has been selected for funding, COK will enter into a cooperative agreement with Reclamation, documenting the requirements and conditions related to the provision of financial assistance. The cooperative agreement will be divided into two phases: Phase I for the establishment of a Drought Planning Task Force and development of a Detailed Work Plan (includes Communication and Outreach Plan) and Phase II for the plan development.

Phase I

- **Establishment of a Drought Planning Task Force.** —At the outset of the planning process, the planning lead will develop a Drought Planning Task Force (Task Force) made up of interested stakeholders within the planning area that want to actively participate in developing the Drought Contingency Plan. The Task Force will have diverse membership representing multiple interests in the planning area.
- **Development of a Detailed Work Plan.** —The detailed work plan will be developed by the planning lead in consultation with Reclamation and will describe in detail how the various tasks included in developing or updating the plan will be accomplished, along with a detailed work schedule, and the responsibilities of Reclamation (Reclamation will provide input on this element), the planning lead, the Task Force, and other interested stakeholders. The workplan also includes a Communication and Outreach Plan describing how stakeholders and the public will be involved in the planning process. The work plan must be submitted to Reclamation for review and acceptance before substantive work on the New Plan may begin and may be updated as conditions warrant.

Phase II

- After the detailed work plan is reviewed and accepted by Reclamation, the planning lead will then develop the plan including the required elements described below.

The new Drought Contingency Plan will address each of the six elements described below.

The six required elements for Drought Contingency Plans developed or updated under this NOFO are:

1. **Drought Monitoring.** —The drought contingency plan will establish a process for monitoring near and long-term water availability, and a framework for predicting the probability of future droughts or confirming an existing drought.
2. **Vulnerability Assessment.** —The drought contingency plan will include a vulnerability assessment evaluating the risks and impacts of drought. The assessment will drive the development of potential mitigation and response actions and will be based on a range of future conditions, including uncertainties related to changing hydrologic conditions.
3. **Mitigation Actions.** —The drought contingency plan will identify, evaluate, and prioritize mitigation actions and activities that will build long-term resiliency to drought and that will mitigate the risks posed by drought.

4. **Response Actions.** —The drought contingency plan will identify, evaluate, and prioritize response actions and activities that can be implemented during a drought to mitigate the impacts.
5. **Operational and Administrative Framework.** —The drought contingency plan will identify who is responsible for undertaking the actions necessary to implement each element of the drought contingency plan, including communicating with the public about those actions.
6. **Plan Development and Update Process.** —The drought contingency plan will describe the process that was undertaken to develop the plan, including how stakeholders were engaged and how input was considered. In addition, the drought contingency plan must also include a process and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the drought contingency plan.

1.5 Evaluation Criterion

Evaluation Criteria Scoring Summary	Points:
A. Need for a Drought Contingency Plan or Plan Update	40
B. Inclusion of Stakeholders	30
C. Project Implementation	15
D. Nexus to Reclamation and Department Priorities	15
Total	100

Evaluation Criterion A – Need for a Drought Contingency Plan or Plan Update (40points)

*Up to 40 points may be awarded based on the extent to which the proposal demonstrates a compelling need to develop or update a Drought Contingency Plan. Proposals that address more urgent needs, more severe drought risks, and climate change vulnerabilities will receive higher priority consideration on this criterion than proposals that address less significant needs and risks. The purpose of this criterion is to ensure that funding is prioritized for Drought Contingency Plans that will address significant drought and climate change risks. **Describe the severity of the risks to water supplies that will be addressed in the Drought Contingency Plan.** What are the risks to water supplies within the applicable geographic area that will be addressed in the plan or plan update, and how severe are those risks? Describe the existing or potential drought and climate change risks to specific sectors in the planning area (e.g., impacts to agriculture, environment, hydropower, recreation and tourism, forestry, drinking water). Risks should be quantified and documented to the extent possible.*

The state of Arizona is experiencing exceptional and unprecedented drought conditions. Mohave County area to be exact shows it is the seventh driest year to date over the past 128 years and as a result the area has been classified as experiencing exceptional drought conditions by the U.S. Drought Monitor. Also, according to the National Drought Mitigation Center, Arizona is currently in a range from D0 (Abnormally dry) - D4 (Exceptional Drought). This means the soil is dry making forage limited, plants are stressed, native plants are dying, hillsides are unusually brown and stock ponds are nearly dry. Not only does this affect the soil, forage and stock ponds it is also affecting livestock and ranching operations. Water and feed are inadequate, fire danger is extremely high making fire preparedness increase with implementing restrictions early. Not only will the exceptional drought

conditions impact agriculture, environment, recreation and forestry but it will also impact drinking water as well to our Municipal Water Company.

The City of Kingman which is located in Northern Arizona, Mohave County, services approximately 55,000 residents per year. COK obtains all of its water from wells, most of which draw from the aquifer in the Hualapai Valley Basin. The Hualapai Basin stretches 1,820 square miles between the Hualapai Mountains just south of the City of Kingman to Lake Mead which is located in the northern corner of Arizona. The Basin is fed almost exclusively by monsoon rains and serves as the main supply source for water in Kingman.

In recent years, new large-scale agricultural operations have been established in the area, also drawing water from the Hualapai Basin, creating additional pressure on the City's Supply. Two separate studies have been complete since 2019. In the future withdrawal scenario provided by Mohave County, the Hualapai Valley Hydrogeologic Model (HVHM) simulates mean groundwater-level declines at several locations in the Kingman subbasin between 87 and 128 ft by year 2050 and between 204 and 241 by year 2080. Mean simulated groundwater-level declines in the Hualapai subbasin range from 44 to 210 ft by year 2050 and from 107 to 350 ft by year 2080. Mean simulated depth to water in the Kingman subbasin exceeds 1,200 ft between the years 2155 and 2214 (median year of exceedance 2171).

Like most other Arizona utilities, Kingman faces pressures on its existing water supplies, and implementing a water conservation program is a prudent and cost-effective method to maximize the value of the City's resources. City of Kingman's Drought Contingency Plan will address significant drought and climate change risks by monitoring, assessing vulnerability, prioritizing mitigation and response actions, as well as plan development by including stakeholder's engagement on the undertaking of the plan. This is according to the US Geological Survey (USGS) Study September, 2021.

Developing new water supplies is expensive and the opportunity to defer those costs by conserving existing supplies through the drought contingency plan could provide substantial value for the City and its residents.

Evaluation Criterion B – Inclusion for Stakeholders (30 Points)

Up to 30 points may be awarded based on the extent to which the proposal demonstrates that the planning process will be inclusive and incorporate input and participation by a diverse range of stakeholders. Note, stakeholders should include a mix of both internal and external stakeholders (e.g., to a Tribe, city, or district). The purpose of this criterion is to prioritize drought contingency plans that include regional planning and that emphasize participation and input from local stakeholders, in the planning area, including different types of water users (e.g., municipal, agricultural, environmental, industrial), landowners, state and local water management entities, among others. Projects that have committed participation from multiple stakeholders will be prioritized.

COK is in the beginning process of identifying its stakeholders and their involvement in the process. The plan is to use a tiered approach to stakeholder involvement that includes public input, outreach groups, and the Task Force that gets developed in Phase 1. This approach is geared towards increasing participation from the local community and different water users (private and industrial), landowners, and elected officials. With more than 50,000 residents in COK's service area, there will be a large amount of opinions and impacts to specific industries to consider. COK has already started this process by sending out surveys to residents. Three-quarters of survey respondents indicated that Kingman's natural environment should be an area of focus for the City in the coming two years. When asked to consider the importance of addressing a variety of potential projects and issues over the next five years, 79% prioritized expanding water conservation efforts. Another approach to navigating this challenge is to rely on the organizations that have been formed to represent these diverse interests.

Under this opportunity, COK will form a Task Force to directly participate in the plan development process and an Outreach group that will verify the effectiveness of the documents being developed.

The task force will include representatives from the organizations that best represent the COK, Planning, Economic Development, Mohave County Flood Control District, local elected officials, and a selection of COK's industrial users that would be impacted by or could benefit from the plan. The task force will work together to develop the plan through a series of quarterly (minimum) workshops and reviews. Each member of the Task Force will have the following responsibilities:

- Gather input from the community, interest groups, and/or stakeholders that they represent.
- Participate in plan development workshops
- Review and comment on plan documentation
- Communicate draft and final versions of the plan to the group they represent.

At this time, there is an existing, Water Sustainability Task Force in place, and has been since 2019. This committee meets quarterly to discuss water sustainability projects and ensure that all available techniques, methods, and efforts are pursued to ensure the efficient use of our water resources. This Task Force is comprised of City Public Works, Engineering, Mohave County Flood Control, Mohave County Public Works, and two Public members with water resource expertise or interest, appointed by the common Council, to help facilitate this project and work with the Task force that will be established.

In the early stages of the planning effort, the Task Force will develop a Communication and Outreach Plan to define the most effective methods for gathering input and garnering consensus from the public and Outreach group. The Communication and Outreach Plan will include a combination of stakeholder group workshops, written communications, and if needed, one- on-one meetings between Task Force members and the broad group of stakeholders. When a draft version of the plan is available, a public hearing will be held to gather feedback from the general public that can be

incorporated into the final plan.

Evaluation Criterion C – Project Implementation (15 points)

Up to 15 points may be awarded based on the extent to which the proposal supports the applicant's ability to meet the program requirements within the two- year timeframe

The City of Kingman's Drought Contingency Planning Project will include all six required elements for a drought contingency plan, and it is achievable under the two-year timeframe.

1. **Drought Monitoring.** —*The drought contingency plan will establish a process for monitoring near and long-term water availability, and a framework for predicting the probability of future droughts or confirming an existing drought.*

The Task force and other partners, will work to develop a COK system specific seasonal protocol for drought monitoring and assessment of operational and mitigation measures. The drought contingency plan will also provide an opportunity to evaluate, document and clarify the current drought monitoring and assessment process.

2. **Vulnerability Assessment.** —*The drought contingency plan will include a vulnerability assessment evaluating the risks and impacts of drought. The assessment will drive the development of potential mitigation and response actions and will be based on a range of future conditions, including uncertainties related to changing hydrologic conditions.*

The vulnerability assessment will be conducted qualitatively and quantitatively, and it will rely heavily on input from the Task Force. The Task Force will hold facilitated meetings to identify potential risks and impacts within the sector. A contracted consultant will facilitate the committee meetings and be responsible for analyzing and aggregating the data.

3. **Mitigation Actions.** —*The drought contingency plan will identify, evaluate, and prioritize mitigation actions and activities that will build long-term resiliency to drought and that will mitigate the risks posed by drought.*

In conjunction with the vulnerability assessment, the Task Force will assist in the development of recommendations to build long-term drought resilience. This approach will allow us to develop both general and specific actions that can be applied on local or regional scales throughout the COK area. The Task Force will evaluate and prioritize these actions and activities for the plan. We anticipate that this aspect of our plan will be most relevant and useful for local and regional users who wish to implement drought resiliency activities at smaller scales. Furthermore, by garnering input and support from diverse water users and stakeholders, we will build better relationships and trust with local communities.

4. **Response Actions.** —*The drought contingency plan will identify, evaluate, and prioritize response actions and activities that can be implemented during a drought to mitigate the*

impacts.

The Task Force will review any existing documentation and related materials and work to identify relevant and useful actions that can be implemented during a drought to mitigate impacts and trigger operational changes. All actions and activities will be evaluated and prioritized by the Task Force. This section will be developed such that drought status and information is communicated efficiently and rapidly, and is inclusive of all state, federal, tribal, and local agencies, as well as the public.

- 5. Operational and Administrative Framework.** —*The drought contingency plan will identify who is responsible for undertaking the actions necessary to implement each element of the drought contingency plan, including communicating with the public about those actions.*

Concurrent to the development of response actions, the Task Force will identify who is responsible for undertaking the actions identified in the plan, including public outreach about the plan. The COK has a Public Information Officer (PIO) that will be instrumental in this action.

- 6. Plan Development and Update Process.** —*The drought contingency plan will describe the process that was undertaken to develop the plan, including how stakeholders were engaged and how input was considered. In addition, the drought contingency plan must also include a process and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the drought contingency plan.*

The plan will include a detailed description of the planning process, including stakeholder engagement and how input was evaluated and used. The plan will also include a schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. The COK will lead this section with guidance from the Task Force.

Evaluation Criterion D – Nexus to Reclamation and Department Priorities (15 Points)

Up to 15 points may be awarded based on the extent that the proposal demonstrates a nexus between the proposed project and a Reclamation project, activity, and priority. Describe this nexus: • Is there a Reclamation project, facility, or activity within the planning area? Is the planning area in the same basin as a Reclamation project, facility, or activity? In what way will the proposed project benefit a basin where a Reclamation project, facility, or activity is located? Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or an operations and maintenance (O&M) contract with Reclamation? If the applicant does not hold a type of contract named above, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means? Is the applicant a Tribe?

The City of Kingman has an entitlement with the Reclamation, but when the Mohave County Water Authority was established, the entitlement went to MCWA. Kingman is a member agency with MCWA, which has a contract with the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, Section 5, decreed by the United States Supreme Court in *Arizona v.*

California, 547 U.S. 150 (2006) for Colorado River entitlements under contracts number 5-04-W0320 and 04-xx-30-W0431 for AZ 4th priority and a 5th and 6th priority number under 5-07-W0320.

The Colorado River entitlements can be found at the following websites:

Fourth Priority: <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/contracts/entitlements/AZpriority4.pdf>

Fifth and Sixth priority: <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/contracts/entitlements/AZpriority5and6.pdf>

2.0 Project Budget

2.1 Funding Plan

The estimated total cost for the Drought Contingency Plan is \$200,000. City of Kingman commits to providing up to \$100,000 in non-federal match funds in support of the activities in this proposal. It is expected that this amount will be satisfied by the Colorado River Water Fund.

2.2 Budget Proposal

Table B.1- Total Project Cost Table

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Costs to be reimbursed with Federal funding	\$100,000
Costs to be paid by the applicant	\$100,000
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$200,000

2.3 Budget Narrative

The total project costs are estimated to be \$200,000. We are requesting \$100,000 from Reclamation, and the City of Kingman will provide the remaining \$100,000 through direct contributions. Below is a copy of the Capital Improvement Project proposed in the fiscal year 23 budget that will be adopted to show the direct contribution COK will provide.

PROJECT TITLE: Drought Contingency Plan

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Develop a Drought Management Plan for the City of Kingman. This plan will identify and evaluate water drought counter-measures, establish an implementation strategy and set management goals. The plan would also identify and prioritize aquifer recharge projects.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Plan recommendations would be necessary to prioritize projects for best return as well as to compete for grant funding opportunities. Grant application for this project is also planned.



<u>Budgeted Project</u>				<u>Post Project Annual Operating Expenses</u>	
<u>Costs</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>Future</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Land & Right-of-Way Acquisition	-	-	-	Personnel	-
Design & Engineering	100,000	-	100,000	Utilities & Maintenance Costs	-
Construction/Maintenance	-	-	-		
Equipment & Furnishings	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-		
		\$			\$
TOTAL	\$ 100,000	-	\$ 100,000	TOTAL	-
<u>Funding Sources</u>				<u>Post Project Annual Operating Revenue</u>	
Colorado River Water Fund	100,000	-	100,000	Revenues	-
		-	-		
		\$			\$
TOTAL	\$ 100,000	-	\$ 100,000	TOTAL	-
<u>Future Year Project</u>					
<u>Costs</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>Future</u>
Land & Right-of-Way Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Design & Engineering	-	-	-	-	-
Construction/Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment & Furnishings	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-



Salaries and Wages

There will be no salary or wage reimbursement.

Travel

No travel is anticipated.

Equipment

No equipment will be purchased.

Materials and Supplies

There will be no material or supply costs.

Contractual

There will be a contractual agreement in phases I and II to procure a Consultant as the Planning Lead. The Planning Lead will help establish the Task Force, for the development of a detailed work plan addressing the six elements required.

Third-Party In-Kind Contributions

No third-party in-kind contributions are included in this proposal.

3.0 Required Permits or Approvals

No permits are required for this project work.

4.0 Official Resolution

Attached is the City Council Resolution No. 5392, Approved March 15, 2022.

5.0 Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management

City of Kingman Arizona is registered in SAMS

- Kingman, City Of, Registered Name
- CAGE: #4TTN4 | UEI: #DM48NAGZ9ZY6
- Kingman, AZ, USA

When recorded mail to:
City Clerk
CITY OF KINGMAN
310 N. 4th Street
Kingman, AZ 86401

**CITY OF KINGMAN, ARIZONA
RESOLUTION NO. 5392**

**A RESOLUTION BY THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF KINGMAN, ARIZONA; AUTHORIZING AN
APPLICATION SUBMITTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, GRANT PROGRAM,
COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE "FY 2022 WATERSMART"
GRANT PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, President Biden signed into law the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58, November 11, 2021) for fiscal years (FY)2020 through 2026 ("FY2026); and

WHEREAS, The FY 2020 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law appropriated \$30.6 billion to be awarded by the U.S. Department of Interior ("DOI") for Americas Critical Infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, This appropriation stems from the Title IX (Western Water Infrastructure) to the Bureau of Reclamation and

WHEREAS, Because of the program structure, DOI will continue to refer to the grants as Water Sustain and Manage Americas Resources for Tomorrow "WaterSMART" Grants"; and

WHEREAS, As with the previous programs, funds for the FY2022 WaterSMART program are to be awarded on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the region; and

WHEREAS, The City of Kingman desires to submit an application for the funding of the Drought Contingency Plan in the FY2022 WaterSMART Grant Program; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Kingman, Arizona, find that the Drought Contingency Plan meets all the FY2022 WaterSMART Grant Program long-term outcomes and selection criteria

AND FURTHERMORE, AUTHORIZES the Mayor to sign any and all documents and certifications necessary to submit this application, including the Federal Wage Rate Requirements (Davis-Bacon Act), stating that the City of Kingman will comply with the requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (Federal wage rate requirements), as required by the FY 2022 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law;

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Kingman, Arizona, on this 15th day of March, 2022.

ATTEST:

Annie Meredith
Annie Meredith, City Clerk

APPROVED:

KEN WATKINS #

Jen Miles FOR
Jen Miles, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Carl Cooper
Carl Cooper, City Attorney

