



# Well 22 Rehabilitation Project

Bureau of Reclamation  
WaterSMART Drought Response Program Grant Application  
Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R24AS00007

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## Executive Summary

The City of West Sacramento's (City) Well 22 Rehabilitation Project (Project) will provide City residents, located in a disadvantaged and low-income area, with a reliable potable water supply during droughts. As revealed in 2022, these City residents have no reliable water supply in drought conditions. This Project will provide a dependable dry year water supply to these residents and provide the entire City with an additional backup water supply for health and safety service should the City's primary surface water supply system break down.

The City is applying for this WaterSMART Drought Response Program as a local government organization with water delivery authority under Category A and Funding Group II. The City is also applying under Task B – *Increasing the Reliability of Water Supplies Through Groundwater Recovery*. The City's Project seeks grant funding to restore a drought-resilient drinking water supply to a disadvantaged community. West Sacramento's water system serves 53,600 residents from a single surface water source – the Sacramento River – that is treated at the George Kristoff Water Treatment Plant (GKWTP). Historically, the city relied on groundwater as its sole source of water supply but transitioned to surface water in 1988. The configuration of the City's water rights and water contracts omit a small portion of the City's service area in the northern section of the City boundary ("North Area") creating a water supply vulnerability to a disadvantaged community in drought conditions. In short, the North Area does not have a fully reliable water supply to serve City residents in drought conditions.

The City is located in the eastern part of Yolo County in California's Central Valley.

The full City boundary is depicted in **Figure 1**. The City's North Area is located north of the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks (north of the red line in **Figure 1**) and is bounded by the Sacramento River on the north and east and the Yolo Bypass in the west. The North Area includes the Broderick and Bryte neighborhoods – an historically disadvantaged and low-income area in the City (as described more fully in Criterion D). The North Area has a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial development.

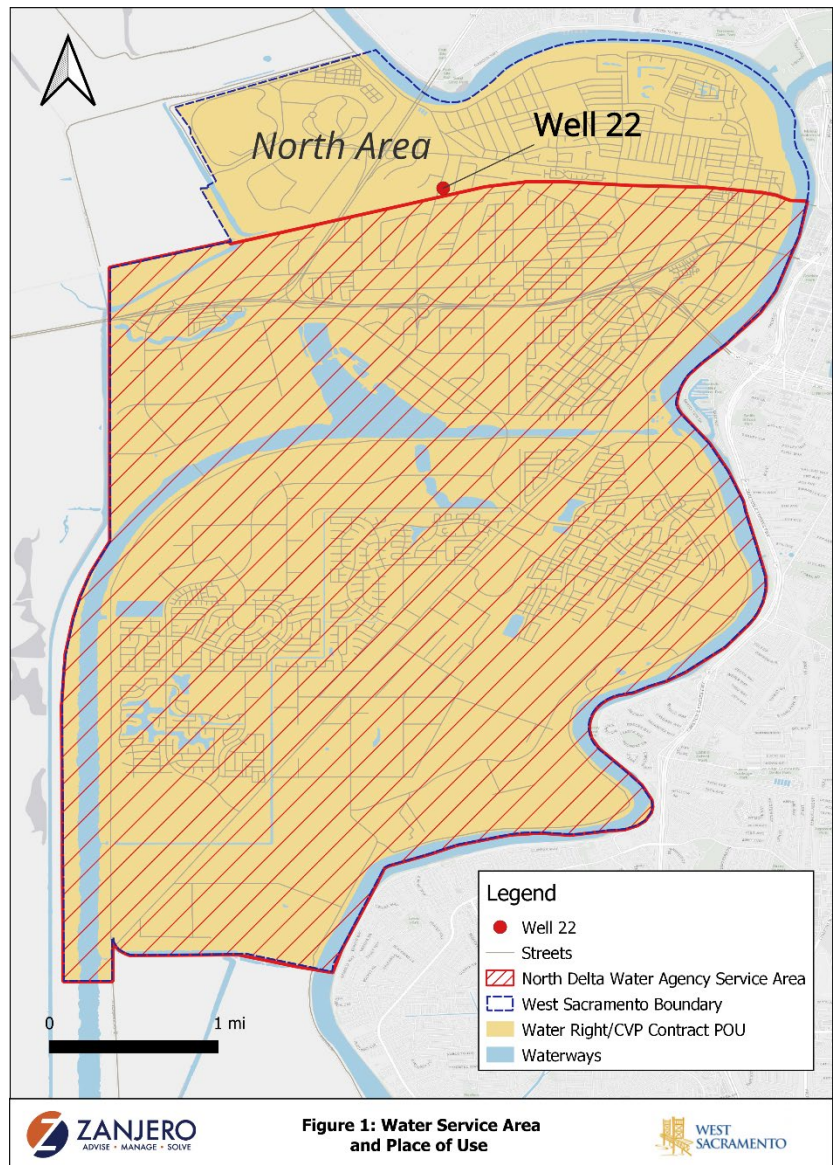


Figure 1: Water Service Area and Place of Use

The City's water service area covers approximately 23 square miles but is essentially divided into two localities based on the City's water rights and contracts. As shown in **Figure 1**, customers located south of the UPRR tracks (the red line) have a reliable water supply during droughts while customers in the North Area do not have a reliable supply and are vulnerable to droughts.

The City's water rights and contracts include an appropriative water right (Permit 18150), a Central Valley Project contract (CVP), and a water supply derived from the North Delta Water Agency (NDWA). Both Permit 18150 and the CVP supply serve the entire City during normal water supply conditions. The NDWA supply is the City's only reliable drought water supply but this water supply may only be served in the NDWA service area that is south of the UPRR tracks, as shown in **Figure 1**. As such, the City's North Area residents are inequitably deprived of reliable water supplies in drought conditions. The Project will remedy the inequity to the City's low-income North Area, allay a drought year water supply vulnerability, and improve the City's overall water security.

In 2022, the critically dry conditions resulted in an Emergency Drought Regulation by the State Board that curtailed the City's Permit 18150 and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) declared a CVP Health & Safety level water supply allocation. Although the area within the City incorporated by NDWA maintained an adequate water supply, the North Area – the area outside of the NDWA boundary – was nearly devoid of water supplies, potentially harming a low income and disadvantaged community. The City purchased emergency water supplies from a neighboring purveyor to alleviate the inequity and provide water to the North Area that is outside of the NDWA service area.

An urgent need for the Project exists because the City entirely relies on surface water (entitlements/water rights), which is vulnerable to drought conditions. There is a growing risk of water shortages for communities due to place of use limitations of the City's NDWA entitlement, changes in climate, and new regulatory constraints. The Project will restore Well 22 and provide the City with additional groundwater supplies when the City's surface water deliveries are insufficient. The new well will eliminate the need for emergency response actions like purchasing emergency water supplies to serve the North Area. In addition, this Project will provide emergency and back-up water supplies for fire protection should the City's main surface water diversion and treatment facilities break down. This additional public safety benefit is valuable to *all* City residents.

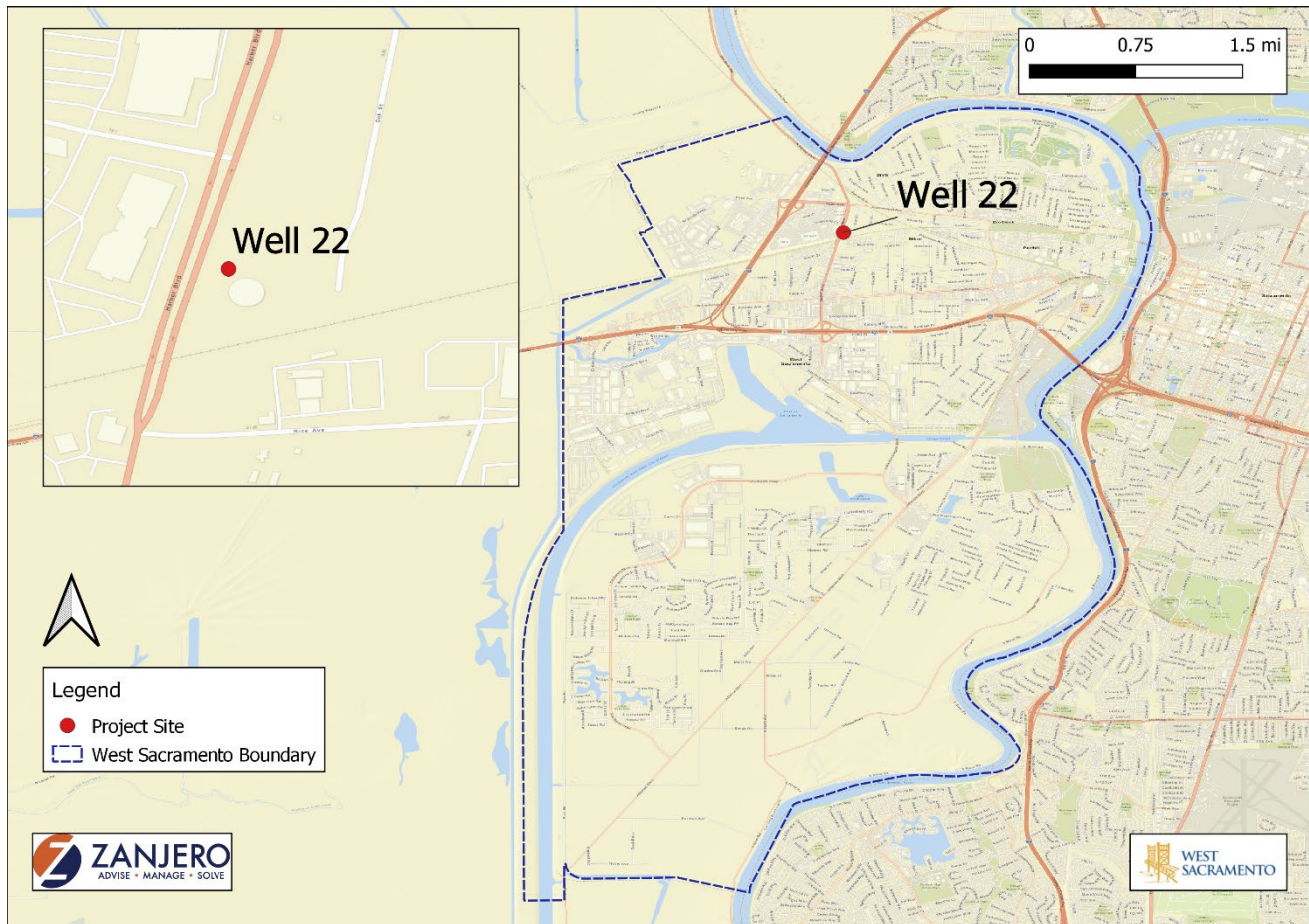
The Project is supported by the 2015 Water Master Plan, the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, and the 2023 Water Master Plan Update. The Project is identified in the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) with funds allocated for the Project's development. The rehabilitation of Well 22 will provide a reliable water supply to the communities outside of the NDWA service area, support economically disadvantaged communities, and provide an emergency back-up supply for fire-suppression throughout the City.

Following the funding award announcement, construction for the project is expected to begin in November 2024. The Project will require 18 months to complete and will be finished no later than June 2026. The Project is not located on a federal facility.

## Project Location

Well No. 22 is located at 964 Oak Street in the City of West Sacramento, Yolo County in the State of California. The well site is to the east of Harbor Boulevard and north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The project latitude is 38°35'16.6"N and the longitude is 121°32'44.9"W. **Figure 2** below shows the project location.

**Figure 2: Proximity Map and Project Site Location**



The Project is located on a parcel of property owned by the City of West Sacramento with adequate space to complete the well rehabilitation. Well 22 was once an integral part of the City's water system and the Oak Street property already has a functioning water tank that the City currently uses in its water distribution system. Connection to this system will allow immediate supply integration for City water deliveries. **Figure 3** below depicts a basic engineering design schematic at the Well 22 site location.

**Figure 3: Well 22 Rehabilitation Technical Engineering Design Schematic<sup>1</sup>**



## Technical Project Description

Well 22 is located between Oak Street and Harbor Blvd in West Sacramento on a 2.5-acre parcel of City-owned property (Property). Well 22 has been dormant for a number of years and had been capped with the pump and drop pipe removed. The Property has a steel water tank that is currently used for water storage from the City's water treatment plant and the tank is fully integrated into the City's water distribution system. A new power drop, well pump, drop pipe, valving, and piping is required to re-integrate Well 22 into the distribution system. Treatment of the water would need to be determined based on water quality samples taken after the well rehabilitation effort. Chlorine injection is anticipated at a minimum for residual disinfection but other water quality constituents may require additional treatment. The City anticipates that the treated well water will be blended with the City's treated water supplies from the GKWTP in the storage tank located at the well site. Based on historic sampling, it is assumed that manganese levels may exceed secondary MCL levels and may require treatment. There is adequate room on the Property to build the systems necessary to reestablish Well 22. The condition of the well casing is unknown and, at a minimum, will need to be swabbed, purged and pumped to waste, and video inspected to assess the casing's viability to operate at a production level for supplemental supply. A video inspection of the current condition is in process and details of the necessary rehabilitation actions will be narrowed as more information becomes available.

<sup>1</sup> Bennett Engineering Services. (2022). Assessment for Well Rehabilitation and New Wells for Supplemental Water.

Well 22 had a production capacity of 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) according to the 1974 well drillers report, included in **Appendix A**. Production tests have been approved to determine the current and actual production capacity with completion expected by the end of 2023. The targeted production capacity to meet Project objectives is 1,000 gallons per minute. The well currently has a chlorine injection onsite and was taken offline before MCL requirements required secondary treatment. The pending production capacity test and Title 22 analysis will inform necessary requirements to bring the well back online and integrate the well into the City’s water system.

## Performance Measures

**All applicants are required to propose a brief summary describing the performance measure that will be used to quantify actual benefits upon completion of the project.**

Performance will be measured by quantifying the flow rate of water and water quality collected and delivered from Well 22. It should be noted that groundwater is more usefully measured by production rate rather than annual amount like surface supplies. The additional capacity will provide resiliency to drought and the project will be considered beneficial if Well 22 produces at least 1,000 gallons per minute.<sup>2</sup> This would equate to approximately 11% of typical summer water demands (enough to serve the North Area) and 49% of the City’s health and safety needs. A quantifiable benefit for the success of the Project can also be determined by testing water quality. Marginal differences from the water quality in the City’s existing delivery system is expected. Water treatment facilities that are needed to address any water quality concerns will be developed so that the well water may be adequately blended into the City’s water system.

## Evaluation Criteria

### Criterion A – Project Benefits

#### Sub Criterion A1.a: Adds to Available Water Supplies

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

The Project will provide a dependable and long-term water supply in drought conditions to residents located in the City’s low-income North Area and provide the City with an additional backup water supply for health and safety service should the City’s primary surface water supply system break down. Rehabilitation of Well 22 will allow the City re-access groundwater resources to provide a reliable water supply to a disadvantaged community during drought conditions, like those experienced in 2022. The access to groundwater will remain in place for the life-expectancy of the Project – approximately 30 years – and will provide water service in drought conditions to the North Area during this time period. This continuous ability to access an alternative water supply for a 30 year period will help the City provide equitable water service to all residents in the City’s service area during all drought conditions. The City will continue to abide by its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that is contained in its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) to conserve water during drought conditions. The City was successful in 2022 in curtailing its demands by 20% in accordance with Governor Newsom’s numerous drought-related Executive Orders and the City is a water conservation steward.

<sup>2</sup> The well drillers report noted 1,500 gpm and the historic operation was slightly lower than that. For the purposes of this project, anything above 1,000 gpm will be considered successful.



Not only does the proposed Project create long-term resiliency to drought, but redundancy in water supply sources also protects the City against infrastructure failures. If the intake structure at GWTP were to be damaged or left completely offline due to malevolent acts or natural disasters, there is currently no other supply source within the City. Having Well 22 back online is necessary to support the City in a crisis. Well 22 will maintain local water supply, create long term resilience, and reduce emergency response actions.

The Project will significantly improve the reliability and availability of water to the North Area. The Project will provide water security benefits when surface water supplies are curtailed and reduced, as well as benefits for fire protection, drought, and other emergencies. The Project also meets the stated goals of the 2015 and 2023 Water Master Plan Update and 2020 Urban Water Management Plan to develop groundwater supplies to provide an additional layer of emergency back-up supplies and is identified for funding in the City's most recent CIP.

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

The percentage of the total water supply is approximately 11% of typical summer monthly demands – enough for the North Area – or 49% of health and safety minimums for the entire City. The additional water supply minimum was calculated as 1,000 gpm of the current typical mid-summer demand of 1,200 acre-feet per month and the health and safety production number which is set by the state at 55 GPCD. These calculations are as follows:

Equation 1 – Typical Monthly Summer Demand:

$$1,200 \text{ AF} \times \frac{1 \text{ AF}}{1 \text{ month}} \times \frac{325,851 \text{ gallons}}{1 \text{ AF}} \times \frac{1 \text{ month}}{30 \text{ days}} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ minutes}} = 9,051 \text{ gpm}$$

$$AS_{\text{Summer Month}} = \frac{1,000 \text{ gpm}}{9,051 \text{ gpm}} = 11\%$$

Equation 2 – Health and Safety Demand:

$$55 \text{ gpcd} \times 53,600 \text{ estimated City population} \times \frac{1 \text{ day}}{24 \text{ hours}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ minutes}} = 2,047 \text{ gpm}$$

$$AS_{\text{HHS}} = \frac{1,000 \text{ gpm}}{2,047 \text{ gpm}} = 49\%$$

**What is the estimated quantity of additional supply the project will provide and how was this estimate calculated?**

The maximum estimated quantity of additional supply that the Project could provide at 1,000 gpm of continual pumping for a twelve-month period is 1,614 AFY. However, since the well will normally operate during drought conditions, the well is estimated to provide no less than 450 acre-feet per

year (AFY) of total volume for a six-month period with a maximum amount of 807 acre-feet per year. This amount may increase in an extended drought situation but will be negligible in wet years for occasional testing and maintenance. The estimate was calculated based on the following:

**Table 1: Estimated Quantity of Additional Supply**

	NUMBER	UNIT
Population	14,500	Approximate North Area Population
Per Capita Health and Safety (H&S)	55	gpcd
Total H&S Demand	3,302	AFY
Assumed Duration of Drought	6	Months
Total Supply from Well 22	450-807 AFY	AF for assumed 6-month drought

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

The significance of the benefits associated with the Project include increased local reliability and availability of a new water supply to serve disadvantaged communities, reduced reliance on surface water supplies, and the increased ability for the City to meet health and safety standards and emergency backup supply needs. Importantly, rehabilitation of Well 22 is the shortest path to providing supplemental water to the City under drought conditions to the North Area that has inadequate dry-year water supplies. The most recent drought resulted in the state’s driest three-year period on record. This new climate reality requires all water providers to adapt to extreme conditions as California transitions to a hotter, drier, and variable future. In 2022, the City purchased emergency water supplies to serve the North Area when no City-controlled alternative water supplies were available. The Project will reduce the likelihood that the City will (a) drastically restrict water use in the low-income North Area while other areas in the City do not have the same water use restrictions; and (b) be forced to purchase scarce and expensive emergency supplies in future droughts to meet the North Area demands.

**Wells**

**What is the estimated capacity of the new well(s), and how was the estimate calculated?**

The estimated capacity of Well 22 is 1,000 gpm. This is based off of a 2022 Technical Memorandum regarding rehabilitation of Well 22. A copy of this memorandum is provided in **Appendix A**.

**How much water do you plan to extract through the well(s), and how does this fit within and comply with state or local laws, ordinances, or other groundwater governance structures applicable to the area?**

Well 22 will be used during times of drought to provide adequate supplies to the North Area in line with the drought conditions in other parts of the City. In a drought supply situation, the well may be required to operate for up to 6 months which would result in a pumping of no less than 450 acre-feet. In a typical supply scenario, the well would only be operated as needed to maintain readiness in the event other sources of water supply are curtailed (as happened in 2022). Occasional pumping

to maintain water quality and equipment maintenance will be conducted but represents *de minimis* amounts or 10 acre-feet per year for planning purposes.

The Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) provides an effective and efficient groundwater governance structure to fully comply with and implement the basin-scale Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The plan outlines how groundwater resources will be managed over the next 20 years and uses the Yolo Sustainable Groundwater Agency model (YSGA model). This integrated surface water and groundwater modeling tool integrates rainfall runoff hydrology, reservoir operation, water demands from cities and crops, and allocations of water to those demands from surface and groundwater supplies. *Well 22 is anticipated in the Yolo Subbasin GSP and the YGSA model which allows for unmet demands in the North Area of the City to be met with groundwater supplies.*<sup>3</sup>

**Will the well be used as a primary supply or supplemental supply when there is a lack of surface supplies?**

Well 22 will be used as a primary supply when there is a lack of available surface water supplies due to drought and to support communities during public health and safety concerns should the City's surface water treatment facilities break down. The Project does not support population growth or increased irrigation demands.

**Does the applicant participate in an active recharge program contributing to groundwater sustainability?**

At this time, the City of West Sacramento does not have any active recharge facilities where it injects surface water into the groundwater basin for recharge. However, the City's in lieu groundwater recharge program has been occurring since 1988 due to the City solely using surface water to serve its residents rather than using only groundwater. As such the City has augmented groundwater supplies through 25 years of in lieu recharge.

**Provide information documenting that proposed well(s) will not adversely impact the aquifer it/they are pumping from (overdraft or land subsidence). At a minimum, this should include aquifer description, information on existing or planned aquifer recharge facilities, a map of the well location and other nearby surface water supplies, and physical descriptions of the proposed well(s) (depth, diameter, casing description, etc.). If available, information should be provided on nearby wells (sizes, capacities, yields, etc.), aquifer test results, and if the area is currently experiencing aquifer overdraft or land subsidence.**

The Yolo Basin is a relatively stable basin, with groundwater levels maintaining a relatively consistent long-term average elevation or depth to groundwater.<sup>4</sup> Over the past 50 years, there has been no evidence of basin-wide overdraft.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, no land subsidence has been documented in the West Sacramento area. The City is within the ground surface rise or drop of less than 0.1 feet,

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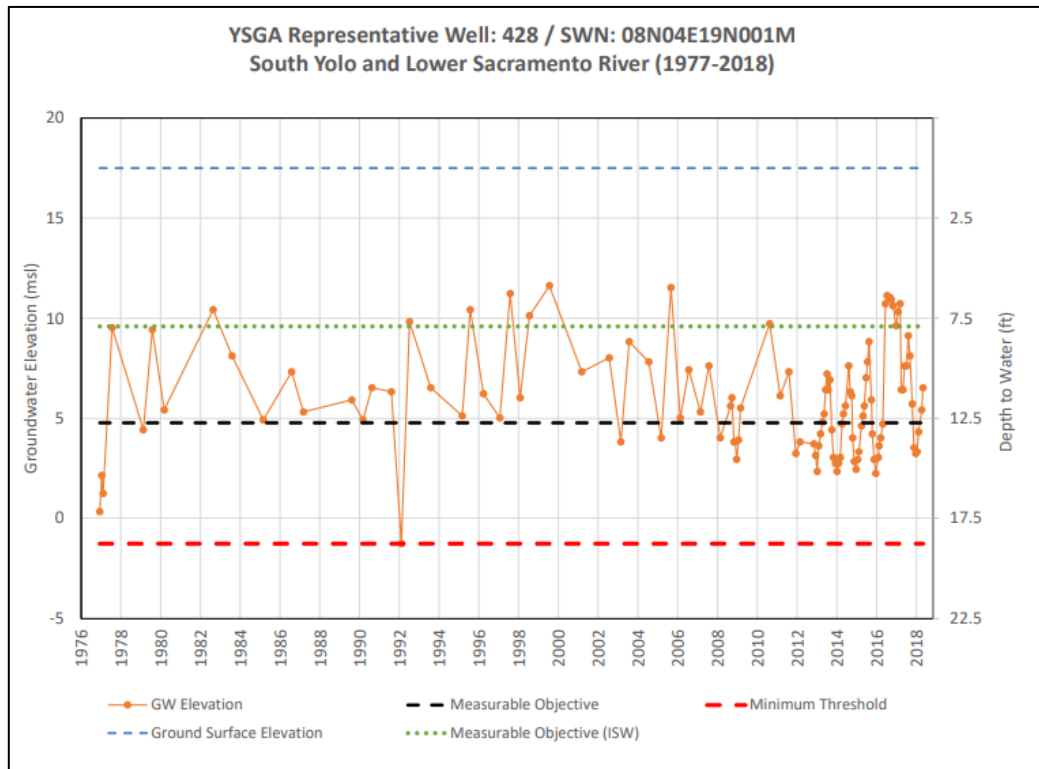
<sup>3</sup> Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2022). Appendix E. pp. 41  
[https://www.yologroundwater.org/files/b90061148/Yolo+GSP\\_AppendixE.pdf](https://www.yologroundwater.org/files/b90061148/Yolo+GSP_AppendixE.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2022). pp. 33.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at 2-164.

which indicates an area of no subsidence.<sup>6</sup> Based on modeling results, the entire Yolo Subbasin displays relatively low levels of subsidence across the basin. **Figure 4** shows the historic groundwater levels in the City.

**Figure 4: YSGA Representative Well Hydrograph for South Yolo Management Area (Located within City Boundary)<sup>7</sup>**

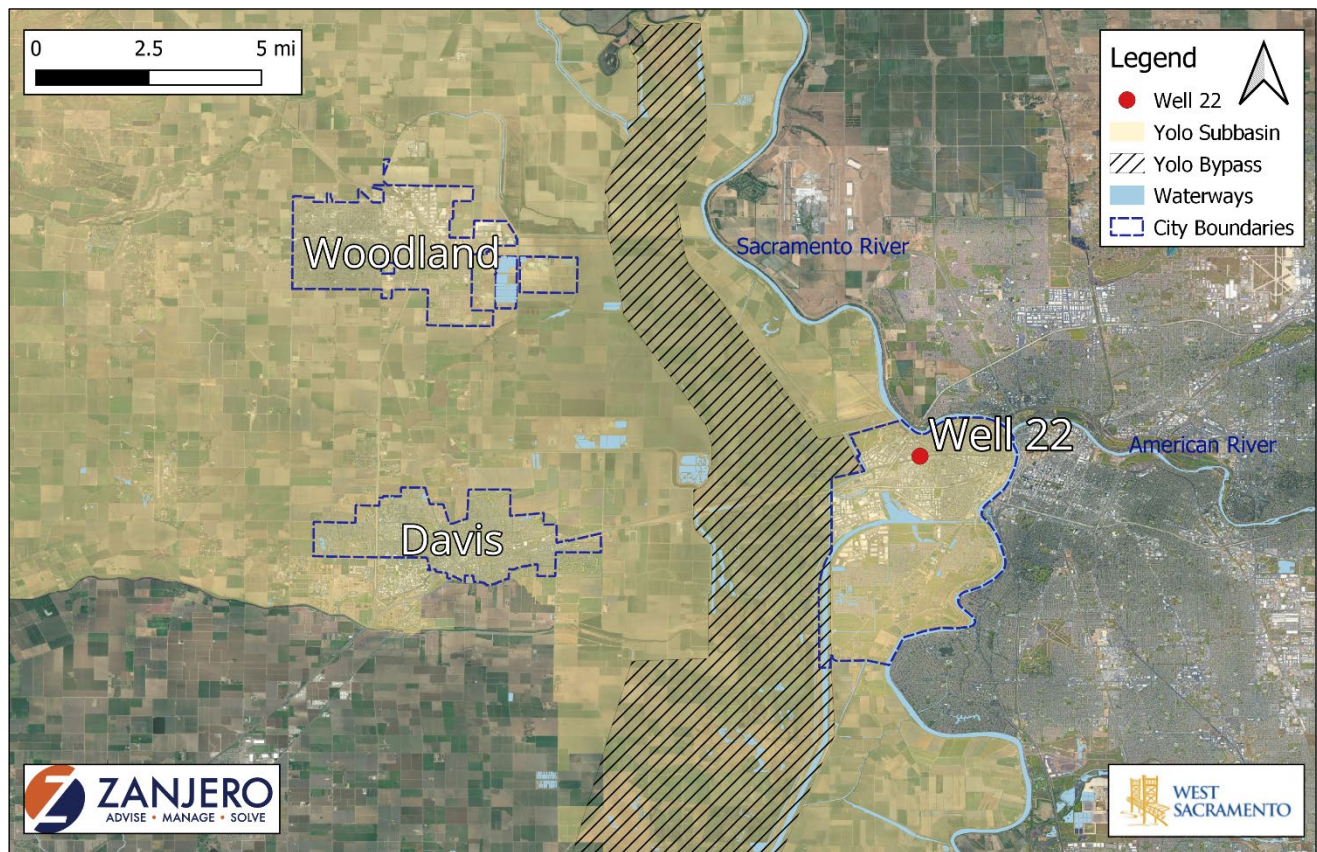


West Sacramento overlies the Yolo Subbasin and is within the South Yolo Management Area of the basin. The portion of the basin that underlies West Sacramento is bounded on the east by the Sacramento River and the Yolo Bypass forms the western boundary of the City. Nearby surface water supplies include the Sacramento River and the American River, identified in **Figure 5**. The City is located on the eastern edge of the basin and is separated from other large groundwater users by the Yolo Bypass. Furthermore, the nearby Cities of Woodland and Davis have transitioned to a primarily surface water supply. Additionally, agricultural users of groundwater in the area operate under the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District which has been conducting groundwater recharge actions and purchases surface supplies to balance groundwater pumping in the subbasin. Given the separation of the City from other users in the sub-basin, no impacts to other users are anticipated. **Figure 5** shows the location of the City in relation to the other municipalities in the Subbasin.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 2-219.

<sup>7</sup> Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2022). Appendix H. pp. 76. [https://www.yologroundwater.org/files/d25bb5427/Yolo+GSP\\_AppendixH.pdf](https://www.yologroundwater.org/files/d25bb5427/Yolo+GSP_AppendixH.pdf)

**Figure 5: Yolo Subbasin with Nearby Surface Water Supplies and Cities**



The well driller's report indicates Well 22 was drilled in 1974 to a depth of 751 feet. The well is a 16-inch diameter screened in 5 sections from 382 feet to 672 feet. The surface seal is 270 feet deep. When first installed, the groundwater level was approximate 27 feet below ground surface and the original pump produced 1,500 gpm. The anticipated rehabilitated capacity is 1,000 gpm. A water quality test in March 2022 in the aquifer underlying the southern part of the City, showed high levels of boron, manganese, and iron. Water quality testing at Well 22 site is ongoing. Though Well 22 is currently offline, it is still part of the City's drinking water infrastructure per the Division of Drinking Water.<sup>8</sup>

**Describe the groundwater monitoring plan that will be undertaken and the associated monitoring triggers for mitigation actions. Describe how the mitigation actions will respond to or help avoid any significant adverse impacts to third parties that occur due to groundwater pumping.**

The City will comply with all applicable pumping restrictions as well as coordinate pumping with the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency (YGSA). The YGSA includes a list of projects and management actions that contribute to sustainability in the Yolo Subbasin. *West Sacramento Well Improvements is identified under Project 68*, and management actions for the 20-year implementation period are

<sup>8</sup> SDWIS Drinking Water Watch. (2023).

[https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys\\_is\\_number=6208&tinwsys\\_st\\_code=CA&wsnumber=CA5710003](https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/JSP/WaterSystemDetail.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=6208&tinwsys_st_code=CA&wsnumber=CA5710003)

also listed.<sup>9</sup> Management Action 12, Coordinated Response to Minimum Threshold Exceedances, ensures basin wide coordination to evaluate the projects and management actions when wells exceed minimum thresholds.<sup>10</sup>

Per the Yolo GSP Appendix E – YSGA Model Documentation, because the northern part of the City only receives Permit and CVP water, the northern part of the City could be at risk if there are shortages in surface water. Therefore, in the YGSA model, groundwater can be used to meet any unmet demand if the surface water supplies are exhausted.<sup>11</sup> As this well will only be used in restricted supply situations and not regularly pumped outside of basic maintenance pumping, adverse impacts to third parties are not anticipated. Moreover, the well will pump in lieu recharged groundwater that resulted from the City converting to a surface water system. Further, the pumping is within a developed portion of the City and all domestic users within the immediate vicinity are on the treated water system, not on private wells.

## Criterion B – Planning and Preparedness

### **Explain how the applicable plan addresses drought.**

The most recent planning effort that addresses drought is the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, urban water suppliers are required to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan every five years, and demonstrate water supply reliability in a normal year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years over a twenty-year planning horizon. This directly supports drought projections that consider climate change, and within the plan mitigation projects are identified, such as the proposed Project, to develop water supply redundancy for the City. In particular, Chapter 3 “Water Supply”, Chapter 4 “Water Use”, and Chapter 5 “Water Service Reliability Assessment” address the multiyear drought criteria and analyze the reliability of water supplies to meet needs over an extended drought period.

In addition, a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is included in Chapter 5 “Water Service Reliability Assessment” and Chapter 6 “Water Shortage Contingency Plan”. The DRA requires assessment over a five-year period from 2021 to 2025 that examines water supplies, water uses, and the resulting water supply reliability for five consecutive dry years. The 2020 UWMP is a comprehensive water planning document that describes existing and future supply reliability, forecasts future water uses, presents demand management progress, and identifies local and regional cooperative efforts to meet projected water use. It is important to note that after the adoption of the UWMP, the severity of the most recent drought required the City to purchase emergency water supplies to support the northern portion of the City. Therefore, the suggested mitigation efforts, including the proposed Project, are crucial for future water supply management and drought resiliency.

In addition, the City coordinated its activities within the context of the Yolo Groundwater Sustainability Agency’s development of its Groundwater Sustainability Plan. This process included significant stakeholder outreach and input throughout Yolo County and identified this Project.

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<sup>9</sup> Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2022). pp. 5-20.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.* at 5-7.

<sup>11</sup> Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan. (2022). Appendix E. pp. 41

## Was the drought plan developed through a collaborative process?

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the City coordinated with nearby agencies throughout the development of the UWMP to ensure consistency with other related planning efforts such as City General Plans, Water Master Plans, and Specific Plans for identified development projects. The requirement included coordination with (a) water suppliers that share a common water source, (b) relevant water management agencies that affect the City's water assets, and (c) relevant public agencies that may have land use or other regulatory relationships with the City. The City prepared the 2020 UWMP in coordination with the Regional Water Authority (RWA) and North Delta Water Agency (NDWA), and appropriately notified and coordinated with other appropriate local government agencies as well as a public hearing. Importantly, the Project was identified within the Yolo GSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan as noted elsewhere in this memo.

## Describe how your proposed drought resiliency project is supported by an existing drought plan.

There is a need for the City to develop an emergency back-up water supply that augments its existing water supply portfolio. The Well 22 Rehabilitation project will provide protection against a multi-year drought and natural disasters that could impact the current surface water supply. Planning efforts such as the 2020 UWMP support the need to develop these redundant supplies. The 2020 Urban Water Management Plan identifies that the City is currently "looking at ways to rehabilitate and expand its groundwater systems in order to supplement water supplies in its water supply portfolio and provide an emergency back-up supply should the surface supplies derived from the Sacramento River watershed become unavailable."<sup>12</sup> In addition, the 2015 Water Master Plan acknowledges that the portion of the City north of the UPRR railroad tracks does not have access to the NDWA contract for reliability protection and specifically states that "the City's future water supply planning includes development of groundwater wells to potentially blend with surface water assets and provide an additional layer of emergency back-up supply."<sup>13</sup> The 2023 Water Master Plan Update identifies the Project as necessary for drought resiliency. Groundwater supplies are an essential part of the City's water asset portfolio and the opportunity to develop bring Well 22 back online is the start to achieving the goals stated in the UWMP and WMP for drought resiliency.

### Criterion C – Severity of Actual or Potential Drought or Water Scarcity Impacts

**Describe the severity of the impacts that will be addressed by the project: Describe recent, existing, or potential drought or water scarcity conditions in the project area.**

The proposed Project is in an area that is vulnerable to extreme drought conditions and water scarcity concerns. The North Area in the City is at a higher risk of not receiving reliable water supply during drought conditions because it is outside of the NDWA service area. The neighborhoods of Broderick and Bryte have an approximate population of 14,500 people according to the CalEPA SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities Map.<sup>14</sup> According to the CalEnviroScreen, much of the northern

<sup>12</sup> City of West Sacramento 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. (2020). pp. 3-9.

<sup>13</sup> City of West Sacramento 2015 Water Master Plan Update. (2017). pp. 5-11.

<sup>14</sup> California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. (2022). SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities. <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535>

portion of the City is economically disadvantaged (see Criterion D for more details). During the 2022 drought curtailments, the City became aware that the North Area did not have access to adequate water supplies, resulting in sourcing emergency supplies of water from a neighboring purveyor. Luckily, the advanced notice and ability to purchase water allowed the communities to maintain water usage. However, the Project will support these communities by providing an emergency water supply in the event of a more serious or prolonged drought situation.

**Describe any projected increases to the severity or duration of drought or water scarcity 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).**

California is expected to have more extreme periods of drought with hotter and drier conditions. There will be less precipitation overall and more rain than snow. Per Schwartz in their 2020 Draft Delta Adapts Water Supply Technical Memo, “studies of the 2012-2016 drought in California find that although precipitation was not the lowest on record, low precipitation combined with higher temperatures resulted in conditions of extreme aridity. Other studies indicate that such conditions may be more likely in the future.”<sup>15</sup> As the severity of drought increases across the state, water providers will be required to develop alternative backup supplies of water. The City of West Sacramento is dependent on surface water supplies to serve the entire City. In 2022, the State implemented water rights curtailments and low water deliveries for the State Water Project and Reclamation reduced the Central Valley Project deliveries, and the Sacramento Valley took unprecedented cutbacks to senior contractors.

In addition, the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) is currently updating its Water Quality Control Plan for the Bay-Delta (Bay-Delta Plan). The Bay-Delta Plan establishes water quality objectives to protect beneficial uses of Bay-Delta water, including fish and wildlife, municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. Water quality objectives in the Bay-Delta Plan have primarily been flow dependent—the amount and timing of water flowing into and through the Delta. The plan requires both the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Watersheds to increase the unimpaired flows to promote greater overall water flowing through the Delta. Unimpaired flows from the Sacramento River of 55% provide the most consistent benefits to the Delta. According to the State Board, the likely proposed unimpaired flow requirement for the Sacramento River Watershed will result in a 2 million acre-feet per year reduction in water supply.<sup>16</sup> The Bay-Delta Plan may impact the City’s future Permit and CVP supply in order to meet water quality objectives and flow requirements to and through the Delta.

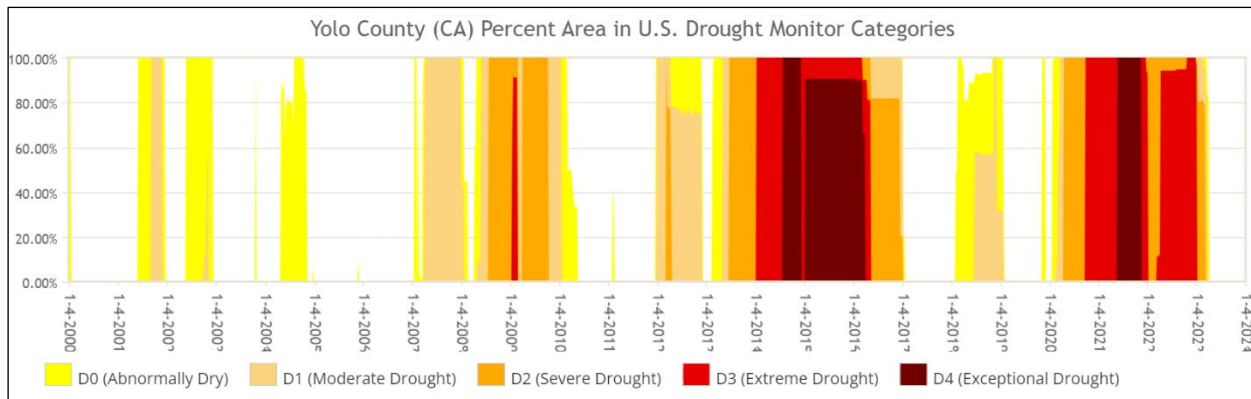
The State of California has experienced more frequent, prolonged, and severe impacts of climate change which has exacerbated harmful drought conditions resulting in devastating wildfires, and disruption to drinking water supplies across the state. The 2021 water year was the third driest year on record and Governor Newsom declared a drought state of emergency. The U.S. Drought Monitor classified Yolo County under extreme and exceptional drought conditions in 2021 and 2022. **Figure 6** below shows the U.S. Drought Monitor Time Series for Yolo County from January 2000 until January

<sup>15</sup> <https://deltacouncil.ca.gov/pdf/delta-plan/2021-01-15-delta-adapts-water-supply-reliability.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> San Diego County Water Authority. (2022). Imported Water Committee. [https://www.sdcwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022-07-20\\_Bay-Delta-Voluntary-Agreements-Memo.pdf](https://www.sdcwa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022-07-20_Bay-Delta-Voluntary-Agreements-Memo.pdf)

2023. Most notably, exceptional drought conditions occurred in Yolo County from 2014 to 2016 and 2021 to 2022.

**Figure 6: U.S. Drought Monitor Time Series for Yolo County<sup>17</sup>**



Drought in California has been intensified by higher average temperatures resulting in depleted reservoirs and nearly dry surface water which led to insufficient water supplies for agriculture, wildlife, and urban needs throughout the State and impacted Yolo County. Unfortunately, future climate projections suggest the risks from drought will be more extreme, affecting water supplies. “Average Delta exports during the 2012-2016 drought, if it were to reoccur under 2030 climate conditions would be 11.5 percent lower than those experienced during the actual 2012-2016 drought and under 2050 climate conditions would be 18.5 percent lower.”<sup>18</sup> The larger urban water districts with diversified sources of water supply are more adept at maintaining water deliveries to customers through droughts, emphasizing the importance of West Sacramento developing alternative water supply sources. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor Map, 94 percent of the state is free from drought during the 2022-23 water year. However, it is crucial that we take further actions to minimize the impacts of drought during periods of plentiful water supplies.

The City’s current surface water system is entirely derived from the Sacramento River watershed. This single physical surface supply source is derived from both the natural flow of the Sacramento River as well as stored water in federal reservoir systems. Importantly, the intake structure accesses only the Sacramento River, creating an inherent vulnerability during events in the watershed that prevent diversion of the surface water resources. The Project will address the vulnerability of the City’s single water supply and future drought conditions that impact surface water supplies.

**What are the ongoing or potential drought or water scarcity impacts to specific sectors in the project area if no action is taken and how severe are those impacts? Impacts should be quantified and documented to the extent possible.**

Drought conditions in 2022 resulted in a decrease of available Sacramento River supply of approximately 1,200 AF during the months of May through October, when compared to 2017 conditions (a non-curtailment year). During this period, the City purchased emergency supplies

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Drought Monitor. (2022). Yolo County Time Series. <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/DmData/TimeSeries.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> Schwarz, A. (2020). Draft Delta Adapts Water Supply Technical Memo. pp. 105/122.

specifically to meet demands in the North Area (outside of the NDWA supply place of use). The North Area is composed of primarily DAC residential customers.

The North Area is reliant on water derived from Permit 18150 and the City's CVP Contract and these supplies are projected to be less reliable in light of climate change conditions affecting the State's water supply system. There are two important limitations under Permit 18150. First, water may not be diverted in any year under the permit in July and August. During these months, the City typically relies on CVP supply to meet its demands, including demands in the North Area. Second, Permit 18150 is subject to "Term 91." When Term 91 is in effect, the City may not divert water under Permit 18150. Projections from the 2020 UWMP take a conservative approach to Term 91 curtailments by showing Term 91 as active in six or seven months in the five consecutive dry year scenario. The SWRCB is likely to declare Term 91 more often in the future and curtailment orders may have longer durations beyond the historical pattern used in the UWMP projections.

The City's CVP Contract with Reclamation, amended in 2020, acknowledges water supplies derived from Permit 18150 and adds additional water from the Central Valley Project. Dry year supply availability for the CVP Contract is based upon the Municipal and Industrial Shortage Policy (M&I Shortage Policy). The M&I Shortage Policy allocates water supplies under constrained conditions based upon Reclamation's water year percentage allocation number applied against the last three years of CVP Project Supply use in unconstrained conditions. More frequent and prolonged drought periods may impact the availability of CVP water. The North Area is reliant on the CVP supply when Permit supply is curtailed in July and August of each year and when Permit supply is curtailed in drought conditions which happened in 2015 and 2022. In 2022, the CVP supplies were reduced to Health and Safety minimums that disproportionately impacted the low-income North Area in the City. The City purchased additional supplies for North Area use at drought pricing to remedy the inequity in water supply availability.

#### Criterion D – Presidential and DOI Priorities

**If applicable, describe how the proposed project will serve or benefit a disadvantaged or underserved community, identified using the tool.**

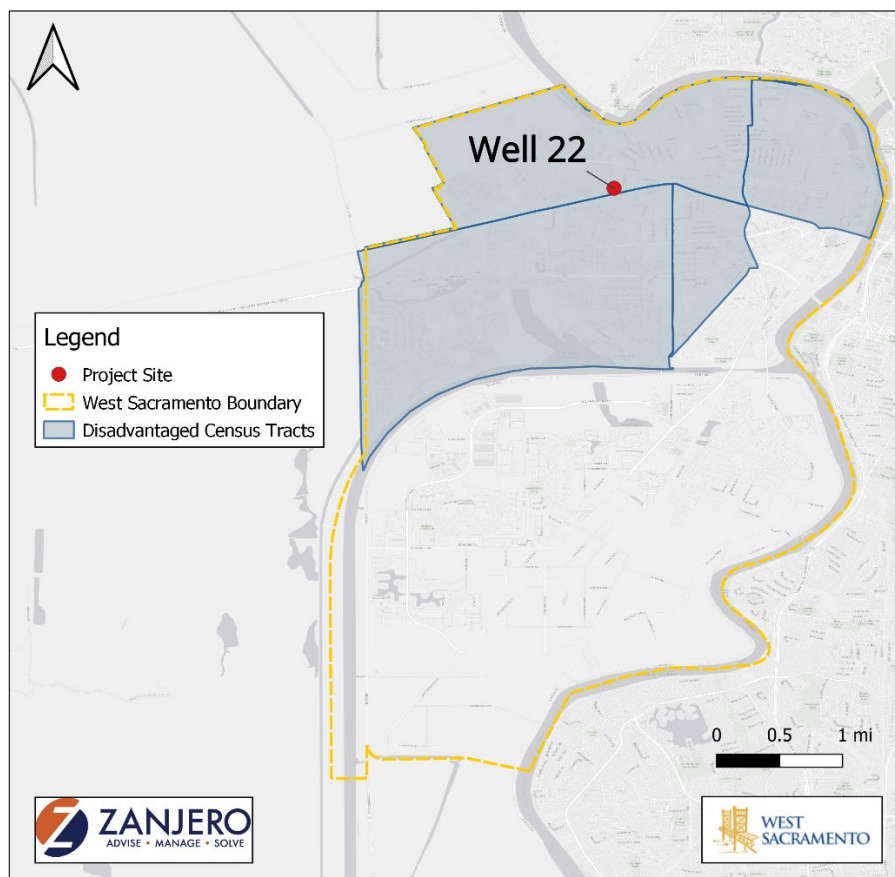
As it pertains to the Department of Interior (DOI) Priorities, this project is an opportunity to update the City's water system infrastructure and provide a new water supply to support emergency supplies and directly serve disadvantaged and underserved communities in West Sacramento. Climate change disproportionately impacts poor and marginalized communities; therefore, it is important to prioritize projects that directly support resiliency to climate change. The most recent drought period resulted in the CVP supply being reduced to health and safety levels, impacting the communities in the North Area while the rest of the city had sufficient water to meet its needs. The project area is notably outside of the NDWA service area, making residents in the North Area increasingly vulnerable to future drought conditions. The 2022 water year demonstrated public health concerns and social inequity as the entire North Area was reduced to minimum health and safety supply, this level of allocation is an emergency response but is not sustainable. In addition, the City needed to allocate budget to purchase emergency water supplies at an elevated drought pricing. Rehabilitation of Well 22 will help ensure sufficient supply availability in meeting health and safety demands during drought conditions and support DAC communities in the City.

To be identified as a DAC, a census tract must meet the socioeconomic criteria. To meet the socioeconomic indicators, the census tract must be at or above the 65th percentile for the low-income indicator. The low-income indicator is represented by the percentage of households in the census tract that have an income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty line. The Bryte and Broderick neighborhoods which the Project Area is located, are within the 68th and 72nd percentiles for low-income indicators.

The White House Council on Environmental Quality's interactive Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool displays Census tracts that are overburdened, underserved, and disadvantaged as highlighted on the map. **Figure 7** below depicts the highlighted areas from the screening tool. As shown in **Figure 7**, the North Area of the City, as well as the Project Area, are considered disadvantaged. The Project Area is located within the Census Tract that includes the neighborhoods of Bryte and Broderick, Riverpoint, and Riverside.

The North Area of the City is also home to many immigrant families, particularly Latino. According to Census data, Latino and Hispanic residents make up 33% of the population in West Sacramento.<sup>19</sup> The Well is located in the DAC community and may also support the surrounding DAC communities, in emergency conditions, which are also considered disadvantaged, as shown in **Figure 7**.

**Figure 7: Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool Results for West Sacramento**



<sup>19</sup> United States Census Bureau. (2023). <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/westsacramentocitycalifornia>

## Criterion E – Readiness to Proceed and Project Implementation

**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.**

The proposed well project is to be completed in line with the following implementation plan and associated schedule. **Table 2** shows the Project schedule with a start date of November 2024, construction beginning April 2025, and Project completion no later than June 1, 2026. The following tasks outline how the project will be implemented. No new policies or administrative actions are required, but as a routine procedure, City Council approval of the construction contract will be required. The scope of work is presented below:

**Task 1 – Project Management:** Under this task, the City will prepare documentation relating to Project funding, manage internal/external forces responsible for the preparation of necessary reports and contract documents, administer the construction contract, coordinate necessary testing, and monitor Project progress.

**Task 2 – Reporting:** With City support, the City’s consultant will prepare progress reports detailing work completed during each reporting period. Reporting will be performed on a semiannual basis, including Financial Reports, Performance reports, and Financial Reimbursement Requests using the Automated Standard Application for Payments system. Reporting will be in accordance with the agreement requirements and will include information regarding the status of the Project’s Performance Measures.

**Task 3 – CEQA/NEPA Documentation:** California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Project is anticipated to be met with an Initial Study and either a Categorical Exemption or a Negative Declaration. The City is anticipated to take the lead role for CEQA.

**Task 4 – Permitting:** It is anticipated that the Project will require a modification to the existing SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Drinking Water Permit to activate the new well. Concurrent with construction, the City will request an amendment to the existing permit for inclusion of the rehabilitated groundwater well and treatment system.

**Task 5 – Environmental and Regulatory Compliance:** The City will administer the process for environmental and regulatory compliance review by Reclamation (including NEPA) as applicable to a Reclamation grant. This task includes work separate from Task 3, CEQA/NEPA Compliance, which is associated with the Consultant’s effort.

**Task 6 – Design:** Final design is anticipated to be completed in January 2023. Final design will include completing 100% plans and specifications that will be used to bid the Project to contractors.

**Task 7 – Bidding:** Activities necessary to secure a contractor, including development of bid documents, preparation of advertisement and contract documents for construction contract bidding, conducting pre-bid meeting, bid evaluation, contractor selection, contract award, and issuance of notice to proceed.



**Task 8 – Construction Administration:** The City will administer the construction contract for well construction and completion, including completed facility testing. City will provide and coordinate management support services and help to respond to requests for information.

**Task 9 – Construction/Implementation Activities:** Construction activities will conform to applicable Standard Plans and Specifications, Public Works Construction, City Ordinances, Yolo County GSA/GSP requirements, and applicable State and federal laws. Construction will meet City Design Criteria and all applicable standards, including those of the American Water Works Association. Construction activities include acquisition of necessary bonds and insurance; preparing submittals for review; ordering materials; moving contractor facilities and equipment to predetermined staging areas and other similar miscellaneous activities; installation of the groundwater treatment facility; startup of operations; facility testing; removal of material and equipment; site cleanup; and restoration. The Well 22 Rehabilitation includes pipeline to reach the distribution system, electrical, well motor and pump equipment, chlorination system, SCADA and security equipment, fencing, lighting, flush discharge basin, and miscellaneous site improvements.

**Table 2** below presents the Project Schedule and shows the stages and duration of of the proposed work, including major tasks, milestones, and dates.

**Table 2: Project Schedule and Dates**

PROJECT TASK	START DATE	END DATE
Anticipated Award Timeframe	October 31, 2024	
Task 1: Project Management	November 2024	May 2026
Task 2: Reporting	January 2025	April 2026
Task 3: CEQA/NEPA Documentation	January 2025	April 2026
Task 4: Permitting	April 2025	January 2026
Task 5: Environmental and Regulatory Compliance	June 2025	August 2025
Task 6: Design	February 2025	May 2025
Task 7: Bidding	Mar 2025	April 2025
Task 8: Construction Administration	April 2025	May 2026
Task 9: Construction/Implementation Activities	April 2025	May 2026

**Describe any permits or approvals that will be required (e.g., water rights, water quality, stormwater, or other regulatory clearances). Include information on permits or approvals already obtained. For those permits and approvals that need to be obtained, describe the process, including estimated timelines for obtaining such permits and approvals.**

As this project is for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, only approval of the well for active service is required by the Division of Drinking Water. Yolo County does not require a permit for well rehabilitation and the City requires all work to be conducted to engineering design standards. The only approvals will be that of operations staff prior to signing off with contractors. All pumping for testing is planned for the wastewater system thus no discharge permits are required. If the sewer intake is deemed not sufficient for the pump test then a NPDES permit for test pumping discharge would be required by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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

The water system model will be updated to include this well based on the results of the pumping test. The water system connections to the wells will be installed using the original drawings if appropriately sized or revised by a licensed engineer if changes are deemed necessary. All construction will comply with the engineering design standards.

**Describe any land purchases that must occur before the project can be implemented.**

No land will be purchased for the Project as the City owns the land where the well rehabilitation will occur.

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

The water system managers will revise the drought operations plan to set triggers for when the well is to be activated as well as develop a maintenance schedule to comply with Department of Drinking Water Title 22 requirements and mechanical requirements of the installed equipment.

**Criterion F – Nexus to Reclamation**

**Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or O&M contract with Reclamation?**

The City receives Central Valley Project (CVP) water supplies through a contract. On May 29, 2020, the City and Reclamation amended their original water supply contract pursuant to the WIIN Act (Contract No. 0-07-20-W0187-P).

**If the applicant is not a Reclamation contractor, does the applicant receive Reclamation water through a Reclamation contractor or by any other contractual means?**

The Applicant receives Reclamation CVP water through Contract No. 0-07-20-W1087-P.

**Will the proposed work benefit a Reclamation project area or activity?**

The proposed work will reduce reliance on constrained Reclamation surface water supplies in an extreme drought situation. The City's 25 year in lieu recharge will provide a temporary source of water to meet dry year demands and relieve obligations for CVP Project Supply deliveries into the City's water system.

**Is the applicant a Tribe?**

The Applicant is not a Tribe.

**Criterion G – Stakeholder Support for Proposed Project**

**Describe the level of stakeholder support for the proposed project. Are letters of support from stakeholders provided? Are any stakeholders providing support for the project through cost-share contributions or through other types of contributions to the project?**

Letters of support were received from Yolo County Supervisor for District 1, Oscar Villegas, and Congresswoman Doris Matsui, which are included in **Appendix B**. No third-party cost-share is associated with this application as all non-Federal cost share requirements will be provided by West Sacramento. Therefore, no third parties' letters of funding commitment are included in this application.

**Explain whether the project is supported by a diverse set of stakeholders, as appropriate, given the types of interested stakeholders within the project area and the scale, type, and complexity of the proposed project. For example, is the project supported by entities representing agricultural, municipal, Tribal, environmental, or recreation uses?**

The Project is supported by a wide variety of stakeholders and elected officials. The City has adopted all of its local and regional water planning documents through open and inclusive public processes that require public participation, regional stakeholder participation, and for the 2020 UWMP, a noticed Public Hearing. In addition, the Project is supported by Congresswoman Doris Matsui and the District 1 Yolo County Supervisor, Oscar Villegas (who is a lifelong resident of West Sacramento and was raised in the Bryte/Broderick area). Last, other local agencies such as Yolo County, Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency, Regional Water Authority, North Delta Water Agency, and the City of Sacramento support the initiatives in the planning documents that identify the Project.

## Project Budget

### Funding Plan

The proposed Project will be funded by the City's Fiscal Year 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 Capital Improvement Program budgets. The City has enough funding in this budget cycle for the proposed project and will make the available funding as part of the cost-share contribution. There will be no in-kind contribution from other parties.

### Budget Proposal

The total cost of the project is estimated to be **\$3,941,468.00** million dollars, as shown in **Table 1**. The project funding sources are **\$1,970,734.00** from the City and **\$1,970,734.00** from Reclamation.

A "Budget Narrative" is also attached to this application and provides information on each item included in Standard Form SF-424C, which is also included as part of this grant application.

**Table 1: Total Project Cost**

SOURCE	AMOUNT
Costs to be reimbursed with the requested Federal funding	\$1,970,734.00
Costs to be paid by applicant	\$1,970,734.00
Value of third-party contributions	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,941,468.00</b>

**Table 2: Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources**

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT
Non-Federal Entities	
1. City of West Sacramento	\$1,970,734.00
<b>Non-Federal Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,970,734.00</b>
<b>REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING</b>	<b>\$1,970,734.00</b>

**Table 2: Detailed Budget Proposal**

BUDGET DESCRIPTION	COMPUTATION		QUANTITY TYPE	TOTAL COST
	\$/Unit	Quantity		
<b>Personnel</b>				<b>\$153,920.00</b>
Project Manager	\$5,920.00	26	Months	\$153,920.00
Inspector				
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>				<b>\$46,176.00</b>
Project Manager	\$1,776.00	26	Months	\$46,176.00
<b>Travel</b>				<b>\$ -</b>
N/A				
<b>Equipment</b>				<b>\$ -</b>
N/A				
<b>Supplies</b>				<b>\$ -</b>
N/A				
<b>Contractual/Construction</b>				<b>\$3,543,000.00</b>
Mobilization, Demobilization, & Site Cleanup	\$90,000.00	1	LS	\$90,000.00
Dewatering	\$10,000.00	1	LS	\$10,000.00
Borehole Work & Materials	\$2,000.00	700	LF	\$1,400,000.00
Filtration & Treatment Systems	\$600,000.00	1	LS	\$600,000.00
Electrical	\$400,000.00	1	LS	\$400,000.00
Mechanical, Pipe, & Valves	\$120,000.00	1	LS	\$120,000.00
CMU Buildings	\$500.00	360	SF	\$180,000.00
Permitting & Documentation	\$20,000.00	1	LS	\$20,000.00
Contingency (15%)				\$423,000.00
Inspection Costs				\$300,000.00
<b>Other</b>				<b>\$ -</b>
N/A				
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>				<b>\$3,743,096.00</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>				<b>\$198,372.00</b>
ICAP				\$198,372.00
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS</b>				<b>\$3,941,468.00</b>

## Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

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 well rehabilitation project will not involve earth disturbing work or any work that will impact air, water, or animal habitat in the project area. Because the project is located on previously disturbed ground that is owned by the City, we anticipate minimal impact to the area. All earthwork is limited to pipeline installation involving trenching and backfill activities through previously disturbed areas.

**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 Delta Smelt has a critical habitat designation throughout Yolo County and within the West Sacramento area. There will be no impact to the Delta Smelt by any activities associated with the proposed Project. The well was drilled in 1974 and because this is a well rehabilitation project for a supplemental water supply, the estimated well capacity will be less than the specified original use as a municipal well that produced 1,500 gpm or approximately 2,400 AFY. The estimated capacity for the supplemental supply at 1,000 gpm, as discussed in Evaluation Criterion A, will range between 450 and 807 AF during a 6-month period in dry conditions.

**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 surface waters in the project boundaries.

**When was the water delivery system constructed?**

The well driller’s report indicates this well was drilled in 1974. The City’s overall water delivery system was developed in 1988 and continues to be upgraded as needed to accommodate planned City growth.

**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 project will not result in any modification of or effects to any irrigation system.

**Are any buildings, structures, or features in the project area 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 buildings, structures, or features listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places within the project area.

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

There are no known archeological sites within the proposed project area. The Project well rehabilitation will be constructed on previously disturbed soils.

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

The proposed project will not have any disproportionately high or adverse effects on low income or minority populations. The project instead will benefit low income (disadvantaged communities) as described in Evaluation Criterion D.

**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 the ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites and will not impact 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?**

No. As all land to be touched as part of this project is already developed as hardscape or park grass, there will be no contact with noxious or invasive species.

## Required Permits of Approvals

As described in Evaluation Criterion E, because the project is for the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, no permitting is necessary, Yolo County does not require a permit for well rehabilitation.

## Overlap or Duplication of Efforts Statement

There is no anticipated overlap between the proposed Project and any other active or anticipated City proposals or projects in terms of activities, costs, or commitment of key personnel that would adversely impact the Project.

## Letters of Project Support

Letters of Project support were provided by Congresswoman Doris Matsui and District 1 Yolo County Supervisor, Oscar Villegas. Copies of these letters are included in **Appendix B**.

## Official Resolution

The official resolution has been drafted and will be submitted to the City of West Sacramento City Council for consideration and approval within 30 days of the grant submission. Upon approval, the resolution will be sent to Reclamation. A copy of the draft resolution is included in **Appendix C**.

## Conflict of Interest Disclosure

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

## Uniform Audit Reporting Statement

All U.S. states, local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations expending \$750,000 USD or more in Federal award funds in the applicant's fiscal year must submit a Single Audit report for that year through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse's Internet Data Entry System.

## Certification Regarding Lobbying

See form SF-424.



## Appendix B

### Letters of Support

DORIS MATSUI  
7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY  
AND COMMERCE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
BOARD OF REGENTS

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, DC 20515-0506**

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
2311 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0506  
(202) 225-7163  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
ROBERT T. MATSUI U.S. COURTHOUSE  
501 I STREET, SUITE 12-600  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 498-5600  
<http://matsui.house.gov>

November 2, 2023

The Honorable M. Camille Calimlim Touton  
Commissioner  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

**RE: City of Sacramento Application for  
WaterSMART Drought Resiliency  
Program FY24**

Dear Commissioner Touton,

I write in support of the City of West Sacramento's application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for funding from the WaterSMART Drought Response Program's FY24 Drought Resiliency grant program.

If awarded, these funds will implement the Well 22 Rehabilitation Project to support the City's long-term goals for water supply reliability, efficient water management, and drought resiliency. Well 22 is located in the northern part of the City, a historically disadvantaged part of our community. Without this important rehabilitation project, the City's northern Broderick and Bryte neighborhoods could be at risk of water shortages due to place-of-use limitations on the City's water rights and contracts.

The proposed project will allow the City to access local groundwater supplies that have been offline since the 1980s. With increased drought conditions and decreased reliability of imported water supply, projects that help utilize and develop local water supplies are critical for improving water sustainability throughout the City. Bringing Well 22 back online is the shortest path to providing supplemental water to the City under drought conditions.

Given the Well 22 Rehabilitation Projects significant impacts on West Sacramento's long-term drought resilience capabilities, support for disadvantaged communities, and reduction of future risk of drought, I urge you to support the City of West Sacramento's application to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART FY24 grant. Please keep my office informed of the status of this application, and please contact Aaron Jones (916-767-4322, [Aaron.Jones@mail.house.gov](mailto:Aaron.Jones@mail.house.gov)) for any additional information.

Sincerely,



DORIS MATSUI  
Member of Congress



# County of Yolo

625 Court Street, Room 204

Woodland, CA 95695-1268

(530) 666-8195

Oscar Villegas  
SUPERVISOR, FIRST DISTRICT

District Office: 500 Jefferson Blvd. Suite C  
West Sacramento, CA 95605  
(916) 375-6443 Office  
(916) 375-6442 Fax

October 27, 2023

The Honorable M. Camille Calimlim Touton  
Commissioner  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

RE: City of West Sacramento Well 22 Rehabilitation Grant Request  
WaterSMART Drought Response Program: Drought Resiliency Project FY2024  
NOFO R24AS00007

Dear Commissioner Touton,

I write in support of the application submitted by the City of West Sacramento (City) to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for funding from the WaterSMART Drought Response Program's FY24 Drought Resiliency grant program.

If awarded, these funds will implement the Well 22 Rehabilitation Project (project) to support the City's long-term goals for water supply reliability, efficient water management, and drought resiliency. Well 22 is located in the northern part of the City, which is a predominantly disadvantaged community. Without this important rehabilitation project, the City's northern Broderick and Bryte neighborhoods could be at risk of water shortages due to place-of-use limitations on the City's water rights and contracts.

The proposed project will allow the City to access local groundwater supplies that have been offline since the 1980s. With increased drought conditions and decreased reliability of imported water supply, projects that help utilize and develop local water supplies are critical for improving water sustainability throughout the City. Bringing Well 22 back online is the shortest path to providing supplemental water to the City under drought conditions.

This is a simple but significant project that will increase the City's long-term drought resilience capabilities, support disadvantaged communities, and reduce future risk of drought. I support the City of West Sacramento in its drought resilience planning and water management approaches and request your full and fair consideration of the City's WaterSMART grant.

Please keep my office informed of the status of this application, and if I can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact my office at 916-375-6440.

Sincerely,



OSCAR E. VILLEGAS  
District 1  
Yolo County Board of Supervisors