



**MINIDOKA IRRIGATION DISTRICT**  
**98 WEST 50 SOUTH**  
**RUPERT, ID 83350**  
**(208) 436-3188**  
**[www.minidokairrigationdistrict.org](http://www.minidokairrigationdistrict.org)**  
"M.I.D. IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER"

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### **D.2.2.2.3 Executive Summary**

Summary that provides the location of the project, a brief description of the work that will be carried out, any partners involved, concerns in your project area and how this project is expected to help alleviate impacts of those conditions, and identification of any planning documents that support the project

Date: November 11, 2024

Applicant Name: Minidoka Irrigation District

City: Rupert

Counties: Minidoka & Cassia

State: Idaho

Minidoka Irrigation District is a Category A Applicant

Burley Irrigation District is a Category A Applicant

Minidoka Irrigation District (MID) in partnership with Burley Irrigation District (BID) are sister irrigation districts located in Minidoka and Cassia counties in South Central Idaho. Together, they intend to automate three check structures on the South Side Gravity Canal (SSGC), pipe seven laterals totalling approximately 30,802 feet of open channel, and construct an upgraded, enhanced emergency diversion structure that is original to the facility construction.

This project is anticipated to begin during the 2025/2026 maintenance season and conclude by December 31, 2028. If the selection and award process delays this start, a similar extension on completion is anticipated to be requested. This massive undertaking is expected to conserve roughly 18,700 acre feet (AF) of water annually upon completion. This is water that, due to MID and BID having some of the oldest water rights in the State of Idaho, will remain in the storage system to benefit local ecosystems. It is widespread knowledge that the western United States has faced severe drought conditions for many years. One of the first things to suffer as a result of drought conditions is ideal ecosystem management. The storage water in the Upper Snake system provides valuable habitats for many species of fish, amphibians, and plants. Ensuring that resources stay

where they can have the most beneficial impact for the longest period of time is something that MID and BID, as entrusted stewards of limited natural resources, strive to prioritize. This proposed project is not located on a Federal facility.

#### **D.2.2.2.5 Project Description**

Provide a more comprehensive description of the technical aspects of your project, including the work to be accomplished and the approach to complete the work. This description should provide detailed information about the project including materials and equipment and the work to be conducted to complete the project.

This project is a large undertaking with many different components interacting together to complete the project in an effective and efficient manner. To more clearly identify the different components, they will be broken out and detailed by site as the locations on the map move from north east to south west.

##### **Check Structure #1**

The first structure to be altered during the project is one of the check structures known in the District as “The First Check”. The First Check’s purpose is to regulate flows downstream as well as provide sufficient head pressure to laterals upstream of the structure. The automation of this structure allows for more precise and instantaneous reactions to changing flows and water moves through the system.

As water users turn on and off, move water to and from different sites, and make on-farm adjustments, the amount of water in the SSGC fluctuates. The First Check operates as a balance to ensure water levels are maintained according to need. These predetermined levels are agreed upon between stakeholders.



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### **Lateral 35**

Lateral 35 is a 3,360 foot long soil and rock lined open channel that is original to the project. This lateral was selected to be included in the project due to the history of difficulty accessing and managing the channel and delivery. The lateral is a dead end lateral with no access to a return spill area. The lateral has proven to be troublesome to manage over the years due to the nature of the lining. The soil type in the area, as well as the nature of a rock-lined channel is notorious for allowing seepage regardless of preventative measures. This has led to repeated conflict with landowners and damage to crops.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 18" polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe in 100 PSI and 80 PSI densities will allow for increased manageability and a measurable increase in water conservation. There are currently 14 properties totaling 278.9 acres that receive water delivery through this lateral. Diversion points and navigator style valves will be installed along the pipeline to allow for delivery at the traditional points of delivery.



The amount of water potentially conserved out of this lateral is equal to 1.09 acre foot (AF) per day, or roughly 197.29 AF over the course of a typical 181 day South Idaho irrigation season. This balance is calculated based on daily water flow measurements conducted by the ditchrider with appropriate calculations completed based on water user diversions. This number has been quantified in the "Performance Measures" section.

### **Lateral 36**

Lateral 36 is located just downstream of the previously discussed lateral, and faces many of the same challenges due to construction material and soil types. The lateral is also a dead end structure with no viable spill access. A notable difference on Lateral 36 is the farm ditch at the end of the lateral that serves as a makeshift spill when needed. This is considered a private ditch and is only accessible as a spill due to continued good relations with the landowner. This cannot continue to be relied upon as a dependable resource for the foreseeable future due to increased expansion and a rapid increase in the construction of subdivisions.

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### **Lateral 38**

Lateral 38 is an epic undertaking in and of itself. Measuring 11,360 feet in length and delivering water to 38 properties totalling 586.5 acres. Due to hard to manage soil type consisting primarily of sandy soils, the waterway is incredibly prone to erosion. This lateral does spill to the river, however, the sandy nature of the channel bed leads to significant sediment deposit in the spillway and at the entrance to the river. The sediment deposit and rapid erosion of the banks make this lateral a good pipe conversion project.

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### **Check Structure #2**

Check #2, commonly referred to as simply "#2" is the next structure that will be undergoing a facelift and rejuvenation as part of this project. Along with The First Check and "#3", #2 will have automation installed on the structure to allow for optimized control. As mentioned previously when discussing the benefits for The First Check, the main role of a check structure is to regulate water flows. When this is able to be done instantaneously around the clock every day, the amount of water needed in the system is reduced significantly.



The automation system that will be installed on #2 is similar to The First Check. The technology including the floats, pulleys, data loggers, radios, and antennas are all the same or similar components. #2 will have a solar component, as getting traditional power to the site would be incredibly difficult for local utility companies. As previously mentioned, being able to automate the function of the check structures on this major canal will reduce or almost completely eliminate the operational spill originating at this site.

### **Check Structure #3**

The final check structure to be automated under the SIP is commonly referred to simply as “The Third Check”. Along with The First Check, the Third Check will have automation installed on the structure to allow for optimized control. As mentioned previously when discussing the benefits for The First Check, the main role of a check structure is to regulate water flows. When this is able to be done instantaneously around the clock every day, the amount of water needed in the system is reduced significantly.



The automation system that will be installed on The Third Check is similar to the previously mentioned structures. This check is also able to be tied into the electrical grid. The technology including the floats, pulleys, data loggers, radios, and antennas are all the same. As previously mentioned, being able to automate the function of the check structures on this major canal will reduce or almost completely eliminate the operational spill originating at this site. Similar to #2, #3 will have a solar component, as getting traditional power to the site would be incredibly difficult for local utility companies.

### **Lateral 310-3**

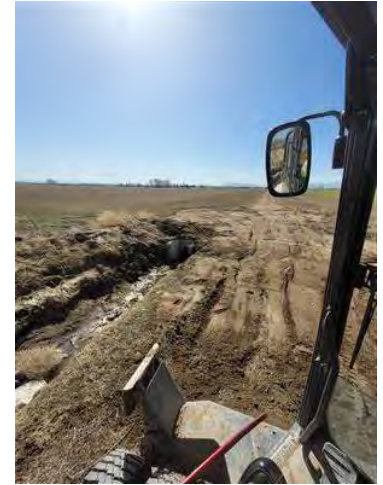
Lateral 310-3 is the third pipeline project falling under the umbrella of the overarching South Side Improvement Project. This lateral is a long waterway with a diminishing capacity due to a number of factors including changes in on-farm management issues and soil breakdown. Currently there are 9 points of diversion on this lateral servicing approximately 238.65 acres of production farm ground.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 5,920 ft of 18” 80 PSI PVC pipe with 9 diversion points and navigator style valves will allow for increased management of the water that flows through

the channel. This will allow farmers with pumps to tie directly into the system, reducing the amount of sand and other debris that currently enters the waterway and the pump systems.

#### **Lateral 310-4**

The fourth lateral under the SIP is Lateral 310-4. Lateral 310-4 does not have quite the same challenges as the previously mentioned laterals. Lateral 310-4's biggest challenge is the length of the lateral. It is short, only roughly 200 feet in length. Due to the short length, the lateral does not have the capacity to self regulate. Regardless of settings on the headgate, the head in the SSGC has a great effect on the flow through the channel. This often leads to the pump at the end of the waterway running dry or the channel overtopping, with no physical change in the opening of the headgate. Due to the often volatile nature of this lateral, piping is the most efficient way to maintain desired flows and pressures as well as prevent overtopping and flooding out crops and pasture ground.



#### **Lateral 311**

The next lateral to be addressed is Lateral 311 just downstream of the 310-4. The challenges faced in regards to this lateral are again due to soil type and sediment build up. The bottom portion of this lateral is already in a pipeline due to water user alterations. Completing the pipeline upstream to the head will allow for reduced sediment deposits and an easier to manage waterway. This will also reduce the time required to be on site cleaning sediment deposits every year.

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Currently, approximately 462.09 acres are irrigated via this lateral. Piping it will allow for a savings of approximately .57 AF per day, or a total of 103.17 AF each water delivery season.

#### **Lateral 312**

The final open channel lateral slated to be piped on the SSGC under the SIP is Lateral 312. While this lateral does not have the sediment concerns that other laterals in the area face, the area is plagued

with other issues. The lateral is fairly shallow and prone to being used as a weapon of sorts between battling neighbors. The neighbors at the end of the lateral are often victim to other water users opening the main headgate to take their water, then not notifying the ditch riders when they turn off. This is an ongoing issue that has led to many frustrated phone calls and in fighting between those at the top and end of the lateral. Due to the demand and supply concerns Lateral 312 has been on the District's radar to improve for many years. Included in Section D.2.2.11 are letters of support from water users who receive water from this lateral addressing the issues that they face on a routine basis.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 3,180 ft of 15" 80 PSI PVC pipe with 6 diversion points and navigator style valves will allow for increased management of the water that flows through the channel. This will prevent the waste associated with the flooding and overrunning on the bottom end of the lateral.

#### **F Waste Emergency Diversion Structure Upgrade**

The F Waste Siphon is infrastructure original to the originally intended irrigation district, prior to the split to MID and BID. The structure is long overdue for upgrades and improvements. In 2021 rebar and concrete core sampling was completed by Civil Science. The full report on their findings can be found in Appendix B. Essentially, their findings were that all cores sampled showed significant deterioration and internal failure. The processes used are detailed in their report. However, the core samples showed a failure rate at 900 PSI-1,000 PSI, significantly below the minimum design strength of 3,000 PSI. These internal failures are allowing significant water loss through the structure, resulting in annual losses of upwards of 5,700 AF in an average 180 day irrigation season. To resolve this issue, BID will be building an improved version of the F Waste Siphon roughly 10 feet downstream of the current structure. BID has already partnered with the civil engineering company Shannon & Wilson to design an improved structure to eliminate the losses observed in the areas. While the design of the original structure has performed its intended purpose well, for well over 100 years, there are currently improved components on the market that will allow for the structure to perform for well over another hundred years.

When confronted with the failure of a structure like the F Waste siphon, the substantial loss of water is indeed a critical concern. However, it's essential to recognize that alongside water loss, various other factors come into play, compounding the severity of the situation. The functionality of the F Waste

structure is paramount for ensuring water and energy efficiency within the Burley Irrigation District. Any malfunction would precipitate dire repercussions agriculturally, financially, and economically.

Primarily, the proper functioning of the structure is vital for the operation of our pump stations, essential for distributing surface water across the district's 48,000-acre expanse. By regulating water levels leading to the pump stations, the F Waste siphon optimizes efficiency, facilitating smooth operations crucial for agricultural productivity. The failure of the F Waste structure could lead to severe flooding, jeopardizing farmland and irrigation infrastructure. Unregulated water diversion back to the river would trigger erosion and silt deposition, imperiling both agricultural lands and economic habitats.

Moreover, the inability to cultivate crops across our vast acreage would be devastating. With over 41,000 acres dedicated to agriculture, including grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, and potatoes, the livelihoods of numerous farmers hinge on the proper functioning of the F Waste structure. Additionally, livestock sustenance would be compromised, disrupting dairy operations and depriving animals of essential feed. Pasture depletion would exacerbate the situation, affecting various livestock species and further straining agricultural viability.

Furthermore, widespread unemployment would ensue, impacting not only farmers but also employees of dairy facilities and local factories reliant on agricultural products. The ripple effect would extend to irrigation district personnel, exacerbating economic challenges within the region. A disruption in food supply would trigger inflation, significantly increasing prices and imposing financial burdens on consumers. Escalating milk prices, scarcity of locally sourced sugar, and reliance on non-local feed sources would exacerbate economic strain for all stakeholders, not just those directly involved in agriculture.

In essence, enhancing the F Waste siphon is indispensable for averting the aforementioned crises. Without it, BID faces insurmountable losses, highlighting the critical importance of prioritizing water and energy efficiency initiatives.

As this structure serves not only as a regulation structure, but as an emergency discharge, it is imperative that the structure operate as intended.



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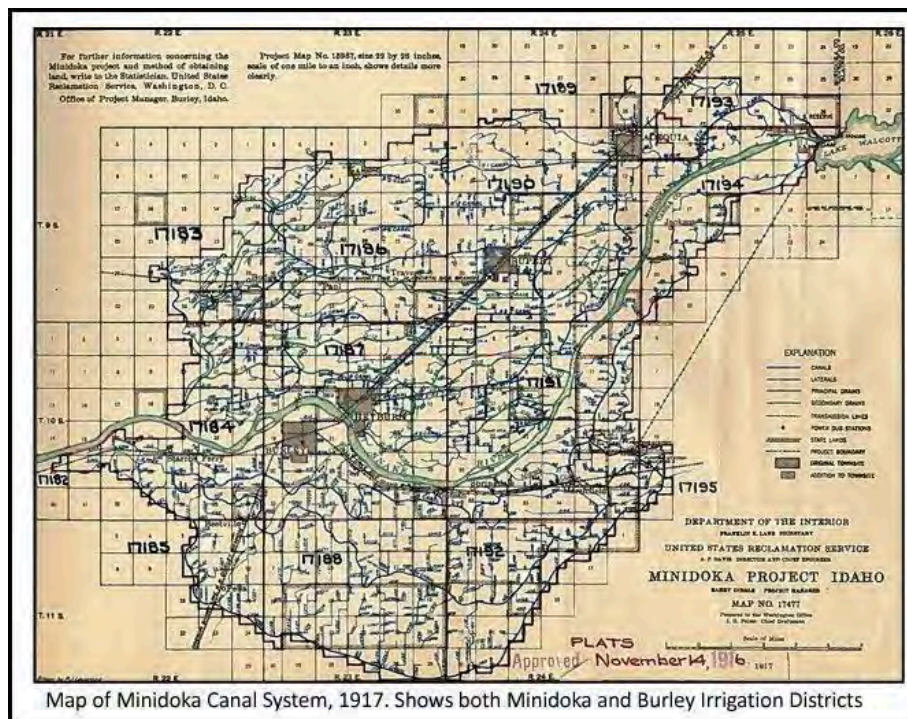
**WaterSMART**  
**Water and Energy Efficiency Grants**  
**Funding Opportunity Number R24AS00052**

**Minidoka Irrigation District and**  
**Burley Irrigation District**  
**Joint South Side Improvement Project**

**Check Structure Automation, Lateral Piping,**  
**and Emergency Discharge Siphon Upgrade**

**The project manager for this project will be**  
**Shawna Adams**  
**208-260-1097**

**[projectmanager@minidokairrigationdistrict.org](mailto:projectmanager@minidokairrigationdistrict.org)**



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#### **D.2.2.2.4 Project Location**

Specific information on the proposed project location or project area, including a map showing the geographic location

The SSGC begins at the south diversion point of the Minidoka Dam. The dam is located in Minidoka County in South Central Idaho.

The first check is approximately 2.57 canal miles southwest of the main headworks.

The second check structure is approximately 2.62 canal miles beyond the first check, and the third structure is approximately 1.64 canal miles downstream of the second check.

The first of the open channel laterals that will be converted to a pipeline is Lateral 35. This lateral is 3.90 canal miles downstream of the headworks.

Lateral 36, the next lateral in the project is 1.19 miles downstream of Lateral 35.

Lateral 38 is the third lateral on this project. It is located roughly .87 miles downstream of the previous lateral.

The fourth lateral on the project, Lateral 310-3 is approximately 3.64 miles downstream of Lateral 38.

Lateral 310-4 is the fifth lateral in the set that is slated for improvement under the Southside Improvement Project (SIP). It is just 570 ft downstream of Lateral 310-3.

The sixth lateral to be converted from an open channel to pipeline is Lateral 311. Lateral 311 is approximately .70 miles downstream in a southwest direction.

The seventh and final lateral to be addressed in the SIP is Lateral 312. It is approximately .57 miles downstream of Lateral 311.

The F Waste Siphon structure is located 12.3 miles downstream from the Minidoka Dam, roughly 1.8 miles downstream of Lateral 312.

The map on the following page will be attached in a full size version as Appendix A. The center of the map sits at 42° 36' 32.3028" N, 113° 34' 3.1476" W



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The final check structure to be automated under the SIP is commonly referred to simply as “The Third Check”. Along with The First Check, the Third Check will have automation installed on the structure to allow for optimized control. As mentioned previously when discussing the benefits for The First Check, the main role of a check structure is to regulate water flows. When



this is able to be done instantaneously around the clock every day, the amount of water needed in the system is reduced significantly.

The automation system that will be installed on The Third Check is similar to the previously mentioned structures. This check is also able to be tied into the electrical grid. The technology including the floats, pulleys, data loggers, radios, and antennas are all the same. As previously mentioned, being able to automate the function of the check structures on this major canal will reduce or almost completely eliminate the operational spill originating at this site. Similar to #2, #3 will have a solar component, as getting traditional power to the site would be incredibly difficult for local utility companies.

#### **Lateral 310-3**

Lateral 310-3 is the third pipeline project falling under the umbrella of the overarching South Side Improvement Project. This lateral is a long waterway with a diminishing capacity due to a number of factors including changes in on-farm management issues and soil breakdown. Currently there are 9 points of diversion on this lateral servicing approximately 238.65 acres of production farm ground.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 5,920 ft of 18" 80 PSI PVC pipe with 9 diversion points and navigator style valves will allow for increased management of the water that flows through the channel. This will allow farmers with pumps to tie directly into the system, reducing the amount of sand and other debris that currently enters the waterway and the pump systems.

#### **Lateral 310-4**

The fourth lateral under the SIP is Lateral 310-4. Lateral 310-4 does not have quite the same challenges as the previously mentioned laterals. Lateral 310-4's biggest challenge is the length of the lateral. It is short, only roughly 200 feet in length. Due to the short length, the lateral does not have the



capacity to self regulate. Regardless of settings on the headgate, the head in the SSGC has a great effect on the flow through the channel. This often leads to the pump at the end of the waterway running dry or the channel overtopping, with no physical change in the opening of the headgate. Due to the often volatile nature of this lateral, piping is the most efficient way to maintain desired flows and pressures as well as prevent overtopping and flooding out crops and pasture ground.

#### **Lateral 311**

The next lateral to be addressed is Lateral 311 just downstream of the 310-4. The challenges faced in regards to this lateral are again due to soil type and sediment build up. The bottom portion of this lateral is already in a pipeline due to water user alterations. Completing the pipeline upstream to the head will allow for reduced sediment deposits and an easier to manage waterway. This will also reduce the time required to be on site cleaning sediment deposits every year.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 2,540 ft of 18" 80 PSI PVC pipe with 3 diversion points and navigator style valves will allow for increased management of the water that flows through the channel. This will allow on farm pump systems to tie directly into the system, reducing the amount of sand and other debris that currently enters the waterway and the pump systems.

Currently, approximately 462.09 acres are irrigated via this lateral. Piping it will allow for a savings of approximately .57 AF per day, or a total of 103.17 AF each water delivery season.

#### **Lateral 312**

The final open channel lateral slated to be piped on the SSGC under the SIP is Lateral 312. While this lateral does not have the sediment concerns that other laterals in the area face, the area is plagued with other issues. The lateral is fairly shallow and prone to being used as a weapon of sorts between battling neighbors. The neighbors at the end of the lateral are often victim to other water users opening the main headgate to take their

water, then not notifying the ditch riders when they turn off. This is an ongoing issue that has led to many frustrated phone calls and in fighting between those at the top and end of the lateral. Due to the demand and supply concerns Lateral 312 has been on the District's radar to improve for many years. Included in Section D.2.2.11 are letters of support from water users who receive water from this lateral addressing the issues that they face on a routine basis.

In an effort to conserve resources throughout the District, the District has converted many open channel waterways to enclosed pipelines. Every effort is taken to ensure the projects are completed with appropriate materials, slope, and pipe sizes to not only address capacity issues, but to ensure usability for decades to come. Piping this lateral with 3,180 ft of 15" 80 PSI PVC pipe with 6 diversion points and navigator style valves will allow for increased management of the water that flows through the channel. This will prevent the waste associated with the flooding and overrunning on the bottom end of the lateral.

#### **F Waste Emergency Diversion Structure Upgrade**

The F Waste Siphon is infrastructure original to the originally intended irrigation district, prior to the split to MID and BID. The structure is long overdue for upgrades and improvements. In 2021 rebar and concrete core sampling was completed by Civil Science. The full report on their findings can be found in Appendix B. Essentially, their findings were that all cores sampled showed significant deterioration and internal failure. The processes used are detailed in their report. However, the core samples showed a failure rate at 900 PSI-1,000 PSI, significantly below the minimum design strength of 3,000 PSI. These internal failures are allowing significant water loss through the structure, resulting in annual losses of upwards of 5,700 AF in an average 180 day irrigation season. To resolve this issue, BID will be building an improved version of the F Waste Siphon roughly 10 feet downstream of the current structure. BID has already partnered with the civil engineering company Shannon & Wilson to design an improved structure to eliminate the losses observed in the areas. While the design of the original structure has performed its intended purpose well, for well over 100 years, there are

currently improved components on the market that will allow for the structure to perform for well over another hundred years.

When confronted with the failure of a structure like the F Waste siphon, the substantial loss of water is indeed a critical concern. However, it's essential to recognize that alongside water loss, various other factors come into play, compounding the severity of the situation. The functionality of the F Waste structure is paramount for ensuring water and energy efficiency within the Burley Irrigation District. Any malfunction would precipitate dire repercussions agriculturally, financially, and economically.

Primarily, the proper functioning of the structure is vital for the operation of our pump stations, essential for distributing surface water across the district's 48,000-acre expanse. By regulating water levels leading to the pump stations, the F Waste siphon optimizes efficiency, facilitating smooth operations crucial for agricultural productivity. The failure of the F Waste structure could lead to severe flooding, jeopardizing farmland and irrigation infrastructure. Unregulated water diversion back to the river would trigger erosion and silt deposition, imperiling both agricultural lands and economic habitats.

Moreover, the inability to cultivate crops across our vast acreage would be devastating. With over 41,000 acres dedicated to agriculture, including grains, alfalfa, sugar beets, and potatoes, the livelihoods of numerous farmers hinge on the proper functioning of the F Waste structure. Additionally, livestock sustenance would be compromised, disrupting dairy operations and depriving animals of essential feed. Pasture depletion would exacerbate the situation, affecting various livestock species and further straining agricultural viability.

Furthermore, widespread unemployment would ensue, impacting not only farmers but also employees of dairy facilities and local factories reliant on agricultural products. The ripple effect would extend to irrigation district personnel, exacerbating economic challenges within the region. A disruption in food supply would trigger inflation, significantly increasing prices and imposing financial burdens on consumers. Escalating milk prices, scarcity of locally sourced sugar, and reliance on non-local feed sources

would exacerbate economic strain for all stakeholders, not just those directly involved in agriculture.

In essence, enhancing the F Waste siphon is indispensable for averting the aforementioned crises. Without it, BID faces insurmountable losses, highlighting the critical importance of prioritizing water and energy efficiency initiatives.

As this structure serves not only as a regulation structure, but as an emergency discharge, it is imperative that the structure operate as intended.

## **D.2.2.2.6 Evaluation Criteria**

### **E.1.1 Evaluation Criterion A—Quantifiable Water Savings (25 Points)**

[Describe the amount of estimated water savings, current losses, and note support/documentation of estimated water savings.](#)

As noted in each section of the previous section (Project Description) there is significant water loss in the laterals that MID is planning on piping. This is due to a multitude of issues, but ultimately it is as simple as soil/ground types, original construction materials, and aging, original to the project, infrastructure.

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Lateral 35     | 197.29 AF/year       |
| Lateral 36     | 54.3 AF/year         |
| Lateral 38     | 259 AF/year          |
| Lateral 310-3  | 238.65 AF/year       |
| Lateral 310-4  | unconventional usage |
| Lateral 311    | 103.17 AF/year       |
| Lateral 312    | unconventional usage |
| F Waste Siphon | 5,700 AF/year        |

Piping these laterals, in conjunction with installing the automation infrastructure on the three check structures and upgrading the F Waste Siphon will allow MID and BID to conserve approximately 6,552 acre-feet of water each 180 day irrigation season. The automation is the critical aspect to the conservation measures. Due to BID's unique 100% pumping delivery system, in the event of a catastrophic power failure requires

emergency failsafes. In the event of a power failure, all water in the SSGC will be diverted, through the F Waste, back to the Snake River. In the event of power failure without this infrastructure in place, hundreds of homes, thousands of acres of farm ground, multiple dairies, feedlots, and small producers will potentially lose everything. The F Waste allows for an immediate release of these waters to allow time for the gates at Minidoka Dam to be closed without jeopardizing homes, livelihoods, and lives.

While this structure is vital to the local area, it is old and worn down. As a result of many years of use, the structure is failing. The concrete core is crumbling and allowing water to pass over, under, and through the structure. Civil Scientists, the engineering firm retained by BID, have stated that the reason that the structure has not had a catastrophic failure at this point is due to the sheer physical size of the structure itself holding itself in place. The loss of roughly 5,700 AF/year due to seepage can and will be reduced significantly with the installation of automation to more effectively manage the water levels and reduce the seepage through the aging structure.



2023 water measurement records have been included in Appendix C. These records demonstrate the care that MID takes to ensure every gallon of water is properly allocated and disbursed to water users.

When considering that the amount of water lost in the area may be actually beneficial in certain situations, this is simply not supported by on the ground evidence. When these laterals leak or seep, the ground, due to soil type and mineral types, does not become a beneficial ecosystem. Quite the opposite is true. The ground sours, causing crops to not be able to be grown, resulting in additional soil disturbance as farmers work to install tile lines to move water away from the soiled ground. Additionally, nutrient leaching is a concern in areas that are frequently waterlogged.

To simply quantify this water savings, to put a tangible dollar figure to it, MID has the ability to lease water for irrigation purposes to lands that have traditionally been watered with groundwater. Through the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan, farmers have been ordered to reduce their pull on the aquifer, thereby driving them to find alternative methods to water their crops. With MID's availability to lease water, farmers and the aquifer are able to benefit. MID currently leases water at \$35.00 per acre foot. This shall serve as a legitimate, market verified number when quantifying the savings. Currently, the total water loss on this stretch of canal, through these laterals, and the seepage through the F Waste Siphon is 6,552 AF per year. This calculates out to \$229,320.00 in loss each year. This can also be stated as this is the dollar figure that will be saved each year through these valuable improvements to the entire South Side Gravity Canal system.

Conservation of limited natural resources is invaluable to both MID and BID. As the districts were established jointly, their water rights and storage facilities are similar. This allows for water that is being jointly conserved to be held in the same area, ensuring that the environmental and ecological benefits are maximized. MID and BID already work closely with local water management entities ensuring that any saved or stored water is put to ecologically beneficial use. By increasing the water available in lakes in the Yellowstone region, the increased volume directly benefits species such as the Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

**Please address the following questions according to the type of infrastructure improvement you are proposing for funding.**

Canal Lining/Piping: Canal lining/piping projects can provide water savings when irrigation delivery systems experience significant losses due to canal seepage. Applicants proposing lining/piping projects should address:

#### **Sub Criterion A.4.1**

How has the estimated average annual water savings that will result from the project been determined? Please provide all relevant calculations, assumptions, and supporting data.

MID routinely takes measurements regarding flow and loss on all waterways. On this particular set of laterals, measurements taken during the 2023 water season show a loss of a total of 852 AF.

Calculating these numbers out for the season results in an average loss of 36.4 AF/ day or 18.35 CFS loss per day, and over the course of an average 180 day water season. This is equivalent to 852 acre feet of loss, just through the laterals. This does not include the seepage through the F Waste Siphon.

These numbers are validated by the data sheets detailing daily water measurements in Appendix C.

#### Sub Criterion A.4.2

How have average annual canal seepage losses been determined? Please provide an explanation of the method(s) used to calculate seepage losses. All estimates should be supported with multiple sets of data/measurements from representative sections of canals.

Water losses on these laterals have been calculated through methodical data collection for a number of years. Twice a day during the water season, if there are farmers diverting water through the laterals, the assigned ditchrider takes measurements at the head and tail of the system. These numbers are then calculated with the known diversion rates to determine loss. These water measurement records are available in Appendix C.

The losses on through the F Waste Siphon has been calculated in a similar method. Due to BID's unique pumping only system, they are aware of every gallon of water entering their system. When calculating losses through the Siphon, the measurements taken at Check #3 are then calculated along with known diversions to anticipate what should be being delivered to BID's main pump station. Any differences in these calculations are attributed as loss through the Siphon. While there could be loss through seepage or unintended diversions, this is simply not the case. There are no areas of seepage loss between Check #3 and the pumping station. There are no areas of soft or wet ground that would indicate unanticipated water loss, or unexpected diversions.

#### Sub Criterion A.4.3

What are the expected post-project seepage/leakage losses and how were these estimates determined (e.g., can data specific to the type of material being used in the project be provided)?

With regards to the laterals, it is anticipated that the post-project losses will be negligible. There will be zero loss due to seepage or overtopping due to the nature of how a pipeline works. The water that goes into the pipeline must go somewhere, or no further water is added to the pipeline, resulting in a zero sum equation.

In regards to the seepage through the F Waste Siphon, the post project completion losses are also anticipated to be minimal. Due to the nature of how the system as a whole operates, increasing the effectiveness of the check structures ensures that the water is where it needs to be, when it needs to be there, reducing the operational spills taking place. It is anticipated that with the installation of the check structure automation and upgrades to the F Waste Siphon infrastructure, losses will be able to be reduced to less than 40 AF annually, and with increased system awareness and usage trends, that loss could be reduced even further.

#### Sub Criterion A.4.4

[What are the anticipated annual transit loss reductions in terms of acre-feet per mile for the overall project and for each section of canal included in the project?](#)

This project spans a total distance of 7.04 miles along the SSGC. As noted in previous sections, the total loss on the project is roughly 6,552 AF annually. This equates to 930.68 AF lost per mile of the project. When broken down into each waterway or structure, that looks like this:

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Lateral 35     | 197.29 AF/year       |
| Lateral 36     | 54.3 AF/year         |
| Lateral 38     | 259 AF/year          |
| Lateral 310-3  | 238.65 AF/year       |
| Lateral 310-4  | unconventional usage |
| Lateral 311    | 103.17 AF/year       |
| Lateral 312    | unconventional usage |
| F Waste Siphon | 5,700 AF/year        |

#### Sub Criterion A.4.5

##### How will actual canal loss seepage reductions be verified?

The actual post project seepage loss can and will be verified by the same methods currently in place to record loss as detailed in section A.4.2. The assigned ditchriders take measurements two times per day when water is being diverted through the waterways. Those numbers are then calculated along with the known farm diversion to determine any losses on the waterway. The same calculations that have been previously established for recording losses between Check #3 and the BID pumping station will also continue to be used. These methods will be used when conducting post-project loss verification to ensure that the measurements are consistent pre- and post- project.

#### Sub Criterion A.4.6

##### Include a detailed description of the materials being used.

Minidoka Irrigation District is committed to ensuring that the materials used in our projects will be able to handle not only current demands on the system, but also future demands on aging infrastructure. Materials that will be used include those that are industry standards for projects of this nature. The size of pipe for each lateral is included in the line budget (attached as Appendix D). MID has worked closely with local irrigation supply vendors to ensure that products used are compatible with local soil type and weather demands. Standard 80 PSI pipe, with 100 PSI being used where required, will be the majority of the pipe used. Additionally, Waterman valves are the valve of choice for all new pipeline diversion points. MID has used many different valves from different suppliers, and while they are acceptable in certain situations, Waterman is far superior in the majority of circumstances. As noted in the line budget, various Ts, flanges, and couplers will also be used, these will vary based on the size of the pipe they are being installed alongside.

Regarding the automation being installed on the check structures, those components will come from Intermountain Environmental. They will include data loggers and the appropriate infrastructure to be installed in this specific environment. Each check

structure will also have chain link fencing installed around the automation sites to deter vandalism and theft.

For the F Waste Siphon structure, the majority of the material will be concrete from a local supplier and rebar, also from a local construction supply company. The reason that it is invaluable to work closely with local suppliers is that they are familiar with local climate, and the concrete mixtures that work well in other places will not have the longevity in Southern Idaho due to the wide fluctuations in temperatures throughout the year.

### E.1.2 Evaluation Criterion B—Renewable Energy (20 Points)

#### Sub Criterion B.2—Increasing Energy Efficiency in Water Management

How will the energy efficiency improvement combat/offset the impacts of climate change, including an expected reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Ditchriders are present on their rides at minimum twice per day during the water season. This involves driving the canals and laterals, being present for water user concerns, and making adjustments to the system on an as needed basis. Installing automation on the check structures and piping laterals will reduce the amount of time the ditchrider will have to be present on their ride making adjustments to the system. The current ditchrider has a company issued 2021 Ram 1500. According to fueleconomy.gov these trucks, using mid grade fuel, emit 514 grams of greenhouse gasses per mile. Just on this water delivery system, this would result in a reduction of **2,590,560** grams of greenhouse emissions annually.



This is calculated in the following way:

7 (approximate system length) X 2 = 14 miles round trip

14 X 2 (times per day) = 28 miles per day

28 X 180 (average days in the irrigation season) = 5,040 total miles driven each year

5,040 X 514 = 2,590,560 grams of greenhouse gasses emitted annually

These numbers do not include miles driven along the system to clean prior to the water season or pulling blown in weeds and debris to ensure it does not clog up the system. Also, not included are the miles driven by the ditch rider or watermasters responding to water user complaints due to delivery issues on the lateral. These numbers vary greatly, and there is no verifiable way to calculate them currently.

With the piping of the system, the ditch rider would not be driving the system every day, reducing the mileage. They would also not be driving the waterway to clean it. With the addition of additional automation on the headwork structures in the future, this would all but eliminate the need for the ditch rider to travel the length of the waterway, except to ensure compliance and routine inspection, resulting in further reduction of miles driven.

[Will the project result in reduced vehicle miles driven, in turn reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Please provide supporting details and calculations.](#)

Please refer to the previous section for the reduction calculations. Briefly, the installation of the pipelines and automation on the check structures will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 2,590,560 grams annually.

[Describe any renewable energy components that will result in minimal energy savings/production \(e.g., installing small-scale solar as part of a SCADA system\).](#)

Both Check #2 and #3 will have solar infrastructure installed onsite to supply power to the automation infrastructure. The sites are difficult to access, and after consulting with local utility providers, it was established that the sites will have to be powered by alternative energy sources. The components required for this installation have been detailed in Intermountain Environmental's proposal, included with the line item budget in Appendix D. Additionally, there is the potential for installing power generating turbines at the F Waste Siphon once the structure has been updated. MID and BID have been in conversations with Emrgy, Inc regarding potential installations in the districts. Emrgy, Inc

is a technology company focussing on redefining hydropower to allow it to remain “the world’s most reliable, continuous, and cost-effective renewable energy resource in an energy economy shifting to distributed, intermittent renewables”. While the project has not been fully explored at this time, the conversations are taking place.

### E.1.3 Evaluation Criterion C—Other Project Benefits (15 points)

Up to 15 points may be awarded under this criterion. This criterion prioritizes projects that address a specific water and/or energy concern(s), including enhancing drought resilience and sustainability, addressing the current and future impacts of climate change, and providing ecological benefits.

#### **Resilience and Sustainability Benefits.**

Describe recent, existing, or potential drought or water scarcity conditions in the project area.

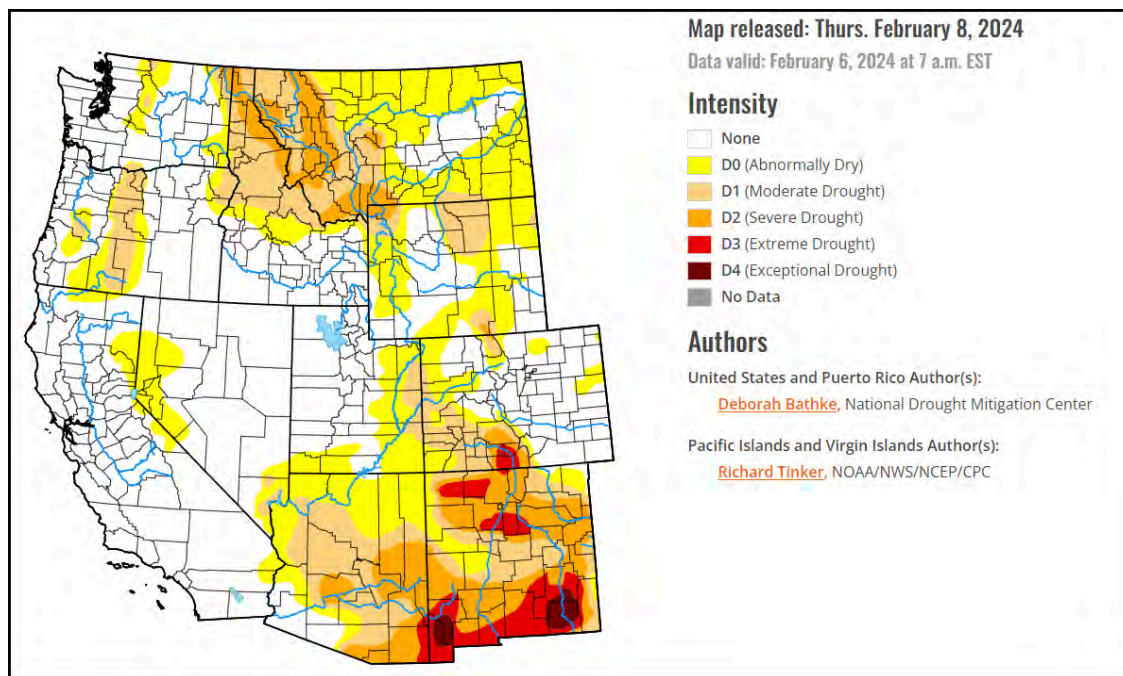
While Southern Idaho isn't officially experiencing drought at this exact moment in time, it's crucial to stay informed about water management practices and potential future risks. By understanding the historical context, monitoring current conditions, and preparing for possibilities, communities can build resilience and navigate water challenges effectively. Idaho, including south central regions where MID and BID are located, have faced significant droughts in the past, most recently between 2020 and 2023. This multi-year drought resulted in impacts such as reduced water availability, agricultural losses, and increased wildfire risk. It is understood that the severe drought conditions of recent years have somewhat eased in south-central Idaho, the region remains vulnerable to water scarcity. Although the intensity has lessened, the area is still classified as abnormally dry or in moderate drought in some areas. The region's climate is prone to drought cycles, and climate change models suggest that future droughts could become more frequent and severe, exacerbating water scarcity issues. An additional factor contributing to water scarcity include increasing water demand due to population growth. As this is not something that can be eliminated or even curtailed, MID and BID are committed to adapting to the ever changing demands and making changes to their systems to accommodate these increasing demands.

This project has direct impacts on the local ecological landscape by reducing water used, and allowing this water to be used in a more effective manner. Every gallon of water lost

due to seepage (and causing deterioration in the land surrounding the canals) is able to be recaptured and put to increasingly beneficial use.

Describe any projected increases to the severity or duration of drought or water scarcity in the project area. Provide support for your response (e.g., reference a recent climate informed analysis, if available).

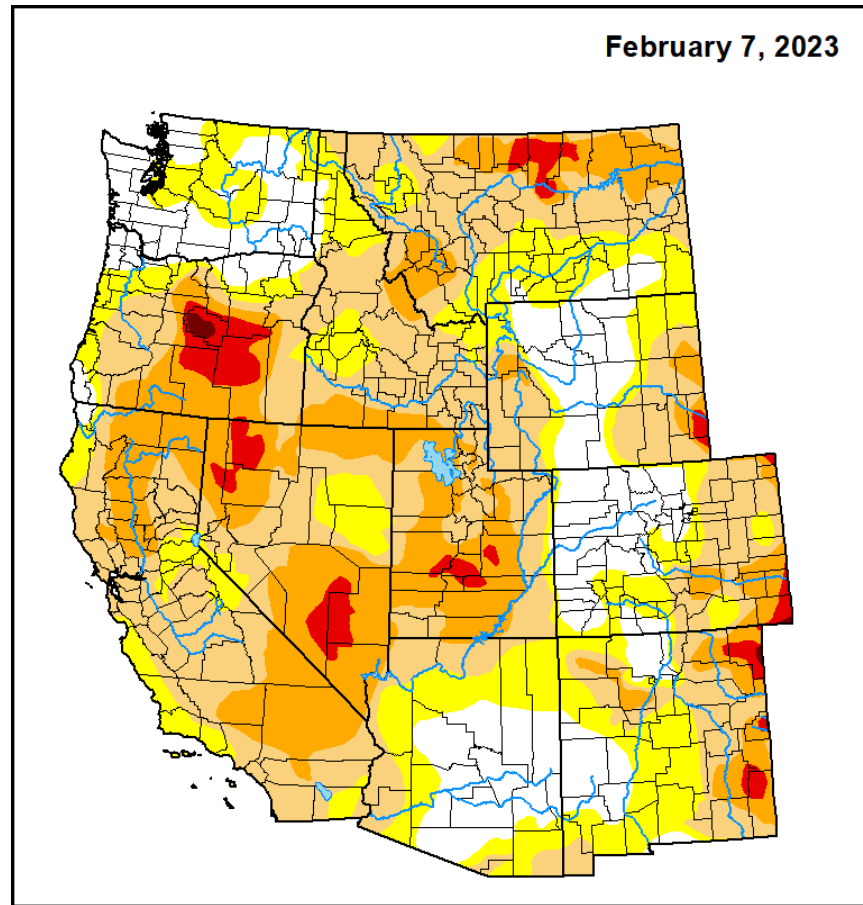
Climate models project an increase in the severity and duration of droughts in South Central Idaho, including areas near Rupert, Burley, and Declo. These projections are primarily driven by rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns associated with climate change. Increased temperatures lead to higher rates of evaporation, reducing soil moisture and exacerbating drought conditions. Additionally, changes in precipitation patterns, such as decreased snowfall and more intense rain events, can disrupt water availability and increase the risk of flooding. While specific local impacts may vary, the overall trend suggests a future with more frequent and severe droughts in the region.



To support these projections, you can refer to climate assessments and reports from organizations like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the National Climate Assessment or even 2023 NOAA report showing a decline in spring snowpack across the West, including Idaho, over the past few decades. (<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/news/national-climate-202312>) These reports provide

comprehensive analyses of climate change impacts on various regions, including the western United States.

(<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?West>)



Please describe how the project will directly address the concern(s) stated above.

Decreasing irrigation water loss through seepage plays a role in reducing drought conditions locally by increased water availability. By minimizing lost water through seepage, more water remains available for irrigation purposes. This allows for farmers and agricultural producers in the immediate area to maintain crop health and productivity even during dry periods, reducing the impact of drought on yields and livelihoods. There are over 90,000 acres of farmland directly impacted by how MID and BID manage the water allocated to the Districts. There are many acres of sugar beets, potatoes, and alfalfa grown and shipped to global partners and consumers. The hundreds of local

dairies that rely on hay and alfalfa grown locally are producing products that are consumed by individuals on a local and global level. The local area is referred to as the Magic Valley due to the unique ability to produce a diverse crop yield. By ensuring that these producers are able to put every acre foot of water to beneficial use, this farm ground is able to produce even during the toughest of years.

More efficient water management ensures that not only are the larger local producers able to continue to produce high demand end products, but that the individuals that rely on their personal, home gardens are able to continue to have access to the water. There are many small-scale home gardens in the areas directly impacted by water delivery in this area that provide a year's worth of produce to local families.

Less water lost means there is less need to draw from storage reservoirs or the aquifer, alleviating pressure on these already stressed resources during droughts. This reduction in use is crucial for preserving freshwater ecosystems and maintaining water tables. As previously mentioned, MID and BID strive to be excellent stewards of the limited resources allotted to the districts. Reducing wasteful diversions has a direct impact on maintaining water levels, therefore increasing resilience in times of drought.

[Will the project directly result in more efficient management of the water supply? For example, will the project provide greater flexibility to water managers, resulting in a more efficient use of water supplies?](#)

Simply put, yes. The completion of this project will directly result in more efficient water management practices. While each component of the project will increase efficiencies individually, this project as a whole has been compiled specifically due to how each component interacts with the others, and how to achieve the most efficient system with minimal inputs. The laterals selected for piping in this project have a history of being problematic, either due to warring neighbors, substrates, or being short, dead end ditches. Being able to more efficiently manage those waterways allows greater flexibility for the resources to be utilized. When a ditchrider is able to turn in exactly the amount of water needed by water users on the system, they are able to avoid the fighting and the property damage concerns. Regarding the automation installation, allowing the automation to control the opening and closing of the check structure gates will allow for

real time changes to be made based on delivery and pumping demand. These increased efficiencies allow for the system to be run at an overall lower level, thereby reducing evaporation and bank seepage losses as well as operational spillage.

Please address where any conserved water as a result of the project will go and how it will be used, including whether the conserved water will be used to offset groundwater pumping, used to reduce diversions, used to address shortages that impact diversions or reduce deliveries, made available for transfer, left in the river system, or used to meet another intended use.

Conserved water will remain in MID and BID's storage reservoirs at Jackson Lake, Palisades, American Falls, and Lake Walcott until it can be put to beneficial use. Both MID and BID are of the mindset that even allowing "unused" water to sit in storage locations is beneficial for a multitude of reasons. All of the previously mentioned storage reservoirs have thriving ecosystems that depend on water remaining onsite to continue to provide safe habitat for animals, fishes and other aquatic life. Each of these sites also have recreation that takes place on site that, in turn, supports local economic development.

One way that this storage water will be used once removed from the reservoirs is to offset groundwater pumping and reduce the strain on the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer. Currently the ESPA calls for reduced pumping to mitigate strain on the aquifer. Both MID and BID work with local farmers and producers to supply them with surface water to offset groundwater curtailments. Ultimately 100% of the conserved water will benefit not only local producers and the ecosystem, but ultimately the Eastern Snake Plain Aquifer as a whole.

#### **E.1.4 Evaluation Criterion D—Disadvantaged Communities, Insular Areas, and Tribal Benefits (15 points)**

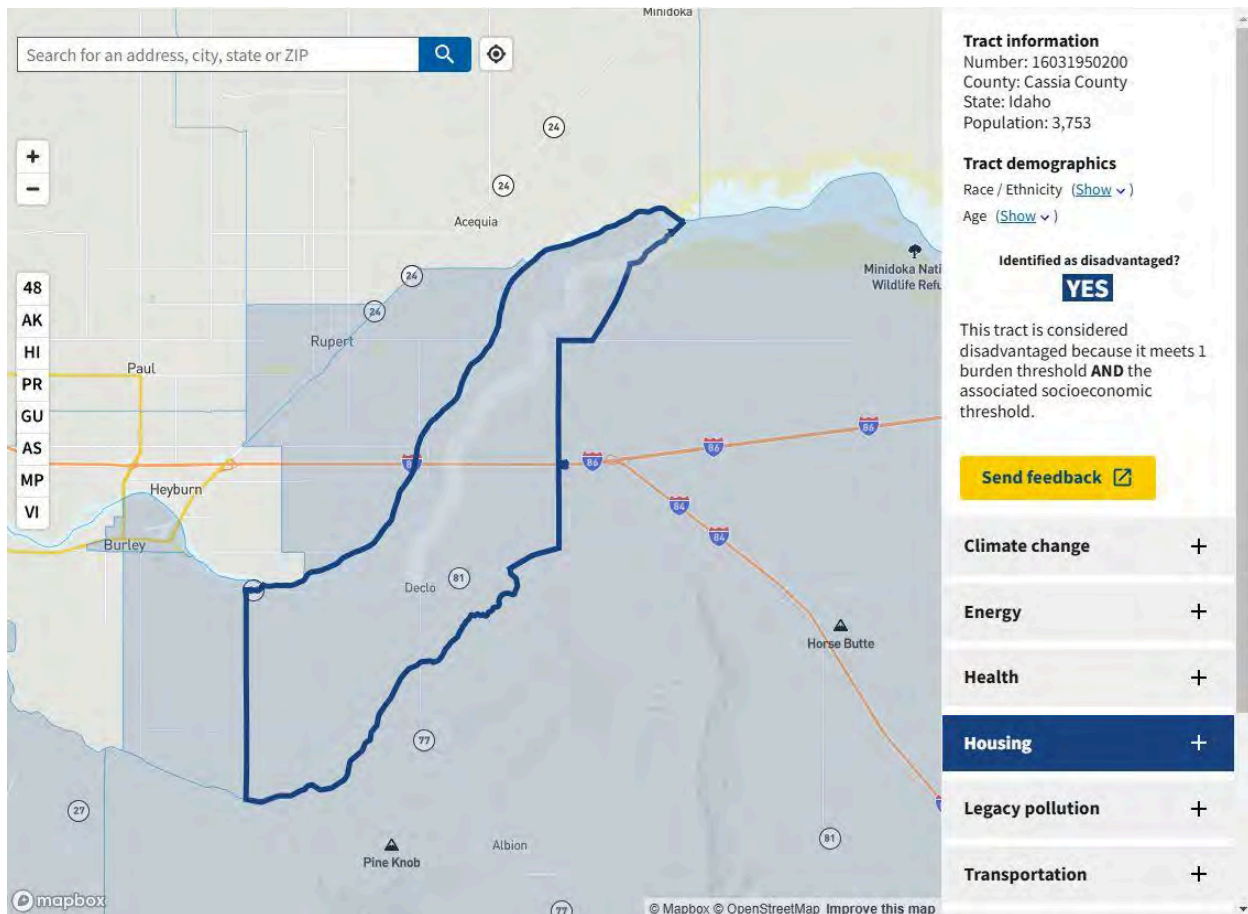
Up to 15 points may be awarded based on the extent that the project demonstrates support for the Biden-Harris Administration's priorities, including E.O. 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad and the President's memorandum, Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships.

##### **E.1.4.1 Sub Criterion D.1. Disadvantaged Communities**

Using the Climate and Economic Justice Screening tool found at (<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/#9.09/42.5606/-113.4595>) it is determined that this project falls within Tract Number 16031950200. This Tract has been considered

disadvantaged because it meets one burden threshold and the associated socioeconomic threshold.

The SSGC has been highlighted on the map below (using white to stand out from the blue layer), starting at the Minidoka Dam diversion point and ending at the F Waste Siphon. Very faintly, the SSGC is visible on the map, however, depending on the method used to review the proposal, it may be difficult to see.



This project directly impacts the communities of Jackson and Declo. It is worth reiterating that the potential impact of the SSGC being dry for an entire irrigation season should the F Waste fail would result in over 40,000 acres of farmland being unusable for multiple growing seasons. Should the discharge siphon fail, the entirety of lands along the SSGC as well as the entire Burley Irrigation District would not be able to produce. This will directly impact not only the farmers themselves, but dairy, beef, and swine operations in the valley. This has the potential to have catastrophic consequences on the local community and areas of industry.

#### E.1.4.2 Sub Criterion D.2. Tribal Benefits

This project does not directly benefit Tribal lands or communities.

#### E.1.5 Evaluation Criterion E—Complementing On-Farm Irrigation Improvements (8 points)

Up to 8 points may be awarded for projects that describe in detail how they will complement on-farm irrigation improvements eligible for NRCS financial or technical assistance.

Describe any planned or ongoing projects by farmers/ranchers that receive water from the applicant to improve on-farm efficiencies.

Farmers or producers in the area of impact for this project have not made any plans to make on-farm improvements known to either District. However, with the conservation of this significant amount of water, it will allow future efficiencies to be achieved. Conserved water will allow for lands that are traditionally irrigated via deep wells to convert to surface water through Soft Conversions. This reduces the demand on the aquifer and increases the overall health of the entire ESPA.

Producers in the affected areas have already begun converting their hand and wheel lines to pivot systems, further increasing efficiencies. The farms along the noted canals and waterways will be able to reduce the size and horsepower of their pumps due to the delivery of pressurized water to their diversion points. This reduces the energy or power required to deliver water to the fields, and eventually reduces their power bill.

Have the farmers requested technical or financial assistance from NRCS for the on- farm efficiency projects, or do they plan to in the future?

That is unknown to either District at this time. MID is currently working closely with the local NRCS office to complete on-farm improvements with other local producers, therefore it stands to reason that should the opportunities arise, both Districts will work closely with NRCS to assist additional producers in the affected areas.

If available, provide documentation that the on-farm projects are eligible for NRCS assistance, that such assistance has or will be requested, and the number or percentage of farms that plan to participate in available NRCS programs.

This documentation is unavailable to the Districts at this time. However, should producers reach out to inquire about potential improvements, MID and BID will direct them to local NRCS offices. Currently, MID works closely with the NRCS office in Rupert, Idaho to help farmers in other areas of the district complete on-farm improvements.

Describe how the proposed WaterSMART project would complement any ongoing or planned on-farm improvement.

Will the proposed WaterSMART project directly facilitate the on-farm improvement? If so, how? For example, installing a pressurized pipe through WaterSMART can help support efficient on-farm irrigation practices, such as drip-irrigation.

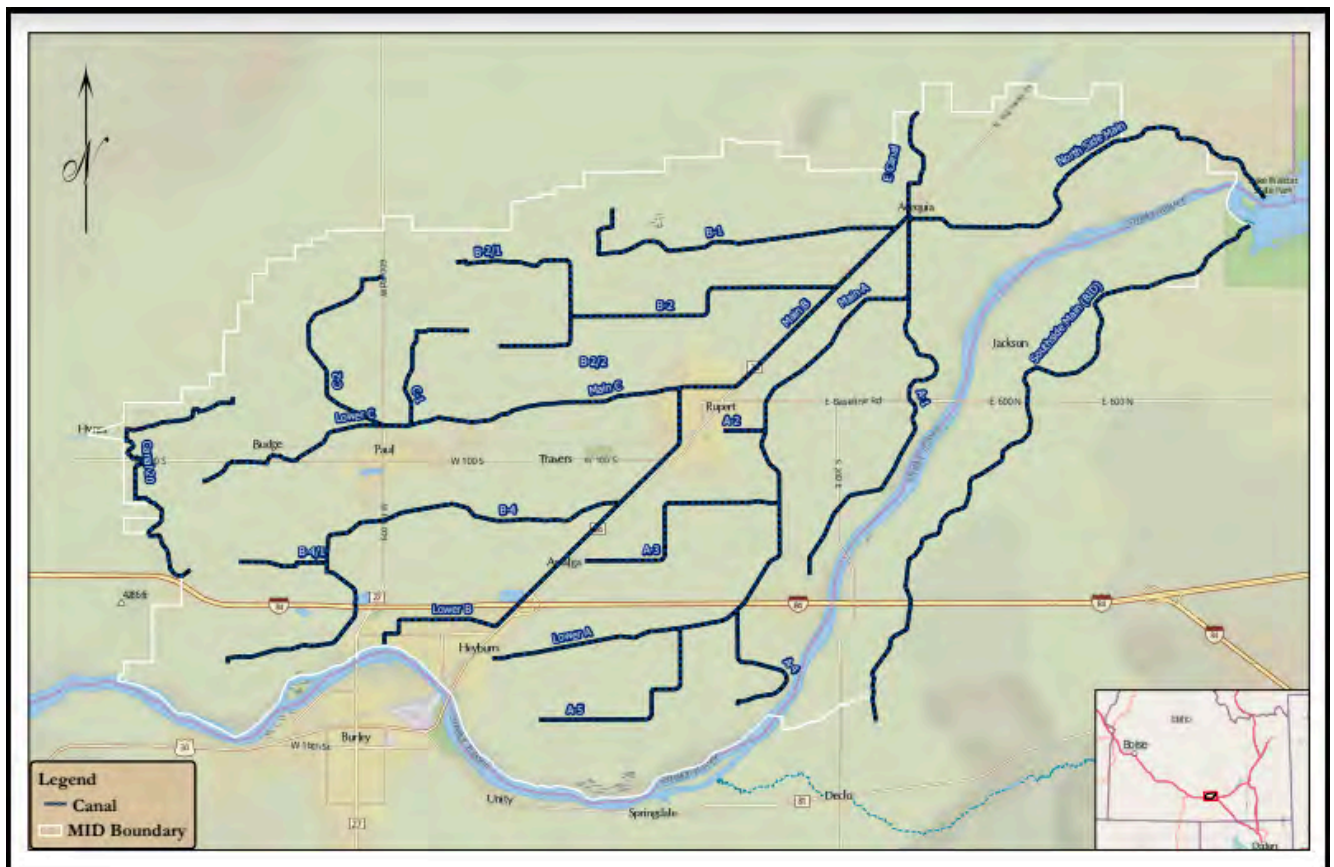
The installation of pipe replacing open channel laterals allows for a multitude of on-farm improvements. These improvements can include a reduction in pump sizes due to pressurizations, as well as more efficient delivery mechanisms.

Will the proposed WaterSMART project complement the on-farm project by maximizing efficiency in the area? If so, how?

As noted previously in this proposal, the entire purpose of this project is to maximize efficiencies. The sites for the pipelines were specifically chosen because they have the “biggest bang for your buck” impact.

Please provide a map of your water service area boundaries. If your project is selected for funding under this NOFO, this information will help NRCS identify the irrigated lands that may be approved for NRCS funding and technical assistance to complement funded WaterSMART projects.

A full size version of this map has been included in Appendix A.



## E.1.6 Evaluation Criterion F—Readiness to Proceed (8 points)

Points may be awarded based upon the extent to which the proposed project is capable of commencing upon entering into a financial assistance agreement. Note: If your project is selected, responses provided in this section will be used to develop the scope of work that will be included in the financial assistance agreement.

Applications that include a detailed project implementation plan (e.g., estimated project schedule that shows the stages and duration of the proposed work, including major tasks, milestones, and dates) will receive the most points under this criterion.

Identify and provide a summary description of the major tasks necessary to complete the project.

On the following pages is a detailed schedule of work as well as a timeline for completion. This is an estimated schedule, as there are many moving parts at play. Primary concerns involve ensuring water is able to be moved and delivered throughout the system during water delivery seasons. This restricts the construction period to primarily “water out” times between October and March or April of the following year. Due to weather conditions anticipated during these times, this schedule is subject to change.

Primary tasks associated with the automation infrastructure include ordering equipment and scheduling times for the providers to ensure installations. Secondary tasks include installing required conduit, electrical components, and fencing. These items have been included in the Gantt chart/schedule.

Primary tasks associated with completing the pipelines include ordering supplies and allowing for delivery prior to “water out” dates. This will ensure that all supplies are on hand prior to each phase beginning. The installation will be contracted out to a local irrigation pipe company, and their schedules also must be considered. Secondary tasks include ensuring turnouts and farm hookups are completed prior to water seasons.

Primary tasks associated with the F Waste Siphon include working with the engineering firm to stay on schedule. The engineering firm will be contracting the construction work, and they have provided a budget to do so. BID will be participating in the demolition and removal of any and all waste materials from the site.

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

As these projects will be completed either on district owned properties or properties where irrigation easements are in place, permits will not be needed for the majority of the process. For the portions where permits may need to be pulled, the applicable subcontractor will be responsible for ensuring timely completion of required permits.

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

BID has been working with Civil Science for over two years to ensure that the F Waste Siphon project has the best possible project design for the structure. The reports, investigation, and conclusions from both Civil Science as well as Shannon & Wilson have been provided and referenced in this proposal. BID has been working for a number of years to ensure that they are in the best possible position not only to proceed with this project, but to ensure that it is completed in a manner that allows for the structural integrity of the project to be sufficient to last another 100 years.

The pipelines that MID intends to install are similar to pipelines installed in numerous other places in the district. MID originally worked with an engineering firm to ensure that the method and manner of installation was appropriate, and has since followed that same manner of installation.

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

There are no new policies or administrative actions required to implement these projects.

Describe the current design status of the project. If additional design work is required prior to construction, describe the planned process and timeline for completing the design work.

As mentioned in a previous section and throughout this proposal, BID has been working with engineers, geologists, and hydrogeologists to ensure that this project is able to move forward. The design for the upgraded F Waste Siphon has been completed and is ready to move forward to the construction phase.

As also mentioned, MID originally worked with engineering firms to ensure that the installation of irrigation pipeline is conducive to long term use. MID has since installed many miles of pipeline in similar situations with ultimate success.

Please also include an estimated project schedule that shows the stages and duration of the proposed work, including major tasks, milestones, and dates. Was the expected timeline for environmental and cultural compliance discussed with the local Reclamation regional or area office?

Please reference the Gantt Chart attached in Appendix E for a visual representation of the proposed schedule for project completion. This schedule has been established to ensure that the projects are completed in the most efficient manner, in the time period allowed by extenuating circumstances. The Gantt Chart schedule depicts the anticipated schedule and type of work to be completed for each portion of the project. The tasks are color coded to allow for “at a glance” visual depictions.

This schedule has been completed with an anticipated work start date of January 2026.

### 2026

- January- Order infrastructure for Check 1, Check 2, & Check 3, publish RFQ for F Waste
- February- Review RFQ for F Waste project
- March- Electrical work for all Check structures, secure contractor bids and contracts for F Waste project.
- April- Automation installation begins on all 3 check structures, continue working through contracting on F Waste project
- May- Automation installation continues on all 3 check structures, continue working through contracting on F Waste project
- June- Automation installation continues on all 3 check structures, infrastructure will be ordered for Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4
- July- Automation installation continues on all 3 check structures, should be completed by end of month
- September- Construction begins on the F Waste upgrade
- October- New headgates will be installed on Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4 while construction continues on the F Waste project
- November- Pipeline installation begins on Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4 while construction continues on the F Waste Siphon
- December- Pipeline installation continues on Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4 while construction continues on the F Waste Siphon

## 2027

- January/February- Pipeline installation continues on Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4 while construction continues on the F Waste Siphon
- March- This will be a time to evaluate and adjust the schedule as needed while construction continues on the F Waste Siphon
- June- Infrastructure will be ordered for Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312
- October- Evaluation/review on Laterals 35, 36, and 310-4, Headgate installation for Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312, and construction resumes on the F Waste upgrade
- November- Pipeline installation begins on Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312, construction continues on the F Waste upgrade.
- December- Pipeline installation continues on Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312, construction continues on the F Waste upgrade.

## 2028

- January/February- Pipeline installation continues on Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312, construction continues on the F Waste upgrade.
- March- Demolition begins on the old F Waste structure
- April- All portions of the project will be evaluated, reviewed, and schedules updated as needed to ensure completion on schedule
- May/June/July/August/September- Evaluations will continue as needed, new installations monitored for potential concerns, projects scheduled for water out
- October/November- Pipeline installation continues on Laterals 38, 310-3, 311, and 312, construction continues on the F Waste upgrade.
- December- Projects will wrap up and final reports will be completed and submitted.

This area has been the focus of numerous cultural and environmental compliance investigations. As a requirement of Title Transfer, the entirety of the tracts must have been investigated for culturally and historically significant components. MID has had conversations with the Bureau of Reclamation Upper Snake Field Office in Heyburn

Idaho regarding cultural compliance concerns in the District, and is working to move forward with compliant projects.

### E.1.7 Evaluation Criterion G—Collaboration (5 points)

Up to 5 points may be awarded for projects that promote and encourage collaboration among parties in a way that helps increase the sustainability of the water supply.

Please describe how the project promotes and encourages collaboration. Consider the following:

Is there widespread support for the project? Please provide specific details regarding any support and/or partners involved in the project. What is the extent of their involvement in the process?

Both MID and BID have a long history of collaborating on projects to ensure a mutually beneficial outcome. Both entities also have long standing relationships with other water delivery entities. Letters of support from Senator Kelly Anthon, Idaho Senate Majority Leader and Southwest Irrigation District have been included in Section D.2.2.11 “Letters of Support”

What is the significance of the collaboration/support?

The significance of the collaboration between MID and BID has been thoroughly noted in this jointly submitted proposal. The support from other irrigation and water management districts is significant in nature due to the joint beneficial outcomes of the completion of this project. It is widely known that the Western United States has been subject to long standing drought conditions. Ensuring the conservation of every available asset ensures that the farmers that receive water through each of these districts are able to continue growing crops and providing nutrition to growing communities.

Will this project increase the possibility/likelihood of future water conservation improvements by other water users?

Yes. It is in the best interest of surrounding entities to make improvements as they are able to do so. Entities seeing that MID and BID are moving forward with this monumental undertaking will encourage them to begin exploring the opportunities available to them to make similar changes. There always has to be one entity that seems to blaze the path forward, encouraging others to do the same. Jointly, MID and BID take pride in being in that position in their local communities.

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

As noted in section D2.2.2.2.5, as well as throughout this proposal, there is significant water loss as a result of the laterals and the Siphon structure. Ensuring that this water is retained and redirected for beneficial use is beneficial to the entire community, and other surrounding communities. The water does not just sit in a tank untouched. The entire Snake River is known for its excellent recreation. Everything from boating to paddleboarding, fishing, and even jet boat racing is impacted by the effective and efficient management of our natural resources. Ensuring that this water remains where it is able to be put to beneficial use as opposed to souring and ruining farm ground or introducing increased levels of sediment and silt to the river beds is something that sees benefit far beyond the borders of these two irrigation districts.

Please attach any relevant supporting documents (e.g., letters of support or memorandum of understanding).

Letters of Support from not only irrigation and water management entities, but also local farmers and water users have been attached in Section D.2.2.11.

### E.1.8 Evaluation Criterion H—Nexus to Reclamation (4 points)

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

Does the applicant have a water service, repayment, or operations and maintenance (O&M) contract with Reclamation?

Both MID and BID have received title transfer from the Bureau of Reclamation. However, both entities have storage in Reclamation facilities and hold Operation and Maintenance contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation.

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

Yes, the improvements made under this proposal will have a direct benefit to Reclamation.

Is the applicant a Tribe?

No

## D.2.2.2.7 Performance Measures

Provide a brief summary describing the performance measure that will be used to quantify actual benefits upon completion of the project (e.g., water saved or better managed, energy generated or saved).

To calculate the actual water conservation, MID will conduct inflow/outflow measurements on all of the laterals to be piped. This will have a direct correlation to the amount of water conserved due to the lack of loss due to seepage or over topping. To calculate the water conserved via the F Waste Siphon, BID will continue to measure the water passing through the measuring device downstream of the Siphon structure.

## D.2.2.3 Budget Narrative

A line item budget has been included in Appendix D for the Evaluation Committee's consideration.

### **Salaries, Wages, Fringe Benefits - \$662,816.28**

These are the standard wages paid to employees of MID. These wages do not change based on the project the employees are working on, regardless of the funding source.

### **Equipment - \$282,649.92**

The majority of the equipment detailed in this section is MID owned equipment. The hourly rates have been sourced from the Army Corps of Engineers Hourly Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense (Region 8 specific) unless otherwise noted. There are pieces of equipment that will have to be rented for the project, and those items have been listed in this section.

### **Supplies and Materials - \$2,303,393.94**

This section has been broken down into each subproject to help delineate the items needed for each component of the project. This section includes all physical, tangible items that will need to be ordered and purchased for each component of the projects.

### **Subcontractors - \$607,920.80**

Subcontractors will include Intermountain Environmental, electrical entities and construction companies that will be assisting with the installations on site. These

companies have specific skills that employees of MID or BID do not possess. Contracting with these companies will ensure that the installations are done correctly and efficiently.

### **Subrecipient**

As this is a joint venture between MID and BID, it has been determined that MID is the primary applicant, and BID will be considered a subrecipient on this proposal. BID's costs and equipment have been included in this section, with the same layout as MID's portion of the project.

*Salaries, Wages, Fringe Benefits - \$68,946.80*

These are the standard wages paid to employees of BID. These wages do not change based on the project the employees are working on, regardless of the funding source.

*Equipment - \$157,335.05*

The majority of the equipment detailed in this section is MID owned equipment. The hourly rates have been sourced from the Army Corps of Engineers Hourly Equipment Ownership and Operating Expense (Region 8 specific) unless otherwise noted.

*Subcontractors - \$2,079,837.20*

Subcontractors will include Shannon & Williams and Civil Science. Contracting with these companies will ensure that the installations are done correctly and efficiently. Shannon & Williams will be responsible for the vetting and contracting of the local construction companies handling the actual construction of the structures.

The total estimated cost of this undertaking is \$6,162,899.99

MID and BID are requesting \$3,081,450.00 in federal funds, with the 50% cost share being split between the entities.

## **D.2.2.4 Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance**

Please answer the questions from Section H.1 Environmental and Cultural Resource Considerations.

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 biggest impact to the environment surrounding the project site will be the excavation taking place to lay the pipe for the laterals. Overall, the project is deemed beneficial to the sites and an overall improvement.

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?

No, to the best knowledge of both entities, there are no threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat inside the perimeter of the intended project sites.

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 areas considered "navigable waters" within the boundaries of the project sites.

When was the water delivery system constructed?

The canals, laterals, and structures were constructed prior to 1916

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.

This project will include tying into existing headgates and structures. The headgates have been replaced as needed to ensure they are sound. The check structures (that are not being replaced, only having automation installed on the existing structures) were constructed during the original construction as was the F Waste Siphon. No extensive alterations have been made, simply replacing failing parts or boards as needed.

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

No. Through the process of Title Transfer both districts completed all requirements necessary to ensure that any items that needed to be classified as historical were classified as such. None of the structures included on this project are eligible for listing with the National (or State) register of Historic Places.

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

No. Both entities have received title transfers from the Bureau of Reclamation. As a component of the process, archeological surveys were completed for the sites included.

[Will the proposed project have a disproportionate and adverse effect on any communities with environmental justice concerns?](#)

No, the proposed project will not have any adverse effects on the local communities. In fact, this project will benefit all in the local community.

[Will the proposed project limit access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on Tribal lands?](#)

No, the project will not have any impacts on, or on the use of, 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, the project will actually reduce the potential spread of invasive/non-native weeds, seeds, and grasses. It will also allow for the increased response in the event of an unintentional introduction of invasive species.

### **D.2.2.5 Required Permits or Approvals**

[You should state in the application whether any permits or approvals are necessary and explain the plan for obtaining such permits or approvals.](#)

As previously mentioned in this proposal, all work will be completed in accordance with local regulations. It is not anticipated that any permits will be required, however, should the need arise, the entity requiring the permit will be expected to complete all required paperwork to secure approval and the permit.

### **D.2.2.6 Overlap or Duplication of Effort Statement**

There is no anticipated overlap or duplication of effort between the proposed project and any other active or anticipated projects or proposals. The projects included in this proposal do not in any way duplicate any proposal that has been submitted for federal or non-federal funding.



## Idaho State Senate

**KELLY ARTHUR ANTHON**  
SENATE MAJORITY LEADER

February 14, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of Burley Irrigation District (B.I.D.) securing grant funding to improve and upgrade the F Waste siphon, located directly upstream from the first lift pump station in Declo, Idaho.

In our district, our surface water is only available if pumped through a series of three different pump stations that feed each of our three main canals. Currently, the F Waste siphon acts as a regulating structure for the water levels leading up to the first pump station. It keeps the water at efficient levels to keep things running smoothly. If the structure were to not function properly, it would cause two major problems. The first issue would be catastrophic amounts of flood water going over the F Waste structure back toward the river. The second issue would be not enough water reaching the first lift pump station, causing the pumps not to run. The water that is essential for agriculture in our 48,000-acre district would no longer be available. The purpose of this project would be to improve the integrity of the structure and create more water savings.

I support B.I.D.'s proposal to permanently upgrade this structure. This will not only secure water delivery but will secure the economic livelihood of all who benefit from the irrigation water in our district.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kelly Arthur Anthon".

Kelly Arthur Anthon  
Senate Majority Leader

# ***SOUTHWEST IRRIGATION DISTRICT***

*Box 668  
Burley, ID 83318  
(208) 878-8382*

*Directors: Randy Brown (208) 308-7711  
Craig Searle (208) 312-1595  
Don Pickett (208) 300-3327*

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March 20, 2023

To Minidoka Irrigation District

**RE: MID Main South Side Canal Gate Automation**

**Southwest Irrigation is pleased to submit the following letter in support of your grant Application.**

Southwest Irrigation District (SWID) offers its support for the Minidoka Irrigation District (MID) project to automate infrastructure on its South Side Main Canal check structures and the associated grant application.

SWID consists of groundwater irrigators south of Burley and Declo, Idaho. SWID's mission is to protect the aquifer in the valley via conservation actions including soft conversions (replacing groundwater with surface water when available) and managed aquifer recharge. SWID relies on Burley Irrigation District (BID) to deliver water for these conservation practices.

The South Side Main Canal which is shared by MID and BID conveys recharge and soft conversion water to SWID's members. The proposed project will bolster capacity in the canal and reduce losses which will help ensure viability the conservation practices which are critical to SWID's mission.

SWID has also historically participated in storage water leases with MID. The leased storage water is used for soft conversions. The water savings accomplished through the proposed project will help ensure MID can continue to lease water to SWID or other entities for groundwater conservation practices.

Please consider and prioritize MID's proposed project. It will benefit multiple irrigation and groundwater districts and hundreds of irrigators.

Very truly yours,

**SOUTHWEST IRRIGATION DISTRICT**



William A. Parsons  
Attorney for Southwest Irrigation District

914 E 300 N

Declo, ID 83350

March 21, 2023

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of Minidoka Irrigation District (M.I.D.) securing grant funding to pipe and bury Lateral 312, an open ditch that runs west of the canal along 300 North in Declo.

Each year there are flooding risks at multiple locations along the ditch, resulting in unwanted water on the road and/or in adjacent fields. When flooding occurs, damage to the ditch banks must be repaired and fields go without needed water while repairs take place. The water levels can also dramatically change at any given time without adjustments to the headgate at the canal, requiring unrealistic expectations of supervision during watering times.

I support M.I.D.'s proposal to permanently remove the ditch and run pipe in its place. This will not only improve water delivery but will also save time and money for the residents using the water, and save the district's time and labor in maintaining and repairing the ditch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Cliff Barger', with a stylized, cursive script.

Cliff Barger

922 E 300 N

Declo, ID 83350

March 21, 2023

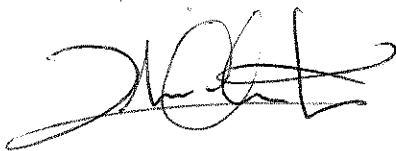
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I support M.I.D.'s proposal to permanently remove the ditch and run pipe in its place. This will not only improve water delivery but will also save time and money for the residents using the water, and save the district's time and labor in maintaining and repairing the ditch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Marc Christensen', with a stylized, cursive script.

Marc Christensen

900 E 300 N

Declo, ID 83350

March 21, 2023

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I support M.I.D.'s proposal to permanently remove the ditch and run pipe in its place. This will not only improve water delivery but will also save time and money for the residents using the water, and save the district's time and labor in maintaining and repairing the ditch.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Karl Allen".

Karl Allen

Name: Brent Stoker

Address: 745 E 500 S

February 5, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of Burley Irrigation District (B.I.D.) securing grant funding to improve and upgrade the F Waste siphon, located directly upstream from the first lift pump station in Declo, ID.

In our district, our surface water is only available if pumped through a series of three different pump stations that feed each of our three main canals. Currently, the F Waste siphon acts as a regulating structure for the water levels leading up to the first pump station. It keeps the water at efficient levels to keep things running smoothly. If the structure were to not function properly, it would cause two major problems. The first issue would be catastrophic amounts of flood water going over the F Waste structure back towards the river. The second issue would be not enough water reaching the first lift pump station, causing the pumps not to run. The water that is essential for agriculture in our 48,000-acre district would no longer be available. The purpose of this project would be to improve the integrity of the structure and create more water savings.

I support B.I.D.'s proposal to permanently upgrade this structure. This will not only secure water delivery, but will secure the economic livelihood of all who benefit from the irrigation water in our district.

Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Brent J. Stoker

Name: Clifford Searle

Address: 498 South 450 East Burley

February 5, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of Burley Irrigation District (B.I.D.) securing grant funding to improve and upgrade the F Waste siphon, located directly upstream from the first lift pump station in Declo, ID.

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I support B.I.D.'s proposal to permanently upgrade this structure. This will not only secure water delivery, but will secure the economic livelihood of all who benefit from the irrigation water in our district.

Sincerely,

Signature: Clifford Searle

Printed Name: Clifford Searle

Name: William Howard

Address: 441 Mountain View Ln Burley

February 5, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter in support of Burley Irrigation District (B.I.D.) securing grant funding to improve and upgrade the F Waste siphon, located directly upstream from the first lift pump station in Declo, ID.

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Sincerely,

Signature: William Howard

Printed Name: William Howard

Name: Rick Wrigley

Address: 798 S 450 E Barley Idaho 83318

February 5, 2024

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I am writing this letter in support of Burley Irrigation District (B.I.D.) securing grant funding to improve and upgrade the F Waste siphon, located directly upstream from the first lift pump station in Declo, ID.

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Sincerely,

Signature: Rick Wrigley

Printed Name: Rick Wrigley

Name: Dean Edgar

Address: 480 E 400 S Burley, ID 83318

February 5, 2024

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I support B.I.D.'s proposal to permanently upgrade this structure. This will not only secure water delivery, but will secure the economic livelihood of all who benefit from the irrigation water in our district.

Sincerely,

Signature: Dean Edgar

Printed Name: Dean Edgar

Name: Don Carlos Love-Sanchez

Address: 727 S. 350E Burley Id 83318

February 5, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Don Carlos Love-Sanchez

Name: Scott Turpin

Address: 280 S. 450 E Burley, Idaho 83318

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: Scott Turpin

Printed Name: Scott Turpin

Name: STEVE CARSON

Address: 419 E. 300 S. Burley - ID. 83318

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: Steve Carson

Printed Name: STEVE CARSON

Name: KEVIN ALLRED

Address: 373 - E. 300 S. Burley Idaho

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: KEVIN ALLRED

Name: JEFF CARSON

Address: 424 S. 350 E

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: Jeff Carson

Printed Name: JEFF CARSON

Name: Wayne Hurst

Address: 273 S. 750 E. Burley, Idaho 83318

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: Wayne C. Hurst

Printed Name: Wayne Hurst

Name: Springcreek Land & Livestock

Address: 743 E 100S

February 5, 2024

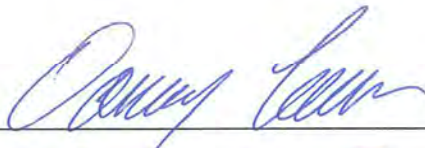
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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Danny Turner

Name: Brian Darrington

Address: 887 E. 500 S. Declo ID 83523

February 5, 2024

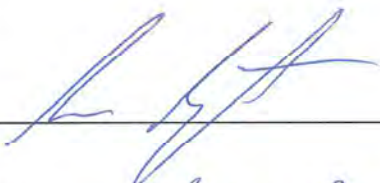
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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Brian Darrington

Name: Blake Darrington

Address: 275 S. 650 E

February 5, 2024

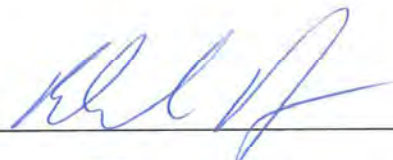
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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Blake Darrington

Name: Jeff Darrington

Address: 878 F. 100S. Declo, ID 85323

February 5, 2024

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Sincerely,

Signature: 

Printed Name: Jeff Darrington

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE MINIDOKA IRRIGATION DISTRICT  
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION WATERSMART GRANT**

**Whereas**, the Board of Directors of the Minidoka Irrigation District (MID) desires to apply for a Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant, also known as a financial assistance award, for the purpose of upgrading and optimizing the Southside Gravity Canal, associated laterals, and the F Waste Siphon Structure operated and maintained by MID, and

**Whereas**, the estimated cost of the project is \$5,887,097.27 and the Board of Directors desires to apply for a financial assistance award in the amount of \$2,943,548.64, and

**Whereas**, the Bureau of Reclamation requires the Board of Directors of MID to adopt a resolution containing certain information in order to apply for and obtain a financial assistance award,

**Now**, therefore, upon motion made, seconded, and carried, it is resolved by the Board of Directors of MID:

- The Chair of the Board of Directors of MID, Ronald Kowitz, is authorized to enter into and sign agreements and other documents on behalf of MID committing MID to financial and legal obligations associated with the receipt of a financial assistance award.
- The Board of Directors of MID has reviewed and supports the application for a financial assistance award submitted by MID.
- MID has funds on deposit and employees and equipment that can provide the amount of funding/or in-kind contributions as specified in the funding plan.
- MID will work with the Bureau of Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant, financial assistance award, or cooperative agreement.

Dated March 12, 2024

Minidoka Irrigation District

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronald Kowitz, Chair of the Board Of Directors

Attest

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ruth Bailes, Secretary/Treasurer, Minidoka Irrigation District

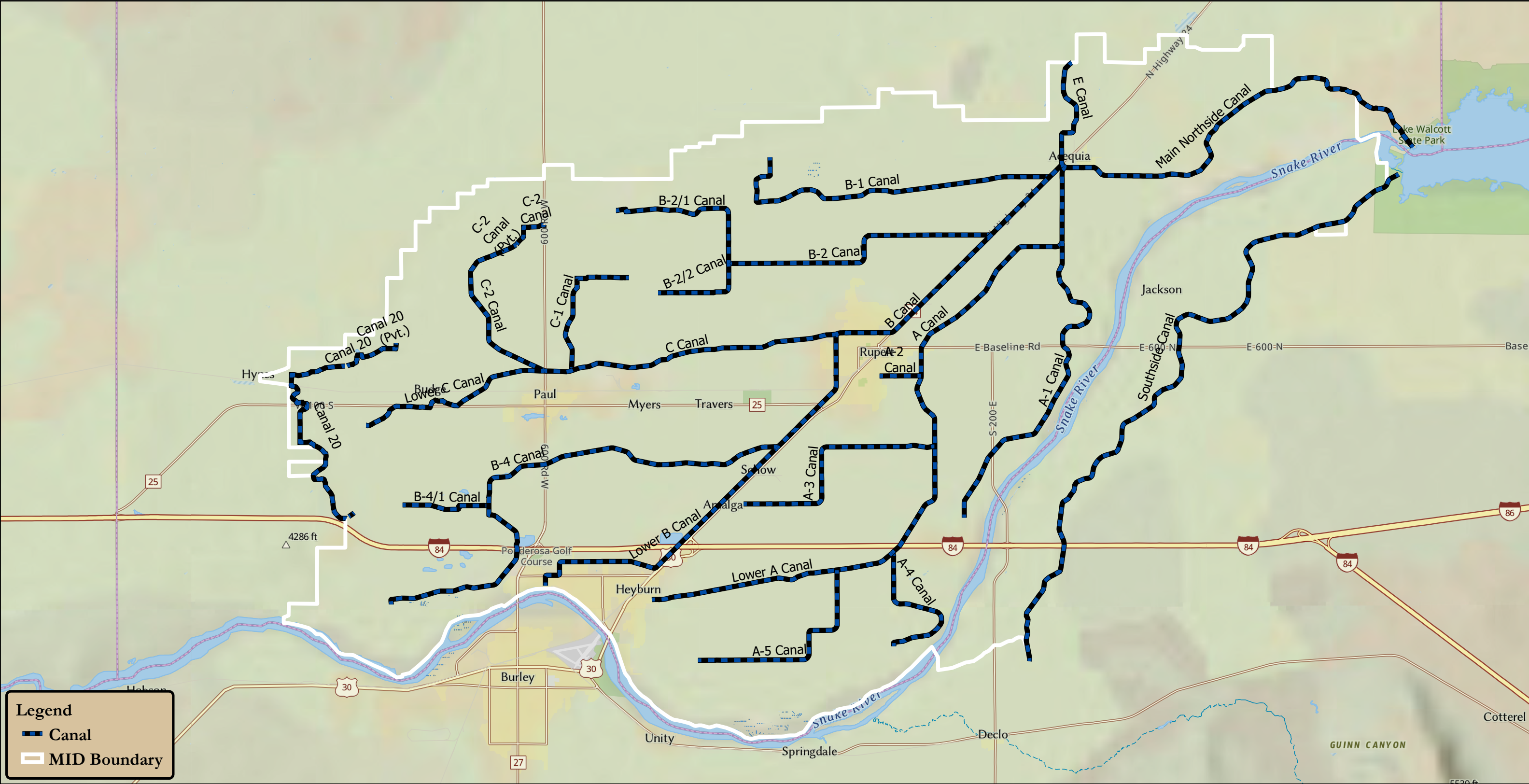
# Southside Gravity Canal System

- Legend**
- Check
  - Canal
  - Waste
  - BID Lateral



Date: 2/8/2024

Designed and processed by Kevin Young  
GIS Specialist, Minidoka Irrigation District



Legend

Canal

MID Boundary



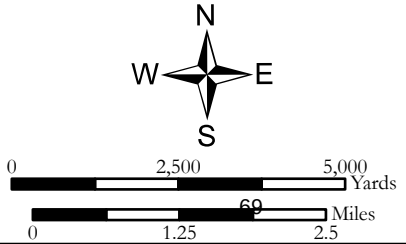
Minidoka Irrigation District GIS Disclaimer: Maps display GIS data that is subject to continual updating, change and is subject to adjustment. The information contained within this document is not intended to be used for the preparation of construction documents and under no circumstance shall this product or representations from this product be used for final design purposes. MINIDOKA IRRIGATION DISTRICT MAKES NO WARRANTIES OR GUARANTEES, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AS TO THE COMPLETENESS, ACCURACY, OR CORRECTNESS OF THE DATA PORTRAYED IN THIS PRODUCT NOR ACCEPTS ANY LIABILITY, ARISING FROM ANY INCORRECT, INCOMPLETE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN. ALL INFORMATION IS PROVIDED AS IS WITH NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. By accessing this data, you hereby release Minidoka Irrigation District from any and all responsibility and liability associated with its use. In no event shall Minidoka Irrigation District be liable for any damages arising in any way out of the use of the Map product.

# Minidoka Irrigation District

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Current Time:  
1/29/2021 1:12 PM

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Idaho TM      Center: 113°42'27"W 42°36'30"N



| 2026            |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
|-----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
|                 | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
| Check #1        |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Check #2        |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Check #3        |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 35      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 36      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 38      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 310-3   |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 310-4   |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 311     |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 312     |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| F Waste Upgrade |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |

| 2027            |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
|-----------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
|                 | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
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| Check #2        |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Check #3        |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 35      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 36      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 38      |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 310-3   |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 310-4   |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 311     |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| Lateral 312     |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |
| F Waste Upgrade |         |          |       |       |     |      |      |        |           |         |          |          |

| 2028            |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|
|                 | January                    | February                        | March | April | May               | June | July             | August | September                 | October | November          | December |
| Check #1        |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Check #2        |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Check #3        |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 35      |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 36      |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 38      |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 310-3   |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 310-4   |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 311     |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| Lateral 312     |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
| F Waste Upgrade |                            |                                 |       |       |                   |      |                  |        |                           |         |                   |          |
|                 | Order Infrastructure       | Electrical Work                 |       |       | Install Headgates |      | Install Pipeline |        | Automation                |         | Evaluate & Adjust |          |
|                 | Request for Qualifications | Secure Contractor Bid/Contracts |       |       | Construction      |      | Demolition       |        | Wrap Up and Final Reports |         |                   |          |

Progress reports will be filed according to the agreed upon schedule within the Notice Of Funding Award