

PROJECT LIST

1. **Big Pine Tribal Water System Generator** **\$50,000**

The Big Pine Tribal Water System Generator Project will provide a backup supply of power for the pumphouse which will enable it to continue providing water to the community water system in the event that there is an extended power outage caused by high wind events.

Climate change impacts creating lower water availability and a rise in the presence of highly flammable, noxious vegetation has increased the risk of catastrophic wildfires. Due to recent wildfires caused by energy transmission infrastructure, electricity providers in the State of California are developing new policies to limit the transmission of energy during high wind events to reduce wildfire risk. The implementation of those policies will result in a loss of electricity to customers of electricity providers.

The Big Pine Tribal Community Water System is dependent solely on wells and a loss of electricity for pumps will result in a severe reduction in water availability until electricity is restored. High wind events in the Owens Valley can last several days or be intermittent over a period of weeks increasing the likelihood of a shortage of water for the Big Pine Tribal Community Water System. This project will provide a secondary source of power to avoid water shortages.

2. **Big Pine CSD Sewer Plant Expansion** **\$100,000 (\$50,000 grant ask - subject to match discussion)**

This project is an expansion of BPCSD sewer plant percolation ponds. Due to runoff cycles and changes, high ground water levels limit percolation of existing ponds. The added area of the new percolation pond will allow for evaporation of effluent during high runoff years.

The project consists of:

1. Installing a 3rd monitoring well.
2. Land survey for DWP lease expansion
3. 2.14 acre evaporation/percolation pond.
4. Security fencing
5. Connection plumbing to existing facility
- 6 Permits and fees.
7. Engineering expenses

3. **Amargosa Opera House, Inc. (MOU signatory pending)** **\$118,300**

Amargosa Opera House and Hotel is an historic site registered with the National Register of Historic Places. The current wastewater handling system is aged and in a state of increasing failure, requiring frequent repairs and upkeep.

Additionally, the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board has advised Bobbi Fabian, General Manager of Amargosa Opera House and Hotel, that certain improvements are recommended to the wastewater handling system to remain functional and compliant with applicable regulations for the long term. In response, a plan to replace the existing wastewater handling system with a new system was prepared by Nathan Robison, P.E. of Robison Engineering, and estimates for construction were attained. The main components of the updated wastewater handling system include a new grease trap (for kitchen waste), a new septic tank, a new leach system, removal of adjacent salt cedar (*Tamarisk*) trees to prevent root intrusion in sewer pipes, and de-commissioning the existing surface sewage ponds. California Rural Water Association staff has reviewed the plan and estimates for construction and determine they are sound from an engineering and fiscal perspective.

**4. Fort Independence Indian Reservation – Paya Reservoir
\$300,000 (\$150,000 grant ask)**

**Paya is the Paiute version of Water, hereafter water will be used throughout the proposal.*

In 1978, the Fort Independence Indian Reservation had one of its first preliminary investigation report on engineering and economic Water sustainability. Over the course of 40 years there has been multiple engineers, consultants, attorneys, and various federal agencies, and tribal employees' that have contributed to feasibility studies, economic analysis, proposed infrastructure cost, to increase reliability of the Tribe's Water infrastructure on the reservation.

However, there is no on the ground infrastructure in place to improve access to the Tribe's critical Water supply other than an old irrigation system built in 1966, and Water storage tank. The WaterSMART Drought Resiliency Project funding will be used to build the Tribe's Water Storage Reservoir. During the extreme drought beginning in 2012 and three consecutive years of historically high temperatures, which resulted in well- below-average snowpack and in a survey of the Sierra Nevada snowpack in April 2015, when snowpack is typically highest, revealed that there was no snow.¹ , Significant climate related impacts forecast changes in hydrologic cycles, it's inevitable that the decline in snowpack for the Sierra Nevada effects the Tribe's Water resources, and without a reservoir, the Tribe will continue to increase our reliance on ground Water, causing the depletion of aquifers, that are already subjected to Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) plans to export approximately 460,000 acre-feet (AF) of Water to Los Angeles in the 2017—18 runoff year, and has to potential to pump approximately 191,947 acre-feet of Water from the Owens Valley.

After an extreme prolonged drought, the Owens Valley experienced the second largest snow season in the winter of 2016-17, but the Tribe and elder's assert ongoing effects of the changes in the environment make Water demand increase and shrink Water supplies. This shift in balance means that the Tribe needs to build resiliency and avoid a crisis during drought by having a reservoir, to sustain

and manage the Tribe's most precious natural resource- Water, because Water is an essential element in the Tribes survival, ecosystem health, energy production, and economic sustainability. Water is life.

The length of time and estimated completion date for the proposed project is from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019. The proposed project is not located on a federal facility.

5. Crowley Lake Mutual Water Company – System Generator \$110,000

The Crowley Lake Mutual Water Company (CLMWC) is a water provider for 61 homes. The system is a pressurized system. CLMWC depends on a series of pumps to continually provide water to each household. A 286,000 gallon reservoir supplies the pumps with the water. Without power the system is unable to pump any water to the member households or in the event of a fire, there is not any way to supply water. Because of this deficiency CLMWC is applying for assistance for the installation of a Backup Generator for emergency power.

The consequences of not having a Backup Generator are:

- CLMWC is solely reliant on electricity provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) to run the water system. Due to recent wildfires caused by power infrastructure that have destroyed individual homes and entire communities in California, and the expectation of increased fire intensity and frequency during a changing climate, SCE has drafted a Wildfire Mitigation Plan. This plan outlines upcoming policies to shut off power during high wind events and wildfires. If power is shutoff due to a weather event and a fire occurs, CLMWC would be unable to provide water to combat fires.
- CLMWC cannot currently operate the water system during power outages and will not be self-reliant until a Backup Generator is installed.
- If the power fails during the winter, the pump control room with the Variable Frequency Device (VFD) pumps will freeze. This would be extremely costly to repair and would leave members without water for an indefinite period of time.

CLMWC has plans prepared, has submitted the building permit application, and is waiting on final Mono County approval to install the backup generator system. The CLMWC engineer estimated the cost for the purchase and installation at \$110,000. Many of the members are just getting by (paycheck to paycheck), and the special assessment that would be necessary if this grant is not obtained would be a struggle for these members. It is with this in mind that CLMWC is seeking financial assistance in following through with the project.