	Community Question/Comment	Answer
	Thank you for your questions and comments. This is a compilation of all the questions submitted for the December 7th Community Water Meeting (up to December 10th). We also welcome you to come to monthly board meetings, stop by our office, and research information on our website. Thank you for your interest in Cedar Valley water issues. #get2knowH2O	
	Population & Growth	
1	At what point do you consider a moratorium on new construction, in favor of supplying water to the existing users without exponential increases in costs due to overallocation ?	Enoch City and the Water District will not let you develop property within their boundaries without bringing water rights that are perpetually usable according to the State (priority date senior to 1934 and not subject to loss in the GMP or Quantity Impairment). Cedar City's policy allows developers the option to pay a fee or bring in water rights. The City then uses those funds to purchase perpetual usable rights. Those fees are tied to appraisals and continue to increase to insure residents don't bear the costs of growth. Property ownership is a fundamental right preserved by the United States Constitution, the Utah Constitution, and the laws that support them. Our local governments were created and maintained to protect those rights in balance with the desires of each community. As local government entities, the boundaries we work within are established by Utah law. Part of these boundaries are the use of General Plans, Subdivision, and Zoning ordinances. Using these rules appropriately, a property owner has the right to divide property, dispose of it, and be protected from illegal taking. To beneficially use the common services, like water, waste disposal, roads, public safety, and common public areas, the elected representatives create rules to be efficient and effective with resources. The rules include minimum lot sizes, density regulations, engineering requirements, and yes...water right requirements. The complexities of these are not managed in a vacuum. The pressures of our economy...free enterprise or capitalism...also play a role. Water rights are included in the supply and demand portions of the development equation. As water rights from 1934 and senior become more scarce the price will increase and force some potential homeowners to live elsewhere. Ultimately, water will be the limiting factor of how much and how fast we grow in Cedar Valley.
2	If water is so scarce why does Cedar City continue to approve business permits to developers? Seems these should be denied until the water situation is solved.	Our aquifer is replenished each year by 21,000 acre-feet, which can be sustainably and renewably drawn from our aquifer. Cities use about one-fourth of that each year, The state implemented a groundwater management plan last year to ensure our aquifer becomes more stable over time. For cities to comply with that plan, it's going to cost money to complete different projects. Conservation, Recharge, Reuse, and Importing water are all part of the solutions and all are expensive.
3	Since we have limited supply of water why not limit and manage land development and growth the better match available resources?	The free market will dictate development. For example as the supply from water rights from 1934 and senior become less available the price will continue to increase. In 2018, the District purchased pre 1934 water rights for $3,000/AF, today they are trading for over $12,000/AF to $13,000/AF. In the Kanarraville/New Harmony Water Basin water rights are trading for $30,000/AF. As supply becomes more scarce the price per AF (or price per home) will increase. Over time we will price out the opportunity for our children to stay here if conservation and importing water are not employed.
4	Why do you continue building in our district then? If you raise are property taxes again, and are fees, all this will create is homeowners will be forced out. You created the problem by allowing more and more houses to be built. Don't take it out on us, find another way!!!! STOP BUILDING	See answer to Question #1-3
5	Why don't you quit building houses. That will solve half the problem	See answer to Question #1-3
6	How will population and economic growth be managed in Cedar Valley if water scarcity continues and possibly gets worse?	See answer to Question #1-3
7	We don't have to be mini California. Stop now	See answer to Question #1-3
8	Why doesn't the county and cities ever consider slowing the issuance of building permits due to our drought crisis?	See answer to Question #1-3

9	We are in an extreme drought as you know. How is it that there are constantly new housing subdivisions going up every single day ? Why would the city approve more building permits if there is not enough water in this area? That makes no sense. Is it because they are about money and they do not understand that water is required to sustain life on this planet? New homes should not be allowed . New businesses and homes should not be allowed. Why does the city allow new homes and businesses to take away from the water the residence that already live here and already do not have enough? I am very interested to get an answer to these questions. Thank you in advance.	See answer to Question #1-3
10	All of the hundreds of apartments being built for SUU are going to use so many gallons of water. Students shower multiple times a day and use other facilities a lot. Maybe the University should not just keep growing and tearing down single family dwellings to replace them with apartments for 96 students. Just sayin'!	See answer to Question #1-3
11	What about a moratorium on building until this issue is resolved?	See answer to Question #1-3
12	My question is why are the little guys ask to pay taxes on projects that are not ours? If we need more water to support new development then why aren't the developers footing the bill? Why ask me who has no interest in developing to pay taxes so that they can make a buck? I know of developers who come from out of town because the getting is so good here, they build their subpar townhomes and get out of town with $$$$ and we are left with the mess. If they want to make so much let them pay for the pipeline!	See answer to Question #1-3
13	How is water consumption defined in the approval process for residential and commercial building permits? If this is being considered where is the proposed appropriation of water going, if the aquifers are extended beyond their current capacity?	The District currently requires developers to bring in water rights to the District for development that are sufficient for their water use. Water Rights must be in good standing and be pre-1935 as the State is implementing a Groundwater Management Plan that will help balance the aquifer and reduce water rights to the amount of water that is actually available in Cedar Valley. Water users are billed on a conservation teir system that penalizes high water use.
14	Please cite what state regulations prohibit temporary land use moratorium while deciding on direction for zoning as was cited in the meeting. Looking on the web I see numerous moratoriums passed this year in Utah. Thank you.	See answer to Question #1-3
15	Why can't impact fees for all new development be implemented immediately?	New growth should pay for itself and recent changes by the Cities in fee structures resemble this change. There are strict laws in implementing fees for new development. The Cities and District are required to statiturally follow the guidelines for implementing and rasing development fees. This is a process established by the legislature.
16	Only if our city and county politicians are willing to implement serious impact fees on all new construction.	See answer to Question #15
17	Is there any way to control population growth in cedar city since that is the core of the problem with water?	See answer to Question #1-3
18	The graphs in CICWCD plans show all the money that will be made if these expensive water import projects go through, and all the money that will be lost if we attempt to slow growth. With unconstrained growth some people will make a lot of money. What are the trade-offs in quality of life?	Socioeconomic impacts?
19	Iron County has been growing at over 3% per year. If the CICWCD imports new water, this will support and encourage such growth. If a 3% rate continues our current 50,000 population will double to 100,000 by 2045 and double again to 200,000 by 2069. Even if we grow at only 2%, we will reach 200,000 by 2096. How will CICWCD supply water to such a large population?	Currently the municipalities are using about 10,000 AF of depletion. If we are able to successfully import 15,000 AF from Pine Valley we will sustainably be able to support the projected growth for the next 50 years. Over the next
	Conservation, Recharge & Reuse	

20	Is there a plan to encourage the residents of Cedar City and surrounding areas to use less water?	In 2021, the District launched a campaign "get to know your H2O" which encourages residents to do three simple things: shorten showers, fix a leak, and wait to irrigate among other things. Residents can participate in localscapes courses to learn about water wise landscaping, and can go online to cicwcd.org/conservation to find more conservation tips.
21	What can the residents of Cedar City and surrounding areas do to decrease our water usage?	See answer to Question #20
22	What protocols are currently in place to reduce or more efficiently use the available water in Cedar?	The District has placed a large focus on optimizing every drop of water in our basin. Agricultural Conservation: With 75% of Cedar Valley's water use designated agricultural, the District has placed a large focus on agriculture efficiency. LEPA/LESA: Working with the E&I Soil Conservation District and the Utah State Legislature, the District helped convert more than 2,000 acres of center pivots to LEPA/LESA Systems. Ag Optimization Task Force: District General Manager Paul Monroe serves on the Agricultural Water Optimization Task Force for the state of Utah with is researching more efficient irrigation practices. SUU Farm: The District is partnering with SUU Farm and USU Extension on irrigation and crop management trials to help optimize water supplies. Artificial Recharge: In cooperation with local government agencies, the District began an extensive recharge program in 2016 that now includes seven recharge facilities in Cedar Valley and added more than 14,000 acre-feet of additional water to the aquifer. Reuse of Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Water: The District is working with Cedar City and Enoch City to prepare for the construction of a project that would transport treated effluent water from the Cedar City Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility to agricultural fields in Cedar Valley. Transporting effluent water will help reduce pumping from our declining aquifer. The Localscape approach is a series of landscaping patterns and practices that takes into account Utah's unique climate. It's good landscape design, simplified. Now you can have a landscape that works for where you live. The District conducts free water audits for home lawn irrigation to check and inform best watering practices. We realize there is still more to do, and we are open to new ideas and solutions. Never has it been more important to optimize every drop of water in Cedar Valley and to create sustainable solutions for the future
23	Water from Pine Valley is estimated to cost around $17,000/acre foot. Direct Potable Reuse (DRP) or Indirect Potable Reuse (IRP) have much lower costs at around $2,000/acre foot. These types of systems are becoming common in the West. Why hasn't DRP or IRP been included in your plan?	Grey-water from homes in cedar valley is typically delivered through the sewer system to the Cedar City Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The District is working with Cedar City and Enoch City to prepare for the construction of a project that would transport treated effluent water from the Cedar City Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility to agricultural fields in Cedar Valley. Transporting effluent water will help reduce pumping from our declining aquifer. That being said, the District supports residents who reuse their grey-water, but realizes that the largest benefit for the area is reusing waste-water from the Cedar City Regional WWTP.
24	Why aren't we spending for infrastructure to use grey water? It seems that our water situation is becoming more dire and we need to do everything possible to conserve what we are using now.	See answer to Questions #23
25	Why are you masking the true price of water? Why not first lower GPCD before trying to grab and delete ancient water aquifers???	The quote by Benjamin Franklin, "When the well's dry, we know the worth of water," seems appropriate. In Cedar Valley we are currently experiencing wells that are drying up. Costs of water have increased over 300% in water rights and continue to escalate among all water users in Cedar Valley. If additional sources are not brought in those that struggle live in poverty will be hit the hardest. Water in Pine Valley will be coming from renewable and sustainable water sources that are actually newer water then what was discharged from the local springs according to the USGS.
26	How does the tax and fines on water not simply give those with money a free pass to use as much water as they please? What measures will be in place to ensure that the 20% of Iron County's population that live at or below the poverty line don't suffer for the privileged population's carelessness?	Increases in rates among the municipalities have focused on the upper tiers of the water rate structure. Meaning necessary water like indoor uses are still charged at a lower rate. However, once usage exceeds indoor estimated amounts the rates significantly increase for those that are using water for big lawns.
27	Inasmuch as we acknowledge that increasing population creates pressure in providing water resources, it would be prudent to legislate that new construction include plumbing that recycles gray water in all new buildings. Thank you for your efforts to provide for the future of our communities.	See answer to Questions #23

28	Does the 28,000 afa yield for the Cedar Valley Basin include recharge projects currently under way in the valley?	The 28,000 AF/Year is associated with an estimated annual use withdrawn from the aquifer. Recharge basins use surface water and add to the supply side or safe yield amount of 21,000 AF/Year. The actual benefit of the recharge basins will be recognized through long term trends of the water levels in the basin. These are measured annually by the USGS. https://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/StateMap.asp?sa=UT&sc=49
29	What about eliminating 60% of the unused grass in this county before increasing taxes to bringing more water! Xeriscape is a big answerTo most of the problems! Tell the schools, city, county and private citizens to cut back on the water use!	This is a great idea, and we have started the conversations with these entities. The WCWCD has begun the initial process to turf removal and we have been meeting with them to see what and how this is working.
30	Why aren't we spending the money on infrastructure to use our grey water, rather than just letting drain into the valley?	See answer to Questions #23
31	Water from pine valley is estimated to cost around $17,000/acre foot. Direct Potable Reuse or Indirect potable reuse costs about $2,000/acre foot are either of these possible for iron county?	See answer to Questions #23
32	Las Vegas planned to pump water from valleys in Utah and Nevada but the project was stopped in 2020. LV has significantly reduced its water use and continued to grow at a more sustainable rate with restrictions that recognize the limits of water in the desert. Why is this not possible for Iron County?	We continue to encourage, educate and implement new conservation programs and strategies. We are a leader in Agricultural Optimization in Irrigation both through implementation and research at our local University. We are leading out in aquifer recharge projects using putting every usable drop of water back into the aquifer and we are a leading County in actual low water usage per person per day. There is more that we can do and we will continue to maximize and optimize every drop of water. Up until about the 1920's Las Vegas had free flowing wells and springs in the valley. As they began pumping groundwater these sources dried up. To support the growth of Las Vegas in 1971, they extended their reach and installed a pipeline and the first intake pumps in Lake Mead. In 2000, a second pipe was constructed at even deeper depths, and finally in 2015 a third pipe was drilled through bedrock to the bottom of the lake. Las Vegas residents rely on Lake Mead for 90% of its water needs and they are drying and forcing stricter conservation measures. Similar to Las Vegas water managers, The District believes that a broad water portfolio is better, especially with the uncertainty of climate change and precipitation amounts within our local watershed. Conservation and Importing water will remain a primary focus for our future.
33	Has CICWCD developed a plan for water costs to be significantly increased for those who use excessive amounts of water?	The District has a penalizing water structure for overuse and we have been working with Cedar City to help them restructure their rates with more penalties on the higher water users.
34	How can you ask us to conserve water when they are building a new car wash in Cedar City? every gold course has very green grass? Every school lawn and city property lawn has bright green grass? How are homes allowed swimming pools? If water is important to all of you than why are these things i just listed still happening every day?	We should never wait for someone else to do the right thing before we do the right thing. We share the frustration that comes when we see waste, but our reaction should never be to refuse to conserve. It takes everyone doing their part.
	Environment	
35	Was there any discussion during the planning of this project of the work of the Greenland Ice Sheet Project (GISP)? Research from the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF), the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Danish Commission for Scientific Research provides a proxy archive of temperature and atmospheric constituents that help to understand past extreme global climate variations and PLAN FOR THEM AGAIN. We are within one and one/half sunspot cycles (15-17 yrs) to be at the end of the current 340-year Grand Solar Maximum and the beginning of the next Grand Solar Minimum. The previous Grand Solar Minimum was the Maunder Minimum, 1620 - 1725 or the "Little Ice Age."	No, there was not discussion on the GISP research for this project. Also, thank you for the information.

36	Global warming has now become a visible reality after 22 years of drought in our area. Lake Mead is 158 feet below full pond, slashing turbine efficiency to 66%, Lake Powell is at 33% capacity, forcing boat ramp closures and Alpine Pond on Cedar Mountain is now a small marsh, no longer a fishing site. How much has global warming been figured into water availability in CICWCD calculations?	Climate change is an ongoing concern for water availability into the future and was analyzed in the Groundwater Resource Impact Assessment. The potential of having less snowpack in Cedar Valley and an increase in evapotranspiration increases the need for another source of water into our basin. "The potential effects of climate change in the Study Area during the analysis forecast period should be understood to evaluate the potential effects of the PVWS Project (Utah DPS 2019). Warmer temperatures may cause more rainfall because warmer air holds more water vapor than colder air. Climate change may result in increased average temperatures and corresponding increases in precipitation, but this may be offset by increased evapotranspiration. In addition, there may be more rainfall and less mountain snow. Finally, changing weather patterns may cause longer periods without storms or changes in storm intensity. Because Utah's climate is very dry, the area is susceptible to strong thunderstorms that cause flash floods, and these storms may become more common and more intense as a result of climate change. Gardner et al. (2020) collected geochemical data from wells within the Pine and Wah Wah Valley HAs that indicates snowfall is a less important source of groundwater recharge than higher temperature storms in the Study Area (Section 3.8.6), so the effect of climate change on groundwater recharge in these basins is not clear. It is likely that increased potential ET will result in some decrease in the amount of groundwater available for mountain recharge, but the magnitude of this effect is uncertain. However, it is possible that groundwater discharge rates by ET in basins located further to the north may increase. The distance between the mountain recharge areas in Pine Valley and discharge area to the north suggests that the groundwater flow system would take a long time to equilibrate to these trends." https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects/1503915/200379940/20052685/250058868/PVWS_GRIA_508C_2022_0105.pdf
37	It is very obvious that the supply side is much more impaired than the consumptive side. Is the water district interested in supporting Watershed Health projects in the near future? Financially support and contractually support and help put conservation on the ground with the supply side?	We are very interested in and support the work being done with Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative. Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI) is a partnership based program in Utah to improve high priority watersheds throughout the state. WRI is sponsored by the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development and is in its 15th year. The Watershed Program focuses on improving three ecosystem values: 1) watershed health and biological diversity, 2) water quality and yield, and 3) opportunities for sustainable uses of natural resources. WRI is a bottom-up initiative where project planning, review, and ranking occur at a local level. Five regional teams elect their own leaders, establish focus areas, review, score and rank project proposals using a comprehensive project prioritization score sheet, and assist their members in implementing projects. See the "News" section for more details. https://wri.utah.gov/wri/
Repeat Question	Global warming has now become a visible reality after 22 years of drought in our area. Lake Mead is 158 feet below full pond, slashing turbine efficiency to 66%, Lake Powell is at 33% capacity, forcing boat ramp closures and Alpine Pond on Cedar Mountain is now a small marsh, no longer a fishing site. How much has global warming been figured into water availability in CICWCD calculations?	See answer to Questions #36
	GMP/Water Rights	
38	What percentage of Cedar City's water rights are likely to be cut in order to stabilize the aquifers and how will we address that cut?	Through the Groundwater Management Plan, Cedar City stands to have 80% of their groundwater rights curtailed. Cedar City Corporation is currently having conversations with community members and experts to explore how to recover from that curtailment.
39	How does this additional water supply not negate the reduction of privately held water rights? Also how is this topic not part of the groundwater management plan?	The state's Groundwater Management Plan allows for Voluntary Arrangements to be made. Page 3 of the plan mentions the Pine Valley Water Supply Project. https://waterrights.utah.gov/groundwater/ManagementReports/CedarValley/CedarCityValleyGWMP20210111.pdf
40	What does this mean? Particularly the last sentence. "The Utah Division of Water Rights has implemented a Groundwater Management Plan that will slowly reduce water rights to safe-yield (water that is actually available). Cedar City Corporation stands to lose 80% of their groundwater rights through the Groundwater Management Plan."	The details of the GMP can be found in the following link. Cedar City Corporation has a water right portfolio with 80% of their rights being junior and subject to the cuts outlined in the GMP. https://waterrights.utah.gov/groundwater/ManagementReports/CedarValley/CedarCityValleyGWMP20210111.pdf
41	It is unclear to me how many water rights have been granted by the State for Iron County holders. Did I read correctly that there are over 50,000 afy in existence but only 28,000 afy are being used? Can the unused water rights be easily activated even though the aquifer is being overdrawn by at least 7000 afy? Would the newly activated rights be drawn from Cedar Basin or would the Pine Valley water be used to supply their water?	Yearly Water Use: 28,000 AF | Safe Yield: 21,000 AF | Total Water Rights Available: 50,000 AF. It is difficult to "activate" a water right that is not in use due to multiple state water laws. However, it being difficult does not make it impossible and it is concerning that up to 50,000 AF could be withdrawn annually until there is implementation of the GMP restricting use of those rights.

42	When buying housing, property or water shares, why don't the title companies and realtors make sure the shares are good, transfer to correct addresses and correct wells? I am in the process of switching my shares from a well in Hamilton Ft to the well I use in Thorley Ranch Estates. I had no idea my shares were on a non use well until about a month ago, I bought the shares 16 years ago. These shares should have been transferred along with the purchase of my property and house.	The Central Iron County Water Conservancy District recommends talking to the Division of Water Rights before purchasing a water right to help avoid any issues.
43	Our main concern is water rights, we heard from others that the county may take peoples water rights or just void them. What are some of options iron county is considering regarding water rights?	The Utah Division of Water Rights has implemented a Groundwater Management Plan that will slowly reduce water rights to safe-yield (water that is actually available in Cedar Valley). The District uses a combination of conservation, recharge & reuse, and importation to ensure that water will be available to the area for the next 50 years.
44	Years ago we learned iron county aquifer was being overdrawn by 7000 acre feet/year, and valley settling and compaction have occurred. Has this overdraw increased as our population has increased, and why does cicwcd plan to delay until 2035 for the State to begin retiring junior water rights??	In 2016, the State started the process for developing a Groundwater Management Plan for Cedar Valley. In 2017, a group of water users in Cedar Valley formed a committee to assist in the development of the GMP. It was suggested by this committee that the curtailment schedule start after 15 years, in order to allow for people to prepare for the implementation of the plan and the possible curtailment of their water rights.
45	How many acre feet of water rights exist in Iron County and of these, how many are not fully in use yet. Can they be activated, even while the aquifer is currently overdrawn?	Yearly Water Use: 28,000 AF | Safe Yield: 21,000 AF | Total Water Rights Available: 50,000 AF. It is difficult to "activate" a water right that is not in use due to multiple state water laws. However, it being difficult does not make it impossible and it is concerning that up to 50,000 AF could be withdrawn annually until there is implementation of the GMP restricting use of those rights.
46	can you give examples of how people can recover from the groundwater management plan?	We are not aware of any available recoverability through the groundwater management plan.
47	If the constitution protects property rights (water rights), how can you surrender my water rights without my permission!?! Why don't you buy back the 700 AF rather than steal it from me? Do you measure the use from all users? Is there any accountability or reporting?	All water in the State of Utah belongs to the State. The State issues water rights to use the water and regulates the use of water through the Utah State Engineer's office. The implementation of a groundwater management plan is authorized through the legislature in Utah State Code 73-5-15. Like in a river system if water is not available for use the junior water rights are not able to use their water until the Senior water right holders rights have been satisfied. All municipalities are required to report annually to the State of water use and yes the District, Cedar City and Enoch City all report and measure water use. Water use for agricultural purposes are conducted through aerial imagery.
48	What is the average of water being taken in the groundwater management plan? What other options are there for conservation?	Yearly Water Use: 28,000 AF | Safe Yield: 21,000 AF | Total Water Rights Available: 50,000 AF. The objective of the GMP is to get the basin into equilibrium. Thus the State will cut nearly 30,000 acre-feet of water rights to get to the established safe yield of 21,000 AF.
	Agriculture	
49	How much water in the Cedar Valley goes to agriculture, more specifically alfalfa operations throughout the valley?	According to the State Division of Water Rights, 75% of the water in Cedar Valley is used by agriculture. The Iron County Agriculture report can be found here https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3124&context=extension_curall
50	The Ag users require 80 percent of our available water and yet they do not pay any additional higher level user fees, similar to the tiered system used in residential system, and yet the more they pump, the more profit they make, their pumping costs are not a detriment but simply an ends to a means. How can this be adjusted to be equitable ?	Ag users continue to make improvements in efficiency. The margins in farming are thin, thus any savings bring additional revenue to their bottom line. The less they pump without cutting into the yield is a big benefit for farmers. Continued education and results from being more efficient will promote better stewardship of this shared resources. Most farms have remained in families since this valley was settled. Some farmers suggest the problem is not their farms, but all of the growth.
51	Since we have limited water why not keep more of it in the valley by sending less of it out in the form of livestock and agricultural feed? Where does all this hay go that I see watered round the clock?	As much as we all like water, we too all like to eat. According to recent survey from Your Utah, Your Future, Utahn's wanted to 1. Dramatically increase production of fruits, vegetables, and dairy products in Utah. 2. Increase Utah's production of grains and proteins to keep up with Utah's population growth. 3. Improve Utah's food self-sufficiency. Most of the hay produced here goes to dairy cattle. New technologies and efficiencies will need to be developed to ensure the water food nexus of our growing population can be sustainable. https://yourutahyourfuture.org/topics/agriculture .
52	Why did the CICWCD pick the most expensive--by far--option to mine water that will in the not-too-distant future be gone when similar results could be achieved by a combination of buying water rights from alfalfa farmers who are basically shipping out water overseas selling alfalfa to Korea, by paying people to convert grass to xeriscape, installing a gray water system and basic conservation water use?	Today it seems the Pine Valley Water Supply Project seems expensive. But as water resources become exhausted in this basin the price for local water sources will increase dramatically. In fact the cost of water rights in this basin has increased by 300% over the past two years.

53	75% of our water use goes to water-inefficient agricultural crops used as feed for cattle that are used for food. Why don't we switch from high water crops used as feed to low water crops that can also be used to feed people?	See answer to Questions #50 & 51
54	Will ground water imported from Pine Valley via the PVWSP be available for use in ag projects, or will the water be dedicated to municipal/industrial uses?	Yes, Water will be made available to those who subscribe to it. Likely Irrigation Companies and Municipalities.
55	Why isn't the county buying up water rights from the valley's alfalfa farmers? The vast majority of our water use in iron county is for alfalfa which gets shipped not only out of state, but to asia. It's nonsensical.	See answer to Questions #50 - 52
56	My understanding is that most of the water in iron county is for agricultural use. Will the 20,000 old year pine valley water be used for agriculture?	See answer to Questions #54
57	Public water systems in the valley will benefit from the PVWSP. Will there be any benefit to Agricultural water users?	See answer to Questions #54
	Floods	
58	How do you plan to mitigate the effects of large monsoonal storms?	A study is being conducted by the NRCS on all of our watersheds in a partnership between the County, Cities and the Water Conservancy District. Cedar City: Historically, excess rainwater has been directed west to Quichipa and north to the Rush Lake area. As our community has continued to grow in these directions, earlier this year it became evident we needed to update our stormwater master plan. This year Cedar City hired a private contractor on an accelerated basis and have already received some recommendations. While the report is not complete, preliminary feedback is to continue to use the 100 year flood model but increase durations of flow standards, including larger retention basins for subdivisions and development. Cedar City will most likely make some large capital improvements which will be expensive and could possibly increase storm water fees to our residents. Enoch City: Enoch City has been in the Environmental Assessment process with Sunrise Engineering and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for many months after applying for funding over the past 4 years. The intent is to build 9 basins east of I-15 to detain flood waters before they enter the city. Also, multiple large channels are being designed to move storm water through the city safely. Also, developers are required to design and build basins to accommodate post-development storm waters. A revised Master Plan is being created to redefine the scope of all public stormwater infrastructure for larger storm events.
59	Why don't we use recharge basins to divert flood water?	*Flash floods come down bearing a tremendous amount of debris and mud. Not only does the mud plug up and fill up the recharge systems, but it has very poor water quality that we do not want entering into our drinking water aquifer. In addition, our current diversions are not large enough to have an impact on flash flood waters flowing over 1,000 cubic feet per second(cfs). Most structures can only handle below 50 cfs except for our Quichapa project which can take around 400 cfs.*
	PVWS Cost	

60	We have read most of the reports on the Pine Valley Project listed on your web site. From this information we have deduced that the Pine Valley Water Project has already been selected as the preferred alternative, Option 5 in the June 2020 Financial Business Plan and Water Needs Assessment by Carollo Engineers, Inc. The the financial impacts to CICWCD customers as listed in Option 5 of this report are far above what the average CICWCD residential customer can afford, especially those, like us, on a fixed income. It already appears that CICWCD customers are paying substantially more than Cedar City and Enoch. If your anticipated residential cost per month increase of 699.4%, to an average of $332.22 per month, is accurate, which we find difficult to believe, then we will be forced to move out of your service area, either locally, within state, or out of state. We both like living in Iron County, and really don't want to relocate. Therefore, before we start looking for another county or state to move to, please give us an accurate assessment of the preferred alternative along with the anticipated monthly increase in our water bill through 2049.	The PVWS Project is expensive; however, it is feasible, and it is important to invest in the future of our valley. The District is currently working with local municipalities to create a feasible financial plan. The project will be financed and funded through a combination of grants, loans, and be paid back through impact fees, user fees, and property taxes. If the project was only paid back by the current water users in the valley, water users could expect to see approx. $45-60 added to their monthly bill.
61	What is the current 2021 estimated total cost and cost per Iron County tax payer of this project? The costs need to include the fact that prices have increased exponentially in the last two years due to the difficultly in the supply chain. Phase one alone will cost $240 million. Two thirds of CICWCD funding comes from Property taxes, we need to know how much our taxes will increase.	See answer to Question 60
62	What is the cost?	See answer to Question 60
63	"The project will be financed and funded through a combination of grants, loans, impact fees, user fees, and property taxes." What is the financial burden to the end user is the real question. Any rate payer in the valley should have this information before this moves forward. Public hearings are great but not everyone can attend	See answer to Question 60; The meeting recording can be found on https://youtu.be/Jw12ltEIP-g for all who were not able to attend the meeting.
64	why wasn't one of the four cheaper alternatives chosen?	In reality, all options are still on the table and are being evaluated. Getting Environmental Approval and a Right-of-Way grant from the BLM does not choose a project. We are simply doing our best to keep all options on the table. With the growth we are experiencing and the GMP cuts we are likely going to need all options in our future. We realize there is still more to do, and we are open to new ideas and solutions. Never has it been more important to optimize every drop of water in Cedar Valley and to create sustainable solutions for the future
65	So, is the monthly increase $5 or $46? Both were mentioned...	See answer to Question 60
66	The water pumping project will increase water bills by 300% to 700%, as stated in a study done for CICWCD. Realistically, what do you anticipate the rise in water rates to be?	See answer to Question 60
67	Water projects often run over budget. Have inflation and other factors been considered in determining the cost of this project?	The latest cost estimate was conducted for the Environmental Impact Statement which is currently being reviewed. Inflation has not been added to last estimate conducted in 2019.
68	CICWCD currently has a budget of about $1 million annually. The Pine Valley Project will cost $12 million annually and the addition of Wah Wah Valley will increase that by $8 million every year (with 4% interest). Since CICWCD's budget is funded by property taxes, how can this not amount to burdensome annual property tax increase? The potential federal grants listed by CICWCD would only cover a small amount of the cost.	See answer to Question 60; The project will be funded by CICWCD and the local municipalities, as the CICWCD alone could not fully fund this project.
69	In your June 2020 Financial Plan you considered 6 possible scenarios to address our water issues, all of which would reach the goal of bringing our aquifer into balance. The Pine Valley and Wah Wah Valley project together hope to bring 26,000 AFY at a combined cost of $419 million dollars. The next most expensive involves purchasing some agricultural rights, drilling 7 new wells, serious conservation, recharge efforts and water reuse for $69 million dollars, roughly 1/6 the cost. How can we justify such a burden on taxpayers?	See answer to Question 25 and 67

70	The yearly debt payment for Pine Valley water would be $12 million with an additional $8 million for the Wah Wah water. Your June 2020 Financial Plan stated that CICWCD would need – AFTER paying operation and maintenance costs – an additional $1.30 in revenue for every $1.00 of debt. That is $15.6million dollards – a year- on top of operating and maintenance costs just for the Pine Valley project. That's $26 million debt service per year for both projects, plus operating and maintenance costs. That is over half Iron County's total 2021 budget! What are the dollar costs to property taxes and what are the water rates needed to service such a debt?	Wah Wah water rights are not currently being evaluated for the near future solutions of our basin. See answer to Question 60 on financing and funding for the PVWS Project.
71	CICWCD has taxing authority. By law, if there is a deficit when the yearly debt payments must be made, must you increase taxes and water rates event further?	No, that is not correct.
72	We live in a desert, and as a culture we believe in living withing our means. Do we, as CICWCD, really want to burden oursevlves and our children with such a debt?	See answer to Question 60
73	This is a tempting project but it is frighteningly expensive. The entire Iron County budget for 2021 was just over $50,000. The Pine Valley alone costs $254 million to build and adding the WahWah valley the projects total to $419 million. When both projects are built and pumping the promised water, CICWCD must pay over $21 million dollars per year, on top of operating and maintenance costs. How can we afford this?	Wah Wah water rights are not currently being evaluated for the near future solutions of our basin. See answer to Question 60 on financing and funding for the PVWS Project.
74	In your website I have not been able to fully understand your plans for water rates and impact fees ad property taxes to pay for these projects. Would you please give more examples in dollar amounts as these expenses increase over the years?	See answer to Question 60
	PVWS Hydrology	
75	Since the allocation of water, USGS has published a report that indicates there may be significantly less water available. HHow does this affect the feasibility of this plan?	The PVWS Project is designed with acute attention to possible environmental impacts. It is currently in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process with the Bureau of Land Management(BLM). Hydrologic models have been created to show all possible impacts to the environment. This data has been collected by and presented using the most current and best science available. The latest report was produced by Transcon Environmental and Formation Environmental with concurrence and review from the leading scientists from USGS, and BLM.
76	Why has CICWCD basically ignored the USGS report that says there is less than half of the water in Pine valley than you have claimed?	See answer to Question 75
77	When you pump the volume of water out of Pine Valley that you are proposing and the surface springs, that the wildlife and cattlemen use dry up, what is your plan to compensate for this. Or better yet to fix it after it is destroyed?	In February 2019, the court decreed 15,000 acre-feet of water in Pine Valley and up to 11,275 acre-feet in Wah Wah Valley to the District. Through a settlement the District gave water to Beaver County and will provide water to mining operations in Wah Wah Valley, Beaver County if they come to fruition. It is not the intention of the District to impair anyone's water rights, and the most recent models show that others will not be measurably impacted. However, if other senior water right holders are impacted by the PVWS Project, water rights will be made whole through supplemental water or other measures as indicated by state law.
78	You are pulling water away from Pine Valley. There will be no recharge to the land and the aquifer. What is your plan to recharge the aquifer.	Actually, the latest science and report conducted by Formation Environmental and reviewed by the USGS shows a net annual recharge of of 17,700 AFY in Pine Valley. That is 2,700 AFY more then what we plan to discharge from the basin.
79	The aquifer in that basin does not recharge based on released data, how can you knowingly take water out of a basin that will bleed it dry?	See answer to Question 75
80	How is the USGS data and the state data being presented vastly different?	Incomplete. Not sure what data is being referenced.
81	CICWCD has rights to more water than the US Geological Survey says exist in Pine and Wah Wah Valleys. Will we be paying for water that doesn't exist?	See answer to Question 75
82	Also, Does the annual available consumptive use of the Pine Valley aquifer support the maximum amount of water sought by the Water District to be exported to the Cedar Valley and, what is the long term prognosis for the health of the Pine Valley aquifer if water exports commence?	See answer to Question 75

83	What about Wah Wah Ranch and Springs after 30 years?	In addition to the requirment from Utah State Law, the District is committed to making sure there are not impacts to senior water right holders including spring flows. The details of the Adaptive Management and monitoring plan can be found with the EIS documents on the BLM's website. https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510
84	The proposal includes drilling wells/water structures along the pipeline, but if the water table drops because of the pumping, will these water developments even work?	We are very interested that this will be a long term sorce of water for many generations. The details of the Adaptive Management and monitoring plan can be found with the EIS documents on the BLM's website. https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510
85	CICWCD has applied for 26000 acre feet/year of water from Pine Valley and WahWah, but the USGS has estimated that together the valleys only have between 11,000 and 14,000 acre-feet available. How will having less water affect your plans?	Actually, the latest science and report conducted by Formation Environmental and reviewed by the USGS shows a net annual recharge of of 17,700 AFY in Pine Valley and 5,160 AFY in Wah Wah Valley a total of 22,860 AFY in both valleys. We are currently only evaluating the Pine Valley Water Rights and water resource and we plan on this being a long term renewable solution for Cedar Valley. If through further investigation there is less water then adjustments will be made to the amount of needed infrastructure like number of wells, pipesizes and other appratices as well as evalutating the feasibility.
86	The Pine Valley aquifer water is ancient water and does not seem to be replenished by yearly inflow. As CICWCD pumps for many years, how long before the water level drops and the valley above starts to compact and sink? What are plans to mitigate and compensate for this?	See answer to Question 83 & 84. The Adaptive Mangement Plan address compaction and subsidence.
Repeat Question	CICWCD has rights to more water than the US Geological Survey says exist in Pine and Wah Wah Valleys. Will we be paying for water that isn't there?	See answer to Question 75
87	How many years can CICWCD pump 26,000 acre feet per year from Pine Valley and Wah Wah Valley before aquifer depletion results in ground subsidence there?	See answer to Question 85 & 86
88	If the water being pumped is from ancient aquifers that are no longer being recharged shouldn' t that water be used, if ever, as an emergency last resort if needed for future generations?	See answer to Question 85
Repeat Question	If the water being pumped is from ancient aquifers that are no longer being recharged shouldn' t that water be used as an emergency last resort if needed for future generations?	See answer to Question 85
89	The USGS 2019 report estimated that the combined available water is between 11,000 and 14,000 acre feet. This is about half of CICWCD's pumping project of 26,00 afy being available. How will such a shortfall affect your plans?	See answer to Question 85
90	What is the estimated number of years that CICWCD can be assured of 26,000 afy being available?	See answer to Question 84 & 85
	PVWS Biological/Cultural	
91	Why was there not proper tribal consultation? Why was proper consultation an after thought?	The BLM addressed tribal consultation through their written agreements which the District was not a party to. We are happy to meet and discuss any concerns of the Tribes.
Repeat Question	Why was there not proper tribal consulation?	See answer to Question 91
92	Biologists are focusing money on native species that live in pine valley because water is a critical and diminishing resource, how will draining this water affect springs, etc?	The leading science from USGS indicates a hydraulic discontinuity between the mountain and valley aquifers. We do not expect to effect springs in the area. We do however, propose to provide a net benifet to native species primarly the Sage Grouse by providing water sources and mesic meadow development. See the proposal Greater Sage-Grouse Net Conservation Gain Analysis on the BLM website https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510
93	How will this pumping affect the vegetation in the area?	Not anticipated to have a negative impact. Could potentially increase vegitation by the Districts commitment to add in troughs for wildlife and livestock. This will reduce foot trafic around the limited sources available and allow better range management.
94	Has Great Basin National Park weighed in on this yet?	They have been consulting with the other federal agencies.
95	Wondering about cultural/archaeologicial resources that may be in route of the proposed pipeline?	All surveys were conducted and are availabile for review on the BLM website https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510

96	What does the State Division of Wildlife Reousrces say about the likelihood of damage to wildlife resources? What will be the impact on vegetation and the environment?	The Biological Assesment can be found on the BLM website https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510 There are no designated critical habitats for any species found within the Project area. Direct effects to UPD are not anticipated due to the lack of occupied colonies within the action area, the distance between the nearest occupied colony and unoccupied historical colonies within the action area, and the dense shrubs and brush that have overtaken most of the previously-mapped colonies within the Project area which wouldddeter recolonization.
97	As John Wesley Powell said, western water is not defined by political boundaries. Cedar Basin, Pine Valley, WahWah Valley, and other basins in Nevada and Utah are Loosely interconnected and their underground waters move and shift over time in ways that are not well understood. Is CICWCD consulting with other stakeholders in wider regions?	The Environmetal Impact Statement process through the National Environmental Policy Act has provided extensive outreach to surrounding counties, multiple government agencies, the local tribes, the National Parks Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, the Utah Divison of Wildlife, the United States Geological Service and others.
	PVWS Other: Location, Water Quality, Water Rights, Etc.	
98	The mailer I received today indicates that the water will be sourced north west of Cedar city. I find this confusing as I understand Pine Valley to be south of us. Could you please clarify?	The Pine Valley Water Supply Project will use water from Pine Valley (northwest of Cedar City) in Beaver County. (This is a different area than the Pine Valley in Washington County).
99	How many residents and livestock live in the Pine and Hamblin Valley areas where this water will be coming from? How will this impact their water rights? Are they fighting this in court?	Water rights are owned by the District. Nothing is in litigation. As part of a settlment to obtain water rights the District gave Beaver County rights to use in Wah Wah Valley for thier mining project. There are a few cabins in Pine Valley that have senior water rights. If these wells are impacted, the will make them whole. This is further described in detail in the Adaptive Management and monitoring plan which can be found with the EIS documents on the BLM's website. https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/510
100	Will this water be treated or altered in any way? I do not want fluoride or chlorine under any circumstances.	The District does not add flouride to our drinking water. However, in some areas flouride occurs naturally in water. This would show up in our regular testing and be posted on our website under consumer confidence reports. It is likely that chlorine would be added to provide safe drinking water. Chlorine is used a disinfectant to proctect from bacterial infections.
101	What is being done to protect current water users?	See answer to Question 77
102	This plan seems geared toward continued growth which will lead to future water shortages. Isn't limiting growth and conserving existing water resources a less expensive and more realistic longterm solution?	See answer to Question #1-3
103	Will the current water users in Pine Valley and Wah Wah Valley be negatively impacted by this project?	See answer to Question 84-85
104	Will this water remain unfluoridated, like the rest of Iron county? Will there be steps to remove the neurotoxin if it is already present?	See answer to Question 100
105	Drought is affecting the whole region. Won't extracting water from Pine Valley adversely affect the local communities there?	See answer to Question 84-85
106	With the high likelihood of protestors going to contest this project, what efforts will the conservatory district put forward to try and educate these folks on the benefits and necessity of this project?	The District held a large community meeting on December 7th that discussed the PVWS Project (recording can be found on https://youtu.be/Jw12ItEIP-g). The District also holds monthly public board meetings that the public is encouraged to attend. The District's website cicwcd.org is filled with information regarding the necessity of the PVWS project. The District posts regularly on social media and publishes articles regarding projects in the local newspapers. Any information about the Environmental Impact Statement can be found here: https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/1503915/570
107	Why isn't more being done to decrease demand for the water we use before planning to pump in water from Beaver county?	See answer to Question 20-21
108	Although an action may be legal it doesn't necessarily mean it is moral. Is it ethical to take water from other valleys to continue growth in our valley?	This seems like a suggestion that humans shouldn't drink water from any source. The civilization of communities are built on bringing water to the people. Importing water began in 312 BCE where the Roman Aqueducts had over 480 miles of aqueducts, and brought in 300 million gallons of water per day. The same is true in any civilized city today, especially in the western United States.
Repeat Question	Las Vegas planned to pump water from valleys in Utah and Nevada but the project was stopped in 2020. LV has significantly reduced its water use and continued to grow at a more sustainable rate with restrictions that recognize the limits of water in the desert. Why is this not possible for Iron County?	See answer to Question 32

109	What is the plan for the hamblin valley and wah wah valleys? Will the project get water from them as well?	No current plans for these basins. Our focus is on conservation, recharge, reuse and importing water from the Pine Valley Water Supply Project.
110	I didn't know Kanarraville was part of this	The project is designed to provide water to the municipalities of Cedar City, Enoch City, and Kanarraville. However, it is up to the community and city leaders to decide whether each town would like to participate.
111	I hope they don't try to steal water rights thinking they can be better stewards! That's what St George did!	In February 2019, the court decreed 15,000 acre-feet of water in Pine Valley and up to 11,275 acre-feet in Wah Wah Valley to the District. Through a settlement the District gave water to Beaver County and will provide water to mining operations in Wah Wah Valley, Beaver County if they come to fruition.
112	I live in snake valley, which is just north of pine and wah wah valleys. how will this water grab affect us? a usgs survey showed our water levels would drop 5 feet. Our agriculture is already facing struggles. Its likely all of us will be screwed by this grab from cedar city. What do you have to say about all the ranches, and eskdale dairy, which may have to shut down? Why is cedar not finding ways to store all the water they get from rain? Like Reservoirs? It is not fair that cedar is taking water from other places in Utah and possibly ruining those communities.	It is not the intention of the District to impair anyone's water rights, and models(using the most current and best science available) show that others will not be measurably impacted. However, if other senior water right holders are impacted by the PVWS Project, water rights will be made whole through supplemental water or other measures as indicated by state law.
113	How much should we care about growth? When you say import water from pine valley, do you mean steal? Is it ok to take water from beaver county for iron county growth?	See answer to Question 111
114	How will you ensure the pipeline doesn't leak?	Through construction inspections and advanced technology.
115	No water source is infinite. We 50.000 people in Iron County are starting to run low. Can we tighten our belts and deny ourselves some of the things we love? Or should we party on with imported water until we are 200,000 people running low on water?	The Cedar Valley is a wonderful place to live, and the population has been and is increasing. If the cities and county were to impose a moratorium on building it could have a devastating effect on our local economy. Already inflated prices on homes would escalate even further due to the limited supply and would almost ensure our children would have to move elsewhere to obtain homes. Construction is also a large part of our local economy, providing jobs, taxes and collection of impact fees to help us pay for infrastructure including water, such as the Pine Valley Water Supply Project. In addition, property ownership and development is a right preserved by law. Rob Dotson, Enoch City Manager, spoke to this issue during the Dec. 7 community water meeting. He was correct when he explained that the complexities of this issue are not managed in a vacuum, and the pressures of our economy and free enterprise play a role. Water rights are a big part of the development equation though, as there is only so much water available for use in our valley. Currently Cedar City and surrounding communities own sufficient water rights for our present population and future growth, and no new developments within Cedar City are allowed unless the developer brings water rights to the city or pays for the city to purchase more rights. As long as policies are fair and well-thought out, growth and development pays for itself and helps existing residents pay for needed projects. The complicated issue is our declining aquifer. The State Division of Water Rights determined we are overdrawing our underground water supply by approximately 7,000 acre-feet per year. We currently use an average of 28,000 acre-feet of water per year, while an average of 21,000 acre-feet per year is recharged into the aquifer. In response to this, the State instituted a Groundwater Management Plan in 2021 that will start eliminating water rights based on priority dates later than July 1934. If our aquifer does not recover before cuts are made through the GMP, we will lose a large share of municipal water rights. It is clear that in addition to existing projects to conserve and optimize the water we have, we need to bring a new water supply to our basin to serve our current and future residents. If we were to stop new growth, existing residents would be burdened with finding and paying for the full cost of the needed new water sources and projects for conservation, reuse and recharge. The secret is to keep a good balance of smart growth and infrastructure build-out.
116	While I would love Iron County to continue "blooming like a rose", the reality is that we live in a desert and we have overspent our water. Our way of living – water wise – is not sustainable. Our aquifer is sinking. What are CICWCD plans for when the Pine Valley and Wah Wah Valleys are overdrawn and sinking?	See answer to Question 105-107
117	If our population continues to grow at the current rate, how far will the Pine Valley water go towards meeting Cedar City's water needs in ten years?	Iron County's population is projected to increase by 69% over the next 50 years according to the Governor's office of Planning and Budget. The Pine Valley Water Supply Project will provide water thougout the 50 years and beyond with conservation and new advancements in water efficiencies.

118	While this project appears to be necessary and sound, I'm concerned about being in the same position 20 years from now with fewer or no external resources to help. With the additional water, will development be allowed to continue to the point that we are today where we are not living within the water resource limitations we have?	The Central Iron County Water Conservancy District is charged with conserving, developing and stabilizing the Cedar Valley water supply for the benefit of all current and future water users and consumers in the region for the next 50 years. The Water District educates residents about conservation, reuse and water import strategies as it strives to meet the challenges of declining water levels and community growth.
	Other	
119	What about the well up the canyon? Did we not once have water line following Coal Creek down to Cedar City? Seems that water is always flowing from the canyon walls higher up. Would this development not be cheaper than the Pine Valley water.	The history of wells in Cedar Canyon never did produce the volumes to justify the continued pumping.
120	We need to create some sort of resorvior using coal creek somewhere!	Unfortunately, flash floods and high TDS flows make creating a resorvior from coal creek water difficult. The early pioneers built multiple dams up Coal Creek and they were filled with silt after one to two years. We do have a large reservor undergound that we are striving to recharge through recent constructed diversions and recharge basins. Through local partnerships we have constructed multiple recharge facilities in the valley that help unused Coal Creek flows return to the aquifer rather than evaporating in the terminous Quichipa Lake.
121	It seems unrealistic that an aquifer can be replenished?	It happens every year depending on the amount of recharge. However, once compaction and settling occurs the storage capcity in the aquifer is lost.
122	A common goal of CICWCD and Iron County Citizens is to achieve water sustainability. How may we help CICWCD do this? We have been brainstorming ideas to increase public awareness of the severity of our water shortage and provide alternatives to reduce water use in the future. Who should we contact to explore ways we can help?	Please feel free to stop by our office to discuss. The District greatly appreciates hearing the proposed solutions and the ideas of our community members. Board Meetings are also held on the third Thursday of each month at the Cedar City Council Chambers, and the public is invited to attend those monthly meetings.
Repeat Question	A common goal of CICWCD and Iron County Citizens is to achieve water sustainability. How may we help CICWCD do this? We have been brainstorming ideas to increase public awareness of the severity of our water shortage and provide alternatives to reduce water use in the future. Who should we contact to explore ways we can help?	See answer to Question 122
123	Also, what has all the last 20 years of hookup fees been spent on? Did these fees go directly into the general fund? If so, why?	The District does not have a General Fund. All funds belong to an Enterprise fund and go towards our main focus of Delivering Water to our customers, Recharge, Conservation and Importing Water
124	The water used by the mine in iron county was not shown in your water usage because the mine is currently on hold. Your June 2020 Financial Business Plan and Water Needs Study said that if the mine came back online CICWCD would drill a new well for them outside Cedar Basin. Where would this well be located, and how much water will need to be supplied to the mine? What will be the cost?	The well would be drilled in Basin 71, which is outside of Cedar Valley and in the Escalante Basin. The mine can use between 7-12 Million gallons per month. The District has currently been reviewing costs and engineering plans to install a well in that basin. In the past, the general cost to drill and equip a well is around $1MM.
125	There has been a lot of partnership work done in recent years. I would like the district help educate the public on how those projects and funding came into play	All the District's efforts utilize scientists, experts and professionals to understand the valley's underground aquifer and to determine responsible solutions for the community as it strives to meet local water challenges. The District partners with many local and state entities to accomplish water projects for the betterment of our community. These partners include, but are not limited to: E&I Soil Conservation District, USU Extension, Cedar City, Enoch City, Iron County, SUU etc. and together we have accomplished (and continue to accomplish) many great conservation and recharge projects.
126	The depleted aquifer level is contributing to subsidence in the Enoch City area. The PVWSP will likely help to alleviate this issue, but what are city leaders doing in the interim? More people are moving to Enoch, and this is increasing the demand on the aquifer in this area.	In cooperation with local government agencies, the District began an extensive recharge program in 2016 that now includes seven recharge facilities in Cedar Valley and added more than 14,000 acre-feet of additional water to the aquifer. Reuse of Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Water: The District is working with Cedar City and Enoch City to prepare for the construction of a project that would transport treated effluent water from the Cedar City Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility to agricultural fields in Cedar Valley. Transporting effluent water will help reduce pumping from our declining aquifer. The Localscape approach is a series of landscaping patterns and practices that takes into account Utah's unique climate. It's good landscape design, simplified. Now you can have a landscape that works for where you live. The District conducts free water audits for home lawn irrigation to check and inform best watering practices. We realize there is still more to do, and we are open to new ideas and solutions. Never has it been more important to optimize every drop of water in Cedar Valley and to create sustainable solutions for the future