State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
John K. Mackey, P.E.
Director

Utah Water Quality Board Meeting
MASOB Board Room & Via Zoom
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Ut 84116
September 24, 2025
Board Meeting Begins at 8:30 AM

AGENDA

Water Quality Board Meeting – Call to Order & Roll Call — **James Webb**

Minutes:

Approval of Minutes for August 27, 2025, Water Quality Board Meeting — **James Webb**

Executive Secretary Report — **John Mackey**

Funding:

1. Authorization to Proceed with Public Notice of the FY25 Intended Use Plan — **Adriana Hernandez**
2. Hardship Grant Fund Financial Status Report — **Adriana Hernandez**
3. Bear Lake Regional Commission Groundwater Quality Study Authorization — **Robert Beers**
4. Millville Additional Funding, Introduction — **Ken Hoffman & Beth Wondimu**

Reporting:

1. 2024 Municipal Wastewater Planning (MWPP) Report — **Harry Campbell**

Other:

1. Informational Discussion/Presentation – Utah Harmful Algae Blooms/Cyanotoxins — **Hannah Bonner**

Public Comment Period

Meeting Adjournment — **James Webb**

Next Meeting
October 22, 2025, at 8:30 am
MASOB & Via Zoom
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Ut 84116

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MINUTES

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UTAH WATER QUALITY BOARD
MASOB OR VIA Zoom

August 27, 2025
8:30 AM

UTAH WATER QUALITY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Jim Webb
Jill Jones
Trevor Heaton
Joe Havasi
Michelle Kaufusi
Michela Harris
Jeannie Simmonds
Tim Davis

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT

John Mackey	Alex Heppner	Sam Taylor
Emily Canton	Judy Etherington	Sandy Wingert
Leanna Littler-Woolf	Skyler Davies	Jodi Gardberg
Clanci Hawks	Benj Morris	
Eric Castrejon	Lindsay Cowles	
Adrianna Hernandez	Allie Rockhill	
George Meados	Beth Wondimu	
Andrew Pompeo	Christa Hutchison	
Ken Hoffman	Tessa Scheuer	

OTHERS PRESENT & ONLINE

Blaine Shipley	Haley Sousa
Richard Mickelsen	Matt Marziale
Joe Santos	Brian Lamar
Weston Bellon	Jenny Calderon
Paul Erickson	Biya Tolbert
Kurtis Shawcroft	Kevin Hall
Marcus Simons	

Mr. Webb, Chair, called the Meeting to order at 8:30 AM.

ROLL CALL

Mr. Webb took roll call for the members of the Board.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF June 25, 2025 Meeting

Motion: Jill Jones moved to approve the meeting minutes.
Joe Havasi seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REPORT

Mr. Mackey addressed the Board with the following updates:

- Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs): Mr. Mackey discussed a significant fish kill linked to harmful algal blooms. Data indicated high levels of cyanobacteria, exceeding the thresholds for Division of Water Quality's (DWQ's) Advisory Program. However, toxin levels were not elevated. This highlights a common challenge in managing algae and cyanobacteria. Algae presence does not always correlate with toxin production. The incident garnered considerable media attention. Mr. Mackey conducted four interviews at the time and one follow-up interview. A key question raised during these interviews was the outlook for Labor Day. Advisories will stay in place for at least two weeks following the "all clear" signal to ensure the public remains aware of potential concerns while still being able to recreate safely. The DWQ website offers valuable information, including a series of photos that help identify different types of HABs. Mr. Mackey recognized Ellen Bailey for her outstanding work assisting with the HABs Advisory Program this season.

- Jordan River: Mr. Mackey shared an update about the Jordan River Commission's 15th Anniversary celebration, which he attended on Saturday, August 23rd. He was joined by several members of the Jordan River Commission and partners from the Utah Lake Commission. It was encouraging to see the dedication of both Utah County and Salt Lake County representatives to discuss the wellbeing of both the Jordan River and Utah Lake.

- Proposed Water Quality Standards: Mr. Mackey noted that the Methylmercury and Colorado Salinity Standards were approved. However, the Board had decided to table the Cyanotoxin Standard for further discussion.

The comments regarding potential impact on nutrient limitations, sewer users and rates, and Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) were well received. Mr. Mackey believes the Board needs to address these uncertainties and concerns to ensure a well-informed decision on the Cyanotoxin standard. Future educational opportunities and engagement will allow the Board and other stakeholders to provide feedback. Mr. Mackey plans to schedule presentations for the Board.

- Finance Committee Meeting: Mr. Mackey reminded the Board that there will be a Finance Committee Meeting on September 16, 2025.

- Mr. Mackey introduced Tim Davis, DEQ's Executive Director, to the Board.

WASTEWATER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM:

Presentation of Awards for Retiring Wastewater Operator Certification Council Members: Tessa Scheuer asked that Mr. Webb and Mr. Mackey present the awards.

RULE MAKING:

Request to Adopt Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): Mr. Taylor & Ms. Wingert presented a request to the Board to adopt TMDLs into R317-1-7 for Castle, Mill, & Pack Creeks.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to adopt the amendments for R317-1-7 as proposed by staff in the bulletin effective immediately.
Mr. Havasi seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Request for Approval to Initiate Rulemaking to Amend Section R317-8-10, Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) & Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Rule: Mr. Hall addressed the Board to request approval to amend section R317-8-10 of the AFO & CAFO Rule.

Motion: Ms. Kaufusi moved to initiate rulemaking to revise & amend section R317-8-10, primarily to make changes to the definition of large weather event and associate ancillary definitions and to remove references to the Agriculture Certificate of Environmental Stewardship Program.
M**s.** Jones seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

FUNDING:

Financial Status Report: Ms. Hernandez presented the financial status report to the Board.

Weber County, Upper Ogden Valley Planning Grant Authorization: Mr. Pompeo presented a request to the Board to authorize a hardship planning advance for Weber County in an amount between $155,000 & $265,000 for a Feasibility Study for the regional sewer connection from Upper Ogden Valley to Central Weber Sewer District.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to authorize a planning grant to Weber County in an amount between $155,000 & not to exceed $265,000 for a Feasibility Study for the regional sewer connection of the Upper Ogden Valley.
Mr. Havasi seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously with Ms. Harris recusing herself from the vote.

Enoch City, Planning Advance Authorization & Sewer Upgrades Introduction: Mr. Hoffman introduced an application from Enoch City which requests funding in the amount of $5,545,800 for construction of a sewer outfall project. Mr. Hoffman's presentation also included a request to the Board to authorize a planning advance in the amount of $100,800 & a design advance in the amount of $430,000 with special conditions as listed in the packet.

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to authorize a planning advance to Enoch City in the amount of $100,800 & the design advance in the amount of $430,000 with the special conditions as recommended by staff.
Ms. Harris seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Town of Henefer, Planning Advance Authorization: Mr. Meados presented a request to the Board to authorize project assistance in the amount of $125,000 for the Town of Henefer to inspect sewer lines for inflow/infiltration, remove duckweed, complete a Facility Plan & finalize an impact fee and rate study.

Motion: Mr. Havasi moved to authorize a planning grant to the Town of Henefer in the amount of $60,000 with the special conditions as recommended by staff.
Ms. Simmonds seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously.

Dutch John (Daggett County), Sewer Upgrades Introduction: Mr. Hoffman introduced Dutch John (Daggett County's) request for funding assistance in the amount of $479,000 to improve the sewer collection system.

Hinckley Town, Lagoon Upgrades Introduction: Mr. Meados introduced the Town of Hinckley's request for project assistance in the amount of $2,065,500 to rehabilitate their lagoons for current and future populations.

City of Lewiston, Lagoon Upgrades Introduction: Mr. Hoffman introduced the City of Lewiston's request for project assistance in the amount of $2,660,000 to install a sewer lift station and improve their wastewater lagoon treatment system. The request includes a design advance for $563,000.

Richmond City, MBR Treatment Improvements Introduction: Mr. Pompeo introduced Richmond City's request for funding in the amount of $8,144,722 for upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant to meet permit requirements and to produce Type 1 Reuse Water.

Salem City, WRF Treatment Expansion Introduction: Mr. Davies introduced Salem City's request for funding in the amount of $72,029,000 to increase the capacity of the water reclamation facility.

OTHER:

PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Ms. Jones moved to adjourn the meeting.
Ms. Kaufusi seconded the motion.
The motion passed unanimously

Next Meeting
September 24, 2025
MASOB & Via Zoom
195 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Via Zoom

James Webb, Chair
Utah Water Quality Board

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Utah Water Quality Board

THROUGH: John K. Mackey, P.E., Director

FROM: Adriana Hernandez, Contract/Grant Analyst

DATE: September 15, 2025

SUBJECT: Authorization to Proceed with Public Notice of the FY25 Intended Use Plan

The Division of Water Quality (Division) is requesting approval from the Utah Water Quality Board to proceed with public notice of the FY 2025 Intended Use Plan for public comment and feedback.

As a condition of the Clean Water Stater Revolving Fund (CWSRF) capitalization grant, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that the State of Utah provide an annual Intended Use Plan (IUP). The IUP identifies current and projected projects that may be awarded funding from federal grant awards. It also addresses specific program requirements such as state match, additional subsidy, and green project reserve. The Project Priority List is included in the IUP and shows current projects ranked using criteria such as project need, potential improvement, and population affected.

Additionally, the CWSRF Capitalization Grant application includes the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) allocations for General Supplemental and Emerging Contaminants funding.

Due to the dynamic nature of wastewater projects, the documents are updated on an ongoing basis throughout the fiscal year. The Division will inform the Water Quality Board of these updates by way of the Financial Status Report, feasibility reports, and the Project Priority List.

The Division of Water Quality will publish a notification on the public notice website. Staff will post the document on the Division of Water Quality's website for public review and comment. Following the public comment period, the IUP will be submitted to EPA as part of the 2025 CWSRF Capitalization Grant applications.

DWQ-2025-007322

STATE OF UTAH STATE REVOLVING FUND

INTENDED USE PLAN FY25

PREPARED BY

The Division of Water Quality
September 2025

UTAH DEPARTMENT *of* ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY

CHAPTER 1. Introduction

The Intended Use Plan is used by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to apply for the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Capitalization Grant. The primary purpose of the Intended Use Plan is to identify current and projected projects that may be awarded funding from federal grant awards. The federal award for the FY25 base program is $8,360,000. The federal award for the FY25 general supplemental program is $12,980,000. The federal award for the FY25 emerging contaminants general supplemental is $1,121,000. See Table 4 for a list of State Revolving Fund projects. In addition, this document includes an overview of the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (OSG) Program, the Utah Wastewater Loan Fund (UWLF), and the Hardship Grant Fund (HGF). See Tables 5, 6 and 7 for a list of these respective projects.

As required under Sections 606(c) and 610(b) of the Clean Water Act, the State of Utah has prepared an Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program. The purpose of the IUP is to facilitate the negotiation process for the Fiscal Year 2025 CWSRF Capitalization Grant agreements. This IUP outlines the short-term and long-term goals of the program and proposes a schedule of payment between the Department of Environmental Quality - Division of Water Quality (Division) and the Environmental Protection Agency - Region 8. The data provided in the 2025 IUP are projections of funding for the listed projects. Ultimately, the Utah Water Quality Board (Board) will determine loan amounts and financing terms as projects are presented for authorization, pursuant to Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-101-4. See Appendix A for the Board's Financial Burden Evaluation Policy and Appendix B, Interest Rate Factors.

The CWSRF is a financial assistance program that provides low-cost financing for treatment works, sewerage systems, storm water projects, decentralized systems, and nonpoint source projects. The operation of Utah's CWSRF program is coordinated between the Utah Water Quality Board and the Department of Environmental Quality - Division of Water Quality. Projects financed through the State Revolving Fund may receive funding from the following sources: (a) SRF Capitalization Grants; (b) SRF loan repayments; and (c) State matching funds. Occasionally, an SRF-eligible project will be financed through the Utah Wastewater Loan Fund or Hardship Grant Fund.

The Division of Water Quality maintains the SRF Project Priority List (PPL) comprised of projects for which funding applications have been submitted. The Project Priority List is a numeric calculation used to prioritize projects which will remedy the most severe water quality problems and provide funds for the most beneficial protection of public health and water quality improvement. Projects are added to the list prior to being presented to the Water Quality Board for authorization. These updated

Project Priority Lists are considered to be updates to the current IUP. Projects will be considered for funding according to their priority and readiness to proceed. If an SRF-eligible project does not proceed or is funded by SRF, UWLF, HGF, or another source, it will be removed from the PPL. The Intended Use Plan includes projects listed on the most recent FY25 Project Priority List.

The Division of Water Quality conducts multiple surveys; one of which is the Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP) survey to project the potential Utah Statewide funding needs for wastewater treatment and wastewater collections systems. Participation in the MWPP is required for all political subdivisions which have received funding from the SRF, UWLF, or HGF. In addition, all wastewater agencies Statewide are encouraged to voluntarily participate. In the most recent survey from 2021, 168 responses were received, which represents 70% of the distributed surveys. Results from the MWPP survey for projected wastewater capital improvement projects are listed below, showing a projected Statewide need of more than $4.4 billion through 2041. It should be noted that agency estimation accuracy diminishes with greater timelines; therefore, the 2025 estimation is believed to be accurate, while the need for 2040 is probably greater than estimated.

Table 1: 2021 MWPP Survey Results-Statewide Wastewater Capital Improvement Projects

2021-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	2037-2041
$2,540,200,246	$737,598,506	$610,615,718	$579,739,913

The Clean Water Needs Survey (CWNS) has also been completed. The Division surveyed four facility types - wastewater, stormwater, nonpoint source, and decentralized - that showed a total need of $9.7 billion for the survey period of 2022-2041. A State Specific Approach (SSA) was used to estimate data for each of these facility types where planning documents were not available.

A total of 190 wastewater collection and treatment facilities were entered into the survey using planning documents, small community forms, and the SSA; of these, 95% responded and 5% were estimated using the SSA. There were 91 stormwater facilities entered using a survey to estimate needs with the SSA, showing a need of $1.9 billion. Decentralized systems were estimated with the SSA according to the 13 health departments in the state and showed a need of $1.26 billion. The nonpoint source survey received 37 project responses, which showed a need of $690 million.

1.1 Unified Water Infrastructure Plan

The Unified Water Infrastructure Plan (UWIP) is being created as a comprehensive prioritized list of water infrastructure projects that will potentially need financial assistance through state funds within the next 20 years. This plan will be created and administered by the Water Development Coordinating Council (WDCC). The relevant agencies included in the council (as defined in Utah Code 73-10g-601) provide financial assistance for a large portion of water infrastructure projects in the state. These agencies that will be most involved in the UWIP include:

- Division of Water Resources (WRe) through the Board of Water Resources
- Division of Drinking Water (DDW) through the Drinking Water Board
- Division of Water Quality (DWQ) through the Water Quality Board

The plan will improve coordination between these agencies and simplify the process for entities that are seeking funding for water infrastructure projects. The plan will allow the state to assemble water infrastructure needs and priorities in a single, comprehensive location. The list of projects identified will help the council determine where funds should be allocated and when additional funds need to be requested from the state. The wastewater UWIP project list is being included in the IUP by reference as Appendix D.

1.2 Public Comment Process

The public comment process for Utah's IUP is a crucial step in ensuring transparency and community involvement. Once the draft Intended Use Plan is presented and approved by the Board, a public notice will be posted and the IUP and PPL will be made available to the public for review and feedback. The public comment period is open for 30 days and the notice is posted on the Division's and Public Notice website. Feedback can be submitted in writing or via email to the Division. All comments received during this period are carefully considered by the Division and responses will be added for submission to EPA.

CHAPTER 2. Program Operations

Since its inception in 1989, Utah's CWSRF program has received appropriations from the federal government through capitalization grants. For FY25 the base capitalization grant award is $8,360,000, and the general supplemental capitalization grant award is $12,980,000.

In addition to federal dollars, The Department of Environmental Quality-Division of Water Quality is required to provide a twenty percent (20%) state match for the base and the general supplemental funding. Utah has met the state match requirement for the base program by using money from the Utah Wastewater Loan Fund. Revenues into the UWLF are derived from principal repayments from state loans, from a state sales tax allocation, and additional legislature appropriation. Utah has received its full measure of sales tax dollars in the amount of $3,587,500. The Division of Water Quality will ensure that it meets 602(b)(2) requirements by depositing the entire 20% match upon receipt of the federal grant awards.

The Department of Environmental Quality-Division of Water Quality will use SRF administrative funds of 4% of the overall grant awards. Administration will not exceed the statutory limit. In addition, loan origination fees equal to 1% of the principal loan amount are charged to loan recipients. That revenue may also be used for program administration expenses. The Division of Water Quality estimates that $132,592 will be collected from loan origination fees by the end of the Fiscal Year.

The Department of Environmental Quality-Division of Water Quality will reserve the right to use 2% of the Clean Water SRF Capitalization Grants for Technical Assistance. The planned activities for these funds will be determined at a later date.

2.1 Transfer of Clean Water State Revolving Funds

The Water Quality Board and Division of Water Quality reserve authority to transfer funds from the Clean Water SRF program to the Drinking Water SRF (DWSRF) program. The amount reserved for future transfers is up to 33% of the DWSRF capitalization grant award. Tables 2 and 3 reflect the reserved transfer amount for the most recent three years. Prior amounts can be found on previous IUP's.

For FY25, the projected amount of funds to be transferred is $0, with no short- or long-term impacts on the fund. Justification for any transfers to the Drinking Water SRF program, including amount, type of funds, and fund impact, will be documented in a future Intended Use Plan.

The Intended Use Plan will reserve the authority to transfer funding to the DWSRF program. A Memorandum of Understanding between the divisions to process the actual transfers will require the Water Quality Board approval.

Table 2: Transfer Amounts-Base Program

Award Year	DWSRF Capitalization Grant Award	Reserved Transfer Amount
2023	$4,938,000	$1,629,540
2024	$4,661,000	$1,538,130
2025	$10,906,000	$3,598,980

Table 3: Transfer Amounts-General Supplemental (GS) and Emerging Contaminants (EC)

Award Year	DWSRF GS Grant Award	Reserved Transfer Amount	DWSRF EC Grant Award	Reserved Transfer Amount
2023	$21,055,000	$6,948,150	$7,640,000	$2,521,200
2024	$22,985,000	$7,585,050	$7,640,000	$2,521,200
2025	$24,898,000	$8,216,340	$7,640,000	$2,521,200

2.2 Extended Financing Terms

In FY25, the Utah Water Quality Board authorized extended financing to Corinne City and Grantsville City. The Division of Water Quality estimates that the long-term impact of extended financing on the SRF program is less than a 1% revolving level reduction over 60 years. This estimate does not include an adjustment for inflation.

In cases of extreme hardship, the maximum affordable loan amount may not provide sufficient capital to cover project costs. In these cases, the Board would be requested to provide additional subsidization or hardship grant funds to make these projects feasible. Extended-term financing can increase the loan amount that a community qualifies for under the 1.4% median adjusted gross household income (MAGI) affordability guideline. The extended terms also benefit the SRF program by replacing an award of grant dollars with additional loan repayments, albeit in years 21- 30.

2.3 Additional Subsidization

The FY25 capitalization grant may allow states to provide additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness and negative interest loans. A minimum of $1,672,000 and a maximum amount of $2,508,000 additional subsidization amounts will be outlined in the programmatic terms and conditions of the base award. The Water Quality Board may utilize the difference between the minimum and maximum additional subsidization amounts to refinance existing debt on projects which met CWSRF requirements at the time of construction. General supplemental awards require 49% additional subsidization. The additional subsidization amount for the FY25 general supplemental award is $6,360,200. The Water Quality Board uses principal forgiveness agreements as its mechanism for awarding additional subsidization.

The Board will prioritize projects for additional subsidization that benefit a municipality meeting the state's affordability criteria and is currently allocating 100% of available subsidy to disadvantaged communities. The community must have a demonstrated hardship based on its cost of sewer service relative to 1.4% of the MAGI, unemployment, poverty level, or economic trends. To qualify as a disadvantaged community the estimated annual cost of sewer service for the average residential user must exceed 1.4% of the modified median adjusted gross income (Modified MAGI). This "hardship" definition is also in UAC R317-101-4 (b)(1) and is the CWSRF State Affordability Criteria. Table 4: List of SRF Projects, identifies those projects that may meet this subsidization requirement. In addition, the Water Quality Board would consider an application seeking additional subsidy benefiting residential users qualifying under the hardship definition. Further, the Water Quality Board may authorize additional subsidization to additional projects presented for authorization during the year, such as those communities addressing water-efficiency or energy-efficiency goals, communities mitigating stormwater runoff, or to encourage sustainability. The Water Quality Board is currently working on a process for targeting disadvantaged communities.

2.4 Green Project Reserve

The FY25 capitalization grant allocation requires that, to the extent that there are sufficient eligible projects applications, not less than 10% of the SRF funds shall be used for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. The State of Utah will meet this objective by identifying projects that meet green infrastructure requirements and providing funding, in whole or in part, as they proceed to construction. Future plans to ensure this requirement is met include creating a website dedicated to

Green Project Reserve (GPR). This will create more visibility and transparency regarding the requirement.

Please refer to table 4 to view the projects that may meet the Green Project Reserve requirement.

2.5 Program Assurances

The State of Utah must comply with its Operation Agreement with EPA and Utah Administrative Code, R-317-102, Utah Wastewater State Revolving Fund (SRF). Assurances include:

- Section 602(a) - Environmental Reviews
- Section 602(b)(3) - Certify binding commitments within one year
- Section 602(b)(5) - First use for enforceable requirements

As required by the EPA, The Division of Water Quality will complete reporting requirements through the Office of Water State Revolving Fund (OWSRF) for all binding commitments in the quarter that they are made.

2.6 First Use Requirements

Utah's CWSRF has met "first use" requirements of Section 602(b)(5). CWSRF funds will be distributed using the method, criteria, and eligible activities that are outlined in Section R-317-101 and 102 of the Utah Administrative Code. The methods and criteria provide affordable assistance as well as maximum benefit to the long-term viability of the fund. If the dollar amount of projects in the FY25 Intended Use Plan exceeds the actual amount of funds available during the planning period, one of the following may occur:

- Projects listed may not be funded.
- Projects may be funded using available credit enhancement techniques.
- Projects may need to be delayed until funds are available.

CHAPTER 3. CWSRF Project Funding

Eligible SRF projects to be funded by the SRF include loans closed with remaining draws, authorized loans, and anticipated loans. Loans closed with remaining draws are projects that are currently under

construction. Authorized loans are projects that have been authorized by the Utah Water Quality Board and are in the design phase. Anticipated loans are projects that are in the beginning stages of planning.

Funding through the SRF can include federal dollars from the capitalization grant awards, principal repayments, interest payments, and investment fund interest earnings. Table 4 shows the projects that are expected to be funded from the CWSRF. Equivalency projects must meet specific programmatic requirements including federal cross cutters and "super cross-cutters" such as, Davis-Bacon wages, American Iron and Steel (AIS), NEPA-like environmental review, Single Audit Act, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE), and Architectural and Engineering Services procurement.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law includes the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA) requirements which places additional requirements on the CWSRF Program. The United States must make significant investments to install, upgrade, or replace the public works infrastructure of the United States; with respect to investments in the infrastructure of the United States, taxpayers expect that their public works infrastructure will be produced in the United States by American workers. These new BABA requirements have been placed on federal equivalency infrastructure projects.

As determined by the Water Quality Board, SRF loan recipients may be charged a hardship grant assessment in lieu of interest. Upon collection, the hardship grant assessment will be placed into the Federal Hardship Grant Fund. If a hardship grant assessment is derived from a loan funded directly by EPA Capitalization Grant monies, the assessment shall be used for purposes identified in 40 CFR Part 31.25. If a hardship grant assessment is derived from a loan funded by SRF loan repayments, the assessment may be used to provide grants to communities for projects that are economically unfeasible without grant assistance.

3.1 Long Term Goals

1. Provide a permanent funding source for water quality construction projects that supplements a community's own resources and/or other funding sources.
2. Distribute SRF funds to projects with the highest water quality and infrastructure needs by evaluating and prioritizing proposed projects throughout the state.
3. Support EPA's Sustainability Policy by balancing a community's economic and water quality needs with the perpetuity of the SRF program.
4. Assist communities with all phases of a project, including sufficient planning, project design, environmental work, and construction.

3.2 Short Term Goals

1. Present eligible projects to the Water Quality Board for authorization and assist communities through the application and award process.
2. Collaborate with other agencies (e.g., Utah Permanent Community Impact Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) to sufficiently fund projects.
3. Solicit and fund eligible nonpoint source, storm water, and emerging contaminants projects.
4. Provide funding, equal to at least ten percent (10%) of the capitalization award, for energy efficiency and recycled water and water reuse projects to the extent such projects exist.
5. Increasing the profile of the SRF program as a potential funding source for low income and rural Utah communities.

Table 4: List of SRF Projects

Funding Type: 1st=Base Cap Grant, 2nd=Revolved Funds, GS=General Supplemental, EC=Emerging Contaminants

Applicant	Permit Number (UT-)	Needs Category	Project Description	Assistance Amount	Total Project Costs	Funding Type	Int. Rate	Term (yrs)	Equiva-lency	Meets Hardship Definition	Addit'l Subsidy	Green Project Reserve	Agreement Date
Ash Creek SSD	OP00201	IV-A New Collectors	Virgin Town collection trunkline	$6,876,000	$6,876,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	0%	30	Yes	No	No	No	tbd
Ash Creek SSD	OP00201	IV-A New Collectors	Virgin Town collection trunkline	AdSub	$6,876,000	EC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,645,320	N/A	tbd
Ash Creek SSD	OP00201	IV-A New Collectors	Virgin Town collection trunkline	AdSub	$6,876,000	EC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,354,680	N/A	tbd
Brian Head Town	0026158	IV-A New Collectors	Construction of sewer collection lines	$1,900,000	$8,398,155	1st Round	4%	30	Yes	No	No	No	24-Aug
Central Valley WRF	0024392	II-Advanced Treatment	CVWRF WRF upgrades	$65,100,000	$177,000,000	1st & 2nd Round	1.5%	20	Yes	No	No	No	18-Dec
Corinne City	0020931	III-B Sewer Replacement	Collection & treatment system upgrades	$4,500,000	$7,342,900	1st & 2nd Round	.5%	30	Yes	Yes	$4,000,000	No	tbd
Daggett County	OP00302	III-B Sewer Replacement	Dutch John sewer upgrades	$475,000	$525,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Enoch City	G580000	III-B Sewer Replacement	Sewer upgrades	$5,485,800	$5,685,800	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Grantsville City	0021130	II-Advanced Treatment	Construction of MBR treatment plant	$16,000,000	$35,000,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	.75%	30	Yes	No	No	$1,098,300	tbd
Hanksville Town	OP00119	I-Secondary Treatment	Lagoon reconstruction	AdSub	$7,351,325	GS	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	$1,838,000	No	24-Apr
Henefer Town	0020192	III-B Sewer Replacement	Sewer upgrades	$125,000	$125,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Hinckley Town	OP00121	I-Secondary Treatment	Lagoon reconstruction	$2,065,500	$2,124,500	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Lewiston City	0020214	I-Secondary Treatment	Lagoon upgrades	$2,660,000	$6,145,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd

Funding Type: 1st=Base Cap Grant, 2nd=Revolved Funds, GS=General Supplemental, EC=Emerging Contaminants

Applicant	Permit Number (UT-)	Needs Category	Project Description	Assistance Amount	Total Project Costs	Funding Type	Int. Rate	Term (YRS)	Equiva-lency	Meets Hardship Definition	Addit'l Subsidy	Green Project Reserve	Agreement Date
Millville City	0023205	IV-A New Collectors	Construction of sewer collection system	$5,200,000	$35,760,000	2nd Round	0%	30	No	Yes	$4,500,000	No	22-May
Mountain Green SID	0024732	II-Advanced Treatment	Wastewater plant upgrade	$7,000,000	$13,929,000	2nd Round	1.3%	30	No	No	No	No	22-Apr
Mt. Pleasant	OP00128	I-Secondary Treatment	Wastewater plant upgrade	$2,535,000	$2,670,000	1st & 2nd Round	2.5%	20	Yes	No	No	No	tbd
North Logan	002199920	III-B Sewer Replacement	Sewer trunkline upgrade	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	2nd Round	2%	30	No	No	No	No	tbd
Payson City	0020427	II-Advanced Treatment	Wastewater plant upgrade	$13,500,000	$57,085,000	1st Round	.5%	20	Yes	Yes	$1,000,000	$609,600	22-May
Provo City	0021717	II-Advanced Treatment	Construction of new treatment plant	$85,800,000	$174,600,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	.5%	20	Yes	Yes	$7,000,000	$19,633,000	18-Dec, 22-May
Provo City (2024)	0021717	II-Advanced Treatment	Construction of third bioreactor	$4,500,000	$50,000,00	1st & 2nd Round, GS	.75%	20	tbd	Yes	$2,500,000	Yes	tbd
Richmond City	0020907	II-Advanced Treatment	Wastewater plant upgrade	$8,144,722	$9,595,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Salem City	0026085	II-Advanced Treatment	Treatment expansion	$72,029,000	$72,479,000	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
South Salt Lake City	See CVWRF	II-Advanced Treatment	CVWRF WRF upgrades	$2,413,000	$11,248,000	2nd Round	0%	20	No	Yes	$3,760,000	No	20-Jun
Wolf Creek	OP00307	X-Water Reuse	Construction of reuse storage ponds	$5,000,000	$10,441,937	GS	2.5%	20	Yes	No	No	$1,098,300	25-Jun
Wolf Creek	OP00307	III-B Sewer Replacement	Sewer replacement	$1,404,000	$10,441,937	1st & 2nd Round, GS	tbd	tbd	tbd	No	No	Yes	tbd
Totals				$ 316,213,022	$ 672,075,554						$ 29,598,000	$ 22,439,200	

CHAPTER 4. Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program

The Utah Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants (OSG) Program is a federal program designed to provide funds for infrastructure needs to address combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows (SSO), and stormwater management. The OSG program has been authorized as grants for the design and construction of green infrastructure stormwater projects.

The OSG program prioritizes green project reserve eligible projects in rural and distressed communities. Non-federal cost share requirements no longer apply to portions of the grant that support rural or distressed communities. Therefore, a 20% cost share will only be applied to the portion of the total project which does not directly support these communities. For urban and non-distressed communities, the program requires the community to provide a minimum 20% cost share. In addition, 15% of the funds are required to go to rural communities and 10% of the funds must go to distressed communities. For the OSG program, rural is defined as communities under 10,000 in population and distressed is defined as a community with sewer rates exceeding 1.4% of the modified median adjusted gross household income (MAGI).

Table 5: List of OSG Projects

Applicant	Distressed/ Rural	Assistance Amount	Local Cost-Share	Agreement Date
Herriman City - Autumn Detention Pond	N/N	$ 54,960	$36,640	25-Jun
Herriman City - Butterfield Detention Pond	N/N	$ 11,640	$7,760	25-Jun
Herriman City - City Hall Parking Lot Stormwater Retrofit	N/N	$ 47,770	$19,508	25-Jun
Ogden City - East Central Ogden	N/N	$ 158,000	$39,500	25-May
South Salt Lake City -	Y/N	$ 241,360	$0	25-May
Totals		$ 513,730	$ 103,408	

CHAPTER 4. Utah Wastewater Loan Fund Program

The Utah Wastewater Loan Fund (UWLF) program is a state-funded loan program similar to the SRF. Revenue for the UWLF is derived from sales tax dollars and principal repayments. Monies may be authorized in the form of loans or interest-rate buydowns.

Projects eligible for funding through the Utah Wastewater Loan program include closed loans with remaining draws, authorized loans, and anticipated loans. Closed loans with remaining draws are projects that have held loan closing and are currently under construction. Authorized loans are those projects which have received authorization from the Utah Water Quality Board but have not yet held loan closing and are still in the planning or design phase. Anticipated loans are those projects that may be presented to the Utah Quality Board for authorization in the next fiscal year.

Table 6: List of UWLF Projects

Applicant	Assistance Amount	Interest Rate	Term (yrs)	Agreement Date
Grantsville City	$1,000,000	0%	20	24-Feb
Long Valley SID	$1,470,000	1.5%	20	tbd
Monticello City	$1,214,000	2.5%	20	tbd
North Fork SSD	$3,551,000	4%	20	25-Sep
South Salt Lake City	$7,867,000	0%	20	20-Feb, 22-Sep
Total	$15,102,000			

CHAPTER 5. Hardship Grant Fund

The State of Utah provides assistance from the Hardship Grant Fund for several types of projects. First, hardship grant funds may be authorized as planning advances or grants and design advances or grants. Advances are repaid once construction funding has been secured through a loan closing. Second, funds may be awarded as hardship construction grants to entities that may not otherwise be able to afford to complete an eligible project. The Water Quality Board may consider authorizing a hardship grant when the estimated annual cost of sewer service exceeds 1.4% of the local MAGI. Third, hardship grants may be awarded for water quality improvement projects such as nonpoint source (NPS), water quality studies, and educational outreach efforts. Projects eligible for hardship grant funds may be added to the list once authorization has been received from the Board.

Table 7a: List of HGF Projects

Applicant	Assistance Amount	Type
Ash Creek SSD	$230,400	Design Grant
Corinne City	$102,900	Planning Advance
Daggett County	$60,000	Short Term Loan
Eagle Mountain City	$510,000	Construction Grant
Elwood	$18,200	Planning Grant
Fairfield Town	$33,290	Planning Grant
Grantsville	$300,000	Design Advance
Hinckley Town	$ 15,000	Design Advance
Hyrum	$74,900	Short Term Loan
Kanab City	$29,800	Planning Advance
Kane County	$ 281,000	Hardship Grant
Long Valley SID	$84,300	Design Advance
Millville City	$1,000,000	Construction Grant
Mt. Pleasant	$135,000	Hardship Grant
Richmond	$99,800	Short Term Loan
Rockville Town	$ 27,172	Hardship Grant
Virgin Town	$60,000	Short Term Loan
Total	$3,061,762	

Table 7b: List of NPS Hardship Grants

Applicant	Remaining Obligation	Type
FY17 DEQ - Utah Lake WQ Study	$348,301	Water Quality Study Grant
FY19-FY25 Remaining Payments	$1,779,695$	Various NPS Grants
FY26 New Projects	$1,000,000	Various NPS Grant
Total	$1,348,301	

CHAPTER 6. SRF Sources and Use

Title VI section 602(b) (4) of the Clean Water Act requires the State to expend all CWSRF funds in an "expeditious and timely" manner. This requirement applies to the entire State Revolving Fund, not just the federal grants. The SRF Sources and Use table below demonstrates the proposed sources and uses of all funds in the SRF.

Table 8: SRF Sources and Use Table

State Revolving Fund	SFY 2026	SFY 2027	SFY 2028
Balance	$ 23,113,661	$ (8,448,974)	$ (2,754,046)
Undrawn Federal Funds FY23-24 Base Cap Grants	$ 8,254,000		
Undrawn Federal Funds FY23-24 General Supplemental Cap Grants	$ 21,274,800		
New Federal Award Payments - 2025 Base Cap Grant		$ 8,360,000	
New Federal Award Payments - 2025 General Supplemental		$ 12,980,000	
State Match - Base Program	$ 1,650,800	$ 1,672,000	
State Match - General Supplemental	$ 2,396,600	$ 2,596,000	
Repayments from SRF Loans	$ 13,338,484	$ 17,284,536	$ 20,903,816
Interest Earnings	$ 1,032,996		
Total Fund Revenue (Sources)	$ 71,061,340	$ 34,443,563	$ 18,149,770
Projected Disbursements for Loan Obligations	$ (27,293,640)		
Projected Disbursements for Loan Authorizations	$ (41,815,000)		
Projected Disbursements for Planned Projects	$ (9,086,002)	$ (36,344,009)	$ (45,430,011)
Administration	$ (1,315,672)	$ (853,600)	$ (400,000)
Total Estimated Expenses (Uses)	$ (79,510,314)	$ (37,197,609)	$ (45,830,011)
Total Funds Available for Projects	$ (8,448,974)	$ (2,754,046)	$ (27,680,241)

6.1 Cash Flow Projections

The following table reflects the detail of revenue and expenses for the State Revolving Fund as of June 30, 2025.

Table 9: SRF Cash Flow Projections

State Revolving Fund	SFY 2026	SFY 2027	SFY 2028
Capitalization Grant Awards (FY23-FY24)	$ 8,254,000		
Future Capitalization Grant			
State Cap Grant Match	$ 1,650,800		
Future State Cap Grant Match			
General Supplemental Grant (FY23-FY24)	$ 21,274,800		
Future General Supplemental Grant			
State General Supplemental Grant Match	$ 2,396,600		
Future State Gen. Sup Grants Match			
Account Balance	$ 23,113,661		
Interest Earnings at 4.4692%	$ 1,032,996		
Loan Repayments (5255)	$ 13,338,484	$ 17,284,536	$ 20,903,816
Beginning Balance	$ 71,061,340		
CWSRF Program Obligations			
Admin Expenses for all CAP Grant Awards	$ (1,315,672)		
Cap Grant Principal Forgiveness (PF) (FY20-24)	$ (4,601,140))		
Project Obligations			
Brian Head	$ (1,825,000)		
Moab City	$ (80,000)		
Payson City	$ (14,425,000)		
South Salt Lake	$ (1,512,500)		
Wolf Creek	$ (4,850,000)		
Project Authorizations			
North Logan	$ (3,500,000)		
Mt. Pleasant	$ (2,535,000)		
Ash Creek SSD	$ (6,876,000)		
Corinne City	$ (4,500,000)		
Provo City	$ (7,000,000)		
Grantsville City	$ (16,000,000)		
Wolf Creek	$ (1,404,000)		
Planned Projects			
New Applications	$ (90,860,022)		

CHAPTER 7. Project Priority List

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 31.3115, all wastewater treatment works projects must appear on the Project Priority List to be eligible for funding assistance. After applications are accepted, they are scored, added to the list, and presented to the Board. The scoring system assesses projects based on various factors including environmental benefits, public health impact, project readiness, and special consideration as identified in R317-100-3. See Appendix C, Project Priority Sheet.

Table 10: Project Priority List As of August 27, 2025

Rank	Project Name	Total Project Costs	Funding Authorized	Total Points	Point Categories			
					Project Need	Potential Improvement	Population Affected	Special Consideration
1	Grantsville	$35,000,000	X	140	50	23	7	60
2	Corinne City	$7,342,900	X	107	50	16	1	40
3	Salem	$72,479,000		94	40	7	7	40
4	North Logan	$3,500,000	X	86	25	14	7	40
5	Mt Pleasant	$2,670,000	X	79	10	5	4	60
6	Richmond	$9,595,000		77	10	24	3	40
7	Lewiston City	$6,145,000		67	10	14	3	40
8	Ash Creek- Virgin Town	$6,876,000	X	64	25	18	1	20
9	Monticello	$1,506,125	X	61	0	19	2	40
10	Enoch	$5,685,800		56	10	0	6	40
11	Hinckley	$2,124,500		41	40	0	1	0
12	North Fork SSD	$11,641,000	X	36	10	5	1	20
13	Henefer	$125,000		22	10	11	1	0
14	Long Valley SID	$220,000	X	11	10	0	1	0
15	Daggett County-Dutch John	$525,000		7	5	1	1	0

Appendix A. Financial Burden Policy

UTAH DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY

FINANCIAL BURDEN EVALUATION POLICY FOR THE UTAH WASTEWATER PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

The Utah Water Quality Board (the Board) directed Division of Water Quality staff to create a policy to better evaluate the financial burden placed on communities by the various funding alternatives. In addition, the Board directed staff to incorporate the economic factors into this policy contained in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-101-4.B. This policy will be used by staff in preparation of the Introduction and Authorization Reports for wastewater project assistance presented to the Board. The Board will utilize the policy in determining the appropriate funding package for a project.

POLICY

To clarify and standardize the evaluation of a community's Financial Burden in relation to funding requests, the following procedures will be implemented by staff. In general, a static cost model will be used in evaluating interest rates on loans and resulting monthly rates in relation to a community's modified median adjusted gross income (modified MAGI). In addition, staff will calculate a Financial Need Indicator (FNI) and a resulting Financial Burden.

Staff will utilize data from the census website (https://data.census.gov/cedsci/) to collect a community's indicator values and State of Utah average indicator values. Table 1 will then apply the range scoring criteria to determine a score for each indicator in relation to the State average value. Definitions and descriptions of the indicators including how to source the values are included at the end of this policy.

TABLE 1: Financial Need Indicator Ranges

INDICATORS	RANGE SCORING CRITERIA	Census Data Code - 5 Year ACS Table
Unemployment Rate	2% less than State = 1, between 2% less to 2% more than State average = calculated between 1 and 3; Above 2% = 3	S2301
Poverty Status	Less than State = 1, between 0-10% more = calculated between 1 and 3; more than 10% = 3	S1701
Threshold Lowest Quintile Income (LQI)	More than State average = 1, Local value is 100% to 50% of State LQI = calculated from 1 to 3, Less than 50% of State = 3	B19080
10 Year Population Percent Increase	More increase than state average = 1, Local increase is 100% to 0% of State average = calculated from 1 to 3, Any percent decrease = 3	B01003

Table 2 will be used by DWQ Staff to calculate a Financial Need Indicator (FNI) for a community and will be included in the Estimated Annual Cost for Sewer Service section of Feasibility Reports. The local and State indicator values from the census website will be entered in Table 2 and then scored in relation to Table 1. Further, the scores will be multiplied by weighting factors, previously set by the Board, to calculate a weighted score. Finally, the weighted scores will be summed and divided by the sum of the weighting factors for a resulting Financial Need Indicator from 1 to 3.

Appendix A. Financial Burden Policy

TABLE 2: Financial Need Indicator Calculation

INDICATORS	Local Value	State Value	Score	Weighting Factor	Weighted Score
Unemployment Rate				4	
Poverty Status				2.5	
Threshold LQI				2.5	
10 Year Population Percent Increase				1	
Financial Need Indicator (Sum of weighted Scores/10)					

The Modified MAGI for a community will be used along with the FNI in the matrix found in Table 3 to determine the financial burden of the community on a scale from Low to High.

TABLE 3: Financial Burden Matrix

	Modified MAGI				
FNI	Below 1.4%	1.4% to 1.75%	1.75% to 2.1%	2.1% to 2.45	Above 2.45
Below 1.5	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
1.5 to 2.5	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Above 2.5	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

The following statement will be included in the Estimated Annual Cost for Sewer Service Section of Feasibility Reports:

"Based on the Financial Burden Evaluation Policy for the Utah Wastewater Project Assistance Program, the community has a Financial Burden of: (Low/Medium/High)."

IMPLEMENTATION

The Utah Wastewater Project Assistance Program application will be updated to include the following table:

Additional Financial Need Metrics

	Local Value
Local Unemployment Rate	
Local Poverty Rate	
Local Threshold LQI	
Local 10 Year Population Percent Increase	

POLICY IMPACTS

The Financial Burden Evaluation Policy for the Utah Wastewater Project Assistance Program does not alter the Board's hardship grant consideration threshold contained within UAC R317-101-4. This policy will be used to inform the Board and staff as a tool to evaluate staff funding package recommendations. It does not create requirements for funding package offered by the Board, as the Board makes the final decision on any financing package, and may take other factors into consideration in making that decision.

Appendix A. Financial Burden Policy

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

To calculate the FNI, staff will utilize data from the census website (data.census.gov/cedsci/). The census data is available by entering a community and the reference table number into the search bar. Typically, up to 10 years of data tables are available and for this policy staff will utilize the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimate tables. The indicator parameters evaluated in this policy are the following:

- **Modified MAGI** – Is the modified median adjusted gross income as reported on the Division of Drinking Water's (DDW) website currently at https://deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/magi-by-city. Modified MAGI is calculated by the Utah State Tax Commission by City or for entities that are that are not listed or are not located in a city it is reported by zip code and currently at https://deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/magi-zip-code. The modified MAGI equivalent to approximately 1.4 time the Median Household Income.
- **10-Year Population Percent Increase** evaluates the 10-year change in a community's population compared to the average State of Utah 10-year population change. Indicator values are found in Table B01003 (Total Population). [Row: Total. Column: Estimate.] The indicator value is calculated based on the most recent year ACS 5-Year population less the 10 year ago ACS 5-Year population divided by the 10 years ago ACS 5-Year population.
- **Poverty Status** evaluates a community's poverty rate compared with the average State of Utah poverty rate. Indicator values are found in Table S1701 (Poverty Status in the past 12 months). [Row: Population for whom poverty status is determined. Column: Percent below poverty level.]
- **Threshold of Lowest Quintile Income (LQI)** evaluates the upper income of the lowest 20% of a community's population compared with the average State of Utah LQI. Indicator values are found in Table B19080 (Household Income Quintile Upper Limits).
  [Row: Lowest Quintile. Column: Estimate.]
- **Unemployment Rate** evaluates the local unemployment rate compared with the average State of Utah Table S2301 (Employment Status).
  [Row: Population 16 years and over. Column: Unemployment Rate -Estimate]

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Appendix B. Interest Rate Factors

Table 11 provides how interest rate recommendations are determined for each project. Recommended discounts are given in similar tables for individual projects. Consideration begins with the 20-year market rate.

Table 11: Interest Rate Factors

Market Rate (20-year basis)		
Discount Factors	Maximum Discount Related to Market Rate	Recommended Discount
SRF Non-Equivalency Requirements	12.5%	calculated
SRF Equivalency Requirements	25%	calculated
Rural Community*	25%	calculated
Fiscal Sustainability Credit	6.25%	calculated
Existing Asset Management Plan	6.25%	calculated
Green Project Reserve	12.5%	calculated
Regionalization	6.25%	calculated
Economic Hardship**	100%	calculated
Recommended Interest Rate		calculated

*Staff has historically interpreted this to only apply to projects that serve existing primary residences and not for development.

** Staff has historically interpreted this rate reduction for economic hardship based on the Financial Burden Indicator. Staff has estimated a rate reduction of 0%-50% for Low burden, 0%-75% for Medium burden, and 0%-100% for High burden.

Appendix C. Project Priority Sheet

PROJECT PRIORITY LIST DATA SHEET

PROJECT NAME:

Staff Reviewer:

PROJECT STATUS:

1. New interceptor and treatment.
2. Improve system to meet secondary standards.
3. Improve treatment to meet water quality standards.
4. Future needs for interceptor and/or treatment
5. Future needs for improvement and/or expansion
6. Project in planning phase
7. Project in design phase
8. Project under construction
9. Other (describe)

I. PROJECT NEED POINTS:

1. Documented substantial health hazard
2. Raw sewage discharge
3. Impaired surface WQ standards (R317-2)
4. Impaired ground WQ standards (R317-6)
5. Need to provide secondary treatment or meet UPDES or ground water permit or Sludge regs.
6. Documented WQ degradation due to septics
7. Chronic failure of on-site systems
8. 95% capacity
9. Facilities do not meet design criteria in R317-3 or 6
10. Existing GW, pollution, or public health concerns
11. Regionalization
12. Future needs for existing system
13. Future needs for new system

II. POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT POINTS

1. Discharge Stream (name of water b
   Water Use Classification 1A, 2A, 3B, 4, et
   Classified Water Use Point Total:
2. Discharge Standard Factor:
3. Water Quality Use Restoration:
4. Estimated improvement:

III. POPULATION POINTS:

Population Serviced:
Data Source: (lots, ERUs, GOF

IV. SPECIAL CONSIDERATION POINTS:

1. interceptor sewer necessary to regionalization plan
2. Project needed to preserve high quality waters
3. Project will change facility's sludge disposal practice from non-beneficial to beneficial use method
4. Users of proposed project are subject to documented water conservation plan
5. The sponsor of the proposed project has completed and submitted the most recent Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP) questionaire
6. The sponsor of the proposed project, or its member entities, is certified as meeting the requirements for a Quality Growth Community

TOTAL POINTS

I.	PROJECT NEED:	0
II.	POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT	0
III.	POPULATION	0
IV.	SPECIAL CONSIDERATION	0

Reviewer Initials:

Date:

Appendix C. Project Priority Sheet

GUIDANCE FOR SCORING PROJECT NEED: R317-100-3.B.

All projects receive the highest applicable point level only	**Points Project**
1. Documented substantial health hazard: A documented existing substantial health hazard will be eliminated by the project. This may include: (1) discharge of inadequately treated wastewater to an area of immediate public contact where inadequate operation and maintenance is not the primary cause of the condition; (2) an area where a substantial number of failing subsurface disposal systems are causing surfacing sewage in areas of human habitation. The elimination of existing substantial health hazards is of highest priority. The determination of the existence of substantial health hazards shall be based upon the investigation, report, and certification of the local health department and the State Division of Water Quality. Such reports and certifications will be forwarded to EPA with the Priority List. The health hazard designation will normally apply to unsewered communities experiencing widespread septic tank failures and surfacing sewage: 70 points.	
2. Raw sewage discharge: A raw sewage dischage will be eliminated or prevented: 60 points	
3. Impaired surface WQ standards (R317-2): The surface water quality standards identified in R317-2 are impaired by an existing discharge. For points to be allotted under this criterion the affected stream segment must be "water quality limited" according to a wasteload analysis and water quality standards. Water quality standards have been established for the waters of Utah according to designated beneficial use classifications. A stream segment is considered to be "water quality limited" if a higher level of treatment than that which is provided by state effluent limitations is required to meet water quality standards. A stream segment is "effluent limited" if water quality standards are met by state imposed effluent limitations: 50 points.	
4. Impaired ground WQ standards (R317-6): The ground water quality standards identified in R317-6 are impaired by an existing discharge. For points to be allotted under this criterion the affected ground water must be impaired according to the numerical criteria outlined in the ground water protection levels established for Class I and II aquifers: 50 points.	
5. Need to provide secondary treatment or meet UPDES or ground water permit or Sludge regs: Construction is needed to provide secondary treatment, or to meet the requirements of a Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Permit or Ground Water Discharge Permit, or the Federal Sludge Disposal Requirements: 50 points.	
6. Documented WQ degradation due to septics: Documented water quality degradation is occurring, attributable to failing individual subsurface disposal systems where inadequate operation and maintenance is not the primary cause of the condition: 45 points.	
7. Chronic failure of on-site systems: Areas not qualifying as an existing substantial health hazard, but where it is evident that inadequate on-site conditions have resulted in the chronic failure of a significant number of individual subsurface disposal systems, causing an ongoing threat to public health or the environment. Points may be awarded in this category only when the Division of Water Quality determines that existing on-site limitations cannot be overcome through the use of approved subsurface disposal practices, or that the cost of upgrading or replacing failed systems to meet the minimum requirements of the local health department are determined to be excessive: 45 points.	
8. 95% capacity: Treatment plant loading has reached or exceeded 95 percent of design requirements needed to meet conditions of an UPDES Permit or needed to restore designated water use, or design requirements are projected to be exceeded within 5 years by the Division of Water Quality. Points will not be allocated under this criterion where excessive infiltration or inflow is the primary cause for the loading to the system to be at 95 percent or greater of design requirements: 40 points.	
9. Facilities do not meet design criteria in R317-3 or 6: Existing facilities that do not meet the design requirements in R317-3. Points may be allocated under this category only if the design requirements that are not being met are determined to be fundamental to the ability of the facility to meet water quality standards: 40 points.	
10. Existing GW, pollution, or public health concerns: Interceptor sewers, collection systems, pump stations and treatment, where applicable, are needed to solve existing pollution, ground water, or public health concerns: 35 points.	
a. Points may be awarded under this category only if they will primarily serve established residential areas and only if they are needed to solve existing pollution or public health problems.	
b. Points shall not be awarded under this category where an interceptor is proposed for newly developing recreational communities, resorts, or unincorporated subdivisions.	
c. Points may be awarded under this category when the majority of existing septic systems are located in defined well head protection zones or principal ground water recharge areas to Class I and II aquifers.	
11. Regionalization: Interceptor sewers, collection systems, pump stations and treatment, where applicable, are needed to accomplish regionalization or eliminate existing treatment facilities. Points shall not be awarded under this category where an interceptor is proposed for newly developing recreational communities, resorts, or unincorporated subdivisions: 25 points.	
12. Future needs for existing system: Communities having future needs for wastewater facilities construction at existing wastewater systems, not included above, which are consistent with the goals of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act: 10 points.	
13. Future needs for new system: Communities having future needs for new treatment plants and interceptors, not included above, which are consistent with the goals of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act: 5 points.	
Reported Point Total	

Appendix C. Project Priority Sheet

GUIDANCE FOR SCORING POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT FACTOR: R317-100-3.C.	
The PIF priority point sub-total is obtained by adding the points obtained in each of the four subcategories. Total PIF points = Classified Water Use + Discharge Standard Factor + Restoration from Water Quality Standard Violation + Estimated Improvement.	**Points Project Receives**
1. Classified Water Use. Priority points under this subcategory are allotted in accordance with segment designations listed in R317-2-13, Classifications of Waters of the State. Points are cumulative for segments classified for more than one beneficial use.	
a. Protected as a raw water source of culinary water supply; R317-2-13 Use Classes: 1A, 1B, or 1C: 4 points.	
b. Protected for primary contact recreation (swimming); R317-2-13: 2A: 4 points.	
c. Protected for secondary contact recreation (water skiing, boating and similar uses); R317-2-13: 2B: 3 points.	
d. Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain; R317-2-13: 3A: 3 points.	
e. Protected for warm water species of game fish and other warm water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in the food chain; R317-2-13: 3B: 3 points.	
f. Protected for non-game fish and other aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain; R317-2-13: 3C: 2 points.	
g. Protected for waterfowl, shore birds and other water-oriented wildlife not included above, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain; R317-2-13: 3D: 2 points.	
h. Protected for agricultural, industrial, and "special" uses; R317-2-13: 4, 5, and 6: 1 point.	
2. Discharge Standard Factor. Priority points are allotted as follows:	
a. Project discharge standards are water quality based: 5 points.	
b. Project must meet secondary effluent treatment standards: 2 points.	
c. Project does not discharge to surface waters: 0 points.	
3. Restoration from Water Quality Standard Violation.	
a. Project WILL RESTORE Designated Water Use: 5 points.	
b. Project WILL NOT RESTORE Designated Water Use: 0 points.	
c. Points under this subcategory are assigned on the basis of whether appropriate water quality standard(s) can be restored if the respective project is constructed and any other water quality management controls are maintained at present levels. For a project to receive points under this subcategory, data from a State-approved waste load analysis must generally show that the designated water use is substantially impaired by the wastewater discharge and that the proposed project will likely restore the numerical water quality standards and designated use(s) identified in R317-2-12 and R317-2-14 for the waterbody.	
d. Points may not be assigned under this subcategory if nonpoint source pollution levels negate water quality improvement from the proposed construction, if numerical standards or actual levels of pollutants being discharged are questionable, if serious consideration is being given to the redesignation of the stream segment to a lower classification, or if numerical standards for specific pollutants are inappropriately low for the classified water use.	
4. Estimated Improvement. Estimated Improvement in Stream Quality or Estimated Improvement in Environmental Quality including Presently Unsewered Communities and Sewered Communities with Raw Sewage Discharges. Points in this category shall be allocated based upon the judgment of the Division of Water Quality Staff and on the nature of the receiving water and surrounding watershed. Consideration shall be given to projects which discharge into Utah priority stream segments as identified in the biennial water quality report (305(b)). The criteria used to develop the Stream Segment Priority List may be used to evaluate projects on other streams not on the Stream Segment Priority List. These criteria include the existing use impairment, the overall index from a use impairment analysis, the potential for use impairment, the downstream use affected, the population affected, the amount of local interest and involvement toward improving the stream quality, the presence of endangered species, and the beneficial use classification. Activities within the watershed that are aimed at reducing point and nonpoint sources of pollution may also be considered in the allocation of points. In addition, the effect of a discharge or proposed change in a discharge on the chemical and biological quality of the receiving stream may be considered in the determination of points. Only those projects which will significantly improve water quality or environmental quality and will restore or protect the designated uses or eliminate public health hazards shall be given the maximum points allowable. Fewer points can be given in instances where some significant improvement will be achieved if a project is constructed.	
a. The project is essential immediately, and must be constructed to protect public health or attain a high, measurable improvement in water quality: 20 points.	
b. The project will likely result in a substantial level of improvement in water quality or public health protection: 10 points.	
c. Some level of water quality improvement or public health protection would likely be provided by the construction of the project, but the effect has not yet been well established. Also, present facilities lack unit processes needed to meet required discharge standards: 5 points.	
d. No significant improvement of water quality or public health protection would likely be achieved, at present, by a project: 0 points.	

Appendix C. Project Priority Sheet

GUIDANCE FOR SCORING POPULATION AFFECTED: R317-100-3.D.	
For sewered communities, priority points are based on the population served by a treatment facility. For unsewered areas, points are based on the population of the affected community.	**Points Project Receives**
1. Greater than 80,000: 10 points.	
2. 40,000 - 80,000: 9 points.	
3. 20,000 - 40,000: 8 points.	
4. 10,000 - 20,000: 7 points.	
5. 5,000 - 10,000: 6 points.	
6. 4,000 - 5,000: 5 points.	
7. 3,000 - 4,000: 4 points.	
8. 2,000 - 3,000: 3 points.	
9. 1,000 - 2,000: 2 points.	
10. Less than 1,000: 1 point.	

GUIDANCE FOR SCORING SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: R317-100-3.E.	Points Project Receives
1. Interceptor sewer necessary to regionalization plan: The proposed project is an interceptor sewer which is part of a larger regional plan and is necessary to maintain the financial, environmental or engineering integrity of that regionalization plan: 20 points, or	
2. Project needed to preserve high quality waters: The project is needed to preserve high quality waters such as prime cold water fishery and anti- degradation segments: 20 points.	
3. Project will change facility's sludge disposal practice from non-beneficial to beneficial use method: The proposed project will change the facility's sludge disposal practice from a non-beneficial use to a beneficial use method: 20 points.	
4. Users of proposed project are subject to documented water conservation plan: The users of the proposed project are subject to a documented water conservation plan: 20 points.	
5. The sponsor of the proposed project has completed and submitted the most recent Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP) questionaire: The sponsor of the proposed project has completed and submitted the most recent Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP) questionnaire: 20 points.	
6. The sponsor of the proposed project, or its member entities, is certified as meeting the requirements for a Quality Growth Community: 20 points.	

Appendix D. UWIP Project List

Table 7: Project Recommendations for WDCC, Ready for Construction (1-2 years)

Project ID	Lead entity	Infrastructure type	Project name	Nearest location	Pct of State MAGI	Estimated cost	State funding cost	SCORE: Hardship	SCORE: Criticality	SCORE: Water Efficiency	SCORE: Sound Design	SCORE: Entity Priority	SCORE: Pop and Funding	SCORE: Total
17	Ogden City Corporation	Wastewater	Van Buren M Maintenance	Ogden	84%	$1,104,804	$552,402	15	22	18	14	16	10	**95**
1998	Weber Basin Water Conservancy District	Stormwater/Flood Control	Willard Canal Lining	Willard	120%	$60,000,000	$24,000,000	6	22	18	14	16	12	**88**
2073	Weber Basin Water Conservancy District	Reuse	Reuse Project at Central Weber WCF	Marriott-Slaterville	129%	$215,700,000	$53,925,000	6	22	18	14	16	12	**88**
967	Spanish Fork City	Wastewater	SW AMI Tower	Spanish Fork	111%	$31,877	$15,939	6	22	18	14	16	5	**81**
583	Richfield City	Wastewater	RECONSTRUCT SEWER LAGOONS (2 CELLS)	Richfield	88%	$6,000,000	$4,500,000	15	16	14	9	16	10	**80**
671	Vineyard City Public Works Department	Stormwater/Flood Control	Shotcrete Storm Water Outfalls	Vineyard	98%	$200,000	$50,000	10	22	18	9	16	5	**80**
2190	Bicknell Town	Stormwater/Flood Control	Town-wide Storm Drain Infrastructure Phase 1	Bicknell	86%	$3,200,000	$960,000	15	22	0	14	16	12	**79**
1527	Ogden City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	22nd and Adams dipstone	Ogden	84%	$66,000	$33,000	15	22	14	14	0	12	**77**
1772	La Verkin City	Stormwater/Flood Control	100 East Trunk Line	La Verkin	80%	$4,571,000	$4,113,900	15	22	0	14	16	10	**77**
3183	Lewiston Utah	Wastewater	Sewer Lagoon Upgrades	Lewiston	100%	$6,145,000	$1,843,500	10	22	0	14	16	12	**74**
784	Tooele City Corporation	Wastewater	Channel #2 UV installation	Tooele	98%	$3,000,000	$2,400,000	10	22	18	3	16	5	**74**
1555	Cedar City Corporation	Reuse	Type 1 Effluent Reuse Pump Station Installation	Enoch	98%	$5,000,000	$2,000,000	10	22	18	3	16	5	**74**
973	Spanish Fork City	Wastewater	New MBR Plant	Spanish Fork	111%	$124,186,978	$62,093,489	6	22	18	14	7	5	**72**
974	Spanish Fork City	Wastewater	New Solids Handling	Spanish Fork	111%	$4,925,903	$2,462,952	6	22	18	14	7	5	**72**
943	City Of Orem	Wastewater	Biosolids Handling Facility	Orem	80%	$17,000,000	$8,500,000	15	22	0	14	16	2	**69**
975	Spanish Fork City	Wastewater	New Plant Inf/Eff Lines	Spanish Fork	111%	$4,616,210	$2,308,105	6	22	18	14	4	5	**69**
588	Vineyard City	Wastewater	Lift Station #2 Upgrades Project	Vineyard	98%	$192,000	$48,000	10	22	0	14	16	5	**67**
1552	Washington County Water Conservancy District	Reuse	Phase I Reuse	La Verkin	80%	$55,624,915	$47,208,865	15	0	18	3	16	12	**64**
2263	Hanksville Town	Stormwater/Flood Control	Stormwater Master Plan	Hanksville		$40,000	$40,000		22	0	14	16	12	**64**
959	Washington Terrace City	Stormwater/Flood Control	5000 S. 300 W Re-design storm water detention basin	Washington Terrace	95%	$563,896	$563,896	10	0	18	9	16	10	**63**

Appendix D. UWIP Project List

Project ID	Lead entity	Infrastructure type	Project name	Nearest location	Pct of State MAGI	Estimated cost	State funding cost	SCORE: Hardship	SCORE: Criticality	SCORE: Water Efficiency	SCORE: Sound Design	SCORE: Entity Priority	SCORE: Pop and Funding	SCORE: Total
16	Ogden City Corporation	Wastewater	16th to 13th Washington (east side)	Ogden	84%	$1,500,000	$750,000	15	0	18	3	16	10	**62**
18	Ogden City Corporation	Wastewater	3rd & Jefferson Capacity	Ogden	84%	$431,800	$215,900	15	0	18	3	16	10	**62**
19	Ogden City Corporation	Wastewater	5151 S Harrison Blvd Maintenance	Ogden	84%	$690,688	$345,344	15	0	18	3	16	10	**62**
548	Powder Mountain Water And Sewer Improvement District	Wastewater	Cross Country Sewer Line Replacement	Eden	157%	$1,250,000	$625,000	0	22	0	14	16	10	**62**
578	Richfield City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Install Drainage Channel Piping	Richfield	88%	$1,700,000	$1,275,000	15	16	0	3	16	12	**62**
624	Saratoga Springs	Stormwater/Flood Control	Clay Pits Debris Basins	Saratoga Springs	152%	$23,000,000	$9,200,000	0	22	0	14	16	10	**62**
2133	Fillmore City Corp.	Stormwater/Flood Control	Storm Water	Fillmore	86%	$100,000	$100,000	15	16	0	3	16	12	**62**
3635	Clinton City Corporation	Wastewater	Sewer Lining	Clinton	125%	$5,161,200	$2,580,600	6	16	0	14	16	10	**62**
2059	Payson City	Wastewater	Upsize and replace sewer line on east side of I-15 from 400 N to Utah Avenue	Payson	98%	$2,600,000	$2,470,000	10	22	0	3	16	10	**61**
2105	Fillmore City Corp.	Wastewater	Sewer Lagoon Primary Cell	Fillmore	86%	$4,250,000	$2,975,000	15	16	0	3	16	10	**60**
1726	Cedar City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	Greens Lake Dam 2, 3, and 4 Rehabilitation	Cedar City	79%	$16,650,000	$3,330,000	15	16	0	3	16	10	**60**
167	Murray City Public Works Stormwater Division	Stormwater/Flood Control	900 E Drain Line from 5700 S to Wood Oak Lane	Murray	98%	$3,600,000	$1,800,000	10	0	14	14	16	5	**59**
579	Richfield City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Install New Storm Drain Piping	Richfield	88%	$1,275,000	$956,250	15	16	0	3	13	12	**59**
15	Ogden City Corporation	Wastewater	12th St Trunk Line Capacity	Ogden	84%	$6,806,685	$3,403,343	15	0	18	3	16	5	**57**
2052	Payson City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Construct a regional retention basin and storm drain truncline for a flooding issue on 800 West.	Payson	98%	$14,000,000	$12,600,000	10	0	18	3	16	10	**57**
779	Tooele City Corporation	Wastewater	Secondary Clarifier #2 Improvements	Tooele	98%	$1,250,000	$1,000,000	10	22	0	3	16	5	**56**
783	Tooele City Corporation	Wastewater	Channel #1 electrical improvements	Tooele	98%	$680,000	$544,000	10	22	0	3	16	5	**56**
788	Tooele City Corporation	Wastewater	Retrofit solar dryer - bay 1	Tooele	98%	$6,500,000	$5,200,000	10	22	0	3	16	5	**56**

Appendix D. UWIP Project List

Project ID	Lead entity	Infrastructure type	Project name	Nearest location	Pct of State MAGI	Estimated cost	State funding cost	SCORE: Hardship	SCORE: Criticality	SCORE: Water Efficiency	SCORE: Sound Design	SCORE: Entity Priority	SCORE: Pop and Funding	SCORE: Total
789	Tooele City Corporation	Wastewater	Retrofit solar dryer - bay 2	Tooele	98%	$6,500,000	$5,200,000	10	22	0	3	16	5	**56**
1446	Ogden City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	1150 N Detention to North Ogden Canal	Ogden	84%	$3,450,000	$1,725,000	15	22	0	9	0	10	**56**
944	City Of Orem	Wastewater	Oxidation Ditch Improvements	Orem	80%	$8,661,000	$4,330,500	15	22	0	3	13	2	**55**
1453	Ogden City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	Lower Weber River Wilson Diversion, Dog Park, Kayak Park	Ogden	84%	$700,000	$350,000	15	22	0	3	0	12	**52**
2255	Gunnison City	Wastewater	Lagoon Improvements Phase 1	Gunnison	88%	$1,256,000	$314,000	15	0	0	9	16	10	**50**
2320	Salina Town	Stormwater/Flood Control	Industrial Park Flood Mitigation P-1	Salina	84%	$850,000	$425,000	15	0	0	9	16	10	**50**
1593	Heber City Corporation	Wastewater	S-050 100 West Sewer Replacements	Heber City	114%	$1,186,000	$1,008,100	6	0	0	14	16	12	**48**
1723	Cedar City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	Increase the Capacity of the Cross Hollow Detention Basin Inlet	Cedar City	79%	$1,300,000	$650,000	15	0	0	3	16	10	**44**
1724	Cedar City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	Create Conveyance on the East Side of I-15 at the Crossing of University Blvd	Cedar City	79%	$1,760,000	$880,000	15	0	0	3	16	10	**44**
1725	Cedar City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	Install a 36" HDPE Trunkline Along Cody Drive with Sidewalk and Curb and Gutter	Cedar City	79%	$1,915,000	$957,500	15	0	0	3	16	10	**44**
2103	Grand Water & Sewer Service Agency	Wastewater	Hwy 191 Sewer Mainline Replacement	Moab	84%	$1,500,000	$450,000	15	0	0	3	16	10	**44**
1718	Heber City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	100 West Storm Water Improvements	Heber City	114%	$900,000	$765,000	6	0	0	9	16	12	**43**
3151	Town Of Hideout	Wastewater	New Vantage Lane Lift Station Improvements	Hideout	255%	$290,000	$72,500	0	0	0	14	16	12	**42**
1429	North Village Special Service District	Wastewater	UVU Regional Lift Station	Heber City	114%	$4,290,065	$1,716,026	6	0	0	14	16	5	**41**
2953	American Form City	Wastewater	400 West Reroute	American Fork	107%	$671,098	$167,775	10	0	0	3	16	12	**41**
2959	American Form City	Wastewater	200 South TOD Improvements	American Fork	107%	$1,897,016	$948,508	10	0	0	3	16	12	**41**
674	Vineyard City Public Works Department	Stormwater/Flood Control	GIS Mapping for Stormwater Maintenance Tracking	Vineyard	98%	$50,000	$25,000	10	0	0	9	16	5	**40**
1359	Highland City	Wastewater	Dry Creek Improvements	Highland	163%	$500,000	$250,000	0	0	0	14	16	10	**40**
1394	Jordanelle Special Service District	Wastewater	Manhole Restoration	Hideout	255%	$600,000	$180,000	0	22	0	9	4	5	**40**

Appendix D. UWIP Project List

Project ID	Lead entity	Infrastructure type	Project name	Nearest location	Pct of State MAGI	Estimated cost	State funding cost	SCORE: Hardship	SCORE: Criticality	SCORE: Water Efficiency	SCORE: Sound Design	SCORE: Entity Priority	SCORE: Pop and Funding	SCORE: Total
2956	American Form City	Wastewater	Lakeshore, 100 W to 300 W	American Fork	107%	$4,900,452	$1,225,113	10	0	0	3	16	10	**39**
3150	Town Of Hideout	Wastewater	Soaring Hawk to JSSD Sewer Connection	Hideout	255%	$274,000	$68,500	0	0	0	14	13	12	**39**
549	Powder Mountain Water And Sewer Improvement District	Wastewater	Lefty's Canyon Gravity Sewer Line	Eden	157%	$17,500,000	$8,750,000	0	0	0	14	13	10	**37**
550	Powder Mountain Water And Sewer Improvement District	Wastewater	Grinder Station Upgrade	Eden	157%	$750,000	$375,000	0	0	0	14	13	10	**37**
394	Lindon City	Wastewater	Orem Water Reclamation Phase 1	Lindon	118%	$6,890,692	$3,445,346	6	0	0	9	16	5	**36**
3081	Ballard City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Channel Cleaning 2000N to 1000N	Ballard	123%	$50,700	$25,350	6	0	0	3	16	10	**35**
3082	Ballard City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Channel Cleaning Hwy 40 North to 1000 N	Ballard	123%	$61,300	$30,650	6	0	0	3	16	10	**35**
3204	North Logan City	Wastewater	2500 N - 300-400 E	North Logan	111%	$900,000	$540,000	6	0	0	3	16	10	**35**
3207	North Logan City	Wastewater	2500 N Pipe Burst	North Logan	111%	$2,000,000	$1,200,000	6	0	0	3	16	10	**35**
3645	Clinton City Corporation	Stormwater/Flood Control	1500 West Replacement	Clinton	125%	$676,000	$338,000	6	0	0	3	16	10	**35**
3637	Clinton City Corporation	Wastewater	1800 North: 2000 W to 2400 W Lateral Reconfiguration	Clinton	125%	$198,000	$99,000	6	0	0	3	13	12	**34**
2270	Hanksville Town	Wastewater	Sewer Master Plan	Hanksville		$40,000	$40,000		0	0	14	7	12	**33**
3206	North Logan City	Wastewater	2500 N - 1250-1600 E	North Logan	111%	$2,000,000	$1,200,000	6	0	0	3	13	10	**32**
3205	North Logan City	Wastewater	2500 N - 1250 E	North Logan	111%	$400,000	$240,000	6	0	0	3	13	10	**32**
3083	Ballard City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Channel Cleaning Hwy 40 South Past City Building	Ballard	123%	$27,200	$13,600	6	0	0	3	13	10	**32**
3152	City Of Holladay	Stormwater/Flood Control	Storm Drain Cleaning	Holladay	145%	$500,000	$400,000	2	0	0	9	16	5	**32**
945	City Of Orem	Wastewater	Grit removal upgrade	Orem	80%	$2,200,000	$1,100,000	15	0	0	3	10	2	**30**
552	Powder Mountain Water And Sewer Improvement District	Wastewater	I&I Reduction	Eden	157%	$3,000,000	$1,500,000	0	0	0	3	16	10	**29**
1063	Draper City	Stormwater/Flood Control	Lasso Ct to Hole 12	Draper	136%	$2,000,000	$1,000,000	2	0	0	3	13	10	**28**

Appendix D. UWIP Project List

Project ID	Lead entity	Infrastructure type	Project name	Nearest location	Pct of State MAGI	Estimated cost	State funding cost	SCORE: Hardship	SCORE: Criticality	SCORE: Water Efficiency	SCORE: Sound Design	SCORE: Entity Priority	SCORE: Pop and Funding	SCORE: Total
2116	Syracuse City	Stormwater/Flood Control	3000 South 2400 West	Syracuse	148%	$155,000	$124,000	2	0	0	3	16	5	**26**
2119	Syracuse City	Stormwater/Flood Control	2700 South 3000 West	Syracuse	148%	$3,026,000	$2,420,800	2	0	0	3	16	5	**26**
2120	Syracuse City	Stormwater/Flood Control	2500 West 435 South	Syracuse	148%	$2,094,000	$1,675,200	2	0	0	3	16	5	**26**
2123	Syracuse City	Stormwater/Flood Control	2700 South 3230 West	Syracuse	148%	$4,948,000	$3,958,400	2	0	0	3	16	5	**26**
2121	Syracuse City	Stormwater/Flood Control	1900 West 3300 South	Syracuse	148%	$2,733,000	$2,186,400	2	0	0	3	13	5	**23**
3002	American Form City	Stormwater/Flood Control	202 200 S Conveyance & trunk line	American Fork	107%	$2,539,000	$634,750	10	0	0	3	0	10	**23**

WATER QUALITY BOARD
REQUEST FOR HARDSHIP PLANNING GRANT TO PREPARE GROUNDWATER QUALITY STUDY
AUTHORIZATION

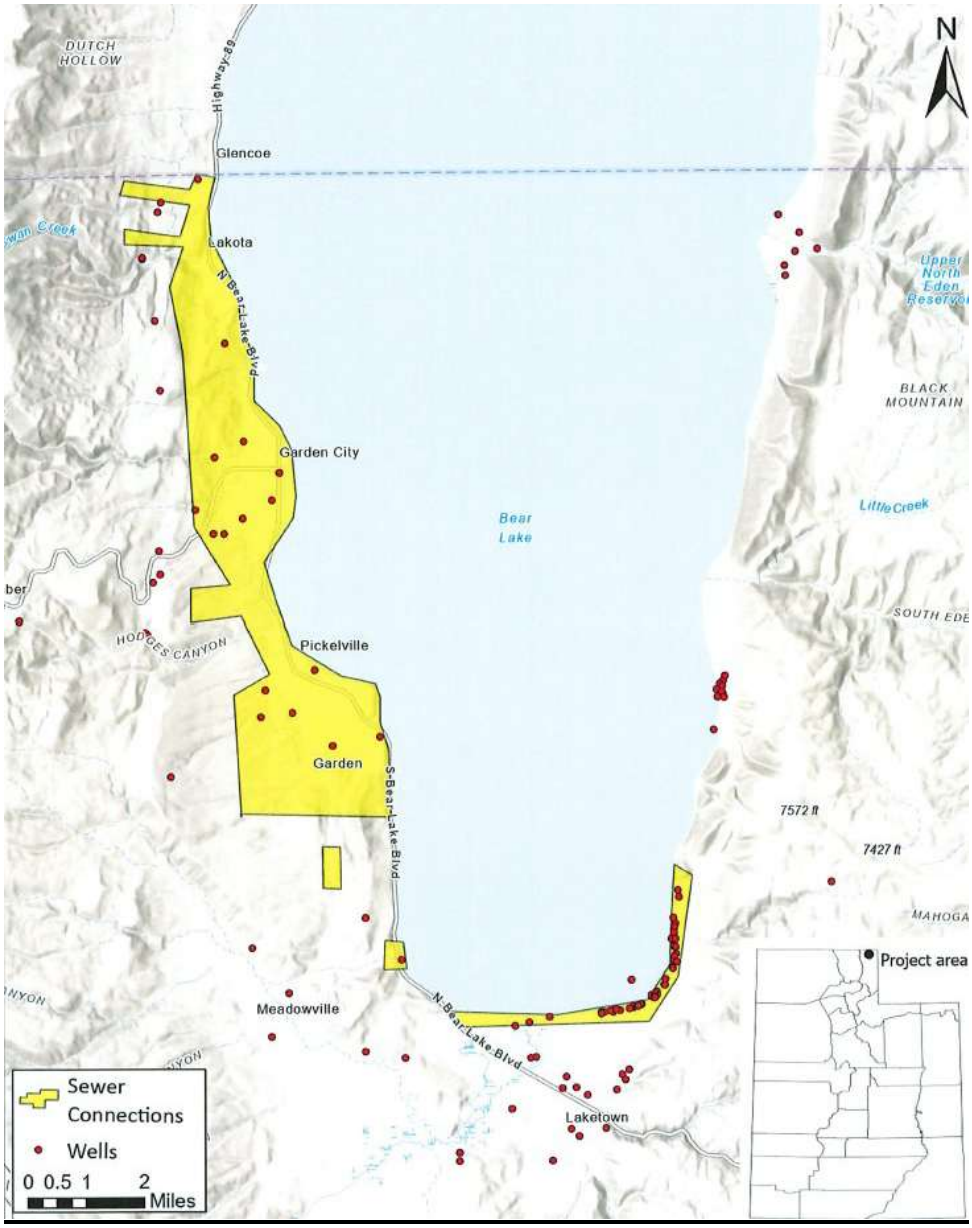
APPLICANTS:	Bear Lake Regional Commission *P.O Box 472* *Garden City, Utah 84028* *208-847-5275* *mitch@bearlakeregionalcommission.org*
PRESIDING OFFICIAL	*Rex Payne, Chairman* *208-390-2117* *rpayne@bearlakecounty.id.gov*
CONTACTS:	*Mitch Poulsen, Executive Director* *208-847-5275* *mitch@bearlakeregionalcommission.org*
TREASURER:	*LouJean Argyle* *435-793-5155* *largyle@richcounty.gov*
CONSULTANT:	*Trevor Schlossnagle (UGS Representative)* *801-537-3335* *tschlossnagle@utah.gov*
LEGAL COUNSEL:	*Ben Willoughby, Prosecutor* *435-793-2100* *richcountyattorney@gmail.com*

APPLICANT'S REQUEST:

The Bear Lake Commission requests a **hardship planning grant in the amount of $62,932.66** to conduct a hydrologic / water quality study in the unsewered areas surrounding Bear Lake, Rich County to determine allowable onsite (septic) densities; potential impact of development and increased wastewater on groundwater quality; and to serve as a basis for planning future development and growth.

APPLICANT'S LOCATION

Bear Lake is located in Rich County, in northern Utah immediately adjacent to the Idaho border. The county location and study area are shown in the figure below.



BACKGROUND

Rich County has a population of approximately 2,510 residents with a median income of $76,875 (https://data.census.gov/profile/Rich_County,_Utah?g=050XX00US49033). The only communities listed on the Statewide list of median adjusted gross household income (MAGI) by City Web site (https://deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/magi-by-city) within the study area are Garden City (MAGI = $60,000) and Laketown (MAGI = $67,000). These values are less than the median income reported for Rich County; and are similar to the $60,000 MAGI listed for the entire state of Utah.

The Bear Lake area has become known as a desirable recreational area and is experiencing significant growth and housing demand. This demand has increased concern about groundwater quality and in Bear Lake itself due to onsite wastewater system contamination of associated aquifers and surface waters. While some of the existing properties within the study area are serviced by public sewer systems, there is economic pressure for other properties in the study area to be subdivided into developments that will require installation and operation of individual onsite wastewater (septic) systems.

The purpose of the proposed study is to provide data and ground water modeling to assess ground water conditions and quality, accounting for growth and land use transition that is projected to occur in the study area. Results from the study will inform the health department, other government agencies, and the public about impacts to groundwater and Bear Lake from land use activities and protections in place. The study results and model will enable the county to adopt effective land use management strategies (e.g., zoning and ordinances) in protecting ground water quality and provide a basis for updating these strategies.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Properly installed septic systems should not impair groundwater quality, provided that septic system density does not exceed the capacity of local geology and the environment. Exceeding this density can lead to groundwater contamination.

The Bear Lake Regional Commission has contracted with the Utah Geological Survey (UGS) to conduct the proposed groundwater study. The UGS has conducted several studies similar to the study proposed for the Bear Lake regional area. The primary goals of the study are to characterize groundwater chemistry with an emphasis on nutrients, other common wastewater constituents, and radiometric dating to help constrain groundwater flow parameters, and to provide a mass-balance analysis for local aquifer(s) and surface water(s) based on onsite wastewater systems, ambient nitrate concentration, and groundwater flow available for mixing.

The proposed project will take a preventative approach to ensure groundwater quality degradation is limited. Determining appropriate septic system densities will allow managed growth without allowing contaminant concentration to exceed acceptable levels. This project will assess nutrient input into Bear Lake so that its importance as a valuable recreational resource may be maintained. Results of this study may be used for zoning purposes, to recommend septic system densities, and to determine if public sewer expansion is necessary.

COST ESTIMATE:

The study cost is estimated to be $89,903.80. The Bear Lake Regional Commission is committed to completing the project but is requesting additional support from the Water Quality Board to do so. The proposed breakdown for cost sharing is as follows:

Utah Geological Survey	$	26,971.14
Water Quality Board Grant	$	62,932.66
Total	**$**	**89,903.80**

STAFF COMMENTS

This is a critical project for the Bear Lake Regional Commission to assess and develop tools for decision making toward control of nonpoint source pollution of groundwater in their area and expanding into Bear Lake. This project has the support of several partners including Rich County, Bear Lake Watch, Garden City, and the Bear Lake Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau. Their adoption of these strategies will serve as an important example to others in the state facing similar situations of strong economic growth and a need to protect water quality with balanced, science-based solutions for a safe and prosperous Utah.

This project is being presented as an authorization request to the Water Quality Board (Board).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the **Board authorize the $63,000 requested for a hardship planning grant to the Bear Lake Regional Commission subject to the following special conditions:**

1. The Division of Water Quality must approve the engineering agreement and plan of study before the grant agreement will be executed.
2. The Bear Lake Regional Commission must provide an informational presentation of the study results and recommendations to the Board within one year following the project completion.
3. This Planning Advance is a grant and will not be repaid.

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DWQ-2025-006723

DWQ-2025-006722

UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
195 North 1950 West
PO Box 144870
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870

Non Point Source Financial Assistance Application

Please attach this application as a cover page to your proposal. Address questions 6-14 of this application in a brief 2-3 page proposal with appropriate headings. Be sure to include all required signatures and requested information. Additional information may be requested upon submission of applications.

Applicant Name: Bear Lake Regional Commission

☐ Individual ☐ Non-Profit ☑ Govt. Agency ☐ Academic ☐ Commercial ☐ Other

Co-Applicant Name (if applicable): _____

☐ Individual ☐ Non-Profit ☐ Govt. Agency ☐ Academic ☐ Commercial ☐ Other

Business Name (if applicable): _____

Mailing Address: 69 N. Paradise Parkway Bldg. B

City: Garden City State: UT Zip: 84028

Phone: 435 _946 _2198 E-mail: mitch@bearlakeregionalcommission.org

Project Title: Bear Lake Groundwater Quality and Septic-System Density Study

GPS Coordinates of Project (decimal degrees): 41.894930, -111.324652

Purpose of grant (please check all applicable):

☐ Water Quality Improvement	☐ TMDL Implementation	☐ Disaster Mitigation
☐ Manure Management	☐ Education/Outreach	☐ Pollution Study
☐ Project Monitoring	■ On-Site Wastewater	☐ Other

1. Utah NPS Grant Funding Request:

Labor	$41,632.28
Materials	$2,016.25
Equipment	$
Administration	$16,892.23
Miscellaneous	$2,391.90

TOTAL NPS Funding Requested $62,932.66
(please include bids for labor, equipment, rentals, etc.)

2. Other Funding Sources being used (EQIP, GIP, WRI, Local, In-kind labor, or other):

Funding Source	Amount
UGS	$ 26,971.14
	$
	$
Total Amount of matching funding:	$ 26,971.14

Total Project Cost (Requested + Matching Funds): $ 89,903.81

3. Project Timeframe: Begin date 1/1/2026 Ending date 6/30/2027

4. If applicable, is the Waterbody listed on the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies? ☐ Yes ■ No

5. If yes, what pollutant and impaired use is it listed for: _____

In a separate document please address the following questions in numbered order, failure to provide sufficient information will affect the likelihood of receiving project funding:

6. Describe the purpose and need for the project
7. Describe the scope of the project
8. Describe the waterbody affected by the project including its 12 digit watershed code (HUC)
9. Describe all existing watershed plans or TMDLs that the project will help implement
10. Describe the surface or groundwater problem to be addressed by the project
11. Describe the water quality benefits/load reductions to be realized by the project
12. Describe existing project plans and specifications
13. List consultants or agency partners that have participated, or will participate in project development
14. Has the Division of Water Quality awarded funding to the applicant in the past? If so, what year was the grant awarded, and how much funding was received from DWQ. Please include a brief summary of the project work that was completed, and why additional funding is required

Name/Company	Address	Phone
Name/Company	Address	Phone

I am willing to: (1) comply with all applicable laws and work with designated technical personnel as assigned to the above-referenced project in preparation of project implementation; (2) submit detailed project information to the Utah Division of Water Quality as requested to evaluate water quality improvements; (3) not to apply any practices which would tend to defeat the purpose of the project; and (4) allow continued monitoring and evaluation of the project activities implemented on my property.

Signature Mitch Poulsen Date 08/19/2025
Applicant

Signature _____ Date _____
Co-Applicant (if applicable)

UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

Non-Point Source Financial Assistance Application

Groundwater Quality and Septic-System Density Study, Bear Lake Shoreline, Rich County, Utah

Prepared for the Bear Lake Regional Commission by Trevor Schlossnagle and Emily Jainarain, Utah Geological Survey

6. Purpose and Need

The Bear Lake Regional Commission seeks funds to conduct a groundwater quality and septic-tank density study in the Bear Lake area, Rich County, Utah. Like many other areas around the state that are near a highly desirable recreational amenity (e.g., National Parks), Bear Lake is experiencing significant growth in the recreational housing sector. Policy and decision makers lack adequate information to properly evaluate applications for additional septic systems for wastewater disposal. Currently, properties in Garden, Garden City, and along the southeast shoreline of Bear Lake up to Vista Grande Subdivision are on the Bear Lake Special Service District sewer system (Figure 1). Properties in Laketown, Meadowville, Round Valley, most of Sweetwater Park Subdivision, Shundahai Subdivision, Bridgerland Village Subdivision, Bridgerland Adventure Park, and north of Vista Grande to the Idaho border are on individual septic systems (Figure 1). Existing and/or future septic systems overlie aquifers that provide drinking water to public supply wells (PSWs) and domestic wells, as well as drain into Bear Lake. Bear Lake Regional Commission and other entities are concerned about the potential for water quality degradation, both in groundwater and in Bear Lake, from future development reliant on septic systems for wastewater disposal. Improperly installed or maintained septic systems can lead to groundwater or surface water contamination with pathogens, nutrients, and other chemicals. Properly installed septic systems should not impair water quality, provided that septic system density does not exceed the capacity of the local geology and environment. Groundwater transit times of less than a month have been documented in the karst aquifers of the central Bear River Range, which requires additional consideration for evaluating septic systems (Spangler, 2001). Septic-system densities that exceed existing capacities can lead to groundwater contamination or excess nutrient input to Bear Lake.

The primary goals of the study are (1) characterize groundwater chemistry with an emphasis on nutrients, other common wastewater constituents, and radiometric dating to help constrain groundwater flow parameters, and (2) provide a mass-balance analysis for local aquifer(s) based on septic-tank systems, ambient nitrate concentration, and groundwater flow available for mixing. The mass-balance analysis results can be used to provide a basis for defensible land-use regulations to protect water quality, and in particular for determining recommended densities for septic-systems as a land-use planning tool.

Results from this study will be used for zoning purposes and/or to determine if sewer expansion is necessary. The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) Groundwater and Wetlands Program has conducted numerous septic-system density analyses of the type proposed here (Schlossnagle and Duncan, 2024; Schlossnagle et al., 2022; Wallace et al., 2021; Jordan et al., 2019).

7. Project Scope

This proposal covers labor, travel, vehicle, and laboratory costs associated with measuring water levels and sampling of up to 50 groundwater and surface water sites in the greater Bear Lake area, as well as labor associated with building mass-balance models and reporting study results.

8. Affected Waterbodies

The project area surrounds Bear Lake (UT-L-16010201-003_00), which is currently fully supporting with no impairments. South Eden (UT16010201-003_00) is partially within the project area and has no evidence of impairment. Bear Lake West (UT16010201-001_00) is partially within the project area and is impaired for benthic macroinvertebrates with a TMDL needed. North Eden (UT16010201-004_00) and Laketown (UT16010201-002_00) are partially within the project area, and impaired for E. Coli, with TMDLs needed; Laketown is also impaired for temperature and benthic macroinvertebrates and in need of TMDLs.

9. Existing Watershed Plans/TMDLS

None.

10. Problem Addressed by Project

This project takes a preventative approach to ensure that future water quality degradation in Bear Lake communities is limited. Determining appropriate septic-system densities will allow growth without allowing contaminant concentrations to exceed acceptable levels. This project will result in baseline nitrate concentrations/maps for Bear Lake area aquifers and recommended septic-system densities for land-use planning and zoning purposes.

11. Water Quality Benefits

Bear Lake is an alkaline, oligotrophic lake with low productivity due to coprecipitation of phosphate with calcium carbonate, but is also colimited by nitrogen availability (Dean et al., 2009). By determining existing groundwater nitrate concentrations and calculating current and projected septic-system densities, this project will help limit nutrient input to Bear Lake and maintain it as a valuable recreational amenity.

12. Existing Project Plans

None.

13. Project Partners

The Utah Geological Survey developed the project plan and will conduct the study, funding 30% of total project cost. Letters of support from Bear Lake Regional Commission, Rich County, Bear Lake Watch, Garden City, and Bear Lake Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau are attached.

14. Prior UDWQ Funding

Funding was requested by the applicant in 2016 and 2017 for $33,000 and $23,606, respectively. These funds were used to complete streambank stabilization projects on the Bear River. The current request is in no way connected to previous projects.

References

Dean, W.E., Wurtsbaugh, W., and Lamarra, V. 2009, Climatic and limnologic setting of Bear Lake, Utah and Idaho, in Rosenbaum, J.G. and Kaufman, D.S., eds., Paleoenvironments of Bear Lake, Utah and Idaho: Geological Society of America Special Paper, 450.

Jordan, J.L., Smith, S.D., Inkenbrandt, P.C., Lowe, M., Hardwick, C., Wallace, J., Kirby, S.M., King, J.K., and Payne, E.E., 2019, Characterization of the groundwater system in Ogden Valley, Weber County, Utah, with emphasis on groundwater–surface-water interaction and the groundwater budget: Utah Geological Survey Special Study 165, 222 p., 3 plates, https://doi.org/10.34191/ ss-165.

Schlossnagle, T.H, Duncan, T., 2024, Analysis of septic-tank density for Rockville, Washington County, Utah: Utah Geological Survey, Report of Investigation 288, 14 p., https://doi.org/10.34191/RI-288.

Schlossnagle, T.H., Wallace J., and Payne, N., 2022, Analysis of septic-tank density for four communities in Iron County, Utah—Newcastle, Kanarraville, Summit, and Paragonah: Utah Geological Survey Report of Investigation 284, 27 p., https://doi.org/10.34191/RI-284.

Spangler, L.E., 2001, Delineation of recharge areas for karst springs in Logan Canyon, Bear River Range, northern Utah, in Kuniansky, E.L., ed., U.S. Geological Survey Karst Interest Group Proceedings: Atlanta, Water-Resources Investigations Report 01-4011, p. 186–193.

Wallace, J., Schlossnagle, T.H., and Payne, N., 2021, Analysis of septic-tank densities in a pristine aquifer: Johns and Emery Valleys near Bryce Canyon City, Garfield County, Utah: Utah Division of Water Quality unpublished report, 58 p.

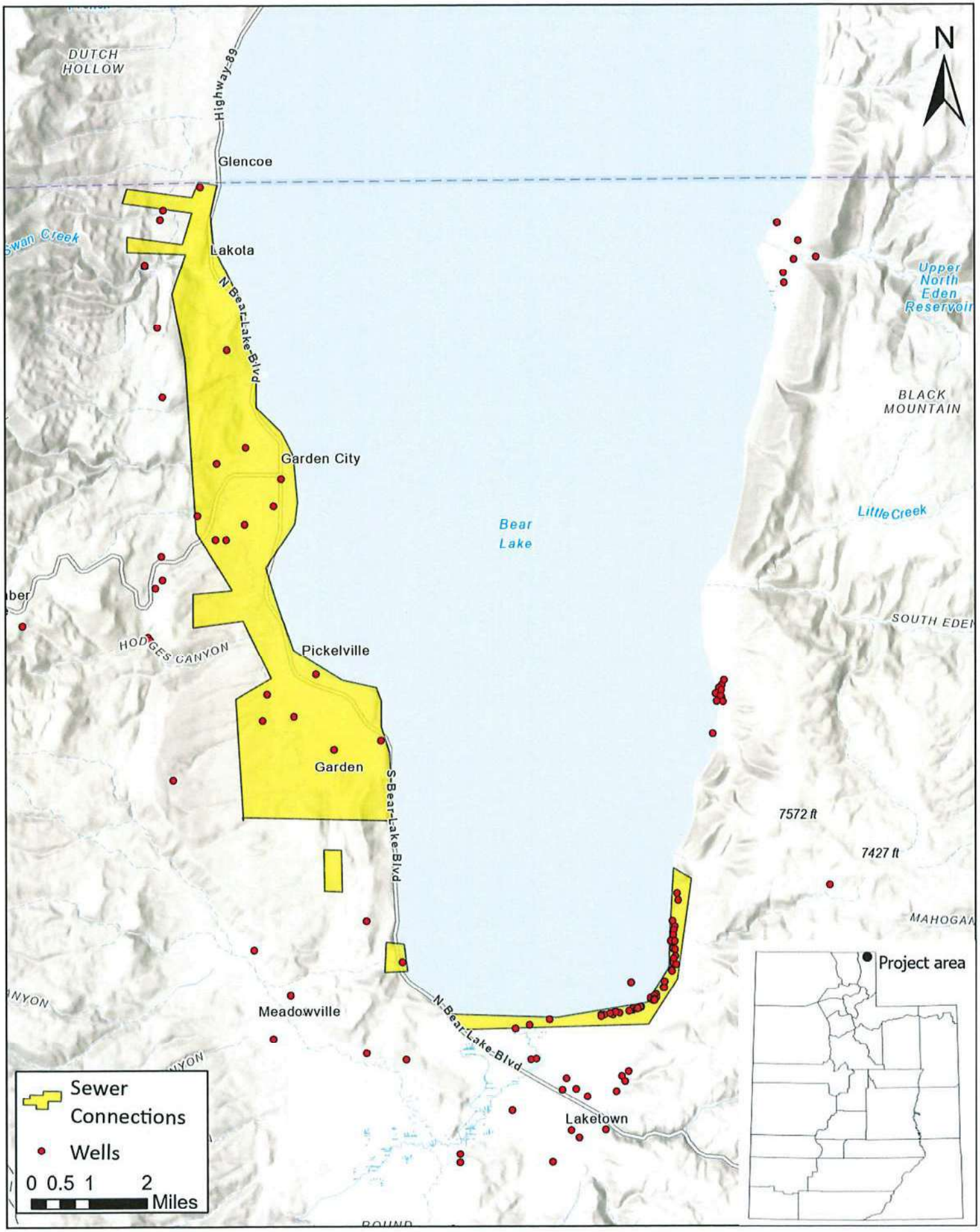

Figure 1. Bear Lake wells and sewer connection locations.

BEAR LAKE
UTAH ~ IDAHO

Monday, July 21, 2025

To whom it may concern,

The Bear Lake Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau has been marketing Bear Lake as a place to visit, recreate, and live for many years. Ultimately, people love the lake because of the water-color and purity. We have never had to close beaches because those that visit the area are respectful in their treatment of this resource.

In the last few years we have seen a significant increase in visitors to the area and also home construction. The visitors bureau has marketed Bear Lake as the "Caribbean of the Rockies" due to the unique color characteristics of the lake. Please approve this application to study the need for sewer in the Bear Lake area. This is a resource that many people value for proximity to populated areas and stunning beauty. It would be a travesty to lose such a treasured resource because of ignorance.

Sincerely,

Tami Leonhardt
Executive Director

Welcome to
Garden City
Utah
Where Families Play

Monday, July 21, 2025

Dear members of the water quality committee,

Garden City has taken an active role in being the epicenter of growth in the Bear Lake Valley. It is our intent to provide a wonderful community with recreational amenities but we also understand development should be done responsibly. As such, we have required all development within the city to connect to the Bear Lake Special Service District for waste management.

It would be the desire of the City Council and Mayor of Garden City for all development in the area to be connected to the special service district to help protect the water quality of Bear Lake. It is imperative to understand the mechanisms that help transport pollutants within the Bear Lake Valley to make these types of decisions.

Please consider funding the request to study the Bear Lake Valley to better understand the need for sewer connection or the density at which septic systems can be allowed that will not create a pollution problem for Bear Lake. Many people love Bear Lake and cherish it for the color and clarity it provides. It would be unfortunate to lose that environment that so many hold dear.

Sincerely,

Mike Leonhardt
Mayor
Garden City

P.O. Box 207 • 69 North Paradise Parkway • Garden City, Utah 84028
Phone: (435) 946-2901 • Fax (435) 946-8852
EMail: townofgardencity@gmail.com • Website: www.gardencityut.us

Rich County

20 SOUTH MAIN
RANDOLPH, UT 84064

Anneliesa Peart *Clerk/Auditor* (435) 793-2415
FAX (435) 793-2410
Kaia Bowden, *Recorder* (435) 793-2005
Kim Wilson, *Assessor* (435) 793-5215
LouJean Argyle, *Treasurer* (435) 793-5153
Dale M. Stacey, *Sheriff* (435) 793-2285
Ben Willoughby, *Attorney* (435) 793-2100

COMMISSIONERS

William Cox, Chairman
Simeon B. Weston
Jonathan Lee

Wednesday, July 23, 2025

Dear members of the water quality committee,

It is with great enthusiasm that the Rich County Board of Commissioners supports the grant request submitted by the Bear Lake Regional Commission for funding to study septic density in the Bear Lake Area. Bear Lake is experiencing significant growth and it is imperative that we protect this resource for those who enjoy using it now and in the future. Finding balance between property rights and resource preservation is at the forefront of our policies and these decisions should be based on sound science.

As a supporter of this study, we will provide funding in the amount of $2,000 toward the completion of this effort. We appreciate the opportunity to partner with multiple agencies and others with significant interest and oversight over Bear Lake.

Sincerely,

Simeon B. Weston

Sim Weston
Chairman
Rich County Board of Commissioners

Bear Lake Regional Commission

69 N. Paradise Parkway, P.O. Box 472, Garden City UT 84028 • (435) 946-2198 • Fax (435) 946-2205

Tuesday, July 29, 2025

To members of the Utah Water Quality Board,

The Bear Lake Regional Commission was formed in 1973 to help coordinate agency efforts across state lines, manage growth and development, and protect the water quality of Bear Lake. One of the first projects completed was a detailed planning study that served to guide the development of a sewer system along the western edge of the lake to collect and contain wastewater.

Over the years, we have worked with various organizations to encourage the extension of sewer infrastructure and abandon antiquated septic systems. Each of these steps helps to preserve the water quality of Bear Lake now and for future generations.

As growth and development continue we need to have a better understanding of the geology/hydrology of the areas supporting septic systems. We would encourage the funding of this request to study septic density in the Bear Lake Basin as it pertains to Rich County. We hope this will provide much needed scientific backing to require development in the area to connect to the existing sewer system.

Sincerely,

Rex Payne,
Chairman

BEAR LAKE WATCH

Bear Lake Watch

P.O. Box 205
St. Charles, Idaho 83272

(435) 535-1538

www.bearlakewatch.org
info@bearlakewatch.com

Visit us online to contribute to the Bear Lake Watch Endowment Fund

IRS Non-Profit 501(c)(3)
87-0531204

To the Water Quality Board,

It is the privilege of Bear Lake Watch to support a request to fund a septic density study in Rich County, as this will provide a basis for making sound land-use decisions that will ultimately serve to protect the water chemistry of Bear Lake. This is a timely study, as Bear Lake is beloved by more people who want to share in the enjoyment of this aquatic resource. As more people discover the value of the lake, the potential for contamination increases. This potential can be ameliorated if we have a better understanding of the geologic and hydrologic interactions between the lake and the surrounding watershed.

Bear Lake Watch has worked to study and better understand the dynamics of the lake. We fully support the funding of this request, as it will serve to protect the lake and provide decision-makers with defensible scientific data to support a connection to a central sewer system.

Brady Long
Executive Director
Bear Lake Watch

WATER QUALITY BOARD
FEASIBILITY REPORT FOR SEWERAGE PROJECT
INTRODUCTION

APPLICANT:	Millville City 510 East 300 South Millville, UT 84326 Telephone: (435) 750-0924
PRESIDING OFFICIAL:	David Hair, Mayor
TREASURER/RECORDER:	Corey Twedt, Recorder
CONSULTING ENGINEER:	Chad Brown, Engineer Franson Civil Engineers 115 Golf Course Rd, Suite D Logan, UT 84321 (435) 754-7661
BOND COUNSEL:	Eric Johnson, Partner Blaisdell Church & Johnson, LLC 5995 South Redwood Rd Salt Lake City, UT 84123 (801) 261-3407

APPLICANT'S REQUEST:

Millville City (Millville) is requesting financial assistance from the Utah Water Quality Board (Board) for **$1,510,000.00** to purchase treatment plant capacity at the Hyrum City (Hyrum) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

APPLICANT'S LOCATION:

Millville is in Cache County and is approximately 7 miles from the Logan WWTP and approximately 5 miles from the Hyrum WWTP.

MAP OF APPLICANT'S LOCATION

CURRENT UPDATE ON THE SEWER COLLECTION PROJECT:

The entire project includes a sewer collection system throughout Millville, including lateral connections from the main lines to each property; and a lift station and transmission lines from Millville to the Hyrum WWTP.

Millville began working on the design for a sewer collection system in 2018 and has made extensive efforts to complete the project. Due to funding from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD), the collection system has been installed and is very close to completion. During that time, Millville residents have dealt with the real hardship of excavation on every road in the Milleville, dust-covered houses, damaged vehicles, and escalating monthly sewer bills. Millville has also faced increasing construction and material costs during this project.

Millville has partnered with Hyrum for the treatment of the Millville wastewater in an agreement signed in 2020. With escalating costs for treatment, new sewer operators in Hyrum; and high growth rates, Hyrum is seeking to change the agreement for treatment costs with Millville. With the updated agreement, Hyrum is requiring Millville to pay a start-up capacity buy-in fee of $1,510,000 to help fund treatment plant growth to handle the wastewater from Millville. Along with this, standard monthly rates per household for treatment costs have increased dramatically from what was originally planned.

Without grant funding to pay for the start-up buy-in fee, the Millville project will need to increase monthly sewer rates for residents from $90/month to about $120/month. The const considers and relies on the pipes being new and likelihood that there should not be any heavy maintenance or replacement for some time.

Millville has an escalating loan with DEQ, with payments increasing dramatically over time. Millville is already aware that a significant rate increase may be needed in 5-10 years to cover debt service alone and are also expecting continued escalating rates from Hyrum for treatment. Hyrum is close to completion of this project. Millville needs one final push to finalize a new agreement with Hyrum; finish testing the sewer lift station; and allow residents to abandon their septic tanks and connect to the new sewer system.

BACKGROUND:

Since at least 1993, elevated concentrations of nitrate have been detected in the drinking water aquifer that supplies Millville's drinking water (USGS Publication Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4221, 1994). Nitrate affects the ability of the body to carry oxygen, and is particularly harmful to infants and young children. The primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate as nitrogen (NO_3-N) is 10 mg/L.

Nitrate concentrations in Millville's Glenridge Well have increased steadily over the years. In 1993, the ground water nitrate concentration was reported to be 3.3 mg/L and in the spring of 2019, a nitrate concentration of 8.8 mg/L was measured for the Glenridge Well (UGS Report of Investigation 275, 2016).

The primary sources of nitrate to the aquifer are believed to be agricultural and septic tank discharges into the subsurface from individual homes. Since at least the year 2000, increases in ground water nitrate concentrations have tracked population growth in Millville implicating septic tanks as a principal source of the continuing degradation of ground water quality.

Septic tanks discharge approximately 50 - 60 mg/L of nitrogen into the subsurface, most of which becomes oxidized to nitrate in the shallow soils. There are a variety of site conditions that allow septic discharges to be protective of water supplies and an acceptable means for wastewater disposal. Conditions such as fast draining soils, and shallow, unconfined aquifers, increase the probability of contamination reaching the water supply. Under these conditions, as at Millville, as the number of septic discharges increases over an aquifer, so does the risk of ground water contamination. In these cases, the housing density affects a community's ability to protect their water supply.

A septic density study completed for Cache Valley in 2003 (UGS Special Study 101, 2003) suggested that a density of three acres per home would limit ground water degradation to 1 mg/L. Today, the housing density in parts of Millville is approximately one-half acre per home, exceeding the UGS study recommendation by six times. Figure 1 shows the highest housing densities (half-acre lots) in red, lowest densities in green and animal concentrations in purple; septic tanks are shown as "x". Figure 2 illustrated the nitrate concentrations and contaminant plume for this area.

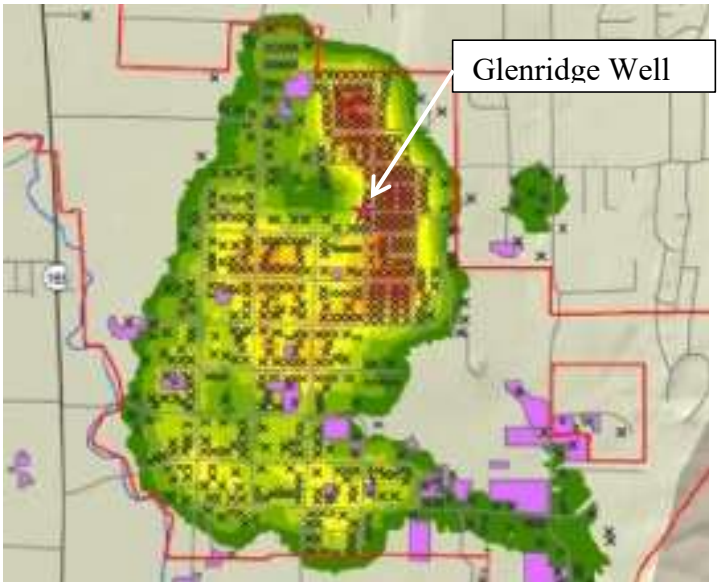

Figure 1. Septic tank locations, septic tank density, and locations of animal concentrations
From UGS Report of Investigation 275, 2016

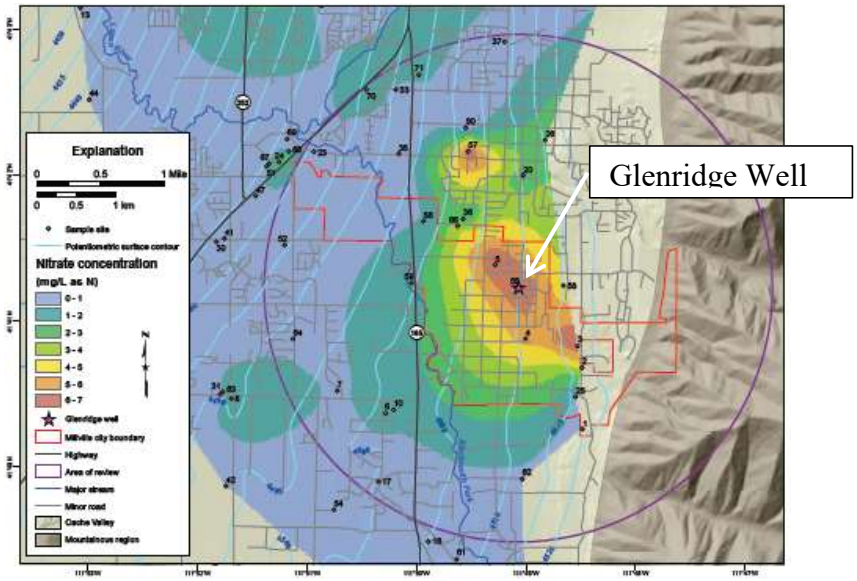

Figure 2. Nitrate Concentrations in the Millville Area
From UGS Report of Investigation 275, 2016

In the 1980s and 1990s, most of southern Cache Valley was sewered. The Board authorized a loan for $7.7 million for the cities of Nibley and Millville to connect to the Logan Wastewater Treatment Plant in 2001. Millville later elected to withdraw from the agreement to sewer before the loan closed leaving Millville as the only remaining community in the area to rely on septic tanks for sewage treatment. The Board also authorized a $3.5 million loan in 1989 for Providence City (Providence) to connect to the Logan Wastewater Treatment Plant and a $4.2 million loan to Hyrum in 2003 to construct a new treatment plant.

Concern over rising nitrate concentrations in the Glenridge Well led Millville to apply to the Division of Water Quality (Division) for an aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) permit in 2018 with the hope of diluting the nitrate in the aquifer with spring water and thereby extending the life of the well. A pilot test for this concept was conducted in 2014 and the results were considered when reviewing the city's ASR application. The Division's review of the ASR application was conducted in partnership with the Division of Drinking Water. The Division denied the permit for the ASR project for the following three reasons:

1) There was concern that the project could push the nitrate plume downgradient to the Providence drinking water wells. There is evidence that this occurred during the pilot as concentrations in one of Providence's wells (Alder-West Well) increased from 4.5 mg/L to 8.6 mg/L following the two pilot tests. Concentrations came down to 5.9 mg/L after 22 months.
2) The pilot project did not demonstrate that long term operation of the project would produce the intended results to dilute nitrate concentrations.
3) Millville had not made any attempt to reduce their contribution to the nitrate problem through source control (sewer of the city).

The Bear River Health Department (BRHD) administers the septic permitting program in Cache Valley. Following the Division's denial of the aquifer storage and recovery project, BRHD made the decision to put a moratorium on any further septic permitting in the area. Although DEQ does not have authority to issue such a moratorium, the Division was consulted by the BRHD before this action was taken.

As a result of the Division's ASR permit denial and the BRHD’s moratorium, Millville has moved swiftly to develop plans to sewer the community.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & NEED:

This funding request is for the final part of the project—start-up capacity buy-in at the Hyrum treatment facility of **$1,510,000.**

POSITION ON PROJECT PRIORITY LIST:

This project is ranked 7th out of 16 projects on the Wastewater Treatment Project Priority List.

POPULATION GROWTH:

Millville is estimated to have a population of 2,300 from the Bear River Association of Government 2012.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

The proposed schedule for implementation of the construction project is to complete construction in February 2026.

APPLICANT'S CURRENT USER CHARGE:

Currently, Millville charges $60.00 per month per ERU even though the sewer system is not yet completed. Once the sewer lines are available for connection this rate will increase to $90 per month. These rates are based on a dynamic cost model from the March 2022 Board Meeting with an escalating repayment schedule which is dependent on growth and impact fees to keep the rate at $90 per month. The escalating repayment schedule is included in Attachment 1.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST FOR SEWER SERVICE:

A cost model is shown in Attachment 2, which analyzes several possible funding options. This is a simple static cost model with the assumption the current rate would be $93.59 per month per ERU. With this project cost, staff projects Millville's rate payers will pay $147 or 2.32% of the MAGI towards their sewer bills without any assistance. The Board's State Affordability Criterion of 1.4% of MAGI ($76,000 for Millville) for Millville will be exceeded by the project allowing for the consideration of grant funds as part of a funding package. Based on the Financial Burden Evaluation Policy for the Utah Wastewater Project Assistance Program, the community has a Financial Burden of: Medium.

COST ESTIMATE & SHARING:

The combined projects are outlined in the following table:

Item	Project Costs
Treatment Plant Capacity Purchase	$ 1,510,000
totals	$ 1,510,000

STAFF COMMENTS

Staff supports Millville's collection projects. It is an important project for Millville in order to protect the community's drinking water source and to plan for the future in their service area. It is important to note the Attachment 2 cost model is not comparable to typical static cost models within regular feasibility reports made to the Board. The deal made in 2022 with an escalating repayment schedule does not leave any flexibility for Millville.

This is a project introduction, and staff recommendations will be provided at the request for funding authorization.

Fil: Millville City, Admin, Section

ATTACHMENT 1

	Revenue			Expenses					DWQ				Total Expense	Balance	Debt Service
	ERUs	An. Impact Fee	Total Revenue	Hyrum	O&M	RD Loan	BPR	SLAR	Loan 1 and 2	Reserve	Loan 3	Loan 3			Ratio
	Growth Rate	Impact Fee	User Rate	31.86	9.11	9,700,000	4.21	2.03	$1.261 & $0.5		$4.7	Reserve			1.1
Year	2.25%	5000	88.97			338,256									
2022	724		8,688										-	8,688	
2023	741		17,784										-	17,784	
2024	758	85,000	894,271	289,799	82,865	338,256	38,294	18,465	13,000	8,806	33,000	23,508	845,992	48,279	1.10
2025	775	85,000	912,421	296,298	84,723	338,256	39,153	18,879	14,000	8,806	39,000	23,508	862,623	49,798	1.10
2026	792	85,000	930,571	302,797	86,581	338,256	40,012	19,293	16,000	8,806	44,000	23,508	879,254	51,317	1.10
2027	810	90,000	954,788	309,679	88,549	338,256	40,921	19,732	19,000	8,806	49,000	23,508	897,451	57,337	1.11
2028	828	90,000	974,006	316,561	90,517	338,256	41,831	20,170	21,000	8,806	55,000	23,508	915,648	58,358	1.11
2029	847	95,000	999,291	323,825	92,594	338,256	42,790	20,633	23,000	8,806	61,000	23,508	934,412	64,879	1.13
2030	866	95,000	1,019,576	331,089	94,671	338,256	43,750	21,096	25,000	8,806	67,000	23,508	953,176	66,400	1.13
2031	885	95,000	1,039,861	338,353	96,748	338,256	44,710	21,559	27,000	8,806	73,000	23,508	971,940	67,921	1.13
2032	905	100,000	1,066,214	346,000	98,935	338,256	7,000	22,046	33,000	8,806	89,000	23,508	966,550	99,664	1.19
2033	925	100,000	1,087,567	353,646	101,121	338,256		22,533	38,000	8,806	101,000	23,508	986,870	100,697	1.19
2034	946	105,000	1,114,987	361,675	103,417	338,256		23,045	47,000	-	124,000	-	997,392	117,595	1.22
2035	967	105,000	1,137,408	369,703	105,712	338,256		23,556	52,000		137,000	-	1,026,228	111,180	1.20
2036	989	110,000	1,165,896	378,114	108,117	338,256		24,092	58,000		155,000	-	1,061,580	104,316	1.18
2037	1011	110,000	1,189,384	386,526	110,523	338,256		24,628	63,000	-	168,000	-	1,090,932	98,452	1.17
2038	1034	115,000	1,218,940	395,319	113,037	338,256		25,188	67,000		179,000		1,117,800	101,140	1.17
2039	**1057**	115,000	1,243,495	**404,112**	**115,551**	**338,256**		25,749	**69,000**	**-**	185,000	-	1,137,668	105,827	1.17
2040	1081	120,000	1,274,119	413,288	118,175	338,256		26,333	71,000	-	191,000	-	1,158,052	116,067	1.19
2041	1105	120,000	1,299,742	422,464	120,799	338,256		26,918	74,000	-	196,000	-	1,178,436	121,306	1.19
2042	1130	125,000	1,331,433	432,022	123,532	338,256		27,527	76,000	-	202,000	-	1,199,336	132,097	1.21
2043	1155	125,000	1,358,124	441,580	126,265	338,256		28,136	78,000	-	208,000	-	1,220,236	137,888	1.21
2044	1181	130,000	1,390,883	451,520	129,107	338,256		28,769	80,000	-	214,000	-	1,241,652	149,231	1.23
2045	1208	135,000	1,424,709	461,843	132,059	338,256		29,427	82,000	-	220,000	-	1,263,584	161,125	1.24
2046	1235	135,000	1,453,535	472,165	135,010	338,256		30,085	84,000	-	226,000	-	1,285,516	168,019	1.25
2047	1263	140,000	1,488,429	482,870	138,071	338,256		30,767	87,000	-	231,000	-	1,307,964	180,465	1.26
2048	1291	140,000	1,518,323	493,575	141,132	338,256		31,449	89,000	-	237,000	-	1,330,412	187,911	1.27
2049	1320	145,000	1,554,285	504,662	144,302	338,256		32,155	91,000	-	243,000	-	1,353,376	200,909	1.29
2050	1350	150,000	1,591,314	516,132	147,582	338,256		32,886	93,000	-	249,000	-	1,376,856	214,458	1.30
2051	1380	150,000	1,623,343	527,602	150,862	338,256			95,000		255,000		1,366,719	256,624	1.37
2052	1411	155,000	1,661,440	539,454	154,251	338,256			98,000	-	260,000	-	1,389,960	271,480	1.39
2053	1443	160,000	1,700,605	551,688	157,749	338,256			78,000	-	209,000	-	1,334,693	365,912	1.59

ATTACHMENT 2 - STATIC COST MODEL

Millville

Project Costs	
Funding Advance Sewer PER	$ -
Legal/Bonding	$ -
DWQ Loan Origination Fee	$ -
Engineering - CMS	$ -
Treatment Plant Capacity Purchase	$ 1,510,000
Contingency (approx. 10% const. cost)	$ -
Total Project Cost:	$ 1,510,000
Project Funding	
Local Sewer Fund	$ -
Requested Funding by WQB	$ 1,510,000
	$ 1,510,000

Current Customer Base & User Charges	
Initial Total Customer (ERU's)	717
MAGI for Millville (2023):	$76,000
Affordable Monthly Rate at 1.4%	$88.67
Impact Fee (per ERU):	$8,062
Current Monthly Fee (per ERU)	$60.00
Existing Sewer Debt Service	**$ 554,589**
Hyrum Treatment per ERU	**$ 35.45**
Annual Treatment cost	**$ 305,012**
New Annual O&M expensive	**$ 103,220**
Loan Repayment Term:	30
Reserve Funding Period:	10

ESTIMATED COST OF SEWER SERVICE

Hyrum Capacity Purchase	Five year Amortization	Per ERU Per Month	Total Annual Sewer Cost	Monthly Sewer Cost/ERU	Sewer Cost as a % of MAGI	Financial Burden
$ 1,510,000	$ 302,000	$ 35	$ 1,107,283.46	$ 128.69	2.03%	Medium

WQB Grant Amount	WQB Loan Amount	WQB Loan Interest Rate	WQB Loan Debt Service	Debt Service Reserve	Total Annual Sewer Cost	Monthly Sewer Cost/ERU	Sewer Cost as a % of MAGI	Financial Burden
$ -	$ 1,510,000	0.00%	$ 50,333	$ 5,033.33	$ 860,615.03	$ 100.02	1.58%	Medium
$ 600,000	$ 910,000	0.00%	$ 30,333	$ 3,033.33	$ 838,615.03	$ 97.47	1.54%	Medium
$ 800,000	$ 710,000	0.00%	$ 23,667	$ 2,366.67	$ 831,281.69	$ 96.62	1.53%	Medium
$ 1,000,000	$ 510,000	0.00%	$ 17,000	$ 1,700.00	$ 823,948.36	$ 95.76	1.51%	Medium
$ 1,100,000	$ 410,000	0.00%	$ 13,667	$ 1,366.67	$ 820,281.69	$ 95.34	1.51%	Medium
$ 1,200,000	$ 310,000	0.00%	$ 10,333	$ 1,033.33	$ 816,615.03	$ 94.91	1.50%	Medium
$ 1,300,000	$ 210,000	0.00%	$ 7,000	$ 700.00	$ 812,948.36	$ 94.48	1.49%	Medium
$ 1,400,000	$ 110,000	0.00%	$ 3,667	$ 366.67	$ 809,281.69	$ 94.06	1.49%	Medium
$ 1,510,000	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ -	$ 805,248.36	$ 93.59	1.48%	Medium

Millville Financial Need Indicator

Indicators	Local Value	State Value	Score	Weighting Factor	Weighted Score
unemployment rate	1.5%	3.4%	1.05	4.00	4.20
Poverty Rate	5.4%	8.6%	1.00	2.50	2.50
Threshold LQI	$54,450.00	$43,645.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
Population Growth Rate	0.0%	18.4%	3.00	1.00	3.00
Financial Need Indicator (Sum of weighted Scores/10)					**1.22**

Table 3 Financial Burden Matrix

	Modified MAGI				
FNI	Below 1.4%	1.4% to 1.75%	1.75% to 2.1%	2.1% to 2.45%	Above 2.45%
Below 1.5	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
1.5 to 2.5	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Above 2.5	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

ATTACHMENT 2 - STATIC COST MODEL

Millville

Project Costs	
Funding Advance Sewer PER	$ -
Legal/Bonding	$ -
DWQ Loan Origination Fee	$ -
Engineering - CMS	$ -
Treatment Plant Capacity Purchase	$ 1,510,000
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Annual Treatment cost	$ 305,012
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Loan Repayment Term:	30
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ESTIMATED COST OF SEWER SERVICE

Hyrum Capacity Purchase	Five year Amortization	Per ERU Per Month	Total Annual Sewer Cost	Monthly Sewer Cost/ERU	Sewer Cost as a % of MAGI	Financial Burden
$ 1,510,000	$ 302,000	$ 35	$ 1,107,283.46	$ 128.69	2.03%	Medium

WQB Grant Amount	WQB Loan Amount	WQB Loan Interest Rate	WQB Loan Debt Service	Debt Service Reserve	Total Annual Sewer Cost	Monthly Sewer Cost/ERU	Sewer Cost as a % of MAGI	Financial Burden
$ -	$ 1,510,000	0.00%	$ 50,333	$ 5,033.33	$ 860,615.03	$ 100.02	1.58%	Medium
$ 600,000	$ 910,000	0.00%	$ 30,333	$ 3,033.33	$ 838,615.03	$ 97.47	1.54%	Medium
$ 800,000	$ 710,000	0.00%	$ 23,667	$ 2,366.67	$ 831,281.69	$ 96.62	1.53%	Medium
$ 1,000,000	$ 510,000	0.00%	$ 17,000	$ 1,700.00	$ 823,948.36	$ 95.76	1.51%	Medium
$ 1,100,000	$ 410,000	0.00%	$ 13,667	$ 1,366.67	$ 820,281.69	$ 95.34	1.51%	Medium
$ 1,200,000	$ 310,000	0.00%	$ 10,333	$ 1,033.33	$ 816,615.03	$ 94.91	1.50%	Medium
$ 1,300,000	$ 210,000	0.00%	$ 7,000	$ 700.00	$ 812,948.36	$ 94.48	1.49%	Medium
$ 1,400,000	$ 110,000	0.00%	$ 3,667	$ 366.67	$ 809,281.69	$ 94.06	1.49%	Medium
$ 1,510,000	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ -	$ 805,248.36	$ 93.59	1.48%	Medium

$ 6.43

Millville Financial Need Indicator					
Indicators	Local Value	State Value	Score	Weighting Factor	Weighted Score
unemployment rate	1.5%	3.4%	1.05	4.00	4.20
Poverty Rate	5.4%	8.6%	1.00	2.50	2.50
Threshold LQI	$54,450.00	$43,645.00	1.00	2.50	2.50
Population Growth Rate	0.0%	18.4%	3.00	1.00	3.00
Financial Need Indicator (Sum of weighted Scores/10)					**1.22**

Table 3 Financial Burden Matrix					
	Modified MAGI				
FNI	Below 1.4%	1.4% to 1.75%	1.75% to 2.1%	2.1% to 2.45%	Above 2.45%
Below 1.5	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
1.5 to 2.5	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Above 2.5	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

TABLE 1: Financial Need Indicator Ranges			http://data.census		
Indicators	RANGE SCORING CRITERIA	Census Data C	.gov/ Table*		Links to Utah tables
unemployment rate	2% less than State = 1, between 2% less to 2% more tha	S2301	S2301	2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S2301?q=s2301+utah
Poverty Rate	s Less than State = 1, between 0-10% more = calculated	S1701	S1701	2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S1701?q=s1701+utah
Threshold LQI	More than State average = 1, Local value is 100% to 50%	B19080	B19080	2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2023.B19080?q=B19080+utah
Population Growth Rate	More increase than state average = 1, Local increase is 1	B01003	B01003	2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables & 2010: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2023.B01003?q=B01003+utah https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2013.B01003?q=B01003+utah

*Use most recent ACS 5-Year Estimates Table Except For Population which uses most recent and 10 year old one when available currently 2013 as 2023 is the newest

Entity Name	Millville				
			data.census.gov table*		
Indicators	Local Value	State Value	Select this Table or 2023: if available later		Links to Utah tables
unemployment rate	0%	3.40%	S2301	2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S2301?q=s2301+utah
Poverty Rate	58.80%	8.60%	S1701	2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2023.S1701?q=s1701+utah
Threshold LQI	21,000	43,645	B19080	2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2023.B19080?q=B19080+utah
2023 Population	17	3,331,187	B01003	2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2023.B01003?q=B01003+utah
2013 Population	138	2,813,673	B01003	2013: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables	https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2013.B01003?q=B01003+utah
Population Growth Rate	(0.88)	0		Calculated	

*Use most recent ACS 5-Year Estimates Table Except For Population which uses most recent and 10 year old one when available currently 2013 as 2023 is the newest

State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Executive Director

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
John K. Mackey, P.E.
Director

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Utah Water Quality Board

THROUGH: John Mackey P.E., Director

FROM: Harry Campbell, P.E.,

DATE: September 24, 2025

SUBJECT: **Municipal Wastewater Planning Program 2024 Data**

A PowerPoint presentation on the 2024 Municipal Wastewater Planning Program (MWPP) Survey will be presented at the Water Quality Board Meeting.

The MWPP Survey is an annual survey of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) and sewer utilities designed to gather data about:

1. Facilities and operations performance;
2. Infrastructure planning;
3. Financial performance;
4. Operators and certificates; and
5. Utah Sewer Management Program (USMP).

Division of Water Quality staff contacted 200 POTWs and/or collections facilities requesting survey completion. There were 151 survey responses, or about 75% completion rate. However, some facilities who have treatment and collections count themselves as one facility (1 survey completed) and others count as two facilities (two surveys completed). All political subdivisions which receive assistance for a wastewater project are required to respond (Utah Administrative Code R317-101-3.H).

DWQ-2025-007153