

The Lake Powell Pipeline: Is it necessary?



ES 843: Land Use & Policy Planning
Plan of Action

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Land Use Controversy

As authorized by the state legislature under the Lake Powell Pipeline Development Act of 2006, the Utah Board of Water Resources (UBWR) and Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) have submitted plans to the Department of Interior for a 140-mile pipeline to supply water to Washington County, Utah. Proponents of the Lake Powell Pipeline (LPP) estimate that Washington County will grow 225% by the year 2060, and claim that this pipeline is essential for meeting the community's ongoing water needs. Despite the name, the pipeline's source is not Lake Powell itself, but rather the nearby Colorado River in Arizona. The Colorado River Compact of 1922 grants Utah the right to water in the Upper Colorado River Basin, of which only 65% is developed today. Proponents claim that the pipeline will have limited environmental impact, will create jobs in the region, and will be cost-effective.

Opponents have several concerns about the environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts of the Lake Powell Pipeline. First, the proposed routes pass through areas with high environmental and cultural value, including the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the Kaibab Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (home to endangered species such as the willow flycatcher). Second, the pipeline would cut through the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation or traverse nearby sacred lands, raising environmental justice concerns. Third, Washington County residents are among the most profligate users of water in the Southwest, with 241 gallons per capita daily of potable water use (compared to less than 180 in Denver, 170 in Phoenix, and 125 in Tucson). The WCWCD has not sufficiently explored local alternative water conservation options that would avoid the need for a pipeline altogether. Fourth, existing agreements and legislation have not accounted for the diminishing flows of the Colorado River, further depletion of Lake Powell water levels, or the overall impacts of climate change to the Colorado River Basin. Last, the budget estimates lack transparency and are suspiciously low

compared to similar projects in the Southwest. On the whole, we believe that the plans released to the public lack the information necessary to justify approval of permits from the DOI, and that proceeding with the pipeline would be an imprudent use of state and local funds at an economically uncertain time.

Concrete, Achievable Objective

Our goal is to prevent the issuance of permits for the Lake Powell Pipeline. Our public awareness and advocacy campaign focus on ways to influence administrators in the executive branch of federal, state, and local governments to deny permits. As it stands, there is a small base of determined opposition against the pipeline; a broad national network of potential allies; a local population of persuadable individuals and groups; and a relevant body of existing laws, rules, and regulations that the decisionmakers must adhere to. We plan mobilize this coalition to submit public comments to the draft EIS and to vocalize opposition to the pipeline within the community so that the project officials understand our concerns and alternatives. We will inform decisionmakers of the potential environmental threats, environmental justice concerns, budgetary risks, and legal ramifications of approving the requested permits, and we will demonstrate willingness to maintain a long and determined oppositional campaign.

We recognize that water security for an ever-changing world is of the utmost importance, and our non-profit, WTRALLIANCE advocates for “Smart Water For The Future” of Washington County. We want to ensure that southeast Utah is equipped to meet the demands of climate change, population increase, and economic insecurity through alternative means, which we believe a 140-mile, billion+ dollar pipeline will not provide.

Relevant Decision Makers

As the lead federal agency, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) has the responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider the environmental impacts of,

and reasonable alternatives to, the proposed project and to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Additionally, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (working with the Kaibab-Paiute tribe), and the Bureau of Land Management will all need to grant rights of way for the project to move forward, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service will need to assess the risks posed to endangered species and habitats - all are considered cooperating agencies on the preparation of the EIS.

As the acting Secretary of the Interior, David Bernhardt oversees the federal agencies within the Department of the Interior. Bernhardt is a lobbyist and an attorney who has various ties (and multiple conflicts of interest) to oil, gas, and water, amongst others. He has directly represented, and been paid by major water companies in the US, and in his previous roles within the DOI has re-drafted water management plans in favor of special interests. Ultimately the Secretary of the Interior answers to the President of the United States, Donald Trump (POTUS). Trump, in his 2018 America's Infrastructure Initiative, specifically outlined and allocated funds to infrastructure projects, and the LPP aligns directly with said goals. In addition, Utah's congressional delegation, along with Utah Governor Gary Herbert, have directly petitioned President Trump to fast-track the LPP prior to his potential departure from office in January 2021, bringing this project to his attention and highlighting it as a priority.

The strategies we recommend for stopping the Lake Powell Pipeline from being built focus on preventing the final pipeline project documents from getting to the desks of, and being approved by, the leading agencies in the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States, as both entities have stated interests in fast-tracking the project and have already taken steps to do so. To do this, we have identified five core strategies, all of which all have various means and methods of influence: (1) encourage the Department of the Interior to deny the LPP permits, (2) pressure Utah Legislators to oppose the LPP, (3) unite

constituents in opposition of the LPP (4) hold a stakeholder conference, (5) support the Kaibab Band of Paiute in their opposition to the LPP, and (6) align with a wide network of ally groups.

CORE STRATEGIES

1. Encourage the Department of the Interior to deny the LPP Permit

To prevent the Lake Powell Pipeline from being finalized by the POTUS and the Secretary of the Interior, we are focusing efforts on swaying Department of Interior (DOI) agencies to deny the permits needed for the construction of the pipeline. Our course includes swaying legislators and senators to act in our favor by encouraging their constituents to voice their concerns over the Environmental Impact Statement by submitting comments to the Draft EIS. We will present to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation Brenda Burman, Acting Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Tara Sweeney, and the Acting Director of the National Park Service Paul Daniel Smith reasons why the LPP encompasses a wide range of issues, exemplified by comments to the Environmental Impact Statement and the mobilization of opponent groups.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

The EIS is a useful tool in guiding executive decisions. The range of impacts encompassed within an EIS are spatially and temporally broad, which the LPP draft EIS (DEIS) does a lackluster job of covering in detail (problems to be discussed below).

NEPA merely requires decisionmakers to be informed of any environmental consequences of a proposed action, rather than require or even suggest they select the environmentally preferable alternative or prohibit adverse environmental impacts of their preferred alternative. It is critical to capitalize on the open comment period for the DEIS as a way to engage a diverse coalition of people and stakeholders (see section on project allies below) in the decision-making process, because NEPA alone cannot hold decision-making agencies responsible for adverse impacts. The EIS is our chosen forum to gather voices and opinions in

order to build a powerful base in opposition to the pipeline that can offer support later in the permitting process if further action is required to reach the project decision makers. The following section highlights a few important problems that are only a fraction of the issues that could render this project proposal unnecessary and unwanted. These problems demonstrate how the complexity of this project requires that the public get involved in an action that will affect their livelihoods and hold the decision makers accountable for problems within the EIS. Three apparent problems with the draft EIS are:

A. *The described impacts of the Southern Alternative (SA), the preferred alternative route, strongly appear as a post-hoc rationalization.* It is clear this route has been favored and possibly even predetermined as the chosen route, and although the EIS simply presents the Highway Alternative (HA) as an option, the differences in impacts are so insignificant, we wonder how the HA is the best alternative to the SA. The SA route may not enter the Kaibab Reservation, but would instead cross the Kanab Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), due to restraints related to terrain, as well as over sites of cultural significance to Native Americans. Although there are a finite number of alignments for secondary water source for Washington County, the SA's main draw is that it does not enter the reservation, which seems to be precisely what the Department of the Interior and cooperating agencies have built their case *for* the SA upon. Many of the environmental and cumulative impacts are stated as essentially the same in those sections of the EIS. Providing an alternative to their preferred route *should* be "reasonable," however, crossing into tribal lands held in trust as their only viable route alternative seems to fail to meet this basic standard, and hints that the outcome of this EIS is predetermined to be the Southern route in order to avoid this land.

B. *The EIS does not include a section dedicated to justifying the choice in location for the secondary water source, or how the proposed annual drainage will affect the long-term stability of the Colorado River as a secure alternative.* Two planning objectives within the UBWR's mission are accounting for climate change scenarios and for long term uncertainty in the face of change. Considering the recent change in source from Lake Powell to the Colorado River, a few miles upstream from Lake Powell, it seems pertinent that the EIS would address why the change and how the Colorado River is a better option environmentally, especially since water is being drawn from the Lower Basin and transferred to the Upper Basin.

C. *The EIS does not analyze the monetary impact on Washington County from entering multi-billion-dollar project.* There have been contentions over the redaction of financial information in the EIS, but we believe that to fully examine the scope of impact, this document needs to extend to any relevant social, cultural, and economic aspects, which is an important facet of the term "environment." Without a section dedicated to how the repayment plan will consider water rate, impact fee, and property tax increases for the taxpayers of Washington County (especially in the wake of an ongoing economic recession due to COVID-19) the EIS does not fully examine the scope of this project's impact, which could arguably be the most important aspect of this project.

These three key issues with the draft EIS have been voiced by opposition groups during the entire LPP planning process yet are still poorly discussed in the DEIS itself. If the final EIS does not include further insight to the long term feasibility of drawing water from the Colorado River, the economic ramifications this project could have on Washington County, and stronger reasoning for why the Highway Alternative is their best alternative route, this is grounds for litigation measures to be taken up by our coalition of opponents. We recognize that delaying the permitting process by tying things up in court is not optimal for the Department of the Interior,

nor is it economically preferable. Therefore, taking advantage of public concerns is a powerful tool in bringing issues within the EIS to the relevant decision makers. In order to mobilize the public, WTRALLIANCE is emphasizing the need to develop better ways of using water in Washington County that are environmentally, socioeconomically, and temporally smart. Our organization is committed to providing the public with the information it needs and equipping them with the tools to participate in the open comment period. Our organization's website (Appendix A), wtralliance.org, has an easy-navigable layout that provides information detailing the LPP project purpose and need, flyers on how to comment on the draft EIS (Appendix B), links to our social media platforms (Appendix C), and example letters to write to legislators and senators voicing concerns about the project (Appendix D, Appendix E). We also will be holding virtual town meetings (see Appendix F) to provide information on how to get involved with allied groups, the commenting process, and an overall "why" it is so important to get public voices involved in the EIS during the open comment period, which closes September 8th, 2020.

2. Pressure Utah Elected Officials to Oppose the LPP

Since state legislators rely heavily on their constituent's votes, we will make it clear that many of their district residents oppose the LPP and want to develop a different plan for water security in the future. For both Washington and Kane counties, the legislators are Sen. Evan J. Vickers (R), Sen. Ralph Okerlund (R), and Sen. Don L. Ipsen (R). We will present to them why the proposed LPP would be damaging to not only the environment and the fragile ecosystems in Utah and Arizona, but also how it will cause a future water security crisis. We are presenting to the public and constituents of the 28th and 29th districts in Utah clear avenues for communicating with their legislators through mail and email and have drafted letters that could be sent in by the public to their legislators about the downfalls of the LPP (Appendix D).

Influencing the local state legislators is a positive step in gaining a political ally, but we also want to ensure our voice and opinion is heard by contacting state Senators Mitt Romney (R) and Mike Lee (R) concerning the LPP. We will send out draft letters that people can send to the senators voicing their personal stories and worries about the LPP (Appendix E). Reaching out to the state senators could have larger influencing capacities overall with such an expensive and monumental project, and with the senators as our allies, we would be able to claim more political power against the LPP. Another step that will be taken in persuading legislators is to hire lobbyists that can work towards persuading legislators to oppose the LPP on our behalf. These lobbyists will be hired with the help of our allies like the Western Resource Advocates, the National Resource Defense Council, and the Utah Rivers Council.

We are currently in the process of influencing these key political components of the overall decision-making process for the LPP; however, our main support will come from influencing the public to take a united stance against the LPP during the critical open comment period on the Draft EIS. Our current plan to unify those affected by the LPP and those who are further threatened by future water shortages will provide the WTRALLIANCE with a stronger influential case that will be presented to the legislators and senators opposing the LPP.

3. Uniting the Constituents affected by the LPP

Gathering and maintaining public support for our contingency's opposition towards the LPP is essential for gaining power on this issue. The constituents in Washington and Kane counties, Utah, in the 28th and 29th districts are fairly divided between in favor of and against the LPP; typically taking a stance behind projected outcomes caused by the implementation of the pipeline such as future water security vs. insufficient water use, future lowered Colorado River discharges and quick implementation and readiness of the LPP vs. costliness and overlooking environmental impacts of the pipeline being examples.

Our contingency is reaching out to people across the board about the LPP, and providing them with information about the future human health impacts that the LPP will cause (due to water shortages for people in southern Utah and downstream from Lake Powell), the environmental impacts of taking water out of the Colorado River (which feeds into the man-made Lake Powell and the construction of the pipeline itself), and the alternatives to the LPP plan that could be planned and constructed with sustainability and future human health as priorities. Mailing out flyers, getting volunteers to put up lawn signs (Appendix G), posting LPP opposition signs on billboards in the area, creating a user friendly website (Appendix A), radio and televised interviews with opponents of the LPP, accessible virtual public conferences and informational sessions about the LPP, and information about how to obtain more information and get in contact with state legislators and senators are all current tasks we at WTRALLIANCE are performing to get the public involved and swayed towards opposing the LPP.

The information and narrative that is provided to people in favor of the pipeline is slightly different than the information that is provided to constituents that are already opposed to the LPP; however, both embody the idea of “Smart Water for the Future”, a concept focused on stopping the LPP to develop a safer more sustainable water resource. Conducting online surveys, we can determine the stance of the individuals we are reaching and then can tailor information for that specific individual. For those in favor of the LPP, information presented is constructed in the context of prioritizing the idea of “Smart Water for the Future” (Appendix H). This idea of a sustainable water resource, which the LPP would not provide, is supported by the fact that if the LPP is built, billions of dollars would be wasted on a water resource that would not ensure long term water security for the constituents in Washington County. For those already opposed to the LPP, the information given to them will be focused on actions such as writing to politicians, volunteering with WTRALLIANCE, and commenting on the DEIS. Uniting the public’s voice

against the LPP will give our contingency more of an advantage with influencing political figures and is useful for influencing other relevant decision makers such as stakeholders.

4. Stakeholder Conference

One of WTRALLIANCE's goals is to collaboratively develop an alternative water resource to the LPP that incorporates a wide range of ideas and is influenced by stakeholders both for and against the LPP (Appendix I). This conference could bring to light how there is a common goal among all the stakeholders: to ensure a sustainable water resource for people living in southwestern Utah. This conference would be planned with group/organization leaders and would be formatted as a public comment forum followed by a discussion to ensure that the opinions from all parties are heard and that there would be a chance to discuss possible future options regarding future water security in southwest Utah. This conference would bring to light the commonalities between the stakeholders and would be held in the context of devising a new water alternative plan to the LPP. With the gained support of stakeholders invested in the LPP, our contingency would have more influential power in actions to be taken against the LPP project.

5. Support the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians in their opposition of the LPP

The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians resides on a parcel of 121,000 acres along the Arizona-Utah border that straddles Coconino and Mojave Counties in Arizona. However, their ancestral tribal lands encompass a much larger area, "reaching far into southern Utah, and to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon" meaning that both Lake Powell Pipeline options (Highway and Southern) would disrupt Southern Paiute ancestral lands. The Tribe to-date has been vocal in their opposition of the LPP due to the damage it would incur, and have attended all meetings, hearings, and site visits that have been publicly available. The Kaibab Band is an overburdened

community, and protecting their lands is not only a matter of environmental health, but of racial justice. Therefore, we are supporting the Kaibab Band in their efforts to block the LPP by partnering on Tribe-wide surveys to gather residents' sentiments on the LPP, and by aiding Chairwoman, Ona Segundo and Kaibab Paiute Environmental Director, Daniel Bullets in providing educational and promotional materials to Tribal members about the LPP.

Furthermore, we are encouraging the Tribe to petition and engage with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) who has, under their Environmental Justice for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples Policy of 2014, the obligation to facilitate conversations between federal agencies and to ensure fair treatment of the Tribe environmental justice concerns that the Tribe has, as well as their concerns over sacred sites. Ruben Hernandez is the EPA's Advisor for Region 9, where the Tribe is located, and will be an important ally for the Tribe and our coalition of non-profits.

Allied Groups to Work With

As Washington County is 61% Mormon, it is important for us to work with Mormon leaders who can connect the message of their faith with the message of conservation to encourage citizens to take action against the LPP and reframe the issues. The Mormon Environmental Stewardship Alliance is a prime example of a strong ally with environmental efforts tied to their theology. Due to the influence that Latter Day Saints (LDS) officials wield, we have also aligned ourselves with prominent LDS figures such as Elder Marcus B. Nash, current General Authority Seventy (a priesthood office) of the LDS, and Dallin H. Oaks, the First Counselor in the First Presidency of the LDS, who have both given speeches on the ties between LDS theology and conservation outside the church.

Additionally, St. George and Utah in general are business and growth oriented and tend to elect leaders who protect and support not only their religious values, but also their business interests. Therefore, appealing to business interests by partnering with successful local and

national businessmen engaged in environmental work that can provide personal testimonials on the benefits of conservation to their businesses will be important. At a national level, our allies are organizations such as the NRDC, Waterkeeper Alliance, and American Rivers – the last of which specifically works to “protect wild rivers, restore damaged rivers, and conserve clean water for people and nature.” These non-profits take varying approaches to conservation efforts – from legal defense, to high-profile ad campaigns, to community outreach, and are important partners that help us spread out the work and financial burden, but that also spread the NO-LPP message to a wider U.S. audience for greater funding and support.

Conclusion

Ultimately our goal is to shine light on this unnecessary project and to mobilize an alliance in opposition to the pipeline, focusing heavily on informing the executive branch of problems with the pipeline via commentary on the draft EIS by the public. The Utah legislature has already authorized the pipeline, and at this point there is no standing for a legal challenge. With the final EIS scheduled for publication on January 18, 2021 - just two days before the presidential inauguration – we expect that circumstances may change quickly. If permits are issued and the project continues forward, adversely affected parties have the right to appeal that decision, and such appeals could take place under different BOR/BLM leadership with new priorities. We also recognize that although Utah state law authorizes the pipeline and the project has a federal nexus, the project remains open to additional legal challenges from residents, private landowners, local governments, and the six other states participating in the Colorado River Compact. This means that the September 8th, 2002 milestone for public comment is merely the next step on what may be a long and ongoing debate. Whatever happens in the short term, there will still be questions about Washington County’s future water needs and smart usage of water.

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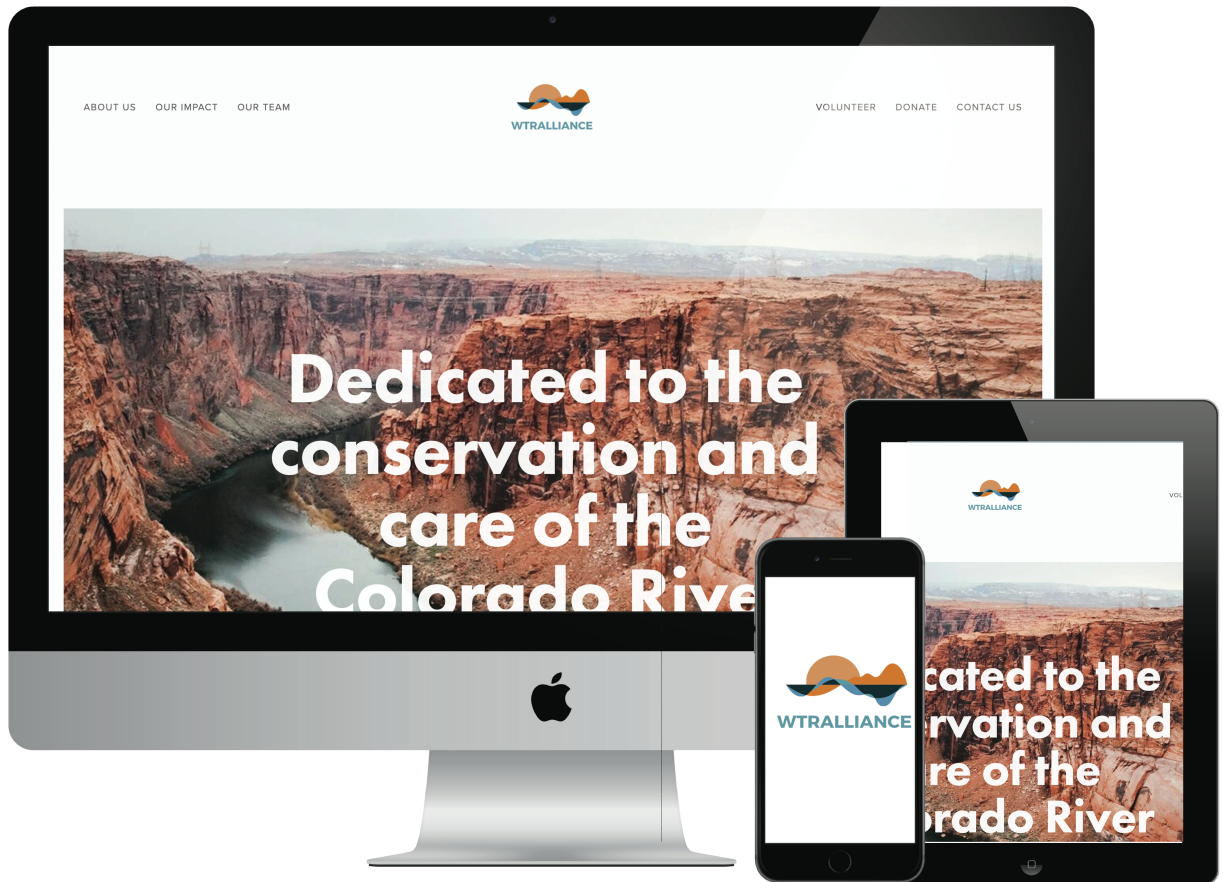
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APPENDIX A



A. Website Mock-up

APPENDIX B



Environmental Impact Statement – why it matters

The EIS is required by US law for any major infrastructure project. It analyzes nature, severity, and duration of impacts that might occur and guides the permit-granting process. Your comments are influential!

Take advantage of the public comment period

The Department of the Interior wants to hear from you! The public comment period is open until September 8, 2020. You can easily access the EIS and supporting documents by visiting the Bureau of Reclamation's website: <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/DocLibrary/EnvironmentalImpactStatements/LakePowellPipeline/index.html>

"Speech is power: speech is to persuade, to convert, to compel."



-Ralph Waldo Emerson

What other organizations are involved?

Utah Rivers Council

Washington County Water Conservancy District

Western Resource Advocates

Conserve Southwest Utah

Where can I access more resources?

- Follow us on Facebook, twitter Instagram, etc.
- Our website: wtralliance.org
- On our website you can find links to other organizations' "how to" instructions for getting involved.

How should I structure my comment?

Per the Bureau of Reclamation's website, substantive comments do one or more of the following:

- Question, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the EIS.
- Question, with reasonable basis, the adequacy of, methodology for, or assumptions used for the environmental analysis.
- Present new information relevant to the analysis.
- Present reasonable alternatives other than those analyzed in the EIS.
- Cause changes or revisions in one or more of the alternatives.

Unsure if your comment meets these criteria? We're here to help! Email or call our organization for assistance and tips.

B. Informational flyer for Lake Powell Pipeline constituency.



C. Sample Social Media Post

APPENDIX D

Your Name

Your address

Date Sent

(Send to one of the following)

Legislators:

Mr. Evan J Vickers

2166 N. Cobble Creek Dr.

Cedar Creek, UT 84721

evickens@le.utah.gov

OR

Mr. Don L. Ipsen

539 Diagonal St.

St. George, UT 84721

dipson@le.utah.gov

Re: The Lake Powell Pipeline and the Drafted Environmental Impact Statement

As a constituent and a registered voter of Washington County, I would like to voice my opinion and bring to your attention the fact that the Lake Powell Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not a conclusive representation of the environmental impacts that the pipeline will have. Upon review of the EIS I would strongly encourage for the denial of the Right-of Way permit to be issued by the Dept. of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management, and the denial of the National Park Permit to be issued by the National Park System in order to stop the development of the Lake Powell Pipeline, and hope that you will be a strong voice for your constituency against this project.

The Lake Powell Pipeline proposes a plethora of negative effects on the surrounding environment, the region's and downstream water resources. The Draft EIS for the LPP does not take into consideration how the proposed annual water draw from the pipeline will affect the long-term stability of the Colorado River in the Upper Basin. It also does not consider climate change's effects on the water supply in the basin. Recent studies have shown that the snow pack in Colorado (the source of the Colorado River) has been diminishing and that existing allotments of water are on the precipice of going unfulfilled. What is the point of spending all of this taxpayer money on a pipeline connected to a dwindling source?

Residing in Washington County, I hope to have a sustainable water resource that my neighbors and I can enjoy for years to come. We do need more water for our growing population, but the Lake Powell Pipeline is not the answer to our projected future water shortages and the LPP entails an enormous financial commitment that is not feasible in the long run for Southwest Utah. The Draft EIS does not outline, or define a clear budget. It does not outline details on repayment plans, the cost to consumers, or the impact fees associated with this project, which have been estimated at \$2 billion USD.

How is this sustainable for Utah? As a constituent, the costs associated with this project are alarming, and not having them addressed only serves to concern me further.

Pausing the process of implementing the Lake Powell Pipeline would allow for a more holistic collaboration between all parties involved to ensure a universally agreed upon plan to provide water to Washington County, UT. The changes to be made from a collaboration on a new water resource plan for Washington County would include conservation efforts of the water resource and surrounding environment along with more affordable water resource options that would save our county money and improve water use efficiency.

I sincerely thank you for your time and I hope you can consider the long-term future of Washington County as a priority.

Your name

D. Sample Letter to Legislators

APPENDIX E

Your Name

Your address

Date Sent

Send to one of the following:

Senator Mike Lee

361A Russell Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20510

(Or fill out contact form at lee.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact)

Senator Mitt Romney

124 Russell Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20510

(Or fill our contact form at romney.senate.gov/contact)

Re: The Lake Powell Pipeline and the Drafted Environmental Impact Statement

As a constituent and a registered voter of Utah, I would like to voice my opinion and bring to your attention the fact that the Lake Powell Pipeline Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not a conclusive representation of the environmental impacts that the pipeline will have. Upon review of the EIS I would strongly encourage for the denial of the Right-of Way permit to be issued by the Dept. of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management, and the denial of the National Park Permit to be issued by the National Park System in order to stop the development of the Lake Powell Pipeline, and hope that you will be a strong voice for your constituency against this project and reverse course.

The Lake Powell Pipeline proposes a plethora of negative effects on the surrounding environment, the region's and downstream water resources. The Draft EIS for the LPP does not take into consideration how the proposed annual water draw from the pipeline will affect the long-term stability of the Colorado River in the Upper Basin. It also does not consider climate change's effects on the water supply in the basin. Recent studies have shown that the snow pack in Colorado (the source of the Colorado River) has been diminishing and that existing allotments of water are on the precipice of going unfulfilled. What is the point of spending all of this taxpayer money on a pipeline connected to a dwindling source?

Residing in Washington County, I hope to have a sustainable water resource that my neighbors and I can enjoy for years to come. We do need more water for our growing population, but the Lake Powell Pipeline is not the answer to our projected future water shortages and the LPP entails an enormous financial commitment that is not feasible in the long run for Southwest Utah. The Draft EIS does not outline, or define a clear budget. It does not outline details on repayment plans, the cost to consumers, or the impact fees associated with this project, which have been estimated at \$2 billion USD.

How is this sustainable for Utah? As a constituent, the costs associated with this project are alarming, and not having them addressed only serves to concern me further.

Pausing the process of implementing the Lake Powell Pipeline would allow for a more holistic collaboration between all parties involved to ensure a universally agreed upon plan to provide water to Washington County, UT. The changes to be made from a collaboration on a new water resource plan for Washington County would include conservation efforts of the water resource and surrounding environment along with more affordable water resource options that would save our county money and improve water use efficiency.

I sincerely thank you for your time and I hope you can consider the long-term future of Utah as a priority.

Your name

E. Sample Letter to Senators

APPENDIX F

WTRALLIANCE.ORG

ST. GEORGE, UT

Smart Water For the Future



There's not a single person in Utah today who would say that saving water was a mistake.

F. Virtual Town Hall Meeting Postcard Invitation



G. Smart Water for the Future Yard Sign

APPENDIX H

Prevent the approval of permits for the Lake Powell Pipeline!

The reconsideration of the planning of the LPP is important because the LPP will heavily affect the future water availability in the Southwest US and if the current plan for the pipeline is allowed, it will negatively affect fragile ecosystems, disrupt culturally significant lands, and hinder water availability downstream in the Colorado River all of which are already under threat due to climate change and current overuse of region's water.

Our Core Message

The planned Lake Powell Pipeline does not meet the needs of the people to which it would provide water in the long run. With the lack of water in the area and the consumption rates and lifestyles people in the area lead, we need to ensure a more sustainable and long lasting alternative to the Lake Powell pipeline that would not cause water scarcity issues for people and environments that are down stream of Lake Powell in the Colorado river basin. This issue has been debated for long enough and we are at the point where a decision needs to be made. This decision, in order to be beneficial to all parties involved, needs to be made collaboratively with each side of the argument reaching a middle ground that ensures a healthy future for both people and the environment.

We need to ensure that any alternative water source for the residents of Southwest Utah is created and practiced with an environmental and environmental justice focus, promoting the welfare of all components involved with the creation and use of the alternative water source.

Water for the future:

"*Smart water for Washington County*" embodies what we as a group want to accomplish for and alongside with the residents of Washington County, UT; a sustainable use of water that not only grants water access to people in Washington County, UT, but also to people residing downstream of Lake Powell from where the water for this proposed pipeline would be coming from. The population of Washington County is growing at a fast rate that would need the most efficient water use and sustainable water resource to ensure sufficient amounts of water for years to come. If the LPP is put into action, the inefficient water use in Washington County would continue and with predictions of more severe and elongated droughts, we would see a shortage of water sometime in the future. By stopping the permitting for the Lake Powell Pipeline, we would be able to better construct a more conclusive EIS, along with hopefully developing other water sources with the Washington County Water Conservancy District, the Utah Rivers Council, and the Utah Board of Water Resources, as well as with groups that rely on the Colorado River south of Lake Powell.

"*Smart water for Washington County*" would be a platform to inform citizens how to get involved with discussions about the Environmental Impact Statement for the Lake Powell Pipeline, communication with State legislators and representatives, and how to advocate for a less expensive water solution compared to the currently proposed Lake Powell Pipeline.

Water availability in America's southwest:

Ever since people have begun to inhabit Western US, there have been issues with water. From the Arizonan Ashfork-Bainbrige Steel Dam in 1898, to the Californian Hetch Hetchy Dam in 1914, and to the Arizonan Glen Canyon Dam in 1966 water has always been a limiting resource for the Western US. Now, with the proposal to take water from the man-made Lake Powell and pipe it 140 miles to Washington County which has one of the least efficient water uses as a county in the US, we are threatening the availability of water for not only Southwest Utah, but for all areas south of Lake Powell. Due

APPENDIX I

Attending list for the LPP Stakeholder's Conference	
Those in favor of the LPP	Those opposed to the LPP
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utah Division of Water Resources• Washington County Water Conservancy District• Kane County Water Conservancy District• St. George's Mayor Jon Pike• Washington County Administrator Nicholle Felshaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utah River Council• Sierra Club• Kaibab Paiute Tribe• Western Resources Advocates• Conserve Southwest Utah• Colorado River Research Group• Living Rivers• National Resource Defense Council• Citizen's for Dixie's Future
Neutral Parties	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Utah Department of Natural Resources• Bureau of Reclamation• Bureau of Indian Affairs• National Park System• Envision Utah	

I. Stakeholder Conference Attendees List