

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Funding Opportunity Announcement No. BOR-UC-20-F001

BASINWIDE & BASIN STATES SALINITY CONTROL PROGRAMS



(Photo) The Lower Stewart Ditch Salinity Project. Paonia, Colorado

Mission Statements

The Department of the Interior (DOI) conserves and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information about natural resources and natural hazards to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Applicant	Legal Entity Applying for Funding
ARC	Application Review Committee
AOR	Authorized Organization Representatives
ASAP	Automated Standard Application for Payments
Basin	Colorado River Basin
Basin Funds	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund
Basinwide Program	Colorado River Basinwide Salinity Control Program
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BSP	Basin States Program
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CEC	Categorical Exclusion Checklist
CWA	Clean Water Act
DUNS	Data Universal Number System
E-Biz POC	E-Business Point of Contact
EIN	Employer Identification Number
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FOA	Funding Opportunity Announcement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FOTG	Field Office Technical Guide
FY	Fiscal Year
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MST	Mountain Standard Time
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
P.L.	Public Law
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
Salinity Control Act	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, P.L. 93-320
Salinity Control Program	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program
Salinity Funding	Funding from the Basinwide Program and/or BSP
SAM	System for Award Management
Secretary	Secretary of the Interior
Surge	Automated Irrigation Method
SF	Standard Form

TIN
UC
USDA
USGS

Taxpayer Identification Number
Upper Colorado
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Geological Survey

Synopsis

Federal Agency Name:	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Funding Opportunity Title:	Colorado River Basinwide & Basin States Salinity Control Programs
Announcement Type:	Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)
Funding Opportunity Number:	BOR-UC-20-F001
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number:	15.509
Dates: (See FOA Sec. IV.B.1)	Application due date: September 20, 2019 11:59 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time (MDT)
Eligible Applicants: (See FOA Sec. III.A.)	<p>Colorado River Basinwide Salinity Control Program (Basinwide Program)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted by a legal entity that is the owner or operator of the features to be replaced and/or to be constructed and capable of contracting with Reclamation. <p>Basin States Program (BSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted by a legal entity that is the owner or operator of the features to be replaced and/or to be constructed and capable of contracting with Reclamation. <p>Applications must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose projects that are located in the Colorado River Basin above Hoover Dam. Be responsive to the FOA requirements. Only use proven technology. Not be of a nature that creates undue financial risk for Reclamation. Be in an area where salt load can be provided. Provide sufficient pressure and appropriate velocity where topography enables it to allow for the future installations of high efficiency on-farm improvements (i.e. sprinkler systems).
Federal Funding Amount: (See FOA Sec. II.B.)	<p>Reclamation will look to fund as many projects as possible; each project may not exceed \$7 million of Salinity Funding in this FOA award cycle. This limit does not apply to any additional cost share funding</p> <p>Each applicant is limited to a total of \$10 million of unspent Reclamation Salinity Funding for more than one project award, at any one time after award; this includes Salinity Funding that has not yet been spent on any current projects awarded during a previous FOA.</p>
Estimated Amount of Funding Available for Award: (See FOA Sec. II.A.)	Reclamation may award up to \$30-40 million in the Basinwide Program, based on the 2020-2023 budget requests and subject to Federal Appropriations. Reclamation, using BSP funding, may award up to \$5-10 million.

Application Checklist

√	What to submit	Submit by
	REQUIRED:	
	Salt Load Reduction Worksheet – The Initial and Revised Versions	August 1, 2019
	Assurances	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered in the System for Award Management (SAM) 	August 1, 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered in Grants.gov; www.grants.gov 	August 1, 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Form (SF) 424 Forms 	September 20, 2019
	Project Application	September 20, 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 1 - Project summary Part 2 - Project proposed for funding Part 3 - Projects costs and funding plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix A: Detailed Cost Estimates Appendix B: Estimate of Enabled On-Farm Acreage Appendix C: GIS Project Maps Appendix D: Supplemental Data Tables/Other Types of Salinity Control Appendix E: Salt Load Reduction Estimate(s) 	
	Signature & Review Letters:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicant Review Signature Page 	September 20, 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Resolution from company 	September 20, 2019
	RECOMMENDED:	
	State Representative Signature Letter	September 20, 2019
	Basin States Salinity Coordinator Concurrence Letter	September 20, 2019
<p>Applications must be submitted online at www.grants.gov.</p> <p>Point of Contact: Richard Pew, UC-825 rpew@usbr.gov 801-524-3740</p> <p>Deadline: September 20, 2019 @ 11:59 p.m. (MDT) Refer to FOA Section VII for more information.</p>		

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Section I. Funding Opportunity Description

I.A. Program Description

The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program (Salinity Control Program) was designed to meet the objectives of the Colorado River Basin (Basin) Water Quality Standards. These standards include a Plan of Implementation to limit further degradation of water quality in the Colorado River that provides water to southern California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. The objective of the Salinity Control Program has been to minimize salt loading in the Colorado River system by seeking cost-effective regional solutions to the problem.

The Bureau of Reclamation solicits, ranks, and selects new Salinity Control Projects based on a competitive process open to the public. Cooperative agreements are awarded with selected applicants. Projects have typically involved converting unlined canals and ditches to pipelines located in the Upper Basin States of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming to reduce seepage that picks up salt and carries it into the Colorado River system.

I.B. Program Authority

In June 1974, Congress enacted the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, Public Law (P.L.) 93-320 (Salinity Control Act), which directed the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with a program to enhance and protect the quality of water available in the Colorado River for use in the United States and Republic of Mexico. In 1975, the Environmental Protection Agency approved water quality standards developed by the seven Colorado River Basin States in response to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The standards included numeric criteria for three stations on the main stem of the lower Colorado River (below Hoover Dam, below Parker Dam, and at Imperial Dam) and a Plan of Implementation to control salinity increases.

P.L. 104-20 of July 28, 1995, amended the Salinity Control Act, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, acting through Reclamation, to implement a Colorado River Basinwide Salinity Control Program (Basinwide Program). The Secretary may carry out the purposes of this legislation directly, or make grants, enter into contracts, memoranda of agreement, commitments for grants, cooperative agreements, or advances of funds to non-Federal entities under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

The appropriate agreement mechanism will be determined on a case-by-case basis (i.e., grant or cooperative agreement). Throughout the remainder of this document the generic term "agreement" is used to describe the agreement mechanism.

The 1984 amendments to the Salinity Control Act authorized the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to participate in the Salinity Control Program. Although integrated with Reclamation's work, both agencies have their own authorities to implement their respective programs. For example, the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Environmental Quality Incentives Program is responsible for on-

farm irrigation improvements and rangeland improvements on private lands. BLM is responsible for the rangeland management program on BLM lands.

P.L. 110-246 amended the Salinity Control Act, authorized the Basin States Program (BSP), and authorized Reclamation, through the BSP, to take advantage of new, cost-effective opportunities to control salinity anywhere in the Basin. Moneys collected into the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund and the Upper Colorado (UC) River Basin Fund (Basin Funds) from a surcharge on power produced at Reclamation facilities are used to control salt by providing grants, grant commitments, or advance funds to Federal or non-Federal entities under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require. The moneys are used to fund cost effective measures and associated works to reduce salinity from saline springs, leaking wells, irrigation sources, industrial sources, erosion of public and private land, and other sources.

There is no distinction in the application process or requirements between the Basin States and Basinwide Programs under this FOA. Applications will be considered for both programs on a competitive basis and awards offered until the funding thresholds have been met. The only substantive difference between the two programs is the source of the Federal funds that will be awarded.

I.C. Program History

Historically, total annual salt loading of the Colorado River measured at Hoover Dam has been approximately 9 million tons. About one-third of the historical salt load was human-induced, originating from irrigation practices, municipal and industrial sources. Due to salinity in the Colorado River water, quantified economic damages to municipal and agricultural water users in the Lower Basin of the Colorado River are currently about \$382 million per year. Without the Salinity Control Program, it is estimated that the quantified economic damages would be about \$618 million per year.

I.D. Objective of Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)

Reclamation's UC Region is requesting applications for Salinity Control Projects that reduce salinity contributions to the Colorado River system. Such applications may consist of projects to reduce salinity contributions originating from saline springs, leaking wells, irrigation sources, municipal and industrial sources, erosion of public and private land, or other sources.

Only those irrigation-related projects where salt load reduction values have been supplied by Reclamation, and which reduce salt loading from **delivery systems**, will be considered, e.g., canals, ditches, or laterals. However, delivery system projects that **enable** future, on-farm salinity reduction projects will be given a higher rating as detailed in the evaluation criteria. Such on-farm projects should be referred to the USDA-NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program. In this FOA, applications will be accepted for projects that request \$7 million or less of Reclamation's Salinity Funding and control significant tons of salt.

Applications will be selected through a competitive process under the evaluation criteria set forth in the FOA. Applications will be evaluated and ranked by an application review committee (ARC). Reclamation will then proceed to award agreements to the applicants of the highest ranked applications. Starting with those applications with the highest ranking, awards may be made until the anticipated available funding for the next 3 to 4 years has been awarded. Awarded projects are funded each year based on the appropriations received and the priorities of date of award and ranking order.

Applicants who are awarded salinity project funds are required to replace incidental wildlife habitat losses concurrent with construction of the project schedule and to maintain the wildlife habitat for the life of the project, which is 50 years. Reclamation will monitor the habitat projects and meet and communicate with the awarded Applicant on a regular basis over the 50-year maintenance period to help ensure the success of the habitat replacement project.

I.E. Conflicts of Interest

I.E.1. Applicability

This section intends to ensure that non-Federal entities and their employees take appropriate steps to avoid conflicts of interest in their responsibilities under or with respect to Federal financial assistance agreements. In the procurement of supplies, equipment, construction, and services by recipients and by subrecipients, the conflict of interest provisions in 2 CFR 200.318 apply.

I.E.2. Requirements

Non-Federal entities must avoid prohibited conflicts of interest, including any significant financial interests that could cause a reasonable person to question the recipient's ability to provide impartial, technically sound, and objective performance under or with respect to a Federal financial assistance agreement.

In addition to any other prohibitions that may apply with respect to conflicts of interest, no key official of an actual or proposed recipient or subrecipient, who is substantially involved in the proposal or project, may have been a former Federal employee who, within the last one (1) year, participated personally and substantially in the evaluation, award, or administration of an award with respect to that recipient or subrecipient or in development of the requirement leading to the funding announcement.

No actual or prospective recipient or subrecipient may solicit, obtain, or use non-public information regarding the evaluation, award, or administration of an award to that recipient or subrecipient or the development of a Federal financial assistance opportunity that may be of competitive interest to that recipient or subrecipient.

I.E.3. Notification

Non-Federal entities, including applicants for financial assistance awards, must disclose in writing any conflict of interest to the DOI awarding agency or pass-through entity in accordance with 2 CFR 200.112, Conflicts of Interest. Recipients must establish internal controls that include, at a minimum, procedures to identify, disclose, and mitigate or eliminate identified conflicts of interest. The recipient is responsible for notifying the Financial Assistance Officer in writing of any conflicts of interest that may arise during the life of the award, including those that have been reported by subrecipients.

I.E.4. Restrictions on Lobbying

Non-Federal entities are strictly prohibited from using funds under this grant or cooperative agreement for lobbying activities and must provide the required certifications and disclosures pursuant to 43 CFR Part 18 and 31 USC 1352.

I.E.5. Review Procedures

The Financial Assistance Officer will examine each conflict of interest disclosure on the basis of its particular facts and the nature of the proposed grant or cooperative agreement and will determine whether a significant potential conflict exists and, if it does, develop an appropriate means for resolving it.

I.E.6. Enforcement

Failure to resolve conflicts of interest in a manner that satisfies the Government may be cause for termination of the award. Failure to make required disclosures may result in any of the remedies described in 2 CFR 200.338, Remedies for Noncompliance, including suspension or debarment (see also 2 CFR Part 180).
million per year.

I.F. Data Availability

I.F.1. Applicability

The Department of the Interior is committed to basing its decisions on the best available science and providing the American people with enough information to thoughtfully and substantively evaluate the data, methodology, and analysis used by the Department to inform its decisions.

I.F.2. Use of Data

The regulations at 2 CFR 200.315 apply to data produced under a Federal award, including the provision that the Federal Government has the right to obtain, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use

the data produced under a Federal award as well as authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for Federal purposes.

I.F.3. Availability of Data

The recipient shall make the data produced under this award and any subaward(s) available to the Government for public release, consistent with applicable law, to allow meaningful third-party evaluation and reproduction of the following:

- The scientific data relied upon;
- The analysis relied upon; and
- The methodology, including models, used to gather and analyze data.

Section II. Award Information

II.A. Total Project Funding

Reclamation may award up to about \$30-40 million in the Basinwide Program.

Reclamation also may award up to about \$5-10 million in the BSP.

II.B. Project Funding Limitations

There is a \$7 million limit, of Salinity Funding, per project for this FOA. It is also anticipated that no project will receive more than \$2 million of funding in any fiscal year (FY). Applicants should not request in a funding plan more than \$2 million for any single FY.

No single entity may receive a total of more than \$10 million of unspent Salinity funds, at any one time, in any current Salinity Agreements. This includes current projects selected in previous FOAs.

Applicants may submit multiple clearly severable applications as they choose under the FOA, but agreements will not be awarded to an applicant once a total of \$10 million of Salinity Funding has been reached.

II.C. Cost Sharing with Reclamation on Salinity Projects

If an entity chooses to help fund their project(s) with additional non-Salinity Funding, this will create a cost share project with two or more funding sources. The non-Salinity Funding and the Salinity Funding shall be spent **concurrently** at the agreed-upon cost share percentage. This cost share percentage will remain in effect for the life of the agreement.

If an entity fails to comply with concurrent cost sharing with its non-Salinity Funding, Reclamation will suspend Salinity Funding until funding matches the agreed-upon cost share percentage. Reclamation retains the right to terminate an agreement for non-compliance.

If the project scope can be completed under budget, the scope may be expanded with Reclamation approval. Once approved, the entity may utilize the remaining funding of the agreement for additional features or system improvements that will enhance the efficiency of the project or otherwise further the objectives of the Salinity Control Program. If it is determined that the scope will not be expanded, the savings will be shared according to the agreed-upon cost share percentage.

II.D. Reclamation Responsibilities

Reclamation assistance may be provided to the project sponsor in implementing the project when requested to do so and it is in the best interest of the Government. The cost of this assistance shall be considered a project cost and must be included in the cost estimate in each application.

Reclamation may, at its own discretion, provide direct assistance to the project sponsor when the proposed project has other associated indirect benefits of Federal interest (i.e., other water quality or environmental benefits). The cost of this assistance will not be considered a project cost.

At the request of the recipient, Reclamation can provide technical assistance after award of the project. If Reclamation's assistance is received, these costs must be accounted for in the project budget. To discuss assistance available and these costs, please contact the local Reclamation office, which can be identified at <https://www.usbr.gov/main/offices.html>

Section III. Eligibility Information

III.A. Eligible Applicants

- Applicant or subcontractor for the applicant has not had a project terminated for non-compliance in the Salinity Control Program administered by Reclamation.
- Will meet all requirements described below in this Section.

III.B. Projects with Two or More Entities Involved in One Application

Two or more separate legal entities may combine ditch systems or projects to create one cost effective project(s). The legal entities involved in creating this project may create a new legal entity together or, and this is most recommended, choose a lead entity to contract with Reclamation for the project, if selected for award. The entities must draft a memorandum of agreement (MOA), which states that each entity is aware of the laws and processes that pertain to the award. If awarded an agreement, this MOA and legal arrangement must remain in place for 50 years.

Basinwide Program

- Be a legal entity with a Data Universal Number System (DUNS) number and registered in SAM. Must be the owner or operator of the features to be replaced and/or to be constructed and capable of contracting with Reclamation.

Basin States Program

- Be a legal entity with a DUNS number and registered in SAM. Must be the owner or operator of the features to be replaced and/or to be constructed and capable of contracting with Reclamation.

III.C. Other Requirements

1. Eligible Projects

- The project being proposed is located within the Basin above Hoover Dam.
- The project being proposed must be responsive to the FOA requirements.

2. Ineligible Projects

- A project that:
 - Requests more than \$7 million in Basinwide Program or BSP funding.
 - Requires 5 or more years for completion.
 - Uses unproven technology.
 - Creates undue financial risk for Reclamation.
 - Has had an Applicant and/or an Engineering Firm that have shown poor historical performance on past salinity projects, based on risk assessment criteria.
 - If habitat replacement is not in compliance, based on the requirements of a previously awarded agreement.
 - Eliminates the potential of providing sufficient pressure, and an appropriate velocity, to allow for the future installations of high efficiency, on-farm improvements (i.e. sprinkler systems) on irrigation systems that have sufficient elevation change to enable pressure.
 - Claims tons of salt from:
 - A feature or project previously constructed or a project currently under construction.
 - A feature or project already obligated to be funded by another program that is not contingent upon receiving Salinity Funding.

3. Length of Projects

It is recommended and to the Applicant's advantage that the projects be substantially complete in 2 to 4 years from the start date. Reclamation does not allow agreements to go beyond 5 years.

4. Environmental Compliance

All awarded agreements will require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) before any ground disturbing activity may begin. Compliance with all applicable state, Federal, and local environmental, cultural resource, and paleontological resource protection laws and regulations is also required. These may include, but are not limited to, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), consultation with potentially affected tribes, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Reclamation will be the lead Federal agency for NEPA compliance and will be responsible for evaluating technical information and ensuring that natural and cultural resources and socioeconomic concerns are appropriately addressed. As the lead agency, Reclamation will give the Applicant a final approval in NEPA and cultural resources compliances. Environmental and cultural resources compliance costs are part of an applicant's budget. These costs will be considered in the ranking of applications.

III.D. Other Funding Guidelines

Funding from sources other than the Salinity Program is not required. However, an applicant may want to include funding from other funding sources to make their project more competitive. Other funding may be in the form of cash, in-kind contributions, or both from the applicant or third-party partners. Other funding from sources outside the applicant's organization, e.g., loans or state grants, should be secured and available to the applicant prior to award. Reclamation may approve an award prior to an applicant securing other funds if Reclamation determines that there is sufficient evidence and likelihood that the funds will be available to the applicant by the start of the project. ***Funding commitment letters must be submitted in accordance with instructions in Section IV.B.***

III.D.1. Cost Share Funding

If an entity chooses to help fund their project(s) with additional non-salinity funding, this will create a cost share project with two or more funding sources. The non-Salinity Funding and the Salinity Funding shall be spent concurrently at the agreed-upon cost share percentage. This cost share percentage will remain in effect for the life of the agreement. Funding commitment letters must be submitted with the application and funding must be in process of being secure at the end of the FOA.

III.D.1.a. In-Kind Contributions

In-kind contributions constitute the value of non-cash contributions that benefit a federally assisted project. These contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies, and other expendable property, as well as the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program. The cost or value of in-kind contributions that have been or will be relied on to satisfy a cost-sharing or matching requirement for another Federal financial assistance agreement, a Federal procurement contract, or any other award of Federal funds may *not* be claimed as other funding in the application.

III.D.1.b. Claiming Features and Projects Already Constructed as Other Funding

Applicants may not claim features and associated salt control for projects previously constructed or that are already under agreement to be funded by another program as other funding in their application. This includes projects not contingent on being selected for Salinity Program funding.

III.D.1.c. Indirect Costs

Applicants with a federally approved indirect cost rate agreement may include indirect costs as part of the project budget. Show the agreed upon rate, cost base, and proposed amount for allowable indirect costs. It is not acceptable to simply incorporate indirect rates within other direct cost line items.

If the applicant has never received a Federal negotiated indirect cost rate, the budget may include a *de minimis* rate of up to 10 percent of modified total direct costs. For further information on modified total direct costs, refer to 2 CFR §200.68 available at www.ecfr.gov.

If the applicant does not have a federally approved indirect cost rate agreement and is proposing a rate greater than the *de minimis* 10 percent rate, include the computational basis for the indirect expense pool and corresponding allocation base for each rate. Information on “Preparing and Submitting Indirect Cost Proposals” is available from Interior, the National Business Center, and Indirect Cost Services, at www.doi.gov/ibc/services/finance/indirect-cost-services Normally design, construction management, cultural resources or NEPA are not indirect charges.

III.D.1.d. Budget Narrative

- (1) General Requirements: Include a budget with the annual estimated project costs and an estimate of any out-year costs associated with the project. Include the value of in-kind contributions of goods and services and sources of funds provided to complete the project. The application must clearly delineate between Reclamation and applicant contributions.
- (2) Budget Format: The budget must include detailed information on the categories listed **in the table at Appendix A on the Application**. Unit costs shall be provided for all budget items, including the cost of work to be provided by contractors. *Lump sum costs are not acceptable in any category.*

Additionally, applicants shall include a narrative description of the items included in the budget. It is strongly advised that applicants use the budget format shown in **Appendix A in the 2019 FOA Project Application**.

- (3) Budget Narrative Format: Submission of a budget narrative is mandatory. An award will not be made to any applicant who fails to fully disclose this information. The Budget Narrative provides a discussion of, or explanation for, items included in the budget application. An applicant must provide a basis for and detailed support for each cost element; i.e., did the rate come from quotes; historical documentation modeling; an engineer estimate; or some other methodology? If selected, supporting documentation will be required.
- (4) Budget Form: In addition to the above-described budget information, the applicant must complete an SF-424, Budget Information–Construction Programs. This form is available at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/forms-repository.html> Below is a sample of what Reclamation uses to review budgets. Please provide as much detail as possible.

III.D.2. Budget Pricing Guide/Template

The following estimating techniques may be used;

- o **Competition:** *Bid abstracts for similar work on previous projects*
- o **Comparison to historic pricing**
- o **Comparison to published prices**
- o **Market research**

Some or all the following cost element information may apply:

Labor; does the budget contain the following as applicable?

- The kind of employee that will be working on the project (job classification/description such as engineer, laborer, program manager)?
- The amount of time each person will be working? This can be a number of hours, days, weeks, percentage of a year, etc.
- The wages paid to the employee? This can be an hourly rate, daily rate, annual salary, etc. to correspond to the measure of the time budgeted but does not include fringe or other indirect rates.
- Supporting documentation for the budgeted rate? This can be payroll records identifying the individual or labor category.

Fringe Benefits and Payroll Additives

If labor costs are budgeted:

- What is the fringe benefit rate or dollar amount?

- Supporting documentation such as negotiated rates or agreements, Certified Public Accountant recommendation or the actual compilation of the poll and base costs for Reclamation evaluation.

Equipment:

If equipment costs are budgeted:

- The kind of equipment that will be used on the project (type, model, size, etc.)?
- The amount of time each type of equipment will be working? This can be several hours, days, weeks, percentage of a year, etc.
- The rate for the equipment? This can be an hourly, daily, annual, etc. to correspond to the measure of the time.
- Is the equipment owned or rented? Reimbursement for use of owned equipment must be based upon the actual cost to the recipient for the operation and use of the equipment, not on rental rates. If ownership rates are not available, Corps of Engineer recommended rates should be used.
- Is there standby time included?
- (Notes: Reimbursement for use of owned equipment must be based upon the actual cost to the recipient for the operation and use of the equipment, not on rental rates. Also, standby costs need to be identified and standby rates supported in the same manner. No operating costs are allowed for standby.)

Material:

If material costs are budgeted:

- What items are being purchased, i.e. a description of the items?
- The quantity of each item?
- The unit cost of the items?
- Consolidated Bill of Materials.
- 10 percent contingency for supplies and materials.

Contingency:

Applications may budget up to 10 percent contingency on supplies and materials only. No other contingency will be allowed on line items. Contingency may only be used if the Grant's Officer gives written approval, based on future escalating supplies and material prices.

Audits:

A Single Audit may be required for non-Federal entity's receiving Federal funds. (*see reference below.* This cost can be reimbursed with Federal funds.)

- **2CFR §200.501 Audit requirements:**
(a) *Audit required. A non-Federal entity that expends \$750,000 or more during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards must have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with the provisions of this part.*

Other Direct Costs:

Other direct costs are anything that is not labor, fringe benefits, equipment, material, or overhead. Examples could include supplies, room rental, advertising, internet access, copy costs, telephone use, and travel.

- What the purpose is for the cost?
- What the basis is for the cost in the budget, i.e. how did the requestor come up with the dollar amount for the item?
- Is there enough information to duplicate the calculation of the amount?

Subcontracts:

Did the recipient provide supporting documentation for the subcontract costs determining them to be fair and reasonable? This includes engineering and project management contracts (The budget information needed for subcontractors is identical to the information needed for the recipient. The recipient should have used the same guidance for each cost element budgeted for the subcontractor as would be for the recipient.)

Section IV. Application and Submission Information

IV.A. Salt Load Reduction Estimates for Proposed Projects

All applications for Salinity Control Projects must obtain salt load reduction estimates prior to submission of the application. To obtain salt load reduction estimates the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet must be submitted to the Program Manager with a copy to the appropriate Reclamation Technical Contact.

IV.A.1. Salt Load Reduction Worksheet

The Salt Load Reduction Worksheet can be downloaded from www.grants.gov. Instructions for completing and submitting the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet are included with the document. Questions regarding the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet should be directed to the appropriate Reclamation Technical Contact.

Applicants should submit completed Salt Load Reduction Worksheets to bor-sha-uc-foasaltloadreduction@usbr.gov. For each Salinity Control Project, applicants will be allowed no more than two submissions of the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet. **Applicants should be aware that submittals may require twenty (20) or more calendar days to process.**

Applicants are encouraged to submit the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet as early as possible following the release of the FOA, especially if applicants anticipate submitting a revised version of the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet.

Final submissions of Salt Load Reduction Worksheet must be received by Reclamation no later than August 1, 2019 at bor-sha-uc-foasaltloadreduction@usbr.gov

Salt load reduction estimates will be provided to the applicant in an electronic letter by Reclamation's UC Regional Office.

IV.A.2. Irrigation-Related Projects

For irrigation-related projects the salt load reduction estimates will be determined from Reclamation, NRCS, or United States Geological Survey (USGS) salinity studies of agricultural areas. These estimates will only be provided for agricultural areas where a completed study is available. Reclamation does not have the capability to provide salt load reduction estimates for agricultural areas where Reclamation, NRCS, or USGS salinity studies have not been completed.

Salt load reduction estimates may be available for the following agricultural areas. Also see Figure 1 and Figure 2 for maps of approximate locations of these agricultural areas. Check with the appropriate local Reclamation Technical Contact (see [Section VIII](#)) for the availability of salt load reduction estimates in each area.

Colorado:

- Grand Valley Unit, which includes the majority of the Grand Valley in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Colorado, with the exception of the Redlands area.
- Lower Gunnison Basin Unit, which includes agricultural lands within the Gunnison River basin, including its tributaries, below Morrow Point Dam, with the exception of some limited areas tributary to the Uncompahgre River.
- McElmo Creek Unit, which includes agricultural lands within the McElmo Creek and Navajo Wash basins in southwestern Colorado.
- Mancos Valley, which includes agricultural lands within the Mancos River basin in southwestern Colorado.
- DeBeque study area, which is located near the town of DeBeque, Colorado, and includes agricultural lands located along the Colorado River corridor and along portions of Roan Creek.
- Whitewater and Kannah Creek study area, which is adjacent to the lower Gunnison River near the town of Whitewater, Colorado, and includes agricultural lands located in lowland mesas and stream valleys of Whitewater, Kannah, and Callow Creek.
- Silt study area, which is located near the town of Silt, Colorado, and is an area roughly defined as being bordered by the Colorado River, Colorado State Highway 325, and the south side of the Grand Hogback, and Garfield County Road 235, just east of Silt.

New Mexico:

- Navajo Portion of the San Juan Unit, New Mexico, including the Hogback, Fruitland, and Gadii'ahi projects.

Utah:

- Price-San Rafael Rivers Unit, which includes agricultural lands within the Price and San Rafael River basins in east-central Utah.
- Uinta Basin study areas including Ashley Valley, Utah.
- Muddy Creek Unit, which is near the town of Emery, Utah, and includes agricultural lands located in the Muddy Creek watershed north of Interstate 70.
- Manila-Washam project area, which is located near the towns of Manila, Utah, and Washam, Wyoming, and includes agricultural lands within Lucerne Valley, South Valley, Antelope Hollow, Green River, and along Henry's Fork.
- Green River project area, which includes agricultural lands located near the town of Green River, Utah.

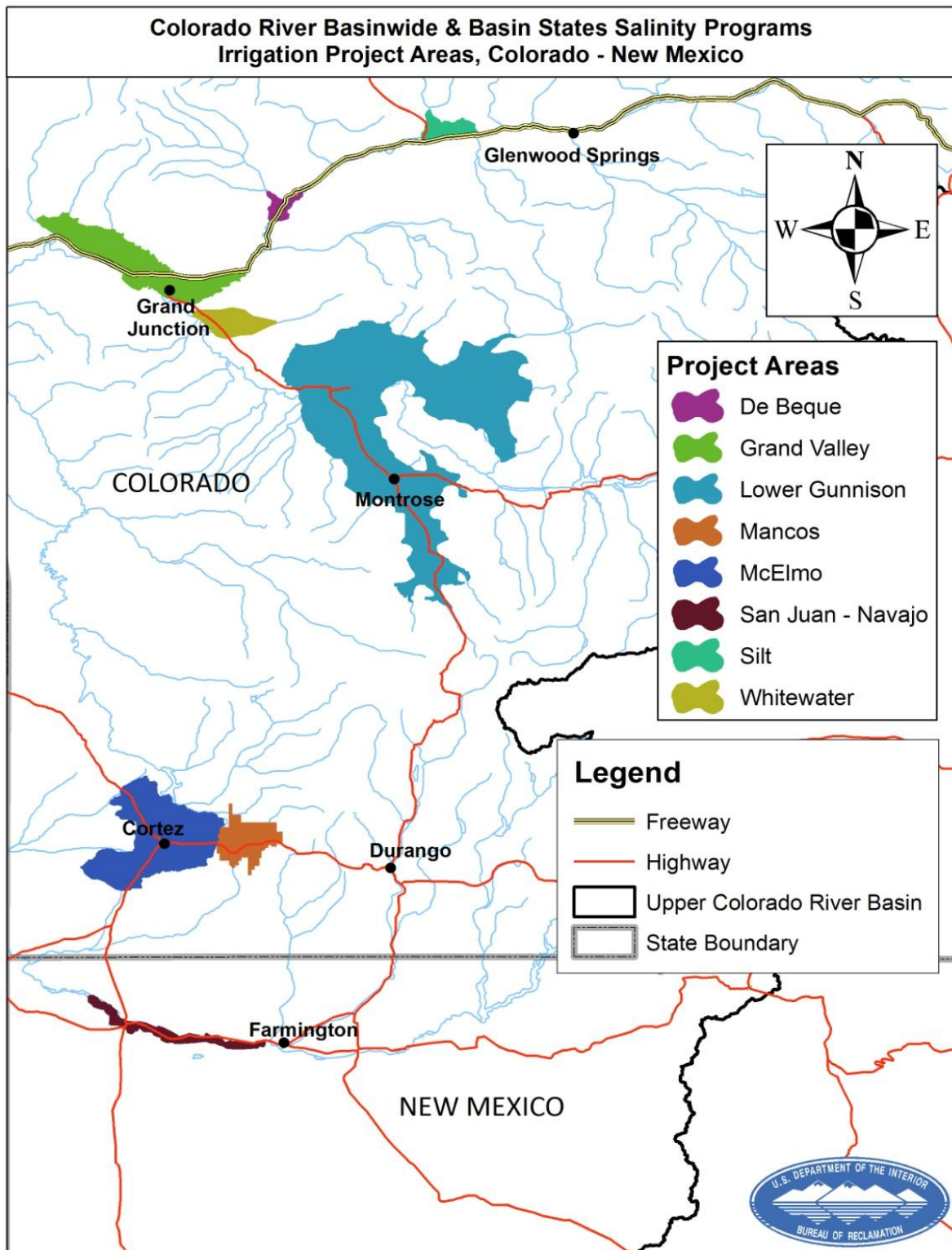
Wyoming:

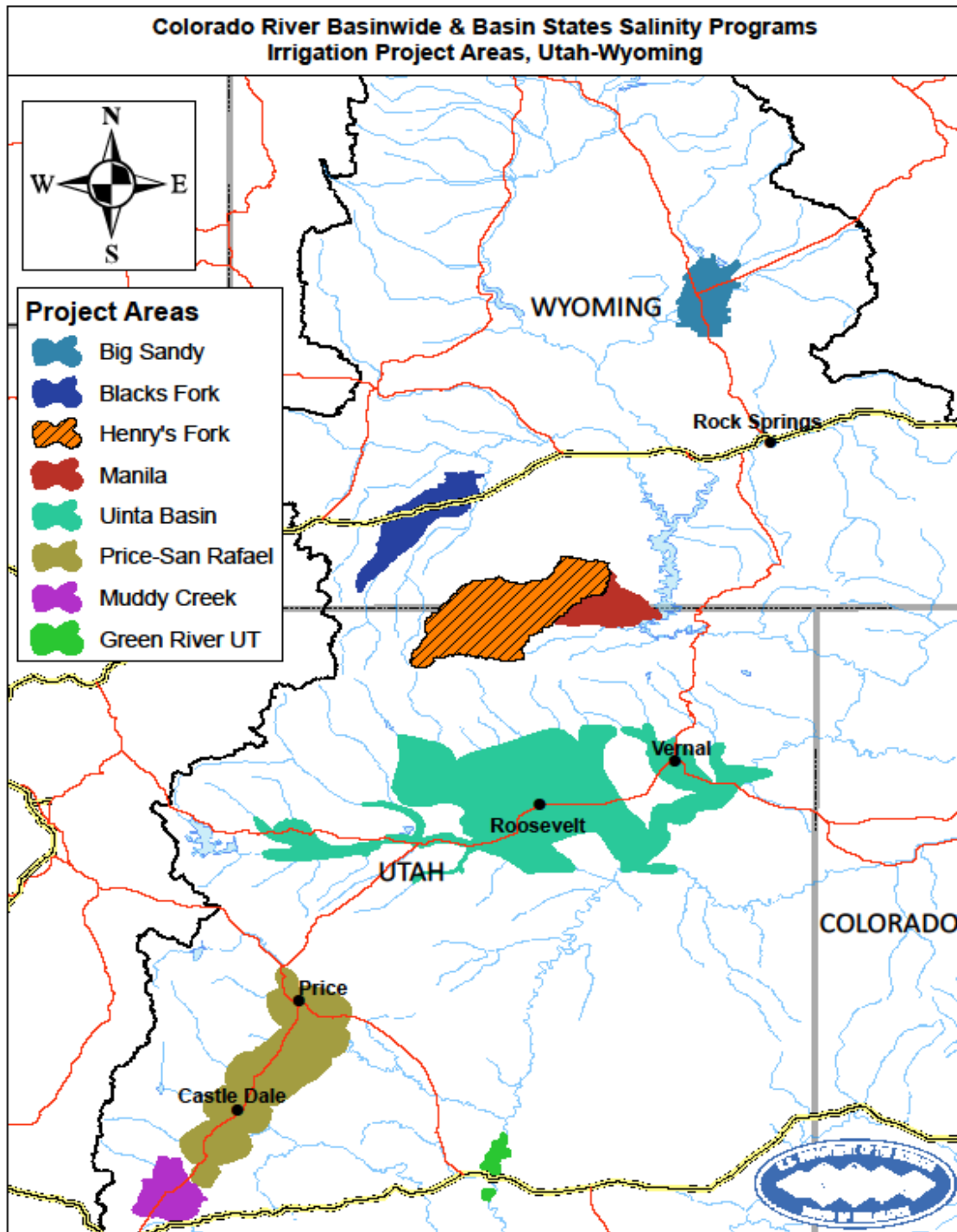
- Big Sandy River near the towns of Farson and Eden, Wyoming, including agricultural lands served by the Eden Project.
- West Blacks Fork, which includes agricultural lands along the Blacks Fork River upstream of its confluence with the Smith Fork River and near the towns of Fort Bridger, Lyman, and along Henry's Fork in Wyoming.

If the proposed project does not fall within one of these previously studied areas, salt load reduction estimates cannot be provided at this time. However, if an organization has interest in pursuing the piping or lining of off-farm canals and ditches in such areas, please contact the appropriate local Reclamation Technical Contact, located in [Section VIII](#) of the FOA, to discuss the possibility of future studies, which could lead to participation in the Salinity Control Program.

IV.A.3. Other Types of Salinity Control (Non-Irrigation)

Applications for other types of salinity control such as evaporation ponds or a desalinization plant, etc., will be accepted for evaluation. All applications for other types of salinity control must obtain salt load reduction estimates from Reclamation prior to submission of the application. See [Section V.A.1](#) for instructions on submitting the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet.





IV.B. Content and Form of Application Submission

Each applicant shall apply in accordance with the instructions contained in this section.

IV.B.1. Application Format and Length

The Project Application section shall be limited to a maximum of twenty (20) pages excluding appendices. **The SF-424 forms are not considered in the total page count.**

Applications will be prescreened for compliance to the page number limitations.

IV.B.2. Application Content

The application must include the following elements in order to be considered complete:

- SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance
- SF-424 C and D Forms
- Signature Letters
 - Applicant Review Signature (required)
- Project Application (limited to twenty [20] pages excluding appendices) to include (all are required):
 - Title page
 - Table of contents
 - Part I - Project summary
 - Part II - Project proposed for funding
 - Part III - Project costs and funding plan
 - Appendices A through E as applicable to the project
- Commitment Letter(s) for Cost Share funding (if applicable)
Funding must be secure at time of application.
- Letters of project support (if applicable)
- Official resolution (*to be provided by the Applicant*) (required)

IV.B.2.a. SF-424 Forms

SF-424 Forms may be obtained at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/forms-repository.html>

Failure to submit all properly signed SF 424 Forms may result in the elimination of the application from further consideration.

IV.B.2.b. Signature Letters

Applicant Review Signature Page

This is required to be signed by the person designated to represent the company, district, ditch or irrigation company, e.g., president or chairman. This signed page indicates that the person

representing the applicant has reviewed the application that has been prepared and concurs that it meets the needs and objectives of his/her company, district, ditch, or irrigation company.

Basin State Salinity Coordinator Concurrence Letter

It is encouraged that each application be reviewed by and include a Concurrence Letter signed by the individual Basin State Salinity Coordinator from which the application is being submitted. The name of the appropriate Basin State Salinity Coordinator can be found in (see [Section VIII](#)).

State Representative Signature Letter

It is highly recommended, yet not required, for each applicant to have his/hers Project Application reviewed by and to include a letter from his/her state Representative. Reclamation recommends this letter to help the applicant review the application before submission.

Step 1: It is encouraged that the project sponsor and project engineer have a preliminary consultation with the State Representative (see [Section VIII](#)) to discuss project formulation.

Step 2: The project sponsor and the project engineer should have a preliminary engineering design and cost estimates plan submitted to the State Representative (see [Section VIII](#)) who will make a courtesy review within seven (7) to fourteen (14) days.

IV.B.3. FOA Application

Project Application must be prepared using the required electronic template provided by Reclamation. The application template is a Microsoft® Word document is attached to the end of this document and can be downloaded the www.grants.gov FOA BOR-UC-20-F001.

Applicants must provide all information as requested in the Project Application template. Responses must be entered in the space provided except for maps, tables, and other information, which should be provided in the appropriate appendix per instructions. Where information is not applicable please enter “NA” as the response. The following describes the content of the Project Application and includes instructions for completing the application.

Title Page

Provide the project name, project location, name of the applicant, and date the application was prepared on the title page included in the required electronic template.

Table of Contents

The contents of the Project Application shall be provided in the order listed in the table of contents. Where an appendix is not applicable to a project make the appropriate annotation to the table of contents.

Part I – Project Summary

Applicant/Entity Name

Provide the name and location of the applicant or entity who is submitting the application for the 2019 FOA.

Application Name

Provide the name of the application or project which is being submitted.

Application Prepared By

Provide the information, including the name of the individual(s) or consultant who prepared the Project Application.

Contracting Entity Manager Contact Information

Provide all contact information, i.e. email, phone, address, for the entity's manager, who has the authorization within the organization to manage the project.

Project Manager Contact Information

Provide the contact information of the Project Manager who is employed by the Applicant.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

Provide a copy of a fully executed MOA if two or more entities are combining to submit an application. The MOA must indicate who the point of contact is and state that it will be in effect for the life of the project (50 years).

Acknowledgement of FOA Amendments

Applicants shall acknowledge receipt of any amendment to the FOA by identifying the amendment number and date.

Part II – Project Proposed for Funding

Background and Description of Project Area

Describe project setting and geographic location. For irrigation-related applications, include general hydrology, geology, soils, climate (average rainfall, temperature, and growing season), water storage facilities, existing irrigation facilities (total mileage of canals and laterals and number of users), irrigated acreage, types of crops, etc. All the above items must be included.

Project Maps

Attach, as Appendix C of the Project Application, detailed GIS maps showing existing facilities and proposed improvements. Printed maps shall be no larger than 11 x 17 inches.

Map(s) of existing facilities shall be scaled appropriately to easily identify the project area, existing facilities, and major geographic features including roads, streams, reservoirs, towns, Federal, state, Tribal, private, etc. If the proposed project is irrigation related, the map(s) should show locations of canals, laterals, and irrigated lands. Those canals or laterals proposed for improvement or

abandonment under this application should be clearly identified. Map(s) should identify the season each pipe line will be installed. The map(s) will be shared with the local NRCS Office if awarded.

Map(s) of proposed improvements shall be scaled appropriately which clearly identifies improvements that would be constructed under this application. Any additional maps, such as those with an aerial photo background, can also be included to better help identify project location and features. If irrigation related, display proposed pipeline alignments and/or canal segments to be lined, along with locations of previously lined or piped sections. Indicate in the color blue, the portion of the delivery system facilities to be funded in whole or part by Reclamation and, in the color red, any portion to be funded by other sources.

Water Rights and Supply

Describe the water rights for supplies from both diversion and storage. Describe irrigation water supply and water shortages, and whether water supply fluctuates greatly or is consistent from day to day. Include average total acre-feet diversion per year. Provide method of water allocation such as splitter box delivery or water flow per acre.

Detailed Description of Proposed Project – Irrigation Delivery Systems

Describe the specific existing facilities (canals, laterals, ditches) that are to be improved or replaced. Details should include name of the canal, lateral, or ditch, and existing lengths and flow capacities, which should be displayed in Appendix E. Detailed project plans should include the following: preliminary hydraulic analysis, geologic description, technical investigations, initial design drawings, GIS map detailing construction timeline, preliminary work on habitat mitigation plan, initial NEPA scoping and timeline. Projects should plan to begin construction within 12-18 months of agreement execution.

Projects should identify the canal system or individual canals and laterals and describe in detail (lining method, pipe material, pipe sizes, lengths, etc.) the proposed lining or piping of those facilities. If the proposed project requires acquisition of water or water rights, describe the acquisition plan and required contracts. Describe plans for abandoning any facilities. If the project plan does not remove or fill in the canal, please describe why this will be left open. Leaving a ditch/canal open will decrease the salt load reduction claimed and result in an increase of project cost per ton.

Detailed Description of Proposed Project – Other Types of Salinity Control

For desalinization, evaporation, or other salinity control measures, clearly identify the salinity sources and quantify the salt (in tons/year) that will be controlled or eliminated. Include data that defines the salt loading and control in tabular format in Appendix D.

Detailed Description of Proposed Project – New Water Impoundment Structures

If new ponds, reservoirs, settling basins, or other water impoundment structures are to be constructed or existing structures enlarged for any purpose (e.g., re-regulation, evaporation, etc.) as part of this application, address the requirements listed for the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet submission in FOA [Section IV.A.1](#). If the size of a proposed or existing water impoundment

structure increases later a new salt load calculation will be developed and funding may be reduced and/or the application ranking may change.

Detailed Description of Proposed Project – Description of On-Farm Opportunities

If new irrigation pipelines will provide sufficient water pressure and volume to promote new high efficiency irrigation improvements (sprinklers) on individual farm properties, complete the Enable On-Farm Worksheet, and submit required GIS mapping in accordance with FOA [Section IV.C.2](#). Summarize the number of eligible deliveries and “Claimable Acres” for each canal, lateral, or ditch. Additionally, identify the percentage of landowners that have demonstrated their interest by signing the page 2 table of the Enable On-Farm Worksheet and list the total acreage represented by those landowners.

Applicants are highly encouraged to propose salt control features that will materially enhance and promote high-efficiency irrigation application system improvements on individual farm properties. Such features might include providing water and pressure of such quality, quantity, and reliability to operate above-ground and buried drip tape or tubing, micro-spray, fixed or moveable sprinklers or to meet the conditions required for precision-leveled, border-irrigated fields and/or surge-irrigated fields.

NEPA Compliance

Describe existing environmental compliance documents for the project area and new environmental documents (e.g., environmental assessments) required to implement the proposed project. Identify responsible parties and estimated costs.

Other Benefits

Describe any additional environmental benefits of the proposed project including selenium-loading reduction.

Endangered Species Concerns

Identify any known endangered or threatened species in the project area and assess the possibilities they may be affected by activities associated with the proposed project.

Cultural Resources

Identify any known archaeological sites in the area of the proposed project and assess the possibilities they may be affected by activities associated with the proposed project. Applicant must identify major geographic features including roads, streams, reservoirs, towns, land ownership (Federal, State, Tribal, private, etc.)

Habitat Replacement Plan

If known, describe wetlands that may be affected by the proposed project and whether they have been previously inventoried. Identify existing Habitat Replacement Plans or new evaluations and analysis needed to develop a plan. Identify costs for studies and implementation of the plan. Identify costs the Applicant will provide, if selected, for continued management and maintenance for the 50-year life of the project. Justification must be provided if estimated costs are less than 5 percent of the Total Construction Cost (*construction costs are: Labor, Supplies and Materials,*

Equipment and Construction Management and Contract Costs The 5 percent cost for habitat replacement is an average indication of costs which could be expected in situations where the Applicant does not know the amount of habitat which will need to be replaced. It is recommended that the Applicant start a preliminary plan before applying in the FOA. See FOA [Section IV.D.](#) for further information.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and Management Plan

Describe the proposed O&M and management plan that will assure the project achieves the proposed salinity control over the project life. If the proposed project is an industrial process or an irrigation related project that relies extensively on water management to achieve benefits, a detailed description of the plan and funding source should be included. O&M of water impoundment structures should be described as specified in the FOA [Section IV.C.1.b.](#) Provide current yearly budget and personnel flowchart/description along with any anticipated changes for the proposed project. Applicants must also submit a funding and management plan, for future procedures, that will be put in place, to assure adequate O&M for the life of the project. (e.g. cleaning headwork screens and clearing sediment, performing electrical maintenance, replacing mechanical equipment, etc.) All O&M management costs, including maintenance of habitat mitigation cannot be paid for with salinity grant funding.

Experience Implementing Projects

The Applicant, Project Manager, and Engineering firm should identify past Salinity Control Projects or projects of similar nature completed or underway by the applicant's organization (entity and consultant). Past project must include construction dates, brief description, and status.

Department of Interior Goals

Working together with our stakeholders, the Salinity Program supports the Department of the Interior's priorities. Please describe how these priorities are applicable to the project. It is not necessary to address priorities that are not applicable to your project: This list will include:

- Creating a conservation stewardship legacy.
- Restoring trust with local communities.
- Ensuring sovereignty means something.
- Modernizing our infrastructure.

Part III – Project Costs and Funding Plan

Detailed Cost Estimate

Using the table in Appendix A of application, provide a detailed cost estimate for materials and construction. The Habitat Replacement Plan, design, NEPA and other similar costs must be shown as direct costs. Indirect costs, such as overhead, may be included in the cost estimate as well. Costs should be broken into major categories, e.g., land acquisition, excavation, embankment, liner materials/installation, liner cover, underdrains, structures, deliveries, each pipe size, road crossings, fittings, mechanical equipment, electrical items, fencing, seeding, canal/lateral obliteration, etc. All quantities, materials, sizes, etc., must agree with descriptions provided in other sections of the Project Application.

Funding Plan

Describe the funding plan for construction, O&M and habitat replacement plan of the proposed project. If funding from sources other than the Basinwide Program or BSP is anticipated, the funding partner should be identified, and a letter of commitment attached. Proposed in-kind contributions should be identified. Include timelines of proposed funding expenditures.

Cost Effectiveness – Estimated Project Life

State the estimated life of project components. A minimum of 50 years is required for all irrigation related components.

Cost Effectiveness – Total and Amortized Reclamation Costs

In the table provided, enter the total and amortized Basinwide Program or BSP costs. The amortized cost can be determined by applying the amortization factor to the Basinwide or BSP costs. The amortization factor is based on the FY 2019 Federal planning interest rate of 2.875 percent and a project life of 50 years.

Cost Effectiveness – Estimate of Salt Load Reduction

Enter the salt load reduction estimate in the appropriate space provided. Include, as Appendix E, the written response from Reclamation providing the salt load reduction estimate.

Cost Effectiveness – Value

Enter the cost effectiveness value in dollar per ton per year by dividing the amortized Basinwide Program or BSP cost by the total annual salt load reduction estimate.

Construction and Funding Schedule

Include a detailed schedule (e.g., Gantt chart) displaying anticipated major work items similar to the detailed cost estimate along with the major NEPA and Habitat Replacement milestones. Also include funding requirements (including other funding and in-kind services) on a Federal FY basis (October 1 – September 30) for each year of the project. No more than \$2 million is allowed, to be budgeted, per year.

Part IV – Application Appendices

Appendix A: Detailed Cost Estimate

Using the table provided, enter the requested information in detail. All entries must precisely match the quantities and descriptions provided in the Project Application. Costs must be included for NEPA and cultural resource compliance and for habitat replacement.

Appendix B: Estimate of Enable On-Farm Acreage

Include the completed Enable On-Farm Worksheet. The Enable On-Farm Worksheet can be downloaded from www.grants.gov

Appendix C: GIS Project Maps

Attach project maps as instructed in Part II of the Project Application. Printed maps shall be no larger than 11 x 17 inches. – Submitted in PDF format.

Appendix D: Supplemental Data Tables and/or Data for Other Types of Salinity Control

Provide tables for supplemental data or for non-irrigation related Salinity Control Projects.

Appendix E: Salt Load Reduction Estimate(s)

Include the response letter from Reclamation providing the salt load reduction estimate. Using the table provided, enter the requested information about existing irrigation delivery systems.

IV.C. Additional Instruction for Application Content

IV.C.1. Design Standards and Other Considerations for Irrigation-Related Projects

The following considerations should be reflected in the design, cost estimate, and schedule for the proposed project:

- At a minimum, all projects must meet NRCS construction standards and specifications (see below).
- Improvements to Reclamation-owned projects will require Reclamation review and approval of designs prior to construction. Reclamation will also require compliance with policies regarding rights-of-way, O&M, and ownership of facilities.
- Improvements to other federally-owned irrigation facilities may have special requirements. The applicant should contact the appropriate agency prior to submission of the application.
- Canal lining projects must meet the minimum design and construction criteria outlined in the following FOA [Section IV.C.1.a](#)
- For pipeline projects or other projects which replace delivery system facilities, all facilities (i.e., earthen canals and laterals, diversion structures, etc.) being replaced, shall be rendered unusable and incapable of delivering or retaining water by completely filling in the canals and laterals with earth materials. This is to assure that the proposed salt load reduction occurs. Associated costs for rendering facilities unusable and incapable of delivering or retaining water shall be included in the Detailed Cost Estimate of the Project Application.

Projects which propose construction of new or modifications to existing water impoundment structures must meet the Salinity Control Program's design and construction standards for water impoundment structures, which can be obtained by contacting the local Reclamation Technical Contact listed in FOA [Section VIII](#). For more information regarding water impoundment structures see FOA [Section IV.C.1.b](#).

To access NRCS Practice Standards and Specifications:

Visit the NRCS website for the electronic Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG) at the following web address: <https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/#/>

- From the map of the United States, select the state where the project will be constructed.
- From the map of the state, select the county where the project will be constructed.
- Under the heading, FOTG, select “Section IV”.
- Under Section IV, select the folder labeled “Practice Standards and Specifications” or “Conservation Practices”. Within the folder can be found the criteria for each type of conservation practice such as “Irrigation Pipeline” or “Irrigation Water Conveyance”.

Standards and Specifications for materials, design, and construction are available and unique to each state. There may be criteria specific to a county.

Generally, the practices “Irrigation Water Conveyance, Irrigation Pipeline, Pond, and Pond Sealing” will cover nearly all practices that will be encountered. However, for projects which propose canal linings or new water impoundment structures refer to FOA [Sections IV.C.1.a](#) and [IV.C.1.b](#) respectively for required standards and additional guidance.

For further information or clarification on projects, contact:

Colorado

Mr. John Andrews

720-544-2834

john.andrews@co.usda.gov

Utah

Mr. Brent Draper

801-524-4582

brent.draper@ut.usda.gov

Wyoming

Mr. Chuck Schmitt

307-233-6748

chuck.schmitt@wy.usda.gov

IV.C.1.a. Canal Lining Minimum Construction Criteria

General

The following criteria are minimum standards for canal linings with a 50-year design life that will be included in the FOA. Any canal lining projects to be constructed using full or partial Salinity Funding must meet or exceed the standards presented below. In addition, the final design and specifications for a 50-year design life must be designed and stamped by a registered professional engineer in the state of the project.

Specific Reclamation Requirements

The maximum design seepage rate for the canal shall not exceed 0.25 inches per day. The liner shall be designed so as to not exceed that amount throughout the 50-year life of the project. Geomembrane linings with either a concrete/shotcrete cover material or sand and gravel cover material shall be the only design accepted that will meet the 50-year design life.

Covered Geomembrane Lining Systems

Acceptable geomembranes consist of polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, ethylene, low-density polyethylene, or high-density polyethylene and shall have a minimum liner thickness of 30 mil. Non-woven geotextile with a minimum weight of 10 oz. shall be placed on both sides of the geomembrane to provide protection from both the sub-grade and cover material. The cover material shall be either concrete/shotcrete or sand and gravel.

Groundwater shall be permanently controlled in order to prevent floating of the liner system with a designed drain system. Sub-grade shall be prepared in order to provide firm compacted foundation for the liner; densities shall be the greater of 85 percent proctor density or the densities of the surrounding soil as approved by a registered engineer. Sub-grade shall be free of organics and sharp objects/rocks.

Geomembrane liner system must be anchored with a minimum horizontal lip of 2 feet that is keyed in underneath the O&M road or embankment, as recommended by the designer and manufacturer. All geomembrane liners must be field seamed. Construction and seaming of liners must be performed by an experienced installer with a minimum of 5 years of seaming experience. Geomembranes must be adequately protected during placement to avoid puncture on installation.

When sand and gravel cover is used, it shall be 1.5 feet thick minimum with consideration given to adequate cover if heavy maintenance activities are anticipated. The sand and gravel cover shall consist of material with a maximum particle size of 6 inches and no more than 15 percent fines with a gradation adequate to withstand canal velocities and wave action. The minimum side slope shall be 2.5:1 or as approved by a registered engineer and the stability of the cover material must be analyzed in final design by a registered engineer.

Concrete and Shotcrete shall be considered synonymous except as noted otherwise. When concrete cover material is used, it shall have a minimum thickness of 3 inches with a minimum compressive

strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch (psi). The minimum side slope shall be 1.5:1. Synthetic reinforcement fiber shall be utilized with shotcrete and not concrete.

Construction Quality Assurance

A quality control program should be developed. The quality control testing must be performed by an independent, (from the contractor) third-party materials testing firm. Additionally, Reclamation reserves the right to utilize its material laboratory and personnel to perform supplemental quality control testing. Soil compaction control guidelines can be found in Reclamation's Earth Manual and must be downloaded from, <https://www.usbr.gov/tsc/techreferences/mands/manuals.html>

All testing to support the application shall be performed by accredited laboratories using industry standard methods such as test procedures provided by the American Society for Testing and Materials. Test methods that are used should be cited correctly in the application.

For geomembrane quality control testing, consult Reclamation guide specification 02344 and/or comply with the manufacturer's recommendations for information on seam testing and other aspects of field quality control.

IV.C.1.b. Water Impoundment Structures

This section contains special provisions for applications involving new construction or enlargement of existing water impoundment structures.

It is allowable to include the construction of a new pond or reservoir in a salinity control application if that structure is needed for the operation of a piped irrigation water delivery system or for other essential purposes. Justification for the pond or reservoir must be provided in the application. To be acceptable the design and construction must meet standards developed by Reclamation. The standards are aimed at providing a liner sufficient to last for the life of the entire project (50 years if coupled with buried pipelines or canal lining). Applicants contemplating a new pond or reservoir can obtain these standards from the appropriate Reclamation Technical Contact listed in FOA [Section VIII](#). A successful applicant's funding agreement will require a complete Reclamation review of the proposed design, specifications, and construction.

Additional seepage will likely occur from the new pond or reservoir and must be accounted for in the application's overall salt load reduction estimate. This seepage must be identified and multiplied by the appropriate local salt loading rate to estimate new salt loading, which will then be deducted from the application's total salt load reduction estimate. Reclamation will provide an estimate for this deduction based on information supplied by the applicant.

To be responsive to the FOA, the applicant must:

- In the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet, Background Information, Part D.3:
 - Provide justification for a new pond or reservoir to be constructed with Salinity Funding.

- o Identify the anticipated depth and both the maximum surface area and wetted (subject to seepage) area of the pond or reservoir.
 - o Identify the average number of days per year the pond/reservoir will store water and whether the remaining contents will be evacuated during the non-irrigation season.
- In the Project Application:
 - o Agree to meet the design and construction standards for water impoundment structures.
 - o In Part II D.3 of the Project Application, discuss the preliminary design, specifications, and construction plans for the pond/reservoir and liner, including the following:
 - Type and thickness of the liner.
 - Average seepage rate expected over the project life.
 - Construction methods.
 - Procedures for testing and documentation to ensure that the liner will be constructed according to specifications.
- In Part II G of the Project Application, describe how O&M will be performed in a manner to prevent damage to the liner. This includes, but is not limited to, excluding animals and equipment from the treated area, protection of the liner during initial filling, agitation, or pumping operations, and repair of disturbed or eroded areas. The need for sediment removal and how it will be accomplished should be specifically discussed.
- In the detailed cost estimate table (Appendix A of the Project Application) list all quantities and costs for materials and installation in order to meet the standards. Costs should be broken into major categories, e.g., land acquisition, excavation, embankment, liner materials/installation, liner cover, underdrains, structures, deliveries, each pipe size, road crossings, fittings, mechanical items, electrical, fencing, seeding, canal/lateral obliteration, etc.

IV.C.2. Enable On-Farm Salinity Control Features to be Constructed

Improvements to irrigation delivery systems may enable the construction of on-farm salinity control features and result in additional salinity control benefits. On-farm salinity features are considered enabled if the acreage meets the following basic requirements:

- Have been irrigated 2 of the last 5 years (2015-2019).
- Have a change in irrigation application system. (i.e. flood to sprinkler)
- Be provided with the appropriate dynamic working pressure for the proposed system.

- o Where working pressure generated by the pipeline is insufficient booster pumps may be added. Capital costs for pumps and electrical connections would be part of the Reclamation funded project and must be displayed as project costs in Appendix A of the Project Application.
- For high efficiency, surface irrigation systems; must provide sufficient quantity, quality (low sediment etc.) and timeliness to service precision leveled border-diked fields, buried or above ground drip, surge, or other application systems providing at least 50 percent application efficiency.

Applicants desiring to demonstrate that the off-farm delivery system improvements will enable on-farm salinity control features to be constructed must do the following:

1. Complete Enable On-Farm Worksheet for each canal, lateral, or ditch. Instructions for completing the Enable On-Farm Worksheet are contained in the spreadsheet file. Include the completed tables as Appendix B of the Project Application and submit the completed Enable On-Farm Worksheet electronically. The Enable On-Farm Worksheet requests the following information:
 - a. Provide evidence that on-farm improvements will be pursued by individual landowners by completing page 2 of the Enable On-Farm Worksheet. Include the signatures of those landowners willing to indicate their intention to install high-efficiency irrigation systems when sufficient volume and pressure are available. High efficiency systems include pivot or side-roll sprinklers, drip irrigation, and micro spray systems.
2. Submit GIS map(s) (with aerial photo background) that:
 - a. Identifies the eligible acreage to be provided with the appropriate dynamic working pressure for the proposed system and displays number of acres for each field.
 - b. Identifies each delivery location and includes the elevation of that delivery with background topography (contour lines) for easy verification.
 - c. Identifies the off-farm lines that will be constructed, and the timeline proposed for construction. (this map will be shared with the local NRCS Office)

IV.C.3. Other Types of Salinity Control

IV.C.3.a. Estimated Salt Load Reduction Non-Irrigation

The Applicant should contact the appropriate Reclamation Technical Contact (See FOA Section IV), prior to preparing the responses for the Project Application. The **SALT LOAD REDUCTION WORKSHEET(S)** should be submitted as soon as possible to the Salinity Program Manager with a copy to the appropriate Technical Contact. The Salt Load Reduction Worksheet must be received by the Grants Officer no later than **August 1, 2019**. Reclamation will process requests on a first-

come first-served basis and work with applicants to develop salt load reduction estimates. For more information on submitting the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet see FOA [Section IV.A.1.](#)

IV.D. Wildlife Habitat Replacement

The Salinity Control Act, Section 202(a)(6), provides for the replacement of incidental fish and wildlife values that are lost because of cost effective measures and associated works to reduce salinity.

Applicants are encouraged to download the, *NEPA Guidance Document for Salinity Control Projects*, document from <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/progact/salinity/>

The following are minimum requirements for habitat replacement for Salinity Control Projects:

- There shall be no net loss of habitat function. This is not to say that acreage amounts need to be the same, but that there is no net loss in total value to wildlife.
- The Applicant will be required to submit a detailed habitat replacement plan, anticipated monitoring schedule covering the 50-year life of the project and the anticipated budget to maintain the habitat replacement project for the 50-year life of the project. The replacement lands must be protected through acquisition, easement, or through public ownership and long-term management and monitoring must be provided.
- Long-term active management must be included to assure that exotic plant species will not reduce the function of the site as wildlife habitat.
- Habitat replacement should be implemented in advance of project (for example, pipeline) construction or otherwise, must occur concurrently.
- The estimated cost of the habitat replacement will be included in the cost effectiveness computation and included as a cost risk factor. It is recommended Applicants have a preliminary plan of habitat replacement as it will result in a higher ranking. Unless justification is provided in the application for a different value, the applicant should include a wildlife habitat replacement cost of at least 5 percent of the total construction costs.
- Applicants who are currently managing a mitigation/habitat plan(s) from a previous FOA award must be compliant on operating and maintain to the standards set in the cooperative agreement. Failure to keep up the mitigation/habitat plan (s) may forfeit an agreement award in this FOA.

Section V. Application Review Information

V.A. Review and Selection Process

The ARC reserves the right to reject any application that does not meet the requirements of this FOA or that are outside the scope of the Salinity Control Program. Awards will be made to applications that rank highest based on evaluation criteria by Reclamation. The screening and evaluation process will be comprised of the following subsections:

V.A.1. Initial Screening

All applications will be screened to ensure that:

- The application meets the requirements of the FOA package, including submission of project plans, schedule and budget, a funding plan, letter(s) of commitment, and related forms.
 - The application contains all required and properly executed SF-424 Forms
 - Applicants are registered in SAM with legal DUNS number.
 - The Applicant Signature Form has been signed concurring that they have reviewed and approved of the project.
 - The application includes an official resolution, adopted by the applicant's board of directors, governing body, or appropriate authorized official.
 - Funding from sources outside the applicant's organization, e.g., loans or state grants, are secured and available to the applicant prior to award. Reclamation may approve an award prior to an applicant securing cost-share funds if Reclamation determines that there is sufficient evidence and likelihood that the non-Salinity Funding will be available to the applicant by the start of the project.
 - The application meets the description of eligible projects and eligibility requirements in [FOA Section III](#) and is within the scope of the Salinity Control Program.
 - The project can be completed within 5 years of project award date.
 - The project does not require reimbursement from Reclamation of annual O&M expenses.
- o *The ARC and Grants Officer may remove an application from funding consideration if it does not pass all Initial Screening criteria listed above.*

V.A.2. Application Review Committee (ARC) Review

Applications will be evaluated and ranked by an ARC using the Evaluation Criteria described in [Section V.B.](#) The ARC will then recommend to the Program Manager applications to be considered for award. The Program Manager then provides recommendations to the Grants Officer for award. Applications ultimately selected for award will be determined by the Grants Officer

V.B. Evaluation Criteria

Applications will be evaluated individually according to the following criteria, listed in descending order of importance.

There is a total of 100 possible points to be awarded in the Evaluation Criteria. Points in each criterion will have a range of values within 3 tiers of High, Medium and Low. The relative importance of each Evaluation Criterion is as follows:

1. Cost Effectiveness = 0-35 points
2. Enable On-Farm Salinity Control Features = 0-30 points
3. Risk Assessment = 0-25 points
 - A) Detailed Project Plan and Costs & Capability to Implement Project = 0-9 points
 - B) O&M and Management 0-8 points
 - C) Past Performance = 0-8 points
4. Department of the Interior Goals = 0-10 points

THE EVALUATION CRITERIA ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BELOW

V.B.1. Cost effectiveness (0-35 Points)

Cost effectiveness is defined as the amortized Basinwide Program or BSP funding amount divided by the tons of salt controlled per year.

Projects will first be screened in order of cost effectiveness. Historically, the high priority projects have been less than \$55 per ton. Medium projects have ranged from \$55.01 to \$65 per ton. And the low priority projects have ranged, historically, from \$65.01 and higher cost per ton.

The applications that are \$75 per ton and greater will not be reviewed by the ARC, unless, there are insufficient lower cost per ton projects to use the available funding.

Once the applications have been placed in order of cost effectiveness, the applications will then continue to be evaluated using all other criteria established in the FOA; and will be scored using all criteria to determine selection for application awarding.

V.B.2. Enable On-Farm Salinity Control Features to be Constructed (0-30 Points)

The highest rated applications in this category will have at least 1,000 acres of new on-farm control features. The acres claimed must have landowner signatures, indicating interest to work with the NRCS, to receive points. The medium rated applications in this category will have at least 500 acres of new on-farm control features. The acres claimed must have landowner signatures, indicating interest to work with the NRCS, to receive points. The lowest rated applications in this

category will have at least 5 acres of new on-farm control features. The acres claimed must have landowner signatures, indicating interest to work with the NRCS, to receive points. The ability to enable on-farm control features is a major criterion in this FOA. Applications that demonstrate off-farm delivery system improvements that will provide the necessary conditions to allow high-efficiency on-farm applications to be installed will be eligible for rating under these criteria.

Such improvements may include (1) delivery of a sufficient volume of water at a dynamic working pressure of 35 psi to the edge of the field, (2) delivery of sufficient volume of water at the schedule required by the irrigators to service high-efficiency, precision-leveled border or precision-leveled surge irrigation systems, and (3) delivery of sufficient volume and quality of water to meet the needs of drip and buried drip irrigation systems. A GIS map must be provided showing the proposed system.

To receive a higher ranking in this criterion the application will need to have a high percentage of interested landowners per acres claimed. This will be verified by the signature of the landowner(s) on the Enable On-Farm Worksheet. Failure to get signatures and provide sufficient information will result in a zero-point ranking under this criterion.

V.B.3. Risk Assessment (0-25 Points combined sub-criteria below)

In the Report to Congress prepared by Reclamation as required by P.L. 104-20 that created the Basinwide Salinity Control Program, it is stated that risk factors that might affect the project's performance would be considered in the ranking of applications. The Risk Assessment/Red Flag Review Committee will review Agency Records; such as past progress reports, public information records; such as online searches, interviews, and Grants Officer/Grants Officer Technical Representative notes, and determine if targets were met and issues resolved in a timeline manner.

- 1) Financial stability:
 - a) Funding from non-federal source must be stable and available at the time of award.
 - b) No delinquencies on previous projects.
- 2) Quality of Management Systems:
 - a) The ability to meet the management standards prescribed in the detailed plan and capability to implement criteria.
 - b) Correct representation of claimable On-Farm Acres that resulted in a signature from land owners on the On-Farm Worksheet.
- 3) History of Performance:
 - a) The Applicant's record in managing Federal awards, if it is a prior recipient of Federal awards, including timeliness of compliance with applicable reporting requirements, conformance with the terms and conditions of previous Federal awards, and if applicable, the extent to which any previously awarded amounts will be expended prior to future awards. The Applicants ability to maintain current habitat replacement projects will also be reviewed.

The following criteria addresses the Risk Assessment's sub-categories

V.B.3.a. Detailed Conceptual Project Plan and Costs & Capability to Implement Project and Meet Project Schedule (0-9 Points)

Applications that provide detailed project plans, cost estimates, project analysis and a detailed GIS map will receive a higher ranking. A brief synopsis for each item planned must be included.

Detailed project plans should include the following: preliminary hydraulic analysis, geotechnical description, initial design drawings, GIS map(s) detailing the various construction phases, preliminary work on habitat mitigation plan, initial NEPA scoping and timeline, detailed timeline of right-of-way acquisition and all other major milestones as needed.

Applications that adequately demonstrate the capability to implement the project for the proposed cost and have a detailed project schedule, which identifies all the major work items, including NEPA process, with reasonable completion dates for each will increase application ranking.

A detailed project schedule will be evaluated for completeness and the applicant's understanding of all the project technical requirements and processes. Projects should plan to begin construction within 12-18 months of agreement signature.

The engineering firm and project manager listed on the application will be evaluated based on their past experience. Also, if the engineering firm or project manager listed, on the application, has completed Salinity Control Projects in the past, this may not always result in a positive ranking for this criterion.

Costs and other figures described in the Project Application must precisely match the quantities and cost estimates in Appendix A of the Project Application. Inconsistencies in a Project Application or not fully describing each requirement may result in a decision by the ARC to not recommend the application for award.

Failure to meet all the above criterion will result in a lower ranking, and the ARC may not recommend the application for award.

V.B.3.b. O&M and Management (0-8 Points)

Applications for projects that have low O&M and management requirements, and which have a well-defined and adequately funded O&M and management plan, will reduce the financial risks to Reclamation. Generally, a pipeline project would have less O&M, and management requirements than a ditch lining project.

Applicants must provide a current, yearly budget and personnel organization description along with any anticipated changes in budget or personnel for the proposed project. Applicants must also submit a funding and management plan for future procedures, which will be put in place, to assure adequate O&M for the life of the project. (e.g. cleaning headwork screens and clearing sediment, performing electrical maintenance, replacing mechanical equipment, etc.) This includes the habit

replacement O&M for the 50-year life of the project. All O&M management costs, including maintenance of habitat mitigation cannot be paid for with Salinity Grant Funding.

Failure to meet all the above criterion will result in a lower ranking, and the ARC may not recommend the application for award.

V.B.3.c. Past Performance (0-8 Points)

Applicants and their subcontractors who have participated in the Salinity Control Program in the past will be evaluated based on criteria including past performance of their individual projects. The ARC will review and discuss with the Grants Officer and Grants Officer's Technical Representative, if in past projects, there were any problems with: late reporting, unauthorized modifications, timeliness of expenditures, and the working relationship with the Grants Officer Technical Representative, Coordinator, Program Manager, and the Grants Officer. Reclamation will look at modifications requested outside of the scope of work on past projects as applicable. Applicants will also be evaluated on how well they are maintaining past habitat mitigation projects. Reclamation may use but is not limited to: check an applicant's and subcontractor's past performance, using online searches, meeting notes, Grants Officer's notes, etc. The engineering firm and project manager listed in the application will be evaluated on past performance as strictly as the Applicant.

***** The ARC and Grants Officer may withdraw an application solely based on the combination of the Applicant and engineering firm selected based on their past performances, while working together, in previous FOA awards. *****

V.B.4. Department of the Interior Priorities (0-10 points)

Points will be awarded based on the extent that the proposal demonstrates that the project supports the Department of the Interior priorities. Please address those priorities that are applicable to your project. It is not necessary to address priorities that are not applicable to your project. A project will not necessarily receive more points simply because multiple priorities are addressed. Points will be allocated based on the degree to which the project supports one or more of the Priorities listed, and whether the connection to the priority(ies) is well supported in the application, by writing brief narratives.

1. Creating a conservation stewardship legacy second only to Teddy Roosevelt

- a. Utilize science to identify best practices to manage land and water resources and adapt to changes in the environment;
- b. Review DOI water storage, transportation, and distribution systems to identify opportunities to resolve conflicts and expand capacity;
- c. Foster relationships with conservation organizations advocating for balanced stewardship and use of public lands.

2. Restoring trust with local communities

- a. Be a better neighbor with those closest to our resources by improving dialogue and

- relationships with persons and entities bordering our lands;
- b. Expand the lines of communication with Governors, state natural resource offices, Fish and Wildlife offices, water authorities, county commissioners, Tribes, and local communities.

3. *Ensuring sovereignty means something*

- a. Support tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty;
- b. Solidify mutual interests between the U.S. and the freely associated states and territories.

4. *Modernizing our infrastructure*

- a. Support the White House Public/Private Partnership Initiative to modernize U.S. infrastructure;
- b. Remove impediments to infrastructure development and facilitate private sector efforts to construct infrastructure projects serving American needs;
- c. Prioritize Department of the Interior infrastructure needs to highlight:
 - 1. Construction of infrastructure;
 - 2. Cyclical maintenance;
 - 3. Deferred maintenance.

V.C. *Negotiations and Awards*

Starting with those applications with the highest ranking, the Grants Officer will enter into negotiations for an agreement. If an agreement cannot be executed, the Grants Officer may enter negotiations with applicants with the next highest ranked application. Agreement awards may be made until the anticipated available funding has been awarded.

Verbal explanations or instructions given before the award of the agreement will not be binding. Any explanation or instructions, which will change the FOA or impact potential agreement award, will be given in writing.

False claims or mistakes made in the application discovered during the award process will require that the application be re-rated, re-ranked, and could result in the application not being awarded or termination of the agreement award.

Be advised that upon award, the application and agreement will become public information. Reclamation reserves the rights to verify the data in the application and to quality control test features of the project. Costs associated with the verification and testing may be withheld from funding awarded for the project.

V.C.1 *Funding Subject to Appropriation*

Funding for the program is subject to annual appropriations from Congress.

V.D Pre-Award Clearances and Approvals

After completion of the ARC evaluation, Reclamation will notify applicants whose applications have been selected for award consideration.

The local Reclamation office will also complete a business evaluation and determination of responsibility. During these evaluations, the Grants Officer will also consider several factors that are important, but not quantified, such as:

- Pre-award clearances, determinations, reviews, and approvals.
- Allowability and allocability of proposed costs.
- Financial strength and stability of the organization.
- Past performance, including satisfactory compliance with all terms and conditions of previous awards, such as environmental compliance issues, reporting requirements, proper procurement of supplies and services, and audit compliance.
- Adequacy of personnel practices, procurement procedures, and accounting policies and procedures, as established by applicable OMB circulars.

V.E. Anticipated Award Dates

The ARC will meet around October 9-12, 2019.

All applications will receive a letter indicating selection or non-selection by December 12, 2019.

If the results of all pre-award reviews and clearances are satisfactory, an award of funding will be made once the agreement is finalized (approximately 180 to 240 days from date of initial selection). If the results of pre-award reviews and clearances are unsatisfactory, consideration of funding for the project may be withdrawn.

V.F. Application Delivery Instructions

V.F.1. Estimated Salt Load Reduction Table

Provide the estimated salt load reduction, in tons per year. This estimate is provided to the applicant by letter from Reclamation. To obtain a salt load reduction estimate from Reclamation the Salt Load Reduction

Worksheet must be submitted to bor-sha-uc-foasaltloadreduction@usbr.gov. For each Salinity Control Project, applicants will be allowed no more than two submissions of the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet. Applicants should be aware that submittals may require 20 or more calendar

days to process. Applicants are encouraged to submit the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet as early as possible following the release of the FOA, especially if the applicant anticipates submitting a revised version of the Salt Load Reduction Worksheet.

Final submissions of the Salt Load Reduction Worksheets must be received by Reclamation no later than August 1, 2019 at bor-sha-uc-foasaltloadreduction@usbr.gov.

Final applications must be submitted electronically through <http://www.grants.gov>

Reclamation will not accept applications via email or package deliveries.

Contact Richard Pew, UC 825, rpew@usbr.gov
Telephone: 801-524-3740

V.F.2. Application Submission Deadline

September 20, 2019, 11:59 p.m. (MDST)

Applications received after the application deadline will not be considered unless it can be determined that the delay was caused by the Grants.gov application system.

V.G. Submission Requirements

1. Registering in SAM.gov

- **All applicants must be** registered in the SAM prior to award under this FOA. The SAM instructions for registration are located at <https://sam.gov/SAM/pages/public/loginFAQ.jsf>
- All applicants must always maintain an active SAM with current information during which it has an active Federal award or an application under consideration.
- All subcontractors, other than suppliers, must be registered in SAM prior to award under this FOA. Subcontractors that are unknown at the time of award shall also be registered in SAM when they become subcontractors. The SAM instructions for registration are located at <https://sam.gov/SAM/pages/public/loginFAQ.jsf>
- All subcontractors must maintain an active SAM with current information during which it has an active Federal award or an application under consideration.

2. Applications Submitted Electronically.

The applicant must submit an electronic application through <http://www.grants.gov>.

Please note that submission of an application electronically requires prior registration through [Grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov), which may take 7-21 calendar days. Please see registration instructions at <http://www.grants.gov>.

Section VII. Agency Contact

There will be no pre-application conference. Organizations or individuals interested in submitting applications in response to this FOA may **direct questions to Reclamation in writing**. Questions may be submitted to the attention of Mr. Richard Pew, as follows:

By mail: Bureau of Reclamation
Mr. Richard Pew
Attention: UC-825
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, UT 84138-1147

E-mail: rpew@usbr.gov

Telephone: 801-524-3740

Section VIII. Salinity Coordinator(s)

RECLAMATION REGIONAL OFFICE COORDINATORS

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program Manager

Mr. Kib Jacobson
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
801-524-3753
kjacobson@usbr.gov

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program Basinwide Coordinator

Mr. Brad Parry
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
801-524-3723
bjparry@usbr.gov

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program Basin States Coordinator

Ms. Marcie Bainson
125 South State Street, Room 8100
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
801-524-3747
mbainson@usbr.gov

RECLAMATION TECHNICAL CONTACTS AND AREA OFFICE COORDINATORS

Colorado River Basin in Utah and Wyoming

Mr. Ben Radcliffe
302 East 1860 South
Provo, UT 84606-7317
801-379-1213
bradcliffe@usbr.gov

Colorado River Basin in Colorado and New Mexico:

Mr. Andrew Limbach
445 W. Gunnison Avenue, Ste 221
Grand Junction, CO 81506
970-248-0644
alimbach@usbr.gov

BASIN STATES SALINITY COORDINATORS:

State of Colorado:

Colorado State Soil Conservation Board

Ms. Cindy Lair

305 Interlocken Pkwy

Broomfield, CO 80021

303-869-9039

Cindy.lair@state.co.us

State of Utah:

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Mr. Mark Quilter

350 North Redwood Road

P.O. Box 146500

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6500

801-538-9905

mquilter@utah.gov

State of Wyoming:

Wyoming Water Development Commission Office

Mr. Keenan Hendon

6920 Yellowtail Road

Cheyenne, WY 82002

307-777-7626

keenan.hendon@wyo.gov

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

COLORADO

Mr. Brett Newman
Colorado Water Conservation Board
721 State Centennial Building
1313 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 681-8420
Brent.newman@state.co.us

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Paul Harms
New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission
P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102
(505) 827-6126
paul.harms@state.nm.us

UTAH

Mr. Scott McGettigan
Utah Division of Water Resources
1594 W. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 538-4754
scottmcgettigan@utah.gov

WYOMING

Mr. Keenan Hendon
Wyoming Water Development Commission Office
6920 Yellowtail Road
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-7626
keenan.hendon@wyo.gov

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**Bureau of Reclamation
Colorado River Basinwide &
Basin States
Salinity Control Programs**

**FOA Project Application FOA
No. BOR-UC-20-F001**

PROJECT NAME

PROJECT LOCATION

Date

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APPENDIX B – ESTIMATE OF ENABLED ON-FARM ACREAGE

APPENDIX C – PROJECT MAPS

APPENDIX D – SUPPLEMENTAL DATA TABLES AND/OR DATA FOR OTHER
TYPES OF SALINITY CONTROL (NON-IRRIGATION RELATED)

APPENDIX E – SALT LOAD REDUCTION ESTIMATE(S)

PART I – PROJECT SUMMARY

All information must be entered into the response boxes provided. Where information requested is not applicable enter "NA".											
A.	APPLICANT/ENTITY NAME: City/town, State Response:										
B.	PROJECT APPLICATION NAME: Response:										
C.	PROJECT APPLICATION PREPARED BY: Response:										
D.	PROJECT MANAGER (must be from Applicant) Contact Information SEE FOA SECTION I.V.B.3. PART I: <table border="1"> <tr><td>Name:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Title:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Address:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Telephone:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E-mail:</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Name:		Title:		Address:		Telephone:		E-mail:	
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E.	ENGINEER CONTACT INFORMATION (if applicable): <table border="1"> <tr><td>Name:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Title:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Address:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Telephone:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E-mail:</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Name:		Title:		Address:		Telephone:		E-mail:	
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F.	Engineering firm for project (if selected) <table border="1"> <tr><td>Title:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>How was this Firm selected – Give details</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DUNS #</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SAM #</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">RECLAMATION MAY REMOVE APPLICANT ENGINEER PRIOR TO AWARD & REQUIRE A COMPETITIVE BID PROCESS FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES.</td></tr> </table>	Title:		How was this Firm selected – Give details		DUNS #		SAM #		RECLAMATION MAY REMOVE APPLICANT ENGINEER PRIOR TO AWARD & REQUIRE A COMPETITIVE BID PROCESS FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES.	
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RECLAMATION MAY REMOVE APPLICANT ENGINEER PRIOR TO AWARD & REQUIRE A COMPETITIVE BID PROCESS FOR ENGINEERING SERVICES.											
G.	Two or more entities submitting one Application: SEE FOA SECTION III.B <table border="1"> <tr><td>Entity:</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Entity:</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Entity:		Entity:							
Entity:											
Entity:											

	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) Two or more applicants shall enter into one project agreement, if it combines ditches, laterals etc. Please submit MOA as an attachment.
H.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FOA AMENDMENTS: Applicants shall acknowledge receipt of any amendment to this Funding Opportunity Announcement by identifying the amendment number and date.
	List Amendment No. and Date:

PART II PROJECT PROPOSED FOR FUNDING

<p>PLEASE REFER TO FOA SECTION V. FOR INFORMATION THAT MUST BE SUBMITTED IN THE APPLICATION FOR THE HIGHEST RANKING – THE SECTIONS LINKED BELOW WILL ALSO HELP PREPARE APPLICATION</p>	
<p>Provide a brief narrative or tabular data responding to each of the following sections that apply to the proposed salinity control project. All information must be entered into the response boxes provided in the application, with the exception of maps or data tables which may be inserted in the appropriate appendix.</p>	
A.	<p>BACKGROUND & DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA: Describe project setting and geographic location. For irrigation-related applications, include general hydrology, geology, soils, climate (average rainfall, temperature, and growing season), water storage facilities, existing irrigation facilities (total mileage of canals & laterals and number of users), irrigated acreage, types of crops, etc.</p> <p>Response:</p>
A.1	<p>IS THIS A RECLAMATION OR OTHER FEDERALLY OWNED PROJECT? SEE FOA SECTION IV.C.1.</p> <p>Response:</p>
B.	<p>PROJECT MAPS: Attach, as Appendix A, detailed GIS map(s) showing existing facilities and proposed improvements as described in Parts B.1 and B.2 below. Printed maps shall be no larger than 11x17.</p>
B.1	<p>MAP(S) OF EXISTING FACILITIES: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.</p>
B.2	<p>MAP(S) OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3. AND FOA SECTION</p>
C.	<p>WATER RIGHTS AND SUPPLY SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.</p> <p>Response:</p>
D.	<p>EXISTING IRRIGATION DELIVERY SYSTEM (CANALS, LATERALS, DITCHES, ETC.):</p>

	Response:
E.	DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT & IRRIGATION DELIVERY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
E.1	OTHER TYPES OF SALINITY CONTROL (NON-IRRIGATION RELATED): SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3 AND SEE FOA SECTION IV.C.3. A.
	Response:
E.2	NEW WATER IMPOUNDMENT STRUCTURES: SEE FOA SECTION IV.C.1. B
	Response:
E.3	DESCRIPTION OF ON-FARM OPPORTUNITIES: SEE FOA SECTION IV.C.2.
	Response:
E.4	DESCRIPTION OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR STRATEGIC GOALS SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response
F.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:
F.1	NEPA COMPLIANCE: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
F.2	OTHER BENEFITS: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
F.3	ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
F.4	CULTURAL RESOURCES: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
F.5	HABITAT REPLACEMENT PLAN: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
G.	OPERATION, MAINTENANCE & FUNDING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:
H.	EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING PROJECTS: SEE FOA SECTION IV.B.3.
	Response:

PART III – PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING PLAN

ALL COST SHARE FUNDING MUST HAVE SIGNED DOCUMENTATION TO PROVE VALID. APPLICATION WILL BE REMOVED IF THIS STANDARD IS NOT MET.

FUNDING REQUEST SUMMARY: [Use * to denote an in-kind contribution]

FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING AMOUNT
Salinity Control Program Funding:	
Other (list each source): Funding MUST be secured prior to award.	
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING:	\$ 0

A	COST EFFECTIVENESS:				
A.1	<p>PROJECT LIFE IS 50 YEARS: The life of the project construction components and wildlife habitat mitigation must be maintained and operated for 50 years.</p> <p>TOTAL & AMORTIZED RECLAMATION COSTS:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total Salinity Control Program cost:</td><td>\$</td><td>Amortized Salinity Control Program cost:</td><td>\$</td></tr> </table> <p>(In the table provided, enter the total and amortized Salinity Control Program costs. The amortized cost can be determined by applying the amortization factor of 0.03795 to the Salinity Control Program costs. The amortization factor is based on the FY 2019 Federal planning interest rate of 2.875 percent and a project life of 50 years.)</p>	Total Salinity Control Program cost:	\$	Amortized Salinity Control Program cost:	\$
Total Salinity Control Program cost:	\$	Amortized Salinity Control Program cost:	\$		
A.2	<p>ESTIMATE OF SALT LOAD REDUCTION TOTAL: Include written response from Reclamation providing salt load reduction estimate in Appendix E _____ tons/year</p>				
A.3	<p>COST EFFECTIVENESS VALUE: Divide the Amortized Salinity Control Program cost by the total annual salt load reduction estimate.</p> <p>\$ _____/ton/year</p>				
A.4	<p>CONSTRUCTION & FUNDING PLAN: Include a detailed schedule (Gantt chart) displaying anticipated major work items like the detailed cost estimate along with the major NEPA and Habitat Replacement milestones. Also include funding requirements (including other funding and in-kind services) on a Federal FY basis (October 1 – September 30) for each year of the project. No more than \$2.0 million of Salinity Funds, can be budgeted, per year. Also give a paragraph summary of milestone dates etc.</p>				

	Response:
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APPENDIX A: DETAILED COST ESTIMATE

- 1) The cost estimates must be provided with sufficient detail to evaluate the reasonableness of your budget Application. For example, show items such as different pipe diameters, farm turnouts, road crossings, air vents, pressure reducing valves, fittings, isolations valves, diversion structures, trash cleaners, mechanical equipment, metalwork, earthwork, lining materials, concrete structures, canal obliteration, structure removal, re-vegetation, and right-of-way acquisition. The line item should show quantities and appropriate pricing either in unit prices or materials and installation. **Add lines to this table and customize for your specific project.**
- 2) All entries must match values and descriptions in the responses to Part II, Project Proposed for Funding.
- 3) Applicants must provide a detailed **Budget Narrative** which justifies the reasonableness of the cost estimates included in the budget Application. *Failure to give enough detail will result in a lower ranking.* Examples of acceptable justifications are quotes from more than one vendor in the competitive market, construction reference manual, historical documentation of actual costs on prior similar projects, open competitive requests for Applications (RFP) and/or evidence of the industry standards for your geographic area.
- 4) The cost for the **Habitat Replacement Plan** should be at least five percent (5%) of the Total Construction Cost, unless, justification is provided in the project Application for a different value. See FOA Section IV.D. **Construction Costs include the following: Labor, Supplies and Materials, Equipment and Construction Management & Contract Costs.**
- 5) Costs must be included for **NEPA** compliance and compliance with cultural resource laws. The applicant is responsible for any costs of mitigation of cultural resource impacts and should include sufficient allowances. See FOA Section IV.B.3.
- 6) Must include cost of **Single Audit(s)** for each of your fiscal years when Federal expenditures exceeded \$750,000.00. Expenditures begin when the financial obligations were incurred.
- 7) For further guidance please refer to the *Budget Pricing Guide* document which can be downloaded from <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/progact/salinity>.
- 8) Applications may budget up to 10% **contingency** on **supplies and materials** only. No other contingency will be allowed on line items. Contingency may only be used if the Grant's Officer gives written approval, based on future escalating **supplies and material** prices. SEE FOA SECTION III.D Contingency

COST ESTIMATE SHEET:

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATE OF ENABLED ON-FARM ACREAGE

APPENDIX C: GIS PROJECT MAPS

Map(s) of existing facilities shall be scaled appropriately to easily identify the project area, existing facilities, and major geographic features including roads, streams, reservoirs, towns, and land ownership (Federal, state, Tribal, private, etc. If the proposed project is irrigation related, the map(s) should show locations of canals, laterals, and irrigated lands. Those canals or laterals proposed for improvement or abandonment under this application should be clearly identified. A construction timeline should be included on the map(s) – PDF Format

**APPENDIX D: SUPPLEMENTAL DATA TABLES AND/OR DATA FOR
OTHER TYPES OF SALINITY CONTROL (NON-IRRIGATION
RELATED)**

APPENDIX E: SALT LOAD REDUCTION ESTIMATE(S)

Include the response letter from Reclamation providing the salt load reduction