Logan River Watershed EIS
Public Meeting – November 18, 2024

Question and Answer

How much water will flow from Logan River to the North Branch of the Little Logan?

- Designing for up to 10 CFS flow
- This flow amount needed to reach through fairgrounds and park
- Will maintain existing functionality

How will wildlife and vegetation along properties be impacted by underground water placement?

- Existing functionality will be maintained on Little Logan River with no effects in that section
- Increased flows in Logan River should improve conditions
- Groundwater may remain high enough to sustain most trees and vegetation
- Some vegetation may be removed when cities modify canals for flood control
- Overall impact on trout fisheries and aquatic life expected to improve overall.
- Logan River will have improved fishery for 14 miles due to additional 25 CFS flow

Why does the pipeline flow through River Hollow Park and can it be routed elsewhere to avoid damage?

- Alignments were selected to meet NRCS program requirements
- Using city-owned corridors instead of streets reduces project costs
- This helps maintain positive cost-benefit ratio required by NRCS
- Alternative routes through streets would be more expensive due to significant existing utility impacts.

Will the Little Logan River channel be diminished or narrowed?

- May be affected between River Hollow Park and Crockett Avenue
- Pipe alignment might go in north bank of canal using city-owned right of way
- If right of way is sufficient, channel may not be impacted at all

Can the pipe system be modified and upgraded in the future?

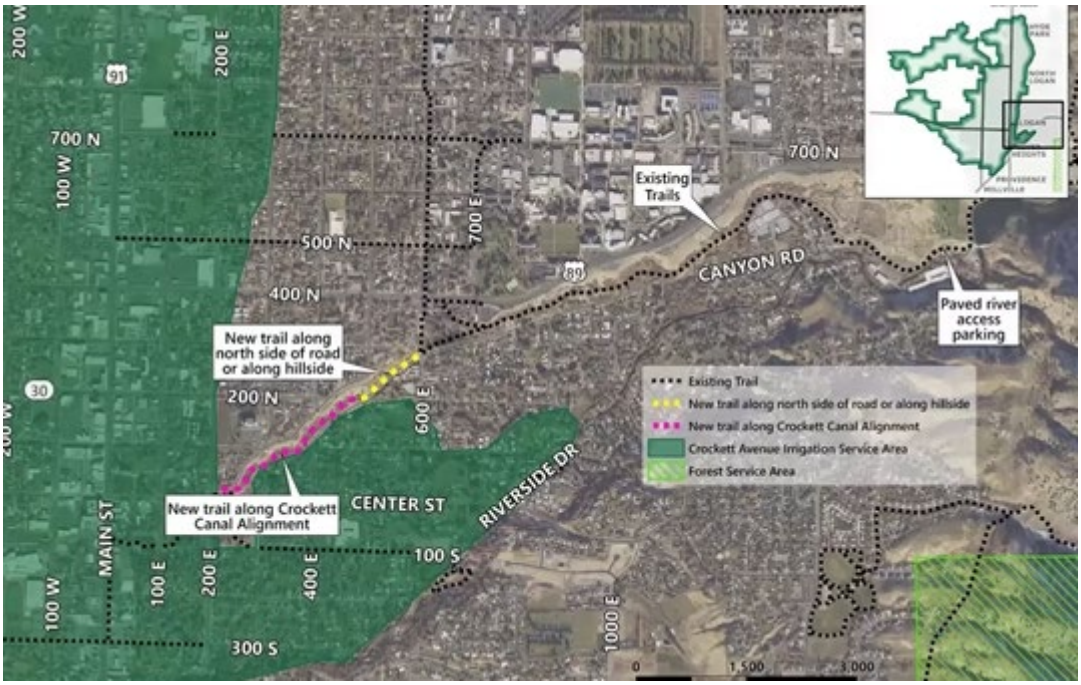
- System controls and monitoring will allow for flow adjustments
- Flows in rivers can be adjusted electronically
- System designed to be flexible for future modifications

Specifics on the bridge, pump placement and associated impacts.

- The pedestrian bridge may be similar to Rendezvous Park. It will connect River Hollow Park to Sumac.
- With preferred alternative, the only pumps up are west of Logan.

Section of canal that is going to be turned into a trail

- From 200 east to 600 east is potentially trail.



- This section could be done in all three alternatives.

How will conserved water be allocated? Will it benefit public good or just irrigation?

- To protect the water rights, it should be for beneficial use.
- Irrigation is already the beneficial use of that currently.
- If in the end there's still excess water available, the canal companies could choose to do a change application for some of their water to another beneficial use.

What law allows dewatering the Little Logan River?

- The project is not intending to dewater the Little Logan River.
- The water right that the canal companies have is based on western water law.
- Their water right only allows them to convert water through that irrigation season and that's Utah water law.

Will residents see an increased cost due to the project.

- Initial cost may be higher depending on connections to the system. Long-term cost will be lower.
- Not every resident of the three cities will see a cost increase.
- Users of the system will pay for that system.

How will this project impact culinary water usage?

- Typically, culinary water usage is 25 to 33% of water use for residential connection. The other 60 plus percent is outdoor water use.
- So if you're only using culinary water, you would see reductions of up to 65 to 70% of your water use for your, for your city water bill

Provide clear GIS map for effective properties and project plans.

- The project has only been designed to a 30% concept level. Details will come during final design after approval of the EIS.
- Details are included in the EIS documents that can be found on the website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/logan-river-watershed-project

Why pursue the project despite public opposition?

- The immediate and long-term benefits from the project include long-term water supply efficiency, flood control and recreation.

Can the public input influence design?

- Public input has been implemented throughout the design and will continue

What happens to the agricultural water rights when converted ag land becomes residential?

- Increasing development in the valley is leading to lower water demand and consumptive use.
- Converting agricultural land to residential use requires equivalent water consumption to retain water rights.

- Irrigation water risks being claimed by others, potentially jeopardizing water rights if not fully used.

What will be done with current canal canals?

- Converted for collecting and gathering flood water or stormwater.
- Some will be improved to convey water better.

Will homeowners be compensated for property value losses and the tree removal expenses?

- Tree removal expenses involved with the project will be covered by the project
- An appraiser would need to evaluate property values, but often, tree removal does not affect property values.

What is the minimum CFS of Logan River and Little Logan River under current plan?

- 6 CFS is current flow past Crockett diversion
- Will increase by 25 CFS to reach 31 CFS minimum
- 10 CFS will continue down the Little Logan
- Flow examples are shown on the Fact Sheets (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/logan-river-watershed-project) at different locations: 5 CFS at Merlin Olsen Park, 7 CFS at James Johansson, 10 CFS at fairgrounds

Who controls the decision on which alternative is chosen?

- NRCS oversees EIS process and makes final decision
- Public input influences decision
- Multiple stakeholders involved including NRCS, citizens, Water District, cities
- NRCS decides if preferred alternative meets their program criteria

Will the cost of the project be paid by increased taxes?

- Secondary water connection fees will be charged
- Federal grant money being used
- NRCS pays 100% of flood control improvements
- 75% of irrigation portions covered
- 50% of recreational improvements covered and city pays for the other 50%

How many users do you anticipate for the system?

- Just under 10,000 users in total service area

What will be the size and pressure (PSI) of the piping system?

- Pressure will vary by location
- Secondary system pressure designed slightly below culinary system
- Typically 5-10 PSI below culinary water pressure
- Pressure reducing valves will be used where needed
- System designed to avoid cross-contamination

How much water are you going to allow to go through that meter?

- Depends on property size needed to water.
- People with water shares will be able to receive the correct amount.

What will be the impact to city streets?

- Project has spoken with the city about street impacts.
- The project will fix them.
- Phase over multiple years
- Cost has been accounted for in the project

Does this revised plan have any impact on the Providence Logan Irrigation Canal?

- Two diversions that could potentially be impacted under this alternative. the Providence Logan Diversion and Providence Pioneer diversion.
- The project has been in communication with both of those companies to figure out how they would like to be mitigated.

How can I tell exactly what the impacts are to my property?

- Maps on NRCS website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/logan-river-watershed-project
- Only 30 % done with concept design.
- Project is not doing any work downstream from Crockett Avenue.

Is the water saving necessary to support the new development that contains lakes?

- Willow Lake subdivisions not using water from this project.

Has a cultural resource survey been conducted and how may this affect historical and cultural resources?

- Project completed a cultural resource report which will be placed in draft EIS that will be released next year

Will there be a filters on the line?

- Yes, because it is untreated river water that contains sediment

Next public meeting?

- Sometime next fall will be the actual next public scoping period