

CACHE VALLEY PILOT WATER BANK: SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

June 27, 2024

Prepared for:

**Utah Division of
Water Resources**

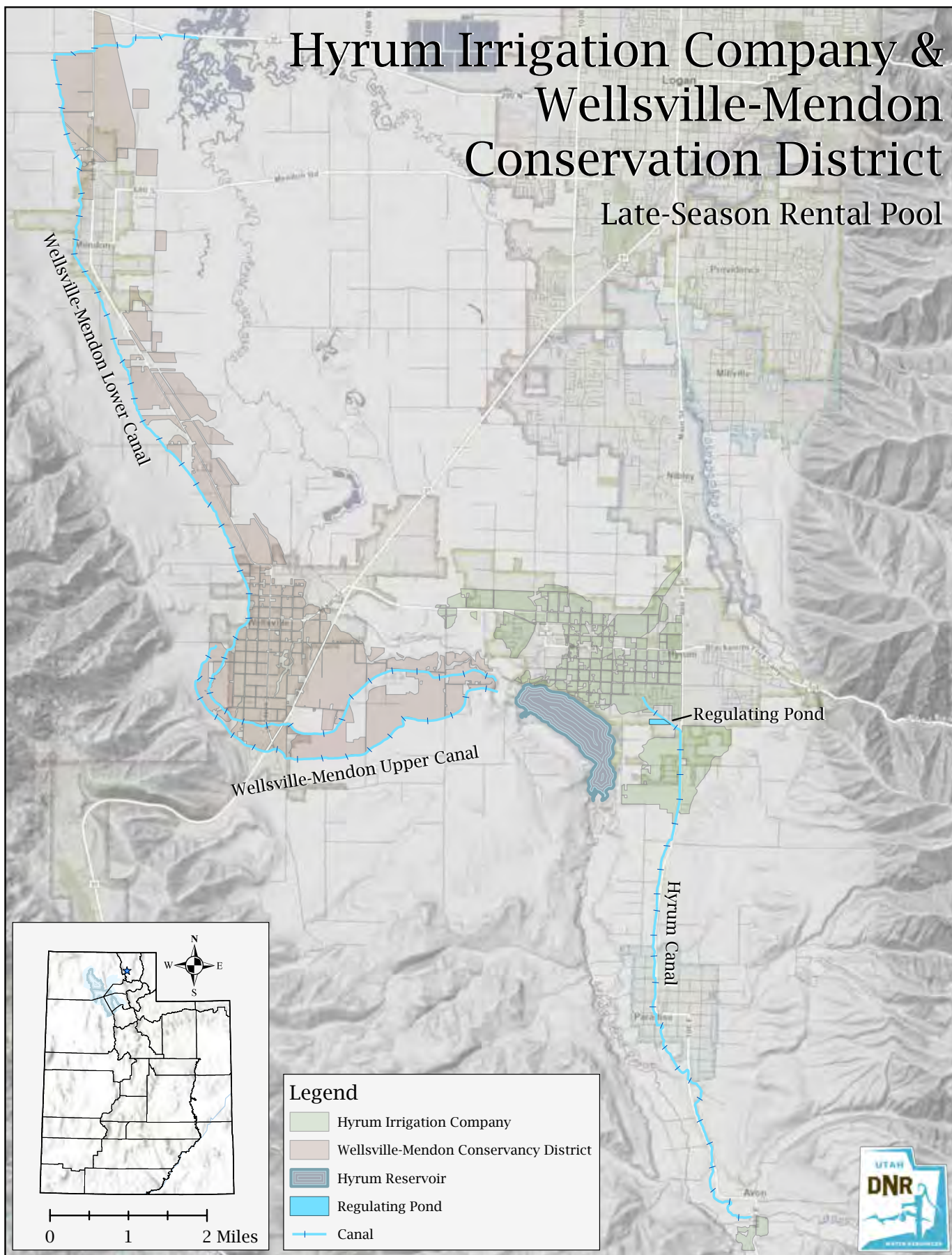


Prepared by:

ClydeSnow
ATTORNEYS AT LAW



Hyrum Irrigation Company & Wellsville-Mendon Conservation District Late-Season Rental Pool



Cache Valley Pilot Project Summary

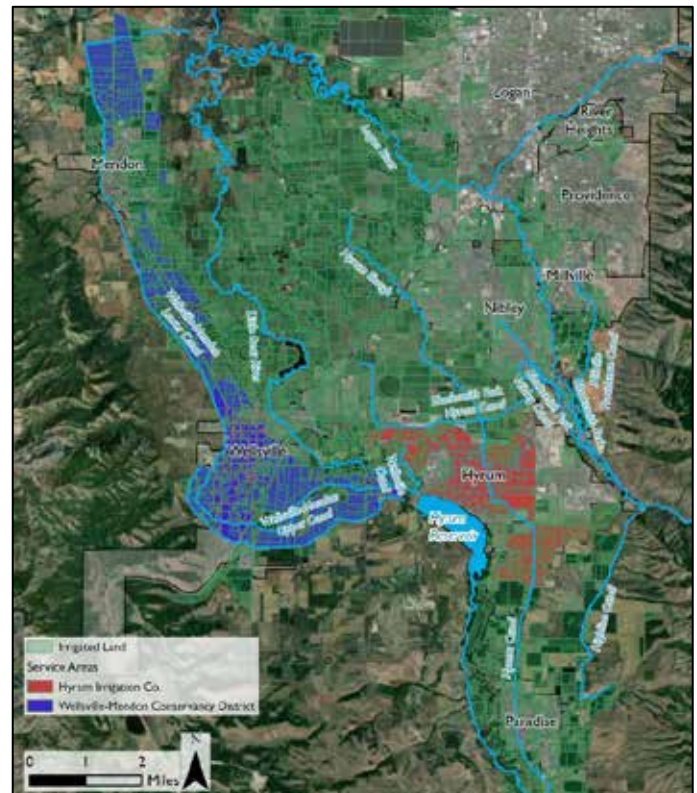
The Utah Water Banking Act promotes better management of the state's water resources through water leasing arrangements that are locally controlled, temporary, and voluntary. To kickstart and demonstrate water banking in the state, the Utah Division of Water Resources worked with local water users in the Cache Valley to evaluate use of water banks to improve local water management. Through the project, a water marketing program was established that promotes annual leases from Hyrum Reservoir. Despite not being a water bank, the lease program provides a useful example of water markets in Utah.

Participants

- Lessor: Hyrum Irrigation Company (HIC)
- Lessee: Wellsville-Mendon Conservation District (WMCD)
- Water Source: water stored in Hyrum Reservoir represented by shares in the South Cache Water Users' Association (SCWUA)

Concept

- While the WMCD is typically water-short, especially during the late-season, HIC shareholders at times do not use all their Hyrum Reservoir water
- Leases allow WMCD water users to extend the growing season and provide HIC irrigators an alternative source of revenue



Operations

- Water rental program created by agreement between the SCWUA, HIC, and WMCD
- HIC or HIC shareholders annually elect to lease Hyrum Reservoir water to WMCD
- WMCD allocates leased water to individual WMCD water users.
- Leased water may be used only for irrigation within WMCD's service area
- Prices negotiated annually

Key Lessons Learned:

- The lease program was made possible because Hyrum Reservoir water can be used in multiple locations without requiring regulatory approvals. Leasing agreements may not be an option for other markets that do not have the benefit of such flexible use of water rights.
- Consider multiple marketing methods when formulating a water market and identify which methods best address the needs of the participants.
- Having an engaged and local champion is invaluable in setting up water markets.
- Outreach and education are critical but can require significant resources.



Table of Contents

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION	4
CACHE VALLEY OVERVIEW	4
Water Supply.....	6
Water Demand.....	7
PROJECT CONCEPT	9
WATER LEASING STRUCTURE	11
Lease Agreement.....	11
Administration.....	11
Delivery and Accounting.....	11
Price Setting.....	12
WATER BANK FORMATION	13
Project Team.....	14
Project Scoping.....	14
Lease Agreement.....	16
Technical Studies.....	16
NEXT STEPS AND OBSERVATIONS	18
Ongoing Monitoring.....	18
Water Bank versus Water Lease Program.....	18
Future Water Marketing Opportunities.....	19
APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF PROJECT MEETINGS	20



PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The Utah Water Banking Act (“Act”), passed in 2020, promotes better management of the state’s water resources through water leasing arrangements that are locally controlled, temporary, and voluntary. To kickstart water banking in the state, the Utah State Legislature approved a pilot program to create a Utah Water Banking Strategy led by the Utah Division of Water Resources (“UDWR”). UDWR has worked with local interested water users to identify, form, and demonstrate water banking projects across the state, with the objective of assessing whether water banks organized under the Act are useful tools to meet local water management needs. UDWR created a team of stakeholders and consultants (“Project Team”) to assist strategy and pilot development.

The Project Team pursued pilot water banks in three markets: the Price River Basin, Snyderville Basin (also referred to as East Canyon Creek), and the Cache Valley. Each of these banks required varying levels of coordination, local engagement, and state and federal authorizations. The Cache Valley pilot water bank project (“Cache Pilot Project”) is the subject of this report. As will be explained later in this report, project participants and the Project Team ultimately determined that a water bank was not the best mechanism to facilitate water transfers among the stakeholders. Rather, the project established an alternative water marketing arrangement, one that allows direct leases of water between market participants. Despite not being a water bank, the leasing program provides a useful example of water marketing in Utah.

This report provides an overview of the purpose, structure, and formation of the water market established through the Cache Pilot Project, with focus on the process to establish the water market and the lessons learned during the project. It is intended to assist water users evaluate application of water banks and other water market mechanisms in other areas of the state. The report is organized as follows:

1. **Cache Valley Overview:** gives an overview of water supply and demand conditions in the southern Cache Valley
2. **Project Concept:** addresses the impetus behind establishing a water market and the goals for the project
3. **Water Lease Structure:** explains the water leasing arrangement including its organization, operation, and administration
4. **Pilot Project Description:** describes efforts to establish a water market in the Cache Valley and highlights key lessons learned in the course of the Cache Pilot Project
5. **Next Steps and Improvements:** describes next steps and provides commentary on key takeaways from the pilot project process.



CACHE VALLEY OVERVIEW

The Cache Valley is in northern Utah along the eastern portion of Cache County (Figure 1). The Cache Pilot Project centered on the southern Cache Valley, south of Logan and near the cities of Paradise, Hyrum, Wellsville, and Mendon. This area is extensively irrigated but is also witnessing rapid municipal growth (Figure 2). The area is principally drained by the Little Bear River and its tributaries.

Figure 1: Cache County, Utah

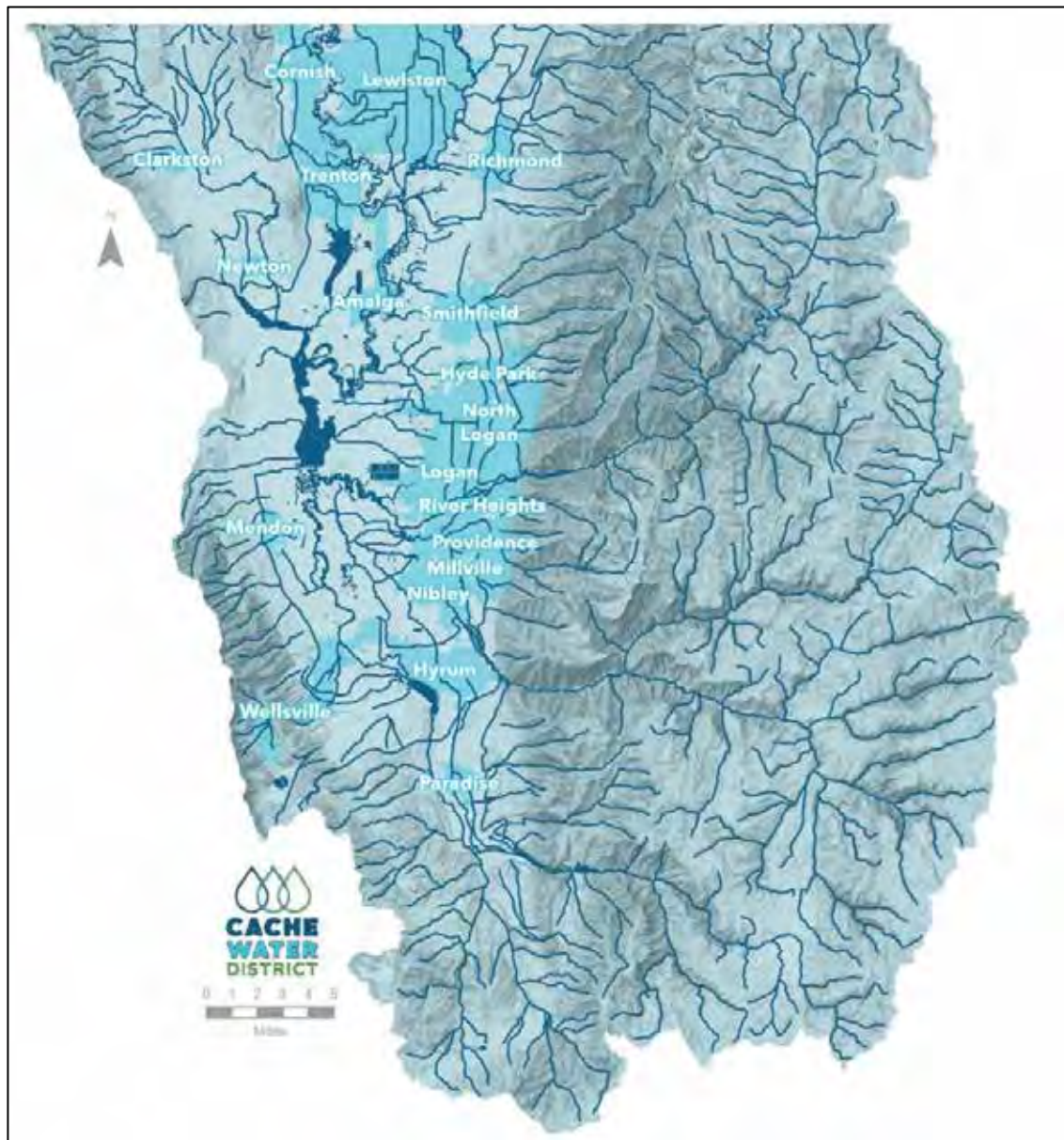
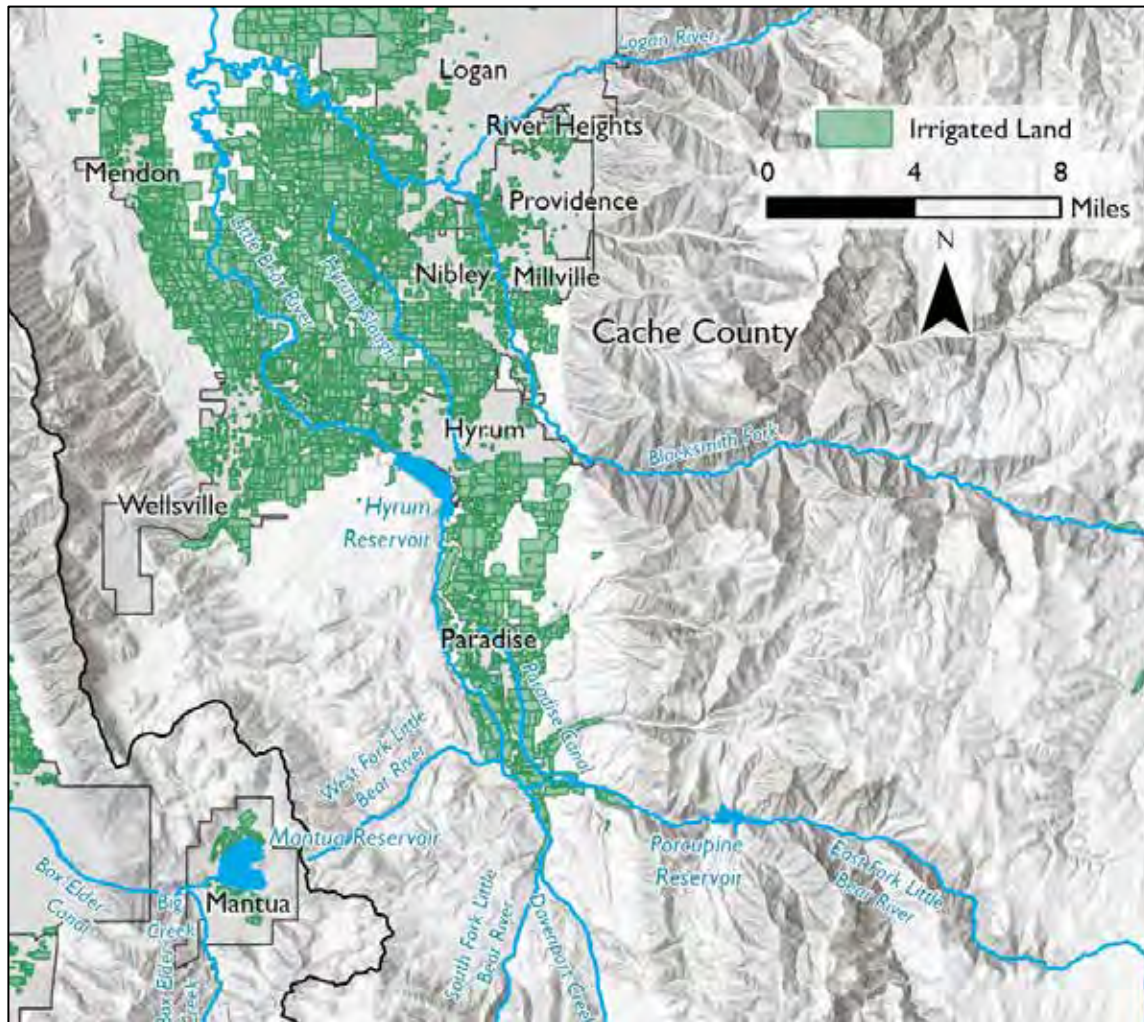


Figure 2: Municipalities and Irrigated Lands in the Southern Cache Valley



Water Supply

The Little Bear River arises on the west side of the Wasatch Front and drains to the southern end of the Cache Valley. The river drains approximately 185,000 acres and is impounded by Hyrum Reservoir near Hyrum, Utah. Monthly flows of the Little Bear River are typical for a snowmelt driven river system in the Western U.S., with a spring runoff peak and monsoon rainstorms in late summer. Annual streamflow volumes in the Little Bear River show a long-term average (1992-2022) of 61,000 acre-feet per year (“AFY”)¹.

¹ Streamflow statistics for Little Bear River are based on measurement data for USGS stream gage at Paradise, UT.

Hyrum Reservoir impounds the Little Bear River near Hyrum, UT. With a storage capacity of 18,685 AF, the reservoir provides supplemental irrigation water to 6,800 acres of land in the southern Cache Valley. The Hyrum Project, which includes Hyrum Reservoir, three irrigation canals, and a pumping plant, was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (“USBR”) in the 1930s. Hyrum Reservoir is operated by the South Cache Water Users Association (“SCWUA”), the contracting and repayment agency for the Hyrum Project.

Water from the Hyrum Project is contracted through the SCWUA to three member organizations: 3,300 shares to the Hyrum Irrigation Company (“HIC”), 6,125 shares to the Wellsville-Mendon Conservation District (“WMCD”), and 1,700 shares to the Wellsville Irrigation Company. One share in the SCWUA represents 1 AF of Hyrum Project water.

Water Demand

The Little Bear River is administered as part of Area 25 (Bear River/Cache Valley) by the Utah Division of Water Rights (“UDWRi”). By the Governor’s Proclamation 2022-01, the area is closed to new appropriations for all new consumptive uses. New appropriations for non-consumptive uses are permitted.

Irrigation Water Use

The dominant water use in Cache Valley is irrigated agriculture. More than 100,000 acres are irrigated in Cache County, served by more than 90 individual irrigation companies and districts. Approximately 200,000 AFY is diverted to irrigation in the Cache Valley, of which 53,000 AFY is diverted from the Little Bear River for irrigation.² There are regular annual water supply shortages for agriculture because native water supplies are typically insufficient to provide full-duty irrigation. Full-duty irrigation demands are estimated to be 300,000 AFY, approximately 50% more than current supplies. Irrigated land is projected to decrease in the future as land and water are converted to municipal purposes.

Municipal Water Use

The Cache Valley is witnessing rapid population growth, which has potential to strain existing water supplies. Municipal water demand in the Cache Valley were approximately 28,000 AFY in 2020. The 2019 Cache Water District Master Plan³ projects a future municipal water supply shortage of 1,400 AFY by 2040 and over 10,000 AFY by 2060. Conversion of irrigated lands and irrigation water rights to municipal use is likely in the future.

² J-U-B Engineers, Inc. Cache County Water Master Plan

³ <https://www.cachewaterdistrict.com/water-master-plan>



Environmental Water Use

Estimates of current environmental water use in the Cache Valley are unavailable. However, calls for protecting inflows to the Great Salt Lake are growing as that lake sees historic declines in water levels. In March 2022, House Bill 140 was passed that allocates \$40 million to protecting the Great Salt Lake. A portion of those funds are expected to be used to purchase water to increase flows to the Great Salt Lake. In November 2022, Governor Cox issued a proclamation closing all tributary basins to the Great Salt Lake to new consumptive water right appropriations.



PROJECT CONCEPT

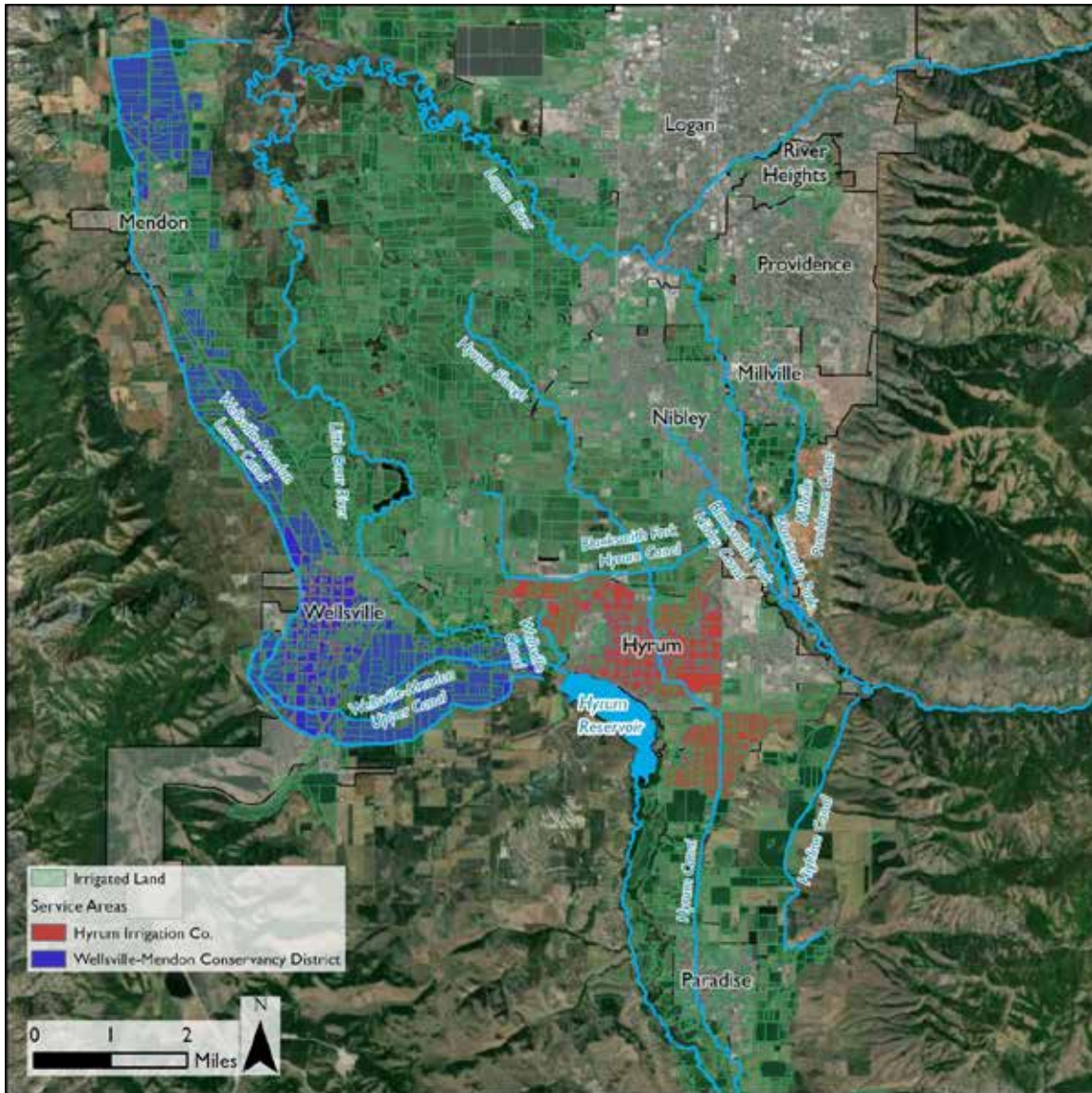
Rapid municipal growth and loss of irrigated lands in the Cache Valley made the region a prime candidate to test water marketing strategies. Recognizing this trend, the Cache Water District (“CWD,” also referred to as the Cache County Water Conservancy District) had studied the water marketing potential in the Cache Valley even prior to state’s water banking initiative. CWD’s 2019 Cache Water District Master Plan had identified water marketing, and specifically water banking, as a priority focus in its 5-year plan. Following passage of the Act, the CWD, UDWR, and members of the Project Team held initial discussions to move forward water banking in the Cache Valley.

The Cache Pilot Project investigated many potential water banking concepts in the Cache Valley. As the project progressed, focus turned to the ditch companies in the southern Cache Valley along the Little Bear River, and specifically on the HIC and WMCD (Figure 3). The HIC and WMCD are nearly adjacent irrigation systems, but with very different water supplies and demands. The WMCD relies heavily on Hyrum Project water. Unlike other irrigation companies in the district, the WMCD does not have senior direct flow rights to rely upon. Consequently, the district is short of water in most years. Shortages are acute in the latter part of the irrigation season, leading many irrigators to cut short their growing season. Often, WMCD irrigators only receive water for 90 days. Conversely, HIC holds senior water rights to the Little Bear River (3 cfs with an 1860 priority). HIC’s senior rights are supplemented by Hyrum Project water. Furthermore, a portion of the HIC service area has been developed in and near the City of Hyrum. Municipal development has reduced the overall demand for irrigation water. At times, HIC does not use all its Hyrum Project water during the irrigation season. This unused water is held in Hyrum Reservoir and can be spilled out the following year when the reservoir fills.

The HIC and WMCD approach the Project Team to investigate whether a water bank could provide a mechanism to market water rights between the two entities. The initial water marketing concept was to develop a contract water bank that would allow deposit of HIC’s water rights (including water from Hyrum Reservoir) in a water bank, which could then be leased to the WMCD. Discussions on the water bank application process and the requirements for a change application revealed uncertainty around a change application, particularly since Hyrum Project water rights are held by the USBR. As explained below, ultimately the parties decided against using a water bank to transfer water, choosing instead to implement a leasing agreement for Hyrum Project water (“Hyrum Lease Program”). Rather than transferring water rights through a water bank, the Hyrum Lease Program permits a direct transfer water between the parties without that water first being placed in a water bank. Specifically, it allows HIC or HIC shareholders to lease surplus Hyrum Project water to the WMCD.



Figure 3: Hyrum Irrigation Company and Wellsville-Mendon Conservancy District



WATER LEASING STRUCTURE

Lease Agreement

The Hyrum Lease Program was created by agreement between the SCWUA, HIC, and WMCD. The USBR, as owner of Hyrum Reservoir, provided concurrence and acknowledgment but not approval of the agreement. The agreement permits HIC or HIC shareholders to annually lease Hyrum Project water to WMCD. WMCD then allocates leased water to individual WMCD water users. Individual HIC shareholders that wish to lease their water must do so through HIC.

Importantly, the agreement does not permit use of Hyrum Project water for any purpose besides irrigation or beyond the WMCD's existing service boundary. Accordingly, the Hyrum Lease Program conforms to the various agreements between the SCWUA and USBR governing operation of the Hyrum Project. The term of agreement ends on December 31, 2030.

Administration

The process for leasing water is as follows:

1. By July 1 of each year, HIC determines the volume of Hyrum Project water (both company and shareholder water) available to lease. HIC is not under any obligation to annually provide any lease water.
2. By July 15 of each year, HIC provides WMCD notice of the amount of water available to lease ("Available Water").
3. Following notice, WMCD decides whether to lease the Available Water for the remainder of the irrigation season. If so, WMCD provides HIC a proposed Annual Lease Contract establishing the volume, price, and delivery schedule for the lease.
4. By July 31 of each year, WMCD and HIC must negotiate and execute the Annual Lease Contract. If WMCD declines use of Available Water, that water is returned for use by HIC.
5. WMCD pays 50% of the lease payment to HIC within 5 days of executing the Annual Lease Contract. The remaining 50% is due by November 1 of each year.

Delivery and Accounting

Leased water from Hyrum Reservoir is delivered to WMCD according to a delivery schedule agreed upon in the Annual Lease Contract. The delivery schedule may be changed by mutual agreement. All deliveries make use of existing infrastructure and must be coordinated with SCWUA.

Under the agreement, HIC and WMCD must jointly develop water use accounting that tracks the volume of water leased by HIC and by HIC shareholders and delivered to WMCD water users. Standard water accounting factors, including carryover storage and evaporation, are also tabulated and reported to the UDWRi. To ensure there is no



overall allocation of Hyrum Project water, HIC must also maintain accounting of project water allocated, delivered, and leased to each HIC shareholder.

Price Setting

The price of water transacted through the Hyrum Lease Program is annually negotiated between HIC and WMCD. The Project Team will monitor prices after the Hyrum Lease Program become operational. HIC is responsible for the costs of delivering leased water from its point of delivery, and it is expected that the costs incurred by HIC for delivering leased water will be recovered through the negotiated lease price.

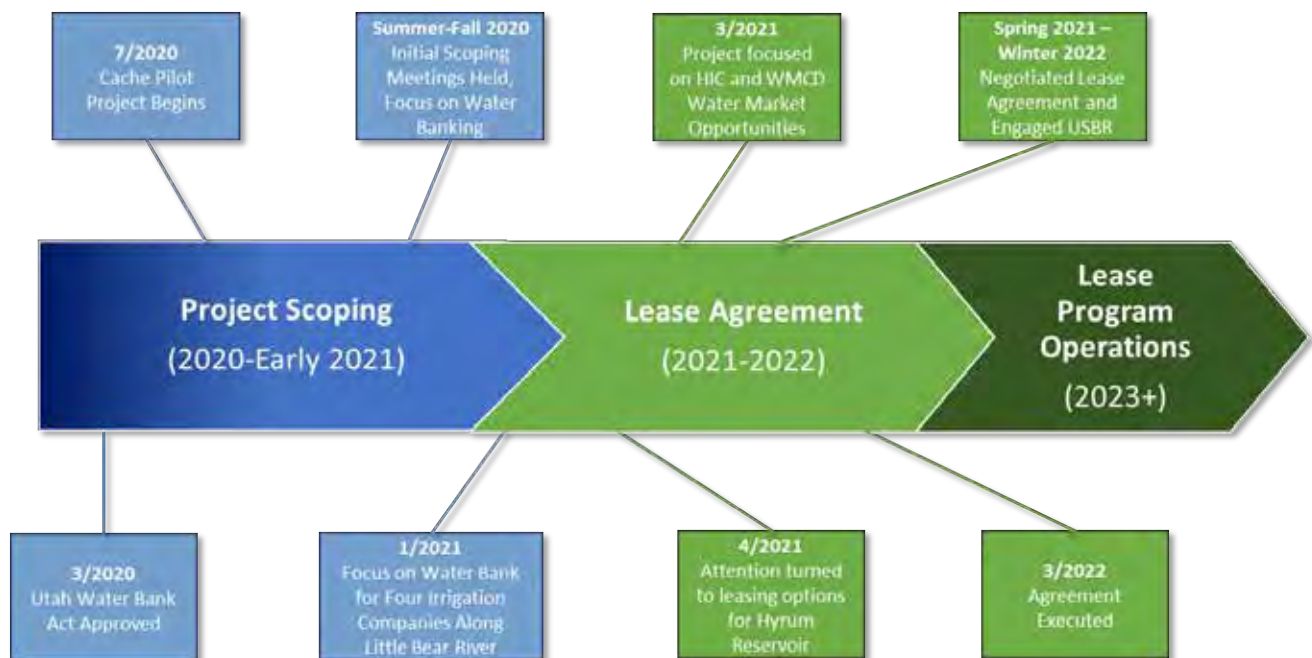


WATER BANK FORMATION

The Cache Pilot Project arose from UDWR's desire to pilot water bank projects across the state. Although the project ultimately did not create a water bank, experiences from the formation of the Hyrum Lease Program could inform future water marketing efforts across the state.

A detailed recounting of the Cache Pilot Project is beyond the scope of this report; however, the sections below provide a useful summary of certain critical processes and key insights to the successful establishment of the Hyrum Lease Program. Key lessons learned are highlighted. A summary of principal phases and milestones in the development of the water bank is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Cache Pilot Project Process



Project Team

Inception of the Hyrum Lease Program was assisted by the UDWR through a WaterSMART grant awarded by the USBR. The objective of the grant project is to develop and apply water marketing concepts in Utah, including by establishing and assessing pilot water bank projects. UDWR formed a project team of attorneys, engineers, economists, and communication specialists to assist the project. This Project Team early on identified the Cache Valley as a strong candidate for a water bank pilot project given its rapid municipal growth and existing water supply shortages. As summarized below, establishment of the Lease Program resulted from two-year stakeholder-driven process.

Lesson Learned: Setting up a water market can require significant time and resources. Grant funding and third-party teams can assist water market formation.

Project Scoping

Members of the Project Team engaged water users in the Cache Valley even before the passage of the Act in March 2020 and the initiation of the Utah Water Banking Strategy. Initial outreach to Cache Valley water users solicited interest and collected input on potential water marketing strategies. Multiple meetings were held throughout 2020 and 2021 among ditch company/district representatives, the Project Team, and CWD.

CWD provides planning, development, protection, conservation, and management of water rights and water supplies in the Cache Valley. Some 50 irrigation companies and irrigation districts are represented within its borders. CWD was instrumental in defining water marketing opportunities in the Cache Valley. CWD representatives organized local support for investigating water bank concepts and assisted engagement with local irrigation companies/districts and individual water users.

Lesson Learned: Having an engaged and local champion, such as the Cache Water District, is invaluable in setting up water markets.

Initial scoping meetings were held in the summer of 2020.⁴ Initial efforts focused on developing a water bank in the Cache Valley, and most early engagement was conducted through the lens of establishing either a localized contract water bank or more regional statutory water bank. Several water bank concepts were considered, including:

⁴ There had been many informal meetings amongst interested parties prior to this time; summer 2020 represents the start of the formal pilot project.



- A water bank among irrigation companies with water rights from the Blacksmith Fork River for environmental flow enhancement;
 - A water bank among irrigation companies near Paradise to improve irrigation water management and potentially provide instream flows; and,
- A water bank among irrigation companies near Hyrum and making use of Hyrum Project water.

The scoping process refined the list of potential water banks, and by early 2021 the Cache Pilot Project had focused on four irrigation companies along the Little Bear River between Porcupine Reservoir and Hyrum Reservoir: HIC, WMCD, Paradise Irrigation Company, and Porcupine Highline Canal Company. Further discussions among the parties refined likely participants to just the HIC and WMCD. Representatives from the City of Hyrum and City of Wellsville also participated in scoping discussions.

Lesson Learned: Outreach and education during project scoping are critical to successful formation of a water market but can require significant resources.

Scoping meetings sought to understand needs of Cache Valley irrigators and conceptualize operations of a water market. In addition, because the Act had just passed, many other initial scoping meetings were held to define the regulatory process for water bank formation. Additional meetings with UDWR staff were held to establish the processes and forms

for applying for a water bank, as well as the process for the Utah Board of Water Resources to approve a water bank. This effort to interpret the Act and devise the regulatory process for the application and approval of water banks was substantial. In total, the Project Team held seven meetings in 2020 related to the Cache Pilot Project. A summary table of Project Team meetings is found in Appendix A.

Water Bank Scoping

By early 2021, the focus of the Cache Pilot Project centered on developing a water bank for irrigators in the HIC and WMCD. A water bank could provide a mechanism to transfer water rights between HIC and WMCD. As explained above, HIC often held surplus Hyrum Project water while WMCD often suffered late-season supply deficits. The initial concept was to develop a water bank that would allow deposit of HIC's water rights (Hyrum Project water) in a water bank, which could then be leased to the WMCD. The water bank applicant would be the CWD.

Lesson Learned: The Hyrum Lease Program was made possible because Hyrum Reservoir water can be used in multiple locations without requiring regulatory approvals. Other markets may not have the benefit of such flexible use of water rights, in which case simple leasing agreements may not be an option.

The parties also explored alternative water marketing strategies. Discussions on the water bank application process and the requirements for a change application revealed uncertainty around a change application, particularly since Hyrum Project water rights are held by the USBR, concerned HIC and WMCD. In these discussions, the concept a simple water lease between HIC and WMCD was advanced.



Lease Program Scoping

The Hyrum Lease Program provides a simpler mechanism to market water between HIC and WMCD than a water bank. Rather than depositing HIC's Hyrum Project water rights in a water bank, the Hyrum Lease Program permits a direct transfer of water, allowing HIC to lease surplus Hyrum Project water to the WMCD. Commencing in April 2021, the project focused on the Hyrum Lease Program

Lesson Learned: Consider multiple marketing methods when formulating a water market strategy and identify which marketing methods best address the needs of the participants.

Lease Agreement

A draft lease agreement was developed in the spring of 2021, with drafting assisted by the Project Team. Because the Hyrum Lease Program transfers federally owned Hyrum Project water, concurrence from the USBR was required. In addition, the agreement required the approval of SCWUA as the contracted entity for Hyrum Project water and owner of Hyrum Project facilities. The Project Team, HIC, and WMCD met multiple times with the USBR and SCWUA in 2021.

Negotiations of the lease agreement lasted throughout 2021 and into early 2022. Nine meetings were held in 2021 related to the Cache Pilot Project. This count does not include some of the many coordination calls that did not involve the full Project Team. A summary table of Project Team meetings is found in Appendix A.

Lesson Learned: The success and speed of negotiations can be improved by empowering a limited number of representatives to negotiate on behalf of contracting parties.

During negotiations, a single representative from each party to the agreement (HIC, WMCD, and SCWUA) was entrusted to negotiate on behalf of the entity. This structure created trust among the parties and made coordination easier. Ultimate approval of the agreement required approval from each entity's board of directors. Concurrence from the USBR proved to be the critical path in the agreement negotiation.

The lease agreement was executed in March 2022. Following execution, the USBR requested minor changes to the agreement. USBR-requested edits will require approval by the parties. Reapproval of the lease agreement is anticipated in 2023.

Technical Studies

Formation of the Hyrum Lease Program did not require substantial technical studies. The 2019 Cache Water District Master Plan provided information on irrigation ditch systems, water supplies, water demands, and water rights in the Cache Valley, and was relied upon extensively during the scoping phase. Later, the Project Team developed specific information on the water balance and water rights for entities expressing interest in water markets. The Project Team also provided legal review of the various contracts among Hyrum Lease Program participants and the USBR related to the Hyrum Project. Had the project expanded to include additional



irrigation companies/districts or created a water bank, additional technical studies could have been necessary.



NEXT STEPS AND OBSERVATIONS

The Hyrum Lease Program is expected to be operational in 2023, subject to available water supplies from Hyrum Reservoir. As water markets are relatively new to Utah, the Hyrum Lease Program should be monitored to determine its success, identify improvements, and provide examples for other water marketing programs in the state.

Ongoing Monitoring

Key questions to monitor and address during future operation of the Hyrum Lease Program include:

Use and volume: what volume transacts through the Hyrum Lease Program, and does this amount meaningfully address the water supply shortfall routinely suffered by the WMCD?

Price setting: how are prices set annually, and are prices motivating for lessees and lessors?

Stakeholder feedback: what is the local perception of the Hyrum Lease Program after it is fully operational?

Administration: how difficult is it to administer the Hyrum Lease Program and provide deliveries of leased water?

Other water markets: if the Hyrum Lease Program proves successful, are there additional opportunities to transact water between the HIC and WMCD (or other water users in the area) using other water marketing mechanisms such as water banks?

The Project Team recommends continued evaluation of the Hyrum Lease Program to ascertain the long-term effectiveness of the program.

Water Bank versus Water Lease Program

A key lesson learned during the Cache Pilot Project is that water marketing strategies should be tailored to local needs. This project initially focused on forming pilot water banks in the Cache Valley. Following scoping and outreach with HIC and WMCD, it quickly became apparent that a water leasing program would provide similar benefits as water banks but could be established through a simpler process. In particular, the Hyrum Lease Program did not require state approval of a change in water rights. Establishing a water bank would have required a water rights change application to the State Engineer and a water bank application to the Utah Board of Water Resources. The Hyrum Lease Program does not gain the benefits provided by a water bank, namely, protection from abandonment of the water rights or the ability to shepherd water. However, in the case of HIC and WMCD, abandonment and shepherding were not driving factors.

The Hyrum Lease Program was unique in that it markets Hyrum Reservoir water, which can be used in both the HIC and WMCD without requiring regulatory approvals. Other water users elsewhere in the Cache Valley do not have such flexibility. For these



users, lease arrangements are likely not viable and other water marketing tools will be required. In addition, the Hyrum Lease Program is limited in scope to only two of the 50 irrigation companies/districts in the Cache Valley. Marketing through the lease program is only possible during years of surplus, and the program does not address the significant water supply challenges in the area.

Future Water Marketing Opportunities

Water banks may be an appropriate tool to address other water shortages in the Cache Valley, and the Project Team recommends further exploration of water marketing there. Previous work by the Cache Water District identified several water challenges and opportunities that could benefit from the application of water banks, including marketing of conserved water and improving environmental flows. CWD's Master Plan identifies irrigation efficiency projects as a priority investment. Investments in irrigation efficiency improvements could be paired with water banking to market conserved water. In addition, the state is investing in marketing strategies to increase inflows to the Great Salt Lake, which could provide opportunities for larger and more widescale applications of water banks in the Cache Valley.



APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF PROJECT MEETINGS⁵

Date	Attendance	Pilot Project(s)	Topic(s)
7/16/2020	Project Team	Multiple	Project tracking and administration
7/28/2020	Project Team	Multiple	Project tracking and administration; pilot project scoping
8/19/2020	Bureau of Reclamation UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Pilot projects scoping and grant administration
9/30/2020	UDWR Project Team	Multiple	Project tracking and administration; pilot projects updates and outreach
10/2/2020	Cache Water District UDWRe Smith Hartvigsen PLLC Project Team	Cache	Scoping and background on Cache Valley irrigation systems
12/14/2020	Cache Water District Paradise Irrigation Company Project Team	Cache	Project scoping and outreach, focusing on southern Cache Valley
12/21/2020	Cache Water District Project Team	Cache	Project scoping and outreach to HIC and Porcupine Highline Canal Company
1/5/2021	Cache Water District HIC Hyrum City Porcupine Highline Irrigation Company Paradise Irrigation Company UDWRi Project Team	Cache	Water marketing options and opportunities; scoping of pilot water banks in southern Cache Valley
1/12/2021	Project Team	Multiple	Project tracking and administration
2/5/2021	UDWRi Project Team	Multiple	Water right administration, monitoring, and accounting
2/19/2021	Cache Water District Project Team	Cache	Confirmed interest of HIC and WMCD; water market structures

⁵ Appendix A is not a full recounting of all meetings held during the Cache Pilot Project; it does not include certain weekly coordination meetings or the many individual calls with stakeholders.



Date	Attendance	Pilot Project(s)	Topic(s)
2/23/2021	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Pilot project update; project tracking and administration
3/3/2021	Mountain Regional Special Service District UDWRe Smith Hartvigsen PLLC Project Team	Multiple	Pilot project operations; shepherding
3/22/2021	Cache Water District HIC WMCD Project Team	Cache	HIC and WMCD water rights and operations; water bank scoping; water bank contract
4/13/2021	Cache Water District HIC UDWRe UDWRi Project Team	Cache	HIC and WMCD operations; water bank leasing negotiations
4/28/2021	Cache Water District Hyrum Irrigation Company UDWRe UDWRi Project Team	Cache	HIC and MMCD operations; water bank leasing negotiations
6/21/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Lease Agreement drafting
6/29/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Pilot project update and planning; project tracking and administration
7/11/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Water bank application process and forms; pilot project update
7/19/2022	Project Team	Multiple	Project tracking and administration
8/16/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Outreach and education on water banking; pilot project status
9/13/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Water bank application process and forms; pilot project update
9/27/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Project update, outreach, and application process improvements
10/18/2022	Project Team	Multiple	Project status and documentation
12/20/2022	UDWRe Project Team	Multiple	Project status and documentation

